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Ely

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Members' attention is called to the fact that the Revd. J. Griffin, Wood Walton Rectory, Peterborough, has been elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, and all communications (except those intended for the Editor) should be sent to him.

GREAT CATWORTH, HUNTS.

The Church of St. Leonard, Great Catworth, dates from the 13th century, its list of Rectors beginning in 1239. All that I am able to say on the architecture of the church I owe to the learning and kindness of Mr. Inskip Ladds and with this I will begin, venturing to add something on other matters from my own examination of the registers, and other records.

The form of the church in the 13th century was apparently a chancel and a nave of the same length as it is now, with side aisles, and of this church the walls of the side aisles and part of the west wall of the nave remain. The first alteration that was made to it appears to have been the addition of the tower in the early Perpendicular period. A little later when the Perpendicular style had become well established a chapel was added to the east end of the south aisle; doubtless the eastern end of the aisle was pulled down, certainly the walls of the chapel were rebuilt from the foundations, for they have a plinth whereas those of the aisle have none. There appears also to be reason to think that they rose to a greater height than those of the aisle and were surmounted by a parapet.

Later still the nave arcade was rebuilt with a clerestory above it, the aisle walls were raised, and new windows of Perpendicular design inserted and new roofs and parapets erected. The raising of the aisle walls can be seen on the inside, and at the west end of the south aisle the raising and the insertion of the window can be clearly recognised.

That the tower was built before the rebuilding of the nave is shown by the fact that the old west wall, with the water-table of the 13th century roof was retained, and may still be seen, but cut into, of course, for the tower arch. The change of masonry above it is very apparent. The western parapet of the south aisle blocks up a window of the tower stairs.

The north aisle appears to be later than the south, although the difference in date is probably not very great, the change of style being more probably due to other causes. The tracery however of the windows is of a later type, and while the carved bosses of the roof of the south aisle are carved on the solid timbers, those of the north aisle were carved on separate pieces of wood and pegged up, all of them having now disappeared. The north aisle, moreover, has a plinth; and the doorway is of Perpendicular design, rather coarse and late. The doorway of the south aisle is a fine specimen of the Early English style with three jamb shafts on each side having carved caps. The porch is Perpendicular of about the same date as the nave. The door has no lock and key and is still fastened on the inside by the old oak beam.

When the aisle walls were raised and the parapets added it apparently became necessary to increase the height of the parapets of the chapel by inserting a narrow course of stone.

The gargoyles of the nave are rather fine, especially one on the south side, and another good gargoyle is at the north-east corner of the north aisle. In the angle between the north aisle and the tower is part of an early buttress, evidently that at the north-west corner of the 13th century nave.

With regard to the chancel we have to remember that the two side walls were taken down and rebuilt about forty years ago, and a pitch pine tiled roof took the place of the original oak and leaded roof. A fragment of a fine double Early English piscina in the south wall remains and there are three Perpendicular two-light windows. In this wall there was a small priest's doorway

a few fragments of which are to be seen in the doorway of the modern vestry on the north side. The south wall therefore is probably the original 13th century wall with Perpendicular windows inserted. Probably the same might be said of the north wall which obviously had three Perpendicular windows, one remains, and two have been shortened and inserted in the north wall of the vestry, the place of one of them in the north wall of the chancel being occupied by a modern arch under which stands the organ. Some fragments of old stained glass are to be seen in a window in the south wall of the chancel and in the east window of the north aisle. The east wall may also be of 13th century date but with a poor and late Perpendicular five-light window inserted. There are signs of the gable wall having been raised.

Another fragment of the Early English church is the little bracket built into the north wall of the north aisle. In the east wall of the same aisle is a large stone corbel of an uncertain date probably intended to carry a figure. On this corbel there now lies a piece of a tombstone of early date. In the churchyard on the north side of the chancel is an ancient tombstone with what is perhaps local ornamentation, and another ancient tombstone was at the restoration of the church taken up and built into the vestry wall on the inside. Those who are skilled in reading history in stone can thus follow the changes in the structure of our parish church from the time when the early founders and builders brought their material from the famous quarries of Weldon and Corby to build a House for God's worship on the hill or rising ground, as the second syllable of its name implies, of Catworth.

Within the church the font is very plain possibly of 14th century date, but its plainness makes it difficult to say anything definite. It had at one time a flat cover the hinges of which can be traced. In 1912 the drain was found and cleared so that the font can be used in accordance with the rubric.

The tracery, panels, and part of the framing of the pulpit are ancient, and so is the carving on the lower panels of the screen, where eagles are carved on the centre panel on each side. There are traces of a chancel gate but none of a rood loft or of stairs. A former rector, the Rev. E. L. Puxley, who restored the church and gave munificently to the expense of the work was an amateur carpenter and himself repaired the pulpit and screen and carved a lectern (not quite finished in its ornamentation) with the assistance of the skilled village carpenter of his time.

The altar is a beautiful Jacobean table and in the fine lettering of the time has the inscription "The gift of Thomas Ekins in the yeare 1634," on the side against the wall are initials evidently of members of the family. There is something more to be said about him presently but with regard to the gift of this altar to the church it may be noticed that the year in which it was given was that in which Bishop Williams of Lincoln visited Little Gidding to see for himself what really was being done in his church by Nicholas Ferrar of which some Puritan agitators were complaining. The Bishop came and inspected, and at a service preached to a great congregation gathered from the country side expressing approval of all that he had seen. May not Thomas Ekins have been in the congregation, was he impressed by the appointments of the church of Little Gidding and by his Bishop's approval of them, and did he not on his return to his village determine that Great Catworth church should have a fair and stately holy table?

The holy vessels are of silver, somewhat thin and bent, with no inscription, the hallmarks give the date as 1568-9. The plain silver of the chalice and paten, the plain dark oak of the Altar, recall a noble passage in an article by G. W. E. Russell in which he insists on the identity and continuity in our part of the Catholic Church of her Eucharist whether attended with brilliant or severely simple ornaments of Church and Minister.

Over the piscina is a small memorial tablet with a beautifully distinct inscription.

IN NOMINE IESV
 PÆNITENS AC FIDELIS
 RESVRRECTIONEM EXPECTANS
 BEATIFICAM
 ELIZABETHA VXOR THOMÆ BRVDENELL
 FILII NATV MAXIMI THOMÆ BRVDENELL
 DE STONTON. BRVDENELL IN COMIT LEI-
 CEST ARMIGERI : FILIA ITEM ET SOLA
 SELECTA NATHANIELIS HVMFREY NVPER
 DE BARTON SEGRAVE IN COM: NORTHAM-
 ARMIGERI SVB HOC TERRÆ GREMIO
 IACET SEPVLTA
 OBIIT VLTIMO MENSIS AVGVSTI
 DIE ITIDEM SABBATIS IN AN:
 ÆTAT: SVÆ 36 ANNOQ.
 CHRISTI.
 1656.

No entry of the burial is to be found in the registers which at the time were not well kept.

Another memorial tablet very different in every way is to be found near the south door.

Near this Place
 Was Interred DR. JOHN LAWTON and
 MRS. ROSE DRIDEN his second Wife.
 He was a Pious Man and learned both in Divinity and
 In Physick ; and diligently improved Both Studies
 to ye Glory of God
 And to the good of his Neighbour.
 She was Daughter of Erasmus Driden son of Sr ERASMUS
 DRIDEN of Canons Ashby in Northamptonshir and
 Mrs. Mary Pickering
 His Wife by whom He had 14 children, the Eldest was
 JOHN DRYDEN, Esqr. the LAUREAT of his time who
 Married the Lady Elizabeth Howard, Daughter to
 Henry Earl of Berkshire
 By whom She had 3 Sons, Charles, John and Erasmus,
 who all died fine yong Gentlemen.

The 2nd Brother to Mrs. Lawton is the present
Sr Erasmus Dryden of Canons Ashby
By lineal descent an ancient Baronet.

She was very Beautiful and Pleasant in Her youth, allways
Good, and

Charitable almost beyond her power, in which she
followed the rare Example
of her Exelent Mother. Mrs. Lawton lived in this Town
neer 40 years
And died Lamented Decem 26 1710 in the 77 yeare
of her age.

Having first buried her only Child ERASMS LAWTON
On whom her Brother Wrote these lines.

Stay Stranger stay and drop one Tear
She allways weeps that layd him Here
And will do, till her Race is Run
His Fathers fifth, her only Son.

This was placed here by A Relation of Hers
Whos frindship reaches beyond the Grave.

These two inscriptions have been given *Verbatim et literatim* as nearly as it is possible to print them.

On the north wall are three memorial tablets one in memory of William Croxton, a member of a family prominent in the village in its day, who became a Major General in the Honorable East India Company's Service. He died at Great Catworth and his body was buried in the church. The stained glass of the east window is in memory of a daughter born at Delhi. The other two tablets are in memory of Sir Felix Booth and his sister. Sir Felix Booth was a well known distiller and Alderman of London. He was a patron of scientific research and polar exploration and for his services received his baronetcy. He bought and enlarged the interesting house at Brook End in the parish. The "Pieta" which after occupying various positions in the church now hangs on the south wall was his gift.

The Royal Arms over the north door were put up according to parish tradition at the Coronation of Queen Victoria.

In the chancel are tablets to the memory of William Bunbury, Rector 1704-1748, his wife Anne and their son Charles who was Rector of Hargrave; Matthew Maddock, Rector 1755-1788 and his wife Penelope; Thomas Evanson, Rector 1788-1835; Richard Latham, Rector 1835-1873, and his wife Arabella.

William Bunbury's tablet marks the first exercise by Brasenose College of the right to appoint. The history of the patronage is fairly clear. From 1239 when the list of Rectors begins until 1422 it was in the hands of the Bekering family owners of property in Great Catworth and Kimbolton. The family ended in the female line and Alice the heiress married Sir Thomas Rempston of Bingham, the soldier son of a soldier father, both of them Knights of the Garter. The elder was a supporter of Henry of Lancaster afterwards Henry IV and in Shakespeare's list of those who landed with him (King Richard II. Act II. Sc. I.) he appears as Sir John Ramston. Sir Thomas the younger who married our heiress fought at Agincourt. He was in France from 1415 to 1442, and for seven years of that time was a prisoner of war. His three daughters exercised the patronage through their husbands, his grandson Sir Thomas Cheyne exercised it, and then Elizabeth Cheyne, great granddaughter, married Thomas Vaux second Baron Vaux of Harrowden and took it into that family. The third baron, William, was often in prison for recusancy, and various people exercised the right of appointment. Thomas Ekins appointed in 1635 and King Charles in 1637 or 1638. Then in 1675 Brasenose College purchased the advowson with a bequest left to the College by Daniel Greenwood, scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, appointed fellow of Brasenose by the Visitors in 1648.

William Bunbury the first Rector appointed by Brasenose was a fellow of the College. Soon after he came he petitioned the Bishop of Lincoln (William Wake) for leave to pull down the "old ruinous parsonage" and to build a better house. A commission was issued consisting of the Incumbents of Offord Cluny, Great Paxton, Buckden,

Kimbolton, and Molesworth and leave was duly given. The house thus built by William Bunbury was subsequently enlarged by the Revs. H. L. and E. L. Puxley. The tablet to the memory of Aine Bunbury records the name of the family, Chernocke, to which she belonged.

The war will not only bring about the erection of many memorials in the churches of our towns and villages, it touches the memorials of those gone long since to their rest, two brothers, descendants of this family (Chernocke) gave up their lives within a short time of one another in the early days of the war; and now a young officer, grandson of my venerable predecessor, who was baptized in our font is a prisoner of war in Germany.¹

William Bunbury's son Charles was Rector of Hargrave. He died aged 30 in 1749 and his wish was to be buried "In the churchyard of Catworth in a coarse shroud and plain coffin and in such humble manner as becomes a miserable offender." He left to his brother such books as were his share of their father's library and to his sister Mary books purchased at the University which she thinks will be of service or entertainment to her, and also the advowson of Hargarve on condition that she should present their brother in law to it within six months of the testator's death. The registers show Mr. Claudius Fonnereau, Rector of Clapham, who married Miss Anne Bunbury of this parish, on April 24th 1726, to be the brother in law in question.²

William Bunbury was succeeded by James Crowther, Fellow of the College. During his incumbency a meeting was held of which the following is the record:

"Oct. 9th 1749.

"The following agreement was made and signed by
"the minister and parishioners of Great Catworth att a
"Publick Vestry regularly call'd upon the day of the
"date hereof.

"Whereas there have been great encroachment made
"of late years upon the Common Lands belonging to the

^{1.} and Lieutenant Frederick Charles Berrill, son of the late Charles Gale Berrill and Clara Helen, his wife, elder daughter of the late Revd. William Woodward.

^{2.} The Rev. F. C. Boulbee, Rector of Hargrave, informs me that Thomas Strong, succeeded Charles Bunbury as Rector there in 1749, on the presentation of Mary Bunbury, Spinster. Charles William Fonnereau became Rector in 1797.

"said Parish by plowing into the said Common Lands we
 "the Ministers and Parishioners above mentioned in
 "order to regain what has been unjustly taken away from
 "the said Common Lands have unanimously agreed to
 "fix and ascertain the bounds of the said Common Lands
 "and upon a strict Survey made by us the Minister and
 "Parishioners directed by the judgement of the most
 "Antient and Principal Inhabitants of the said Parish
 "have fixed and ascertained the bounds of the said
 "Common Lands being unanimously resolved to main-
 "tain and preserve, as far as in us lies, the bounds of the
 "said Common Lands as they are now fixed and ascer-
 "tained by us and jointly att our common expence to
 "Prosecute any person who shall Plow behond or trans-
 "gress the said bounds fix'd and ascertained by us, each
 "of us bearing his part of the charge of such Prosecution
 "in Proportion to the number of Commons he shall then
 "have in the said Parish. In witness thereof we the
 "Minister and Parishioners of Great Catworth have each
 "of us set our hands this ninth day of October in the
 "year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and
 "fortynine."

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| James Crowther, Rectr | John Salmons |
| John Pashler | James Quick |
| Thomas Pashler | Matthew X Glover |
| Charles Barley | his mark |
| Richard X King | John Smith |
| his mark | John King the older |
| Wm. Croxton | John King |
| Will Cooper | John Summerby |
| William Waterfield | Edward Shadbolt |
| John X Pain | John Shadbolt |
| his mark | Thomas Croxton |
| John Quick | Henry King |

James Crowther's successor was Matthew Maddock, Fellow, Junior, and Senior Bursar of the College, who served a term as Proctor. He was Rector for thirty years, for part of the time being also Rector of Holywell.

He interested himself in the parochial charities, and built the Clerk's house which is held by a special trust. A handsome silver flagon was a gift of his to the Church.

A Tablet in the Sanctuary records the long ministry of Thomas Evanson, Fellow and Vice Principal of the College, whom a parishioner now in her 94th year remembers as a "dapper little man in knee breeches and gaiters and buckled shoes taking his walks in the Village." In his time the Parish Award was made, the Commissioners, of whom he was one, meeting at the Wheatsheaf Inn, Alconbury. The document is a specially fine one. In 1793 by a majority vote of the vestry a west gallery was erected for the singers.

Richard Latham, bearing a name well known at Brasenose, was the last Fellow appointed to the Parish, the College after his time having to look to members of its Society of less academic distinction. Mr. Latham built the School by subscription, and the schoolmaster's house at his own expense.

Henry Lavallin Puxley and Edward Lavallin Puxley, (again a well known Brasenose name) were successively Rectors from 1873—1891. The former commenced the enlargement of the Rectory House before he left for the Vicarage of Kimbolton, the latter finished his brother's work and undertook and completed the restoration of the church as I have before mentioned. Before taking Holy Orders and serving as a missionary in India, he was in the army, fought in the Crimea, and but for some accident would have been in the famous Balaclava charge. The restored church is his memorial.

The north and south windows in the sanctuary were filled with stained glass in memory of the Revd. William Woodward and his wife, by their children in 1913. Mr. Woodward was Rector, by exchange with Mr. E. L. Puxley, from 1891 until his death at an advanced age in 1912. Eight names in 200 years, marking lives and periods uneventful and undistinguished as we reckon

distinction, but marking duty done as it was recognised, and giving its date to this or that parochial or home event of profound importance to those concerned. "Consule Plano" becomes in village church life, "When Mr. So and So was the Reverend."

Among the figures on the Woodward memorial windows, (the others being the blessed Virgin with the Holy Child, Elizabeth with the boy St. John, and St. George, Patron Saint of England) is St. Leonard the Saint in whose honour the church was dedicated to God's Worship. This dedication in the name of the friend and patron of prisoners became a not uncommon one in the period of the Crusades when men's attention and compassion was drawn to the evil case of Christian prisoners in the hands of Saracen enemies. A Rector of old time, William Barber alias Smyth, left a bequest of £3 for the carving of a picture in wood of Saint Leonard which has long since disappeared. The parish feast is celebrated not on or around St. Leonard's Day, November 6th, but in the octave of St. Peter. It was not unusual when a parish feast came at an awkward time for the parishioners to petition the Bishop to alter the date, and no doubt this was done in bygone years by the people of Great Catworth.

From the roof in the nave hangs a handsome brass chandelier with the Brasenose College arms and the inscription: "Lux luceat—ex donis Joannis Morris London, Generosi, 1666." On one side of the ball from which go out twelve branches, six above and six beneath, are what are probably the donor's arms and on the other the arms of the College. It is surmounted by a double headed crowned Eagle; Hawker of Morwenstow, that lover of Symbolism, held that in this way was represented the two-fold work of the Holy Spirit in the old and new Testaments. I imagine the chandelier must have been given to the church in the time of a former Rector by the College authorities, for the parish did not come under their patronage until 1676.

Three framed photographs at the west end of the nave recall an ancient possession of the church ; five cushions in a chest in the rectory attracted the attention of visitors with knowledge of church needlework, and the authorities of South Kensington Museum, after they had been shown at some exhibitions, desired to purchase them for the rooms set apart for ecclesiastical embroidery. In 1902, under a faculty, the cushions were sold for a sum of money expended in improvements to the church clock and are now in a good position at South Kensington. The needlework of early 14th century date, looks as though it had been the embroidery on the orphreys of a handsome cope; Saint Philip, Saint James the Less, St. Thomas, with a Pope and a King probably St. Edward the Confessor are the subjects; and underneath are the arms of the Clinton and Leybourne families. William Clinton Earl of Huntingdon married Juliana, heiress of the Leybourne family in 1329. Had they any knowledge of or interest in Great Catworth and was the vestment their gift to the church?¹ The making up of the cushions is 16th century work and we may suppose that when through Puritanism or covetousness (the latter adopted the former not seldom as a cloke) the churches were deprived of their rich vestments some one made at least a partial restoration and the needlework which once was an ornament of the minister at the Procession before the Eucharist became cushions on which recipients of the Holy Sacrament should kneel. I will not enter upon the vexed question of the rightness or wrongness of parting with ancient furniture or ornaments of the church, but as they are no longer with us and no longer our care in this church I could wish no better place for them than that in which they now repose.

There are a few particulars of the sale of ornaments at Great Catworth in the Edwardian inventories :

“ Solde by John Musgrave and Edmond King Church-
“ wardens ther, with th’ assente of all the parochineres,

^{1.} It is much more likely to have been purchased at the sale of Monastic property at the Dissolution, and given to the church then. (Ed.)

"iii crosses, iiij candellstickes with ther broken mettall
"of latton for xxvjs. iijd., a cope of blewe vellgett, a
"cope of redd satten, ij tunacles of red silke and ij
"clothes of silke for xijs. xxxvijs. iijd. All which
"money they with other declare upon their othes was
"bestowed in mending of highe wayes and on the poore.
"xxxviijs. iijd. Allso ther was sold by Robert Gosslyn
"of Layton without th' assent of the parochineres a vest-
"ment of whitt damaske for xs. and the churchwardens
"saith upon their othes the same vestment to be well
"worthe xxxx." What say had the Rector in the matter
and how did he look upon the transaction?

If we climbed the narrow belfry we should find four bells, the fourth was given in 1863 and bears with the Rector's name (Richard Latham), a name which appears through many generations in the Registers of Great Catworth and is still honourably borne in the parish, that of Pashler, John Pashler being then churchwarden. Unfortunately by some error its note is the same as that of one of the other three. One of these has the unique inscription "Vox mea plene dulces laudes det Magdalene" Another is inscribed "Vox dni Ihu Xpi wox exultacionis" Another has the inscription "Robarte Newcombe made me, 1585."

The spire was struck by lightning on July 1st, 1913 but fortunately not much damage was done. The two top sections were taken down and with necessary repairs set up again.

Hitherto we have gained knowledge of the history of the church from what we see within and without its walls, what may we learn from the registers of Holy Baptism, Holy Matrimony and Christian Burial? They commence in 1561 and from that date until 1603 the pages are signed by John Alwood, Rector, and the successive churchwardens with, at intervals, the record of their having been shown to the Archdeacon of Huntingdon at his visitation.

John Alwood became Rector in 1575 and we may suppose that he provided a new register book into which he copied all entries made elsewhere from 1561. In the list of Rectors published by our Society he is described as Bachelor of Arts,¹ and I find in a volume of Oxford University Registers that "John Alwood, priest, supplicated for B.A. Nov. 1558." He was Rector for thirty years and more, the entry of his burial reading "John "Alwood, clarke, Rector of this church was buried this [?] day of May 1603." His wife had died in the preceding year: "Jane Alwood the wife of Jno Alwood, parson of Magna Catworth was buried this [?] day of March 1602." In his days tidings of the threatened Spanish Invasion reached the village and an Ekins, a yeoman of the better sort, must find men and horses for the army of defence. The generations go by and again Catworth men must go forth to the army to fight battles of defence not on English but on foreign soil.

After the entry of John Alwood's burial or rather next but one the words are written across "Hic incipit Wybarne Rector" This was John Wybarne who at the time was Vicar of Godmanchester where he resided until his death in 1635. During his time the parish was served by curates, or ministers as they describe themselves when signing the pages of the registers. One of them George Latimer is remarkable for his beautiful writing and also it may be said for the ink which he used, so clear are his entries. Another of the curates, Berridge, came from Shelton and married Catherine the daughter of Thomas Ekins.

On John Wybarne's death William Berridge became Rector on the presentation of his father-in-law. He was not long Rector for he died in 1638. The entries of burial read thus: "1638 August 14th Thomas Ekins "Senex Ecclesiæ de Catworth Patronus. August 30th "Willelmus Berridge Ecclesiæ de Catworth Rector qui "duxit filiam ejusdem patroni."

1. Transactions, Vol. II. page 190.

The name Ekins is found for some time longer in the register. It is thought that Thomas Ekins may have lived in a great house near the church. A field shows signs of the foundations of a house of considerable size. An Ekins married with the family of Sanderson from which came Robert Sanderson Bishop of Lincoln.

The entry of William Berridge's burial is in the handwriting of his successor, Antony Akerod, who came from the Vicarage of Keysoe on the presentation of King Charles I. He makes his entries with great precision and is evidently proud of having been presented by the King. His page for 1643 is made ready with its bold heading but in that year he was dispossessed and one Ferdinando Poole was intruded. Apparently he lived in the parish or neighbourhood; his wife "Mrs. Elizabeth Aykrodd" was buried May 18, 1647, and in 1653 comes the entry: "Sibill the daughter of Anthony "Akroyd, minster, born the 19th of December." The registers at this period were very untidily kept and very often, though not always, the register of children is not of their baptism but of their birth. The signing of the pages of the register by the Minister or Rector ceases. The writing is formless and the ink faded, but from 1660 to 1702 the churchwardens accounts are signed with clearness and regularity by Stephen Anderson. It is considered, I understand, that Stephen Anderson was like Ferdinando Poole an intruded minister, but he remained in possession and the entry of his burial is dated December 6, 1703 in which he is described as "Late Minister." He is said to have been married four times, on each occasion to a lady of means. But to use a north country expression there must have been no "house-pride" among them for, as mentioned above, he left the Rectory to his successor in a ruinous condition.

Stephen Anderson's care as to churchwardens' accounts and responsibilities and that he used his opportunities of dealing with cases of conscience is illustrated by the following entry made on a page in the churchwardens'

book: "Memorandum that Ten Pounds was about 40
 "years ago given by the will of one Mrs. Susan Hawkins
 "who sometimes lived at Little Catworth to ye use of
 "the poore of Great and Little Catworth with directions
 "in the same will to have the same moneys laid out in
 "the purchase of lands and the rent of the same lands is
 "to bee yearly distributed according to the discretion of
 "the Minister and Churchwardens and Overseers for
 "the time then living unto and among the poore of
 "the parish of Great Catworth and Little Catworth on
 "Maundy Thursday yearly w^{ch} said Ten Pounds should
 "long since have been paid by one Mrs. Ellen Waltham
 "but was not whereupon shee the s^d. Mrs. Waltham
 "being in a low condition a little before her death
 "and being sensible of the injurie shee had done
 "the s^d. poore shee out of that little shee then had left
 "did add to the s^d. ten pounds foure pounds more soe
 "that now the towne hath this present 7th day of Aprill
 "1680 recd. the s^d. fourteen pounds by the hands of one
 "Thomas Browne of Spaldwick and have this present
 "day put the same moneys out at interest to John
 "Phillipes and George Bassingham for a yare and
 "taken bonds in the names of Stephen Anderson, clarke,
 "John Laughton, Gent., Silvestor Ezrod, Will^m. King,
 "all of Catworth and Thomas Browne of the parish of
 "Spaldwick to the use of the poore afores^d. intending in
 "the meane tyme to find out a convenient purchase
 "whereby the same may be made perpetual for the
 "poore afores^d."

Stephen Anderson, Rector.

Thomas Glen, Churchwardens.
 Henry Bull,

I do not know that the Registers contain many entries of importance beyond the individuals concerned, and except for one instance there are no remarks as to current events in the parish or elsewhere as is the case in some old registers, Alconbury for example. The exception is that across the page for 1650 has been

written "Exsurgat Deus et dissipentur inimici ejus." The words from the 68th Psalm are of course Oliver Cromwell's battle cry and Sept. 3rd, 1650 is the date of his victory at Dunbar. In 1608 was buried Charitie Dixie wife of John Dixie December 28th. I have not found any other mention of the family from which came Sir Wolston Dixie who was Lord Mayor of London in 1585. "He was a considerable benefactor to Emanuel College Cambridge and erected and endowed a Free School at Bosworth in Leicestershire where the family "flourisheth in a worshipful estate." This was the school where Dr. Johnson had an unhappy time as usher, largely owing to the quarrelsome ness of the Chairman of the Governors, another Sir Wolston Dixie. The christian name had thus been handed on, let us hope that his Catworth ancestry was not responsible for his churlishness.

There is the entry of the burial of a murdered man who had come out of Halifax in Yorkshire and whose body was recovered from Brington Brook. Another entry records the burial of a man's body that had lain in the churchyard several days undiscovered and had been attacked by swine and dogs. Yet another entry in 1590, longer than usual, and beyond my powers of deciphering completely, records that a vagrant poor woman came into the town, that her child was born the same day, in lawful matrimony, and was baptized. So the church is ready for the wanderer, tragedy and pathos touch the uneventful village life and make their appeal to us from its faded records.

A. W. M. WEATHERLY.

HILDERSHAM CHURCH, CAMBS.

The name Hildersham according to the late Professor Skeat is derived from 'Hilderic,' an Anglo-Saxon personal name. It is Hildricesham in Domesday Book, but in the Patent Rolls of 1471 it is spelt as at present.

The Church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It consists of a chancel, sacristy, chapel, clerestoried nave, N. & S. aisles, and tower.

There are no traces of Norman work except it be in the sacristy.

The tower which is early in the Early English style, without buttress or turret is the oldest portion of the church. It has two entrances into the church which is very unusual. There are single lancets forming the N. S. & W. windows. During the restoration in the middle of the last century the tower was heightened about 13 feet. The approach to the belfry is by means of a curious old ladder well worthy of inspection.

There is accommodation for five bells, although there seem never to have been more than three. Three beautiful bells hung in the tower in 1581, and the smallest weighed 7 cwt. 16 lbs. Here they remained unmolested for two hundred and twenty two years, but on Sept. 12. 1803, two of them were taken away and sold, in order to assist the churchwardens with the repairs of the church; the purchaser, however, absconded without paying for them.

The following entries in an old churchwardens' account book will give some indication of how the church officers discharged their duties here 112 years ago.

"1802, Oct. 9, Bought a new lock for the Bellfry preventing boys goeing in 1s. od."

This outlay would perhaps have been a more profitable one if it included the churchwardens as well as the boys, as will be seen by the following items.

"1803 July 19th. For loading the bells 2s. 6d."

"1803 Sept. 12th. A journey with wagon and 4 horses to Hertford to cary the bells and brought a load of slate back £2 12s. 6d."

"1803 July 18th. Paid for victuals and beer 2 carpenters for pulling the lead of the church 2s. od."

"1803 July 19th. Carriage of 44 cwt. 20 lbs. lead to Linton 10s. od."

"1803 July 19th. Paid Mr. Chappell lead of do..... 4s. od."

This is not bad pay for the use of a horse and cart for the conveyance of a load of little over two tons a distance of about a mile; probably the horse and cart belonged to the churchwarden.

Bell ropes were a heavy item between the years 1765 and 1797; it amounted to £2 5s. 2d. It is recorded somewhere that the worthy man who served the office of churchwarden considered the old bell ropes as the perquisites of that office and acted accordingly, hence perhaps this extravagance. Other items refer to "shooting ye bellropes," that is splicing and mending them in their weak parts.

The three present bells came from the foundry of Messrs. Taylor and Co. in the year 1880, the old one being used in casting the new ones. Their total weight is 24 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 lb. and the cost £223 13s. 9d, —allowed for the old bell £28 6s. 8d.

The nave has two bays, each formed by one entire and two half piers. The piers show a quatrefoil section and are early Decorated with fine moulded caps. The bases do not stand level with the floor but are mounted on large blocks of stone. The stone work underwent a merciless scraping at the restoration, which gives it a modern appearance.

On the corbels below the roof are the coats of Arms of the Lords of the Manor from the Conquest to the present time.

On the N. side from E. to W.:—

1. De Vere, Earls of Oxford; Quarterly Gu. and Or.
in the 1st quarter a mullet Arg.
2. Bustelers: Lozengy Gu. and Arg.
3. Paris: Gu., 3 Unicorns' heads couped Or.
4. Andrew: Gu., a saltire Or.
5. Andrew and Southcote: Arg., a chevron Gu.
between 3 crows Sab. beaked Or.
6. Lord Petre: Gu., a bend Or between 2 Escallops Arg.

On the S. side from W. to E.:—

7. Mortlock: Erm. fretty Sab., on a chief Arg.
three fleur-de-lys Az.
8. Fassett: Arg., on a bend Sab. 3 bucks' heads
caboshed of the field.
9. Hamilton: Gu., 3 cinque foils Erm.
10. Barker: Arg., 3 horses' heads Gu. bridled Or, a
chief Gu.
11. Cotton: Sab., a chevron between 3 griffins' heads
erased Arg.
12. Huddleston: Gu., a fret Arg.

The period assigned to the font is King John's reign. It is mentioned in the *Vetus Liber Arch. Eliensis* c. 1278 "Fons cum secura" 'a font with a lock.' The font is of early 13th Century date, octagonal in shape and supported on a central shaft and four other shafts. On each side is a canopy of delicate design. The circular basin is 23 inches in diameter and 13 inches deep, it is lined with lead, and has a perforation at the bottom to drain away the water. All ancient fonts were furnished with covers and locks, lest the water should be used for enchantments. One of the staples still remains, and there are traces of the other to be seen.

The windows are all of stained glass, and are designed in the Decorated style. The chancel windows had been rebuilt in the 15th century, and when the reparations of the Church were commenced about the middle of the last century, the architect (the late Mr. J. C. Buckler, of Oxford) would have preferred the restoration of the then existing lines, but the late Rector wished

the style to harmonise with that of the aisles of the nave. The change was accordingly made.

There was a considerable amount of old glass in the in the early part of the 18th century. Most of the glass in the N.E. window of the N. aisle and in the S. window of the chapel is ancient. The windows suffered more at the hands of the Linton glaziers than from Will Dowsing's chisel. From the year 1763 to 1803 £51 13s. 10d. was paid to these glaziers.

The six clerestory windows are architecturally unique, the exterior is square-headed and the interior segmental.

Space will not permit of a detailed description of the windows.

The Busteler Chapel, so called after the founder—William Busteler—was pulled down in the year 1803, and rebuilt in the early fifties.

The following items from an old account book are interesting.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---------|----|-----|
| " June 24th & 25th 1803. Paid for digging down the wall of chapel " | | 7 | 0 |
| " June 30th 1803. Paid 2 men 3 days each digging down do." | | 10 | 6 |
| " July 4th 1803. | " " " " | 10 | 6 |
| " July 9th 1803. Paid 1 man 5 days do. 1/9 " | | 8 | 9 |
| " 15th " " " " | | 8 | 9 |
| " 16th " Paid 2 men 1 day each digging down do." | | 3 | 6 |
| Total | £ | 2 | 9 0 |

The most striking feature of this church is the wooden effigies carved out of the heart of a huge oak. They have stood the vicissitudes of well-nigh 600 years. It is said that every stone of an old church has its own tale to tell if we would but listen to it, but what a long and interesting history these effigies would unravel if they could but speak! They are the only specimens to be found in this diocese, and there are only ninety-three in the whole of England and Wales. They were common in this

country from the middle of the 13th century to the latter half of the 14th century. Sometimes the effigy was carried behind the coffin in the funeral procession, but more frequently it proceeded from the carver's workshop after death.

The male effigy is often spoken of as a crusader. The crossing of the legs, as Dr. Cox observes, may merely signify that the knight was a benefactor of the Church either by some conspicuous act of piety or by a benefaction in church building, as in this instance by the foundation of a chapel. This effigy is 6 feet long, the head rests on two low cushions. He is clad in a hauberk and a sleeveless surcoat tied with a girdle and reaching below the knee. His right hand sheathes a sword, the left hand (the 1st and 4th fingers are broken) holds the scabbard, the end of which is broken. The right leg has been repaired and is crossed over the left. The feet have straps and spurs, but the pricks have disappeared. A lion, signifying that he was a knight, lies at his feet.

The female effigy lies at present in the sacristy to which place it had to be removed in the year 1899 to make room for the organ. It may be stated here that the "separation order" was issued by the late Rector, but in the interests of all lovers of antiquity a reconciliation is much to be desired if only the obstacles could be surmounted. The effigy is 5 ft. 8 in. long. The hands are together in prayer, and the head lies on two low cushions. She is clad in a kirtle with tight fitting sleeves, a long super-tunic reaches to the feet. The head is bandaged with a narrow fillet and a long veil falls on to the shoulders. A dog is at the feet. The date assigned to these effigies by Dr. Fryer and others is 1335. If that be so, they represent Sir William Busteler and his wife Margaret, and not his son Sir Robert Busteler as is frequently mentioned in local guide books. The only authority for the latter is Lyson. Cole had no doubt the effigies were designed for William Busteler and his wife. He was Lord of the Manor between the years 1300 and 1335. He and his wife are mentioned several times in the

Patent Rolls and other records of the reigns of Edward the I. II. and III. In the Calendar of the Close Rolls for the years 1333 he is described as "William Bustler, collector of Custom in Co. Cambridge." On the other hand, Baker in his MSS. states "that in a window of the chapel was sometime this inscription: Orate pro anima William Busler Rectoris istius ecclesiae et fundatoris istius capellae". Cole again says that he "had seen a broken inscription which was brought to me by a friend who had received it from a glazier at Linton" and one of the mutilated words was 'Rectoris'. Probably as has been suggested, the word should have been *Patroni*.

There are four brasses in this church well known to brass rubbers. Two of them are of excellent workmanship. They all belong to the Paris family who succeeded the Bustelers as Lords of the Manor and patrons of the living. An heiress is supposed to have married a Paris. The last of the family died in 1680.

The oldest brass is that of Robert de Paris of Caermarthen and his wife Alienora, the date according to Haines is circa 1379. This brass is on the chancel floor in front of the altar steps on the south side. The man and wife kneel beside an octofoil cross with eight ogee arches, with finials of foliage, and a foliated stem resting on a pedestal with four steps. In the head of the cross the Holy Trinity is symbolized by an aged person with long wavy hair and beard, sitting on a throne and holding a crucifix 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches long between his knees. The dove, emblem of the Holy Spirit, is wanting, and it is a characteristic of this brass.

The brass on the N. side of the chancel is that of Henry Paris and his wife Margaret. He was the grandson of Robert Paris, and died in 1427.

The brass of Henry Paris, son of the above, is a fine specimen of a knight in the full armour of the period. He died in 1466. A characteristic of this brass, seen for the first time, is the lance rests or hooks fixed by staples and moveable pins to the right side of the cuirass to support the lance when not in use.

The fourth brass is a shroud skeleton of a man. The length is 3 feet and the date (Haines) is 1530. Other ancient relics in this Church are the old Communion Table in the sacristy; the piscina; the 13th century coffin lid ornamented with a floral cross, lying under a canopied recess with plain crockets in the N. wall of the chancel; the old Elizabethan Chalice with the date 1569 engraved on it; and the Registers from 1558.

The list of Rectors is complete from the year 1260, and includes men of great eminence and notoriety in their days e.g. Dr. Burgoyne, Master of Peterhouse, and Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity (1518); John Reston M.A. Master of Jesus College (1520); Dr. Fuller, Master of Jesus, and Chancellor of Ely who figured as the relentless oppressor of heresy during the Marian persecution; and Dr. Smith, Master of Magdalene College (1629).

The following account of the history of the Advowson is from a manuscript found by the writer a few years ago.

"Nov. 8th 1638. Date of sale of Advowson of "Hildersham by Charles Paris, his younger brother and "Sir Edw Waldegrave &c. to Isaac Appleton Esq. of "Little Waldingfield, Co of Suffolk, for £400. Jan. 20, "1648. Date of sale of Advowson of Hildersham by Isaac "Appleton of Chilton Hall, Suffolk to Henry Smyth. "Oct. 30, 1683. Indenture subsequent to the marriage "of Henry Smyth and Mabel his wife, between him "and Thomas Sowerby of Cambridge. Aug 9, 1707. "Mortgage from Henry Smyth and Mabel his wife to "Mary Chambers of Newmarket. Aug. 7th 1714. "Date of sale of Advowson of Hildersham R. by Henry "Smyth and Mabel his wife to James Salt, Clerk, of "Chesterton, Co. Cambridge, for £350. Ap. 14, 1801. "Date of sale of Hildersham R. by Thos. Salt, Clerk, "to James Goodwin, Clerk, for £1945." The Advowson is now vested in the names of certain trustees of whom the present Rector is one.

P. R. PHILLIPS, M.A.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society

On Thursday, the 25th May, 1916, the Society paid a visit to Cambridge, when some thirty or forty Members and their friends were conducted to the principal places of interest by the Rev. J. W. E. Conybeare, a Vice President of the Society, and the Rev. Dr. Stokes, the learned and genial Vicar of St. Paul's, Cambridge.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE. The origin of this College was a hostel called 'God's House', founded, on part of the site of King's College, by one William Bingham, in 1442, and removed from thence when King's College was founded in 1444. In 1505, Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of King Henry VII, re-founded it as Christ's College.

The western range of buildings faces the street, and has been much modernised, but the gateway-tower retains its original features. Above the archway are the arms of the foundress (*France and England quarterly, within a bordure compony Azure and Argent*), supported by two boldly carved heraldic antelopes, flanked by a crowned rose and a crowned portcullis, the ground-work round about being strewn with daisies or marguerites in allusion to the foundress' name.

The chapel was built in 1506, but retains little of interest except the brass of Dr. Hawford (1582).

The Library, in the south-west corner of the Court, contains many ancient manuscripts.

In the second Court is the ancient mulberry tree, said to have been planted by the poet Milton, who was a member of this College.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE GREAT, in the Market Place, a very fine Perpendicular Church, standing on the site of an earlier building, was commenced in 1478, and the main part of the building completed in 1519; the tower, however, was not finished until

1608. The Church has been considerably restored, and the interior woodwork and fittings are mostly modern, except the roofs, which are of Perpendicular date and rather fine. The chancel retains a fine double piscina and a niche on the south side and a niche on the north side. The arches opening from the chancel into the north chapel (now a vestry) and into the south chapel (now the organ chamber) have good Renaissance oak screens under them. The nave has five lofty four-centred Perpendicular arches on each side, with two Perpendicular two-light windows over each. The spandrels of the nave arches are richly panelled. The font is of Renaissance design, octagonal with panelled sides, and rather good for its date, viz.: 1632. There is a fine peal of twelve bells.

THE CHURCH OF ST. BENEDICT (commonly called St. Benet) has an interesting Saxon tower, and the quoin stones of the Saxon nave still remain at the N.E., N.W. and S. W. angles *

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE was founded by the union of the Guild of Corpus Christi and the Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the year 1352. The Court next the street is entirely modern, built, from the design of William Wilkins, during the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The old Court, which stands at the N. E. corner of the new Court, consists largely of the buildings erected in 1352: the original Hall, on the south side, (now used as a Kitchen,) has a large bay window of five lights with two transoms. The original Kitchen was more to the west, and its site is now occupied by the new Hall on the north side of the new Court. The Library contains many valuable manuscripts given by Archbishop Parker.

Originally the College had no Chapel, the Members using St. Benedict's Church. The present Chapel, built in 1827, stands on the south side of the new Court. It contains a fine series of windows, chiefly of foreign glass.

QUEENS' COLLEGE had its origin in St. Bernard's College which was founded in 1446 by Andrew Doket, Rector of St. Botolph's and Principal of St. Bernard's Hostel, and re-founded in 1448 by Queen Margaret of Anjou as the College of St. Margaret and St. Bernard;—later on, Queen Elizabeth Woodville added to its endowments, and it became known as Queens' College.

The principal Court consists largely of the original buildings of Queen Margaret's foundation. The entrance Gateway-tower, in the eastern range of buildings, is the earliest gateway-tower in Cambridge. The old Chapel occupies the eastern end, and the Library is at the western end of the north range. The Hall, with a fine oriel window, is on the western side of the Court. All these buildings are built almost entirely of brick,—stone being very sparingly used,—and their date is 1448.

The passage between the Hall and the Buttery leads to the

* For a further description of this Church see the Transactions, Vol. III page 155.

Cloister Court. The western range of this Court, which, like the buildings of the principal Court, is built of red brick and stone, was erected in 1460. This Court is surrounded on three sides by cloisters. Over the northern cloister a timber gallery was erected about the middle of the sixteenth century ;—this wing has now become the President's Lodge. The Society is greatly indebted to the Rev. T. C. Fitzpatrick, the President of the College and Vice-Chancellor of the University, for kindly showing the party over his picturesque residence and exhibiting the many interesting objects which it contains.

On the south of the Cloister Court is a small Court known as Erasmus' Court, because in a tower in one corner the celebrated Erasmus had his lodging.

Northward of the principal Court is the Walnut Tree Court, of which the eastern range of buildings was erected in 1617.

There is an interesting timber bridge over the river, at the back of this College.

KING'S COLLEGE was first founded by King Henry VI as St. Nicholas' Hall, in 1441; three years later he enlarged his foundation under the name of the King's College of St. Mary and St. Nicholas. The original buildings consisted of a Chapel with a Court on its north side; this Court was purchased by the University, about 1837, and the buildings pulled down to provide room for a new wing of the University Library. The ancient gateway, however, still exists.

King's College itself had been rebuilt on the south side of the Chapel ;—the Fellows' Building on the western side of the Great Court, in 1723, from a design by Gibbs ; the Hall, Library, etc., on the south side, in 1824-5, by William Wilkins, who at the same time built the entrance gateway and the stone screen facing King's Parade.

The Chapel which forms the northern side of the Great Court is one of the architectural glories of Cambridge. It is designed in the best period of the Perpendicular style, and consists of twelve bays each occupied by a five-light window of great width and height. The piers between the windows have been restrained to their smallest dimensions, and are enriched inside the chapel with carved roses, portcullises, fleur-de-lis and coats of arms, surmounted by crowns which project very boldly from the surface of the wall ; on the outside each pier has a well designed buttress carried up and finished above the parapet with a crocketted finial. The spaces between ten of these buttresses on each side are filled in with low walls forming small chapels ;—each chapel having a double four-light window. The second bay from the west on the south side is occupied by a porch ; but there is a western door, above which is a very fine nine-light window with transom and a richly traceried head. The east window of the chapel is a similar nine-light window. At the four angles are octagonal turrets carried up considerably above the rather flat roof. The

chapel is covered by magnificent stone vaulting of fan-tracery, over which is a strong oak roof covered with lead.

The foundation stone was laid in 1446, but the walls had probably not reached any great height when the Wars of the Roses put a stop to the work. From 1477 to 1483 the work proceeded but was stopped again in the latter year, and little or nothing further was done until 1508 when Henry VII caused the work to be resumed, and the stonework was finally completed in 1515. Several interesting Agreements relating to the building are preserved, especially one between Robert Hacombyn, the Provost, and John Wastell and Henry Semark, masons, for building the great vault; the work was to be executed in Weldon stone, within the space of three years, and its cost was £1,200.

The great windows are filled with interesting old glass, the Agreements for which are dated in the 18th year of King Henry VIII (1526). Two of the windows on the south and one on the north side, at the west end, appear to be earlier than the others, and are supposed to have been formed from the glass put into the east window in the reign of Richard III.

The oak screen and the stall-work are of Renaissance design;—the screen was erected in 1534 and bears the arms of King Henry VIII impaled with those of Queen Anne Boleyn.

There is a fine brass lectern, the gift of Robert Hacombyn, who died in 1528 and is commemorated by a brass in the second chantry from the west on the south side. There are several other brasses in the various chapels, notably to William Towne (1496), John Argentein (1507), and Robert Brassie (1558).

CLARE COLLEGE was originally founded as University Hall, in 1326, by Richard Badew, Chancellor of the University. The buildings, however, were destroyed by fire, and Badew obtained the aid of Elizabeth de Clare, sister and co-heiress of Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and widow of Richard de Burgh Earl of Ulster, who was commonly known as the Lady of Clare. This lady re-founded the College, under the name of Clare Hall, in 1346; she bestowed upon it considerable estates and also the Rectories of Great Gransden, Hunts., Litlington and Duxford, Cambs., and Wrawby, Lincs.

The buildings, as we see them to-day, were commenced in 1638 and finished in 1715, the building operations having been much delayed by the Civil Wars.

There is a dignified stone bridge (built 1638-40) over the river at the back. An interesting feature of this bridge is that one of the stone balls which ornament the balustrade has had a considerable slice cut out of it; it is said that this was done by the mason, who made a wager with his colleagues that the mutilation would not be noticed,—and, in fact, the ball is so cleverly placed that the mutilation is rarely seen until pointed out. The ball is the one over the centre of the western arch, on the south side of the bridge, and it is best seen from King's College Bridge.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, to which the party was courteously admitted, is built over the old Schools. These Schools formed a quadrangular building of which the western range had been built by the University; the northern range by Sir Thomas Thorp, Kt.; the eastern range by Thomas Scott *alias* Rotherham, Archbishop of York (1480-1500); and the southern range by Laurance Booth, Bishop of Durham (1457-1476); and, notwithstanding many alterations, considerable remains of fifteenth century masonry still exist.

Of the Library, the older part was built in 1755, and other portions have been added from time to time. Some of the newer buildings stand upon the site of the old Court of King's College,—i.e.: the Court which lay upon the north side of the Chapel,—and the original Gateway-tower of this Court still exists, but considerable parts of it are modern.

Of the many interesting manuscripts preserved in the Library, perhaps the oldest is the Codex Bezæ, being a copy of the Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles written in the third or fourth century, presented to the University by Thomas Beza. There are also some early printed books, amongst which may be mentioned Caxton's "Book of Chess," the first book printed in England (1474).

TRINITY HALL was founded in 1350 by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, for the study of Canon and Civil Law. It consists of three Courts, the buildings of which are all rather plain and mostly of eighteenth century date or later. It possesses a fine Library of legal works, which was kindly shown to the party by Dr. Bond, one of the Fellows.

The chapel contains a fine brass to Walter Hewke, D.D., twelfth Master of Trinity Hall (1512-1517) and Rector of Holywell, Hunts, who died in 1517.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE had its origin in a Hall founded by Edmund Gonville, in 1348, near St. Botolph's Church, but removed in 1353 to the present site by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, the founder's executor. The second name came from Dr. Caius, who in 1557 re-founded and re-endowed it. The buildings are of small interest, being mostly of late date, and in fact the more prominent portions of them are quite modern.

Three gate-ways have obtained a certain renown:—the gate of Humility built in 1565, the gate of Virtue or Wisdom, 1567, and the gate of Honour, 1587; they are all three designed in a somewhat Italian form of Renaissance.

TRINITY COLLEGE was founded by King Henry VIII by Letters Patent dated 19 December, 1546, and King Edward VI and Queen Mary completed the work. Like so many of the Colleges, it was formed by consolidating older and smaller Institutions:—Michael House, founded in 1324 by Hervey de Stanton; King's Hall,

founded in 1337 by King Edward III; Physwick's Hostel; St Katherine's Hostel; Bishop's Hostel and others.

The Great Court is entered from Trinity Street by a fine Gateway-tower, known as the King's Tower, which originally formed one of the entrances to King's Hall. The large gateway facing Trinity Street has a smaller archway by its side, and above them are the seven coats of arms of King Edward III and his sons:—Edward Prince of Wales, called the Black Prince; Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Earl of Ulster; Edmund, Duke of York, Earl of Cambridge; William of Hatfield, who died an infant; John, Duke of Lancaster, called John of Gaunt; and Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Essex. Above the central coat is a statue of King Henry VIII under a rich canopy and between two late three-light windows. On the side next the Court there is but one large arch, over which is a three-light window; in the wall above the window there are statues of King James I, his Queen, and Charles Prince of Wales (afterwards King Charles I) in inserted niches of the period.

The Chapel, which stands in the north-east corner of the Court, was built in the reigns of Queens Mary and Elizabeth, viz: between the years 1555 and 1564; its style is a very late Perpendicular with somewhat debased details. The interior woodwork is in the Renaissance style. It contains a statue of Sir Isaac Newton, by Roubiliac (1755), another of Lord Bacon, by Weeks (1845), and several others. The stone of which it was built was brought partly from the Grey Friars' Monastery of Cambridge, partly from Ramsey Abbey, and from the quarries of Barrington and Weldon; and some of the lead came from Ramsey Abbey.

At the west end of the Chapel is an ancient gateway tower known as King Edward's or the Clock Tower,—originally built in 1377, but taken down and re-built on its present site in 1601. Over the archway is a statue of King Edward III.

The Hall, which was built in 1604, is on the west side of the Court. The stonework is of a debased Gothic style, but the wood-work is Renaissance. The roof is a somewhat interesting specimen of a late hammer-beam roof.

The southern part of this Court was formerly the Court of Michael House, the Hall of which has become the present kitchen. The gateway in the south range of buildings also belonged to this House; it is now called the Queen's Gateway, because there is a statue of Queen Elizabeth over the archway.

In the centre of the Great Court is a very interesting Renaissance fountain or conduit, first built by Dr. Nevile, in 1602, but re-built in 1716. It consists of eight Renaissance columns supporting semi-circular arches, above which is an Elizabethan frieze surmounted by cartouches of Elizabethan strap-work. Eight ogee arches form a kind of corona to the whole.

Nevile's Court lies to the west of the Great Court, and was originally formed, about the year 1609, by Dr. Thomas Nevile, Master of the College; the buildings on the north and south sides

are of his time but have been extended towards the river at a later date. The magnificent Library which forms the whole of the western side of this Court was built in the years 1676-1686 from designs by Sir Christopher Wren.

South of Nevile's Court is the King's Court, so called from the fact that King George IV contributed largely towards the cost of its erection.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE. The origin of this College was a Hospital for Regular Canons, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and founded about the year 1134. Lady Margaret Beaufort, who died in 1509, and who had already founded Christ's College, left instructions to her executors to convert the Hospital of St. John into a College. The buildings were commenced in 1511 and completed in 1516.

The first Court is entered from St. John's Street by a most interesting Gateway-tower built of red brick and stone. Over the archway are the arms of the foundress supported by boldly carved heraldic antelopes flanked by a crowned rose and a crowned portcullis, and the groundwork strewn with daisies, very closely resembling those over the archway to Christ's College. Above this heraldic panel is a statue of St. John under a Gothic canopy and between two Perpendicular two-light windows.

The north side of the Court is occupied by the Chapel, which was built in 1864-1869, from the designs of Sir George Gilbert Scott. It replaced the original Chapel of Lady Margaret's foundation, which stood on the edge of the present grass plot just southward of the new Chapel.

The Hall is on the west side of the Court, and, like most of the other buildings of this Court, is largely the original building of 1516.

The second Court was erected chiefly at the expense of Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury, 1595-1602.

Of the third Court, the northern side is occupied by the Library, built in 1624 at the expense of John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln 1621-1641 and Archbishop of York 1641-1650.

The fourth or new Court is on the other side of the river and is quite modern (1827-1831); it is approached by a covered bridge of Gothic design, commonly known as the Bridge of Sighs.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, commonly called the round church, was consecrated in 1101, and is said to be the oldest of the five round churches in England. It appears never to have belonged to the Knights Templars but to be simply a parish church built in the form of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

The circular part has eight massive columns carrying semi-circular arches enriched with the chevron ornament. Above these, the triforium has eight large arches each subdivided into two smaller arches with a centre column. Above these again, is a clerestory with eight modern windows of Norman design sur-

mounted by a conical stone roof; these were all substituted for Perpendicular windows and an embattled parapet when the church was thoroughly restored by the Cambridge Camden Society, 1841-1844.

The chancel and its north aisle were added in the Perpendicular period, and the south aisle was built at the time of the aforesaid restoration.

It may be interesting to record that the other round churches in England are:—the Temple Church, London, founded by the Knights Templars after their removal from the Old Temple (which was situated on the south side of Holborn), and consecrated in 1185 by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem; the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Northampton, said to have been founded by the first Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Northampton, in the year 1100, and completed in 1115; the Church of St. John the Baptist, Little Maplestead, Essex; and the Church of St. John the Baptist, Temple Bruer, Lincs., built by the Knights Templars in the time of King Henry II, but of which the foundation's alone remain. There is also a ruined round chapel in the inner court-yard of Ludlow Castle, but this is not usually counted amongst the round churches.

JESUS COLLEGE occupies the site of a Benedictine Nunnery dedicated to St. Radegund, founded in 1133 and enlarged in the time of King Henry II. In 1497 John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, obtained the suppression of the Nunnery and converted the buildings to the use of a College which he founded in honour of St. Mary, St. John the Evangelist and St. Radegund.

Considerable remains of the buildings of the Nunnery still exist:—the Church, greatly mutilated, serves as the College Chapel; the Prioress' Lodging is the Master's Lodge; the Refectory is the Hall; the Kitchen still serves its original purpose; and some of the other buildings may still be identified.

The entrance to the College is by a fine Gateway-tower of red brick and stone, built by Bishop Alcock. It leads into a Court of which the greater part of the buildings were erected in 1643 and 1718.

The second Court is the ancient Cloister Court of the Nunnery, but, while many of the Conventual buildings still remain, the cloisters themselves are of the time of Bishop Alcock.

A third Court is composed of modern buildings erected at various times in quite recent years.

The Chapel is a very fine specimen of Early English architecture. The choir has lancet windows, a double piscina with intersecting semi-circular arches, and graduated sedilia. On the east side of the piscina is a narrow recess, probably for a processional cross. Two fine Early English arches, enriched with the dog-tooth ornament, open into the north chapel. The north transept has an Early English arch to the chapel, and in the wall above an arcade of semi-circular arches gives light to a passage in the

thickness of the wall. The south transept has a blocked Early English arch, formerly leading to a south chapel. The central tower is carried on four arches enriched with the dog-tooth ornament. The walls of the stage above have an arcade of four arches on each side grouped two and two. A fragment of the nave remains, and has a Perpendicular stoup by the north door. A slab with a Lombardic inscription round the edge,—

+ HIC JACET FRATER JOHANNES DE PYKENHAM
MAGISTER SACRE THEOLOGIE QUONDAM PRIOR
HUJUS LOCI. CUJUS ANIMA PROPICIETUR DEUS,

—has evidently been removed from some other place.

The Hall is of late Perpendicular date; it has an open timber roof, under the principals of which are corbels bearing Bishop Alcock's rebus of a cock, or a cock standing on a ball. There is a good oriel window of Perpendicular date at the north-east corner.

A fine thirteenth century doorway is all that remains of the Chapter House of the Nunnery.

The Master's Lodge, which contains a portion of the nave of the Conventional Church, was very kindly shown to the party by Mr. Arthur Gray, the Master.

Luncheon was partaken of at Hawkin's Dining Rooms, and tea at the Café.

Amongst those present were the Rev. Dr. Stokes, the Reverends J. W. E. Conybeare, A. G. Cane, C. F. Bolland, J. A. Griffin, A. L. Grimley, P. J. Hulbert, A. Peskett and E. W. Porter; Mr. A. E. Wright, High Sheriff of Cambs and Hunts.; Dr. Newton, Mr. A. Bull, Mrs and Miss Bolland, Miss Carnegie, Mrs and Miss Farrer, Mrs. Garrood, Mrs. Hedding, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Yeatherd and others.

The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE SESSION, 1915-1916.

The Council has the honour of laying before you its seventeenth Annual Report with the Accounts made up to 30th September, 1916. It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of both our late President, Lord Sandwich, who has held the office since the birth of the Society, and of Mr. Emery who as a keen antiquary had for many years been of the greatest assistance to us as Treasurer and of late as Secretary as well.

The war has deepened its shadow upon us ; the increase of taxation and the cost of living have been the cause not only of reducing our numbers but also of restricting our rural excursions. Eleven members have resigned, we have lost three by death and only four have joined; there remains only 70 members on the books. We must hope for better times when peace has been restored.

To the war also must be laid our failure to publish the Transactions up to date. At one time it was impossible to procure paper; some has at last been obtained so that a new part is in the printer's hands and it is hoped it will be issued before the end of the year.

The only excursion it was thought advisable to make was a visit to Cambridge on May 25th, when about 37 members and guests visited many of the Colleges; the Rev. Dr. Stokes and the Rev. J. W. E. Conybeare acting as guides. The President of Queens' and the Master of Jesus College kindly showed the visitors round their respective lodges.

On the death of Mr. Emery the Rev. A. G. Cane took over the duties of the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer until the next Annual Meeting.

The Council recommends the appointment of the Venerable Archdeacon Hodgson as President, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sandwich, Mr. Howard Coote, Lord Lieutenant for Hunts., and the Rev. A. G. Cane as Vice-Presidents; the Rev. W. O'F. Hughes and Mr. Norman Heathcote to fill the vacancies on the Council, and the Rev. J. A. Griffin as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,

CAMBS. AND HUNTS. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. 79

During the year the sum of £30 arising out of last year's balance has been invested in the war loan at 4½%; this stands in the names of Revs. W. M. Noble and A. G. Cane. The amount standing in favour of the Society, exclusive of the sum invested, is £57 8s. 8d. A balance sheet is appended.

The following Members of the Council retire by rotation:—
Messrs. Bull and Ladds, Mrs. Yeatherd and Miss Parsons, and being eligible, they offer themselves for re-election.

The Council offers its thanks to the officers and all who have kindly assisted in the work of the Society during the year.

W. O'F. HUGHES,

30th. October, 1916.

Chairman.

Cambridgehire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society

HON. TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS, 1916.

Presented at the Annual Meeting, 30th October, 1916.

Receipts.

| | £ s. d. |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Balance in Bank, 1st Oct., 1915..... | 76 1 5 |
| Subscriptions and arrears..... | 36 4 6 |
| Interest | 1 6 7 |
| Excursion tickets..... | 4 5 0 |

Payments.

| | £ s. d. |
|--|---------|
| Invested in War loan | 29 15 0 |
| Printing | 20 14 8 |
| Congress of Archaeological Societies | 1 3 9 |
| Armorial bearings licence | 1 1 0 |
| Use of rooms for meetings..... | 17 0 |
| Deed box..... | 19 6 |
| Insurance | 7 0 |
| Excursion expenses :—Luncheons | 3 15 0 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 1 15 11 |
| Balance in Bank 30th Sept. 1916 | 57 8 8 |

£117 17 6

W. O'H. HUGHES, *Chairman*
30th October, 1916.

A. G. CANE, *Hon. Treasurer*.
S. E. ARMSTRONG, *Auditor*.

CONGRESS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES, 1916.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANCIENT EARTHWORKS and FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

Chairman :

The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, LL.D., F.S.A.

Committee :

| | |
|--|---|
| A. HADRIAN ALLCROFT, M.A. | W. M. I'ANSON, F.S.A. |
| Col. F. W. T. ATTREE, F.S.A. | H. LAVER, F.S.A. |
| G. A. AUDEN, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. | C. LYNAM, F.S.A. |
| C. H. BOTHAMLEY, M.Sc., F.I.C. | D. H. MONTGOMERIE, F.S.A. |
| Lieut. A. G. CHATER, R.N.R. | Col. W. LL. MORGAN. |
| J. G. N. CLIFT. | T. DAVIES PRYCE. |
| W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A. | Sir HERCULES READ, LL.D., F.B.A., V.P.S.A. |
| WILLOUGHBY GARDNER, F.S.A. | Col. O. E. RUCK, F.S.A. (Scot.) |
| H. ST. GEORGE GRAY. | W. M. TAPP, LL.D., F.S.A. |
| Professor F. HAVERFIELD, LL.D., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A. | J. P. WILLIAMS-FREEMAN, M.D. |
| Sir W. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., Litt.D., D.C.L. | |

Hon. Secretary :

ALBANY F. MAJOR, 30, The Waldrons, Croydon.

REPORT OF THE EARTHWORKS COMMITTEE.

THE Earthworks Committee again ask indulgence for any shortcomings in their Report. All the difficulties referred to in last year's Report still attend the work of the Committee, while Mr. A. G. Chater, who gave invaluable help in the compilation of the last Report, is now a Royal Naval Reserve officer.

With regard to the remarks in the last Report about damage to the great dykes in Cambridgeshire, the Committee is informed that no new damage has been done in recent years. It has also been pointed out that Cambridge University has no control over the lands on which the dykes are situated, and has no power to prevent their being injured, as the Report seemed to suggest. It was not actually intended to imply that the University was itself in any way responsible, but that if such ancient monuments were better defended by the learned, injury to them in the immediate neighbourhood of a great centre of learning would not be possible.

Unhappily, it will be seen from the particulars appended to this Report that vandalism, due to carelessness or ignorance, is always to be feared and must constantly be guarded against, even in the case of such a well-known and precious monument as Stonehenge,

belonging to an owner fully aware of its great value and most anxious to safeguard it. Happily, by the vigilance of local archaeologists, the danger which, in spite of the anxiety of the military authorities to avoid injuring any ancient monuments, had threatened to harm the stones and to destroy their encircling earth-work through the action of subordinates, has been averted. But the case is a striking illustration of how irreparable injury may easily be done almost inadvertently.

Another instance, that of Cannington Park Camp (Somerset), is more serious, and shows the problem which arises when commercial interests conflict with the preservation of an ancient monument. The Committee wish to acknowledge the courtesy with which their representations in this matter were received by the owner, the late Lord Clifford; while Mr. Alfred Berry, the tenant, has put his case very fairly before the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. The fact remains, however, that at present the camp, which many believe to be a site of remarkable historic interest, is safe merely because it is doubtful whether the mineral veins which underlie it are sufficiently rich to make its destruction profitable. Any developments will be carefully watched by a member of the Committee, and a complete survey of the camp, with contours, etc., will, it is hoped, be made.

This case brings out forcibly a weak point in the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act, viz., that there exists no power to give compensation, or to acquire a site, where the destruction of an earthwork or other ancient monument would be to the pecuniary advantage of its owner or tenant. It remains to be seen how far the Legislature will be willing in such a case to put in force the compulsory power of preservation that now exists.

In view of the negative observations of former archæologists, even of such distinguished men as Sir Richard Colt Hoare and General Pitt-Rivers, the tracing of Wansdyke in Savernake Forest by Messrs. H. C. Brentnall and A. R. Gidney (some part of whose work the Hon. Secretary can confirm) is very valuable, and shows the importance of testing the conclusions of former workers in the field.

Excavations at Borrans Fort (Westmorland), at Durrington Walls, near Stonehenge, and at Old Sarum (1914) gave interesting results, but very little archæological work has been done owing to the War, and there is little else that calls for comment.

The Chairman of the Committee, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, has recently been recalled from active service to become President of the Board of Agriculture, and the Committee regret to report the death of one of their members, Dr. Robert Cochrane, I.S.O., F.S.A., Secretary of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, which took place on March 17th. Since he joined the Committee, Dr. Cochrane had made valuable contributions respecting Irish earthworks to the Reports. The Committee are glad to say that Mr. T. J. Westropp, who is now President of the same society, has promised to continue these reports from Ireland.

Mr. George Clinch, Librarian of the Society of Antiquaries, and Assistant Treasurer of the Congress of Archaeological Societies, has again assisted in the preparation of the Bibliography, and the Committee wish to tender their thanks to him and the representatives of affiliated societies and other correspondents who have furnished them with material.

The various items of information received follow under the usual heads.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PRESERVATION AND RECORD.

GLoucestershire.—Soudley Green. A report was received that a small camp in this parish, described as close to the "Roman road" from Gloucester to Chepstow on land belonging to the Crown, was being used for dumping refuse, greatly to its disfigurement. The matter was at once represented to the authorities concerned, and Mr. L. S. Osmaston, Deputy Surveyor of the Forest of Dean, has informed the Committee that instructions have been issued putting a stop to the practice complained of.

HAMPSHIRE.—Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., continuing his survey of the New Forest, has found another small square enclosure similar to three others already discovered by him.

SOMERSET.—The earthworks and stones at Murtry Hill in Buckland Dinham parish, near Frome, were surveyed in August and September, 1915, by Mr. H. St. George Gray, on behalf of the Somerset Earthworks Committee, with a view to future excavation.

— Withypool Stone Circle, Exmoor. Mr. H. St. George Gray, revisiting this circle in August, 1915, discovered three small stones hitherto unrecorded, but one of the stones previously described (No. 23, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. liii.) seems to have disappeared since his last visit.

SUSSEX.—Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft reports that he has traced and proved by sections at various points the course across the Caburn range of the Roman road that branched off east from Stane Street and ran through Godstone to the coast near Newhaven. It ran by way of Saxon Down and Oxteddele Bottom towards Southover, with a 12 foot cutting on Saxon Down through the actual ridge of the hill. (See also under DESTRUCTION.)

— He has also found an unmarked four-sided enclosure lying beside the road on Saxon Down. A trial section revealed Romano-British pottery and oyster-shells.

WARWICKSHIRE.—The Warwickshire County Council is compiling a list of Ancient Monuments and other archaeological relics, including earthworks, with a view to their preservation.

WILTSHIRE.—In October, 1915, Lieut.-General Sir W. Pitcairn Campbell, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief, Southern Command, at the instance of the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, Local Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, with a view to the better safeguarding of the antiquities on Salisbury Plain, published in the Command Orders a caution against "excavations in mounds or barrows which are obviously ancient burying-places." This follows the recognised practice of the War Office with regard to earthworks, or other remains of archaeological value. (See also under DESTRUCTION.)

— Messrs. H. C. Brentnall and A. R. Gidney have discovered several lengths of vallum and ditch in Savernake Forest, in the line of Wansdyke, which show that, if the dyke was not continued through the forest, it was at least carried across the open parts of it. They have also discovered the point where it entered the forest on the west and an unrecorded stretch of rampart between the forest and Chisbury Camp on the east, which possibly marks the line of the dyke.

YORKSHIRE.—Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., reports discoveries at Catterick (Cataractonium) during the erection of a new military station there, which will shortly be described.

— Dr. F. Villy has described some earthworks and mounds, which were possibly connected with them, at Norton Tower, Rylstone. These may be prehistoric, but utilised in mediæval times. (See BIBLIOGRAPHY: Villy.)

DESTRUCTION.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—A "booth" for the sale of mineral waters has been erected in the enclosure of Pendinas, Aberystwith, and may, it is feared, lead to further encroachments.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Slight quarrying for gravel on the Clawdd Mawr is reported.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—The quarrying away of the camp on Penmaenmawr, referred to in previous Reports, continues.

LANCASHIRE.—Stainton. Continued quarrying has now removed the last remains of the ancient village, as foreshadowed in previous Reports.

SOMERSET.—Cannington Park Camp. Attention was called by Mr. H. St. George Gray in a letter to *The Times* on May 10th, 1916, to the way in which this camp had been disfigured by being used for grazing mules, and to the greater danger it was in of damage or destruction owing to the mining operations which were being

carried on in its immediate vicinity. The camp appears to be of very early date, and is interesting historically as a suggested site for "Cynuit Castle," where King Alfred's forces won a signal victory over the Danes in A.D. 878. The owner, the late Lord Clifford, was approached both by the Hon. Secretary and by the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, and Dr. A. Bulleid and Mr. Gray, on behalf of the Society, met Mr. Alfred Berry (the tenant of the ground round and including the camp) on the site. So far, only trial-cuttings have been made in the camp, and it is not proposed to continue these at present. Mr. Berry has promised to report before further mining is undertaken in the camp. The cuttings made have not so far damaged the actual structure of the camp, though much of the excavated material has been heaped upon the rampart.

SUSSEX.—Stane Street. Dr. Eliot Curwen reports that a length of this old Roman road on the north side of Bignor Hill, where it had been used as a cart-track, has now been mutilated for the repair of the track. The remains of the Roman terrace-way on the uphill side have been cut away to widen the track and to fill up ruts in the road.

— Ringmer. A length of the Roman road reported by Mr. Hadrian Allcroft as crossing the South Downs to the coast near Newhaven has been grubbed and ploughed out in this parish for a distance of five hundred yards.

WILTSHIRE.—In February, 1916, Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., reported to the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, Local Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, that the ancient right-of-way track through the earthwork ring-enclosure of Stonehenge was being constantly enlarged by military traffic. The small barrow against the northern inside of the bank had already been effaced by it, while a considerable segment of the ring on the north-west was threatened with destruction. On a further inspection, it was found that, besides the damage to the roadway, the stability of the stones was endangered by bomb-practice in their immediate neighbourhood, to which a fresh crack in one of the smaller recumbent stones may also be due. The matter was at once brought before Lieut.-General Sir H. C. Sclater, G.C.B., Southern Command, and representations were made to the War Office and to the Office of Works. General Sclater took immediate steps to stop the bomb-practice and to divert the traffic through the enclosure, and his action was endorsed by the War Office. Mr. C. H. E. Chubb, the present owner of Stonehenge, has shown himself most anxious to preserve this ancient monument in its integrity, and has since given ample land for a new roadway, well removed from the Stonehenge circle, so that danger from the old right-of-way is now removed.

EXPLORATION.

NORFOLK.—A barrow at Salthouse has been examined. (See *BIBLIOGRAPHY*: Henderson.)

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—At the Roman post of Margidunum on the Foss Way some progress has been made in defining the western entrance, and a number of ditches have been explored.

SUFFOLK.—A barrow near Thetford and a Romano-British kitchen-midden at Fakenham Magna have been examined. (See *BIBLIOGRAPHY*: Caton.)

SUSSEX.—Dr. Eliot Curwen cut a section across Stane Street and an accompanying bank on Halnaker Hill in August, 1915, a report of which will shortly appear.

WESTMORLAND.—The excavations at Borrans Fort at the head of Windermere, carried out by Professor Haverfield, the Messrs. Collingwood, and the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society, revealed the ditch of an early Roman fort with relics of the late first century, over which a later fort had been built in the early second century. The two forts were roughly oblong; the later one lay at right angles to the earlier. The ramparts of this earlier fort, probably only of clay and earth, have disappeared; but there may have been wooden defences also. The later fort had a stone wall round it and stonework at its gates and turrets. Its north-west corner perhaps rested on an isolated rocky mound. The most striking find was a bundle of eleven iron spear-heads with leaf-shaped blades. This fort appears to have been first established in the time of Agricola, and its surface to have been afterwards levelled with clay for the building of the later work.

WILTSHIRE.—Durrington. Mr. Percy Farrer, continuing his examination of the earthworks on Salisbury Plain, referred to in the last Report, has cut sections through the ramparts of the earthwork known as Durrington Walls. He finds that the whole work is artificial (not partly natural, as was suggested by Sir R. Colt Hoare). Finds were few, but included a fragment of a late-Celtic pot from a rabbit-hole, while in one of the sections there was found the greater part of an apparently Bronze Age skeleton, and a layer of charcoal containing burnt human bones, calcined flints, and a piece of ornamented pottery, probably part of a Bronze Age beaker. The charcoal layer appeared to rest on the original surface.

— Old Sarum. During the excavations of 1914, a deep cutting was made into the exterior slope of the northern mediæval rampart of the city, and the discoveries made suggest that two earlier ramparts had been destroyed in the Norman reconstruction of the fortress. Vast quantities of chalk had also been deposited

behind the curtain-wall to raise the surface of the ground for the rebuilding of the city, and the whole outline of the hill was thus altered. Future excavations will, one hopes, provide data for a reconstruction of the successive profiles of the hill at different ages.

YORKSHIRE.—The excavations at Slack, near Huddersfield, were continued by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, under the superintendence of Mr. A. M. Woodward. The system of defence on the east side of the fort was cleared up, and considerable progress made with the work of laying bare the sites of buildings in the same quarter.

IRELAND.

PRESERVATION.

Co. DOWN.—Some works for the better protection and preservation of the earthwork near Belfast, known as "The Giant's Ring," have been carried out by the Commissioners of Public Works.

Co. MEATH.—Similar but minor works have been carried out at the Dowth Tumulus by the same body.

DESTRUCTION.

Co. CORK.—Mr. T. J. Westropp reports the removal of stone-facing from a spur fort at Ballyrobin on the Cork coast.

EXPLORATION.

Co. MEATH.—Messrs. E. C. R. Armstrong, R. Ll. Praeger, and Professor R. A. C. Macalister have excavated a small mote-like tumulus at Greenoge with little result. It had apparently been disturbed before.

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ALBANY F. MAJOR

(*Hon. Secretary to the Committee*),

BIFRÖST, 30, THE WALDRONS,

CROYDON.

CLASSIFICATION.

The classification of defensive works recommended by the Committee now stands as follows :—

- A. Fortresses partly inaccessible by reason of precipices, cliffs, or water, defended in part only by artificial works.
- B. Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, following the natural line of the hill.
 - Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.
- C. Rectangular or other enclosures of simple plan (including forts and towns of the Romano-British period).
- D. Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling moat or fosse.
- E. Fortified mounts, wholly or partly artificial, with remains of an attached court or bailey, or showing two or more such courts.
- F. Homestead moats, consisting of simple or compound enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats.
- G. Enclosures, mostly rectangular, partaking of the form of F, but protected by stronger defensive works, ramparted and fosse, and in some instances provided with outworks.
- H. Ancient village sites protected by walls, ramparts, or fosses.
- X. Defensive or other works which fall under none of the above headings.



