

Transactions
OF THE
Cambridgeshire and
Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society.

(FOUNDED A.D. 1900).

VOLUME I. PART II.

[ISSUED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1902-1903.]

EDITED BY THE REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Clg:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY

G. H. TYNDALL, THE MINSTER PRESS,

1904.

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) ONE GUINEA.

Contents of Part 2, Vol. 1.

Papers, etc.

	PAGE
I. ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, HUNTINGDON, by <i>the Venerable F. Gerald Vesey, LL.D., Archdeacon of Huntingdon</i>	121
II. NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF SHINGAY, CO. CAMBRIDGE, by <i>W. M. Palmer, M.R.C.S.</i>	126
III. A BOOK OF CHURCH ACCOUNTS RELATING TO CERTAIN 'BALKS' IN THE COMMON FIELDS OF RAMPTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, by <i>the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A.</i>	142
IV. THE PARISH REGISTERS OF RAMPTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, A.D. 1599—1812, by <i>the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F. S.A.</i>	211
V. SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH AND CHURCH OF WARBOYS, HUNTINGDONSHIRE, by <i>S. Inskip Ladds, A.R.I.B.A.</i>	309
VI. RAMSEY ABBEY AND THE PARISH CHURCH, by <i>the Rev. Robert Black, M.A. (Rural Dean)</i>	319
VII. SOME NOTES ON THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, WISTOW, HUNTINGDONSHIRE, by <i>the Rev. W. M. Noble, B.A.</i>	327
VIII. THE VILLAGE GILDS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE, by <i>W. M. Palmer, M.R.C.S.</i>	330
IX. THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, BURY, HUNTINGDONSHIRE, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE IMAGE OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, by <i>the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A.</i>	403

	PAGE
GENERAL MEETING AND EXCURSION. Notes on <i>Huntingdon (Hospital of St. John), King's Ripton, Wistow, Bury, Ramsey, Warboys, &c. (July 10th, 1901)</i>	419
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND EXCURSION. <i>Sutton, Isle of Ely. (October 16th, 1901)</i>	424

THE VILLAGE GILDS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Of all the unjust and arbitrary measures taken by the second and third Tudor sovereigns to replenish the Exchequer and fill the pockets of their greedy courtiers, the Acts of Parliament which confiscated the property of the gilds were the most iniquitous. The gilds were the benefit societies of the middle ages, and it was to their suppression, as much as to the suppression of the monasteries, that the increase of poverty in the reign of Elizabeth was due. There were two classes of gilds, each more or less of a religious character. Those belonging to the first class are usually called craft gilds, because they were formed by a combination of the members of a certain craft or trade, such as skinnners, pewterers, woolcombers. The majority of this class escaped confiscation, the alleged reason being that they had all the wealth and influence of the City of London behind them, and needy Kings could not afford to offend the men with the purse strings. The other class, usually called the social gilds, were a kind of sick and burial club, with a strongly religious basis. These existed in their thousands throughout the land, almost every village having one or more. In the towns there were many, in Cambridge there were over thirty.* A volume by Miss Mary Bateson, dealing with these has lately been published.† The object of the present paper is to collect some of the records which exist concerning Cambridgeshire village gilds.

The first thing which strikes one, after reading the evidence as to the hold they had on the life of the people, is a feeling of wonder that it should have been possible to carry out the act of suppression. It is easy to understand that the common people looked on at the spoliation of the monasteries with indifference. It meant to them

*Atkinson, *Cambridge described and illustrated.*

† *C.A.S. 8vo. Publications, No. 39.*

only a change of landlord, and perhaps a chance of buying small pieces of land. They would not know at the time, that the lay landlord would be a much harder man to deal with than the religious man, and so they accepted the change with complaisance. Also, with regard to the lamp and obit lands, which included strips of land in the open field, closes of pasture, osier holts, windmills and other property, which had been bequeathed by their pious ancestors to provide masses and candles before the altar or image of their favourite saint. The confiscation of these deprived only one man, the parish priest or the chantry chaplain, of income. Certainly, the people lost all the benefits to be derived from the masses for which the rents were paid, but in the tempest of irreligion which was sweeping over the land, it might seem to the people that it did not matter much about masses, and perhaps it was best that the fat chantry priest should be made to work for his living!* But with the gildhalls, the feeling must have been very different, for they were the centre of village life. They were a source of pleasure to mind and body, and of profit to the pocket. For here folk met at supper on feast days, here they paid their offerings at the appointed time and received their weekly dole when they were no longer able to work. Here they came to pay for the hire of the cows which had brought them in much profit in the way of calves and milk during the past season. And here the brethren and sistren assembled on saints' days and funerals, and formed a procession to the church. Perhaps also the gild chaplain, if the gild was rich enough to maintain one, lived in the room over the gildhall. He was always willing and able to help them in any matter connected with reading and writing, of which hard accomplishments the ordinary villager knew nothing. And now they were told that Parliament† had

* In a survey of a chantry at Wimpole, Cambs., several of the witnesses speak of "a great priest dwelling in a house not far from Mr. Chichley at Wimple, called great Sir Robert."—*Excheq. Dep. by Com.* 29—30 *Eliz. Mich. No. 2.*

† Sir Edward North, and James Dyer, Esquire, were the members for Cambridgeshire in 1546, when the acts suppressing gilds were passed.

passed a law which would make them give up their gild-halls with all things belonging thereto, tables, chairs, brass pots, fireirons, wooden trenchers and spoons, gild stock-cows, corn and money, as well as the lamp and rood lands, and all this because these things were said to make them superstitious and friends of the Pope of Rome. It was hard to believe, and yet down came the commissioners from his majesty's exchequer, and made inquiry into the value of these things, and wrote it all down in a book. But the simple villagers often proved themselves more than a match for the clerks of the exchequer, and effectually concealed much from their knowledge, both gild halls, brass pots and rood lands. Only for a time, however. The exchequer had long ears, and commission after commission was sent down into the country, until every gild cottage, close of pasture, and platter had been licked up by the insatiable office at Westminster. The process of confiscation took some years. The act was passed in 1547 and at least as late as 1585, the search was still going on. During the reign of Elizabeth at least twelve commissions were specially sent down into Cambridgeshire to enquire about 'concealed lands.' The work was difficult, because in order to get information a local person had to turn informer, and it was the local people who were the losers. The informations read strangely nowadays. The Anglo-Saxon chronicle complains about the exactness with which the Domesday survey was carried out, how every yard land, every ox and pig, were written down, and speaks of it as being shameful in a King. To us there seems no injustice in this—certainly no injustice to the lower orders, the hardships, if any, fell on the rich alone. Our feeling with regard to the great survey is admiration, admiration for the mind which could conceive and carry out such a design. But of some of these

* There were two Acts. (1.) 37 Hen. viii. c. 4. by which all possessions of brotherhoods, fraternities, gilds, chantries, free chapels, &c., were vested in the crown, and the King empowered to send out commissioners to seize their property, that they might be used and exercised to more godly and virtuous purposes! (2.) 1 Edward vi. c. 14., which repeated the provisions of the former Act.

Elizabethan surveys, we can only speak with contempt; one of them states that 'in the parish of Great Wilbraham in the Co of Cambs. is one brasse panne formerly belonging to the guild which used to be held there, but now in the possession of Richard Rande and concealed from her Majesty the Queen. The value is 20^{d.}* This is truly shameful, and there are other cases almost as bad as this.†

The earliest information we have concerning the customs of village gilds is contained in the gild certificates of Richard the Second. In the year 1388, on the first day of November, a writ was sent to the sheriff of each County‡ to make proclamation in all the cities, boroughs, and market towns of his bailliwick, ordering the custodians, aldermen, or chief men of gilds to return forthwith into chancery a certificate properly authenticated, containing an account of the gilds, giving the origin, by whom and when founded, the objects for which they existed, the nature of the meetings and the amount of property held in lands and goods. These returns, were to be sent to Westminster by the second of February following, on pain of forfeiture of all lands and goods. Miss Bateson§ thinks the primary purpose for which these returns were required, was to discover how far it might be necessary to check the passing of property into the 'dead hand' of the saints who were

* See appendix for the whole inquisition.

† On February 19th, 13 Elizabeth "They also certify that there is one house or tenement called the yeldhall with close of land adjoining, containing about a rood in Iklington appointed for maintaining a gild commonly called a guyld, every year for ever, which tenement is now or was lately in the occupation of the guardians of the parish church of Iklington, and ought to be in the Queen's hands by reason of the act of Parliament passed 1 Edward vi. The yeldhall and close are worth 6d. a year clear."—*Exchequer Special commission*, 2885. And in 1561 a jury at Newmarket stated that in Chippenham was one tenement called the Guyldhall and one acre and a half of land, of the annual value of 8d., lately belonging to the gilde of Chippenham, and in the parish of St. Mary, Ely, was a ruined tenement called the guyldhall, of the annual value of 4d.—*Excheq. Sp. Com.*, 2907.

‡ See Toulmin Smith's *English Gilds* p., 127—9. Sir Wm. Cheney of Long Stanton was then sheriff of Cambs. and Hunts., and must have had a busy time during this month of November going round to all the market towns to make proclamation, for they were more numerous than they are now—Linton, Foulmer, Clopton, and many others.

§ *Cambridge Gild Records*, p. xxvii.

the patrons of these communities, and quotes the statute 15 Richard II, c. 5, which brought gilds under the statute *de religiosis*. But when we consider the paltry amount of property possessed by the Cambridgeshire village gilds, it does not seem likely that this explanation applies to them. Another reason is suggested by a passage in the King's proclamation asking for information 'as to the manner and form of the oaths, gatherings, feasts, and general meetings of the brethren and sisteren.' Is it not possible that one of the objects of these returns was to find out if any illegal meetings were held under shelter of the gilds? Only seven years previously, the country had been convulsed by the peasant insurrection,* and according to evidence given at the trials of the rebels, the minds of the peasantry had been inflamed by doctrines promulgated at secret meetings. Many gilds were started at the beginning of King Richard's reign, and it seems very probable that the authorities were looking at them as possible sources of social unrest.

In the village certificates there are only five references to this particular clause in the proclamation. The gild of the Resurrection at Chesterton stated that 'the brothers and sisters held no gatherings (*congregationes*) or general meetings (*assemblies*) except for hearing the account of the alderman and custodians, or when the alderman called several of the brethren before him to have better counsel on the matter, when anyone wished to enter the brotherhood.' The gild of St. Catherine at the same place made a similar return. The Mary gild there, stated that 'they do not hold drinkings, or general meetings or assemblies, nor make allegiances, nor take oaths, save that a brother on entry promises to give his portion towards keeping up the lights, etc., and that once a year they assemble in any honest place and hear the account of the custos.'† At Bottisham and Swaffham Bulbeck, the Trinity and Holy Cross gilds state that

* Cambridgeshire was particularly affected. See Cooper's *Annals*, Vol. I, p. 120-4. *East Anglian*, Vol. vi. p. 81, 97, &c., and Powell *The Rising in East Anglia in 1381*. The Parliament which ordered the return of the gild certificates was held at Cambridge.

† Chancery Gild Certificate, 13, 14, 15.

neither custos nor ordinary member is in anyway bound by oath or fealty.*

Whether these gilds flourished more in the Eastern Counties than elsewhere or not, a great number of certificates are now in existence from that part than from any other. Cambridgeshire has fifty-eight of which eight belong to the town of Cambridge, eleven to the City of Ely, and six to Wisbech, leaving thirty-three for small towns and villages. These certificates are of varying interest, according to the details given of the customs of the gilds. They are mostly written in Latin, but some are in French, and one or two in a mixture of both languages. Several different forms will be given in the appendix to this paper. Many gild certificates, including some for the town of Cambridge, are in *English Gilds* collected by Toulmin Smith for E.E.T.S. in 1870, and a volume called *Cambridge Gild Records* has been ably edited by Miss Mary Bateson for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. But none of the Certificates from which my notes have been taken have been printed, except those of Bottisham (in Hailstone's *History*) and March (*Fenland N. & Q.*, vol v., p. 206.)

It must be borne in mind that the remarks in this section refer only to gilds as they existed in the time of Richard II. No village gild customs of a later date, with the exception of those of Dullingham, have come to my notice, and that exception will be specially dealt with.

It is hardly probable that all the certificates which were returned into Chancery in 1389 have been preserved. The condition of some of these existing, Littleport, for instance, which is hardly legible, show what risks of destruction they have gone through. Hence it is not wise to make positive statements concerning the origin of village gilds in Cambridgeshire, but the information we possess points to these being of a purely religious origin. In the majority of cases their object was either to keep up lights

* Ibidem, Nos. 3 and 33. These two certificates were drawn up by the same scribe. A full translation of the Bottisham certificate is given in the supplement to Hailstone's "*History of Bottisham.*"

before an altar or image, or to repair the parish church and furniture. In a few, the burial of the dead was provided for and masses said for their souls, and in six only was there any provision made for relief of the sick or infirm. The guilds of the simplest character were those of Sawston, Pampisford* and Whittlesford. These were evidently drawn up by the same scribe, as the wording is alike in each, and even the spelling is almost identical. They simply state that some bushels of barley had been put out to increase in order to provide funds for the repair of the church roof, which could not be done without the aid of the gild. They therefore pray to God that their purpose be not disturbed. Usually the date and name of the gild is given first, then the object for which it was founded, with the names of the founders. The ordinances and customs follow, and these are the most important part. A valuation of the lands, goods, and chattels finishes it. It will be convenient to consider these certificates together under various headings.

1. *Date of foundation.* The earliest guilds were in the towns. The gild of St. Mary at Cambridge was probably founded between 1279 and 1284† At Ely the gild of St. Etheldreda in the church of Holy Trinity was founded 'more than 100 years' before the date of the certificate, and the gild of St. Peter in the same church more than eighty years before. The earliest dated village gild is that of the Resurrection at Chesterton, 1336. Other dates are Wisbech (St. Peter's), 1327.† Chatteris (Holy Trinity), 1334, Haslingfield (Assumption), 1343, Stretham (St. Mary), 1344, (Corpus Christi) 1350, Stowe *cum* Quy (St. John Baptist), 1358, Chesterton (St. Katherine and St. Mary), 1377, Tydd St. Giles (Holy Cross), and Levington (Assumption), 1386. The four guilds at Littleport were started in 1377(two), 1380 and 1382. The gild of St. Mary at Tydd St. Giles was founded "immediately after the first pestilence," i.e. in 1349. The gild at Swaffham Bulbeck and Elm were

*See Appendix.

† *Cambridge Gild Records*, p. viij.

‡ The other three guilds here only date from Richard II.

founded 'beyond the memory of man,' and at March 'of old.' These expressions may mean little or much. They may mean that the living inhabitants were ignorant of the date of origin, or that the gild might have been ancient. For it is a well known fact that gilds existed in England before the Norman conquest. The laws of a gild of Thanets at Cambridge about A.D. 1050 are printed in Cooper's *Annals* I. 15. These laws are similar to the ordinances of the Chancery Gild Certificates—an oath on entry, a reeve or warden, burial at the expense of the gild, followed by a feast and almsgiving, and a common fine for breaking rules. The laws of gilds at Exeter, Woodbury and Abbotsbury before the Conquest have also survived. And if we go further back and further afield we find a gild existing at Lanuvium in Italy, A.D. 133, the rules of which might very well have served as a pattern for those shown in the Chancery Gild Certificates of Richard II. I do not mean to suggest that the village gilds are a survival of the Roman occupation of Britain, but only to point out that they were not an invention of the fourteenth century.

2. *Origin of the gilds.* The object of St. Katherine's gild at Chesterton, was to repair a certain altar of St. Katherine in Chesterton church, which in 1377 had become old and unworthy, and the roof above it ruinous. The gild of Holy Trinity, Bottisham, was founded to the honour of the Trinity and for keeping a wax light burning before the image of the Trinity on feast days, for the repair of the church, for the renovation of vestments, books and other ornaments in it, and for the aid of the poor and feeble of the village. The gild of St. Katherine at Elm was founded for keeping a light before the image of that saint. The gild of the Assumption at Haslingfield was founded about 1343 by Wm. Sterne John Bonde and others, to provide a chaplain to say divine service in chapel newly built in Haslingfield.* The gild of the Assumption at Leverington was begun on Wednesday in the feast of St. Mary 1380, by William Everard

* This was the chapel of our lady of White Hill. See Conybeare, *History of Cambs.*, p. 144.

and Simon May, chaplains, and other worthy men, for amending the image of the blessed Mary in a picture, and for keeping up a chapel in honour of the Virgin and a chaplain to say mass in it. The gild of Corpus Christi at Stretham was founded for keeping up thirty-six candles before the Corpus Christi at the proper feast. The gild of the blessed Mary at Tydd St. Giles was begun by William Everswell chaplain, and Nicholas Clerk, who wishing to do something for the improvement of their lives, and of their souls when they should leave this world, (*ab hac luce migraverunt*) founded a chaplaincy, and got others to join them. But the brethren were never to exceed twelve in number, and when any brother died, the number was always to be kept up by the election of another fit person. In this limit of numbers, the gild differs from all the other village gilds of Cambridgeshire. The gild of the Purification of B.V.M. in Stretham church was founded to provide twelve candles at major and minor feasts.*

3. *Gild property.* The landed property of the gilds in the reign of Richard II. was small. The only possible reference to a gildhall is in the case of the gild of the Assumption in Haslingfield, where the certificate includes a copy of the royal licence to Robert Scales to give a messuage and 50 acres of land to the aldermen and brethren of the gild. It seems probable that gildhalls were a later development. If each village had possessed a hall or house in the fourteenth century, as each undoubtedly did in the sixteenth century, it would surely have been mentioned in the certificates. But we find that at Bottis-ham the brethren held their meetings in a place fixed by the custodian. At Stretham they meet at a 'certain place.' At Tydd, at any honest place. The Gild of SS. Peter and Paul in the church of St. Peter by the Castle, Cambridge, had no fixed abode in 1448.† Perhaps the gild feasts were not such a prominent feature of gilds in the earlier period of their existence as they became later. The usual return

* From this certificate we learn that the King's proclamation was made in the small village of Stretham, and that the return was made on January 31st.

† In the abstract of the ordinances of the gild of St. Peter the Apostle at Wisbech given in the Appendix (*Certificate 41*) a "hall" is mentioned.

under the head of property, is that the gild possessed no lands or tenements, but a certain amount of money. Only four village gilds had any land beside Haslingfield, which has already been mentioned. Chesterton (Resurrection) had 18 acres belonging to the royal manor of Chesterton. This had been surrendered into the hands of the lord of the manor about the time of the first pestilence (1349) on the understanding that the profits thereof should be given towards the expenses of the gild. An annual sum of 18s. was derived from this source. This gild went on increasing in riches, for at the time of the suppression (1547) its property was of the clear annual value of £2 7s. 6d. In 1389, this gild had some stock in hand, viz.: 15 quarters of barley worth 35s.; 200 pounds of wax for candles, worth 112s.; 13 quarters and 1 bushel of malt, which was of no value because the brewing plant was out of order and too old to be mended. But it was the sum of money which they had laid out on the church, which shows their prosperity. For a new Easter Sepulchre they had given £10.; towards building a bell tower they had expended £11; towards buying two bells £18, and for masses for the souls of dead brethren they had paid 55 marks (£36 13s. 4d.) At this date, money had nearly twenty times its present purchasing value, so that this gild must have had some power in the parish. Two other gilds in the parish also had land. St. Katherine's gild held half an acre of the royal manor and had 10 quarters of barley worth 23s. 4d., and moreover, one of the brethren named Geoffrey Aldrede had lately placed an acre of land at mortgage for the use of the gild at 30s., which money was probably lent to some trusty member to trade with. The St. Mary gild held an acre of land of the Prior of Barnwell, and possessed 10 quarters of oats worth 23s. 4d. The St. Mary gild at Stretham possessed three roods of land and goods to value of sixty-seven shillings. St. Katherine's gild at Elm possessed a dozen cows, given by the brethren, which were let out, and brought in 2s. a year each. Some gilds were returned as having neither lands, tenements or chattels, but most of them had small sums of money. Bottisham St. Mary had 64s. 10½d.; Tydd St. Giles

St. Mary gild had 5 marks for a chaplain's stipend; Stret-
ham Corpus Christi had chattels to value of 60s.; Sawston,
Whittlesford and Pampisford had corn of the respective
values of 100s., 50s. and 20s. Stow St. John had 22s. 4d.
in money.

4. *The Customs.* The customs of Cambridgeshire
gilds as shown by the certificates of 1389, may not con-
tain anything remarkable, yet include some curious items.
The usual items are that they make provision for candles
before the altar or image of their patron saint, for pro-
cessions on feast days, for funerals of brethren, and for the
relief of indigent members. They also prescribe the
conditions of entry for new members, the mode of election
of officers, and the day and hour of general meetings.
The conditions of entry do not vary much. There was
usually an entrance fee. At Chesterton (Resurrection)
the original custom was for the novice to give just as
much as he pleased, but afterwards the entrance fee was
fixed at five shillings. This was equal to almost as many
pounds of our money (In some of the Cambridge gilds
the entrance fee was more than double as much as this).
Each member was to give two pence a year towards expenses
and a farthing at the dedication festival and to swear by
the common faith (*fide media*) to be a faithful brother.
At Bottisham the entrance fee was 4 bushels of barley
and 2½ lbs. of wax, and the brethren, although enjoined
to behave faithfully to the gild, were to be held by no
oath. At Swaffham Bulbeck the conditions were the
same. At Stow Quy a fine of a pound of wax was im-
posed for breaking an ordinance. At Stretham (Corpus
Christi) 2lbs. of wax and a bushel of barley was the en-
trance fee, and in addition a penny had to be given to
the custodian and a half-penny each to clerk and dean.
Moreover every member was liable to be called upon to
take charge of the gild stock, and trade with it for the
profit of the gild, and if he refused, a fine of a bushel of
oats was imposed. At one of the Chatteris gilds an en-
trance fee of two shillings was charged, and in the other
a payment of sixpence a year was expected. The officers
of the gilds had various names. Sometimes only a single

custodian or alderman is mentioned, who was elected every year and was the ruling power of the society, but more often there were several under officials. At Leverington there was an alderman as ruler, four wardens,* who were to receive and spend the money of the gild with the advice of the alderman, a clerk to write out the accounts and a dean for collecting money and summoning members to meetings. At Chatteris (St. Peter) there were two wardens (*gardiani*) as well as an alderman, and at Chesterton there were the same.

5. *Meetings.* It was customary for all brethren to meet at the dedication festival, and after attending mass to transact gild business and then in some cases have dinner or supper together. At Bottisham (Holy Trinity) all members were to assemble at vespers on the vigil of Holy Trinity, and devoutly hear mass, 'remaining unto the very end.' Mass being finished, they were to go to a place chosen by the custodian and dine at their own expense. At Chesterton (Resurrection) the brethren were to assemble on the octave of Easter, and go in solemn procession to church, where the alderman gave a penny and the brethren and sisters a farthing each at high mass. At Stow Quy (St. John Baptist) the meeting was to be as the vigils of St. John at vespers, and at high mass on the nativity of St. John, when the custodian gave a penny and the others a half-penny. After nones on this day the members were to meet and cast up accounts. At Stretham (Corpus Christi) all were to attend church at Corpus Christi, and anyone absent at the opening was fined a penny. And on St. Clement's day after mass they were to meet at a certain place and discuss the business of the gild. At Tydd (St. Giles) they were to attend vespers on the vigil of that feast, high mass on the day, and vespers following. At the same place (St. Mary) they were to meet at mass on the feast of the assumption and afterwards to feast with their friends in any honest place. And on the same day it was ordained that all the brethren

* *Scabini*, (Martin, *Record Interpreter*), derives the word from French *échevin*. It is apparently the same as the 'skevin' of Miss Bateson, *Cambridge Gild Records*, p. xxxiv.

should have one mass of requiem for dead brethren, and this being finished, they ought immediately to cast up the gild accounts and fix the chaplain's stipend. The modern church parade and club feasts of benefit societies are not survivals of these customs of the gilds, although they might be supposed to be.

6. *Burial Services.* Most of the gilds made provision for masses to be said for dead brethren, and in addition, in some cases, directions are given about funerals. At Chesterton, each member was to swear to come to every brother's funeral, if he was within three miles; or to pay a pound of wax. But if infirm, he could be excused by a licence from the alderman. Two torches were to be provided for placing round the corpse when borne to the church, and thirty masses were to be said at the expense of the gild. At Stow Quy, if a member died (*ab hoc seculo emigravit*) within seven leagues* of the place, he was to be buried by the gild there, at the expense of his own goods, if they sufficed, otherwise at the expense of the gild. At Tydd, the proctor was to suffer the bellman to go round the town ringing his bell, to make all men pray for the soul of the defunct, and to make all the brethren come to mass (*ad missam cum nota*); at which time each brother was to give a penny and the brotherhood twenty pence in bread to the poor. At Stretham it was ordained that if any brother should be killed by robbers or die suddenly within twenty 'leagues' of that town, the custodian and such brethren as he should wish for, should go for the body at the expense of the gild. For the dead brother thirty masses were to be said, and all the brethren and sisters were to assemble at *Placebo*, *Dirige*, and at mass with their tapers alight, and give a farthing. Absentees were to be fined four pence, which was to be expended on masses. Anyone refusing to pay the fine was to be dismissed from the fraternity.

7. *Repairs to church and provision of lights.* Some points with regard to this have already been brought forward. At Stow Quy, after the annual casting up of accounts, a

* *Septem leucas* is the term used, but perhaps miles is meant.

sum was to be given towards the repair of the church, according to discretion. At Bottisham the gild of Holy Trinity had 22s. in hand for supporting the Trinity light, all the rest of the money had been spent in buying ornaments for the church in the preceding year, the old ones having been stolen. The Corpus Christi gild in the same place provided thirteen candles, each of half a pound, before the high altar on the vigils of Corpus Christi, and the St. Nicholas gild provided ten wax lights each of half a pound, on the vigils of St. Nicholas. At Chester-ton (Resurrection), eight wax lights (*ceos vocatos nidos*) every feast-day, before the cross in the nave, and two torches at the elevation of the host at the principal feasts.

The 'very poor' gild of St. Mary at the same place had agreed to keep 'an honourable light, to wit, thirteen candles, (*cereos vocatos nidos*) at the chantry altar of our Lady. At Tydd, each gild provided candles at the elevation of the host. At March, two candles were provided before the tomb of St. Wyndred. At Swaffham Holy Cross, lights were provided before the rood. At Chatteris St. Mary 'une oreige de cere' weighing three pounds was provided before the Trinity. At Chatteris St. Peter, the gild undertook to provide thirty tapers, each weighing two pounds, for burning 'before the sepulchre from the ninth hour of the day which is called Good Friday, until the morning of Easter day, the time of the resurrection of our Lord.' At Leverington (Assumption), they provided five candles to burn on sundays and feast days at the elevation of the host, and two candles for lighting daily in the chapel at the antiphon, 'Salve regina.*' The keeping up of lights in church is the custom most frequently met with in these certificates,

8. *Relief to the needy.* As these gilds have been called the benefit societies of the middle ages, it might be expected that a considerable amount of space would be taken up under this heading. But unfortunately very little

* "*Salve Regina* was an antiphon sung from Trinity to Advent, and is still used in the Roman church. It does not occur in the Sarum breviary where 'Ad te levavi oculos meos' is said instead, but it is in the *Hora* of the Sarum primer at the end of compline of our lady, and would probably be used by gilds, who said the little office of our lady."

information is forthcoming. Of the gilds in the larger villages few certificates have survived, or I might have been able to say more about it. To us in the twentieth century this is probably the most interesting part of the whole matter. We may assume that many gilds never at any period of their existence gave relief to needy members. But in most of the larger villages there was in all probability, during the fifteenth century, a religious brotherhood which helped its poorer members. In only six of village gild certificates is there any mention of relief. At Chesterton; Littleport (2); Stow-juxta-Quy, and Stretham (2). At Chesterton* the allowance was threepence per week. At Stow the ordinance ran, 'If any brother becomes poor so that he cannot live on his own means honestly, as he was aforetime wont to do, then each week of the year, he shall receive seven pence of the goods of the gild until his death, or until by divine grace he shall arrive at a better state.' At Stretham (*Corpus Christi*), 'also if any brother should lose his eyes, feet or any other member, so that he cannot work for his own sustenance, nor out of his own goods live, then every week he shall have three pence for his victuals and once a year a coat worth eighteen pence and a pair of shoes worth sixpence and these he shall have at the expence of the gild.' The gild of the Purification B.V.M. at Stretham had a similar ordinance with the addition 'as long as the goods of the gild last.' The original of the phrase translated a pair of shoes is *un' par' secular*, which translation is only guesswork. At Littleport the gilds of St. George and Corpus Christi allowed three pence a week as long as the goods of the gild held out. In the Stow Quy certificate there is no mention of any annual payment and the entrance fee was only four bushels of barley. The gild possessed no landed property and the extent of its goods and chattels was twenty-two shillings in money, and this was liable to be spent in church repairs. Such a society which offered seven pence a week to infirm members was not

*See Appendix.

on a sound financial basis according to modern ideas. The absence of any annual payment was the rule in these village gilds, the only exceptions being the gild of the Resurrection at Chesterton where an Easter offering of 2d. was required of each member, the gild in the parish church of Chatteris where sixpence a year was paid, and the gilds of Holy Cross and St. Giles at Tydd. St. Giles, where one and two bushels of bere were given annually to the stock. The three latter were purely religious gilds. It would seem almost that there was some other means of keeping up the funds. Voluntary gifts and legacies may have done something towards it, but at best were precarious. I have met with no mention of the Stow gild in the sixteenth century, perhaps it had become insolvent long before. One is inclined to be curious as to what rules, if any, existed about granting relief. The most stringent rules are now required to prevent the abuse of relief by malingers, who as soon as hard work or bad weather begins, apply to the doctor to 'go on the club.' The ordinary farm labourer now gets 12s. a week when in full work, and 10s. a week when 'on his club.' His fourteenth century fellow earned only one shilling a week, and got in one case sevenpence, in others, threepence per week when infirm. But he was perhaps just as well off, for he was content with the bare necessities of life. The gilds at Bottisham and Swaffham, had for one of their objects 'the relief of the poor whilst resting under ecclesiastical censure,' whatever that may mean. But what form the relief took is not stated.

In all the village certificates excepting two, there is mention of sisters as well as brothers. The gild of St. Mary at Tydd St. Giles consisted of twelve brethren only, and no sisters are mentioned in connection with the gild of the Assumption at Haslingfield. Whether unmarried women were admitted as members of the mixed gilds there is no means of knowing. But they were admitted to two of the Cambridge Gilds.* Some

**Cambridge Gild Records*, p. xxix.

of the town gilds excluded men of certain occupations. The Trinity gild in Trinity church, excluded priests, and the Annunciation gild in Great St. Mary's excluded bakers.* None of the village gilds were so exclusive.

There are several gilds mentioned in the gild certificates of 1389, of which no trace can be found in the sixteenth century. Some gilds such as that of Pampisford for the repair of the church, having served their purpose, were allowed to lapse. At Swaffham Bulbeck there were four gilds in 1389, but not one of these is mentioned in sixteenth century wills, although another gild is mentioned. At Stow Quay, where there was a gild of St. John in 1389, founded thirty years before, I have found no further reference to a gild, but Blomefield states that there was a gild of All Saints there.† In 1450 John Austey founded a chantry of St. Anne here. At Bottisham there are returns for six gilds in 1389, but only two of these are mentioned in the sixteenth century, whilst a seventh appears.

9. *Gilds in the Sixteenth Century.* From 1389 to 1517 is a long jump, but no records of the customs of village gilds have turned up between these dates, although of course there are references to gilds in the wills of the fifteenth century. In 1517 the gild of St. James at Dullingham, which had existed from ancient times, was renewed and the statutes were entered in the parish book. This book was seen by Thomas Baker in the eighteenth century, and he copied the statutes into his volume 36, now in the University Library. The statutes are nine in number, and are written in English. The following is an abstract of them. The entrance fee was 12d. for each couple, or 6d. for each single person. If any brother or sister died within three miles of the place, all the others were to keep an 'offering' for him, that is, to give the curate a farthing, 'at the s^d alderman's syght' which was to be given to the poor. All brethren and sisters, who on account of poverty were unable to pay for their costs at the gild hall‡ were to

**Ibidem.*

† *Gough MS., Cambs. 3.*

‡ This gildhall was sold to Cicely Pickerell in 1552, Pat. 5, Eliz. pt. 5.

come thither on Saturday night, and have their Sunday dinner and supper and Monday dinner given them 'as every other of the brothers and sisters shall have.'—which seems to mean that they were in the habit of feeding together on those days. Any members unable through sickness to attend, were to have their parts sent home to them. Any members who shall 'fortune to departe or by bedryd' and have no goods, shall have 15d. from the gild. Every member was to pay a peck of malt or money after the rate of the town—it is not stated how often this was paid. The officers were an alderman, chosen annually by his predecessor, he was to have been an unofficial member for six years, and could not refuse under a penalty of 6s. 8d.; a 'catter,' chosen under the same conditions, but the term was five years and the penalty 3s. 4d. There is no further mention of this officer, and I cannot find the word in any glossaries at my disposal. A steward was chosen under the same conditions as the 'catter.' The alderman was to brew and bake and lodge the mastrick and the cook if they were strangers. Each couple was to supply half a bushel of malt, wheat was to be at the expense of the gild. Every member having gild stock, should show his surety to the new officers, and pay interest at the usual rate.* The concluding statute is so curious that I shall quote it in full. "Also whereas tymys paste dyvers personys hathe had of the bolokys of the gyld and at the rekenynge day hathe alleged and sayd that the bolokys hath goon fere myleche and had no calfe, by the w^{ch} the gyld hath had grett detriment, therefor it is agreed that whoso shall have any of them fro thys day forward shall pay 2s. a yere for the ferene whether yt or they go fere myleche or nott, so the gild to stand to the adventur of the s^d cattill except yt shall be lawfully proved in the defaut of the keeper or firmit by evident profs had or knowen." From this it seems that some members who had hired a cow belonging to the gild, had tried to avoid payment for it, on the ground that it had been profitless,

* "Gyve for the increase of the noble after the rate, as hathe byn in tymys paste."

but henceforth the hirers had to take them for better or worse.* It will be noticed that the customs of the gild differ widely from the customs of the 1389 gilds. There is no mention of religious services at all, and great prominence is given to the secular matters of feeding and relief. It may be, of course, that there were other statutes relating to masses, the secular part of the gild only having been renewed. There is reason to believe however, that the business of eating and drinking occupied a far more prominent position at this time than in 1389. The lists of cooking and eating utensils made when the gilds were suppressed† and the frequent bequests of such articles point to this.‡

The religious element was still very much to the front in some gilds. In 1329, Margaret Pepis of Cottenham left eightpence to every gild within the town keeping a light within the church, 'so that they come with their banners to bring my body to burial and to each banner bearer a penny.' In 1524 John Marsh of West Wrattling left 10s. to buy an image of St. Anne for the church, and three pounds of wax to the beginning of a light before it 'to the intent that the brethren and sistren of the

* Two shillings was the usual price for the use of a cow for a year. In 1523, Dame Anne St. George left a cow to St. Anne's gild, Foxton, which was to be let out to a poor body at 2s. a year. In 1389, the cows belonging to Elm gild were let out at the same rate, so prices had not altered much in the meantime. In 1532 William Leder *alias* Tyler left a cow to Dullingham St. James, and in 1527, Edward Sander left to our lady's gilde Dullingham, 'a fermable cow or parte of one to kepe an obit yearly after the custom of the said gilde.'

† See *East Anglian*, vol. ix, p. 311—2., where are inventories of the Fraternities of Chesterton, Borough, Bassingbourn, Gamlingay, and Downham.

‡ Thus in 1522 Audry Swan left her 'best brasse pot, a silver spoon, a pewter dish, a platter and saucer' to gild of St. John, Duxford, and a platter to gild of St. Peter's, and Alice Robwell left to same gild two pewter platters and two saucers. In 1520 Robert Frevyll Esqre left to Corpus Xti gild Little Shelford, a tablecloth and a garnish of pewter. In 1517 Robert Knocke left to Horseheath gild a brass pan with an upright bend, a brass pot with three feet, and 5 pewter platters.

Emmota Sanders of Milton, 1521 left to gild of All Saints a cauldron, to gild of St. Katherine a kettle with a bell. The gild of St. Thomas a Becket at Grantchester received legacies of a comb of barley, a quarter of malt, twenty shillings, a tablecloth, a pewter dish and platter.

In 1529 John Kent of Croxton left to St. Andrew's shrine 4d., and to St. Katherine gild as much 'wheat and malte as shall find the brethren and sistren a dyner and a supper, the next year after that Wm. Ratforth do kepe for his mother.'

gild of St. Anne may maintain it hereafter.' This must have been rather an expensive legacy to the gild. In 1521 Thomas Quye of Great Abington left an acre of land to St. Anne's gild and 13s. 4d. to the painting of St. Anne's tabernacle. In 1527 Margaret Gardyner of Little Shelford left her house named 'Cocks' to be sold, and 15 marks given to the aldermen of the Corpus Christi gild, for her husband's and her obit for ever.* At Chesterton, where in 1389 the gild of the Resurrection was in such a flourishing condition, the same gild was still strong in its religious element. About 1536 a return was made to the King's Commissioners concerning this gild. Thomas Blithe, Bachelor of Divinity was alderman. The gild had land to the value of 13s. 4d., which had been left 'to the fyndyng of a prest to synge Jhesus masse wekelie every fridey in Chesterton church for ever.' The keeping of a light about the Sepulchre was also one of the gild's duties.†

Many gilds had a stock of money which was lent out to members, who probably paid interest for it. Chesterton (Resurrection) had £4, lent to five men. Oakington (Our Lady) also had stockmoney, for when Thomas Barker died in 1521, he held 23s. belonging to the gild. And Wm. Ashbe of Hinton who died in 1523, had 10s. belonging to the gild of St. Katherin and 3s. to the Holy Rood gild. The gilds at Burwell, Balsham, Linton, Pampisford, Westley, Whittlesford and Wilburton also had gild money, the first named as much as £12.‡

* Other instances are at Hinxtun where Thomas Swan in 1518 left a quarter of barley to our lady's gild, and half a mark towards painting her tabernacle and John Faoduck left 4 bushels to the same gild and a hive of been to keep a light before St. John the Baptist. At Over in 1523 Rose Cocke left half a dozen pewters and a tablecloth to the gild and a mark towards making the tabernacle of our lady.

In 1528 Thomas Howling of Horningsea left his house to his wife and daughter with remainder "to our lady's gild, to keep a dirige and mass for my soul and Emma's my wife's spending every year 2s.

In 1524 Thos. Petche of Soham directed that out of the profits of certain lands, 13s. 4d. should be yearly paid to the Corpus Christi gild priest in Soham for ever, 'as long as the brethren and-sistren of the same gild will maintain any honest priest there singing or sayen mass.'

† See Appendix.

‡ *Lay Subsidies* 82/191, 82/192, 82/204, 82/207, 82/210. The reference to Westley gild is the only one I have found. The 'plough stock' taxed at Newton, the church stock at Grantchester, and the town money at Isleham, may be the same as gild stock.

Some of the legacies which the gilds received must have involved the officers in some trouble occasionally. For instance in 1526, Wm. Walshe of Great Shelford left money as follows. 'To my eldest daughter Mary, 5 marks and a great brass pot, to Ann my daughter, 5 marks, and the 10 marks to be delivered to the aldermen of St. Anne's and our Lady's gilds, who are to bring in every year the stock and encrease, and take of every noble 4d. for the gild's advantage, till they be married, and if they die before, 5 marks to remain to the gilds and 5 to my wife.' And the following bequest of Wm. Mylsent the elder of Great Linton in 1523, threw some responsibility on the Trinity gild there. Mylsent directed that two almshouses were to be built on the gild land, for four poor men and women. Over the living rooms was to be made a chamber for storing corn, which was to be let on hire and the proceeds used for keeping the buildings in repair.* If his assignes did not carry out these arrangements, the churchwardens and aldermen were to take the matter in hand.

It has already been remarked that gildhalls were a late development of village gilds. Although there is no mention of them in the earlier records, at the time of the suppression probably every gild had a hall. About the beginning of the sixteenth century, there are several references to gildhalls being built. At Elsworth in 1528, Thomas Newman left 20s. towards the building of the church house, at Connington in 1521, Henry Smith left 20s. towards the reparation of the church house, at Landbeach in 1518, there was a bequest of 11s. towards making a house for the gild, and at Linton, Alice widow of Robert Mylsent, in 1499 left 5 marks towards building the new gildhall. In some cases the only evidence we have of the existence of a gild is the record of the sale by Edward the Sixth or Elizabeth of its gild hall. Shudy Camps, Castle Camps, Stapleford, West Wickham and Witchford are cases in point. The patent rolls bear

* This building is still existing. It is now called the Rectory farm and stands near the church. It was called gildhall farm until a few years ago, and part of the upper storey was used as a granary.

witness to 48 sales of gildhalls in Cambridgeshire villages, of which 38 were by Queen Elizabeth, most of them in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of her reign. Two men named James and Grey bought twelve.* One would expect to find some record of the resale of these small properties. But amongst the Feet of Fines, one of the commonest records of land sales, there is no resale of any of these 48 gildhalls, during the reign of Elizabeth. One would like to come to the conclusion that the crown grantee never got possession of these small plots of the people's land. We can quite understand that the villagers did not give up possession of their gildhalls very readily. The people of Chippenham managed to keep possession of theirs until 1561, when its existence was betrayed to a royal commission, and it was sold eight years later. At Ickleton the gildhall escaped until 1570, when it was confiscated and at once sold. In some cases the village seem to have retained possession, as at Whittlesford, and at Melbourn, where it formed part of the town estate until very recently. At Great Abington, a messuage, sometime called the gildhall was bequeathed by Henry Amy to his son John in 1572. At Linton a messuage called the gildhall was left by John Lone Esqr., to his wife in 1699. It was then inhabited by two families. A few years earlier, some repairs at the gildhall, apparently an almshouse, had been done at the expense of the parish.

If there were more than one gild in a village, usually the same hall was used for each. That several gilds in the same village had common property is proved by the will of Wm. Bowyer of Harston in 1521:—'My great spit to the gilds in Harston' (St. Stephen, Our Lady, All Saints), and the following extract from the will of Wm. Batell of Fulbourn, proved 24 June, 1526, points to the same conclusion:—'I give to the gildhall in Fulbourn, and to all the gilds holden there and kept in the same, my great spet, with my cobbouds longing to the same, which spet and cobbouds, I will be common to every man eny gret fest or dener as well within the said

* See appendix for the record of this sale.

gildhall to be holden as in any other place within the said town, and after eny said dener and feist is endet, the said spit and cobbouds to be delivered into the said gildhall unto the custodie of the wardens having all other stuff of the same hall in their keeping, there to remain for evermore, and the said wardens to make answer, and account to the parishioners of both the said churches every yere at such tyme as they make their account of all other stuff remayning within the said gildhall.' In Fulbourn *All Saints*, the gilds were St. John the Baptist, Our Lady, The Assumption; in Fulbourn *St. Vigors*, St. Vigors, and St. Stephen.

One village had two gildhalls. The small village of Wimblington had two gilds, Holy Trinity and Purification, and two halls, one of which was sold in 1570 to Edward Forth, and another in 1571 to Richard Hill.

The gildhall although built by the town was usually on land belonging to the lord of the manor. Thus at Landbeach in 1527 we read 'M^d that the towne house was bylded at the commor charge of the township.' In 1530 'it was agreed between both ye lords of the towne that from hence the commoners of this town shall pay to either lord 1d. a year for the gild hall.' The gild hall at Melbourn stood on land belonging to the Bury manor.

Some gildhalls were pulled down after their suppression. Thus in 1570 at Horseheath was sold the land on which the gildhall formerly stood and which had lately been pulled down and carried away by Sir Giles Alington, Kt. and at March there was sold a tenement called the gildhall and an acre of land on which was built the house of the gild of St. Wyndred.*

During the reign of Queen Mary there was probably a revival of interest in gilds as there was in monasticism. The latest reference to a village gild I have met with belongs to the last year of her reign. Sir Phillip Parys, Kt. of Little Linton, Cambs. by his will made 10 June, 1557⁷/₈ directed a mass of Requiem to be sung for him on Monday after Candlemas day, in Linton church for

* Patent Roll 13 Elizabeth part 4. A swan mark belonging to this gild was sold at the same time.

fourteen years. And that there should be provided against that day a barrel of good white herrings, which were to be given evenly to every household rich and poor alike. Also that 3s. 4d. 'be bestowed in bread and 3s. 4d. in drink in the said towne after the said dirige and masse yearly at the guyldhall during all the said term.* This will was not proved until the following January, so that it is probable this direction was not carried out.

Although originally two distinct classes of institutions, at the time of their dissolution, chantries and gilds seem to have been frequently connected, and the terms interchangeable. A short account of the chantry or gild of our lady at Meldreth will illustrate this. There was a chantry in this church at least as early as A.D. 1400, and in 1493 occurs a bequest to the gild of our lady there. In 1502 Christopher Cappe, vicar of Meldreth bequeathed £40 (a large sum in those days) to the said gild to find a priest, and he also left a message called the Guyldehall to keep an anniversary.† Next year we find Robert Sutton directing that he should be buried in the chapel of our lady standing in the churchyard of Meldreth.‡ In 1507 Robert Cappe left the corn on the parsonage land to the gild of our lady's chapel. A few years later the feoffees and brethren of our lady's gild in Meldreth appointed a priest to the chantry chapel in the church, and he was to be resident on the said chantry always, except for a month in the year and that 'at distant times.§ It may be that when the chapel was built in the churchyard, it was used as gildhall as well, and the old hall passed into the hands of the vicar. When the Act for suppressing gilds was passed, surveys and inventories were taken of all their possessions, but comparatively few of these surveys have come down to us. So we are fortunate in possessing a survey of the Meldreth brotherhood. This makes no mention of the lady chapel, but

* *Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Welles fo. 26.*

† *P.C.C. Holgrave 24/6.*

‡ *P.C.C. Holgrave 6/3.*

§ *MS. Rawlinson B. 278 p. 134-5.*

it gives details of the lands, which were worth about five pounds a year, and it also enumerates the cooking utensils.* In 1550 the possessions of the late chantry of Meldreth were again surveyed with a view to sale. The particulars show the lands to be the same as those belonging to the brotherhood† and the sale of the same chantry lands is recorded on the Patent Roll of 4th Edward vj. The price was £123 11s. 9½d., being twenty-two times the annual clear value.

Another instance is shown at Haslingfield where we meet with a survey of the possessions of the *chantry or gild* of the Assumption,‡ and in the same place the chalice and vestments belonging to the chantry of the Nativity, were in the possession of the bailiff of the gild of the Nativity.§

We have at least one instance where a gild grew up around a chantry. A revival of interest in the decaying chantry, lead to the formation of a gild, the 'very poor' gild of the B.V.M. Chesterton. The certificate|| states that there was a chantry of B.V.M. in that church which was endowed with certain lands; these having fallen into decay and being productive of no income, about 1377 certain men and women agreed to buy tapers for lighting the altar on feast days and so it began to have the name of gild or brotherhood and the men and women to be called brethren and sistern of the gild. There were some villages in which there were endowed chantries, but no gild, at least I can find no record of any. Isleham, Boxworth, and Little Wilbraham are examples. Perhaps the existence of these chantries obviated the necessity of a religious gild, but it is difficult to understand how a village of the size of Isleham should have remained without a benefit society of some kind.

The frequency with which village gilds existed will be

* *Surveys and Rentals* 2/16. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* the chantry of Meldreth is valued at £5.

† *Partic. for Grants* 4 *Edw. vj.* Reve and Herdson. Section 2.

‡ *Surveys and Rentals* 2/14. § *S and R* 2/13.

|| *Cambs Gild Certificate* No 15.

seen from the following figures. Leaving out Cambridge, Ely, Wisbech and Whittlesea there were over 214 gilds in the 158 parishes. Thirty-six parishes had no gild as far as my researches go. It is not pretended that 214 is the sum total of village gilds in Cambridgeshire. My endeavours have chiefly been directed to the object of finding out how many villages had gilds, not how many there were in each village. The most fruitful sources for information of this character are the wills of middle class people before 1540. The subsidy rolls of Henry the Eighth's reign record the taxation of gild property, and the minister's accounts and patent rolls of Edward the Sixth and Elizabeth give the fate of the gild property. The certificates of chantries for the diocese of Ely seem to have been lost, for only two are given in the Record Office calendar.

The town of Whittlesea, which a few centuries ago was a market town of some note, had many gilds connected with its two churches. But no gild certificates have survived, nor can I find any reference to Whittlesea gilds in my notes from local wills, which is strange, as there were many wills proved in the consistory court of Ely. It is not until the year 1542, that any reference to gilds here has come to my notice. And then it is a very full list, being the taxation of gild property on *Lay Subsidy Roll 82/190* as follows:—

WHITTLESEY	De le Whyttson gyld in bonis	20s. (paid)	4d.
	„ le Plowe light de Scent Marie	20s.	„ 4d.
	„ Gyld Corpus Christi	20s.	„ 4d.
	„ le Plow stok de Scent Andrewe	20s.	„ 4d.
	„ Gyld beate marie Magdalene	10s.	„ 2d.
	„ Gyld Scent Jacobi	10s.	„ 2d.
	„ Gyld Scent John de Scent Andrew	30s.	„ 6d.
	„ Estre chappell	10s.	„ 2d.
	„ Gyld Scent Anne	10s.	„ 2d.
	„ Gyld Scent Marie	10s.	„ 2d.
	„ Gyld Scent Trenitat	20s.	„ 4d.
	„ Gyld Scent Anne de Scent Andrew	10s.	„ 2d.
	„ Gyld Scent Jesus	10s.	„ 2d.
	„ Gyld Scent Johis	10s.	„ 2d.

And in addition to these there was another gild, that of St. Thomas Archbishop, as will be seen from the following extracts. In 1571 the Queen sold to Hill and James a croft of half an acre in Gracyous St. formerly belonging to the gild of St. Thomas a Becket, and a parcel

of land on which stood Ester Chapel in tenure of Ralph Scot and a messuage called Gild Hall.* And in the same year she sold to James and Grey, a tenement called Thomas Beckett's gild house.† The sainted Archbishop Thomas had now become the traitor Thomas Beckett.

The two village gilds in this county which have left most memorials are the gilds of the Assumption at Haslingfield and of the Trinity at Bassingbourn.‡ The former was connected with a chapel which stood on the ridge midway between the villages of Barrington and Haslingfield and known as the chapel of our lady of Whitehill. This chapel was known far and wide throughout the neighbouring counties. According to Conybeare§ as many as eighty-four churches are visible from this point, which is still known as 'chapel bush' and can be recognised from several different directions many miles away. The gild was started in 1343 by William Sterne and others, to provide a chaplain to pray daily in the chapel of our lady newly founded in Haslingfield, and in the following year, Robert de Scales, lord of the manor, obtained a licence to endow it with a messuage and fifty acres of land, which he made over to the aldermen and brethren.|| The brethren used to meet in the chapel every feast of the Assumption and give a penny in honour of our lady. And that is all we know about the gild and its doings, during this century. From its conspicuous position one would expect that it was frequently used for purposes of sanctuary, but several abjuration rolls which have been examined, have had no mention of it. The next mention of the chapel does not find it in very flourishing circumstances. For it had become ruinous, and the Bishop had granted an indulgence 'for the repair of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, Whighehill in Eslyngfyld.*' The gild is frequently mentioned in wills. In 1493 Robert Cokesale left money

* *Patent Roll* 14 Elizab. pt. 2. † *Patent Roll* 14 Elizab. pt. 7.

‡ Some particulars of this will be found in the Appendix.

§ *History of Cambridgeshire* p. 144. || *Gild Certificate*, 24.

* *Reg. Alcock*, p. 37.

to it; in 1516 Richard Amys of Harleton left 40s., in 1519 John Atkin left 2s. to Sir John Whitehead chantry priest of the Assumption, and mentions Chapel-field; in 1521 Wm. Atkyn left 5s., in 1527 John Sumnar left "to the store of the gylde of the Assumption of our lady 3s. 4d., and to the priest of the same to pray for me 12d." In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* 1535, the chantry was valued at £3. 5s. 4d. and having passed into the hand of the King, was sold by him in 1548 to Sir Thomas Wendy, the court physician.* When the first act was passed confiscating the possessions of chantries and gilds, the King had a survey made of all his new property and this is a specimen of his surveys:—

"Rental of all and singular of the lands and tenements to the chantry or gild of the Assumption of B.V.M. of Haslingfield within the county of Cambridge belonging, in the village of Haslingfield aforesaid, and situated and lying with its bounds.

Imprimis, the mansion belonging unto the same chantry	10s.
Itm in the hands of Robert Coxall 9 acres of arable land, the rent thereof	10s.
Itm in the hands of Robert Hatley 9 acres of arable land, the rent thereof	10s.
Itm Robert Gawden hath 8 acres of the chantry land and payeth	10s.
„ Yonge John Atkins hath 9 acres of arable land	10s.
„ Robert Hardwell „ 8 „ „ „ „	10s.
„ John Kydall „ 9 „ „ „ „	10s.
„ John Stedman „ 8 „ „ „ „	10s.
„ Thos. Fear „ 9 „ „ „ „	10s.
„ John Mude „ 9 „ „ „ „	10s.
„ Wm. „ 8 „ „ and 1 messuage	10s.
„ John Glover „ a little tenement and payeth.....	8s.

Sma 5li. 18s.

The deductions and payments thereof:—

To the lorde of the soile of Haslingfield 8s. and 2 capons yearly 16d.

To the parsonage at Haslingfield 4s. 8d.

In yerelie obite to be keped in the church of Haslingfield at the charge of the chantry priest 2s.

Item the yerlie repairs of the chapell mansion house with other houses, walls, hedges belonging to the same chantry 20s.†

Sma 16s.

INVENTORIE OF JEWELS.

1 Sylver chalice, the silver whereof dothe weye 6oz, 24s.

2 vestments and an albe 6s.

2 little candlesticks 6d, 1 corporall‡ and ye case 6d.

Olde altar clothes, 1 old masse book, 1 towel 3s. 8d.

1 brasse potte 2s. 8d., 1 old panne, 1 basen, one little broken laver 16d.

1 spytt of Iron 16d. in the custody of John Jackling, all the rest ben in the custody of the chantry priest.‡

Sma 40s.

* *Patent Roll 2 Edward vj, part iv.* "The late chantry of the Assumption B.V.M.;—A cottage and garden in the occupation of the Chanterist, a cottage and garden called Casebolts Cottage, a messuage and 87 acres of land and meadow."

+ This item is crossed out.

† A fine linen cloth on which the sacred elements were consecrated.

‡ P.R.O. *Surveys and Rentals* 2/14.

According to this survey the clear yearly value of the property was five pounds, two shillings, and the items correspond almost exactly with the items of the property sold to Wendy. It would have been satisfactory to have found the chapel mentioned, but neither the survey, nor patent roll, nor particulars for grants in the Augmentation Office, contain anything about it. Perhaps the 'mansion' in the occupation of the chantry priest was the chapel.*

But although the gild was dissolved and its benefits both physical and spiritual lost to the parish, memories of it remained for generations, and the most interesting references we have to the chapel were written nearly a century after its demolition. In John Layer's manuscript history of the county in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, under Haslingfield, occurs the following:—

"This village in precedent ages was ye more remarkable for a pilgrimage to our lady of Whitehill, a chapell dedicated to her standing upon the very top of a hill, about a furlong or more from the town, towards the south, where now (1639) is only to be seen certain trees or bushes wch did enclose it. In this chapel was placed the image of the said Lady of Whitehill adorned with costly ornaments to win the admiration of the people which flocked thither from all quarters out of a religious devotion to offer presents and oblations, none came empty handed, which enriched the priest, and yielded benefit to the inhabitants, for every year at the least, at ye feast of Easter, the whole town was scarce able to receive the pilgrims. Among other presents which were offered there did hang up in the chappel a pair of huge iron hinges, which is thought to have been offered to our lady by one of the Lord Scales, attributing to her his deliverance from some imprisonment and bondage, which he escaped."

In the margin is written:—

"This I had from ye relation of a credible person, who had it from his Father, an eye witness of these particulars."†

And in another manuscript of about the same period in the Bishop's library at Ely, and probably by the same hand is this:—

"There was a place nere called the Lady of Whitehill where there was a chapell and the lady mary's picture in it, in ye memory of man where there was pilgrimages and many foolish devotions performed, a trick of the priests to gett money, such was ye foolish fond devotion of those times."‡

It will be noticed that there is no mention in the inventory of any costly ornaments. These might have been magnified by tradition, or they might have been concealed from his majesty's commissioners by the simple

* The priest's name was Thomas Smythe. He was receiving a yearly pension of £4 in 1548. *Exchequer Accts.* 75/4.

† *MS., Gough, Cambs.* 19 p. 74.

‡ *Account of Manors, temp. James 1st.* p. 85.

villagers. Let us hope that the latter was the case.

The gild of the Nativity of B.V.M. in Haslingfield was also connected with a chantry. In 1498 and 1518 there are references in wills to the 'chapel of St. Mary standing in the churchyard' so called probably to distinguish it from that standing on Whitehill. In 1519 John Atkin left 10s. to make a new sepulchre, and 13s. 4d. to buy a laten candlestick with branches, to be set before the image of the nativity of our lady in the church of Haslingfield. There was a mansion house worth seven shillings and land worth £4 6s. 2d. a year belonging to the chantry, and a chalice worth 26s. together with various vestments and cooking utensils which were in the hands of Robert Thomeson, bailiff of the Gild of the Nativity.* When sold to Wendy this property consisted of a cottage and garden, a messuage, and sixty-seven acres of land.

In conclusion I should like to point out that the greater part of the material on which the above remarks are based was gathered together several years ago. Since which time my time has been fully occupied with very different subjects, and consequently this paper, put together in leisure hours, often interrupted, cannot show that grasp of the subject which it deserves.

* *Survey and Rental*, 2/13.

W. M. PALMER.

APPENDIX.

I.

(*Gild of Pampesford*, 1389.) Gild of the assumption of our lord of Pampeswurth.

Quelle gyld fuist tard comences et ascuis doneront al comencement une bussel dorge et ascuis de bussel dorge pur mettre en encres al oeps et amendement de eglise en mesne la ville quelle est feble et en parte dirrut et coment de necessete en brief temps le tort celle appelle le roof de novel estre fait et ces ne poet estre sanns lide del gyld avantdicte pourquoi ils priout pur dieux q'

lour purpos ne soit destourbe et cestre gyldre avantdicte ne vaut outre xx^s a plus. *Chancery Gild Certificate* 28.

"Which gild was lately commenced, and some gave at the commencement a bushel of barley and some two bushels to put out to increase for the use and repair of the church, which is in poor condition and partly ruinous, and as of necessity in a short time, the top of this called the roof must be made new, and this cannot be done without the aid of the aforesaid gild, therefore they pray to God that their purpose be not disturbed. And this gild is not worth more than 20s."

The Certificates 29 & 37, Sawston and Whittlesford, are almost exactly like this.

II.

(*Gild of Leverington*, 1389.) The certificate of the Gild of the Assumption at Leverington.

On Wednesday in the feast of the blessed Mary, in the year of our Lord 1386 was begun a fraternity in honour of the assumption of the blessed and glorious virgin Mary in the village of Leverington by William Everard and Simon May chaplain and other good men of the same village, to put right the image of the blessed Mary in a picture, and to put right and keep up a chapel founded in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary there, also for finding and sustaining a chaplain to celebrate for the brethren and sisters of the gild in that chapel. And for providing five torches for lighting on sundays and feast days at the elevation of the host, and two torches for lighting daily in the chapel at the antiphon "*Salve, Regina.*"

For the carrying out of these constitutions they elect an alderman to rule the gild, four wardens (*Scabinos*) to receive and spend the gild money by the advice of the alderman, a clerk to write, count up the money, and render up the account to the gild, a dean to collect all the money belonging to the gild, and ordained from year to year at the morning speech (*ad locutionem matutinam*) of the brethren, and to summon all the brethren when there should be occasion. And whenever a brother dies the prayers for his soul shall be at the expense of the gild. *Chancery Gild Certificate* 25.

III.

(*Gild of Stowe*, 1389.) The certificate of the gild of St. John the Baptist in the church of St. Mary at Stow near Quye, by John Saffrey, custodian, the last day of January, 12th Richard II.

Imprimis. It was begun by the devotion of men of the village, thirty years and more ago. The custos and all the brethren ought to come together to hear mass devoutly, at first vespers on the vigil of St. John and also at high mass on the feast of the nativity of St. John. Each brother to give a penny or half penny at the collection, the custos a penny certainly.

Item, if any brother or sister should emigrate from this world within seven leagues distance from the village of Stowe, the

gild shall bury the deceased in the church or churchyard, according to his wish, at the cost of the deceased if his goods suffice, otherwise at the expense of the gild. And each year they shall keep his anniversary.

Item, if any brother become so poor, that he cannot live honestly on his means, as he was aforesaid wont to do, then every week he shall receive sevenpence out of the goods of the gild by the hand of the custodian, until by divine ordination, he shall hap to die, or get into better circumstances without fraud in any way. Item, at the entry of any person, such shall give four bushels of barley or the value thereof. And if there should be found default or fraud against these premises in any of them, then for such default he shall pay a pound of wax, or value, towards the taper burning before the image of St. John on all feast days at proper hours, unless he has reasonable excuse to offer.

Item every year, on the same feast day, after none, the goods and chattels of the gild are inspected and when the above specified conditions are fulfilled, the residue may at the discretion of the brethren, be distributed towards the fabric and use of the church.

Item they have no lands or possessions, but 22s. 4d. in money.

Chancery Gild Certificate 30.

IV.

(*Chesterton, Gild of the Resurrection, 1389.*) 1. Certificatio Aldermanni et custodiam cujusdam gilde sive fraternitatis fundate in honore resurrectionis domini nostri Jesu Christi in villa de Chesterton in comitatu Cantebrie virtute cujusdam proclamationis brevis domini Regis in comitatu predicto inde facte per ipsum Aldermannum et custodes in cancellario ipsius Regis missa sequitur in hec verba:—

1. The certificate of the gild of the Resurrection sent into Chancery by virtue of the King's proclamation.

2. Ordinatio gilde seu fraternitatis fundate in villa de Chesterton in honore resurrectionis domini nostri Jesu Christi cepit initium habere per juvenes homines et mulieres ejusdem ville circa annum domini E. nuper Regis Anglie avi domini regis nunc decimum, que ordinatio talis est videlicet:—

2. The gild or fraternity was begun by men and women about the 10th year of King Edward III.

3. Quod quilibet frater et soror dictam gildam seu fraternitatem intrans in prima fundatione ejusdem gilde seu fraternitatis dedit de blado suo ad sustentationem ejusdem gilde seu fraternitatis quantum sibi placuerit. Postea vero processu temporis ordinati fuit per fratres et sorores predictos quod quilibet intrans gildam predictam in primo introitu suo ad minus solvet quinque solidos ad sustentationem predictam.

3. At first each member gave as much corn to the gild as he wished. Afterwards it was ordained that each new member should pay an entrance fee of at least 5 shillings.

4. Et quolibet anno unus aldermannus et duo custodes de fratribus predictis ad custodiendum et disponendum omnia bona et catta gilde seu fraternitatis predicte collata qui quidam Aldermanus et custodes singulis annis in octavis pasche faciunt solempnem processionem ob reverenciam et honorem resurrectionis

. . . . Et tunc dictus Aldermanus unum denarium ad altam missam in ecclesia predicta et quilibet fratrum et sororum predictorum debent offerre unum quadrantem ad eandem missam. Et inveniunt et sustentunt in honore resurrectionis predicti in eadem ecclesia decem et octo cereos vocatos nidas singulis diebus festivis coram cruce in navi ecclesie predicte ac duas torcheas ad levationem Corporis Christi singulis festis principalibus ardentes, dicteque torchee circa corpora fratrum et sororum dicte gilde mortuorum dum ad ecclesiam deferuntur debent ardere.

4. An alderman and two custodians elected every year, to look after the gild's chattels, and they shall make a solemn procession yearly in honour of the Resurrection, when the alderman shall offer a penny and each brother and sister a farthing. They find eighteen tapers on feast days before the cross in the nave of the church, and two burning torches at the elevation of the host on principal feasts, which torches ought to burn around the bodies of dead brethren and sisters whilst they are borne to the church.

5. Et in dictis octavis pasche faciunt communia de fratribus et sororibus predictis et tunc quilibet fratrum et sororum predictorum dat duos denarios in auxilium expensarum factarum pro gilda predicta per annum.

5. On the octave of Easter they all meet on gild business and each member gives two pence towards the gild expenses for the year.

6. Et quotiens aliquis intrabit gildam predictam fide media jurabit coram aldermanno predicto quod erit fidelis frater ejusdem gilde.

6. On entry each to swear by the 'middle faith' to be a faithful brother.

7. Etsi infra tria miliaria a villa predicta, in obitu alicujus fratrum seu sororum predictorum fuerit ad villam predictam ad exequias et missam pro eodem defuncto ibidem celebrandum in propria persona sua veniet, et ibidem pro anima dicti defuncti et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum beate marie virginis cum devotione quo poterit dicet et si in forma predicta illuc non venerit, dabit unam libram cere ad sustentationem luminis predicti nisi per infirmitatem vel licenciam aldermanni predicti sua absentia poterit rationabiliter excusari.

7. If a member shall be within three miles of the town when mass is said for any defunct brother, he shall attend under penalty of one pound of wax, unless he has a licence from alderman or offers a reasonable excuse.

8. Et quando aliquis fratrum aut sororum ejusdem gilde ab hoc luce migraverit pro anima ejus facient celebrare triginta missas et sic pro quolibet fratre et sorore ejusdem gilde decedente.

8. Thirty masses to be said for each deceased member.

9. Item si aliquis fratrum vel sororum predictorum ad tantam inopiam devenerit quod se sustenare non poterit, iidem Aldermanus et custodes de bonis gilde predicte collatis dabunt eidem inopi iij^d per septimanam pro sustentatione sua.

9. Any brother or sister who has fallen into poverty to have 3d. a week.

10. Et decem et octo acre terre in villa predicta que villa est de antiquo dominico corone Anglie per diversas personas gilde seu fraternitatis predicte circa primam pestilenciam reddite fuerunt in manus domini sub ea intentione quod terra predicta deliberaretur duobus fratribus ejusdem gilde per garsumam secundum consuetudinem manerii ville predicte per rotulum curie ibidem tenende, ita quod exitus terre predicti in auxilium sustentationis et supportationis oneris gilde predicte expendantur imperpetuum prout secundum consuetudinem in manerio predicto a tempore quo non extat memoria semper hactenus ibidem bene licuit facere quae terra modo est in manibus duorum fratrum ejusdem gilde pro intentione predicta feliciter perimplendo, dictaque terra valet per annum ultra redditus et servicia inde debita xvij^s.

10. Eighteen acres of land copyhold of the Royal demesne were given to the gild about the time of the first pestilence. Two brethren hold it on the Court Roll.

11. Et insuper sunt in manibus ejusdem aldermanni et custodum predictorum de bonis gilde predicte xv quarteria ordeï pretii xxxv^s et ducente libre cere pretii cxij^s ad sustentationem luminis predicti empti.

11. The gild possesses 15 quarters of barley worth 35s. and 200 lbs. of wax worth 112s.

12. Item habent xiiij quarteria et unum bussellum brasei que ob defo debite brasiationis eorundem fere sunt deperdita, ita propter debilitationem non possunt aliquem invenire ad eam emendam.

12. And 13 quarters and 1 bushel of malt, which is useless because their brewery is too old to mend.

13. Quiquidem aldermannus fratres et sorores de bonis dicti gilde a deo collatis ob reverentiam et honorem resurrectionis predicti dederunt ad fabricandum unum novum sepulchrum pro eadem resurrectione in ecclesia predicta x^{li}, et in fabricatione campanilis ejusdem ecclesie expenderunt xj^{li}. Item dederunt in auxilium duarum campanarum emptarum pro eadem ecclesia xvij^{li} et in stipendiis capellanorum per diversa tempora pro statu fratrum et sororum predictorum vivorum et pro animabus fratrum et sororum predictorum defunctorum, et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum per diversa tempora de bonis et catallis gilde predicte expenderunt quinquaginta et quinque marcas.

13. The gild has given £10 to a new sepulchre, £11 for building a bell tower, £18 towards buying two bells for the church, 55 marks as payment to chaplains.

14. Et insuper iidem fratres et sorores aliquas congregationes seu assembleas non faciunt nisi pro compoto aldermanni et custodii predictorum audiendo preter quod quando aliquis fraternitatem predictam intrare voluerit, quod idem aldermannus aliquos de fratribus predictis coram se venire faciet pro saniori consilio super hoc habendo, et non habent aliquas cartas libertates seu privilegia per dominum Regem vel antecessores suos eis de gilda predicta concessa nec aliqua alia terras tenementa, bona seu catalla ad eandem gildam spectantia preter illa que superius specificantur.

Chancery Gild Certificate No. 13.

14. They hold no meetings except to admit new members. They have no Charters.

V.

(*Chesterton.*) The aunswer of Sir Will'm Grene Curate ther, (? 1546.) Thomas Goodwyn and Richard Anger churchwardens ther, to the Bill of articles to them sent ffrom the Kyngs commissioners.

To the ffirst article they saye that ther is nor hathe bene sythe the iiijth day of ffebruarie in the xxvijth yere of the Kyngs ma^{ties} Raigh any chaunterye, Colledge, ffre chappell, hospital, fraternitie, Brotherhedde, Gylde, or stipendarye prest, within the said parishe, But a gilde called the Gilde of the resurrection of our lorde and a stipend yerelie of xiiij^s iiij^d ffor a prest to synge everye Frydey in the yere in the saide parishe church.

To the secounde article they saye that the saide Gilde was begon and fownded byfore memorie of man by divers the inhabytants of the said parishe as necessite cam unto them whereof there is nor was any foundacon by any wrytyng but of devocon and comen assente of the inhabytants ther begon and so contynued unto this dey and for the said stipend they saye that one Thomas Marten declared his will and by the same willed the profights of certain lands hereafter expressyd to the ffyndyng of a prest to synge Jhesus masse wekelie every Frydey in Chesterton chirche ffor ever w^{ch} is the ffundacon ffor the proffe of the saide stipende.

To the thirde article they saye that ther is divers persones seasyd to them and ther heires of and in certain lands and tent^s conteyned in a Rentall hereunto annexed to thentent and purpose that they shall converte and bestowe the profitts of the same for the uses and purposes above declared by the advyse and counsell of the aldermene and brothern of the saide Gylde and in the same Rentall conteyned also certain lands sett out for the fyndyng of the said prest.

To the ffourthe article they certifie and aunswer that the revenues and profytts of the lands conteyned in the saide Rentall be converted and employed to the Releve of the poor peple of the saide parishe, and to the kepinge of a light about the sepulcre and that the revenues and profitts of the saide lands sett out by the said will for the stipende of a prest is bestowed and employed to a prest for the same use and entent.

To the vth article yt is aunsweryd by the ffirst forasmoche as ther is neyther hospitall Colledge, ffechappell, ne chaunterie in the said parishe.

To the vjth article they saye that of the said Gild ther an alderman whose name is Thomas Blithe clerke, Bachelor in divinitie, and that one (*blank*) hathe the said yerelie stipende of xiiij^s iiij^d and that ther is no mansyon or habytacoon of the same, butt a mess' called the Gildehall wherin the Brothers and systers of the said Gild do assemble att tymes convenyent.

The vijth and viijth articles be answered by the said particular Rentall.

The ixth article is answered by an Inventorie to this aunswer also annexed.

To the xth article they saye that ther hathe bene none of the promocons conteyned in the said articles, dissolved, purchased, or opteyned, by any meane sythe the said iijth deye of ffebruarie in the said xxvijth yere.

To the xjth article they saye it is answeyrd in the last byfore.
(Signature) SR. WILLM GREN.

A profytt Rentall of certen lands and tent^s called the Gilde lande in Chesterton.

Fyrst one messuage called the Gildhall scituated in Chesterton aforesaid holden of Richard Braken gent by copie of courte Rowle as of his manor of Chesterton and in the tenure of Thomas Grene in yerelie valeue	}	x ^s
Also xxix acres customary land in Chesterton aforesaid holden of the said Richard Brakyn as of the said manor by copie of Courte Rowll and in the tenure and occupation of one thomas paris for the yerlie rent of		
Also one littell close called Catalens and xxvj acres ffre lande in Chesterton aforesaid in the occupyng of the said Thomas Paris for the yerelie Rent of.....	}	xxx ^s
Sma lxix ^s		

Whereof to the said Richard Brakyn for the Rent of the said messuage.....	}	x ^d
To the said Richard for Quyt Rent of the said xxix acres land		
To the M ^r & Fellowes and scolders of the King's hall in Cambridge for cheiff rent of xvj acres lande.....	}	v ^s iij ^d
To the M ^r and fellows of *Marten Colledge for cheffe rent		
To Sir Richarde long for cheiff Rent	}	iij ^d
Sma xj ^s vj ^d and so rem' clere lvij ^s vj ^d		

The Rentall of the Lande in feoffees hands to the payment of the said stipend.

Item xij acres lande arable in the Feilds of Chesterton in the occupyng of one Richard Anger for the yerelie Rent of.....	}	xiiij ^s iij ^d
Rent of.....		

The Implements of the said Gilde in the keping of Thomas Goodwyn and Henry Roger with the value of the same.

First a greatt Brasse potte with Broken Brinks	x ^s
Also a payer of Cobheones and iij spitts	v ^s
Also ij pewter diches and one platter	xij ^d
Also ij old pannes	iiij ^s
Also ij planke tables with two formes	iiij ^s

The Stoke of the said Gilde in money

In the hands of Oliver Holmes	xxx ^s
In the hands of George Smithe.....	xiiij ^s iij ^d

* ? Merton.

In the hands of Thomas Paris.....	xx ^s
In the hands of Thomas Goodwyn the yonger	x ^s
In the hands of Robert Bell	vj ^s viij ^d
Sma iiiij ⁱⁱ	

Surveys & Rentals 6/5

Another list of the implements of Stock of the gild made about 1553 runs as follows:

One brasse pott valued at	3 ^s 4 ^d
One spit valued at	10 ^d
Six platters & six dysshes valued at	4 ^s
Two pannes valued at	3 ^s 2 ^d
Six sausers valued at	2 ^s
One stock in redy money	20 ^s

Land Revenue Roll 449/4

A tenement, with land, close, wood and rents lately belonging to the fraternity of Chesterton was sold to William Ward in 1549.

Patent Roll 3, Edward vj, Part iv.

THE BASSINGBOURN GILD.

The gild of the Holy Trinity at Bassingbourn deserves a more extended account than it can receive here. Short notices of it have been printed several times from information obtained from the churchwardens' accounts which begin in 1497. But the subject has not yet been exhausted. The earliest mention of the gild yet found is 1494, when Richard Hychen of Bassingbourn bequeathed ten marks (£6 13s. 4d.) to it.* In 1498 Robert Bolnest bequeathed the same amount† In 1505 John Mortimer bequeathed to the gild after the death of his wife Katherine, a maser with bands of silver.‡ This is probably the maser mentioned below in the inventory. No notices of any other gild have been met with in wills, so this may have been the only gild in the place. Bassingbourn was a much larger village than any other in the neighbourhood, even including Royston, and was a market town as well. It was a royal manor, and compared with Royston, free from the grasping hand of the regular clergy,§ and hence perhaps was a more popular resort. In 1511 we find the gild taking a prominent part in the representation of a miracle play, that of the holy martyr St. George, on July 20th, St. Margaret's day. Twenty seven neighbouring villages contributed to the expenses, a list of which is given in the churchwardens' accounts. Sir John Hubard the gild priest was director, for which he received 2^s 8^d. It is this connection of a village gild with mirade plays which makes a fuller account of the Holy Trinity gild at Bassingbourn well worth writing. The three following documents are offered as a contribution to such an account.

* *P.C.C. Vaux 34/4.* † *Ib. Horne 24/3.* ‡ *Ib. Adeane 1/3.*

§ The great tithes however were owned by St. Martin le Grand.

VI.

Bassingbourne, (1546.) A Rental of all the lands and rents belonging to the brotherhed there.

Freholde. Fyrst, one Tente in Whaddon with iv ^{xx} acres arabyllond thereto belonging leten by Indenture to Richard Payne, for terme of 20 years paying therefor by yeare	} 4 ⁱⁱ
Copyholde. Itm one Tente in Bassingbourne with lxxj acres arrabyllonde thereto belonging leten by indenture to Hugh Payne for terme of 20 years paying therefor by yeare	
Copyholde. Itm one Tente in same with lx acres arrabyllond thereto belonging leten by Indenture to John Meade for terme of years payeing therefor by yere.....	} 66 ^s 8 ^d
Freeholde. Item one Tente in Bassingbourne with a horteyarde thereto belonging contaynyng half an acre leten to Sir John Barber Brotherhede priest paying therefor by yere	
Summa Rental 6 ⁱⁱ 16 ^d	

Rent Resolute

Owte of Richard Payneys forme	Fyrst to Mr Mmore of Whaddon	7 ^s
	Item for custome work in harvest to the said Mr More	12 ^d
	Item for alms to pore people	4 ^d
	Item to the manor of Shyngay	1 ^½ ^d
	Item to the Chauntry of Wymple	1 ^d
	Item to the Sherevys torne	2 ^½ ^d
Owte of Hugh Paynis ferme	Item to the King's majestie for copyhold land in Bassingborne	42 ^s
Owte of John Meade's ferme	Item to the King's majestie for Rent of copyhold land in same	41 ^s 1 ^½ ^d
Owte of Sir John Barbore's house	Item to the King's majestie	6 ^½ ^d

Sma 4ⁱⁱ 12^s 5^d

By me Wyllys Balford

pryst and vycar.

The Inventorye of the jewels goods & other thyng belonging to the brother hede there

Fyrst a maser with a edge parcelgylte, price	10 ^s
Item 9 dosen pewter vessell, viz platters 5 doz & dysshes 4 dozen	30 ^s
Item 9 doz pewter sawsers, 4 ^s Item 4 doz trenchers	4 ^d
Item 12 doz tren' [wooden] sponys 12 ^d Item 6 doz tren' dysshes	18 ^d

Item 2 brasse potts 6 ^s 8 ^d	Item 3 brasse pannys	13 ^s 4 ^d
Item a pewter basen with a Ewer and a laten Basen with 2 laten ewers		5 ^s
Item for 4 Iren spets & a payer of cobirens.		10 ^s
Item a ladyll & a sponce laten.		6 ^d
Item 2 table clothys of lynyn & one lynen shete & 2 towells.		10 ^s
Item a paynted clothe contayning 8 yards		20 ^d
Item a chest of fyrr.		5 ^s
Item 2 old chests.		8 ^d
Item drepyng panne of Iren		6 ^d
Item 17 Shepe & 5 lambys		46 ^s & 8 ^s
	Sma 8 ⁱⁱ 6 ^s 10 ^d	
Item 12 wyche trees growynge about Richard Paynes mansion house, the price		12 ^s
Item 15 wyche trees growynge abowte Heugh Paynes mansion house, the price		20 ^s
Item one oke with a certen of wyllows growing about John Mede's ferme		3 ^s 4 ^d
	Sma 35 ^s 4 ^d	
Item for the Brother hedde prest for hys Stipend		£6
	<i>Augmentation Rentals & Surveys 2/8</i>	

It will be noticed that this inventory is longer than that of Chesterton. There are plates and dishes for over a hundred people. Each feaster must have brought his own knife, but perhaps he used his fingers. In the following inventory, taken some years later, the utensils have mostly disappeared. We can only hope that the brethren had appropriated them.

1554-5. Bassingbourn brotherhedde.	
5 platters valued at	4 ^s 4 ^d
6 dysshes	2
6 sawsers	I
2 brasse potts	6 8
2 spitts	2 ^s 6 ^d
1 tableclothe	I 2
	<hr/>
	17 8
	<hr/>

Land Revenue Roll 449/4.

VII.

(?1549 The exchequer surveyor's memorandum concerning Bassingbourn Gildhall.)

Firma unius messuagii sive cotagii vocat Gyldehall
 cum curtilagio adjacenti modo vel nuper in tenura
 sive occupatione inhabitantium Ville de Bassingborne } vj^s
 valet per annum dimitti

Memoranda, the sayde Guildhall not bin heretofore gyven in charge as reputed to be the King's majesties right ne yet any rent answerd for the same for that it was & yet is tenaunt lesse.

Sexto novembris anno regni regis Edwarde Sexti, sexto Roberto Chester, milit', ex^a per Georg' Eden supervis'

24 Jan 3 Edw vj. The clere yerely value of the premisses. . . 5^s
 Which rated at 14 yeres purchase amount-
 eth to 70^s
 To be paid within 20 days next.
 The King's ma^{tie} to discharge the purchaser of all encum-
 brances except leases with the covenant thereof
 The tenure is Soccage
 The purchaser to have from Mich: last past.

Particulars for grants Edward vj., Sir R. Chester.

1549. The sale of the gildhalls at Bassingbourn, Burwell and Harston to Sir Robert Chester was completed. *Pat. Roll 3 Edward vj. pt. 7.*

VIII.

Abstract of the will of Sir John Hubbard, gild priest—

i June, 1518. "I, John Hubbard, priest of the Trinity Gild in Bassingbourne." His body to be buried by his mother in the south porche of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, "for the Buriall and groundes ther braking and payment raising and again repairing, I bequeathe 4^s, for a marble stone with our namys graved thereupon to be laid over our graves for all manner costs 40^s, for my principall a kow." To repair of bells and books in church 13^s 4^d. To torches at burial and months day 3^s 4^d. For the hearse tapers, and for 4 tapers of the rood and sepulchre light 3^s 4^d. His best Surplice and 2 pair of his best sheets to the church viz, the best sheet to the high altar for an altar cloth, the 2nd best sheet to our lady's altar and St John Baptist's altar, for each an altar cloth and the other 2 sheets for 2 lectur cloths in the Quere. To Sir Walter Lorkyn, priest of Kneesworth Chapel to pray for him and to give out of it 3^s 4^d for the repairing that chapel, his best gowne. Item his 2nd Surplice to the said Chapel. "My obit in Bassingbourn Church to be kept for ever out of the lands I purchased of Robert Taylor and Margaret Lyon, widow, 4^s yearly, to the Vicar for *Dirige*, masse and requeim, bedroll and offerings, praying for me, John Tadlow my father in law, and for my own father and mother, and Margaret Lyon, to be done with note, 15^d, to the brother prest 4^d, to the parish clerk 2^d, Sexton 1^d, for lights about the hearse 2^d, to Clerks and children that can read and sing 6^d, to the wardens of the gild, each of them 2^d, for bread and ale 15^d." The rest of the profits of the land to go to the Trinity Gild for prayers. In default of keeping this obit a year and a month, the churchwardens to enter on the land and sell it, and buy 3 milch kine with which to keep the obit, and with the residue to build a new porch of lime and stone over his and his mother's body. To Joan Bolnest his brother's daughter 3^s 4^d. To John Hynon and each of his brothers and sisters 20^d, to their widowed mother Alice 12^d, all his household stuff, brass, pewter, maselyn, &c. to his sisters Joan and Isabel. To William Malery his godson 3^s 4^d. To Mr. Thomas Lyn and Mrs. Margaret Lyn, each 20^s. To Mr. William Lorkyn to pay for him 20^d. To Sir John Ayworthe 12^d and his

maser bedys. To Sir Richard Pynke 12^d. "To Sir Richard Wild my silver spoon that is broken." For a trental to be sung within a month in Bassingbourn church 10^s. "To Robert Tadlow of my charity and of no duty a quarter of Barley and 3^s 8^d." The residue to buy a single vestment for Bassingbourn church, if it wil extend, or else to the image of St. George. *Executors* Giles Ashwell and Robert Bolnest. *Supervisor* Sir William Newton, vicar of Bassingbourn and dean of Shingay, each to have 6^s 8^d. *Witnesses* John Bentley, Thomas Pynke, Geoffrey Hubard. Proved 12th June.

Consistory Court of Ely, Vol. I., fo. ii., abstracted by Cole in Addit. MS. 5861.

IX.

1569. Abstract of a Sale of forfeited lands by Queen Elizabeth to William James gentleman of the city of London and John Grey gentleman of Nettlestead Suffolk, concluded at Gorhambury on the twenty-fourth of July in twelfth year of her reign. (Only the portions relating to Cambridgeshire are given here—lands in several other counties were sold to them at the same time).

Original in Latin.

We give also, and for due consideration, grant for our heirs and successors to the aforesaid William James and John Grey and their assigns, all those our lands containing by estimation eighteen acres of arable land, now or lately in the tenure or occupation of the inhabitants of the village of Grantchester, which came into our hands as an escheat, and all that small cottage and seven roods of land belonging, in the same place, also an escheat, and all that acre of arable land lying in Budgate field in the parish of Fordham, Cambs., formerly given for an anniversary by John Steven of Fordham, and those twelve feet of arable land in Barrowfield, late in tenure of John Creve, given by the same John Steven for the perpetual maintenance of a lamp in the parish church of All Saints, and two acres of land in Chippenham wey, in tenure of Thomas Body, given for an obit in Fordham church by William Body, and one acre and one rood of meadow in Burwell Hayles, given for an anniversary in Fordham church by Robert Lamraff, and an acre of land lying in Berofeld, Fordham, of which one headland abutts towards the east on the King's highway from Fordham to Isleham, lately given by Katherine Playford to St. Mary's Chantry, and those four acres of land in tenure of John Poole, and those three acres in tenure of Robsonne, and that meadow with croft, lately in tenure of Robert Loveys, and four acres in tenure of Agnes Burgess, all of which were given by William Chesewright for obits, etc., in Fordham church, and that messuage with lands, meadows, and pastures belonging, called Tenchards, late in tenure of Richard Casborn of Isleham, given by Thomas Bukhott, for an obit in Isleham church, and all those lands lying in Estfeld, Soham, near the lands of John Garsonne, given by Robert Rolynham for maintenance of Corpus Christi Gild in Soham, and that

message in Burwell given to Burwell St. Andrew by Richard Parsonne, and that one acre and three roods of land in Reache crofts and one and a half roods abutting on Halthedd acre, which were escheats, and two acres of lands, of which one lies in Dychfield, abutting on the Great Dyche, the other in North felde, given by Richard Hancock of Burwell for an obit in Burwell church, and half an acre given by the same for maintaining the sepulchre light, and that pightel of land in Kirtling containing half a rood, and half an acre near the Crossland, in the tenure of Martin Ruse, given by Thomas Caten for an obit in Kirtling church, and that meadow called the Quave in Bottisham, in tenure of John Hasell, sen., an escheat, and thirty acres of land in Little Shelford in occupation of the Rector, given by divers sisters for obits, and all that tenement called a guildhall with the backside belonging, in tenure of John Brusser, carpenter, and seventeen acres of land in Impington, in tenure of Robert Raye, given by . . . Munsey for an obit in Impington church, and that cottage and two and a half acres of pasture and two acres of arable land in Burgh, in tenure of William Grene, given for an obit in Burgh church, and that acre of arable land in Stapleford, called the Towne croft, in tenure of Jonas Kempe, an escheat, and that tenement called a Guildehall in Stapleford in tenure of . . . Alcock and four acres of land in tenure of churchwardens of Stapleford, an escheat, and that cottage with garden adjoining in Stapleford, in tenure of Thomas Whyskyn, to the town clerke of Stapleford formerly belonging, and a cottage in Little Eversden, in tenure of Henry Harwood and those eight acres of land in the same, called Townland, given for maintenance of obits in Little Eversden church, and all that tenement called the Chappell house in Eldernayle in the parish of Whittlesey St. Mary in tenure of Vincent Grounde, and that tenement called Thomas Beckett's guildhouse in same parish in tenure of John Parkin, and a message and lands called a Full lande in Whittlesey St. Andrew, in tenure of . . . Covenye, widow, given for an obit in the church of Whittlesey St. Andrew, by . . . Folyatt, and an acre of arable land in tenure of Leonard Beale, in Newmarket, Cambs., given for a lamp, and 30 acres of land in Icklington in the tenure of the vicar, an escheat, and two roods of land in Bourn in the several tenure of Robert Brande and Henry Patt given for a lamp in that church, and eight acres called Harper's lands in Eltiseley, in the tenure of John Desborough, an escheat, and that tenement formerly called Guildhall, and now the Townhouse, and nineteen acres of land in Eltisley, belonging to the gild, and that land now in tenure of Robert Persye in Landbeach given by Henry Chamblyn and others with the consent of the whole vill, to William Tholeye chaplain of Overhered, and his assigns, paying annually at the altar of Blessed Virgin Mary in Landbeach, a candle of one pound of wax, and that four acres in Hinxton late belonging to Priory of Barnwell, and now in the tenure of Thomas Norton, gent, and that parcel of meadow lying in the marsh called Chappell mead,

in the tenure of Richmond of Badburgham, and eight acres of land given by Chapman *alias* Barker for maintenance of an obit, in tenure of William Longe, clerk, and thirteen acres of land in Witchford in tenure of John Maydwell, given for an obit, and that tenement called the Chaunterye house with appurtenances, in the tenure of Thomas Amye of Abington, and all those lands containing sixty acres in Witchford, and that messuage called a guyldhall, and now the Town house, and that tenement in Icklington near the church for maintenance of a gild given, and three roods of land in the Mill field in Landbeach, given to provide a lamp before the image of St. James in the church of All Saints there, and an acre of land in tenure of John Roger, given for maintenance of a lamp before the rood in the church of Burwell St. Andrews, and six acres in the occupation of Awdrey Barton widow, given by William Goodwyn for an anniversary in Burwell church, and one acre and one rood in Cheveley in tenure of John Wymarke, given for a lamp in Cheveley church, and one acre and a half in Bottisham in occupation of John Hasell, senior, given for a sepulchre light, and that tenement in Snailwell in tenure of William Hylles, given for the maintenance of a "Trindall" light burning before the rood, and thirty acres of land called Burden land in Wilbraham Magna, in tenure of Richard Rande and John Smith, an escheat, and those two and a half fisheries called "The Wayers or Warres" in the stream called "The Auxmore Streme" in Haddenham, of which one is called "The Quinam Ware" and is in the occupation of William Walton, late belonging to Abbey of Chicksauds, and that tenement in Great Wilbraham in occupation of the inhabitants called the Gildehouse, and a rood in Knapwell in tenure of Thomas Papworth, given for a lamp, and four acres in Little Abington, called obit land, in the tenure of John Fuller, and half an acre in Teversham in tenure of Robert Ross, given for a light, and that tenement called a Guildhouse lying in the fields of the town of Cambridge, and an acre lying in Horningsea in tenure of Ralph Hall given for a lamp, and those three acres in the same, an escheat, and that tenement and one rood of land in Papworth, called "Atrium beate marie" in the tenure of Richard Cornwell, and four acres in Dullingham called lampland in tenure of Thomas Lande, and one acre in Great Eversden in occupation of Edward Pecke, given for a light and a rood of land in the same called Towneland in tenure of the inhabitants, and that tenement and one rood of land and one grove of wood in Outwell given by a priest to sing mass, in the tenure of George Markham, and that half an acre in Wimblington, given for a light in Doddington church in the occupation of John Neale and that grove of wood containing three roods given for a light in the College of Ely, in occupation of the Master of St. John's, and that half acre of land in March, in occupation of Hugh Coney, belonging to the gild of St. John, and a rood of land belonging to same in tenure of Thomas Coward, and that tenement in Lolworth called a Townhouse and six acres of land in tenure of the inhabi-

tants, and three acres of land in Landbeche, late in tenure of Richard Kirbye given for deverse ceremonies in Landbeach church, and that tenement called a Guildhall in Comberton in tenure of the inhabitants, and six acres of land in Kneesworth, formerly belonging to Royston chapel, in tenure of Michael Chambers, and John Snell, and one parcel of land on which was lately the chapel and those three roods of lands in occupation of William Turpin and all that half acre of meadow lying in marsh called Chappell Meadow, and all that tenement called Guildhall in Sawston in occupation of the inhabitants, and all that tenement called Chappell house, and all that acre of land in Soham in occupation of Roger Turrill and three acres in the same for maintenance of a priest to sing Jesus Masse, and thirteen acres in Newton, in tenure of Robert Swan given for superstitious uses, and all that tenement in Covill called the Guyldhall in tenure of John Leonard, Armiger, and four acres of land in Trumpington to chapel of Hintham belonging, called Touneland, in occupation of John Carewe, and that tenement called Guildhall in Trumpington in occupation of Thomas Pytchard.

Patent Roll, 14, Elizab., part 7.

Under Burwell will be noticed a reference to the "Great Dyche" and "Dychfield." The pre-historic earthwork now known as the Devil's Ditch which runs from Woodditton to Reach, is here alluded to. It is a striking landmark even now, and must have been more so when the country was unenclosed and without hedges. Under Stapleford we find the town clerk's cottage and garden being sold. This seems rather strange, as the office of parish clerk continued amongst the puritans of the next century. But perhaps the cottage had been included in a legacy which provided for obits. Under Eltesley, a John Desborough is mentioned, who was probably of the same family as Cromwell's major general. This is an earlier connection of the name with Eltesley than is given by Lysons. The grant of land by Henry Chamberlain (died about 1345) I cannot find mentioned in Clay's *History of Landbeach*, although that work contains much about the family. The four acres of arable land in Hinxton parish are mentioned in an enquiry concerning concealed lands in 1585. But the jury added 'but whether yt hath ben sence bought of the Queene, we cannot tell.*

X.

INQUIRY CONCERNING HIDDEN GILD PROPERTY.

1570. An inquisition taken at Cambridge the fourth day of October in the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, before Robert Peyton, Henry Longe, John Hutton, and John Goldwell, armigers, commissioners by virtue of an exchequer writ, dated the fourth day of July last, and on the oath of divers jurators from each hundred, whose names are as follows:—Robert

* *Exchequer Special Commission, 2926.*

Simond, Thomas Ebdon, John Fuller, John Bentley, Thomas Halfhead, Robert Boston, John Berrie, William Ilye, Thomas Dickenson, Thomas Hallywell, Henry Grive, Robert Cawcot, John Shillinge, Robert Whitehedd, Thomas Kilbourne., William Phipers, John Bacchus, Thomas Dereslie, Gilbert Wise, Thomas Smythe, Thomas Warren, Thomas Norberie, John Wimark, John Totnam, Nicholas Butler, Thomas Bird, Robert Brasseur, John Hicks, Walter Pate, and Alan Burgess* who say that there remain in the parish of Icklington the following utensils and implements given and appointed to the use of the gild there, to wit, one pair of "andyornes" and "two spitts" in the hands of Joan Blancks widow, concealed from her Majesty, and valued at ten shillings and that divers goods and chattels belonging to the gild of St. John in Reache were concealed from the Queen to wit, "A brasse pot, a cawdorne of brasse, and a mortar of mettall," valued at six shillings and eight pence and in the custody of Richard Drewrie, and and that there is in the parish of Great Wilbraham one "Brasse panne" belonging to the guild which used to be there, in the custody of Richard Brand and concealed from the Queen, worth twenty pence, and that in the parish of Soham is a "brasse pot" which used to belong to the guild formerly there, in the custody of John Clarke, likewise concealed and worth four shillings, and that in Bottisham is a spit which used to belong to the guild formerly celebrated there, in the custody of John Hasill, likewise concealed, and worth two shillings.

Exchequer Special Commission 471.

[The original is in Latin except those portions between commas. Only the parts relating to gilds has been given here.]

XI.

The following abstracts and translation of the Ely and Wisbech gild certificates complete the list for the whole County and Isle of Ely. The Ely certificates are chiefly of a religious character, and do not seem to be any more important than some of the village gilds. But in Wisbech it is very different. Here we have a town of wealthy traders who could afford comparatively large subscriptions to their gilds, one of which had apparently a gild hall.†

THE ELY GILD CERTIFICATES.

The Guild of the Assumption in the new Chapel of B.V.M. Ely.

The brothers and sisters shall provide a wax taper weighing three quarters of a pound, to stand on the great altar, and be lighted daily at the mass of B.V.M. To be lighted also from first to second vespers, on the feast, B.V.M. On the death of any

* These seem to be the names of landowners, at least Simond, Berrie, Cawcot, Kilborne, and Dereslie are manorial families.

† See *Certificate 41.*

member over the age of 16, thirty masses to be said at the gild's expense, at the burial each to give $\frac{1}{2}^d$ (No date of foundation given).

These are the founders of the gild :

Thomas Breveter and Alice his wife,
 Walter Carter and Margaret his wife,
 William Arkyld and Agnes his wife,
 Thomas Williams son of said William,
 John Kryctot and Agnes his wife,
 Edmund Semlond and Agnes his wife,
 Thomas Schelford and Matilda his wife,
 Walter Wright and Emma his wife,
 John Smith and Agnes his wife,
 Henry Spaldyng.

Gild Certificate No. 17 a & b.

The Gild of All Saints in the church of St. Mary, Ely. By virtue of a proclamation made at Ely, Nicholas Glaswright, the custodian makes the return on the last day of January.

The gild was begun in the 5th year of King Edward III., since which time they have been accustomed to elect a custos to dispense their charity. They keep up thirteen tapers at major and minor feasts, for which object the gild has in hand five shillings which was in the hands of Thomas Quaneneye and John Everard brethren. Brothers and sisters to attend mass on All Saints day. At death each member to have 30 masses and 30 pence to be given to poor. They have no lands. (No mention of payments to or from members.)

Gild Certificate, 18.

Certificate of the Gild of St. John Baptist in Church of St. Mary, by Robert Russell custos, 31 Jan. 12 Richard II., was begun on Monday before St. George's day, 1 Richard II. They keep up 13 tapers, meet at mass on St. John Baptist's day, when the custos gives 1^d , the brethren $\frac{1}{2}^d$ each. Thirty masses said for a dead member and thirty pence given to poor. They have 100^s in hand. (This certificate was drawn up by the same hand as No. 18.)

Gild Certificate 19.

Certificate of Gild of All Saints in church of St. Peter, by Alan Coke, custos, and Nicholas Webster, dean. Begun 14 years ago. To keep up 13 tapers. Brothers and sisters to attend funerals, when the custos is to give 1^d the others $\frac{1}{2}^d$, those absent without just cause $\frac{1}{2}^d$. To celebrate with goods of gild, 30 masses for dead brethren, or give 30^d in charity in places most needed. Members sunk in poverty to be relieved (but amount not given). Goods in hand worth $52^s 9^d$.

Gild Certificate 20.

Certificate of Gild and Corpus Christi in Church of St. Peter. Begun by Dan Robert Aylesham, monk, and Walter Florance of Carlton, chaplain, (date not given). Brothers and sisters to have a yearly meeting on Monday after Easter, when an alderman is elected. They provide two torches at elevation of the Host on Sundays. All to attend funerals and dead member to have 30

masses. Any refusing to serve as Alderman after election to be fined 12^d. Any brother who shall fall into poverty and shall ask for help, shall be helped according to the means of the gild. They have 20^s. in hand. (No lands or regular payments mentioned). *Gild Certificate, 21.*

Certificate of Gild of St. John the Baptist in the Church of St. Peter. Has seven brethren who provide three tapers of half a pound, one at the altar of St. John in the Cathedral, another in the church of B.V.M., another in the church of St. Peter. They have 8^s. 6^d. in the hands of John Fox, John Horning and Andrew Cooper. *Gild Certificate 22.*

(1.) The certificate of the gild of St. Peter in the parish church of Holy Trinity, by William Langham custos. It was founded eighty years and more ago. Brothers and sisters. They were to have four 'morning talks' a year. The first to be on the Sunday before St. Botolph, the second, on the Sunday after the feast of St. Peter, and then all members who had any gild chattels should carry them and place them on the table in front of all the brethren, the third on the Sunday after the feast of St. Martin in the winter, the fourth on the Sunday after Easter. If any brother being in good health, shall be cited and not appear, he shall pay a fine of two pounds of wax. An entrance fee of 1^d each to alderman, dean and clerk. At a funeral twelve torches to be provided, and each brother to give a halpenny, and 30 masses to be said for the dead. Poor brethren to be helped according to discretion. Anyone rebelling against the alderman to be fined a pound of wax or sent out of fraternity. An elected alderman refusing to serve, to be fined 13^s. 4^d. a *skyminus* 6^s. 8^d. a dean 2^s. 4^d. or be dismissed from the brotherhood. Any brother disturbing the meetings fined a pound of wax. If goods suffice a chaplain to be kept. They find two torches at elevation of the Host. They have chattels worth 60^s. but no lands.

(2.) The certificate of the gild of St. Etheldreda in the same church. John Stockton, alderman. Founded 100 years and more ago. They find two wax tapers in the cathedral church before the bier of St. Etheldreda, and before the image of the Trinity in Trinity Church. Customs as in St. Peter's gild. Goods 100^s., no lands.

(3.) The certificate of the gild of St. Katherine in the same church. Peter Taillour alderman. Founded two years ago. Hold two morning talks, otherwise customs like St. Peter's gild. Goods worth 13^s. 4^d.

(4.) The certificate of the gild of Holy Cross in the same church. William Cooke, alderman. Founded 14 years and more ago. Goods worth 45^s. 7^d.

(5.) The certificate of the gild of Holy Trinity in same church. Founded 20 years and more ago. Has goods worth 60^s. 6^d.

The ordinances, which are not all given in any of the certificates after St. Peter's, vary only in small points.

Gild Certificate 23.

THE WISBECH GILD CERTIFICATES.

The certificate of the Gild of Corpus Christi. A purely religious gild. No date or property mentioned. Supply torches and a chaplain. *Gild Certificate 38.*

The certificate of the foundation, continuance and rule, of the gild of St. John the Baptist on the south side of the church at Wisbech, returned by John Halman senior, alderman, on Tuesday before the feast of the Purification of B.V.M. 12th Richard II.

"In the name of the Almighty father, the son and Holy Ghost, the undivided Trinity, and for the praise and honour of the glorious Virgin, the apostles Peter and Paul and all the Saints, on the feast of St. John the Baptist, 1384, was founded and begun a brotherhood of St. John the Baptist in the parish church of St. Peter, Wisbech."

They find a chaplain, also 13 torches and 17 candles to be burnt at feasts of St. John Baptist, St. Peter and Paul, Assumption B.V.M., All Saints, Christmas, and all other principal feasts. On the death of a brother all to come to *placebo* and *dirige*, absentees without reasonable excuse to pay 6^d. On the feast of St. John all to meet in the church clothed in the garments of the brotherhood, at first vespers and at mass 'if it should be,' unless prevented by infirmity. If any brother intend to go out of the country before the said feast, he shall get a licence from the alderman, if absent without licence, he shall pay 2^s. If any brother should be in need through fire or robbery, he shall have 8½^d a week until he recover. (*Three ordinances here are illegible*). If any are sowers of discord or are accustomed to play at dice or hasard or other troublesome games whence contention frequently arises in many places, and also damage is done not a little, he shall be warned three times to amend his ways, and if, after the third time, he does not amend, he shall pay a fine of 10^s and be dismissed the brotherhood and never more return. An entrance fee of 2 shillings and 2 pounds of wax was imposed, and anyone wishing to leave paid 10 shillings. No one can enter the gild without the licence of the alderman, clerk, 4 wardens (*Scabinos*) and 6 discrete brethren. If any brother during a drinking, shall lay violent hands on another, to be fined 40^d. If anyone reveal the counsel of the gild, to pay 2 shillings. "If any brother shall do anything contrary to anyone of our brotherhood, he shall pay 6^s 8^d." The priest to have written on a tablet the names of all brethren living and dead, and to pray for both. When any brother shall find death approaching he shall give something of his goods to the use of the gild, or bequeath it in his will. Each brother to buy a hood of the suit of the gild every year, which he shall keep for 2 years under penalty of 2 shillings. They were to meet together in any certain place four times a year, at nativity of St. John Baptist, at decollation of St. John, at St. John Apostle and Evangelist, and at Christmas under penalty of 4^d. (The gild contained sisters as well as brothers.)

Attached to this certificate is a list of expenses of the gild, as follows.

	£	s.	d.
For making, painting and gilding an image of St. John the Baptist	6	6	0
For moving and painting an image of Queen Katherine	3	6	8
For painting a crucifix in St. John's Chapel	15	0	0
For the stalls of said chapel	8	0	0
For an iron beam for the lamp there	1	0	0
For the stancheons and scutcheons of that beam	10	4	0
For a missal	12	0	0
For 4 brass candlesticks	1	3	0
For the repair and dedication of the altar	1	10	0
For the repair of the vestments belonging to it	1	10	0
For mending a <i>patera</i> belong to it	6	0	0
Item in tegul' Flandrenc' ad dictam capellam partinend'	13	4	0
For expenses of Stonemasons (<i>latomos</i>) in repair of said chapel	1	7	0
For lime and sand	10	0	0
For keeping up the lights in the chapel, and for vermilion, rosin and whitelead (<i>vermylon rosyn blanc plom</i>) in painting the torches	24	0	0
For painting the inclosure (? <i>parclose</i>) of said chapel	8	0	0
For a certain throne hanging in same	1	10	0
For the stand fixed to the south part of the chapel and the chest in it	2	10	0
For the priest's salary during the whole term	23	6	8
Total of expenses £80 6s. od.			

Gild Certificates 39 a. & b.

The Certificate of the gild of the B.V.M. in the Church of St. Peter, by Lawrence Couper, alderman. Founded 1387. To provide a chaplain in chapel of B.V.M., alderman, dean and bedell. Ordinances similar to those of preceding gild. But nothing about contributions.

Gild Certificate 40.

The Certificate of the gild of St. Peter the Apostle, returned by Simon Pocydysh, alderman, on Tuesday before purification of B.V.M., 12th Richard II. These ordinances were made in 1327. To be ruled by an alderman, 2 wardens, 1 clerk, 1 dean, who are to be elected on the morrow of St. Peter yearly. An alderman elect refusing to serve, to pay two shilling's worth of wax, the other officers one shilling's worth. As long as the gild lasts, it shall find a chaplain to celebrate for King and Queen, all the faithful counsellors of the realm, and for all brethren. Each brother to pay the chaplain as much as shall be agreed. Any member rebelling against the alderman or using angry words at drinking time, to pay a shilling's worth of wax. The large candles or torches to be lighted whilst prayers are said in the hall before all the brethren. At a funeral the dean to bear a candle and each brother give a halfpenny. Every year on the seventh day after St. Peter, all the brethren shall assemble before the image and

altar of St. Peter and there the chaplain or his locum tenens shall pray for all the brethren, 'and the chaplain with other chaplains and clerks there being, with note shall begin and say *Placebo* and *Dirige* for the souls of all founders, and on the morrow shall celebrate for them a mass of requiem,' each brother to give a half-penny, or if absent without reasonable excuse sixpennyworth of wax. If any brother shall frequently play at dice, or quarrel with his neighbours, or speak evilly of them or threaten them so that the brotherhood is scandalised, he shall be warned three times to amend his ways, and if he refuses shall pay 13^s. 4^d. and be dismissed the brotherhood. They find 5 candles before the image and altar of St. Peter at every double feast, at vespers, matins and mass, and 12 torches, one burning every day, and all at principal feasts at elevation of the host.

(No relief to poor).
Gild Certificate 41.

Certificate of the Gild of St. Thomas Bishop and Martyr. The brethren shall wear caps on the translation of St. Thomas, and find 6 torches.

(Very short).
Gild Certificate 42.

Certificate of the foundation and rule of the brotherhood of Holy Trinity in the north side of the Church of Wisbech, by Simon Jonesone, alderman. Thursday before purification of B.V.M., 12 Richard II.

It was begun on Trinity Sunday, 1379, to build a chapel in honour of H.T. on the north side of the church. Names of founders. John Clerk, Thomas Howe, Simon Jonesone, John Halman, Senior, Simon Pokedych, John Caunyl, Richard de Sutton, Robert Rokeland, Martin Byteryng, Robert Byteryng, Gilbert Grout, Richard Barker, and John Grey.

There is a long list of ordinances, but the document has a hole in the middle. The property of this gild was not confiscated, but passed into the hands of the corporation, who still possess an account book of the gild 1379—1556.* At the end of the certificate is the following interesting list of expenses.

	£	s.	d.
For an image bought	1	6	0
For a marble stone for the altar	2	13	4
For a vestment, and certain necessaries for the Chapel	29	7	0
For making a parclose by task work	33	6	8
For the foundation of the parclose	1	17	3
For a throne with instruments and 6 angels each bearing in his hand a wax taper burning before the image. }	2	14	4
For a chest for the vestments	16	0	0

Gild Certificate 43.

* Hist: MSS. Report, No. 9, pp. 294—6.

XII.

A TABLE OF GILDS WHICH GAVE RELIEF TO POOR MEMBERS.

CAMBRIDGE*	GILD.	ENTRANCE FEE.	ANNUAL PAYMENTS.	RELIEF.	PROPERTY.
<i>All Saints</i>	All Saints	40d.	4d.	4d. a week.	
<i>St. Andrew</i>	St. Katherine		12d.	7d. a week.	
<i>St. Benedict</i>	St. Katherine	40d.	16d.	7d. a week.	12s. 8d.
<i>St. Botolph</i>	St. Mary		16d.	7d. a week and a new tunic yearly.	19s.
<i>St. Clement</i>	St. Clement	40d.	4d.	4d. a week.	
<i>Holy Trinity</i>	Holy Trinity	13s. 4d.	2s.	7d. a week.	
	Assumption		10d.	6d. a week.	
	Annunciation		13d.	7d. a week.	
	Purification		2s.	7d. a week.	
<i>St. Mary the Great</i>	Holy Trinity	3d.	14d.	7d. a week.	
<i>St. Mary</i>	Ss. Peter and Paul	40d.	4d.	4d. a week.	
<i>St. Peter</i>	Resurrection	5d.	2d.	3d. a week. 18s. rent	147s. in goods
CHESTERTON	All Saints			According to means at disposal of the gild.	52s. 9d.
ELY-- <i>St. Peter.</i>	Corpus Christi			ditto	20s.
	St. Peter			ditto	60s.
	St. George	(Illegible)		3d. a week.	22s. 6d.
LITTLEPORT	Corpus Christi	ditto		3d. a week.	
	St. John	4 bushels of barley.	Fines only.	7d. a week.	22s. 4d.
STOWQUY	Corpus Christi	1 bushel of barley, 2lbs. wax.	Fines only.	3d. a week, a suit of clothes and shoes.	
STRETHAM	St. Mary			ditto	67s.
WISBECH	St. John Baptist	2s. and 2lbs. of wax.	None, but there were heavy fines, and bequests were enjoined.	8½d. a week.	(Had spent £80 in five years).

* These details for Cambridge gilds are taken from Miss Bateson's *Cambridge Gild Records* and Atkinson's *Cambridge described and illustrated*.

In many of the above gilds the amount given in the column was the whole amount to be paid per week in relief, and if more than one brother required relief, the 4^d or 7^d had to be divided. Most of the gilds buried the members free of charge to their friends and provided for masses for their souls, which was looked upon as charity as much as was relieving poverty when alive.

XIII.

It has already been stated that there were thirty-six villages in Cambridgeshire in connection with which no gild has been found. The majority of these thirty-six had either chantries, obit rents or lamp lands, but a dozen of them had nothing of the kind. Neither in wills nor patent roll is their anymention of property given for 'superstitious uses.' Of this twelve some had few inhabitants, Little Abington, Bartlow, Childerly, Gravely, Hatley St. George, Kennet, and Lanwade, had respectively, 45, 32, 76, 94, 69, 58, and 44 inhabitants above the age of 14 in 1379. Wicken was larger, 157. There was a hospital in this village founded in 1321, by the Bassingbourn family.* The other four villages were Shingay, which had been absorbed into the establishment of the Knights Hospitallers, Stuntney which was a hamlet of Holy Trinity Ely, Thorney overshadowed by the abbey, and Wentworth which was a village attached to the office of Sacrist in the Priory of Ely. It is to be noted that a Bartlow man in 1506, left a legacy to the gild of St. Martin in Ashdon, a neighbouring village where a messuage is still called the guildhall.

The most important absentee from the list of villages with gilds is that of Isleham, which was one of the largest Cambridgeshire villages in the middle ages, and is still, from its past history and ecclesiastical remains, one of the most interesting. There was here a chantry with an income of £5 a year, which is equal to quite £50 of our money, and also a hospital for five aged of each sex. And in the subsidy Roll of 1545 we find that the 'Towne money' amounted to £12; which seems to be what is called Gilde Stock in other villages. Most of my references are obtained from wills, and few Isleham wills of early date are available. This village was in the diocese of Rochester and the wills of its inhabitants were not proved at Ely or Cambridge. The Isleham wills in the Peterborough registry begin at the middle of the seventeenth century and earlier ones do not probably exist, except such as were proved in the central court of Canterbury. It is probable that there was a gild at Isleham, although I have not found a reference to it.

Little Wilbraham is another important exception. Here was a chantry valued in the King's Books, 1535, at £7 10^s a year, and there is, in the Public Record office, a return dated 1547 and witnessed by Richard Storer clerk, parish priest, George Roger,

* Lysons.

and Thomas Bemont, churchwardens in which occurs this, "We certifie that in the said parish of Little Wilbraham ys neither chantry, college, hospital, free chapell, fraternity, brotherhedd, nor gylde, but one stipendiary priest whose name is John Fox.*

At Boxworth, a village containing 100 adults in 1379, there was a chantry founded in 1347 and endowed with 5 messuages and 80 acres of land. This was worth £3 in 1535.†

At Litlington, a village of 235 adults in 1379, there is no direct mention of a gild, and one is inclined to wonder why Oakington, for instance, with 174 adults should require four gilds and Litlington none. In 1529 Robert Webb, *alias* Sweyn of Litlington left 'a bushel of wheat to St. Katherine's,' perhaps gild was omitted in the registered copy of the will. There was an obit of the yearly value of 13^s 4^d in this church.‡

At Longstow, a village of 97 adults, a certain Walter Pate left by his will in 1532, two cows, which were to be let out by the parson and churchwardens to provide two tapers before our lady and St. Ethelbert, which reads like a gild light. And in 1553 a message and 5½ acres of land, which had been left to provide an anniversary in the church for ever, were sold by the King.§

At Papworth Agnes, (85 adults), there was only a very small obit rent, but at Papworth Everard (82 adults), indications pointing to a gild are found. In 1536, William Kilborne directed in his will. "My body to be buried in the churchyard of Papworth Everard before the crosse and there to have a stone of marbulle and my name to be graven thereupon I bequeath a wyndmill and two acres of land in Eltisley for an obit in the church of P.E. on Wednesday in Passion week, with *placebo* and *dirige*, &c." In 1547 this windmill was worth 3^s 4^d a year and there were also rents of 23^s 4^d for a stipendiary priest and 5^s for obits,¶ and in 1571 the crown sold a tenement and land called "atria beate marie." "St. Mary's Hall."||

The other gildless villages are as follows, the adult population in 1379 being given when known. Abington Pigots 78, Ashley *cum* Silverley 116, Carlton 71, Caxton 131, Coveney 73, Croyden** 78, Great Eversden,** Little Gransden 126,†† Kingston 111, Knapwell 73, Mepal, Newton by Cambridge, Snailwell 105, Tadlow 170, Wendy 166, Wentworth, Whaddon 170. Some of these villages are as large as Oakington which had 4 gilds.

A great deal might be written about the dedications of churches and gilds in Cambridgeshire, and the following list, where they are arranged in parallel columns, gives scope for much speculation. However there is no space for this subject here. It will sometimes be noticed that although there were several gilds in a

* *Surveys and Rentals* 2/19. † *Cambridge A.S. Com. I.*, 208.

‡ *Ministers Account* 1 and 2 *Edward vj.* No. 6.

§ *Patent Roll* 7 *Edward vj.* pt. 13.

¶ *Ministers Accounts* 1 and 2 *Edward vj.*, No. 6.

|| *Patent Roll* 14 *Elizab.* pt. 7.

** Inhabitants of these villages left property to Wimpole gild.

†† An inhabitant left money to Gamlingay gild.

church, yet none of the gilds had the same dedication as the church. The uncommon dedications of gilds in Cambridgeshire were: St. Wytberga or Werberg at Melbourn, she was a sister of St. Etheldreda; St. Wyndred or Wenefred at March, she was the patron saint of Virgins; and St. Ethelnoth at Cottenham. The dedications are taken chiefly from John Ecton's *Thesaurus*, 1763.

A LIST OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE GILDS.

In this list will be found, arranged in parallel columns, the following information: I. Parish Churches or Chapels of Ease, with their dedications. II. Dedication of gild when known. III. Date of foundation of gild, or earliest occurrence. IV. References to documents or other authority. In this column will also be given extracts concerning obits and lamp lands, or other ecclesiastical revenue, in those villages which had no gild. Many of the references are given in a contracted form which are explained as follows:

<i>Cole</i>	Additional MS., 5861, which contains Cole's abstracts of wills in Volume I. of Bishop's Court.
<i>B.C.</i>	Bishop of Ely's. Consistory Court Records now kept at Peterborough. Volumes distinguished by letters A.B.C.D. &c.
<i>A.R.</i>	Archdeacon of Ely's Consistory Court. Records also at Peterborough. Vol. I. is the only one containing references to Gilds.
<i>A.R.C.</i>	A fragment of a volume of wills proved in the Archdeacon's Court and now in the Archdeacon's registry at Cambridge.
<i>P.C.C.</i>	Prerogative Court of Canterbury wills.
<i>Bury Wills</i>	Wills proved in the Court of the Archdeacon of Sudbury and now preserved at Bury St. Edmunds. Whilst making a hurried search here amongst the wills of the Deanery of Fordham, I unfortunately omitted to take exact references.
<i>Blomefield MS.</i>	A list of gilds made by Francis Blomefield from Ely wills (in his day kept at Cambridge) and contained in the Bodleian <i>Gough Cambs. MS.</i> , 3.
<i>M.A.</i>	Ministers accounts of 1 & 2 Edward vi. in Public Record Office.

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR CHAPEL.	DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR OF GILD.	DATE OF FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Abington, Great,	<i>St. Mary</i>	1519	The Will of Simon Amye. <i>Cole.</i> 1521 Thomas Quy. <i>Cole.</i>
Abington, Little,	<i>do.</i>		{ John Abolton in 1508 left 7 marks for a priest to sing for him a week at Christmas and Easter, and a cow and half-an-acre of barley to the making of the steeple, <i>B.C.</i> , E 58.
Abington Pigots,	<i>St. Michael</i>		An obit rent of 6s. a year in 1547. <i>M.A.</i>
Arrington,	<i>St. Nicholas</i>	1479	The Will of John Tropill, <i>B.C.</i> , C 7.
Ashley,	<i>St. Mary</i>		{ A lampland worth 6d. a year in 1547, and other lands sold in 1571.
Babraham,	<i>St. Peter</i>	1504	The Will of Thomas Thurgoe of Little Abington, <i>B.C.</i> , D 208.
Badlingham			<i>see</i> Chippenham.
Balsham,	<i>Holy Trinity</i>	1492	The Will of Henry Coton, <i>B.C.</i> , D 71. <i>Lay Subsidy</i> , 82/191.
Barham			Blomefield's <i>Collectanea.</i>
Barrington,	<i>All Saints</i>	1474	<i>see</i> Linton.
		1518	The Will of Edmund Bendish. <i>P.C.C. Waitys</i> , 14/101.
		1518	The Will of Thomas Brown. 1525 Margaret Roffs. <i>Cole.</i>
		1518	<i>do.</i> 1532 Wm. Ingre. <i>Cole.</i>
		1518	<i>do.</i> 1532 Robert Streke. <i>Cole.</i>
Bartlow,	<i>St. Mary</i>		Blomefield <i>M.S.</i>
			{ John Cleydon left for a year's priest 9 marks, to the new Rood Loft £4, for a new vestment 4 marks. <i>P.C.C. Adeyne</i> , 8/4.

Barton,	<i>St. Peter</i>	St. Katherine	1482	Michael Angier of Whitwell. <i>B.C. C. 51.</i>	Land on which the
		Holy Trinity	1486	John Cleve of Whitwell. <i>B.C. C. 70.</i>	guildhall formerly stood
		Corpus Christi			sold to Mershe and
Barway,				<i>Blomefield MS.</i>	Greneham. <i>Patent Roll</i>
				<i>see Soham</i>	14 Elizab., pt. 4.
Bassingbourne,	<i>St. Peter</i>	Holy Trinity	1494	<i>Churchwardens' Accounts, &c.</i>	
Kneesworth,	<i>St. Mary</i>			{ The Chapel was sold to Wm. Ward. <i>Pat. Roll 3 Ed.</i>	
	<i>Magdalene</i>			<i>ward vi. pt. 4.</i>	
Benwick,				<i>see Dodington.</i>	
Borough Green,	<i>St. Austen</i>	St. Austen	1521	The Will of Richard Harvey. <i>Cole.</i>	
Bottisham,	<i>Holy Trinity</i>	Holy Trinity (long		<i>Gild Certificate No. 3.</i>	
		before) 1389			
		Corpus Christi ditto		do.	
		St. Nicholas ditto		do.	
		St. Peter ditto		do.	
		St. James ditto		do.	
		All Saints ditto		do.	
		Nativity B. V. M. ditto		do.	
Bourn,	<i>St. Mary</i>	St. Katherine	1520	The Will of John Wardeatte Stone. <i>Cole 135.</i>	In 1520 the War-
		Holy Trinity	1520		dens of the brotherhood of Bourne paid
Boxworth,	<i>St. Peter</i>				6d. rent to the Preceptor of Shingay.
					{ In 1458 Nicholas Avyson, Rector of B. directed in his
					will, that he was to be buried beyond the church
					door on the west side, and left 3s. 4d. to the light or
					St. Peter. <i>B.C., C. 64.</i> Here was a chantry, valued
					in K.B. at £3 6s. 8d.

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR CHAPEL.	DATE OF DEDICATION FOUNDATION OF GILD. OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Brinkley, <i>St. Mary</i>	Corpus Christi 1481	The Will of John Glyn, <i>B.C.</i> , C 35.
Burwell, <i>St. Mary</i>	St. John Baptist 1542	<i>Lay Subsidy</i> , 82/192.
Burwell, <i>St. Andrew</i>		The Guildhall sold to Chester, <i>Patent 3 Edward vij. pt. 7.</i> { There were several obit lands belonging to this Church, <i>see Appendix ix.</i>
Reach, <i>St. John</i>	St. John 1524	The Will of Thomas Geber of Chesterton. <i>Cole</i> 176.
Caldicote, <i>St. Michael</i>	All Saints 1472	The Will of Robert Crisp. <i>M.S. Rawinson. B 278.</i> { A lamp land worth 4d. a year concealed until 1561. <i>Exch. Sp. Com. 2907.</i>
Carlton, <i>St. Peter</i>		
Willingham, <i>St. Matthew</i>	Holy Trinity 1521	{ Both these men direct that they are to be buried in the church-yard of St. Matthew, which is not the dedication of Willingham in Papworth Hundred.
	Corpus Christi 1529	{ <i>Cole.</i> The Will of John Ingle The Will of Wm. Bell
Castle Camps,* <i>All Saints</i>	(unknown) 1547	{ Guildhall sold to Morrice & Isak. <i>Patent Roll 4 Edward vij. pt. 4.</i> A lamp and obit land worth 3s. 1547. <i>M.A.</i>
Caxton, <i>St. Andrew</i>		
Chatteris, <i>Ss. Peter & Paul</i>	Holy Trinity Virgin and All Saints 1334	<i>Gild Certificate 12 b.</i> Blomefield, <i>M.S.</i> In 1547 the receiver accounts for sum of 2s. 6d. for the yearly rent of a cottage called le Gnyldehall. <i>M.A.</i>
Chatteris Nunnery, <i>St. Mary</i>	Corpus Christi Holy Trinity 1384	<i>Gild Certificate 12 a.</i>

* In 1547 a close called Holts, left for superstitious uses, had been confiscated. *M.A.* In 1548 a concealed lands commission stated that a parcel of pasture and meadow called great and little Charlwood, with a croft and 2 acres of arable land in Castell Camps; valued 5s. a year, left for a chaplain and obit and other superstitious uses, had been concealed. *Exch. Sp. Com. 3042.* There is now a Charlwood (*vulgo* Charlotte's) farm at Camps End.

Chesterton,	<i>St. Andrew</i>	Resurrection	I 336	<i>Gild Certificate 13. See Appendix IV. & V.</i>
		St. Katherine	I 377	" 14.
		B.V.M.	I 377	" 15.
		St. Anne		<i>Blomefield MS.</i>
Cheveley,	<i>St. Mary</i>	St. Mary	I 457	E. K. Bennet " <i>Cheveley Church</i> ," 1850; notes from wills at Bury.
		St. John Baptist	I 457	
		St. Anne	I 491	
		Holy Trinity	I 500	
Chettisham,	<i>St. Michael</i>			
Chippenham	<i>St. Margaret</i>	St. Margaret	I 464	The Will of Isabel Rawlyn. <i>Bury Will</i> } Gildhall sold to Yeth-
	<i>cum</i>			went & Brokesby <i>Pat.</i>
Badlingham,		St. John	I 464	<i>Roll Elizab. pt. 10.</i> See
		Corpus Christi	I 464	<i>Excheq. Sp. Com. 2907</i>
		Holy Trinity	I 464	"
Childerly Great,	<i>St. Mary</i>			"
Childerly Little,				An account of these churches in the 14th Century
Clopton,				will be found amongst Blomefield's MS., in the
Comberton,	<i>St. Mary</i>	St. Mary	I 489	Bodleian.
		St. Mary*	I 489	Now united to Croyden, but separate until 1561.
Connington,	<i>St. Mary</i>	Our Lady	I 521	The Will of Thomas Bunter, <i>B.C.</i> : D 56. Gildhall sold }
		Holy Sepulchre	I 464	<i>Appendix.</i> }
Coton,	<i>St. Peter</i>	St. Katherine	I 490	do.
				The Will of Henry Smythe, <i>A.R.C.</i> 41.
				The Will of Thomas Aley, <i>P.C.C.</i> <i>Godyn</i> 65/9. Also in 1521.
				The Will of Roger Coper, <i>B.C.</i> C 40.

* "To gild of St. Mary 2 measures of barley. To another gild of St. Mary in the same church 2 measures of barley."

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OF CHAPEL,	DATE OF DEDICATION FOUNDATION OF GILD. OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Coton,	St. Helen 1490	The Will of Roger Coper, <i>B.C.</i> C. 40.
	Holy Trinity 1490	do.
Cottenham,	St. Katherine 1528	The Will of John Sygar. <i>Cote</i> 209.
	St. Ethelnote 1528	do.
Coveney,	<i>St. Peter</i>	Two shillings obit rent in 1547.
Manea (<i>not consecrated. Ecton</i>)		
Croydon,	<i>All Saints</i>	
Croxton,	<i>St. James</i>	The Will of Thomas Somerford, Parson. <i>P.C.C. Adeane</i> , 16/5.
Doddington,	<i>St. Mary</i>	The Will of Wm. Stanbrighe. <i>Regr. Alcock</i> p. 53 in Gibbons' <i>Episcopal Records</i> .
Benwick,	<i>St. James</i>	<i>Blomefield MS.</i>
March,	<i>St. Wendreda</i>	<i>Gild Certificate</i> 27. Gildhall and property sold to Hill & Don and Hill & James. <i>Patent Roll</i> , 13 Eliz. pt. 4. & 14 Eliz. pt. 2.
	St. Anne 1453	The Will of Simon Fmneth, <i>B.C.</i> , A. 38.
	St. Mary 1454	The Will of Phillip Coward, <i>B.C.</i> , A. 38
	St. John Baptist 1454	do. } Property sold to Hill & James. <i>Pat. Roll</i> 14 Eliz. pt. 2.
	St. Peter 1456	The Will of Wm. Payne, <i>B.C.</i> , A. 16.
	Holy Trinity 1457	The Will of Robert Dyx, <i>B.C.</i> , A. 51. <i>Lay Subsidy</i> 82/207.
Wimlington,	Holy Trinity 1449	The Will of Aleyn of Manca, <i>B.C.</i> , A. 4. (This is the first in the book.)
	Purification B.V.M. 1449	do.
	St. Peter	Two gildhalls & a chappell house were sold to Jennings & Forth and Hill & James. <i>Patent Roll</i> 13 Eliz. pt. 7, & 14 Eliz. pt. 2.

Downham,	<i>St. Leonard</i>	St. Mary and St. Leonard	1464	The Will of Richard Cok., <i>P.C.C. Godyn</i> 84. Gidhall sold to Jenings & Forth. <i>Patent Roll</i> 13 Eliz. pt. 7. The rent of the gild lands was £4 14s. 6d. in 1547., <i>M.A.</i>
Dry Drayton,	<i>Ss. Peter and Paul</i>	Our Lady	1520	The Will of Joan Humphrey. <i>Cole</i> 137.
Dullingham,	<i>St. Mary</i>	St. Nicholas	1520	do.
		Our Lady	1527	The Will of Edmund Sander. <i>Cole</i> 197. Gidhall sold to Pick- erell. <i>Patent</i> 5 <i>Eliz.</i>
		St. James	before 1517	<i>Baker MS. Vol. 36, p. 161. Report on Cambs. Charities</i> 1839, <i>fo.</i> <i>pt. 5.</i>
Duxford,	<i>St. John</i>	St. John	1518	The Will of Thomas Adams, <i>Cole</i> 157.
	<i>St. Peter</i>	St. Peter	1520	The Will of Audrey Swan. <i>Cole</i> 135.
		All Saints		<i>Blomefield MS.</i>
East Hatley,	<i>St. Dennis</i>	(unknown)	(1547)	"The Church House" sold to Peter Gray. <i>Patent Roll</i> 19 <i>Eliz.</i> <i>pt. 7.</i>
Eastrea,				See Whittlesea.
Eldernal,				do.
Elm,	<i>All Saints</i>	St. Katherine	before 1389	<i>Gild Certificate</i> 16.
		All Saints		<i>Blomefield MS.</i>
		St. Mary		In the neighbouring church of Enneth, which is in Norfolk, were gilds of St. Edward, St. John Baptist, Assumption, Our Lady & St. Lawrence.
		St. Giles		In 1456 Margaret Barker left money to the lights of St. Katherine, St. Mary, St. Giles, St. John, St. Cross, St. Thomas and St. Anthony in Elm Church. <i>B.C.</i> , A 17.
		Corpus Christi		
		St. John Baptist		
		Assumption B.V.M.		

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OF CHAPEL.	DATE OF DEDICATION FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Elsworth, <i>Holy Trinity</i>	St. Katherine 1522	The Will of Richard Crisp, <i>A.R.C.</i> 122.
	St. Mary	<i>Blomefield MS.</i>
Eltisley, <i>SS. Pandonia & John Baptist</i>	(unknown) (1547)	Gildhall sold, see <i>Appendix ix.</i>
Ely, <i>St. Etheldreda & St. Peter</i>	All Saints 1374	<i>Gild Certificate 20</i>
	Corpus Christi	" 21
	St. John Baptist	" 22
	Holy Trinity 1369	" 23
	Holy Cross 1375	" 23
	St. Peter 1399	" 23
	St. Etheldreda 1289	" 23 1504. Christopher Cappe <i>P.C.C. Holgrave</i> 24/6
	St. Katherine 1387	" 23
	Assumption	" 17
	All Saints 1331	" 18
	St. John Baptist 1377	" 19
	St. Anne 1458	Will extract in <i>Fenland N. & Q.</i> Vol. Y p. 112. Not said in which church.
Eversden, Great, <i>St. Mary*</i>		Obit and lamp rents 4s. 3d., <i>M.A.</i> 1547

* John Curtis of Eversden Magna, 1521 April 1st. "I bequeath one cow to the sustentation of one taper to burn yearly before the sepulchre in the said church, and I will that my executors make the aforesaid taper of wax containing two pounds, and I will the aforesaid cow remain in the hands of my children so long as it pleaseth God they live, and so save the stock and so to leave it in the churchwarden's hands, and they for to do the same perpetually." *A.R.C.* 40.

Eversden, Little, <i>St. Helen</i>	(unknown)		<i>Patent Roll 14 Eliz. pt. 4.</i> Gildhall sold to Mershe & Greneham.
Fenditton,	<i>St. Mary</i>	Jesus	The Will of William Heth. <i>Cole</i>
		<i>St. James</i>	<i>Blomefield M.S.</i>
Fendrayton,	<i>St. Mary</i>	<i>St. Nicholas</i>	The Will of Wm. Mudie, <i>A.R.C.</i>
Fordham,	<i>St. Mary</i>	<i>St. John</i>	The Will of John Sammond. <i>Bury will. Lay Subsidy 82/205.</i>
Foulmere,	<i>St. Mary*</i>	<i>St. Mary</i>	The Will of John Dyar. <i>B.C., D 125.</i>
Foxton,	<i>St. Lawrence</i>	<i>St. Anne</i>	The Will of Dame Alice St. George. <i>Cole 173.</i>
Fulbourn,	<i>All Saints</i>	<i>St. John Baptist</i>	The Will of John Baude. <i>A.R., I. 101.</i>
		Assumption	The Will of Wm. Chace. <i>Cole 178.</i>
		<i>Our Lady</i>	The Will of Wm. Treif. <i>A.R.C.</i>
"	<i>St. Vigors</i>	<i>St. Vigors</i>	do.
		<i>St. Stephen</i>	do.
Gamlingay,	<i>St. Mary</i>	Holy Trinity	The Will of Wm. Tod, <i>A.R.C. 61.</i> Gildhall sold to Doddington. <i>Patent 3 Edw. vi. pt. 5.</i> The Stipendiary gild priest had a pension of 96s. <i>Q.R. Misc. Bk. 31.</i>
Gildenmorden,	<i>St. Mary</i>	<i>Our Lady</i>	The Will of Richard Frost. <i>P.C.C. Walthys</i>
Girton,	<i>St. Andrew</i>	<i>Our Lady</i>	The Will of Joan Collyns. <i>Cole 117.</i>
		Trinity	The Will of Jane Ampleus. <i>Cole 159.</i>
		Corpus Christi	The Will of Agnes Thresher. <i>Cole 182.</i>
		All Saints	The Will of Joan Collyns. <i>Cole 117.</i>
		<i>St. Nicholas</i>	The Will of Henry Taylor. <i>Cole 122.</i>
Grantchester, <i>S.S. Mary & Andrew</i>	<i>St. Thomas of Canterbury</i>		The Will of Henry Brown, priest. <i>Cole 191.</i> Gildhall worth 8s. a year, <i>Paritic. for Grants 205. Lay Subsidy 82/196.</i>

* John Dyar of Fulmer 1488. "To the tabernacle of St. John 3s. 4d., to the painting of the Image of the Crucifix 6s. 8d., for a missale 6s. 8d., to the light of St. John the Baptist 6 lbs of wax. To gild of St. Mary 20d." *B.C. D. 125.*

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OF CHAPEL.	DEDICATION FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	DATE OF	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Gransden, Little, <i>S.S. Peter & Paul</i>	Holy Trinity	1519	The Will of Thomas Hamond, <i>A.R.C.</i> 63.
Graveley,	All Saints	1533	The Will of John Church, <i>A.R.</i> , I.
Guyhirn,	St. Katherine	1534	The Will of John Godfrey, <i>A.R.</i> , I.
Haddenham, <i>Holy Trinity</i>	Our Lady	1523	The Will of Nicholas Cleve. <i>Cole</i> 173.
Hardwick,	Holy Trinity	1516	The Will of Richard Amye. <i>Cole</i> 152. Gild land sold to Chester.
Harlton,	Assumption	1516	do.
Harston,	All Saints	1521	The Will of Wm. Raynold. <i>Cole</i> 157. } <i>Patent Roll</i> 3 <i>Edw. vj. pt. 7.</i> Gildhall sold to Chester.
	St. Stephen	1507	The Will of John Chiltern. <i>Cole</i> 173. } <i>ut supra.</i>
	Our Lady	1521	The Will of Richard Willesmere. <i>Cole</i> 157.
Haslingfield, <i>All Saints</i>	Assumption	1343	<i>Gild Certificate</i> 24.
			{ In 1521 Wm. Atkyn left 5s. to the Gild of the Assump- tion, to the amorning of the altars of St. Nicholas & St. John 32s., to the altar of St. James 6s. 8d. <i>Cole.</i>
			{ In 1527 Richard Hoyd the residue of his estate to the alderman & bailiff of Trinity Gild. <i>Cole.</i>
	Holy Trinity	1498	The Will of Robert Whytt, <i>B.C.</i> , D 129.
Hatley St. George, ? <i>St. George</i>	Nativity B.V.M.	1493	The Will of Robert Cokesale, <i>B.C.</i> , D 81.

Hauxton,	<i>St. Edmund</i>	St. Katherine	1529	The Will of John Newman.	<i>Cole</i> 212.	Land sold to Chester <i>Pat. Roll</i> 3 <i>Edw. vj. pt. 7.</i>
Hildersham,	<i>Holy Trinity</i>	Assumption	1484	The Will of Wm. Stalworth, <i>B.C.</i> , C 58.	In 1524 Joan Ouye left to the gild a table and a form. <i>Cole</i> .	
Hinton,	<i>St. Andrew</i>	Holy Trinity	1489	(<i>A Will.</i>) <i>B.C.</i> , D 51	The yearly value of the gildhall was 2s. 6d. & of the Hall close attached 16s. <i>Partic. for Grants</i> 2025.	
		Holy Rood	1529	The Will of Wm. Ashbie, <i>A.R.</i> , I 14	do.	
		St. Katherine	1529	do.		
		another, name unknown.	1521.	The Will of John Killingworth, <i>A.R.C.</i> 48.	'To iche of the fourre gilds 12d.'	
Hinxton,	<i>St. Mary</i>	Our Lady	1518	The Will of Thomas Swan.	<i>Cole</i> 126.	
Histon,	<i>St. Andrew</i>	St. Katherine	1520	The Will of Margaret Raven.	<i>Cole</i> 144.	
		Purification	1520	do.	Gildhall sold to Vena- bles. <i>Patent Roll</i> 3 <i>Edw. vj. pt. 9.</i>	
		All Saints	1528	The Will of Giles Taylor.	<i>Cole</i> 203.	
Histon,	<i>St. Etheldreda</i>	St. Katherine	1519	The Will of Thomas Raynes of Histon St. Etheldreda.	<i>Cole</i> 130.	
Horningsea,	<i>St. Peter</i>	St. Peter	1531	<i>Cole</i> , quoted in <i>Clay's History</i> .		
		Our Lady	1529	do.		
Horseheath,	<i>All Saints</i>	? Our Lady*	1527	The Will of Robert Knoke, <i>Cole</i> 193.	The site of the Gildhall which had been pulled down by Sir Giles Alington, sold to Hill and Don. <i>Pat. 13 Eliz. pt. 4.</i>	
Ickleton,	<i>Mary Magdalene</i>	Corpus Christi	1520	The Will of Thomas Aspedon.	<i>Cole</i> 136.	
		Trinity		<i>Blomefield MS.</i>	Gildhall and land sold to Marshe & Grenham <i>Pat. Roll 14 Eliz. pts.</i> 2 & 4.	
Impington,	<i>St. Andrew</i>	Resurrection	1524	The Will of Alice Scott.	<i>Cole</i> 180.	

*1512. John Pettit "To the keeping of a light in the chappyll of our blessed lady in Horseheath church for evermore a cow." *B.C.* E75. 1518. Wm. Sloo to the keeping of a light before the image of the Blessed Mary, to begin that light at Michaelmas A.D. 1520.

THE VILLAGE GILDS

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR CHAPEL.	DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR OF GILD.	DATE OF FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Isleham,	<i>St. Andrew</i>		<p>In the diocese of Rochester, few early wills existing. In 1545 the stock called "Town Money" was £12. Lay Subsidy 82/205. There was also a chantry here valued in King's Books £5 17s. 6d., of which Robert Peyton was priest. The foundation of a hospital here for six sisters was sold in 1576 to Francis Peyton. <i>Patent Roll 19 Eliz.</i></p>
Isleham, Little,	<i>St. Nicholas</i>		
Kennet,	<i>St. Nicholas</i>		<p>In 1529 John Malden left two tapers of wax of 4lbs to burn before our lady, and a cow to keep them up. <i>A.R. 1. 8.</i></p>
Kingston,	<i>All Saints and St. Andrew</i>		
Kirtling,	<i>All Saints</i>	1461	The Will of John Fortham. <i>Bury Will.</i>
Knapwell,	<i>All Saints</i>	1461	do.
		1547	Annual rent 2d. for a lamp in Church. <i>M.A.</i>
Kneesworth,			<i>See Bassingbourn.</i>
Landbeach,	<i>All Saints</i>	1518	The Will of John Lane. <i>Cole, in Clay's History.</i> { Gildhall sold to Hill & James
		1526	The Will of Alice Lane. do. { <i>Patent Roll 14 Elizab. pt. 7.</i>
Lanwade,	<i>St. Nicholas</i>		
Leverington,	<i>St. Leonard</i>	1386	<i>Gild Certificate 25.</i> Gildhall sold to Wm. Ward. <i>Patent Roll 3 Edw. vi. pt. 4.</i>
		(1547)	{ Land belonging to this gild sold to Councel & Ryston. <i>Patent Roll 10 Eliz. pt. 6.</i>
Linton,	<i>St. Mary</i>	1484	The Will of Wm. Stalworth, <i>B.C., C 58.</i>
	Our Lady	1484	The Will of John Brett, <i>B.C., C 60.</i>

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR CHAPEL.	DEDICATION FOUNDATION OF GILD. OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	DATE OF FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Newton by Cambridge, <i>St. Margaret</i>			1547 Annual rent for obit 34s. <i>M.A.</i>
Newton by Ely, <i>St. James</i>	B.V.M.	(1455)	<i>Blomefield MS.</i> In 1455 Katherine Austin of Newton be- queathed her body to churchyard of St. Katherine, & 2s. each to the lights of St. Katherine, B.V.M., Crucifix and St. John. <i>B.C., A.13.</i>
" " <i>St. John</i>		(1455)	{ In 1497 John Sawyer bequeathed to chapel on sea coast 6d., to the crucifix there 2d., to chapel of St. John Doddyk 4d., to said chapel of St. Mary in perpetual alms, 6 acres of fenland. <i>B.C., D 13.</i> The Will of Alice Robert. <i>Cole 179.</i>
" " <i>St. Mary</i> by the Sea }			
Oakington, <i>St. Andrew</i>	All Saints	1524	The Will of Katherine Warde. <i>Cole 160.</i>
	St. Katherine	1521	The Will of John Money. <i>Cole 127.</i>
	St. Lawrence	1519	The Will of Wm. Lackett of Westwick. <i>Cole 172.</i>
	Our Lady	1523	The Will of Thomas Older. <i>Cole.</i>
Orwell, <i>St. Andrew</i>	St. John	1522	The Will of Robert Gep. <i>Cole.</i>
	Holy Trinity	1526	The Will of John Beton. <i>Cole 147.</i>
Over, <i>St. Mary</i>	Our Lady	1520	The Will of Robert Loder. <i>Cole 227.</i>
	Corpus Christi	1532	{ Lands belonging to this and a geldhall sold to Dod- dington. <i>Patent Roll 5 Edw. vj. pt. 6.</i>
	Holy Trinity	(1547)	
Pampisford, <i>St. John</i>	Assumption	1389	<i>Gild Certificate 28.</i>
<i>Baptist</i>	SS. Peter and Paul	1517	The Will of Thomas Garway. <i>Cole 123. Lay Subsidy 82/210.</i>

Papworth Agnes, <i>St. John Baptist</i>		1547 Annual rent for lamp 4d. <i>M.A.</i>
Papworth Everard, <i>St. Peter</i>		
Rampton, <i>All Saints</i>	Corpus Christi	The Will of Thomas Pollertt. <i>Cole</i> 172. <i>See</i> Burwell.
Reach,		
Royston, <i>St. John Baptist</i>	Holy Cross	The Will of Margaret Willouise. <i>P.C.C. Watlys</i> 9/65.
Sawston, <i>St. Mary</i>	Holy Cross	<i>Gild Certificate</i> 29. Nativity of St. John and Nativity of Our Lady joined with Holy Cross.
	St. Mary	The Will of Wm. Barker. <i>Cole</i> 174. Gildhall sold— <i>Appendix ix</i>
Shelford Great, <i>St. Mary</i>	St. Mary	The Will of Thomas Fuller. <i>Cole</i> 133.
	St. Anne	The Will of John Sleg. <i>Cole</i> 187. "To St. Anne's Gilde a swarm of been." <i>Cole</i> 149.
Shelford Little, <i>All Saints</i>	Corpus Christi	The Will of Robert Freyville, Esquire. <i>Cole</i> 149.
Shepreth, <i>All Saints</i>	Our Lady	The Will of Thomas Broke. <i>Cole</i> .
Shudy Camps, <i>*St. Mary</i>	?St. Katherine (1486)	The Gild house sold in 1547. <i>Patent Roll 14 Elizab. pt. 7.</i>
Silverley, <i>All Saints</i>		1528 Henry Norwich of the parish of Silverly. To be buried in the churchyard of Silverly. To high altar of Silverly for tithes forgotten 3s. 4d., to Ashley do. <i>Bury. Brett, p. 184.</i>
		1547. Rent of 20d. for an obit. <i>M.A.</i>
Snailwell, <i>St. Peter</i>	St. Katherine	The Will of John Galey. <i>Bury Will.</i>
Soham, <i>St. Andrew</i>	St. Peter	The Will of Thomas Crowe. do.
	Our Lady	The Will of Thomas Crowe. do.
	St. John	<i>Fenland Notes and Queries</i> , Vol. IV. p. 248. Will abstract.
	Corpus Christt	The Will of Andrew Bug. <i>P.C.C. Blamyr</i> 29/3.
	Jesus	The Will of Wm. Patte. <i>Bury Will.</i>

* Thomas Bregges "To making tabernacle of St. Katherine 6s. 8d. *B.C.*, C 73. This saint mentioned in other wills also.

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR CHAPEL.	St. Nicholas	St. Andrew	SS. Peter and Paul	St. Peter	St. Mary	St. James	St. George	St. Andrew	St. John	Nativity B.V.M.	St. Margaret	Holy Cross	All Saints	Resurrection	DATE OF DEDICATION FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Barway,																
Stapleford,															1503	The Will of John Ward mentions image and tabernacle of St. Katherine. <i>P.C.C. Holgrave</i> 5/4. Gildhall sold. See <i>Appendix ix.</i>
Steeple Morden,															1522	The Will of Henry Smith. <i>A.R.C.</i> 69.
Stetchworth,															1527	The Will of Richard Conyers. <i>Cole.</i>
Stow Quy,															1359	<i>Gild Certificate</i> 30.
Stretham,																<i>Blomefield MS.</i>
															1350	<i>Gild Certificate</i> 31.
															1344	do. 32.
															1456	The Will of John Wakering. <i>B.C.</i> , A 19.
Thetford,															1489	The Will of Wm. Smith. <i>Regg. Alcock.</i> Gildhall sold to Hill & Don. <i>Patent Roll</i> 13 Eliz. pt. 4.
Stuntney,																See Ely.
Sutton,															1457	The Will of Wm. Deynes of Ely, <i>Fenland N. & O.</i> Vol. V. p. 112. (In one of my handlists of gilds, there is a note under Sutton "Gildhall 1455," but no authority is given, and I cannot now find the original entry.)
Swaffham Bulbeck, St. Mary																<i>Gild Certificate</i> 33.
																before } 1389
																do.
																do.
																do.
																The Will of John Attebridge. <i>Cole.</i>

Swaffham Prior	<i>St. Mary</i>	All Saints	1529	The Will of Wm. Salter. <i>Cole</i> . Gilthall sold to Hill and James. <i>Patent</i> 14 Eliz. pt. 2.
		St. John	1529	do.
	<i>St. Ciric</i>			1529 Wm. Salter "St. James's light at St. Ciric's 6s. 8d."
Swavesey	<i>St. Andrew</i>	St. Andrew	1527	The Will of John Harvys. <i>A.R.C.</i> 113.
		Our Lady	1527	The Will of Peter Maugrie. <i>A.R.C.</i> 115.
		St. Katherine	1529	The Will of Margaret Newman. <i>A.R. I.</i>
		Holy Cross		<i>Blomefield, MS.</i>
Tadlow,	<i>St. Giles</i>			1547. Obit rent value 3s. <i>M.A.</i>
Teversham,	<i>All Saints</i>	Trinity		<i>Blomefield MS.</i> In 1522 Robert Battell left money to the lights of All Saints', Sepulchre, Our Lady and Sacrament in this church. <i>Cole</i> .
Thetford,				<i>See Stretham.</i>
Thorney,	<i>St. Botulph</i>			
Toft,	<i>St. Andrew</i>	St. Andrew		<i>Blomefield, MS.</i>
		All Saints		do.
Triplow,	<i>All Saints</i>	All Saints	1519	The Will of Nicholas Thurlow. <i>Cole</i> . Gilthall sold <i>Appendix</i> .
Trumpington, S.S. <i>Mary and Michael</i>		Holy Rood	1521	The Will of Richard Lambe "To the aldermen and brethren 20 qrs. of barley, for the best use of gold and repair of the church." <i>Cole</i> . Gilthall sold. <i>Appendix ix</i> .
				<i>Blomefield, MS.</i>
Tydd,	<i>St. Giles</i>	B.V.M.	1386	<i>Gild Certificate</i> 35.
		St. Giles	1385	do. 34. 1542-5. <i>Lay Subsidies</i> 82/197, 82/207.
		Holy Cross	1350	do. 36. 1524 Elizabeth Fisher. <i>Regr. West</i> .
Upwell,	<i>St. Peter</i>	St. John	(1547)	Gilthall sold to Hill and Don, and a swan mark to Hill and James. <i>Fal. Roll</i> 13 & 14 Eliz. pts. 4 & 2.
Waterbeach,	<i>St. John</i>	Our Lady	1513	The Will of Richard Ronde. <i>Cole</i> .

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR CHAPEL.	DATE OF DEDICATION FOUNDATION OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Waterbeach,	Jesus 1515	The Will of Richard Wallys. <i>Cole.</i>
	All Saints 1513	The Will of R. Ronde. <i>Cole.</i>
Weiney,	St. James	<i>Blomefield, MS.</i>
Wendy,	<i>unknown</i> (1547)	Gildhall (said to be in Cambs), sold to Councell and Ryston. <i>Patent Roll to Eliz. pt. 6.</i> 1571, a close of pasture in tenure of Thomas Goode, left for superstitious uses, sold to Hill and James. <i>14 Eliz. pt. 2.</i>
Wentworth,		
West Wickham,	<i>St. Peter</i> (1547)	Gildhall sold to Hill and Don. <i>Patent Roll, 13 Eliz. pt. 4.</i>
West Wrating,	<i>St. Mary</i> 1524	The will of John Marsh. <i>Cole.</i>
Weston Colville,	St. Anne (1547)	Gildhall, now the Townhouse, sold to Hill & James. <i>Patent 14, Eliz. pt. 2.</i>
Westley Waterless,	<i>St. Mary</i> 1543	<i>Lay Subsidies 82/191, 82/204.</i> 1547, annual rent 3s. 4d., left for an obit. <i>M.A.</i>
Whaddon,	<i>St. Mary</i>	<i>Gild Certificate 37.</i> 1542, <i>Lay Subsidy 82/191.</i>
Whittlesford, S.S. Mary and Andrew	St. John Baptist 1389	
	St. Mary 1542	<i>Lay Subsidy 82/190.</i> A gildhall sold 1571.
Whittlesey,	Corpus Christi 1542	do.
	St. Mary	do.
	Magdalene 1542	do.
	St. James 1542	A message belonging to the gild sold to Marshe and Grenham. <i>Patent Roll 14 Eliz. pt. 4.</i>
	St. Anne 1542	do.
	Holy Trinity 1542	do.

Whittlesey,	Jesus	1542	<i>Lay Subsidy</i> 82/190.
	St. John	1542	<i>do.</i>
	Whitsun	1542	<i>do.</i>
	Thomas á Beckett (1547)		Gildhall sold, see <i>Appendix ix.</i> , and land to Hill and James. <i>Patent</i> 14 <i>Eliz.</i> pt. 2.
	<i>St. Andrew</i>	1542	<i>Lay Subsidy</i> 82/190.
	St. Anne	1542	<i>do.</i>
Eastrea,	<i>Trinity</i>		The site of Trinity Chapel, Estree, sold to Skelton. <i>Patent Roll</i> 3 <i>Eliz.</i> pt. 3.
Eldernal,	<i>St. Mary</i>		Chapel sold, see <i>Appendix ix.</i>
Wicken,	<i>St. Lawrence</i>		
Wilbraham Great, St. Nicholas	St. Nicholas	1492	The Will of Henry Coton, <i>B.C.</i> , D 71.
	Our Lady	1519	The Will of John Turner. Gildhall sold, <i>Appendix ix.</i>
Wilbraham Little, St. John the Evangelist	<i>(none)</i>		No gild, <i>Survey & Rental</i> 2/19, but a Chantry value £7 10, and a Stipendiary priest.
Wilburton,	<i>St. Peter</i>	1534	The Will of Wm. Hawes, <i>A.R.</i> , I 100. <i>Lay Subsidies</i> 82/190, 207.
Willingham, St. Mary and All Saints	<i>unknown*</i>	1547	A tenement and 16 acres of land belonging to a gild here sold to Hill and Don. <i>Patent</i> 13 <i>Eliz.</i> pt. 4.
Wimblington,			see Dodington.
Wimpole,	<i>St. Andrew</i>	1486	The Will of Edward King, <i>B.C.</i> , C 72.

NAME OF PARISH WITH DEDICATION OF CHURCH OR CHAPEL.	DATE OF DEDICATION FOUNDATION OF GILD, OR EARLIEST OCCURRENCE.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
Wisbech, <i>SS. Peter and Paul</i>	Holy Trinity 1379 before } Corpus Christi 1389 }	<i>Gild Certificate</i> 43. See also Lysons, Watson's <i>History of Wis-</i> <i>bech</i> , Walker and Craddock's <i>History</i> , and <i>Report of Hist. MSS., Com. No. 9. pt.</i> I. pp. 294-6.
	St. John Baptist 1384	38. <i>do.</i>
	Our Lady 1387	39. <i>do.</i>
	St. Peter 1527	40. <i>do.</i>
	St. Thomas á Beckett before 1389	41. <i>do.</i>
Guyhern, <i>St. Mary</i>	St. Mary	42. 1459, Richard Beyvs. P.C.C. <i>Stokton</i> 131.
	<i>Magdalene</i> 1517	The Will of Thomas Kersey. <i>Regi. West & Goodrich</i> , p. 75.
Witcham,	<i>St. Martin</i>	<i>Blomefield, MS.</i>
	Corpus Christi	
	St. John	
Witchford,	<i>St. Nicholas</i> (unknown) 1547	Gildhall sold, see <i>Appendix ix.</i>
Woodditton,	<i>All Saints</i> Trinity 1528	The Will of Agnes Raye. <i>Bury Will.</i> Gildhall sold to Grice and Foster. <i>Patent Roll</i> 6 <i>Elizab.</i> pt. 4. <small>1528</small>
	St. Agnes 1528	do.

* Under Willingham by Carlton, will be found references to two gilds, until making out this list, I thought were at Willingham (*Papworth Hundred*). But the dedication of the church with which these gilds were connected was St. Matthew, which was the dedication of the church of Willingham by Carlton and not of the other Willingham. I have no doubt but that a search amongst the Willingham wills in the Archdeacon's Court would find some gilds connected with Willingham St. Mary.



THE TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGESHIRE & HUNTINGDONSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
VOL. I.

1910

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

1910

Transactions
OF THE
Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society.

(FOUNDED A.D. 1900).

VOLUME I.

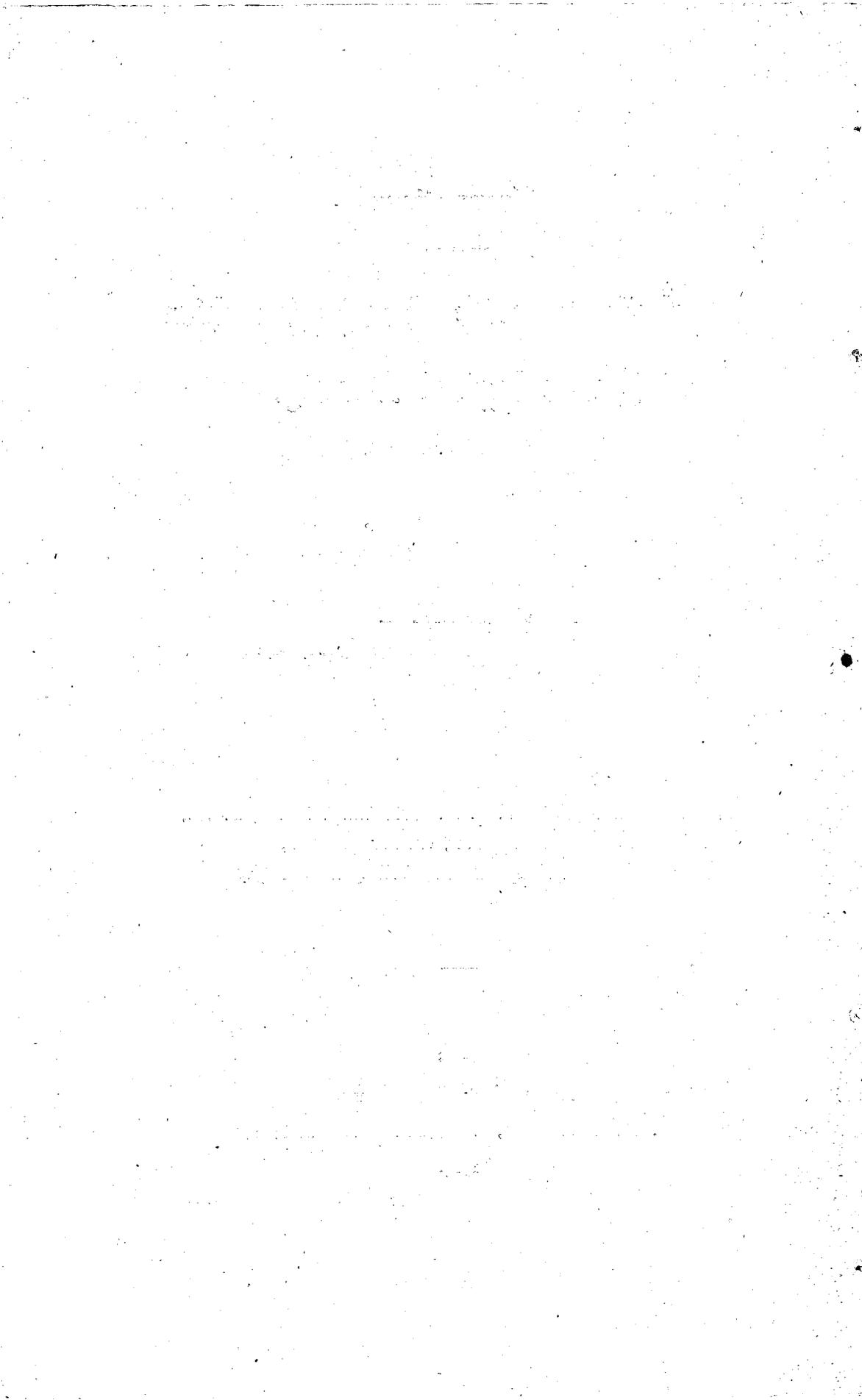
[ISSUED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1900-1901, 1902-1903.]

EDITED BY THE REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.,
RECTOR OF RAMPTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE,
(Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Society.)

Clg :

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
G. H. TYNDALL, THE MINSTER PRESS,

1904.



CONTENTS.

VOL. I.

	PAGE
I. <i>The Aldreth Causeway: its Bridge and surroundings.</i> By the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.	I
II. <i>Swavesey Priory.</i> By W. M. PALMER, M.R.C.S., and CATHARINE PARSONS.	29
III. <i>The Car Dyke,</i> By ARTHUR BULL.	49
IV. <i>Earthworks at Cottenham, Cambs., the supposed site of a Roman Camp or Settlement.</i> By the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.	55
V. <i>The Bridge and Bridge Chapel of St. Ives, Hunts.</i> By the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.	77
PROCEEDINGS 1900. <i>Particulars respecting the formation and early work of the Society, with notes relating to the places visited, papers read, &c.</i>	86
<i>Swavesey, Over, Holywell, St. Ives, Bluntisham, Aldreth, Rampton</i>	86—87
<i>The Constitution, Aims and Objects of the Society</i> ..	87—89
<i>The Second Meeting (Annual) of the Society at Ely. Adoption of Rules, Report of the Society's work, &c.</i>	89

NOTES read at or connected with the forementioned:—

(1) <i>Swavesey (St. Andrew) Church.</i> By the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE.	89—92
(2) <i>Swavesey Priory, &c.</i> By W. M. PALMER	92—93
(3) <i>Over (St. Mary) Church and Manor.</i> By the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE	93—96
(4) <i>Holywell and Needingworth.</i> By the Rev. W. M. NOBLE	97—98
ST. IVES GENERAL MEETING; the <i>raison d'être</i> of the Society; <i>St. Ives Bridge; the Priory remains</i> ..	98—100
(5) <i>St. Ives Church and the 'Hursts.'</i> By the Rev. W. M. NOBLE.	101—103
(6) <i>St. Ives Church.</i> By S. INSKIP LADDS, A.R.I.B.A.	103—104
(7) <i>Bluntisham (St. Mary) Church</i>	104—105
(8) <i>The investigation of ancient earthworks in Cambs., and Hunts., particularly some hitherto unnoticed in Cottenham and the neighbourhood</i>	106
(9) <i>The term 'Galilee' as applied to the Western portion of Church buildings, and its possible connection with Sanctuary use.</i>	106—109
(10) <i>A Norman Church in the Isle of Ely and its work of 'Restoration.'</i>	109—113
(11) <i>Stuntney Church, Isle of Ely.</i> By F. T. MULLETT ..	113—120

VI.	<i>St. John's Hospital, Huntingdon.</i> By the Ven ARCHDEACON VESEY, LL.D.	
VII.	<i>Notes on the Early History of Shingay, Co. Cam- bridge.</i> By W. M. PALMER, M.R.C.S.	126—141
VIII.	<i>A Book of Church Accounts relating to certain 'Balks' in the Common fields of Rampton, Cambs.</i> By the REV C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.	142—210
IX.	<i>The Parish Registers of Rampton, Cambs., A.D. 1599—1812.</i> By the REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.	211—308
X.	<i>Some account of the Parish and Church of Warboys, Hunts.</i> By S. INSKIP LADDS, A.R.I.B.A.	309—318
XI.	<i>Ramsey Abbey and the Parish Church.</i> By the Rev. ROBERT BLACK, M.A.	318—326
XII.	<i>Some Notes on the Church of St. John the Baptist, Wistow, Hunts.</i> By the Rev. W. M. NOBLE, B.A.	327—329
XIII.	<i>The Village Gilds of Cambridgeshire.</i> By W. M. PALMER, M.R.C.S.	330—402
XIV.	<i>The Church of the Holy Cross, Bury, Hunts, with some account of the Image of St. Mary the Virgin.</i> By the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.	403—418
	PROCEEDINGS 1901. THIRD and GENERAL MEETING. <i>Huntingdon, King's Ripton, Wistow, Bury, Ramsey, Warboys, Hinchingsbrooke,</i> with brief descriptive notes	419—424
	FOURTH and GENERAL MEETING, (ANNUAL) SUTTON. Brief descriptive notes	424—426

INDEX OF PRINCIPAL MATTERS	427—430
INDEX OF NAMES OF PLACES	431—434
LIST OF MEMBERS, 1902-3	435—436

Rules	i
List of Members, (1900-1)	ii—iv

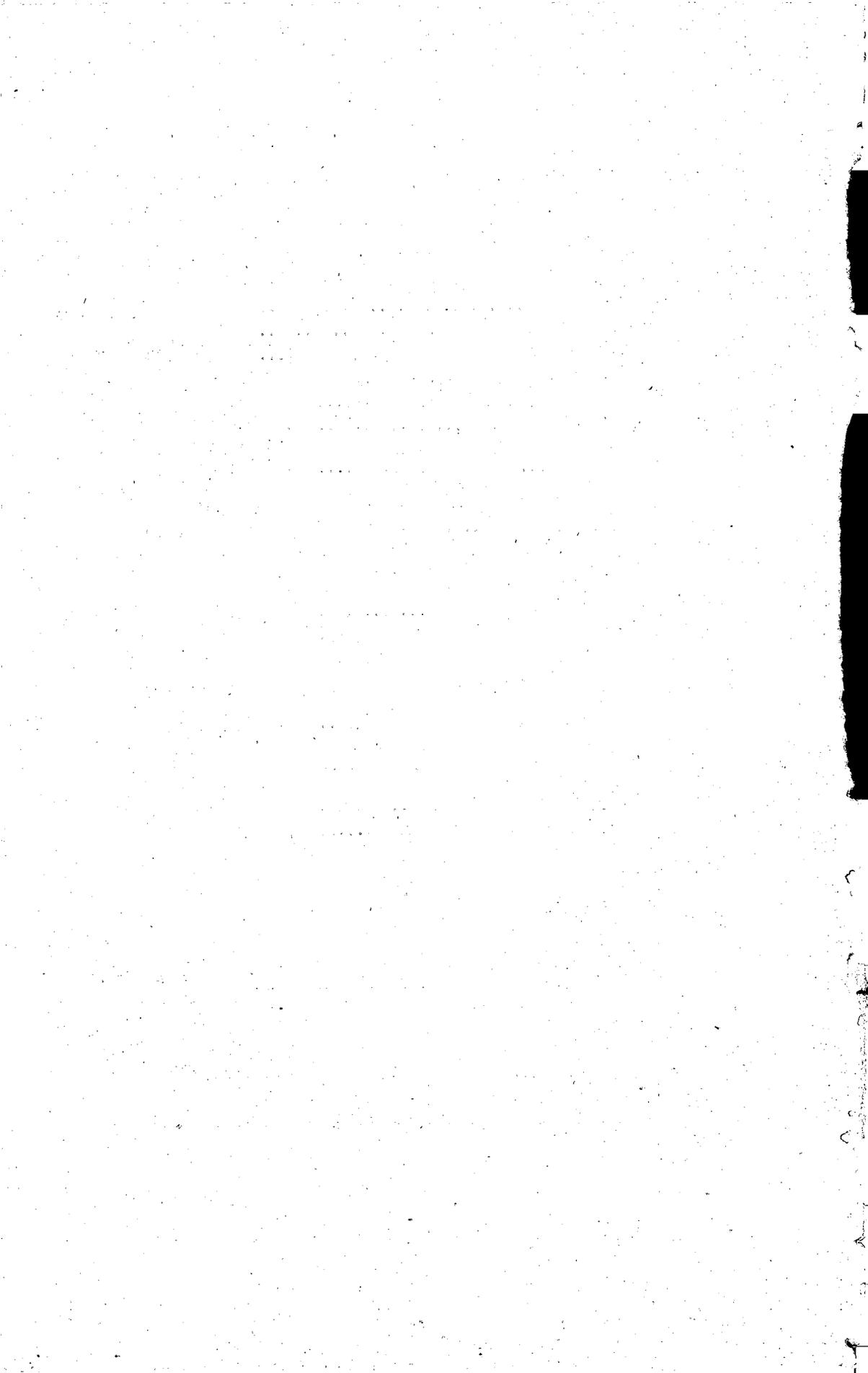
[The *History of the Church and Parish of Rampton, Cambs.*, referred to in this Volume, is unavoidably held over for the first part of Vol. II., which it is hoped will be issued to the 1904 Subscribers within the next six months. It will also contain the accounts of the meetings held in 1902, and papers relating thereto, &c., with numerous illustrations, most of which have been specially prepared and are already printed.—Ed.]

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
HEREWARD'S MOUND AT ELY, THE SUPPOSED SITE OF THE LAST STAND to face	19
THE CASTLE MOUND AT CAMBRIDGE (i)	21
(ii)	22
EARTHWORKS AT COTTENHAM.....plan of ..	65
ROMAN POTTERY FOUND AT COTTENHAM....	73
ST. IVES BRIDGE, HUNTS	81
STUNTNEY CHURCH, A PROPOSED RESTORA- TION.....	119
RAMPTON CHURCH, CAMBS, SHOWING THATCHED ROOF OF NAVE (South Eleva- tion).....	147
PARISH CHURCH (<i>St. Thomas à Becket</i>) RAM- SEY, HUNTS (Exterior)	321
Do. Do. (Interior) WITH DETAILS OF ORNAMENTAL CAPITALS	325
Do. Do. LECTERN (<i>circa</i> A.D. 1450) ..	326
PARISH CHURCH, BURY, HUNTS., TOWER....	403
Do. Do. TOWER ARCH	405
Do. Do. INNER ARCH LEADING FROM TOWER TO NAVE	407
Do. Do. LOW SIDE WINDOW (Exterior)	408
Do. Do. RECESS IN WALL by Low Side Window	409
Do. Do. FONT	410

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

BLACK, REV. ROBERT	MULLETT, F. T.
BULL, ARTHUR	NOBLE, REV. W. M.
EVELYN WHITE, REV. C. H.	PARSONS, MISS C.
LADDS, S. INSKIP	PALMER, W. M.
VESEY, VEN. ARCHDEACON.	



	PAGE
INDEX OF PRINCIPAL MATTERS, Vol I.	427—430
INDEX OF NAMES OF PLACES, ,,	431—434
LIST OF MEMBERS 1902—3	435—436
TITLE PAGE AND CONTENTS, Vol. I.	i—vii

Illustrations.

	PAGE
RAMPTON CHURCH (<i>All Saints</i>) showing Thatched Nave Roof and Aisle	to face 147
PARISH CHURCH (<i>St. Thomas à Becket</i>) RAMSEY, HUNTS., Exterior S.E. view, from photograph by <i>G. H.</i> <i>Tyndall</i> , Ely	to face 321
DO., INTERIOR, N.W., from photograph by <i>G. H. Tyndall</i> , Ely	to face 325
DO., ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS of Ornamental Capitals	ib.
DO., LECTERN (<i>circa</i> A.D. 1450) from photograph by <i>G.H.</i> <i>Tyndall</i> , Ely	to face 326
BURY CHURCH (<i>Holy Cross</i>) HUNTS., TOWER, S.W. view, from drawing by <i>J. A. Poulter</i>	to face 403
DO., WEST DOORWAY and ARCH OF TOWER, from a drawing by <i>J. A. Poulter</i> (while repairs were in progress in 1890 and before the opening had been again built up)	to face 405
DO., NORMAN WEST DOORWAY (under the Tower when the Arches were open) from a drawing by <i>J. A. Poulter</i>	to face 407
DO., 'LOW-SIDE WINDOW' (exterior) from a pencil drawing by <i>J. A. Poulter</i>	to face 408
DO., RECESS IN WALL, &c. (near the 'Low-side Window' by <i>S. Pier</i> of Chancel Arch) from a drawing by <i>J. A. Poulter</i>	to face 409
DO., FONT from a drawing by <i>J. A. Poulter</i>	to face 410