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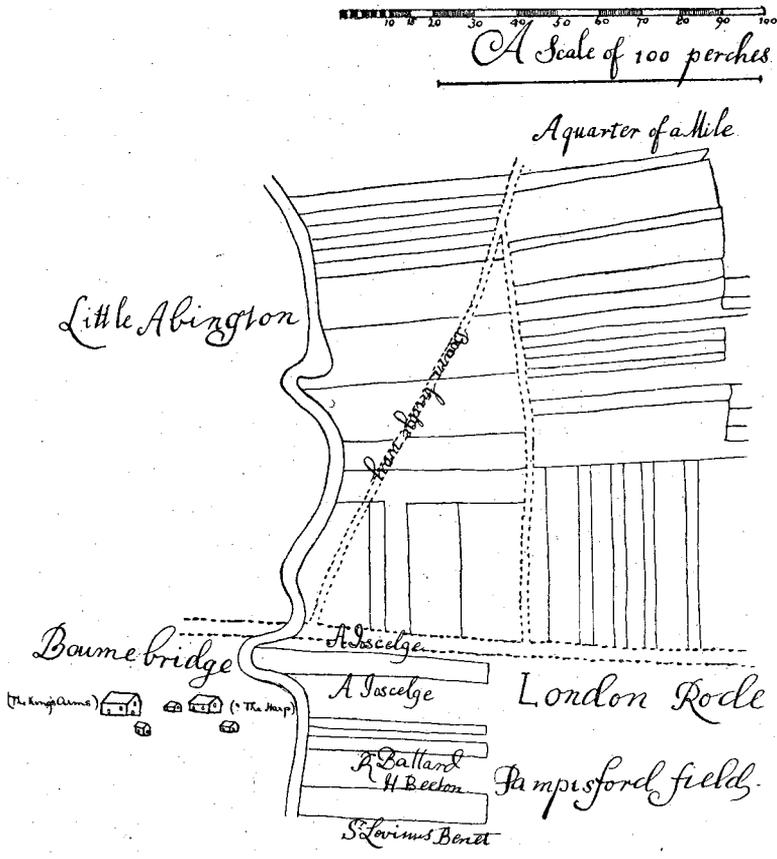
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MAP I. BOURN BRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Part of a Map 28 in. by 43 in. of Great Abington, Cambridgeshire. In possession of J. J. Emerson, Esq., of Great Abington Hall, entitled "This field was Surveyed and drawn in Colours by Gottfried Tribottet, de Bern, Switzerland, 1687," showing the demolished King's Arms inn at Bourn Bridge; also cottages and an older inn (? the Harp) on the north of the Bourn river.

BOURN BRIDGE.

Bourn Bridge on that ancient and interesting route, the Ickniel way, which runs from the south-west to the country of the Iceni in the east, is in the parishes of Great and Little Abington, Cambridgeshire. Here, pleasantly situated, about eight miles from Cambridge and twelve miles from Newmarket—near where the main road from Cambridge to Colchester crosses the London road to Newmarket—once stood three inns, a few cottages and a toll gate. To-day all that remains of this former centre of business and pleasure is a row of flint cottages which were made out of some stables that belonged to the well known King's Arms Inn and posting house.

The accompanying map, No I. of Bourn Bridge, dated 1687, by Gottfried Tribottet, of Bern, Switzerland, shows the site of the two oldest inns and apparently three cottages in Little Abington parish. These buildings are on the north of the stream called the Bourn River, which is fed from springs near Bartlow and joins the Cam between Stapleford and Shelford. The map shows a sharp bend in the stream at Bourn Bridge. This was probably straightened when the present bridge was built over the ford about the year 1762.¹ Twenty-four years latter the trustees for the turnpike road met at Bourn Bridge² to consider the repair of this bridge, which was originally built to replace an old wooden foot bridge that was scarcely three feet from the ground, and so was of little use when the stream was at all full. The track way shown in the map, called Bourn Bridge Way—across the the strips belonging to various owners—and the track way diverging into it on the right leading to Great Abington, have both disappeared. In fact the condition of things at Bourn Bridge is found to be much changed by comparing map No. I. with map No. II. This later map dates from about the year 1780, and shows the site of the third inn, called the White

1. *Addit. MS.*, 5823, f. 214.

2. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 21. Oct. 1786.

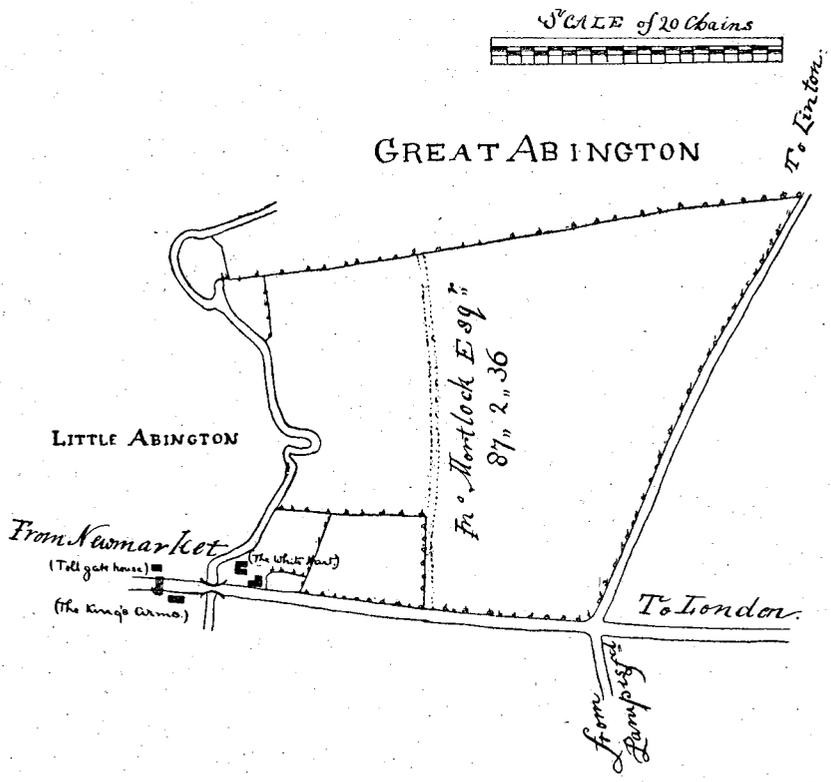
Hart, in Great Abington parish. The stream divides the two parishes, Little Abington is on the north and Great Abington is on the south.

The site of the oldest and smallest of the three Bourn Bridge inns is shown on map No. I., close to the stream, in Little Abington parish. We have not been able to discover the name of this inn unless it be that inn which was called the Harp, which in the fifteenth century had a chapel of its own for the use of travellers along this ancient road. Although at the present time the site lies within the boundary of Little Abington parish, it adjoins the parish of Babraham,* and may formerly have been included in that parish. So that possibly it was to this inn that a licence¹ for a chapel was granted, on the twenty sixth of October, 1402, by John de Fordham, Bishop of Ely, to John Reydon, styled in the licence as of Babraham. Perhaps the precise boundary of the two parishes was not considered. In any case, we know of no other inn—demolished or otherwise—in either parish, where a chapel, as stated in the licence, would be required for the many nobles and other wayfarers who were not able to attend the parish Church on account of the distance and badness of the road. It is significant that the inhabitants of the Bourn Bridge cottages have always been known to attend Babraham Church and call themselves Babraham parishioners to this day.

The larger of the two inns, shown in map No. 1. is the King's Arms. This inn, the writer finds, is of great interest, being the birth place of that celebrated antiquary, William Cole, of Milton. The connection of the Cole family with Bourn Bridge is due to one of the four marriages made by the antiquary's father, who was also named William. He was born at Ashdon, Essex, and was the youngest and smallest of a family of sixteen children. Although he was not far short of six feet he was humerously called 'small coal,'² Small Coal had the good fortune to secure the post of steward to the Bennet family of Babraham, where he afterwards held the Great

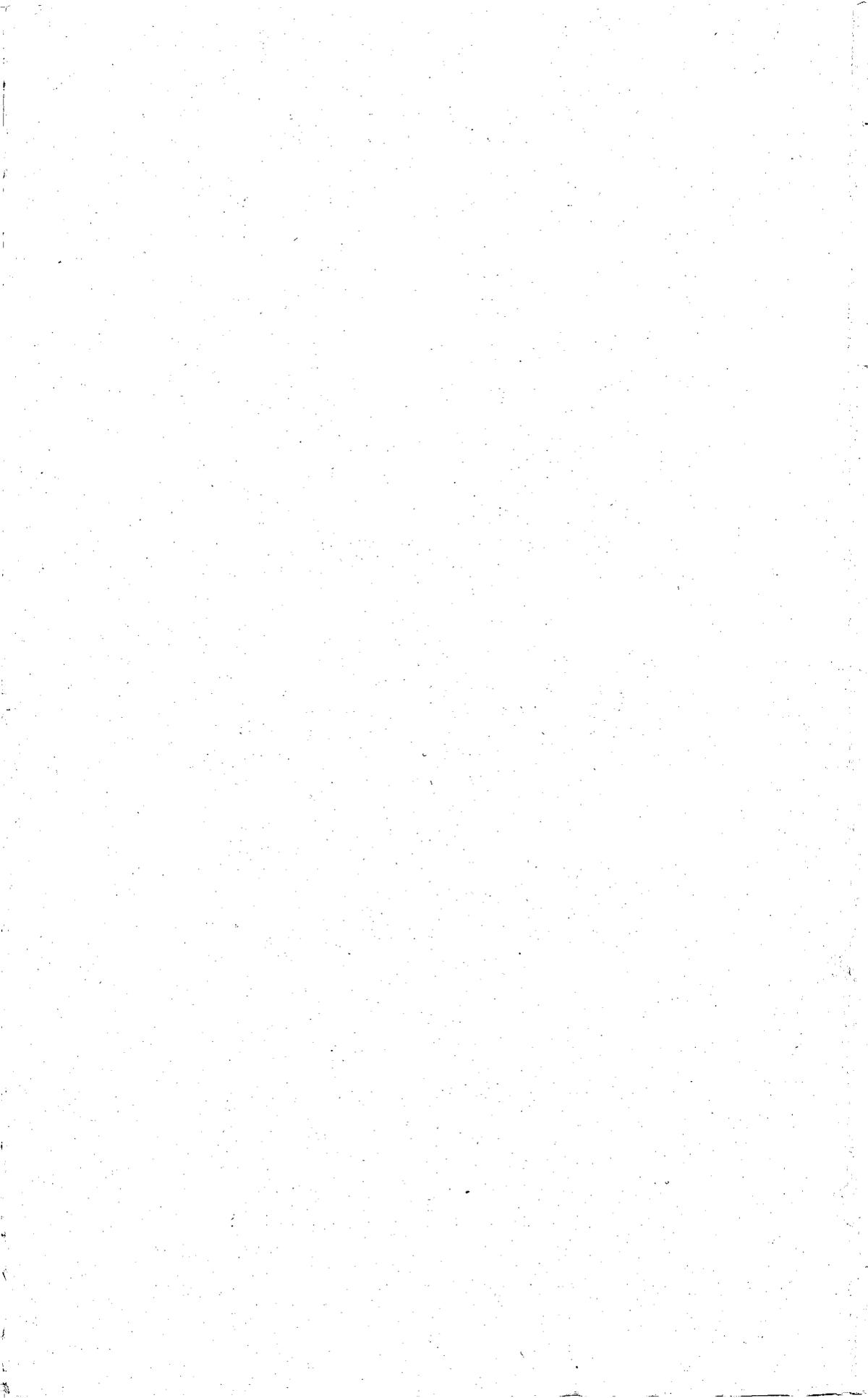
1. *Bp. Fordham's Register*. f. 194.

2. *Addit M.S.* 5819, f. 156.



MAP II. BOURN BRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Part of a map 27 in. by 25 in. of Great Abington, Cambridgeshire, c. 1780, in possession of J. J. Emerson, Esq., showing the Bourn Bridge toll gate and house by the King's Arms inn and the White Hart inn on the opposite side of the road from Newmarket to London.



Hall Farm. His first marriage, with Ann Mole¹ of Elmdon, Essex, took place at Babraham in 1697. The death of his first wife in September, 1703, left the widower with two sons and two daughters. The widower arranged for his second marriage to take place on the eighteenth of the following month with Elizabeth Mayer,² the rich landlady of the King's Arms inn. She was a widow of about fifty years of age, in every way considered most suited to tend and provide for the four small children. Her money was evidently a great joy to the Cole family and it is recorded with pleasure how £1500 came to her husband twenty years after her death. After nine years devotion to the Cole family at Bourn Bridge, this motherly woman died in 1712. Nine months later, in May, 1713, the third marriage took place with Catherine,³ the eldest daughter of Theophilus and Mary Tuer. When the landlord of the King's Arms married her, she was the widow of Charles Apthorp, a Cambridge attorney. It was this third wife, Catherine Cole, who, at twelve o'clock at night on Tuesday, the third of August, 1714, became the mother of the boy destined to be such a celebrated antiquary. When only a year old William Cole was sent from Bourn Bridge to his grandmother at Cambridge, with whom he spent the remainder of his infancy. But beyond recording the fact of his birth at the King's Arms, Bourn Bridge we must forego the pleasure of dwelling on the boy's career and a life's work endeared to the hearts of all true antiquaries.

Catherine Cole, the antiquary's mother, was a good and cultured woman. She wrote in good style in an excellent hand. Her son speaks of prayers composed by her⁴ written in shorthand on spare leaves in Dr. Hick's *Devotions*. She was a splendid organiser and kept the whole of her husband's accounts for him. She was also a good musician and skilled in both needle and wax work. It is scarcely surprising that such a woman should find life at the King's Arms—where there could

1. <i>Id.</i>	f. 157.
2. <i>Id.</i>	f. 159.
3. <i>Id.</i>	f. 159.
4. <i>Id.</i>	f. 172.

have been little time for anything else beyond household supervision and accounts—distasteful. Because life at the inn was unsuited to her disposition, the Cole family about the year 1721, removed to a house adjoining Babraham Place. But Catherine Cole did not long enjoy the new home, for in 1725 she died. A memorial ring treasured by the antiquary was engraved “Catherine Cole ob. 25, Apr. 1725. æt. 42.” “My dear mother.”

After waiting about three years, when some of his first family were married, and his second family were at school, the widower married his fourth wife, Margaret Green¹. She was related to Lord Montfort with whom she made her home at Horseheath Hall. There she enjoyed every possible comfort, and the style of life at Babraham with this former landlord of the King's Arms seemed too great a contrast for her. Besides she was no longer in her first youth, and had been used to spending her own money. To this her husband raised an objection, so the couple separated. When in his sixty-third year William Cole died and was buried in the chancel of Babraham Church, on the sixteenth of January, 1734/5².

On the removal of the Cole family to Babraham about June, 1721, the King's Arms was pulled down and a new and larger inn was built with brick on the same site³. It stood close to the road and was approached by large stone steps and had stone pillars by the principal entrance. Altogether there were about fifty acres of arable and pasture land, conveniently situated, that went with the inn. There was a bowling green on the right of the house, and a garden, where a cypress tree still stands, on the left. The extensive premises belonging to the inn were at the back of the house. A fire broke out in the stables early one morning in July, 1790, which not only burnt the stables to the ground, but six horses belonging to the proprietors of the Norwich Mail Coach perished⁴. Possibly the first tenant of the new King's Arms inn was Ralph Pole⁵. He had married Ann, the

1. *Id.* f. 173.
 2. *Addit. M.S.* 5823, f. 23.
 3. *Id.* f. 214.
 4. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 17 July, 1790.
 5. *Addit. M.S.* 5819, f. 157.

second daughter of William Cole's first family. The couple were married in Caius College Chapel, Cambridge, in July, 1722. At that time, Ralph Pole was a maltster at Buntingford where he soon ran through his wife's fortune and failed. Ann returned to her father at Babraham for a time. But when the new inn was completed the young couple were set up there, with the hope that they would prosper. However, fortune did not favour them. Ann died in 1732 when thirty-one years of age. Ralph Pole left the King's Arms and removed to the Black Bear, in Trinity parish, Cambridge, where he died.

A landlord's life at the King's Arms was a busy one, for it was at Bourn Bridge, in the eighteenth century, that the various clubs belonging to Cambridge University held their dinners. The spacious rooms at the King's Arms were used for the County Ball, and four Subscription Assemblies were annually held here during the winter months. In Gunning's¹ time there were archery meetings when Norcross, of Pembroke Hall, usually carried off the silver arrow. On these occasions marquees were erected in the grounds, refreshments given to the visitors, and in the evening, the members of the different clubs gave a dinner to a large party of ladies and gentlemen. All kinds of business was transacted at Bourn Bridge. Justices met here to renew victualler's licences for the divisions of Linton and Trumpington. The Commissioners of Land Tax held their meetings here for the divisions of Linton and Bottisham, and the trustees for the turnpike road from Stump Cross to Newmarket met here. There were colt shows at Bourn Bridge. It was here that the Cambridgeshire Provisional Cavalry for the division of Linton and Bottisham mustered. Beagles and foxhounds hunted from here, and it was at the King's Arms that all the coaches and wagons to and from London stopped. As many as thirty horses were kept at this inn for coaching and posting. The mail coach from London to Norwich

1. Henry Gunning. *Reminiscences of the University Town and County of Cambridge*. Vol. I., p. 224.

changed horses here on its last stage to Newmarket and left the Linton mail bag. From an advertisement¹ we find that in 1779 when John Phipps was landlord of the King's Arms, that the Norwich "Diligence"—which carried three persons for a guinea-and-a-half each—started from the White Horse, Fetter Lane, London, for the King's Head, Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and called at Bourn Bridge. The passengers were allowed fourteen pounds of luggage free, and all above that weight was charged threepence per pound extra. It is rather interesting to find that the name of John Phipps² above-mentioned, occurs in the first list of Cambridgeshire gentlemen, who, in 1785, paid two guineas for a gun licence under the then new Act. What with sport, dances, dinners, the entertaining of various local magnates when engaged with their weighty business at Bourn Bridge, and the coming and going of all the coaches and wagons, John Phipps must have had plenty of scope for his superfluous energy.

About the year 1792³ other coaches that called at Bourn Bridge would be the "Expedition" which left the White Swan, Norwich, at four o'clock in the morning for the Bell and Crown, Holborn, where it was due at nine o'clock the next morning. The Lynn and Fakenham coach called every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. The Thetford coach to London arrived every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evening about 10 o'clock. Then there were the Swaffham and Brandon wagons which passed through Bourn Bridge on their way to London every Tuesday and Saturday at noon, making the return journey on Thursday and Saturday. The Norwich and Bury wagons travelled to and from London on Monday and Friday. In 1830⁴ the "Royal Mail" from Norwich arrived at Bourn Bridge on its way to London every night about half-past twelve o'clock, and the "Telegraph" from Norwich called daily about

1. See Appendix p.

2. *Cambridge Chronicle*, 26, Nov. 1785.

3. Barford and Welke's *Universal British Directory*.

4. Pigot's *Directory of Cambridgeshire*, 1830.

half-past one o'clock and the "Magnet" called every evening about eleven o'clock. The "Cornwallis" from Bury St. Edmunds called every morning—with the exception of Sunday morning—at about half-past eleven o'clock. In addition to this service for passengers, there was a regular service of wagons that called at Bourn Bridge conveying goods to and from London, from Bury, Swaffham, Soham and Thetford. These were owned respectively by Edward Drew, Archer Green, James Clement and William Fowell. Besides the wagons there were many market carts which carried goods and parcels to the surrounding villages. With so much traffic by road it is not surprising that the audacity of highwaymen in this neighbourhood was a continual annoyance. For instance, when Mr. Adean, son of Colonel Adean, of Babraham Hall, was riding along the road near Bourn Bridge, within sight of his house, he was attacked by a footpad about eight o'clock one evening in September, 1779.¹ This fellow with a pistol in his hand ran out from behind a hedge and tried to get hold of the horse's bridle, but the horse took fright and the slugs missed their mark, so that Mr. Adean escaped without any injury. A reward of five guineas was offered for the offender who was dressed in a blue or a dark coloured great coat, and a slouched hat. No description could be given of the man's features because he had a crape over his face. In 1784², three highwaymen after robbing some wagons near Stump Cross, and a few days later several other people near Six Mile Bottom, of what cash they had, took a post chaise from Bourn Bridge to great Chesterford, and from Chesterford they leisurely walked on to Hockerill. A great sensation was caused by a robbery that took place one night in June, 1792,³ when the post boy was taking the mail from Cambridge to Bourn Bridge containing the Ely and Cambridge letter bags for London. The robbery was planned by three men in London, and there the robbers

1. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 18, Sept. 1779.

2. *Id.* 4, Dec. 1784.

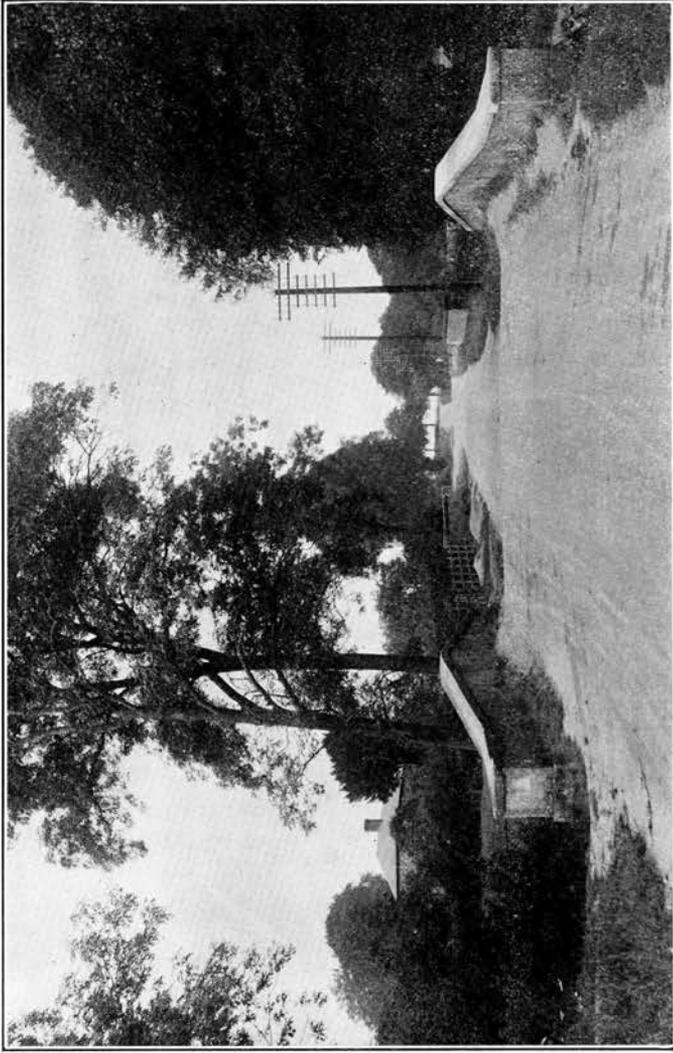
3. *Id.* 22, Oct. 1791.

were arrested. One of the men, named Shaw, came to Cambridge to find out particulars. The other two, John Oxley and Spencer Broughton, taking a smock with them, set out to commit the robbery. The smock was too small for Broughton, so Oxley wore it, and in that simple disguise he waited for the coming of the mail cart. This he stopped, blindfolded the post boy and led the cart into a field where he tied them. The mail bags were then taken into a wood some distance away. There the robbers opened every letter and took out all the bank notes. They buried the letters in the wood and hid the mail bags in a stone heap by the side of the road. Then with their booty, valued at anything between five and ten thousand pounds tied in a handkerchief, the two men walked to Biggleswade, and on the outside of the "Rockingham," a Leeds coach, they travelled back to London. A two hundred pound reward was offered, but nothing was heard of the robbers till the following October when Oxley attempted to pass one of the stolen notes in London.,¹

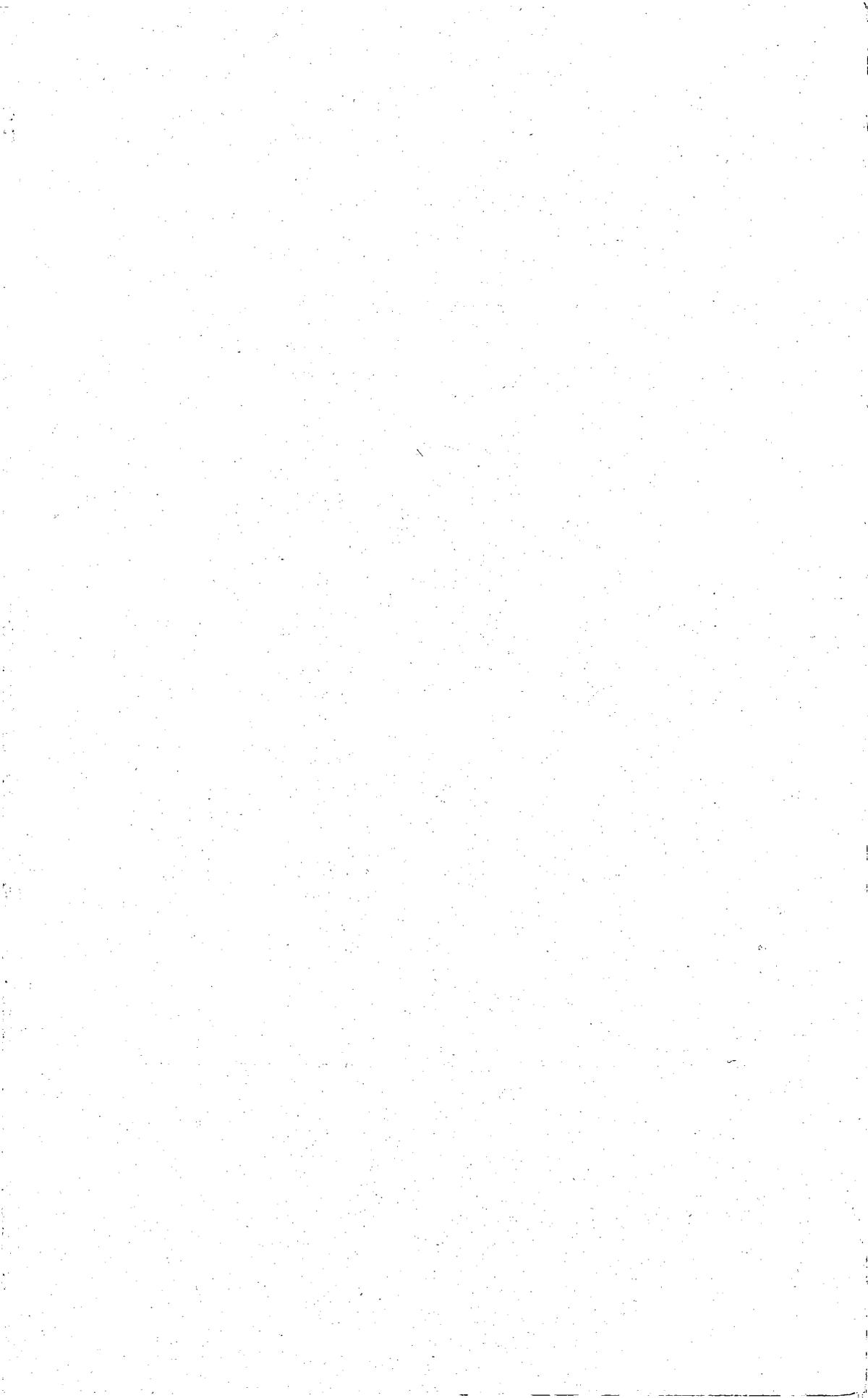
But to return to the Kings Arms inn, of which in 1847, George Chrisford was landlord. Some of the oldest inhabitants of Abington remember this inn well, also James Speed, who, with such a suitable name, drove the last Coach from London to Newmarket. For a short time he lived at Bourn Bridge when his coaching days were over. But this excellent inn was demolished about the year 1850. Some of the stone work is now in Mrs. Mortlock's garden at Abington Lodge. The name of the inn is continually met with in annals of the past. Amongst the *Le Neve Correspondence* are several letters dated from Bourn Bridge. One finds that people in the neighbourhood frequently spent a few days there so that they might have the pleasure of meeting their friends who were travelling through. John Millicent of Barham Hall, Linton, in a letter, dated July, 1700² told Oliver le Neve that he was staying at Bourn Bridge to

1. Confession of Oxley. *Cambridge Chronicle*, 22, Oct. 1791.

2. *Calendar of Correspondence of Documents relating to the family of Oliver Le Neve of Wilchingham, Norfolk, 1675-43.* The late Francis Rye and Mrs. Amy Rye, p. 67.



BOURN BRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 1915.



meet Mr. Chute Clench, who was on his way to London. Owing to the heavy traffic, the road was so bad near Bourn Bridge in 1723, that Francis Nunn¹, who had driven a coach for over twenty years—stated in a petition to Parliament for the repair of the road, that it took him three hours to drive from Bourn Bridge to Chesterford, a distance of three miles. A wagoner declared this road from Chesterford to Newmarket to be so bad, that he had to use another road.

Gunning says that the White Hart Inn at Bourn Bridge stood on the other side of the road almost opposite the King's Arms, and Cole says it was on the south of the river. To-day, without the aid of Map No. II. it would be almost impossible to discover the actual site, since a grove has sprung up from the edge of the stream for some distance along the road. However, our map shows the inn, in great Abington parish, close to the stream without buildings and the ground enclosed upon which the inn stood.

Cole² tells us that in his infancy the White Hart was merely a single thatched boarded house with two rooms, intended for the toll gate keeper. But later a small brick gate house was built by the gates almost opposite the King's Arms (see Map No. II.) When no longer needed this gatehouse was pulled down. These gates were called the Bourn Bridge and Babraham gates, and in 1783³, they were put up for auction at £224. In the preceding year the Great and Little Abington gates—when the traffic was less, on the Cambridge and Haverhill turnpike road—were advertised at £103 17s. 1½d.⁴ In 1787,⁵ the value of the Bourn Bridge and Babraham gates had fallen to £210, but in 1790⁶, it had risen to £271.

The grove by the side of the stream, the end of which may be seen on the right of our illustration of Bourn Bridge is still called Layden's Grove, and so perpetuates

1. *Addit. M.S.* 5823, f. 219.

2. *Id.* f. 214.

3. *Cambridge Chronicle*, 16 Aug., 1783.

4. *Id.* 10, Aug., 1782.

5. *Id.* 15, Dec., 1787.

6. *Id.* 17, July, 1790.

the name of that considerate innkeeper, Robert Lagden who, when he had small pox in his family, in 1749, advertised the fact in the *Cambridge Chronicle*¹ so that the public might run no danger by patronising his inn. When free from infection a notice² to that effect appeared in the same paper.

We must not forget to mention a spot further up the stream by Abington Lodge, called Lagden's grave. It is here the reputed highwayman, Geoffery Lagden, is supposed to have been buried. His connection, if any, with the innkeeper we have been unable to trace.

Cole³ describes Robert Lagden as being a quiet, harmless kind of man. Having failed in a farm at Ashdon, Essex, he came to Bourn Bridge to get a living, where at least, he would be sure of the tolls.⁴ He occupied the White Hart until the year 1777, when he died. His widow then carried on the inn until her death in 1781, having held the position of landlady for over fifty years. All lack of business capacity in Robert Lagden appears to have been made good by his wife, Emma, who, in her way was undoubtedly a notoriety. She was a quakeress, and before her marriage with Robert Lagden she had been in service with Captain William Bromley, of Horseheath. With this gentleman she would be well trained in the art of pleasing any guests she might have at the White Hart inn. She was always noted for her gallantries and charm of manner. Her portrait, about the year 1765, was painted by Tyson, and was afterwards etched. With the consent of their landlord, Thomas Weston, esquire, the Lagdens were several times allowed to enlarge their two-roomed house, till at last, the accommodation offered at the White Hart took away all the custom from the old inn on the other side of the stream. The Lagdens appear to have had a good deal of financial help with the building from their son, Jeremiah, who was postboy and afterwards steward to Lord Montfort, of Horseheath.

1. See Appendix No. II.

2. See Appendix No. III.

3. *Addit. M.S.* 5823, f. 24.

4. For advertisement of tolls in 1796, see Appendix No. IV.

When one sees what was going on at Bourn Bridge, it is not surprising that in Horseheath, there is a story that Lord Montfort, when walking in his park one day, tumbled over a rope stretched on the ground, which he was told was the rope his steward used to drag bits of the mansion to his own house.

A scandal was spread in 1748, which must have caused the Lagdens a good deal of unpleasantness. It appears a farmer, named Roland Keith, of Great Abington, had been prosecuted for harbouring outlaws or smugglers and that he got off. For some reason or other the Lagdens were accused of informing against him by John Philips, of the Green Man, Linton, who had formerly been in the Lagden's employment. This man declared the Lagdens had a grudge against Keith, and that when at the White Hart he heard Mrs. Lagden say Keith should be prosecuted again if it sent her soul to perdition. He also said he was offered a guinea—which he refused—to help them in the matter by going to meet a Custom House official, named Thomas Hall, at the Ship-on-Ground near the London Custom House. This and similar information was supported by Alexander Mabbutt, of Hildersham Hall. But, after much unpleasantness, to end the affair, it was decided Philips and Mabbutt should publish their affidavits¹ and that Lagden and the Custom House officials should publish theirs², so that the public might judge whether Lagden and his family deserved the aspersion cast upon them. As the Custom House officials declared the accusation to be a scandalous invention to injure the Lagdens, we can but believe their reputation was cleared from all suspicions in the eyes of the eighteenth century public.

On the death of Emma Lagden, in 1781, her son Robert, carried on the White Hart. He advertised his inn and himself in the following assuring manner :³

1. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 18, March, 1749.

2. *Id.* 25, March, 1749.

3. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 29, Sept. 1781.

“ Robert Lagden, of the White Hart, at Bourn Bridge, who has been an assistant to his mother, Emma Lagden, now deceased, upwards of fifty years, returns his most grateful thanks to the nobility, gentry and friends in general, for the favours done her in business, and as he intends carrying on the said Inn on his own account, humbly hopes for a continuance of their favours to him, assuring them that he will exert himself to the utmost of his power to oblige and give satisfaction, by having neat wines, the best of foreign spirits, a good larder, clean and good beds, also neat post chaises with able horses and careful drivers, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged, by their most obedient, humble servant, Robert Lagden.

A Lynn, Swaffham, Fakenham and Norwich Coach, and also a Norwich Diligence from London stops at the above Inn every day, where parcels are taken and delivered with the greatest care and dispatch.”

Four years later, in August, 1787, this comfortable inn was dismantled on account of the master's death. Some idea of the accommodation offered at the White Hart may be gathered from the advertisement of the two days' sale of household goods and outdoor effects.¹

Robert Lagden was succeeded in 1788² by Mr. Tutling, who, by a polite advertisement, announced the fact to the nobility and general public. He stated he had “new and neatly furnished” the White Hart inn, that it was his intention to provide the best accommodation, and that he hoped to merit favour. He also told the public he provided “neat post-chaise, able horses and careful drivers”. So we may presume that it was not one of Mr. Tutling's drivers, who, one evening in November, 1789³, when he met a man riding from Bourn Bridge to Newmarket at the “eight mile bottom,” broke his leg by its being entangled in the hind wheel of his post chaise. And, being unacquainted with the accident, calmly drove on, leaving the sufferer

1. See Appendix No. V.
 2. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 2, Feb. 1788.
 3. *Id.* 14, Nov. 1789.

lying in the road till another chaise came along and took the injured man on to Newmarket. Mr. Tutling's "neat new furniture" did not long remain in the White Hart. Only four years later, in 1791, the doors of the White Hart were closed, and the house became the private residence of Mr. Richard Christling. Gunning¹ tells us this inn had large dog kennels, suited for the accommodation of a pack of fox hounds which was kept at Bourn Bridge during the season. He also says the inn was closed owing to smuggling, and that the excise officers discovered a large quantity of tea and lace concealed in the kennels, but he gives no date. We know that in 1776, these officials made a seizure of tea and lace at Bourn Bridge to the value of over two thousand pounds. But this case of smuggling certainly did not lead to the closing of either of the inns.

An odd feature at Bourn Bridge to-day is the twelve miles of deserted railway track which runs at the back of the King's Arms inn cottages. This line was incorporated in 1846, and was abandoned in 1852.² Originally it was intended to run from Great Chesterford to Newmarket. But with an existing line from Cambridge to Six Mile Bottom, it was found—somewhat late in the day—to be unnecessary. And to-day we may look upon it as a memorial to our old coaching inns at Bourn Bridge, at the cost of a hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

CATHERINE E. PARSONS.

2. Gunning's *Reminiscences*. Vol. 1, p. 226.

1. Charles G. Harper. *The Newmarket, Thetford and Cromer Road*. p. 119.

APPENDIX I.

The Norwich Diligence, in sixteen hours, well guarded and properly lighted will set out on Monday next, the twenty fifth instant from the White Horse Inn, Fetter Lane, London, and on Wednesday and Friday following, precisely at 3 o'clock each morning, to the King's Head Inn, in Market Place, Norwich, and return from Thence every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at the same hour. Carries three passengers only, at one guinea and a half each, with fourteen pounds of luggage allowed, all above to pay three pence per pound. Small parcels conveyed with the greatest care, and immediately delivered, at the same time they wish to commend their new mode of carriage, for game. No cash, no bills, plate, &c., or anything above the value of Five Pounds well be accounted for, unless as such entered and paid for accordingly.

Performed by John Roberts, White Horse Inn, Fetter Lane. Thomas Nicholas, Bald Stag, Epping Forest. Samuel Butler, Crown Inn, Harlow. Thomas Saunders, White Bear, Stanstead. John Phipps, King's Arms, Bourn Bridge. Ralph Golding, White Hart, Newmarket. Thomas Lock, Fléece Inn, Thetford. Charles Hawksley, Cock Inn, Attleborough. Benjamin Probert, King's Head Inn, Norwich.¹

APPENDIX II.

The White Hart, Bourn Bridge Inn, April 27th, 1749. This is to give notice. To all persons who are so good as to intend to oblige me with their Custom. That I at this time labour under the misfortune of having the Small Pox in my family, and that when I may with safety, entertain those who are under any apprehensions as to that Distemper, Due notice shall be given in this Paper, when I hope for the continuance of their favour, which shall always be gratefully acknowledged by their most obliged humble Servant.²

ROBERT LAGDEN.

1. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 30, Oct. 1779.

2. *Id.* 28, April, 1749.

APPENDIX III.

Whereas I gave notice in this paper on 28, April last, to all my Customers, that I had then the misfortune to be visited with Small Pox, which has been over for some time, only one person in my family been afflicted with that Distemper in a very favourable manner, and as all the danger of Infection is now entirely removed and my friends and customers may now again with safety resort to my house, so I humbly beg for the continuance of their favour, which will ever be esteemed as the strongest obligation by their most grateful and humble servant. ¹

Bourn Bridge.

ROBERT LAGDEN,

APPENDIX IV.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Tolls arising at the Toll-Gates upon and belonging to the turnpike road from Stump-Cross in Essex, to Newmarket Heath in the County of Cambridge, will be let by auction to the best bidder at the house of John Phipps, the King's Arms, in Little Abington, in the said County of Cambridge, on the nineteenth day of September next, between the hours of eleven and two, in the manner directed by the Act of Parliament passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the third, "for regulating turnpike roads"; which tolls are now let at one hundred and fifty one pounds above the expenses of collecting the same, and will be put up at that sum.

Whoever happens to be the best bidder, must at the same time give security, with sufficient surieties, to the satisfaction of the Trustees of the said turnpike road, for payment of the rent agreed for, and at such time as they shall direct. At the same time the Trustees intend to proceed to the choice of other Trustees in the room of those deceased, removed, or refusing to act, and other business relating to the said trust.

Tho. Talbot, Clerk to the said Trustees.

Linton 15, August, 1796.²

1. *Id.* 9, June, 1749.
2. *Cambridge Chronicle.* 13, Aug. 1796.

APPENDIX V.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

To be Sold by Auction.

By Peter Ramsey.

On Monday, the 17th of December, 1787, and the following day on the Premises. All the Household Furniture, Prints, Paintings, Post Chaise and Harness, Horses, Beer Casks, &c., of Mr. Robert Lagden, deceased, late of the White Hart Inn, Bourn Bridge, in the Parish of Great Abington in Cambridgeshire, consisting of four post and other bedsteads, with cotton, dimity, harrateen,¹ linen, and other furniture, fourteen goose and other feather beds, mattresses, blankets, quilts and counterpanes, large pier chimney and dressing glasses, mahogany dining, tea and card tables, chairs; a neat eight-day clock and case. Two fowling pieces, several sets of fire shovels, tongs and pokers, and other neat parlour furniture; together with the kitchen requisites. Two neat post chaises and harness, two horses, corn bins, wheelbarrows, greasing jacks, a malt quairn and a number of other articles which will appear in the catalogue.

May be viewed on Saturday preceding the Sale, which will begin each day precisely at eleven o'clock.

Catalogues may be had in due time at the Red Lion, Cambridge; Mr. Tuting, Linen Draper, Newmarket; Mr. Gardner, Chesterford; The Bull, Royston; Red Lion, Linton; Rose and Crown, Saffron Walden; place of Sale and of the Auctioneer, at Bishop's Stortford.²

1. A kind of woollen material.

2. *Cambridge Chronicle*. 15, Dec. 1787.