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PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) FIVE SHILLINGS

# INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

(continued from page 266).

## LUTTON AND WASHINGLEY *continued.*

| RECTORS.                                     | PATRONS.                         |         |
|--|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1797 John Parker <sup>1</sup>                |                                  |         |
| 1800 Henry Bayley, <sup>1</sup> B.A.         |                                  |         |
| 1829 Francis Jones, <sup>1</sup> M.A.        |                                  | d. 1854 |
| 1854 Charles Iliff Gibbon, <sup>1</sup> M.A. | Charles Edward, Earl Fitzwilliam |         |
| 1894 Matthew Charles Whitelaw                |                                  |         |

## WATER NEWTON, (ST. REMIGIUS).

| RECTORS.  | PATRONS.                                   |   |                      |
|---|--|---|----------------------|
| 1246 <sup>2</sup> Nickolas de Bedington                               | Abbot and Convent of Thorney               |   | D                    |
| 1247 <sup>3</sup> Nicholas, Son of Radulph Thomas de Burgo, St. Petri | „ „  |   | D                    |
| 1310 Thomas de Islep  | A. & C. of Thorney                         | A | r. 1310<br>exc. 1320 |
| 1320 William de Islep   | „ „  | A | r. 1325              |
| 1325 Thomas de Islep  | „ „  | A | r. 1338              |
| 1338 Simon de Duneswra de Ingoldmeles                                 | „ „  |   | exc. 1344            |
| 1344 Henry de Makeseye  | „ „  | A | d. 1349              |
| 1349 John de Haddon   | „ „  | A | d. 1349              |
| 1349 Robert de Harewedon John de Bramton                              | „ „  | A |                      |
| 1356 William de Wolrigby  | A. & C. of Thorney                         | A | r. 1356<br>r. 1359   |
| 1359 Walter de Bernak   | „ „  | A | r. 1359              |
| 1359 Richard de Sproxton Thomas Carter                                | „ „  | A |                      |
| 1366 Thomas Bere  | A. & C. of Thorney                         | A | r. 1366<br>r. 1370   |
| 1370 Simon Lassy  | „ „  | A | exc. 1392            |
| 1392 William Brighthorn or Roughthorn                                 | „ „  | A | r. 1394              |
| 1394 John Crispe John Oxeford   | A. & C. of Thorney                         | A |                      |
| 1400 Thomas Hyue <sup>4</sup>   | A. & C. of Thorney                         | A | r. 1400              |
| 1401 John Harpour or Harpener   | A. & C. of Thorney                         | A | r. 1402              |
| 1402 William Grammell or Gaunt  | „ „  | A | r. 1405              |
| 1405 Robert Kyneworth or de Kybworth                                  | „ „  | A | exc. 1406            |
| 1406 John Sybeston Thomas Couper                                      |  | A |                      |
| 1431 John Salmonde  | A. & C. of Thorney                         | A | r. 1431<br>d. 1467   |
| 1467 John Wode  | „ „  | A | r. 1467              |
| 1467 Thomas Russell   | „ „  | A | exc. 1473            |
| 1473 John Roll or Bell  | „ „  | A |                      |
| 1485 John Chauntrell,   | King Henry VII, Thorney Abbey being vacant | A | d. 1485<br>r. 1488   |

1. Episcopal Registers, Peterborough.

2. 12th year of Bishop Robert Grosseteste.

3. 13th ditto.

4. Thomas Hyne's appointment probably did not hold good, as John Hapour was appointed the next year, on the registration of John Oxeford.

272 INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

| RECTORS. |  | PATRONS.   |    |         |
|----------|--|--|----|---------|
| 1488     | William Tyrry                                  | A. & C. of Thorney                                       | A  | d. 1494 |
| 1494     | Thomas Brinwode or Derwoode                    | „ „  | A  | d. 1498 |
| 1498     | Thomas Hewys                                   | „ „  | A  | r. 1505 |
| 1505     | George Tatham                                  | „ „  | A  | d. 1536 |
| 1536     | Christopher Mores <sup>1</sup><br>Thomas Smith | „ „  | A  | r. 1573 |
| 1573     | Abel Smith, M.A.                               | Christopher Smith  |    | r. 1580 |
| 1580     | Samuel Wyllingham <sup>2</sup>                 |  |    |         |
| 1606     | John Hanger <sup>3</sup>                       | King James I, by lapse                                   | AC |         |
| 1629     | Christopher Wells <sup>4</sup>                 | Robert Bevill, senior kt.                                | C  |         |
| 1660     | Geoffrey Hawkins, M.A. <sup>5</sup>            |  |    | d. 1700 |
| 1700     | Geoffrey Hawkins, B.A. <sup>5</sup>            | Arthur Turner, of Water Newton                           | AC |         |
| 1719     | Richard Southgate, B.A.                        | Arthur Turner arm.                                       | C  | d. 1732 |
| 1732     | Robert Fuller, M.A.                            | Edward Turner, of Shillingley, Sussex                    | AC | d. 1735 |
| 1735     | Samuel Ball, L.L.B.                            | Richard Edwards of Water Newton                          | AC | d. 1737 |
| 1738     | John Old, <sup>6</sup> M.A.                    | Richard Edwards of Water Newton                          | C  | d. 1754 |
| 1755     | Edward Keteriche, M.A.                         | Robert Austin, of Peterborough, for this turn            | AC | d. 1807 |
| 1807     | Randolph Richard Knipe, M.A.                   | Edward Knipe, of Hookfield Grove, Surrey                 | A  | r. 1856 |
| 1846     | Randolph Knipe, <sup>7</sup> B.A.              | Randolph Richard Knipe of Hookfield Grove, Epsom, Surrey |    | d. 1873 |
| 1874     | William Watson, M.A.                           | Marquis of Huntley                                       |    | d. 1884 |
| 1884     | Henry George Woodhouse, M.A.                   | „ „  |    |         |

HAIL WESTON, (ST. NICHOLAS).

Hail Weston is a Chapelry to Southoe, and there is no separate list of Incumbents. (See p. 199).

OLD WESTON (ST. SWITHIN).

Old Weston appears always to have formed part of the united Benefice of Brington, Bythorn and Old Weston, and there is no separate list of Incumbents. (See Vol. 2, p. 182).

WINWICK (ALL SAINTS).

| VICARS. |                                   | PATRONS.                        |   |         |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------|
|         | Geoffrey de Winewick <sup>8</sup> | Prior and Convent of Huntingdon | A |         |
| 1242    | Simon de Sutton, cap.             | „ „                             | A | d. 1255 |
| 1255    | Lemannus                          | „ „                             | A |         |
|         | William Depyng                    |                                 |   | r. 1349 |

1. Christopher Mores witnessed a will, as Rector, in 1547.  
 2. Samuel Willingham signed the Transcript as Rector, in 1605-6.  
 3. Here in 1614 (Clerical Subsidy).  
 4. Christopher Wells, "a preaching minister" was here in 1651, (Triers' Visitation).  
 5. "Jeffery Hawkins, Rector, buried 31 March, 1700," signed, Jeffery Hawkins, (Transcript.) Jeffery Hawkins, the younger, signs the Transcripts in 1718-9.  
 6. John Old was buried 10 January, 1753-4  
 7. Bishop's Certificates Ely.  
 8. Circa 1218. (Back of Membrane 2, Institution Rolls of Bp. Hugh Wells).

|      |                                       |   |    |                       |
|------|---------------------------------------|---|----|-----------------------|
| 1349 | John Capell de Buckworth              | P. & C. of Huntingdon                                       | A  | r. 1359               |
| 1359 | Thomas Danno                          | " "   | A  | 1359                  |
| 1359 | Simon Goky de Swaveseye               |   |    | exc. 1363             |
| 1393 | Simon atte Brook de Ellesworth        | P. & C. of Huuntingdon                                      | A  |                       |
| 1402 | William Winewick                      |   |    |                       |
| 1403 | Roger Herde                           | P. & C. of Huntingdon                                       | A  | exc. 1406             |
| 1406 | John Inglewode <sup>1</sup>           |   |    | exc. 1406             |
| 1406 | John Godelot, of Wynwick              | P. & C. of Hutington  | A  |                       |
|      | Thomas Roger                          |   |    | r. 1419               |
| 1419 | William Croxton                       | P. & C. of Huntingdon                                       | A  | r. 1420               |
| 1420 | Thomas Skee!                          | " "   | A  |                       |
|      | John Howebarowe                       |   |    | d. 1433               |
| 1433 | Thomas Nogge                          | P. & C. of Huntingdon                                       | A  | r. 1434               |
| 1434 | Nicholas Lister or Huntingdon         | " "   | A  |                       |
|      | Thomas Pulter                         |   |    | r. 1444               |
| 1444 | John Howeson                          | P. & C. of Huntingdon                                       | A  | d. 1458               |
| 1458 | John Bolton                           | " "   | A  | exc. 1461             |
| 1461 | Robert Crane                          | " "   | A  | r. 1474               |
| 1474 | Henry Flesher                         | " "   | A  | r. 1475               |
| 1475 | Antony Ransom                         | " "   | A  | d. 1492               |
| 1492 | Richard Bottisham                     | " "   | A  | r. 1502               |
| 1502 | Robert Grene                          | " "   | A  | d. 1505               |
| 1505 | John Parsones <sup>2</sup>            | Thomas Hereford and Convent of Huntingdon                   | A  |                       |
|      |                                       |   |    | d. 1530               |
| 1530 | Robert Huby <sup>3</sup>              | Bishop, by lapse  | A  | d. <sup>3</sup> 1541  |
| 1541 | William Downes <sup>4</sup>           | John and George Downes                                      | A  |                       |
|      |                                       |   |    | d. 1546               |
| 1546 | William Bothum or Bothwin             | King Henry VIII   | AF | d. <sup>5</sup> 1553  |
| 1553 | John Daniell                          |   | F  | r. 1558               |
| 1558 | John Webster                          |   | A  | r. 1558               |
| 1558 | Henry Berridge                        | Edward Montague   | A  | cess. 1580            |
| 1580 | George Beaumonte                      | " "   |    | d. <sup>6</sup> 1584  |
|      |                                       |   |    | cess. 1585            |
| 1585 | Richard Perse, or Pierce <sup>7</sup> | Edward Montague   | A  |                       |
| 1597 | Richard Neale, B.A.                   | " "   |    | r. 1597               |
| 1633 | Matthew Hunte, M.A.                   | Edward Montagu, son and heir of Edward Montagu of Boughton. | A  | d. 1633               |
|      | John Watson <sup>9</sup>              |   | C  | d. <sup>8</sup> 1657  |
|      | John Smith                            |   |    | d. <sup>10</sup> 1696 |
| 1697 | John Malabar, M.A.                    | Radulph, Duke of Montague                                   | A  | d. 1714               |
| 1714 | John Parker, M.A.                     | John Duke of Montagu  | A  | d. 1742               |

1. In 1406, John Inglewode, Vicar of Going Margaret, Essex, exchanged with Roger Herde, Vicar of Winwick. (London Episc. Registers, ex. Rev. G Hennessy.)

2. Here in 1526 (Clerical Subsidy).

3. Robert Hube made his will in 1541, and it was proved 19 Sept. 1541. Peterborough P.C. Archd. Hunts. 6.216). He is called Robert Newby (evidently by error) in the Valor Ecclesiasticus

4. Wm. Downys witnessed the will of Robert Cooke in 1545. (Peterborough P.C., Hunt's Arch. 7, 183)

5. William Bathom's will was proved 21 Feb. 1552. Peterborough P.C. Archd. Hunts. 9, 146).

6. George Beaumont was buried 31 January 1583-4 (Register).

7. Richard Pierce witnessed a Will in 1595.

8. Buried 29th June, 1657. (Register).

9. According to a note on the flyleaf of the Register, John Watson was Vicar in 1655.

10. He died 14, Nov., 1696. Nuncupative Will proved, 17, Nov., 1696. (Peterborough P.C. Archd. Hunts). He was here in 1686, and was buried 17 November, 1696. (Register).

274 INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

|      | VICAR.                           | PATRON.  |    |            |
|------|----------------------------------|--|----|------------|
| 1742 | Martin Yorke                     | John Duke of Montagu   | A  | d. 1744    |
| 1744 | William Walton                   | " " "  | A  | r. 1748    |
| 1748 | Thomas Cozens B.A.               | " " "  | A  | d. 1760    |
| 1760 | Thomas Harris                    | Sir Edward Montagu   | AC | cess 1782  |
| 1782 | William Shield, B.A.             | George, Duke of Montague, Edward, Lord Beaulieu, and Isabella, Lady Beaulieu, his wife | AC | d. 1812    |
| 1812 | Ottiwell Tennant, M.A.           | Elizabeth, Dowager Duchess of Buccleugh  | A  | d. 1863    |
| 1863 | Robert Rowden, <sup>1</sup> M.A. | Bishop of Ely  |    | r. 1894    |
| 1894 | Robert Taylor Pollexfen, M.A.    | Duke of Buccleugh  |    | cess. 1900 |
| 1900 | Frederick Brindley, M.A.         | " "  |    |            |

WISTOW (ST. JOHN BAPTIST).

|                   | RECTORS.                     | PATRONS.                                |    |           |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---|----|-----------|
|                   | Siward <sup>2</sup>          |   |    |           |
|                   | John <sup>3</sup>            |   |    |           |
|                   | Ivo de Wistow <sup>4</sup>   |   |    | 1218      |
| 1218              | Robert Dunelemensis          | King John, Ramsey Abbey being vacant    | A  | r. 1218   |
| 1218 <sup>5</sup> | Galfrid                      | Abbot & Convent of Ramsey               | AD |           |
| 1224 <sup>6</sup> | Bricius                      | " " "                                   | AD |           |
| 1238              | Walter de Neuwenton          | " " "                                   | A  |           |
|                   | Robert                       |   |    | d. 1272   |
| 1272              | Simon de Huntendon           | A & C of Ramsey                         | A  | r. 1276   |
| 1276              | Robert de Alyngton           | " "                                     | AD |           |
|                   | Radulph                      |   |    | d. 1311   |
| 1311              | Geoffrey de Glatton          | A & C of Ramsey                         | A  |           |
| 1325              | John de Kirketon             | King Edward II. for the A & C of Ramsey |    | exc. 1345 |
| 1345              | John de Felmersham, senr.    | A & C of Ramsey                         | A  | d. 1349   |
| 1349              | John de Felmersham, junr.    | King Edward III                         | A  | r. 1356   |
| 1356              | Peter Bray de Hynewyk        | A & C of Ramsey                         | A  |           |
|                   | William atte Tounesend       |   |    | r. 1367   |
| 1367              | Raymond Barkere              | A & C of Ramsey                         | A  | ex. 1383  |
| 1383              | William Overton <sup>7</sup> |   | A  |           |
| 1394              | Richard Fletton              | A & C of Ramsey                         | A  | r. 1414   |
| 1414              | William Lassele              | " "                                     | A  | r. 1415   |
| 1415              | Richard Denton               | " "                                     | A  | r. 1415   |
| 1415              | William Copyn or Coperstoke  | " "                                     | A  | r. 1432   |
| 1432              | John Clerk                   | " "                                     | A  | d. 1436   |
| 1436              | William Craven               | " "                                     | A  | d. 1465   |
| 1465              | Robert Love                  | " "                                     | A  | r. 1470   |
| 1470              | William Cottell              | " "                                     | A  | r. 1471   |

1. Bishop's Certificates, Ely.  
 2. Siward, 'clericus de Wystowe,' gave his land and his churches to Ramsey Abbey, *circa* 1114-1130. (Cart. Mon. Ram., Vol I, p. 130).  
 3. John, Priest of Wistow, occurs *circa* 1135-1160 (Cart. Mon. Ram., vol. II, p. 258).  
 4. Ivo, the clerk, is witness to a charter, 29. Sep., 1196. (Cart. Mon. Ram., Vol. II, p. 217).  
 5. 9th year of Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln.  
 6. 16th year ditto.  
 7. William de Overton was still Rector in 1385, when he was made Executor of the Will of John de Swynlegh. (Wills in the Episcopal Registry, Lincoln). Also in 1387, (Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds).

| RECTORS. |  | PATRONS.  |                        |
|----------|--|---|------------------------|
| 1471     | William Darby  | A. & C. of Ramsey                                       | A r. 1475              |
| 1475     | Robert Stepar  | " "   | A d. 1477              |
| 1477     | John Berker or Barker                                    | " "   | A r. 1512              |
| 1512     | Robert Fuller <sup>1</sup>                               | " "   | A                      |
| 1554     | Edmund Aulabye <sup>2</sup>                              |   | F                      |
| 1559     | Stephen Wakefield  |   | F d. 1587              |
| 1587     | William Halles, D.D.                                     | Oliver Cromwell, Arm                                    | F d. 1618              |
| 1618     | Thomas Beard, S.T.B.                                     | Oliver Cromwell   | CF d. 1632             |
| 1632     | Philip Cromwell, B.A.                                    | Sir Oliver Cromwell                                     | CF d. 1642             |
| 1642     | William Baker <sup>3</sup>                               | " "   | CF d. 1687             |
| 1687     | John Turner, S.T.B.                                      | Edward Stillingfleet, S.T.D.<br>and John Bigg           | A d. 1705              |
| 1705     | William Torkington, M.A.                                 | John Pedley of Wistow<br>Arm                            | A d. <sup>4</sup> 1737 |
| 1737     | Morley Unwin, D.D.                                       | Philip, Earl of Harborough                              | A r. 1743              |
| 1743     | Robert Sherard (After-<br>wards Earl of Har-<br>borough) | " "   | A r. 1782              |
| 1782     | James Hicks, M.A.  | Edward Palmer   | A d. 1825              |
| 1825     | Thomas Brown, M.A.                                       | James Torkington  | A r. 1827              |
| 1827     | George Mingaye, M.A.                                     | Robert Lindsell of Biggles-<br>wade                     | A cess. 1838           |
| 1138     | Samuel Stanley Paris, <sup>5</sup><br>M.A.               | himself   | cess. 1840             |
| 1840     | Thomas Woodruffe, <sup>5</sup><br>M.A.                   | Richard George Wood-<br>ruffe of Rotherhithe,<br>Surrey | d. 1891                |
| 1891     | William Mackreth Noble,<br>B.A.                          | Bishop of Ely   |                        |

WOODSTON (ST. AUGUSTINE.)

| RECTORS.          |  | PATRONS.                                     |             |
|-------------------|--|--|-------------|
| 1218 <sup>6</sup> | Thomas de Nevill<br>Radulphus                                  | Abbot & Convent of<br>Thorney                | D r. 1218   |
| 1238              | Walter de Glovernia  | King Henry III Thorney<br>Abbey being vacant | D           |
| 1281              | Oldo de Bondon<br>Henry de Nassington<br>Nicholas de Sparkford |  | r. 1281     |
| 1292              | William de Spannesby   | A. & C. of Thorney                           | A r. 1292   |
| 1295              | John Derling de Craine-<br>feld                                | " "  | A r. 1295   |
| 1297              | Robert de Walmeford  | " "  | A d. 1297   |
| 1314              | Thomas de Clopton  | " "  | A d. 1314   |
| 1318              | John Hubert de Aslackby  | " "  | A r. 1318   |
| 1320              | John de Elm <sup>7</sup>                                       | " "  | A r. 1320   |
| 1347              | John de Wodeford   | The King for the Abbot of<br>Thorney         | A           |
| 1349              | Roger Avenell  | A. & C. of Thorney                           | G r. 1349   |
| 1366              | Richard de Sproxton  | " "  | A r. 1366   |
| 1370              | Adam Wirrok de Irchester                                       | " "  | A exc. 1370 |
|                   |  |  | A r. 1374   |

1. Here in 1526. (Clerical Subsidy); and in 1534-5. (Valor Ecc.)  
 2. Edmund Aulabye's Will is dated 23 April, and proved 24 June, 1559. He leaves 20s. to the poor of Wistow; probably he was still Rector. (Cambridge Vice-Chancellor's Court, Vol. II. folio 18).  
 3. William Baker was turned out during the Rebellion, one Thomas Isham, a "preaching minister" being in possession of the Benefice in 1651. (Triers' Visitation).  
 4. William Torkington made his Will 20 June, 1737, and it was proved 27 Oct., 1737. Peterborough P.C. Archd. Hunts).  
 5. Bishop's Certificates, Ely.  
 6. 9th year of Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln  
 7. He was still Rector in January 1347. A.

276 INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

| RECTORS. |                                    | PATRONS.   |    |                      |
|----------|------------------------------------|--|----|----------------------|
| 1374     | Stephen Kynnesman                  | A. & C. of Thorney   | A  | exc. 1374            |
| 1374     | John de Blakfordby                 | " "  | A  | exc. 1376            |
| 1376     | Reginald Clerke                    | " "  | A  | exc. 1389            |
| 1389     | Thomas Lomele                      | A. & C. of Thorney   | A  | exc. 1406            |
| 1406     | John Coton                         | " "  | A  | r. 1415              |
| 1415     | Richard Ingoldesby                 | " "  | A  | r. 1416              |
| 1416     | John Queryngdon                    | " "  | A  | d. 1459              |
| 1459     | Henry Hope                         | " "  | A  | d. 1465              |
| 1465     | Richard Andrewe                    | " "  | AD | d. 1479              |
| 1479     | Thomas Hutton, D.C.L.              | " "  | AD | r. 1480              |
| 1480     | Robert Palmer                      | " "  | D  | d. 1498              |
| 1498     | Thomas Blogwyn                     | " "  | A  |                      |
|          | Thomas Petye <sup>1</sup>          |  |    | d. 1503              |
| 1503     | Henry Wilcoke, <sup>1</sup> L.L.D. | Abbot of Eynesham  |    |                      |
|          | John Coke                          |  |    | d. 1514              |
| 1514     | Henry Morys                        | A. & C. of Thorney   | A  | r. 1517              |
| 1517     | William Haycock <sup>2</sup>       | " "  | A  | d. 1543              |
| 1543     | John Wollaston                     | William Conye  | F  | d. <sup>3</sup> 1558 |
| 1558     | Ralph Bente                        |  | F  | d. 1590              |
| 1590     | Walter Baker                       |  | CF |                      |
| 1596     | Robert Barnwell, M.A.              | Antony Mildmay   | AF | d. <sup>4</sup> 1619 |
| 1619     | John Clement, M.A.                 | Lady Grace Mildmay   | F  | d. <sup>5</sup> 1653 |
| 1653     | Samuel Foster                      |  |    | d. <sup>6</sup> 1661 |
| 1661     | John Vokes, M.A.                   | Earl of Westmoreland                                       | AC | d. <sup>7</sup> 1702 |
| 1702     | David Standish, M.A.               | George Maydwell  | A  | d. 1720              |
| 1721     | Francis Whitstones, B.D.           | Carryer Tompson  | AC | d. 1729              |
| 1730     | Robert Smyth, M.A.                 | " "  | A  | d. <sup>8</sup> 1761 |
| 1762     | Middlemore Ward                    | James Tompson  | A  | d. 1780              |
| 1780     | John Bringhurst, M.A.              | John Bevis, for this turn only                             | A  | d. 1829              |
| 1829     | Matthew Carryer Tompson, M.A.      | Margaret Ann Tompson, of Round Coppice, Iver, Bucks., wid. | AC | r. 1871              |
| 1871     | Reginald Tompson, M.A.             | Major Gen. W. D. Tompson                                   |    | r. 1897              |
| 1897     | William Michell Croome, M.A.       | " " "  |    | r. 1907              |
| 1907     | Norton John Raper, M.A.            | " " "  |    |                      |

WOODWALTON (ST. ANDREW).

| RECTORS. |                       | PATRONS.                    |   |         |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------|
| 1225     | Geoffrey de Wichenton | Abbot and Convent of Ramsey | A |         |
|          | Simon <sup>9</sup>    |                             |   |         |
|          | Jacobus               |                             |   | d. 1262 |
| 1262     | Stephen de Walsockne  | A. & C. of Ramsey           | A | r. 1265 |
| 1265     | Richard de Aylyngton  | " "                         | A | r. 1277 |

1. These two names are from Sweetings 'Churches near Peterborough.'  
 2. Sir William Haycock is a witness to the Will of Tho. Alynson, of Woodstone, proved 9 May, 1543. (Peterborough P.C. Archd. Hunts. 7.56).  
 3. John Wollastons' Will was proved 29 July, 1559. (P.C.C.)  
 4. It would seem that Robert Barnwell was appointed twice; he is charged with First Fruits in March, 1596, and again in October, 1597, while his institution is entered in the Episcopal Registers in the latter year. Antony Mildmay is patron on the latter occasion. He died in 1619, and was buried in the chancel of Woodstone Church, 8 Sep., 1619.  
 5. John Clement was buried, 9 Feb., 1653.  
 6. Samuel Foster was buried, 13 Oct., 1661.  
 7. John Vokes was buried, 27 June, 1702.  
 8. Robert Smyth was buried, 19 Sep., 1761.  
 9. Simon was Parson of Wauton (i.e. Wood Walton) circa 1254-1267. (Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds). It must have been before 1262.

INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON 277

|      |   |   |    |                      |
|------|---|---|----|----------------------|
| 1277 | Robert de Stamford  | A. & C. of Ramsey                             | A  | d. 1290              |
| 1290 | Hugh de Nottingham  | " "   | A  | r. 1294              |
| 1294 | Roger de Caster   | " "   | A  | r. 1295              |
| 1295 | John de Gyppewyco,<br>(Ipswich)   | " "   | A  | d. 1312              |
| 1312 | Henry de Deneford, sub  | " "   | A  | r. 1315              |
| 1315 | Roger de Nassington   | " "   | A  | r. 1319              |
| 1319 | Richard de Spalding   | " "   | A  | r. 1320              |
| 1320 | Stephen Albini de<br>Sargalia   | " "   | A  | r. 1325              |
| 1325 | Richard de Stowe St.<br>Edward  | " "   | A  | exc. 1333            |
| 1333 | Thomas de Wylughby  | " "   |    | r. 1339              |
| 1339 | Robert de Kellowe   | " "   | A  |                      |
| 1346 | John de Maunser   | King Edward III. Ramsy<br>Abbey being vacant  |    | d. 1348              |
| 1349 | William de Appelton or<br>Spolton   |   | A  | d. 1349              |
| 1349 | William de Bland  | A. & C. of Ramsey                             | A  |                      |
| 1378 | Robert de Couton  | King Richard II. Ramsey<br>Abbey being vacant | A  | exc. 1379            |
| 1379 | Robert de Sibbesden<br>William Pychelesthorn                                  |   | A  | r. 1397              |
| 1397 | John, son of William<br>Couper de Elyne<br>John Hanybred or Hau-<br>bergh     | A. & C. of Ramsey                             | A  | r. 1406              |
| 1406 | Roger Palfrey   | A. & C. of Ramsey                             | A  | exc. 1407            |
| 1407 | John, son of John, son of<br>Richard de Baynton<br>William Benet <sup>1</sup> | " "   | A  | exc. 1415            |
| 1415 | John Johnson  |   | A  | exc. 1420            |
| 1420 | Walter Wylmott  |   | A  | exc. 1423            |
| 1423 | Richard Henrie or Hen-<br>drys  |   | A  | exc. 1424            |
| 1424 | John Wright <sup>2</sup><br>William Wynewyke                                  |   |    | r. 1434              |
| 1434 | William Beck<br>Richard Knotte  | A. & C. of Ramsey                             | A  | r. 1448              |
| 1448 | Robert Broun  | A. & C. of Ramsey                             | A  | d. 1451              |
| 1451 | John Pere   | " "   | A  | d. 1459              |
| 1459 | John King   | " "   | A  | d. 1480              |
| 1480 | Richard Burton  | " "   | A  | d. 1495              |
| 1495 | Thomas Hobbys, M.A. <sup>2</sup>  | " "   |    | r. 1497              |
| 1497 | John Dobbys <sup>3</sup><br>Robert Baker                                      | " "   | A  | d. 1505              |
| 1505 | Udo Aspelond  | A. & C. of Ramsey                             | A  | r. 1507              |
| 1507 | William Walker  | " "   | A  | exc. 1511            |
| 1511 | Thomas Hiham <sup>4</sup>   | " "   | A  | dep. 1554            |
| 1554 | John Saunderson   | Queen Mary                                    | A  |                      |
| 1557 | Robert Wynde  | William Conye                                 | A  | d. <sup>5</sup> 1558 |
| 1559 | Robert Hutchinson   | Lawrence and Thomas<br>Cotton                 | AF | d. <sup>6</sup> 1596 |

1. William Benet, Rector of Wood Walton, occurs in 1414. (Pardon Rolls).  
 2. Ducarel's Excerpts from the Registers of Archbishops of Canterbury.  
 3. John Dobbys was appointed Rector of Warboys in 1501, so probably he vacated this Benefice then. (A).  
 4. John Higham was here in 1526. (Clerical Subsidy). And in 1534-5, (Valor Ecclesiasticus).  
 5. Robert Wynde made his Will, 31 January, 1558, and it was proved 17, Nov., 1558 (Peterborough, P.C. Archd. Hunts., 12, 8.)  
 6. Robert Hutchinson made his will 21 January, 1594, and it was proved 5 May, 1596 (Peterborough, P.C. Archd. Hunts., 13, 308.)

278 INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

|      |  |   |    |            |
|------|--|---|----|------------|
| 1596 | Joseph Walter, M.A. <sup>1</sup>       | Gilbert Pickering and Eliz<br>his wife, and William<br>Marshall of Woodwalton | F  |            |
| 1650 | Edward Peyton                          |   | F  | d. 1668    |
| 1669 | John Page, M.A.                        | John Marshall   | AF |            |
| 1706 | Fleetwood Neville, M.A.                |   | AC | d. 1736    |
| 1736 | William Murdin                         | Ann Murdin, Widow   | AC | r. 1752    |
| 1752 | Henry Whinfield, or<br>Wingfield       | Thomas Palmer, of Bramp-<br>ton, gent   | AC | r. 1758    |
| 1758 | Hugh Palmer, B.A.                      | Original Jackson  | A  | cess. 1779 |
| 1779 | William Panchen, M.A.                  | Humphrey Morice   | A  | d. 1827    |
| 1827 | Samuel Cooper, M.A.                    | Sir Richard Hussey<br>Bickerton   | A  | d. 1856    |
| 1856 | Henry Mellish, Stowers,<br>M.A.        | Richard Hussey Hussey   |    | r. 1887    |
| 1887 | Theodore Montague<br>Nugent Owen, M.A. |   |    | r. 1907    |
| 1907 | Kenneth Davenport<br>Knowles, M.A.     | Colonel Mowbray "   |    |            |

WOOLLEY (ST. MARY.)

|      | RECTORS.                                       | PATRONS.   |   |           |
|------|--|--|---|-----------|
|      | William, <sup>2</sup> clerk                    | William Malse  | D |           |
|      | Robert   |  |   | d. 1273   |
| 1273 | John de Brenham                                | Alan de Chartres, Lord of<br>Woolley and Johanna his<br>wife                     | A |           |
|      | William de Beringham                           |  |   | d. 1309   |
| 1309 | Henry de Chartres <sup>3</sup>                 | Roger de Chartres  | A |           |
| 1345 | William de Charwelton                          | King Edward III., for<br>Adam de Woolley   |   |           |
| 1345 | Oliver Dyncla                                  |  |   |           |
| 1347 | Robert Kendale de Nass-<br>ington <sup>4</sup> | Lady Christiana de Chartres  | A | r. 1348   |
| 1348 | Henry de Chartres                              | Christiana de Chartres,<br>Lady of Woolley                                       | A | r. 1355   |
| 1355 | William Percheyay de<br>Spaldwyk               | Richard Fitzwyth de Tych-<br>marsh, Lord of Woolley<br>and Elizabeth his wife    | A | d. 1361   |
| 1361 | William Seymor, senior                         | Richard Fitzwith   | A | exc. 1375 |
|      | John de Weston                                 |  |   |           |
| 1375 | William Northiby                               | Elizabeth, widow of Ric-<br>hard Fitzwith de Woolley                             | A | exc. 1378 |
| 1378 | John Rokeby                                    |  |   | r. 1380   |
| 1380 | John Claydon                                   | Elizabeth Fitzwith," Lady<br>of Woolley  | A |           |
|      | William Fraunceys                              |  |   | exc. 1414 |
| 1414 | Randulph Wath, or Wade                         |  | A | r. 1415   |
| 1415 | William Rande                                  | John Laurence and others   | A | r. 1420   |
| 1420 | John Buckden                                   | John Laurence, Stephen<br>Playveys and others                                    | A |           |
|      | John Derby                                     |  |   | d. 1474   |
| 1474 | John Stut                                      | William Essex and others   | A | r. 1479   |
| 1479 | Thomas Warde                                   | Richard Wallewen and<br>William Essex, feofees<br>of John Earl of Wor-<br>cester | A | d. 1479   |

1. Here 1614 (Clerical Subsidy).

2. 9th year of Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln.

3. Henry de Chartres was Parson of Woolley, 23, Sept., 1334. (Patent Rolls).

4. From Bishop's Memorandum, Lincoln. Robert Kendal de Nassington arranged an Exchange with Adam de Carleton, Rector of Brington, (D) but it apparently did not take effect.

INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON 279

|                   |   |   |    |                      |
|-------------------|---|---|----|----------------------|
| 1479              | Richard Squyer                                  |   | A  | exc. 1483            |
| 1483              | John Graveley                                   | Edward Typtoft, Earl of Worcester                 | A  | d. 1506              |
| 1506              | John Clerk                                      | Thomas Lovel, Kt.                                 | A  | r. 1508              |
| 1508              | Nickolas Kyrbe, or Kirkby                       | " " "   | A  | r. 1513              |
| 1513              | Humphrey Lyon                                   | " " "   | A  | r. 1528              |
| 1528              | William Howard, Hayward or Harward              | Peter Lovel, arm                                  | A  | d. 1546              |
| 1546              | John Stanley <sup>1</sup>                       | Francis Lovell, Kt.                               | AF |                      |
| 1553              | James Hogekinson                                |   | F  | d. <sup>2</sup> 1559 |
| 1559              | Anthony Clarke <sup>3</sup>                     |   | AF |                      |
|                   | George Beaumont                                 |   |    |                      |
| 1587              | Francis Skulthorpe <sup>4</sup>                 |   | CF |                      |
| 1618              | Mikepher Alphrey <sup>5</sup>                   | John Bedell                                       | CF | d. 1666              |
| 1668              | Henry Spencer, M.A.                             | Edward Bedell                                     | A  | d. 1670              |
| 1670              | William Taylor, M.A.                            | " "   | A  | d. 1679              |
| 1679              | Peter Phelips, M.A.                             | Thomas Phelips                                    | A  | d. 1707              |
| 1707              | Paulin Phelips                                  | John Bedell of Wood Rising                        | A  | d. 1735              |
| 1735              | Joseph Weedon                                   | William Peacock                                   | A  | d. 1746              |
| 1746              | Skyunner Spencer, LL.B                          | " "   | A  | d. 1754              |
| 1754              | Richard Southgate                               | Bishop of Lincoln                                 | A  | r. 1761              |
| 1761              | Trinnell Peacock                                | Thomas Clerke                                     | A  | d. 1789              |
| 1789              | William Peacock                                 | William Peacock                                   | AC | d. 1817              |
| 1817              | Daniel John Hopkins, <sup>6</sup> M.A.          | Henry Sweeting, of Huntingdon, for this turn only | A  | d. 1857              |
| 1857              | George Pinder <sup>7</sup>                      | William Medcalf of Manchester                     |    | cess. 1860           |
| 1860              | Charles Henry Benson Gladwin, <sup>7</sup> B.A. | John Cockerell                                    |    | r. 1868              |
| 1868              | John Whitaker                                   | Andrew Pepys Cockerell                            |    | d. 1899              |
| 1904 <sup>8</sup> | Augustus Edward Farrar                          | Lord Chancellor by lapse                          |    | d. 1909              |
| 1909              | Robert Frederick Burnett, M.A.                  | Bishop of Ely, by lapse                           |    | cess. 1912           |

WYTON (ALL SAINTS).

|      | RECTORS.                                    | PATRONS.                    |         |
|------|---|-----------------------------|---------|
|      | Edward Martin Peck <sup>9</sup>             |                             | d. 1847 |
| 1847 | Edward Bird <sup>10</sup>                   | Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow | d. 1858 |
| 1858 | Joseph Timothy Parker <sup>10</sup>         | " " "                       | d. 1862 |
| 1862 | Richard Sinclair Brooke, D.D. <sup>10</sup> | " " "                       | r. 1876 |
| 1876 | John Charles Wellesley Burnaby, M.A.        | T. F. A. Burnaby            | r. 1882 |
| 1882 | Morris Piddocke, M.A.                       |                             | r. 1886 |
| 1886 | Joseph Harrison, M.A.                       | Morris Piddocke             |         |

1. John Stanley Parsons of Woolley, is mentioned in Wills in 1548.  
 2. James Hogekinson who calls himself Priest and Parson of Woolley, made his will 21 March, 1559, and it was proved 7 April, 1559.  
 3. Anthony Clarke is stated in the Episcopal Registers, to be appointed on the death of John Stanley, but it is obviously an error.  
 4. Here 1614 (Clerical Subsidy).  
 5. He was ejected 1643, and restored 1660 (Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.) Edward Beale, a "Preaching Minister," held it, by sequestration from him, in 1651, (Triers' Visitation.)  
 6. In 1828, Daniel John Hopkins resigned, and was re-appointed, the Patron then being John Cockerell, of Upper Grosvenor Street, London.  
 7. Bishop's Certificates, Ely.  
 8. From the death of John Whitaker, in 1899, until the appointment of A. E. Farrar, in 1904, the living was vacant.  
 9. Previous to 1847 the Incumbents were Rectors of Houghton-cum-Wyton (see Houghton), Edward Martin Peck was the last Rector of the united parishes  
 10. Bishop's Certificates, Ely.

## YAXLEY (St. PETER.)

| RECTORS. |   | PATRONS.   |    |                         |
|----------|---|--|----|-------------------------|
| 1224     | R. de Ebor.<br>Nigel de Insula <sup>1</sup> | Abbot & Convent of<br>Thorney  | D  | r. 1224                 |
| VICARS.  |   | PATRONS.   |    |                         |
| 1251     | John de Yakesley                            | A. & C. of Thorney   | AD |                         |
| 1275     | Roger de Ravelingham                        | A. & C. of Thorney   | AD | d. 1275                 |
| 1300     | William de Hauingham                        | A. & C. of Thorney   | A  | d. 1300                 |
| 1318     | Thomas de Cantebrig                         | The Pope at the request of<br>the King and of Thomas,<br>Earl of Lancaster | A  | cess. <sup>2</sup> 1318 |
| 1318     | Thomas de Nassington <sup>2</sup>           |  | G  |                         |
| 1318     | William Bathelee                            |  |    | exc. 1320               |
| 1320     | Thomas de Clopton                           | A. & C. of Thorney   | A  | exc. 1331               |
| 1331     | William la Zouche                           |  | D  |                         |
| 1336     | Ralph de Turville, M.A.                     |  | A  | exc. 1348               |
| 1348     | Richard de Tanfield                         |  |    | d. <sup>2</sup> 1350    |
| 1350     | William de Sallawe <sup>2</sup>             |  |    |                         |
| 1352     | John de Haddon <sup>3</sup>                 |  | A  | d. 1374                 |
| 1374     | John de Carleton                            | A. & C. of Thorney   | A  |                         |
| 1401     | Roger Botell, Bac. of<br>Laws               | „ „  | A  | r. 1401                 |
| 1401     | William Potton                              | „ „  | A  |                         |
| 1431     | William Pyville                             | „ „  | A  | exc. 1434               |
| 1434     | Richard Tyd                                 | „ „  | A  | d. 1465                 |
| 1465     | William Jelowe                              | „ „  | A  | exc. 1469               |
| 1469     | John Boteler                                | „ „  | A  | d. 1480                 |
| 1480     | Jacobus Hilson                              | „ „  | A  | d. 1506                 |
| 1506     | Thomas Messynger                            | „ „  | A  | r. 1508                 |
| 1508     | Ralph King <sup>4</sup>                     | „ „  | A  |                         |
| 1553     | Richard Dunne                               |  | F  |                         |
| 1565     | William Thornton                            | Lord Keeper of the Great<br>Seal   | J  | d. 1570                 |
| 1570     | John Peryn or Payn                          | Queen Elizabeth  | FJ | r. 1574                 |
| 1574     | Henry Gallant                               | „ „  | FJ |                         |
| 1583     | John Savage                                 | Lord Chancellor  | FJ | d. 1583                 |
| 1585     | Thomas Bradehurst                           | „ „  | FJ | d. <sup>5</sup> 1624    |
| 1624     | Thomas Jeffery                              | Charles, Prince of Wales   | CF |                         |
| 1626     | Robert Edmond                               | King Charles I   | CF | d. <sup>6</sup> 1638    |
| 1638     | George Nelson, M.A. <sup>7, 8</sup>         | King Charles I   | F  | dep. 1641               |
| (1664)   | Edward Fludd <sup>9</sup>                   | King Charles II  | G  |                         |

1. In 1224 Nigel de Insula was appointed Rector upon the resignation of R de Ebor. Nigel appointed Robert, son of Fulke de Nottingham, to the Vicarage. In 1248 the Vicarage of the Church of Yaxley was consolidated, Nigel being Rector. In 1247 or 1248 Nigel is again mentioned as being appointed by the A. & C. of Thorney but whether as Rector or Vicar is not stated, - but it would seem that in that year the living became a Vicarage as far as the Parish Priest was concerned.

2. Papal Registers.

3. John de Haddon is stated to be appointed on the death of Richard de Tansee, (A), so William de Sallawe's appointment probably did not take effect.

4. Ralph King was Vicar in 1526, (Clerical Subsidy), in 1534-5, (Valor Ecclesiasticus), and is mentioned, as Vicar, in a Will in 1547.

5. Thomas Bradehurst's Will is at Peterborough. (Archd. Huntingdon, 22.208. Peterborough Probate Court).

6. The Inventory of Robert Edmond's goods, dated 1638, is at Peterborough.

7. Ducarel's Excerpts from the Registers of the Archbishops of Canterbury

8. George Nelson was ejected during the Rebellion. (Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy).

9. Edward Fludd, "a Preaching Minister" was called Vicar in 1651. (Triers' Visitation). Apparently he was lawfully presented in 1664. (G.)

INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON 281

|      | VICARS.                    | PATRONS.        |                 |
|------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1662 | Thomas Stringer            | King Charles II | AC              |
| 1669 | John Andrew                | " "             | CF d. 1686      |
| 1687 | John Clayton, M.A.         | King James II   | A cess. 1687    |
| 1687 | Edward Annis, B.A.         | " "             | AC r. & d. 1705 |
| 1705 | Jacob Dayson               | Queen Anne      | AC d. 1714      |
| 1714 | Jonathan Styles, M.A.      | " "             | AC d. 1722      |
| 1723 | Robert Newcome, B.A.       | King George I   | AC d. 1745      |
| 1745 | John Wakelin, M.A.         | " " II          | A d. 1759       |
| 1760 | Peter Peckard, S.T.P.      | " "             | A cess. 1777    |
| 1777 | Francis Lernoult           | " " III         | AC              |
|      |                            |                 | d. 1806         |
| 1806 | Richard Buck, M.A.         | " "             | A r. 1828       |
| 1828 | George Freer, M.A.         | " " IV          | AC r. 1836      |
| 1836 | Charles Lee, M.A.          | King William IV | AC d. 1868      |
| 1868 | Frederick John Moule, M.A. | Lord Chancellor | exc. 1891       |
| 1891 | Edwin Robert Ward          | " "             | r. 1893         |
| 1894 | Edward Howard Brown, B.A.  | " "             |                 |

YELLING (HOLY CROSS.)

|      | RECTORS.                         | PATRONS.                    |              |
|------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1225 | Robert de Saleforde              | Prior and Convent of Merton | A            |
| 1244 | Peter de Wridewell               | " "                         | A d. 1274    |
| 1274 | Richard de Appeltre              | " "                         | A d. 1310    |
| 1310 | Richard de Aulton                | " "                         | A            |
|      | William de Northwell             |                             | exc. 1330    |
| 1330 | Roger de Freynes de Schitlyngton |                             | A r. 1369    |
| 1369 | Simon Goky de Swavesey           |                             | A r. 1373    |
| 1373 | Thomas Sweteman                  |                             | A            |
| 1377 | John de Penrith                  | P. & C. of Merton           | A d. 1424    |
| 1424 | John Dally <sup>4</sup>          | " "                         | D            |
| 1424 | Stephen Monyden <sup>4</sup>     |                             | A            |
|      | Ralph Bradshawe                  |                             | r. 1450      |
| 1450 | John Green                       |                             | A cess. 1454 |
|      | Thomas Bullock                   |                             | cess. 1454   |
| 1454 | Laurence Nicoll                  | P. & C. of Merton           | A r. 1457    |
| 1457 | Richard Warde                    | " "                         | A r. 1480    |
| 1480 | Simon Warde                      | " "                         | A d. 1524    |
| 1524 | Francis Langton                  | " "                         | A r. 1533    |
| 1533 | William Samson <sup>5</sup>      | " "                         | A            |
|      |                                  |                             | d. 1546      |
| 1546 | Richard Loddington               | King Henry VIII             | F            |
| 1553 | John Bridgewater                 |                             | F            |
|      |                                  |                             | r. 1563      |
| 1563 | Nicholas Aspinall <sup>6</sup>   | Queen Elizabeth             | AFGJ         |
|      |                                  |                             | d. 1579      |
| 1580 | Henry Ince                       | Lord Chancellor             | J            |
|      |                                  |                             | d. 1580      |

1. John Andrew was buried 1st January 1687. (Parish Register).  
 2. Burials recorded in the Parish Register.  
 3. Sweeting's Parish Churches near Peterborough.  
 4. These two names both occur in the same year, but John Dally is appointed on the death of John de Penrith. John Dally was still here in 1437. (Court Rolls of the Borough of Godmanchester), so it would seem that Monyden's institution was invalid.  
 5. John Samson was Rector, 1534-5. (Valor Ecclesiasticus), and in 1543.  
 6. Nicholas Aspinall was Rector as late as 1572.

282 INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

|      |   |                                |     |            |
|------|---|--------------------------------|-----|------------|
| 1580 | Jacobus Tailour, <sup>1</sup> S.T.B.  | Queen Elizabeth                | FJ  | r. 1585    |
| 1585 | Leonard Nightingale <sup>2</sup>  | Queen Elizabeth                | AFJ |            |
| 1612 | Edward Heron <sup>3</sup>   | King James I.                  | CF  |            |
| 1619 | John Walcott <sup>4</sup>   | " "                            | CF  |            |
| 1622 | Thomas Bridgman, M.A.   | Bishop of Chester              |     |            |
| 1638 | Robert Cowper<br>John Hampson <sup>5</sup><br>Strickland Negus <sup>6</sup> |                                | F   |            |
| 1660 | Thomas Fossett, S.T.B. <sup>8</sup>   | King Charles II                | G   |            |
| 1667 | John Hume <sup>7,8</sup>  | " "                            |     | d. 1692    |
| 1692 | Maurice Vaughan, M.A. <sup>9</sup>  | King William and Queen<br>Mary | AC  |            |
| 1722 | James Dodgson, M.A.   |                                | AC  | d. 1735    |
| 1735 | John Pennington   | King George II                 | AC  | r. 1766    |
| 1766 | John Pennington, junior,<br>M.A.  | " "                            | AC  | d. 1770    |
| 1770 | Henry Venn, M.A.  | King George III                | AC  | d. 1797    |
| 1797 | William White, B.A.   | " "                            | A   | d. 1801    |
| 1801 | William Bell Moises   | " "                            | AC  | cess. 1805 |
| 1805 | Philip Nevil Jodrell  | " "                            | AC  | d. 1850    |
| 1850 | Thomas William Leven-<br>thorp <sup>10</sup>                                | Queen Victoria                 |     | d. 1860    |
| 1860 | Edmund Markham Heale, <sup>10</sup><br>M.A.                                 |                                |     | d. 1875    |
| 1875 | James Henry Nowers  | Lord Chancellor                |     | r. 1887    |
| 1887 | William Henry Burville,<br>M.A.   | " "                            |     | d. 1896    |
| 1896 | Richard James Hughes,<br>M.A.   | " "                            |     | cess. 1907 |
| 1907 | Joseph Perry Dyer, M.A.   | " "                            |     | cess. 1909 |
| 1909 | Joseph Mawson, M.A.   | " "                            |     | r. 1912    |
| 1912 | Thomas Elmes Fisher, M.A.   | " "                            |     |            |

1. James Tailour was here as late as 1583-5. (Visitation of Hunts. in Lambeth Palace Library, XII.2).

2. Leonard Nightingale signed the Transcripts as late as 1612.

3. Edward Heron was here in 1614. (Clerical Subsidy). He signed the Register in 1616, and his writing goes on to 1619.

4. John Walcott signed the Register in 1621, and made an entry in 1622.

5. John Hampson, a "preaching minister" was Incumbent of Yelling in 1651. (Triers' Visitation). His name occurs in the Register as early as 1648.

6. Strickland Negus is called "Minister" in the Register, under dates 1652-1659. He probably was simply an intruder, and not Rector.

7. Ducarel's Excerpts from the Registers of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

8. John Hume signed the Transcripts in 1674.

9. Also in Harl. M S. 7048, Brit: Mus.: He signed the Register in 1717-8.

10. Bishops' Certificates, Ely.

ARCHDEACONRY OF HUNTINGDON.

ARCHDEACONS.

|                                |  |                |             |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------|-------------|
|                                | Nicholas <sup>1</sup>                                  |                |             |
|                                | Henry of Huntingdon <sup>2</sup>                       |                |             |
|                                | Nicholas de Sigillo <sup>3</sup>                       | N <sup>4</sup> |             |
|                                | Robert de Hardres <sup>5</sup>                         |                | d. 1207 G   |
| 1207                           | William de Cornhull <sup>6</sup>                       | G              | r. 1215     |
|                                | Roger de Heil, or Hayles <sup>7</sup>                  |                |             |
|                                | Philip de Fauconberg <sup>8</sup>                      |                |             |
|                                | Gilbert <sup>9</sup>                                   |                |             |
|                                | William <sup>10</sup>                                  |                |             |
|                                | Roger de Raveningham <sup>11</sup> or Raveling-<br>ham |                |             |
|                                | Robert de Hiche <sup>12</sup>                          |                |             |
|                                | William de Cornehull <sup>12</sup>                     |                |             |
|                                | Roger de Raveningham <sup>11</sup>                     |                | d. 1275 D   |
| 1275                           | William de Wermington <sup>13</sup>                    | D              |             |
|                                | William de Newerke <sup>14</sup>                       |                |             |
|                                | Roger de Martival <sup>15</sup>                        |                | r. 1295 D   |
| 1295 a. <sup>16</sup> 15 March | John de Columpna <sup>17</sup>                         | D              | dep. 1295 D |
| 1295 p. 26 Dec.                | Walter de Wootton                                      | D              | d. 1308 D   |
| 1308 a. 22 May                 | Arnold de la Breto <sup>18</sup>                       | D              | d. 1309 D   |
| 1309 a. 14 Aug.                | Guyscard de la Breto <sup>18</sup>                     | D              | r. 1318 D   |

1. Nicholas was the first Archdeacon of Huntingdon; he was appointed by Remigius Bishop of Lincoln (1007-1092), to be Archdeacon of Cambridge, Huntingdon and Hertford, and he held these Offices until the See of Ely was formed (1109-1110), which was 'about the time of his death'. (Henry of Huntingdon. Letter to Walter). He is supposed to have been the father of Henry of Huntingdon, the second Archdeacon, whose father was certainly named Nicholas, and died in the 10th year of King Henry I, (1109-1110) and was buried at Lincoln. (Henry of Huntingdon, Book VII.)

2. Henry of Huntingdon succeeded Nicholas in the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon and Hertford, 1109-1110. (Henry of Huntingdon. Letter to Walter). He is supposed to have been born about 1084, and it is obvious, from his writings, that he died about the beginning of the reign of King Henry II. He is buried in the south aisle of the choir of Lincoln Cathedral. Henry was fee-farmer of the Abbot of Ramsey's Manor of Little Stukeley, and caused the church to be built and dedicated. He appears to have had a son named Adam, and to have been ancestor of the de Stukeley family, many of whom were named Nicholas. (Cart: Mon: Ram: vol. I, p. 396, and vol. III, p. 275.)

3. Nicholas de Sigillo was Almoner of Ramsey Abbey and Rector of Warboys, where he was succeeded by Richard, circa. 1148-60. (Cart: Mon: Ram: vol. II, p. 171). He was Archdeacon in 1155 (N), circa 1160-1180, (Chron: Abb: Ram: p. 315), and 1184 (N).

4. In the lists of Archdeacons and Prebendaries, those marked N are given upon the authority of Le Neve's "Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae," edited by T. Duffus Hardy, 1854.

5. Robert de Hardres was Archdeacon in 1109 and 1203. (N.)

6. William de Cornhull was appointed Archdeacon, by the King, in 1207 (G), he was made Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in January, 1215.

7. Roger de Heil was Archdeacon in 1216 and in 1220. (D). He was made Archdeacon of Lincoln in 1222. (N.)

8. Philip de Fauconberg was Archdeacon in 1222 and 1227. (N.)

9. Gilbert was Archdeacon in 1228 (N), and in 1235. (D.)

10. William was Archdeacon in 1241. (N.)

11. Roger de Ravelingham was Archdeacon in 1258 (D), in 1260 (N), and in 1274 (G) He died, Archdeacon, in 1275 (D.)

12. This name is given by Le Neve, who however, says that "the date of his holding the dignity is uncertain." Browne-Willis omits the name. William de Cornehull was Archdeacon in 1261 and 1265. (N) There seems to be grave reason to doubt the accuracy of these names and dates; Roger de Raveningham appears to have been Archdeacon the whole time, and probably Le Neve was misled by the recapitulation of an earlier deed. Robert de Hiche is most likely Robert de Heil.

13. He was Archdeacon in 1277. (N.)

14. William de Newerke was Archdeacon in 1281 and 1282, and died at the end of 1286. (N.)

15. Roger de Martival was Archdeacon as early as 1288. (N.) One of the same name was Bishop of Salisbury, 1315-1330.

16. The small letters before the date indicate:—a=admitted, c=collated, i=installed, p=provided. The dates of installation have been given where possible.

17. John de Columpna was made Archdeacon by provision of Pope Celestine V., 15 March, 1295, but on 30 June, the new Pope, Boniface VIII, declared the Archdeaconry vacant, and provided Walter de Wootton to it six months later. (D.)

18. They were both provided to the Archdeaconry, by the Pope, and were sons of Amaneus, Lord de la Breto, or Lebret.

## 284 INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

## ARCHDEACONS.

|                  |   |   |                         |
|------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1318 a. 22 Oct.  | James de Berkeley, S.T.P. <sup>1</sup>  | D | cess. <sup>1</sup> 1326 |
|                  | Richard de Brincheslee <sup>2</sup>     |   | d. 1337 D               |
| 1337 c. 12 July  | William de Whittlesey <sup>3</sup>      | D |                         |
| 1362             | John de Swynlegh <sup>4</sup>           |   | d. 1386                 |
|                  | John de Lincoln of Grimsby <sup>5</sup> |   |                         |
| 1386 i. 5 May    | William Welborne, LL.D.                 | N | exc. 1393 D             |
| 1393 24 Feb.     | Eudo la Zouche, <sup>6</sup> LL.D.      | D | d. 1414 N               |
| 1414 March       | John de Tibbay <sup>7</sup>             | N | d. 1414 D               |
| 1414 c. 26 July  | Richard Hethe, S.T.B.                   | D | r. 1421 D               |
| 1421 c. 15 Dec.  | William Lassells                        | D | d. <sup>8</sup> 1453 N  |
|                  | Richard Morsby                          |   | d. 1461 D               |
| 1462 c. 20 Feb.  | Richard Hayman <sup>9</sup>             | D | d. 1464 D               |
| 1464 c. 25 Sept. | Vincent Clement, S.T.P. <sup>10</sup>   | D | d. 1475                 |
| 1475 i. 27 March | John Morton, LL.D. <sup>11</sup>        | D | r. 1477 N               |
| 1478 i. 13 Jan.  | John Blythe <sup>12</sup>               | D | r. 1493 D               |
| 1493 c. 17 Feb.  | Thomas Hutton, Dec. Doc.                | D | r. 1494 D               |
| 1494 c. 28 July  | Robert Sherbourn, A.M. <sup>13</sup>    | D |                         |
| 1495 a. 5 March  | Christopher Urswick, D.D. <sup>14</sup> | D | r. 1496 D               |
| 1496 c. 28 April | William Warham, LL.D. <sup>15</sup>     | D | r. 1502 D               |
| 1502 c. 10 July  | John Foster, A.M.                       | D | d. 1512 D               |
| 1512 c. 1 Dec.   | John Constable, LL.D. <sup>16</sup>     | D | r. 1514 N               |
| 1514 June        | William Atwater <sup>17</sup>           | N | r. 1514 N               |
| 1514 18 Nov.     | Richard Rawlins, S.T.P. <sup>18</sup>   | N | cess. 1523 D            |

1. James de Berkeley was provided to the Archdeaconry, at the King's request, 5 Kal. Aug., 1318, on the cession of Guiscard de la Breto. (Papal Registers). He was made Bishop of Exeter in 1326.

2. The date of Richard de Brincheslee's appointment is given as 1326 (Browne-Willis) and as May, 1330 (N.) The Pope provided Peter, Bishop of Sabina, to the Archdeaconry "on the promotion of James de Berkeley to be Bishop of Exeter," 2 Ides, May, 1344, (Papal Registers); but it could not have taken effect.

3. William de Whittlesey seems to have been again admitted, "by collation of the King, the Bishopric of Lincoln being vacant," 23 June, 1343. (D) He occurs, as Archdeacon, from 1348 to 1359, (Papal Registers). He was Prebendary of Bedford, Major in Lincoln Cathedral, 1350; Master of Peterhouse College, 1352; Canon of Lichfield, 1355; Dean of Arches, 1361; Bishop of Rochester, 1361-1364, of Worcester, 1364-1368; and Archbishop of Canterbury, 1368-1374. He died 6 June, 1374. He was nephew of Simon de Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury (1349-1366).

4. John de Swynlegh was appointed by the King, August, 1362, (N.) His Will, made at Gt. Gransden, 1385, and proved 1386, is in the episcopal registers at Lincoln.

5. Occurs in March, 1385-6. (N.)

6. Eudo la Zouche was Archdeacon in 1410, and died in 1414. (N.)

7. John de Tibbay was slain at London, in July, 1414. (N.) His Will, proved in 1414, is at Somerset House. (P.C.C. 29 Marche).

8. William Lassells died in August, 1453. (N.)

9. Richard Hayman was Prebendary of Ulfskelf, Yorks; of Wenlakesburn, 1457-1462; of Axford; of Bishopston; of South Alton; of Southwell; of Widland. He died, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Sept. 1464. His Will dated 24 Sept. and proved 9th October, 1464, is at Somerset House (P.C.C. 9. Horne.)

10. Vincent Clement was Prebendary of Stow Longa, 1458. He died Archdeacon of Huntingdon, 1475 (Browne-Willis). He was also Archdeacon of Winchester and Wilts.

11. John Morton was made Archdeacon of Leicester, 1477; Bishop of Ely, 1479; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1486; and a Cardinal in 1493. He died in 1500, and was buried at Canterbury. He was the first man who seriously attempted to drain the Fens, hence Morton's Leam which runs from Peterborough to Guyhirne.

12. John Blythe seems to have been 'inducted' again, 30 March, 1482. (D.) He was made Bishop of Salisbury in 1493.

13. Robert Sherbourn was Archdeacon of Bucks, 1495-1505; Bishop of St. Davids, 1505; of Chichester, 1508; Died 1536, aged 96. Will dated Aug., 1536 (P.C.C. 41 Hogen.)

14. Christopher Urswick was Archdeacon of Surrey, Wilts, Hunts, Richmond, Oxford and Norwich; Dean of Windsor and of York; Chaplain and Almoner of King Henry VII.; and Registrar of the garter. He refused the Bishopric of Norwich. He died 24 Oct., 1521. Will, P.C.C. 23, Maynwaring.

15. William Warham became Bishop of London in 1502, and Archbishop of Canterbury a year later. He died 23 Aug., 1522, and was buried at Canterbury.

16. John Constable was Treasurer of Lincoln, 1508-1512; He died 17 July, 1528, and his Will was proved in 1529, P.C.C. 6, Jankyn.

17. William Atwater was made Bishop of Lincoln in 1514. He died at Woburn, Beds., 4 Feb., 1520-1, aged 81.

18. Richard Rawlins became Bishop of St. David's in 1523. He died 18 Feb., 1535-6

ARCHDEACONS.

|                   |  |    |                         |
|-------------------|--|----|-------------------------|
| 1523 c. 12 Sept.  | William Knight, LL.D. <sup>1</sup>       | AD | cess. 1541 D            |
| 1542 c. 1 Feb.    | Richard Gwent, <sup>2</sup> LL.D.        | AD | d. 1543 D               |
| 1543 c. 27 July   | Antony Draycot, LL.D. <sup>3</sup>       | A  | dep. 1560 N             |
| 1560 i. 28 Sept.  | Robert Beaumont <sup>4</sup>             | N  | d. 1567 N               |
| 1567 i. 27 Dec.   | John Bullingham, M.A. <sup>5</sup>       | N  | r. 1576 N               |
| 1576 c. 27 Oct.   | Robert Condall, S.T.B. <sup>6</sup>      | N  | 1612                    |
| 1612 c. 20 July   | Nathan Clifford <sup>7</sup>             | N  |                         |
| 1612 i. 23 August | Matthew Giffard, A.M.                    | N  | d. 1615 N               |
| 1615 c. 14 Dec.   | William Laud, S.T.P. <sup>8</sup>        | C  | r. 1621                 |
| 1622 i. 19 April  | Owen Gwynne, S.T.P. <sup>9</sup>         | CF | d. 1633 N               |
| 1633 c. 7 Nov.    | Richard Holdsworth, <sup>10</sup> S.T.P. | N  | d. 1649                 |
| 1649              | Peter Mewes, <sup>11</sup> LL.D.         | F  | cess. 1665 A            |
| 1666 c. 18 March  | William Johnson, S.T.P.                  | AC | d. <sup>12</sup> 1667 A |
| 1667 c. 27 April  | Henry Downhall, S.T.P.                   | AC | d. <sup>13</sup> 1669 N |
| 1670 c. 29 March  | Richard Perrinchief, S.T.P.              | N  | d. <sup>14</sup> 1673 C |
| 1673 c. 5 Sept.   | John Hammond, S.T.P.                     | C  | r. <sup>15</sup> 1701 N |
| 1701 c. 15 May    | White Kennett, S.T.P. <sup>16</sup>      | C  | r. 1720 N               |
| 1720 17 Nov.      | John Sturges, M.A. <sup>17</sup>         | N  | d. 1725 N               |
| 1725 c. 12 Aug.   | William Lunn, D.D. <sup>18</sup>         | N  |                         |
| 1747 28 Nov.      | Timothy Neve, <sup>19</sup> D.D.         | C  |                         |
| 1757 22 April     | Charles Jenner, D.D., <sup>20</sup>      | C  | d. 1770 C               |
| 1770 i. 31 March  | Nicholas Cholwell, LL.B.                 | C  | d. 1773 C               |

1. William Knight was made Bishop of Bath and Wells, 29 May, 1541, and died 29 Sept., 1547. Will proved 1547. P.C.C. 48, Alen.

2. Richard Gwent is stated to be "Instituted," 6 Jan., 1541-2, (C.), and paid his First Fruits, 7 Jan., 1542, (F.); but his collation is entered in the Episcopal Registers on 1 Feb., 1541-2. (D.) He made his Will, 11 July, 1543, and it was proved in the February following. P.C.C. Pynnyng, f. 3. Hennessy.

3. Antony Draycot was deprived in 1560, and was a prisoner in the Fleet, in 1561. He died 20 January, 1571 (N.)

4. Robert Beaumont was nominated by the Earl of Rutland, to whom the next presentation had been granted by Bishop Watson. (Lansd. M.S., 7048. Brit. Mus.) He was Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, 1564-1566, and Master of Trinity Coll. Camb. 1561-1567.

5. John Bullingham was made Bishop of Gloucester, 3 Sept., 1581; and died 20 May, 1598.

6. Robert Condall made a reversionary grant of the Office of Registrar to Simon and Gabriel Kent, 31 Aug., 1611. Administration of his Estate was granted to his sister, Jane Ashton, widow, 6 June 1612. Hunts. Archdeaconry Act Book, fol. 156.

7. Le Neve gives no authority for this name, which appears to be an error for Matthew Giffard who follows a month later.

8. William Laud was Dean of Gloucester; Bishop of St. Davids, 1621-1626; of Bath and Wells, 1626-1628; of London, 1628-1633; and Archbishop of Canterbury, 1633-1645. He was beheaded, on Tower Hill, in 1645, aged 71.

9. Owen Gwynne was Master of St. John's Coll. Camb., 1612-1633. His Will was proved in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Cambridge, 8 June, 1633 (II 203.)

10. Richard Holdsworth was Master of Emmanuel Coll., Camb., and Dean of Worcester, 1646-1649. He died in 1649. His Will is at Somerset House, P.C.C. Fairfax, 122, (Hennessy).

11. Peter Mewes was collated 19 Nov. 1640, (F & N) but was not installed until 12 Sept., 1660 (N). See also Bishop's Certificates under date 13 Feb. 1660-1 (C.) He resigned the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon for that of Berkshire, 1665; and was afterwards Bishop of Wells, 1672-1684; and of Winchester, 1684-1706; He died in 1706, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral.

12. William Johnson died 4 March, 1666-7 (N.)

13. Henry Downhall died in Dec. 1669 (N.)

14. Richard Perrinchief died 31 Aug., 1673. His Will, dated 26 Aug. and proved 16 Oct., 1673, is at Somerset House, (Hennessy.)

15. Resigned 15 May, 1701. (N.)

16. 15 May (Lansd. M.S., 7048. Brit. Mus.) 5 Dec. (C.) He was made Dean of Peterborough in 1708, and Bishop of Peterborough, in 1718, but held this Archdeaconry in commendam for some time (N.) He died in 1728, and is buried in Peterborough Cathedral.

17. John Sturges was Rector of Glatton, 1691-1725, and he died on the 31 December, 1725, and was buried there. Will, P.C.C. 132 Plymouth.

18. William Lunn died Archdeacon, on 20 March, 1747, and was buried at Elsworth, Cambs., where he was Rector from 1695 to 1747.

19. Timothy Neve was collated to the Archdeaconry on the 28 March 1747, (N), but the date given in the Bishop's Certificate is 28 Nov. He was Rector of Alwalton, 1729-1757; and died 1757.

20. Charles Jenner was Rector of Morborne, 1735-1770; and of Buckworth during the same period.

286 INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

ARCHDEACONS.

|                     |  |   |                      |
|---------------------|--|---|----------------------|
| 1774 i. 26 February | Michael Tyson, M.A. <sup>1</sup>             | C | d. 1794 C            |
| 1794 i. 16 April    | Thomas Parkinson, B.D. <sup>2</sup>          | C | r. 1812              |
| 1812 c. 4 April     | Thomas Fanshaw Middleton <sup>3</sup>        | N | r. <sup>3</sup> 1814 |
| 1814 i. 9 July      | James Hook, D.C.L. <sup>4</sup>              | N |                      |
| 1828 i. 25 Feb.     | James Banks Hollingworth <sup>5</sup> , D.D. | N | d. 1855              |
| 1856 i. 14 Feb.     | Henry Reginald Yorke, M.A. <sup>6</sup>      |   | r. 1869              |
| 1870 i. Feb.        | Francis Thomas McDougal, D.C.L. <sup>7</sup> |   | r. 1874              |
| 1874 i. 26 June     | Francis Gerald Vesey, LL.D.                  |   |                      |

- 
1. Michael Tyson died at St. Martin's Stamford Baron, 22 Feb. 1794, aged 84.
  2. Thomas Parkinson was made Archdeacon of Leicester, in 1812. He died 30 Nov., 1830, and was buried at Kegworth.
  3. T. F. Middleton was made Archdeacon, April, 1812, and Bishop of Calcutta and Primate of India, 8 May, 1814 (Hennesey.) He died 8 July, 1852.
  4. James Hook was father of Walter Farquar Hook, who was his official in 1822.
  5. By Order of Council dated 10 April, 1837, that part of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon in the Diocese of Lincoln was transferred and annexed to the Diocese of Ely. (N.)
  6. The Hon. H. R. Yorke was second son of Admiral Sir James Sydney York, and brother of the 4th Earl Hardwick.
  7. F. T. MacDougal was Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, 1855-1868; Vicar of Godmanchester, 1868-1874; Canon of Ely 1872-1873; of Winchester 1873; and Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight, 1874.

## PAPER ON THE DEVILS DITCH.

In pre-Roman days, and long after, what are now the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, with part of Cambridgeshire formed an area which was strongly defended by Nature. On the East and North were the sea, on the West the Wash came down to Lynn, and the great un-drained Fen extended from Lynn to Cambridge, and on the South this area was protected by the dense forest which covered the County of Essex, which was impassable to an Army, and which left only a small piece of unprotected Frontier, on chalk soil, 6 or 8 miles wide, and in length extending from Newmarket to Cambridge or somewhat beyond Cambridge.

It is on this small area that we find no less than 4 of these great Dykes, *possibly 5*, all nearly parallel to each other and all extending from the Fen to the Forest.

Running through them all, at about a right angle, is the ancient Road known as the *Ickniold Way*. This word is a contraction of Iken-hilde-weg, which being translated means *the War Path of the Iceni*. So that we get the closest possible connection between the Iceni and the Dykes.

We need not suppose all these Dykes to have been thrown up at the same time. The Iceni, in defending themselves, would probably throw up the first Dyke at the narrowest place, and of moderate depth, and then after an Enemy had succeeded in getting over it, or round the end they would dig the next deeper, and select a spot where the end would be more secure, even although the Dyke had to be of greater length, and this process would have to be repeated until they found the strongest position. It seems reasonable to conclude that until the Romans came, the enemy in all cases got round the end of the Dykes. Had they simply got over the top, the Iceni would subsequently have dug the old Dyke deeper instead of making an entirely new one in a fresh place.

Now let us take the Dykes in their order :

1. The one farthest *South* or South West is the Brand or Heydon Dyke. It is 3 miles long, running from a fenny spot known as Melbourn Common to Heydon. It is said to be 80 feet wide with a Rampart 7 feet above the level. The Rampart is on the East or Newmarket side, which means that it was thrown up by the inhabitants of what is now East Anglia. The Dyke is *not so old as the Ickniel Way*, as it was *not* filled up to allow the Road to pass.

2. Now let us pass to number 2, which is the *Brent* or *Pampisford Dyke*. This appears to be the shortest dyke now, but may have been longer, and runs from fenny Ground in Pampisford to Abingdon,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles. The Dyke is said to be filled in at the spot where the road crosses it, if so it is *older than the Ickniel way* unless the Road has been diverted since it was constructed. This dyke is small and shallow and it is difficult to say on which side the Rampart was thrown up, or whether the earth was put out partly on each side.

3. Fleam Dyke was thrown up in two separate lengths. It commenced at the river Cam at Fenditton (Fen-ditch-Town) and extended 2 miles to Quy Bridge, where Wilbraham Fen commences, and this fen was considered to be a sufficient defence so far as it extended. The Dyke commences again on the North-East side of Wilbraham Fen and runs up to Balsham (6 miles). It is 20 ft. deep to top of Rampart, and like the Pampisford Dyke is said to have been filled up to allow the road to pass. The part from Fenditton to Quy has been filled up in modern times and converted into a road.

4. Devil's Dyke commences at Reach, which (as its name implies) is a peninsula jutting a considerable distance into the Fen, and ends at Woodditton. This Dyke measures 30 ft. from top to bottom. It is the finest of all the Dykes and is in the strongest position, and was doubtless the last to be thrown up.

According to Lysons, who quotes Dr. Charles Mason as his Authority, the Ickniel way has been diverted at

the spots where it passes the last 3 dykes. Lysons' map, which was made from a Survey of Dr. Mason himself, shows the Icknield way running by the side of the present main road, but in some places nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the East of it. Sometime or other the Icknield way appears to have been straightened and new gaps cut to take it through 3 of the 4 dykes.

Some 20 years ago, Professor Ridgeway read a paper before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, in which he suggested that these Dykes are referred to by Tacitus in his description of the battle in which Ostorius Scapula overthrew the tribe of the Iceni in the year A.D. 50. The suggestion seems to have been favourably received by learned Antiquaries present at the meeting.

The words used by Tacitus are not such as would have been used had the Romans been attacking a mere camp or fortress, but they are considered to apply very aptly to the Dykes and surrounding conditions, Tacitus says, that the Iceni selected as a field for battle a place fenced by a rude Dyke and with a narrow approach to render it *impassable for cavalry*. Cavalry were of course not used for attacking a Fortress, and he would not have mentioned cavalry had he been attacking a Fortress or Camp. They are quite useless for storming purposes, but they would of course be very useful here, and when once the Roman Foot-Soldiers had secured the entrance to one Dyke we may be sure that their Cavalry would get through and utterly destroy the British in their flight over the plain between one Dyke and the next. It seems almost certain that this battle took place between the Fleam Dyke and the Devil's Dyke.

As the case stands now No. 2 (Pampisford Dyke) seems to be the oldest. Supposing it to have been dug first and found insufficient, we can understand the Iceni dropping back to dig numbers 3 and 4, bigger dykes in stronger positions, but then why did they also go forward and dig number 1 (Heydon Dyke) a weak dyke in a comparatively weak position? It does not seem reasonable.

To clear up such points as this it seems necessary to dig, and to dig not at the spots where the present Turnpike Road crosses the Dykes, but at the other places shown on Dr. Masons' map as those where the original and real Ickniel way passed through them, and then we may possibly find that the *second or Pampisford Dyke is not older than the one to the South West of it (Heydon Dyke).*

We must remember that Dr. Mason was an Antiquary who made a special study of the Ancient Roads of Cambridgeshire and would have good reason for any statement that he made.

Camden says that Fleam Dyke means the Ditch of Flight and suggests that some remarkable rout took place there.

He quotes the Saxon Chronicle treating the rebellion of Athelwolp (A.D. 905), against Edward the Elder and says that King Edward ravaged all the Country between the Dykes and the river Ouse to the North Fen, and that Ethelwold the Rebel and Eohric the Dane were slain there.

After Canutes' time, the Devil's Dyke was known as St. Edmunds Dyke, and this and the Fleam Dyke were called St. Edmunds Ditches, for Matthew of Westminster says that the war with Ethelwolp was terminated between St. Edmunds Ditches.

Chapmans' map, which was published about 1780, showed 2 gaps in the Devil's Ditch, which have since been closed up, probably at the time of the Parish Enclosures. One of these was called the Exning Gap, a roadway from Swaffham Prior to Exning having passed through it. The other was known as the Royston Gap: a road from Burwell passed through it, and went in almost a straight line until it joined the Ickniel way near to the 57th mile stone from London. It is probable also that an ancient road from Wilbraham known as the street way which extended in the direction of Exning also passed through this Gap.

R. STEPHENSON.

## BURWELL, ITS CASTLE, &c.

Amongst the companions of William the Conqueror, when he invaded England in 1066, was a famous soldier named Geoffrey de Magnavil, taking his name from Magnavil, a town in the duchy he then possessed. He obtained as a reward for his assistance in the Conquest, Estates in Berks, Cambs, Essex, Herts, Middlesex, Northants, Oxford, Suffolk, and Warwickshire. Waldene, now Walden in Essex, became the family seat. So thoroughly was he trusted by William that he was made Constable of the Tower of London, which office he held till his death.

He had a son William, who married Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Eudo de Ric, steward to William for his duchy of Normandy.

The son of this William, was named after his Grandfather Geoffrey, and inherited from his mother the stewardship of Normandy.

By King Stephen, this Geoffrey de Magnavile or Mandeville was raised to the rank of Earl, but during the civil wars of Stephen's reign the Empress Maud by conferring upon him all that his grandfather previously held, including the custody of the Tower of London with additional grants besides, won him over to her side.

The influence wielded by Geoffrey, owing to his vast possessions made him a very formidable opponent to King Stephen. He invaded the King's lands, nor did he spare religious houses, amongst other places he attacked the Abbey of Ramsey, Hunts, which he captured; made a fort of the Church, and sold the ornaments taken therefrom, dividing the proceeds amongst his soldiers.

His wife was Rohesia, daughter of Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford.

Ramsey Abbey was for a time his headquarters, and when the King brought against it a force too formidable to be resisted, Earl Geoffrey retreated into the Fens.

The King advanced into the territory held by the Earl and fortified Burwell. One of the Manors in Burwell belonged to Ramsey Abbey, and the Castle was constructed within this Manor.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the King strengthened an existing fortification or constructed an entirely new one.

The remains of the Castle consist of a piece of ruined wall, and extensive earthworks with a moat of considerable size and depth, these stand a short distance west of the church; and the plan of construction suggests that whatever might have been there before, the Castle is certainly the work of the period of Stephens' reign.

The position of Burwell castle was such that it threatened the communications of the Earl, and he attacked it in August, 1144. While riding round to reconnoitre the position, an archer within the Castle wounded him in the head; he was taken to Mildenhall and there died about the middle of September.

On account of the hostility he had shown to the Church, he died excommunicated and was refused Christian burial, but some Templars conveyed his body to London, where it was placed in the Old Temple Gardens. It is said to have been placed in a lead coffin and suspended from a tree, where it remained for nearly 20 years.

While the Earl lay wounded at Mildenhall the Abbot of Ramsey, repaired thither, and found that he had left instructions with his son to restore the Abbey, possibly it was this tardy repentance that induced Pope Alexander in 1163, to pronounce his absolution. After this his remains were interred at the New Temple where an effigy said to be his, exists.

The Manor on which the Castle stands had been given to Ramsey Abbey by King Edgar and Elflure de Langyath. On the Dissolution of the Monasteries this Estate was granted to Sir Edward North, who 5 years later surrendered it to the Crown.

Another Manor in this parish is that of 'Tiptofts' which takes its name from the baronial family of Tiptoft

which possessed it as early as the year 1277, before which it had belonged to the family of Camoys.

John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, who was executed at the Tower of London, (of which he had lately been Constable) in 1470, held this Manor, from him it passed by descent in the latter part of the 16th century to Sir Thomas Lovell; in 1632 it was held by the family of Marshe.

The Tiptofts' also owned another Manor in the parish called Dullingham's which was held in 1632 by the Cromwells, both the above in 1810 belonged to the Earl of Aylesford, whose father acquired them in marriage with the younger daughter of Charles Duke of Somerset.

A Manor called S. Omer's was owned in 1632 by the Goodwins, and then passed to the Isaacsons, and in 1810 was owned by Mr W. Sandiver of Newmarket.

There were formerly two Churches in Burwell. That of S. Andrew has entirely disappeared, though some remains of the West End were still standing in 1770.

The Ordnance Survey map marks the Girls' School which is built on the opposite side of the road from the present Church, but, very near to it, as being built on the site of St. Andrew's Church.

Some description of the present Church of S. Mary will be found in the Proceedings.

#### JERUSALEM GARDEN.

This is said to have been a Jewish burial ground.

In the reign of Henry II, a collection of money in connection with Jews, was made at Bottisham and also at Holm: the latter has not been identified, but Exning Holme lies just outside the boundary of the Parish of Burwell. It is possible that Jews at Holm and Bottisham had a burial ground at Burwell, distant some 5 or 6 miles.

From notes supplied by

W. O'FARREL HUGHES.

## WERKWELL, IN KIMBOLTON.

In Dr. T. P. Fernie's M.S. history of Kimbolton, now in the Archdeaconry Library at Huntingdon, he refers to a property called Werkwell, in the parish of Kimbolton. He says:—

“In the 56th year of the reign of King Henry III.,”  
“(1272) on an I.P.M. being made, Thomas de Bekering”  
“was found to have died seized of Land in the parishes”  
“of Catworth Magna, Kinebantou, and in Werkwell,”  
“all in the County of Huntingdon. With regard to”  
“Werkwell I can obtain no information as to its locality.”  
“In the Bodleian Library at Oxford is a Charter”  
“containing the gift of Werkwell to the Priory of”  
“Stoneley, by William de Mandeville; but I am unable”  
“to obtain a copy of it.”

“The name again occurs in the Hundred Rolls,”  
“vol. 2., as, in the year 9. Edward I. (1281), belonging”  
“to Peter de Bekering, who held it from Thomas de”  
“Bekering of the gift of his mother Maria de Bekering.”

“It is there stated to be in the parish of Kimbolton.”

“It occurs also in the accounts of the Escheats, of the”  
“reign of Edward V., where, in reference to the knight's”  
“fee of Thomas de Bekering in Huntingdonshire, it states”  
“that Hugh de Savage and Peter de Bekering hold two”  
“carucates of land in Werkwell, by homage and service”  
“of half a knight's fee, valued at 60 shillings.”

The Editor would be glad to hear from anyone who can throw light upon this property.



# SAWTRY ABBEY, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

## CHAPTER I.

### FOUNDATION AND DESTRUCTION.

“TO ALL THE FAITHFUL SONS OF HOLY MOTHER  
“CHURCH, Simon, Earl of Northampton, sends Greeting.  
“Let it be known unto all men, as well present as future,  
“that I have given and granted and by my present  
“Charter have confirmed to God and St. Mary of  
“Sawtry and the Monks living there of the Cistercian  
“Order, in perpetual alms for the building of an Abbey  
“ . . . . . all my lands in the same Sawtry  
“both in wood and in plain and in fen and in fisheries  
“towards Witlemare and in Witlemare itself, as it has  
“been sworn to appertain to my fee, and has been freely  
“held and possessed by my ancestors from the time of  
“King Canute down to the present time. . . . .”

By such words Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Northampton, and afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, son of another Simon de St Liz, and grandson of the renowned Earl Waltheof and Judith neice of William the Conqueror, founded, about the year 1147-8, a little Abbey, and filled it with Cistercian monks from the Abbey of Warden in Bedfordshire. Here, for nearly four hundred years, pious men lived their austere life, worshipping God and giving alms to the sick and needy, tilling their land in peace, and earning the respect and esteem of their neighbours ; until in the time of King Henry VIII, when rapacious political greed ran riot, and heavy hands were stretched out to oppress and spoil all who were powerless to protect themselves, then, notwithstanding the emphatic words of its charter, “*to God and St. Mary of Sawtry and the monks living there, . . . . in perpetual alms*”. this little Abbey was suppressed, and the monks were turned out, their lands sold and their buildings

pulled down. Probably people were told that the monks would be better off without their endowments, perhaps it was said that the money would be better spent by Professors at the Universities—agnostics, some of them,—certainly the cry was raised of ‘no more taxes’; but, as a matter of fact, the people paid dearly for the political dishonesty of their rulers, for they lost the helping hand in their hour of need, and their refuge in the day of trouble, and the flood gates of unbelief having been once opened they soon lost almost all the consolations of religion,—and the taxes are still with us.

An interesting contemporary comment upon these events is contained in the record of Cuthbert Sherebrook<sup>2</sup>, who lived near the Abbey of Roche, in Yorkshire, soon after the Dissolution, and who says each of the monks was given “his cell, wherein he lied “wherein was not anything of price, but his bed “and apparel, which was but simple and of small price”. His description of the destruction of the buildings is extremely graphic; he says “some took the Service “Books then lied in the Church, and laid them upon “their wain coppes to piece the same, some took the “windows of the hayleith and laid them on the hay, “and likewise they did of many other things; for some “pulled forth the iron hooks out of the walls that “bought none, when the yeomen and gentlemen of the “country had bought the timber of the Church. For “the Church was the first thing that was put to spoil; “and then the Abbot’s lodging, dortor and frater, with “the cloister and all the buildings, thereabout within “the Abbey walls; for nothing was spared but the “ox-houses, and swine-coates, and other such houses of “office that stood within the walls; which had more “favour showed than the very Church itself; which was “done by the advice of Cromwell, as Fox reported in “his Book of *Acts and Monuments*. It would have

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1. See “The National Church” 15th August, 1912, page 272.

2. Cole’s M.S. Printed in Ellis’s Original Letters, vol III, page 33, also in Dr. Aveling’s History of Roche. See the Reports of the Associated Architectural Societies, vol. XVII, page 45.

“ pitied my heart to see what tearing up of lead there  
 “ was and plucking up of boards, and throwing down of  
 “ sparres ; . . . . . The persons that cast the  
 “ lead into foddors, plucked up all the seats in the choir,  
 “ where the monks sat when they said service ; which  
 “ were like the seats in Minsters, and burned them, and  
 “ melted the lead therewithall, . . . . . so that it  
 “ seemeth that every person bent himself to filch and  
 “ spoil what he could: yea, even such persons were  
 “ content to spoil them, that seemed not two days before  
 “ to allow their religion, and do great worship and  
 “ reverence at their Mattins, Masses and other services,  
 “ and all other things. . . . . I demanded of my  
 “ father, thirty years after the suppression, which had  
 “ bought part of the timber of the Church, and all the  
 “ timber of the steeple, with the bell-frames . . . . .  
 “ whether he thought well of the Religious persons  
 “ and of the Religion they used? And he told me, yea ;  
 “ for, said he, I see no cause to the contrary. Well  
 “ said I, then how came it to pass you was so ready to  
 “ destroy and spoil the thing you thought well of? What  
 “ should I do? said he, might I not, as well as others,  
 “ have some profit of the spoil of the Abbey? for I did  
 “ see all would away : and therefore I did as others did.  
 “ Thus you may see, that, as well they who thought  
 “ well of the Religion then used, as they who thought  
 “ otherwise could agree well enough, and too well, to  
 “ spoil them. Such a Devil is covetousness and  
 “ Mammon! . . . . . And thus much upon my  
 “ own knowledge touching the fall of Roche Abbey.  
 “ By the fall whereof it may be well known how all the  
 “ rest were used.”

That greed and avarice *were* at the bottom of the  
 Dissolution is again shown by a letter from Thomas  
 Bedyll to Sir Thomas Cromwell,<sup>1</sup> written while he was  
 “ visiting ” Ramsey Abbey, in which he says “ If it  
 “ pleased you to grant me a commission to visit the  
 “ religious houses unvisited in Lincoln Diocese, which

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1. Wise and Noble's " Ramsey Abbey, its rise and fall," page 142. M.S.  
 Cotton, Cleop. E. IV., fol 204.

“shall be nigh my journey, it should be much to my  
“commodity.”

This precious rascal, in the same letter, says “Here,  
“in this monastery of Ramsey be two brethern whiche  
“have gyven these billys enclosed unto me very  
“affectuosly desiryng to have liberte to go from their  
“cloyster by the King’s grace auctorite . . . . whereof  
“sum occasion hath growen by that that Doctor Lee  
“now at Christmas gave liberte to half the house of  
“Sawtre to depart (as I am informed) whiche Sawtre  
“is within v myles of Ramsey.”

From this last quotation it would appear that many  
of the monks, or, as I should imagine, the conversi,  
were persuaded to retire by deed of resignation,—thus  
probably saving the Government from having to pension  
them. This may perhaps account for the disparity  
between the size of the Dormitories and the number of  
monks and conversi said to have been in the Abbey at  
the Dissolution.

That there were many who openly disapproved of the  
suppression of the monasteries is shown by the Will of  
Thomas Lewen, Ironmonger, (Calendar of Wills, Court  
of Hustings, London, Vol. II. page 663), who died in  
1555, and left property in trust to the Ironmongers’  
Company, to pay a mass priest until a new monastery  
be erected at Sawtry, County Hunts., of the same order  
as the old one before the supression, and immediately  
upon the rebuilding of the monastery at Sawtry, the  
money to be paid to the Prior or Abbot for masses and  
sermons for the good of testator’s soul.

Moreover, that the monks of Sawtry were conspicuous  
amongst their fellows, for their good works, has become  
proverbial, thus the popular rhyme:—

Ramsey the rich of gold and of fee,  
Thorney the bane of many a fair tree,  
Croyland the courteous of their meat and their drink,  
Spalding the gluttons as all men do think,  
Peterborough the proud, as all men do say,  
Sawtry by the way that poor *abbaye*,  
Gave more alms in one day than all they.

The Abbey having been suppressed and the monks turned out, the buildings shared the fate common to most abbeys and were pulled down; and now sheep and oxen roam where once stood church and chapter house, refectory and dormitory, and even upon the site of the high altar itself,—in short, not one stone stands upon another;—but in a large grass field may still be seen the trenches whence the stones have been dug to mend the roads, the fish ponds from which the worthy monks supplied their needs, and many of the water-courses which provided for their various necessities; and thus it is possible for the archæologist of today to trace out the lines of its walls and to reconstruct in his imagination the buildings that once stood upon the spot.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE MONKS AND THEIR BUILDINGS.

Of all the Monastic Orders few are more interesting to the architect and archæologist than the Cistercians. The first monastery of this Order was founded, in 1098, at Citeaux, by three monks from the Benedictine monastery of Molesme, who, following a new and stricter rule than the Benedictines, quickly obtained a reputation for sancity, and were soon enabled to found several dependent abbeys. One of these was Clervanx, of which the first abbot was the famous St. Bernard, during whose lifetime the power and influence of the Order was very greatly extended, and it continued to spread so rapidly that within two hundred and thirty years of the first foundation of the Order some 1200 abbeys had been founded and endowed. In England there were about 80 Cistercian abbeys at the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and the great bulk of these had been founded in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

One of the characteristics of the Cistercians was their strict observance of Rules common to their whole Order. All their churches were dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, all were designed in the form of a Latin cross; in all, the austere life of the Monks was reflected in the calm dignity of their architecture, devoid of all figure sculpture (foliage alone being allowed), and devoid also of painted glass, the almost entire absence of which and the total prohibition of pictures (except those of our Saviour), being marked features of the early Cistercian buildings. There could have been few, if any, monuments in their churches, for they paid no honour to the dead; in their earlier days none but Kings, Queens and Bishops were allowed to be buried within their churches, their own Abbots were buried in the Chapter House, and the Monks themselves in the Cloister, and the stones over them were "made level with the ground, that they "might not be in the way of the feet of passers by."

In the selection of a site for their monasteries the Cistercians always chose a spot some distance from a town, generally in a valley. At Sawtry the nearest town was about eight miles away, and although the spot is not exactly a valley, it is only a few feet above the water level of the fens, and considerably lower than much of the land in the vicinity.

On one side, at least, it was bordered by the fen, and two or three depressions on this northern side of the site were obviously docks, whereby it is evident that much of their goods came by boat across the waters of the fens. The waters here, as in other monasteries, were diverted and carried hither and thither as the needs of the community dictated, and it is interesting to compare the arrangements of the water courses on this site with those of Roche and Fountains.

The uniformity in the general arrangement of a Cistercian Monastery is remarkable, and while it differs in many respects from that adopted by the Benedictines and other Orders, yet amongst themselves the arrangement of one abbey is so like that of another as to tempt one to think that they must have been guided by some

plan devised by a master-mind and followed either as a Rule to be observed or an Arrangement eminently desirable to be followed ;—and Sawtry being no exception to the general rule it will be convenient to trace out its plan and comment upon the general arrangement of Cistercian monasteries at the same time.

First in importance amongst the buildings of the monastery was the Church. It usually consisted of a short choir which was seldom more than two bays in length, and almost invariably had a square east end ; a long nave with side aisles ; transepts with two or more chapels on their eastern sides, generally separated from each other by walls ; and a very low central lantern over the crossing at the intersection of the nave and transepts.

As time went on, many of the larger and richer abbeys extended and added other buildings to this plan, but at Sawtry the type-plan is faithfully adhered to ; here the choir was about 33 feet long and 27 feet wide (i.e. two bays,) and had the usual square end ; the nave, exclusive of the crossing, was 116 feet long and 27 feet wide, being divided into seven bays, and having an aisle, 10 feet 6 inches wide, on either side. The transepts were each about 26 feet long from north to south, and 26 feet in width, and each had two chapels on its eastern side, 18 feet long by 11 feet wide. These dimensions show it to have been somewhat smaller than the church at Roche, to which, in many respects, it bears a strong resemblance. Sometimes there was a kind of west porch, or narthex, and three holes in the ground point to this having been the case here. There is no direct evidence to show what the church was like above ground, the few stones still existing, which are known to have come from the abbey, appear to have been portions of the other buildings rather than of the church ; but from the fact that the abbey was founded in 1147-8, and the church is known to have been dedicated by Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1238, we may, I think, assume that the greater part of

it was built in the Transitional style, while the later portions (probably the choir, rebuilt when the abbey had become prosperous,) were in the Early English style.

There is, however, in the Record Office, an interesting Inventory of Goods remaining at Sawtry on the 30th May, 1536<sup>1</sup>, just after the abbey had been dissolved. This Inventory records the amount of lead upon the roofs of the church, as follows:—On the choir, 30 webs each  $6\frac{1}{4}$  yards long by  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard wide, equivalent to 15 sheets on each side of the ridge, each sheet 2 feet 3 inches wide, giving a lead roof 33 feet 9 inches long, while each sheet, or web, being 18 feet 9 inches long represents a roof of fairly steep pitch; similarly the nave had 96 webs each  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards long by  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard wide, giving a roof 108 feet long, and 16 feet 6 inches up the slope, showing a flatter, and therefore probably earlier, roof than that on the choir; the South Transept, which is called in the Inventory ‘the Requiem Aisle’, had 24 webs each  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards long by  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard and 1 nail wide, representing a roof 29 feet 3 inches long and 13 feet 6 inches up the slope, a slightly flatter roof than that of the nave;—the roof of the North Transept is recorded as of the same dimensions as the last; the North Aisle, called St. Martin’s Aisle, had 49 webs, each  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards long by  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard wide, which gives a roof 110 feet 3 inches long by 10 feet 6 inches up the slope; and the South Aisle was the same. The width indicated for the Aisle roofs does not appear to tally with the facts, but the other dimensions are probably very nearly accurate.

The Inventory goes on to add “the circuyte theyre xxxv yards, in heyth v yard di”;—this evidently refers to the roof of the low central lantern, and very fairly represents an octagonal spirelet, or pyramidal roof, rising to a height of about 16 feet 6 inches. This steeple apparently had a parapet, for the water was carried down to the roofs below by means of 4 “shorte pypes”; while to the body of the church there were 8 pipes, the positions of which are not defined.

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1. Augmentation Office. Misc. Books, 405.

At this time there were four bells, but I will defer comment upon them for the present.

On the south side of the church was the cloister; at Sawtry this measured 110 feet from east to west and 105 feet from north to south, which included an ambulatory of about 14 feet wide all round. The sides of this cloister nearest the cloister garth are clearly indicated by the holes in the ground, made in digging out the bases of the columns or posts which supported the lean-to roofs; there are seven of these holes on each side (exclusive of the angles), and they are 10 feet from centre to centre. The holes are not very large, and I venture to suggest that only the bases were of stone, the posts themselves being of wood. The Inventory before referred to, describes the cloister as having 4 gutters and 7 pipes, of which latter 5 were 15 feet long each. The gutters are not incompatible with stone arches and parapets, but it is more probable that they were wooden eaves-gutters lined with lead, and that the lean-to roofs themselves were covered with tiles;—the lead roofs of the church are recorded without mention of the gutters, which almost certainly were there, whereas in the cloister, gutters are named but no lead to the roof.

In the cloister garth, slightly towards the S.W. corner, is a large hole in the ground, but whether this represents the position of a large stone lavatory or fountain, or whether it is a mere modern hole of no significance, is not certain.

Of the buildings ranged round the cloister, the most important was the Chapter House. This opened out of the eastern walk, with three open arches (i.e. not enclosed with doors); it was always divided into three equal aisles by two rows of columns, was generally three bays in length, and was almost always vaulted. At Sawtry, this is, unfortunately, one of the most ill-defined portions of the whole plan, but it would appear to have been about 40 feet square, and there are some slight indications that it was sub-divided in the usual manner.

The Chapter House of the Cistercians could not have been the magnificent building with which we are usually accustomed to associate the name, for it generally had a room over it devoted to the purposes of a library and writing room, and a passage cut off from this latter apartment gave access from the monks' dormitory to the south transept of the church, where a flight of steps (often of wood) led to the floor of the church, below.

Between the Chapter House and the Church there was always a small sacristy, with a doorway opening out of the South Transept; and westwards of this, but opening out of the Chapter House, was a small cell or penitentiary for the temporary imprisonment of those who had transgressed against the exacting rules of the Order. The space occupied by these two apartments can be clearly seen at Sawtry, but their exact dimensions are not well defined.

On the South Side of the Chapter House there was generally a narrow apartment commonly spoken of as the Parlour, in which the monks were allowed to converse with their relatives and friends. And next to this was a narrow passage leading from the cloister to the precincts on the east side of the buildings. Sometimes the Parlour is absent, and this seems to be the case at Sawtry, unless, as occasionally happened, the relative positions of the two apartments were changed, and the passage placed next to the Chapter House and the Parlour next to the Fraternity; in which case, however, the Fraternity at Sawtry could not have had direct access to the Cloister.

The next building southward, and the last that opened out of the east walk of the Cloister, was the Fraternity, or Day-room of the Monks, a long building running north and south, with a single row of columns down the middle, supporting plain quadripartite vaulting. The southern end of this apartment extended beyond the adjoining buildings, and had windows on both sides, those at the extreme end being often mere open arches. Above the Fraternity was the Monks' Dormitory, which also extended over the parlour and passage, and was reached by a staircase, generally upon its western side.

The Fraternity at Sawtry was 27 feet wide, and the central row of columns, 14 feet apart from centre to centre, may still be traced. Its south wall is 133 feet from the south wall of the Chapter House, but in many parts the lines of the walls are very badly defined.

A Dormitory extending over the whole length of this building would seem to be far too large for the twelve monks who, with their Abbot, and twenty-two Conversi, are stated as the occupants of the abbey at the Dissolution; it therefore seems probable that the upper storey was divided into several rooms, and perhaps included the Abbot's apartments.

Opening out of the southern walk of the Cloister, near its centre, was the Refectory. In Cistercian monasteries this was always placed with its axis running north and south, and had a row of columns down the centre, usually supporting a wooden roof. It generally had a gallery or pulpit in an arched recess in its western wall. At Sawtry the Refectory is well defined, it was 30 feet wide and 75 feet long, and had four columns down the centre.

Between the Refectory and the Fraternity, with a door leading out of the south walk of the Cloister, was an apartment generally called the Calefactory or warming house, to which the monks were allowed to repair at certain times of the day to warm themselves, there being no fireplace in the Fraternity. At Sawtry this is represented by a room 30 feet by 26 feet, with a single column in the middle.

On the other side of the Refectory, and between it and the Domus Conversorum, was the Kitchen with its offices. At Sawtry this space is 42 feet wide, but the walls of the various apartments cannot be traced.

Against the whole of the western walk of the Cloister, and projecting far beyond it to the south, was the Domus Conversorum, or house of the Conversi, or servants of the monastery, a building strongly resembling the Fraternity of the Monks, but much longer. At Sawtry it is 28 feet wide and 175 feet long, and had a row of columns down the middle, the positions of many of

which can still be identified; there are, however, considerable accumulations of earth and rubbish in the middle of this building, and the sub-dividing walls which doubtless existed, cannot now be traced.

Above this building was the Dormitory of the *Conversi*, and, as in the case of the *Fratry*, the building would seem to be far too large for the 22 servants who were here at the time of the Dissolution, but, as has already been said, half the house is stated to have been allowed to depart when the King's officer "visited" the monastery, and there may therefore have been more than this number of inmates at ordinary times.

Apart from these main buildings of the Monastery, grouped round the cloister quadrangle, there were sundry other buildings of scarcely less importance, viz:—the *Infirmary*, the *Guest House*, the *Great Entrance Gateway*, the *Almonry*, and frequently the *Abbot* had apartments of his own, including a *Hall*, *Bed-Room*, *Kitchen*, *Chapel*, and rooms for the entertainment of distinguished guests.

At Sawtry it is difficult to identify most of these buildings, but some trenches just eastward of the *Fratry* may possibly indicate the position of the *Infirmary*, which, for so small an *Abbey*, would not require to be very large, but I think the weight of evidence points to it as being part of the *Abbot's House*. A ditch or dyke which passes along the southern side of this building and then turns southward along the eastern wall of the *Fratry* runs into the watercourse traversing the southern part of the site, and which at this point takes a curious double turn, and it may be assumed that in the corner between the *Fratry* and this small building there were latrines appropriated to both.

The site and plan of the *Guest House* is, fortunately, easily recognisable. Near the southern end of the *Domus Conversorum*, slightly to the west, is a large detached building 130 feet long by 47 feet wide, divided into three aisles like a church by a double row of columns seven on each side. Here the guests were housed in cubicles in the aisles, an arrangement which

may be found still in existence at St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester. Possibly, as at Chichester, there was a small Oratory at the east end;—the foundations certainly seem to point to this being so.

Much to my regret, I have not yet been able to identify the site of the Great Entrance Gateway. Doubtless it stood westward of the church, and some foundations on either side of the present cart track, (which I am disposed to think follows the line of the ancient roadway,) look as if there might have been a wall with a gateway at this point, but I much doubt if it was the main outer gateway of the Monastery.

The Almonry, which generally stood near the church, most likely occupied part of the northern end of the block which I have assigned to the Domus Conversorum this being a not unusual place for cellars and other offices; and this use of the space would take off from the apparently unnecessary length of the Domus Conversorum,—at least so far as the ground storey was concerned.

Of the Abbot's House I have found no trace, unless it be the small building to which I have referred in speaking of the Infirmary. In the early days of the Cistercian Order the Abbot had no special apartments, but slept in the monks' dormitory; and I am much disposed to think that in this Monastery he occupied a portion of that apartment, but shut off, doubtless, with a thin partition. The rooms which he would require, principally for the purpose of entertaining guests will be dealt with in the next chapter.

## CHAPTER III.

### THE INVENTORY.

Let us turn now to the Inventory already referred to, which is here transcribed into modern English and printed in full. Those who would read it in its original form may find it at the Record Office (Augmentation Office, Misc. Books, 405). A great part of it is printed in 'The Edwardian Inventories of Huntingdonshire', published by the Alcuin Club, and also in 'Archæologia', vol. 43, page 200 *et seq.*

It requires very little explanation; the words "Sol. rec." and "Sol. Francisco" probably mean respectively "Paid. Money received personally" and "Paid. Money paid to Francis". The curious names have been explained, where possible, in the text. The totals do not appear to state the sum of the figures correctly, but this is a common error in old inventories. It will be noted that the lead is measured by "cloth measure"; it is obvious in other ways that the Commissioner did not know how to measure lead, and, while his dimensions are instructive to us, they could have conveyed no information as to the value of the lead to anybody.

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#### MONASTERY OF SAWTRY.

THE INVENTORY there taken the 30 day of May, anno 28. Henry VIII.

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#### THE CHURCH PLATE WITH DIVERS OTHER PARCELS OF PLATE TO THE SAME HOUSE.

|      |   |        |
|------|---|--------|
| rec. | In primis a cross of silver plate and gilt and wood under, by estimation, | 16 oz. |
| rec. | Item a great chalice of silver and gilt, by estimation                    | 28 oz. |
|      | Item 4 other chalices of silver and parcel gilt, by estimation            | 29 oz. |

|      |  |                |
|------|--|----------------|
| rec. | Item 2 cruets of silver all gilt, weight by estimation   | 8 oz.          |
| rec. | Item a cross staff of silver and gilt, weight by estimation  | 5 score 19 oz. |
| rec. | Item 2 candlesticks parcel gilt, weight by estimation  | 42 oz.         |
|      | Item a salt cellar of silver and parcel gilt with a cover, weight by estimation. [This item erased.]   |                |
|      | Item a standing cup with a cover all gilt, weight by estimation  | 22 oz.         |
|      | Item a salt silver and parcel gilt with the cover, weight by estimation                                | 20 oz.         |
|      | Item 3 masers garnished with silver and gilt, weight by estimation, wood at about                      | 18 oz.         |
|      | Item 12 silver spoons, weight by estimation  | 11 oz.         |
|      | Item 1 spoon of silver all gilt, weight by estimation  | 1 oz.          |
| rec. | Item a standing cross silver and parcel gilt, weight   | 20 oz.         |
| rec. | Item a nut silver and gilt with a cover  | 15 oz.         |
| rec. | Item a standing maser garnished with silver and gilt with an acorn in the top of silver. wood at about | 20 oz.         |
| rec. | Item a flat piece of silver, weight by estimation  | 16 oz.         |
| rec. | Item 12 spoons with maidens' heads gilt  | 14 oz.         |
| rec. | Item 1 censer gilt, by estimation  | 48 oz.         |

In pledge for  
£10 to  
William  
Byckylles  
of  
Conington

## IN THE CHURCH.

|               |   | £   | s. | d. |      |
|---------------|---|---|----|----|------|
| William Long. | { | Item a lectern with an eagle of latten    | 40 | 0  | } £4 |
|               |   | Item 2 standing Candlesticks of latten    | 20 | 0  |      |
| sol.          |   | Item 3 lamps of latten                    | 3  | 4  | sol. |
|               |   | Item an old cross of latten and a ship    | 12 |    |      |
|               |   | Item a censer of latten                   | 12 |    |      |
|               |   | Item 2 pairs of organs                    | 8  | 0  | 0    |
|               |   | Item an old clock                         | 3  | 4  |      |
|               |   | Item 2 boxes of Ivory and 6 sacring bells | 2  | 0  |      |
|               |   | Item 3 pairs of Cruets                    | 9  |    |      |
|               |   | Item 6 altar cloths [erased]              | 4  | 0  |      |
|               |   | £11 15s. 5d. Mr. Legh.                    |    |    |      |

## IN THE VESTRY.

|                        |  | s. | d. |   |                    |
|------------------------|--|----|----|---|--------------------|
|                        | Item a priest's vestment of red satin with a crucifix on the back                                    | 13 | 4  |   |                    |
| Sol. Rec.              | Item a deacon and sub-deacon of red silk the orphreys of Venice gold embroidered with imagery        | 13 | 4  | } | Mr. Slade.         |
|                        | Item a cope of red to the same with the orphreys of Venice gold and imagery of silk                  | 10 | 0  |   |                    |
| Sol. Rec. x            | Item a suit of blue silk with imagery, the orphreys with divers Images                               | 26 | 8  |   | Mr. Price.         |
| Sol. Rec. x            | Item a suit of white satin of Bruges with a cross of Red   | 40 | 0  |   | Mr. Ric. Cromwell. |
| Sol. Rec. x            | Item a suit of white baudekin and 2 copes with pomegranates and stars of Venice gold                 | 26 | 8  |   | Mr. Slade.         |
| Sol. Rec. x            | Item a suit of old green silk with lions of gold   | 13 | 4  |   | Mr. Castell.       |
| Sol. Fran-<br>cisco. x | Item a suit of blue worsted with flowers of base gold, the cross of red                              | 13 | 4  |   | Mr. Williams.      |
|                        | Item a vestment, deacon and sub-deacon of white silk with roses of red                               | 6  | 8  |   | Mr. Slade.         |
| Sol. Rec. x            | Item a vestment of red silk for the priest with an alb for the deacon with a cross of divers colours | 8  | 0  |   |                    |
|                        | Item a cope of Ray silk  | 2  | 0  |   |                    |

|   |  | s. | d. |                 |  |
|---|--|----|----|-----------------|--|
| Lectern<br>cloths 3s. Mr.<br>Williams.                                      | Item 3 lectern cloths<br>of white and green  | 12 |    |                 |  |
|   | Item another old<br>lectern of tawny<br>baudekin   |    |    |                 |  |
|   | Item 4 diaper altar<br>cloths with fronts<br>of silk of divers<br>colours                                    | 2  | 0  |                 |  |
|   | Item a cloth to lie<br>before the abbot,<br>of fustian mapys<br>with divers arms                             | 6  |    | Mr. Legh.       |  |
| Sol. Rec.<br><br>A hearse cloth<br>and a lectern<br>cloth, 5s. Mr.<br>Price | Item a hearse cloth<br>of blue silk with<br>beasts   | 12 |    |                 |  |
|   | Item 2 <i>ammettes</i><br>[amices?] of red<br>velvet with 2<br>crosses of silver                             | 12 |    |                 |  |
|   | Item an <i>ammett</i> of<br>blue velvet and a<br>cross and 3 knots<br>of Venice gold<br>upon it              | 12 |    |                 |  |
|   | Item an <i>ammett</i> with<br>2 Unicorns of<br>silver  | 8  |    |                 |  |
|   | Item 3 old <i>fannouns</i><br>of cloth of gold   | 12 |    |                 |  |
|   | Item 9 corporas cases<br>3 with cloths   | 6  | 8  |                 |  |
|   | Item an old chest  | 6  |    |                 |  |
|   | Item an oil pot of lead  | 20 |    |                 |  |
|   | Item a cross cloth<br>of green silk  | 2  | 0  | Mr. Legh.       |  |
|   | Item a little coffer of<br>copper and gilt   | 5  | 0  | Mr. Legh.       |  |
|   | Item 4 <i>quotidiane</i><br>[daily] vestments<br>[erased]  | 12 | 0  |                 |  |
|   | Item received of Mr.<br>Annesley for 2 old<br>vestments, a Ray<br>cope, 3 altar cloths<br>& 2 corporas cases | 10 | 0  | Sol. Francisco. |  |
|   | £9 6s. 4d.   |    |    |                 |  |

## THE HALL WITH THE FRATRY.

|                                       | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Item a painted cloth at the high desk |   |    | 2  |
| „ a table, 2 trestles and a form      |   |    | 2  |
| „ 2 side tables, 3 trestles, 1 form   |   |    | 3  |
| „ a fold table with 2 forms in fratry |   |    | 20 |

## THE BUTTERY.

|                                  |   |    |               |
|----------------------------------|---|----|---------------|
| Item 2 great basins of latten    | 3 | 4  |               |
| „ 2 chafing dishes of latten     |   | 12 |               |
| „ 7 candlesticks of latten       | 2 | 0  |               |
| „ 3 candlesticks of pewter       |   | 16 |               |
| „ an old . . . . .               |   |    |               |
| „ an old bin for bread           |   |    | 2             |
| „ an old carpet                  |   |    | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ 8 hogsheads for ale            | 2 | 8  |               |
| „ an old fold-table with 2 forms |   | 12 |               |

## NAPERERY.

|                                    |   |   |  |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Item 6 pairs of flaxen sheets      | 8 | 0 |  |
| „ 10 pairs of harden sheets        | 6 | 8 |  |
| „ 2 old cloths of diaper           | 3 | 0 |  |
| „ 2 towels of diaper               |   | 8 |  |
| „ a table cloth of canvas          | 2 | 0 |  |
| „ 2 table cloths of <i>bryssel</i> | 2 | 0 |  |
| „ a harden table cloth             |   | 4 |  |
| „ 7 napkins of canvas              |   | 7 |  |
| „ 1 of diaper                      |   | 2 |  |
| „ 2 <i>Pillowberys</i>             |   | 8 |  |
| 37s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.           |   |   |  |

## MY LORD'S CHAMBER.

|  |   |    |    |
|--|---|----|----|
| Item a feather bed and a bolster with        | } | 10 | 0  |
| 2 white curtains                             |   |    |    |
| „ a pillow and a pair of blankets            | } |    | 12 |
| „ a coverlet of yellow and green             |   |    |    |
| „ the bedstead with a countertable           |   | 3  | 4  |
| „ a standing cupboard, new                   |   | 5  | 0  |
| „ a painted hanging with beasts<br>and trees |   |    | 8  |
| „ a painted coffer                           |   |    | 12 |
| „ an old chest bound with iron               |   |    | 6  |
| „ 2 chairs and a buffet stool                |   |    | 8  |
| „ a basin and ewer of pewter                 |   |    | 12 |

## THE NEW CHAMBER.

|  |    |   |  |
|--|----|---|--|
| Item a feather bed with a bolster and<br>2 pillows | 13 | 4 |  |
| „ a pair of blankets                               |    | 8 |  |

SAWTRY ABBEY, HUNTINGDONSHIRE

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|   | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|
| Item a covering of Tapestry work                    | 6  | 8  |
| „ a celer with a tester and 2 curtains              |    | 4  |
| „ a pair of the same, by the bed                    |    | 1  |
| „ 6 pieces of green say                             |    | 3  |
| „ 4 cushions of Tapestry with yellow lions          | 4  | 0  |
| „ 2 turned chairs                                   |    | 8  |
| „ a standing cupboard with a carpet                 |    | 4  |
| „ a basin and a ewer of pewter                      |    | 12 |
| „ a table with 2 trestles                           |    | 8  |
| „ a form and a fire fork                            |    | 12 |
| „ a carpet cloth with an old banker                 |    | 8  |
| „ The bedstead with a net for <i>knatts</i> [gnats] |    | 8  |
| 30s. 4d.  |    |    |

THE CHAMBER BEYOND THE GREAT BED.

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| Item an old feather bed with a bolster            | 4 | 0  |
| „ a blanket and an old coverlet with the bedstead |   | 20 |
| 51s. 10d.   |   |    |

THE KITCHEN CHAMBER.

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| Item a feather bed with a bolster                                       | 6 | 8  |
| „ a blanket with a coverlet of Tapestry work lined with Danna [damask?] | 4 | 0  |
| „ a bedstead with a tester of painted cloth                             |   | 12 |

THE CHAPEL CHAMBER.

|  |   |    |
|--|---|----|
| Item a feather bed with a bolster        | 5 | 0  |
| „ a covering of carpet cloth             |   | 6  |
| „ a celer with a tester of painted cloth |   | 2  |
| „ 3 pieces of painted cloth              |   | 6  |
| „ 2 forms and a folding table            |   | 12 |

IN THE CHAPEL.

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Item an old chest, a little bell, and a candlestick of latten |  | 4 |
|---|--|---|

THE NEXT CHAMBER THERE.

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Item 2 feather beds and 2 bolsters  | 6 | 8 |
| „ 2 coverings, one of green and yellow, the other of white and green dornic | 4 | 0 |
| 121s. 6d.   |   |   |

## THE KITCHEN.

|   | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|
| Item 15 platters of pewter                  | 6  | 8  |
| „ 1 chair                                   |    | 8  |
| „ 10 dishes                                 | 3  | 4  |
| „ 12 saucers                                | 2  | 0  |
| „ a brazen mortar with a pestle of Iron     | 2  | 0  |
| „ a stone mortar                            |    | 2  |
| „ a cullender of latten                     |    | 4  |
| „ a frying pan                              |    | 3  |
| „ a great brass pot                         | 6  | 8  |
| „ 3 little pots                             | 5  | 0  |
| „ a great pan                               | 5  | 0  |
| „ 4 lesser pans                             | 2  | 0  |
| „ 2 ladles of latten                        |    | 4  |
| „ 2 skewers of brass                        |    | 4  |
| „ one great trivet                          |    | 10 |
| „ 2 cupboards                               |    | 20 |
| „ 2 pot-hangers                             |    | 2  |
| „ 3 pairs of pot-hooks                      |    | 8  |
| „ a beam of Iron                            |    | 12 |
| „ a gridiron                                |    | 3  |
| „ a <i>handefelde</i> [anvil?] and a hammer | 4  | 0  |
| „ a grate for bread                         |    | 1  |
| „ a <i>flesheokes</i> [flesh-hook?]         |    | 1  |
| „ a pail and skep                           |    | 2  |
| „ 2 spits of Iron                           |    | 6  |

## THE LARDER.

|                                      |   |  |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Item a salting trough and 2 old tubs | 2 |  |
| 43s. 2d.                             |   |  |

## THE BREW-HOUSE, THE BAKEHOUSE AND THE BULTING-HOUSE.

|   |    |    |
|---|----|----|
| Item 2 ledys [leads?]                             | 40 | 0  |
| „ a brewing fate [vat]                            | 6  | 8  |
| „ a pipe of lead to convey water in               | 3  | 4  |
| „ a scoop, a <i>coule</i> and a <i>barle-lepe</i> |    | 4  |
| „ a great pan of brass in a furnace               | 5  | 0  |
| „ an old yeling fate [vat]                        | 8  | 0  |
| „ 4 keelers [shallow tubs]                        | 6  | 8  |
| „ 3 <i>bering</i> tubs                            |    | 12 |
| „ a fate [vat] for malt                           |    | 12 |
| „ 4 tubs for meal                                 |    | 12 |
| „ 2 <i>handlepes</i> [hand-baskets]               |    | 3  |
| „ 2 fans  |    | 6  |
| „ a meal sieve                                    |    | 3  |
| „ a table and a form                              |    | 4  |

SAWTRY ABBEY, HUNTINGDONSHIRE 315

|   | s. | d.  |
|---|----|-----|
| Item a horse-mill with 2 pairs of stones      | 15 | 0   |
| „ 3 mill pikes                                |    | 2   |
| „ 1 bell wheel [the word 'bell' is<br>erased] |    | 2 0 |
| „ 2 mill horses                               | 20 | 0   |
| £6 11s. 6d.                                   |    |     |

THE STORE HOUSE.

|  |    |   |
|--|----|---|
| Item 5 pieces of Iron                          | 5  | 0 |
| „ 6 cart saddle-trees                          |    | 3 |
| „ half a barrel of pitch and as<br>much of tar | 5  | 0 |
| „ a salt lead with salt                        | 10 | 0 |
| „ a bag with hops                              |    | 8 |
| 102s. 5d.                                      |    |   |
| 144s. 2d.                                      |    |   |

THE FORGE AT THE GRANGE

|   |   |    |   |
|---|---|----|---|
| Item <i>an handfelde</i> [anvil?]           | } | 20 | 0 |
| „ a buck-horn                               |   |    |   |
| „ a vice                                    |   |    |   |
| „ 3 hammers                                 |   |    |   |
| „ 2 pairs of tongs                          |   |    |   |
| „ a pair of pincers and a butter            |   |    |   |
| „ a set pair of bellows                     |   |    |   |
| „ a nail <i>coull</i> , 2 puncheons of Iron |   |    |   |
| „ a grindstone with an axletree<br>of Iron  |   |    |   |

CARTWARE.

|   |    |  |
|---|----|--|
| Item 3 shode carts  | 53 | 4  |
| „ 2 new pairs of wheels   | 12 | 0  |
| „ 3 <i>copys</i>  | 6  | 0  |
| „ 3 shares and 3 coulter [of a<br>plough]   |    |  |
| „ 7 pairs of cart gears   | }  | Omitted<br>because of<br>what<br>follows |
| „ 10 collars for horses   |    |  |
| „ 8 pairs of plough traces  |    |  |
| „ 3 cart saddles  |    |  |
| „ 3 wain-ties with 2 pairs of<br>filly's <i>croppys</i>                             |    |  |
| „ 3 rollers, 5 harrows, 7 yokes,<br>7 <i>temes</i> of Iron with <i>landerstones</i> |    |  |
| „ <i>Temes</i> and <i>Togwythys</i> for 6<br>horses                                 |    |  |
| „ a mattock, 2 spades   |    |  |
| „ 4 dung forks  |    |  |

|  | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|----|----|
| Item one old dung cart, 7 pairs of cart gears, 10 collars, 8 pairs of plough traces, 3 cart saddles, 3 pairs of filly gears, 1 cart rope, 3 wain-ties, 3 rollers, 5 harrows, 7 yokes, 7 <i>temes</i> of Iron with <i>lander-stones</i> , 1 mattock, 2 spades, 3 dung forks |   | 20 | 0  |

£5 11s. 3d.

£4 13s. 4d. [erased]

Total £39 10s. 10½d.

## CATTLE.

|  |    |    |     |
|--|----|----|-----|
| Item 29 Kine, price 12s. per head; killed 4, remaining 25  | 17 | 8  | 0   |
| „ 2 bulls  | 22 | 8  |     |
| „ 14 draught oxen, price 18s. per head   | 12 | 12 | 0   |
| „ 7 mares, price 10s. per head; of which 1 has been sold by the Prior                                      |    | 70 | 0   |
| „ 2 geldings }   |    | 20 | 0   |
| „ 2 horses }   |    |    |     |
| „ 4 fillies  |    | 20 | 0   |
| „ a horse colt and yearling }  |    |    |     |
| „ 6 cart horses, of which 2 are dead   |    | 66 | 8   |
| „ Steers and heffers of 3 years old, 17, price 8s. per head; killed 3, remaining 14                        | 6  | 16 | 0   |
| „ Steers and heffers of 2 years old, 7, price 6s. 8d. per head; killed 1, remaining 6                      |    | 46 | 8   |
| „ Yearlings, 15, price 4s. 4d. per head  |    | 65 | 0   |
| „ In ewes, lamb-hogs and Rams, 10 score and 18, price 2s. per head, in total; killed 58, remaining 8 score | 21 | 16 | 0   |
| „ In lambs, 52, price 12d. per head, in total; killed 6, remaining 46                                      |    | 52 | 0   |
| „ 2 geldings for the saddle  |    | 33 | 4   |
| „ boars, sows and other young swine, 3 score and 12, price per head . . . .                                |    | 6  | 0 0 |

£84 12s. 4d.

£124 3s. 2½d.

£74 10s. 4d.

|                               |  |     |    |   |
|-------------------------------|--|-----|----|---|
| Debts due to the Monastery.   | As appeareth by a bill of particular sums, amounteth to the sum of | 67  | 13 | 4 |
| Debts owing by the Monastery. | As appeareth by a bill of particular sums amounteth to the sum of  | 168 | 15 | 0 |

Over the high Altar on both sides containing in length 30 webs, every web in length 6 yds. 1 quarter, in breadth 3 qrs.

The requiem Aisle. Item there in webs 24, every web in length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards, in breadth 3 qrs. 1 nail.

The North Aisle. Item there in webs 24, every web in length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards, in breadth 3 qrs. 1 nail.

Saint Martin's Aisle. Item there in webs 49, every web in length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards, in breadth 3 qrs.

The South Aisle. Item there in webs 49, every web in length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards, in breadth 3 qrs.

The body of the Church. Item there in webs 4 score and 16, every web in length  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards in breadth 3 qrs.

The circuit there 35 yards, in height  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards.

In the Cloister. Item there in pipes 7, of which 5 of them in length 5 yards apiece.

Item 4 gutters there 4.

The Steeple. Item there in short pipes 4

The body of the Church. Item there in pipes 8.

Item there in bells 4, of which :

The first in depth  $\frac{1}{2}$  a yard and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a quarter, in breadth 3 qrs. 1 inch.

The second in depth 3 qrs., in breadth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  qrs.

The third in depth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  qrs., in breadth 1 yard.

The fourth in depth 1 yard, in breadth 1 yard.

272 webs.

STUFF REMAINING AT THE GRANGE, APPRAISED  
AT THE TIME OF THE DISSOLUTION.

| Item   |       | s. | d. |
|--|-------|----|----|
| In the Brew-house, a fair lede to brew in, fastened.   | price | 6  | 8  |
| „ 2 brass pots, 2 brass pans                           |       | 6  | 8  |
| „ A gridiron, and 1 pot-hanging of Iron, with a trivet |       |    | 16 |
| „ A powdering trough of stone                          |       |    |    |

|   | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|
| Item A mash fatt [vat] and a yeling<br>fatt [vat]. 2 tubs to put drink in | 5  | 0  |
| „ In other tubs. price  |    | 12 |
| „ A lede, broken. price   | 3  | 4  |
| „ 2 horses  |    |    |
| „ 6 mares   |    |    |
| „ 1 gelding   |    |    |
| „ 5 foals   |    |    |
| „ Hoggs 76, with 10 weaners   |    |    |
| „ A sow and 9 pigs  |    |    |

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The bearing which this Inventory has upon the description just given of the buildings will be at once apparent; the great light which it throws upon the size and general appearance of the Church has already been dealt with, but it remains to compare the Inventory with the plan of the other parts of the Monastery. First then, we have the Vestry or Sacristy adjoining the Church. Then there is the very curious omission of all reference to the Chapter House and the Library over it; it is quite conceivable that the former had nothing in it, the seats probably being stone benches round the walls, but the failure to record the books in the Library can only be accounted for by the assumption that the Commissioners thought them valueless, or that the Monks had taken the precaution to send them abroad in good time.

The Hall and Fraternity are jumbled together; a fold-table and forms are stated to be in the Fraternity, and the other items enumerated were almost certainly in the Hall, or Refectory.

The Buttery no doubt adjoined the Refectory; and the Napery was possibly in a cupboard in it.

“My Lords’ Chamber” appears to have been the Abbot’s Bedroom; we are not told where it was, but may reasonably assume that the Commissioners had mounted to the first floor by means of the staircase on the west side of the Fraternity, had passed through the

Monks' Dormitory, where they recorded nothing because each monk was allowed to retain possession of his bed and bedding, and so had arrived at "My Lord's Chamber." There is nothing to guide us as to whether this was a portion partitioned off from the southern end of the Monks' Dormitory, or whether it formed part of a building to the east of it. I am inclined to favour the former position, and should place the next two chambers still further to the south; the "New Chamber" was evidently the State Bedroom for distinguished visitors, and I suggest that this, together with 'the chamber beyond the great bed,' formed the upper part of an extension of the Fraternity, which, as has been before stated, appears to have been unusually long.

The Kitchen Chamber could hardly have been above the main Kitchen, indeed it may be taken for granted that the buildings on the south side of the cloister, viz: the Warming House, the Refectory, and the Kitchen buildings, had no rooms over them, and we are therefore forced to the conclusion that the "Kitchen Chamber," the "Chapel Chamber" and the "next Chamber there" stood over a Kitchen and a Chapel eastward of the Fraternity, in fact in just such a position as that occupied by the small building which I have identified as part of the Abbot's House. I speak, however, with much reserve because there is no conclusive evidence on the point, and either the Abbot's House or the Infirmary is missing.

The "Kitchen" mentioned in the Inventory would appear to be the main Kitchen; and in all probability the "Larder," the "Brew House," the "Bake House" and the "Bulging House" (i.e. Bolting, or sifting, house) were all ranged round a small kitchen yard on the west side of the Refectory.

The "Store House" of course, may have been anywhere; and the "Forge at the Grange" was probably outside the boundary wall of the Abbey precincts, perhaps at the farm now called the Abbey Farm, and here, doubtless, were also the cartware and the cattle.

Having enumerated these items of moveable goods, the Commissioners seem to have returned to the Abbey and inspected the Treasurer's books; and then proceeded to note the headwork upon the roofs, and the great bells of the church,

The Treasurer's accounts must have given them great satisfaction (!), for they showed an adverse balance of £101 1s. 8d.;—when this sum is compared with the value of the goods named in the Inventory (about £127) plus the materials of the buildings, and less the cost of sending these commissioners—keenly alive to their own 'commodity'—and the many other expenses, it is obvious that the immediate gain was not great. If we turn for a moment to consider the annual income accruing to the State from this seizure of Church property, the result is just the same; the great valuation known as the Valor Ecclesiasticus was only made the year before (viz: in 1535), and the following, somewhat abbreviated, are the details of the revenue of Sawtry Abbey:—

### TEMPORALITIES.

|  | £  | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| The yearly value of their Demesne lands,<br>with the fisheries and woods | 33 | 6  | 4  |
| Rents of lands, cottages and windmill in<br>Sawtry Judith                | 22 | 6  | 0  |
| Rents, &c., in Sawtry Moyne  | 16 | 3  | 4  |
| "    "    Conington  | 7  | 15 | 6  |
| "    "    Grafham  | 10 | 5  | 9  |
| "    "    The Town of Huntingdon   | 1  | 8  | 0  |
| "    "    Gt. Stukeley   |    | 13 | 4  |
| "    "    Wood Walton  | 3  | 6  | 8  |
| "    "    Winwick  | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| "    "    Tetworth   | 6  | 13 | 4  |
| "    "    Waresley   |    | 6  | 0  |
| "    "    Eynesbury  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| "    "    Gt. and Lt. Paxton and Offord<br>D'Arcy                        | 7  | 14 | 5  |

|  |    |    |   |
|--|----|----|---|
| "    "    Yelling  | 3  | 12 | 0 |
| Profits of the Court of the said Lordship  |    | 9  | 2 |
| Rents, &c., in Babraham, Everton, Hungry<br>Hatley, Westhorpe, Gamlingay, Bourn,<br>Stow and the town of Cambridge | 15 | 8  | 6 |
| Rents, &c., in Soham, Narford, Stowe and<br>Lynn, Co. Norfolk  | 7  | 15 | 8 |
| Rents, &c., in Barford, Co. Beds.  |    | 14 | 0 |
| Rents &c., in Co. Lincoln  | 1  | 7  | 0 |
| Rents, &c., in Fotheringhay, Co. Norths.   | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| Rents, &c., in Bread Street, London  | 13 | 6  | 8 |

## SPIRITUALITIES.

|  |       |    |   |
|--|-------|----|---|
| Profits arising from the Parish Church of<br>the Blessed Mary the Virgin in Sawtry<br>Judith [i.e. the Abbey Church], in tithes,<br>oblations, &c. | 8     | 0  | 0 |
| Ditto from the Rectory of All Saints,<br>Fulbourne, Cambs.   | 24    | 0  | 0 |
| Ditto from the Rectory of Honyngham,<br>Norfolk  | 8     | 0  | 0 |
|  | <hr/> |    |   |
|  | 199   | 11 | 8 |

## OUTGOINGS.

|   | £  | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| Reserved Rent to the King and<br>some sixteen other Lords                 | 6  | 8  | 10 |
| Ditto to the Abbot of Ramsey,<br>for Sawtry Moyne                         | 4  | 0  | 0  |
| Fee to William Castell, Seneschal   | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Fee to Robert Carleton, Receiver<br>and Bailiff                           | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| To the King's Exchequer,<br>(granted by him to King's<br>Hall, Cambridge) | 33 | 6  | 8  |

|   |   |    |   |       |                            |
|---|---|----|---|-------|----------------------------|
| Ditto, (ditto, Christ College,<br>Cambridge)      | 6 | 13 | 4 |       |                            |
| To the Vicar of Fulbourne                         | 2 | 10 | 0 |       |                            |
| Pension to the Rector of St.<br>Vigors, Fulbourne | 1 | 6  | 8 |       |                            |
| Ditto to the Church of Gamlingay                  |   | 2  | 6 |       |                            |
|   |   |    |   | <hr/> | 58 8 0                     |
|   |   |    |   |       | <hr/>                      |
|   |   |    |   |       | Net Income <u>£141 3 8</u> |

Yearly Tenths £14 2s. 4½d.

This sum of £141 3s. 8d. supported at least thirty-five men, and it does not seem likely that the State could make it do more; it is, therefore, difficult to see that the disendowment of this little Monastery could have been any advantage to the people.

The heading "stuff remaining at the Grange, appraised at the time of the Dissolution," is puzzling;—considering that the date of this Inventory is 30 May, 1536, it seems scarcely possible that there can have been an earlier one, and it therefore appears more likely that these goods were at another farm, farther away from the Abbey, and perhaps at the farm which is now called Grange Farm.

*(To be Continued.)*

## Report of the Council for the Session, 1910-1911.

In presenting the Report for the twelfth year of the Society's existence, the Council regrets that there is a slight diminution in the number of Members compared with last year, viz., 79 now, against 83 a year ago. Since the issue of the last Report three new members have been elected, three died, and four resigned.

The balance on 29th September last, as shown by the audited statement of the Hon. Treasurer, is £37 7s. 5d., against £25 8s. 8d., at the commencement of the year; but it will be observed that the cost (£23 19s. 3d.) of printing two Parts only of the Transactions comes into this financial year, and the expense of the third Part, will come into next years' account.

The Council deemed it advisable to have some of the books in the Society's Library bound, and seven volumes have therefore been strongly and uniformly bound, and it is proposed to continue this course on the completion of the various volumes in future. The Post Cards of the Cambridgeshire Churches have also been bound in two volumes, and those of Huntingdonshire will be similarly bound at once.

Several Seventeenth Century Tokens of Huntingdonshire having been offered to the Society, the Council has bought them thinking it ought not to lose the opportunity of securing them, especially as so large a number (18) is seldom to be met with at one time. It is hoped that others will from time to time be added to the collection.

The Council has held the usual four Meetings during the year.

Following the custom of previous years two Excursions have been arranged, the first on 8th May to Haddon, Morborne, Folksworth, Norman Cross, Caldecote, Denton and Stilton; the second on 12th September, when Burwell, the Devil's Dyke, Swaffham Prior, Swaffham Bulbeck and Anglesey Abbey were visited. On each occasion the weather was propitious, which added much to the enjoyment of these social and instructive gatherings, and as a proof that they are appreciated, the number of Members and friends present each time was between 40 and 50. The Council wish to record their very hearty thanks to all who so kindly assisted in making these Excursions a success.

In response to the appeal made by Dr. Newton, the Hon. Treasurer has received donations amounting to £1 5s. 0d. towards the Earthworks Excavation Fund, and this sum is included in the above mentioned balance.

The Members of the Council who retire by rotation are Dr. Newton, Rev. A. Peskett, and Rev. G. E. Sharland, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The Rev. J. Holford Scott who was elected last year to a vacancy on the Council, has since resigned his membership of the Society, and the Council recommends the election of Rev. E. H. Vigers in his place.

Lastly the Council wishes to express its thanks to all the Officers, and to those who have in any way assisted in the work of the Society during the past year.

G. E. SHARLAND,  
*Chairman.*

*11th October, 1911.*

# Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society.

HON. TREASURERS STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS, 1912.

*Presented at the Annual Meeting, 30th October, 1912.*

| Receipts.                                    |       |    |    |
|--|-------|----|----|
|  | £     | s. | d. |
| Balance in hand 29th September, 1911 . . . . | 37    | 7  | 5  |
| Members' Subscriptions . . . . .             | 35    | 3  | 6  |
| Excursion Tickets—Carriages, Luncheons       | 9     | 11 | 0  |
|  | <hr/> |    |    |
|  | £82   | 1  | 11 |
|  | <hr/> |    |    |

| Payments.   |       |    |    |
|---|-------|----|----|
|   | £     | s. | d. |
| Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies . . . . .           | 1     | 0  | 0  |
| Insurance of Stock in hands of Curator . . . .                          |       | 5  | 0  |
| "Transactions" Part VII., Vol. 3 . . . . .                              | 18    | 13 | 6  |
| Printing and Stationery . . . . .                                       | 2     | 10 | 0  |
| Hire of Rooms for Meetings, etc. . . . .                                | 2     | 1  | 0  |
| Hunts. 17th Century Tokens . . . . .                                    |       | 17 | 6  |
| Binding various "Proceedings" . . . . .                                 | 1     | 1  | 0  |
| Earthworks Committee Reports and Index                                  |       | 3  | 6  |
| Excursion Expenses—Carriages,<br>Luncheons, etc. . . . .                | 10    | 18 | 9  |
| Cheque Book . . . . .   |       | 2  | 6  |
| Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer's out of<br>pocket expenses . . . . . | 2     | 4  | 10 |
| Balance in hand 29th September, 1912, to<br>next Account . . . . .      | 42    | 4  | 4  |
|   | <hr/> |    |    |
|   | £82   | 1  | 11 |
|   | <hr/> |    |    |

A. PESKETT, *Chairman.*  
30th October, 1912.

Wm. EMERY, *Hon. Treasurer.*  
*Audited and found correct,*  
S E. ARMSTRONG, *Auditor.*

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### Illustration.

PLAN OF SAWTRY ABBEY, HUNTS.