

34 (1934)

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
PROCEEDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS

NOTE

The Volumes are now marked with the **earlier serial number** only. The "New Series" number and the "Communications" number are discontinued.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Cambridge Antiquarian Society
OCTOBER 1932—OCTOBER 1933
WITH
COMMUNICATIONS
MADE TO THE SOCIETY



VOL. XXXIV

Edited by E. A. B. BARNARD, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.

CAMBRIDGE

PUBLISHED FOR THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

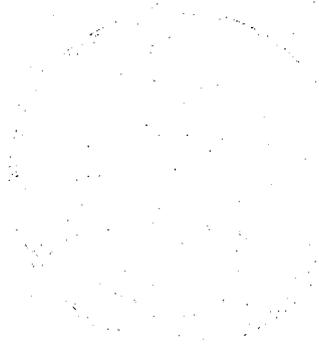
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1934

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY



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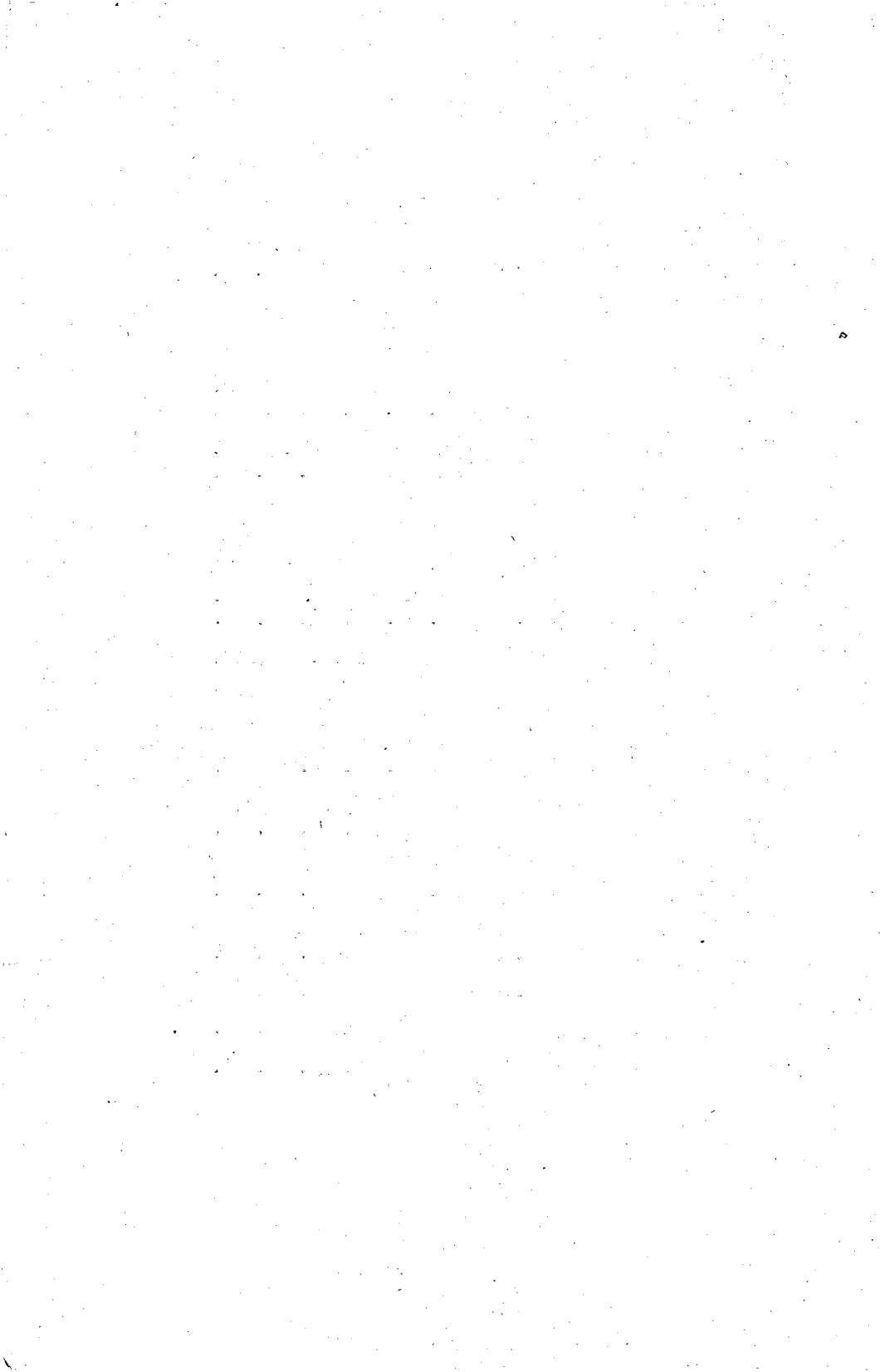
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1957

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COUNCIL AND OFFICERS, OCT. 1933-OCT. 1934

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A. B. STEEL, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., Christ's College.

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TREASURER

ERNEST B. HADDON, M.A., Christ's College, 3, *Cranmer Road*.

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DIRECTOR OF EXCAVATIONS

T. C. LETHBRIDGE, B.A., F.S.A., Trinity College.

LIBRARIAN

Miss M. M. O'REILLY, B.A., Girton College.

EXCURSION SECRETARY

J. H. BULLOCK, M.A., Trinity College, 46, *Glisson Road*.

AUDITORS

H. H. BRINDLEY, M.A., F.S.A., St John's College.

Alderman J. S. CONDER, J.P.



Cambridge Antiquarian Society

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1933

Adopted at the ninety-fourth Annual General Meeting, 26 February, 1934.

The Council records with satisfaction that the position of the Society has been well maintained during the past year. Thirty-one Ordinary and four Associate Members have been elected, the aggregate number of elections thus showing an increase of fifteen as compared with 1932. One Life Member has died, and one Ordinary Member has compounded. Thus the number of Life Members remains at sixty-one. Seven Ordinary Members have died, and eight have resigned.

The figures for 1933 are:

Honorary Members		5
Ordinary	„	249
Life	„	61
Associate	„	21
Subscribing Institutions		9
		<u>345</u>

and of Societies in Union with this Society for the interchange of publications:

British	...	...	48
European	...	...	33.
Asiatic	...	...	5
African	...	...	1
American	...	...	14
			<u>101</u>
			<u>101</u> Total 446.

There have been eight meetings of the Council, which consists of twenty members, the average attendance being sixteen. The Editorial Committee consisting of seven members has met twice, there being a full attendance on both occasions.

Eleven Ordinary Meetings were held, at which the average attendance of Members was sixty-six as against sixty-four in 1932.

The following communications were made:

- Canon H. J. E. Burrell, M.A., F.S.A., "Medieval Woodwork in some Cambridgeshire Churches." January 30.
- Miss H. M. Cam, M.A., "The Origin of the Borough of Cambridge: A consideration of Professor Carl Stephenson's theories." November 27.
- Louis Cobbett, M.D., F.R.C.S., "A Saxon carved stone recently discovered at Ely." October 16.
- A. T. Dollar, M.A., "The Antiquities of Lundy" (Bristol Channel). April 24.
- Major Gordon Fowler, "Fenland Watercourses, Past and Present. Part II." January 16.
- J. R. Garrod, M.D., "A Romano-British Village in Huntingdonshire." February 27.
- A. S. F. Gow, M.A., "A Cambridge Seal-box of the Seventeenth Century." May 8.
- Dr Rose Graham, F.S.A., "A picture book of the life of St Anthony the Abbot, executed for the Monastery of St Antoine de Viennois in 1426." October 30.
- T. C. Lethbridge, B.A., F.S.A., "Recent Local Excavations." November 13.
- W. T. Mellows, LL.B., "The King's Lodgings in Northamptonshire (1100-1500)." May 22.
- Professor E. H. Minns, F.S.A., "A Cambridge Vintner's Accounts, *circa* 1511." May 8.
- E. Saville Peck, M.A., "John Francis Vigani (First Professor of Chemistry in the University, 1703-12) and his *Materia Medica* Cabinet now in the Library of Queens' College." February 13.
- Professor A. C. Seward, Sc.D., F.R.S., "The foliage, flowers and fruit of Southwell Chapter House." October 16.

DELEGATES.

The Secretary and Colonel Tebbutt represented the Society at the Conference of Record Societies held in London under the auspices of the British Records Association, on November 13; and the Secretary represented the Society at the Congress of Archaeological Societies held there on the following day. Dr Palmer, the other delegate, was unavoidably prevented from being present.

SURVEY OF CHURCHES IN THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE
AND THE ISLE OF ELY.

At a meeting of the Council on October 9 the President (Dr J. A. Venn), as Chairman of the Survey of Churches Committee, made a report as to the future of that Committee, and it was unanimously decided, after reviewing all the relevant circumstances, that the active pursuit of the Survey—to which reference was made in the Report for 1932—be discontinued, but that the Bibliographical Committee be reformed, in order to collect further bibliographical data.

EXCAVATIONS.

In the last Report it was mentioned that work had been begun on a site between Shudy Camps and Bartlow, and that five burials had been discovered. This excavation was carried on right through the Spring of 1933. One hundred and forty-five burials were eventually discovered. They proved to be of the same type as those recently excavated at Burwell, and may be thought to represent another Christian community in the Dark Ages. One of the most interesting burials was that of a man on a bedstead of which the iron fittings were recovered. A full report of this work is nearly completed.

Dr Norris, of Manea, reported the discovery of skeletons on Mr Haylock's farm at Honey Hill. A partial investigation suggests that these may possibly be medieval burials round an ancient chapel.

Mr C. S. Leaf has discovered very many new sites in the eastern part of the Fens. Some digging has been carried out

on two of these. The results obtained go towards proving that all the types of Beaker (Early Bronze Age) pottery were in use by the same people at the same time. It is becoming more evident every year that the Beaker pottery, instead of being a sepulchral rarity, is one of the commonest objects of antiquity to be found in our area.

The investigation of the topography of the early campaigns in the Fens is being continued. Sections are being now cut in the bed of the old course of the Cam at Stuntney. Although my first excavation at Aldreth in 1930 was a failure, in so far as direct evidence was concerned, our second dig at Quaveney was a success and the discovery of the causeway at Little Thetford was very encouraging. It is to be hoped that the present work will be equally successful.

Skeletons recently discovered at Outwell were investigated. It was easy to show that they were coffin burials. The absence of associated objects makes identification difficult, but a date in the Roman period is probable. The same date is conjectured for skeletons which are ploughed up from time to time at Three Holes. These appear to be of people who were drowned.

Mr C. F. Tebbutt has been cutting a section through the supposed ditch of the Conygear camp at Eynesbury. We found Castor and other Romano-British pots resting directly on the floor of the ditch, which was filled with peat.

As no means at present exist of telling the members of our Society when and where digging is being carried on, I propose when possible to give notice of it on the board at the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Downing Street. It should be remembered that the greater part of our excavation work is carried out by volunteer labour. It is also often undertaken at a moment's notice. As this is the case, members wishing to see the work would avoid disappointment if they asked Miss O'Reilly on the day in question whether digging was going on.

Trial holes were cut in the big mound on Shepreth Common. This was shown not to be a pile dwelling as had been suggested.

Numerous flint flakes and a fragment of polished stone axe were found.

T. C. LETHBRIDGE.

20. I. 34.

Director of Excavations.

FENLAND RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

This Committee, which was founded in 1932 under the auspices of this Society and the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, has been doing valuable work. A list of its members and publications will be found in the Catalogue of its Fenland Survey Exhibition (Cambridge, 1934) which would be too long to give here.

T. C. LETHBRIDGE.

LIBRARY.

The Society desires to express its thanks to the following for their kind gifts of books or pamphlets to the Library: Dr F. J. Allen, Mr M. C. Burkitt, Mr S. Cowles, Mr A. O. Curle, Miss E. S. Fegan, Mr Ralph Griffin, Dr Haddon, Professor Hodson, Mr F. A. Kirkpatrick, Dr Lloyd, Professor Minns, Mr L. F. Newman, Mr E. E. Phillips, Mr N. T. Porter, Mr J. J. Rickett, Mr R. U. Sayce, Dr S. R. Smith, Dr Venn, the Curator, the Secretary and Editor, and the Librarian.

M. M. O'REILLY,

Librarian.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD.

The Photographic Record is increasing, but receives help from but few members of the Society. Three hundred and ninety-eight records have been received during the year; two hundred and fifty-four of these came from members of the same family.

The most important acquisition was the collection of prints of windmills formed by Mr Rex Wailes (see *C.A.S. Proceedings*, vol. xxxi, pp. 25-29). These came through Mr H. C. Hughes, and the collection shows evidence of his work, as well as the work of other members of the Society. The prints are mounted on sheets of one size, and are accompanied by descriptive notes of much value. The collection consists of 103 prints, many of which, besides being valuable records, are very pleasing pictures.

W. M. PALMER.

COURT ROLLS COMMITTEE.

The last Report was given on April 29, 1929. Since that date the contents of the large deed chest in the Harleian Library at Wimpole Hall have been examined. This is now only about one-third full, and the only Court Rolls were some relating to St George's Manor, Kingston (1653-1704). Some further progress has been made in listing the Court Rolls in possession of the Dean and Chapter of Ely; of Messrs Taylor, solicitors, of Newmarket, and of the Cambridgeshire Court Rolls in possession of Messrs Collin and Adams, solicitors, of Saffron Walden.

The greatest time has been spent on the Rolls belonging to Commander Eyre-Huddleston, of Sawston Hall. There are over five hundred of these documents, ranging from the thirteenth century to 1724. They relate to the four manors of Sawston; to the manor of Whittlesford; and to various manors in Cambridgeshire and other counties. These documents were in great confusion, but the bundles and books have been sorted, tied up and labelled. This work has taken many hours, and sometimes I have had the help of Mr J. H. Bullock. The work continues.

W. M. PALMER.

COLLEGE VISIT.

Trinity Hall, March 2.

Some 95 members, associates and friends visited Trinity Hall, on the above date, where the Hall, Chapel, Combination Room, and Library were shown. The Master (Professor H. R. Dean) gave an interesting account of the College Plate, which was on view. We have to thank our member, Mr L. C. G. Clarke, one of the Fellows, for kindly providing tea, which was taken in the Hall.

DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS IN CAMBRIDGE.

Full consideration has been given to this matter, and necessary steps have been taken to establish and maintain contact with the authorities and the representatives of the

local building trade. Thus it is hoped to obtain early information relating to any proposed demolition of buildings in Cambridge.

EXCURSIONS.

May 4. Sawston Paper Mills and Hall. About 115 members and friends. Thanks are due to the authorities of the Paper Mills for their kindness in showing parties round; to Commander and Mrs Eyre-Huddleston for putting the Hall at our disposal and for entertaining us to tea; and to our member the Rev. F. G. Bywaters, who was untiring as deputy-host.

May 25. Wall-Painting Excursion to Hauxton, Barton, Kingston, and Croxton. About 80 members and friends. Especial thanks are due to Professor Borenus for his able guidance: also to the Rev. P. G. Ward, the Rev. J. S. Beloe, the Rev. J. Duffill and the Rev. T. H. Higgins, the respective incumbents, also to the Rev. P. Banton at Kingston Old Rectory for showing us his house, and to Sir Douglas and Lady Newton who were good enough to give us tea.

July 13. Whole day to St Albans. Forty-four members and friends. We were met at the Abbey by the Very Rev. The Dean (The Rev. E. L. Henderson) and the Dean's Verger (Mr J. Watkins) who made a most excellent guide to the Abbey. Mr J. E. Broad, of Harpenden, one of the excavators, acted as a most able deputy to Dr Mortimer Wheeler, who was unable to be present, in our round of Verulamium. Mr C. E. Jones, the Hon. Sec. of the Verulamium Excavation Committee, had previously been most helpful. The day was somewhat marred by rain.

Owing to the fact that so many members now have motors, and also find seats for their friends, it is becoming increasingly difficult to adjust the accommodation for members who use the motor coaches. The St Albans outing only just paid after very careful manipulation and a little luck, e.g. Coaches seat 20, 26 and 34 people only, and say 27 applicants for a long distance excursion might make all the difference between a gain and a loss, as seven unused seats would have to be paid for.

J. H. BULLOCK,
Excursion Secretary.

PUBLICATION.

Vol. xxxiii of the *Proceedings* (October 1931–October 1932) was published on September 26. The Council desires to place on record its sincere thanks to Mr L. C. G. Clarke for his continued generosity in the matter of the cost of the illustrations to the Archaeological Notes therein.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS AND COATS OF ARMS
FROM CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

This important work, edited by Dr Palmer, though not a direct publication of the Society, has received its substantial support in view of its permanent value for the study of local history. Its total cost was £614. 2s. 8d., of which £290. 4s. 0d. has been borne by the Society, and in virtue of that contribution the book has become its property and all the proceeds of sales will continue to swell its funds.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Cost of typing and copying	15	16	11	By Grant of the Society of Antiquaries	100	0	0
„ Charges of the Cambridge University Press	598	5	9	„ Donations of private individuals (<i>Monumental Inscriptions</i> , p. xxiii)	168	12	0
				„ Grants of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society	345	10	8
				(Reduced, by the proceeds of sales up to December 1933, to £290. 4s. 0d.)			
	<u>£614</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>£614</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>

February 1934.

J. A. VENN,
President.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1933

CURRENT ACCOUNT.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward	37	4	By Subscriptions refunded (see contra)	4	0
" Transferred from Deposit Account	80	0	" Transferred to Excavation Account (see contra)	1	19
" Subscriptions:				2	3
Current Ordinary	291	14	Publication:		
Current Associate	13	2	<i>Proceedings</i> , Vol. xxxiii	223	0
Arrears	1	5	Less Contributions to cost	18	8
Paid in Advance	4	8		204	12
Life Member	5	5	" Subscriptions and Donations:		
Refundable (see contra)	4	0	Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology	25	0
Excavation Account (see contra)	1	19	Congress Archaeol. Societies	2	4
" Interest on Investments:			British Records Association	1	0
£420 L. and N.E.R. 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	12	12	Secretary and Editor:		
£118. 4s. 10d. New Zealand 3½ per cent. Stock	4	2	Honorarium	50	0
£39. 6s. 8d. Bank of England Stock	3	10	Miscellaneous:		
£230. 13s. 4d. New Zealand 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock 1943-63	6	18	Miscellaneous Printing	31	4
£350 Borough of Cambridge Mortgage Loan 3½ per cent.	9	16	Postage, Carriage and Sundries	16	5
£400 on deposit with Society's Bankers £411. 5s. 2d. Cape of Good Hope 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock 1933-43	1	1	Income Tax, 1933	3	6
£127. 14s. 9d. 5½ per cent. Conversion Loan	4	12	Insurance, 1933, 1934	1	4
£400 Local Loans Stock 3 per cent.	4	9	Attendants	7	0
" Sale of Publications:			Custodian of "Cellarer's Checker"	1	6
Messrs Bowes and Bowes	12	18	Accessions to Library	2	2
Miscellaneous Sales	7	6	" Survey of Churches	62	7
" " Monumental Inscriptions":			" " "Monumental Inscriptions":	8	1
Sales per Messrs Bowes and Bowes	25	6	Final payment	149	13
Deposit	1	1	" Balance as per Bank Book	505	2
	56	3		25	15
	13	6		530	18
	25	6		6	6
	1	1		6	6
	530	18		6	6

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£ s. d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward	138 19 2	By Transfer to Current Account	80 0 0
„ Interest	2 10 11	„ Balance as per Pass Book	61 10 1
	<u>£141 10 1</u>		<u>£141 10 1</u>

EXCAVATION ACCOUNT (CURRENT).

To Balance brought forward	59 17 4	By Cost of Excavations	30 0 0
„ Subscriptions	9 7 6	„ Balance as per Pass Book	41 3 10
„ Credited from Current Account	1 19 0		
	<u>£71 3 10</u>		<u>£71 3 10</u>

EXCAVATION ACCOUNT (DEPOSIT).

To Balance brought forward	25 2 2	By Balance as per Pass Book	25 11 8
„ Interest	9 6		
	<u>£25 11 8</u>		<u>£25 11 8</u>

The Capital of the Society consists of the following Securities held against liabilities in respect of Life Members' Subscriptions:

- £420 L. and N.E.R. 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.
- £118. 4s. 10d. New Zealand 3½ per cent. Stock.
- £39. 6s. 8d. Bank of England Stock.
- £230. 13s. 4d. New Zealand 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock 1943-63.
- £350 Borough of Cambridge Mortgage Loan 3¾ per cent.
- * £411. 5s. 2d. Cape of Good Hope 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock 1933-43.
- £127. 14s. 9d. 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan.
- £400 Local Loans Stock 3 per cent.

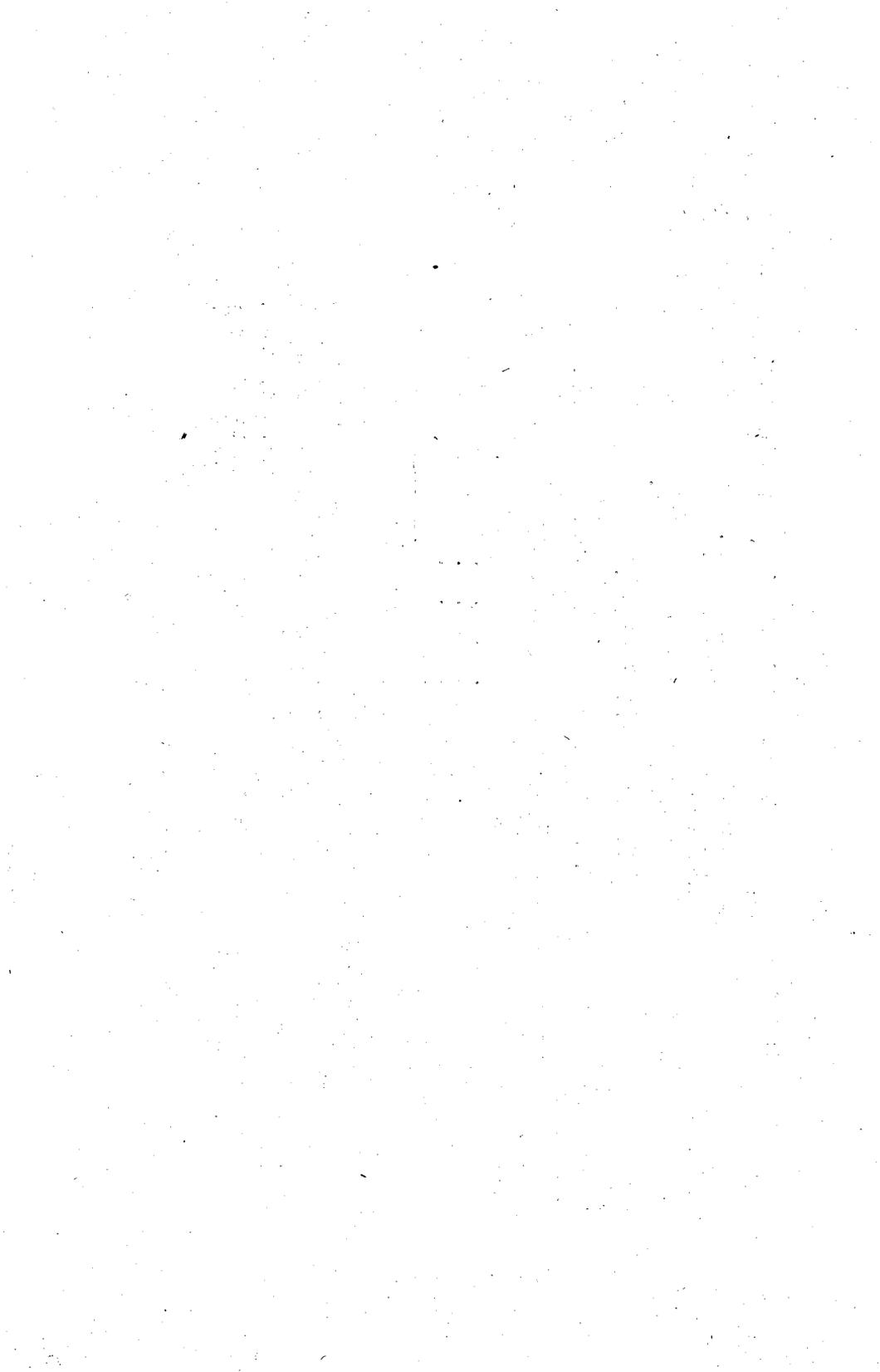
* Purchased 22. ii. 33 with £400 deposited with the Society's Bankers on 1. xii. 1932.

Audited and found to agree with the Bank Books and Vouchers—shewing balances as follows:

	£ s. d.
Current Account	25 15 9
Deposit Account	61 10 1
Excavation Account (Current)	41 3 10
Excavation Account (Deposit)	25 11 8
	£154 1 4

There is a liability on the Funds of the Society to meet a cheque of £5 drawn on the Excavation Account which had not been presented for payment by 31. xii. 33; also £1. 1s. 0d. placed on Deposit refundable in 1934. The liability in respect of "Monumental Inscriptions" referred to in last year's Accounts has been completely extinguished at a sum within the amount then mentioned.

E. B. HADDON, *Hon. Treasurer*
 H. H. BRINDLEY }
 J. S. CONDER } *Auditors.*



PRESIDENTS OF CAMBRIDGE
ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

- 1840-1842 Rev. RALPH TATHAM, D.D., Master of St John's College.
 1843, 1844 Rev. WILLIAM WEBB, M.A., Master of Clare College.
 1845, 1846 Rev. ROBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor.
 1847, 1848 Rev. ROBERT PHELPS, D.D., Master of Sidney Sussex College.
 1849, 1850 Rev. GEORGE ELWES CORRIE, D.D., Norrisian Professor of
 Divinity, and Master of Jesus College.
 1851, 1852 Rev. ROBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor.
 1853, 1854 Rev. GEORGE ELWES CORRIE, D.D., Norrisian Professor of
 Divinity, and Master of Jesus College.
 1855, 1856 EDWIN GUEST, LL.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College.
 1857, 1858 Rev. GEORGE ELWES CORRIE, D.D., Master of Jesus College.
 1859 Venerable CHARLES HARDWICK, B.D., St Catharine's
 College, Archdeacon of Ely (died August 18).
 1860, 1861 Rev. GEORGE ELWES CORRIE, D.D., Master of Jesus College.
 1862, 1863 Rev. JOHN EYTON BICKERSTETH MAYOR, M.A., St John's
 College.
 1864, 1865 Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Trinity College,
 Registry of the University.
 1866, 1867 CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., St John's
 College, Professor of Botany.
 1868, 1869 Rev. JOHN EYTON BICKERSTETH MAYOR, M.A., St John's
 College.
 1870, 1871 CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., St John's
 College, Professor of Botany.
 1872, 1873 Rev. WILLIAM GEORGE SEARLE, M.A., Queens' College.
 1874, 1875 HENRY BRADSHAW, M.A., F.S.A., King's College, University
 Librarian.
 1876-1878 CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., St John's
 College, Professor of Botany.
 1879, 1880 THOMAS MCKENNY HUGHES, M.A., Trinity College, Professor
 of Geology.
 1881, 1882 Rev. ROBERT BURN, M.A., Trinity College, Trinity Prælector
 of Roman Literature and Archaeology.
 1883, 1884 JOHN WILLIS CLARK, M.A., Trinity College.
 1885, 1886 Rev. GEORGE FORREST BROWNE, B.D., St Catharine's College
 (Bishop of Bristol 1897).
 1887, 1888 ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S., St John's College,
 Professor of Anatomy.
 1889, 1890 THOMAS MCKENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S., Trinity College,
 Professor of Geology.
 1891, 1892 EDWIN CHARLES CLARK, LL.D., F.S.A., St John's College,
 Regius Professor of Civil Law.
 1893 FRANCIS JOHN HENRY JENKINSON, M.A., Trinity College,
 University Librarian.
 1894, 1895 WILLIAM MILNER FAWCETT, M.A., F.S.A., Jesus College.
 1896 JAMES BASS MULLINGER, M.A., St John's College, University
 Lecturer in History.
 1897, 1898 WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, Disney
 Professor of Archaeology.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS

- 1899, 1900 JAMES WHITBREAD LEE GLAISHER, Sc.D., F.R.S., Trinity College.
- 1901, 1902 ARTHUR GRAY, M.A., Jesus College.
- 1903, 1904 ALFRED CORT HADDON, Sc.D., F.R.S., Christ's College.
- 1905, 1906 Rev. WILLIAM GEORGE SEARLE, M.A., Queens' College.
- 1907, 1908 JOHN VENN, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Gonville and Caius College.
- 1909, 1910 Rev. HENRY PAINE STOKES, LL.D., F.S.A., Corpus Christi College.
- 1911, 1912 WILLIAM BEALES REDFERN, D.L., J.P., Inveruglas House, Cambridge.
- 1913, 1914 ELLIS HOVELL MINNS, M.A., Pembroke College.
- 1915, 1916 HAROLD HULME BRINDLEY, M.A., St John's College.
- 1917, 1918 Rev. DAVID HERBERT SOMERSET CRANAGE, Litt.D., F.S.A., King's College.
- 1919, 1920 EDWARD SCHRODER PRIOR, M.A., F.S.A., A.R.A., Gonville and Caius College, Slade Professor of Fine Art.
- 1921, 1922 Sir WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, Sc.D., F.B.A., Gonville and Caius College, Disney Professor of Archaeology.
- 1923, 1924 Rev. A. H. F. BOUGHEY, M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College.
- 1925, 1926 MILES C. BURKITT, M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College.
- 1927, 1928 L. C. G. CLARKE, M.A., F.S.A., Trinity Hall.
- 1929, 1930 ELLIS HOVELL MINNS, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., Pembroke College, Disney Professor of Archaeology.
- 1931, 1932 A. H. LLOYD, Ph.D., F.S.A., Christ's College.

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

MARCH 1st, 1934

HONORARY MEMBERS

Date of Election	
1905	PETRIE, Professor Sir W. M. FLINDERS, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.B.A., <i>University College, London.</i>
1912	CURLE, JAMES, F.S.A. Lond. and Scot. <i>Priorwood, Melrose, N.B.</i>
1913	WALKER, Rev. F. G., M.A. <i>The Rectory, Upton Lovel, Wilts.</i>
1923	CURLE, ALEXANDER O., F.S.A. Lond. and Scot. (<i>Trinity Hall</i>), Director of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.
1930	MORGAN, J. PIERPONT, Hon. LL.D. (<i>Christ's College</i>), 33, <i>East Thirty-Sixth Street, New York.</i>

ORDINARY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY,

MARCH 1st, 1934

It is requested that notice of any errors in this list, of changes of address, or of deaths, and all other communications, be addressed to the Secretary, 26, Warkworth Street, Cambridge.

Date of
Election

A.

- 1931 Adam, Mrs. M.A. (*Girton*) 29, *Burton Road*.
 1926 Adcock, Prof. F. E., O.B.E., M.A., *King's College*.
 1911 Adie, Miss L. J., *Tyrconnell, Millington Road*.
 1904 Allen, F. J., M.D. (*St John's Highfield, Shepton Mallet*).
 1925 Allen, J. E., M.A. Oxon., 2, *St Peter's Terrace*.
 1933 Archer, Lt.-Col. G. L., 49, *Silver Street, Ely*.
 1911 Armstrong, C., *The Grove, Huntingdon Road*.
 1931 Atkinson, B. F. C., Ph.D. (*Magdalene*) *College House, 16, Grange Road*.
 1889 † Atkinson, T. D., F.R.I.B.A., 11, *Southgate Street, Winchester*.

B.

- 1926 Bacon, Miss J. R., M.A., *Girton College*.
 1933 Baker, E. T. S., M.A. (*Clare*) *Bridge House, Great Shelford*.
 1928 Baker, W. P., M.A. (*Jesus*) *Chappel's Close, Balsham, Cambs*.
 1926 Banister, H., M.Sc., Ph.D. (*St John's*) *Grantchester*.
 1931 Barclay, A. E., O.B.E., M.D. (*Christ's*) *Thursley, Chaucer Road*.
 1904 † Barclay, J. G., M.A. (*Trinity*) *Rosehill, Hoddesdon, Herts*.
 1925 Barnard, E. A. B., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., 26, *Warkworth Street*.

SECRETARY and EDITOR

- 1928 Barnes, H., *The Guildhall, Linton*.
 1908 Barrett, Miss C. S., *Thornlea, Chaucer Road*.
 1926 Bateman, Mrs F. D., 21, *Cranmer Road*.
 1924 Bateson, G., *The Mill House, West Chiltington, Pulborough, Sussex*.
 1932 Bateson, H., G.P.O. "Box 1880 W.", *Brisbane, Australia*.
 1910 † Beale, W. L., 6, *De Freville Avenue*.
 1912 Beales, Lt.-Col. B. W., V.D., 37, *Sidney Street*.
 1928 Beattie, W. E., 3, *Jesus Lane*.
 1911 † Benton, Rev. G. M., M.A., F.S.A., *Fingringhoe, Colchester*.
 1901 † Bernays, A. E., M.A. (*Trinity*) *Northumberland House, Richmond, Surrey*.
 1907 Bird, Miss E., 60, *Bateman Street*.
 1903 Bird, H. F., M.A., 30, *Panton Street*.

The sign † indicates that the Member is a Compounder.

Date of
Election

- 1906 Blackman, F. F., M.A., *St John's College*.
- 1932 Bles, Mrs B., *Elterholme, 12, Madingley Road*.
- 1931 Bles, Mrs W., *The Gables, Barton*.
- 1933 Borenus, Prof. Tancred, Ph.D., D.Lit., 28, *Kensington Gate, W. 8*.
- 1932 Boston, J. N. T. (*Jesus College*) and *Cedarhurst, Solihull, Warwickshire*.
- 1881 † Boughy, Rev. A. H. F., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) 4, *Cranmer Road*.
- 1923 Boulton, Captain E. F., *Water Meadow, Brundall, Nr Norwich*.
- 1900 † Bowes, G. B., M.A., T.D. (*Emmanuel*) 21, *Newton Road*.
- 1910 Boyd, Rev. R. H., M.A. (*Corpus Christi*) *Bassingbourn Vicarage, Royston, Herts*.
- 1924 Briggs, G. E., M.A. (*St John's*) 8, *Luard Road*.
- 1909 Brindley, H. H., M.A., F.S.A. (*St John's*) 25, *Madingley Road*.
AUDITOR.
- 1931 Brindley, Mrs, 25, *Madingley Road*.
- 1928 Briscoe, Miss E. C., 4, *Gresham Road*.
- 1914 Brock, C. E., *Cranford, Grange Road*.
- 1908 † Brocklebank, Rev. C. H., M.A. (*Trinity*) *Westwood Park, West Bergholt, Colchester*.
- 1921 † Brocklebank, C. G., M.A. Oxon., 62, *Curzon Street, London, W. 1*.
- 1933 Brownlee, Mrs, 11, *Madingley Road*.
- 1909 † Bullock, J. H., M.A. (*Trinity*) 46, *Glisson Road*. EXCURSION SECRETARY.
- 1909 Bullough, E., M.A. (*Gonville and Caius*) 6, *Huntingdon Road*.
- 1891 Burkitt, F. C., M.A., F.B.A., Norrisian Professor of Divinity (*Trinity*) *West Road Corner*.
- 1919 † Burkitt, M. C., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *Merton House, Grantchester*.
- 1912 Burrell, Canon H. J. E., M.A., F.S.A. (*Magdalen, Oxford*) *Balsham Lodge, Trumpington Road*.
- 1929 Bushell, W. D., M.A. (*Trinity*) 25, *Newton Road*.
- 1922 † Bushnell, G. H. S., M.A., F.S.A. (*Downing*) *Hinton Charterhouse Vicarage, Bath*.
- 1931 Bywaters, Rev. F. J., M.A. (*Fitzwilliam Hall*) *The Vicarage, Sawston, Cambs*.

C.

- 1922 Cam, Miss H. M., M.A., F.R.Hist.S. (*London*) *Girton College*.
- 1923 Campbell, Mrs B., *Lisnagarnagh, 29, Sedley Taylor Road*.
- 1907 Carøe, W. D., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) 3, *Great College Street, Westminster, S.W*.
- 1929 Cave, C. J. P., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *Stoner Hill, Petersfield, Hants*.
- 1923 † Cawdor, The Right Hon. the Earl of, (*Trinity Hall*) *Stackpole Court, Pembroke, S. Wales*.
- 1904 Chadwick, H. M., M.A. (*Clare*) *Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Paper Mills, Newmarket Road*.
- 1929 Charles, Rev. A. H., M.A., *The Vicarage, Linton*.

Date of
Election

- 1906 † Charrington, J., M.A. (*Trinity*) *The Grange, Shenley, Herts.*
- 1933 Clapham, Prof. J. H., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.R.Hist.S. (*King's*) 76,
Storey's Way.
- 1932 Clark, J. G. D., Ph.D., F.S.A., *Peterhouse.*
- 1922 † Clarke, L. C. G., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity Hall*) Curator, Museum of
Archaeology and Ethnology, *The Old Granary.*
- 1922 Clay, C. F., M.A. (*Trinity*) 11, *Grange Road.*
- 1923 Clear, Miss A., *South End House, Bassingbourn, Royston.*
- 1923 Clear, Miss G. " " " "
- 1923 Clear, Miss I. " " " "
- 1933 Clear, J. P., J.P. " " " "
- 1930 Clifden, Viscount, *Lanhydrock, Bodmin, Cornwall, and Wimpole
Hall, Royston.*
- 1927 Clover, Miss M., M.A. (*Girton*) *Girton College.*
- 1911 Cobbett, L., M.D., F.R.C.S. (*Trinity*) *Inch-Ma-Home, Adams Road.*
- 1908 Cockerell, Sir S. C., Litt.D., Director of Fitzwilliam Museum,
3, *Shaftesbury Road.*
- 1926 Collins, Miss D. G., *Trebetherick, near Wadebridge, Cornwall.*
- 1927 Conder, Alderman J. S., 324, *Cherryhinton Road.* AUDITOR.
- 1909 Cook, A. B., Litt.D., Laurence Professor of Classical Archaeology
(*Queens'*) 19, *Cranmer Road.*
- 1909 Cooke, Mrs Arthur, *Up Hall, Cherryhinton, Cambridge.*
- 1928 Cooper, Miss B., 6, *Gresham Road.*
- 1930 † Coote, C. M. J., *Houghton Dingle, Hunts.*
- 1931 Coulton, G. G., Litt.D., F.B.A. (*St John's*) 201, *Chesterton Road.*
- 1895 † Cranage, The Very Rev. D. H. S., Litt.D., F.S.A. (*King's*) *The
Deanery, Norwich.*
- 1931 Crawley, C. W., M.A. (*Trinity Hall*) 1, *Madingley Road.*
- 1923 Creed, Rev. J. M., D.D., Ely Professor of Divinity, *St John's College.*
- 1920 Crisp, Miss C. I. Clabbon, 31, *Union Road.*
- 1920 Cross, Frederick Vernon, *Fore Hill, Ely.*
- 1931 Custance, Miss M. A. A., B.A. (*London*) 9, *St Paul's Road.*
- 1907 Cutlack, W., F.R.G.S., *Croyland, Ely.*
- D.
- 1933 Dale, Guy F., *St Awdrey's, 45, Hills Road.*
- 1934 Darby, H. C., Ph.D., *King's College.*
- 1903 D'Arcy, R. F., M.A. (*Gonville and Caius*) *The Beach House,
Kessingland, Lowestoft.*
- 1929 Deards, A. W., *Dial House, Heathfield, Royston.*
- 1903 Dent, E. J., Mus.B., Professor of Music (*King's*) 77, *Panton Street.*
- 1918 † Derby, The Right Rev. E. C. Pearce, D.D., Bishop of (*Corpus
Christi*) *Derby.*
- 1934 Dewar, Miss C. V., *Wych Elms, 16, Queen Edith's Way.*
- 1933 Dickson, Miss Katherine, *Corbar, Royston, Herts.*
- 1922 Dixon, A. P., 27, *Parkside.*
- 1909 Dixon, H. E., M.A. (*Christ's*) 48, *Lensfield Road.*

Date of
Election

- 1922 Dixon, M., Ph.D. (*Emmanuel*) 27, *Parkside*.
 1930 Don, F. P., M.A., Wing-Commander (*Trinity*) 10, *Adams Road*.
 1909 † Duckworth, W. L. H., M.D., Sc.D., *Jesus College*.
 1933 Dyer, Rev. C. H., M.A. (*St John's*), 17, *Madingley Road*.

E.

- 1918 Edleston, Miss A., *Gainford*, near *Darlington*, and 57, *Jesus Lane*.
 1920 Elles, Miss G. L., *Newnham College*.
 1923 Ellis, Miss D., *Bryntirion*, *Newmarket*.
 1889 † Evans, A. H., M.A. (*Clare*) *Cheviot House*, *Crowthorne*, *Berks*.

F.

- 1918 Fegan, Miss E. S., M.A., *Girton College*.
 1924 † Fitzgerald, G. M., M.A. (*Trinity*) 1, *Chesterton Lane*.
 1930 Fitzgerald, P. C., M.A., 17, *Hills Road*.
 1914 Forbes, M. D., M.A., *Clare College*.
 1909 Foster, G. R. C., *Anstey Hall*, *Trumpington*.
 1933 Foster, Lieut.-Col., O.B., M.C., *Old Mill House*, *Hildersham*.
 1909 † Foster, P. G. C., *Brooklands*.
 1928 Fowler, Major G. E., F.S.A., *Adelaide*, *Ely*.
 1919 Fox, C. F., Ph.D., F.S.A., Director of Nat. Mus. of Wales, *Cardiff*.
 1906 Foxwell, H. S., M.A., F.B.A. (*St John's*) 1, *Harvey Road*.
 1929 Fremantle, The Hon. W., M.A., 143, *Huntingdon Road*.
 1881 † Freshfield, E., LL.D., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *New Bank Buildings*, *Old Jewry*, *London*, *E.C.*

G.

- 1910 Gallop, E. G., M.A., *Gonville and Caius College*.
 1927 † Garrood, J. R., M.D. (*St John's*) *Alconbury Hill*, *Huntingdon*.
 1905 Gaselee, S., M.A. (*King's and Magdalene*) 24, *Ashburn Place*,
London, *S.W. 7*.
 1906 Gaskell, Miss C. J., *Far End*, *Millington Road*.
 1902 Giles, P., Litt.D., Master of *Emmanuel*, *The Lodge*, *Emmanuel College*.
 1931 Gilmour, J. S. L., B.A. (*Clare*) Assistant Director, Royal Botanic
 Gardens, *Kew*, *Surrey*.
 1927 Goldsworthy, N. E., M.B., Ch.M., Ph.D. (*Clare*) *Slaney*, *Chilton Avenue*, *Wahroonga*, *New South Wales*.
 1933 Goodison, J. W., M.A. (*King's*) 15, *Bateman Street*.
 1910 † Goodman, Rev. Canon A. W., B.D., F.S.A. (*Christ's*) *Dorney Cottage*, *Winchester*.
 1923 Gourlay, W. B., M.A. (*Trinity*) 7, *Millington Road*.
 1932 Gow, A. S. F., M.A., *Trinity College*.
 1908 Graham, J. C. W., M.D. (*Trinity*) *Inveruglas House*, *Park Side*.
 1911 Graham-Smith, G. S., M.D. (*Pembroke*) *Forvie*, *Hills Road*.
 1893 Gray, A., M.A., Master of *Jesus College*, *Jesus College Lodge*.

Date of Election	
1918	Gray, J. M., M.A. (<i>King's</i>) <i>Jesus College Lodge.</i>
1919	Gray, Capt. P. W., <i>Penwith, Hills Road.</i>
1923	Greef, H. E., 4, <i>King's Parade.</i>
1904	Green, F. W., M.A. (<i>Jesus</i>) <i>Whitefield, Great Shelford.</i>
1885	† Greenwood, J. A., B.A., LL.M. (<i>Trinity</i>) <i>Funtington House, near Chichester.</i>
1907	Greenwood, Canon W., M.A. (<i>Corpus Christi</i>) 2, <i>Trumpington Street.</i>
1925	Griffin, Major J. McC., F.S.A., <i>Bourn Hall, Cambs.</i>
1921	Griffin, R., F.S.A., 7, <i>Tressillian Road, London, S.E. 4.</i>
1919	Griffith, A. S., M.D., <i>Paradise House, Newnham.</i>
1920	Gurney, Miss A. M., M.D. Edin., D.P.H. Cantab., 2, <i>Gonville Place.</i>

H.

1894	Haddon, A. C., Sc.D., F.R.S. (<i>Christ's</i>) 3, <i>Cranmer Road.</i>
1931	† Haddon, E. B., M.A. (<i>Christ's</i>) 3, <i>Cranmer Road.</i> TREASURER.
1928	Hallidie, A. H. S., M.A., F.R.C.S., <i>Linton House, Linton.</i>
1927	Hampson, Miss E. M., M.A., Ph.D. (<i>Liverpool</i>) <i>Newnham College.</i>
1900	Harding, W. A. H., M.A. (<i>Peterhouse</i>) <i>Madingley Hall.</i>
1934	Harriss, C. F., <i>Bray's Lane, Ely.</i>
1911	† Haslam, Mrs J. H. F., 30, <i>Eaton Square, S.W. 1.</i>
1932	Hawkins, G., O.B.E., M.A. (<i>Christ's</i>) 21, <i>Sidney Street.</i>
1909	Hayles, W. H., 9A, <i>Union Road.</i>
1932	† Hele, T. S., M.D., <i>Emmanuel College.</i>
1933	Hoare, Miss A. D. M., Ph.D., <i>Newnham College.</i>
1918	† Hope, Lady, <i>Binsted, Herschel Road.</i>
1903	Hopkins, Prof. Sir F. G., M.A., F.R.S. (<i>Emmanuel</i>) Sir William Dunn Professor of Biochemistry, <i>Saxmeadham, Grange Road.</i>
1928	Hopkins, Lady, <i>Saxmeadham, Grange Road.</i>
1922	† Hopkinson, Capt. E. C., M.C., <i>Kettlethorn, Sway, Hants.</i>
1932	† Huddleston, Commander R. F. Eyre, J.P., D.L., <i>Sawston Hall.</i>
1920	† Hughes, A. W. (<i>Trinity</i>) 54, <i>Palace Gardens Terrace, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.</i>
1920	Hughes, H. C., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (<i>Peterhouse</i>) <i>Tunwell's Court.</i>
1903	† Hughes, T. C., M.A., F.S.A. (<i>Pembroke</i>) <i>Oakrigg, Scotforth, Lancaster.</i>
1914	Hulbert-Powell, Canon C. L., M.A. (<i>Trinity</i>) 58, <i>Grange Road.</i>
1919	† Hunkin, The Venerable Archdeacon J. W., D.D., M.C. (<i>Gonville and Caius</i>) <i>The Vicarage, Rugby.</i>
1929	Hutchinson, R. L., M.A. (<i>St John's</i>) <i>The Orchard, Harston.</i>

J.

1886	James, M. R., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A. (<i>King's</i>) Provost of Eton College, <i>The College, Eton.</i>
1928	Jenkin, R. Trevor, M.A., F.Z.S. (<i>Jesus</i>) <i>Raipur, C.P., India.</i>

Date of
Election

- 1896 † Jex-Blake, Miss K., 4, *Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill Road, London, W. 8.*
- 1888 † Jonas, H. M., *The Chase, Furze Platt, Maidenhead, Berks.*
- 1902 Jones, E. L., M.D. (*Downing*) *Stepaside, Trumpington Road.*
- 1920 Jones, Rev. H. T. Havard, M.A., *Spaldwick Vicarage, Huntingdon.*

K.

- 1927 Kelchner, Miss, Ph.D., *College Holt, Huntingdon Road.*
- 1906 † Keynes, G. L., M.A. (*Pembroke*) 6, *Harvey Road.*
- 1910 † Keynes, J. N., Sc.D. (*Pembroke*) 6, *Harvey Road.*
- 1880 Kirkpatrick, The Very Rev. A. F., D.D., Dean of Ely (*Trinity*) *The Deanery, Ely.*

L.

- 1909 Lapsley, G. T., M.A., *Trinity College.*
- 1927 Law, H. W., M.A. (*Trinity*) *Showells, Chaucer Road.*
- 1932 Laws, C. U., M.D. (*Durham*) 1, *Newnham Terrace.*
- 1930 Leaf, C. S., B.A., F.S.A., 7, *Grange Road.*
- 1924 † Lethbridge, T. C., B.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *Mount Blow, Gt Shelford.*
- DIRECTOR OF EXCAVATIONS.
- 1910 Lewin, H. W., M.A. (*Clare*) *Farnham Common, Bucks.*
- 1924 Lloyd, A. H., Ph.D., F.S.A. (*Christ's*) 73, *Grange Road.*
- 1926 Lloyd, Miss M. E. H., M.A., 73, *Grange Road.*
- 1925 Long, Mrs K., *The Beeches, Linton.*
- 1919 Long-Innes, Mrs Grace, 23, *Chesterton Road.*
- 1910 † Love, Rev. A. E., M.A. (*Trinity College, Dublin*) *Locking Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.*
- 1904 Lower, H., M.A. (*New College, Oxford*) 41, *Chesterton Road.*
- 1930 Lucas, C., M.R.C.S., *Burwell.*
- 1927 Luddington, Mrs L., *Waltons, Ashdon, Saffron Walden.*
- 1919 Lyon, T. H., M.A., *Corpus Christi College.*

M.

- 1919 Macalister, R. A. S., Litt.D., Professor of Celtic Archaeology, National University, 18, *Mt Eden Road, Donnybrook, Co. Dublin.*
- 1933 McArthur, Mrs, 1, *Belvoir Terrace.*
- 1894 † Macaulay, W. H., M.A. (*King's*) *Walton House, Clent, Stourbridge, Worcs.*
- 1933 MacCallan, Miss G., 3, *Belvoir Terrace.*
- 1919 Macfarlane-Grieve, G. M., M.A. (*Magdalene*) *Toft Manor.*
- 1933 McMorran, Miss H. I., *Girton College.*
- 1905 † Mander, G. P., M.A., *The Dippons, Compton, Wolverhampton.*
- 1921 † Mason, J. H., M.A., 39, *Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.*

Date of
Election

1931. Matthew, B. J., M.A. (*Clare*) *The Garden House, Mount Pleasant.*
 1899 Minns, E. H., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A. (*Pembroke*) *Disney Professor of Archaeology, 2, Wordsworth Grove.*
 1932 Missen, D. F. R., 42, *Hurst Park Avenue.*
 1927 Morley, E., 20, *Halifax Road.*
 1921 Moule, Rev. A. C., Litt.D. (*Trinity*) *Professor of Chinese Language and History, 34, Chesterton Hall Crescent, Cambridge.*
 1933 Mundy, P. C. D., F.S.A., *Caldrees Manor, Ickleton.*
 1916 Murray, Miss H. M. R., M.A., *Girton College.*

N.

- 1923 Navarro, J. M. de, M.A., F.S.A., *Trinity College.*
 1933 Newman, F. C., M.A. (*Downing*) *Norman Hall, Ickleton.*
 1933 Newman, L. F., M.A., *St Catharine's College.*
 1932 Newman, M. H. A., M.A., *St John's College.*
 1905 Nix, Miss I. J., 21, *Humberstone Road.*
 1932 Norrish, R. G. W., Ph.D. (*Emmanuel*) 7, *Park Terrace.*

O.

- 1934 Ockleston, Mrs W. H., *The Church Farm, Caxton.*
 1936 † Oldham, H. Y., M.A., *King's College.*
 1925 Oram, Miss G. M., 46, *Hills Avenue.*
 1930 O'Reilly, Miss M. M., B.A., 26, *Hartington Grove, Hills Road.*
 LIBRARIAN.
 1925 † Orr-Paterson, Mrs M., *Caxton.*

P.

- 1930 Palmer, Mrs H. E., *Newnham College.*
 1908 Palmer, J. S., 7, *Bene't Street.*
 1925 Palmer, M., *The Nook, Meldreth, Royston.*
 1901 † Palmer, W. M., M.D., F.S.A., *Richmonds, Linton.*
 1880 † Parker, G., M.A., M.D. (*St John's*) 14, *Pembroke Road, Clifton Bristol.*
 1908 † Parsons, Miss C. E., *Portway, Little Abington.*
 1933 Parsons, F. B., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (*Downing*) 77, *Grange Road.*
 1889 Pearce, N. D. F., M.A. (*Trinity*) *Cedar House, Grantchester.*
 1923 Peck, E. S., M.A., 18, *Newton Road.*
 1925 † Peeling, G. S., *Bull Hotel, Barton Mills, Mildenhall.*
 1933 Phillips, C. W., M.A., F.S.A. (*Selwyn*) 78, *Chesterton Road.*
 1933 Phillips, Rev. P. R., M.A. (*Trinity*) *The Rectory, Hildersham.*
 1912 Pierce, R., *Chesterton Hall.*
 1910 Pollock, Mrs G., *Harefield, Chaucer Road.*
 1883 † Ponsonby, Rev. Chancellor S. G., M.A. (*Trinity*) 23, *Hornnton Street, London, W. 8.*
 1931 Porter, C. P., *Foxgrove Lodge, Felixstowe, Suffolk.*

Date of
Election

- 1914 Porter, N. T., *The Half Moon, Little St Mary's Lane.*
 1931 Portway, Mrs, 33, *Millington Road.*
 1933 Powell, Mrs, 142, *Huntingdon Road.*
 1925 Pratt, L. D., 18, *Magrath Avenue.*
 1926 Preston, J. P., *Gatehouse, Lymington, Hants.*
 1925 † Previt -Orton, C. W., Litt.D., F.B.A. (*St John's*) 55, *Bateman Street.*
 1927 Pyne, P. R., Junr, 50, *East 42nd Street, New York, U.S.A.*

Q.

- 1930 Quibell, J. E., M.A. (*Queens'*) 7, *Selwyn Gardens.*
 1922 † Quiggin, Mrs, 6, *Grantchester Road.*

R.

- 1889 Ransom, F. P. F., M.D., *Combehurst, Winscombe, Somerset.*
 1906 Rapson, E. J., M.A., Professor of Sanskrit (*St John's*) 8, *Mortimer Road.*
 1928 Reed, F. R. Cowper, Sc.D. (*Trinity*) 19, *Madingley Road.*
 1931 Reid, D. G., M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (*Trinity*) 75, *Grange Road.*
 1909 † Riches, T. H., M.A. (*Gonville and Caius*) *Kitwells, Shenley, Herts.*
 1921 Roberts, S. C., M.A. (*Pembroke*) 37, *Barton Road.*
 1932 Robertson, Miss A. J., M.A. (*St Andrew's*) *Girton College and 31, Storey's Way.*
 1913 Robertson, D. S., M.A., Regius Professor of Greek, *Trinity College.*
 1909 Robinson, F., M.D., 8, *St Paul's Road.*
 1924 Robinson, G. H. D., M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. (*Queens'*) 296, *Hills Road.*
 1931 Ruck, G. A. E., B.A. (*Gonville and Caius*) *The Delles, Great Chesterford, Essex.*
 1928 Rye, R. W., B.A. (*St John's*) 13, *Golden Square, W. 1.*
 1925 Rygate, D. J., B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Downing*) 39, *Glisson Road.*

S.

- 1907 Salaman, R. N., M.D., *Homestall, Barley, Herts.*
 1921 † Salter, F. R., M.A., *Magdalene College.*
 1930 Saltmarsh, J., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., *King's College.*
 1927 Sayce, R. U., M.A., 10, *Lyndewode Road.*
 1889 Scruby, Mrs Z. C., 2, *Shaftesbury Road.*
 1885 † Sebley, F. J., 59, *Mawson Road.*
 1906 Seward, A. C., Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Botany, Master of
Downing, The Lodge, Downing College.
 1919 Shearer, Cresswell, Sc.D., F.R.S. (*Clare*) *The Gerrans, Bentley Road.*
 1902 Smith, Miss E., 1, *Brookside.*
 1928 Smith, Commander S. N., R.N., *Hartford, 28, Newton Road.*
 1929 Smout, C. L., 104a, *Mill Road.*

Date of
Election

- 1933 Snow, Charles P., Ph.D., *Christ's College.*
 1927 Steel, A. B., M.A., F.R.Hist.S., *Christ's College.*
 1909 Stewart, Rev. H. F., D.D. (*Trinity and St John's*) *Girton Gate, Huntingdon Road.*
 1927 Strachey, Miss J. P., M.A., Principal of Newnham College.
 1927 Strickland, T. A. G., M.A. (*Sidney Sussex*) 2, *Bene't Place.*
 1909 Stubbart, Miss M. R. W., *c/o Barclay's Bank, Cambridge.*
 1930 Sykes, Miss, *Balls Grove, Grantchester.*

T.

- 1925 Tams, W., 19, *Humberstone Road.*
 1929 † Tebbutt, C. F., *The Ferns, Eynesbury, St Neots.*
 1900 Tebbutt, Lieut.-Col. L., J.P., D.L., T.D., *Stagsholt, Gresham Road.*
 1933 Thomas, Mrs Hamshaw, 3, *Millington Road.*
 1883 Tilley, A. A., M.A. (*King's*) *Selwyn Gardens.*
 1932 Toynbee, Miss J. M. C., M.A., D.Phil., *Newnham College.*
 1930 Trevelyan, G. M., O.M., M.A., F.B.A., Regius Professor of Modern History (*Trinity*) *Garden Corner, West Road.*
 1928 Turner, Miss, 13, *Storey's Way.*
 1930 Turner, W. F., 88, *Chesterton Road.*

U.

- 1884 † Underdown, H. W., B.A., LL.M. (*Pembroke*) *Imperial Chambers, 3, Cursitor Street, London, E.C. 1.*
 1932 Usher, Miss Dorothy, B.A. (*London*) 225, *Chesterton Road.*

V.

- 1908 † Venn, J. A., Litt.D., F.S.A., President of Queens' College, *The Lodge, Queens' College.* PRESIDENT.
 1933 Venn, Mrs J. A., *The Lodge, Queens' College.*
 1927 Vickers, Miss M., 4, *Newnham Terrace.*
 1932 Vinter, G. O., M.A. (*University College, Oxford*) *The Manor House, Thriplow.*

W.

- 1925 Walker, F. M., *School House, Manea, Cambs.*
 1911 Walker, Rev. T. A., LL.D., Litt.D. Victoria, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S. (*Peterhouse*) 1, *Salisbury Villas, Cambridge.*
 1910 Walston, Lady, *Newton Hall, Newton, Cambs.*
 1922 Ward, Dudley (*St John's*) *The Old Vicarage, Grantchester.*
 1932 Waring, Rev. C. L., M.A. (*Christ's*) *St Edmund's House.*

LIST OF MEMBERS. (March 1st, 1934.)

XXXV

Date of Election	
1933	Wathen, Rev. P. M., M.A. (<i>University College, Oxford</i>) 17, <i>St Barnabas Road.</i>
1931	Webb, G. F., M.A. (<i>Magdalene</i>) <i>Martin's Farm, Elsworth, Cambs.</i>
1932	Webb, Miss M. K. H., 8, <i>Millington Road.</i>
1909	Webber, M. F. V. J. A., <i>Wimbish Manor, Shepreth, Royston.</i>
1883	+ Weber, F. Parkes, M.D., F.S.A. (<i>Trinity</i>) 13, <i>Harley Street,</i> <i>London, W.</i>
1921	Wetherall, Miss K. V., <i>Barrington, Cambs.</i>
1920	Whitaker, F. R., 68, <i>Bridge Street.</i>
1933	White, Rev. C. Finch, M.A. (<i>Trinity College, Dublin</i>) <i>The Vicarage,</i> <i>Caxton.</i>
1922	White, F. Puryer, M.A., <i>St John's College.</i>
1927	Whitehead, R. B., M.A. (<i>St John's</i>) 30, <i>Millington Road.</i>
1906	Whitney, Rev. Prof. J. P., D.D., F.R.Hist.S. (<i>King's</i>) 6, <i>St Peter's</i> <i>Terrace.</i>
1930	Wiles, Miss, 13, <i>Trumpington Street.</i>
1922	Wilkinson, Rev. C. G., M.A., 1, <i>Bene't Place.</i>
1922	Williams, Rev. J. F., M.A. (<i>Queens'</i>) <i>Sandon Rectory, Chelmsford.</i>
1931	Wisbech Museum and Literary Institution (<i>c/o L. A. Curtis-</i> <i>Edwards, M.A.) Wisbech.</i>
1933	Wolf, C. G. L., Ph.D. (<i>Christ's</i>) <i>The Pytell, Newnham Walk.</i>
1911	Wood, A., M.A. (<i>Emmanuel</i>) <i>Ben Glas, 15, St Barnabas Road.</i>
1930	Wood, Rev. C. T., B.D., <i>Queens' College.</i>
1933	Woodard, A. N. P., <i>Jesus College.</i>
1932	Woodard, C. R., <i>Trinity College.</i>
1932	Wright, Lt.-Col. G. J. Hornsby, M.A., D.S.O., <i>Emmanuel College.</i>
1934	Wright, J. Aldren, M.D., 171, <i>Huntingdon Road.</i>
1903	+ Wyatt, A. J., M.A. (<i>Christ's</i>) 6, <i>Queen Anne Terrace.</i>

Y.

1932	Younger, R. J., <i>The Place, Thriplow.</i>
1912	+ Yule, G. Udny, M.A., <i>St John's College.</i>

N.B. For Subscribing Institutions and Associate Members
see next page.

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Oxford.
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 The Chetham Library, Manchester, *C. T. Phillips, Librarian,*
Hunts Bank, Manchester.
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W. 1.
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ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Date of
Election

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1928 | Allen, Mrs, 2, <i>St Peter's Terrace.</i> |
| 1930 | Barnard, Mrs, 26, <i>Warkworth Street.</i> |
| 1927 | Bird, Mrs, 30, <i>Panton Street.</i> |
| 1928 | Bowes, Mrs, 21, <i>Newton Road.</i> |
| 1934 | Bullock, Mrs, 46, <i>Glisson Road.</i> |
| 1932 | Charles, Mrs, <i>The Vicarage, Linton.</i> |
| 1933 | Dyer, Mrs C. H., M.A., 17, <i>Madingley Road.</i> |
| 1908 | Graham, Mrs, <i>Inveruglas House, Park Side.</i> |
| 1910 | Green, Mrs, <i>Whitefield, Great Shelford.</i> |
| 1933 | Hildyard, E. J., <i>Trinity Hall.</i> |
| 1910 | Lewin, Mrs, <i>Farnham Common, Bucks.</i> |
| 1926 | Lloyd, Mrs, 73, <i>Grange Road.</i> |
| 1910 | Minns, Mrs, 2, <i>Wordsworth Grove.</i> |
| 1933 | Newton, F. C., <i>Jesus College.</i> |
| 1928 | Peck, Mrs, 18, <i>Newton Road.</i> |
| 1926 | Previté-Orton, Mrs, 55, <i>Bateman Street.</i> |
| 1925 | Rygate, Mrs, 39, <i>Glisson Road.</i> |
| 1909 | Seruby, Miss, 2, <i>Shaftesbury Road.</i> |
| 1932 | Seruby, Miss Z. M., M.B., 2, <i>Shaftesbury Road.</i> |
| 1929 | Strickland, Mrs, 2, <i>Bene't Place.</i> |
| 1909 | Webber, Mrs, <i>Wimbish Manor, Shepreth, Royston.</i> |
| 1933 | White, Mrs C. Finch, <i>The Vicarage, Caxton.</i> |

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ENGLISH SCULPTURE AT CAMBRIDGE FROM THE SIXTEENTH TO THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

By Mrs ARUNDELL ESDAILE.

(Read 31 October, 1932.)

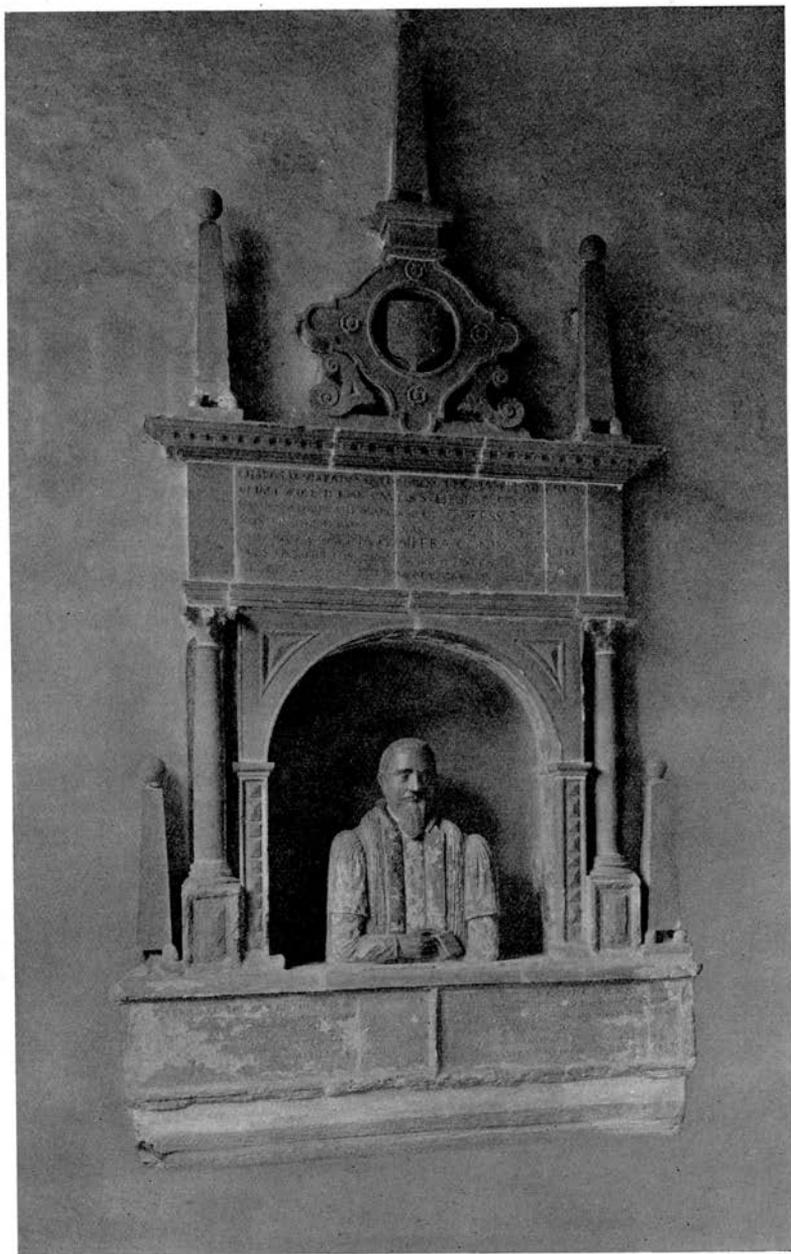
In discussing this vast subject, I propose to treat the Churches, College Chapels, Libraries and Halls together, and to lay less stress upon the famous and well-documented works, such as the Roubiliacs at Trinity, than upon the obscurer and less-discussed sculpture to be seen in and on many buildings in the University.

The most important work in St Botolph's is the monument to Dr Thomas Plaifer¹ (Pl. I), who died in 1609, an interesting imitation in stone, probably by an East Anglian sculptor, of the Southwark alabaster style of the period. The half-figure, the architectural setting, the strap work and the pyramids—those small obelisks symbolizing Eternity immortalized in Milton's "stary-pointing pyramid"—are all typical, but it is regrettable that the bust of so great a man is rather crude, still more that it is in poor condition: a very little skilled attention would restore it to something approaching its original condition. Plaifer's earliest verses were on the death of Sir Philip Sidney; Francis Bacon himself asked him to translate the *Advancement of Learning* into Latin. Our survey will show us few names more famous in their time.

Two small mural tablets should not be overlooked, that to Mary Preston (d. 1776) and others, and that, now practically illegible, dated 1711. The first is interesting as a very late survival of the seventeenth-century tablet with flower wreaths above and a cherub head below, each symbolical of the Resurrection; the second is a local imitation of the curtain tablet of the century before, possibly the work of the Grumbold studio, of which more anon. The plain tablet to James

¹ There is an interesting reference to this monument in Canon A. W. Goodman's *Little History of St Botolph's, Cambridge* (pp. 65-6).

PLATE I



Thomas Plaifer (d. 1609).

Essex (d. 1784), "Eminent for his skill in Architecture," must interest all who care for Cambridge. This is no place to give an account of his innumerable works for and in the University, but the man who won the friendship of Cole, Gough and Horace Walpole, to name only his most famous friends and patrons, was no inconsiderable figure: Walpole's Letters should most certainly be added to the bibliography in the account of Essex in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. When Horace was ready "to pay Mr Essex whatever he likes for his drawing," when that architect was pronounced in the same letter to be "more capable of writing a history of Gothic Architecture than anybody, and perhaps the only person who can do it," we realize that the tablet in St Botolph's errs on the side of modesty.

Another prominent figure in the history of Cambridge building is commemorated in the charming tablet on the outside of St Botolph's to Robert Grumbold, Mason (d. 1720) (Pl. II), which needs treatment with some preservative to arrest further decay. Here too we have a purely seventeenth-century motive, a canopy from which hang curtains supported by flying cherubs, while another cherub below holds up a shield of arms. The old-fashioned black-letter in which the name is cut bespeaks a provincial origin at this date, and the work, doubtless executed in Grumbold's yard, is an admirable example of the mason sculpture of the time. The triangle above, with the Eye of Providence engraved upon it and rays of light proceeding from it, is a symbol of the Trinity frequent upon the reredoses of the period, but very rare upon its monuments¹.

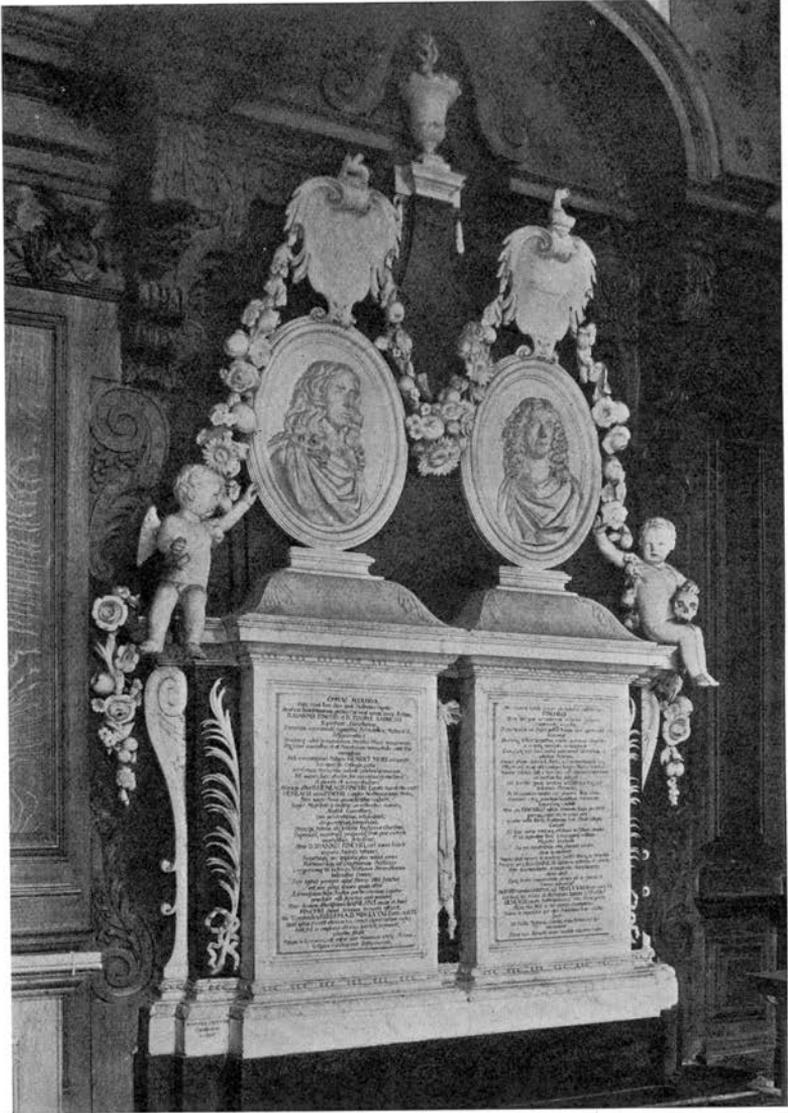
The Chapel of Christ's College is remarkable for a striking signed monument (Pl. III), to Sir John Finch (d. 1682) and Sir Thomas Baines (d. 1681) by a sculptor otherwise unknown, who signs himself *Joseph Catterns Londinensis*, which was reproduced as a frontispiece to a book published by the

¹ Grumbold's work, like that of Essex, is described in detail by Willis and Clark; that great work indeed should be at the hand of every reader of this paper. Mr E. A. B. Barnard has been working on the Cambridge Grumbolds for some time past, and hopes later on to publish a paper concerning them.



Robert Grumbold (d. 1720).

PLATE III



Sir John Finch (d. 1682) and Sir Thomas Baines (d. 1681).

University Press some years ago entitled *A Cambridge Friendship*. As a work of art it is quite admirable. The cherubs and flower garlands, emblems of immortality, like the medallion portraits of the two great friends in their prime, attest the artist's skill in rendering surfaces and faces; and the excellence of his portraiture is proved by the fact that at my first visit to the Exhibition of Italian Art at Burlington House I made across the room to a portrait, saying "That is Sir Thomas Baines"; it was—Carlo Dolci's portrait of him—and the resemblance to the medallion was most striking. Catters, as to whom nothing else whatsoever yet has come to light, was obviously, like many of the sculptor-masons of the age, a skilled wood-carver, the wooden portions of the monument, including the canopy, being obviously from the same hand and part of the original design; it is possible that he may have been trained in the yard of William Stanton of Holborn, to whose work the technique, though not the design, of the monument bears some resemblance, just as the atelier of William's son Edward Stanton was certainly responsible for the design and execution of the fine Caius monument of Bishop Gooch of Ely (d. 1754). Trué, Edward Stanton had been dead twenty years when that work was erected; but his partner Horsnaile, Master of the Masons' Company three years after Gooch's death, was still in active practice, and obviously made use of a design used by the senior partner over forty years before. The proportions and workmanship of this mural monument are alike excellent.

The Library at Christ's contains one famous work, the model of Milton from life by Edward Pierce. It is variously dated, by Thomas Hollis in 1757 as 1651, by Mrs Poole as 1654¹, and in any case represents the Milton of the *Defensio* period. Frankly, whatever its iconographic value, it is not an attractive work; to compare it with the later engravings is to see that the nobility of the countenance of the poet of *Paradise Lost* is as much greater than that of Cromwell's Secretary as that poem is greater than the *Defensio*. But—and this is a point I have never seen made—it makes Marshall's engraving, which Milton himself disapproved of, much

¹ Walpole Society, 1922-3.

less impossible; it seems clear that the Lady of Christ's, whose countenance, in the youthful Jansen portrait, befits the author of the early poems, altered for the worse in the Commonwealth which saw his worst productions, and gained a new serenity and dignity when politics were cast behind him, and his mind was set on nobler themes¹.

The Chapel of Caius contains some very interesting monuments, one of which cannot be considered apart from the famous Gates outside. Those Gates bespeak a Flemish origin to anyone acquainted with the work of the Southwark alabaster studios of the sixteenth century, all three of which were founded by Low Country sculptors though carried on by English-born successors: the balustrading, the strapwork, the type of construction are alike unmistakable. Now we know that one Theodore Havens of Cleves—the misprint in Walpole's *Anecdotes* has sent him down to posterity as Haveus—was employed by Caius himself, and that he made Caius's monument, as Gray discovered; it is surely impossible to suppose a second Low Country architect-sculptor employed by Caius, and we are safe in ascribing the gates, as well as the monument, to Havens, whose other known work is said by tradition, and with great probability, to be the tomb of Anne of Cleves in Westminster Abbey.

Caius's monument, erected in 1575 (Pl. IV), is not in its original position. Surrounded by iron rails, it once stood over the vault where he was buried, but during the enlargement of the Chapel in 1637 it was moved and altered, as much of the original being kept as possible², and turned into a mural monument by being set upon a carved stone base most inappropriate to the main structure, but essential to fit it for its new position high above the ground. As it stands, owing to the pious care bestowed on it, it is one of the very few alabaster monuments in England which give us an idea of their pristine splendour of marble, paint and gilding, and in its mixture of classic form and Flemish decoration it is an

¹ Mr Catterns, Chief Cashier of the Bank of England, has been good enough to inform me that his ancestor is referred to in family papers as a famous sculptor, but that no details of his work are given.

² Willis and Clark, I, 193 n. 3.



(By the courtesy of 'Country Life')

John Caius (d. 1573).

PLATE V



(By the courtesy of 'Country Life')

Thomas Legge (d. 1697).

excellent representative of the school; but it lacks a portrait—Havens's training was apparently structural only, not iconographic—and not even the impressive inscription *Fui Caius* can make amends for this.

Havens's bill is too interesting to omit: as already noted it was discovered, and sent to Horace Walpole by Gray.

The severall Charges of the Tombe.

Imprimis for Alabaster and carriage	10. 10. 0.
Item to Theodore and others for carving	33. 16. 5.
Item to Laborers	18. 1.
Item charges extraordinarie	2. 0. 2.
	<hr/>
	47. 4. 8.

The sculptor is assuredly that Theodore to whom payments for "gravyng Gilding and colouring" the armes and pillars at Queens' (45s. in all) were made in 1575. Havens is described as a skilful artificer and eminent architect; his other work, the famous dial at Caius, had disappeared by the end of the seventeenth century. Whether he did or did not design the yet more famous but sadly mutilated Gates is still unknown.

Next in date and interest comes the monument (Pl. V) of Dr Thomas Legge (d. 1607), who built the north side of the front court at Caius, and succeeded Caius himself as Master. There is a definite imitation of Caius's own tomb in the punning motto which runs round the cornice; nowhere else in England, so far as I know, save on these two works does an inscription in large letters occupy that place, and the device must have been forced upon the artist. The work is lighter and more graceful than Caius's; the globes on the cornice have been replaced by pyramids and strapwork; the shield is plain; the spandrels occupied by acanthus leaves; and above all there is a kneeling figure, below which, on the base, two hands support a flaming heart. When I had the honour of reading this paper, I could say no more than that it was a good work of the Southwark school; a year's research has made it possible to be more precise and to say to which of the three known Southwark studios it belongs. In view of the character of the strapwork and the ornament on the base of the pillars it can probably be ascribed to William Cure the younger, Master

Mason to the Crown (d. 1632), whose father Cornelius, who had held the same office, died in April 1607. The allegorical touch below is unusual at the date, and suggests that Edward Marshall, who afterwards uses the device of clasped hands as an accessory, may well have been a pupil of William Cure. The Cures had been in England since 1541; but if the founder of the studio was Dutch, his son and grandson were Englishmen born, and their joint masterpiece is the tomb of Mary, Queen of Scots, in Westminster Abbey.

The monument (Pl. VI) of Dr Perse (d. 1615), at first sight resembling that of Legge, is full of most excellent differences. The cornice is heavier, the arch shallower, requiring one column in place of two to support the entablature; the figure is more rounded and in richer relief; the bases of the columns are lower, and adorned with lion masks; the spandrels are filled with cherub heads; the *achèvement* of arms is more ornate, and the moulding on which it stands is of unusual form. We have here, I think, the work of the Master Carver, not of the Master Mason, to the Crown, Maximilian Colt, author of the monument of Queen Elizabeth in the Abbey, and a master of quite unusual power and competence. Colt was a Huguenot refugee from Arras who settled near St Bartholomew's, Smithfield, was patronized by the Cecils, and early given the very important royal commission referred to, which was followed by one for the monuments to James's little daughters which attract every visitor to the Abbey; and though his artistic materials are frequently those of other sculptors, he contrives to impart a new and masculine quality to his works which justifies his claims to be an original artist. One has only to compare the cushions on which Legge and Perse kneel, the folds of their gowns, the silhouettes of their figures against the background, to see that Perse is by a finer artist than his fellow. It was Dr Legge, by the way, who was the victim of one Cutting, "the Singing Man of Caius, who being taken sick vehemently cried out in the streets: 'Dr Legge is a horrible Papist; Mr Swale a dissembling papist; Mr Burton a wrangling papist.'" One feels that he was not long in the Chapel Choir after thus publicly attacking three Fellows of the College.

Before we leave Caius, let us look at the monument (Pl. X)



(By the courtesy of 'Country Life')

Stephen Perse (d. 1615).

PLATE VII



John Churchill, Marquis of Blandford (d. 1703).

to Dr Gostlin (d. 1704), a puzzling work with a broken pediment enclosing a fine shield of arms surmounted by a curious twisted urn, a pair of brackets in place of pillars under the cornice, a heavy gadroon, and below, a swag of drapery supported on a skull. I have not yet found the author of this work; that he was a Londoner, trained in the school of Stanton but developing a style of his own, I do not doubt; other works by him are to be seen at Spetchley, Worcestershire.

King's, little as one expects it, is poorer in monuments than Caius. The alabaster tablet to Samuel Collins (d. 1654), clearly London work, and the singular altar tomb (Pl. VII) to the Duke of Marlborough's beloved and only son, John Churchill, Marquis of Blandford (d. 1703) are both in the same chapel, the latter being an elaborate but not beautiful work of some London sculptor as yet unidentified. We may pass on to Great St Mary's, and note first an alabaster curtain tablet to one Thomas Day (d. 1631) which has the distinction of being one of only three seventeenth-century monuments which I have discovered to bear the sign of the Cross. The most interesting monument in the church, however, that of "Master Butler, the famous physitian of Cambridge," to quote Fuller's description, "a marvellous great scholler, and of long practice and singular judgement," is so badly placed that it proved impossible to photograph, though it is by far the best example in Cambridge of the imagery of the Southwark studio founded by Gerard Johnson in 1567, and should be overlooked by no student of English sculpture. It consists of a half-figure facing, wearing a gown and a laced cap, under an arch above which is a large cherub head; the cornice supports a shield of arms and two draped urns of singular form; right and left are pyramids; and below them two cherubs representing Labour and Rest; below again two panels, one with an open book and trumpets, the other with a scroll laid across a book; at the bottom, a gadroon, a cherub head and ornamental scroll work. The doctor's left hand rests on a skull, his right holds a handkerchief. Labour and Rest appear on Shakespeare's monument in this form, and on many other works of the school; but the general effect is too good for the younger Gerard Johnson, the author of that not very satisfactory work, and it is more likely to be by his elder brother Nicholas, who was using

reliefs at this period, as his famous design for the monument of Thomas Sutton at the Charterhouse shows. The doctor died in 1617, and if "he neglected neatness into slovenliness" his professional distinction was great; though he failed to pull Henry, Prince of Wales, through typhoid, King James felt that all that could be done was done when he sent for him from Cambridge to the Prince's deathbed. Before we leave St Mary's it is worth while to look at the floor slab to Mr Dalby Mast, Goldsmith (d. 1708), on which are three incised busts and (apparently) the matrices of an hour-glass and other ornaments. This is an example of a technique excessively rare at the time and not a little interesting.

The Ante-Chapel of Trinity is in itself a museum of sculpture, but the earliest and in some ways the most interesting work it contains must be sought in the Vestry, where it has within the last few months been freed from the presses in which Blore's workmen buried it in 1831. This is the monument of an undergraduate, Thomas Sekford, and its inscription, taken from Le Neve's none too accessible *Monumenta Anglicana*, I, 91, may be not unwelcome.

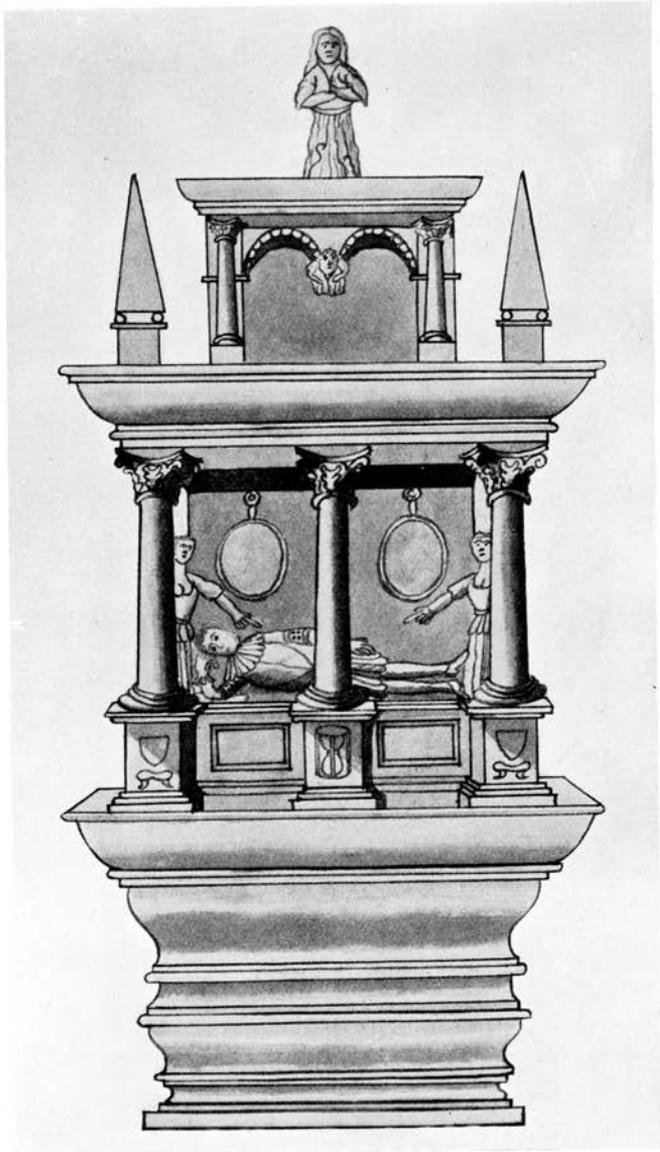
Οἱ νεκροὶ ἐν Χριστῷ ἀναστήσονται πρῶτον.

I Thes. cap. 4, vers. 16.

Scio quod Redemptor meus vivit, et in novissimo
Die de terra surrecturus sum. Job 19.

THOMAS SEKFORDUS: Filius ac Hæres THOMÆ SEKFORDI Militis, ex
Dominâ ANNA dilectâ sibi Coniuge: Nepos HENRICI SEKFORDI Arm¹: tunc
Superstitis, natus in agro Suffole: prope Woodbridge in domo SEKFOR-
DORM: de Sakford¹, Nutricia antiquae illius et Generosae
Familiae, quae a Reg-
no EDOVARDI secundi floruit: qui cum perpaucos menses in
celeberrimo
hoc Collegio transegisset, in quo se exhibuit pietatis
Ingenij, Memoriae, Doci-
lilitatis, Eruditionis rarum et supra aetatem suam, nimis
maturum Exemplar, Morbo
Correptus, Spiritum suum in manus Dei Immortalis commendavit.
Tu interim qui
Haec legis, tecum reputa, in hac vitâ quod praeclarum aestimas,
non diu tibi
duraturum. Obijt 26^o die Junij. Anno aetatis sua 16^o.
Domini 1624.

¹ [sic.]



Thomas Sekford (d. 1624).

HENRICUS SEKFORD Patruus Nepoti voluit. GULIELMUS HARDWICK
curavit. EDOVARDUS WOODROFE exculpfit.

Scio enim cui credidi, et certus sum: quia potens est
Depositum meum servare in illum diem. 2 Tim. 1, cap. 12.

Quid generis formaeq; memor, mea deprimis ossa
Invida Congeries! nil mihi fata nocent.

Ignosco, paucos si mors mihi debeat annos;
Sat vixi, pietas si mihi adulta fuit.

Dum studui, et vestris indulsi rebus amorem
Parca meos ausa est praecipitare dies:

Discite nil nostro Juvenes terrore moveri,
Qui Vitae in Libro scribitur. Ille studet.

Sit mihi sub tristi hoc mortis dormire Triumpho,
Tu vigila: Heu Fatum, dum legis ista, venit.

THOMAS GOLDFINCH delevit¹.

(MS. Baker.)

When I first found the reference in Le Neve and the drawing in Cole's MSS. I knew nothing of the sculptor, but stated that the work appeared to be provincial, and probably belonged to the East Anglian school; Willis and Clark, in providing references to Woodrofe's work, confirmed the theory: Woodrofe, whose signature here, by the way, gives us the true spelling of his name, was clearly a Cambridge man. The same authorities explained why I failed to find it: it was removed from its place in 1831-2, and placed in the Choir Vestry, where presses were built up round it, and all memory of the only seventeenth-century monument in either University with a full-length figure of an undergraduate in cap and gown had been lost. An appeal to Trinity, after this lecture had been given, resulted in its discovery; but its condition proved to be so bad that it was decided for the purposes of this paper to reproduce the drawing (Pl. VIII) in Cole's MSS. at the British Museum²: even in his day, as will be seen, the mutilation had begun, and in the absence of attributes it is impossible to say what virtues the three allegorical figures

¹ Scholar of Trinity and Fellow, 1612; Vicar of Marsworth, Bucks, till 1630.

² B.M. Add. MSS. 5861, f. 337. For references to Woodrofe see Willis and Clark's Index: he was working at King's and Jesus, St John's, Emmanuel and Christ's between 1609 and 1637; other members of the family also worked at Cambridge.

represented, though Faith, Hope and Charity seem the obvious candidates; only one exists to-day.

Save for the noble heraldic ledger stone of Edward Walpole (d. 1688) there is no other seventeenth-century work to detain us; but the tablet (Pl. IX), to Roger Cotes (d. 1716), with its finely carved details, is a good example of London carving; we shall see Cotes's bust¹ in the Library, where, as in the Ante-Chapel itself, Roubiliac's work is seen at its very best. "Newton, with his prism and silent face," is one of the great statues of the world; it is a sad reflection that, as a Trinity man recently said to me, a generation of undergraduates is now growing up who, by not going to Chapel, know nothing of the Newton once familiar to every member of the College. The brilliant bust of the monument of Daniel Locke is perhaps finer than any Roubiliac in the Library; the best work of his pupil Nicholas Read close by, the bust of Dr Hooper, affords a salutary lesson in the difference between the masterpiece and the merely competent performance of the pupil.

As for later sculptors, Chantrey's Porson is vivid and vigorous; Matthew Noble's Barrow has something monumental about it, and the same may be said of Woolner's Whewell. But Thornycroft's Tennyson, the last of the group of colossi, is somehow large without being great, and we pass upstairs with some degree of satisfaction.

It is hardly needful to dwell at length on the Roubiliac busts: they, as well as the statue of Newton, have been dealt with at length in *Roubiliac's Work at Trinity*. It may be well, however, to mention one or two matters, and to correct one error, that turned up subsequent to publication, and will be found in my *Life of Roubiliac*. Sir Edward Coke was not "Coke of Norfolk²"; the idea of decorating the Library with busts was the Master's, not Daniel Locke's³; the project for a statue of Newton was familiar as early as 1753⁴, and the donor of the death mask of Newton to the Library was not Nathaniel Smith the sculptor, but a Trinity man of the same name⁵. The unpublished correspondence of Mrs Montagu, which throws

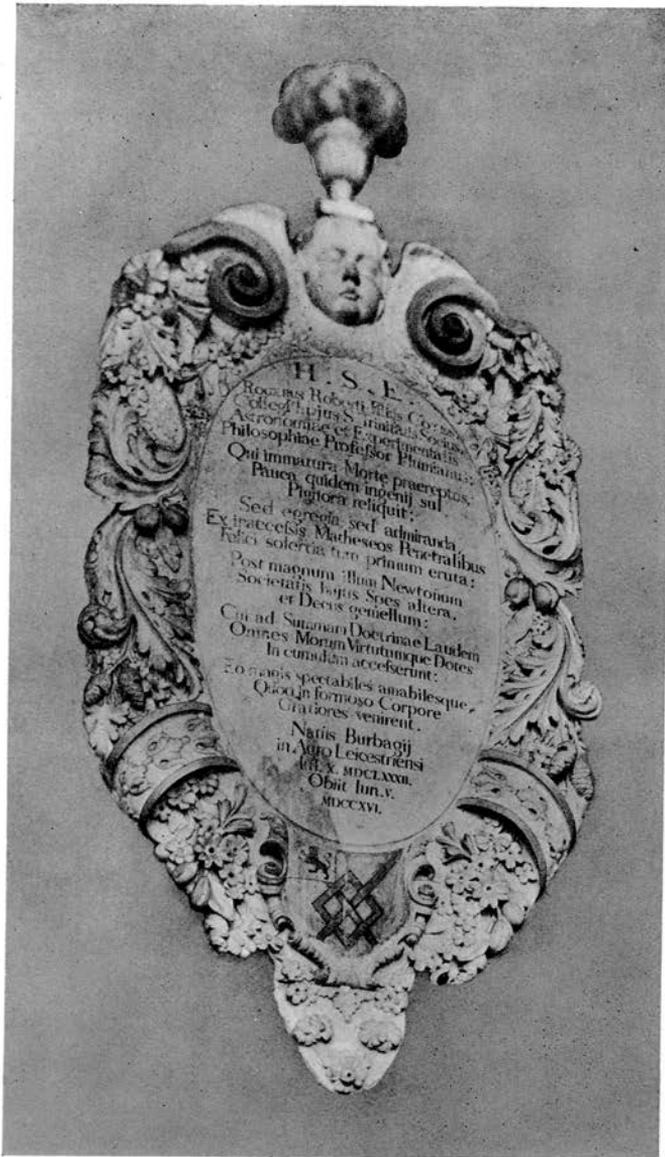
¹ By Scheemakers.

² *Life and Works of L. F. Roubiliac*, p. 98, n. 3.

³ *Ibid.* p. 99.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 101.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 102.



Roger Cotes (d. 1716).

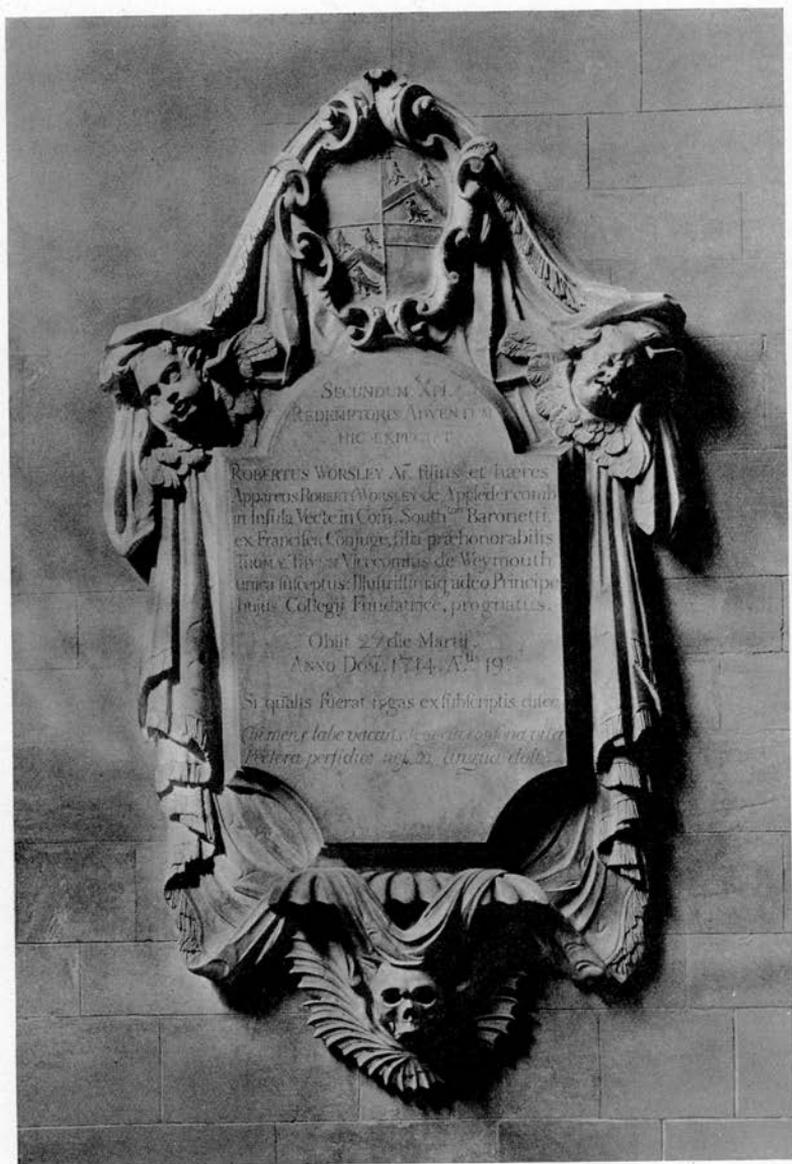


John Gostlin (d. 1704).

PLATE XI



Hugh Ashton (d. 1522).



Robert Worsley (d. 1714).

much fresh light upon the subject, was unknown when the Trinity book was written. Why Dr Smith, having praised Roubiliac to the skies and commissioned the Newton, should have chosen Scheemakers for his bust of Roger Cotes is an unsolved mystery; but it is a good work, and the Anthony Shepherd of John Bacon, R.A., a better. Thorwaldsen's deplorable Byron happily lies outside the scope of an essay on English sculpture: E. H. Baily's bust of Whewell, in spite of its classical drapery, is a masterpiece by comparison with the Danish sculptor's puerilities. Nollekens's Rev. Thomas Jones is a poor affair; Weekes's John Wordsworth distinctly more solid and competent; and with these works we may pass on to St John's.

One of the most notable tombs in Cambridge is that of Hugh Ashton (Pl. XI) who built the third chantry in the Chapel and desired to be buried before the altar. This canopied monument, with its full-length effigy laid on a slab above a cadaver, is an admirable example of Gothic just touched by Renaissance feeling and detail. The scheme, the living laid above the dead, is found in the tomb of William of Wykeham and other fifteenth-century works; but it persisted almost until the Civil War, though the slab, in some of the finest seventeenth-century examples, is borne up by mourners or allegorical figures, as at Hatfield. Another variation, in which a half-figure of the dead surmounts the skeleton, is also worth noting; its first appearance was on the lost monument of Dean Colet in Old St Paul's. To return to St John's, the tablet (Pl. XII) to Robert Worsley (d. 1714), is of great technical excellence, and when we realize that the death's head cherub below represents Time on the wings of Immortality—I take this explanation from a London guide-book of 1731—we see how much more this sort of imagery meant to the generation which used it than to us to-day who have lost the key to what was a genuine religious symbolism when it was in use.

We may also glance at the statue of Dr James Wood, unkindly known as the Johnian Newton, by E. H. Baily, which is good for its period, 1843.

There is a mass of material in Willis and Clark for the history of the architectural sculpture at St John's. In 1662-3

George Woodrofe, who was employed at Clare and Trinity besides¹, was paid £11 "for Cutting St John's Statue" on the gate; "ye Foundresses statue erected over ye Hall door," and "brought from London by ye Stonecutter's man" in 1674 cost £40; and as we know the author of the statue of the Countess of Shrewsbury, erected by her nephew the Duke of Newcastle in 1671, it seems almost certain in view of the style, cost and character of the foundress's figure (Pl. XIII) that both are by the same hand. "To Mr Drake, for drawing Articles between ye College and Tho^s. Burman sculpr^r 0. 6. 8." gives us the clue, but the statue of Lady Shrewsbury was not so much more expensive as it sounds, since carriage and fixing were included in the £58 charged, whereas the £40 was for the other statue alone, without these extra expenses.

Since I read this paper, I have been able to obtain much fresh light on Thomas Burman, previously only known to us as the scoundrel who, having seduced his wife's nurse, induced his young apprentice John Bushnell to marry her. I have now seen a full-length figure of Sherborne, Glos., signed by him in 1661, and the character of its setting makes it absolutely certain that he is the author of the busts of Sir Robert Cotton and his family at Conington, which bear a close resemblance to yet another documented work, that of the parents of Mary Beale, the artist, at Walton, Bucks. The Countess therefore is the third known documented work by Burman, and, as already said, we may certainly give the statue of Lady Margaret to him also, which, closely allied to it in style and character, was the work of a London sculptor and cost much the same. It is curious to see how much Burman influenced his greater pupil, John Bushnell. Lady Shrewsbury is a quieter elder sister of Bushnell's Queen Elizabeth on Temple Bar²; the Beale and Cotton busts are the models for the Trevor monuments at Leamington (which I knew too late for their inclusion in the appendix of Bushnell's works just published)³ and for the Myddelton busts at Chirk⁴:

¹ See Willis and Clark, Index.

² See Walpole Society, 1926-7, Pl. VIII (1).

³ Walpole Society, 1932, *ad fin.*

⁴ Walpole Society, 1926-7, p. 38.



The Countess of Shrewsbury.
Foundress of the Second Court, St John's College.

Bushnell might work in Italy, but his English training could not be eradicated. Burman's will, moreover, exhibits the very last feature of his character which was to be expected, a deep concern with the welfare of his apprentices. He had no fewer than five; unlike any other sculptor whose will I have examined he leaves them all bequests, "to be paid unto them severally at the end of their severall apprenticeships, if they serve out their time"; and one is forced to the conclusion that his disgraceful conduct to Bushnell was no index of his character in later life, the rather that bequests to two highly respected sculptors and excellent men, "my good friends Joshua Marshall and Abraham Storey," with both of whom he had served as Warden of the Masons' Company¹, prove that he was intimate with colleagues of high character. But his early crime had its appropriate punishment. Walpole says that even in his day Burman was remembered only as the master of Bushnell, and if the art of both had undergone complete eclipse, that of Bushnell was the first to be recovered. Burman's lost tomb was in the churchyard of St Paul's, Covent Garden, and Vertue gives a little sketch of it; he died on 17 March, 1674, aged 56 years and was therefore born in 1618. But we must return to Cambridge.

The Fitzwilliam's little statuette of Hercules and the superb Handel model, both by Roubiliac, should be noted, the first as one of the sculptor's few works in *genre*, the other as the study for the masterpiece, the Handel in Vauxhall Gardens, which first made him famous. The statuette is a delicious work, at once fresh, vigorous and original, and it has not suffered, like the statue itself, from exposure to climate and to Cockney hands. Its pedigree—it was in Hudson's collection as early as 1738, was bought at Hudson's Sale in 1785 by Nathaniel Smith, Roubiliac's apprentice, by him resold to Nollekens, and ultimately presented to the Fitzwilliam in 1922—is of interest as showing how early Roubiliac's terracottas were valued by discerning collectors; and the sculptor, as I have elsewhere said, was the first artist in Europe to represent a great man at his ease in a full-length statue.

¹ In 1668 and 1673 respectively.

Trinity Hall can show us the life-sized effigy of a Vice-Chancellor, Thomas Prestone (d. 1598), who has the unique distinction among Vice-Chancellors of being alluded to by Shakespeare, since it was his play, *Cambyses*, that inspired the simile "in king Cambyses vein." This is an excellent work, in stone, and may be from a London studio, as the monument (Pl. XIV) to Bishop Andrew (d. 1747) most certainly is. This is an admirable work of its kind showing a half-figure in low relief wearing cap and gown; I have seen other monuments by this hand, but cannot as yet name the sculptor. The tablet to Nathaniel Lloyd, Master of the Rolls, and advocate-general to Queen Anne and George I, is a plain and good architectural work; and if the bust of Lord Mansfield by Nollekens in the Senior Combination Room is a poor one, I cannot help thinking that it was when Mansfield was sitting for this bust that Nollekens pointed out to him a cast of his bust of Sterne, saying "Then, do you know that bust, my Lord, held my lace ruffles that I went to Court in when I came from Rome?"¹ A good unsigned bust of Sir James Stephen also should not be left unnoticed.

Incidentally, though out of our period, Clare is remarkable for its mantelpiece with a bust of the Lady Clare combined, like the great monument at Christ's, with a wooden background in the richest style of the later seventeenth century with a broken pediment, an urn, cherubs, and a canopy held back by standing figures (Pl. XV) which is nothing less than astonishing in a work designed in 1870. Of the sculptor, Pfyffer, I can learn nothing; the designer—and for this work at least he deserves high praise—was Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt. Clare also possesses the bills for "y^e chimney peices" there, payment for which was made to Robert Grumbold, whose monument we have already seen at St Botolph's².

Finally let us turn to what we may call the University statues³, and first to Rysbrack's George I. In 1736 the Senate passed a grace to erect a statue in memory of George I's gift to the Library; Lord Townshend, however, on hearing this,

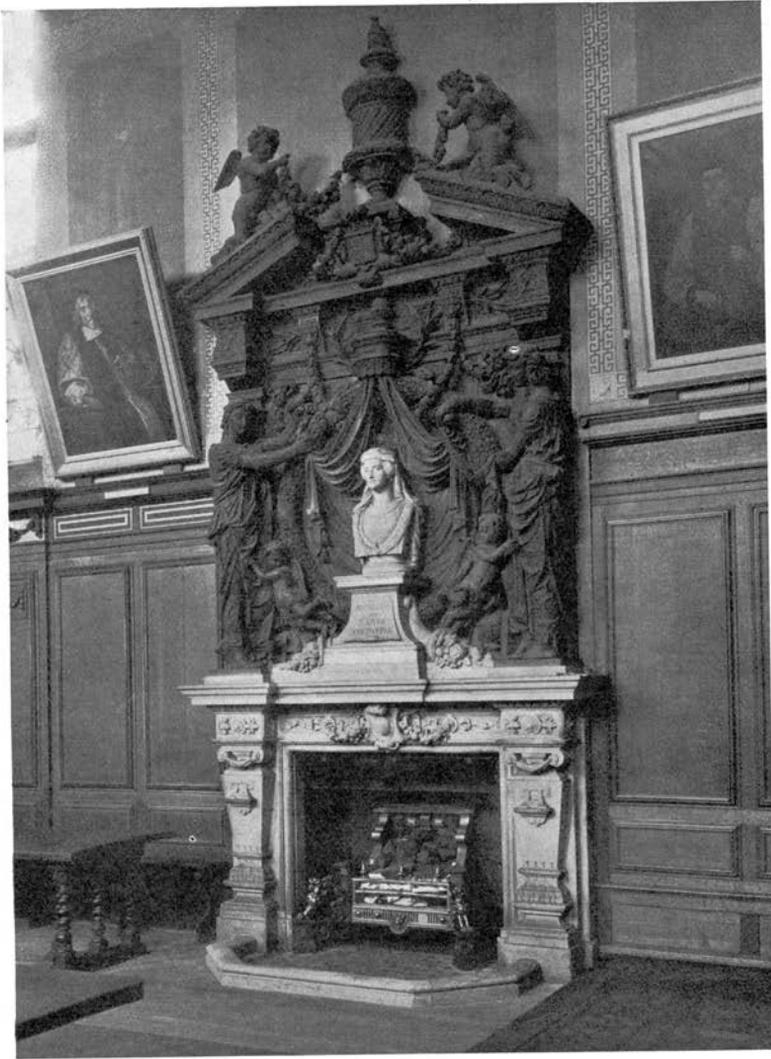
¹ J. T. Smith, *Nollekens*, I, 13.

² Wardale, *History of Clare*, p. 73.

³ For much of what follows I am indebted to Willis and Clark.



John Andrew (d. 1747).



The Clare College Mantelpiece, designed in 1870.

promptly presented the statue, which arrived in November 1739, was placed in the Senate House; was removed to the Law School on the arrival of the Pitt in 1812; and is now in the University Library. It is a poor work, in classical costume, and has suffered, presumably at the hands of undergraduates; the statue of the Duke of Somerset in the Senate House, dated 1756 and given by that Chancellor's three daughters, is far more accomplished and satisfactory, in spite of that curious freak of the age, the Vandyck habit. It is frequently assigned to Roubiliac, but the signature "Mich^l Rysbrack Sculp^r 1756" is plain for all to read.

The interesting Academic Glory, signed by Baratta of Florence in 1715, is not English sculpture; it came from Canons, where it originally represented Military Glory, and stood near a statue of the Duke of Marlborough. Mr Burrell presented it to the University in 1739, and an odd story seems to have got about that it represented Queen Anne, since Nichols (*Illustrations*, I, 64-70) takes some trouble to oppose this belief; it is now in the Fitzwilliam. Wilton's George II was the gift of the Duke of Newcastle as Chancellor in 1766: like most of that sculptor's work it is not very good, and the convention of Roman dress comes off badly when we look either at that other convention, the Vandyck habit, or at the fine statue of William Pitt, ordered on 21 March, 1807, to be the same height as Rysbrack's Somerset, and certainly the most satisfactory statue by the sculptor. It has a dignity of pose and execution which are not unbecoming either its subject or its position; but, alas, we know that it was the result of sweated labour—Nollekens charged the University £4000 and gave the man who carved it £300—and to go to it from the Ante-Chapel of Trinity is to perceive the gulf between our earlier sculpture, where the designer did his own carving, and the evil practice which arose after 1760 of separating the two. Let us be grateful that Cambridge can show us so much of the one type, so little of the other in comparison.

Note. The same Cole MS., B.M. Add. 5851, containing the Sekford drawing also contains drawings of other monuments at Caius: these, in order, are:

Dr Caius f. 329
Dr Perse f. 331
Dr Legge f. 333
Dr Gostlin f. 335
Dr Gooch f. 339,

which are valuable as showing that Caius Chapel suffered not at all from the anti-Renaissance complex of Blore and his school. It is a depressing thought that if Sekford's monument had been at Caius, it might have been still in the condition in which Cole saw it.

[Thanks are given to all the authorities concerned for their ready permission granted to Mr W. F. Turner to take the photographs in connection with the above paper; and to Mr Louis C. G. Clarke for defraying the cost of them.

Editor.]

FENLAND WATERWAYS, PAST AND PRESENT.
SOUTH LEVEL DISTRICT.

PART II.

By GORDON FOWLER, F.S.A.

(Read 16 January, 1933.)

This evening I am going to carry my survey from Little Thetford, where my last paper¹ left off, northwards as far as Southery, including the lower reaches or fenland parts of the rivers Lark and Little Ouse, eastward of that line, and all the Fens to the westward as far as Wimblington. This area is covered by the accompanying map², whereon the extant waterways are drawn in solid and the extinct in broken lines.

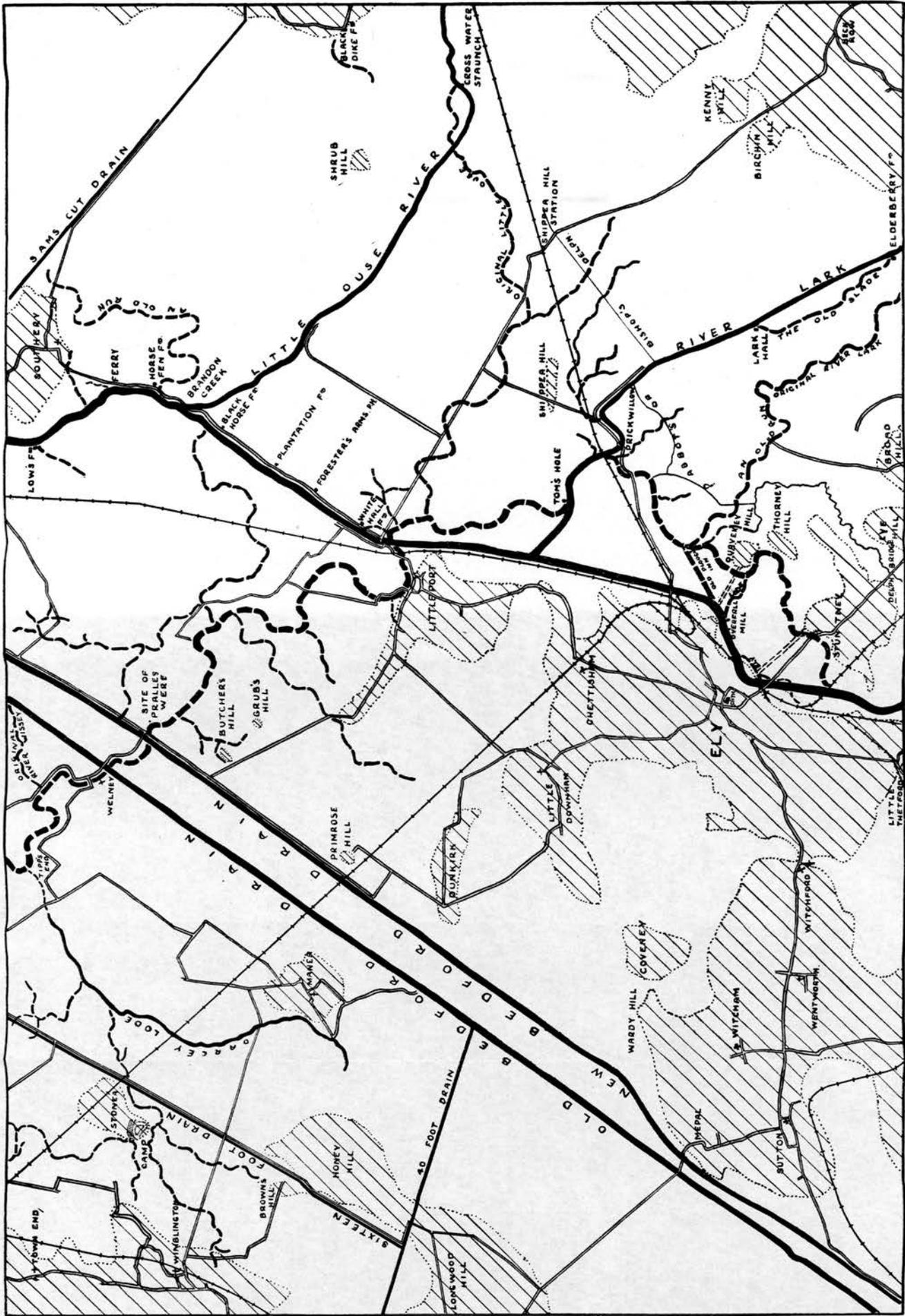
The paper referred to above showed that there was strong circumstantial evidence for the belief that originally none of the water of the Great Ouse passed round the south and east sides of the "Island" of Ely, and that it was certain that only a minor portion of it passed that way early in the seventeenth century, and none since the middle of it. Therefore, strictly speaking, the main river from Little Thetford northward to Denver Sluice should not be called the Great Ouse but the Grant or Granta, because that was the original name of its headwaters. The name Cam for the river between Cambridge and Little Thetford did not come into use till early in the seventeenth century³.

A glance at the map should be convincing with regard to the artificial nature of the present courses of the main river, the Lark, and the Little Ouse as compared with their past courses. The former are unnaturally straight, whereas the

¹ *C.A.S. Comm.* xxxiii, 117.

² Based on O.S. one-inch map, Cambridge, sheet 173, 1891, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

³ Skeat, *Place Names of Cambridgeshire*, p. 32; also Ekwall, *English River Names*, pp. 183-4.



——— EXTANT WATERWAYS
 - - - - - EXTINCT WATERWAYS
 REMAINS OF ANCIENT CAUSEWAYS

SCALE OF MILES.



[Hatched Area Symbol]
 AREAS APPROXIMATELY
 OVER 10' ORDNANCE DATUM

latter meander considerably in proportion to the amount of water that they originally carried. In the latter respect it is as well to remember when considering the phenomena of the extinct channels that the present-day appearance of the amount of water passing down the main river and the lower parts of its tributaries is most deceptive. This is owing to the sluices which hold it up at several places between Cambridge and Denver, where a mean level of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet above O.D. Liverpool is maintained. The artificial water-levels maintained by the sluices have enabled these rivers to be dug or dredged out to an unnatural width and depth in many places. In this respect it is interesting to realize that in a state of nature the "Backs" would be almost as insignificant as the Granta well above Grantchester, and no modern rowing would be possible anywhere near Cambridge. The tides also would frequently affect the water-level as far up from the sea as Ely, as they did before the building of Denver Sluice in 1651¹, and still do as far inland as Earith on the Ouse, and Stanground, Peterborough, on the Nene.

Another notable fact is that, with the exception of the Lark, very few parts of the present courses of the rivers marked either county or parish boundaries till recently. It is difficult to believe that if such considerable physical features as the present courses of the rivers had existed in boundary-making times they would not have been utilized. On the other hand, all but a few miles of the extinct courses shown on my map were either parish or county boundaries till recently. Fuller reference to the changes in boundaries will be made later.

MAIN RIVER OR GRANTA.

Present course. From Little Thetford to Newmarket Railway bridge, Ely, the present course of the main river appears to be natural. A Viking or Norman spearhead was found in the dredgings near Braham Dock in 1923². Other finds of about that period from the same dredgings or nearer Little Thetford Ferry appear to have been mislaid since then.

¹ Badeslade, *History of the Navigation of Lynn*, 2nd ed. 1766, p. 50.

² *C.A.S. Comm.* xxxi, 154.

At Newmarket Railway Bridge the course of the river becomes artificial. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Ely High Bridge it cuts through the extinct bed of a little stream which for purpose of identification I will call "Ely Lode" and shall refer to in detail later. Here the banks of the river have to be supported with piles, as is so often the case when old natural channels are cut through by artificial ones. From a few yards south to about 50 yards north of the bridge it follows the enlarged bed of Ely Lode. From here it bends slightly westward towards Ely city, and between the two railway bridges cuts into the low foot of the hard Kimmeridge clay of the highlands, thus isolating a small area of land which is called Babylon. Surely a river would not naturally cut a channel through such hard ground when only a short distance away on the east side of Babylon is the continuation of the extinct bed of "Ely Lode" running through more easily eroded fenland deposits? In this respect it is interesting to note that in 1618 Richard Atkins, surveyor of Outwell, commented upon the shallowness of the river over this hard ground (which he erroneously took for gravel) and mentions "another course in softer soyle hard by on the back of a certain holt there called Babylon which will afford passage [for the water] at all times with a small help if the head thereof be opened a little below Ely Bridge¹." A little beyond the northernmost of the two railway bridges mentioned, the river, as shown by my map, once again enters the enlarged course of "Ely Lode" and passes with it to a point between Cuckoo Bridge, Roswell Pits, and Overfall Mill pumping engine opposite. Here it passes along an artificial channel opened on 19 April, 1830, to a little beyond the present mouth of the Lark, where it goes on to Littleport Bridge via Sandy's Cut, commenced in 1630, but never completed, and reopened by the work just mentioned. In view of what is to follow it is worth noting that examination of the dredgings between Overfall Mill and the mouth of the Lark produced no sherds that could be dated before the nineteenth century. The same may be said of the dredgings from there to just above Littleport Bridge, except that three roughly glazed sherds

¹ Wells, *History of Bedford Level*, 1830, II, 93.

appeared to be a century or two earlier in date. My map shows that just above Littleport Bridge the present river is crossed by its original and pre-1830 bed. At this point commences the obviously artificial cut which from the time of Sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of James I, has been considered of late thirteenth-century origin¹. This date for the cut is not supported by the results of my observations, for the following reasons: (1) I find that the original course of the Little Ouse was to Littleport, where it joined the main river passing in a natural channel to Wisbech. (2) The late thirteenth-century MSS. which Dugdale quotes appear to refer to a diversion of water from the Wisbech outfall via the present Well Creek to King's Lynn². I shall have more to say about this matter in Part III of this paper. (3) A considerable number of early Romano-British potsherds have been collected from the dredgings in this part of the river³. They were only found when the dredging consisted of silt from the middle of the river. They do not seem to have been washed down from the old course of the river because they are so widely dispersed and the stream is not likely to have been strong enough to carry them far. No Romano-British sites have been found on or near the banks of this part of the river from which these sherds could have been derived. Possibly they were dropped from barges. (4) The description of the Episcopal Manor of Ely in 1250 given in the Old Coucher Book of Ely⁴ calls the natural course of the main river near Welney the "Olde-wellenhe," which suggests that it was not the one and only channel of the river then.

Noticeable meanders commence in the river each side of the mouth of the present Little Ouse and can be attributed to the river there passing along the enlarged bed of an extinct stream of the Old Run type⁵, but in the opposite direction however to the original water. The fact that recent dredgings in these meanders produced a late Bronze Age sword supports this

¹ Dugdale, *History of Imbanking*, 2nd ed. 1772, 393, 394, 395.

² Appendix I, A and B.

³ Appendix II.

⁴ *Fenland Notes and Queries*, III, 192.

⁵ *C.A.S. Comm.* xxxiii, 110.

view of their origin, since Bronze Age objects have been found in a neighbouring part of this Old Run¹, while all the other dredgings from Littleport to Denver Sluice have produced nothing earlier than Romano-British potsherds.

North of Southery Ferry, as far as my map and this paper carry us, the river's course appears to be more natural, but does not present the bold continuous meanders that one would associate with a natural waterway of any considerable size. I wonder whether unembanked artificial waterways can develop meanders in the course of centuries, and, if so, to what extent?

Extinct course. The extinct course of the main river or Granta commences at Newmarket Railway Bridge a mile south of Ely city and passes to the edge of the highlands of Stuntney, and thence along the course shown on my map. As far as Prickwillow my tracing of its course does not quite coincide with that shown by Dr Cyril Fox, but from there onwards we agree. Over most of its course, except where it is filled in, this extinct channel is of the type I call an "Old Way"², that is to say, a slight concavity lined and embanked with silt of marine origin, but filled with drifted peaty humus of varying thickness. Its channel is surmised to cut down into the Kimmeridge clay floor of this part of the fenland basin, because, when the new Dimock's Cote road bridge was being built and the railway bridge at Prickwillow rebuilt a few years ago, firm foundations on Kimmeridge clay were not found till about 40 and 42 feet respectively, whereas I have noted that the surface of this clay in the neighbouring Fens is seldom more than 12 feet below the fenland deposits of peat and buttery blue clay.

Numerous Romano-British and a few Anglo-Saxon objects have been dug out of the bed and silty flood plain of the river between Newmarket Railway Bridge and the old Middle Fen Bank, and are recorded in the Museum of Archaeology or in the *Proc. C.A.S.*

The part of the natural channel between the Old Plough Inn on the Middle Fen Bank, Ely, and Littleport was active

¹ *P.S.E.A.* vol. vi, pt. iv, 1931, p. 362.

² Fowler, *Geographical Journal*, January 1934, p. 30.

till the diversion of 1830 already referred to. Now only that part of it between Prickwillow and Tom's Hole, which carries the waters of the Lark for the space of about a mile, remains intact. The part from the Old Plough Inn to the Lark at Prickwillow has been filled in and ploughed down to such an extent that it affords a fine example of how difficult it often is to trace the course of even the largest extinct waterways after the lapse of only a short space of time. Prickwillow Church and School stand where the water of the main river flowed till 1830, and are more secure on the silt of the old river bed and its flood plain than they would be if founded on the rapidly wasting peat of the surrounding land or on the buttery blue clay below it.

Before 1830 the river passed in a straight reach of about one mile, from the Overfall Mill already referred to, along the north side of the Middle Fen Bank and about 100 yards from it, till it reached its natural bed again at the Old Plough Inn. The first part of that mile is now occupied by the Beet Sugar Factory's settling pond, but the remainder is still available for study and is most important because there, if anywhere, should be found evidence for the probable date of the making of the artificial course of the river to Ely highlands, and for the last period in which silt was carried far up the natural rivers. I find that there is no true silt in this straight mile, but only shelly marl; therefore all the silt in the adjacent and natural bed of the main river must have been deposited before the river was diverted to Ely city. I find that the river here never cut a channel deeper than the clay, and none but late mediaeval and more recent potsherds have been produced by my digging. Richard Atkins noticed that in 1618 the river here was shallow and had an unusual bottom. He called it "the Hards" and noted that on each side there was a better channel. This is what one would expect when one recognizes that on the upstream side the water was flowing in the enlarged bed of "Ely Lode," and on the downstream side entered its own natural course again.

In addition to the pottery evidence from the straight mile referred to, a passage in the *Liber Eliensis* of about the middle of the twelfth century may lead us to believe that the diver-

sion to Ely had not taken place then. It is as follows: "Non enim insula maris est, sed stagnorum refusionibus et paludibus inaccessa. Navigio adiri poterat sed quoniam volentibus illuc ire quondam periculosum navibus, nunc facta via per palustre arundinetum pedibus transitur¹." Which may be translated: "The island is not cut off by the sea, but access to it is prevented by almost stagnant meres and marshes. It used to be reached by boat, but because it was dangerous for boats to go there, a causeway has now been made through the marshy sedge-bank, and it is possible to go there on foot²."

As "dangerous" cannot easily be applied to inland water conditions, "perincommodum" is suggested in place of "periculosum." This would mean "very inconvenient." The change has no MS. authority. If the main river ran as at present right up to the highlands of Ely, it could not have been dangerous or inconvenient to reach the city by boat, but if the little "Ely Lode" was the only waterway approaching anywhere near it and the main river was right out under Stuntney highlands, then the foregoing description would fit the case.

Then again the Domesday Book list of the local fisheries, given in Part I of these papers, shows that in 1086 the Stuntney fishery was valued at 24,000 eels, but Ely's at only 3750. It seems clear that Ely High Bridge occupied its present site in 1250³. Later references⁴ indicate that it was too substantial a structure to be justified by "Ely Lode" alone, therefore I suggest that the diversion in question took place some time between 1150 and 1250, and that it must have made Ely not only a less secure place to defend but open for the first time to beneficial commerce brought about by good facilities for water transport. It appears that the earliest market-place was at Waterside.

At Littleport the extinct bed of the main river is partly preserved by the present dock, at the mouth of which Jonas Moore's late seventeenth-century two inch to the mile map

¹ *Liber Primus Historia Eliensis*, Stewart's transcript, 1848, p. 4.

² A. Kenny's translation.

³ *Fenland Notes and Queries*, vol. III, article 584, p. 191.

⁴ Ely Sacrist Rolls, 2, 3, 7, 8 temp. Edward III. Kindly brought to my notice by Colonel G. L. Archer of Ely.

shows a sluice gate, in those days called a "sasse." From there the river turned in a great meander south to the highlands of Littleport, and is still partly preserved by the broad ditch called "Holme's river" beside the main road. The lane that runs beside it just after its bed crosses the main road is still called "The Hythe," i.e. the quay or landing place. Except for about two hundred yards at the east end of Wood Fen, now crossed by a raised causeway which is probably of great antiquity, the highland is continuous between Littleport and Ely. Therefore there seems little doubt that originally the main river port of Ely was at Littleport, hence its name, which first appears in the Domesday survey. In view of this it is hard to understand why William the Conqueror did not choose Littleport as the point for his attack upon the Island of Ely. The fact that he did not perhaps implies that at the time he had an insufficient number of craft large enough to transport his men, and especially the cavalry, on which he relied so much, round the coast and up the river.

From Littleport to Tipps End, which is as far west as this paper takes us, the extinct course of the main river is often clearly marked by a deep concavity in the land as much as 140 feet wide. Its flood plain of marine-derived silt, strengthened by fresh-water clay, makes a fertile soil and is as much as 10 feet higher than the neighbouring Fenlands. All along it numbers of little Romano-British occupation sites can be traced whose potsherds and coins are mostly of the second century. Jonas Moore's map already referred to shows that in his day this flood plain was occupied by an almost continuous line of little crofts or small holdings, most of them about two furlongs long and half a furlong broad, abutting upon the river. No doubt, the more recent name for the river bed, "The Old Croft river," was derived from the crofts in question. In seventeenth-century and earlier manuscripts it is called the Welney Water or Wellstream.

This waterway must have been fairly active as recently as the early part of the seventeenth century, because in 1607 the commoners of Littleport had rights over a mile of fishing in it each side of what is now called Apes Hall, and the Lord of the Manor had the rest of the fishing all the way from Prickwillow

to Spraleswere or Pralleswere¹, the site of which Moore's map enables us to locate just east of the present bridge across the 100 Foot or New Bedford canal at Welney.

ELY LODE.

This now extinct stream appears to have had its source in springs arising from the junction of the Kimmeridge clay and lower greensand strata on the highlands a little south of Ely city and is traced on my map, as follows: Its main branch crosses the present river about a quarter of a mile south of Ely High Bridge, meanders through the wash between the river and its east bank where its presence can be clearly seen in the different growth of the grass, enters the river at the pit on the south side of the bridge, follows the river for about 50 yards below it, then passes with the parish boundary round the east side of Babylon and back to the river again. On its way it is joined near the first railway bridge by another little branch from the westward.

Then it evidently passed along the course of the present river as far as Overfall Mill, where it can be seen in the form of a small Roddon wandering off towards Quaveney and the extinct bed of the main river there. Before the Kimmeridge clay was dug away to form the present Roswell Pits there must have been a highland there to which Ely Lode came very close. The whole of that part of the highlands appear to have been called Turbutsea in ancient times. This probably explains why St Withburga's body was landed there in 974², and provides yet another indication that the main river did not run to Ely then. In 1417 Ely Lode seems to have been called "the Old Lode³," and to-day old men call the part of its bed behind Babylon "the old way."

¹ Depositions taken by Commission—Exchequer, King's Remembrancer—Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, 4 James I, Hilary Term, No. 14, Public Record Office.

² Bentham, *Antiquities of Ely*, p. 77.

³ Calendar of Patent Rolls under 20 April, 1418, Membrane 6. Kindly brought to my notice by Dr W. G. Reid.

THE LARK.

Present course. All below Isleham Sluice the Lark is too straight for a natural waterway, but the part from Lark Hall to Mile End appears to be of great antiquity because Mr C. F. Tebbutt and I have both found Romano-British sherds, and the former a complete pot of that period, in the recent dredgings. It marks both parish and county boundaries as far down as Lark Grange Farm, and no alterations of these boundaries can be traced. At Mile End it turns sharply south-west to Prickwillow where it joined the main river before its 1830 diversion. Over this part of its course it appears to follow the bed of the extinct stream coming in from the north-east as marked on my map.

Extinct courses. Two extinct courses of the Lark can be traced. The first, and no doubt the original one, can be followed from the natural bend or pre-Isleham Sluice course of the river at Isleham¹, right through Isleham Fen in a very meandering course to the extinct course of the main river near the Old Plough Inn on the Middle Fen Bank. It takes the form of an Old Run²—and took much of my leisure for two years to trace correctly, as little or no signs of it can be seen on the surface of the land. The second extinct course of the Lark commences from Elderberry Farm and passes in the form of an Old Slade²—not far from the west bank of the present river as far as Lark Hall. This course is hard to explain, but has produced large quantities of Romano-British objects ever since 1907, when the late Mr Cole Ambrose started to level it out just north-west of Elderberry Farm and found the fine Roman pewter table service now in the Museum of Archaeology.

No Romano-British objects have been found in the dredgings of that part of the river which lies between the two ends of this Old Slade, so it would appear to have been cut in post-Romano-British times.

The levelling of this Old Slade still continues in sections

¹ See map accompanying Part I of this paper.

² *C.A.S. Comm.* XXXIII, 110.

year by year, as it interferes with cultivation. Soon little, if any, trace of it will be left. No Romano-British sites have been noted on the sides of this Old Slade, so it seems that the objects and animal bones and sherds of that period that have been found in it must have been thrown or dumped into the water from boats or barges. The extensive and ancient clunch pits at Isleham and Jude's Ferry may have necessitated considerable water transport in Romano-British times.

ABBOTS OR BISHOPS DELPH.

Before leaving the neighbourhood of the Lark we may as well try to identify the site of this dyke which the Liber Eliensis tells us was cut by Leo, Steward of Brinthnoth, first Abbot of Ely, about 974, in order to fix one of the boundaries of the Isle of Ely¹.

It has always been identified with the little stream called the Crooked Drain that forms part of the eastern boundary of the Isle of Ely, but on no better grounds than that it is on the east of the Isle and has a bridge called "Delph Bridge" on the Stuntney-Soham road. The middle part of that stream, now almost extinct, meanders so much that it is impossible to believe it is the relic of the dyke cut by Leo.

But the part north of the earliest extinct bed of the Lark is artificial, and topographical details given in the old Coucher Book of Ely seem to indicate that Abbots or Bishops Delph started there and followed the existing county boundary in straight sections north and then north-eastward towards Shippea Hill station.

THE LITTLE OUSE.

Present course. This river meanders naturally till just above Crosswater Staunch, and for the previous 12 miles marks the Norfolk-Suffolk boundary. From there it turns northward to the present main river at Brandon Creek and in sections is straight enough to imply artificiality. Also over that course it runs through sundry outcrops of Kimmeridge clay which

¹ Bentham, *Antiquities of Ely*, p. 78.

give it a hard bottom. That part marked neither county nor parish boundaries until 1895¹.

It was called the Rebech River in the seventeenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1574/5) when it was ordered to be made 40 feet wide from Redmerecote to within three furlongs of its mouth near Southery, and then 30 feet wide². Later names for it have been Brandon River, Little Ouse, and Brandon Creek. As far as the lower reaches are concerned the latter name is still the one most favoured by the local inhabitants and watermen.

Too much should not be deduced from fenland river names, because a study of old references to them soon leads one to realize that once a river had entered the Fens its identity was soon lost and a variety of local names occurred—such as “the great waters of Modney” for the present Ouse near Modney Court, Hilgay.

Extinct course. The original course of the Little Ouse is traced on my map. It commences in the form of a Roddon where the county boundary leaves the north side of the present river just above Crosswater Staunch. It meanders there for the space of about a mile and then turns south-west, with the boundary, across the present river and thence to Aldershot Plantation, which is the junction of the boundaries of Norfolk, Suffolk and the Isle of Ely. Before the alteration of the county boundaries in 1895, the Isle of Ely-Norfolk boundary went from Aldershot Plantation along the inside of Redmere Bank and thence along a crooked drain or natural stream about half a mile from and almost parallel to the present river as far as the Ouse at Black Horse Farm³. The fact that the county boundary follows the original course of the river for over two miles and then this crooked drain, and so, till recently, isolated a small strip of Norfolk, indicates that the lower reaches of the present river probably did not exist as a notable physical feature in Anglo-Saxon times.

¹ Section 54, Local Government Act 1888 for altering County Boundaries, and Local Government Confirmation Act, No. 9, of 1895. Isle of Ely and Norfolk.

² Dugdale, *op. cit.* p. 296.

³ See original O.S. one-inch map, published in 1824.

From Aldershot Plantation the Roddon in question gets noticeably larger, owing no doubt to its approach to the now extinct bed of the main river already referred to, from which the silt which forms the Roddon must have come. At Plantation Farm, Dr Grahame Clark has carried out a notable excavation, one of the minor results of which was to cast fresh light upon the nature and structure of Roddons¹. From there it meanders to the pre-1830 bed of the main river opposite Littleport, crossing and recrossing the Littleport-Mildenhall road on its way. Anyone who wishes to see a fine example of a Roddon could not do better than study it from this road, which is easily accessible by car.

St Withburga has already been referred to. Only along this original channel of the Little Ouse could her stolen body have been brought by boat towards Ely in the tenth century, unless the artificial course *and* the Littleport-Southery artificial channel of the main river already referred to existed then. Jonas Moore's map shows that in his time there was still some water in the lower part of the original channel of the Little Ouse and that it was called "Depney Lode." The name still survives in "Deepney Drove."

CREEK LODE.

This lode is shown on most seventeenth-century fenland maps. In 1574 it was ordered to be kept 20 feet broad and 6 feet deep². My map traces it in the form of a rapidly decreasing Roddon from Lows Farm, on the present Ouse due west of Southery, southward along the line of the Southery-Hilgay parish boundary nearly as far as old Coldharbour Farm. It provides yet another example of an extinct waterway being in the past mistaken for a Roman road³.

¹ Grahame Clark, "Bronze Age site in the South-east Fens," *Antiquaries Journal*, vol. XIII, No. 2, p. 266.

² Dugdale, *op. cit.* p. 296.

³ Walker, "Roman Roads into Cambridge," *C.A.S. Comm.* xiv, 156.

DARCY LODE.

From Manea as far as Hole in the Wall Farm, Tipps End, north-west of Welney, Darcy Lode carries a little water. It is obviously a relic of a much larger natural stream. From Hole in the Wall Farm it used to pass to the now extinct channel of the main river already referred to, but that part of its old course is practically invisible on the surface of the land to-day.

STONEA CAMP EXTINCT WATERWAYS.

Stonea "Camp" is always said to be Roman, but I can trace no records of excavations to support the assertion. It is scheduled as an ancient monument. It is an important site which should well repay excavation. My map shows that the north-west corner of the camp abutted on a natural waterway which rose near the highlands of Hook and then meandered northward towards March. The next part of this paper will deal with it in that neighbourhood. The south-east corner of the camp is adjacent to two other natural waterways rising near Wimblington and Brown's Hill respectively. After their junction near the camp the resulting waterway passed north-east to Darcy Lode. No doubt these waterways provided water transport for the camp which stands on an "island."

The other extinct waterways shown on my map do not appear to be of sufficient interest to justify comment, but they help to indicate the natural drainage system.

In the area covered by this part of my paper I have examined a large number of sections of Roddons, Old Slades, Old Runs and Old Ways when freshly cut by drainage works, but on no single occasion have I seen any signs of those extinct waterways ever having been artificially embanked.

The next part of this paper will deal with the Fens from Southery Ferry to the sea-coast and adjacent areas.

APPENDIX I A.

Translation of Public Record Office Copy of Patent Roll (Chancery) 13 Edward I (1285). (Hardy and Page.)

For the men of Well, Elm, Wisbech, Leverington, Newton and Tydd for the making of an inquisition—

The King to the venerable in Christ Hugh, by the same grace Bishop of Ely, and to his well-beloved and trusty Hugh Pecche, Greeting. On behalf of the community of the men (holding) of you *the aforesaid bishop* of Well, Elm,

Wisbech, Leverington, Newton and Tydd, it has been laid before us that whereas their lands and tenements in the villis aforesaid are submerged by the flooding of the fresh waters of the marshes flowing towards the sea of Well stream and the lack of repair of the sewers of Rughmere [? Ugmere] dyke and other dykes made of old time and to be new made from vill to vill, certain men of the community aforesaid, in opposition as well to their own interest as to that of the other people of the same community, do not suffer the things aforesaid to be done, as it behoves they should be, and themselves to be governed in this matter according to the law and custom of the marsh, which tends and might tend to the incalculable damage of the community aforesaid. We therefore, desiring to provide for the general indemnity in this behalf, and to supply without delay a fit and convenient remedy, have appointed you, together with such persons as you shall elect to act with you, to inquire by the oath of honest and lawful men of that neighbourhood, by whom the truth of the matter may best be known, whether it would be to the damage or advantage of the community aforesaid if that repair were done and new dykes made from vill to vill against such danger or not; and if it would be to the general advantage of the inhabitants of the villis aforesaid, and not to the damage of any one, then to view and supply that lack of repair, and to distrain according to the law and custom of those parts all those who are answerable in this respect to do that repair and to make those dykes in suitable places which you shall think fit to appoint for the purpose, from vill to vill as is aforesaid, and to repair the aforesaid dyke of Rughmere [? Ugmere] at the expense of those people whose lands by that dyke are protected against such danger, or to erect it anew in some more suitable place, if it should be necessary, and to provide, do and establish all other things which of right could and ought to be provided and established for the perpetual protection of the lands and tenements aforesaid against the danger aforesaid. Provided, nevertheless, that by that repair and by the making of the dykes aforesaid thus from vill to vill no damage danger nor disinheritance shall be caused to our well-beloved and trusty Geoffrey de Sandiacre and Clemense his wife, and to their tenants of Newton and Tydd. And therefore we commend you that at certain etc., . . . to make that inquisition and to carry out the premises in form aforesaid. And we have charged our sheriff of Cambridge that at certain etc., he shall cause to come before you so many and such etc., by whom etc., In witness whereof etc. Witness the King at Langley, 22nd day of April 1285.

* * Translated as if *prefate episcopo*, i.e. in vocative case, instead of *prefato episcopo* which will not translate.

APPENDIX I B.

Translation of Public Record Office Copy of Patent Roll (Chancery) 21 Edward I (1293). (Hardy and Page.)

For the community of the men of Marshland with regard to Pokediche dyke. } The King etc. to his well-beloved and trusty Peter de Campania, & Thomas de Hatford and Adam de Shropham, Greeting. We have received a petition presented to us on behalf of the community of our men of Marshland.

Containing that whereas the dyke, which is called Pokediche, was raised in those parts of old time and has been maintained to the present time by the men of the countryside for the defence and protection of those parts against floods of the waters, certain evil doers, wishing to hinder this general defence and protection pierced that dyke, and, to prevent the breach they had made from being closed, resisted with force and arms the men who were endeavouring to fill it up, so that both the flow of sea water and the fresh water, entering through that breach overflowed the lands and pastures of the men of that countryside, so that the said lands and pastures were for the greater part submerged to the very serious damage of those same men. We therefore, desiring that a speedy remedy shall be provided in this behalf for the security of the countryside, have appointed you to inquire by the oath of honest and lawful men of the county of Norfolk, as well belonging to liberties as outside, by whom the truth of the matter may best be known, who were the evil-doers who pierced the aforesaid dyke and offered the aforesaid impediment or resistance and to hear and determine that trespass. And therefore we charge you that, on a certain day and at a certain place to be by you named for that purpose, you all, or you, the aforesaid Peter, and one of you, Thomas and Adam, who shall happen to be present, shall make that inquisition and hear and determine the trespass aforesaid, doing therein what to justice belongs according to the law and custom of our Kingdom, saving to us the ameracements and other things to us therein belonging. And because we are informed that it would be an advantage if the fresh waters flowing down through the vill of Outwell might have their outlets as far as to the sea so that, those waters being divided from the waters flowing in Marshland, the country side of Marshland by the division of these same waters would be much improved, we charge you to go to the aforesaid vill of Outwell, and arrange that the waters flowing down through the said vill of Outwell shall have their due and ancient course as far as the sea, so that the countryside of Marshland may have their outlets for the evacuation of the said waters as far as the sea, as may be best for the protection and defence of the same countryside, and as can be done for the general advantage of our people of the parts aforesaid. And we have charged our sheriff of the county aforesaid to cause to come before you on certain days and at certain places, of which you shall notify him, so many and such lawful men of bailiwick, as well belonging to liberties as outside, by whom the truth in the premises may best be known and inquired. In witness whereof etc. Witness the King at Westminster on the 19th day of June 1293.

APPENDIX II.

Romano-British Sherds from River Ouse Dredgings, 1931-2.

	Samian	Fumed Grey	Castor	Mortaria	Corn Jar	Wine Flagon	Red Gritt	Rough Grey	Total	Distance
1. Opposite Littleport Dock to Littleport Bridge, east bank	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	5	150 yards
2. Littleport Bridge to R.A.C. telephone sign, east bank	23	22	—	1	—	—	4	106	156	200 "
3. R.A.C. telephone sign to Whitehall Farm, east bank	—	29	—	1	1	1	—	30	62	416 "
4. Whitehall Farm to Foresters' Arms Inn, east bank	6	28	1	—	—	3	2	55	95	1408 "
5. Foresters' Arms to Plantation Farm, east bank	1	38	1	1	—	—	2	19	62	1056 "
6. Dredgings on banks overgrown between Plantation Farm and Black Horse Drove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1408 "
7. Black Horse Drove to mouth of Little Ouse, west bank	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	13	1173 "
8. Mouth of Little Ouse to Horse Fen Farm, both banks	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	38	42	1247 "
9. Horse Fen Farm to Southery Ferry, both banks	2	6	2	—	—	—	—	3	13	1173 "
10. Southery Ferry to opposite Fishing Cottage, west bank	11	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	17	1467 "
11. Opposite Fishing Cottage to Lows Farm (cf. 6-inch map), west bank	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	9	880 "
12. Lows Farm to Ten Mile Bridge, both banks	6	9	1	—	—	1	—	29	46	2112 "
Total of each type...	57	139	12	3	1	5	10	293	520	7 miles 370 yards

JOHN FRANCIS VIGANI, FIRST PROFESSOR OF
CHEMISTRY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAM-
BRIDGE (1703-12), AND HIS MATERIA MEDICA
CABINET IN THE LIBRARY OF QUEENS'
COLLEGE.

By E. SAVILLE PECK, M.A., Ph.C.

(Read 13 February, 1933.)

A paper upon John Francis Vigani, first Professor of Chemistry in the University of Cambridge, was read before this Society on 16 May, 1894, by Professor John Ferguson of Glasgow. The paper, however, was not published in our *Proceedings* and was subsequently found in the Library of Glasgow University by Miss Elizabeth H. Alexander who forwarded it to the Society. The Council considered the matter and entrusted me with the task of selecting certain passages and sections which have particular local interest, and suggested I should embody these in a paper together with an account of the Materia Medica Cabinet in Queens' College Library, said to have belonged to Vigani.

I. AN OUTLINE OF VIGANI'S LIFE.

So far as Professor Ferguson was able to discover there are no official records of Vigani except that of his appointment as Professor of Chemistry in 1703. There is, therefore, very little for the construction of what might be called a biography of Vigani.

All authorities agree that he was a native of Verona. To the period of his birth we can make only an approximation by inference from other definitely fixed dates. Professor Ferguson in his paper went to considerable pains to show that he was born not later than 1650. One reason he gives for this being that Vigani speaks of his having been in Parma in 1671 where he saw repeatedly a quack, or "empiric," swallow snake

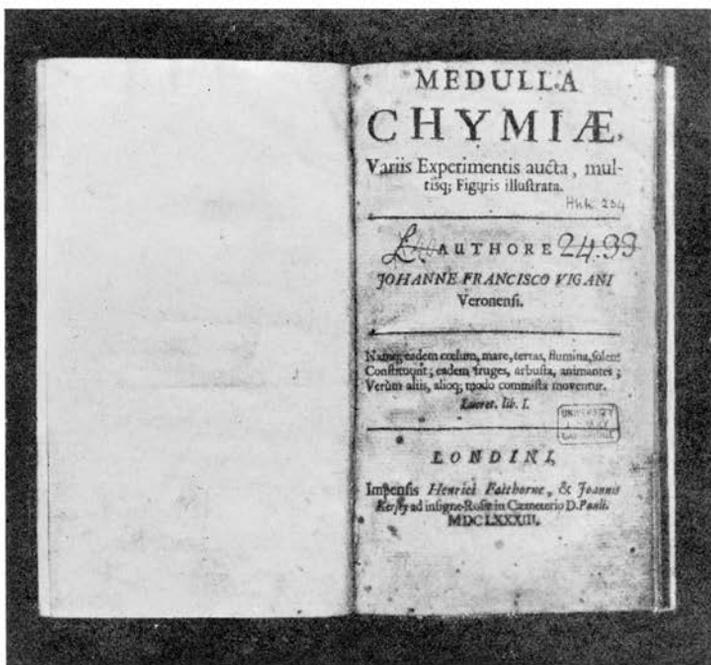


Fig. 1.

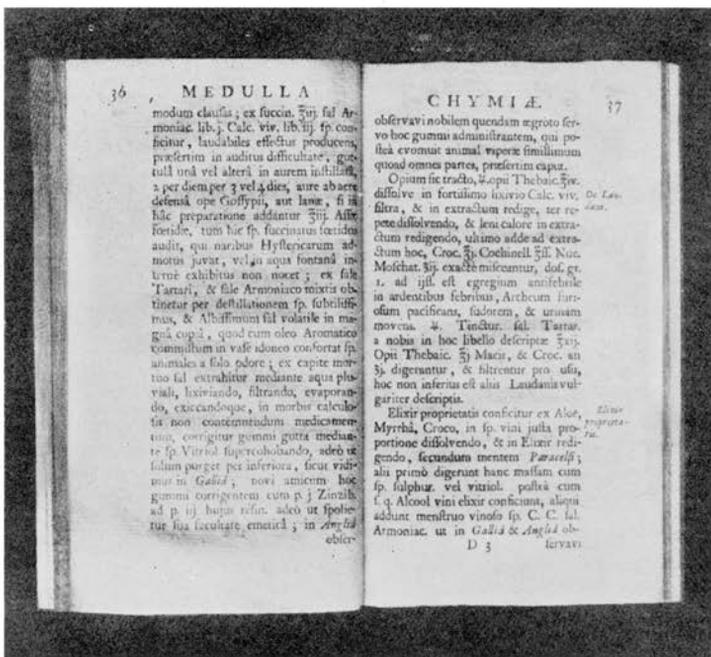


Fig. 2.

poison, and it is unlikely that in those days a student would begin his travels before reaching the age of 21. Of his early life in Verona we have no record. He has not told us where he studied chemistry and pharmacy, he makes no allusion to any special teacher, and there is no positive proof that he was a physician, nor any indication of his having a degree or a licence to practise medicine or pharmacy. He evidently travelled in Spain, France and Holland and appears to have explored mines, collected minerals and plants, and gathered information on medicine and pharmacy.

In these travels he must have met several eminent chemists and discussed with them problems and processes connected with the subject. We have no portrait of him. We know that during the September of 1682 Vigani was in England, at Newark-on-Trent. Whether he had visited England long before that it is difficult to determine. He may have been in London a short period before settling at Newark or Cambridge. The tenor of a letter from "T.R."—probably Dr Thomas Robson—indicates that he had lived in England and was familiar with the disputes which were agitating apothecaries in the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1682 appears, at Dantzic, the first edition of his book, *Medulla Chymiae*. He published in 1683 a new edition of this book (Pl. I, fig. 1) and other editions followed, published in Leyden, Jena and Nuremberg.

From an incidental remark in the *Life of Richard Bentley* (p. 159), Master of Trinity at this time, by J. H. Monk, D.D., and from the words of the Grace of the Senate appointing him Professor of Chemistry, one may believe that it was in the year 1683 that Vigani began to teach chemistry and possibly pharmacy in Cambridge. If this be so, it seems to have been independently of the University or of any College connexion. He probably took pupils to instruct them in chemical manipulation and the practical operations of the pharmacist. In the British Museum there is a long autograph letter in Italian from Vigani to Dr Covell, then Master of Christ's, written from Newark and dated 2 August, 1692. In this letter he mentions that he had been invited to write a treatise on "Chymistry," and in subsequent letters allusion is made to

such a book, but it was apparently never finished. Among Professor Ferguson's papers, however, there are several pages of notes presumably copied from a manuscript book, which would appear to be the opening chapters of this work.

There can be no doubt, however, that by 1692 he had won for himself a position as a teacher of chemistry in Cambridge. Certain diaries of the period throw interesting lights upon this fact. Abraham de la Pryme, the Yorkshire antiquary, at this time an undergraduate of St John's College, has the following paragraph in his amusing diary:

"Towards the end of this year I went a course of Chymistry with Signor Johannes Franciscus Vigani, a very learned Chemist and a great traveller but a drunken fellow, yet by reason of the abstruceness of the art I got little or no good thereby."

As an impressionist picture this epigrammatic summary leaves little to be desired, but as a portrait one may well question its accuracy.

"We may admit," says Ferguson, "the abstruceness of the Art as a reason for de la Pryme having made little progress in Chymistry, yet if we may judge by Vigani's correspondence his command of English was distinctly limited, and if we take his spelling as phonetically representing his notion of English words his pronunciation must have been often atrociously unintelligible." This reference to his being a drunkard is referred to by de la Pryme and by no one else. On 9 November, 1696, we have an interesting letter (Pl. II, fig. 1) written by Vigani from Catharine Hall, Cambridge, to his publisher Mr Newborough. I have been unable so far to trace in the records of this College that he was definitely attached to it—in other words that he was actually "in Commons"—but in searching for this, Dr W. H. S. Jones (Bursar) discovered¹ in the Memoranda of Dr Eachard, the Master at that time, several prescriptions showing that he was greatly interested in the subject of chemistry. Amongst them, prescriptions for the

¹ A further reference has since been found under the name "Signior Vigani" in a contemporary tutor's account-book, thus:

Lent him X ^{mas} '96	1. 5. 0.
Pd. for bed hire	0. 4. 0.

Newark Nov 30
 10 Oct. 1807

I have in whatley extent the
 spread of Newark, according to your
 friend, but how his coming time, or
 no to come to see me at Lamb. I
 will write at Princeton next. There
 being about six week with above
 Paddy's situation, and it will not
 they, but remain to the worst next week,
 with his eye, the Dr. and Spence, &c.
 but there to be good of this last before
 my return. I shall try to go to see
 Mr. Lupton, & not need with in my
 present to see my Lewis, and to the
 Master, and except the same you
 shall find your friend's servant
 J. Fran. Vigan

I have written to Mr. Gifford
 but no answer, it was so late
 ready, and I must attend a few
 Experiments.

Fig. 2.

Mr. Newburgh 17/9 1807

Yours I have received, and in
 answer I can tell you only that
 the book is in Latin, but for
 the particular you most refer
 to. Dr. Leigh in marchiste
 in yd. will have his opinion
 but you must not neglect your
 friend by leaving, as for the friends
 my book may be what being
 such that I have ad. has a little
 tempt. to go about but even com-
 mon but you shall see over you
 may meet with from your truly
 friend and servant J. Fran. Vigan

Fri. May 1808 to Mr. Johnson in Court
 and your Wife. Cath. Hall Cambridge 9 March
 1808

Fig. 1.

preparation of Dr Hobbes's lime water, Mr Salmon of Saxmundham's recipe for gout, containing grains of paradise, long pepper and four or five gallons of ale, and an electuary against scurvy, containing rhubarb. These entries were all delightfully mixed up with a comparison of Demosthenes, Cicero, Plato, Aristotle and other great writers. In another letter, of 3 March, 1698, Vigani mentions the Elixir Proprietatis, a well-known remedy of that time.

In a letter addressed to Dr Sloane, 2 February, 1701/2, de la Pryme refers to Vigani's lectures in a more favourable way, as follows:

"I remember that when I learned that noble science with Signor Vigani he preached us a whole lecture of the virtues of this wonderful substance but was so ingenuous as to confess that he had never made tryal of the same."

The substance referred to is "nostoc gelly," to which notable virtues were ascribed. This substance was known also as "star slough" or "star-shot gelly," and was believed to have been a substance that fell from the stars.

Nostoc is a genus of fresh-water algae—which forms greenish masses in fresh water, in damp places and on stones.

We now come to the year 1703. Cooper in his *Annals of Cambridge* states: "On the 10th of February a Grace passed the Senate for investing with the title of Professor of Chemistry John Francis Vigani, a native of Verona, who had taught Chemistry with reputation in Cambridge for twenty years previously." Monk refers to this appointment as a strong mark of approbation of the University.

In a certain Dr Sherrington's manuscript there are notes on the lectures which Vigani gave at Queens' College on and after 19 November, 1705.

Again in the *Family Memoirs of William Stukely, M.D.*, published by the Surtees Society, there is the following record:

"This winter, 1705, I went again to Chymical lectures with Signor Vigani at his laboratory at Queens' College. I took down all his readings in writing and have them in a book with drawings of his manner of building furnaces." Two years later he states: "I continued to be present at Signor Vigani's chymical lectures and this time went through a course of

Materia Medica with him." Later on he says: "At this time Dr Bentley made a new chemical laboratory at Trinity College and Signor Vigani directed it and was chosen Professor of Chemistry by the University and was the first."

Monk, in his *Life of Richard Bentley*, Master of Trinity, says that it was one of Bentley's aims to concentrate at his college all the science-teaching in the University and resolved to transplant Vigani into Trinity, and accordingly he repaired and fitted up an old lumber house as an "elegant chemical laboratory," and here Vigani delivered his courses for some years. Bentley's conduct in this business, like several of his laudable undertakings, did not escape an uncharitable construction, and the forming of this chemical laboratory was the subject of one of the twenty-four accusations against his administration, and curiously enough in the heated controversy that waged round this forming of the "Chymical Laboratory," Vigani's name does not come in, indeed it is not even mentioned by those who were inclined not only to attack Bentley, but as much as possible to depreciate the study of science.

If Vigani had been, as described, "a drunken fellow," the appointment of such a man to a Professorship could hardly have been made. Still less would such an abuse have escaped comment, especially as he was appointed to teach chemistry in Trinity by the much criticized Master.

The letter dated 13 September, 1707, to Mr Roger Cotes, Fellow of Trinity College, and Plumian Professor of Astronomy, is interesting (Pl. II, fig. 2).

Apparently after delivering these lectures for a few years he returned to Newark. Professor Ferguson obtained a copy of his will, which was made on 19 July, 1712. It was proved in the Exchequer Court of York, by the oath of Frances Phisick, his daughter, the sole executrix and legatee, on 13 June, 1713.

In the inventory of the goods and chattels he left behind appears the item, "Goods belonging to the Laboratory, value £20." It would appear, therefore, that he carried on in Newark some of his chemical experiments. In the Newark Parish Church register, there is an entry of his burial on 26 February, 1712/13.

II. AN APPRECIATION OF VIGANI'S WORK IN CHEMISTRY.

To estimate Vigani's professional position would take an amount of detailed exposition, interesting only perhaps to students of the history of chemistry. I will, however, quote a few of the references to his work *Medulla Chymiae*. The London edition of 1683 of this work is the subject of a review in the *Acta Eruditorum*. The reviewer quotes and endorses the commendation of T. R., who in the prefatory epistle calls it a booklet of small bulk but "overflowing with marrow." Halle, however, is not so laudatory, for he calls it in so many words a "confused farrago of experiments."

In the *Histoire de la Chymie*, by Ferdinand Hoefer, 1843, there is a long paragraph upon Vigani's work. From this we learn that Vigani belonged to the famous school of Boyle, and was a declared adversary of the obscure and often incomprehensible theories of the alchemists. He took experiment for his guide in his researches, and gloried in the fact that he championed nothing which he himself had not observed.

Vigani was one of the first to destroy the error of the alchemists who believed that the antimony used to prepare "le vin emetique" lost nothing of its weight, and affirmed by experiment that the antimony did lose weight, and the emetic effect of the wine is caused by a substance produced by the combination of particles of tartar in the wine with particles of antimony. This emetic wine has been in successive British Pharmacopoeias under the name of "Vinum antimonialis" and is still prescribed by physicians. Vigani also produced a substance, "mercurius viridis," which he regarded as a great secret.

Kopp in *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, refers to the use of vessels made of antimony in which wine was allowed to stand overnight before being drunk—"pocula perpetua." The use of pills of metallic antimony described as "everlasting" persisted for a rather longer time: their use is based on the belief that such pills act only by contact and do not lose weight.

This error concerning antimony is stated by Nicasiaus Le Febure, an original Fellow of the Royal Society, in *A compleat body of Chymistry*, 1670, who says that: "it is only by an emanation or irradiation of the inward virtue that these cups

and pills do work, and that their virtue is miraculously, as it were, repaired and again supplied."

Vigani in his *Medulla Chymiae* and also Lemery were the first to expose this error.

Stahl (1650-1734), a celebrated German chemist, says: "Viganus, who was accustomed to work more with his hands than with mere notions, saw the difficulties, indicating not that he was an empirical worker but that he knew that he must attend to practical conditions if he wished to be successful in carrying out any idea into practice."

J. Campbell Brown in his *History of Chemistry* states that Vigani made several observations on antimony, and discussed the distillation of acetic acid, the first fraction of which he found to be inflammable.

Other references are given in: *Bibliotheca Chemica*, by John Ferguson, 1906; *Dictionary of National Biography*, 1899.

There is in the University Library a manuscript in duodecimo, the title-page of which has upon it "*Cours de Chemie*—Joan Francis Vigani Veronensis." It is in English and contains directions for compounding chemical preparations and also miscellaneous notes and prescriptions. These notes appear to have been written by someone who attended his lectures and not by Vigani himself. Unfortunately there is neither the date nor the name of the College where the demonstrations were given.

In this "he appears to have given the best methods he knew of making the compounds and to have explained their medical properties."

Professor Ferguson sums up his paper in the following words:

"Vigani never attained a great reputation, certainly not a European one. But he was a diligent worker, a skilled experimenter, and in spite of his small command of English even after twenty years living in the country, he must have been a successful teacher.

"He was an accurate observer and was more successful in his Natural History descriptions than in his chemical theories. His lectures on the *Materia Medica* are well done and show no small amount of knowledge.

"I do not think that Vigani's appointment to the pro-

PLATE III

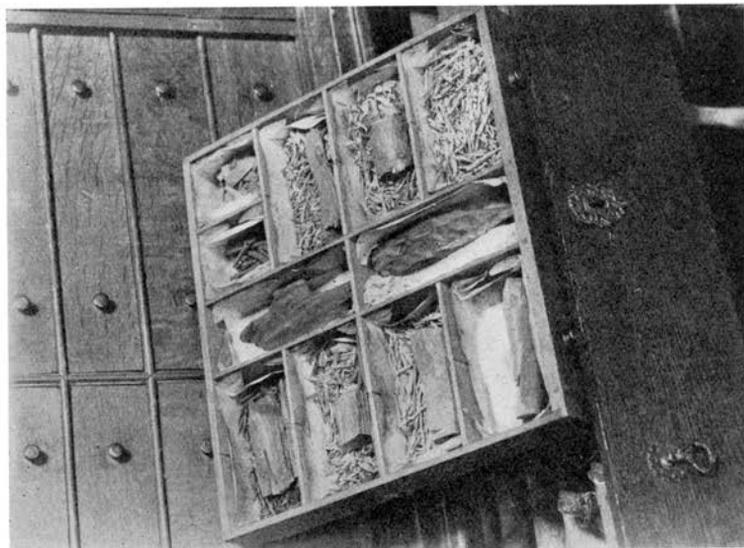


Fig. 2.

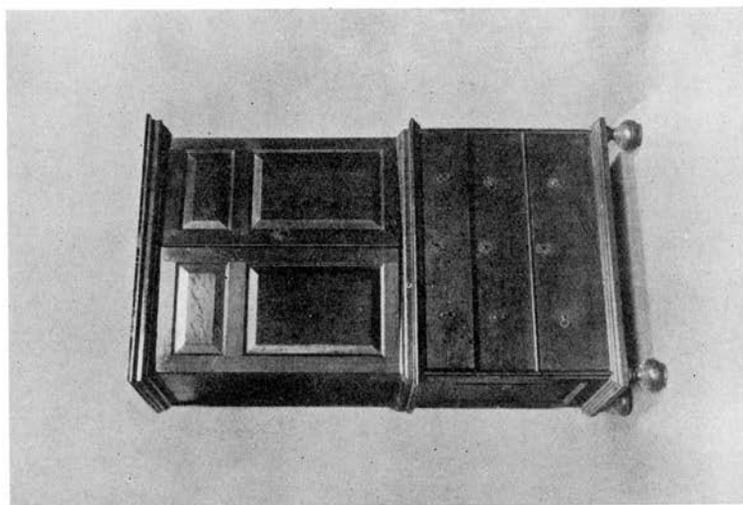


Fig. 1.

Vigani's Materia Medica Cabinet.

fessorship was one which need cause any regret. He had not the grip of Beguinus or of Glaser—he had to contend with the language and customs of a foreign country and he lived in the midst of College and medical disputes, but he must have been endowed with no small perseverance to overcome his drawbacks and no small prudence and caution to live on such good terms with all, that he secured and retained the position which he did.

“To his prudence and caution it is in part owing that his biographer has so few positive facts to deal with—that he himself comes out of a cloud of uncertainty as to his birth, moves before us dimly seen through haze and doubt and finally disappears in the darkness that surrounds his resignation and death.”

I have recently found in the University Library a small book written in 1730 by Richard Bradley, F.R.S., Professor of Botany in the University, entitled, *A Course of Lectures upon the Materia Medica, Antient and Modern, read in the Physics Schools at Cambridge upon the Collections of Dr Attinbrooke and Signor Vigani deposited in Catharine Hall and Queens' College*. The collection of Dr Attinbrooke's, or, as we know him better, John Addenbrooke, is still in the former Library.

III. THE MATERIA MEDICA CABINET IN THE LIBRARY OF QUEENS' COLLEGE.

When the President and Fellows of Queens' College allowed this Society to visit their Library in 1922, this cabinet (Pl. III, fig. 1) was noticed under the staircase, and, being particularly interested in the subject of drugs, it naturally attracted my attention. Stukely in the entry in his *Diary* stated that he went to a course on *Materia Medica*, and we may infer that it was with Vigani. The question arose therefore as to whether this collection in Queens' was the actual one from which Vigani lectured. There was, however, no placard or notice in the chest stating that the collection had been made by Vigani, and I hesitated to assume that it was so without some evidence other than conjecture or tradition. The then President (Dr Fitzpatrick) was kind enough to search among the

College papers, and found several invoices, letters and receipts bearing Vigani's name. Among these there are some of great interest.

(1) 16 January, 1704 (Pl. IV, fig. 1), from Francis Porter a druggist in London, reads, modernized, as follows:

Mr Vigani I sent you yesterday, by Mr Martin, Cambridge Carrier, as under written. I could not get several of the things, viz. black lead Spongia . . . fennell and Portingale jar. I was asked ten shillings for a ball that's found in a bullock's stomach. I do not know what sort of raw sack yarn you would have of, and no good Spanish saffron to be had so sent none, but if you please to send me a sample of what sort of silk you would have I will procure it for you. I had sent these things sooner, but could not get many of them. I returned your bill back by a gentleman that brought it. The hazard etc and the charges would be considerable. Your best way is to order your correspondent to send it by a safe road and so the party that brings it to have a receipt. Your friend came in a morning and not a drinking time. If he would have been pleased to have come back at an evening should have been glad to have presented him with a glass of wine,

I am your obliged servant,
Fran Porter.

Then follows the invoice of drugs, thirty in all, including myrrh, tamarinds, manna, aloes, liquorice and opium.

The letter was addressed to Catharine Hall, Cambridge, sealed with a wafer, and "Sent through Mr. Sherman against Ye Two Swans."

(2) 8 February, 1704 (Pl. V, fig. 1b) reads as follows:

Mr Vigani I have recd of your Carrier thirty one pounds fourteene shillings and payd the carridge of it, he hath a Recete in full but the last parcel sent you . . . you have not taken Notice of it which comes to twenty two shil'gs . . .

I am,
Your Oblidged Serv^t,
Fran Porter.

(3) 9 February, 1704:

To Seignior Vigani	2.	3.	0
Paid Pursar for ye return of 20th.	0.	2.	0
For ye carriage of six boxes of Glasses.	0.	10.	6.
For 2 quires of gilt-paper and 5 of other paper.	0.	7.	0
		<hr/>	
		3.	2. 6.

Recd. this three pounds two shillings and sixpence of ye Master.

Poley Clopton.

From *Alumni Cantabrigienses* we learn that Mr Clopton was a Fellow of Queens', 1696-1725, and Proctor of the University, 1703/4.

(4) Another invoice dated London, 18 February, 1703, and made out to Mr John Francis Vigani:

Bought of Hen. Colchester, Druggist, at the Maiden's Head in Cheapside, Bow Church, for the Honourable Mr Clopton, Proctor of the University and fellow in Queens' College in Cambridge.

Then follow the list of substances, the quantities and prices. A very large proportion of these I have found in the Cabinet, such as Oil of Cloves, Aniseed and Cinnamon, Palm Oil, Scammony, Turpentine, Spermaceti. Alum Roach, Amygdal. Amar. Amgdal. Valencia, 4 oz, Arg. Vivum, [Glass], Bals. Peru, Bals. Capivi, Bals. Tolu, Bol. Armen. Camphor, Cantharides, Castor Fiber, Cochineal, Cassia Fistula.

(5) 7 March, 1703/4 (Pl. IV, fig. 2). Invoice of goods sent by Francis Porter to Cambridge. This contains among others the following: Lodestone, Guaiacum, Cocculus Indicus, Grains, Ammoniacum, Benzoinum, Taccamahacca, Bezoar Oriental, Calamine.

(6) 6 May, 1704 (Pl. V, fig. 2a). Letter from Charles Clutterbuck to

The Honourable Coll. Clopton,
at Queens' College, Cambridge.

Sr,

I was ordered by Mr Vegany to desire you to pay me for those Glasses &c which I sent y^o down per his Order, who I suppose gave y^o Acc^t p'ticularly.

You may please to order y^e Carriers or who y^o think fitt to pay me giving me a line of Advice & in so Doing you'll Oblige,

Y^{or} humble Serv^t,

Cha: Clutterbuck.

From y^e hour Glass in Newgate street. 6 May, 1704.

A p'cell Del' At. £2. 12. 6.

(7) 12 October, 1704. A copy of previous invoice with demand for payment.

(8) 6 February, 1704/5 (Pl. V, fig. 1a). A letter from Vigani to Poley Clopton.

(9) 8 August, 1704 (Pl. V, fig. 2b). The receipt for the making of the cabinet.

Rec^d. y^a of Mr Clopton Tenn pounds for a cabinet for y^e use of Queen's College in Cambridge,

by me,

John Austin.

A word or two about the cabinet itself. It is well made of rich brown oak definitely of Queen Anne period: height 5 ft. 6 in., width 33 in. and depth 17 in.

It is divided into upper and lower parts, the upper part has two doors which enclose 26 drawers varying in depth in two columns and lettered from A to Z. These contain the various solid substances.

The lower part consists of three large drawers (Pl. III, fig. 2), two of which are divided by partitions which hold bottles (or glasses as they were then called) containing liquids unidentified.

There were also a number of parcels containing drugs apparently left over from those exhibited in the other drawers, or after making the various preparations.

The fastenings are typical of the period, the steel bolt and beautiful key being particularly interesting.

IV. THE SUBSTANCES IN THE CABINET.

General distribution.

Drawer	Number	Substances
A	30	Gum resins
B	—	—
C	35	Seeds
D	35	Seeds
E	30	Minerals
F	30	Precious stones
G	46	Garden seeds
H	20	Juices and extracts
I	63	Pigments
K	25	Fruits
L	25	Geological specimens
M	22	Earths
N	15	Barks
O	18	Shells
P	12	Roots
Q	20	Roots
R	18	Animal substances
S	11	Woods

Drawer	Number	Substances
T	12	Flowers and roots
U	20	Metals and earths
W	14	Fossils
X	11	Mixed substances
Y	41	Galenical preparations
Z	17	Roots
1	21	Jars of drugs
2	44	Miscellaneous
3 } 4 }	31	Packets

There are some 600 specimens in the cabinet consisting in the main of substances used in medicine at that time. A very large proportion of these are mentioned in Culpeper's *Herbal* written in 1653, and are of vegetable, animal and mineral origin. These substances are of enormous and fantastic variety and correspond very largely with the list of those substances which the London College of Physicians at that time requested the apothecaries to keep in their shops. Each specimen is carefully placed in a paper tray which fortunately in most cases is labelled with the name of the substance. Some of these papers are gilt-edged.

I am of the opinion that in the main the writing of the names corresponds with the handwriting of Vigani, of which we have several examples in the letters written by him. There are, however, some exceptions to this. In looking through the watermarks¹ of the paper used to form these trays I found that the majority corresponded to those used on paper made in 1698, but there were a few bearing the watermark G.R., and therefore indicating that those particular substances were placed in position at a later date than 1714. I noticed too that in two instances the name of R. Bradley or his initials appeared. There is evidence, therefore, that Bradley, who wrote his book on this collection in 1730, added some substances then, or rearranged some that were there already.

Additions after 1763, were probably made, as a parcel of drugs was wrapped in a newspaper dated 1793.

¹ At the suggestion of Mr E. A. B. Barnard these watermarks were identified by references to a paper by Heawood in the *Royal Geographical Journal*, 1924.

Specimens of special interest.

Drawer

- A Labdanum. Gum from *Cistus Labdanifera*. Dioscorides states that "this was scraped from the beards of goats which had fed on the leaves of the shrub."
 Olibanum. Frankincense, Exodus xxx, 34.
 Benzoin. Gum Benjamin from Sumatra and Siam. From the plant *Stryax Benzoin*.
 Taccamahacca. Quinsy states that this is obtained from New Spain, and adds: "Reckoned good burned upon coals for hysteria."
 Guaiacum. From *Guaiacum Officinale* from the island of San Domingo; an ingredient of "Chelsea Pensioner."
 Tragacanth. Gum from stem of *Astragalus*. A low shrub in Greece and Asia Minor. Theophrastus mentions it.
- B Empty.
- C Cardamon. Used in India as a condiment and in medicine since remote times.
 Cummin. Isaiah xxviii, 25. One of the spices in common use; an ingredient of curry powders.
 Psyllium. From *Plantago Psyllium*. Known to have been used from an early period in some countries. Now coming into common use again.
 Hyoseyamus. Indigenous in this country. Frequently mentioned in Anglo-Saxon medical books.
- D Sinapis. Mustard.
 Lini. Dried ripe seeds of *Linum Usitatissimum*. Linseed.
 Annios. An ingredient of "Thieraca Andromachi."
- E Vitriolum Album (zinc sulphate), Vitriolum Viridium (iron sulphate), Vitriolum Romanum (copper sulphate).
- F Precious stones: Amethyst, Topaz, Garnet, Ruby, Jet, Pearls, Sapphire. These all have uses given to them in medicine by Culpeper.
- G Contains garden seeds.
- H Manna. Saccharine exudation from *Fraxinus Ornus* from Mediterranean countries.
 Myrrh. An ingredient of the holy oil used in Jewish ceremonial. Recommended in Anglo-Saxon leech-books to be used with frankincense in superstitious medical practices.
 Aloes.
 Dragon's Blood. A frequent ingredient of ancient medicine. Now used by french polishers.
 Opium. The source of morphine. Has been used for ages to allay pain and produce sleep.
- I Pigments: Carmine, Vermilion, Orpiment, Bleu Bice, and many others.

Drawer

- K Cassia Fistula, ingredient of "Confection of Senna."
Nutmeg.
Nux Vomica.
Bitter Almonds.
- L Géological specimens.
- M Lapis Calaminaris. Native zinc carbonate. The chief ingredient of Calamine Lotion.
Lapis Hibernica. Irish Slate. Still asked for for lumbago.
Bole Armenia. A red earth.
Terra Sigillata Rubra.
Terra Sigillata Alb.
Terra Sigillata Lemnia. This is, as its name implies, sealed earth. In the island of Lemnos on one day in the year a certain mine was opened in the presence of the clergy and magistrates, and after the recital of prayers a quantity of the earth was removed. This was made into a paste, divided into small pastilles, then stamped and distributed. Extravagant claims were made for its uses as medicine; one old writer stating that "it dries, binds, resists putrefaction and poison, comforts and strengthens the head, heart and stomach and provokes sweat."
Dose: one teaspoonful. The composition of this Terra Sigillata is aluminium silicate, or kaolin, which is used in very large quantities to-day as an absorbent.
- N Coral. The red variety was largely recommended in the old books.
Peruvian Cinchona Bark. The source of quinine, concerning which there have been whole volumes written, and the tercentenary of the discovery of which was celebrated in London 1931.
- O Shells.
- P Roots: Alkanet, used for colouring.
- Q Roots: Turmeric, Jalap, Ellebore.
- R Animal substances:
Musk, used for hysteria.
Castor Fiber.
Viper.
Scorpio.
Spermaceti. A stearoptene, from the head of the whale, used in making cold creams.
Chelae Cancrorum. Claws of crabs. Dr Gascon's powder consisted of crabs' claws collected when the sun and moon are in conjunction in the sign Cancer.
Oculi Cancrorum. "Crabs' Eyes." A little chalk disc found in the stomach of the crawfish at the time the animal is about to change its shell. Consists principally of carbonate and phosphate of lime, and used as an absorbent and antacid.
Cornus Cervi. Raspings of the horn of the hart. Hartshorn when distilled with alkali yields ammonia. Thus the origin of spirits of hartshorn.

Drawer

- S Woods.
- T Flowers and Roots such as Rhubarb, Jalap.
- U Metals and their compounds such as Antimony, Bismuth, Litharge.
- W Fossils: Echinoid, Gryphaea, Ammonite, Horse's Tooth.
- X Mixed substances.
- Y In this drawer there are a large number of the preparations of the different drugs mentioned. There is compound powder of the claws of the crab. Also a jar labelled Balsam of Lucatellus. This is a mixture of Venice Turpentine, Yellow Beeswax, Olive Oil and Red Sanders Wood, and corresponds to-day exactly with its original formula. Notwithstanding that presumably it has been kept for two hundred years it is in an excellent condition. Curiously enough, I have an old drug pot with the name of this substance upon it.
- Pill Stom. et Gum. Culpeper mentions this as containing Aloes, Senna, Gum Ammoniacum, Mastic, Myrrh, Saffron and Syrup of Purging Thorn.
- Laudanum Londonensis. Thebane Opium. Contains Opium, Saffron, Castoreum and Spirits of Wine. Culpeper says: to provide sleep take not above 2 grains of it, going to bed. "Take care how you be too busy with such medicine lest you make a man sleep to doomsday."
- Emplastrum Oxycroceum. Consists of Saffron, Ship's Pitch, Colophony Resin, Yellow Wax, Turpentine, Galbanum, Myrrh, Olibanum and Mastic.
- Unguentum Apostolorum.
- Unguentum Basilicon. White Wax, Pine Rosin, Heifer's Suet, Turpentine, Olibanum, Myrrh and Oil.
- Pil. Coch. Major. A mixture of Hiera Picra.
- Pil. Starkie. Contains Opium and Soap. [Pil. Saponis Co.]
- Emplast. Diachylon. Contains Litharge, Linseed, Foenugreek, Marshmallow and Oil.
- Troch. de Carabe. Troches or lozenges of amber, red coral, mastic and lacquer.
- Troch. de Myrrh. Lozenges of Myrrh and Cummin.
- Troch. Alhandal. This contains Colloquintida, Oil of Roses, Bdellium, Gum Arabic and Tragacanth.
- Z Roots: Zedoary, Gentian, Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha.
- 1 Balsam of Peru.
Storax, used in making Friar's Balsam.
Balm of Gilead.
- 2 Oil of Cinnamon.
Oil of Aniseed.
Oil of Cloves.
Turpentine.

I have had these four essential oils analysed to ascertain how far they comply with the standards laid down in the new 1932 Pharmacopoeia. Three out of the four would pass the present day's tests in chemical and physical standards, and only fail in the matter of their sensory characteristics.

In this paper I have endeavoured to trace the life history of this interesting old character of the seventeenth century—Vigani—and to outline his achievements in spite of difficulties and disabilities. I have tried to show the influence he had in the early days of the teaching of chemistry in Cambridge, a subject which was at the time inextricably mixed up with theology, astrology, medicine and drugs—an entirely different subject from the exact science we know as chemistry to-day. I have described the *Materia Medica* cabinet which he evidently arranged and the drugs he collected. These are of absorbing interest, as they show in a very clear manner the trend and thought of medical knowledge and practice of those times. I think it will be agreed that Queens' is singularly fortunate in the possession of this cabinet, and is to be congratulated upon having preserved it and its contents in such excellent condition for the past two centuries.

In conclusion I wish again to express the fullest acknowledgment of the work of the late Professor Ferguson, whose paper I have freely drawn upon, and to thank the President and Fellows of Queens' College for allowing me to have free access to the collection, and for their kindness in consenting to its exhibition at this lecture.

A CAMBRIDGE VINTNER'S ACCOUNTS, c. 1511.

By Prof. ELLIS H. MINNS, F.B.A.

(Read 8 May, 1933.)

These fragments were found mixed up with pieces of the first edition of William Lyndwood's *Provinciale*, Oxford, 1483, in the covers of a copy of Valerius Maximus printed by J. Mareschal at Lyons, 1519 and bound by Garret Godfrey. It was No. 177 in the E. Gordon Duff Sale at Sotheby's, 1925, and bought for Pembroke College. Another piece of the Lyndwood was in Erasmus, *Moriae Encomium*, Basel, 1522, belonging to Colonel W. E. Moss, bought from Leighton in 1918. Leighton first pointed out that it must have been bound by Garret Godfrey¹, as has been since confirmed by the co-occurrence of the stamps on its sides (Royal Arms: Tudor Rose and motto with GG, Weale, 114, 115) with Godfrey's Roll III².

The pieces make up parts of four leaves: ff. 1, 2 and 3 are the ordinary accounts, f. 4 a register of transactions in which the customer paid for his wine, but left a pledge for the bottle in which he took it away, a gilt ring, a silver ring or, as often as not, a good groat.

On ff. 1-3 occur four dates, Tuesday 4 June, Thursday 6 June, Tuesday 10 June and Thursday 12 June. These are not consistent, the first two point to 1510, the second two to 1511: either we have pieces a year apart, or more likely there was a mistake in one pair or other of the dates. On f. 4, concerned with the months of January and February, we have Friday 13 February, that is a date in the year 1511-12, and it decides in favour of 1511. So many of the customers flourished in the decade 1510-20 that I do not think an earlier date, 1504, is

¹ Letter from Colonel Moss, 5 May 1933.

² Ad. Schmidt, *Bucheinbände in der Landesbibliothek zu Darmstadt*, 1921, Pl. XXIV, indicated to me by Mr H. R. Creswick.

probable: the death of Dr Hornby in 1517 rules out 1521 or 1522.

Several hands occur, but I have not tried to distinguish them. Ff. 1 and 2 are $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the width seems to have been about 7 inches, so the height would have been about 12. A day took up about a page, that would be some 40 entries; I do not know whether these record all the business done, or only transactions not for cash. There was a separate place in the book for cases in which a bottle was borrowed.

Crosses appear in the left-hand margin, which is preserved on the versos, against some entries, but there are none on f. 1^v whereon the prices are crossed out: on 2^v and 3^v no prices are preserved, they were only entered in a few cases on these leaves, as the rectos show: perhaps a cross means that the account was settled and no price put down. On f. 4 the cross may mean that the bottle had been returned and the pledge redeemed.

The wines sold are Malsy or Malmsey, Greek wine from the mainland, 4*d.* a quart; Rumney, a similar but inferior wine from the western Greek islands called by the Venetians Romania¹; Bastard, an expensive sweet wine from Lisbon, rather like Malmsey²; Red Claret, 4*d.* a quart; White Claret, 1*d.* a pint. The measures are half-pints, pints, quarts and potells of 2 quarts; 4 potells = 2 gallons make the biggest order registered. There were also pyttyns which I cannot explain (scarcely = pittances). The drinks are occasionally sent out as *posse*, which I take to be mulled or mixed up in some way. Our host also sold sucketts, originally fruit in syrup (*suc*), afterwards candied fruit, and sugar.

I find our vintner supplied five Colleges: Queens' three times, malmsey was their choice as became a college distinguished for its hospitality, the President (then Robert Bokensaw) once, Pembroke three times (we drank cheap white claret two quarts at a time), Benet College once and its Master (then Thomas Cosyn) once, Clare Hall and Jesus, once each (white claret by the quart); also Dr Hornby, Master of Peterhouse and Mr Bolannes of Christ's twice. He further

¹ A. L. Simon, *Hist. of the Wine Trade in England*, II (1907), p. 240.

² *Ib.* pp. 15, 83.

sent to Borden Hostel at the south-west corner of Green Street, and Physwick Hostel belonging to Caius, north of Trinity Lane, and Lyncoll Chamber in it. Then he had on his books the Black and White Friars and the Prior of Spinney, who bought a bottle of bastard and did not have to give a pledge for it. Moreover, he supplied the inns, the Dolphin and Griffin in Bridge Street, the Lily Pot in Cutler Row (St Mary's Street), the Star near Magdalene and the Vine in Preachers' Street, once each, and the Unicorn in Petty Cury, as Mr Bullock tells me, four times. The Lion, the Bull (twice) and the Angel (twice) we happily still have with us.

There remain some forty private customers, some are named, the Town Clerk, no doubt John Thirlby¹, the Commissary (whose I do not know), the Vicar of Wrattling, who he was I cannot say, the Scherman or cloth shearer in Shether or Cutler's Lane, perhaps the same as William Bell the Scherman, the glazier perhaps James Nicholson who worked for St Mary's and King's, a Nicholson is on f. 2v.

Good customers were Goodall, no doubt Robert Goodall, Churchwarden of St Mary's in 1518, Mr Herlege, whom I take to be John Erlich, M.P. in 1501, Mayor in 1511² (Dr Palmer has pointed out that in Cambridge Master is used of prominent townsmen as well as of M.A.'s) and a very great man John Manfield, M.D., one of the principal parishioners of Great St Mary's, one of Dr Palmer's chief discoveries,³ who appears at least four times. Also Nicholas Barbour, goldsmith, John Dryver⁴, John Marys, Fellow of Corpus Christi (d. 1522), and Mr Cornelys either a B.Can.LL. of Clement or Paul's Hostel or Cornelys Andwerpe Doucheman, a joynour. I am pleased to read our binder's name once at least if not twice, "to Mr Geratts," "to Garads." Other customers of whom we know or guess something are Mr Grantt, perhaps Grant of Clement Hostel who in 1518 lent a friend a copy of Lyndwood now at

¹ Palmer, *Camb. Borough Documents*, p. 157. I found this *Who's Who* of sixteenth-century Cambridge most useful; many names are in the subsidy roll of 1512. There were few in those of 1523 and 1524. Dr Palmer lent me a transcript of the latter and gave me much other help.

² *Ib.* p. 150.

³ *Ib.* p. 154.

⁴ *Ib.* p. 118.

Pembroke; Purgalls, perhaps John Purgold, LL.B., who owned the land where Borough officials park their cars on Peas Hill¹. Goodman Roffe, maybe the fishmonger in Mill Ward, Mrs Margaret Rede in Preachers' Ward and Mr Richard Cotton in Market Ward are in the 1524 subsidy roll. Mr William But, M.A., 1509, contributed to building Great St Mary's. Mr William Elton was churchwarden of St Mary's in 1511 and 1518, in which year John Grene the painter contributed to making pews in the church².

It cannot be a coincidence that so many of our vintner's customers were connected with Great St Mary's, as churchwardens, as was his friend Garret Godfrey to whom he ceded his old account books, or mere contributors to the "stoling" or pews set up in 1518. We can infer that he was quite close to the Market Place. He may have been the rich vintner Richard Lychefeld in Market Ward³, a benefactor to St Mary's, assessed in 1524 at the highest figure. Or else, in view of his University customers, Thomas Marshall, a holder of the University Privilege: in that case he tried to make his servant Thomas Vyrle pay for his drinks⁴. If he had gone to a rival establishment he would have got into trouble, so I think we decide for Thomas Marshall.

ABBREVIATIONS.

C = claret.	p ^t or p ^t = pint.
d = penny.	q or q ^t = quart.
di = half.	R or R _y = red.
It' = Item.	W = white.
Ⓜ = Master.	

e = final -es or -s.

° = -re- or -er-.

A simple stroke is used for m or n, in ff it seems almost meaningless.

The spelling is wonderful: it almost suggests a foreigner. Note that "a" stands either for "a" or for "of."

¹ *Ib.* p. 156.

² J. E. Foster, *Accounts of St Mary's the Great*, pp. 16, 40 and 41.

³ Palmer, p. 154.

⁴ *Ib.* p. 115. His ij d. is not crossed off.

1^R

Thuisday ye iiij day of J[une]

- I]t' to moderē schelford a p^t C posse.
 I]t' to m grantte Cha[m]bre q p^t.
 I]t' to m Marys p^t W
 I]t' to ye quens Colege p^t malsy
 I]t' to bordēn hosteff q^t posse
 I]t' to ye quens Colege ij poteffe
 I]t' to ffesyke hosteff d p^t R
 I]t' to Nyccolas barbers p^t W
 I]t' to the quens Colege vj q
 I]t' to good'dalle p^t Rē jid (*crossed out*)
 I]t' to y^e m of benet Colege ij q
 I]t' to y^e Dalffy[n] ij q
 It' to h...s....ss... p^t w
 It' to benet Colege ij poteffe
 It' to the glasyers q w posse
 It' to good'dalle iij p^t wi(n)claryd iij d. (*crossed out*)
 It' to m herloge p^t of claryd
 It' to m Manfeldē Cha[m]bre q (?) p^t R² jd. (*rest above*)
 It' to m Cornelys q^t p. se(?)
 It' to Nyccolas barbers p w posse jd. (*crossed out*)
 It' to m herlege p^t c jd. (*crossed out*)
 It' to tochyc' q^t clared se^t Iohñ london'
 It' to hary buckes q claryd jd. (*crossed out*)
 It' to Jenk Jahis (?) q Rē
 It' to m beryc q^t Red [ij]d (*crossed out*)

1^V

- Itm' to y^e Angyff q clared
 Itm' to lyncoff chamber of fysyke osteff p^t. j (*crossed out*)
 It' to m Mar[ys] p^t w posse j (*crossed out*)
 It' to m Corne[lys] ij p^t posse
 It' to my m h..... p^t w posse
 It' to m herlege q C
 It' to garadē p^t
 It' to John Stron p p^t of Claryd
 It' to gooddaffs p^t Rē jd (*crossed out*)
 It' to m gooddalle p^t Rē jd. (*crossed out*)

It' to y^e lelypote p^t
 It' to \overline{m} herlyge p^t clared.
 It' to Dryv^o q off Red (*crossed out*) malsey iiij d. (*crossed out*)
 It' to \overline{m} . mandeffelle ij p^t Rd Claryd jd. (*crossed out*)
 It' to Cornellē p^t off whytte
 It' to \overline{m} manffeldē p^t Claryd ij d. (*crossed out*)
 It' to Dryvers q^t of W C ijd.
 It' to \overline{m} bovllanne of Crystē Colege q^t
 It' to \overline{m} Herlege p^t of Claryd
 It' to y^e quens Colege ij q^t
 It' to \overline{m} Cornelys q^t C posse
 It' to p(re)sedenē Chābre of quens Co[lege]

Thursday y^e vj day of June

It' to \overline{m} Marys p^t W
 It' to \overline{m} herlege p^t C

2^R

erehⁿ d' p R_y
 Io]hn son p^t Rē be markyt off
 Comesary Cha(m)bre p^t Rē
 terē poteff wyght
 Be]rbyc p^t w
 [It' to ye] buff q^t R_y j p^t
 [It' to w]ylly(m) beff ye scherman
 [It' to ye An]geff q^t wyght

T]huysday y^e x day June

It' to ye B]lake ffryerē ij poteff q^t
 It' to ye An]geff p^t wyght
 It' to ye] town Clarkē p^t malsey hary Johe
 It'] to ferrant q^t C
 It' to] purgaffs ij q^t R C. viij d'. (*crossed out*)
 It' to \overline{m} Man]ffylde ij p^t w C ij d' (*crossed out*)
 It' to] e..... — frenchman ij q^t w C
 It' to] ye buffē q wyge
 It' to ? N?]elson
 q w ij d' ij poss[e] (*both crossed out*)
 It' to] Thōs Verley q. C. ij d'

- It' to] \overline{m} her serē Cha(m)bre q w
 It' to] de Wyc (?) q̄t wyght ij d' posse (*crossed out*)
 It' to] Clare hañf q̄ wyght.
- 2^v + It' to y^e Unycorne q̄ malsey [See Facsimile Pl. 1]
 + It' to the ster' ij q̄t. off W[yght].
 + It' to penbrook hañf ij q̄t off Red (*crossed out* W. ? *written over*) C
 It' too y^e gryffy(n) iiiij pottēffē Red clared (*something above*)
 It' too mere a ponde a sukketts
 It' too e. g' d p^t of malse
 + It' too Godman Roff, ij q̄t a Wy[ght].
 + Itē' to cressweñfē q̄t Red p^t clare[d]
 + It' to Borggē q̄t clared pd (?)
 + It' to the Lyon p^t wyt
 It' to \overline{m} bollinn p^t w̄d p^t
 + It' too \overline{m} Bot p^t Red
 + It' to \overline{m} aistres Redde dj p^t Rumne
 + It' to \overline{m} Cotons j q̄t W
 + It' to \overline{m} Reē p^t Red
 + It' to Harresons y^e massone p^t Rd (*crossed out*) Wy[ght]
 + It' to \overline{m} elttōns q̄t whytte
 + It' to grenes y^e payntterē ij p^t Red
 + It' to sanders di p^t. Rum[n]y.
 +
 Thursday y^e xij day off June
 + It' to \overline{m} Senttvarē chamber iij pyttyns
 + It' to Mondys ij p^t clared Wytte
 + It' to Mr breerleys ij p^t w Red C
 + It' to Jhūs. Colege ij q̄ W C
 + It' to \overline{m} manffeldē ij q̄ W C
- 3^R It' to] Mē redeē (?) pt R̄
 It' to] borgē p^t Red.
 It' to] ffereryng p^t C iiiij dl' (*crossed out*)
 It' to] penbroc hañf ij q^a of W C
 It' to g] oddallē q̄t claryd iiiij (*crossed out*) \overline{m} herlege
 It' to] X^r bere brewerē potēff C

It' to] pen broke haft ij q W C
 It' to y^e] freres Prechers p^t C
 It' to] ye enecor(n) p^t C p^t red.
 ea.....man⁹ q^t W
 su]ketts iij poteffs W. R^y C. by

3^v + It' to y^e Schermans y[n] fchether Lane q
 + It' to y^e buff ij q^t w C
 + It' to y^e enecor(n) p^t w Claryd
 + It' to ye Vyne q^t R.
 + It' to Wylly(m) beff schermane.
 + It' to enecor(n) p^t wyght
 + It' to \overline{m} Doctor' hornby for' wy(n) fraw & suger
 + It' to \overline{m} brekett ij q^t w & C
 + It' to ye wyght ffryer^e q w
 + It' to \overline{m} garatt^e p^t claryd
 + It' to \overline{m} Botryll p^t C
 + It' to \overline{m} Nelsons q^t C

4^R I[t' to] \overline{m} Camps
 w^t malsy ye xxvj day off Jene⁹ plege a preme (penney?)
 + It' \overline{m} hostrebys a botff malsy y^e xx [...] day
 of Jener⁹ Payd for y^e wy(n) Plege for ye botel [a good]
 g[rote]
 It' [to] Jeffrey Becher, a botff R^y Payd [for ye wyn]
 Plege for y^e botff a Silver ryng
 It' to \overline{m} Rychard' of Cotnam a botff m[alsy?]
 Payd for' y^e wy(n) plege for ye botff a Ch
 Plak.
 It' to y^e Pryor of Speney a botff bastrd payd [for y^e wyn]
 It' to \overline{m} nesoñ (?) a ledr' (?) botff of a q^t w(ith) baft[rd Payd]
 for y^e wy(n) no(?) plege for y^e botff.
 + It' to Chalke ye pardener a botff Red ye ij day of [feue]
 reff. Payd for y^e wy(n) plege for ye botff halffe a si[lver
 grote?]
 It' to goodmañ a botff R^y payd for y^e wy[n Plege]
 for [ye] botff y^e ij day of fe⁹ell.

It' to ᵹ Cha(m)brley(n) ij poteff wyght ij day [of]
 feu⁹ell be nyccolas Jakson

- 4^v It'] to y^e vykker of wrattyng' a Bottell
 of mal]sy y^e xii day off feurell Plege a god grotte
 It'] to ge lrn' wyffe a bottff of R̄
 ye x]ij day of feu⁹ell Payd for ye wy(n)
 no?] plege for ye botell
 It'] to M. Mede a bottff of [m]alsy (?)
 x]ij day of feu⁹eff ou⁹ payd for the wy(n)
 ple]ge for the boteff a good grote viijd.
 It' to] frere throntoñ a boteff R̄ payd
 for y^e] w̄y plege for y^e boteff a good grott.
 ye] xiiij day of feu⁹ell ofryday (?).
 It'] to ᵹ Gaspelande a bottff malsy
 ye x]ij day feu⁹ll payd for ye wyn plege
 for ye] boteff a good grott.
 It' to] burde of y^e Casteff a boteff R̄ payd for
 ye wyn] plege for ye boteff a gylt ryng
 It' to] balardę of beche a bottff R̄ payd
 for ye] wy(n) plege for ye bottff a silver ryng
 ye x]v day feu⁹ell

ᵹ Chamberleyn a botell R̄ Payd for ye w̄y

A CAMBRIDGE SEAL-BOX OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

By A. S. F. Gow, M.A., Trinity College.

(Read 8 May, 1933.)

The silver box, of which the lid and bottom are here illustrated, belongs to the Earl of Home, who has kindly allowed me to publish it. Its history has been forgotten but can, I think, be reconstructed with some certainty; before I attempt to reconstruct it, however, let me describe the box itself and the cord which passes through it¹.

The latter consists of two lengths of plaited thread, one of gold, the other of silver. Each of these is doubled on itself, and the two resulting loops are intertwined above the box. From a point 3 inches above the box to one 5 inches below it the four strands are plaited together; for 2 inches farther they are again separate; and, finally, each is unravelled to form a tassel 2 inches in length. The total length, including the box, is just over 2 feet. The cord enters and leaves the box by U-shaped openings cut in the sides; inside the box it is covered and concealed by an imprint in red wax of the still-existing silver seal which was cut for the University in 1580². The wax adheres to the side of the box, and the imprint was evidently made *in situ*.

¹ This investigation has in several directions led me outside my own competence and I have many acknowledgments to make. In particular I must thank Mr W. J. Baker for searching the Registry records for me, Mr E. Alfred Jones for answering many questions about plate, Prof. E. H. Minns for help of various kinds, Dr W. M. Palmer for much assistance in local records, and Mr W. A. Prideaux for sending me extracts from those of the Goldsmiths' Company. I am indebted also to Mr A. L. Attwater, Mr J. H. Bullock, Mr P. U. Clark, the Earl of Lincoln, Mr E. Lobel, Col. Lord Henry Montagu-Douglas-Scott, Mr J. More, Mr A. van de Put, Mr A. G. B. Russell, Lancaster Herald, Dr J. A. Venn, the Vicars of Chesterton, Stoke Poges, High Wycombe and West Wycombe, Mr D. A. Winstanley and the possible owners of similar boxes mentioned on pp. 74 f., for their kindness in answering the enquiries which I have addressed to them.

² Grace Book A, p. 343.



A Cambridge Seal-Box.

The illustration makes elaborate description of the box itself unnecessary. The oval measures, on the exterior, just under 3 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the depth is approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Front and back are slightly convex; the sides, not visible in the reproduction, are bare of decoration except that the projecting flanges of lid and bottom have on their under surfaces bands of chain pattern in relief which conceal their junction with the sides of the box. No hallmarks or maker's marks are visible, and if they exist, they must be under the wax on the inside of the box. Since no traces of the punch can be seen on the exterior, there probably are none, but the metal is thick enough to leave a doubt permissible.

On the bottom of the box are engraved the arms of the University; on the lid, the coat of the Duke of Albemarle, quartering (1) Monck, (2) Plantagenet, (3) Grey, (4) Talbot¹.

These arms were borne both by George Monck, the first Duke, and by Christopher Monck, the second Duke; and since Charles II returned the father's Garter to the son, the coats of the two cannot be certainly distinguished. The indications, however, point strongly to the second Duke. The Lancaster Herald tells me that the mantling agrees with the second Duke's Garter-Print in the College of Arms, but is of quite a different type from that of the first Duke; that supporters and crest also correspond with those of the second Duke²; and that the motto-scroll also points to the later date, since it does not seem to appear in Garter-Prints until 1672. He adds that the Garter-Print of the second Duke might well have served as the basis for the engraving of the box, and would have been a natural source to turn to.

¹ For the descent of the Dukes of Albemarle, see *Complete Peerage*, viii, 67; *The Visitation of Devon* (Harl. Soc. vi), p. 191; Burke, *History of the Commons*, ii, 304. The sister and heir of Thomas (Talbot), Viscount Lisle, married Sir Edward Grey, created Viscount Lisle in 1483; their granddaughter married in 1511 Arthur Plantagenet, illegitimate son of Edward IV, created Viscount Lisle in 1523; one of his daughters married Sir Thomas Monck of Potheridge, great-grandfather of the first Duke.

² I have since verified these points both on the prints (which are taken from the stall-plates of the Knights before they were coloured) and on the stall-plates themselves. The seal-box selects the four most distinguished of the very numerous quarterings on the stall-plates and adds the motto-scroll.

Probability is also strongly in favour of the second Duke. George Monck was indeed returned as member for the University in April 1660, but he was also returned for Devonshire, and, as he preferred to sit for his native county, the University presently elected another member¹. At the time of his election, however, Monck was of course a commoner. He received the Garter in May, the Dukedom in July, 1660, and between that date and his death in 1670, when there was published in his honour *Musarum Cantabrigiensium Threnodia*, I can trace no connexion between him and the University, nor is there, in the University accounts, any sign of such a box having been purchased. His son, however, was Chancellor of the University from 1682 to his death in 1688.

In July 1674 Charles II addressed to the University a letter depriving the Duke of Buckingham of his Chancellorship and instructing the University to elect the Duke of Monmouth in his place. Monmouth was accordingly elected and in due course received his patent "fairly written in parchment and adorn'd with the arms of the Chancellor & University and other embellishments, in a decent manner. The seal of the University was plac'd in a box of Silver engraven with the Chancellor's arms on the lid and the Arms of the University on the reverse thereof²." On 4 April, 1682, the King, in a precisely similar letter, deprived Monmouth and instructed the University to elect Albemarle; Albemarle accepted the office six days later, and was installed by a deputation of two hundred and fifty members of the University who proceeded from Northumberland House to Albemarle House for the purpose³. The account of these proceedings makes no mention of the patent itself, but in the volume of Vouchers for University Accounts 1672-84, preserved in the Registry, are the following documents:

¹ *Parliaments of England*, p. 512; Mullinger, *Univ. of Camb.* III, 552; Cooper, *Annals*, III, 477.

² Registry MSS. XLIX, 18. Baker's transcript (Univ. Lib.: Baker MSS. XXXI, 245), from which Cooper (*Annals*, III, 560) prints this document, contains some trifling inaccuracies.

³ Cooper, *Annals*, III, 597.

May 2^d 1682

Receiyed then of Mr Whinn Register
for Gold and Silver Strings for the
Patent, and for Riband

1 s d
0 8 10

By me Stephen Sams

May 3^d 1682

Reçd the day and yeare first
above written of Titus Tillett
for writing the Dukes Pattent
the sume of

13s & 4

by mee Nath: Frisby

May the 6th: 82

Reçd then of Mr Tillet the
sum of one pound ninetene Shelings
by the Right Worshipfull Dr Coges
order for a silver box for the Sele
of the patant

1 s
1 19

I say Reçd by me

Samll Urlin

May the 6th: 82

Receud of Mr Tillet the sume of
too pounds for a paten gildeing
and a Coate of
Aremes of Quē Elizabeth beefore
the Buck of Stateutts by the
Right Worshipfull Dr Coges
order

I rece^d by mee

2 0 0

Francis Percy

And later in the same volume Titus Tillett presents a consolidated account for the expenses of the proceedings.

A Bill of Disbursments at the Installment
of the Chanseller

Paid to Mr Percy for Guildinge the Dukes pattent	1 s d 02 00 00
Paid to Mr Urlyn for a silver Box w th the Dukes & univer[s]itty Armes In Graved	01 19 00
Paid to the Button maker for Gould Twist	00 09 00
Paid to Frisby for writing the Pattent	00 13 06
Payd to Mr Morgan for Coach hier	01 00 00
For A skynn of vellam	00 05 00
For a Guilded Box for the Dukes pattent	01 01 06
For Hooks to the Box	00 01 00

For Byndinge the Booke of Statutes in velvet	1 s d 01 10 00
For Strings & Gould fring for the Booke	00 13 06
For A perfume	00 02 06
Payd to Mr Ramsey for Carridg of 1 Staff	00 02 00
For 2 Boxes to carry the Staves in	00 05 00
For Coach Hier for carring & recarring the staves In London	00 04 00
for Carringe the Box to London with the staves	00 05 00
for Horss hier & my one Expences in London	02 00 00
for Lynes to Cord up the Box & Staves	00 01 00
Sum is	12 12 00

Reed in full of this Bill I say Reed
By me Titus Tillett.

I think no reasonable doubt can be entertained that the silver box for the seal and the gold and silver strings mentioned in the above accounts are those here illustrated, and that they were once attached to the patent which was written by Nathaniel Frisby, decorated by Francis Percy, enclosed in a box of gilded wood or leather, and accompanied by a copy of the Elizabethan statutes also decorated by Percy and handsomely bound in velvet.

Of the University officials here mentioned, the Vice-Chancellor, Nathaniel Coga or Cogha, was Master of Pembroke; the Registry, Matthew Whinn, was of St John's College and at this time held also the post of University printer. Titus Tillett, who was not a member of the University, describes himself in a neighbouring document as School Keeper; he seems also to have been Yeoman Bedell, an office he had certainly held as deputy in 1667. This was the third installation of a Chancellor at which he had assisted, and he survived to take part also in installing Albemarle's successor in 1689¹. It may be observed that he has allowed himself to add twopence to the first two bills before presenting them; also that as the Registry seems to have paid the first, it is not apparent why it should be included in Tillett's accounts at all. The staves which occupy the latter part of the account

¹ See on him Stokes, *Esquire Bedells* (C.A.S. Comm. XLV), p. 127; Cooper, *Annals*, III, 612. His duties in connexion with Albemarle's election included the burning of Monmouth's portrait, on which subject Cooper quotes some pleasant verses by George Stepney.

are no doubt the maces of the Bedells; the perfume was probably for scenting the volume of statutes¹—an adventitious attraction which the modern statutes are not held to require.

Of the townsmen we shall meet Francis Percy, the gilder, again, but the only one who much concerns us is Samuel Urlin.

The family of Urlin had in the seventeenth century numerous branches, nearly all of which belonged to Buckinghamshire and Middlesex². The earliest notice of Samuel which I have discovered is in the records of the Goldsmiths' Company:

<p>The XIX of November. 1647. Samuel Urllyn.</p>	<p>Memorandum that I Samuel Urlyn the sonne of Michael Urlyn of Wickham in the county of Buckingham Surgeon doe put myselfe apprentice unto Robert Welsted³, cittizen and Gouldsmith of London, for the terme of seaven yeares to begin att Xmas next coming</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Samuell Urllyn</p>
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¹ In 1683, on the occasion of the marriage of the future Queen Anne with Prince George of Denmark, volumes of verses were presented by the University, and in 1689 volumes were presented to William and Mary. The accounts on both occasions contain the item "Perfume for the bookes."

² Much material for a history of the Urlin family is collected in *Memorials of the Urlin Family, compiled from Original Unpublished Documents by Ethel L. H. Urlin, with Pedigrees of all the well-known Branches of the Family Traced and prepared by Perceval Lucas* (Privately Printed, 1909). I met with this work too late for it to be of much service to me, but I have learnt one or two facts from it and have occasionally cited it (as *Memorials*) in what follows. It contains mention of many Samuel Urlins but not of ours.

Marmaduke Urlin (below, p. 66, n. 3) appears in the Pembroke admission books as *Marmadux Urlin (sive, ut Atavi scripsere, Earlewyn)*, but matriculated as Erlwyn, and the name, which seems to have been originally Eorlwine, is variously spelt in the seventeenth century; I have written *Urlin* except in direct quotations.

³ Robert Welsted was a young goldsmith who can only lately have received his freedom. He apprenticed himself for eight years to Thomas Noell in July 1639.

Apart from Samuel, there were at least two other seventeenth-century goldsmiths named Urlin. (1) Simon Urlin, son of Francis Urlin of Lichfield, apprenticed 10 May, 1622, who died in 1681 and was buried in St Vedast's, in the registers of which parish (Harleian Soc., Registers, vols. xxix and xxx) the fortunes of his wives, children and domestics may be in part discerned. (2) John Urlin junior, of Lombard Street, licensed to marry at St Andrew's, Holborn on 15 March, 1683 (*Memorials*, p. 78). The records of the Company do not contain his name.

There is no parish in Bucks now called Wickham, but he means Chipping, or, as it is now more commonly called, High Wycombe, nor is it against that view that neither the father's marriage nor the son's birth is recorded in the register of that parish, for the first may have taken place before Michael settled there, and the baptisms are missing for the years 1629-34, in one of which Samuel was probably born¹. A sister, Helen, was baptised there on 2 June, 1628. I should hesitate to assume, though it is possible, that the father is the Michael Urlin son of Thomas Urlin who was baptised at Stoke Poges on 19 September, 1585².

Samuel became a freeman of the Goldsmiths' Company on 26 January, 1654, and is then lost again for five years, after which the children of Samuel and Hester (or Easter) Urlin begin to be registered in Cambridge at Trinity Church³. Hester was baptised in 1659, John in 1661, Samuel in 1663. In 1664 the father was paying hearth-tax for three hearths in the parish. The family was increased by Martha (1665), Mary (1670), Job (1672), Thomas (1673), Elizabeth (1674), and in the last year, as a reasonable consequence, the hearths had doubled in number. Ann (1676) and Job (1677) end the family; and the Easter Urlin buried on 7 February, 1685, seems likely to have been the mother rather than the daughter. By 1689 the son Samuel had also gone into business, for the father, supplying in that year six dozen silver buttons for the University Marshal's blue coat, signs the receipt *Sam Urlin*

¹ The bishop's transcripts, now in the Bodleian, are missing for 1631 and 1634, and in other places during these years illegible from damage.

² *Bucks Parish Reg. Society*, ix, 16. A Michael Urlin occurs in two other records. (1) Maltster of Burnham, Bucks. Plaintiff in a Chancery suit filed in April 1657 (Collins, 15.171) and relating to property in the High Street of Chipping Wycombe. Urlin had leased this property in 1634 and subsequently assigned the lease to Thomas Prestowe, a son-in-law. (2) Maltster of Cippenham, Bucks. Will dated 28 August, 1658, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Pell, 323); leaves property to five children—George, Francis, Samuel, Martha and Sarah. On these two records I refrain from speculation.

³ His marriage is not there, nor in any of the twelve Cambridge parishes whose marriage registers are printed in *Cambs Parish Registers, Marriages*, I-VIII, nor at High or West Wycombe nor in any of the London churches whose registers have been printed by the Harleian Society.

*senior*¹. It was certainly the father who was buried on 24 July, 1698, for the son was still alive².

On this record a comment or two may be made. The two Jobs are explained by the fact that the first died in 1673, but the name was unlucky, for the second also died in his second year. Analogy suggests that the father may have given (as one might expect) his own name to his first-born son, and that the Samuel baptised in 1663 replaces an earlier casualty in the family. It will also be observed that the regular rate of increase—one child every two years or less—is interrupted from August 1665 to January 1670. Now there are in the burial registers of the parish two unexplained Urlins—Marmaduke, who died in 1667 and William, who died in 1694. I should conjecture that they may have been children of Samuel and Hester born between 1665 and 1670³. 1665 and 1666 were

¹ The Audit entry is printed in *The Historical Register*, p. 197. The daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, both apprenticed themselves to their father on 2 July, 1691, but there is no record of their receiving the freedom of the Company.

² He became free of the Goldsmiths' Company by patrimony on 26 August, 1701, advised Clare College about their plate in 1724 and appears frequently in the books of Pembroke College in similar connexions. From him was bought in 1726-7 an existing orange-strainer bearing the mark of Gabriel Sleath (*Cat. Exh. Plate*, 1931, no. 312). In 1732-3 he was the object of a forced charitable levy (*praetures*) on Pembroke undergraduates. We shall meet him again below.

An advertisement from the *London Gazette*, no. 3430, sent me by Mr E. Alfred Jones, deserves record more for its own interest than from the light it throws on Urlin. "On Sept. 17 1698 was stolen from Teversham Church, Cambridge, a chalice with a cover, of silver-gilt, engraved with the names of the donor and of the parish. Any person who may find it is requested to give notice to Mr Thomas Bennett, bookseller, at the Half Moon in St Paul's Church-yard, London, or to Mr Urling, goldsmith, in Cambridge, so that the Parish may have it again. Award 20 shillings."

³ If Marmaduke was Samuel's son, it would suggest kinship with another Marmaduke, at this time Fellow of Pembroke. Urlin of Pembroke, admitted in 1654 in his sixteenth year, was the eldest son of John Urlin of Stoke Poges, yeoman (after 1650, *Mr Urlin*). The Stoke Poges registers contain two other families of Urlin: Thomas, father of Michael, mentioned above, 7 children (1575-94); Walter, 7 children (1606-23). According to *Memorials*, p. 66 (which increases both families), John was the son of Walter, Walter of Thomas. If our Samuel, therefore, was son of this Michael, Marmaduke was his first cousin once removed. There was also a Samuel Urlin who was

plague years in Cambridge, Stourbridge Fair was cancelled and University life was almost at a standstill; in the latter year the visitation was "so sore that the harvest could hardly be gathered in¹," and the burials in Trinity parish reached the enormous total of 173. But it included no Urlins, and I am tempted to guess that for a year or two the family migrated, perhaps into the country.

It remains to add that he was never a freeman of the borough, that there is no evidence that he was admitted to privilege in the University², and that his will is not to be found.

Let us leave biography and return to our box. The record shows us Samuel Urlin, a qualified goldsmith, resident in Cambridge from 1659 (at least) until his death in 1698, but it does not help us to decide whether he made the box himself or merely acted as middleman. On this point some light is thrown by two other records in which I have found his name. Both are vouchers in the University accounts, and in both Urlin seems to present his bill in such detail as to make it highly probable that his charges are, at any rate in the main; for work which he has himself executed.

The first, as the Audit book shows, is for "mending" the Yeoman Bedell's mace³:

buried at Stoke Poges in 1593, but the registers do not show, and the authors of the *Memorials* have not discovered, his relationship to the others.

On Urlin of Pembroke see Venn, *Alumni*, iv, 291; Stokes, *Esquire Bedells*, p. 101; *Alderman Newton's Diary* (C.A.S. xxiii), pp. 56, 63. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that as a celibate Fellow he can hardly have been the father of the Marmaduke Urlin buried at Trinity Church.

¹ Cooper, *Annals*, iii, 517 ff., v, 447; Mullinger, *Univ. of Camb.* iii, 618 ff.; Wardale, *Clare College Letters*, pp. 66 ff.

² An undated list from Trinity Hall (Registry MSS. 36.2.74) mentions Mr Urlin "Privileged of Mr Vicech^r the present Master." Names of Fellows in this list show, however, that it belongs to 1703, and Urlin must therefore be Samuel Junior or one of his brothers.

³ A. P. Humphry, who prints this voucher in his *Maces of the Esquire Bedells* (C.A.S. Comm. iv, 217; thence Jewitt and Hope, *Corporation Plate*, ii, 602), assumes that Urlin was substituting the Royal Arms for those of the Commonwealth. The Corporation maces, however, were sent to London in May 1660 for this purpose (cf. Cooper, *Annals*, iii, 493), those of the Esquire Bedells must have been altered before 1663, and it is not obvious why, when all four maces required alteration, the Yeoman Bedell's should have had separate treatment—though it should be said that there is a separate entry in the accounts for "altering" this mace in 1651.

the old armes w ^{tt} 1 ^{oz} 18 ^{dwt} at 5 ^s the oz comes to	9 ^s 6
	1 s d
the new one comes to silver chaseng and Gilding to	2 15 6
	1 s
myne comes to more than the old one	2 6
	1 s
the silver of the new w ^{tt} 0 9 0	
the making	1 15 0
the Gilding	0 11 6

Received in full of this Bill 2 6 0

Samuell Urlin

wittnes John Houlden

This voucher is of the year 1663 and therefore antedates the account for Albemarle's box by twenty years. The second postdates it by seven.

In 1689 the Duke of Albemarle died and was succeeded by the sixth Duke of Somerset. On this occasion the bills for the expenses of the Chancellor's installation were partly discharged by the Vice-Chancellor himself and therefore appear in detail in his Audit. Among them are these:

To Mr Urlin for a silver box for the seale	1 12 7
To Mr Percy for gilding the box, engraving the Arms, florishing the patent etc. as the bill	7 9

The vouchers corresponding to these entries are:

A boxe weight 5 ^{oz} 3 ^{dwt} at 5 ^s 2 ^d the oz. coms to the silver	1 6 7
the Make	6 0
	<hr/>
Together	1 12 7

June Recd of the vice Chancelor
the 23 89 the contents of this bill by me

Sam Urlin senr.

An account of what I Laid
out at London for the (?) Vicech.

for the in graveing the box ¹	1 7 0
Gilding it	1 6 0
Laid out for the Cott of Arme	1 1 6
for the patten 3 gineis	3 4 6
Expens	10
	<hr/>
	7 9 0

Red June 13 1689 of Mr Vice-Chancellor
in full of this bill by me

Francis Percy

¹ This is certainly the seal-box, not the box for the patent itself which appears in Tillett's bill.

Somerset's patent, it will be observed, had a more splendid seal-box than Albemarle's, for it was gilt. It is not plain why part of the work was done in London (possibly Urlin, though capable of gilding a coat of arms, was unequal to the larger task here required), but the form of bill raises a strong presumption that the actual box was of his own workmanship. And if he made the box in 1689, there seems no reason to doubt that he made it also in 1682. That he also engraved it is less evident, but there is no suggestion of its being sent to London, or of paying another man, and a curious piece of evidence shows that, whether he engraved it himself or not, he had no need to go outside the family. In 1676 Sir Dudley Cullum of Hawstead, then a Fellow-Commoner of St John's College, thought of taking lessons in engraving from one Edward Smith. "If I should begin tomorrow morning," wrote Smith on 9 October, "by Saturday night, I question not but you will be able to grave anything better than you can draw or write"; and in a second, undated, letter he mentioned his terms and sent a specimen of his pupils' work: "I have always one half down and the other when performed. The enclosed is graved upon copper and silver, by a boy that is but 14 years old, and but 3 or 4 days' practice, Mr Urlin's son the goldsmith. He never handled a graver before I begun with him. I took it off from his graving with blacking." Samuel Urlin junior, baptised on 7 March, 1663, was probably a bare 14; evidently, however, he had embarked on his future career¹.

Further: Urlin was not the only qualified goldsmith resident in Cambridge at this time; there was another, John Disbrow²,

¹ *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, v, 159. The *Memorials*, which know nothing of Samuel, assume this to refer to a son of Simon Urlin—evidently wrongly.

Fifty years before this it would seem that plate could be engraved in Cambridge, though not well; J. Venn, *Early Collegiate Life*, p. 203, cf. p. 232.

² Disbrow, unlike Urlin, was a local man. He was baptised at Chesterton on 5 April, 1646, and was son of John Disbrow of that parish, a maltster, who, in May 1662, pleaded guilty in the Vice-Chancellor's court to a charge of unstatutable dealing in barley and malt within the University boundaries, and is described in the proceedings as "yeoman" (Registry MSS. 37.2.17). The son apprenticed himself in London to John Ward on 5 July, 1661, and

who had supplied the seal-box for the Duke of Monmouth's patent in 1674; and he also renders his account in a form which suggests that he was the maker and not a middleman. The voucher runs:

	£	s	d
The Box weighs oz 4	01	02	06
for Engraving the Chan ^l s Armes	00	08	00
for The University Armes	00	05	00
for Making the Box	00	10	00
			<hr/>
			02-05-00
for the Clasps ¹	00	10	06
Sume tot is	02	15	06

Aug. 5

Recd then of the Vice-Chr
the sume of 2.12.6 in full
of this Bill by me John Disbrow

became a freeman of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1668; he is identifiable by the description "goldsmith" in three lists of townsmen enjoying University privileges (Registry MSS. 36.2.74: one undated, one of 1676, one of 1679)—in which he appears as servant to Dr Linnett of Trinity (who was Vicar of Chesterton)—and as the Mr Disbrow who was sent to London to choose plate for the Corporation in 1689 (see below, p. 71). The name, very variously spelt, is common both in Cambridge and in the district, and further identifications are less certain. I take the goldsmith to be the John who married Ann Richardson of Chesterton in 1670, describing himself as of London, where he had been from at least 1661 to 1668 (*Camb. Parish Registers, Marriages*, I, 62). Probably he is also the John who became a freeman of the town in 1679–80, was fined for passing office in the same year, but was among the auditors of the treasurer's accounts in 1686 (*Liber Rationalis* among the Bowtell MSS. in Downing College), and among the Common Councillmen removed from office two years later (*Alderman Newton's Diary*, p. 93). There was also, however, a John of Barnwell who paid hearth-tax in 1664 and three years earlier harboured a thief at his house, the Sign of the George (W. M. Palmer, *Reformation of the Corporation*, C.A.S. Comm. xvii, 112); one who was buried in Trinity Parish in 1668; one who was married in 1609 (*Camb. Par. Reg., Marriages*, vii, 3), to say nothing of natives of Cheveley, Madingley, and Swavesey (*ibid.* II, 75, III, 130, VIII, 78; Cooper, *Annals*, III, 641, cf. p. 459). Why the University on this occasion employed Disbrow and not Urlin, the older man, I cannot guess.

It is possible that Disbrow and Urlin were not the only goldsmiths in Cambridge at this time; in 1668 the University paid John Richardson 28s. for the Marshal's engraved badge, and in 1671 for engraving a seal-box (p. 74); in that year Trinity College paid "Richards the goldsmith" 10s. for repairs to plate. I have encountered neither (if indeed they are two) elsewhere. The records of the Company contain several apprentices of both names, but none of them were Cambridge men by birth.

¹ I take these to be silver clasps for the box containing the patent itself.

The evidence is not absolutely conclusive—in such a case, conclusive evidence can hardly be expected—but there seems to me to be a strong presumption that all these three boxes were made in Cambridge, and that Monmouth's and Albe-marle's were also finished there.

I have discussed this point at some length because Mr E. Alfred Jones, whose opinion on such a point is naturally of great weight, is somewhat reluctant to believe that such an object can have been made in Cambridge, and tells me that in all the plate belonging to the Colleges he has never found a piece which he regards as of local workmanship. And when important pieces of plate were required, it would be natural to go to London for them. In 1689, for instance, the Corporation wished to present King William with a cup of the value of about £50, and they sent John Disbrow to London to buy it; he failed to find one there, and returned with a basin and ewer worth £33¹. No doubt such things may have been beyond a Cambridge goldsmith to produce, at any rate at short notice. But after all, both Urlin and Disbrow were trained men; I cannot suppose that, after undergoing seven or eight years apprenticeship in London, they were content to pass on to others such simple commissions as these boxes; and there are at any rate a few pieces of plate in Cambridge which, if not visibly made here, are at least not demonstrably made elsewhere². If we were left to conjecture, it would, I think, be natural to guess that such men as Urlin and Disbrow would be ready to act as middlemen for important purchases, but that they would execute ordinary repairs and small commissions themselves. And that in fact is the picture presented by the only College records I have looked through—those of Trinity. On the one hand the College having, in 1672, £100

¹ *Alderman Newton's Diary*, p. 103; Cooper, *Annals*, iv, 10. In 1676 a voucher shows that the University paid one Evan Davies £20 for a salver, cup, and cover to present to Monmouth's secretary; I have failed to trace Davies either in Cambridge or in the records of the Goldsmiths' Company, and he was probably only an intermediary.

² For instance, Trinity College possesses a paten of Restoration date without maker's or hall marks. There is no evidence that Urlin or Disbrow made it, but it is a very simple piece and presumably not beyond the powers of either.

from the Duke of Buckingham to spend on plate, bought a basin and ewer in London, apparently without the intervention of a local goldsmith; in 1696 it wished to give the Archbishop of York a present on the renewal of a lease—a smaller, but still important matter—and it paid Disbrow £10. 8s. for “a piece of plate from London” and 2s. for a deal box to send it in. On the other hand the names of Disbrow and the two Urlins frequently recur in the accounts over smaller transactions. Most commonly it is for repairs to plate, which, where particulars are given, sometimes imply a considerable degree of confidence in their skill¹; on four occasions (in 1675, 1685, 1706, and 1713) the College exchanges old and worn plate for new, and there is nothing to show whether the new is locally made or not; and twice the records prove that the Urlins actually made plate for the College:

(1683) To Mr Urlin the goldsmith for making five new spoons and mending two pots	15s
(1691) To Mr Urlin Junr for mending plate and making salts etc.	02 01 06 ²

If there is now little or no seventeenth-century plate in Cambridge which can be considered of local manufacture, it is presumably because the local goldsmiths were usually employed to make only the plain and simple pieces required for everyday use. Very little of this survives, and it was no doubt used, worn or broken, and then melted and replaced by new. In the case of the seal-boxes there was an obvious reason for employing a local man, for it was important that the size should be exactly accommodated to the seal, and that the box

¹ E.g. (1675): “To Jo. Disbrow for mending the Pott called Pauper Joannes 2s 6d. mending a spoon 1s. for makeing upp a new foot to a Colledge bowle 1 ounce and 13 penneyweight of silver 8s 6d. and for the fashion of the bowle 3s 6d 00 15 06.”

² These spoons and salts are not now to be found among the College plate and I cannot say what maker's marks, if any, the Urlins used. The records of makers' marks before 1697 do not exist, and there were many irregularities in the marking of plate at this period; see Jackson, *English Goldsmiths and their Marks*, pp. 15 ff., 45. Jackson records the mark SV for various years between 1638 and 1667, and SV with a mullet for 1672. The first, which appears too early for Samuel Urlin, is assigned to Stephen Venables. Simon Urlin (above, p. 64, n. 3) is also a candidate.

should be got ready quickly¹. The box before us, handsome as it is, is a comparatively simple affair, I see no reason to suppose it beyond Urlin's capacity, and, in view of the facts adduced, I present it with some confidence as a piece of seventeenth-century plate, perhaps the only piece, which may fairly claim to have been made in Cambridge.

I present it also as probably the only surviving Cambridge seal-box of any antiquity². Within living memory it was the custom of the University to distribute such boxes with some freedom; they were supplied by Messrs Reed and Son, the silversmiths at the corner of Rose Crescent, and attached not only to Chancellors' patents but to other honorific documents. Early in this century they were replaced for a time by rather mean oval cardboard boxes, but the present practice is for the document and its seal (now usually only a wafer impression) to be enclosed in the same cloth box. Probably therefore some nineteenth-century silver seal-boxes are still to be found. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, however, the University accounts provide no evidence of their use for any documents other than Chancellors' patents; nor, in the seven-

¹ Monmouth was elected Chancellor on 14 July and Disbrow's bill is receipted on 5 August; Albemarle accepted office on 10 April and all the bills are settled in the first week of May. It is significant that in 1689, when the seal-box is known to have gone to London, the interval is much longer; Somerset accepted office on 20 March, but Urlin and Percy are not paid until June. Whether the box went to London because there was no hurry, or the delay was caused by its going there, does not appear. It may, however, be noted that, whereas Monmouth and Albemarle had been elected by royal mandate on the deprivation of their predecessors, at Somerset's election the Chancellorship had been vacant for some months, at least three other successors had been thought of, and one, Archbishop Sancroft, had actually been elected (Cooper, *Annals*, iii, 642 ff.).

² In a sale at Sotheby's on 19 March, 1931, lot 79, which sold for £80. 10s., was: An exceedingly rare Glasgow Seal Box, oval, inscribed on the cover "*The Seal of the University of Glasgow*" in charming contemporary lettering, and with a border of small leaf decoration; the sides have moulded and escalloped fringes, and the base is plain, by *John Luke, Glasgow hall marks of 1709, 4½ in. wide, 4 oz. 12 dwt.*

Since this paper was read Mr E. Alfred Jones has published two small silver-gilt boxes of 1792-3 at Welbeck, bearing the arms of Oxford University, of which the Duke of Portland was Chancellor from 1792 to 1809, and has printed extracts from the Oxford University accounts relating to them and to similar boxes (*Burlington Magazine*, LXIV, 140).

teenth, can I find any trace of them even for such patents before the Restoration. The period from the Restoration to the nineteenth century was covered by seven Chancellors. There are no vouchers for seal-boxes beyond those already cited, but the Vice-Chancellors' Audit shows that in all cases except the first a seal-box was provided. I have made some enquiry for the others, but without result, and I append here a list of the Chancellors with the entry in the accounts, a note of the quarters in which I have enquired, and, in two cases, relevant passages from the Cole MSS.

1660-1671, Earl of Manchester (restored).

No seal-box mentioned.

1671-1674, Duke of Buckingham.

To Mr Buck¹ for a silver box for the seal £1 5s. and to Mr Richardson for engraving the University Armes upon it 2s 6d 001 07 06

I do not know where to look for Buckingham's plate.

Mr D. A. Winstanley sends me a note from the Cole MSS. relating to this election and derived by Cole from an account by Dr Breton, Master of Emmanuel, copied by Dr Richardson, Master of the same College. "The Patent or Instrument of Election was sent to his Grace fairly written in Parchment and adorned: the seal of the university annexed to it was covered with a silver Box, and the Box engraven with the arms of the university²." This description agrees with the accounts in omitting any mention of the Chancellor's arms.

1674-1682, Duke of Monmouth.

To the Goldsmith for a silver box Bt. 002 12 06

(John Disbrow's bill; see p. 70.)

Not in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch, nor among Monmouth's plate acquired by Sir William Stirling-Maxwell and now at Keir.

Described above, p. 61.

¹ Probably Samuel Buck, Deputy Steward of the University.

² B.M. Add. MSS. 5852, f. 423. Breton goes on to record that Buckingham shortly afterwards sent £270 to the Vice-Chancellor which was laid out in plate for the Vice-Chancellor, the Orator, the Registrar, the Proctors and the Bedells.

1682-1688, Duke of Albemarle.

Tillett's bill for the Patent, silver Box, Statute Booke 12 12 00

(Samuel Urlin's bill; see p. 62.)

Lord Home's box.

1689-1748, Duke of Somerset.

Accounts above, p. 68.

Not in the possession of the Duke of Somerset.

1748-1768, Duke of Newcastle.

Silver box for the Seal, gilt and engraved with Arms 2 18 0

Not in the possession of the Duke of Newcastle.

Cole transcribes from Dr Richardson an account of this patent. "It was put into the Hands of Sir Tho. Brand to be illuminated (who was Illuminator to the King, as well as Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter) who having finished it, it was sealed & put into a silver box gilt, with the university arms engraved thereon, on one side, the Chancellor's and Vice-Chancellor's on the other¹." It must have been the seal and not the patent which was put into the silver box and, unless Cole or Richardson has confused the seal-box with the patent-box, it would seem that on this occasion the former bore the Vice-Chancellor's arms, as well as the Chancellor's.

1768-1811, Duke of Grafton.

York, silver Box for the Seal to the Patent 4 8 0

Not in the possession of the Duke of Grafton.

At the election of the Duke of Gloucester in 1811 the accounts show only a considerable sum for the expenses of the installation and give no details. I have not pursued the enquiry later.

It remains to trace the route by which the box came into the possession of the Earls of Home. The widow of the second Duke of Albemarle married the first Duke of Montagu and died without children by either husband. The daughter and heiress of the second Duke of Montagu, whose husband was created Duke of Montagu and Baron Montagu of Boughton, had as sole heiress a daughter, Elizabeth, who married the third Duke of Buccleuch. Elizabeth Duchess of Buccleuch

¹ B.M. Add. MSS. 5852, f. 427. Winstanley, *Cambridge in the XVIIIth Century*, p. 51.

divided the plate in her possession between her two sons, Charles, fourth Duke of Buccleuch, and Henry, who became, by remainder on his grandfather's death, second Baron Montagu of Boughton. Lord Montagu's daughter married, in 1832, her first cousin, the eleventh Earl of Home, who thus came by the Duke of Albemarle's seal-box¹. The patent to which it was once attached is no longer to be found.

¹ *The Complete Peerage*, I, 90, II, 369, VI, 560; Burke, *Dormant and Extinct Peerages*, p. 375.

THE ENGLISH ALABASTER CARVINGS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FRAGMENTARY EXAMPLES AT WOOD DITTON CHURCH.

By Canon H. J. E. BURRELL, M.A., F.S.A., and
the Rev. G. MONTAGU BENTON, M.A., F.S.A.

From the fourteenth century down to the Reformation an important school of alabaster workers flourished in this country, which, in addition to elaborate tombs, produced an abundance of small reliefs and images. Nottingham, being in the immediate neighbourhood of the mediaeval quarries of Chellaston and Tutbury, became the chief centre of this craft, but it was also practised in London, York and certain other large cities.

The average size of these relief panels was about 16 by 10 inches; the separate images were sometimes taller, but rarely exceeded 3 feet in height. The subjects depicted were: (1) incidents in the Gospel narrative—the Infancy and Passion scenes predominating; (2) symbolic representations of doctrinal themes, such as the Holy Trinity, the Assumption and Coronation of our Lady, St Gregory's Mass, etc.; and (3) the saints and their legends—the dramatic story of St Katherine being one of the chief favourites.

The anecdotal character of the designs and the glistening white of the material, which was heightened by a limited use of colour and gilding, gave these little alabaster reliefs a vivid pictorial quality that won for them a European reputation. Their popularity in England is evident from their frequent occurrence in inventories of church goods; they were also exported abroad in considerable numbers.

In the fifteenth century it was customary to set five or seven (occasionally ten or fourteen, when they were arranged in two tiers) of these alabaster panels side by side in painted wooden frames to form reredoses; a number of these complete altar-pieces are still to be seen in churches and museums in

Spain, France, Germany, and elsewhere on the Continent. There is, however, only one perfect example in England: it is said to have been purchased in Munich about a century ago, and is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Owing to their wholesale destruction in Edward VI's reign, the surviving specimens in this country are confined to single panels and images and broken fragments, the majority having been discovered from time to time hidden away in the floors and walls of our churches.

About forty years ago the late Sir William St John Hope initiated a systematic study of this peculiarly English art, which had hitherto received scant notice: this led to an exhibition of English Mediaeval Alabaster Work being held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries in 1910, a catalogue of which was afterwards issued. Since that date much attention has been given to the subject and many additional examples have been brought to light; these for the most part have been published. But further discoveries are continually being made, and it is gratifying to bring before the Society some fragments at Wood Ditton that have so far remained unrecorded. Before attempting a description of these, however, it may be useful if we give a brief account of all the known Cambridgeshire alabaster carvings.

CAMBRIDGE, MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY. In the Museum collection are two small fragments whose history appears to be unknown. One is part of a Resurrection and depicts a sleeping soldier; the other, the lower portion of a figure of St John Baptist, with kneeling donor at side. (*Cat. Alab. Exhib.* nos. 12 and 31.)

CAMBRIDGE, FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM. The Museum possesses two fine alabaster reliefs—an Ascension and a Coronation of our Lady—which deserve mention, though they are not local. They were purchased at Sotheby's a few years ago, their provenance being unknown.

MILTON. Several mutilated alabaster carvings were found by the Rev. C. J. Champnes (vicar from 1837 to 1846) in a niche, which had been plastered over, at the east end of the south aisle. Unfortunately they were dispersed and possibly some were destroyed. But six of the fragments are preserved

PLATE I



(Photo by Mr E. J. S. Berwick)

Alabaster figure from Little Shelford Church.

in the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology: three belong respectively to panels of the Betrayal, the Entombment and the Holy Trinity; the remaining three are parts of figures of saints, the most perfect being that of St German (head lost) with book and fetters (height $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches). (*Cat. Alab. Exhib.* nos. 15, 30 (the Entombment, fig. pl. xvi), 32, 33, 69, 88.)

Another of the Milton pieces—part of an Assumption—is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and is noteworthy for its very vivid and well-preserved colour.

OAKINGTON (HOCKINGTON). A much broken fragment of an alabaster relief from this church is in the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology. It depicts portions of three people sitting behind a parapet, while on a ledge above appear the bare feet of several other figures. Subject uncertain. (*Cat. Alab. Exhib.* no. 42.)

PAPWORTH EVERARD. A triangular fragment of carved alabaster, representing a figure kneeling on one knee, was found in a buttress at the north-east end of the chancel in 1879. (*40th Report C.A.S.* p. xii.)

SHELFORD, LITTLE. The upper half of an alabaster figure belonging to this church has recently been removed to the rectory for safety (Pl. I). It appears to represent a female saint: she carries an attribute in either hand, but as these are broken off identification must remain uncertain. There are a few traces of colour: gold on the hair and kirtle; red, and possibly green, on the mantle (height $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

Another alabaster carving is still preserved in the church. It is set in a niche in the S.E. angle of the south chapel, and is a fine, and almost perfect, seated figure of a saint, probably an apostle. He has long hair and a beard, and is clad in a long robe and cloak. The right hand holds some attribute, now broken away; and the left, a staff, broken off above the hand. Only slight remains of colour are visible, including yellow on the hair and beard, and red with black outlining on the garments (height 26 inches).

These figures, which have flat backs, do not seem to have been hitherto published. The following account of their discovery is now preserved among the church documents: "27 July, 1854.—In lowering the floor of the chancel to

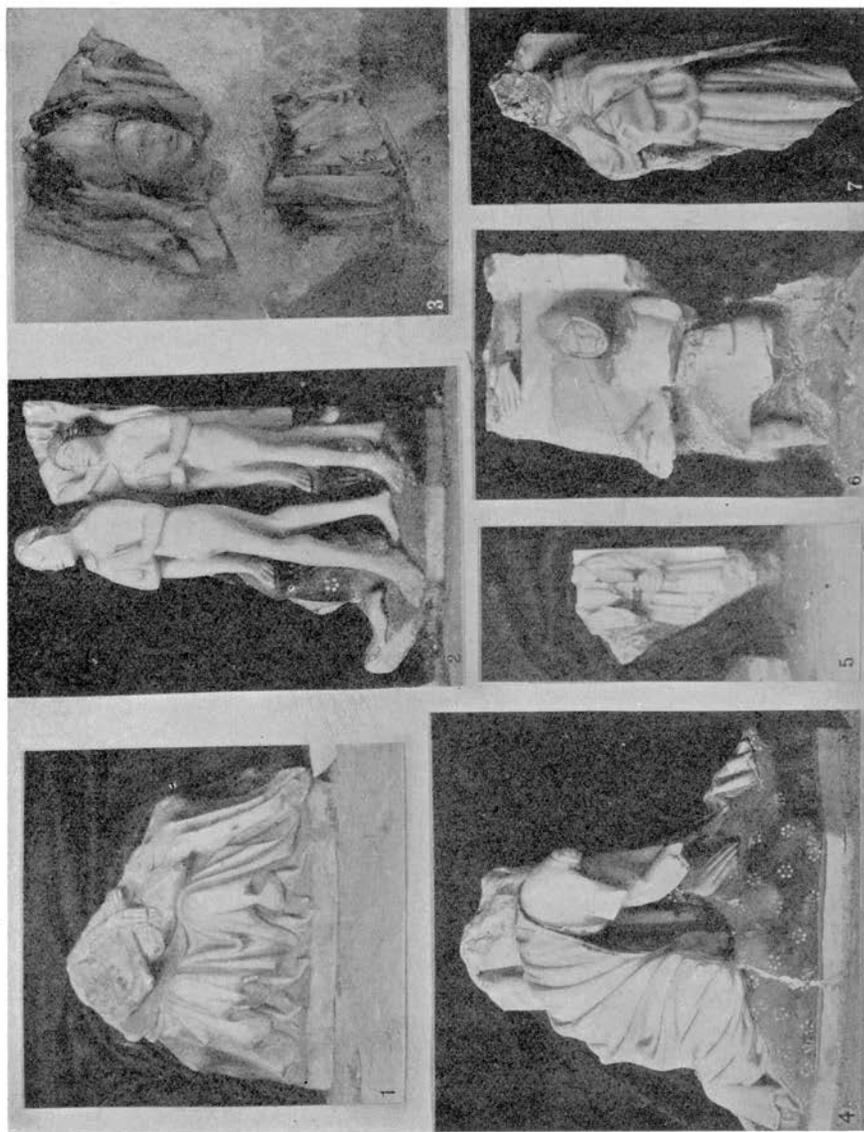
the level of the old encaustic tiles, an alabaster figure, broken below the waist, face downwards, was discovered about a foot beneath the surface, and about 2 inches below the level of the encaustic tile floor: it lay on the north side of chancel, close by the wall, under the centre of the north window." Two days later "a full-length figure was found similarly buried, but on the south side of the chancel. They both bear traces of having been fixed by metal. The niche in the side chapel, into which this last figure has been placed [in January, 1857], did not show signs of anything having been affixed to it." It is also recorded that the latter figure "was considered so good that a copy of it was taken for the reredos in Ely Cathedral."

TOFT. Preserved in a recess in the chancel are a number of alabaster fragments, which were apparently found when the chancel was rebuilt in 1863. They include two nearly perfect full-length figures, namely a bishop (height 27 inches) and St Hubert (head lost), with a white hart and a brown hound at his feet (height 23 inches). There are eight other small pieces: one is the lower part of a figure of St Christopher; while others can be identified as belonging to reliefs of the Resurrection, St Eloi, and the Coronation of our Lady. (Described and illustrated by Dr. Philip Nelson, F.S.A., in *Arch. Journ.* LXXXII, 35-6 and Pl. IV, fig. 2.)

WHITTLESFORD. A remarkable series of alabaster fragments were found embedded in the walls of the church during the restoration of 1876, and are carefully preserved in the building. They comprise more than twenty pieces, and include portions of images and reliefs of our Lady and Child; the Coronation of our Lady; St Sith, with rosary and keys; the Ascension; the Holy Trinity; the Nativity or Adoration of the Three Kings; St Anne teaching the Blessed Virgin to read; St Bavon (horse drawing a cart); the Resurrection. (Described and illustrated by Professor Middleton in *Proc. C.A.S.* VII, 106-11 and Pls. XXX-XXXIII; a revised list of the subjects is given in *Cat. Alab. Exhib.* no. 71 (1-22), which figures eight of the more important items.)

There is also a fragment of a Resurrection in the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology, which is believed to be from Whittlesford church. (*Cat. Alab. Exhib.* no. 10.)

PLATE II



(Photos by Mr. A. J. Parr)

Fragmentary figures at Wood Ditton Church.

WOOD DITTON. According to the vicar, Rev. S. Austin, M.A., the fragmentary, but interesting, alabaster carvings described below were discovered in 1897, when opening out the north-east window of the chancel, which had previously been blocked. They are now cemented in the wall at the back of a window-sill.

Our Lady of Pity (Pl. II, fig. 1). The lower part of a seated figure of our Lady in a red-bordered mantle, supporting upon her knees the body of her Son. The arms of the dead Christ are crossed, red is veined on the hands, and the loin-cloth is edged with red; spots of colour indicating the wounds are visible (height 8 inches).

There is a similar, but larger, fragment at Blunham, Bedfordshire (*Cat. Alab. Exhib.* no. 78); while a perfect, but earlier, alabaster image of the same subject survives at Bread-sall, Derbyshire (Prior and Gardner, *Medieval Figure-Sculpture*, Fig. p. 359).

Part of a Gate of Heaven (Pl. II, fig. 2). A group of nude souls—two perfect, with long hair, gilded—standing on a green mound powdered with groups of five white spots enclosing a red one. Behind them are traces of the alb of St Michael, who doubtless was shown as presenting the blest to St Peter. The latter, as *caeli janitor*, stood at a gateway on the extreme left, holding a key or keys in his hand. At the top were the battlements of heaven, above which appeared the Almighty Father between either angels or the blest. At least two or three perfect reliefs of this subject exist; for illustrations, see *Arch. Journ.* LXXXII, 35 and LXXXVIII, 236.

? **Portions of a figure of St Denys** (Pl. II, fig. 3). Two fragments of a bishop in mass-vestments: the body is broken off short at the top, and in front is a mitred head, finely modelled, upheld by two hands, suggesting that the figure is intended for St Denys. The hair and crocketing of the mitre are gilded; immediately behind the latter are two books coloured green and gold, with clasps decorated in red. On the right is a hand holding the black shaft of what was doubtless a pastoral staff; on the left is a slight trace of a similar staff (height of larger fragment 5 inches).

The arrangement of the hands is peculiar and we know of no exact parallel. Usually St Denys, who is sometimes shown as headless, carries his mitred head in one or both hands, as in the stone images in Henry VII's chapel and Henry V's chantry chapel at Westminster Abbey.

Part of a Decollation of St Katherine (Pl. II, fig. 4). This formed one of a set depicting incidents in the martyrdom of St Katherine. The saint, in a gold-bordered mantle with red lining, kneels, headless, on a green mound sprinkled with the usual red and white (six) spots; her right hand rests on the ground. Facing her was the beheading block, while behind stood the jailer, the executioner, the Emperor Maximian and possibly other personages; above, there may have been an angel carrying the victim's soul in a napkin (height 9 inches).

In certain instances the executioner is shown about to strike off the head of the saint, who is sometimes blindfolded with a cloth; in others, the severed head lies at the foot of the block. For illustrations of perfect examples, see *Arch. Journ.* LXXVII, 225 and *Cat. Alab. Exhib.* nos. 43 and 63.

Part of a figure of a civilian (Pl. II, fig. 5). This is probably the jailer belonging to the St Katherine group above. He wears a red-lined tunic and a green girdle with white spots: his right hand is raised, palm outwards, while in his left he holds a kind of stick, broken off at the top—presumably the remains of a key-staff (height 5 inches).

? **Part of a St Katherine in Prison** (Pl. II, fig. 6). A soldier in plate armour, with pointed bascinet, over which is worn a close-fitting jupon; to the hip-belt is attached a large pouch. The gorget or collar is gilded, and there are traces of red on the jupon. He leans in a half-kneeling attitude against a wall, and on a ledge above is a hand belonging to another figure, broken off at the wrist. Remains of the green foreground, with red and white (six) spots, are visible between the legs (height 9 inches).

The figure bears a marked resemblance to the soldiers shown around the tomb in the Resurrection scene; but there are divergencies, which make this attribution unlikely. More probably, as Dr Philip Nelson has suggested, it represents the jailer guarding St Katherine in prison: she would have been

depicted as looking out from the window, her hand resting on the sill. For illustrations of complete reliefs of this subject, see *Arch. Journ.* LXXVII, 223 and *Cat. Alab. Exhib.* no. 61. The details, however, do not correspond very closely with those of our fragment.

Part of a figure of an ecclesiastic (Pl. II, fig. 7). Perhaps a bishop: he wears a girded alb and a cope with gold border and red lining. Stumps of the arms remain showing that they were extended (height 8 inches).

Lower part of a figure of St Christopher. This shows the saint's legs, which, with the end of the palm tree, are partly submerged in green waves; gilded fish are swimming in the water. The upper half of the left leg is covered by a red-lined garment having a gold border (height 11 inches).

This is the largest of the fragments and the image when complete must have measured nearly 3 feet in height. There are two perfect figures of St Christopher (height $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $37\frac{3}{4}$ inches) in the Victoria and Albert Museum; for illustrations of these and two other complete examples, see *Antiquaries Journ.* I, 229; all have flat backs.

Miscellaneous. In addition to the above there are a few very small fragments, including one or two pieces of broken tracery, which appear to have been elaborately cusped. The latter may have formed portions of the separate little alabaster canopies with which each relief was headed.

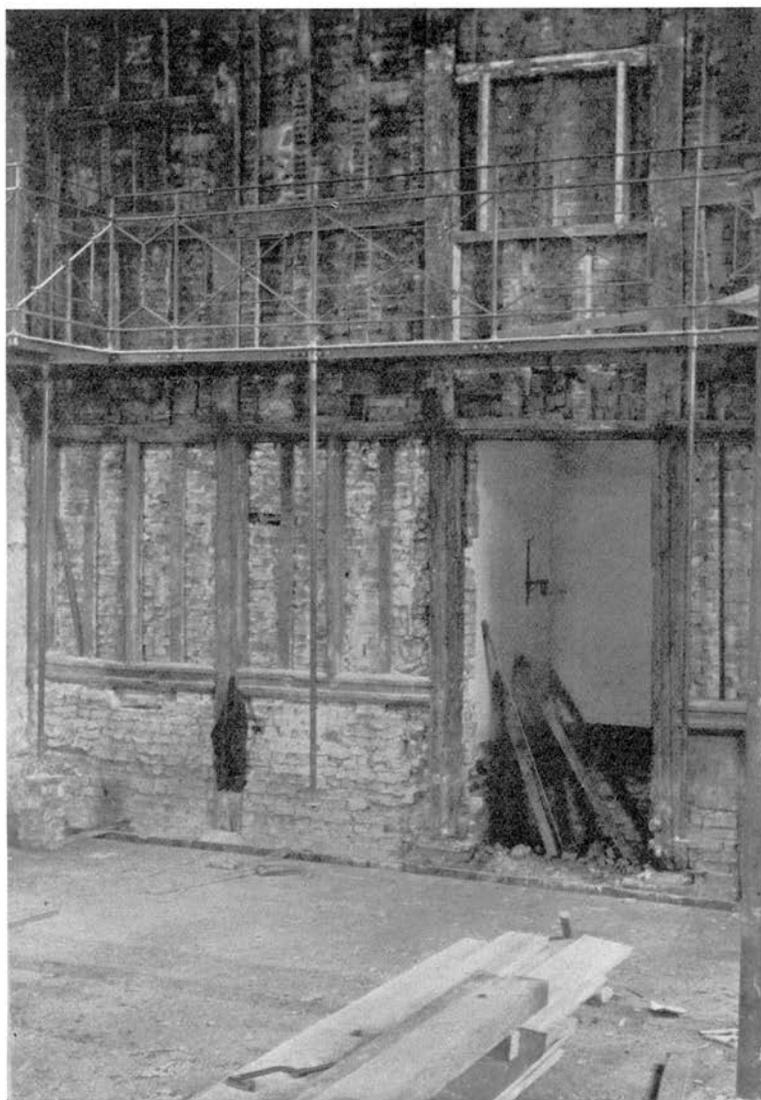
We have to express our thanks to Dr W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A. and Dr Philip Nelson, F.S.A., for kindly allowing us to consult them on doubtful points; also to Mr E. J. S. Berwick and Mr A. J. Parr for their excellent photographs.

RECENT DISCOVERIES AT EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

By Dr T. S. HELE and H. S. BENNETT, M.A.

The reconstruction of the Old Library of Emmanuel College, as an additional dining-hall, was made possible by the removal of the books to the new building in the Paddock, and the building operations brought to light several features of antiquarian interest. It will be remembered that the Old Library was originally the Founder's Chapel, and there is a tradition, first recorded in 1780 by the Rev. W. Bennet in his manuscript history of the College, that the Founder (Sir Walter Mildmay), in order to break with the past history of the site, converted not only the Dominican Chapel into a dining-hall, but also the Dominican Frater into a chapel. On stripping the walls of the Old Library, the newly revealed masonry showed that this tradition has some foundation, for there were clear indications of at least two periods of masons' work: an earlier carefully dressed stone to be seen almost everywhere round the walls in their lower courses, and a much more miscellaneous building material used above this. There can be little doubt that when Sir Walter purchased the site he found a decaying building, with parts of its walls still standing; and, with these as a beginning, he built up the new structure, using rough-hewn clunch, some Barnack stone, and some "ragg from the Castle," and with these materials completed the building as it appears in Hamond's plan of 1592. The lower parts of the walls had been wainscotted; and the stones, when exposed, revealed the circular holes for the pegs on to which the wainscotting had been fastened, and in some places the wooden pegs were still *in situ*. The modern paneling has been made to open so that the ancient work can be seen.

On stripping the south wall a massive oak screen was revealed, the existence of which was hitherto unknown. This had been hidden by the accretion of centuries, and was



(Photo by Dr W. W. Grave)

Emmanuel College, Cambridge: Screen in Old Library.

covered by two layers of plaster on its north face, and by a layer of plaster, an eighteenth-century deal panelling, a nineteenth-century canvas and wall-paper, a 9-inch brick wall, and a further covering of plaster and paper on its south face. The screen, when set free, was found to be a fine honest piece of work, though not distinguished by any beauty of detail. It may be assumed that it was put up in the time of the Founder, for the College accounts of 1588 speak of "the nethyr chappell," and this screen must have separated the main chapel from the "nethyr" or ante-chapel. The screen is in two sections with a central doorway. The upper portion was open, allowing vision from the ante-chapel which was about half the height of the chapel itself. The lower portion was panelled. Above this the main uprights were continued into a half-timbered structure, with three windows, each of three lights, which must have opened out from a gallery or from chambers in communication with the Master's Lodge.

When the Founder's Chapel was converted into the Library about 1679, consequent on the erection of the Wren Chapel, certain alterations were carried out. The old north window was taken out and replaced by a window of twelve lights (Willis and Clarke, *Arch. Hist. Univ. Camb.* II, 710). Further, the floor was raised by about 18 inches to avoid the damp which was in evidence (*op. cit.* III, 464); and, at about the same time, book-cases were built out from the east and west walls. There were five classes and two half-classes on each side, each with a step (podium) at its base, modelled on the cases in the South Room of the old University Library (*op. cit.* III, 464). Between 1705 and 1707 eight additional cases of lesser height were placed in between each pair of the original cases to accommodate Sancroft's books. These cases carried at their outer ends eight elaborately carved wooden shields emblazoned with Archbishop Sancroft's arms (*op. cit.* II, 711).

In the recent (1932) reconstructions the lower four lights of the north window were removed, two new doors being inserted, one opening into the cloister leading to the subway, and one into a new small room beyond the north wall. The floor of the building was also restored to its original level.

Unfortunately, on examination, it was found that the book-cases were only faced with oak, and were in the main made of deal. They were largely wormed, and some had been attacked by beetle, so that only the oak ends and some of the oaken ornament could be preserved. The oak from the later cases, including the Sancroft arms, has all been incorporated in new cases now standing in the New Library. The oak ends and the best portions of the ornament from the 1679 cases were sent to Harvard College to be utilized in Lowell House—one of the new Halls of Residence.

The ceiling of the Old Library, after a nineteenth-century deal ceiling had been removed, was found to consist of an oak floor resting on massive chestnut beams. The floor was too rotten to be saved and had to be sacrificed, but the chestnut beams have been treated, and the weight of the new floor carried by steel girders, so that the beams should now be safe for many generations.

The exterior of the building had been hidden under a layer of stucco¹. That on the west side was removed, and under it was found regular masonry of Barnack stone, presumably dating from the time of the Founder. The masonry of the east wall was exposed in places, but it was found to be inferior in quality and protected by layers of tiles, and was left unaltered. The north wall was also found to be defective and badly patched with brick. It had to be considerably strengthened.

The piece of carving from a hostel in the King's Parade known as God's House, removed by Dr Farmer in the eighteenth century, and for many years attached to the outside of the north wall (*Camb. Antiq. Soc.* Oct. Pub. XLIX, 79) was taken down, cleaned and placed for the time being within the building.

The kitchen range on the opposite side of the Court was also examined, the masonry exposed, and restored where necessary. Here also was found evidence of two periods of masonry:

¹ Extract from College Order Book, dated 3 May, 1838: "Agreed that the E. side and N. end of the Library be stuccoed according to the plan and on the terms proposed by the Master and that the W. side be stuccoed in a plain manner."

an earlier structure of regular courses with a late fifteenth-century archway, and a later one of an irregular and varied character. The lower portions containing windows, similar to those shown to exist on the other side of this building in Loggan, represent a reconstruction by the Founder of the Dominicans' work. The upper portion is a patchwork, and shows evidence of many periods.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES.

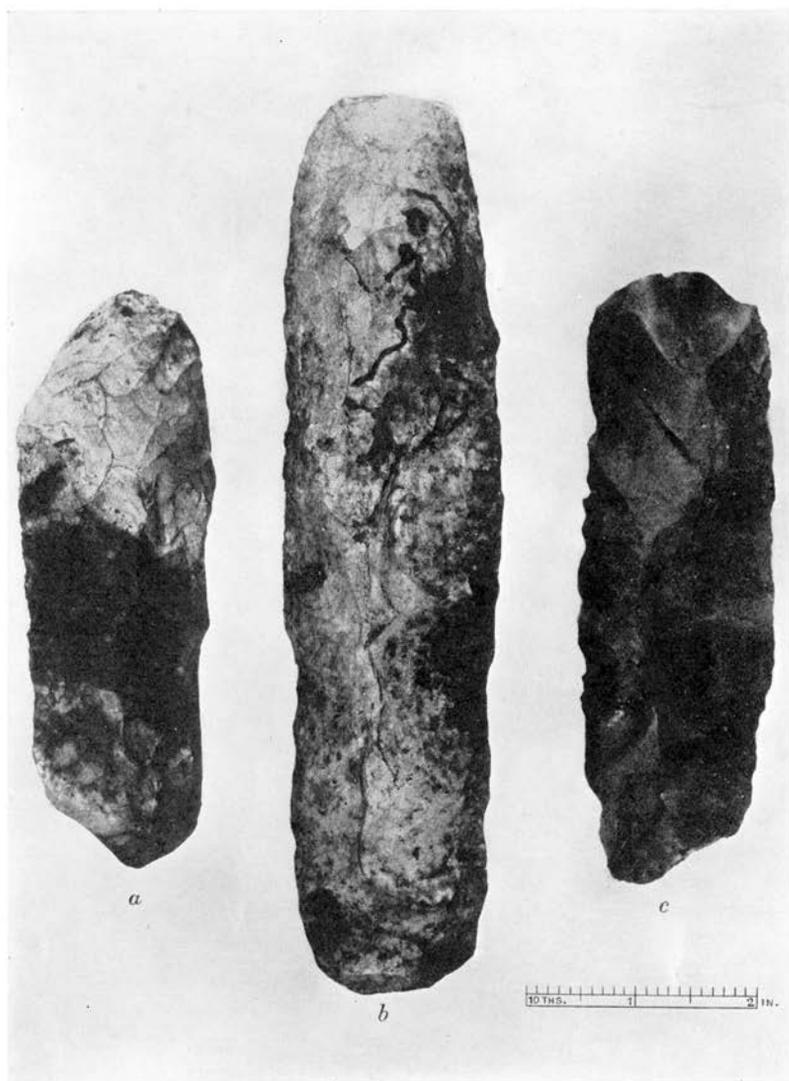
By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, B.A., F.S.A. and
M. M. O'REILLY, B.A.

The Westley Collection.

The objects shown in Pls. I–XIV formed part of the collection of the late Mr James Bland Westley, of Soham, Cambridge-shire, and, together with other objects not illustrated here, have been presented to the Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology by Miss E. E. Westley, in memory of her brother. The exact provenance of most of them is unknown, but it is probably safe to say that they all come either from the parish of Soham itself or from the neighbouring parishes of Burwell, Wicken, Isleham, and Fordham.

A number of fine stone implements of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages are figured on Pls. I–VI, and Mr M. C. Burkitt has kindly given us the following note on them: "The stone implements include several long picks showing the characteristic cross-blow method of sharpening the working edge (Pl. I, figs. *a–c*). Culturally speaking these tools date to a late period of the Northern Forest folk penetrating into England in late 'Atlantic' times. Pl. II is a magnificent chipped celt, and the others (Pls. III, figs. *a–c* and IV, figs. *a, b* and *d*) form a nice series, Early Metal Age in date. Pl. IV, fig. *c*, is a particularly beautiful example of a 'waisted' chisel type. Pl. V, fig. *c*, is a good specimen of a 'pestle' mace, while Pl. V, fig. *d*, is an interesting hammer-stone with finger-grips. There are also a number of tanged and of winged and tanged arrowheads (Pl. VI), which also can be dated to a fairly early period in the Bronze Age."

The bronze socketed axes and palstave shown in Pl. VII, figs. *a–d*, and Pl. VIII, fig. *c*, are all of well-known types, frequently found in this district, and do not call for much comment. But the palstave in Pl. IX has a most unusual ornament; the surface on both faces of the blade is hammered into a series of ripples concentric with the curve of the cutting-edge, and horizontal ripples appear on both sides down nearly



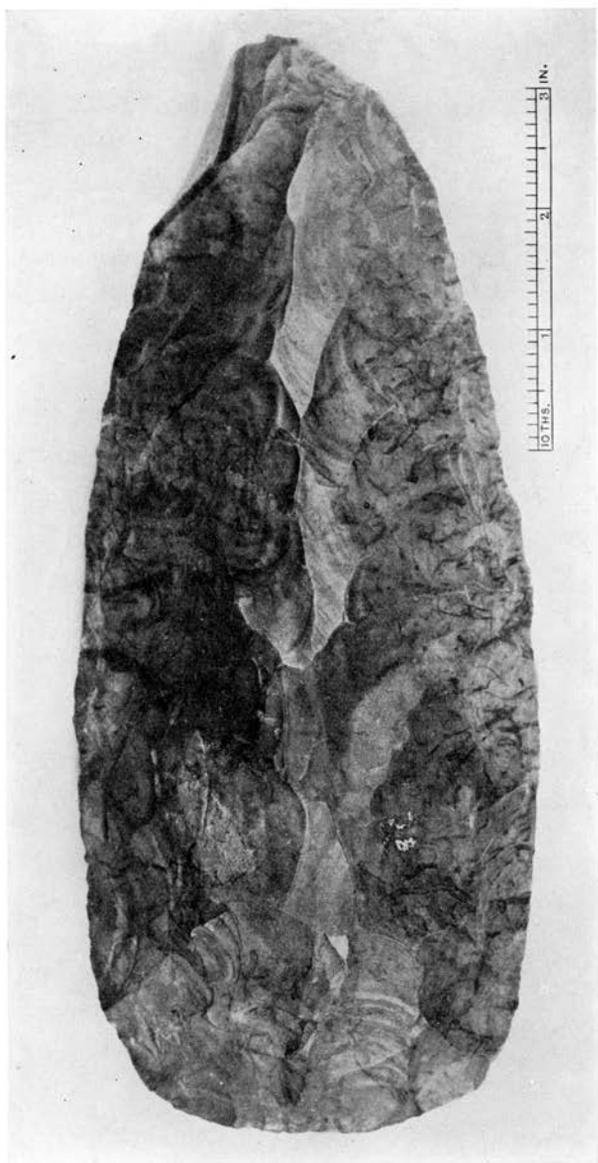
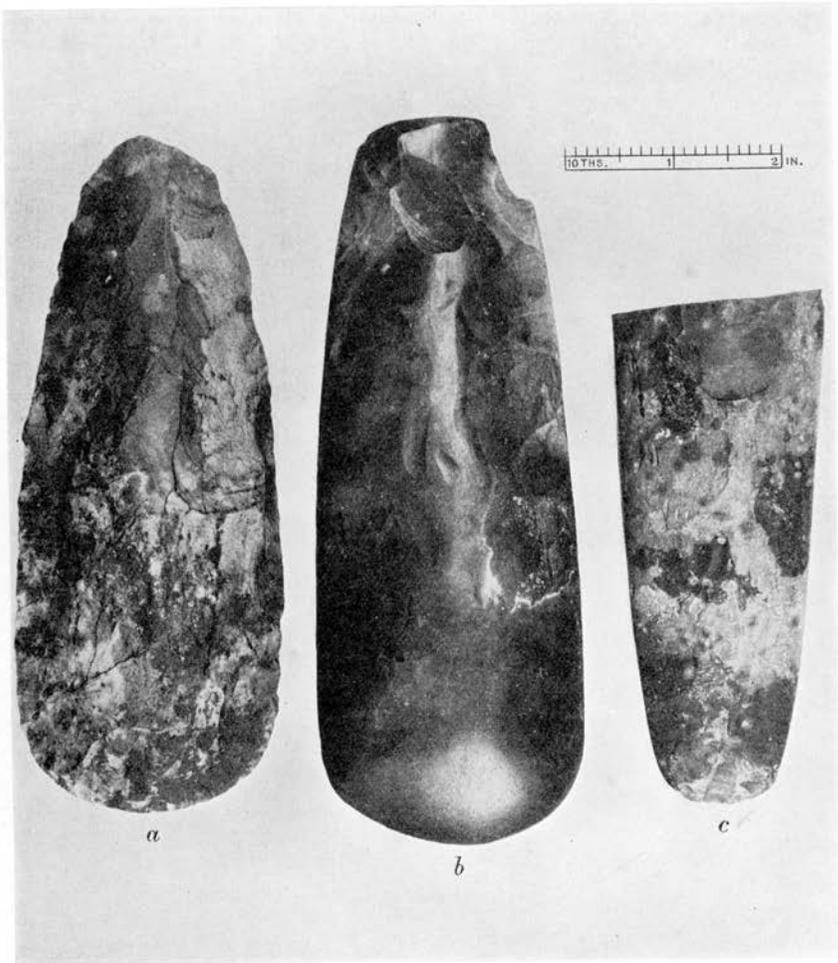


PLATE III



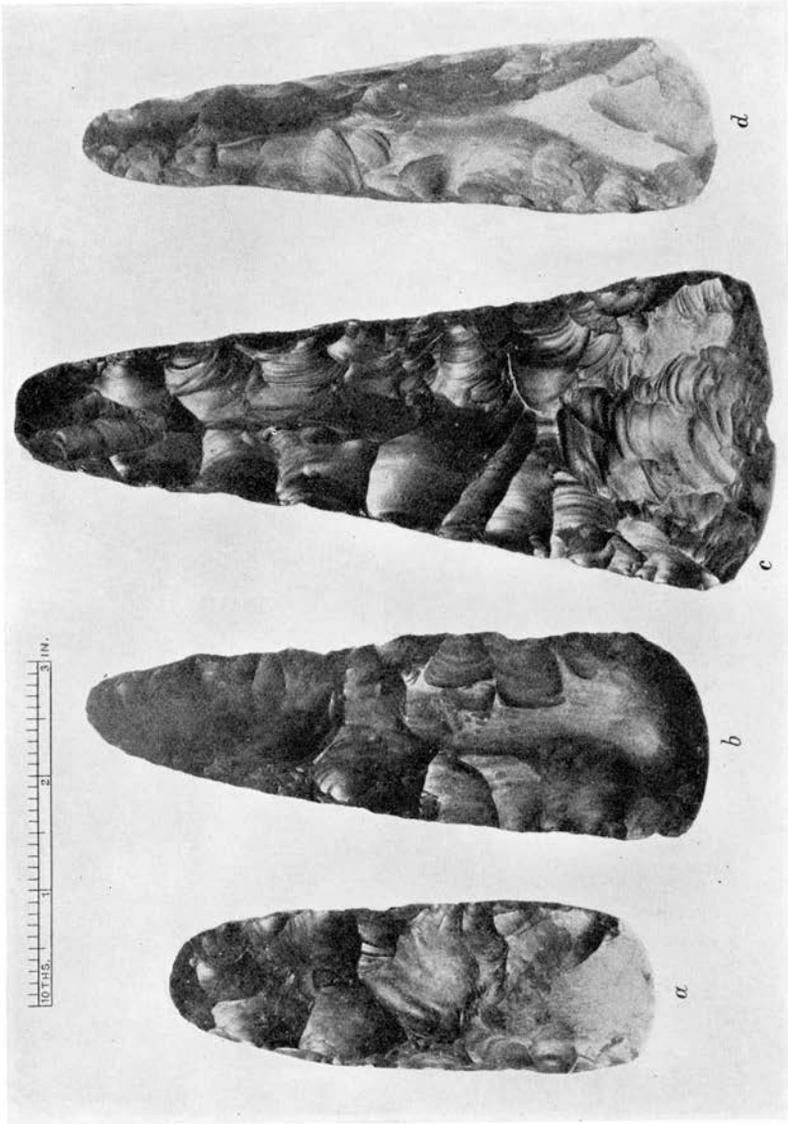
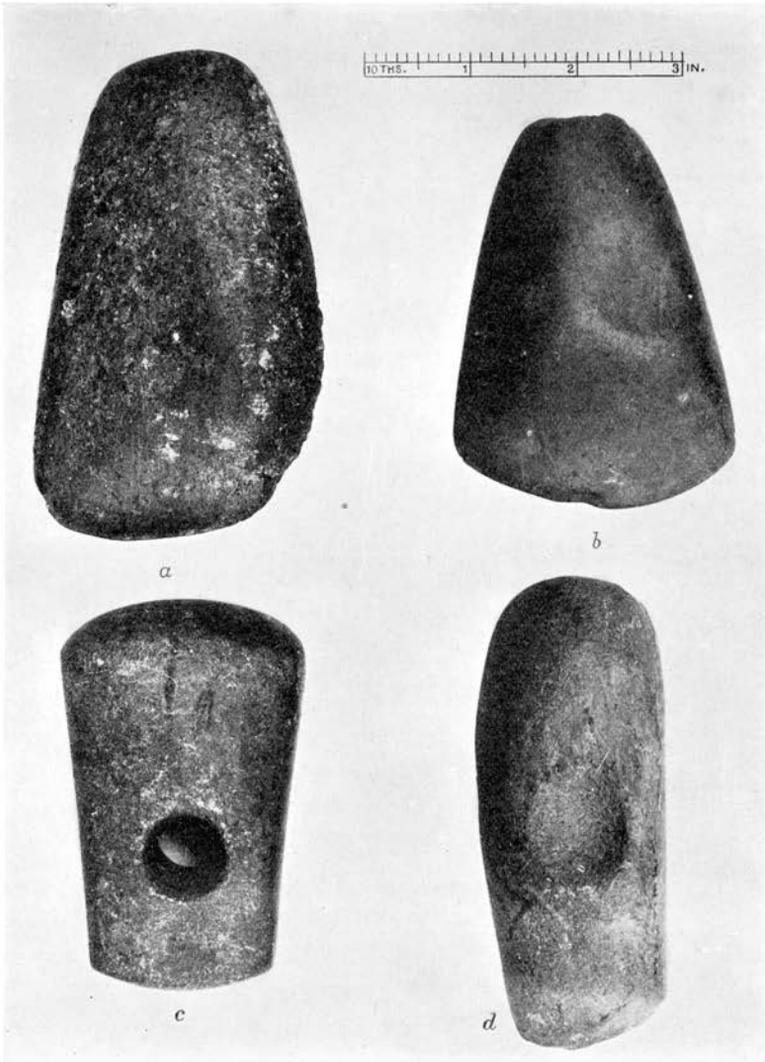


PLATE V



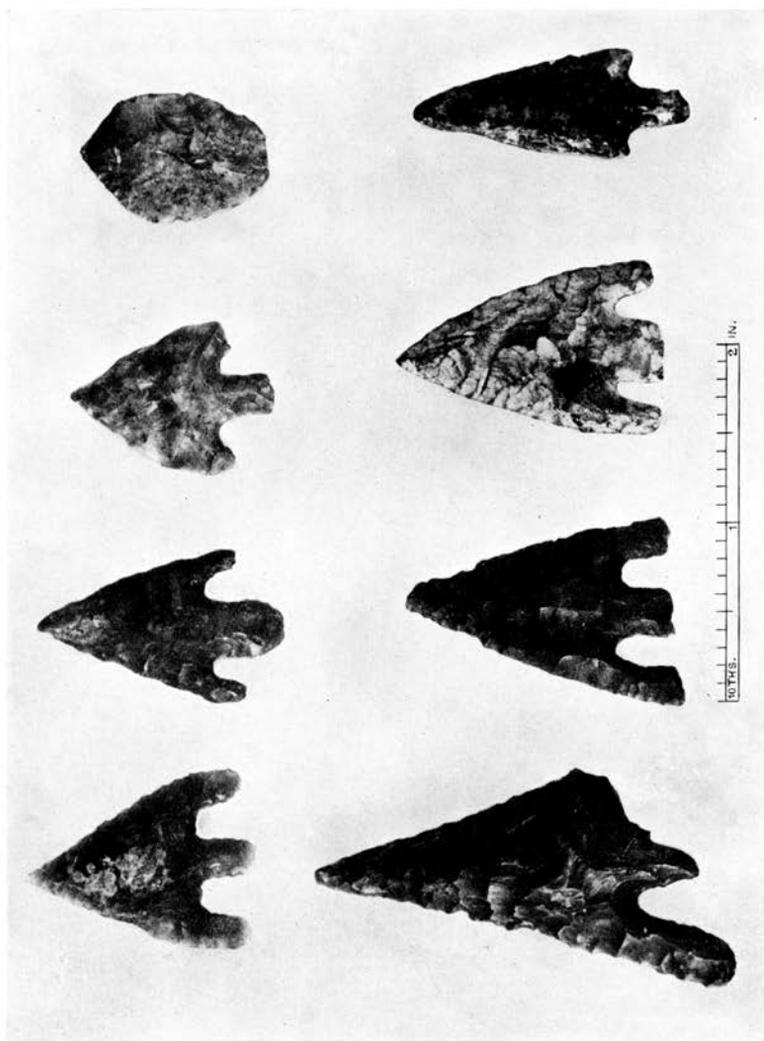


PLATE VII

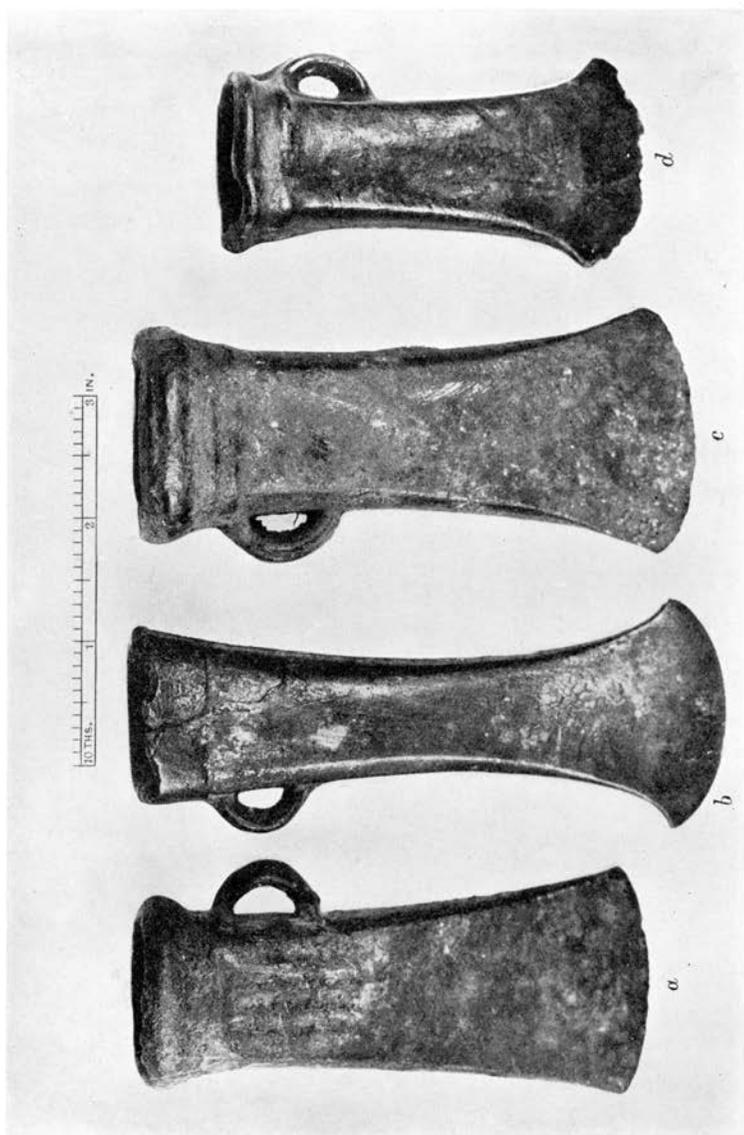


PLATE VIII

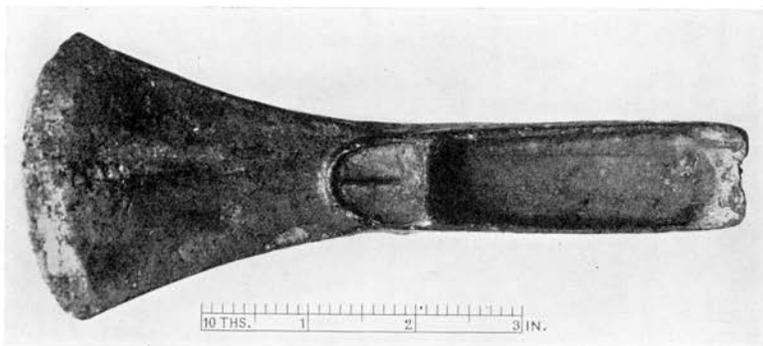


Fig. c.



Fig. b.



Fig. a.

PLATE IX



PLATE X

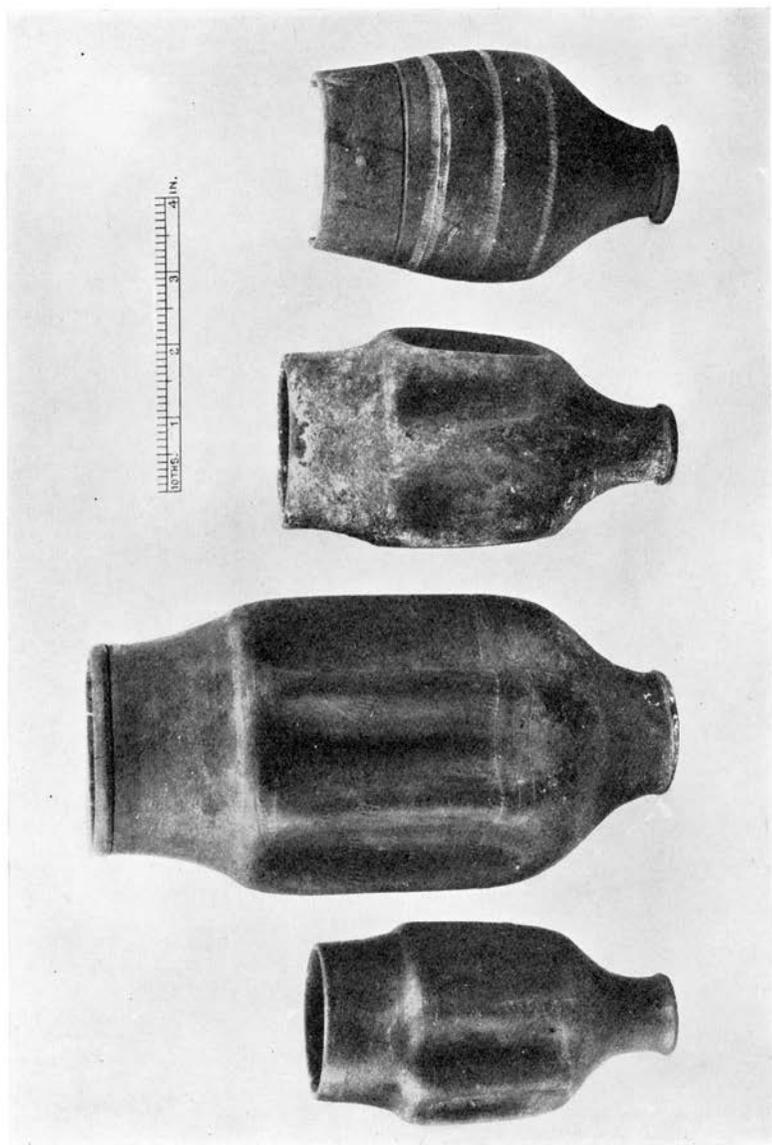
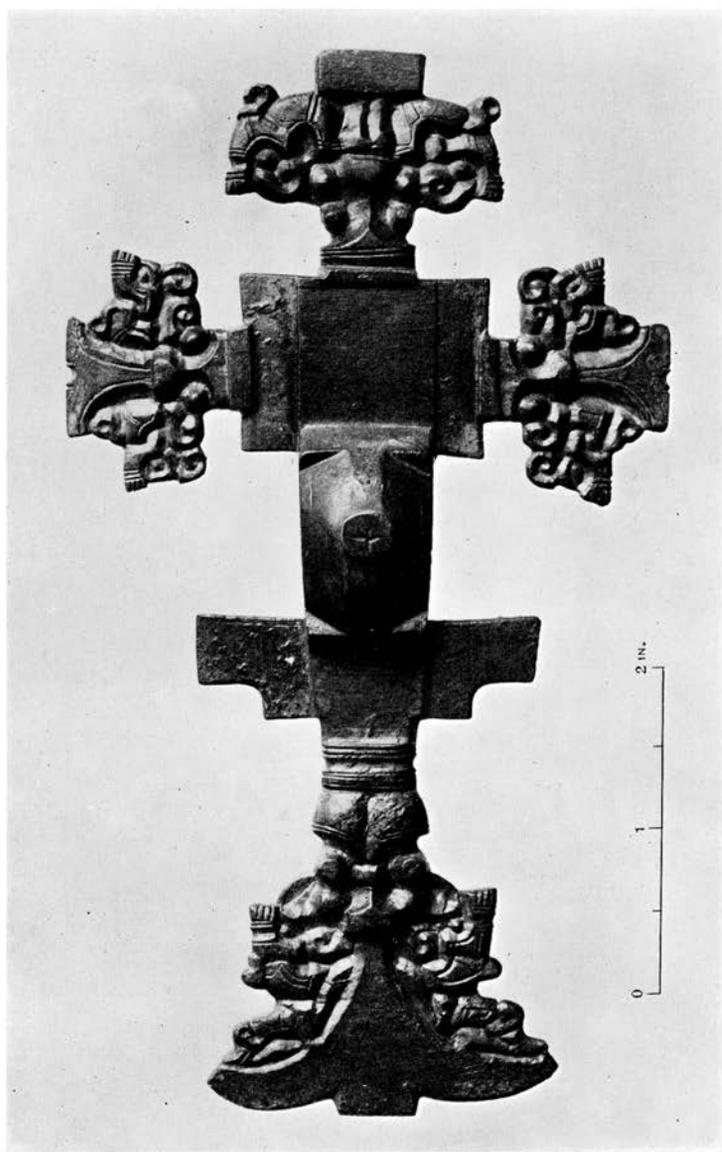


PLATE XI



their whole length. We have not been able to find any close parallel to this specimen; Evans figures a palstave from Balcary, Wigtonshire, ornamented with ripple marking on the upper part of the sides, but not on the blade (Evans, *Bronze Implements*, Fig. 91), and a flanged axe from Ireland with ripples on the blade (*Bronze Implements*, Fig. 37); ripple markings, usually diagonal, are of course common on the sides of flanged axes (not palstaves). Pl. VIII, figs. *a* and *b*, shows a small palstave with transverse edge, which was probably hafted as a chisel; the type is fairly common (cf. Evans, *Bronze Implements*, Figs. 101, 102), though probably commoner in Ireland than in this country.

The Romano-British Castor ware vases shown in Pl. X are discussed in a note following by T. C. Lethbridge on "Pottery of the Roman Period from Isleham Fen."

One of the most interesting objects in the Westley collection is the bronze cruciform brooch figured in Pl. XI, which came from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery near the present churchyard at Soham. It may be noted here that there are at least three Pagan Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in Soham parish; one in the present churchyard, one in the modern cemetery, and a third, which was excavated in 1931 (see *C.A.S. Proc.* xxxiii, 152), beside the water-tower on the Soham-Fordham road. Typologically this brooch would be considered a very late specimen, representing almost the last stage in the development of these forms; but the animal ornament, in Salin's Style I, is clear-cut and coherent, and the whole design and workmanship of the brooch are very good indeed. This raises once more the question whether Style I is as early in this country as has generally been believed, especially when we find extensive cemeteries, such as Girton and St John's, where there are cruciform brooches of every type except the very latest, but animal ornament is extremely scarce. According to Dr Shetelig's dating of these brooches, which there is as yet no reason to dispute, this specimen would certainly not be earlier than A.D. 550 and might well be much later; but the animals are among the least disintegrated of any from this part of the country, those on the foot, for instance, seeming not very far removed from the crouching

animals seen on late Roman Provincial work and on the equal-armed brooches.

Pl. XII, figs. *a-d*, and Pl. XIV show a number of iron spearheads and an axe-head belonging to the Late Saxon Period. It is possible that the spearheads come from the same place as the very fine spearhead described in vol. xxxi, p. 154, Pl. VII. This was dredged from the river at Braham Dock in 1924. Workmen who had been employed in spreading the mud at this time report to Major Fowler that several "old daggers and bones" were found at the same time. Miss Westley tells us that the spearheads in her brother's collection were brought to him about ten years ago. They all show traces of river mud and fresh-water shells still sticking to their surfaces. It seems possible that these are the "old daggers" found at Braham Dock.

At first sight Braham Dock seems a most unlikely place for warlike happenings in the eleventh century, for this is the date to which spears of the form of Pl. XII are tentatively ascribed. If, however, the position of the little mediaeval earthwork at Braham farm is taken into consideration and the curious course of the parish boundaries noted (6-inch Ordnance Survey Map, Cambridge [Isle of Ely], XXX, N.W.), the position becomes a little less vague. If the parish boundary is followed on foot from the L.N.E.R. cutting on the Stuntney highland towards Braham Dock, it will be seen that a low ridge of clay extends to within a furlong of the present river course where the spears were found. The distance on the Braham side is about the same. In fact here we have a place where in the days before the drainage the distance between the two areas of highland was only two furlongs of peat and river. This is not to say that the boulder clay ridge probably presented a pleasant line of approach, but it was a possible one and presumably accounts for the line taken by the parish boundary. And here the point should be stressed that the discovery of weapons in a river can hardly ever be accounted for by assuming accidents in ancient times. One has only to put the thing on a modern footing to see this. We have only once heard of a shotgun being dropped from a boat in still water. This was thrown overboard in a fit of spleen by its owner. We



can be quite confident that when weapons are found like this at a possible crossing place it means that there was fighting here. If it should prove possible to fix the date of this fighting, then we have a fixed point in the dating of weapons which is of the greatest value. We hope before long to publish a fuller account of the campaigns in the Fens. But we may note here that spears with knobs on the socket like Pl. XII, fig. *a*, are of great rarity in England except round Cambridge and Ely, where every third specimen recovered from the river is of this form (e.g. *C.A.S. Proc.* xxix, 114, Fig. 4 B). They are regarded as of the eleventh century on the Continent. One at least has so wide a socket that it is evidently a horseman's lance head and not an infantryman's weapon; like all the spearheads of this period found locally it has damascening on the blade. It is hard to resist the conclusion that they are Norman. It is also in the highest degree probable that the groups of weapons from Dimock's Cote, Wicken, Quaveney, and Braham Dock all belong to the same campaign, namely, William's siege of Ely. Some of the weapons may have been old at the time they were lost, but a spearhead was practically indestructible and a good one would last many generations. Those who are taking an interest in our investigation of these old wars might amuse themselves with comparing the names about Braham Dock, such as Alderbrook, with those mentioned in the "*De Gestis Herwardi Saxonis*" (in *Fenland Notes and Queries*). The distances are also suggestive. We do not wish to claim this definitely as the site of William's main attack, but it is a possible one: "And on the eighth day, all advanced to attack the Isle with their whole strength; and they put that witch before mentioned on an elevated spot in their midst, so that she, being sufficiently protected on all sides, might have free room for the exercise of her skill. . . . And when she had gone through this disgusting ceremony three times, as she had proposed, behold, the men who were hidden all around in the swamp, on the right and left, among the reeds and rough briars of the swamp, set the reeds on fire, and by the help of the wind the smoke and flame spread up against their camp. Extending some two furlongs the fire rushing hither and thither among them formed a horrible spectacle in the marsh, and the

roar of the flames, with the crackling twigs of the brushwood and willows, made a terrible noise. Stupified and excessively alarmed, they took to flight...." (From Rev. W. D. Sweeting's translation.)

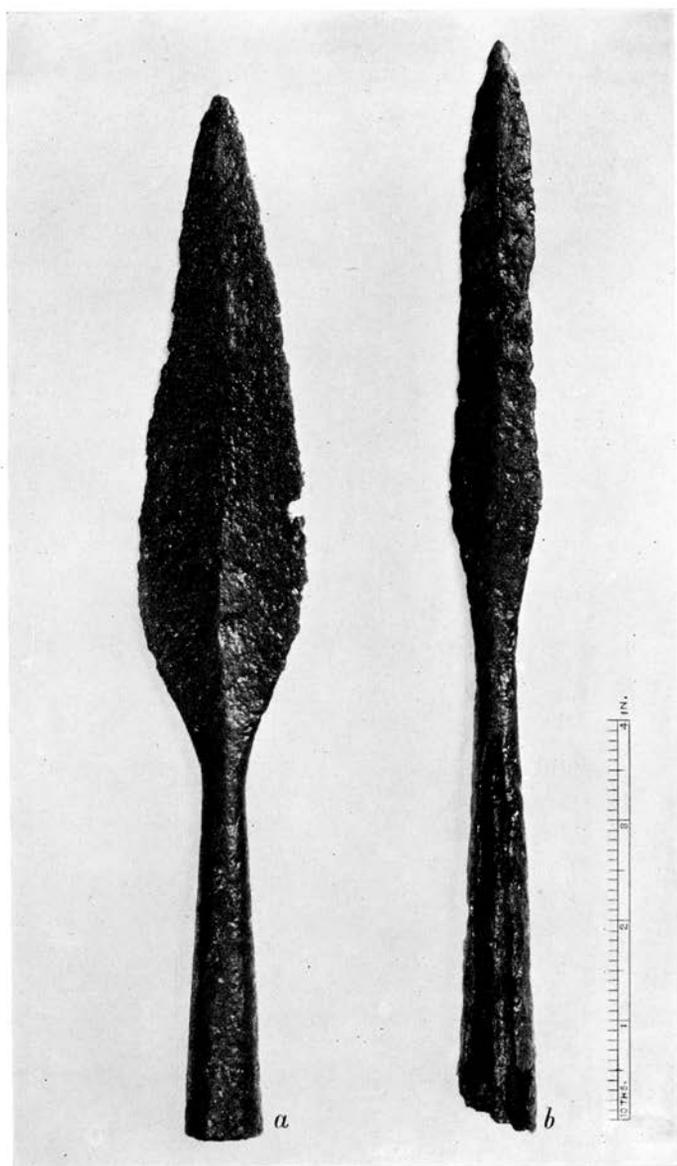
It is possible that the axe shown on Pl. XIV is the so-called Viking axe, said to have been found in the dredgings at the junction of the modern river and Major Fowler's Ely Lode, just below Ely.

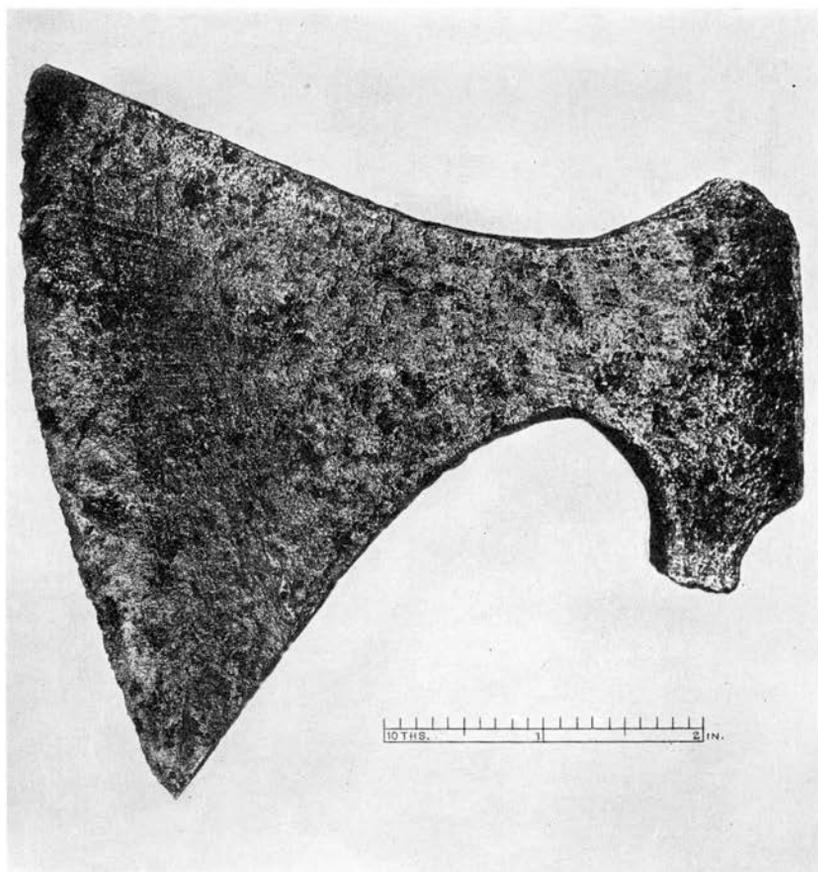
Pl. XIII, figs. *a* and *b*, shows two iron spearheads; *a* has a closed socket and a more or less leaf-shaped blade, and might belong possibly either to the Early Iron Age or to the Roman Period, though weapons of both periods are extremely uncommon in this district; *b* is of a type commonly found in Pagan Anglo-Saxon graves.

It is hoped to illustrate further specimens from this collection in the next number of the *Proceedings*. The Museum is deeply indebted to Miss Westley for her generous gift.

Pl. XV, fig. *a*, shows a bone tool found on the surface of the ground on the site of a Romano-British cemetery at Cassington, Oxfordshire, and kindly presented to the Museum by Mr J. S. Todd. It is difficult to date, as we have not been able to find any exact parallel. A bone tool of the same shape was found associated with a stone axe-hammer in an inhumation grave at Springhead Lane, Ely, which probably belonged to the Early Bronze Age (see *C.A.S. Proc.* xxix, p. 106), and the incised ornament on the Cassington specimen might well be found at that period; but numerous tools of similar shape have been found by Mr E. T. Leeds in the Saxon village at Sutton Courtenay (cf. *Archaeologia*, lxxiii, Pl. XXVIII), and a similar tool ornamented with an incised pattern which includes chevrons not unlike those on our specimen was found in the Jutish cemetery at King's Field, Faversham. So simple a tool might of course be in use at any period.

The palstave figured on Pl. XV, fig. *b*, was found at Rectory Farm, Little Shelford, and has been kindly presented to the





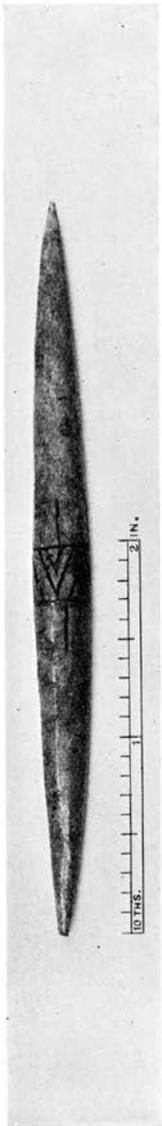


Fig. a.



Fig. b.

Museum by Mr W. A. Meadows. It is of an uncommon type, for although the flanges are high, as in the fully developed palstave, the horizontal stop-ridge is barely perceptible; the ends of the flanges are produced on to the blade and are joined to form a deep semicircular moulding.

POTTERY OF THE ROMAN PERIOD FROM ISLEHAM FEN.

By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, B.A., F.S.A.

One dismal winter's day three years ago, I was rung up by Major Fowler at lunch time and asked to meet him in Soham in half an hour's time. When we met he said, "It will be all-right if the droves have been harrowed." After some time I found out that he had discovered the site where the pewter hoard in the Cambridge Museum had been found (*C.A.S. Proc.* xxxiii, 166). The droves had not been harrowed and I knocked off the exhaust of my car on them, but that has little to do with the account and is the usual comic relief for fen antiquaries. The site of the old river bed which we went to see was, however, full of broken examples of the indented beakers which are represented by three examples from the Westley collection shown on Pl. X. It seems that the "Old Slade" in Isleham Fen is full of these Romano-British beakers and other pots. Whether they represent a capsized barge cargo or a place where barges commonly anchored will probably never be known. We can only note that the Old Slade at Elderberry Farm is full of them and leave it at that. If we were keen typologists we would probably date them in the third century. After all there is really nothing to connect them with the pewter hoard which is almost certainly later. Let us be quite clear, however, that we do not believe that the people of Roman Britain were in the habit of throwing numerous complete pots into their waterways in a lighthearted manner. The explanation must be more reasonable than that. Conceivably some votive business accounts for both pewter and pottery alike.

FENLAND SURVEY EXHIBITION.

An exhibition of early maps and air photographs, organized by the Fenland Research Committee, was held in Heffer's Art Gallery, Cambridge, from 29 January until 12 February, 1934. The exhibition was satisfactorily attended, and it is felt that something has been done to stimulate interest in the Fenland.

The exhibits consisted of a number of pre-Ordnance Survey maps, both manuscript (mainly in reproduction) and printed, of Fen interest; and also of a set of enlarged air photographs selected from among those being taken by the Royal Air Force in conjunction with the Committee, with a view to illustrating the extent of Romano-British occupation.

The Committee is hoping to publish a map of the Fenland as it was in A.D. 1600, and is particularly anxious to learn of any maps, other than those exhibited, dating back to this period. Information as to any other pre-Ordnance maps of the area and their whereabouts will also be extremely welcome. There must be many maps of which we have no knowledge and which ought to be placed on record. Any information about early maps may be sent to Dr H. C. Darby, of King's College, or to the Hon. Secretary at Peterhouse.

The air survey of the Fenland now being carried out by the Committee is revealing an unexpected extent of Romano-British agriculture and settlement, which entirely alters our views as to the significance of the region in this period. Moreover the air photographs reveal the extinct watercourses, the operation of which enabled agriculture to be carried on successfully. The survey is thus of exceptional interest from many points of view. A necessary pre-requisite for it is a base map of suitable scale. The area is to be covered in 20 sheets, 4 of which have already been made. For the printing of these two-inch-to-the-mile maps the sum of £500 is required, and it is hoped that those who have the furtherance of research at heart will contribute generously towards this object. The Committee will be particularly gratified if Cambridge people will support this work, which is centring so much interest on the home area.

Catalogues containing a considerable amount of information were printed for the exhibition and a certain number are left over. The Hon. Secretary, Dr J. G. D. Clark, will be very glad to supply copies to those who apply.

JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, IN 1688.

The Master of Jesus College (Mr Arthur Gray) contributes the following note:

Mr F. J. Sebley has recently lent me an interesting book entitled:

The Sentiments of the most Excellent Painters Concerning the Practice of Painting Collected and Composed in Tables of Precepts by Henry Testling Painter to the King of France Professor and Secretary to the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture....London Printed for and Sold by Samuel Smith at the Princes Arms in St Paul's Churchyard, and by Edward Hall Bookseller in Cambridge 1688.

In illustration of the writer's Seventh Table about Perspective the writer gives an Ichnography of Jesus College, with a scale of feet and a perspective view of the College. The view is practically identical with Loggan's but taken from a different plate which omits all but buildings and is more roughly executed. Loggan's book was published in 1690 but, as J. W. Clark shows, the designs are of different dates, some as early as 1675. The College shield differs in Testling from Loggan's.

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