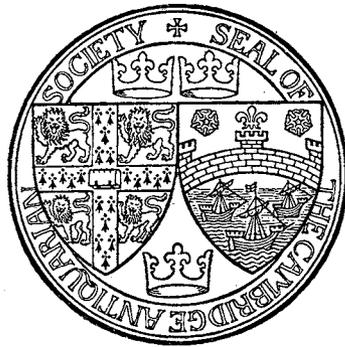


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY



VOLUME XLIV

JANUARY 1950 TO DECEMBER 1950

CAMBRIDGE
BOWES AND BOWES
1951

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

PROCEEDINGS VOLUME XL, 1939-42

128 pages, with Reports, many plates, full-page illustrations and figures in the text. *20s. net.*

- H. M. CAM, LITT.D.: John Mortlock III, 'Master of the Town of Cambridge', 1755-1816.
REV. J. F. WILLIAMS, M.A., F.S.A.: A Marriage Register at Queens' College, Cambridge.
J. H. BULLOCK, M.A.: Extracts from the Sawston Parish Register: a Supplementary Note.
T. D. ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.: Local Character in the Ancient Architecture of Cambridgeshire.
W. E. TATE, F.R.HIST.S.: Cambridgeshire Field Systems, with a Hand-List of Cambridgeshire Enclosure Acts and Awards.

PROCEEDINGS VOLUME XLI, 1943-47

116 pages, with Reports, many plates and figures in the text. *20s. net.*

- CATHERINE E. PARSONS: Horseheath Hall and its Owners.
LT. COL. LOUIS TEBBUTT, J.P., T.D.: The Lord Lieutenants of Cambridgeshire.
SIR ALFRED CLAPHAM, F.S.A., F.B.A.: No. 5 Market Hill, Cambridge.
T. D. ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.: Queen Philippa's Pews in Ely Cathedral.
GRACE BRISCOE, M.B., B.S., J.P., GORDON FOWLER, F.S.A., HERBERT MARYON, A. E. P. COLLINS and F. M. HEICHELHEIM, D.PHIL.: Archaeological Notes.

PROCEEDINGS VOLUME XLII, 1948

148 pages, with Reports, many plates and figures in the text. *Price, 21s. net.*

- CANON R. B. FELLOWS, M.A., LL.M.: Railways to Cambridge, Actual and Projected: a Centenary Review.
ARTHUR OSWALD, M.A.: Andrew Doket and his Architect.
W. P. BAKER, M.A.: The Authorship of a Seventeenth-Century Harvests' Account Book from Fowlmere.
W. O. HASSALL, M.A., D.PHIL., F.S.A.: The Cambridgeshire Properties of the Nunnery of St Mary Clerkenwell.
F. J. BYWATERS, M.A.: The Clergy of Sawston, 1197-1948.
PROFESSOR G. R. OWST, LITT.D., D.LIT., PH.D., F.S.A.: *Iconomania* in Eighteenth-Century Cambridge. Notes on a newly-acquired Miniature of Dr Farmer and his Interest in Historical Portraiture.
GRACE BRISCOE, M.B., B.S.: Combined Beaker and Iron Age Sites at Lakenheath, Suffolk.
A. S. R. GELL: An Early Iron Age Site at Lakenheath, Suffolk.
T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.: Further Excavations at the War Ditches.
C. I. FELL, M.A., T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A., and G. H. S. BUSHNELL, M.A., PH.D., F.S.A.: Archaeological Notes.

PROCEEDINGS VOLUME XLIII, 1949

66 pages, with Reports, many plates (including one in colour) and figures in the text. *Price, 18s. net.*

- GORDON FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A.: Trial Excavations in Undley Ring-Work.
T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.: Byzantine Influence in Late Saxon England.
GORDON FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A.: A Romano-British Village near Littleport, Cambs., with some Observations on the Distribution of early Occupation, and on the Drainage of the Fens.
PROFESSOR A. G. DICKENS, M.A., F.R.HIST.S.: John Parkyn, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.: Excavation of the Snailwell Group of Bronze-Age Barrows.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY



VOLUME XLIV

JANUARY 1950 TO DECEMBER 1950

CAMBRIDGE
BOWES AND BOWES

1951

*Published for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society
by Bowes & Bowes Publishers Limited
Cambridge*

*Printed in Great Britain at the University Press, Cambridge
(Brooke Crutchley, University Printer)*

CONTENTS

<i>Officers and Council of the Society 1950-1951</i>	page vi
<i>Report and Summary of Accounts for the Year 1949</i>	vii
<i>List of Members of the Society</i>	x
Buckingham College	I
<i>By R. W. McDOWALL, M.A.</i>	
Painted Wall-Plaster from Roman Villas in the Cambridge Region	13
<i>By JOAN LIVERSIDGE, M.LITT.</i>	
Roman Pewter from the 'Old Croft' River at Welney	18
<i>By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.</i>	
Herewardisbeche	22
<i>By J. G. A. BECKETT, M.A.</i>	
Textiles of the Saxon Period in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology	26
<i>By GRACE M. CROWFOOT</i>	
An Account of the University Collection of Brass Rubbings in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology	33
<i>By G. A. E. RUCK, M.A., F.S.A.</i>	
Archaeological Notes	47
<i>By C. I. FELL AND G. H. S. BUSHNELL</i>	
<i>Index</i>	51

BUCKINGHAM COLLEGE

R. W. McDOWALL, M.A.

I

WITH the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII the monastic colleges were naturally closed as well. Of the three Benedictine colleges at Oxford, Durham was refounded as Trinity, Gloucester later became Worcester, and Canterbury gave its name to the Canterbury Quad at Christ Church. The Cistercian college of St Bernard now forms part of St John's.

At Cambridge, several colleges have been founded on the sites of older religious houses. Of these only one was itself a monastic college, namely Buckingham College, of which the site and buildings were granted to Thomas, Lord Audley, in 1542, for the foundation of the College of St Mary Magdalene.

Evidence for the story of Buckingham College is very scanty. Nothing remains of the College's own records and there is little to be learned from University sources. Records of monasteries that sent students to Buckingham are disappointing. The *History of Crowland Abbey* provides the bare facts that in 1428 Abbot Litlington obtained a grant of two messuages for the establishment of a hostel for monks studying at Cambridge. He died in 1469 and was succeeded by John de Wisbech, who erected in the College 'chambers convenient for study and repose'.

Something more is to be learned of the College from the contemporary meetings of the Benedictine Provincial Chapter. For the rest, we are dependent on the remarks of later writers and on comparisons with the parallel foundation at Oxford of Gloucester College, about which much has survived in fourteenth-century records. These give the pattern on which Buckingham was planned.

Though Buckingham was not founded till 1428, there had been Benedictine students at Cambridge all through the previous century. Mostly they had lived in secular hostels here and there about the town. Ely, however, had made special provision for her students in a house which later became part of Trinity Hall, and, as Trinity Hall was founded by the Bishop of Norwich, students from Norwich usually went to that college. Gonville Hall also has records of monks, both Black and White, being members of the college.

The monks of a particular order in a university were deemed to have some corporate existence even when they had no communal buildings of their own. Thus, in 1343, there was a Prior of the Benedictine students in Cambridge, though they had no buildings; and in Oxford we hear of 'The College of St Bernard' when the Cistercians were scattered about the town in different halls.

The Halls of Oxford and the Hostels of Cambridge were the normal places of

residence for medieval students. The first colleges were intended only to receive a few graduates studying for higher degrees. These halls and hostels emerge in thirteenth-century records as commercial ventures, run usually by a senior member of the University as free and independent establishments.

The first steps towards University control arose out of the need to regulate rents and conditions of tenure at a time when shortage of housing gave property owners an opportunity to fleece members of the University. Rent tribunals were set up and security of tenure established in a manner bearing strong resemblance to the arrangements in force throughout the country at this present time.

As control of students through the schools had proved inadequate the next step in the growth of the control of hostels was to use them for the control of the students themselves, and by the fifteenth century the University regulations for the conduct of halls and hostels covered every side of the student's life.

In Cambridge, the names of more than one hundred hostels have been preserved. Some of them consisted of a single house with room for half a dozen senior students or a score of junior men sharing rooms. The larger hostels consisted of a group of houses with a hundred or so members, and one or two put up buildings of a collegiate character complete with hall, chapel and gatehouse.

It was to these hostels that monks sent to study at Cambridge had to go for more than a century after their brothers at Oxford had had their own colleges.

The attendance of a certain number of monks at the universities became compulsory in 1336, when Pope Benedict XII undertook reforms of the Benedictine order with his Bull, *Summi Magistri*, known also as *Benedictina*. This bull was largely concerned with education, in which the Friars had taken the lead, and also developed the system of organizing the Order by Chapters which had been begun in the previous century.

In St Benedict's Italy of the sixth century the idea of a monastic 'order' was unknown; each monastery was founded quite independently. Each house formed a separate family under a patriarchal abbot, and a monk was a member not of an order but of a particular individual house. In adopting a scheme of organization by Chapters the Benedictine houses lost something of their independence and came under the control of a regional council of the heads of houses in the area, or their representatives. Before 1336 England was organized as two Chapters, one for the Province of Canterbury and one for York. *Summi Magistri* united them as one, and meetings of the new Chapter were held every three years.

Control of the monasteries through the Provincial Chapter became a living reality in England as it did in probably no other country. Records of the meetings held have survived, and from them we can see that one of the main concerns of the Chapter was the organization of university education for the monks. It was laid down by Benedict XII that one monk in every twenty should be sent to a university, with detailed instructions as to how this was to be worked out. From the surviving minutes of the Chapter meetings we can see something of how *Summi Magistri* worked out in practice.

From 1336, Gloucester College was open to monks from all of the sixty-four

Benedictine Houses in England. All the Black Monks in Oxford however did not go to Gloucester, as Durham and Canterbury Colleges accepted monks not only from their own parent houses but from other monasteries as well.

The records of the fourteenth-century Chapter meetings tell a story of continual efforts to raise money for the central collegiate buildings of Gloucester and explain that it was only the communal buildings such as the chapel and hall that were erected at the expense of the Chapter; the erection of chambers and studies was left to the individual houses who sent students. A similar arrangement was adopted a century later at Buckingham College. The existing south range of the First Court of Magdalene is not a homogeneous structure but a series of separate staircases built by different monasteries.

Returning to Gloucester College, we find that the money for the communal buildings was raised by the imposition of an income tax on all the Benedictine Houses in England. Payments of this tax were frequently in arrear; indeed the main difficulty in the way of university education seems to have been one of finance. In addition to paying the income tax to the Chapter for the central funds of Gloucester College, each house sending a monk to Oxford had to pay his personal expenses in accordance with a scale laid down by Benedict XII.

At Oxford and at Cambridge a Prior Studentium was appointed to take charge of the monastic students, and he attended the meetings of the Chapter and made reports on the progress of affairs in the University. These reports speak of the non-payment of moneys due to the central fund, and of houses which failed to send their proper quota of students or failed to pay them their proper allowances. The Prior Studentium had a difficult office to fill; he was responsible for the general discipline of the College and for the punishment of offenders. He supervised the students' expenditure and reported on the progress of their work. He was also responsible for the upkeep of the communal buildings of the College.

The College over which the Prior had to preside was lacking in unity. Not only was control of the buildings which formed the College divided between the Prior and outside monasteries, but the allegiance of the members of the College was divided; their loyalty to their own parent houses was stronger than their loyalty to the College. A lack of corporate feeling among the students reflected the tradition of independence of the Benedictine Order.

Control over the College was also divided. The Prior of Gloucester had to serve many masters. He was responsible to the Provincial Chapter, who held the purse strings, but also claiming authority over him were the University authorities, the Bishop of Oxford, the Abbot of Malmesbury, the King, who often took an active interest in monastic affairs, and the Pope. In addition, the Prior was himself a member of a monastery to which he would return at the end of his period of office, and the opinions of his abbot were not to be lightly disregarded.

From the record of troubles and disorders that afflicted Gloucester it is evident that the divided control and divided loyalties of the members resulted in a disunity and lack of discipline that many of the Priors were unable to control.

Competition among monks for a place at the University was keen. Training at Oxford or Cambridge was a coveted prize. A degree gave a monk a definite superior status in his monastery and was the first step towards getting a good administrative appointment there.

Priors and abbots were generally chosen from those with a university degree. With a doctorate a monk might win his way to a bishopric or to an important position in the administration of affairs of state. So keen were monks to be allotted a place at a university that in 1340 and again in 1444 special enactments were made to stop the improper canvassing of important persons to use their influence in the allocation of university places.

The whole course of study leading to a Doctorate of Divinity was of enormous length. Six years of preliminary study were required before going to the University. There, six years of study of the Bible and the Sentences of Peter Lombard were required before becoming a Bachelor of Divinity. A further six or seven years were devoted to lectures and disputations and probationary sermons before the Bachelor became a Doctor.

While monks competed eagerly for a place at the University, not all abbots and priors gave university education their proper support. More than slackness, financial difficulties seem to have been the chief reason for default. From the property they acquired the monasteries should have been very wealthy; but the study of the Bible and the Sentences did not necessarily produce a good man of business, and one house after another was brought to a state of poverty by incompetent administration, as well as by fraud and by circumstances beyond their control.

The allowances which a Benedictine scholar received made him distinctly better off than the average secular scholar. The rule of the order prevented a monk from owning any property, but he could still be provided with good clothes and allowances out of the common funds of the house. The Rule of St Benedict never aimed at an austere asceticism; indeed St Benedict, after some experience of the asceticism of Egyptian monks, deliberately turned his back on that way of life and aimed only at an economical frugality. But by the later Middle Ages the Black Monk enjoyed a much higher standard of living than his predecessor of the sixth century.

The Council of Constance, 1416, sought to check the growing laxity. The effect of the Council's reforms was greater on the continent than in this country. However, a new call for reform was made in 1421, when Henry V summoned a special meeting of Benedictine representatives to discuss what should be done. Though nothing very much came of the meeting, the spirit of reform was awakening, and it was very shortly after, at the Chapter Meeting of 1423, that the Cambridge Prior, John de Bardney, suggested that a hostel for monks should be established in Cambridge. In 1426 nothing had been done; the new Prior, John Sudbury, raised the question again, pointing out that monastic students had to live in secular hostels where they were unable to carry out the religious practices of their order, and that this was bringing disgrace on them and was being used as an excuse for students not to be sent to the

University. The President of the Chapter Meeting expressed himself as favourable to the proposal to buy a site for the erection of buildings where the monks could suitably live together.

The matter was evidently passed on to the Abbot of Crowland for action, as it was to Crowland that in 1428 Henry VI granted permission to acquire two messuages for the establishment of a monks' hostel. The site acquired by Abbot Litlyngton was that now occupied by Magdalene College, but it did not extend right down to the river nor include the site of the Master's Lodge and garden. No doubt when the site was taken over by Crowland it had on it certain houses which would be used as the first accommodation for monks in the new hostel. It is not till 1476 that we read that John de Wisbech, then Abbot of Crowland, 'erected chambers convenient for study and repose'.

The earliest references to the new foundation speak of it as 'the Monks Hostel', but in 1483 it was referred to as 'Buckingham College'. The Duke of Buckingham, from whom the College took its name, was a benefactor of Crowland, but the extent of his benefactions to the Abbey or to the College is not known. Dr Caius, writing towards the end of the sixteenth century, states that Henry, the second Duke, began the College buildings in brick and that they were continued by various different monasteries, Ely, Walden and Ramsay each building chambers.

Perhaps Henry began the building of the College chapel. An account of the College prepared for Queen Elizabeth in 1564 states that Henry's son Edward, the third Duke, built the Hall in 1519.

Buckingham College then was to Cambridge what Gloucester College had been for a century to Oxford, but on a smaller scale. As Gloucester had been under the control of the Abbot of Malmesbury, so Buckingham was under the control of the Abbot of Crowland. Monks attended the College both from those houses which had built chambers in the College and from other houses, which had to rent their rooms from those who had built them. Only the central buildings of chapel, hall and kitchen were built by the College out of funds provided by benefactors and by the Provincial Chapter.

The chambers erected by the different monasteries do not have such obvious independence of each other as is seen in the fifteenth-century chambers of Gloucester College, which form a terrace of little separate houses whose front walls are not even built to a common line. Yet the staircases of the monastic chambers at Magdalene are all built separately and to varying designs.

The method of building of Gloucester and of Buckingham Colleges is in sharp contrast to that adopted for St Bernard's College at Oxford. By the foundation of the latter college in 1436 Archbishop Chicheley did for the Cistercian Order what the foundations of Gloucester and Buckingham had done for the Benedictines. St Bernard's College was unified under one central control as the Order that it was to serve, and all its buildings were provided out of the common funds of the College. St Bernard's, founded about the same time as Buckingham, grew as slowly as Buckingham. After a hundred years, the dissolution found it with the fourth side

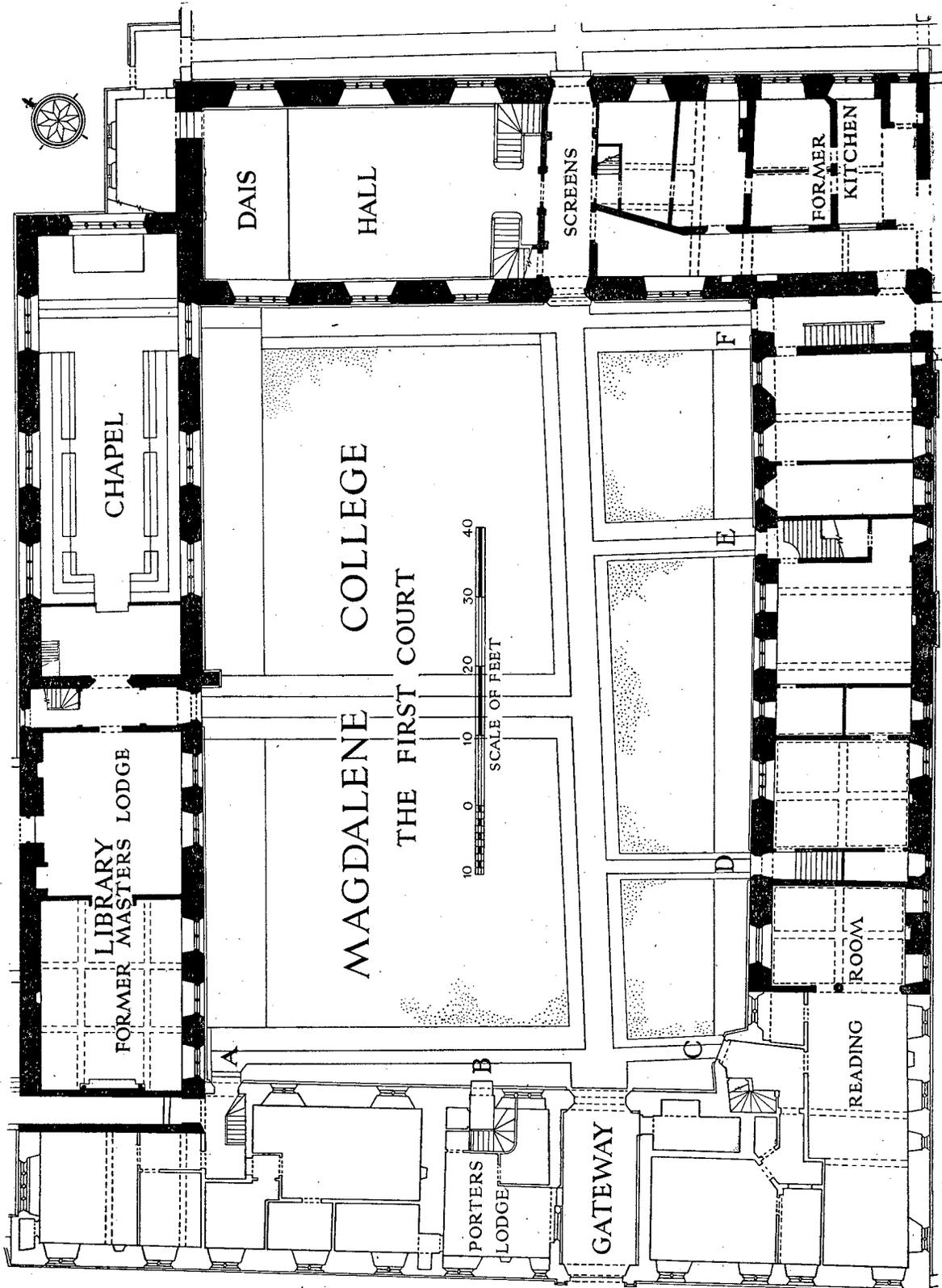


Fig. 1.
(Reproduced by permission of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments)

of its one quadrangle only half built, while Buckingham had only completed three sides of its Court, which remained open to the street until building began again in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

II

In the middle of the fourteenth century Pembroke and Clare Colleges led the way in the planning of colleges round a rectangular court; by the fifteenth century it had become a regular feature of collegiate architecture. The first colleges had grown up on haphazard lines, and in Oxford a great deal of rebuilding was required in the seventeenth century to straighten them out.

The layout of a fifteenth-century college was closely allied to that of a contemporary house, and made use of the same hall plan that formed the basis of almost every late medieval house from the small homestead to the palaces of the nobility and the king. The main part of the house consisted of the hall, which formed the main communal living space, with private rooms for the master of the house at one end and the kitchen offices at the other, approached from the screens passage. This usually occupied one side of a courtyard, of which the other sides would be formed either by boundary walls or by stables and farm buildings, or by additional reception rooms, chapel, bedrooms and so on, according to the status and the requirements of the particular house. The entrance to the courtyard was commonly placed in the side opposite the hall and was made through a gatehouse. If the size of the house grew too big to be conveniently disposed round one court a second court would be added on the other side of the hall, as at Haddon Hall.

In the plan of a college the domestic hall becomes the college dining hall, with its raised dais for the high table. At the lower end of the hall is the screens passage with doorways at each end and doorways to the kitchen offices, ideally three in number, as there were originally at Buckingham, leading to the buttery and pantry and to a central passage to the kitchen. It was in the position of the kitchen that domestic buildings showed the widest variety; it might be placed in line with the hall or to one side, or might be a separate building altogether. At Oxford most college kitchens are placed to one side of the hall range, but at Cambridge the kitchen generally forms a straight continuation of the hall range. To this custom Buckingham conformed, having its kitchen approached by a passage between buttery and pantry. The kitchen fireplace was against the south end wall.

It is not possible to say for certain whether the whole of the east range was built at one time or not. The roof of the Hall is structurally separate from that of the rest of the range, but both are of the same type, having arched braced collar beams. The roof timbers over the Hall are richly moulded; the others are quite plain. An examination of the brickwork on the east side of the range shows joins in the wall at the end of the screens passage and between the buttery and the old kitchen; these may indicate a difference in date, but they are more probably scars left by the reconstruction which was carried out in the eighteenth century when the Combination Room was formed.

The Hall is supposed to have been built in 1519, although first-floor windows in the south end of the range might suggest an earlier date for this part.

With the building of the modern kitchen the whole arrangement of the ground floor at the south end has been altered, and the old kitchen fireplace has been completely removed. But the original arrangement can be discovered from the beams under the ceiling which mark the position of the old partitions.

The Hall itself has changed its appearance considerably. The woodwork of the screens is not original; also the Hall was open to the roof, and until 1585 there was no panelling on the walls. In that year a Mr Lucas, whose arms remain over the door to the Combination Room, had the walls lined, and some fragments of decoration from his work remain incorporated in later work.

Then a new louvre was built to the Hall for letting out smoke. To raise money for this the College sold some elm trees to a Harry Planison, a baker, for £9, but over £20 was spent on timber and lead for the louvre, and in 1588 a further £22 was required.

In 1714, a ceiling was put in and attic rooms were formed in the roof; Mr Lucas's panelling was stripped out and the present woodwork was put in, including the twin staircases up to the gallery. The architect was probably Sir John Vanbrugh, who designed a similar feature at Audley End.

What rooms there were in the upper story over the kitchen and buttery we do not know. In 1712, this upper story, being very dilapidated, was restored, and a Combination Room was formed there. Most of the existing decoration of the Combination Room, however, was not executed until 1757, and the window to the first court is later still. There is a tradition in the College that the rooms occupied by the Fellows and Scholars endowed by Lord Chief Justice Wray in the late sixteenth century were over the kitchen and buttery. But Wray built no less than twelve chambers, and they were on three floors. There is not the space for his building to have been in this corner of the College, nor is there evidence there of building of Wray's time. The panelling of *c.* 1600 on the first floor was brought from Magdalene Street Post Office.

The position of the Combination Room above the buttery is not only not part of the original plan, but it is also a departure from normal Cambridge practice. As the owner of a house could retire directly from the upper end of his hall to his solar, so it was usual for the Fellows of a College to be able to retire from the high table directly to their Combination Room from the upper end of the Hall. But Buckingham College had no Combination Room and there is no suggestion that there were ever any buildings other than the Chapel adjoining the north end of the Hall until the modern ante-room was built.

The isolation of the end of the Hall is indeed the most unusual feature in the plan of the College. Not only the Combination Room but also the Master's lodgings were usually placed with direct access to the Hall. Before the present Master's Lodge was built in 1835, the Lodge occupied the western part of the north range, west of the Chapel, and in this part of the College the Benedictine Prior is supposed

to have had his rooms. In a monastic establishment direct access to the Chapel would no doubt be of more importance than access to the hall.

The position of the Chapel at right angles to the hall is in keeping with the usual arrangement at Cambridge, which was never influenced by William of Wykeham's plan for New College. Magdalene Chapel has kept its original fifteenth-century roof but little else of its original character. In the middle of the eighteenth century it was refitted in the classical manner, the east window being completely covered up and a plaster vault built over the east end. A ceiling had been put in before that, and attic rooms formed in the roof. The plaster reredos that went with the eighteenth-century decoration is now preserved in the Library. In the middle of the nineteenth century the Chapel was restored to the gothic style. In the course of the work an old doorway leading from the Chapel into the Hall was discovered. None of the present window tracery is medieval and the whole arrangement of the west end of the Chapel has been altered. Preserved in the Library are four stained-glass figures of saints and kings of great charm; they are fifteenth-century work, presumably from the original chapel windows.

The western part of the north range was built as chambers and studies; this much is clear from the first-floor windows. The fifteenth-century work extends as far as the passage west of the library. The change in the brickwork is clear on the north side, and the sixteenth-century roof running across the end of the north range can be seen in the top story. At the west end of the north wall is an original window of two cusped lights, so near to the end of the early brickwork as to suggest that the sixteenth-century builders cut off the west end of the original north range. In the south wall, facing the court, are similar windows of one and two lights, which have had their cusping hacked off. The windows on the ground floor are modern; between them there projects a lamp bracket under which there was formerly a doorway, which can be seen open in Harraden's print of the College.

William Cole, in the eighteenth century, recorded that he saw the arms of Ely over a doorway in the north-west corner of the court. This has been taken as referring to the entrance to A staircase, and in 1928 the arms of Ely were placed over that entrance. But the entrance is in the west range, which was not built till late in the sixteenth century, when buildings were put up by the Duke of Norfolk and by Sir Christopher Wray. The doorway to A staircase cannot therefore have been the entrance to the chambers of the monks of Ely.

Before the middle of the fourteenth century it was usual for the Master of a college to have only a single room allotted to him. But during the last century before the Reformation a more generous allowance was the rule. Masters were then of course still unmarried, and a Lodge capable of housing a family was not required.

After the Reformation Masters began to take wives and, in spite of Queen Elizabeth's efforts to keep women out of the colleges, expected to have their wives and families living in college with them. Thus it was that lodges grew from small suites of rooms to extensive residences.

From the Prior's rooms west of the Chapel, the Master's Lodge grew and absorbed

the whole of the western part of the north range. Buildings were added to the north side round a small courtyard having a long gallery in which the Master could walk for exercise. It had a bay window at each end, one looking towards Magdalene Street and one towards Chesterton. Such galleries were a common feature of Cambridge colleges, as they were of country houses in Elizabethan times. But most of them have disappeared; they were cold and draughty. The only ones remaining are at Queens' and at St John's; at John's it now forms the Combination Room.

The fifteenth-century part of the south range comprises D, E and F staircases. D staircase had a room on the east side and a corresponding room on the west which is now part of the Reading Room. E staircase had one set of rooms on the west, and F also had one set on the west. There were corresponding rooms on the first floor, but originally there were no attics. These three staircases form a range of uniform width, but they are not uniform in any other detail of their design. They were evidently built by different monasteries, as described by Dr Caius, but it is not now possible to say which sets were built by which house. The arms over the doorways are entirely modern.

In a medieval college several men would share a chamber to sleep in and each would have a separate study to work in. The study was a small closet varying in size from 4 ft. by 5 ft. up to 8 ft. by 9 ft., and was usually partitioned off at the side of the chamber. Studies were, however, sometimes constructed quite separate from the chambers of their tenants.

Typical plans of chambers and studies can be traced in the late fourteenth-century plan of New College, in the fifteenth-century plans of Archbishop Chicheley's colleges, St Bernard's and All Souls, and in Wolsey's sixteenth-century buildings at Christ Church. Later examples were studied in some detail by Dr Willis, namely the seventeenth-century Perse and Legge Buildings at Caius (since pulled down), and the Bishop's Hostel.

In the usual medieval plan each staircase has a chamber to each side on each floor. The end of each chamber away from the stairs is partitioned off to give two studies, and each chamber has a third study, which on the ground floor is half under the stairs and on the first floor comes over the entrance. The staircase itself was always in one straight flight instead of turning back on itself as the seventeenth-century staircases do.

But with changing habits studies have been converted into bedrooms or into gyp-rooms or have been cleared away altogether. In a number of cases it is clear how the chambers and studies were arranged, but there is only one place where we can see a medieval chamber and its studies in anything like its original form. That is on the first floor of E staircase at Magdalene, where the stripping off of later plasterwork has revealed the late fifteenth-century woodwork and plaster almost complete underneath.

The complete pattern of a medieval range of chambers is not to be found in Magdalene, because of the piecemeal way in which the College was built; but all the elements are there. In the north range the Dean's rooms show an irregular alterna-

tion of one and two light windows showing an alternation of studies and chambers of which the detailed arrangements have now been lost. In the south range, however, the original arrangement can be followed out. The two chambers on the ground floor of D staircase are remarkable for the exceptionally heavy moulded beams and joists; the space between the joists is filled by boards laid parallel to them and supported along their long edges. If these chambers ever had studies they could only have been under the stairs and over the entrance. On the first floor the western room has been divided, and its north-west corner forms part of a bedroom in which can be seen the end of the fifteenth-century timber and the later sixteenth-century work alongside it, where the building was extended westwards.

The arrangement of E staircase can best be understood on the first floor. Here is a large chamber with moulded beams and wall-plates and having two outside walls of clunch (the brick of the outside walls is only a facing skin) and two partition walls of exposed timber studs with plaster between. In each of these partition walls are two doorways, one in each corner of the room. Three of these are doorways to studies, but one of them is blocked where the study has been converted to a bedroom for D staircase. The fourth leads out on to the landing at the head of the stairs. The partition walls are very solidly built, and the plaster between the uprights is decorated with simple geometrical patterns drawn freehand in the surface of the plaster, most of which is original; the modern restorations can easily be picked out by the harder and grittier texture of their surface. In the south wall is an open fireplace with an arched head of clunch, and by the side of it is a small recess with a drain through the wall discharging from a stone spout into the garden. The recess is similar to a church piscina but was intended for toilet use. In the south-east corner of the room a small door leads into a little garderobe formed in the thickness of the outside wall.

The arrangement of the ground floor was no doubt similar to the first. The partition enclosing the study under the stairs has been taken away and one of the other studies now forms a bedroom for D staircase, as on the first floor.

The third set of monastic chambers in this range, F staircase, was of similar layout to E, having a staircase with chambers and studies on the west side only. The arched doorway leading into F staircase is original, but the stair hall has been remodelled and the stairs themselves are entirely modern. The chambers are there in their original positions on the west side, and each had two studies leading out of them to the west, but the dividing partitions between them have been removed. All trace of studies under the stairs and over the entrance has been obliterated.

An examination of the south wall of this south range, facing towards the river, shows breaks in the brickwork and changes in the level of the plinth that confirm the fact that D, E and F staircases were built separately. Unfortunately, there is not a single window on this side which has not been completely restored, and some are modern insertions; it was usual for a medieval range to have only the minimum of study and staircase windows looking outwards, and all the chamber windows would look into the court. The top part of the south wall is modern; the wall has been raised to give more headroom to the attics, which of course did not exist at all originally.

The north wall facing the court has three doorways to the three monks' staircases, all of different designs, and the windows to each part are different too. These windows have all been somewhat altered. They have been heightened and the rear arches now cut awkwardly across the tops of the windows on the inside. On the outside the inserted stonework is noticeably different from the original. The jambs and mullions of the windows to F staircase have also been cut back to make the lights wider and admit more light to the rooms.

Though the details of the three monastic buildings in this range vary considerably it is not possible to deduce any difference in date on stylistic grounds.

In the west range of the first court facing on to Magdalene Street there is no fifteenth-century work traceable. By 1574 it was still not complete. Lyne's map shows the President's garden in the middle of it. But the court was completely enclosed before the end of the sixteenth century. In 1564, the Duke of Norfolk promised an annual grant till 'they had builded the quadrant of the College'. Sir Christopher Wray also contributed towards the building; in 1587, we read that he had 'lately erected and new builded a porcion of buildings' and again that he had 'improved the building by the addition of twelve chambers with studies'. A substantial cross-wall just north of the porter's lodge no doubt marks the division between the work of Wray and of the Duke of Norfolk.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

VOLUME XLIV
JANUARY 1950 TO DECEMBER 1950

15s. net.

CONTENTS

<i>Officers and Council of the Society 1950-51</i>	page vi
<i>Report and Summary of Accounts for the Year 1949</i>	vii
<i>List of Members of the Society</i>	x
Buckingham College <i>By R. W. McDOWALL, M.A.</i>	i
Painted Wall-Plaster from Roman Villas in the Cambridge Region <i>By JOAN LIVERSIDGE, M.LITT.</i>	13
Roman Pewter from the 'Old Croft' River at Welney <i>By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.</i>	18
Herewardisbeche <i>By J. G. A. BECKETT, M.A.</i>	22
Textiles of the Saxon Period in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology <i>By GRACE M. CROWFOOT</i>	26
An Account of the University Collection of Brass Rubbings in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology <i>By G. A. E. RUCK, M.A., F.S.A.</i>	33
Archaeological Notes <i>By C. I. FELL AND G. H. S. BUSHNELL</i>	47
<i>Index</i>	51