

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

22 JANUARY—11 MARCH 1912

AND

29 APRIL—27 MAY 1912.

WITH

### Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY

LENT AND EASTER TERMS 1912.

Nos. LXII. AND LXIII.

BEING Nos. 2 AND 3 OF THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

(TENTH VOLUME OF THE NEW SERIES.)



Cambridge:

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; BOWES & BOWES.

LONDON: G. BELL AND SONS, LTD.

1912

*Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence net.*

# CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[A Complete Catalogue can be had on application.]

Proceedings, 1910-11. Lent Term. With Communications, No. LIX. pp. 69-198. Plates VI-XIX and other illustrations. 7s. 6d. net.

Atkinson, T. D., Some Consecration Crosses; Sign of the Cromwell Arms, Ely; Inn Signs painted by Richard Hopkins Leach. Duckworth, Dr W. L. H., Notes on Cromer Forest Bed. Haddon, Dr A. C., Art of Palaeolithic Man (n. p.). Harrison, Miss J. E., Rain-making ceremony on a fragment of a Dipylon Vase (n. p.). Lennel, Professeur F., Calais, sous la domination anglaise (n. p.). MacRitchie, David, Arctic Europeans in seventeenth century (n. p.). Open Meeting. Stokes, Rev. Dr, Cambridge Parish Workhouses. Walker, Rev. F. G., Excavations (1) in Tumuli at Bourn, Cambs; (2) at Magdalene College, Cambridge; (3) near Latham Road, Cambridge.

Proceedings, 1910-11. Easter Term. With Communications, No. LX. pp. 199-321. Plates XX-XXV. 5s. net.

Cook, A. B., Birth of Athena and its significance (n. p.). Clark, J. W., On the Library of S. Mark, Venice. Irving, A., Sub-fossil Horse Skeleton recently found near Bishop's Stortford (n. p.). Palmer, W. M., Cambridgeshire Doctors in the Olden Time. Prior, E. S., Mediaeval Figure Sculpture of England (n. p.). Yorke, Rev. A. C., A Village in the Making. Loan Exhibition of Stuart and Cromwellian Relics. Seventy-first Annual General Meeting. Index to Vol. XV.

Proceedings, 1911-12. Michaelmas Term. With Communications, No. LXI. pp. 1-59. Plates I-IV. 3s. 6d. net.

Allen, F. J., M.D., Church Spires of Cambridgeshire. Brindley, H. H., M.A., Notes on Mediaeval Ships (n. p.). Crewdson, Rev. Canon, M.A., Psychological Phenomena in Ancient Mythology (n. p.). Johns, Mrs., Early developements in Egyptian civilization (n. p.). Petrie, Professor W. M. Flinders, D.C.L., Roman Portraits from Egypt (n. p.). Rushe, Rev. J. P., Origin of S. Mary's Guild, Cambridge, and its connection with Corpus Christi College. Stokes, Rev. Dr, F.S.A., Old Trees of Cambridge (n. p.). Report for year 1910-11.

n. p. means that the Communication has not been printed in full.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**Cambridge Antiquarian Society;**

WITH  
COMMUNICATIONS MADE TO THE SOCIETY  
LENT TERM, 1912.

No. LXII.

BEING No. 2 OF THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

(TENTH VOLUME OF THE NEW SERIES.)

---

Monday, 22 January, 1912.

ARTHUR GRAY, M.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

R. H. FORSTER, M.A., delivered a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on

THE EXCAVATIONS AT CORSTOPITUM DURING 1911.

---

Monday, 29 January, 1912.

Professor W. RIDGEWAY, F.B.A., in the Chair.

C. S. MYERS, M.D., Sc.D., delivered a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides and phonographic record, on

PRIMITIVE MUSIC.

---

Monday, 5 February, 1912.

ARTHUR GRAY, M.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Professor A. C. SEWARD, F.R.S., read a paper, illustrated with lantern slides, on

### THE CHURCHES OF GOTHLAND.

IT is with considerable diffidence that the following notes are communicated to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society by one who has no claim to be regarded as a serious student of Architecture, and whose opportunities for a first-hand study of the buildings described were comprised within a fortnight's holiday on the island of Gothland in July of last year (1911). The main object of this paper is to draw attention to a comparatively little known Swedish province, well worthy of attention by students of Ecclesiastical Architecture.

Gothland is a long and narrow island, between 80 and 90 miles in length, with a maximum breadth of about 30 miles, lying in the Baltic sea, 40—50 miles from Sweden, and 130 miles S.E. of Stockholm. It consists of a plateau of almost horizontal Silurian strata, for the most part limestone, rising on the west side to about 200 ft. above sea-level in a series of terraces. On this terraced edge is the only town, Wisby. The limestone sometimes assumes a crystalline texture and forms a homogeneous white marble, admirably adapted for sculpture: with the exception of a sparing use of sandstone, and the occasional employment of bricks in the construction of vaults, limestone is generally employed in the churches and other buildings. Forests in which the Scots Pine is the dominant tree grow vigorously on the Glacial drift, covering many square miles of country<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> For an account of the vegetation-features of the island, see Thomas (11). The numbers after authors' names denote the year of publication of the books and papers given in the Bibliography on page 85.

Wisby affords an impressive example of a survival from the Middle Ages: in the 13th and 14th centuries it was one of the most important commercial centres of the Hansa league; and has now a population of barely 10,000 people. Gothland is said to have been converted to Christianity, under some compulsion, by King Olaf of Norway in 1030. In 1361 Waldemar III<sup>1</sup> of Denmark led a successful plundering expedition to the island and afterwards erected a stone cross, which still stands on the outskirts of Wisby, to the memory of his fallen foes. Some time subsequent to the Danish raid a great part of the capital town was destroyed by fire. Another consideration germane to our subject is supplied by the trade-relations between Wisby and Constantinople attested by the discovery of Byzantine coins, the money of traders who travelled by the rivers of Russia and crossed the narrow stretch of sea between Gothland and the Livonian coast. Anglo-Saxon coins have also been found in abundance. With Lübeck and other German towns Wisby was closely connected by common commercial interests, a relationship clearly reflected in the style of the churches.

So far as I am aware, the only monastic building outside Wisby is represented by the ruins of a Cistercian church at Roma, near the centre of the island: within the walls of Wisby two of the largest churches were built respectively by Dominicans and Franciscans.

The capital town as seen from the sea is at once striking and pathetic: a small congeries of houses, some over-topping the rest by high-pitched stepped gables, built at the foot of the escarpment along the harbour and shore-line and scattered over the rising ground in narrow winding streets on the terraced limestone. The lofty Cathedral of S. Maria, with its three substantial towers, is a prominent landmark: the broad square towers of S. Lars and S. Drotten, the west gable of S. Nicholas, and the bared and broken vaults of the nave, the long nave of S. Karin overarched by a series of transverse vaulting-ribs

<sup>1</sup> By some writers styled Waldemar IV. [Clark (58).] This discrepancy is explained by the fact that an impostor who reigned for some years is counted as the third Waldemar. See Zimmern (89).

(Pl. V, B) are easily recognized among the crowded houses. The town is almost completely enclosed by a late 13th century wall, with a succession of square towers, gateways, and saddle towers (Pl. V, A). The walls are assigned to 1280, but, as Mr Axel Haig<sup>1</sup> points out, there have been many subsequent additions. The towers are square in plan, occasionally hexagonal above, and open on the side facing the town; alternating with them are smaller saddle-towers resting on simple rounded corbels. In the lower and thicker part of the wall is an arcading of blind pointed arches on the town face (shown below the saddle tower in Pl. V, A), and at a short distance below the top are two rows of square holes in the masonry for the insertion of supports for an overhanging gallery<sup>2</sup>. M. Eulart<sup>3</sup> points out that the groins of the vaulted roofs over the passage through the tower-gates die out towards the crown, a feature suggestive of Byzantine influence.

Beyond the walls to the north is the ruined church of S. Göran (Pl. VII), with three tall and slender gables, and a short distance away three limestone pillars arranged in a triangular group stand out conspicuously on the Golgberget or Gallows hill. These pillars were no doubt originally connected by horizontal beams, from which the condemned were suspended<sup>4</sup>.

I wish to express my cordial thanks to Dr Klintberg, of Wisby, for calling my attention to several papers on Göthland Architecture, and for his great kindness in acting as guide and adviser on several occasions. The great scientific value of Dr Klintberg's work is well known to all students of Gothland and its inhabitants<sup>5</sup>.

The most recent account of Gothland Ecclesiastical Architecture known to me is that by J. Roosval<sup>6</sup>; in this well illustrated volume the Gothic art of the island is treated from

<sup>1</sup> Haig (86).

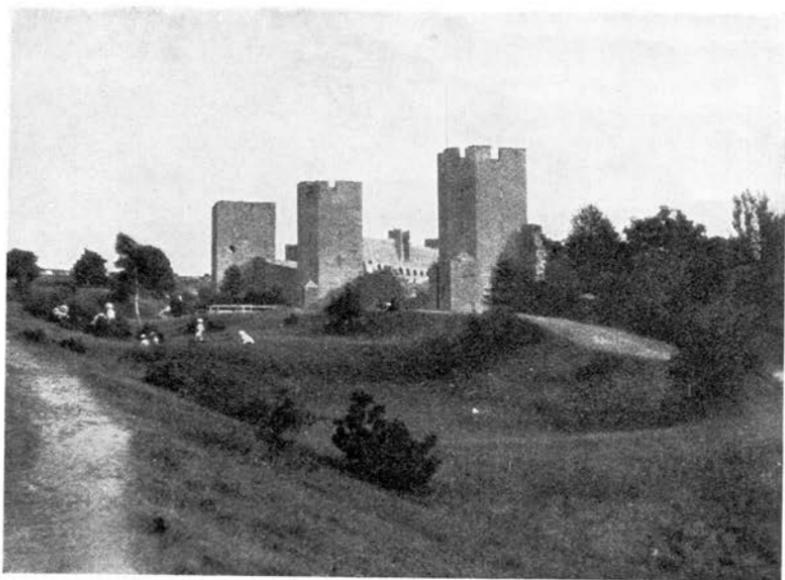
<sup>2</sup> Cf. Viollet-le-Duc (73), Vol. I, p. 361.

<sup>3</sup> Michel (06), Vol. II, Pt. I, p. 65.

<sup>4</sup> For figures of gibbets, see Viollet-le-Duc (68), Vol. V, under 'Fourches.'

<sup>5</sup> Klintberg (09). For some account of Dr Klintberg's researches, see Duckworth (08).

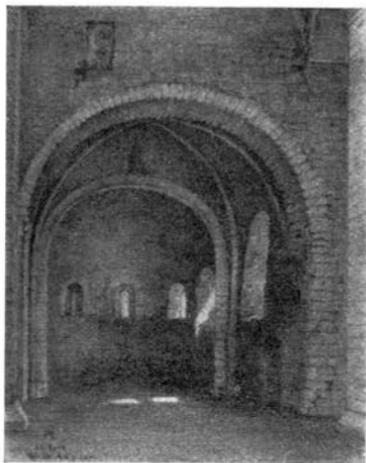
<sup>6</sup> Roosval (11).



A



B



C

- A. Walls on the N. side of Wisby.  
B. S. Karin, looking East.  
C. S. Lars, apse. (B and C from drawings by M. Seward.)

a comparative and evolutionary point of view. Dr. Klintberg informed me, and the same statement is made by Roosval, that Prof. Ekhoﬀ, of Stockholm, is at present engaged in a thorough examination of some of the Wisby churches<sup>1</sup>. The references to Gothland architecture given in the Bibliography, though far from complete, may serve as sources from which the following notes may be amplified.

In the *Ecclesiologist* for 1858, Mr J. W. Clark<sup>2</sup> published some notes on Gothland churches, the result of a week's ramble in the autumn of 1856; and in the same periodical (1848) are letters from Mr Gordon<sup>3</sup> of the British Legation at Stockholm containing a good account, with a carefully drawn plan, of Helge-Aands church (Fig. 2). Among more recent papers, reference may be made to those by Mr W. White<sup>4</sup>, Mr Carpenter<sup>5</sup>, and Mr Haig<sup>6</sup>. A paper by Sir Henry Dryden<sup>7</sup> includes measurements of the Wisby churches, and plans drawn by this author are reproduced in Mr White's paper of 1886. Some information, though of no great architectural value, in regard to Gothland and its churches, is given by the authors of *Rambles in Sweden and Gothland*<sup>8</sup>, *A Tour in Sweden in 1838*<sup>9</sup>, and *One Year in Sweden*<sup>10</sup>. Important contributions to the Ecclesiology of Gothland were published by Major Heales in 1888 and 1889<sup>11</sup>. Fergusson, who speaks of Gothland as possessing "a group of churches within its limits as interesting as any in the north of Europe<sup>12</sup>," briefly describes some of the salient features of the local style, though it would appear from internal evidence that he had not visited the island. In *The Cathedrals and Churches of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark*, Mr Bumpus<sup>13</sup> describes several churches, but his descriptions do not add much to the accounts contained in earlier publications.

<sup>1</sup> Since these notes were written Dr Ekhoﬀ's work has been published by the Royal Academy of Stockholm [Ekhoﬀ (12)].

<sup>2</sup> Clark (58).

<sup>3</sup> Gordon (48).

<sup>4</sup> White (86).

<sup>5</sup> Carpenter (86).

<sup>6</sup> Haig (86).

<sup>7</sup> Dryden.

<sup>8</sup> Reviewed in the *Ecclesiologist*, Vol. viii, p. 205, 1848.

<sup>9</sup> Laing (39).

<sup>10</sup> Marryat (62).

<sup>11</sup> Heales (88) (89).

<sup>12</sup> Fergusson (93), Vol. II, p. 321.

<sup>13</sup> Bumpus (09).

Mr Perry<sup>1</sup>, in a paper on Medieval Architecture in Sweden, speaks of the Wisby and country churches as having been often described and illustrated, a statement implying a more extensive literature than I have been able to discover. Among Swedish books the most important is probably a three-volume work by Brunius<sup>2</sup>, which unfortunately contains only a few illustrations. Hans Hildebrand's *Wisby och dess Minnesmärken*<sup>3</sup> is a well illustrated account of the walls and churches, and a folio by Herhold<sup>4</sup> contains several large drawings, also a plan of Helge-Aands church at Wisby. References to other sources are given by Roosval in his *Die Kirchen Gotlands*<sup>5</sup>. In the second volume of Michel's *L'Histoire de l'Art*<sup>6</sup>, a short account is given of the more striking features of Gothland churches, and a description of the Ecclesiastical architecture of the island is included by Wrengel in a chapter contributed to *Baukunst des Abendlandes*, by Dehio and von Bezold<sup>7</sup>.

With the exception of a few dates taken from old Chronicles, documentary evidence is very meagre, and, as Roosval points out, the buildings themselves afford to a large extent the only available data. Attention should be called to the Wisby Museum, which contains a large number of interesting antiquarian objects. Among them are pieces of old wooden churches<sup>8</sup> which presumably existed between 1030, the date of the Gothlanders' conversion by Olaf, and the erection of the earlier stone buildings in the first half of the 12th century; numerous wooden figures and crosses representing different periods, some being of superior workmanship, worked stones from S. Olaf and other Wisby churches, several fonts and large limestone memorial slabs, on one of which is incised an unusually perfect picture of a Viking's ship; also a considerable collection of foreign coins illustrative of the commercial importance of this northern Hanseatic port.

<sup>1</sup> Perry (91).

<sup>2</sup> Brunius (64).

<sup>3</sup> Hildebrand (93).

<sup>4</sup> Herhold (52).

<sup>5</sup> Roosval (11).

<sup>6</sup> Michel (06), Tome II, Pt. i, p. 65; Tome II, Pt. ii, p. 545.

<sup>7</sup> Dehio and von Bezold (01).

<sup>8</sup> Similar remains of wooden churches may be seen in the National Museum, Stockholm.

### Wisby Churches.

*The Cathedral (S. Maria).* This church, the only one in use, consists in part of Romanesque work, to which several additions have been made at different periods. Like many other Wisby churches, S. Maria has three aisles of equal height, a type of construction spoken of by German authors as the *Hallenkirche*<sup>1</sup>, and occasionally met with in English parish churches, though much commoner in Westphalia and in other parts of Germany<sup>2</sup>. The present internal construction is said to have been superposed on a true basilican form about the middle of the 13th century<sup>3</sup>. At a slightly earlier date some additions were made, including the easternmost S. door, part of which is modern. In the middle of the 14th century a large chapel was built on to the S.W. end of the nave, but the present external features of this portion of the building are the result of modern restoration. The lower part of the large square western tower is Romanesque in design:—round-headed double windows and string-courses on a corbel-table of small round arches. In the thick wall of the tower is an open arcade of round double arches, extending along three sides of the square, similar to those in the towers of some of the country churches (cf. Pl. IX, B). At the E. end are two later towers capped like that at the west end by wooden lanterns. There is a considerable space above the level of the nave roof lighted by windows in the east gable and by others below the roof on the north and south sides: this space, formerly used as a warehouse, was made by raising the central part of the church and converting the whole into what has been called a pseudobasilica. As described by Roosval, the growth and successive metamorphoses of the church form an interesting chapter in architectural history. This author assigns the earliest part of S. Maria to ca. 1200, the conversion of the true basilica

<sup>1</sup> This term is translated Barn church by Miss G. L. Bell in her descriptions of early Anatolian churches. See Ramsay and Bell (09), p. 59; also pp. 309, 310 for some interesting remarks on "barn" churches.

<sup>2</sup> Moore (99), p. 249, fig. 130; Döhio and von Bezold (01), Bd. II, p. 301.

<sup>3</sup> Roosval (11), pp. 110, et seq.

into a barn church being effected ca. 1255: the alteration into the pseudobasilican form is stated to have taken place before 1423.

*S. Nicholas* (Pl. IX, C).

When seen from the limestone plateau above the main part of the town, the Dominican church of *S. Nicholas* presents a striking appearance. At the W. end a high-pitched gable is projected against a background of blue sea, and the remains of the vaults, some with wide gashes in their sides, form a series of mounds above the roof of the nave and aisles. A polygonal apse with late lancet windows forms the eastern extremity. On the outside of the north wall the pilasters do not reach to the top of the wall; this fact and the occurrence of Romanesque or Transitional responds below the springing of the vaults on the inner face of the aisle-walls point to the raising of the aisles up to the level of the nave, the conversion of a basilica into a barn church<sup>1</sup>. Below the pairs of lancet windows on the outside of the N. wall the remains of cloister arches are clearly shown, and the dividing line between the older nave and later choir is easily recognized by a break in the continuity of the masonry, where part of a staircase is exposed. The vaulting-shafts, between the windows of the apse are in two pieces (Pl. IX, C); an upper portion, consisting of a group of three engaged slender shafts surmounted by a capital with a narrow abacus and a row of stalked leaves, resting on the broader abacus of a lower capital (Pl. IX, C, *a*) which terminates a broken shaft of earlier date. The east windows contain fragments of geometrical tracery (Pl. IX, C, *b*). The square piers of the nave rest on plain chamfered bases, and above a simple impost-moulding rise the remains of steep ribless vaults. Above the south door at the west end of the nave is a late rose-window of poor design, and on the Romanesque tympanum are incised figures of *S. Nicholas* and *S. Augustine*. In the upper part of the western gable are two large circular blind rosettes of red brick divided into radiating compartments, and in addition three sets of small

<sup>1</sup> Roosval (11), p. 128.

pointed windows, a composition of 'infantile design'.<sup>1</sup> The legend is that in the circular recesses were fixed the large carbuncles which attracted Waldemar whose ships laden with these and other spoils were wrecked; and the flashing gems may still be seen under favourable conditions below the waters of the Baltic.

The Dominicans are said to have settled in Wisby in 1227 or 1240. The earlier portions of the church are assigned by Roosval to 1240-50, and the east end to ca. 1400. The capitals of the responds against the nave walls and the round-headed recessed doors, considered without regard to documentary evidence and judged by English and French standards, point to a late 12th century or early 13th century date.

### *S. Karin* (Pl. V, B).

The ruins of this Franciscan church, while in some respects the most attractive, are less interesting architecturally than those of *S. Lars* and other Wisby churches. As in *S. Nicholas* and *S. Maria*, there is clear evidence of alteration and extension of an earlier building. The present church has three aisles; the vaulting is almost entirely destroyed, but the transverse arches remain (Pl. V, B), those of the north and south aisles being of broad lancet form and slightly lower than the segmental pointed ribs of the nave. The vaulting is represented by patches of brick-filling and portions of diagonal ribs in the angles at the springing of the transverse arches. The bricks of the diagonal ribs, terminating in a filleted roll, have mouldings of 13th century pattern like those in the vaulting-ribs of Beauvais Cathedral and *S. Chapelle* (Paris). The main piers are octagonal and their capitals and bases show a considerable variety of moulding. The transverse nave arches are continued downwards to the capitals of the piers in the form of pilasters, and a simple moulding projects as a short string-course above the capitals (Pl. V, B). On the soffit of each transverse arch is a transverse rib supported on corbels. The transverse arches of the aisles rest on corbels on the north and south walls.

<sup>1</sup> Michel (06), Tome II, Pt. II, p. 547.

On the easternmost pier and on the south side near the base there is the incised outline of an axe or other tool similar to one on a 13th century grave-slab in the Cluny Museum<sup>1</sup>; on the same pier at a higher level is another mason's mark. There are no transepts: the polygonal east end closely resembles that of S. Nicholas. Between the nave and chancel a high-pitched gable overtops the transverse arches of the nave. A massive moulded corbel supports the easternmost arch of the north arcade of the nave. The walls of the nave are pierced by long lancets, containing pieces of geometrical tracery, separated by external pilasters. At the W. end are the remains of a late tower. Near the E. end of the S. aisle a Romanesque or Transitional capital of an engaged shaft projects from the wall, and many worked stones on the grass-covered floor of the chancel and below the west tower afford additional examples of the style of the original building. These include a piece of string-course with nail-head ornament, portions of a capital with a square abacus and corner crockets; another capital has a round abacus rectangular in section, a rounded necking and the intervening surface divided into scallops, in each of which is a median row of nail-heads, a design occasionally seen in Britain in late 12th and early 13th century work<sup>2</sup>. The fact that the Franciscans founded a monastery at Wisby in 1233 fixes a limit to the age of the earlier church. The present nave, with the exception of at least parts of the walls, may be assigned to the 14th century, the polygonal apse being added, according to Roosval, about 1400.

*S. Lars* (Pl. V, C; Fig. 1).

The ground-plan of this church may be described as a Greek cross with the eastern limb prolonged and terminating in a semicircular apse (Pl. V, C), with rectangular pieces inserted in the four angles (Fig. 1). A massive four-sided pier stands at each angle of a central square, carrying broad round or, in some cases, very slightly pointed arches, between which are preserved portions of the vaulting masonry. The

<sup>1</sup> Lethaby (04), p. 256. See also Massé (05), p. 18 (Chartres Cathedral).

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Kelso Abbey; Fergusson (93), p. 422.

vaults over this central area may have been domical above with groins extending a short distance from the springing; the type spoken of as a groined Byzantine vault<sup>1</sup>. The pier-bases

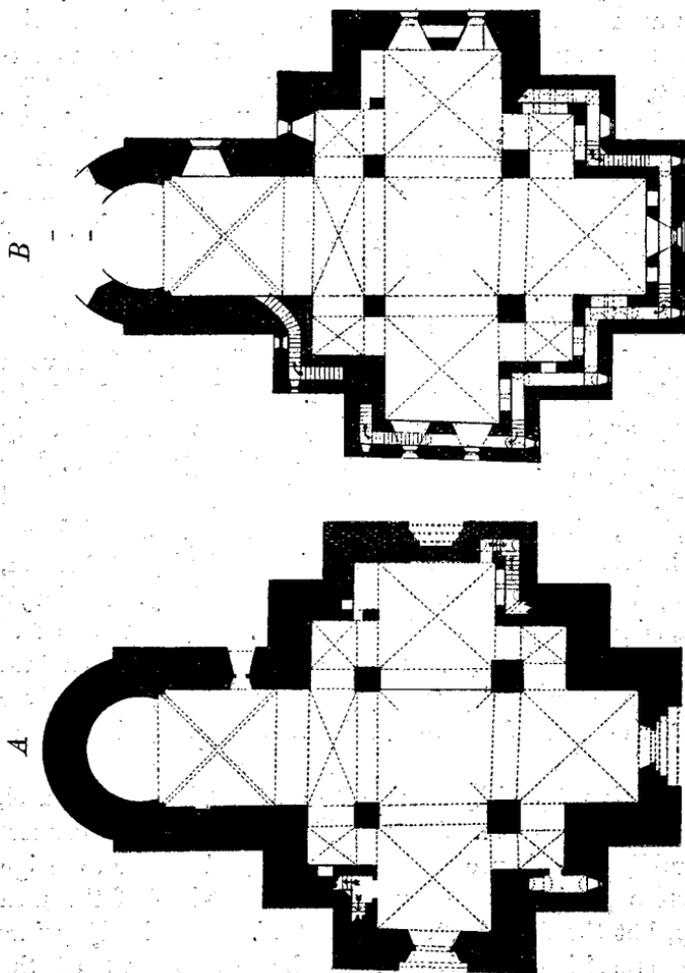


Fig. 1. S. Lars. A. Ground-plan; B. Plan at higher level showing intramural staircase. (After Brunius.)

are square in section, and a narrow impost-moulding takes the place of a capital. The chancel has a well preserved quadripartite vault with diagonal ribs in the form of a bold

<sup>1</sup> Bond (05), p. 309.

roll-moulding on a rectangular base: the semi-domed apse is a noteworthy feature and suggests an early 12th century date. The chancel-arch rests on simple corbels. An interesting feature is afforded by an intramural staircase extending almost the whole way round the church (Fig. 1, *B*), and passing at the ends of the transepts and at the west end through round-headed openings in the splay of the lancet windows. The staircase, which dips up and down, is lighted by pairs of narrow openings with a dividing shaft. In the lower part of the east wall of the south transept is a recess under a round-headed arch communicating by a small round-headed door with the south-east corner of the nave; this recess no doubt contained an altar.

The W. door has a semicircular arch with limestone shafts in the angles of the recessed jambs. The capitals have a square abacus and acanthus ornament. The bases of the shafts have angle-spurs and base-mouldings of late 12th or early 13th century type<sup>1</sup>. On both the arch-mouldings of the S. door and the jambs are good examples of dog-tooth ornament, and the capitals, with reversed volutes at the corners and broad simple leaves, are identical with some in the Galilee of Durham, the chapel of Newcastle Castle, Byland Abbey, S. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury<sup>2</sup>, and other churches. Below the roof of the apse is a Romanesque corbel-table of round arches, a form particularly common in German and Lombard buildings. Over the western bay of the nave are the ruins of a massive square tower.

S. Lars is referred by Roosval to ca. 1260, but the chancel, he thinks, may be older. A comparison of the apse and chancel with buildings in France and England would lead one to assign the eastern portion of the church to the first half of the 12th century, but the design of the S. and W. doors clearly points to the Transitional period, or to the earlier part of the 13th century. The simple form of the vaulting ribs in the chancel is consistent with an early 12th century date and in English churches might denote even the end of the 11th

<sup>1</sup> Choisy, p. 364.

<sup>2</sup> Atkinson (04), fig. 20; Prior (00), p. 144.

century. In Durham Cathedral, according to Mr Francis Bond, ribs were substituted for groins in 1093<sup>1</sup>. The plan of S. Lars and the domical form of the vaulting tempt one to make a comparison with Byzantine churches, e.g. St Front, Périgueux<sup>2</sup>: the resemblances though slight may have some significance in view of the trade-relations of Wisby.

*S. Drotten.*

The church of the Holy Trinity, in a much more ruined state than S. Lars, is spoken of by some writers as a sister church with similar plan. An inspection of the two churches, only a few yards apart, shows that while they possess certain features in common, in plan they differ considerably. The nave is approximately square, but none of the piers are standing. The square W. tower, like that of S. Lars, has corbelled string-courses, and in the upper part of the tower are holes in the masonry, which are said to have served for the supports of a look-out gallery<sup>3</sup>. A gable rises above the level of the walls between nave and chancel. On the S.W. side of the nave are the remains of a later chapel. The nave is connected with the chancel by a tall round arch, and above this on the W. side of the wall are the mouldings of three transverse vaulting-ribs supported on corbels. Similarly on the N. and S. walls of the nave are three longitudinal arch-mouldings resting on engaged shafts with Romanesque capitals. It is clear that the nave and aisles were of equal height, and the style of the capitals of the responds agrees closely with that of the corresponding members in S. Nicholas and S. Karin. The windows are of two styles, small splayed openings of earlier date and large later insertions with geometrical tracery. The apse is semicircular; with three round-headed small splayed windows, and pilasters with angle-rolls. Portions of the arch-moulding over the door in the S. wall of the chancel show both dog-tooth and zigzag ornament. Roosval assigns the nave to ca. 1250, a date, as in the case of the other churches, later than is suggested by the architectural features.

<sup>1</sup> Bond (05), p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Spiers (05), p. 155.

<sup>3</sup> White (86).

*Helge-Aands Church* (Pl. VI; Fig. 2).

This church, formerly attached to a Hospital, has received more attention than any other building in Wisby. An octagonal nave surrounded by the partially ruined walls of a tower is prolonged eastwards into an oblong chancel with a square end, as seen from outside, though apsidal internally, owing to a segmental wall which projects from the inner face of the east end (Fig. 2). On each side of this apsidal wall is a vaulted chamber about 9 ft. deep, partially closed in front by the free edges of the segmental wall (Pl. VI, B). From the north

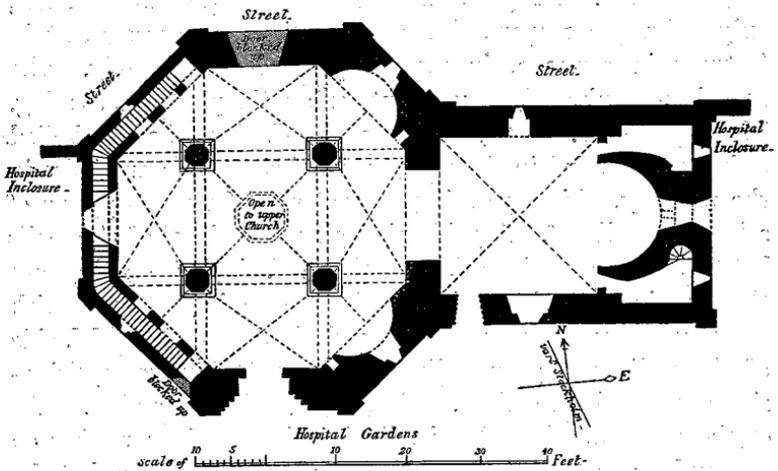
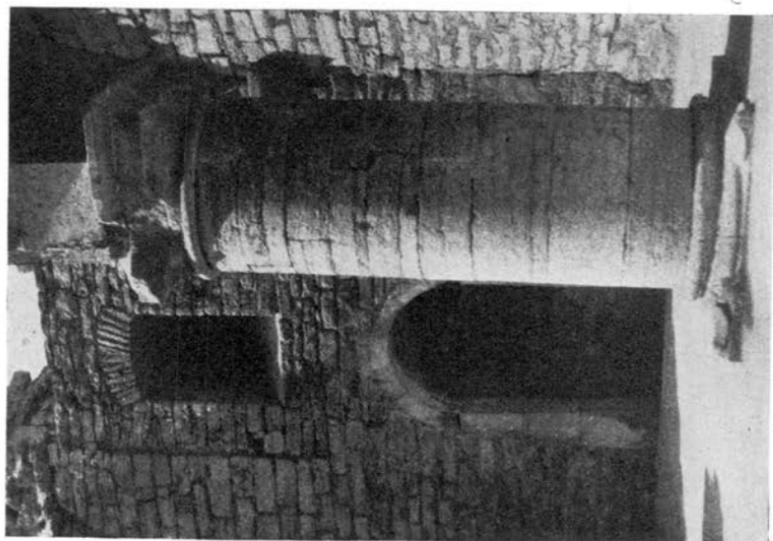
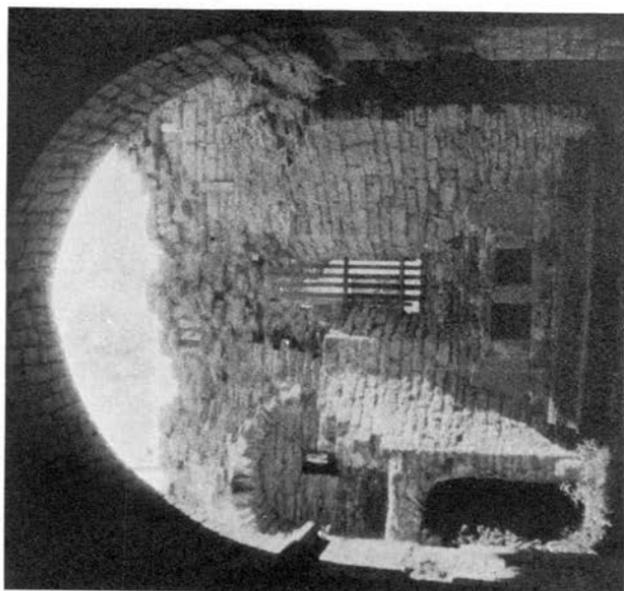


Fig. 2. Helge Aands church. (After Gordon.)

chamber a staircase leads to an upper vaulted chamber, and there is a similar second story on the S. side. The ruins of a third chamber rest on the second on the S. side, and this was doubtless the case also on the north. In the middle of the E. wall is a low round-headed, splayed window; the N. and S. chambers are lighted by slits. In the S. wall of the chancel is a large round-headed window with traces of two smaller windows which it has replaced. The nave has two octagonal stories, with portions of a third at the top of the present tower walls. There is a round-headed recessed door, of the Romanesque or Transitional type characteristic of several of the Wisby churches, in the middle of the N. and S. walls of the



A



B

Helge-Aands church.

A. Upper story, showing W. door.  
B. East end.

nave. The openings of the doors are framed by flat limestone slabs and surmounted by a trefoil tympanum. The vaulting of the lower story of the nave is supported by four octagonal piers, and the vaulting ribs rest on corbels on the walls. In the S.E. and N.E. corners of the nave on both floors segmental recesses, which evidently contained altars, communicate with the body of the church by a pair of low arches with a central shaft. The centre of the roof of the lower story is pierced by a polygonal opening 7 ft. in diameter. Several writers have discussed the use of this opening, which is generally considered to have served for the conduction of sound from one floor to the other<sup>1</sup>. It is also conjectured that the upper story was used by the nuns of the Hospital, the lower floor being reserved for men or a general congregation<sup>2</sup>. The lower floor communicates with the chancel by a pointed arch with a simple moulding at the springing, and the W. wall of the upper story is pierced by a wide round-headed arch. The upper floor is similar in plan to the lower, but the piers are cylindrical and on each of the corners of the square bases is a broad leaf-like spur, terminating in a reversed volute (Pl. VI, A). Two intramural staircases lighted by an open arcade lead from the lower to the upper floor, beginning in the N.W. and S.W. walls, and meeting at a door in the middle of the W. wall of the upper floor (Pl. VI, A). From the N.W. wall of the latter a staircase leads to a third floor. At the top of the outer walls of the tower oblique lines in the angles of the masonry point to the former presence of a spire similar to those of many of the country churches.

<sup>1</sup> Gordon (48).

<sup>2</sup> In this connexion it is interesting to find the upper story of a chapel on Mount Sion described by Felix Fahri, a Dominican from Ulm who visited Palestine in the latter part of the fifteenth century, as "a great and costly chapel" founded by the King of France where the Holy Spirit came down upon the disciples at the day of Pentecost. The true explanation of the upper floor of the Wisby church is probably that it was built in celebration of the descent of the Holy Spirit. I am indebted to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice for calling my attention to the passages from the *Wanderings of Felix Fahri* quoted in the recently published volume on Jerusalem (p. 255) by Geneviève Watson in the Medieval Town Series as probably affording the most likely solution to the structure of the Helge-Aands church.

Fergusson and other authors compare this church with one at Schwartz Rheindorf in Germany (1151) and with other two-storied buildings, but I know of none which agrees very closely with Helge-Aands church at Wisby<sup>1</sup>. Roosval refers the church to an early 13th century date, the nave being assigned to a rather later period, ca. 1255. It is worthy of note that the base-moulding of the tower appears to be of slightly later design than that of the chancel.

*S. Clément.*

This church was not accessible to visitors during the time of my visit, being under investigation by Prof. Ekhoﬀ, of Stockholm<sup>2</sup>.

*S. Olaf.*

The remains of this church in the Botanic Garden consist of portions of a massive western tower with a large Romanesque door, also a few bases of clustered pillars, presumably of later date, which mark the positions of some of the nave piers. Blocks of worked stones from this church in the Museum afford good examples of dog-tooth ornament and mouldings agreeing closely with vaulting-ribs in Notre Dame, Paris.

*S. Hans, S. Peter, S. Gertrude, S. Michel.*

Some good mouldings and part of a massive pier of bold proportions of late 12th or early 13th century design represent the church of S. Hans, and adjacent to this are piers of masonry said to belong to the church of S. Peter. Portions of the basal walls of the small one-aisled church of S. Gertrude and a semicircular tympanum bearing an incised figure of the abbess may be seen close to the east end of S. Nicholas. I was unable to find any traces of S. Michel's church, though the plan of the building is shown on a map of Wisby near the landward wall on the east side of the town.

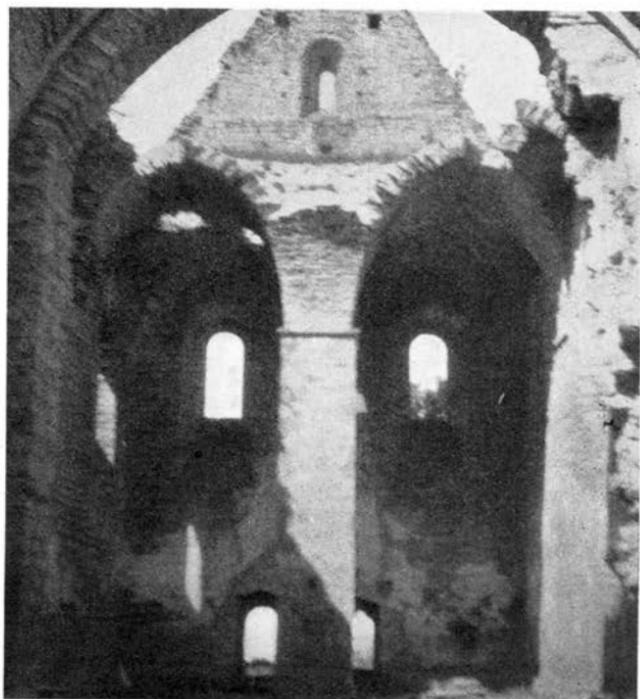
<sup>1</sup> One of the best descriptions of Helge-Aands church is contained in a letter from Mr Gordon published in the *Ecclesiologist* for 1848.

<sup>2</sup> Ekhoﬀ (12).

A



B



S. Göran. A. From the South-east.

B. View of W. end, showing pier of longitudinal arcade.

*S. Göran* (Pl. VII).

The Church of the Lepers without the walls shows some interesting features. Tall high-pitched gable-walls project from above the side walls at the west and east ends, and between nave and chancel (Plate VII, A). The nave was originally divided by a longitudinal vaulted arcade, a common feature in the country churches, but only the western pier with portions of the vaulting is preserved (Pl. VII, B). At the west end there is a groove on the outside wall near the top of the gable, and, at a lower level, projecting pieces of broken walls which point to the former existence of some westward extension or narthex. There are two small W. doors and two round-headed windows above. A ground-course with a projecting chamfered plinth and a prominent roll-moulding above runs round the whole of the outer walls. The square east wall is pierced by three tall splayed lancets (Pl. VII, A). The steep groined vaulting of the chancel which terminates above in a small cupola is in a fairly good state of preservation, the transverse vaulting-rib being supported on corbels on the N. and S. walls. A wide pointed arch divides nave from chancel, and on each side of this, as seen from the west, is a small deeply splayed squint. In the nave walls are three splayed narrow windows and portions of three vaulted bays. One of the vault corbels has a simple broad-leaf ornament such as is frequently found on late 12th century capitals in France. Roosval refers the choir to 1265.

**Cistercian Church at Roma** (Pl. VIII, A ; Fig. 3).

The Cistercians are said to have founded a monastery at Roma in 1164: its position "in a solitary place," the superior workmanship, and dignified simplicity are features in accordance with the Cistercian rule. There is a marked contrast between this monastic ruin, with a total absence of figure-sculpture and a restrained use of mouldings, and the richly decorated churches of rather later date scattered over the island. In the middle of the west wall are portions of deep-cut mouldings at the sides of a wide opening, which was probably occupied by two

or three narrow lancets. The square east end retains part of the splayed sides of lancet windows. To the north of the chancel are two apsidal chapels, and no doubt originally there were two corresponding chapels on the south side. The use of transepts as lobbies to chapels on their east side is a Cistercian feature<sup>1</sup>. The nave is enclosed by two round-arched arcades, with the openings filled in with masonry, and conical corbels on the walls above the arcades show the position of the transverse vaulting arches (Pl. VIII, A). Roosval who

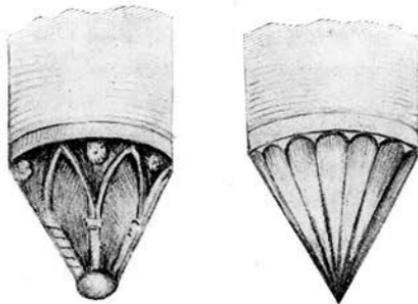


Fig. 3. Corbels, Roma. (Drawn by M. Seward.)

points out that the corbels are not placed in definite relation to the piers thinks that the vaulting of the nave may have been an afterthought. Some of the scalloped corbels (Fig. 3) agree closely with those on the aisle walls of Fountains Abbey<sup>2</sup>, a pattern frequently used by Cistercian builders<sup>3</sup> who favoured the use of corbels in preference to vaulting-shafts<sup>4</sup>. The style of this attractive church agrees with that of Sharpe's Transitional period (1145-90), but the erection of the building may well have been at a later date.

### Country Churches.

Roosval gives the number of churches in Gothland, exclusive of Wisby, as 91, and there are indications that the number was once considerably greater. Of these I visited only six, Stånga, Dalhem, Bro, Lårbro, Othem, Tingstäde, and in most

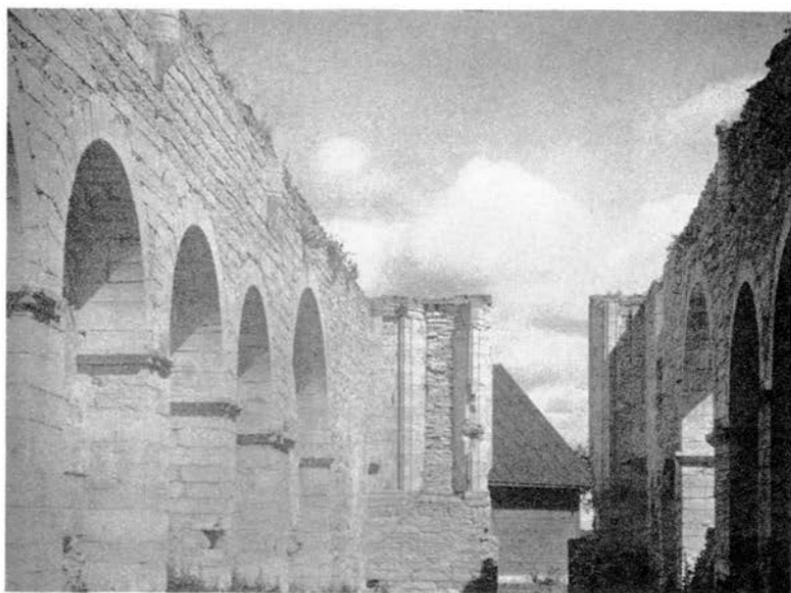
<sup>1</sup> Hope (00), p. 12.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 22.

<sup>3</sup> Bond (05), p. 103.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

A



B



A. Roma: Cistercian church, looking West. (From a photograph by Mr Hamshaw Thomas.)  
B. Lärbro: showing part of the W. tower and the older detached tower.

cases but little time was available for detailed examination of the many interesting features. Mr J. W. Clark, who drove round the island in 1856, speaks of the beauty of the doorways (Pl. X) as showing "a fertility of invention, and a skill in the disposition and execution of ornament which is truly admirable<sup>1</sup>." In most cases the churches are assigned to about the middle of the 14th century. Their architectural features are of special interest as possessing marked individuality, and show a departure from the style of contemporary buildings in other lands. In the construction as in the decoration of the churches the local architects displayed considerable originality, and while certain features, such as the form of the west towers with tall wooden spires (Pl. IX, B), can be closely matched in Germany and elsewhere, the style as a whole exhibits decided freedom from outside influence.

In plan the typical village church consists of a broad square tower in the middle of the W. end (Pl. IX, B), an oblong nave with thick and unbuttressed walls divided longitudinally by two arches supported in the centre on a massive pier. Mr White<sup>2</sup> cites the churches of Caythorpe in Lincolnshire, Clatford (Kent), and Hannington (Northants), as comparable in plan with S. Göran and the country churches of Gothland; but the resemblance—so far as one can judge from the plans given by White—does not appear to be very close. The nave of Dalhem has two longitudinal arcades instead of one as in the majority of Gothland churches. Stånga church is an example of the usual type of longitudinally divided nave (cf. S. Görans, Pl. VII, B) with four compartments and quadripartite groined vaults. The western arch rests on a large corbel above the apex of a deep pointed arch between the end of the nave and the space below the tower. Below a moulded abacus the corbel bears a row of straight-stalked three-lobed leaves, with a large grotesque head below, from the mouth of which is suspended a votive offering of a model ship. The capital of the central pier is also two-storied and of elaborate design, decorated with stiff leaves and acanthus ornament. Two large corbels also support

<sup>1</sup> Clark (58), p. 206.

<sup>2</sup> White (86).

the transverse arches on the N. and S. walls of the nave. Roosval refers the nave of Stånga to 1350, and that of Tingstäde, also with a longitudinal arcade, is referred to 1230. On the capital of the central pier of Tingstäde is a figure of a man taking a thorn from his foot, a subject reminiscent of one of the capitals in Wells Cathedral; there are also grotesque animals on this capital and birds with beaks grasping the necking.

The chancel, narrower than the nave, has frequently an apsidal end, but in several churches the eastern termination is straight. A bold and often beautiful ground-course forms a prominent feature of the country churches, the roll-moulding of which is often prolonged as a free member (Fig. 4) beyond

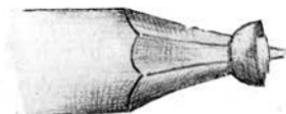


Fig. 4. Upper member of ground-course, Othem.

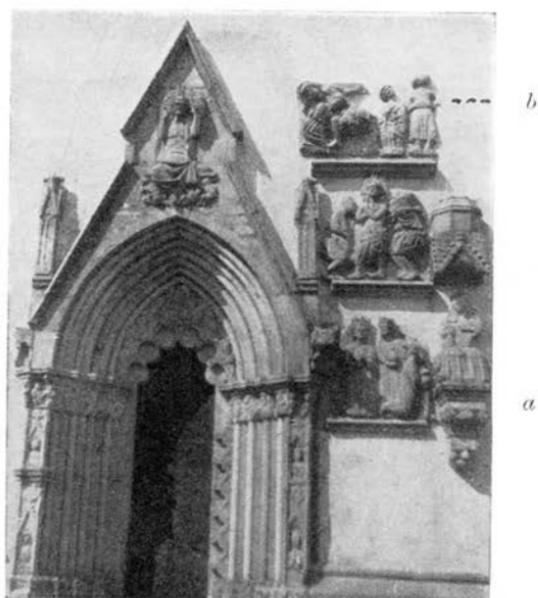
the plinth, where the ground-course is interrupted by a door. This is well shown at Lärbro and Othem, where the upper member of the ground-course ends as a free roll with a conical scalloped termination. At Stånga the ground-course is surmounted by a scroll-moulding such as is met with in English churches in the late 13th and early 14th centuries<sup>1</sup>.

The towers are usually broader below, and have a gallery round the three sides at the top of the lower story (Pl. IX, B) reached by an intramural staircase<sup>2</sup>. The four walls of the towers are prolonged as steeply pointed gables between the alternating sloping sides of the tall wooden spires, a type probably copied from German models<sup>3</sup>. The tower of Lärbro is octagonal, with large battering walls supporting the base. The walls of the lower story terminate in pointed gables (Pl. VIII, B), which form a kind of corona encircling the greater

<sup>1</sup> Brandon (03), p. 60; Paley (65), p. 38.

<sup>2</sup> Major Heales (88) has given an interesting account of the principles of tower-construction in Gothland churches.

<sup>3</sup> Simpson (09), p. 112.



A

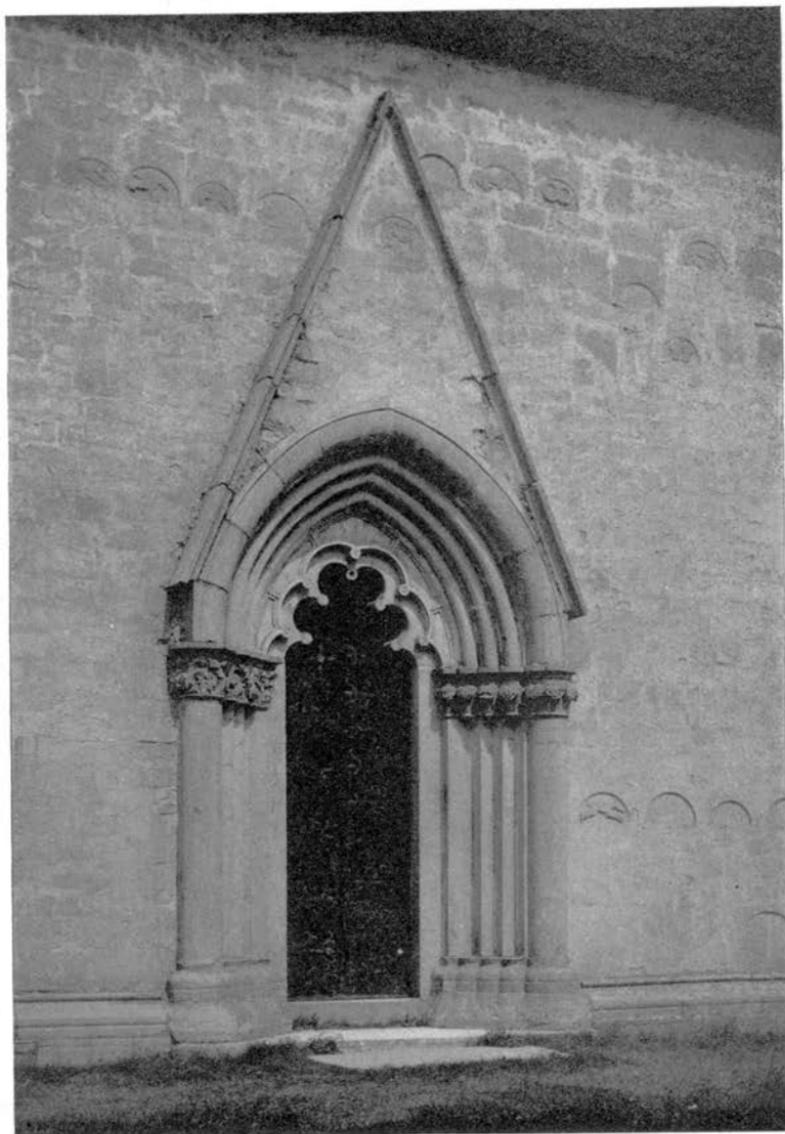


B.



C

- A. Stånga church, S. door.      B. Dalhem church tower.  
C. S. Nicholas, Wisby : part of apse and E. window of the N. aisle.



Bro church, S. door.  
(From a photograph by Mr Hamshaw Thomas.)

part of the tower. Separated a short distance from the west end of Lärbro church is a massive square tower with a wooden spire, clearly of earlier date (Pl. VIII, B), which is locally known as a *kastal*, and was doubtless built for defensive purposes.

The nave walls of the country churches are relatively high and massive, and their height admits of the construction of very tall steeply inclined triangular pediments over the doors. There is always a door in the S. wall of both chancel and nave, and occasionally a third door at the W. end of the N. wall of the nave. The doors are the most characteristic and striking features in the Gothland churches: recessed jambs with cylindrical shafts in the angles of the square stages, capitals exhibiting a wonderful wealth of ornament, groups of figures, conventional foliage of 13th century type, and other decoration. The wooden doors, displaying an extraordinary richness of ironwork<sup>1</sup>, are set in a frame of flat limestone slabs, sometimes in two planes, foliated and cusped and occasionally sculptured (Pl. X). These foliated inner orders of the doors are especially striking and characteristic, and while similar festooned portals occur in some German churches, this ancient motif is probably more elaborated in Gothland than in any other western country. The door is often surmounted by a tall pediment, which may be capped by a small figure or carved circle (Pl. IX, A).

The doors on the south side of Bro church are especially good. On the capitals of one of them are groups representing the birth of Christ, a subject frequently portrayed in the country churches; on other capitals there is an unusual type of undercut foliage of good design (Fig. 5). An excellent example of one of the simpler forms of porch is afforded by the S. door in the nave of Dalhem; a quatrefoiled and cusped tympanum is surmounted by a triangular pediment with a circle at the apex on which is incised a small cross. The bases of the nook-shafts have spurs and early 13th century moulding.

Stånga church has a south porch of exceptional interest (Pl. IX, A). The old wooden doors are almost covered with very good and well preserved ironwork, and to one is attached

<sup>1</sup> Heales (89). Some splendid examples of ironwork occur also in Östergötland: see Janse (06).

a standard ell measure bearing the inscription "Hitta ier reta gota ein" (this iron true Gothland ell). The deeply recessed portal has a steep pediment with a step near the apex, and is crowned by a figure of Christ holding up two fingers of one hand in blessing, and in the other hand is a small cross on a staff. The head of the door is in two planes, the edge of the lower is sexfoliate and the inner is foliated and cusped with figures in half-relief on its flat surface: Christ and the Virgin crowned occur at the summit with other figures below. On the capitals on the E. side are the Angel appearing to Mary, the meeting of Elizabeth and Mary, and other subjects. On the capitals of the W. side is the Flight into Egypt. Panels containing figures are cut on the outer face of the jambs and a pinnacle with

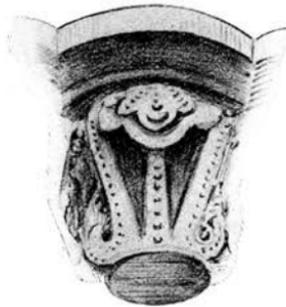


Fig. 5. Capital from E. side of Bro porch (Pl. X). (Drawn by M. Seward.)

geometrical carving rises from each angle of the hood-mould. A remarkable feature is presented by the groups of large figures on the wall of the church immediately to the east of the S. door (Pl. IX, A). It has been suggested that these groups are not in their original position, but I am inclined to think that the seated figure of the Virgin and Child (Pl. IX, A, a) under a massive canopy, perhaps also the other groups, are not later insertions. It is noteworthy that the bracket supporting the Virgin is similar in design to the corbel on the W. wall of the nave supporting a longitudinal arch. Of the three groups the lowest represents three kings, the middle tier Christ mocked, and above is the descent from the Cross, with a figure to the east representing a crucified malefactor. The

malefactor's arms (Pl. IX, A, *b*) are close to his side and sharply bent; a horizontal beam lies across his back with the ends projecting through the angles made by the bent arms. Similar figures of crucified malefactors have been depicted by Antonello<sup>1</sup>, Altichieri<sup>2</sup>, and other Italian artists. The figure in the uppermost group has been described by Mr Clark and other authors as that of a mailed knight, while Mr Bumpus<sup>3</sup> interprets the whole of the group as a representation of the Resurrection. Groups of figures in similar positions to those at Stånga occur at Loches in France, and at S. Sebald's church, Nürnberg (1439-77)<sup>4</sup>.

Roosval in his volume on Gothland churches, which deals chiefly with those in the villages, treats the various door and window designs from an evolutionary standpoint. The general uniformity of style with numerous variants about a common type, or, as he puts it, a homogeneity accompanied by striking originality, lends itself to a detailed comparative treatment<sup>5</sup>; but the very small proportion of the churches which I visited does not enable me to express an opinion as to the validity of his conclusions.

The windows are usually tall lancets, either simple or with two lights, and geometrical tracery in the head and occasionally, as in the octagonal tower of Lärbro, the window has two slender mullions. There is a general absence of windows in the N. wall of the churches.

In some of the churches there are several carved stones of much earlier date (possibly early 12th century) than the walls into which they have been built. The most striking instance of this is seen on the face of one of the jambs of the door at the W. end of the N. wall of the nave of Dalhem church: this consists of a long panel containing a figure of Christ and, below,

<sup>1</sup> Michel (08), Tome III, Pt. ii, p. 721.

<sup>2</sup> E.g. a picture at Padua and one in the chapel of S. Félix at Santo. I am indebted to my friends the Rev. A. Rose and Dr F. F. Blackman for these examples. See also Michel, Tome III, Pt. i, p. 115, for a similar figure on a silk altar-cloth in the Louvre.

<sup>3</sup> Bumpus (09), p. 260.

<sup>4</sup> Smith (84), figs. 32, 49; Simpson (09), p. 341.

<sup>5</sup> Roosval (11), p. 8.

S. Nicholas holding a chalice in his hand. On the other face of the same jamb there is good arabesque carving suggesting Byzantine influence. In the S. wall of the nave of Bro church are several carved stones (Pl. X), some with half-relief figures of animals which, as Carpenter<sup>1</sup> thinks, may have formed a corbel-course in an older church<sup>2</sup>. The present nave of Bro is assigned by Roosval to 1250.

There is an early carved tympanum above the square-headed door of the sacristy on the N. side of the chancel of Lärbro representing Christ in the centre with an angel on each side (Fig. 6). This tympanum with its crude sculpture and the lintel supported on brackets suggests comparison with 11th century work in England.



Fig. 6. Tympanum, Lärbro. (Drawn by M. Seward.)

The walls of Dalhem church are decorated with several paintings, some of which are modern, but a few may, perhaps, be assigned to the 15th century: one of these represents an angel holding the scales of justice; in one pan is a single soul, while several small demons cluster about the other pan, which a devil of fearsome aspect vainly tries to depress. The walls of the square-ended chancel of Othem are also covered with paintings of saints later than the church (ca. 1280).

The above description conveys but an inadequate idea of the many interesting features exhibited by the country churches of Gothland, which, by reason of their excellent state of

<sup>1</sup> Carpenter (86). Dr Duckworth (11), p. 23, in describing an early font at Alböke in the island of Öland compares the animals with those in the S. wall of Bro.

<sup>2</sup> For a description and plan of the earlier church, see Ekhoft (12) p. 180, fig. 127.

preservation and the many indications of originality in design are worthy of closer attention at the hands of architectural experts than they have so far received.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ATKINSON, T. D. (04) English Architecture. *London*, 1904.
- BELL, MISS GERTRUDE L. See RAMSAY AND BELL.
- BOND, F. (05) Gothic Architecture in England. *London*.
- BRANDON, R. AND J. A. (03) An Analysis of Gothic Architecture. *Edinburgh*.
- BRUNIUS, K. G. (64) Gotlands Konsthistoria. *Lund*.
- BUMPUS, T. F. (09) The Cathedrals and Churches of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. *London*.
- CARPENTER, R. H. (86) Notes appended to Mr White's paper. See WHITE, W.
- CHOISY, A. (06) Histoire de l'Architecture. *Paris*.
- CLARK, J. W. (58) On the Churches in the island of Gothland. *The Ecclesiologist*, Vol. XIX, pp. 141, 205.
- DEHIO, G. AND G. VON BEZOLD. (01) Baukunst des Abendlandes. Bd. II. *Stuttgart*.
- DRYDEN, SIR H. (77) Ancient Buildings at Wisby in Sweden. *The Academy* (Jany. 6).
- DUCKWORTH, W. L. H. (08) Note on Mr Klintberg's Studies upon the Folklore and Dialects of Gothland. *Man*, 1908, no. 21.
- (11) Öland, a Swedish Island. *Camb. Antiq. Soc.* Vol. xv, p. 20.
- EKHOFF, E. (12) St Clemens Kyrka i Visby. *K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien*.
- FERGUSSON, J. (93) A History of Architecture in all Countries. Vol. II (Edit. 3). *London*.
- GORDON, G. J. R. (48) Letters from Mr Gordon to one of the Secretaries of the Ecclesiological Society appended to a review of a book by Sylvanus. *The Ecclesiologist*, Vol. VIII, pp. 209-12, 287, 288.
- HAIG, A. H. (86) See WHITE.
- HEALES, A. (88) The Churches of Gothland (other than those of Wisby). *London*.
- (89) The Ecclesiology of Gothland, other than that of Wisby. *London*.
- HERHOLDT, T. D. AND N. HÖYEN. (52) Hellig-Aands Kirken i Wisby paa Gulland. *Copenhagen*.
- HILDEBRAND, HANS. (93) Wisby och dess Minnesmärken. *Stockholm*.

- HOPE, W. H. ST J. (00) Fountains Abbey. *Yorks. Archaeol. Jour.*  
Vol. xv, p. 269.
- JANSE, O. (06) Medeltidsminnen från Östergötland. *Stockholm.*
- KLINTBERG, M. (09) Några Anteckningar om Gotland i Verkligheten  
och Gotland i Skrift. *Stockholm.*
- LAING, S. (39) A tour in Sweden in 1838. *London.*
- LETHABY, W. R. (04) Mediaeval Art. *London.*
- MARRYAT, H. (62) One year in Sweden. *London.*
- MASSÉ, H. J. L. J. (05) The City of Chartres. *London.*
- MICHEL, A. (06) Histoire de l'Art. Tome II. *Paris.*  
— (08) " " Tome III.
- MOORE, C. H. (99) Development and Character of Gothic Architecture.  
*New York.*
- PALEY, F. A. (65) A Manual of Gothic Moldings. *London.*
- PERRY, J. T. (91) Medieval Architecture in Sweden. *Trans. R. I. Brit.*  
*Arch.* Vol. VIII [N.S.], p. 321.
- PRIOR, E. S. (00) A History of Gothic Art in England. *London.*
- RAMSAY, SIR W. M. AND MISS G. L. BELL. (09) The Thousand and  
one Churches. *London.*
- ROOSVAL, J. (11) Die Kirchen Gotlands. *Stockholm.*
- SIMPSON, F. M. (09) A history of Architectural Development. Vol. II.  
*London.*
- SMITH, T. R. (84) Architecture, Gothic and Renaissance. *London.*
- SPIERS, R. P. (05) Architecture East and West. *London.*
- THOMAS, H. HAMSHAW. (11) The vegetation of the Island of Gothland.  
*New Phytologist*, Vol. x, p. 260.
- VIOLLET-LE-DUC. (68) (73) Dictionnaire raisonné de l'Architecture  
française. *Paris.*
- WHITE, W. (86) A Week at Wisby in Gotland. *Roy. Inst. Brit.*  
*Arch., Jour. Proc.* Vol. II [N.S.], p. 82.  
— (86<sup>2</sup>) Wisby in the Island of Gotland. *Trans. R. Inst. Brit.*  
*Arch.* p. 1.
- ZIMMERN, H. (89) Hansa Towns. (Story of the Nations.) *London.*

Monday, 12 February, 1912.

Professor W. RIDGEWAY, F.B.A., in the Chair.

The Reverend C. H. W. JOHNS, Litt.D., delivered a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on

THE DEBT OF EUROPE TO THE ANCIENT EAST.

---

Monday, 19 February, 1912.

W. B. REDFERN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

J. R. MOIR, Esq., made a communication, illustrated with plans and lantern slides, on

A PALAEOLOGIC WORKSHOP OF MID-PALAEOLOGIC AGE  
AT IPSWICH.

---

Monday, 26 February, 1912.

W. B. REDFERN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

M. R. JAMES, Litt.D., F.B.A., read a paper on

THE EARLIEST INVENTORY OF CORPUS CHRISTI  
COLLEGE.

The following Inventory of the goods of Corpus Christi College is transcribed from a paper manuscript—the oldest of the College records—which seems to have been originally meant to contain the Inventory only, but has in fact been used as a miscellaneous account-book. The Inventory is interrupted at various points by accounts written on blank pages, and finally dies away into unadulterated lists of payments.

It is not all of one date. Begun by John Botener in 1376 (as we are told in the title), it received large additions from the hand of John Northwode, who, according to Lamb-Masters, was admitted Fellow of the College in 1384, but of whom I know nothing further. There are, besides, some few annotations by other hands.

The general order of contents is as follows:

I. Books. These are described with a particularity quite unparalleled in my experience. It is common in old catalogues to find the first words of the second leaf of a volume given as a means of identification, and fairly common to find, added to these, the first words of the penultimate leaf. In this Inventory, as will be seen, Botener gives a multiplicity of such *dictiones probatoriae*. Northwode, in his entries, adopts a different method, and one which is quite unusual, if not absolutely peculiar to him. He describes the historiated initials at the beginning of each volume. The reason for this wealth of detail may be sought, partially at least, in the fact that several books belonging to the College had been removed by one Robert Eltisley, nephew of Thomas the first Master of the College.

The collection of books, which I have analysed in the Introduction to my Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the College Library, was not of special interest. No fragment of it appears to have survived.

II. Vestments, hangings, cloths, etc. This section is also characterized by a remarkable wealth of detail. In the case of the board cloths and towels rough sketches are given of the patterns worked upon them. The heraldry and the grotesque figures are also very interestingly described.

III. Plate, sacred and secular. A special interest attaches to this part of the Inventory, inasmuch as four at least of the pieces described are still in the possession of the College, viz. one of the "vulture's eggs," a cocoa-nut cup, the horn, and the mazer given by Northwode.

The existence and the importance of the Inventory have long been known. It was read by Masters and Lamb; rather copiously quoted in the First Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and used by Dr H. P. Stokes in his *History of the College*, published in 1898. It would bear a great deal of annotation and illustration from similar documents; but I have been obliged to relinquish the idea of supplying this. My object is simply to render accessible to students the full text of what is undoubtedly a most remarkable document.

I have made use of some abbreviations of words which occur repeatedly in the text: e.g. *incipit*, *desinit*, *secundus*, *ultimus*, *dictio*, *quaternus*, *continetur*, *coopertorium*: also *p<sup>a</sup>* = prima, *s.* = scilicet, *i.* = id est. I believe that none of them are likely to cause any difficulty to the reader.

[TEXT OF THE INVENTORY.]

p. 7]

*Libri philosophie.*

*Northwode's hand.]*

In primis unus parvus liber priorum cuius prima litera est capitalis P facta ex rubeo et blodeo incaust' et continet in se

librum elencorum cuius prima litera est capitalis ·D· similiter facta et libros posteriorum quorum primus inc. cum capitali O.  
 [The rest of pp. 7, 8 have memoranda of payments in other hands.]

p. 9] *De libris iuris Canonici.*

*Botener's hand.*]

Hic inc. registrum omnium bonorum mobilium collegii corporis christi et beate marie a termino S. Michaelis arcangeli a<sup>o</sup> d<sup>ni</sup> m<sup>o</sup> ccc<sup>o</sup> lxxvj<sup>to</sup> scriptum per manus J. boten(er) de london socii istius collegii presentibus d<sup>no</sup> Joh. rayson rectore eccl. S. benedicti et Jo. Eltisle u<sup>to</sup> (? Vincentio) becei ..... Aldforde beylg... (? Baylham).

*The next paragraph crossed out :*

In primis unus liber vocatus tabula martiniani siue Margarita decretorum et decretalium quod idem est cuius prima rubrica inc. *Margarita decretorum a fratre* etc., et textus in primo folio sic inc. *inter alia que ad fidelium* etc. et secunda linea in secundo folio inc. sic *quod aborsus* etc. et completus est liber cum duodecim quaternis, quolibet quaterno continente duodecim folia excepto ultimo qui continet decem folia et liber finitur in septimo folio sic *extra p<sup>o</sup> titulo li<sup>o</sup> p<sup>o</sup> de etc. coibz licet.* et ultimum verbum penultimi folii s. sexti folii finitur sic *de religiosis* et coopertorium est de panno lineo albo.

*Smaller hand :*

L. 2<sup>o</sup> unus liber decretalium et est vetus liber parui preci, quem habet dominus Joh. Smylswelle et prima dicio in principio secundi folii sic inc. (*blank*) et ultimum verbum penultimi folii sic inc. (*blank*).

p. 11] *libri theologie.*

Isti sunt libri quos contulit Mag. Rogerus de Stanforde quondam rector de ouere.

Primus liber. Primo unus liber qui vocatur ysodorus ethiologiaram cum bona tabula sec. ordinem alphabeti et secunda linea secundi folii illius tabule sic inc. *Anfidoxe* et primum folium textus ethi<sup>arum</sup> sic inc. *deō* et secunda linea secundi

folii proxime sequentis sic inc. <sup>digtom</sup> <sub>verbi et</sub> secunda linea tercii folii sic inc. *ē vocatur* et ille liber ethi<sup>arum</sup> est completus deinde sequuntur tres libri ysodori de summo bono deinde liber differenciarum deinde epistole pauli ad senecam et senece ad paulum deinde epp. senece ad lucilium deinde liber de beneficiis deinde de clemencia ad neronem deinde de quatuor virtutibus deinde de copia verborum deinde de remediis fortuitorum deinde de morte claudii cesaris deinde de prouerbiis senece deinde de questionibus naturalibus senece deinde liber qui dicitur octauia senece deinde quedam tragedie senece deinde quoddam residuum epistole senece quod sic inc. *quomodo molestus* et liber est in tabulis cum coreo albo et uno claspe argenti.

2<sup>us</sup> liber qui dicitur magister historiarum qui alio nomine dicitur petrus comestor et liber iste sic inc. *Imperatorie maiestatis* et secunda linea in sec<sup>o</sup> folio sic inc. *videant* et sic desinit liber *cathecumbis* et ultima linea penult<sup>i</sup> folii sic desinit *a iudeis* et completus est liber et est cum brevis flexilibus albi coreri et habet ligulas pro clausuris et non habet clasps.

*Libri iuris canonici.*

3<sup>us</sup> liber qui dicitur rosarium set est abreuiatum qui sic inc. *reuerendo* et sec<sup>a</sup> linea in sec<sup>o</sup> folio *nam plectet* et ult. verbum libri est hoc *hominibus* et ult. verb. penult. fol. est hoc *epi cuius* et completus est libri (-er) ita quod vadit super omnem causam decretorum et est in tabulis absque coopertorio.

4<sup>us</sup> liber qui dicitur clementine cum tribus glosis silicet Will<sup>i</sup> Joh<sup>is</sup> andree que est ordinaria et gesselini et glosa Will<sup>i</sup> que est prima in ordine inc. *magnifice* et prima linea in sec<sup>o</sup> folio eius glose sic inc. *circa magna* et ult. verb. eiusd. glose est hoc *plāē* et ult. verb. penult. fol. eiusd. glose est hoc *sibi* et textus cum glosa Johis andre sic inc. *Johes* et p<sup>a</sup> linea 2<sup>i</sup> folii textus est hoc *et sanguinis* et glose est hoc *quo* et ult. verb. text. est hoc *incursurum* et ult. verb. penult. fol. text. est hoc *et est* et ult. verb. glose Joh<sup>is</sup> est hoc *cum electis* et ista glosa desinit in principio quinti folii textus ante finem textus ita quod quinque ultima folia textus non sunt glosata [p. 12] nec

debent glosari et glosa gesselini sic inc. *reuerentissimo* et prima linea sec. fol. eiusd. glose sic inc. *privilegia* et ult. verb. eiusd. glo. sic desinit *sic non nulli* et est super illud verbum textus *irritandus de verborum significacionibus* illud capitulum glosatur et non amplius post. post istam glosam gessellini sequitur constitucio benedicti super percepcione iuracionum et inc. sic *benedictus* et desinit sic *nouerit incursum* deinde sequitur libellus Joh. andree et vocatur summa aurea et sic inc. *Inuocato* et sic desinit *ut quidam dnt inde per te* deinde sequitur folium plenum constitucionibus deinde ult. fol. sequitur cuius tantum prima columpna inscribitur fere et textus est completus et similiter omnes glose et liber includitur in gue(r)bulie cum coopertorio viridi et non habet claspis set ligulas.

#### *Libri iuris ciuilis.*

5<sup>us</sup> liber qui vocatur digestum vetus cuius textus sic inc. *vulpianus* et glosa acursii sic inc. *In nomine domini* et 2<sup>a</sup> linea in 2<sup>o</sup> folio textus sic inc. *composite* et glosa sic *tribunus* et ult. verb. textus tocius libri sic desinit *sit necessarium* glosa eiusdem sic desinit<sup>1</sup> *co de comb. l. j. at.* et iste liber continet viginti quattuor (quaternos) et sic liber est completus. item in principio ante textum sunt quatuor folia cum notabilibus et iste liber includitur in guerbulie et cum coopertorio corii rubii et non habet claspis set ligulas.

Sextus liber qui vocatur digestum nouum cuius textus sic inc. *vulpianus hoc edicto* et glosa acursii corespondens sic inc. *explicit tricecimus octauus* et post sequitur tale verbum *hoc edicto* et 2<sup>a</sup> linea 2<sup>i</sup> folii textus sic inc. *nunciationem* et primum verbum glose sic inc. *domino* et ult. verb. text. sic desinit *sic potest* et ult. verb. glose sic desinit *l. barbarus* et ult. verb. text. penult. fol. sic des. *habendus* et ult. verb. gl. eiusd. fol. sic des. *a fide.* item ante textum libri istius sunt duo folia in quibus est calendare libri et in fine libri est unum folium cum calendari et liber est completus et iste liber clauditur in guerbulie et non habet claspis set ligulas et coopertorium est corium rubium.

<sup>1</sup> In margin here : stanforde. So also for nos. 7 and 8.

p. 13]

(libri iuris canonici.)

7<sup>mus</sup> liber qui vocatur decreta qui sic inc. *humanum genus... dus omnes clerici* et ult. verb. text. sic des. *nisi quod viderit patrem facientem* et ult. verb. penult. fol. sic des. *maxime christianorum* et duo folia precedunt textum et alia duo folia sequuntur textum cum arbore affinitatis et consanguinitatis et continetur in tabulis cum coopertorio corei cerui albi et cum quatuor claspis.

[*added by Northwode*: et iste liber decretorum fuit ablatas de cista trinitatis tempore rumoris.]

8<sup>us</sup> liber s. decretales qui sic inc. *gregorius ep. seruus seruorum dei* cum glosa bernardi qui sic inc. *in huius libri* et 2<sup>a</sup> linea 2<sup>i</sup> folii sic inc. *tum quem (?) abbas* et 2<sup>m</sup> verbum glose eiusdem folii sic inc. *e<sup>us</sup> (?) aliquid posse* et ult. verb. glose ult. folii sic des. *pacciones* et ult. verb. text. sic des. *nomine continetur* et ult. verb. penult. fol. text. sic des. *dubium est* et glose *non potestis* et precedunt textum duo folia quorum secundum est calendare et sequuntur vndecim folia et liber includitur in guerbulie cum coopertorio corii viridis et non habet claspis set ligulas [*added by Northwode*: Istum librum habuit Robertus Elteslee.]

9<sup>us</sup> liber qui vocatur liber sextus cum tribus glosis silicet Joh. andree et cardinalis et archidiaconi glosa Joh. andree sic inc. *quia preposterus ordo* et 2<sup>a</sup> linea in 2<sup>o</sup> fol. sic inc. *nomen* et ult. verb. eiusd. gl. sic *Johannus Andree* et primum verb. textus sic inc. *bonifacius* et primum verb. gl. cardinalis *In dei nomine* et primum verb. in 2<sup>a</sup> linea 2<sup>i</sup> folii sic *tus uberes* et pr. verb. glose sic *habenda in largitati* et ult. verb. text. sic *voluntatem* et ult. verb. eiusd. glose sic *plenique* et ult. verb. penult. fol. text. sic *set verisimi* et ult. verb. penult. fol. gl. sic *probatur* et pr. verb. gl. archidiaconi sic *venerabilibus* et 2<sup>a</sup> linea 2<sup>i</sup> folii sic *de procuratoribus* et ult. verb. sic des. *c' percussionibus in fine* et ult. verb. penult. fol. sic des. *cura animarum* et precedit unum fol. et subsequuntur duo et includitur in guerbulie et habet ligulas pro claspis et habet coopertorium de corio viridi.

[et istum librum habuit idem robertus.]

p. 14]

10<sup>us</sup> liber qui vocatur Innocencius qui sic inc. *in ezechiele* et 2<sup>a</sup> linea 2<sup>i</sup> fol. sic *concipit non nulli* et ult. verb. sic des. *omnes res* etc. et ult. verb. penult. fol. sic des. *id et* et precedit unum fol. et subsequitur unum et liber est completus et includitur in quærbulie cum coopertorio corii rubii et habet ligulas pro claspis ||. istos decem libros proxime precedente(s) contulit predictus mag. Rogerus cuius anime propicietur deus amen [et istum librum Innoc. habuit Robertus Elteslee].

*The following paragraph in Botener's hand is crossed out:*

Isti sunt libri quos contulit isti collegio mag. thomas senior (?) de eltisle primus magister dicti collegii et rector de grantesetre.

*Then:*

11<sup>us</sup>] primus liber vocatur liber clementinarum cuius textus sic inc. *Johes ep.* et prima linea 2<sup>i</sup> fol. text. sic inc. *extra fratritata* et ult. verb. text. glosati sic des. *irritandus* et textus folii precedentis ult. verb. desinit sic *pro* et ult. verb. text. non glosati sic des. *incursurum* et ult. verb. penult. fol. text. non glosati sic des. *fratribus non* et habet tres glosas. prima est gulelmi cuius precedens textum et sic inc. *Magnifico* et 2<sup>a</sup> linea in 2<sup>o</sup> folio illius glose sic inc. *disposiciones (perhaps lined out) ram* et ult. verb. illius glose sic des. *ptao* et ult. verb. penult. fol. illius glose sic des. *alicui*. secunda glosa est Joh. Andree et est cum textu et sic inc. *Johannes* et 2<sup>a</sup> linea 2<sup>i</sup> folii illius glose sic inc. *marem* et ult. verb. illius glose sic des. *redibius* et ult. verb. penult. fol. illius glose sic des. *li<sup>o</sup> vi<sup>o</sup>*. tertia glosa est gessalini que sic inc. *reuerentissimo* et 2<sup>a</sup> linea 2<sup>i</sup> folii illius glose sic inc. *est .. de electis* et ult. verb. glose illius sic des. *anno vij<sup>o</sup>* et ult. verb. penult. fol. sic des. *per ista* et est liber completus in textu et tribus glosis et est in quærbulie cum rubio coop. et ligulis [istum librum clementinarum habuit Rob. Elteslee.]

*The next paragraph crossed out: faint:*

Vocatur decreta et inc. sic *humanum genus* et 2<sup>a</sup> linea 2<sup>i</sup> fol. sic inc. *in vj<sup>o</sup> li<sup>o</sup>* et ult. fol. text. sic des. *patrem facientem*

et ult. verb. penult. fol. sic des. *cogitare item* et est in tabulis cum claspis et corio ceruino [uel iste liber decretorum cancelatus fuit ablatu tempore rumoris aut est ille liber decretorum quem habuit Rob. Elteslee de collegio et actenus non restituit].

p. 15]

Hic inceptit Jo. Northwode scribere.

12<sup>us</sup>. Duodecimus liber est Innocentius cuius prima litera est capitale I in qua sedet in cathedra papa tenens librum in manu sua nouem hominibus pictis stantibus coram eo quorum primus habet manum suam positam super librum et scribitur supra dictam literam cum rubeo incausto sic *Incipit liber primus apparatus Innoc. iij<sup>ti</sup>* et 2<sup>a</sup> linea 2<sup>i</sup> fol. sic *C. I. exponere* et desinit sic *debent* et ult. dicio libri est *de consue in prin.*

13<sup>us</sup>. Tercius decimus liber est magnus decretorum cuius p<sup>a</sup> litera textus est H in qua sedet papa in cathedra inter duos monachos ex parte sinistra et duos presbiteros seculares ex parte dextra et 2<sup>a</sup> linea textus in 2<sup>o</sup> folio sic inc. *Sacrarum* et ult. silaba textus penult. fol. est *na* et in principio textus ult. fol. sequitur *ture*.

Quartus decimus est liber magnus decretorum cuius prima litera capitalis textus est H in qua sedet papa cum cardinali stante a tergo eius et homine armato ante se et prima litera textus 2<sup>o</sup> linee 2<sup>i</sup> folii est E et immediate sequitur hec prepositio *per* et ultima dicio textus penult. fol. est *proprietas*.

Decimus quintus est magnus liber decretalium cum libro sexto cuius prima litera textus capitalis est G. supra quam sedet papa uno sacerdote genuflectente coram eo et inter manus librum tenente, altero sacerdote stante a dorso genuflectentis et prima silaba textus 2<sup>o</sup> linee 2<sup>i</sup> folii est *tis* et proxima dicio sibi est *videlicet* et ult. dicio textus penult. fol. decretalium est *contineri* et in principio sexti libri eiusd. vol. sedet papa cum dextera manu erecta ad modum benedictis et sinistra apposita super librum viridem quem tenet sacerdos ante se, alio sacerdote a dorso eius stante in blodio et prima silaba textus 2<sup>i</sup> fol. in 2<sup>a</sup> linea est *vin (or um)* et ult. dicio text. penult. fol. est *dignitatum*.

Decimus sextus est liber magnus vocatus archidiaconus in

rosario cuius prima litera capitalis est. R in qua stat quidam doctor manu sinistra erecta et expansa et digitorum dextere manus solo indice erecto et prima dicio 2<sup>a</sup> lin. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. inc. cum H capitali et est prima (dictio) textus decretorum .s. *humanum genus* et ult. dict. penult. fol. est *precipi*.

Decimus septimus est hostiensis in duobus voll. et prima litera prime voluminis est capitalis . A . in qua sedet cardinalis in capa rubra pilleo sui capitis posito quasi legens duobus scolaribus sedentibus coram se et est quasi columpna inter eos in cuius summitate ponitur liber explicatus ante faciem cardinalis et prima dict. 2<sup>e</sup> (lin.) 2<sup>i</sup> fol. est *Rescriptorum* et ult. dict. penult. fol. text. libri est *car<sup>l</sup>*. Et prima litera 2<sup>i</sup> vol. est capitalis S in qua super cathedram sedet doctor cum pilleo blodio super caput eius dextera manu erecta et sinistra deposita ad genua uno presbitero sedente in blodio coram se et aliis tribus stantibus a dorso ipsius sedentis et quasi caput unius scolaris supponitur capiti doctoris quasi ascultantis et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. inc. sic *de maio* et ult. lin. penult. fol. tocius libri des. sic *religio...*

Octauus decimus est speculum iudiciale cuius prima lit. est R capitalis in qua super cathedram sedet doctor tenens speculum in manu sinistra indicem dextre ponens super librum iacentem super [de] descum [p. 16] vno scolarium sedente coram se et librum super genu tenente in manu sinistra capite eiusdem iacente super manum dextram et hec dicio *preuilegio* finit primam lineam 2<sup>i</sup> folii in hac silaba .pre. et inc. 2<sup>am</sup> lineam in aliis eius silabis et ult. lin. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. sic des. *de Rescriptis*.

Nonus decimus est liber vocatus abbas super decretales cuius prima litera est capitalis . G . et p<sup>a</sup> linea est ista verba *gregorius interpretatur vigilans* et sub illa litera g in undecima linea scribuntur ista verba *omnis christi accio nostra est instruxio* et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. sic inc. *non valuit* et des. sic *alienum* etc. fere in fine prime columpne folii decimi quarti a fine tocius libri et verba in eadem columpna immediate sequencia sunt hec *cum in multis* et ibi incipiunt noue constitutiones Innoc. iij de Rescriptis et in quarto folio sequente scribitur sic *explicit lectura mag<sup>ri</sup> bernardi de monte mirato* et post illud folium est

quaternus cuius prima linea sunt ista verba *circa statuta facta a capitulo ita distinguo* ad finem cuius linee cum rubeo incausto scribitur sic *de constitutionibus Rubrica* et continet ille quaternus decem folia quorum penult. sic des. *ut lit.*

Viceimus est quidam doctor super decreta et prima litera est longa ·I· capitalis protensa sub prima columpna per totum et prima lin. sic inc. *in nomine trinitatis* et prima dictio integra 2<sup>e</sup> linee 2<sup>i</sup> fol. est hec *habuerunt* et ult. lin. penult. fol. tocius libri sic des. *et sic tunc ab.*

[Viceimus primus est archid. abreuiatus in rosario et prima dice. quarte linee primi fol. est *canonicus* et caret litera capitali in princ. libri et ult. lin. penult. fol. finitur sic *cuius.*]

*The above entry is lined out; above is written: 'habetur supra.'*

Viceimus secundus est Archidiaconus super sext. lib. et continet octo quaterna equalia sed in ult. quat. includitur quidam quaternus minoris figure et cooperiuntur cum uno ·solipel· et p<sup>a</sup> litera tocius libri est capitalis V facta de rubeo incausto et blodio et p<sup>a</sup> lin. tocius libri inc. sic *venerabilibus* et et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. inc. sic *et consequenter* et ult. dict. ult. quat. est hec *aduersario* et nonus quat. paruus sic inc. *de sententia* et sic des. *epōrum ni. fi.*

Viceimus tertius est tabula Martiniani et inc. sic in literis rubeis *margarita decreti* et terc. lin. inc. sic in literis nigris *inter alia* et ult. lin. terc. fol. ante finem libri finitur sic *incantatio.*

Viceimus quartus est unus doctor super decreta cuius p<sup>a</sup> lit. capitalis est ·A· blodium et inc. *ad decorem* et p<sup>m</sup> verb. 2<sup>e</sup> lin. in 2<sup>o</sup> fol. est hoc *mutacionem* et p<sup>a</sup> dictio penult. lin. penult. fol. est hec *saluator* et inc. cum S capitali blodio.

p. 17]

Item unum par decretalium de manu anglicana nobilium cuius<sup>1</sup> pr. verb. 2<sup>e</sup> lin. in 2<sup>o</sup> fol. est *gestant.*

Item unus sextus de manu anglicana nobilis cuius p<sup>a</sup> dict. 2<sup>e</sup> lin. in 2<sup>o</sup> fol. est *dei.*

Item *hostiensis* in summa cuius p<sup>a</sup> dict. integra 2<sup>e</sup> lin. in 2<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Another hand beginning with this word writes the rest of the page.

fol. est *consistit* et iste liber fuit inuentus in camera M. Roberti Elteslee quem ut credimus firmiter ut ex informacione fide dignorum accepimus esse librum Collegii et eum voluisse alienare aut celare.

p. 21]

*De libris iuris ciuilib.*

*Botener's hand.*]

Primus liber est digestum vetus de quo fit mentio in quinto folio proximo precedente et est quintus liber in ordine decem librorum quos contulit rector de ouere ut ibi videbis.

2<sup>us</sup> liber est digestum nouum de quo fit mentio ubi fit mentio de digesto vetere proximo precedente et istum librum contulit rector de ouere ut videbis ibi.

*Northwode's hand.*]

Item unum corpus antiqui iuris ciuilib cuius primus liber est paruū volumen cuius prima lit. glose in primo angulo primi folii textus est curtum ·J· capitale blodium et prima litera rubrice rubeo est capitale ·J· blodium longius priore et sub illo est unum longius ·J· blodium cum quo inc. hoc verb. *imperatoriam maiestatem* et ult. lin. penult. fol. tocius libri finitur sic *mandari*.

Secundus est unus codex cuius p<sup>a</sup> lit. capitale est € et ult. dictio 2<sup>o</sup> lin. p<sup>i</sup> fol. sub dicta litera € est *visa* et p<sup>a</sup> dict. p<sup>o</sup> lin. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. est *scrinii* et ult. dict. ult. lin. penult. fol. est *laborum* et ult. tocius libri textus dicio est *quaciat<sup>ur</sup>*.

Tercius est ·ff· vetus cuius p<sup>a</sup> lit. capitalis est ·O· scripta eum rubeo et blodeo incausto et ult. dict. 2<sup>o</sup> lin. sub dicta litera O est hoc verb. *iam* et p<sup>a</sup> dict. 2<sup>o</sup> lin. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. est *libris* et ult. silaba penult. lin. penult. fol. est *sen* et ult. verb. text. tocius libri est *alleluia* (?).

Quartus est ·ff· nouum cuius capitalis litera glose est ·H· blodium et p<sup>a</sup> lit. p<sup>o</sup> lin. nigre est ·h· blodium et p<sup>a</sup> dict. p<sup>o</sup> lin. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. est *pretor* et ult. dict. penult. fol. est *dominus* et dict. finalis est *potest*.

Quintus est ·ff· inforciatum cuius p<sup>a</sup> litt. capit. est D rubeum et inc. 2<sup>a</sup> lin. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. cum isto verb. *diuorcio* cuius p<sup>a</sup> lit. est capitalis D blodium et terminatur textus penult. fol. *quasi cong.* et ult. verb. toc. text. est *reuersus*.

Item est unus doctor Roffredus cuius p<sup>a</sup> lit. cap. est ·S· et medietas eius superior est blodea et medietas eius inferior est rubea et p<sup>a</sup> dict. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. est *generalem* et ult. dict. penult. lin. penult. fol. est (*soiled*) et ult. dict. toc. lib. est *quamuis*.

Item secundus doctor de repeticionibus drax qui sic inc. *quia mos* et non habet litteram capitalem et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. sic inc. *multis* et terminatur penult. lin. penult. fol. cum hoc verbo *concubinam* et finitur liber cum hoc verbo *otia* (*continentia*?).

Item unum ·ff· vetus qui sic inc. *omnem* cuius dictionis una litera est rubea et altera blodea et p<sup>a</sup> dict. 2<sup>o</sup> lin. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. est *invenientes* et ult. dict. penult. fol. est *experiri* et dict. finalis textus est *necessarium*.

Item sex libri antiqui et parui precii iuris ciuilis .s. tres codices et unum ·ff· vetus et alterum ·ff· nouum et ·ff· inforciatum.

p. 27. *Botener's hand.*]

De libris pertin. ad usum ecclesie qui sunt collegii.

Primo unus liber qui vocatur antifanere in quo libro continentur unum kalendare et officium assumptionis b. Marie et natiuitatis et *rorate* et *vultum tuum* et *salue sancta parens* et *requiem* et *cibavit* et *kyrie gloria in excelsis sanctus* et *agnus* et omnia ista per notam et continetur in tabulis cum coopertorio corii albi et cum rubiis claspis de latoun et habet hanc litteram d scriptum inter claspis coopertum cum cornu ita quod ille liber debet iacere a parte dextra.

2<sup>us</sup> liber qui vocatur antifanere est omnino similis primo libro set inter claspis scribitur ista litera ·S· cooperta cum cornu ita quod ille liber debet iacere a parte dextra (sinistra) et sic isti duo libri sunt gemini siue gemelli pro tribus missis cum nota quas oportet socios collegii dicere.

3<sup>us</sup> liber est unum missale quod contulit mag<sup>r</sup> thomas de eltisle quondam mag<sup>r</sup> istius coll. et primus mag<sup>r</sup> fuit istius coll. et istud missale est pulcrum et optime per omnia officia anni notatum et inc. sic *dominica* cum hac litera d bene(?) flursatum et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. in 2<sup>o</sup> fol. sic inc. *qui custodiat* et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. tercii fol. sic inc. *ciamus* et ult. verb. missalis sic desinit *vitemus* et ult. verb. penult. fol. sic des. *omnibus vi* et completus est liber et

est in tabulis cum coop. corii albi cerui et cum rubiis claspis et precedit missale unum fol. vacuum et unum kalendare et unum fol. vacuum et nullum fol. sequitur missale.

4<sup>us</sup> liber est unum missale cuius rubia glosa vel rubrica sic inc. *omnibus* (?) et textus sic inc. *exorzizo* et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. in 2<sup>o</sup> fol. sic inc. *preter* et illa dictio est rubrica et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. in 3<sup>o</sup> fol. sic inc. *de* et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. quarti fol. sic inc. *tur* et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. 5<sup>ti</sup> fol. scilicet primi officii sic *ligne vero* et ult. verb. ult. fol. missalis sic des. *in pace* et ult. verb. penult. fol. sic des. *tu venia mi* et completus est liber sine nota et tria folia precedent kalendarium et kal. precedit textum et duo folia sequuntur textum quorum ultimum scribitur cum alleluia et versiculis sancte marie et cum sequenciis et liber includitur cum tabulis et coop. albo et cum claspis rubiis.

p. 28] *De libris pertinentibus ad usum ecclesie.*

5<sup>us</sup> liber est epistolarium quia in eo tantum epistole scribuntur et inc. sic *fratres scientes* et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. sic *hec dicit* et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. in 3<sup>o</sup> fol. sic inc. *exibit* et ult. verb. epistolarii des. sic [so] et ult. verb. penult. fol. sic des. *collacione* et precedunt textum duo folia et sequuntur epistolarum quinque folia in quibus est historia thebeorum martirum scilicet mauricii exuperii Innocencii candidi victoris quorum dies est decimo kalendas Octobris et diuiditur hec historia per ix lecciones et iste liber est completus et post istam historiam sequuntur duo folia et liber includitur in tabulis cum coop. albo cum claspis nigris.

6<sup>us</sup> liber est portiforium bene notatum per totum quod sic inc. *dominica* et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. sic inc. *noctis* et ult. verb. portiforii s. de communi sic des. *post eam* et ult. verb. penultimi sic des. *suariter* et completus est liber cum calendario inter temporale et psalterium et ante temporale precedunt duo fol. et post commune sanctorum subsequitur <sup>uun</sup> historia s. edmundi epi. et s. hugonis epi. et tunnale (tonale) cum *kyrie* et *gloria* et *sanctus* et *agnus*. et *ite missa est* et post sequitur seruicium nouum de corpore christi et ultimo quinque folia seruicium notatum de s. leonardo et includitur in tabulis cum coop. corii albi et duabus claspis.

7<sup>us</sup> liber est portiforium bene notatum per totum et inc. sic *dominica* et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. in 2<sup>o</sup> fol. sic inc. *sancti eius* et ult. verb. de communi silicet unius matrone sic des. *conserua* et ult. verb. penult. fol. sic des. *accinxit* et notandum quod post fest. S. Caterine scil. proprium sequitur off. unius apostoli et martiris in tempore pasce et post sequitur *venite* et tunc cum leccionibus s. marie et unum fol. vacuum et tunc commune apostolorum quod sic inc. *Estate* etc. et duo folia vacua precedunt temporale et post commune sanctorum sequitur officium nouum corporis christi cum lectionibus per ebdomadem et medietate folii vacati et cum longa prosa in alio folio et missa corporis christi et tunc unum folium. et portiforium est completum et includitur in tabulis cum coop. albi corii et claspis et inter temporale et kalendarium sunt tria folia et inter psalterium et proprium sanctorum sunt duodecim folia cum missis.

p. 29, *headline as before.*]

8<sup>us</sup> liber est portiforium bene notatum quod sic inc. *dominica* et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. in 2<sup>o</sup> fol. sic inc. *dati tuis* et tunc primo ordine sunt antiphone Responsoria tocuis temporalis et 2<sup>o</sup> ordine lectiones correspondentes et tercio ordine sunt expositiones cum oracionibus et antiphonis que sunt post pentecosten. post sequuntur lecciones s. marie et tunc tria folia et tunc kalendare et tunc psalterium et tunc tunc in septem foliis et tunc folium vacuum et tunc *venite* in sex foliis et tunc proprium sanctorum scil. responsoria antifone et oraciones et tunc lectiones correspondentes et tunc nouum seruicium corporis christi cum lectionibus per ebdom. et tunc in triginta septem foliis seruicium concept. b. marie cum nota et lectiones aliorum sanctorum et seruicium s. edeldrede uirginis et s. thome et s. anne cum nota et alie lectiones et seruic. s. Edmundi ep. et alie lect. et tunc commune ss. et unius apostoli in pascali tempore ita quod ult. verb. communis ss. sic desinit *oracio ut supra* et ult. verb. penult. fol. sic des. *vincit* et tunc in sex foliis sunt lect. corresp. communis ss. et deinde in tribus foliis alie lect. et ultima duo folia que continent mirabilia mundi et inc. sic *cum sublimis* et duo folia precedunt que cont. lineam consanguinitatis

et affinitatis et quinque alia folia cum lectionibus sequuntur duo predicta folia et precedunt temporale.

*Change of ink:*

9<sup>us</sup> liber est unum missale vetus et notatum cum calendario et sic inc. *Ad te leuavi* et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. in 2<sup>o</sup> fol. sic inc. *uniuersi* et ult. fol. illius antique scripture sic des. *cordis vestri* et ult. verb. penult. fol. eiusdem scripture sic des. *fiant domine christe qui cum patre*. deinde sequuntur nouem folia alterius scripture et ult. fol. illorum sic des. *mereantur* et sic insipit fol. 2<sup>m</sup> illorum nouem foliorum *benedictus* deinde sequuntur quinque folia antique scripture quorum ult. verb. sic des. *criminum* et habet unam tabulam.

*Change of hand (not Northwode's):*

10<sup>us</sup> liber est unum amplum gradale cum Calendario in principio et 2<sup>a</sup> dictio in principio 2<sup>e</sup> lin. in 2<sup>o</sup> fol. de notata litera sic inc. *has domine (?)* (*written above some erased words: et omnibus dominicis ?*) et ult. verb. totius libri sic inc. *tuorum (?)* et ult. verb. penult. fol. sic des. *nond.* infra et est precii sexaginta solidos et rector dicit se soluisse xl<sup>s</sup>. nescō.

*Another hand, faint:*

Item xij... de uno paruo missale...../ kalendarii.

p. 33. *Botener's hand. De libris theologicæ facultatis.*]

Primo unus liber biblie completus cuius principium textus sic inc. *frater ambrosius* et p<sup>m</sup> verb. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. in 2<sup>a</sup> lin. sic inc. *victori populo* etc. et continet viginta octo quaternos quolibet quaterno continente duodecim folios excepto ultimo quod continet sexdecim et ille ult. quat. cont. interpretationem omnium verborum hebraicorum que recitantur in biblia sec. ordinem alphabeti et sic finitur textus biblie in parcella prime colu(m)pne folii ultimi vicesimi septimi quaterni *grā d<sup>ni</sup> n. Iesu X. sit omnibus vobis amen* et si(c) finitur penult. fol. textus illius biblie *homicide* et habet coop. in tabulis cum corio et sinistra tabula habet unum bende de ere et istum librum contulit d<sup>us</sup> henricus de leycetre quondam socius istius collegii gloriosi corporis Iesu X. et beate marie ut inscribitur inter textum biblie et interpretationes.

2<sup>o</sup> idem d<sup>us</sup> henricus contulit librum sententiarum contentum in tabulis cum rubeo corio et sic inc. prol. cum (*blank*) et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. in 2<sup>o</sup> fol. sic inc. *de obieccionibus hereticis* et capitulum primum sic inc. *veteris* et cont. quatuor libros et tres tabulas cum calendaria tria ante tres primos libros et in eo sunt folia 160 de textu et in primo fine continet sex folia que dicuntur costodes et in 2<sup>o</sup> fol. dicitur quis contulit et in 2<sup>o</sup> fine continet quinque folia que dicuntur costodes et ult. verb. text. est hoc verb. *peruenit* et ult. verb. penult. fol. sic des. *maiolem gloriam* et completus est liber.

3<sup>o</sup> est unus liber predicacionum qui sic intitulatur summa de septem viciis et eorum speciebus multiplicibus et continetur in tabulis cum coop. albo lacerato et liber sic inc. *tractatus est iste* et 2<sup>m</sup> verb. in 2<sup>a</sup> lin. 2<sup>i</sup> folii[s] est hoc *tribus* et ult. verb. in ult. fol. est *nunquam* et illud fol. tantum medietatem ultime linee libri continet et ult. lin. penult. fol. est hoc *silencium* deinde numerando folium illius medietatis linee [sunt] duo folia sequuntur plena narrationibus deinde sequitur unus quaternus continens octo folia in quo sunt expositio (super) pater noster et credo et versus septem viciorum et virtutum et magnus numerus versuum et de casibus artis gramatice deinde sequitur quaternus continens undecim folia in (quo) continetur expositio misse et ita in uniuerso liber continet 52 folia.

p. 394]

4<sup>us</sup> liber vocatur legenda sanctorum et est antiquus et sic inc. *uniuersum tempus presentis vite* et deinde sequitur calendarium et p<sup>m</sup> verb. in princ. 2<sup>o</sup> lin. 2<sup>i</sup> fol. sic inc. *de scō simphoriano* et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. in 3<sup>o</sup> fol. sic inc. *vitare* et est liber completus et ult. verb. sic des. *culorum* et ult. verb. in penult. fol. sic des. *populo* in et includitur infra duas tabulas.

*Northwode's hand*]:

Quintus est ysodorus qui satis describitur in princ. folii quinti decimi precedentis.

Sextus est mag<sup>r</sup> ystoriarum qui eciam in eodem folio immediate post ysodorum describitur.

Septimus est biblia quam emit M. Jo. Kynne M. colleg. apud Norhampton tempore parliamenti ad legendum in aula

tempore prandii et est una linea rubra in princ. supra textum continens hec verba *inc. ep'la jeronimi ad paulinum presbiterum de omnibus diuine hystorie libris* et primus prologus *inc. cum capitali litera .F. sic frater ambrosius* et ad finem pedis ipsius .F. est hec dictio *sic* in illo prologo et ult. lin. penult. fol. sic finitur *in illum* et operitur cum rubeo coreo.

p. 39. *Botener*]: *De libris philosophie et logice*

Primus liber vocatur logica noua et cont. librum priorum et librum elencorum et libros posteriorum et p<sup>m</sup> verb. libri sic *inc. primum* et 2<sup>a</sup> lin. in 2<sup>o</sup> fol. sic *inc. omni* (?) et ult. verb. sic des. *analetici* et ult. verb. penult. fol. sic des. *non autem certo* et tres libri sunt completi et continetur in tabulis cum claspis et [et] albo corio et non est glosa circa textum.

p. 43. *Botener*]

*De vestimentis et pannis pertinentibus ad usum ecclesie que sunt bona collegii et non parochianorum.*

Primo unum vestimentum silicet unum chesible cum zona cuius le chamb est fuluum anglice zelwe puluerizatum cum floribus viridibus et gnoppis partim sunt virides et partim albi partim rubii ad modum daysys et habet amitam eiusdem secte et fannonem et stolam eiusdem secte set le aube habet le chamb rubium cum scutis blodii desuper textis stellis albis et in medio cuiuslibet stelle est rubium foramen et cum isto vestimento iacet corperas cum coop. bono cuius una porcio contexta habet chamb rubium cum cruce alba cornuta et alia porcio est scaccatum cum blodio et auro et (?) cum uno towayle idest manitergio 8<sup>o</sup> pedum et in utroque fine sunt nigri aues cum pictura ad modum scaccarii et habet unum pannum in duplo longius quam altare duplicatum (*added, same hand: cum tribus lineis nigris ex transuerso in fine*). iacet pro duobus pannis et habet unum alium pannum ad altare cum longa parura cum porcionibus albis et aliis porcio(ni)bus non de se conuenientibus.

2<sup>o</sup> sequitur 2<sup>m</sup> vestimentum silicet unum chesible et le camb est fuluum interliniatum cum filo blodio desuper contextum cum crucibus quadratis includentibus cruces quatratas ad modum signi notarii ita quod cruces sunt declinantes silicet

cum vestimentum sit super humerum et habet ex alia parte pro supplicatione rubium carde. et amita et stola et fanonus et aube sunt eiusdem secte omnino et habet zonam albam interiorius exteriorius diuersicoloram et ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  lines lined through and then in smaller script) habet unum pannum cum tribus crucibus nigris in medio et in utroque fine et cum linea in utroque fine ex transuerso ad modum graduum et habet alium pannum duplum ad altare ita quod deseruit pro duobus pannis et habet corporas et tam

p<sup>m</sup> vestimentum cum pertinenciis suis quam 2<sup>m</sup> vest. cum pertin. suis iacent in cista quam contulit d<sup>us</sup> henricus socius collegii que stat in capella beate anne sub campanili ecclesie s. benedicti.

3<sup>m</sup> vestim. est duplicatum cum blw carde et exterior pars est cum lineis latis ad latitudinem straminis ad modum infinitarum crucium et quelibet linea vadit per totum vestim. et una linea est alba alia nigra et 3<sup>a</sup> b(l)odia et crux in medio desuper consultum (!) le camb est album. et aliud est labelis rubia et blodia sic figurata  $\diamond$  et habet amite diuersicoletum (!) ac chesible et habet aube paly cum blu et rubio et in rubio sunt linee in longitudinem blodii rubii nigri et aliis (!) et habet stolam et fanon eiusdem secte cum scutis diuersorum armorum et le camb est viride et illud (p. 44) sequens est rubium in quo sunt scuta et sic est per totum de le chawmpis et sunt duplicat. cum rubio sendel. modo tamen aliquialiter est laseratum. et habet zonam et corporas cuius cawmp. est rubium et aues cerici fului et sub eis foleres cerici fului et habet duos pannos quorum unus habet in uno fine lineam b(l)odiam ex transuerso et in alio fine tres lineas ex transuerso et quelibet linea habet tres lineas blodias et alius pannus habet crucem nigram in fine.

4<sup>m</sup> vestim. silicet unus lectus s. cuerlyt et thester et powdrer et tres ridelys eiusdem secte de panno lineo albo et isto modo sternatur silicet quod unus homo vocatus wodewose stat per arborem et ponit manum ad suum crest et ad scutum suum scribitur sic *had · J · wyst* et ex alia parte stat una mulier s. wodewose et ponit manum ad pectus et ad aliam manum scribitur sic *and y · wyst* et est inter eos s. virum et mulierem

arbor et super arborem pendet unum scutum cuius le chawmb. est album et crux rubea depicta in medio scuti [et unoquoque ridel sunt quatuor paria .i. <sup>sex</sup> duodecim <sup>octo</sup> viri et mulieres et in cuerlyt (*blank*) et in tester (*blank*) et in: *all this lined through*] powderr [habet nouem paria] et m. thomas de eltisle mag<sup>r</sup> collegii dedit omnes illos sex vestes .i. integrum lectum ad collegium cuius anime propicietur altissimus. et in unoquoque ridel sunt sex paria virorum et mulierum idest duodecim viri et mulieres idest sex viri et sex mulieres et in le powderr sunt nouem paria virorum et mulierum idest nouem viri et nouem mulieres que faciunt octo et decem et in quolibet latere illius powderr est additum tria paria s. tria capita virorum sine corporibus et tria capita mulierum sine corpore et tres summitates arborum sine trunco cum scutis sci georgii et eisdem verbis et in pede eiusdem powderr sunt tria paria silicet tria <sup>(virorum et)</sup> capita mulierum et tres crestis et arbores in medio cum scutis S. georgii et eisdem verbis et cuerlit continet tria paria virorum et mulierum. et tester est unum ridel tantum de latitudine et longitudine continens sicut aliud redel.

p. 45]

5<sup>m</sup> vestim. silicet unus pannus vocatus a doser et pendet in aula et circumcingitur cum viridi panno in quo viridi panno sunt aues fulue et scuta alba cum crucibus rubiis et in le cawmb. sunt stelle fulue cum panno viridi in medio stellarum.

6<sup>m</sup> vestim. uel pannus quem dedit rector de ouere est unum doser cuius le chawmb. est rubium et circumcingitur cum viridi panno in circumferencia et in illa circumf. sunt continue capud leopardi apertum fuluum ita quod potes videre dentes et cc' sequitur flos cum quinque vel sex foriis quorum rami sunt fuluii et in le chamb sunt papiliones ex omni colore et diuersi colerati anglice boturflyes et cc' sequuntur herbe que anglice dicuntur flourdelys isto modo quod semper unus flos est fuluius et similiter sua domus in qua manet est fulua et alius flos est albus et sua domus alba et sic est de omnibus floribus.

7<sup>m</sup> vestim. est unum quilte cuius le chawmb est rubium sendel dilaceratum et in circumf. est quedam duplex indentura

una contra aliam et est alba continens in se rosas albas et in le chamb sunt vlpes venantes cum sagittis et simiea respiciens urinale et super librum pro urso morso a canibus et ibi sunt scuta et signi (cygni) et magne rose set signi sunt albi.

8<sup>us</sup> pannus lineus est unus pannus albus vocatur bordcloth latum ad latitudinem ulne et longum 4 ulnarum et in extremitatibus est spacium unius pedis de blodio fil[i]o contexto talis figure  $\Delta$  et alius finis est cum blodio fine sic ad modum bestie in pedibus.

9<sup>us</sup> pannus est longus ad nouem ulnas. et latus ad plusquam ulna et est bordcloth et in uno fine lana blodia sicut filum et tres ordines. inferioris ordo est flourdelys et 2<sup>us</sup> ordo tres aues stantes contra alias tres et in medio est crux nigra sicut sunt aues et in 3<sup>o</sup> ordine sunt due aues contrastantes et in medio illarum est linea nigra et in alio fine in inferiori ordine sunt aues contrastantes cum rosis et in 2<sup>o</sup> ordine sunt episcopi cum mitris sedentes in cathedris tenentes manus expansas et in 3<sup>o</sup> ordine sunt stelle cum crucibus.

p. 46]

10<sup>us</sup> pannus est manitergium anglice thowayl et unus finis habet duos ordines et (in) inferiori sunt cruces et rose nigre et in alio ordine sunt flourdelys et moletis  $\diamond$  albe et in alio est omnino consimiliter sed in uno fine ubi sunt rose est b(1)odium et nigrum.

11<sup>us</sup> pannus est bordcloth et in quolibet fine sunt 4 ordines: in inferiori est ordo blodii filii indentati et in 2<sup>o</sup> ordine est blodium filum sic figuratum  $\diamond$  et in 3<sup>o</sup> ord. est sic figuratum  $\text{≡≡}$  et in 4<sup>o</sup> ord. est figuratum sicut in 2<sup>o</sup> ord. et in alio fine est sic omnino.

12<sup>us</sup> pannus est bordcloth et in quolibet fine sunt 3<sup>es</sup> ordines consimiles preter medium ordinem qui habet duas lineas plus et in alio fine sunt tres ordines. inferior sic fit  $\text{||||}$  et medius ordo sunt flourdelys et unum sic<sup>1</sup> et inferior ordo fit sicut in primo ordine panni undecimi.

13<sup>us</sup> pannus est unum thowayle et habet in quolibet fine 3<sup>es</sup> ord. de filo blodio isto modo  $\text{XXXXX}$  et sic fit in quolibet ordine.

<sup>1</sup> The figure is obscure and lined through.

14<sup>us</sup> pannus est unum thowayle et in quolibet fine sunt duo ordines. inferior est cum moletis et cum cruce scē andr' (or audr') inter illos cum pu(n)ctis superius et inferius. et 2<sup>us</sup> ordo est cum aubus contrastantibus et tale signum est inter illas ♡ et in(ter) pedes quasi crux.

15<sup>us</sup> pannus est unum bordclot et quolibet fine sunt 3<sup>es</sup> ordines et in p<sup>o</sup> ordine et inferiori sunt stelle blodie cum quatuor puctis et quasi cum crucibus scē andree sic ✕ et in 2<sup>o</sup> ord. sunt due aues contrastantes nigre et supra illas alie due aues contrastantes quarum capita sunt inferius et cc' moletis et inter pedes crux parua et in 3<sup>o</sup> ord. est omnino sicut in p<sup>o</sup> ordine et in alio fine sunt in ord. inf. [sunt] cruces et stelle et in 2<sup>o</sup> ord. sunt animalia contrastancia cum auribus quasi mitra, et cauda erigitur ita superius sicut capud et in 3<sup>o</sup> ord. sunt aues contrastantes et inter eas quasi scutum.

16<sup>us</sup> pannus est towayle et in quolibet fine sunt duo ordines. in inferiori sunt aues contrastantes nigre et inter eas quasi arbor cuius rami vadunt ad stipitem et in 2<sup>o</sup> ordine sunt aues contrastantes quasi in tabernaculis et in alio fine sunt aues contrastantes in inf. ord. ita quod in uno panel stant aues quarum capita sunt superius et in alio panel sunt aues quarum capita sunt inferius.

17<sup>us</sup> pannus est unum thowayle. et omni fine sunt tres ord. omnino similes sic facti.

Item unum....<sup>1</sup> de filo aureo cum lapidibus...est cum coronis (*faint*).

Item unum casse pro corporas cuius le chamb est fuluum cum cruce alba cuius in medio ...ceo et ex alia parte est una crux deaurata cum argento .....to.

p. 47

Item una pixis de coper deauratus infra et anamayle cum capicio in quo undique sunt depicte quatuor euangeliste.

Item unum corporas cum uno casse cuius lee chaumb est album et est textum cum rubiis floribus.

Item unus pannus deauratus cuius le camb interius est unum panel viride et aliud panel rubium sed plus est viride

<sup>1</sup> I read 'rpaū.'

quam rubium et est fere longum quasi ulna et latum ad latitudinem pedis.

Item unus pannus cuius le caumb interius est blodium et infixum cum rosis de argento et le caumb exterius est rubium cum lyonibus de auro badride et cum bendis de blodio inserto cum flowrdelys et solet tegi capud sacerdotis portantis corpus christi in festo corporis christi.

Item alius pannus de lano idest say quasi scaccatum et unum panel est de blodio et alius panel de fuluo et linea fulua diuidit panel blodium et linea blodia diuidit fuluum panes (panel) et in fine uno est una linea rubea latitudine duorum digitorum et in alio fine sunt tales tres linee rubeae eiusdem latitudinis.

Item unum puluinar anglice pillwe de rubio sendel.

Item aliud puluinar cuius le caumb est blodium sende cum armis nescio cuius.

Item aliud puluinar cum cruce fulua idest de zelw. indentata cum uno bende de blodio cuius le caumb est rubium cum floribus de zelw. et sic est ex alia parte.

Item aliud puluinar cum duobus hominibus monstribus et uir habet duas fistulas et mulier habet campanam rubiam in fine liripipii et ex alia parte est corium album.

Item aliud puluinar simile proximo precedenti cum diabolo fistulam flante et cum muliere tubam flante et hamus pendens in fine liripipii tenet suas vestes et ex alia parte est corium album.

Item aliud puluinar cum armis cum scutis cuius in medio sunt vndew (*sic*) rubie et bende blodii cum paruis lionibus fuluis et cum bendis rubiis cum paruis lionibus albis et ex alia parte est nigrum sendel.

Item duodecim paruris diuersorum colorum pro le amitys.

p. 48. *Botener*]

Item unum vestimentum scil. chesible album desuper contextum cum serico (*or ceruo*) albo et cum draconibus et gallis de auro desuper contexto et habet ad dorsum et ad pectus pallyt de auro et rubeo et cum amita eiusdem secte et cum aube et stola et fanone eiusdem secte et cum tunicle et

aube et amita pro diacono eiusdem secte et cum tunica et aube et amite et stolis et fanonis pro subdiacono et diacono.

Item super altare vestibuli iacet pannus pro altari cum paruris et cum alio *superposito* et cum aube et amite tantum.

Item (*erasure*) duodecim parurys pro aubis et amitis et duo pro duabus aub. ad pedes de blodio.

*Change of hand]*

Item duo parurys pro uno aube ad pedes in quibus sunt aues.

Item unum duplex towayle in cuius medio sunt sex ordines et in fine tres ordines. et medius ordo sunt aues due superius et due inferius et pedes superiorum contra pedes inferiorum et in medio illorum quatuor est columpna eiusdem coloris cum aibus et in utroque fine est quasi crux et in medio columpne est bofyt et eodem modo est in alio fine eiusdem mappae et primus ordo et 2<sup>us</sup> sunt similes cum finibus de flourdelys unum contra alium cuius latitudo est unius ulne et longitudo octo ulnarum ut apparet.

Item unum towayle quinque ulnarum fere et habet in utroque fine tres ordines et in medio sunt sex ordines similes sibi sex in primo fine superior ordo sunt semper una *medietas* rose albe et medietas rose nigre in 2<sup>o</sup> ordine est medietas stelle nigre cum medietate rose albe et unum flourdely (album *erased*) nigrum contra medietatem alterius flourdelys nigre. in 3<sup>o</sup> ordine sunt fi(n)es stelle et inferior pars de flourdelys. in alio fine primus ordo est cum fine stelle et inferiori parte flourdelys. in 2<sup>o</sup> ordine sunt due aues in medio eorum est arbor et alie due aues capita contra capita aliorum cum a(r)bore. in tercio ord. sicut in primo istius finis.

Item alia mappa cuius longitudo est sex ulnarum et in uno fine sunt tres ord. in primo due aues contrastantes et columpna in medio. in 2<sup>o</sup> ordine sunt due aues contrastantes superius et due aues contrastantes inferius capita contra capita et inter illas columpna cum magno bos in medio. tercius ordo est omnino similis prime. in alio fine tres sunt ord. non (!) con-similes aliis tribus in toto.

*Northwode's hand; faint]*

Mem. quod die sabati prox. ante festum sanctorum/philippi

et iacobi anno r. r. Ricardi secundi / post conquestum octauo  
 ...nenter fuerunt / altaribus in ecclesia et quatuor / de antiquo  
 tempore et quatuor / manutergia maior' et minor' / de antiquo  
 tempore /.

Item de nouo una mappa cum manutergio dat' per / M. J  
 Deueros [1400].

p. 49. *Northwode*]

Item altera mappa cum manuterg. de secta priorum de  
 plano panno lineo dat' per T. Trenche [1400].

Item altera tercia mappa cum duplici manuterg. dat. per  
 Ric. Bylingforth [1400] de opere parisien.

Item quarta mappa cum manuterg. de opere consimili dat.  
 per Petrum ffrornham [1400].

Item quinta mappa de opere consimili dat. per Joh. Tyrington  
 [14—].

Item sexta mappa cum manuterg. de opere consimili dat.  
 per Thomam Bodoney [M.A. 1390].

p. 53. *Botener*]

*De preciosis reliquiis et iuelis silicet cupis calicibus ciphis  
 coclearibus et huiusmodi.*

Primo duo cruetis argenti cum capuciis argenti sed capucium  
 unum est deauratum aliud non:

2<sup>o</sup> tres longi cultelli in una vagina quorum manubria sunt  
 de digū pro mensa (*crossed out*).

3<sup>o</sup> sex coclearia argenti et quodlibet ponderat denarios (*so*)  
 et in fine est unum capud virginis cum crimile (crinile) scleyre<sup>1</sup>  
 sculptum et deauratum circumquaque capud (*crossed out*).

4<sup>o</sup> una peluis plana et lauacrum planum et pelluis est in  
 circumferencia tantum sicut modius (*crossed out*).

*Northwode: crossed out*] Item una peluis in circumferencia  
 stipata cum lauacro gibboso.

*Botener*] 5<sup>o</sup> unum tabernaculum argenti deauratum in quo  
 solet corpus christi differri in diebus solempnibus et precipue  
 in die corporis christi et est precium eius viginti libre legalis  
 monete.

<sup>1</sup> i.e. a veil, cf. German *schleier*.

6° una cowpa facta de ouo vulturis cum clausura de guerbulie et vocatur illa coppa anglice gripyshey et est cum pede et coopertorio de auratis cum uno ballo in medio pedis deaurato [datum per h(?) tangmer ut in ultimo testamento eiusdem]. [This added by another hand.]

7° alia cowpa similis prime cowpe facta de ouo vulturis anglice grypshy cum pede argenti et coop. deaurato et non habet clausuram de guerbulie.

8° unum scutum argenti asuratum pro mag<sup>ro</sup> et duodecim scuta minoris quantitatis consimilis compositionis pro sociis et sunt eiusdem metalli et alia septem scuta eiusdem metalli et alure (or perhaps asure) pro paruis clericis et in quolibet scuto depingitur arma passionum christi et in fine arma boni henrici ducis lancastrie nostri fundatoris qui dedit hec scuta et quamplura alia bona cuius anime deus propicietur amen.

9° una reliquia inclusa in argento deaurato et sculpta ex una parte ymagine crucis christi et ex alia parte ymagine scē marie et ibi continentur fere sex reliquie sancte sed nescitur quorum.

10° unum grossum birle spericum rotundum et solidum et quantitas eius est sicut quantitas manus complicate et est albus in colore ad modum cristalli et in eius summitate pendet ligula in argento s. in uno soget.

p. 54]

11° unus calix argenti infra deauratus factus ad modum cowpe uel bolle cum patena in qua inprimitur manus benedicens extra nubem cuius calicis corpus fuit assignatum per M. Thomam de eltisle seniore ad usum ecclesie s. benedicti ad summum altare eiusdem ecclesie et patena fuit facta ex sumptibus d. Joh. Raysoun rectoris predictae eccl. ad usum predictum.

12° una cowpa argenti exterius deaurata cum coopertorio argenti deaurato data per dominam aliciam de chaumberleyn pro isto usu ut portetur corpus christi ad infirmos parochianos eccl. s. bened. cantebrigg'.

~~Crossed out~~ 13° una perapsis argenti [anglice spiceplate: Northwode] cum pede argenti deputatus ecclesie s. benedicti per dominam aliciam predictam pro oblacionibus ad summum

altare predicte eccl. et in medio perapsidis est unum bosc de asur'.

14° unus calix argenti deauratus cum patena deaurata impressa agno dei et in pede calicis una crux de asur' et in medio unum bosc de asur'.

15° unus calix argenti deauratus cum patena deaur. insculpta cum manu benedicente.

16° unus calix arg. deaur. cum patena et in medio patene interius est veronica impressa et in pede calicis figure corporis christi extensum in sancta cruce.

17° unus calix argenti deauratus cum patena deaurata ymagine dei et stella ex dextro et luna ex sinistro impressa.

18° unus calix argenti interius deauratus cum patena impressa agno dei cum cruce erecta super dorsum agni.

p. 55. *Northwode*]

*De jocalibus pertinentibus ad usum mag. et sociorum infra Collegium.* In primis una cupa nigra anglice note cum longo pede argenti deaur. et coop. deaurato.

Item unum cornu magnum anglice bugel cum pedibus argenti deauratis et capite imperatoris in cauda deaurato cum coopertorio argenti in cuius summitate sunt quatuor glandes deaurate.

Item una pecia argentea in cuius fundo scriptum est hoc nomen *Jesus* et hoc nomen *Ricūs Wynkele* cum literis aureis cum coop. in cuius summitate est glans cum foliis quercus deauratis.

Item una cupa de veteri usu cum longa tibia et pede lato de argento et in fundo cipi illius est scutum cum tribus capitibus urcinis cum coop. cum consimili scuto in medio.

Item quedam parapsis argentea anglice spiseplate per circumferenciam indentata in cuius medio est quedam pars eius erecta deaurata in qua est leo deauratus cum pede indentato (?).

Item sex coclearia argent. bene ponderantia cum capitibus femin... in faciebus deauratis que mag. Robertus de Eltisle... fecit fieri (*erasure*).

Item 1 maser' cum ligatura stricta in circumf. argent' deaur'

et in fundo lamina argenti deaurata i oblonga. insculpta ymagine dei genitricis duobus angelis turificantibus.

Item quatuor maser' magne et nigre olim legat' a fratribus quarum tres sunt meliores et multipliciter ligate cum laminis argent. deaur. sed quartus maser' est multum debilis(?)<sup>1</sup>.

Item unum mas' cum coop. bene apparat' cum latis ligaturis argenteis in circumferencia et pede cippi et capite coopertorii argenteis bene deauratis et in medio cippi columpna est argenti deaurat' super quam sedet cygnus deauratus et fit arte experimentalis et hec masera fuit M. Jo. Northwode.

Item una parua masera cum coop. de masera cum pede argenti deaurat' et cum uno knope arg. super coop. deaurat. et infra coop. anunciacio...et hanc legavit M. Thomas Elteslee... (*erasure*).

Item una masera cum lata ligatura arg. in circumf. deaur. quam contulit...

Item una masera minor cum ligatura arg. deaur. (quam) contulit M. Ric. Bilingforth.

Item una masera minor predictae consimilis (in tota?) quam contulit M. Jo. Deueros.

Item una masera nigra cum ligatura de arg. (minor *or* maior) quam aliqua predictarum quam contulit M. petrus fforham.

Item una masera nigra minor precedente in cuius fundo in lamina argenti deaurat' est insculpta anunciacio b. virginis et eam contulit M. Thomas Trenche.

<sup>1</sup> This and the preceding entry may not be in Northwode's hand. The remainder are.

Monday, 4 March, 1912.

The Rev. H. P. STOKES, LL.D., F.S.A., in the Chair.

A. J. WYATT, M.A., read a paper, illustrated with lantern slides, on

ANGLO-SAXON RIDDLES.

---

Monday, 11 March, 1912.

W. B. REDFERN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Reverend F. G. WALKER, M.A., read a paper, illustrated with lantern slides, on

ROMAN POTTERY KILNS AT HORNINGSEA.

This paper will be printed later.

---



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**Cambridge Antiquarian Society**

29 April—27 May, 1912;

WITH  
COMMUNICATIONS MADE TO THE SOCIETY  
EASTER TERM, 1912.

No. LXIII.

BEING No. 3 OF THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

(TENTH VOLUME OF THE NEW SERIES.)

Monday, 29 April, 1912.

The Reverend H. P. STOKES, LL.D., F.S.A., in the Chair.

H. H. BRINDLEY, M.A., read a paper, illustrated with lantern slides, on

THE FISHING BOATS IN A WINDOW OF 1552 IN  
AUPPEGARD CHURCH, NORMANDY.

THE village of Auppegard lies among the cornfields of the Norman plateau 10·5 kil. S.S.W. of Dieppe and 3·5 kil. from Offranville station on the line from Dieppe to Le Havre. The parish church is dedicated to St Pierre and its nave dates from the earlier part of the sixteenth century. A central tower with spire rises from four pillars on the floor. On either side the chancel is a side chapel with its own roof. The chapels are later buildings (St Jacques 1544, and La Ste Vierge 1607). They are continued to the east end, from the centre of which projects a small 5-sided apse of red brick, the only portion of the building not of stone. The total length of the church is 40 metres. At the west end is a porch of carved wood bearing 1608 above

T·BENARD·PBRE·THESAVRIER·EN·JVILLET·CE·PORCHAI·  
FVT·FAIT.

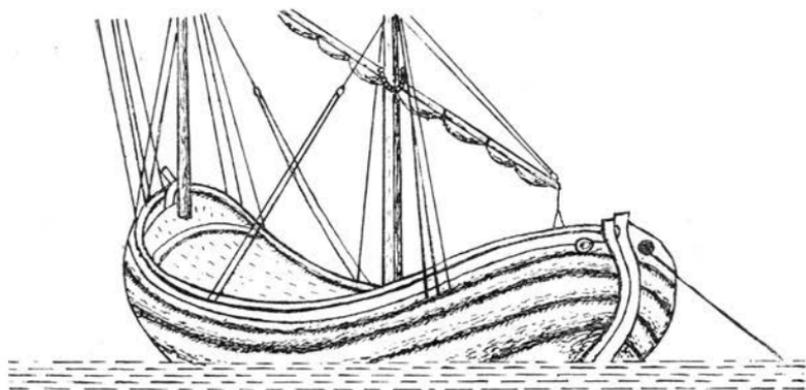
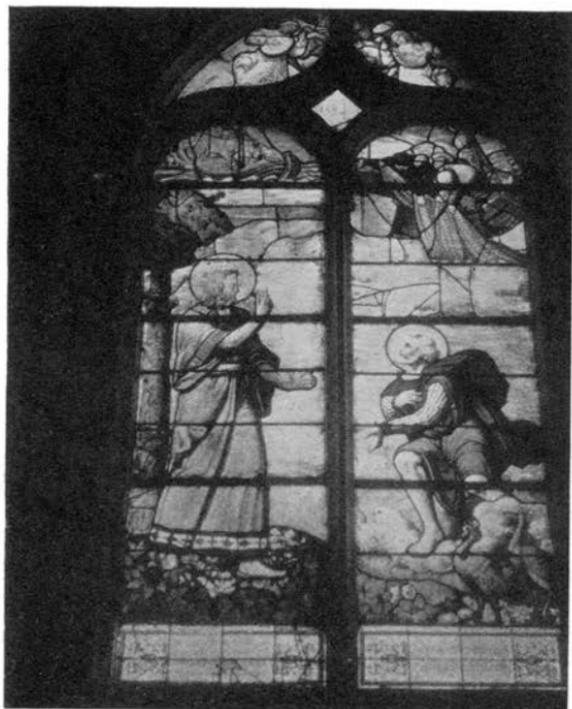
This porch was originally on the south side of the nave before an entrance now closed by an unused door bearing the date 1675. Traces of the foundations of the porch in this position show that it was larger than at present, and it is stated that portions of it were used as firewood before the re-erection in its present position was carried out. Over the west doorway are two medallions cut in the stone and there are two others above the disused south door. Three of them bear one face

and one a triple face which is said to represent the Trinity, but the identifications are lost. There is a small built up "porte du Seigneur" on the north side of the nave and another doorway in the side of the south chapel. The roof of the nave is of dark oak with figured bosses. Apart from the windows the only object of interest in the interior is a Renaissance tomb canopy in the wall of the south chapel. No figure is below and the canopy lacks inscription. Such archives of the church as survive give no information as to who was buried in this tomb. The remarkable painted windows possessed by the church render a visit to Auppegard greatly worth the journey. The oldest piece of glass shows the Madonna and Child. This beautiful painting is a fragment set in plain glass and is unfortunately in much need of repair. The Transfiguration window in the south chapel dates from 1544 and is the largest painted glass in the church: besides its pictures it contains shields of arms. It was a bequest of Nicolas Lemarinier, and in its base are painted the kneeling figures of his widow and her three daughters. In 1881 the glass was repaired by the widow of Edmond Lecorbeiller and her three daughters, who are seen kneeling opposite the ladies of the older family. The remaining windows of merit are those of 1609 (Tige de Jesse) and 1653 (Dormition de la Ste Vierge). Probably very few village churches possess so much excellent glass as does Auppegard. With the exception of the St Pierre window of 1552 the remainder of the glass is poor or modern. M. l'Abbé Albert Ruel, curé of the parish, to whom I am indebted for much information on the church and very kind hospitality on my visits to Auppegard, tells me that no published description of his church is known to exist and that unfortunately the surviving records are most scanty. I have to thank M. l'Abbé Anthiaume, Aumônier du Lycée du Havre, for the knowledge that the window dedicated to St Pierre contains two pictures of fishing boats, which prompted me to visit Auppegard. Representations showing details of small craft of so long ago as 1552 are worth recording, for they are by no means numerous. The general features of the window may be seen in the photograph. The date is in the tracery below the

angels with musical instruments. Below the light showing our Lord are the lines

“Par la parole du Christ Pierre est venu  
 Et par la foy est de leau soutenu  
 Vint à douter de peur couler bas  
 Cria jésus donc il ne perir pas.”

A modern inscription to the right records the repair of the window in 1885. There remains no record of exactly what was done in this year, but examination of the glass suggests that but little is new. The fishing boat above our Lord is, like the tracery, original, though the boat with net out may be later or at least painted by another hand. There are certain differences of treatment in the sky, sea, and other features which suggest that all the glass is not of the same age. The two wading birds are interesting, for they are almost copies of those in Raphael's Miraculous Draught. The masted boat at anchor, of which a sketch is here reproduced, may be called a dogger. This type, like the buss, flute, flyboat, pink, cat and hoy, is one of the old round-sterned craft used for fishing or trading purposes concerning which we have so little definite knowledge. Most of them have vanished, though there are still Dutch pinks, and Messrs. Alan Moore and Morton Nance have pointed out (*The Mariner's Mirror*, Journal of the Society for Nautical Research, April 1911) that the dogger, which at least in name is as old as King Edward III's reign, survived for a long time in Dutch waters and perhaps till quite recently. The dogger differed from the buss in hull and, unlike the latter, appears never to have had three masts: nearly always she carried two. Probably her build did not alter much till the eighteenth century, and among the series of pictures Messrs Moore and Nance reproduce, there is one from a Delft plate of c. 1690 which the Auppegard example much resembles. The latter seems to have been the work of an artist who had a certain knowledge of boats and their rigging, but who was not careful about details. The mizen-mast is stepped so far aft that the tiller could not have been used, and some of the mizen rigging is inexplicable, especially as the stone-work cuts off the mast-head and yard. But in all main respects the



Auppegard church : St Pierre window, 1552.

picture is an addition to our scanty knowledge of the small craft of the age. The two men on board, not shown in the sketch, are in "jumpers" and peaked caps with red and white stripes. Astern of the boat is a rocky beach with some vegetation. The boat in the other light, with crew hauling the net, is apparently intended for a dogger, but she has a square counter. A feature of interest is the support of the lowered mizen-mast by a crutch on the counter, much as we see the main-mast of a buss in Mercator's *Atlas* of 1629 and in certain fishing luggers at the present day.

---

Monday, 6 May, 1912.

W. B. REDFERN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Reverend F. SMITH delivered a lecture, illustrated with lantern-slides, on

THE COMPARATIVE MORPHOLOGY OF SCOTTISH AND  
IRISH PALAEOLITHIC RELICS.

---

Monday, 13 May, 1912.

The Reverend Professor SKEAT, Litt.D., F.B.A., in the Chair.

S. GASELEE, M.A., Pepysian Librarian, Magdalene College, made a communication on

A RELIC OF SAMUEL PEPYS.

While examining the books under his charge Mr Gaselee found between the leaves of a copy of the poems of Sir William Davenant, which belonged to Pepys, a slender pin of copper gilt as if left there to mark the place when the diarist was reading his book.

The pin is of the kind not used later than 1700 for fastening or adorning a silk or lace tie, an article of ordinary wear during the Restoration period.

The Reverend F. G. WALKER, M.A., also read two papers, illustrated with lantern-slides, on

(1) ROMAN AND SAXON REMAINS FROM THE GRANGE ROAD, CAMBRIDGE.

The Roman and Saxon remains from the Grange Road are brought before the notice of the Society this evening through the kindness of the Master and Fellows of St John's College on whose property they were found and to whom they belong.

The authorities of St John's College, and also those of several other Colleges, have given me, as your Secretary, authority to take charge of all antiquities found on their several properties. This report is the first result of such courteous confidence on their part.

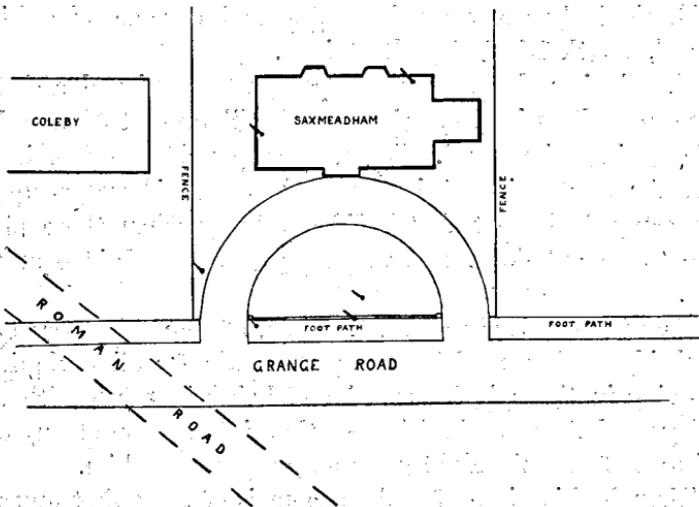
The spot on which these remains were found is very close to where the line of the Roman road from Castle End crosses the Grange Road on its way to the south-west of England—the road commonly known as the Akeman Street. The course of this road was fully dealt with in the paper on *Roman roads into Cambridge* which I had the honour of reading before the Society on February 8th, 1910, so we need not linger on that subject now.

During the building of the house called 'Saxmeadham' last summer—the position of it is marked on the plan—a good deal of ground was broken in digging its foundation trenches and in laying out the garden. Mr F. G. Hopkins of Emmanuel College, one of our members, for whom the house was built, was kind enough to give me every facility for observing the building operations, and thus I was enabled to keep watch over what was done.

Six skeletons, or parts of skeletons, four male and two female, were found, all less than two feet below the surface of the ground, and all but one lying with their heads in a north-easterly direction as shown on the slide. The human remains

were taken to Professor Macalister at the Anatomy School, and Dr Duckworth has been so good as to make a careful inspection of them. His report, which is attached to this paper, pronounces the males to be of Romano-British type.

Two only of the skeletons need be particularized. A male about 5 feet 7 inches in height (the second one described in Dr Duckworth's report) was found in undisturbed ground close to the wall between Saxmeadham and Coleby, the adjoining house. This skeleton was lying with the head towards the south-east. The lower part of the body and the legs were,



Plan of site, Grange Road, Cambridge.

unfortunately, partially destroyed some considerable time earlier, when pipes were being relaid for the conveyance of water to the fountain in Great Court, Trinity College. Touching the left side of the skull was the Roman jug, now shown, which is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, in its present condition, the neck and mouth having been broken off at the time of the interment. It is of red paste containing mica grains, and once had a smooth shining surface, a small portion of which can still be seen near its base. Almost every piece of pottery of this paste I have found in my excavations has lost its polish; long

continued exposure to the moisture in the earth seems to disintegrate the surface of this particular ware.

From among the rib-bones of the skeleton I picked out the broken bone pin, and also a small plain bronze dress or cloak fastener with one hook broken off. I forgot to give it to the photographer and so it does not appear on this slide.

Near the side of the body was a socketed iron spear-head  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, leaf-shaped and flat, exactly like, in shape and size, one found, with several others, in the camp at Newstead, in Scotland, by Mr Curle, described and illustrated by him in his book *A Roman Frontier Post* (Plate XXXVI, No. 6). Also beside the body was one scale of Roman bronze armour, shield shaped, length 1 inch, breadth  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch.

The laying down of the pipes just mentioned and the consequent disturbance of the ground will account for no other scales being discovered. It was not possible to search for more for fear of interfering with the aforesaid water-supply. One can only lament that I did not know when these pipes were to be put down and was away from Cambridge at the time.

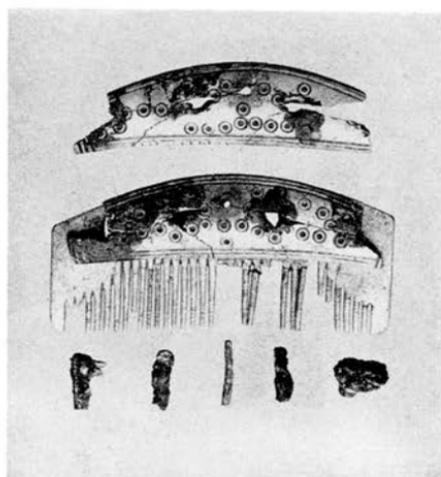
This incident emphasizes the need of some one person in Cambridge being officially deputed to care for all antiquities occurring in the neighbourhood and being in touch with the College and Town authorities, so that information of any disturbance of the soil might be at once reported to him.

Though this piece of scale armour is of somewhat unusual shape and differs from those found at Newstead, at Silchester and along the Wall, it is in the opinion of the British Museum authorities a genuine piece of Roman armour<sup>1</sup>.

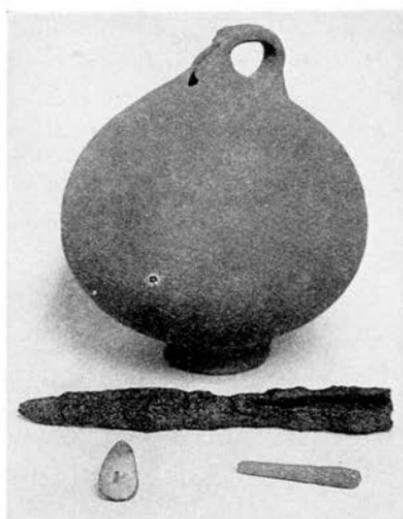
Roman armour was worn over a leather surcoat and was of three kinds:

That usually called *lorica segmentata* which was made up

<sup>1</sup> In order further to fortify my opinion that this is a piece of scale armour I sent it to Mr Curle for examination. He found some hundreds of them at Newstead. His opinion is that it may be an armour scale, but is doubtful on the ground that there are only two holes through it for fastening it to the surcoat. This had been an objection in my mind until I turned to the Report of the Excavations on the Austrian Limes and there, in Part II, Plate xv, are shown several of similar shape with only two holes like this one in question.



Saxon comb with one bronze and four iron rivets.



Roman jug, iron spear-head, bronze armour scale and bone pin.



Saxon urn containing human ashes.

of breast and back plates with overlapping pieces of bronze or iron which protected the lower part of the body and the shoulders.

The *lorica squamata* or scale armour. In this the separate scales seem to have been either fastened together and then hung by means of leather thongs to the surcoat underneath, or were directly fastened to a coat of leather.

The *lorica hamata*, ring or chain armour.

The interest in this find lies in the fact that Roman arms and armour are of most unusual occurrence in England outside the fortified camps of the Roman occupation.

Four iron knife blades, respectively 4,  $3\frac{5}{8}$ , 3 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length were found during the digging of the foundation trenches.

I have compared them with those in the British Museum, the Museum at the Guildhall, London, the private museum at Chesters in Northumberland, which contains so many fine relics discovered in the excavations in the camps along the Roman Wall, and also with those I have discovered in Roman sites near Cambridge and elsewhere, and believe them to be Roman.

A good deal of Roman pottery was turned out during the course of the digging—the most interesting fragments are on the table. Nothing whole, except the red jug already described, was discovered.

The second skeleton which needs notice is that of a young Saxon girl of about nine to eleven years of age.

Owing to the extreme dryness and hardness of the ground, consequent upon last summer's heat, the bones of all the skeletons dug up were very brittle and easily broken, which accounts for their fragmentary condition. Especially did this cause act upon the bones of this young child, for scarcely anything except the lower jaw remains intact. It was dug out by the workmen before word reached me that another burial had been discovered, or I might, possibly, have preserved more of it.

Resting against the skull of the child was the handsome bone comb, here illustrated. It is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width, with a

curved back measuring  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch at its greatest depth. The comb itself is in four pieces which fit together very accurately and were kept in position by two curved pieces of bone—one on each face of the comb—each ornamented with a design of rings and dots 25 to 30 in number. No regular pattern is made by these rings, they appear to have been carved indiscriminately. Four iron rivets, whose rusting split the comb at its two curved supports into fragments, together with one slender bronze rivet, kept the six pieces which compose the comb in place. It is of usual Saxon type.

Round the neck of the girl was an amber and glass bead necklace fastened by a plain, flat, circular, bronze brooch with, apparently, an iron pin. It is too broken for illustration. The lower jaw of the child is much stained with green from the bronze brooch resting against it.

The necklace is made up of 38 beads, 28 of amber and 10 of glass.

Of the amber ones, 23 are perfect or almost so, while five are broken, from being hit with the pick of the workman.

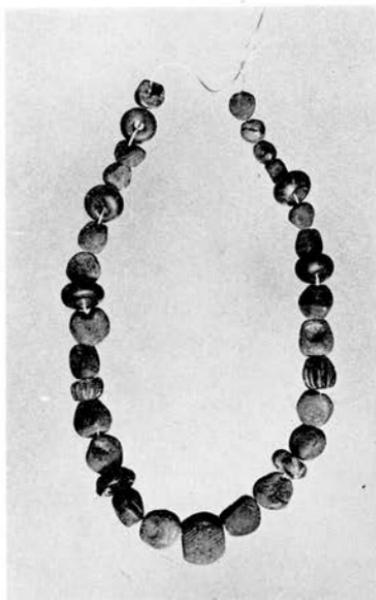
Of the glass beads, six are plain, rather flat, circular ones of dark yellow colour; two with longitudinal ridges, one blue, the other dark yellow; one with characteristic black and white wavy pattern, and one, the largest, of fine twisted red and yellow glass with thin black lines at intervals.

Two Saxon urns, both unfortunately broken and imperfect, were dug up while the drive up to the house was being made.

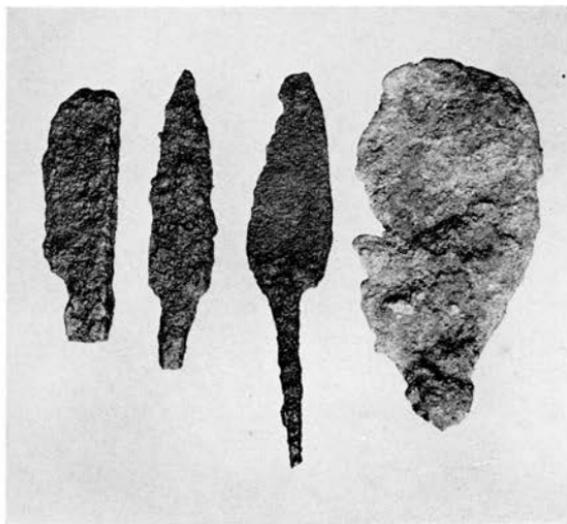
The decorated one contained burnt bones amongst which were fragments of a comb similar to the one already described, and so we may conclude these are the remains of a female.

In the course of the digging two bronze buckles and a Saxon bronze strap fastener were found, all three of a common type. The buckles might be Roman, but are probably Saxon. One buckle of mediaeval date was also found and several pieces of bronze to which it is difficult to assign an age.

There is also the right radius of a cat cut to a point which was probably used as a dress fastener.



Saxon necklace of amber and glass beads.



Roman knives.

The coins found are as follows :

Roman.

A Second Brass of the Antonine period—the inscription mostly defaced.

A Third Brass of the third century and

Two small post-Constantine coins, all much worn.

English.

Henry VI farthing; there is no specimen of this in the Fitzwilliam Museum collection.

Charles I. Two English farthings; their date is after 1626.

One Irish halfpenny.

One farthing token of John Bird, Cambridge, dated 1667.

A few pieces of broken Saxon pottery occurred. These Saxon sherds were not mingled with the Roman fragments, but lay apart with the urns and the Saxon girl.

In many places along this Roman road from Castle End to Cirencester in Gloucestershire, as well as in the opposite direction, through Ely and Littleport to the Ouse, I have found Roman remains, and during the past few years, especially from Castle End to Wimpole and to Old Warden in Bedfordshire. Many Saxon things have been found, both by others and myself, not far from the spot of which we have been speaking.

A BRIEF REPORT ON HUMAN BONES SENT TO THE ANATOMY SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, IN THE MONTHS OF MAY AND AUGUST, 1911, BY THE REV. F. G. WALKER, M.A., SECRETARY OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

By W. L. H. DUCKWORTH, M.D., Sc.D.

#### INTRODUCTION.

THIS report deals with two collections of human bones found on the outskirts of Cambridge, near the Grange Road. Objects found in close proximity to the skeletons denote the period of the Roman occupation of Britain.

Having examined the bones and investigated the measurements as fully as possible, I wish to point out that the skeletons cannot be identified with the slightly-built Iberian or Neolithic type still recognisable in the existing population of East Anglia. In view of the evidence of the surroundings this identification would be unexpected. But I do not find that the crania (this applies to the males) correspond to what is commonly described as the Saxon type. They certainly do not represent that type in its most distinct form. The skulls are too broad and rounded, and although one of the mandibles is the most distinctive "Saxon" document, yet the type it represents is more characteristic of the "Bronzè" Age. The width of one skull (No. 2) is so great as to attract special attention, as it amounts to 151 mm. This figure is rarely met with among definitely Saxon crania. For a more detailed exposition of this part of the subject I would refer to the conjoint report (by Mr Pocock and myself) on the crania from the site of the New Examination Hall (*Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* Vol. XIV, Michaelmas Term, 1909).

Such specimens as those under consideration are commonly described as Romano-British, a term which must serve until a more definite one shall be justifiably applied. But there is no

doubt in my mind that the evidence of these interments (as of others at Burwell which I examined some years ago with Dr Poignand) shows that the mode of burial may be clearly in favour of the Saxon affinities of the skeleton, while the cranium fails to provide confirmation of that conclusion.

It is therefore reasonable to believe that the circumstances determining a Saxon mode of interment affected men of several different physical types. Of the several varieties, the skulls here described as Romano-British may really be allied to the so-called Belgic type, and they are quite as reasonably referred to this as to that of the Saxons. The estimated stature constitutes no bar to either conclusion.

The difficulties of the analysis may be realised better if I add that in another report<sup>1</sup> I deal with precisely the converse of the present problem, for the skulls and other bones sent from Hynning are probably anything but Saxon according to the information provided by Professor Hughes. And yet the Hynning skulls would pass very well as Saxon in form. It is very desirable that an extensive investigation should be made of the skulls from all the Saxon cemeteries of which descriptions exist. A considerable amount of material will be found in the memoirs of Mr Bidder and Mr Parsons, as also in the museums of Cambridge and Saffron Walden. Details of the characters of the Grange Road skeletons are now presented in the appended Report.

#### REPORT ON HUMAN BONES SENT TO THE ANATOMY SCHOOL BY MR WALKER DURING 1911.

I. From the foundations dug for Mr Hopkins' house on the west side of the Grange Road, a collection of human bones was received in May 1911. Three individuals were represented.

A. Fragmentary bones of an adult male skeleton of moderate stature: the lower jaw is small and feminine in appearance, with pointed chin. One arm bone (the left) has a perforated olecranon fossa.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. pp. 133 et seq. of the present volume.

B. Fragmentary bones of an adult male skeleton. One arm bone (the left humerus) is complete. A stature of 5ft. 7in. is denoted by the length of this bone (333 mm.) and this estimate is confirmed by the measurement of the left radius (266 mm.).

The lower jaw is large and heavy. It has an exceedingly long "coronoid" process. Such a process is to be seen in several skulls of the Saxon period which form part of the Thurnam Collection in the Anatomy School. Other parts of the skull are much damaged. The brow-ridges are well developed. The fragments of the remaining bones indicate the adult age of the individual, and their stoutness (together with the distinct ridges for muscular attachments) denote a powerful physique.

C. A small fragment of an upper jaw was sent with specimen B. The remaining teeth are much worn, but not diseased in any way.

## II. From the Grange Road, Aug. 1, 1911.

In August, Mr Walker sent three skulls and a number of bones to the Anatomy School. The following observations have been made on these specimens.

No. 1. Skull of an adult man. The brow-ridges are very prominent, the mastoid processes very large, the nose was prominent, the orbits are low and their respective axes are horizontal. The cranial vault is broad and rather flattened transversely. The occiput has a slight but distinct bulging or "renflement." The jaw is of moderate size, the chin being but slightly prominent. The coronoid process is very slightly higher than the condyle and herein contrasts strongly with that in specimen I A (v. supra). The palate is long and wide, and therefore extensive. The teeth are of moderate size but of good quality and much worn. The "glenoid fossae" are deep, and the cranial sutures are almost free from the onset of synostosis. An age of not more than 30 years is thus indicated.

The massive limb bones probably belonged to the same individual, whose stature was about 5ft. 7in.

No. 2. A large skull of an adult man: the face is much damaged. The brow-ridges are massive (less so than in No. 1),

the external occipital protuberance well developed, but occipital projection or renflement is hardly to be detected. The mastoid processes are large, the "glenoid fossae" deep. The face was less prognathous than that of No. 1. The mandible has a distinct chin, and is specially distinguished further by the eversion of its borders at the "angle" on each side. No cranial synostosis has occurred, so that the individual was barely mature.

No. 3. The third specimen is a skull-cap or calvaria. It is almost certainly female: the sutural lines have disappeared so that an indication of advanced age is provided. The specimen differs from the two male crania not only in respect of size, being smaller, but also as regards its shape, for it is longer and narrower than the male specimens.

Of the remaining bones, there should be mentioned specially:

No. 4. A small mandible belonging to an individual of about eleven years of age is stained as though some bronze object had been in contact with it. Other bones assignable to the same individual confirm the estimate of age given above in connection with the lower jaw. Only one fragment of an os innominatum (hip-bone) is present, and this is too small to provide evidence of the sex of the skeleton, which (on other grounds) has been determined as female.

The chief dimensions of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are given in the appended table.

MEASUREMENT OF SKULLS, GRANGE ROAD, AUG. 1, 1911.

Descriptions	Male No. 1	Male No. 2	? Female (calvaria)
<b>Cranial portion:</b>			
Maximum length ... ..	190	185	181
Maximum breadth ... ..	149	151	135
Basi-bregmatic height ... ..	133	131.5	?
Horizontal circumference	542	530	? 515
Auricular height (from "centre") ... ..	121	123	?

Descriptions	Male No. 1	Male No. 2	? Female (calvaria)
<b>Facial portion :</b>			
Basi-nasal length ... ..	101	99	
Basi-alveolar length ... ..	103		
Nasi-alveolar length ... ..	68		
Bi-zygomatic breadth ... ..	136		
Orbital height ... ..	31		
Orbital width ... ..	42		
Nasal height ... ..	52		
Nasal width ... ..	24		
<b>Indices :</b>			
Cephalic ... ..	78.4	81.6	?75.9
Altitudinal ... ..	70	70.8	
Alveolar ... ..	102		
Facial (Kollmann's) ... ..	50		
Orbital ... ..	73.8		
Nasal ... ..	46.2		

## (2) PALAEOLOGIC FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

These flints were found by the writer of this paper at Gamlingay and in the fields along the Fleam Dyke, and consist of borers, graters and scrapers of the Aurignacian and Magdalenian periods, together with six finely worked pigmy implements from Gamlingay.

A Magdalenian graver, picked up at Gamlingay some years ago by the Rev. Osmond Fisher, was also exhibited.

REPORT ON SOME HUMAN REMAINS FROM HYNING  
IN WESTMORLAND.

By W. L. H. DUCKWORTH, M.D., Sc.D., M.A.

In the early part of 1911, Professor Hughes kindly presented to the Cambridge Anatomical Department a collection consisting of four boxes filled with fragmentary bones. The circumstances under which these bones were found are very concisely stated by Professor Hughes, and his report is set out in the following terms.

“In laying the pipes for the new water supply for Hyning near Beethwaite Green in Westmorland a trench was dug about  $3^{\circ}$  W. of magnetic N. across the pasture land on the N. side of the wood that borders the drive up to the house. It was reported that bones had been turned out at several places in this field but no definite evidence was obtained until within about 29 yards of the point where the trench was taken through the wall of the wood. Here it cut across the legs of four skeletons A, B, C, D, which were lying parallel to one another  $3.5^{\circ}$  N. of magnetic E. and therefore almost at right angles to the direction of the trench. In digging the trench the legs only were cut across and, by the kind permission of Mr James Gandy of Heaves, on whose property they occurred, I had the opportunity of opening the undisturbed parts and observing the mode of occurrence and conditions of the remains.

“The distance between the graves was not quite uniform but ranged from 1 ft. 6 ins. to 4 ft. 9 ins. with a depth of about 2 ft.

“The bodies were oriented, the heads being to the W.

“In A there was a good clean skull but broken up.

“In B there were some large slabs and rough stones artificially laid one above the other close to the head but clear of it. The skull and bones were small and thin, but some of the teeth were much worn as though by long use. In this grave a

small fragment of reddish pottery with crisscross markings was found.

"In C the skull and bones were larger and stronger than in the others. Their crushed and decayed condition was probably due to the shallowness of the graves, the movement of the soil and the percolation of water.

"There was nothing found with the skeletons to indicate their age except the one fragment of pottery in B, but this was probably in the soil and had nothing to do with the interments.

"The 'Coin' mentioned in the newspapers was found in the surface soil much lower down the hill. It seems to be a York token.

"Many years ago a cist with human remains was opened on one of the moraine mounds between Hyning and Levens and in 1904 I published in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, Vol. IV, pp. 71 and 201, an account of two small cairns which I opened on Sizergh Fell which rises behind Hyning. Those I referred to the late Neolithic and the Bronze Age.

"The position of the skeletons now found might seem to indicate Christian burial but there was not till recently any church nearer than Heversham on the other side of the valley, nor have I heard of any tradition except that of fighting or pestilence to account for the interment of bodies here. But their mode of occurrence does not agree with the hurried burial of those plague stricken or slain in battle.

T. MCKENNY HUGHES."

---

My contribution to this account consists in a series of brief notes dealing with the characters of the bones. These notes will be found in the sequel (II), and here I will only remark that remains of six individuals have been identified, although Professor Hughes mentions only four skeletons.

I. In addition to the formal descriptions I wish to refer to two particular points which have occurred to me while investigating the bones.

(a). The first of these is the remarkable deformation of the skull described as "C." It is a small but adult specimen and I think it is of the female sex, though it bears certain male characters. Before distortion, it was probably of a broad ovoid

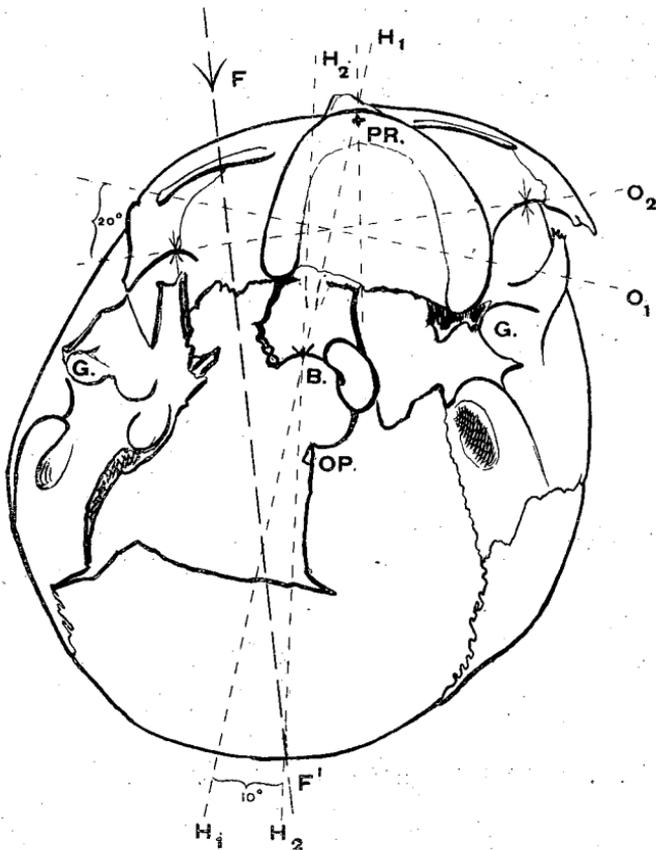


Fig. 1. Basal view ( $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ) of the skull "C" from Hyning. The flexion of the facial part on the middle part of the base is well shewn. B. Basion, OP. Opisthion, G. Glenoid fossa, PR. Prosthion, BH<sub>1</sub> original sagittal axis of cranial base, BH<sub>2</sub> sagittal axis of cranial base after distortion, O<sub>1</sub> original transverse axis of the face, O<sub>2</sub> transverse axis of the face after distortion.

form, and though its cephalic index was certainly less than 83.6 (the value now yielded by the actual length and breadth), it was nevertheless broader and more brachycephalic than "A"

(the only other skull which could be reconstructed). The deformation is undoubtedly posthumous. It has had the following effects. First the face has been pressed back so as to give a high degree of the orthognathous character. Again the face has been flexed or bent as regards the skull, so as to be turned to the right, and the hind parts of the skull are bent in the opposite direction. Lastly the vertical axis of the face is distinctly inclined to that of the brain-case.

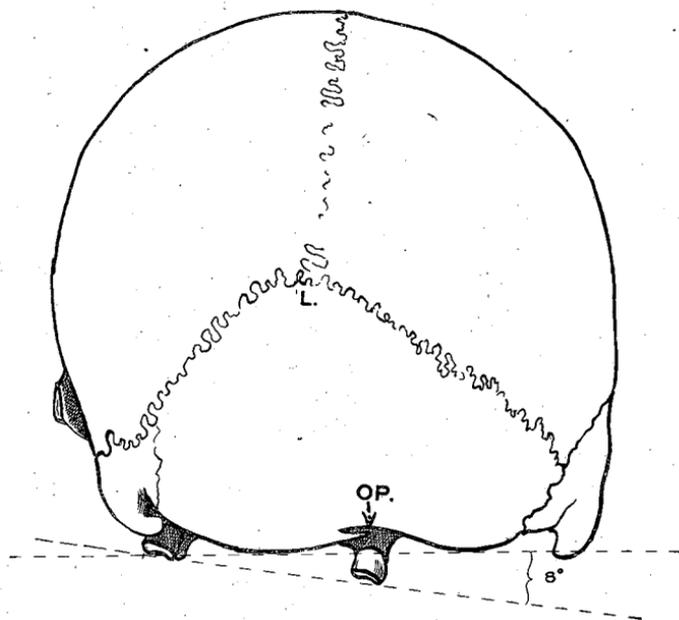


Fig. 2. Occipital view ( $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ) of the skull "C." OP. Opisthion.

These characteristic features are best studied in the views of the base (Fig. 1) and of the occiput (Fig. 2) appended here.

The *flattening* of the face is denoted (Fig. 1) by the posterior position into which the palate has been driven.

The *flexions* of the various parts can be well illustrated in reference to the original basal axis of the skull, which is taken to be represented by the line  $BH_1$ .

Dealing with the face first, lateral movement (amounting to 11 mm. at the posterior palatine spine) has deflected the median

sagittal plane of the face 20 degrees to the right side of its original direction. This has affected the cranial base, and the left glenoid fossa (marked *G*) will be seen to have advanced beyond its fellow on the right.

Behind *B*, the cranial base has been bent in the contrary direction, to the extent of 10°, with a displacement of 11·5 mm. at the occipital end (and to the *left*).

The *torsion* of the face on the skull is illustrated in Fig. 2, the lower part of the face has been turned leftwards through an angle of about 8°.

The two halves of the mandible have been forced apart so that on one side the ramus has been partially torn from the body of the jaw.

The deformation is thus more complicated than that described by Professor Wyville Thomson in the *Natural History Review* (1862, pp. 397 et seq.). Up to a certain point, the conditions resemble those described by Professor Thomson and represented in Figs. 1 and 2 of his paper. Thus a force acting in the present instance along a line not very different from *FF'* might have produced the flexion results, in view of the known weakness of the human skull in a coronal plane passing through the frontal bone, the alisphenoids and the basilar suture. The "torsion effects" on the skull, and the lateral tearing strain on the mandible were passed over by Professor Thomson.

But it is more important to note that the general effects can be directly referred to conditions of interment. Under those circumstances, the head is apt to fall over to one side, so that the superincumbent weight is received on one side of the brow (cf. line *FF'*). Professor Thomson laid stress upon these considerations as a means of distinguishing posthumous from other deformations.

In the present instance I wish to submit that we may go further than this. I believe that deformation of this sort, with its complicated bendings and twistings, has a definite relation to the circumstances of an interment as contrasted with a simple deposition of a dead body. In an interment, or at least in some forms of interment, a considerable weight may

suddenly be laid upon the body. On the other hand, should the body be deposited on a surface, such as a bank of gravel or sand, to which additions are being made gradually; then the pressure would not be applied so quickly or effectively. In fact, we may have here a means of distinction between instances of deliberate interment on the one side, and those of accidental deposition on the other. The arrival of this specimen

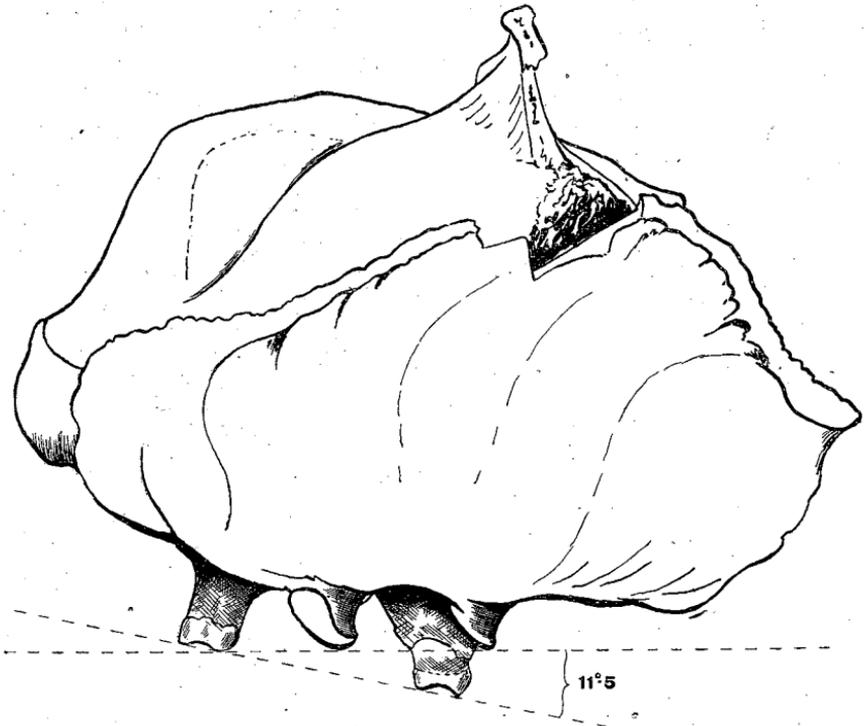


Fig. 3. Occipital view ( $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ) of the skull of an adult male Gorilla in the Lübeck Museum. In this skull a torsion of the cranial base, similar to that of the skull "C" (v. Fig. 2) will be noticed.

at a time when I was commencing certain experiments on this problem, leads me to indicate the importance which such studies may possess. For in certain instances, notably in that of the bent and twisted Galley Hill skull, such a discriminating test would be very welcome.

I do not pretend to offer here anything more than a

suggestion. No doubt there are many sources of error. In particular, some forms of torsion of the bones of the skull on one another may be even proved to own a congenital nature. For instance, the very large skull of a Gorilla in the Lübeck Museum (cf. Fig. 3) presents a similar flexion and torsion, which are not of posthumous origin, so far as I can judge. So

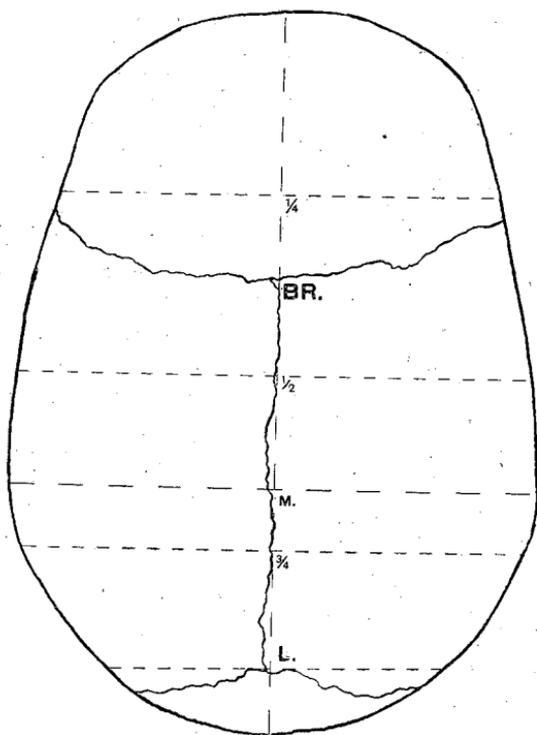


Fig. 4. Vertical view ( $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ) of the skull "A" from Hyning. The transverse lines cut the sagittal diameter at three levels ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of its whole length). Other transverse lines are drawn in the position of maximum width and at the Lambda (L). BR. is the Bregma. This specimen should be compared with Fig. 5 of Mr Parsons' memoir quoted in the text.

that the existence of this specimen at Lübeck provides some adverse evidence. Again, the well-known distortion of such specimens as the fragmentary crania of *Hipparion* or of monkeys in the Pikermi deposit, is adverse. Yet I would submit that at Pikermi, the sudden sweeping together of carcasses would

probably act much in the same way on the lower skeletons in the mass as does the sudden filling of a grave on an uncoffined skull. Professor Thomson remarked the rarity of posthumous distortion in skeletons from modern graveyards, though on the other hand distorted skulls from cists in the peat-bogs of the Orkneys, are common. In the latter instance, another factor, i.e. the peat, has to be taken into account.

It must suffice for the moment to indicate these facts and the lines upon which enquiry should proceed.

(b) The second subject for special consideration arises out of the drawing (Fig. 4) of the calvaria of skeleton "A." The sex is female and the age mature. The point to which reference is made consists in a very remarkable coincidence existing between the dimensions of this specimen and certain skulls from Kent. No attempt has been made to assign to the Hyning skulls a racial designation. The skulls are of very variable proportions, and from this standpoint they probably do not differ from their modern representatives in the population of Westmorland.

But if they are ancient, they are probably not Saxon, for Professor Hughes holds that Westmorland was not invaded by Saxons.

Yet it should be noted that the skeletons were disposed in a row. This is strikingly recalled by Mr F. G. Parsons' description and plan of a Saxon cemetery near Folkestone (cf. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, xli, Jan., June 1911, p. 101). In that memoir, a set of standard tracings is provided for the use of those who may undertake similar researches. The dimensions of the Hyning (female) skull "A" can be compared with those provided by five Saxon crania. Table I shews the most singular resemblance between the skull "A" from Hyning, and the average female Saxon skull, as described by Mr Parsons. For it is to be noticed that of the five crania employed by Mr Parsons, four are female, so that the average dimensions are probably those of the average female Saxon cranium.

This resemblance leads to the consideration of the following possibilities.

(a) The Hyning skull "A" is Saxon, and thus Saxons are now shewn to have entered the Strathclyde territory hitherto deemed exempt from the Saxon invasion.

(b) The Hyning skull "A," and the Folkestone skulls described by Mr Parsons are not Saxon, but of some other

TABLE I.

Measurements of female crania. The principal dimensions are those of breadth measured to the middle line of the skull, at levels corresponding to the quarter-, half- and three-quarter way distances from front to back, measured along the middle line (cf. Fig. 4).

Measurement	Left side		Right side	
	Hyning Skull "A"	Saxon Skull*	Hyning Skull "A"	Saxon Skull*
Transverse diameters				
At the $\frac{1}{4}$ point	56 mm.	56	56	56
At the mid-point	67 "	66	65	66
At the region of maximum width	68 "	68	67	67
At the $\frac{3}{4}$ point	64 "	63	64	59**
At the Lambda	741 "	33	744	28
Longitudinal measurements	Hyning Skull "A"	Saxon Skull*		
To the Bregma	768 mm.	82	—	—
To the region of maximum width	122 "	122	—	—
To the Lambda	7168 "	175	—	—
Breadth Index	72.6	73.2	—	—

\* Average value from 5 examples (4 females and 1 male).

\*\* Slight deformation admitted (v. Parsons' memoir).

stock, such as the Scandinavian, which is found in all regions near the coast.

(c) Even with the extensions provided by Mr Parsons, our knowledge does not admit of a distinction between Scandinavian and Saxon skulls, however distinct in other respects these two ethnic types may be.

(d) Female crania are not suitable objects for the demonstration of differences between the various long-headed types of Northern Europe.

(e) The Hyning skeletons are probably not representatives of the Neolithic inhabitants of Great Britain.

If the evidence be summed up, it will be found (as already stated) that the cranial resemblance of "A" to the Folkestone Saxons is very close. To this I would add again that in each instance the graves were in rows, and the bodies lay from N.N.E. to S.S.W., and that in both localities, instances occurred of more than one body in a grave.

I believe therefore that of the Hyning remains some were of Saxon origin. How the Saxon representatives reached Westmorland, I am not competent to say. With them, other individuals of almost pygmy size occurred.

## II. *Brief notes on the various remains.*

The contents of the boxes labelled A, B, C, D, are considered in succession.

"A." An oval calvaria of moderate size: the small brow-ridges and mastoid processes denote the female sex: this is confirmed by the small size of the head of the femur (both right and left upper ends are preserved: v. Table II). The calvaria measures 186 x 135 mm. It resembles the corresponding parts in skulls of neolithic antiquity, though a detailed comparison with the data for female Saxon crania reveals an almost exact correspondence with these. The lower jaw is small with small teeth: the angle is large, the coronoid process relatively small. The remainder of the skeleton is very fragmentary.

"B" and "B'." Remains of two individuals, one certainly a male, the other probably of the same sex. One femur if complete would have measured about 450 mm., corresponding to a probable stature of about 1660 mm. or five feet five inches and a half. The femur is not platymeric and is not like the femora of neolithic man. The other bones are very fragmentary. One individual at least was not very aged. Some measurements of the femur are given in Table II.

"C." A small skull with mandible, both pieces much distorted by pressure: the brain case measures 171 × 143 mm. The small size together with the diminutive femora denote the

TABLE II.  
HYNING SKELETONS.

Femur	Head : maximum diameter	Shaft		
		minimum transverse diameter	transverse diameter for index of platymeria	antero- posterior diameter for index of platymeria*
Skeleton A	R. ? L. 41	?	31 29	24 24
" B	? 45	29	33	27.5
" C	R. 44 L. 43	?	?	?
" D	R. 40 L. 40	24.5 23	25.5 28.5	25 23
Tibia	Transverse diameter		Antero- posterior diameter	Index of Platynemia
No. 1	20 (L)		30	66.7
" 2	22.5 (L)		29	77.6
" 3	21 (R)		32	65.6
" 4	19 (R)		30	63.4
" 5	22 (R)		31	71
" 6	23 (R)		31.5	73
—	—		(Mean value of Index	69.5)**

\* The average value of this index is 82.2, as against 84 for modern male femora, and 79 for Saxon femora of both sexes (Parsons).

\*\* Parsons gives average values of 71 for modern bones, 73 for Saxon bones.

female sex. From the right humerus, an estimate of 1590 mm. (5 ft. 2½ in.) for the probable stature is obtained. In the skull,

Flower's alveolar index has the remarkably low value of about 84, the foramino-basal angle measuring  $110^{\circ}$ . Both values are modified by the deformation of the skull (v. supra). The mandible has a well-developed chin, a fairly small angle, and the coronoid height slightly exceeds that of the condyle. Altogether this skull is strongly contrasted with "A," the only other which could be put together for comparative purposes.

"D" and "D'." A fragmentary female skeleton (senile) of almost pygmy stature and size. The mandible is very small and edentulous (senile). Two fragments of the hip-bones are clearly referable to a female. Part of a third hip-bone with less definitely female characters is present so that this grave contained parts of certainly two skeletons. Other fragments include two lumbar vertebrae conjoined by synostosis (spondylitis) in the lifetime of the individual: and a very small clavicle and astragalus. Some measurements of the fragmentary bones are given in Table II.

---

Monday, 20 May 1912.

W. B. REDFERN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Professor W. W. SKEAT, Litt.D., F.B.A., delivered a lecture  
on

THE PLACE NAMES OF SUFFOLK.

This paper will be published as one of the Society's 8vo.  
Publications.

---

Monday, 27 May 1912.

W. B. REDFERN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

W. M. PALMER, M.D., read a paper on

COLLEGE DONS, COUNTRY CLERGY, AND UNIVERSITY  
COACHMEN.

MY paper is on such a dry subject, that is, the early Cambridgeshire records of the Probate Court, that I have given it the more attractive title which appears on the notices.

The most familiar portion of the Probate records is that relating to the wills. But besides these, there should be regular series also of inventories, containing detailed lists of household furniture, libraries and merchandise, and of administrators' accounts, which give the disposition of the deceased persons' property.

Up to the middle of the last century wills could be proved in several local Courts. There were Probate Courts of the Bishop, Archdeacon and Vice-Chancellor, as well as smaller Courts called peculiars, such as those of Isleham and Thorney. All records of these are now gathered into one registry at Peterborough<sup>1</sup>. For antiquarian purposes, the records of the Vice-Chancellor's Court are the most interesting.

My paper will be chiefly concerned with the inventories, but I should also like to say a little about the other records first.

*Wills.*

These documents as drawn up nowadays, possess little interest except for beneficiaries therein, because they are drawn up in correct legal phraseology. It was far otherwise centuries ago, when people often wrote their own wills in their own words.

<sup>1</sup> A short account of the contents of this registry will be found in an Appendix.

And to this fact is due the existence of another class of Probate records. Wills give rise to litigation at the present time, when they are carefully drawn up by lawyers, and you will readily believe that litigation was more frequent when wills were written in homely everyday language, or were not written at all, but only spoken on a death-bed.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to which these remarks chiefly refer, wills were concerned chiefly with personal property, and not, as now, with lands, houses, stocks and shares. They therefore contain a variety of personal detail. Thus Dame Alice St George of Foxton in 1523, left to her daughter a dancing girdle silver gilt, with a columbine flower at the end. And Christopher Peyton of Isleham, in 1505, made a bequest as follows: "I will that my wife buy a great antiphonar otherwise called a cowcher in the which to be illumined in divers places myn armes aloon & myn armes & my wiffes bedded, & my wiffes arms aloone, some of the scotchens in one place & some in another, & the cowcher to be freely given to the Church of Isleham." And many other instances could be given.

And the skeleton in the family cupboard was sometimes hinted at in a will, as in the case of Robert Halfehead, gentleman, of Meldreth in 1658: "To my wife Susan five score pounds, which is all I had with her, for I would not willingly do her wrong, although her mother and she hath done me much." And Thomas Townsend, vicar of Mepal in 1678, directed his executors to choose some books on practical divinity out of his library, and present to his widow.

Sometimes an opinion on current politics can be obtained from a direction in a will. Thus Sir Thomas Dayrell of Shudy Camps, who had suffered for his loyalty under the Commonwealth, making his will in 1666, when the Dutch ships had lately sailed up the Thames, beseeched his executors to see that his children lived in honest and sober ways, and not according "to the luxury and idleness of these worst of times." Perhaps he had the follies of Whitehall before his eyes when he wrote this.

Nuncupative wills, that is, wills which contain the wishes

of people on their death-beds, and are unsigned and sometimes not even written down at the time, and wills written by people themselves, give many vivid personal touches. Take the following beginning to the nuncupative will of John Bolnest of Bassingbourn: "The said John Bolnest while he lived, being in good and perfect mynd and memory, though sick and weak in body, and being dangerously visited and affected with the small pox, so that few or none durst visit him in his sickness, upon Monday before St Thomas his day last past anno domini instante 1621, declared his will as follows!."

Wills often bear evidence of being in the testator's own handwriting, as a Tadlow will of 1649:

"In the name of God amen whereas nothing is more certain than death therefore I Edward Thorowgood gent: and one of King James his guard and yeoman of his majesty's great chamber and also servant of King Charles do make my last will and testament which by the providence of God I have written every word with mine own handwriting."

The quaint wording of this will fills five pages of the Register.

And Lady Wendy, who died at Wendy in 1694, after having herself written out a long will full of quaint and interesting details, seems to apologise for her bad writing. "My fingers are weak and lame, and I cannot write as well as I would."

In Puritan times the beginning of a will is often a lengthy confession of faith, and the exordium of the will of John Millicent, the Puritan knight of Barham who died in 1577, is something like it. This man had belonged to a well-to-do yeoman family of Linton, and had climbed to the giddy height of a county gentleman on the ruins of the monasteries. At one time a spy in the pay of Cromwell, he often found himself in tight corners. On one occasion he was dressed up in a bearskin by some riotous members of the Pilgrimage of Grace, and baited with dogs. Yet he lived to purchase the priory of Barham and to die a county magnate. This is how he began his will: "I give my wretched body to the earth from whence it came,

<sup>1</sup> The will itself is of no particular interest.

to feed the seely poore wormes, so that the burial be done without any manner of pomp, and without the wearing of black gowns or coats, or the jangling or ringing of any bells, or any other ceremonies to be had thereat, for they are but vain, chargable, and superstitious."

*Administrators' Accounts*<sup>1</sup>.

When a person died without a will, the next of kin had, as at the present time, to take out letters of administration. An inventory of the deceased's goods was then made, the goods were sold or divided, and the Probate Court had to see that the proceeds were applied to paying debts, or properly divided amongst relatives. This division was done by the judge, and is usually set out at the end of the account. To give some examples of these records: Giles Barker of Linton, 1618, was a barker or tanner by trade. The value of his goods was £77. The funeral expenses were a pound, the court fees were about thirty shillings, and were made up of many items, such as, "wax and sealing 4d." When all outstanding debts had been paid, there was a sum of £40 to be divided amongst his brothers, nephews and nieces, apparently at the discretion of the Chancellor.

Another case is that of John Knightley vicar of Gilden Morden, who died in 1618, leaving goods to the value of £37, of which his son Thomas gives an account. The funeral expenses came to only six shillings and eight pence. The deceased having been too ill to perform his duties for some time before he died, had hired a clergyman at £3 a quarter to do them for him. The vicar died in October, but the *locum* claimed for the whole quarter following. Son Thomas refused to pay and went to law, with the result that he lost the case and had to pay £2 law expenses besides the £3<sup>2</sup>. At the end of the account is a memorandum that a division of the vicar's

<sup>1</sup> See also the Appendix.

<sup>2</sup> "Spent in suit by this acc<sup>t</sup>. to answer Mr Hardwick's debt for the serving of the cure of Gilden Morden for one quarter, because this acc<sup>t</sup> thought he should not paye him the whole quarteridge of 3<sup>li</sup> for deceased did die long before the quarter day,—2<sup>li</sup>."

goods between his son and two daughters was agreed on in Great St Mary's Church on March 24, 1619.

These divisions of a person's property amongst relatives might be useful to genealogists, because they always mentioned the names and relationships.

The court often concerned itself with very small matters. In 1600, a widow named Katharine Eggoll died at Bottisham worth £5. It took three administrators to manage her estate and the court fees came to 21s. 8d.

Some of the intimate domestic affairs of Mr Wm. Lucken, minister of St Edward's, Cambridge, who died in 1666, are laid bare by his administrator's account, along with which are filed the bills of his creditors. The administrator was Master Buck, the apothecary, who found himself £7 out of pocket when he had paid all the bills. But he had saved himself to some extent by having charged four guineas for medical attendance. The bills include those of a butcher, draper, wine merchant and bookseller. The latter was perhaps for books supplied by John Creed to the deceased's son, who was at college. It includes Godwin's *Antiquities* 7s., Æsop's fables, *The whole duty of man* 3s., Quarles' *Divine Fancies* 1s. 8d., and a Greek Testament 4s. 6d.

As an example of the matters of general interest to be obtained from these accounts, take the following facts about Cantrell Legge, which are additional to those in the account of that University printer by Mr Robert Bowes. He died at Veal in the summer of 1625, and was buried in the parish church there. Thither he had gone with his daughter in search of health, for the account states that he had been taken in a horse litter from the bath to Veal. Some of the items are as follows: Printing press £4, a thousand weight of letters at 2½d. a pound is totalled at £15, a piece of arithmetic which is puzzling. Several books are mentioned, e.g. 130 reams of Psalms. Legge got into trouble with the Stationers' Company for printing these, and there is a reference to a lawsuit about this matter in the account. Some of the other books were four thousand grammars, three thousand accidences, and five hundred Lilley's Rules. It is interesting to note that

these books sold for £28 more than the appraisers valued them at.

The amount of detail given in these accounts varies much. The later ones are usually most interesting, the opposite being the case with regard to wills and inventories. Funeral expenses are of course a constant charge and sometimes the doctor's and nurse's bills are included. The amount spent on funerals was small when deceased was a clergyman, but the widow of Robert Oliver of Teversham in 1619 spent £10 out of a total of £46. Matthew Wren was then the rector there.

There are some long accounts of the clothing and apprenticing the orphan children of John Fuller of Littleport in 1617. In the funeral expenses of Mary Abell of Ely are charges of 10s. for beer, 9s. for coffee, and 10s. for William Cole the apothecary.

Amongst miscellaneous expenses I notice that at Weston Colville, the administrators of William Holcombe, on whom an inquest was held, had to pay the fees of the jury, 10s. and of the coroner, Mr Patteson of Shelford, 13s. 4d.

#### *Will Suits in the Consistory Court.*

Next with regard to litigation concerning wills. Interesting items may sometimes be gleaned from the depositions of witnesses, which are usually long and wordy. In a case of the year 1608, no less than one hundred and ninety-two questions were asked each witness, many of them having reference to the diet of a boy and girl, and the amount of work they could be expected to do for it.

Witnesses were usually required to give an account of their lives up to the time of giving evidence. Thus in the case concerning Robert Thurgood of Meldreth, 15 June 1594, where two wills were alleged, the following is part of a deposition :

“Hugh Simons of Walden, barber-surgeon, aged 42, was born in the city of London, where he hath lived till he came to Walden which was 10 years since.”

...“About a sennight before the death of Robert Thurgood, he being with the said Robert to let certain water forth of his legs, did see him view the will exhibited here in court, and after the viewing did presently subscribe his name with his own hand, and being asked by his brother Samuel if he liked it, testator said, yea, whereupon this deponent did set his hand to the will as a witness.”

Referring to this incident Samuel Thurgood stated as follows: “Hew Simons by the direction of the phisitian, Mr Wathe of Walden, did prick the said testator in divers places of his legs to let forthe the water, having the dropsy.”

It seems strange that a physician should bring a surgeon all the way from Walden for such a small operation, and that a doctor from Walden should be attending at all, when there were others nearer at Royston and Cambridge. But from some of the other depositions, it is possible that the outside doctors were brought in by the brother to support the will which favoured him.

In some cases witnesses seem to have entered houses at moments suspiciously apt for hearing the testamentary depositions of dying persons. For instance, a man happened to enter a house in Cambridge, what for, he does not say, and saw a woman lying in bed by the hall fire very sick. She was on the point of declaring a nuncupative will. In another case two watchmen happened to enter a house at midnight, just in time to hear a will declared.

A part of a deposition of Robert Bacon, curate of Haslingfield, concerning a will is as follows: “He did make Alice Stedman’s will at seven o’clock on the afternoon of Friday, the twenty six of March 1573, she lying sick in an inner room below, and amongst other legacies she gave to Alice Jeps of Orwell ‘all her wearing geare’ which this deponent for better English sake wrote ‘all her apparell.’” It may be objected now that wearing gear was as good English as apparel, perhaps the curate meant or thought that the latter was more polite.

Sometimes when inventories are in question, witnesses differ as to the value. In 1572 a daughter declared that the executor had left out of their father’s inventory several valuable articles,

including a maser or maple bowl, edged with silver gilt, holding three pints, and having a boss of silver in the midst, the worth being 6s. 8d. But a man whom she had brought to corroborate her, describes it as a maser edged with tin, with a tin knopp in the midst, worth 2s.

Some quaint things are contained in the depositions concerning the will of Thomas Willows, a bibulous tradesman of St Giles', Cambridge. The points at issue were as to whether he had left the bulk of his property to his wife, or to his namesake and cousin, Thomas Willows of Horningsea.

One witness said that on St Ann's day last, that is, on Jan. 21st, 1574, he was sitting with others in the sun in Thomas Willows' yard, when he told them that his cousin of Horningsea was as good a friend as ever he had and that he should make him his heir. Whereupon a good yeoman sort of chap who was standing by, said "Tom, thou must do well to do so, as he seemeth to be a good fellow and to like a pot of beare as well as thyself."

Another witness met Willows in the street and harangued him thus, according to his sworn deposition. "Thomas, you look not well, you have been sick, and you was old. What is this I hear, that you have given all your goods to your cousin of Horningsea, except twenty nobles to your wife? If this be true, you will surely go to the devil, for if she had been your servant as she has been your wife, she had been worthy of twenty shillings a year, and you have almost spoilt her with moiling and toiling for twenty years."

Another witness, who favoured the wife's claims, said that one day he asked Willows if he had made the Horningsea man his executor. Willows, who was sitting by his hall fire, being sick, for answer took up a pint of beer, and drinking, said, "I pray God this drink may never go through me if I make him my executor."

More than a dozen witnesses relate their conversations with Willows concerning his testamentary affairs. It seems almost as if the retort "mind your own business" was unknown in Cambridge in the sixteenth century. One of the witnesses, John Cole of Coton, uses the curious expression, "To greye the

fat sowe under the taile." Said he to Willows, "I understand that you make small account of your old friends, I hear that your cousin of Horningsea is to be your executor and have your goods. I marvell at you," said this deponent "to greye the fat sowe under the taile," meaning I suppose, 'to draw him out.'

In 1595 Hugh Howe the legatee of a couple who had died of the plague was summoned before the court for taking home to his house in Walls Lane certain furniture from the plague-stricken house. The brass and pewter he took home in a tub of water. He and his wife had even worn the clothes of the deceased. A woman, who had helped to nurse them, said that she had handed to Howe in a dish of water, forty shillings, seventy-one broken pieces, and seventeen pieces of Spanish money. This case probably appeared in the Probate Court because Howe's right to the property was disputed.

#### *The Inventories.*

We now come to the inventories which were almost unknown until a short time ago, when at my suggestion the dust of centuries in which they were enveloped was disturbed. These records would be to some people a more interesting class of document than wills or accounts. Furniture, books and clothing are only partially described in a will, but in an inventory they appear in all their nakedness or abundance.

The inventories of the University Court begin in 1520 and go on for two hundred years. They number one thousand two hundred and fifty. There is no official list of these documents, but I have a copy of the printed index to the wills in which they, as well as the administrators' accounts are entered. From this you will see that many inventories exist of men who are not mentioned at all in the registers of wills. A point which I should like to emphasize is this, that there are inventories of about six hundred persons who left personal property within the jurisdiction of the University, but whose wills were not proved, nor letters of administration granted, in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. Amongst them are the founder of Caius College, Paul Fagius, the Hebrew scholar, and Cantrell Legge, the University printer.

The inventories of the Archdeaconry and Bishopric begin in 1662, and exist in thousands. From 1662 to 1700 alone there are three thousand two hundred. An alphabetical list up to 1720 is shown<sup>1</sup>.

The following remarks are to be regarded as crumbs hastily picked from a mass of excellent material. They may not be a fair sample, as I have not looked at a tithe of the documents. But I hope they will prove that some of the inventories are worthy of being printed in full.

These records do not refer to members of the University alone, but include also the large and varied class known as scholars' servants, such as barbers, booksellers, bakers, butchers, boatmen, butlers, bricklayers, cooks, drapers, freemasons, gardeners, grocers, grooms, innkeepers, laundresses, limsters, musicians, proctors' men or bull-dogs, stationers, scribes, tanners, tailors, tennis court keepers, and vintners.

The subjects shall be taken in the order in which they appear in my title. So first of all

#### *College Dons.*

There are thirty-five inventories of the heads of colleges, of which a list is given at the end of this paper. That of Geoffrey Blythe, master of King's Hall, where he died in 1541, is the earliest I have seen.

The lodge in which he lived was pulled down about 1554<sup>2</sup>. It consisted of four rooms only, distinguished as the great, middle, highest and innermost chambers, two of which were bedrooms. The list of his chattels is most minute, at a period when household furniture was not profuse. Over sixty items are enumerated in his great chamber. Blythe was an opponent of Latimer so one is not surprised to find popish ornaments and books amongst his possessions such as a scarlet cope furred with squirrel, 20s., paynted cloths and images of our lady,

<sup>1</sup> This list is in the possession of the writer. Another list, and lists also of the inventories and accounts of the University Court, have been made by and are in the possession of Mr W. Boyer of 16, Fitzwilliam Street, Peterborough, who makes abstracts or copies, cheaply and well.

<sup>2</sup> Willis and Clark, Vol. II, p. 461.

several altar cloths and rochets, four pillow cases with the name of Jesus on them, a holy water stock and bell, and a St John's head and a crucifix enclosed in glass. His popish books included a portiforium magnum, a portiforium pars hiemale, a primer in Latin, a primer and psalter together on parchment, a missal, and a breviary. Perhaps the most surprising thing about his possessions is the large quantity of armour. Nine helmets, ten gorgets and chest pieces, eighteen pairs of splints or coverings for the arms, and seventeen pairs of almayn revetts. These must have had some connection with the county musters, and were not for use by members of the college during a town and gown row. The master's most expensive garment was a flea-coloured gown furred with marten, £2. His thrummed hat was valued at 3s. His plate included a gilt cup weighing a pound and a half and a silver gilt chalice. Some odd items are a tuk bag, which has a very modern sound, dear to the heart of the schoolboy, here it means a bag for a rapier; an oyster table, 4d., a case of twitchers, 2d., and "two plumetts to paye with in the sand," 8d.

Dr Blythe had a large library of which at least two hundred titles are given. The majority of the books were long-forgotten works on law and divinity. But some items would be interesting to-day. A copy of the Great Bible of 1539 is priced at 8s., (the published price was 12s.), the Testament in English at 1s. A copy of the *Nova legenda anglia*, by John Capgrave, a monk of King's Lynn, is valued at 8d., and *The ship of Fools*, by the Monk of Ely, at 6d.; both are well-known works. With the exception of Homer, the Greek poets were not represented, and there is no mention of a Hebrew book. But this is atoned for by his possessing a Chaucer, 3s. 4d., a Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, 8d., The Chronicle of England in two volumes, by "Frosert," 3s. 4d., as well as the Chronicles of England, author uncertain, 1s.

The earliest inventory of a master of eminence is that of Dr-John Fuller, master of Jesus at his death in 1559. He was a noted pluralist, for he was canon, chancellor, and vicar-general of Ely, as well as rector of Hildersham and several other parishes. That being the case it is not surprising that

he left a personality of over six hundred pounds, nearly four hundred of which were in ready money and over a hundred pounds in silver plate. Some of the latter was very fine. Two silver gilt wine pots weighed two pounds and a half each, and were worth £17; two beer pots of the larger sort weighed a pound each, and a standing cup with a cover of the old fashion weighed a pound and three quarters. With the exception of his plate, his furniture was rather mean, that in his hall was only worth 10s. His library was valued at only £2, which is rather sad considering his amount of ready money. His most expensive garment was his scarlet gown faced with charmable silk, £2. This was kept in a yellow-covered Flanders chest. He had no ecclesiastical needlework, nor any notable bits of furniture at all, unless we mention the warming-pan, two black jacks, and a sumpter saddle in his kitchen.

Dr Fuller held his high offices during the Marian reaction, and has gained an unenviable notoriety from having, in his office of vicar-general, condemned to be burnt, John Hullyer, vicar of Babraham, and the other Protestant martyrs of Cambridgeshire. When the Marian persecutions were over, and Queen Elizabeth was on the throne, he could hardly have been a popular rector. And there is evidence of this in regard to one of his parishes. For Mistress Joan Cottesford of Hildersham was indicted before the ecclesiastical court "for having spoken slanderously and ungodly of Dr Fuller, parson there, reporting him to be a meeter man to sell ye parishioners by y<sup>r</sup> ears, than to make peace unity and concord." Perhaps she had seen poor John Hullyer burning on Jesus Green.

The inventory of Richard Bridgewater, another chancellor of the diocese, is a beautifully written document. His wealth was considerable, for besides a personal estate as large as Dr Fuller's, he owned a valuable manor, all of which he left to his wife, and she had two more husbands after his death in 1588. He lived in St Giles' parish in an ordinary sized house, containing hall, parlour, kitchen, and pantry, with chambers over. The parlour was carpeted and the walls were hung with cheap tapestry. Into the street looked an oriel window, around which ran a seat with silk cushions on it.

There were brass andirons on the hearth, with bellows hanging beside. A court cupboard stood on one side of the room and a thirty-shilling clock on the other. This is the earliest mention I have found of a domestic clock<sup>1</sup>. A long joined table stood in the middle of the room, and there was a long form and several chairs and stools with cushions. The usual backgammon board is of course mentioned. The chancellor also had a chamber in Trinity Hall, probably a kind of office where he could transact ecclesiastical business, when his wife was entertaining at his house. The consistory court was usually held in one of the churches, Great St Mary's, or the Round Church, or in one of the college halls, but sometimes in the private chamber of the chancellor. In his college chamber was a cypress chest, of more value than all his hall furniture. In this perhaps was kept the registers and other documents belonging to his office. Neither his plate nor his library are enumerated in detail, but his books were of more value than his clothing, and he had five dozen table napkins, and thirty pairs of sheets, but only four beds.

To this division of my paper belong the Esquire Bedells.

Dr John Pickerell, a deputy Bedell who died in 1539, lived in a large house near the market place, at least it had five downstairs rooms, including a shop. His bedell's staff was valued at £5, and he owed £2 to his barber, 15s. to his shoemaker, and £5 to his brewer.

Thomas Adams the Esquire Bedell who died in 1555, had his hall furnished as follows. On the walls was cheap painted canvas. The open hearth had a border of tapestry hanging across it beneath the chimney piece. There were two corner cupboards, and a chest stood alongside the wall. The wainscot table had a cloth on it, an unusual item, and there was a cushioned chair at each end. One set of cushions was worked with talbots, the other with harts. A form and several joint stools complete the list. His only books were a Latin Bible and a copy of Dunſ Scotus *Super sententias*, a book then commonly found in Cambridge libraries. I could give you a long list of

<sup>1</sup> I have since found the following: Thomas Betts of Chatteris, gent., who died in 1579, had in his hall "a clocke house of oke with a clock, 20s."

his clothes, but you will probably be satisfied with his most expensive garment, a gown of russet faced with damask, £1. 13s. 4d., and a crimson satin doublet.

I am sorry to say that the clothes of Mistress Adams were of a more expensive character. She had a gown with a train, furred with shanks, a gown of worsted purpled with velvet, a valuable scarlet petticoat, and other extravagant articles of attire. Perhaps that is why her husband died worth only £68, half of which consisted of silver plate. Amongst the latter is included his Bedell's staff, by estimation valued at £11. This valuation of the Bedell's staff is curious, as these staffs were, I believe, the property of the University. Perhaps the £11 was the amount of fees paid to the office of which the staff was a symbol. In connection with the subject of Bedell's fees I may mention that when Purbeck Richardson shot himself with a birding piece in 1683, only a few months after he had been appointed Bedell, the fees owing to him amounted to £24.

I have looked at the inventories of six other Bedells<sup>1</sup>. The wealthiest was Francis Hughes who died in 1670, his estate amounted to £379. He lived in Trinity Hall and had an elaborately carved cypress chest valued at £7, perhaps identical with that Dr Bridgewater owned. His library was worth £130.

Brook and Wiseman, who both died in the twenties of the same century, were householders and presumably married. They had no books of any value at all. But they had, the one eight dozen, the other nine dozen table napkins, so they may have been valiant trencher men. Brook had nineteen pictures and four maps on his walls, which is unusual.

Another long inventory of interest in this connection is that of Mistress Agnes Cheeke, widow of Peter Cheeke the Bedell and vintner, and mother of Sir John Cheeke, the celebrated Greek scholar and Royal tutor. Mistress Cheeke wore silver rimmed spectacles, and carried on her late husband's wine business in a many roomed house near Great St Mary's,

<sup>1</sup> Some notes from the inventory of John Mere, which has been found since this paper was written, will be found at the end.

which contained much furniture of little value, as a mustard pot of wood valued at a halfpenny is included. Her stock of wine was not large, consisting of a butt of malmsey worth about a shilling a gallon, but from the large number of ale and wine pots enumerated, there must have been a thriving business once. She had retained the silver plate acquired by her husband, but the only remains of his library were a Bible and a book of injunctions and homilies. A very long list of her clothes is given, but nothing very elaborate. A cloth frock furred with rabbit is valued at a pound; a petticoat, half red and half white, sounds like a fancy dress.

Some details wanting in the published accounts of two Trinity librarians can be filled in from their inventories, namely, Nicholas Parker, who died in 1621, and left clothes to the value of £30 and books to the value of £3, and James Manfield, who died in 1679, and was also University librarian; his clothes were worth £50 and his books £4. The list of furniture includes even his one pair of candlesticks, his candle box and his snuffer and pan, the latter being valued at sixpence.

There are many inventories of members of the University of a lower rank than masters or fellows, of which that of Thomas Marbernes, student of Christ's, who died in 1571 may be taken as an example. He possessed £130 in ready money, a large sum, enough to pay all his college fees. He had two rooms, study and chamber. In the former were a square folding table, a settle, a wicker easy chair and a walnut wood writing desk, as well as his books valued at £18. From the furniture of his bedroom, it seems that Marbernes was particular that the colour of the various articles should match. Thus the hangings were of red and green buckram, the bedstead had curtains of red and green saye and the window curtains were of the same colour. The walls were ornamented with the following articles: A picture of the Queen, a cloth of the Duke of Suffolk's arms, a looking glass, a pair of gilt spurs, two bows with shooting gloves, and a table of days and months. A set of chessmen is valued at 1s. 4d. His clothing contained some smart items, a new cloth gown faced with satin, a new

satin doublet, a pair of black velvet breeches, and thirteen shirts.

There is one eminent name which should be mentioned here, for I suppose he should be considered a college don, and that is Paul Fagius the Hebrew scholar. He had come to England in the spring of 1549, staying first with the Archbishop at Lambeth. But on being attacked with ague he was sent down to Cambridge for change of air. As could only have been expected from a place where ague was always rife, it killed him in a few months. Records referring to him are amongst both the inventories and administrators' accounts. John Mere Esquire Bedell, and Segar Nicholson the stationer valued his books, rather carelessly it would seem, for they put his Hebrew books as worth £4, but when his administrators sold them next month they realised £26. And his other books, including some printed by Fagius himself, although valued at only £3, sold for £22. The account, which bears the autograph of Martin Bucer, mentions his widow and son Paul, and gives some details of household expenses. The learned man's clothes were only worth £1, but just before he died, he had ordered a robe for his wife which was to cost over £2. 10s. A sum of 5s. was spent on his tombstone, which was soon to be disturbed, as early in the next reign his tomb was rifled and his body burnt on the market place.

### *Country Clergy.*

We will now leave college dons and go out into the country, and look at the parish clergy there. When Macaulay published the first volume of his *History of England* in 1848, containing some disparaging remarks on the social condition of the inferior clergy during the seventeenth century, a storm of protest arose from contemporary members of that body, and evidence was brought forward to prove that Macaulay's picture was a caricature of the facts. But perhaps he had some poor country clergy in his mind. Certainly some of them were very poor, and must have lived in a state of grinding poverty, judging from the small value of the goods they left behind when they died.

I have seen the inventories of forty country clergy who died between 1660 and 1700<sup>1</sup>.

In the seventeenth century livings varied as much in value as they do at the present time, some being a hundred times as valuable as others. Of course the possession of money did not then even prove social status, but it at least gave the means of buying those things which people of good education most desired, books, clothes and plate.

The totals of the inventories vary much, according to the time of year in which they were taken. If taken before the tithe corn was sold, the total would sometimes be more than double what it would be in the spring. So the value of farm produce must be subtracted before comparing the possessions of different clergy. By doing this we find that Augustus Rolph, vicar of Ickleton, who died in 1678, had one of the best furnished houses. It consisted of ten rooms and various offices. The hall contained a long table, and two little side tables each with cloths on them, two chairs and eight joined stools. In his parlour were leather chairs. The books in his study were worth £12. The value of his linen was £26, being more than the whole estate of some of his poorer brethren. Seven and a half dozen table napkins were included. His silver plate was worth £7, but no watch or clock is mentioned. The value of his furniture, exclusive of linen, plate and wearing apparel, was about £70, which represents nearly ten times the amount of our money. His vicarage being in the neighbourhood of Saffron Walden, one is not surprised to find that he was a saffron grower. An acre and a half of saffron ground is valued at over £11, and twelve pounds weight of saffron were worth £22 in money. A still for drying saffron was in the hall. He bequeathed money to the parish paupers to be paid in the church porch at his funeral.

In great contrast with this man was the poorest clergyman

<sup>1</sup> These documents, with the much larger number of wills which could easily be found, the terriers and tithe suits at Ely, and the hearth tax rolls and exchequer tithe suits in the Public Record office, would form a good basis for an article on the clergy of that period—a suggestion which I offer gratis to the country clergy of this county.

I have met with, William Kemp, vicar of Swavesey for thirty-one years. When he died in 1700, his belongings, excluding his farm produce, were only worth £10, not so much as the contents of Rolph's parlour. Yet Kemp had a wife, and his house contained two parlours. His great parlour contained only two small tables, six chairs and a napkin press with seven inside it. In the great chamber over it, which should have been his best bedroom, were only fifteen cheeses, an old hutch and some apples. As this was the end of January he had some fairly good keeping apples. His will mentions no lands or houses. Everything was left to his wife who was to pay his debts. Let us hope they were not large.

Another poor clergyman was Robert Fagge, of All Saints, Fulbourn. Instituted in 1632, he changed his coat several times, and died in possession in November 1669. Exclusive of what was left of his tithe, he was worth £30. His butter and cheese were valued at £1, which means a larger quantity than could have been produced by his one cow. He was one of the few clergy who possessed a riding horse, but I am sorry to say that his linen was only worth 3s.

The size of the vicarages and rectories must have varied very much. The usual number of rooms seems to have been three downstairs and four bedrooms, with perhaps attics above. But sometimes the houses were much smaller. For instance those at Little Abington, Duxford and Croyden contained only two fireplaces<sup>1</sup>, and at Hauxton only one fireplace was paid for, although the inventory of furniture mentions at least six rooms. Some of the country clergy had much larger houses. The rector of Doddington, with his almost princely income, had almost a palace to live in, for it contained twenty-two fireplaces, and the rector of Newton in the Isle paid tax on ten<sup>1</sup>.

Although the inventories contain much detail, it is difficult to construct a picture of the inside of one of these houses. It is not always possible, for instance, to tell whether a carpet was on the floor, or used as a tablecloth. And the decoration of the walls is uncertain. Hangings are seldom mentioned, and curtains were not plentiful. Some of the rooms may have been

<sup>1</sup> Hearth Tax Roll.

panelled with wood, and in others the plaster may have had painted patterns on it. Pictures are only mentioned three times. The vicars of Elm and Haddenham each had a pair, valued at 4s. in one case, and 5s. in the other. Mirrors are not often mentioned. A vicar of Ely had a large one in his best bedroom, and Townsend of Mepal had looking-glasses in his hall, parlour and kitchen, but none in any of his bedrooms. Clocks are only five times mentioned. In the rectory of East Hatley an old bob pendulum clock in a case was valued at 25s. Many of the houses had coal grates. In the fen country where water carriage made coal cheaper, they are most frequently found, but at Ickleton and East Hatley a coal fire must have been a costly luxury. Open hearths were of course usual, the vicar of Sawston had a fitch of bacon hanging up over his hall fire.

China and earthenware are seldom mentioned in any distinct way, a vicar of Witchford had some Delft ware and a syllabub pot, and the vicar of Elm had a coffee pot worth 3s. In the rectory of East Hatley was a copper coffee pot. The contents of linen chests are usually valued at a few pounds, but once as little as 3s., and once at as much as £26.

Great variations are found in what one would have thought would have been the chief care of all educated men isolated in country parishes, namely their libraries. The true value may have escaped us, as the books must have often been valued by unlettered persons. The vicar of Witchford had some old books valued at 15s. only, and the vicar of Swavesey had none of any value at all. Against these we have to set the library of Chambers of West Wrattling, which was valued at £80, and the library of the Nonconformist Francis Holcroft, which was valued at £40.

With regard to the personal belongings of the clergy, their clothes and their jewellery, not much detail is forthcoming, but they could not have been extravagant. Purse and apparel are always valued together. In half the cases the value does not exceed £5. It is strange that in six cases the value was exactly £2. 10s., in these I think the purses must have been empty. Watches occur fairly often, being

worth from £1 to £3. 10s. Dials of stone and brass, presumably sundials, are occasionally valued. The vicar of Haddenham had a brass sundial in his garden.

Perhaps the records relating to William Sayer, vicar of Waterbeach from 1634 until his death in 1678, are as typical as any. He must have changed his coat, politically, several times since he was ordained priest by the Bishop of Norwich in 1625. But the changes had not brought him wealth. However he had eight daughters and two sons, and the necessity of providing bread for them had perhaps caused him to stick to his vicarage whatsoever king did reign. The living was a poor one, and when he died he was worth under £50, all of which he left to his youngest daughter Rachel, with the exception of a shilling each to his other children. This bequest of a shilling to several members of a family, the origin of the expression "to cut off with a shilling," is common in old wills, and is an echo, I believe, of Roman Law, under which property had to be more equally divided than with us. The shilling did not necessarily imply an enmity or spite, for in this case two of the elder daughters are appointed guardians of Rachel, and are asked to be "careful and tender of her person." The vicar had a difficulty in finding names for his numerous daughters, so he gave two of them the same name, Elizabeth. He had no silver plate, and only 10s. worth of pewter. During his long life as a priest he had spent little money on books, for with a bookcase they were only worth 30s. He had neither watch, clock nor looking-glass. But he had what few households appear to have had on the death of the master, a supply of food such as bacon, cheese, and apples.

A very aged clergyman was Robert Wallis of Harston, where he had been vicar for sixty years, when he died in 1686. He was ordained in 1619, so was older than the century. No miser was he, as his estate came to only £20. The only rooms furnished in his house were hall, study, and two bedrooms, and they only poorly furnished. But the possession of two dozen table napkins, and books to the value of £6, raise him above the farm labourers, to the status of whom his wealth alone would refer him.

Two unbeneficed clergy appear in my list. Jeremiah Collier, minister, died at Pampisford in 1668. He was the father of Jeremy Collier the celebrated divine, who was born at Stow-cum-Quy in this county, and to whom his father bequeathed only five shillings, as he had already provided for him. The estate was worth £280. The library is valued as follows:

25 large books and 25 smaller books ...	£11	5	0
One trunk with other small books ...	1	5	0

John Noval, clerk, died at Tydd St Giles in 1697. He was not rector, and it is not easy to explain how he came to be at Tydd. For according to his will, he supposed that his widow would return with her children to France where he had property. His English estate was worth £459, the greater part of which was money out on bond. Amongst his pewter was a "suckling bottle"—babies must have had strong digestions then. His silver watch was worth £3. 10s., which is the highest price I have seen, and he had a silver ink-horn.

There are two inventories of vicars of West Wrattling, dated thirty years apart, and very different in character. The first is that of Edward Chambers, vicar from 1657 to 1669, who was not episcopally ordained when appointed by the Protector. The value of the living was small, under £8, so he soon petitioned the trustees for preaching ministers, and they made the stipend up to £100 a year. At the Restoration this addition ceased. When Chambers saw that it was likely that episcopal orders would be necessary in order to hold a vicarage, he got ordained on the tenth of Nov. 1660, by the Bishop of Winchester, and was next year reappointed as if the vicarage had been vacant since the death of the last incumbent four years before. His goods were appraised at the end of May, so his tithe barn must have been empty, yet the total value was £292, which far exceeds the sum of any other clergyman's inventory. His books, as has been already mentioned, were worth £80, but unfortunately no titles are given. They were ten times as valuable as the average clergyman's library. His silver plate was worth £20 and his linen £28. His rooms were rather expensively furnished, which is shown by comparing

them with those of James Fisher, the vicar who died thirty years later. The hall furniture in Chambers' house was valued at £6. 15s., in Fisher's at 14s. 6d., Chambers' parlour furniture, including some pictures, at £9. 17s., Fisher's at £1. 1s. 4d. In his will Chambers directs his wife to destroy all his manuscripts, whether in books or in loose papers, but I cannot find his name in any catalogue as an author. The source of his wealth is not clear. He had only been at West Wrating for twelve years, during ten at least of which his stipend had been only enough to keep him from starving. No land is mentioned in his will and his money out on bond was only £60. Perhaps his wife to whom he left everything brought him some wealth.

But James Fisher was only a poor man when compared with Chambers. He had all his rooms furnished, had a £5 library, and a garnish of pewter of 54 pieces<sup>1</sup>. On comparing his inventory with his will, it becomes quite evident that his widow had not discovered to the appraisers the whole of her husband's property, to escape probate duty, perhaps. For the will discovers many items of plate, some valuable, others only interesting, which do not occur in the inventory, such as a gold ring which he had at the Bishop of Ely's funeral, various silver seals, buttons and buckles, a spoon marked S.K., and a gold ring with this poesy, "In the my choice, I do rejoice."

One of the most interesting episodes in looking through these inventories, was the finding of several records of ejected clergy, Royalist and Nonconformist.

Amongst them were the inventories of Theodore Crossland, ejected from Bottisham in 1644, who had a brother and a nephew with the very Puritanical names of "What God will"; and of John Munday, ejected from Little Wilbraham, who was bold enough to stand near the door of the Parliamentary committee room at Bottisham, and say to each countryman who came to subscribe to the cause, "Friend, 'tis treason to lend or give"; and of Thomas Wake, ejected from Borough Green, who, according to the report of his opponents, drank

<sup>1</sup> Consisting of one doz. dishes, three doz. plates, a pie plate, a cheese plate, two porringers and a pair of candlesticks.

nothing less than bumpers of wine, and familiarly rapped out divers fearful oaths, but whose dearest friend was the Puritan rector of the neighbouring parish of Westley.

But of the Royalist clergy the case of Dr John Manby is the most interesting. He was ejected from Cottenham rectory in 1644, but regained possession in 1660. According to his own account he had been most cruelly treated by the Parliamentary sequestrators. All his household furniture and farming stock had been sold or taken away by them to the value of £630<sup>1</sup>. So when he came back he had to start all over again. And he succeeded very well, for when he died eleven years afterwards, in the month of April, when all the tithe must have been sold, his farm stock was worth £120, including horses and foals worth £20, and seventeen cows. His furniture was mean and so was his stock of linen, his original household stuff was hard to replace. But he had managed to retain some of his books, or had taken the first opportunity of buying some more, for they were valued by two fellows of Peterhouse at £20, which was as much as the whole of the furniture in his eleven-roomed house was worth. The curate's chamber was not luxurious, it contained a hard bed, a chest, and a table and nothing else. There must have been fireplaces in some of the bedrooms, as there were eight altogether in the house. In addition to his books, Dr Manby had managed to acquire a few pieces of plate, so dear to the gentry of those days; a silver bowl, two wine cups and a silver salt are valued at £5. He was evidently a cultured gentleman.

Another side of the picture is shown by the inventory of Joseph Oddy, gentleman, of Willingham, who died in 1687. This well known Nonconformist had lived and preached at Meldreth during the Protectorate, but at the Restoration his preaching was forbidden because he refused to conform. As a result, he spent the rest of his life either in prison or in paying £20 a month for not going to church. When he died he had incurred fines to the amount of £6000. Notwithstanding this, his household goods were valued at over £70, a sum far above that of many of the beneficed clergy. He lived in a house

<sup>1</sup> Excheq. Dep. by Com. 16 Ch. II, Mich. no. 22.

such as the smaller gentry then lived in, consisting of a central hall, with kitchen on one side and parlour on the other.

The hall furniture was different from that in most halls of that period. Instead of one long table with stools on each side and a chair at each end, there were several small tables and a large number of stools and chairs. I am very much afraid that these stools, chairs and tables, may have been used for an unlawful purpose; that of holding a conventicle, at which the master of the house preached. And when the preaching was over some of the stools were removed, the small tables were pushed together in the centre of the hall, and around the long table so made Mr Oddy and his congregation took tea or some other kind of refreshment agreeable to that age. And the six kettles and eight dozen table napkins which the preacher owned must have been for use on these occasions.

If we may regard the quantity of books, silver plate and linen as an index to gentility, Oddy stood higher than many vicars. His books were worth £20, his linen and silver £8 each; the latter is minutely described. Such small things as a baster, a watch, a silver whistle and coral are mentioned.

The inventory of Francis Holcroft, who died in 1693, is not so interesting as Oddy's, as he does not seem to have lived in a house of his own. Parcels of his goods were in the houses of three different friends. His library was valued at £40, or much more than the libraries of most beneficed clergy. His clothes alone were worth £5. His chestnut nag, with bridle and saddle, were valued at £3. This reminds us of the days when, according to Williamson's spy, he used to ride by turns into Herts., Cambs. and Beds., and gather many hundreds to his meetings.

The inventories of some much earlier vicars are in the University series, such as John Chesewright, vicar of Melbourn, 1537, whose bedstead had a canopy of red and green saye, with a cloth border painted with stories of the Bible; Thomas Alyn, vicar of Trumpington, 1545, and Henry Spring, vicar of Icklingham, who had a copy of Gower's *Confessio Amantis* in English.

The most complete record is that of Wm. Segrave, vicar of

Grantchester, who died in 1556. He slept on a feather bed, between carved pillars, and under a canopy of red and green saye. He drank his beer out of pewter pots with bars, and he had half-a-dozen silver spoons and a silver whistle. Amongst his napery were four score chrysom cloths valued at 4*d.* each. I suppose these were cloths anointed with chrysom for laying on the faces of children at baptism. A holy water stock of latten was worth 1*s.*, his tinder box 2*d.* His books were valued at £3. 5*s.* 5*d.* Forty-two titles are given, all in Latin with one exception, *Ye contemplation of Synners*, by Richard, Bishop of Durham. Sermons and theology make up the greater part. He had two Bibles, one worth 3*s.* 4*d.*, two portesses and a Latin primer, for he lived during Queen Mary's reign. His most expensive work was a glossary, *Glosa ordinaria in 4<sup>or</sup> volumis*, xij<sup>a</sup>.

His only classical author was Valerius Maximus, who seems to have been generally a favourite with Cambridge men. The only book which would have interested many of us was a part of the chronicle of Froissart. But two items which would bring us much profit if we could get them at the price are "Item, five old parchment books, 1*s.*"; and "It. August' de cantico novo, on parchment, 2*d.*"

#### *University Coachmen and other Scholars' Servants.*

We now come to University coachmen. This part of my title includes that large class of Cambridge residents known as scholars' servants, such as painters, minstrels, vintners and booksellers.

Thomas Inyon, coachman to the University, died in 1679, and the University appraisers made an inventory of his goods on Lady-day. The contents of his stables show that the post was not a sinecure, as he had thirteen horses, four coaches, and a coach hearse. According to Newton's diary, when Bishop Wren was brought to Cambridge and buried in Pembroke chapel, the procession included four coaches and a hearse. Perhaps they were Inyon's. The average value of his horses was a little under £4 each, which is higher than usual. As

regards his domestic arrangements, they were simple. He lived in a four-roomed house with inexpensive furniture. Perhaps this is why he had been able to save £100. His best bedstead had green curtains and a piece of wainscot at the foot.

Portrait painters or limsters flourished in Stuart Cambridge. Richard Knuckle, limster, who lived in a small house in Petty Cury at the beginning of Charles the First's reign, was a native of Ellerton in Yorkshire. He had a large number of pictures on hand. In his hall and the bedroom above were twenty-seven, valued at £5; in the study were four more worth 4s., and in the garret three worth 1s. 6d. His clothes and linen were stowed in three chests. The first contained his wearing apparel valued at £1 only; the second his bed linen, £7; and the third his table linen, £8. As he had £100 owing him in Cambridge, it looks as if some people had not paid for their portraits. Their names are set forth in his will. It was a Knuckle who repainted the well known Stokes picture in the Registry<sup>1</sup>. Amongst the details of his domestic economy were an apple roaster and a stewing pan valued at 1s. Total estate, £147.

Another man of the same profession was John Newton who died in 1632. He is described in his inventory as a limner although he had no stock of pictures, but he had a lute, a treble viol, and a pair of virginals, so perhaps he was really a wait. The prevailing colour of his furniture was green—green leather chairs, green turned chairs, green cupboard cloth and green stools of needlework, &c. A basin and ewer of "Chinay stuff," and a pair of painted glasses are unusual items. Total estate, £67.

There are several examples of the class of scholars' servants known as waits. John Hilton, Bachelor of Music, died in 1618. He was a poor man, as he possessed only an old pair of virginals, 5s., and some imperfect written song books, 2s., as his musical outfit, and when his funeral expenses were paid his widow was left with 13s. only.

It would not have been expected that music would have flourished during the Commonwealth, but Edward Salter, a

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. C. A. S.* Vol. iv, p. 215.

musician, who died in 1657, had three lutes and three cornets, which with a watch were valued at £2. Moreover he had a large hall suitable for concerts, at least it contained several tables, a great bench, a long form and fourteen chairs and stools. Total estate, £27.

A little later died Alexander Chadderton, gentleman and one of the University waits. He also had a large hall decorated with pictures, and containing many leather arm chairs. In the "gallerie," which ought to have been at one end of the hall, were his musical instruments valued at £2, and his music books at a mark. Total estate, £57.

In 1628 another musician named Stephen Willmott had £9 worth of instruments and the "school" is referred to several times in his inventory. Total estate, £139.

In this place I will mention what musical instruments occur in the inventories which I have examined. The virginal, the ancestor of the piano, is the most common, being found in the rooms of masters of colleges, ordinary scholars, college cooks and innkeepers. Burwell, the vintner in 1588, had "an organ instrument with a pair of virginals," worth £11, which is far more valuable than anything else of the kind. This was a regal organ, attached to the stringed instrument. King Henry VIII had several instruments of this kind. The price of the virginal varied from 5s. to 50s. The lute was the next most common instrument. Marbernes, student of Christ's, had two Venice lutes, worth £1. A man named Gregory Reyme<sup>1</sup> in 1590 had the following: a lute, a bandore, which is another kind of lute, a zittern 3s. 3d., a treble viol 5s., and an instrument called a curtall, this latter was a kind of bassoon and was of recent introduction. A vicar of Trumpington in 1556 had a case of recorders or flutes. The clavichord, a more ancient instrument than the virginal, is twice mentioned. Glover, of Queens', in 1634, had furniture worth £23, of which his bass viol accounted for £1.

<sup>1</sup> In his hall he had a chest of "antick" work, 26s. 8d. In his room in the college he had "a little rose water bottle, 6d," and "a box with tools to draw teeth, 20d." Total personality £17. 7s. 11d., which included "a debt which Goodman Few lieth in Cambridge prison for."

Amongst the goods of a Master of Arts named Ocley, in 1538, is an item called a St James Staff, silver and gilt, valued at 6*d*. This was, I think, a musical instrument. Pilgrims to the shrine of St James at Compostella in Spain used to carry a kind of hautboy, the blowing of which was used to enliven the tedium of the journey. These were called "Pilgrim's Staves." Perhaps Mr Ocley had been on a pilgrimage thither and kept this staff as a relic of his journey<sup>1</sup>.

Several innkeepers came under the jurisdiction of the Vice-Chancellor, and several lengthy inventories referring to them are found.

Thus Richard Gosnell, who kept the Mitre in St Edward's parish and died in 1552, had all his rooms hung with painted cloth. In the parlour next the street was a Bible box and Bible. In the parlour behind the hall was a barber's candlestick, a lute, and a rapier. The two latter seem to be unusual possessions for an innkeeper, and, towards the end, a study with parchment hangings and a map are described. This room contained about fifty books, the titles of which show Richard Gosnell a learned innkeeper. Quintilian, Plutarch, Pliny, and Virgil in the original would be stiff reading for any of our innkeepers to-day, nor would Alexander Severus or Tully's *Offices* in English, interest them much. Their presence in Gosnell's house is explained by the fact that he was a Master of Arts, who having obtained a vintner's licence from the University, had turned innkeeper.

One of the most celebrated of the old Cambridge inns was the Dolphin. This stood at the Bridge Street end of All Saints' Passage. It is known in history as having been for a time the residence of Cranmer, who married a niece of the landlady, which marriage did not necessarily mean a step downwards in the social scale, when Masters of Arts and Esquire Bedells kept inns and wineshops. The earliest inventory of this inn is dated 1558, or forty years after Cranmer lived there, but it may not have altered much since. Humphry Rise, the landlord, who died in 1558, was a well known man in

<sup>1</sup> For musical instruments, see also inventories of Alsope 1561 and Crisp 1678 in Appendix.

his time, his name occurring several times in Cooper's *Annals*. The hall was not a comfortable lounge as will be seen from the following list of furniture in it: a framed table, a joined form, two long settles, and two turned chairs. On a foser or chest containing linen were two backgammon boards. On the hearth was a sea-coal grate. There were neither cushions, carpets, nor tablecloths, nor any hangings on the walls. Amongst his valuable silver plate were three stone cruises, fettered and covered with silver. As he had eighty pairs of sheets and thirty latten candlesticks, Humphry of the Dolphin, as he was called, had scope for doing much business.

A much more elaborate inventory concerning the same inn was made seventy years later, when John Hammond died. It had then been rebuilt or much enlarged. It contained forty bedrooms with fancy names and forty feather beds in them. Many of these rooms were guarded by double doors, which were an expensive item in the furniture. From this inventory could be built up a picture of life in a Cambridge inn in early Stuart times. From other sources<sup>1</sup> we know that over the chief entrance was an inscription in Latin, Greek and English, bidding travellers "Drink or begone," and that John Hammond was honoured with a Greek and Latin epitaph in All Saints' church. His wine was worth nearly £500.

Another inn which is fully described is the Rose, the yard of which now forms Rose Crescent. This was kept for many years by the Wolf family, and gained the cant name of Wolf's College. Samuel Pepys, the diarist, sometimes stayed at this inn, which was at one time kept by a relative. The Rose Inn of Michael Wolf, who died in 1618, had forty-two furnished rooms besides garrets. His flourishing circumstances may be gauged by the fact that he had three hundred ounces of gold and silver plate, valued at nearly £100. There were carpets and hangings in most of the bedrooms, the beds all had curtains, and a settle at the foot of each. The contents of each room are valued in detail, some were of course much better furnished than others. In the room called the "Spread Eagle," the prevailing colour was green, and the furniture was worth £30,

<sup>1</sup> Cooper, *Memorials*, III. pp. 199, 205.

which included a down bed and pillow. In the room called the "Three Tuns," the contents were valued at only £3. In some rooms the curtains and cushions were yellow, in others blue, and so on. The cooking arrangements may be gauged by the fourteen spits and three hundred and fifty pounds of pewter. Fifty metal candlesticks are also a large item. An unusual item is a basin to set a candle in, perhaps to serve the purpose of the modern night light.

Michael Wolf's father-in-law also left a good inventory. William Burwell was a University vintner and grocer, who died in 1588. He had near the Market Place a large house of at least sixteen rooms. But it was not an inn. The ground-floor consisted of the seat house, the hall, rose parlour and new parlour. The first, the seat house, seems to have been the principal room used, as a prominent item in it was "a carved board to score reckoning on." The writing on this had no doubt often seemed terrible to young bloods of that age, on the morning after a drinking bout. The other furniture was a writing table and three other tables, two bread chests and a linen chest. The chests must have been used for sitting on as there were no chairs.

In the hall were two pots of spermaceti, £2. In his bedroom were a blanket of cat skins, 6*d.*, a jewelled dagger worth four marks, and an English Bible, 10*s.* His library was worth £20, which was good for a tradesman, but he was a University prisor, a post which required him to have some knowledge of books. Something in the way of luxury is shown in bottles of rosewater and aqua vite, and bags of ginger and sugar. As he died at the beginning of Lent, he had forty-one warp<sup>1</sup> of salt fish. In his will Burwell left £5 to the University on condition that his executor should be allowed to sell his wine for six months after his death. As he left several hundred hogsheds of wine this is not surprising.

Now with regard to the kinds of wines which were drunk in these inns and wineshops. In only a few of the inventories are the wines described in any detail. The largest stock was held by the Wm. Burwell just mentioned. It was worth nearly

<sup>1</sup> A warp of herrings is four. Rye, *Glossary of words used in East Anglia.*

£600, but the kinds are unspecified. Our ancestors were fond of heavy sweet wines. Gosnell, the learned innkeeper of 1552, who read Pliny and Plutarch in the original Latin and Greek, had a pipe of alicant, a sweet Spanish wine, and a hogshead and a half of claret. But the most varied stock was at Wolf's College. Here, from the way in which it was valued, it is evident that some effort had been made to distinguish vintage wines. The claret is separated into three kinds according to age. One year and two year old are valued at £3 the hogshead, but the old claret at only £2, which is reversing the modern way of valuation. Other wines in this cellar were white claret, malaga and sherry, worth about £8 a hogshead, alicant, worth 3s. a gallon, muscatel, 2s. 9d. a gallon, and Rhine wine or hock, 2s. 3d. The latter was not very popular as there were only twenty-three gallons of it.

The names of many college cooks and bakers appear amongst the inventories. As an instance take Thomas Rowland, principal cook of Trinity in 1549, who lived in a house next the street and apparently apart from the college. He had two garnishes of pewter, and a large quantity of cooking apparatus, so the cooking of the scholars was evidently done here. In his hall were two long settles of "crest paynell work" valued at 10s. each. He had a dozen silver spoons in a leather box valued at 53s. 4d., but no table linen.

Bakers are also well represented. Thomas Grimshaw, a baker of St Sepulchre's in 1588, had in his kitchen a "St Joanes" head, which, with a pepper box and a pair of pot-hangers, were valued at 10d. This looks as if the St John's head, an ecclesiastical ornament, had been put to some base use. He used bean meal mixed with wheaten flour to make his bread, which he distributed by means of a pack saddle, a pair of paniers and a bread basket.

It is not quite clear how some other tradesmen came to be scholars' servants, such as John Bell, who died in 1571, and is described as a grocer. He had a very miscellaneous lot of goods. At the beginning of the list is valued his appropriate sign—"The Sign of the Bell," 2s. 6d. There are many articles which you would expect in a grocer's shop, such as sugar,

matches, raisins, bay berries, nutmegs, and birdlime, &c. A hundredweight and a half of prunes seems a large quantity, they were valued at £1. Twelve pounds of peppermints and "other comfits" are valued at 1s. 6d. a pound, and other articles, such as curry-combs, straw hats, gloves and garters, tinder boxes, rat traps, spectacle cases and roof tiles, show that John Bell was almost a universal provider. And stationery was also kept. Writing boxes were 3d. each, and he had large quantities of writing paper for sale. He also catered for the rising generation. Spelling primers were 1½d. each, and A B C's a ½d. These were probably horn books. Printed papers were 8d. a quire and pictured papers 1d. each<sup>1</sup>.

Another tradesman whose name appears as a scholars' servant is John Pask of Peas Hill, 1601. He was the leading draper in the town, as his shop contained one thousand pounds' worth of goods as values were then. The number of ells or yards and the prices of hundreds of articles are given. Whilst some of the names of materials are in use now, such as cambric, lawn and serge, others have a strange sound, and you might ask in vain at any Cambridge draper's for perpetuanum, borato, phillip and cheney, pol davis, Suffolk carsey, linen of Offenbridge, hardfords or orange tawney. Velvet is valued at 3s. 8d. and 23s. a yard. Silk at 30s. a pound. Gold and silver lace at 5s. 8d. an ounce. Lace up to 30s. a pound.

Mr Pask's house corresponded with the substantial nature of his business. He lived over or beside his shop. Two halls, two kitchens and a parlour, with six bedrooms, make a good sized house. The furniture and decoration were out of the common. The settles and special ceiling in the great hall are valued at £10 and the portal at 30s. It was carpeted, and contained a pair of virginals. The draper had a good show of plate such as gilt bowls and salts, and you will not be surprised to hear that he had eleven dozen table napkins. But the most interest-

<sup>1</sup> Other items are, 3½ doz. urinals, 5<sup>s</sup>, 6 doz. ink bottles, 2<sup>s</sup>, 2 rackets, 8<sup>d</sup>, plates to cover candles, 4<sup>d</sup>, 1½ lb. searing candles, 1<sup>s</sup>, Osseletts, 3<sup>s</sup>, 7 doz. cards, 12<sup>s</sup>, thread poynts, 10<sup>s</sup>, ivory combs, 7<sup>s</sup>, Codde muske, 5<sup>s</sup>, Bowletts, 5<sup>s</sup>, setting sticks, 8<sup>d</sup>, 2 doz. sucking boxes, 20<sup>d</sup>, Pyndust boxes, 3<sup>s</sup>, Tablemen, 10<sup>d</sup>, Narvole, 20<sup>d</sup>, 5 doz. pinnes, 25<sup>s</sup>, 1 gross of balls, 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>, 3 doz. hearth brushes and 4 hair brushes, 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>.

ing item to me was in the kitchen, "A book of Martyrs," 30s. Fox's celebrated compound of fact and fiction was then a new work and of more than ordinary value.

The last item is rather a sad one, and it must have been copied from his ledger: "The debts that are owing to me in Cambridge amount to the sum of £503. 2s."

A curious list, which savours somewhat of the pawnbroker, is headed, "Goods in the custody of Christopher Russell, left by certain scholars for debt, 1 June, 1574." A Latin Bible is valued at 1s., three old books and a moth-eaten frieze gown at 4*d.* But the pledges of Dominus Fenton are the most curious, as they included a petticoat, and a kirtle, which with a *history of King Portus* in a coffer, are valued at 7*s.* 8*d.*

One more tradesman and scholars' servant must be noticed, namely William Whiting, goldsmith, who died during the Commonwealth. He did not sell watches, the most valuable item of his stock being gold wedding rings, five ounces of which are valued at £12. 15*s.* Two diamond rings were worth £3. 10*s.* Silver seals were less than 6*d.* each. It is evident that the young ladies of Puritan Cambridge did not altogether disdain the use of trinkets, for this tradesman had twenty-four ounces of corals in necklaces, and many small pieces of silver, "such as hearts and other things."

I have left until last the printers and stationers<sup>1</sup>, who were a very important class of scholars' servants. One University printer has already been mentioned, but a more interesting record is the inventory of Thomas Thomas, the first Cambridge printer to issue any great number of works.

He was appointed University printer in 1583, and worked so hard that he wore himself out in five years. But he seems to have been fairly successful, as his personal and business effects were worth nearly six hundred pounds. He lived in a house with an elaborate panelled hall, and the quantity of his linen and silver plate shows that he lived in some style. A minute account of his domestic furniture is given, as well as

<sup>1</sup> A work on the wills and inventories of Cambridge booksellers and printers by myself and Mr G. J. Gray, is to be printed for the Bibliographical Society, and issued we hope, during this year.

that relating to his business. For instance, the quantity and kinds of paper, such as pott paper, hand paper, rochell and demy paper; then follows the type, pica, brevier and long primer, &c., of which he had fourteen hundredweight. Of Greek letters two hundredweight. One part of the document is headed

“Books of Mr Thomas’ prynting.”

Most important of course were the copies of his Dictionary, valued at £16. He also had large stocks of some other works, such as one thousand Catechisms in sheets, and one thousand four hundred copies of *Whitacre against Bellarmine*. There are some titles which are not given under Thomas’s name in the list at the end of Mr R. Bowes’ *Catalogue of Cambridge Books*, such as editions of the Comedies of Terence, and of Plato’s *Menæxenus*. And a work in folio called *Zanchi’s Miscellanies*<sup>1</sup> is a puzzle even to the University Librarian, so it is probably put down as printed by Thomas in mistake<sup>2</sup>.

There are many inventories of booksellers and bookbinders, some of which give long lists of the books in stock. The value of their estates varies very much, from the £900 of John Sheres in 1581, to the £21 of Edward Beecheno a century later. A bookseller named William Graves died in 1694, worth over £800, but his debts were so large that his executor could only pay 18s. in the pound. The books of the Puritan bookseller, Richard Ireland, make the greatest show. Out of a total of £735 his books amounted to over £600. Perhaps we may put it down to his Puritan scruples that his parlour was turned into a bedroom, his hall was unfurnished, and that the kitchen was used as the living room. Still he was no sloven, as his wearing apparel was worth £5 and his household linen £15.

But the most interesting inventory is that of John Denys,

<sup>1</sup> Amongst the books of Richard Fletcher of Jesus College in 1616 was “Zanchi, folio. 2 vols.”

<sup>2</sup> The inventory of John Johnson, one of the compositors of the University Press, is dated 22 November 1679. It contains nothing very notable except a tobacco chopper, and amounts to only about £80. But he seems to have lived in a four storied house with a cellar containing cider and beer. Two marks’ worth of cake and one mark’s worth of beer were consumed at his funeral, and his doctor was paid £2. 13s.

Frenchman. Perhaps Denys was a Huguenot who had fled from France after St Bartholomew's day. If so, ill luck still dogged his footsteps in this country, for in 1577, he himself, his children and his servants all died of the plague, leaving his wife with large debts to face. The composition which she made with her creditors is set forth in the will register.

Denys was both bookbinder and bookseller, and the contents of his workroom, even to the tools for ornamenting the backs of books, are given. But the chief interest lies in his shop. This contained hundreds of volumes, of which the titles of at least four hundred are given, and often the number of copies, the size and condition, and sometimes the date and place of publication are also given. Thus a one volume folio edition of Aristotle's works, printed at Basle, could be bought for 11s., a Cicero in nine vols. 16mo., printed at Lyons, for 9s., a second-hand folio Plutarch for 8d., and a second-hand Aldine Virgil for 2d. A Hebrew Bible bound in 8vo. with a Greek Testament, by Plantin of Antwerp, sold for 3s. 4d. Other books were published at Geneva, Frankfort, Cologne, and a few at London.

In the shop you could buy a Leonard Digges' *Geometrical Practice* for 2s., and Ascham's *Schoolmaster* for 8d., and *The French Schoolmaster* for 7d. But works of a lighter character were also kept. *The Voyage of Captain Martin Frobisher* would cost you only 1d., *The Vision of Piers Plowman* in 4to., 6d. The 1562 edition of Boccaccio's *Decameron* in 16mo. was priced at 14d., the *Amadis de Gaul* at 10d., Maps of Europe, England, France and America were 1s. 4d. each. A few of the latter would now be a good investment. "Almanacs and prognostications" in 8vo. were 1d. each. There were many cheap French books, such as Cookery Books, 1d. each, discourses of French affairs and translations of Xenophon, &c. Editions of the Psalms were well represented. Psalms in Hebrew, Latin, French and English, and Psalms in metre, in sizes varying from 4to. to 32mo. Some tiny books with gilt edges for private devotion, called *The right rule of Godlie prayers*, were 2d. each.

A stationer named Peter Bright, who died in 1549, has already been fully dealt with by Mr G. J. Gray<sup>1</sup>, but some

<sup>1</sup> *The earlier Cambridge Stationers and Bookbinders*, 1904.

items can be added from his inventory. He lived in St Sepulchre's parish, in a large house, which had a covered gateway leading into a courtyard behind. From the contents of his inventory you would not conclude that he was a bookseller, but rather a curio dealer or a wine merchant. Take the following items. "A pair of corall beads with fifteen gaudys, 4s., and two pairs of wooden beads, 2*d*. A court cupboard with certain images therein, a table of our lady, and five sochyns of laten, two tables of images and a covering of images." In his cellar was a hogshead of white wine, a butt half full of sack, with good quantities of muscatel and malmsey.

Many private libraries are catalogued in these inventories, some of which have already been hinted at. They vary much in interest. Sometimes in hundreds of titles it was impossible to find any work of general modern interest. Drs Ithell and Pierpoint<sup>1</sup>, both masters of Jesus College during the 16th century, had large libraries, but they are mostly dull lists of divinity, law and classics. The library catalogue of Dr Hawford of Christ's in 1581 started off with the works of St Ambrose printed in Basle in twenty volumes, and so on column after column. It is usually amongst ordinary fellows and scholars that the most interesting lists are found. The number of these men who had books in Hebrew surprised me. Moore of St Catharine's, in 1539, in a large library catalogued under subjects, had nine Hebrew and sixty-four Greek books, and many others had Hebrew Grammars and Bibles<sup>2</sup>. Neville of Trinity Hall, in 1548, had some works on vellum, such as Thucydides, Silvius, Valerius Maximus.

There is a good list of the books of Wm. Framingham, the learned young friend of Dr Caius. He had a copy of the works of Albumazar the Arabian astrologer, but no Hebrew books. A fellow of Clare, in 1546, named Greenwood, had a most varied collection, from the Hebrew Psalter to light French literature. A book called "Gargantua Gallica," 2*d*., I take to be the work

<sup>1</sup> Nearly a hundred titles are given, not one in English, but "Utopia Mori" is included. A fellow of Jesus in 1551 had "21 English books bound in parchment 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>," but no titles are given.

<sup>2</sup> A list of Hebrew books is given in an Appendix.

of Rabelais, then a comparatively new author. A fellow of Pembroke, in 1556, with many uncommon Greek books, had a copy of Chaucer's poems worth a quarter of a mark. He also had two jewels set with pearls and diamonds and a blue sapphire ring. Bateman of Caius, in 1559, had another varied library. A stock of Hebrew books, Greek and Latin classics, and Latin service books, did not prevent a large English library, such as More's *Utopia*, *The Songs of the Earl of Surrey*, An English Bible, *The History of Troy*, Chaucer, Quintus Curtius and Marcus Aurelius in English, Gower's *Confessio Amantis* and Lydgate in English.

The *Utopia* was the contemporary work of most common occurrence, being found even in the library of a country curate at Hildersham in 1566, together with other works in English, as the Bible, *Piers Ploughman*, and Higden's *Polychronicon*.

John Nidd, a fellow of Trinity, who died in 1658, bequeathed some books to his college and others to a friend named William Lynnet, of which lists are given in his inventory. They include poems of Herbert and Waller, Bacon's *Advancement* and *Essays*, Purchas' *Pilgrimage*, Weaver's *Funeral Monuments*, Fletcher's *Purple Island*, Parkinson's *Paradisus in sole terrestris*, and many medical works.

A list of books belonging to John Gibson, a student of Corpus, who died in 1721, is remarkable because it gives the date at which the various works were published. They were mostly new books, the majority being in Latin or Greek. The oldest was an Æschylus, dated 1557. Forty-two volumes were valued at £30.

Perhaps some general remarks on the furnishing of rooms in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, suggested by a rapid examination of several score of inventories, may not be amiss. Carpets are seldom mentioned; forms, settles and stools occur more frequently than chairs, which became more common about the year 1600, and were sometimes elaborately cushioned. A vice-master of Trinity, in 1592, had two great walnut chairs, with cushions embroidered, some with pomegranates, others with roses and crowns, others of crewel work with the Irish stitch. Tables were of two chief kinds, joined tables and tables on a

frame, sometimes said to have two leaves, which were probably gate legged tables. Towards the end of the seventeenth century Spanish (or mahogany) tables are mentioned. The chests of drawers of the modern bedroom were absent until the end of the seventeenth century, and their places filled by Flanders, Danish, or ship chests, or fusers or coffers made of cypress, oak, or fir<sup>1</sup>. The walls of the rooms in better class houses were covered with some kind of tapestry or painted cloth, which must have made a famous harbourage for dust and germs. The most expensive articles of this character which I have met with were in the rooms of two masters of Caius. Dr Legge in 1607 had a suite of arras hangings containing five pieces, valued at £13, and the arras hangings in the great chamber of Dr Gostlin in 1626 were valued at £20. Probably the same item is meant. The hangings in the master's rooms at Jesus in 1550 were valued at £18. The butler of St John's in 1581 had hangings of forest work in one of his rooms.

But in this connection the inventory of Mr Adams, occupation not stated, who died in 1559, beats all others. In one room the hangings were painted with borders of dolphins' heads, in another they were green cloth painted with dolphins and men, in another they had borders of Scripture, and in another they were painted in "antick" panes. The canopy of one bedstead had a Christ of yellow and red painted on it. Another canopy was painted with St Apolyn, and another with the five wounds of Christ. The bed coverings were worked with unicorns and conies, or birds and beasts, the cushions with roses, harts and unicorns. The weights of the feather beds are given in this inventory. Thus a feather bed and bolster weighing 9 stone 8 lbs. are valued at 50s.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries pictures did not enter so largely into the decoration of the walls of rooms as they do at the present day, but they were not altogether missing, and maps on walls were more plentiful than they are at the present day. But unfortunately the subjects of either maps or pictures are seldom mentioned. Thus Dr Gostlin of Caius had fourteen

<sup>1</sup> In the year 1551 Benningworth, fellow of Jesus, had "a press of walnot with lock and key, valued at 26<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>."

pictures and twenty-one maps, which is all we know of them. The usual value of these articles is a shilling or less. But Dr Wm. Rawley, fellow of Corpus, had a landskiffe in a frame valued at 16s. 6d., and a fellow of Christ's had three pictures worth 10s. each. Burwell, the vintner, had several worth 4s. each, and a rector of Orwell had thirty maps and pictures valued at £3. The latter also had a canopy of dornix to his bed worth four guineas<sup>1</sup>.

The earliest indication of the subjects of pictures show them to have been invariably religious in character, and sometimes it is doubtful whether a picture or a statue is intended. Thus Dr Blythe of King's Hall had a painted image of our Lady, 20d., and another of St Anne, 10d. Pierpoint of Jesus in 1550 had five painted images, 7s., and a fellow of Trinity in 1550 had an "image of Beutie" valued at 12d. The landlord of the Dolphin in 1588 had two images of the King and Queen Mary, 2s., two tables, the one with the college arms and the other with a Christ, 2s., and a little table with an image of our Lady, 12d. Dr Buckmaster had an image of St Margaret in wainscot, 16d., which was either a painted or carved panel, and his two tables of Christ and Mary Maudlin, 1s., are also doubtful.

John Chekyn in 1535 had a real picture of our Lady valued at 2s., and the master of Jesus had a picture of the story of Judith and Holofernes. Burwell the vintner had eighteen pictures altogether, including portraits of King Henry and King Edward, 5s., and five other pictures of Kings and Queens, £1. A butler of St John's in 1588 had an item called "The picture of the Queen and the arms of the Nine worthies<sup>2</sup>." Two pictures of King Henry and Queen Elizabeth in 1590 are valued with their frames at 2s. 6d. each. Lees, the vice-master of Trinity in 1592, had a picture of John Alasco and Zwingle, the Polish and Swiss reformers, valued at 3d. each only. Lastly

<sup>1</sup> George Henton, of Trinity, in 1634, had eight oil pictures valued at £2, and a compositor of the University Press had various paper pictures in his house.

<sup>2</sup> That is, three heathens, Hector, Alexander, and J. Caesar; three Jews, David, Joshua, and Judas Maccabaeus; and three Christians, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

we come to Wolf's College in 1618, where the prisor started with the intention of enumerating the pictures. In one room were pictures of St Jerome and of Susanna and the elders, the latter would no doubt have appealed to Samuel Pepys. In the hall were "four pictures, viz."—but the cataloguer leaves us wondering. Even fewer maps<sup>1</sup> than pictures are named. In 1535 a map of the world is valued at 3s. 4d., in 1541 at 1s., in 1615 at 10s., and a map of France in a frame in 1561, at 2s. Dr Hawford of Christ's in 1581 had a map of Europe and a paper of Kings, valued at 5s. Christopher Brown, S.T.P., of King's in 1558, had "a bed cloth paynted, a calendar, a mappe and a table of succession of Kings," valued at 16d. Porter of St John's in 1545 had "ye shepherds calendar, 4d."

Another ornament of walls were emblazoned scutcheons. A manciple of Christ's in 1578 had a table of the arms of England, valued at 1s., Burwell the vintner had four pictures of the Queen's arms worth 5s. each. Dr Gager, chancellor of the diocese, had three fair pictures of his own arms, valued at a mark.

#### APPENDIX I.

##### *A list of inventories of the Heads of Colleges still preserved at Peterborough.*

Aldrich, *Sidney*; Bacon<sup>2</sup>, Branthwaite, and Blanks<sup>3</sup>, *Caius*; Breton, *Emmanuel*; Barton and Beaumont, *Trinity*; Blythe<sup>3</sup>, *King's Hall*; Collins, *King's*; Duport, Edels<sup>3</sup>, and Fuller<sup>3</sup>, *Jesus*; Fulke<sup>3</sup> and Folberry, *Pembroke*; Gostlin<sup>3</sup>, *Caius*; Howarth, *Magdalene*; Hawford<sup>3</sup>, *Christ's*; Hill, *Trinity*; Hill, *Catharine's*; Ithels<sup>3</sup>, *Jesus*; Kelke<sup>3</sup>, *Magdalene*; Legge<sup>3</sup>, *Caius*; Martin<sup>3</sup>, *Queens'*; Mapletoft, *Pembroke*; Minshall, *Emmanuel*; Neville, *Trinity*; Pierpoint<sup>3</sup>, *Jesus*; Richardson, *Trinity*; Sibbs, *Catharine's*; Smith, *Magdalene*; Some, *Peterhouse*; Spell, *St John's*; Turner, *Peterhouse*; Tyndall, *Queens'*; Walsall, *Corpus*; Wells, *Queens'*.

<sup>1</sup> And see the inventory of Raven in the Appendix.

<sup>2</sup> Printed in full by Dr Venn in his *Biographical History of Caius College*.

<sup>3</sup> Abstracts of these inventories have been made by the author, which with many other abstracts in his possession will be shown to any genuine student of such matters.

## II.

*Some miscellaneous notes from inventories.*

Not much has been ascertained in the inventories concerning the bedroom furniture in the colleges of the sixteenth century. Besides the bed, a chair, and a chest or coffer, the only article mentioned, and that only occasionally, is a chamber pot. The following list of furniture was found in the rooms of Edward Moore, fellow of Catharine's, at his death in 1539.

The hangings of the chamber of painted cloth and border of the same with scripture, 13s. 4d., a truss bed with a tester without curtains of yellow and red, 8s., a feather bed and bolster, 10s., mattress, 16d., pillow and bere, 6d., covering of tapestry, 20d., coverlet of black and green, 16d., a pair of blankets, 2s. 6d., tester yellow and red, 7s. 6d., carpet, 4d., wainscot table and trestle, 16d., chest, 14d., cupboard, 3s. 4d., form, 4d., half pint pot, 4d., an old candlestick, 2d., a pair of sheets, 2s., window curtain, 2d. Total, £2. 15s.

His wardrobe was furnished as follows: A cappe, 1s., a hat of say thrummed, 1s. 2d., a long gown single, £1. 2s. 6d., another, 18s., a new cloak, 13s. 4d., an old cloak, 4s., a frock of russet, 7s. 6d., a jacket and a doublet of the same, 2s. and 4s., 2 dozen of hose, 3s. 4d., a doublet with fustyan sleeves, 1s. 8d., 1 shirt, 20d. Total, £3.

It is a miserable lot, and yet his library was not at all mean. It consisted of over a hundred volumes and was valued at over £6. It is catalogued under headings Greek, Hebrew<sup>1</sup>, *Doctores*, Poets, *De Lingua romana*, Rhetoric, *Historiographia* (includes Homer), and *De variis rebus et artibus* (includes "The booke of Husbandrye," 2d., Vitruvius, 18d., Columella, 10d., Macrobius, 10d.). His one old candlestick does not promise much illumination for reading Hebrew.

Edw. Wygan, S.T.P., fellow of King's, 22 Oct. 1545. Two rooms, study and chamber above. A piece of black satten with dropes with the crucifix and Mary and John of silk, 12d., three pair of coral beads with forty-nine silver "gawdyes," 12s., a harness girdle with buckle and pendant, 6s., a pair of "tenns" of blackjet, 6d., a box of wax, 2d., a musk ball with two chaines three ounces and three quarters, 35s., a mouse trap, 1d.

John Freeman. An inventory, indorsed with this name, is without heading, and undated, but it occurs in a bundle containing inventories for the year 1544. It is a most interesting document. Freeman was evidently a surgeon and astrologer, as will be seen from the following extracts: A little kaskett with peñer and ynke-hornes and boxes, 20d., another kaskett with powders, 6d., 3 bogetts and an old satchell, 12d., 7 tables of anatomy, 4d. *Toles*. A box with toles of Surgery, 20d.,

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix p. 192.

compasses, 12*d.*, pencers and snipers, 8*d.*, persers and perser bills, 12*d.*, hatchett and square, 4*d.*, a squirte with a pipe of silver, 12*d.*, pestle and mortar of lead, 14*d.*, and latyn, 6*d.*, another squirte, 2*d.*, an astrolaby, 3*s.*, a triangle of latyn in a box, 12*d.*, little dials, 6*d.*, a dial with signs, 2*s.*, a dial with howers only, 8*d.*, a dial with signs in a box, 4*d.*, a lute in a case, 5*s.*, an old harp, 6*d.*, instruments of wood for a dial, 8*d.*: Over two hundred titles are given of the books in his library. In *astrology* and *alchemy*. "Declaratio astrolobi per Kevelen, 2*d.*, Sphera Johannis de Busto, 8*d.*, Usus astrolobi et astronomia Guidonis, 8*d.*, Raimondus de alchemia, 4*d.*, Liber mineralis Alberti Magni, 4*d.*, De astrologia Schemeri, 2*d.*, Arcandum de vent' astronomie, 4*d.*, Phisiognomia and chiromantia, 4*d.*, Abraham de nativitatibus, 3*d.*, Albumazar, 2*d.*, Thorographia munsteri, 12*d.*, De parte ast'...Baconis liber," 2*d.*, and many others. In *medicine*. "Chirurgia J. de Vigo, 2*s.*, Chirurgia Guidonis, 8*d.*, of urines, 1*d.*, a boke of medicens, 1*d.*, the regiment of lyff, 1*d.*, the castell of helthe, 3*d.*, a dietary of andrew bord, 1*d.*, a surgerie in englis," 4*d.*, and many Latin works, altogether 113 titles. In a division headed *Poete oratores* occur "Confabulationes pueriles, 1*d.*, of English Proverbs, haywood, 2*d.*, epistole obscurorum virorum, 1*d.*, Tales in Englis, 2*d.*, Ye garden of wysdom, 3*d.*, of ye turkes court, 2*d.*, the compost of ptholomy," 2*d.* Under *Theologi* are a "primar in Englis, 2*d.*, De resurrectione mortuarum in quattuor longuis, 1*d.*, the litany, 2*d.*, epistole apostolicorum virorum, 6*d.*, Petrus fuit rome," 3*d.* Sum total of inventory, £12. 12*s.* 6*d.*

Thomas Barker, scholar of Magdalene, 1549, had the following coins : Three halfe sufferans, £6. 10*s.*, twenty-three angels old, and a george noble, £11. 10*s.*, an old ryall, 14*s.*, six crowns and a half crown, 32*s.* 6*d.*, two half angels, 2*s.* 8*d.*

Walter Bagot, Trinity College, 1549, had a table of St Mary Mawdlin, 2*s.*, a wood kniff, 3*s.*, rack for a crosse bow, 2*s.* 6*d.*, hand gone with appurtenances, 6*s.*, a pece of a pair of fetters, 2*d.*, looking glass, 1*d.*, a leyne for a dog, 2*d.*, a pair of hose stocked with velvet, 20*s.*, a cloke of the new color, 6*s.* Corn at Chesterton, £37. 10*s.* 8*d.*

Godfrey Gylpyn, fellow of Trinity, 1550: iij atemeryes<sup>1</sup> under the windows, 9*s.*, an image of bewtie, 12*d.*, a little table standing upon a chayre, 6*d.*, a table standing upon a stoole, 2*s.*, a little foser, a tinder box and 2 bird cages, 8*d.*, a pair of slippers, 2*d.*—Many books.

Anthony Johnson, vicar of Trumpington and pensioner in college of St Peter, 1557. Total personality, £20: A pair of virginals, 15*s.*, one silver spoon, a crucifix of silver, a ring, a chalice graven, all gilt, 9*s.*, two pensions, the one at Shappe in Westmorland, and the other at Akland<sup>2</sup> in the Bysopryck, £9.—Very small quantity of clothes and bedding.

John Mere, 1558. The inventory of this well known Esquire Bedell

<sup>1</sup> Rowland, cook of Trinity, had in his kitchen "an olde atemerye, xvj<sup>d.</sup>."

<sup>2</sup> Bishop Auckland.

has recently been found by Mr W. Boyer in a bundle mostly marked "ignotus." The document is several feet in length, and describes the deceased's household goods in gratifying detail. The Hall ceiling of wainscot, with two portals, the benches and lockers are valued at over three pounds. Here was an ell wand and a black staffe, 4*d.*, and 2 little lions of brass, 10*d.* Very long lists of his own and his wife's clothes are given. There was a great writer, so we are not surprised to find these two items, "eleven ream of writing paper, with a reame and nine quire of Royall paper, 30*s.*" In a little Study were certain church books, 13*s.* 4*d.*, certain old parchment books, 6*s.* 8*d.*, and "other lumber," 2*s.* In the Parlour were four pair of spectacles and two "stele" glasses, 10*d.*, a box with a set of Greek letters engraved on copper, 13*s.* 4*d.*, and three potticary's boxes, 6*d.*, and five little bells, 2*s.* 6*d.*, were in an adjoining room.

In a house in the garden were "nine red leather sheep skins, with a canopye for knatts, 3*s.* 4*d.*," a crosse bow, a corporas case, &c., 20*d.*, two red velvet caps, with other hats for players, 5*s.*, and a players gown for a woman, 2*s.* "In the ovell in the garden" was "The dyall sett apone marbyll stones, 5*s.*" His house must have been a museum of ecclesiastical embroidery, *e.g.*: a piece of gold embroidered upon white velvet, 6*s.* 4*d.*, a box with certain flowers, angels, scotcheons, embroidered pieces of velvet and poynt, and fringes and white ynkell, 33*s.* 4*d.*, two "orphracyes" of red velvet, 6*s.* 8*d.*, a cope of blue satten with flowers, 6*s.* 8*d.*, an altar cloth paned with grene and tawney damask, 5*s.*, a vestment and two tunicks of white silk baudkyn, 6*s.*—Altogether he had nine copes, the same number of tunicks and vestments, three altar clothes, and four orphreys, besides many odd pieces. This inventory is well worth printing entire.

Edward Raven, M.A., Queens', 1558. Total personality, £50. In his great chamber, "a gret mappe beginning Carta Marina, 6*s.* 8*d.*, a mappe of France, 3*s.* 4*d.*, a mappe of palestine," 3*s.* 4*d.* In the study, "iij mappes of perrigrinatio pauli<sup>1</sup> of grece, and the whole worlde," 2*s.*, a "cynet of gold with a red stone," 15*s.* A long list of his books is given, including, "Songs and sonnets," 4*d.*, "an english dictionarie," 6*d.*, "Viola anime," 2*d.*, "a boke of divers tonges," 2*d.*, and many medical books. Some distinctly medical items are these, "a knyff of sylver to let bludde, 2*s.*, a knyffe of bone to let bludde, 6*d.*, a little box with wayts and scales and a glyster pipe, 12*d.*"

Edmund Aulabus, B.D., pensioner of Clare, 1559. Total personality, £54: A pewter water pot, 6*d.*, a hanging washing laver of latin, 2*s.* 6*d.*, a wicker coal basket, 2*d.*, a cofer with hammer, wymbals, chisels and like tools, 8*d.*, a corporis case with a clothe therein.

Anthony Mayhew, M.A., fellow of Pembroke, 1560. Total personality, £28: "Two yeweltes with pearles, and one of them with a diamond, 35*s.*,"

<sup>1</sup> Dr Robert Pickering in 1551 had a similar map. See *C. A. S. Proc.* Vol. xv, p. 236.

a signet of gold, 20s., "a ringe with a blue saphire," "a holy water potte, 4d." A good list of books, Chaucer, 3s. 4d., many in Greek—Hesiod, Pindar, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, &c.

George Alsop, M.A., fellow of Queens', 1561. Total personality, £12. He had "one styllatorye tynned, 5s., and another of lede, 2s. 8d., six glasses of swete water<sup>1</sup>, 3s. 4d., a gyttorne," 20d. Amongst his books were *The diall of Princes*, 4d., and *Castle of Health*, 8d.

Richard Streat, M.A., fellow of Pembroke, 1588. Personality, £19. Books, £7, clothes, £7, a pair of new boots, 5s., a bowe, fifteen arrows and a black quiver, 5s., a warming ball of brass, 6d., "his antiquities," 3s., a rapier, 2s.

Richard Elwood of St Botolph's, 1591, had "a lyter and two botes," £6. 6s. 8d., and sixty-six pounds worth of fish. His house contained hall, parlour, drinking house and kitchen. Total personality, £188.

Mr Motes of St John's College, "an inventory of his books as they were in his chamber there," 16 Nov. 1592, a very long list catalogued in sizes. *Stultifera Navis* and *Piers Plowman*, 3d., Hebrew Psalter, 2d., Rheims testament in English, 2s., *The praise of Music* in five books, 12d., a popish prayer book gilt, 18d., a white bone pener and ink horne, 6d., a golden signet with an ethiop's head ingraven waing, 26d., four Harrie grootes and a spanish piece, 5s., six lesser pieces of strange coin, a george on horsback, 4s. He had £400 owing to him.

John Frickley of Cambridge, "Publick notarye," who died in 1612, left personality to the value of £230. He lived in an eight roomed house. In his study were the following: Six reams of white paper, £1. 7s. 0d., three large skins of parchment, 2s., books of divinity, £1, certain law books, £10, certain phisic books, £7, divers other books of sundry kinds with two chests of writings, £4, one square table, 13s. 4d., six old chests, 13s. 4d., an old table with a wicker chair, 4s., bonds and bills, £45. 12s., thirty-six pieces of silver with the thistle on the one side and other coins. John Brasbone of the same profession in 1646 had parchment, 45s., and pens and quills, 13s. 4d.

John Rodeknight, M.A. of Queens' in 1615, had furniture and ready money worth £190, including books, £24, and clothes, £30. He seems to have dabbled in chemistry, as he had a glass Limbeck, a still, six hour glasses, three stone and one brass mortars, some glasses of distilled waters, 6s. 8d., a sugar loaf, 12s. He also had a "base viall and a little viall," 30s., in the tower chamber.

John Crud, gardener of Trinity Hall, 24 Jan. 1666. In his chamber, two chests, two boxes, a form and sideboard, 6s. 8d., bed and bedding, 6s. 8d., a gilt salt, a cup, fifteen spoons, £6. 10s. 0d., a gold ring, 5s., wearing apparel, £3, a Bible and other books, 10s., Garden tools, 5s.

<sup>1</sup> In 1546 is an item, 2 glasses with water, 2d., in 1581, 1 doz. glasses and some water, 2s. Rose water, perhaps.

Total, £26. 15s. 4*d.*—This inventory compares favourably with those of many dons.

William Brand of Linton, "weaver," 1662. Total, £354. 6s., of which £37 was for household furniture. The house contained hall, parlour, kitchen, shop, with chambers over them, warehouse and cellar. Amongst the contents of shop were these articles: Thread, £5, Silke, £2. 13s. 6*d.*, silk ribbon, £3. 2s. 6*d.*, Feret ribbon, £3. 6s. 8*d.*, Stockens, £5. 6s. 8*d.*, boddyes, £4. 3s. 4*d.*, pitch, tar and salt, £2. 4s. 0*d.*, Candle, £2. 10s. 0*d.*, Powder, shot, madder, frankensence, brown paper, pack thread and other small things, £2. 4s. 0*d.*, Spices, £1, Honey and oyle, £2. 3s. 4*d.*, Sugar, £1. 15s. 0*d.*, Hops, £2. 10s., Hemp and flax, £5. 18s., strong waters, £1. 10s. 0*d.*, Raisins, prunes and currens, £2. 4s. 0*d.*—It seems a curious mixture for a weaver's shop.

Francis Crisp, organist of St Peter's College, 28 Feb. 167*½*. Total personality, £31. 16s. 1*d.* In his chamber: A paier of harpsicall virginalls, two bass vialls, two treble vialls, £3. 15s. 10*d.*, a watch with sealskin studded with silver, chain and key, a silver tobacco box, two paier of gilt buckles, one silver issue plate, £5. 2s. 6*d.*, two perrywiggs, one paier of baggs, £1. 1s. 6*d.* Books, £2. 13s. 4*d.*

George Seignior, S.T.D., 9 Jan. 1678. Total value of furniture, £16, including twenty-three pictures, £3. 10s., and a "sakanett" and watch, £2. His books were valued by Jonas Hart and William Morden of Cambridge at £140. "Things which he brought to London"—his week-end luggage—wearing apparel and linen, silver watch, a Greek testament, 16m0, a common prayer book, two gold rings, £6. 5s. 0*d.*, ready money and one trunk, £2. 9s. 10*d.*

Wm. Spencer, late fellow of Gonville and Caius, 1682. Personality, £207. Debts and bonds, £110, eight gold rings and one with "dimons," £5. 10s., medals, 19s. 6*d.*, one gilt medal of the King and Queen and Bishop Laud, £1. 10s., four Jacobuses, £5.

Edmund Poole, clerk, of Witchford (1693). The interest of an inventory appears to depend on the disposition of the appraiser. Some of them seemed to enjoy putting down every article, others value them in lumps. The valuer of the goods of the above clergyman seems to have been of the former class, for although the total is only £77, the inventory is a long one, as the following extracts will show.

In Hall, chest of drawers, oval table, square table, little trunk, one fir leaf table leaf, leather couch, eight leather chairs, wicker chair, three rush chairs, bason stand, flat stand, fire grate with brasses, little iron bar in the chimney, poker, tongs, shovell, a curtain, two stools, hour glass, broken looking glass, two little white flower pots, salt box, old brass candlestick, little glass case, wicker voyder<sup>1</sup>. Total, £2. 15s. 6*d.*

In the Kitchen, cupboard, dresser board, pewter case, ten pewter dishes,

<sup>1</sup> Dr Hawford, of Christ's, in 1581, had "a voyding knife of wood."

four pewter porringers, two pewter candlesticks, two brass candlesticks, thirteen pewter plates, pewter pepper box, sugar box, mustard box, tin candle box, total, £1. 11s. 8d. Pewter salt, tin slyce, pewter saucer, bason and chamber pott, tin drudge box, pewter tankard, and cup, four dishes of Holland ware, white syllabub pot, white salt, little white porringer, old chest, brass scales, tin collander, pudding tin, warming pan, two spits, fire irons, three brass kettles, brass scummer, total, £1; glass case, nine wooden bowls and dishes, two beef forks, tin roaster, three plates of Holland ware, one gotch, one mug, a small parcell of coarse earthenware, four chairs, two stools, total, 7s. The other parts of the house and outbuildings are described in like detail.

John Fuller, schoolmaster of Great Shelford, 1703. Total, £13. 18s. 6d. The fore room contained six stools, one wooden and four other chairs, a sideboard, a press, a table and a desk. Other articles enumerated are a saffron kiln and a salt hutch, 5s., a tobacco knife and a stone quern, 6s., a great brass pot, 10s., three brass kettles, £1. 10s. The hangings in his bedroom, 2s. Money owing him, £3. No books or writing materials.

David Robinson, of the "Green Man," Sawston, huntsman, 1711. Total, £42. Perhaps Squire Huddleston kept a pack of hounds as we know the squire of Barham did at this time. The "Green Man" was a fair sized inn as it contained a hall and two parlours. The beer and brewing utensils were the most valuable asset. Three hogsheads of beer are valued at £7. 10s. There was one looking glass in the house and two warming pans. No horses. David left everything to his wife Margaret, all his children being cut off with a shilling each.

### III.

The following is a list of the Hebrew books noticed in the inventories which have been examined. It might be much lengthened by further research, especially as the compiler of this list had no knowledge of Hebrew literature to guide him. Of sixty-seven dons whose inventories were examined between the dates 1520 and 1561, only seventeen had Hebrew books. Dr Blythe, master of King's Hall, had none, and Dr Pierpoint, master of Jesus, had only one. The library lists of no other masters are available during this period. In the long lists of John Chesewright (1537), vicar of Wisbech and Melbourn and a royal chaplain, and of William Segrave (1553), vicar of Grantchester, no Hebrew books were noticed. The inventories

of two Cambridge booksellers have furnished the titles of several Hebrew books which they had in stock.

- Ainesworth<sup>1</sup>, Oliver, Fellow of St John's, 14 Oct. 1546.  
 Psalter Hebraicum, iv<sup>d</sup>.  
 Grammatica hebraica, i<sup>d</sup>.  
 " " Munsteri, vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Genesis hebraic', iij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Dictionarium hebraicum, xiiij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Alsope, George, M.A., Fellow of Queens', 27 Sept. 1561.  
 Reulinus derudimentis hebraicis, xij<sup>d</sup>.  
 ?Capito de Hebraica, iv<sup>d</sup>.  
 ?Peleicon Hebraic', iv<sup>d</sup>.  
 Atkinson, John, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse, 9 Dec. 1558.  
 Grammatica hebraica, vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 " " iv<sup>d</sup>.  
 Bateman, John, M.A., Fellow of Caius, 1559.  
 An ebrew bible in 2 vols., x<sup>s</sup>.  
 Grammatica hebraica, iij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.  
 " " xvj<sup>d</sup>. (two copies).  
 " " xij<sup>d</sup>. (three copies).  
 An ebrew grammar, ij<sup>s</sup>.  
 Tabule gram̄ hebraic', iv<sup>d</sup>.  
 Radic' hebraic' in duobus vol., ij<sup>s</sup>.  
 Accent. hebraic, iv<sup>d</sup>.  
 Sententie hebraic', ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Psalter hebraic', viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Elias hebraic', xx<sup>d</sup>.  
 Libri quattuor hebraic', xx<sup>d</sup>.  
 Ezekiel hebraic', x<sup>d</sup>.  
 Quinque libri legum hebr', viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Brown, Christopher, S.T.P., John's, 6 Feb. 1558.  
 Thesaurus lingue hebraic', x<sup>s</sup>.  
 A bible in hebrew with commentary in ij books, viij<sup>s</sup>.  
 Lexicon hebraic', iij<sup>s</sup>. iv<sup>d</sup>.  
 Paulus Fagius, xx<sup>d</sup>.  
 Accent. hebraic' liber unus, xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
 (torn) hebraic', xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Kalendarium hebraic', x<sup>d</sup>.  
 Logica Rabbi hebr., x<sup>d</sup>.  
 Commentaria Rabbi hebr., xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Psalterium hebr', viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Dictionarium Caldaicum, ij<sup>s</sup>.  
 (Several other Hebrew books, of which the title could not be read.)  
 Buckley, Miles, Fellow of John's, 28 Sept. 1559.  
 Grammatica hebraica p baum, vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Biblia hebraica et latina in ij<sup>bus</sup>, vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Psalteria hebr. grec' arab. et caldeic', xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Vocabularia hebr. caldeic', iij<sup>s</sup>. iv<sup>d</sup>.  
 Biblia hebraica cum commentario in ij Vol., viij<sup>s</sup>.  
 two other hebrew books and ye bible, iij<sup>s</sup>. iv<sup>d</sup>.  
 Munsterus in hebr. in iij Vol., iij<sup>s</sup>. iv<sup>d</sup>.  
 Institutiones hebr. ?pergimū, xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Elie Tosbites hebraic', xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
 de accentibus hebr., xij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Sententie morales hebr., vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Sententie elegantie hebr., vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Evangel. Mathei hebr. in ij Vol., ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Quidam psalm. Davidis hebr., xij<sup>d</sup>.  
 xiiij small hebrew books, vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Eglesfyld, Mr, Fellow of Christ's, 11 Dec. 1545.  
 Genesis hebraica, iv<sup>d</sup>.  
 John Husse, ij<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> His most expensive work was "Opera Augustine ix vol. liij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>."



Thesbites hebr., viij <sup>d</sup> .	Psalterium hebraicum in 8 <sup>o</sup> , viij <sup>d</sup> .
Josephus hebraici et latine, xxj <sup>d</sup> .	Cantica ecclesie hebr., iij <sup>d</sup> .
Evangelium Math. hebr. xij <sup>d</sup> .	Psalterium cāpensis, iij <sup>d</sup> .
Dictionarium hebr. fagii, xvj <sup>d</sup> .	

Hebrew books in the shop of John Denys, bookseller of Cambridge, when he died in 1578.

Grammatica hebraica Chevalerii bas., ijs. iij <sup>d</sup> .	3 Grammatica hebraica Martini, 8 <sup>o</sup> , ij <sup>s</sup> .
Psalterium quadruplex, x <sup>d</sup> .	Biblia hebraica, 24 <sup>mo</sup> , Plant., iij <sup>s</sup> .
Grammatica hebraica Martini, 8 <sup>o</sup> , viiij <sup>d</sup> .	2 Biblia hebraica, 8 <sup>o</sup> , cum novo testamento Greco plant., iij <sup>s</sup> . iv <sup>d</sup> .

The incomplete inventory of the books of Bennet Walters, a bookseller who died in 1588, contains no Hebrew books.

#### IV.

The following is a concise account of the Probate records at Peterborough, which relate to Cambridgeshire.

#### COURT OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY :

*Wills*, 1501–1765. In five volumes, index in each<sup>1</sup>.

*Inventories*, 1520–1765.

*Administrations*. Included in the registers of wills.

*Administrators' accounts*, 1597–1730 : about 180 in number.

*Administrators' bonds*, 1603–1746.

COURT OF THE BISHOP OF ELY. He had jurisdiction as regards probate of wills *only* in the city of Ely and the deaneries of Barton, Camps, Chesterton and Wisbech.

*Wills*<sup>2</sup>, from 1449. Three volumes of indexes, 1449–1858.

The dates of the earlier volumes are as follows :

Volume A. 83 pp. 1449–68.	Volume B. 120 pp. 1468–78.
„ C. 73 „ 1478–96.	„ D. 213 „ 1478–1505.
„ E. 85 „ 1506–13.	„ F. lost many years ago.
„ G. 100 „ 1515–20.	„ H. 137 pp. 1515–45
	[irregular after 1533].

<sup>1</sup> A printed index was published in 1907. It contains many inaccuracies and omissions, but is better than nothing.

<sup>2</sup> There are many unregistered wills 1621–58, which are not in the official indexes. W. Boyer has an index.

Volume I. 181 pp. 1515-43.	Volume K. 370 pp. 1540-58.
„ L. 243 „ 1533-40.	„ M. 178 „ 1540-53.
„ N. 408 „ 1549-59.	„ O. 284 „ 1554-57.
„ P. 369 „ 1558-60.	

Volumes A and I are on vellum, the rest on paper: volumes A, B and G relate to the city of Ely and the deaneries of Ely and Wisbech only. Complete abstracts of volumes I and K were made and indexed by Cole, and are now in the British Museum, Addit. MS. 5861.

*Inventories, 1662-1772.* Many thousands.

*Administrations.* None. [But these are in the Bishop's muniment room at Ely from 1562 to 1693. See Gibbons, *Ely Episcopal Records.*]

*Administrators' accounts.* None. [But there are about 250 at Ely, 1600-70.]

*Bonds.* 1694-1858.

COURT OF THE ARCHDEACON. He had probate of wills in the parts of the county not claimed by the Bishop.

*Wills.* Begin in 1529. There is an index<sup>1</sup> at the end of each volume, a list of which is given in the *East Anglian*, Vol. x, p. 168.

[A fragment of an earlier volume 1521-8, is in the Archdeacon's registry at Cambridge. It consists of forty-seven paper leaves 9 in. by 14 in., the first leaf being numbered 39 and the last 122. The latter breaks a will in the middle, so more than seventy-five leaves have been used as waste paper.]

*Inventories, 1662-1772.* Few in number as compared with those of the Bishop's court.

*Administrations.* None. [These volumes are in the Archdeacon's registry at Cambridge, (1) 1569-91, (2) 1612-42<sup>2</sup>, (3) 1712-39.]

<sup>1</sup> An index to the period 1736-1858 is in the Archdeacon's registry at Cambridge.

<sup>2</sup> The cover of this volume consists of a vellum leaf taken from an antiphoner, the music and words being visible, e.g.

In tali conubio nubit lappa lilio soli stella,

Cum miro consortio anime sit vino dei cella.

*Administrators' accounts.* None. [There are some accounts of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries in the Bodleian, Gough, *Eccles. Topog.* 3.]

*Administrators' bonds.* 1702-1813.

PECULIAR COURT OF ISLEHAM AND FRECKENHAM:

*Wills.* Three bundles, 1644-1721, 1649-1854, 1711-1852, an index with each.

*Inventories, accounts and administrations.* None.

*Bonds.* 1662-1851.

PECULIAR COURT OF THORNEY:

*Wills.* 1774-1857.

*Inventories.* 1773-1830.

*Administrations and accounts.* None.

*Bonds.* 1754-1857.

UNIVERSITY WILL REGISTER, VOL. II.

On the flyleaf of this volume (1558-97) are the following verses, both in a contemporary hand.

Who due wyll be a register  
 Shuld holde hys pen in right entyere  
 Ensearh he ought recordys of olde  
 The dowte to trye, the right to Holde  
 The lawes to knowe he must contende  
 Old customys eke he shuld expende  
 No paynes to wright he may refuse  
 Hys offyce ellys he doth abuse.

In a different handwriting,

Vitrioli quarta media sit uncia gūmi  
 Integra sit galle octo supadde phalerni.

This seems to be a recipe for ink, thus: Sulphate of Iron  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., gum  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., galls 1 oz., water (here poetically called "Falerian") 8 oz.

ADMINISTRATORS' ACCOUNTS—VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

There is no official list of these, but I note the following names in a list made by W. Boyer. Gabriel Duckett, University Library keeper, James Tabor, register, William Pether,

under bedell, Manningham, vicar of Swavesey, Robert Muriel, captain and alderman, and many masters of colleges. Accounts earlier than 1597 are often entered at the end of inventories, as in the case of Emma Betson.

Emma Betson, servant to Mr William Fluett, of Cambridge "late departed to the marcye of God" 2 Sept. 1551. Her goods were worth £2, of which threepence was in ready money, sixteenpence was the value of her box, and the rest was for clothes. Her executor's account is also chiefly concerned with her clothes for the previous four years. For instance "Inprimis ye x daie of December in ye yere of o<sup>r</sup> Lord God mccccclvij to Mr Franke for ij yerds of brode rede to make her a kirtall, 9s. 4d., a yerd of buckram 6d., iij quarters of a russett 12d., 3 yerds of lining 22d., ye making of it 10d." Her debts came to £2. 10s.!

#### OTHER ELY RECORDS AT PETERBOROUGH.

The administrators' accounts and the several volumes of indexes to wills and administrations in the muniment room at Ely, would perhaps be more properly at Peterborough. And at Peterborough are a pile of volumes, which would certainly be more properly at Ely. They are as follows: 1. A volume containing elaborate lists of repairs required in the churches of the hundreds of Armingford, Triplow, Cambridge, Longstow and Northstow, A.D. 1713. 2. Lists of terriers exhibited at the visitations in the following years, 1725, 1771-1829, 1837, 1841, 1846, 1850, 1854. 3. Twelve volumes of consistory court registers, (i) 1598-1602, a thick volume complete, (ii) 1608-9, (iii) 1610, (iv) 1621-3, acts and presentments, (v) 1623-4, arranged under deaneries, (vj) 1625-6, (vij) 1661-70, (viij) 1680-1, (ix) 1681-94, (x) 1707-19, (xj) 1720-51, (xij) 1722-7. There are also portions of other registers of the sixteenth century.

## INDEX

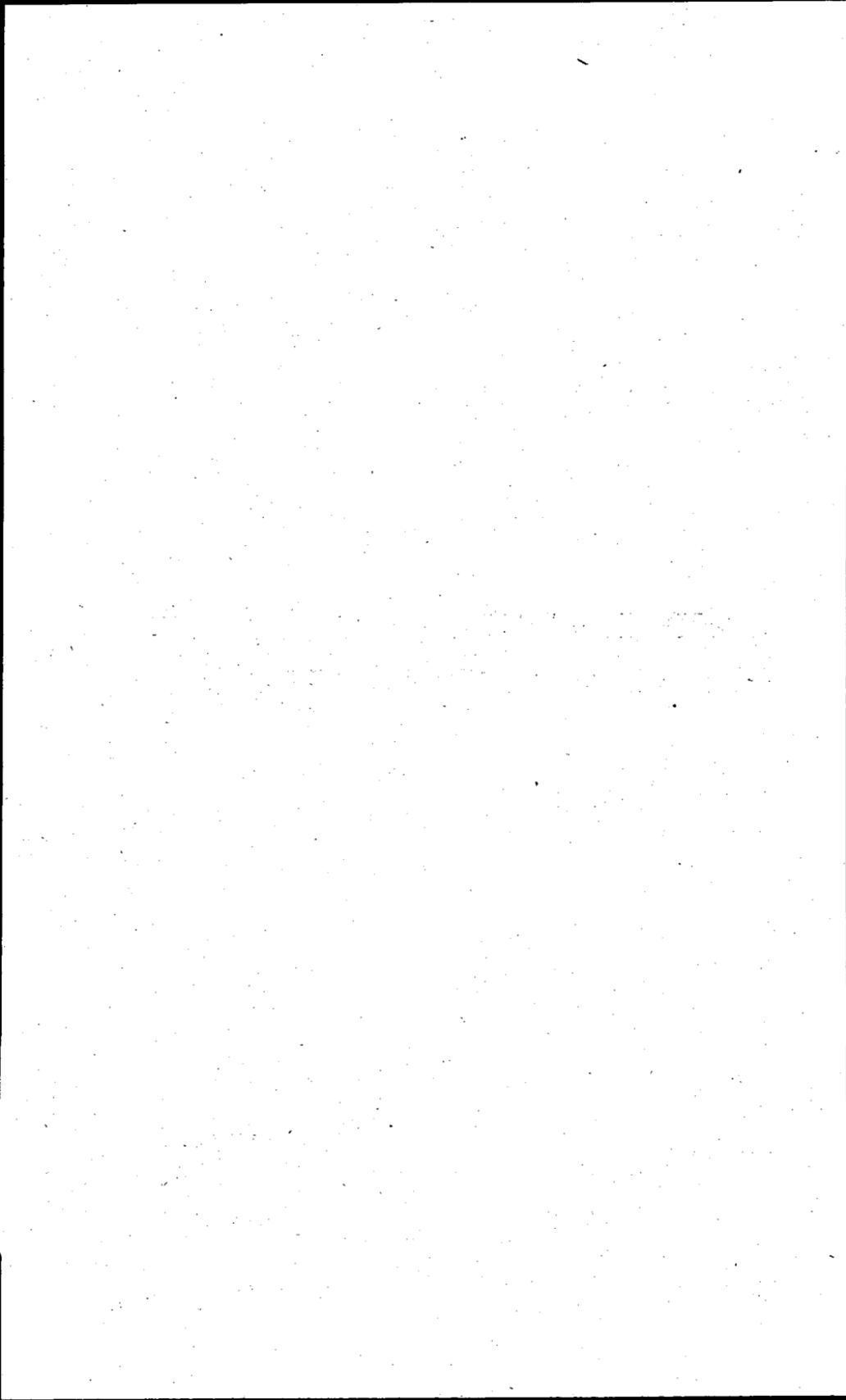
- Accounts 1910, 16  
 Adams, Mr, inventory 182  
 Adams, Tho., furniture of 157  
 Administrators of Accounts 148  
 Akeman Street 122  
 Allen, F. J., Church spires of Cam-  
 bridgeshire 53  
 Alsop, Geo., inventory 188  
 Alyn, Tho., inventory 168  
 Anglo-Saxon riddles 115  
 Annual Report 1  
 Ask, John, inventory 176  
 Aulabus, Edm., inventory 187  
 Auppegard Church, Normandy, Fish-  
 ing boats in a window of 1552 in  
 118; (figured) 120  
 Aymer de Valence 35
- Bacon, Rob., deposition 151  
 Bagot, Will., inventory 186  
 Bale, John 34  
 Barker, Giles, Letters of Administra-  
 tion 148  
 Barker, Tho., coins of 186  
 Barton, excavations at 8  
 Beecheno, Edw., estate of 178  
 Blythe, Geoffrey, inventory 154  
 Boduoc, coin of 5  
 Bolnest, John, extract from will of  
 147  
 Books, prices of 179  
 Botener, John 88, 90, 94, 98, 99, 102,  
 104, 109, 111  
 Bradley, Bishop Scrope of 41  
 Brand, Will., inventory 189  
 Bridgewater, Ri., inventory 156  
 Bright, Peter, inventory 179, 180  
 Brindley, H. H., notes on mediaeval  
 ships 19  
 — The fishing boats in a window  
 of 1552 in Auppegard Church, Nor-  
 mandy 118; (figured) 120  
 Bro Church 78, 81, 82  
 Bucer, Martin 160  
 Burwell, Will., inventory 174
- Caius, John, inventory 153  
 Cambridge Inns 172  
 Cambridge, Old Trees of 59  
 Cambridgeshire, Church spires of 53  
 — Probate Records at Peterborough  
 relating to 193  
 Carmelite fraternity, origin of 33, 34  
 Carmelite fraternity in Cambridge in  
 Middle Ages 39, 40  
 Carmelite seals 32, 40, 41, 43  
 Carmelites of Florence 25-27, 29, 49  
 Caxton Moats 9  
 Chadderton, Alex., inventory 171  
 Chambers, Edw., inventory 165  
 Chaucer, Geoffrey 25  
 Cheeke, Agnes, inventory 158  
 Cheesewright, John, inventory 168  
 Cherryhinton, excavations at 8; War  
 ditches near 8; skeleton from ceme-  
 tery near the War ditches 5  
 Church spires of Cambridgeshire 53  
 Churches, visits to St Benet's, St  
 Botolph's, and St Edward's 6  
 Coins found in the Grange Road 127  
 College Dons, inventories of 154  
 Collier, Jeremy, library of 165  
 Communications 1910-1911, 2  
 Congress of Archaeological Societies 7  
 Coroner's fees 150  
 Corpus Christi College, Arms 44;  
 foundation of 21; ground plan 30;  
 earliest inventory of 88; private  
 seal of first Master 44; seal 43  
 Corpus Christi, Guild of 22; date of  
 inauguration 47; London Members  
 23, 39; original Guild Records 22  
 Corstopitum, excavations at 61  
 Cottenham, earthmarks at 'Bullocks  
 Haste' field 9  
 Council, changes in 7  
 Country Clergy 160  
 Cowper's house 6  
 Crewdson, Canon, Psychological pheno-  
 mena in ancient mythology 59  
 Crisp, Fra., inventory 189

- Cromwell, Oliver 6  
 Crossland, Theodor, inventory 166  
 Crowland Abbey, visit to 7  
 Crud, John, inventory 188
- Dalhem Church 78, 83, 84  
 Dayrell, Sir Tho., extract from will of 146  
 Denys, John, inventory 178, 179  
 Dolphin Inn, The 172, 173  
 Dublin Registers 29  
 Duckworth, W. H. L., Report on human bones sent to the Anatomy School 128  
 — Report on some human remains from Hyning, Westmorland 133  
 Dunwich, John de, Chancellor of the University 39
- Egyptian civilization, some early developments of 19  
 Elwood, Ri., inventory 188  
 Ely Records at Peterborough 196  
 Excavation Fund Appeal 8  
 Excursions 6, 7
- Fagge, Rob., inventory 162  
 Fagius, Paulus, inventory 153, 160  
 Fen Drayton, tumuli near 9  
 Fisher, James, inventory 166  
 Flints 132  
 Florence, Carmelites of 25-27, 29, 49  
 Forster, R. H., excavations at Corstopitum 61  
 Framlingham, William, library of 180  
 Freeman, John, inventory 185  
 Frickley, John, inventory 188  
 Fuller, John, inventory 155, 190  
 Funeral expenses 150
- Gaselee, Ste., a relic of Samuel Pepys 121  
 Gibson, John, library of 181  
 Godmanchester, visit to 6  
 Gostlin, Dr, pictures 182  
 Gothland, Churches of 62; (figured) 64, 74, 77, 78  
 Gower's *Confessio Amantis* 168
- Grange Road, coins found in 127; Roman and Saxon remains from 122; skeletons 122, 128  
 Graves, William, estate of 178  
 Greenwood, of Clare Coll., library of 180  
 Grimshaw, Tho., inventory 175  
 Guild Seals 22, 24, 40, 41  
 Gylpin, Godfrey, inventory 186
- Halfhead, Rob., extract from will of 146  
 Hammond, John 173  
 Hauxton Mill, Ford way at 9  
 Hawford, Dr, library of 180  
 Hebrew books, list of 190  
 Hilton, John 170  
 Hinchinbrook, excursion to 6  
 Holcroft, Fra., inventory 168  
 Horn Books 176  
 Horningsea, Roman pottery kilns discovered at 5, 115  
 Hughes, Fra., inventory 158  
 Hughes, T. McKenny, Report on human bones from Hyning 133  
 Hullyer, John, burning of 156  
 Huntingdon, excursion to 6  
 Hyning, Westmorland, Report on some human remains from 133
- Innocent IV., Bull in favour of Carmelites 31, 35  
 Inventories 153; miscellaneous notes from 185  
 Inyon, Tho., inventory 169  
 Ipswich, Palaeolithic workshop of mid-palaeolithic age at 87  
 Ireland, Ri., library of 178  
 Ithell, Dr, library of 180
- James, M. R., The earliest inventory of Corpus Christi College 88  
 Jesus College, visit to 6  
 John's, St, College, on remains which may be found on the College property 4, 122  
 Johns, C. H. W., The debt of Europe to the ancient East 87  
 Johns, Mrs, Some early developments of Egyptian civilization 19

- Johnson, Ant., inventory 186  
 Josselin, John, *Historiola* 20  
 Jury, fees of 150
- Kemp, Will., inventory 162  
 Knightley, John, Letters of Administration 148  
 Knuckle, Ri., inventory 170
- Lamb, John, *History of Corpus Christi College* 20  
 Lärbro Church 78, 80, 81, 83, 84  
 Latimer, Hugh 154  
 Legge, Cantrell, Administrator's accounts 149; inventory 155  
 Legge, Dr, tapestry of 182  
 Loan Exhibition of Stuart and Cromwellian Records 4  
 Lord's Bridge, excavations at 8  
 Lucken, Will., Administrator's accounts 149
- Manby, John, inventory 167  
 Manfield, James, inventory 159  
 Marbernes, Tho., inventory 159  
 Mary's, St, Guild, affiliation with Guild of Corpus Christi 48; association with St Mary's Church 88; Bede Rolls 24, 50; constitution of 28, 29; identification of 21, 23, 30, 36, 37, 52; London Members 23, 39; notable members 45, 46; date of origin 25; origin of, in connection with Corpus Christi College 20; Records 22, 37, 38; seal 22, 24, 40; sources 30; transactions 24  
 Masters, Rob., *History of Corpus Christi College* 20  
 Mayhew, Ant., inventory 187  
 Mediaeval ships 19  
 Mere, John 160; inventory 186  
 Millicent, John; extract from will of 147  
 Mitre Inn, The 172  
 Moir, J. R., A palaeolithic workshop of mid-palaeolithic age at Ipswich 87  
 Moore, of St Catharine's, library of 180  
 Moore, Edw., bedroom furniture 185  
 Motes, Mr, inventory 188  
 Munday, John, inventory 166  
 Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, progress of 5; purchases by the Curator 10-13  
 Musical Instruments 170, 171, 172, 176, 186  
 Myers, C. S., Primitive Music 61
- Neville, of Trinity Hall, library of 180  
 New Members elected (1910-11) 14, 15  
 Newmarket Heath, tumuli 8  
 Newstead, camp at 124  
 Newton, Alderman, Diary 169  
 Newton, John, inventory 170  
 Nicholson, Segar 160  
 Nidd, John, library of 181  
 Northwode, John, 88, 89, 93, 95, 98, 103, 110, 113, 114  
 Noval, John, estate of 165
- Oddy, John, inventory 167  
 Othern Church 78, 80, 84  
 Over Church spire (figured) 56
- Palmer, W. M., College Dons, Country Clergy, and University Coachmen 145  
 Parker, Nich., inventory 159  
 Pawnbroker's stock 177  
 Pepys, Samuel, a relic of 121; at the Rose Inn 173  
 Peterborough, Inventories of Heads of Colleges at 184  
 — Ely Records at 196  
 — Probate records relating to Cambridgeshire at 193  
 Peterborough Cathedral, visit to 7  
 Petrie, W. M. Flinders, Roman portraits from Egypt 52  
 Peyton, Chr., extract from will of 146  
 Pickerell, John, inventory 157  
 Pictures 182-184  
 Pierpont, Dr, library of 180  
 Pilgrimage of Grace 147  
 Pilgrim's Staves 172  
 Poole, Edm., inventory 189  
 Primitive Music 61

- Printers and Stationers 177  
 Probate Court, early Cambridgeshire records of 145  
 Psychological phenomena in ancient mythology 59  
 Publications 5, 6
- Ramsey Abbey, visit to 7  
 Raphael's Miraculous Draught 120  
 Raven, Edw., inventory 187  
 Rawley, Will. 183  
 Richardson, Purbeck, inventory 158  
 Rise, Humphry 172  
 Robinson, David, inventory 190  
 Rodeknight, John, inventory 188  
 Rolph, Aug., inventory 161  
 Roma, Cistercian Church at 77, 78  
 Roman knives (figured) 126  
 Roman portraits from Egypt, lecture on 52  
 Rose Inn 173  
 Rowland, Tho., inventory 175  
 Rushe, Rev. J. P., The origin of St Mary's Guild in connection with Corpus Christi College 20  
 Russell, Chr., Pawnbroker's stock 177
- St George, Dame Alice, extract from will of 146  
 Salter, Edw. 170  
 Sawston Hall, excursion to 6  
 Saxon necklace (figured) 126  
 Sayer, Will., records relating to 164  
 Scottish and Irish palaeolithic relics, comparative morphology of 121  
 Segrave, Will., inventory 168  
 Seigneur, Geo., inventory 189  
 Seward, A. C., Churches of Gothland 62; (figured) 64, 74, 77, 78  
 Sheres, John, estate of 178  
 Skeat, W. W., Place names of Suffolk 144  
 Skeletons found in Grange Road 122, 128  
 Skeletons of Romano-British type 5  
 Smith, Rev. F., The comparative morphology of Scottish and Irish palaeolithic relics 121
- Spencer, Will., inventory 189  
 Spring, Henry, owned a copy of Gower's *Confessio Amantis* 168  
 Stanford, R. de 90  
 Stãnga Church 78, 80; 81, 82  
 Stock, St Simon 30-36, 51  
 Stokes, H. P., Old Trees of Cambridge 59  
 Streat, Ri., inventory 188  
 Stuart and Cromwellian Records, Loan Exhibition of 4; accounts 18  
 Suffolk, Place Names of 144
- Thomas, Tho., inventory 177, 178  
 Thorowgood, Edw., will of 147  
 Thurgood, Rob., deposition concerning 150, 151  
 Thurgood, Sam., wills of 150  
 Tingstãde Church 78, 80  
 Townsend, Tho., extract from will of 146
- University Coachmen 169  
 University Court, Inventories of 153
- Wake, Tho., inventory of 166  
 Walker, F. G., Roman pottery kilns at Horningsea 115  
 — Roman and Saxon remains from the Grange Road 122  
 Wallis, Rob. 164  
 Wendy, Lady, concerning the will of 147  
 Whiting, Will., stock of 177  
 Whittlesey, St Mary's Spire (figured) 58  
 Will Suits 150  
 Willingham Church Spire (figured) 56  
 Willmott, Ste., inventory 171  
 Willows, Tho., depositions concerning the will of 152  
 Wills, ancient drawing up of 145  
 Wisby Churches 67  
 Wolf, Michael 173, 174  
 Wren, Matthew 150; burial of 169  
 Wyatt, A. J., Anglo-Saxon Riddles 115  
 Wygan, Edw., inventory 185

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY  
PROCEEDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS



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

VOL. XVI.



NEW SERIES.

VOL. X.

1911—1912.

CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED FOR THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

SOLD BY DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; AND BOWES & BOWES.

LONDON, GEORGE BELL AND SONS, LIMITED.

1912.

Cambridge:

PRINTED BY JOHN CLAY, M.A.

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

## CONTENTS

1911.

(No. LXI.)

	PAGE
Report for the year 1910—11 . . . . .	1
Notes on Mediaeval Ships. H. H. BRINDLEY, M.A. . . . .	19
Early developments in Egyptian civilization. Mrs JOHNS . . . . .	19
Origin of S. Mary's Gild, Cambridge, and its connection with Corpus Christi College (Plates I, II). Rev. J. P. RUSHE . . . . .	20
Roman Portraits from Egypt. Professor W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., F.B.A. . . . .	52
Church Spires of Cambridgeshire (Plates III, IV). F. J. ALLEN, M.D. . . . .	53
Psychical Phenomena in Ancient Mythology. Rev. Canon CREWDSON, M.A. . . . .	59
Old Trees of Cambridge. Rev. H. P. STOKES, LL.D. . . . .	59

1912.

(No. LXII.)

Excavations at Corstopitum, 1911. R. H. FORSTER, M.A. . . . .	61
Primitive Music. C. S. MYERS, M.D., Sc.D. . . . .	61
Churches of Gothland (Plates V—X). Professor A. C. SEWARD, F.R.S. . . . .	62
Debt of Europe to the Ancient East. Rev. C. H. W. JOHNS, Litt.D. . . . .	87
Palaeolithic Workshop of mid-palaeolithic age at Ipswich. J. REID MORR . . . . .	87
Earliest Inventory of Corpus Christi College. M. R. JAMES, Litt.D., F.B.A. . . . .	88
Anglo-Saxon Riddles. A. J. WYATT, M.A. . . . .	115
Roman Pottery Kilns at Horningsea. Rev. F. G. WALKER, M.A. . . . .	115

1912.

(No. LXIII.)

	PAGE
Fishing boats in a window of 1552 in Auppegard church, Normandy (Plate XI). H. H. BRINDLEY, M.A. . . . .	118
Comparative morphology of Scottish and Irish palaeolithic relics. Rev. F. SMITH . . . . .	121
Relic of Samuel Pepys. S. GASELEE, M.A. . . . .	121
Roman and Saxon Remains from Grange Road, Cambridge (Plates XII, XIII). Rev. F. G. WALKER, M.A. . . . .	122
Report on Human Bones from Roman and Saxon site in Grange Road, Cambridge. W. L. H. DUCKWORTH, M.D., Sc.D. . . . .	128
Palaeolithic Flint Implements from Cambridgeshire. Rev. F. G. WALKER, M.A. . . . .	132
Report on some Human remains from Hynning, Westmorland. W. L. H. DUCKWORTH, M.D., Sc.D. . . . .	133
Place names of Suffolk. Professor SKEAT, Litt.D., F.B.A. . . . .	144
College Dons, County Clergy, and University Coachmen. W. M. PALMER, M.D. . . . .	145
Index to Vol. XVI. . . . .	197

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

### PLATE I.

- I. Original Seal of St Mary's Gild, Cambridge. 13th century.
- II. Seal of the Chapter General of the Carmelite Order. 14th century.
- III. Seal of the White Friars of Nottingham. A.D. 1276.
- IV. Seal of the Chapter General of the Carmelite Order. 15th century.

### PLATE II.

- V. Seal of an English Carmelite Foundation (York). 14th century.
- VI. Seal of a Religious Community at Cambridge with which St Mary's Gild was associated. 13th century.
- VII. Seal of the Prior General of the Carmelite Order. 13th—14th century.
- VIII. Ancient Seal of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. A.D. 1353.
- IX. Seal of the White Friars of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Temp. Edw. I.
- X. Seal of Thomas of Eltisley, First Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. A.D. 1353.
- XI. Seal of John Rayson, one of the first Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

### PLATE III.

1. Spire of Over Church, Cambridgeshire.
2. Spire of Willingham Church, Cambridgeshire.

### PLATE IV.

3. Spire of St Mary's Church, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.

### PLATE V.

- A. Walls on the North side of Wisby.
- B. S. Karin, looking East.
- C. S. Lars, apse.

### PLATE VI.

Helge-Aands church.

## PLATE VII.

- A. S. Göran church, from the South-east.  
 B. „ „ view of West end.

## PLATE VIII.

- A. Roma : Cistercian church, looking West.  
 B. Lärbro : showing part of West tower and the older detached tower.

## PLATE IX.

- A. Stånga church, South door.  
 B. Dalhem church tower.  
 C. S. Nicholas church, Wisby: part of apse and East window of North aisle.

## PLATE X.

Bro church : South door.

## PLATE XI.

Auppegard church : St Pierre window, 1552.

## PLATE XII.

Saxon comb with one bronze and four iron rivets.  
 Roman jug, iron spear-head, bronze armour scale and bone pin.  
 Saxon urn containing human ashes.

## PLATE XIII.

Saxon necklace of amber and glass beads.  
 Roman knives.

# CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

### QUARTO (NEW) SERIES.

I. THE DUAL ORIGIN OF THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE. By ARTHUR GRAY, M.A. pp. 32 + 2 *plates*. 1908. 3s. 6d.

II. KING'S HOSTEL, TRINITY COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE. By W. D. CARÔE, M.A., F.S.A. pp. 38 + 13 *plates* and 26 *illustrations*. 1909. 10s. 6d.

### OCTAVO SERIES.

XXXVI. CAMBRIDGESHIRE PLACE-NAMES. By the Rev. W. W. SKEAT, Litt.D. pp. 82. 1911. 5s. *net*. (Second Edition.)

XXXVIII. THE VERSES FORMERLY INSCRIBED ON THE TWELVE WINDOWS IN THE CHOIR OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. Edited by M. R. JAMES, Litt.D. pp. 42. 1901. 2s. *net*.

XXXIX. CAMBRIDGE GILD RECORDS. Edited by MARY BATESON, with a preface by the Rev. W. CUNNINGHAM, D.D. pp. 176. 1903. 7s. 6d. *net*.

XL. ANNALS OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, by JOHN CAIUS. Edited by J. VENN, Sc.D. pp. xiii + 431. 1904. 15s. *net*.

XLI. THE CHAPLAINS AND THE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE (1256—1568). By the Rev. H. P. STOKES, LL.D. pp. viii + 100 + 5 *plates*. 1906. 5s. *net*.

XLII. THE PLACE-NAMES OF BEDFORDSHIRE. By the Rev. Professor W. W. SKEAT, Litt.D. 5s. *net*. For PLACE-NAMES OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE see No. XXXVI and PLACE-NAMES OF HUNTINGDONSHIRE *Proceedings* No. XLIV.

XLIII. THE RIOT AT THE GREAT GATE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, FEBRUARY, 1610—11. By J. W. CLARK, M.A., F.S.A., Registrar of the University. pp. xxvi + 42 + 1 *plate*. 1906. 2s. 6d. *net*.

XLIV. OUTSIDE THE TRUMPINGTON GATES BEFORE PETERHOUSE WAS FOUNDED. By the Rev. H. P. STOKES, LL.D. pp. 88 + 2 *plates*. 1908. 5s. *net*.

### EXTRA PUBLICATIONS.

*Not gratuitous to members.*

LUARD MEMORIAL SERIES: RECORDS OF THE UNIVERSITY. To be completed in about five volumes, 8vo. Subscribers, 21s. Members of the Society, 15s.

Vol. I. "GRACE BOOK A," CONTAINING THE PROCTORS' ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECORDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE FOR THE YEARS 1454—1488. Edited by STANLEY M. LEATHES, M.A. pp. xlv + 276. 1897.

"Many a biographer who has grieved over the fact that Cooper's *Athene* began in 1500 and no earlier will find in Grace Book A a most precious appendix."—*Athenæum*.

Vol. II. "GRACE BOOK B," Part I, 1488—1511. Edited by MARY BATESON. pp. xxvii + 309. 1903.

Vol. III. "GRACE BOOK B," Part II. Edited by MARY BATESON. 1905.

# CONTENTS

## OF PROCEEDINGS, Nos. LXII. AND LXIII.

### No. LXII.

#### VOL. XVI. (NEW SERIES, VOL. X.) No. 2.

	PAGE
Excavations at Corstopitum, 1911. R. H. FORSTER, M.A. (n. p.) . . . . .	61
Primitive Music. C. S. MYERS, M.D., Sc.D. (n. p.) . . . . .	61
Churches of Gothland. Professor A. C. SEWARD, F.R.S. . . . .	62
Debt of Europe to the Ancient East. Rev. C. H. W. JOHNS, Litt.D. (n. p.)	87
Palaeolithic Workshop of mid-palaeolithic age at Ipswich. J. REID MOIR (n. p.) . . . . .	87
Earliest Inventory of Corpus Christi College. M. R. JAMES, Litt.D., F.B.A.	88
Anglo-Saxon Riddles. A. J. WYATT, M.A. (n. p.) . . . . .	115
Roman Pottery Kilns at Horningsea. Rev. F. G. WALKER, M.A. (n. p.) .	115

### No. LXIII.

#### VOL. XVI. (NEW SERIES, VOL. X.) No. 3.

Fishing boats in a window of 1557 in Auppegard Church, Normandy. H. H. BRINDLEY, M.A. . . . .	118
Comparative morphology of Scottish and Irish palaeolithic relics. Rev. F. SMITH (n. p.) . . . . .	121
Relic of Samuel Pepys. S. GASELEE, M.A. . . . .	121
Roman and Saxon Remains from Grange Road, Cambridge. Rev. F. G. WALKER, M.A. . . . .	122
Report on Human Bones from Roman and Saxon site in Grange Road, Cambridge. W. L. H. DUCKWORTH, M.D., Sc.D. . . . .	128
Palaeolithic Flint Implements from Cambridgeshire. Rev. F. G. WALKER, M.A. . . . .	132
Report on some Human remains from Hyning, Westmorland. W. L. H. DUCKWORTH, M.D., Sc.D. . . . .	133
Place names of Suffolk. Professor SKEAT, Litt.D., F.B.A. (n. p.). (This paper will be printed in the Society's 8vo. Publications.) . . . . .	144
College Dons, County Clergy, and University Coachmen. W. M. PALMER, M.D. . . . .	145
Index to Vol. XVI. . . . .	197

n. p. means that the Communication has not been printed in full.