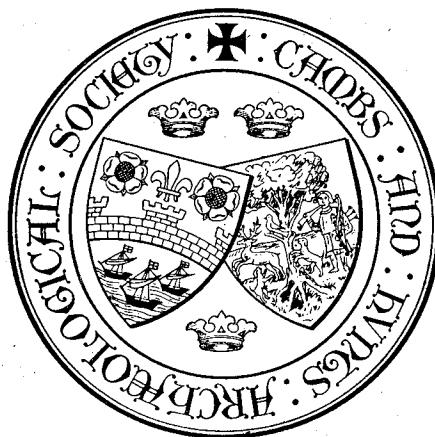


Transactions
OF THE
Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society
(FOUNDED A.D. 1900)



VOLUME VI. PART I.

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PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
MASON & DORMAN LTD., THE MINSTER PRESS
1938

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) FIFTEEN SHILLINGS

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THE ARCHDEACONY OF CAMBRIDGE AND ELY, 1599.

W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.

The Volume which is the subject of the following pages is described twice over in A. Gibbons, *Ely Episcopal Records*.

p. 39. Visitatio Archiepiscopi Cantuar', &c., 1599—1600.
(Clergy and Laity within the whole Diocese).

p. 83, 1598—1599, Court Book. "Coram M^{ro} Othowello Hill LL.D. Surrg &c. in presentia mei Tho. Dowsinge notarii publici"

Both descriptions are correct for different parts of the volume, except that the visitation does not relate to the whole diocese. The visitation must have been bound up with the Court Book in coarse parchment many years ago. Folios 220, size 12 x 9 inches. Marked on the back "Q".

The original document is in Latin except for the presentments and the answers of the accused people. In the following notes the Latin has been only occasionally retained, and has often been left out altogether, because the forms of the actions throw no light on the life of the people, and that is what publications like this are intended to do.

Up to and including folio 6 every entry has been given, sometimes in full, sometimes in abstract; after folio 6 only selected entries. Moreover, all presentments coming under the following heads are left out unless containing some special feature:—1. Immorality; 2. Non-payment of Church rates; 3. Testamentary matters; 4. Non-attendance at Church; 5. Sleeping in Church; 6. Working on Sundays or Saints' days; 7. Scolds, male and female.

On reference to the table shortly to be given it will be seen that this means that nearly three-quarters of the cases in the register are not touched on in these notes. Only the people who have consulted the records of the Consistory Court at Ely know their vast bulk. And that few people have consulted them is shown by the meagre list of names shown in the "Searches" book for the last thirty years. Yet probably in no other diocese are facilities for research so fully given. These records of the Ecclesiastical Courts give a picture of the frailties of our ancestors such as can be found nowhere else. And the Court was no respecter of persons; there was not one law for the rich and another for

2 THE ARCHDEACONY OF CAMBRIDGE AND ELY, 1599.

the poor, as was at one time the case in administration of the law by justices of the peace. In the early seventeenth century, if the squire of the village had a child by a niece living in his house, or if a parson's daughter made a slip, they were both summoned before the Ecclesiastical Court.¹

In order to enable readers to get an idea of the kind of business transacted by the Ecclesiastical Court, a count has been made of the cases which were before the Court in the Michaelmas Term, 1599, arranged under different headings.

1.	Offences against morality	41
2.	Working on Sundays or Saints' days ..	36
3.	Non-attendance at church	34
4.	Neglect of church repairs	25
5.	Scolds and insulting remarks	16
6.	Cases concerned with wills or administrations	13
7.	Non-payment of church rates	13
8.	Cases in which the clergy are concerned ..	10
9.	Couples not proceeding to marriage after banns had been called, and other matrimonial cases	8
10.	Sleeping in church	3
11.	Slander of ministers	2
12.	Quarrels about seats in church	2
13.	Teaching without licence	2
14.	Witchcraft	1
15.	Taking excessive usury	1
Total		207

Under division No. 1 the most frequent sin was ante-nuptial fornication and this was not confined to the peasant class alone. Adultery was much more frequently presented against men than against women.

No. 2: in this class the rule of the Ecclesiastical Court was directly opposed to the interests of the lord of the manor. He had been for centuries trying to get his customary tenants to work on Saints' days. In most of the cases in this volume the offenders had been working for themselves.

1. In Visitation Book "F," p. 105, date 1616, is this: Shudy Camps. Sir Robert Tirrell, Knight, presented "that he being by public fame separated from his wife, keeps in his house, and hath done for a long time, one Mistress Susan Tirrell, near allied to him by whom he hath had a child, and the said Mistress Tirrell being delivered of a child in his house, he did suffer the child to be baptised there, for it was not done at the parish church. And all this is reported in our town and elsewhere very scandalously."

Sir Robert sent an attorney who said that Sir Robert "hath in London, where he now is this Easter and Trinity terms, great affairs which do concern him very much, so that he cannot attend here about this business." [Sir Robert was Keeper of the Fleet prison, which office although usually performed by a deputy may have occasionally required his presence].

For the vicar's daughter see p. 11, first item

No. 3 : it is not possible to point out any protestant non-conformists in these cases. It has been assumed that with the exception of the papists most of the offenders were absent from church because either (1) they were lazy; (2) or they wanted to do something else, (3) or were under excommunication for a previous error.

No. 4 : in the majority of the cases it is the chancel that needed repairs. The owner of the great tithes, usually a bishop, a dean and chapter or a college, let on a repairing lease, usually with disastrous results to the fabric.

The Consistory Court was usually held in the west end of the north aisle of Great St. Mary's Church, but other Cambridge churches were sometimes used, see *Documents relating to Camb. Villages*, p. 39. The people attending the Court cannot have been so numerous as at the Assizes, or Quarter Sessions, but still the north aisle must have been full. One judge was all that was necessary, and he had to support him a *registrarius*, or register. This official was in the habit of putting the shortened form 'registrar' after his name, and this invented a new office, the *registrar*. The official of 1599 probably called himself a "register." Another official was the notary public, who was always named as being present, so must have been necessary. The notary public was the official witness, and still the office survives in small numbers. Then there were the crier, the apparitors or messengers, and the door-keepers. These officers were probably fewer in number than before the Reformation. Lastly there were the parties concerned and their witnesses. In tithe and will suits sometimes a dozen or more of these were called. Their evidence or depositions are recorded in separate volumes. The records of the Ecclesiastical Court are so bulky because of the number of adjournments which took place because one of the parties was absent. The only real weapon which the judge had to compel attendance was excommunication, and that was not always successful, unless the offender was likely to die. Then the fear of not being properly buried caused some defendants to make submission by deputy.

It only remains to point out some of the interesting cases, and to state that there are explanatory notes at the end of the document.

There are references to recasting bells at Babraham, p. 22, and Girton, p. 13, and to broken bells at St. Andrew's the Great, Little Wilbraham and Histon, pp. 19, 23, 24. The Sanctus bell is the subject of a presentment at Babraham, pp. 8, 12. Thatched churches required repair at Arrington, Stow-Quy and Tadlow.

But by far the most interesting item relating to the church itself is the presentment at West Wickham, p. 26,

that six superstitious books had been found in the house of the bedridden Landell. They were practically the whole outfit for a Roman Catholic priest. These may have been in the sexton's possession for fifty years, that is, from the time when such books were legal, and his affection for them may have been natural, because some of the service books contained woodcuts. There were no Roman Catholic families in the neighbourhood, but Jesuits are said to have lived about this time in the lonely house where now the Haverhill railway cuts the Horseheath-Shudy Camps road.

The condition of the church and parish of St. Andrew the Great, given on pp. 18, 19, is surprising. A crack in the clancel arch, no surplice for the minister, no chest for the register, no proper service books, two bells broken, a churchwarden who spent the Sabbath in his own house, swearing and fighting, and a minister who was called by one of his flock "a scurvy priest", these are all serious matters. On p. 19 it is stated that one of the duties of churchwardens was to search the houses of people not at church, to see that there was no gambling going on there.

There are three cases concerned with witches, the most remarkable being the case of the vicar of Guilden Morden (fo. 125). He must have had some persistent enemies in his parish, because he had been accused before of the same deadly sin. However, the vicar could prove that his innocence had been established in the Archdeacon's Court. It is difficult to imagine how such a man could have been thought a dealer in the black art. His real name was John, not Christopher, he was a sizar of Clare, but had no degree in arts. He was vicar of Guilden Morden 1575—1618, was a married man, and when he died in 1618 his personal property valued at only £37 was divided amongst his son and daughters.

In another case, p. 17, Alice Adams of Fen Ditton was able to clear herself by getting six neighbours to come and swear that in their belief she was no such thing as a witch; such was "compurgation". The case against Alice was dismissed without a stain on her character, yet the judge added "a pious admonition". Perhaps this was only a matter of form, but it may be the origin of the expression "not guilty, but don't do it again". Perhaps Alice was "the cunning woman suspected to be a sorceress" mentioned at Fen Ditton on p. 20.

The name of the Italian merchant or banker, Sir Horatio Palavicino, occurs several times in these notes, pp. 12, 14, 22. He bought the manors of Babraham about 1593, and has been made famous by the satirical epitaph composed for him by a wit of the eighteenth century. In this he is supposed to have collected Peter's pence in the reign of

Queen Mary and to have turned Protestant and lent some of the papal funds to Queen Elizabeth. He is said to have used the Italian system of irrigation in the meadows of Babraham. Sir Horatio appears first as a nonconformist, that is to say, he had neglected to receive the Easter Communion at his parish church. He was cited several times during Trinity and Michaelmas terms 1599, but did not appear. At the end of November, however, he sent a certificate that he had received communion in the chapel or oratory of Magdalene College. The expression chapel "or oratory" need not mean anything unusual, although of course the chapel was that used by the monks of Buckingham College. Willis and Clark *Architectural History*, II., p. 377 note, give a reference dated 1764, "the chapel is a handsome oratory". The other reference to Horatio concerns his making a parish rate without the consent of the parishioners. John Waller had some courage to stand up against his squire. According to his account he had justice on his side, but the record does not show that he got it.

The matrimonial cases are not very striking. Poor Alice Haseldine, p. 18, could forbid the banns being published between her betrothed and another girl and could say how and where the promise was made. But she had no witnesses, and perhaps the fact that the promise was made in the man's house, rather than in her father's, went against her.

In another case, p. 21, two men fought about the same girl, each claiming that she had been promised to him.

The case of John Smith, vicar of Haslingfield, is an unusual one. Many rectors and vicars of the Puritan way of thinking strongly objected to the ritual insisted on by the Elizabethan Church, but I have not met with any other incumbent who resigned for conscience sake, see pp. 12 and 14. The very same accusations made against John Smith were made against James Scruby, vicar of Melbourn, but he died in his vicarage many years afterwards.

A glimpse of the duties of domestic service in Elizabethan times is shown by the case of Margaret Rickerd on p. 24. She was sent by her mistress to Cambridge seven miles away, to fetch wine and oysters, at such an hour that she could not get back until after dark. The cumbrous nature of this burden probably invited male assistance.

In the list of places appointed for the holding of the visitation of October and November, 1599, under Ely Cathedral the following occurs: "Let the visitation be held in a suitable place prepared for it, beyond and above the choir" p. 13. Being unable to explain this "suitable place"

6 THE ARCHDEACONY OF CAMBRIDGE AND ELY, 1599.

to my own satisfaction, I referred the point to our member Mr. Inskip Ladds, who sent me the following extremely interesting notes:—

"The suitable place was the Presbytery. To go into more detail, the Presbytery is 'beyond,' i.e. eastward of, the Choir which was entered from the west under the pulpitum, and it is 'above' it, because the floor is two steps higher. I do not attach much importance to the word 'above,' I think it is largely lawyer's jargon, and would be sufficiently met by saying that the Presbytery was a 'superior' place to the Choir. It certainly does not mean an upper room, as there never was a room above the Choir. The year 1599 was fairly soon after the Reformation, but the Monks' Choir had become the Dean and Canons' Choir, and the old Choir altar was now the only altar in the Church. Beyond it, to the east, the Monks' High Altar had been abandoned, and probably taken away, leaving a space of three bays unoccupied, and this was probably the 'suitable place.' They may have used the steps of the old altar as a dais for the seat of the Bishop or Chancellor, and this may have marked it out in their minds as a very 'suitable' place.

Beyond that, however, farther east, was another space of five bays, which might have been the 'place', but in 1599 this space was probably encumbered with tombs and bases of disused altars, and perhaps fragments of St. Etheldreda's Shrine . . . Both spaces are now described by the word Presbytery."

THE DOCUMENT.

- fo. 1 Easter Term Acts before Master Othowell Hill,¹
A.D. 1599. Doctor of Laws, Surrogate of the Rev.
Mr Richard Swale² also Doctor of
Laws, in the parish church of Great
St Mary's, Cambridge, 20 April, in the
presence of me Thomas Dowsinge³
notary public.
Acts carried over from a former court :
Edward Aldred⁴ of Foulmer. Payment of legacy.
William Trigge of Little Shelford. Suspension
from Church.
Leonard Laurence, farmer of Nth. Mershe, gent.
Repair of Chapel in Pampisford Church.
Thomas Borne of Impington. Non-cohabitation
with his wife.
Anthony Lot and Wm Fairfoote. To certify
concerning repairs of Harston Chancel.
fo. 2 LANDBEACH. MR Roger Hutton⁵ gent. Presented for that "the last time when the Communion
was celebrated in the parish church he departed,
whereby he hath not receaved thrice this yeare."
[On May 25th, he appeared with a certificate to
say he had received at Easter last.]
Mr Hutton's servants, Francis Chapman and
Leonard Evans presented for the same.
LANDBEACH. Edward Holden. To certify that he
had received the Communion.
SHEPRETH. John Anger. Witnesses on his behalf
are examined. [Another book was kept for
depositions.]
HINXTON. Anthony Howsden, jun. To certify
concerning repair of the chancel.

1. Othowell Hill. Fellow of St. John's Coll: M.A. 1580, University Commissary, 1605. Venn's *Alumni*. All similar facts below are taken from this great work.

2. Richard Swale, Sizar of Jesus College, 1566: Master in Chancery and Chancellor of diocese of Ely, 1588—1606. Died 1608.

3. Thomas Dowsing. Not a member of the University. Dowsing was a local name.

4. Edward Aldred. Lord of the Manor. He was shortly afterwards accused of simony, by selling the advowson of the rectory of Fowlmere, of which he was patron, for £500.

5. Roger Hutton, a younger member of the Dry Drayton family. He married a daughter of John Batisford of Chesterton, who possessed land in Landbeach Clay History of Landbeach, mentions, but does not explain, the Hutton connection.

THE DOCUMENT.

GREAT WILBRAHAM. Hatley to certify concerning repair of the chancel.

fo. 3 BOTSHAM. John Burton. To certify concerning his marriage with Martha Hudson.

MILTON. Richard Orders for refusing to pay 2s. which he was cessed at towards the repair of our bells and also 5d. towards our Bible and register book. [Brings a certificate that he had paid.]

FEN DITTON. John Brady and Alice his wife. "That she is delivered of a child." Fine 8s. and costs. [The entry does not explain the fine, but this and many other cases in the earlier part of the book contain references to pages in a preceding book. This may have been a case of ante-nuptial fornication.]

BOTSHAM. John Whiting and Thomas Noble to certify concerning repair of the church before Midsummer.

GREAT WILBRAHAM. Similar presentment, and also for churchyard wall.

fo. 4 BADBURHAM. Wardens to show a bill of offences proved and to make a levy for repairing their church way and for the hanging up of their Saints (Ste) Bell.

MILTON. The Wardens, Fison and Briggs presented because their new Registre booke is not yet perfected for that it is not subscribed by the haides of the minister and wardens as requested by the Canon. [The wardens bring the book and show it properly signed.]

Fison also presented: "that he did abuse himself in the Church before the Congregation after such times as the Comunion was ended, in drinkinge up the wine which was left very unreverently, some of the congregacon not being yet departed oute of the church." [Brings certificate of having undergone penance and is dismissed.]

Mr Kellam,¹ Vicar. Information by the wardens that they can by no means get their Minister to subscribe their register book. [Vicar appears and says he has now signed].

STETCHWORTH. William Prat to certify that he has done his penance. [He has done so].

Helen wife of John Simondes to certify the same. [She has done so.]

¹. "Mr. Kellam, Vicar." Sizar of St. John's, 1579, B.A. 1583. According to Crosby he was curate of Milton in 1593. He signed the register transcripts as minister in 1600. He is called "curate" in the Visitation Books of 1604, 1607 and 1608. Clay History of Milton, p. 100, says he was instituted to the Vicarage 10th Nov., 1604. According to the institution books at the P.R.O. he was presented to the Vicarage by Roger Goode, rector, 30 July, 1617. He was buried at Milton, 19 Oct., 1620. The signatures on the transcripts from 1600 to 1619 are the same.

GREAT SHELFORD. Ambrose Gambling presented for fornication with Agnes Williamson widow. [Mr Walters,¹ vicar, certifies that they are now married].

DULLINGHAM. Thomas Dale senior and Audrey his wife bring certificate that they have done their penance for ante-nuptial fornication.

Frances May brings certificate of having received Communion.

fo. 5 BOTSHAM. John Bunting to certify that he has received the Communion. [Certificates on May 18th.]

DRY DRAYTON. John son of Boniface Gifford to certify the same. [Certificates Apr. 21st.]

CHESTERTON Elizabeth Adams certifies (May 4th) that she has done her penance.

Margaret Amable certifies (May 18th) do.

HINXTON. John Culliver, father of Amable's child, who could not be found, suspended from church.

WATERBEACH. Richard Blunt certifies that he has received the Communion.

ST ANDREW THE GREAT. John Swayne, *medicus*, to certify that he has received the Communion.

COTTEHAM. Margaret Lovell, widow. For not coming to church for half a year, and is now excommunicated. ["Md. to serve a warrant" in margin.]

Robert Fromant. For remaining excommunicate.

Agnes Kid. For the same. Reconciled to church May 18.

fo. 6 Robert Barnard. For remaining suspended and will not be reformed.

Thomas Barnes and Elizabeth Hawkins for the common fame and report and vehement suspicion of fornication. Barnes denies; ordered to purge himself by the hands of 8 honest neighbours on June 15th next—Elizabeth did not appear.

Rowland Essex is presented with the aforesaid Elizabeth "because they did disorderly consent and agree, because Rowland did take away Elizabeth in the night without the consent of her friends whereupon is thought vehement suspicion of their incontinent behaviour." Rowland appears on May 14th, and says that he went to Willingham with her to one Pearson's house, but there was no evil behaviour between them and referreth himself to the report of Pearson and his wife.

^{1.} John Walters was vicar of Great Shelford from 1580 till his death in 1624. He was not a graduate of Cambridge or Oxford.

Thomas Hawkins and his wife presented because according to fame and report which is noised they have maintained company meetings at disorderly times in the night at their pastimes and pleasures which is thought to have been great cause of the incontinent behaviour betwixt Elizabeth, Barnes, and Essex. Cited on May 4th, 11th and 18th, but they did not appear. [There is much more about this case later on, fo. 18-19 of MS.]

Laurence Negoose. Presented because he will not pay his levy to the Church. [In the margin is written "Md. that upon the backside of the billⁱ it was certified that the levy was paid before the putting in of the bill".]

WATERBEACH. John Banks presented for 20s. in his hands part of the gift of John Sands.

end of folio 6.

Up to this point every entry has been given, but for the rest of the volume there are only selections. For a list of the matters left out see page 2.

fo. 8 DUXFORD ST JOHN'S. Nicholas Atkinson, Inn-holder. For using of contentious words and other force against John Pearson in the parish church on Easter Day a little before morning prayer, when the greatest part of the people were assembled, to the offence of the congregation and disquieting of Pearson so that he could not communicate with the congregation of the holy Misteryes as before he intended.

[Atkinson denied, and was ordered to bring six compurgators on May 5th. He failed to bring them and was suspended, but on May 27th made humble submission to the Court.]

fo. 9 LANDBEACH. John Kippis and Thomas Hutton did brawle and chide in the church upon a Saboth day after evening prayers. Kippis says he did neither brawle nor chide but being smitten by the said Hutton departed out of the Church. [Hutton did not appear and was suspended].

Three other men "were a-sporting in Landbeach churchyard and one of them threw a bone at Thomas Groudy whereby as it chanced his head was broke, May 18th. [Did penance and is dismissed.]

fo. 10 IMPINGTON. Thomas Peapes and his wife for not receiving the Communion at Easter last. Cited May 4th, 11th and 18th, but did not appear.

^{i.} i.e. The churchwardens' bill of presentment.

BARTON. Margaret Streacock, the daughter of Thomas Streacock of our parish for being delivered of a child unlawfully begotten and the common fame goeth in our Town that William Elmer is the father. [Margaret had not appeared by May 18th. Wm. Elmer absolved after doing penance on Dec. 3rd.]

Wm. Elmer was absent from divine service upon Easter day and upon both the holydays, at morning and afternoon prayer. That Wm. Elmer hath not receaved the Communion these twelve month.

That Thomas Elmer junior was absent on Easter Monday. [Appears on May 4th and says he was sick in bed that day and brings a witness to prove this.]

That Thomas Elmer senior had been absent from church almost this twelvemonth. [Obtained absolution 21 May and was warned to attend church in future.]

fo. 14 Joan, wife of Thomas Elmer sen. for not coming to church or receiving the Communion.

HINXTON. Our chancel is in great ruin and decay Mris Mary Norton^r ought to repair it.

fo. 15 COTNHAM. That Mary Peapes widow of George Peapes hath in her hands 35s. being part of the stock² belonging to the poor of the town. [On May 18th they say they are satisfied.] Other people who had some of the same stock in their hands:

Robert Banks 10s., Robert Newman 40s., Wallis Reeve 10s., John Rust 24s., Richard Bridgman 3li 6s 8d.

Concerning the last named they say: "We have his bond but we doe not think it convenient because there be others of our poor neighbours who have need thereof". He was ordered to appear but had not done so by June 15th.

TRUMPINGTON. Leonard Priest, painter of Cambridge, in a bastardy case.

fo. 17 Trinity Term. Great St. Mary's Church 8 June 1599, before the same officials.

fo. 18 BADBURHAM. The wardens presented "that the church way is out of repair and the townsmen will

¹. She was the lessee of the rectory under Jesus College.

². "The stock belonging to the poor." Under the poor law of Elizabeth was raised a fund which was to be used as follows. The principal was to be lent in small sums to inhabitants of the village who were in need of a little capital, and they were to pay interest, at a high rate too, which was to be used to help those in poverty. It was not always possible for the small people to pay the interest, so that it was not uncommon for the stock to get into the hands of villagers who were well off, as in Cottenham.

be at no cost to repair it but only Sir Horatio. And that the Sts. (Saints) Bell is in Sir Horatio his house, which being demanded he doth not deny it unto us but sayeth that he will be at no charges towards setting it up again, neither will the townsmen." [The judge orders them to make a levy for the Church way and the bell. It was Oct. 5th before this was done.]

- fo. 19a HASELINGFIELD. Mr John Smith,¹ vicar, presented for that "he doth not wear the surpless." He appears before the Court and says it is true uude dominus viz. Mr Bery² monuit eum to weare the surplesse et ad certif' inde isto die ad mensem viz. xx die Julii prox. quo die comparuit dictus Smith et interrogatur per dominum viz. Mrm Doctorem Hill whether he hath worne the surplesse juxta monitionem affirmavit that he hath deliberated upon the matter and sayeth that he neither hath worn the surplesse nor will never weare the same." [Adjourned until after Michaelmas.]

The same; "that he doth not use the thanks-giving of woman after childbirth." [Appears and owns it to be true. Ordered to do his duty according to the book of Common Prayer.]

The same; "that he doth not read the Queenes Majesties injunctions quarterly: that he doth not make a crosse on the childe's forehead in baptism; that he doth not use the ringe in marriage." [He acknowledges all to be true and is given unto Michaelmas to certify that he has done these things.]

- fo. 22d BADBURHAM. Sir Horatio Palavicine Kt. "That he did not receave the Communion at his own parish church this last Easter." [Cited for several Courts running but did not appear.]

- fo. 24 LINTON. The Church windows are out of repair. That the chancel is out of repair and that Mr Bawtrye³ hath the parsonage and ought to repair it. "GRANCITTER. That the Chancel wanteth seates and pavinge and is not fit to be used."

^{1.} Mr. John Smith. It seems probable that this man is identical with John Smythe the Se-baptist. If so he was sizar of Christ's College, Fellow and M.A. 1579. After leaving Haslingfield he established a community of Se-baptists at Gainsborough. In 1606 he moved with his congregation to Amsterdam where he died. The Se-baptists advocated self-baptism, and a judicial observance of the Sabbath. Cooper, *Athenae*, III., 38, where many references are given.

^{2.} "dominus Mr Bery". Martin Bery was a sizar of Trinity Hall. 1560. LL.B., 1569. Fellow, 1566-85. Buried at St. Edward's, Cambridge, 1600. (Venn).

^{3.} Mr. William Bawtrye of Boston married the eldest daughter of John Millicent of Barham, and she apparently took with her as dowry the lease of the great tithes of Linton from Pembroke College. This had been held by the Millicent family for many years, but in 1575 Bawtrye was granted a lease for 60 years.

fo. 29 HINXTON. "That the Chancel is out of repair and Richard Howsden¹ hath the interest in the parsonage."

BADBURHAM. Stephen Dowe presented for "sending of his men with his cart to Newmarket to fetch a load of oates on the Sabbath day being the 17th of June last" [Dowe appears on July 22nd and says] "that the caryer of Norwich coming from London chanced to have his cart broken by the way and earnestly entreated him to lend him his cart and horse to Newmarket, which he did and sent one of his servants with them to bring back the horse and cart. And being there the Caryer sent back a load of oates by his servant who has now gone for a soldier." [Produces as a witness Arthur Housden of Hinxtion who deposes "that he did see the said cart broken by the way coming from London." So Dowe is dismissed from this business.]

fo. 30 GIRTON. Robert Richardson, for refusing to pay 12d. towards the casting of the bells. [Appears and pays the 12d. into the hands of "me Thomas Dowsing, who delivered it unto Metcalfe to be paid to the churchwarden".]

fo. 31 TRUMPINGTON. Five people fined 7s. and costs for going to cart on St. Peter's day.

There is here a break in the record. After a blank leaf, there are several wordy memoranda which state that the Rev. Thomas Nevil² D.D. Dean of Canterbury with the commission of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the see of Ely being vacant, was going to hold an ordinary visitation in association with the Dean of Ely. Sessions were arranged as follows:—

DRANERIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Campes	Duxford St. John	Oct. 8 9 a.m.
Cambridge, Barton & Chesterton	Holy Trinity, Cambridge	Oct. 12 9 a.m.
Bourn & Shingay	Kingston	Oct. 15 9 a.m.
Ely & Wisbitche	Holy Trinity, Ely	Nov. 28 9 a.m.
Cathedral Church of Ely	In loco quodam decenti ultra supraque chorom ad hoc parando visita- bitur	Nov. 29 9 a.m.

On Monday, Oct. 8th, 1599, in St. John's Church, Duxford, before Dr. Nevile, Dr. Tyndall,³

1. Mistress Norton had shifted her responsibility since last term.

2. Thomas Nevile, Fellow of Pembroke, Master of Trinity College, 1593. Built Nevile's Court.

3. Dean of Ely.

Dr Othowell Hill and Philip Stringer,¹ Notary Public, Mr Watts,² S.T.B. Vicar of Whittlesford, "said morning prayer and preached and expounded the word of God, a multitude of people being present." Fo. 36a—66d contain the names of Incumbents and Churchwardens of each parish, with the fees they paid, and this bare information only. The names of incumbents are not printed here because this document has been used in the writer's *List of Cambridgeshire Incumbents during the Seventeenth Century*. The names of the Cathedral staff are not given in this volume, although several other volumes about this period contain detailed lists. See Gibbons, *Ely Episcopal Records*, pp. 39, 42.

- fo. 74 The proceedings of the consistory Court are continued.
Michaelmas Term. Proceedings before Mr Othowell
1599 Hill, LL.D. in Great St. Mary's
Church, Friday 5 Oct. In
the presence of me, Thomas
Dowsinge, notary public.
- fo. 75 HASELINGFIELD. John Smith, vicar (see p. 5, 12),
had resigned. He was ordered to pay the fees of
dismissal and forbidden to serve in any church in
the diocese of Ely.
BADBURGHAM. Sir Horatio Palavicine Kt presented
for that he did not receive the Communion at his
own parish church last Easter. [He did not appear
by Nov. 19th, but on November 26th a certificate
was sent under the hands of certain fellows of
Magdalene College in Cambridge that the said
Knight and two domestics had received the Com-
munion in the chapel or oratory of their College.]
- fo. 77 That LINTON chancel is out of repair, the fault of
Mr Bawtry, farmer of the parsonage.
- fo. 79 GRANCITTER. Katherine Sellers widow, presented
for that "there is in our parish an ancient woman one

1. A Philip Stringer was a pensioner of St. John's College, 1565, M.A. 1517, Esquire Bedell, 1579—82, and died in 1605. See Stokes, *Esquire Bedells*. But it is not certain that he was the man of the same name who acted as the official witness at the con-
sistory Court. Amongst the records of the Vice-Chancellor's Court is an inventory
of Philip Stringer's goods, and the will and inventory of his widow Agnes.

2. Boniface Watts, Pensioner of Jesus 1582; Fellow, 1591—1606; B.D. 1596.
Rector of Teversham, 1594—1607, of Elm, 1606—15, of All Saints, Lombard Street,
1606—15 (Venn). Vicar of Whittlesford, 1597—1605. From this record it is clear that
Mr. Watts must have been an able man in order to merit such promotion. He was
at the same time fellow of his College, Rector of Teversham and Vicar of Whittles-
ford from 1597 to 1605. When he preached the visitation sermon at Duxford he was
unusually near his cure of souls, where he kept a curate named Anthony Keene.
The rectory of Elm was a sinecure, so he could devote all his eloquence to Lombard
Street. He may have been disappointed in that he was able to climb no higher.

Katherine Sellers widow that hath caused her owne sonne George Sellers about the age of 21 or 22 years to lye with her in bed, and hath continued lodgeing together about half a year as we heare which is offensive to many." [She produced compurgators, and the case is dismissed with pious warning. The same proceedings as regards George Sellers. The writer saw grown up sons in bed with their mothers in one-roomed one-bedded tenements in Marylebone, London, forty years ago.]

- fo. 79 THIRIPLOWE. It is presented that there remaineth 20s. in Mr Edward Lucas¹ hands of Thriplowe that was given the one half to reparacon of the church, the other half to the poor in Grancitter by Mr Henry Gotobed deceased. [He had not appeared by Christmas.]
- fo. 81 BARTON. Nicholas Skinner for saying to our Minister it were good he would leave carrying lyes and tales to Gentlemen. [Thomas Streacock, the vicar, comes and certifies that Skinner had submitted himself &c.]
- fo. 84 BARTON. Thomas Streacock² presented for not reading homilies in our church or catechising the youth. [He appears and is admonished to fulfil his office and certify under the hands of two or three neighbours.]
- SHEPERETH. Robert Awsten is presented for that Edward Ingrey which dyed neere two yeares since, whose body was buried in our Church for the which is due to our Church 6s. 8d., Robert Awsten which injoyed his goodes will not yet pay that 6s. 8d. [On Nov. 28th, he appears and brings a certificate that he has paid.]
- fo. 87 LINPON. It is noted "that Thomas Salmon either he or his servants came with his horse and cart to Cambridge with apples on St. Mathewes day last past." [Appears and confesses it to be true. For certain reasons the judge dismisses him with a warning.]
- fo. 89 ST. ANDREW'S. CAMBRIDGE. Thomas Gouldesborowe presented for "that he doth not sit in his

1. Edward Lucas, brother of Gilbert Lucas gent, occurs several times as reluctant to pay over a legacy to the churchwardens of Granchester. Such cases were often before the Court. He was a recent comer to Thriplowe having bought an estate there and in adjoining parishes in 1583. There are the remains of an elaborate armorial monument to him in the Church. He died at Bassets in Thriplow in 1601. The local antiquary cannot tell us the position of Bassets.

2. Thomas Streacock was appointed Vicar in 1569, and in 1602, April 28th, he ("the phichar") was buried. (Register Transcript). He was presented for the same fault in 1576, so must have been a lazy man. The entry on page 11 about his daughter shows that he did not regulate his family very well. He was not a graduate of Cambridge or Oxford.

owne seat but doth sit in another seate in the Church where women used to sit continually in service time, and he sayeth that he will sit there in despite of them the sidesmen and churchwardens and whosoever taketh their partes." [He appears, and the judge orders him to sit in no other seat in service time saving his own seat or in his wife's seat. Having produced a certificate that he had obeyed, he is dismissed.]

The same also presented for that "he doth not only disturbe the women in their seat, but also did strike with his elbow Annis the wife of Christopher Addison in her own seat in sermon time under the small ribbes, so that she could scarce draw her wind, and did deride the churchwardens scornfully saying "complain to the churchwardens and let them mend it and they can, for I will do this that I have done in spite of them." [Gouldesborough denies striking Annis and brings three compurgators, Ralph Hide, Agnes Bryens and Agnes Raper, but the result is not given. Gouldesborowe also presented for holding in his hands 8s. which was gathered to the use of the church and will not pay it to the Churchwardens. He appears and pays the 8s. into Court] which sum is (as he sayeth) to be bestowed in the building of a seat in the church for Mr Perkins. [The money is paid over to Christopher Addison, who is to cause a seat to be made and to certify by Nov. 23rd.]

- fo. 90 HISTON ANDREW. Mistress Alice Hinde,¹ wife of Edward Hinde, gent. Presented for reproaching and reviling our Minister within our parish Church. [She appears and says] That she hath reviled the minister there, but not in the Church, and sayeth that she was provoked thereto by him by reason of many abuses which he had offered unto her. [On Nov. 28th she appears again and also John Jackson, clerk and Vicar. He says] "that himselfe being abused by Mrss Hinde usinge divers most ungodly and unchristianlike speeches against him, whereupon he told her that she was a baggage in her speeches." [Dr Hill, with the consent of Mr Jackson, dismisses Hinde with a pious warning.]
- fo. 92 BADBURHAM. Presented that one John Curtebut the Italian servant to the worshipful Sir Horatio Palavicino also offered violence to and would have

¹. Mistress Alice Hinde was a Londoner and perhaps found the country people dull. Mr. Jackson, M.A., was Vicar of both the Histon churches from 1592 to 1626 when he resigned. Three are three John Jacksons of this period in Venu.

been nought with Grace the daughter of Agnes Thornehold that she made an outcry for her safeguard. [Appears and denies—ordered to produce six compurgators, which he did not do, and in the end the Court seem to have accepted his denial and he is dismissed with the usual pious warning.]

fo. 95 Nov. 9, 1599.

[Peter Scarlett and Henry Gibbes of the parish of St Mary the Great appear and allege] that there hath been lately erected a seat in that church by the churchwardens there which is offensive to the parishioners, in regard to that “it taketh up over much roome in the alley wherein it is placed and is like to be very troublesome and cumbersome to the preacher being to pass by the same to the pulpit.” [The judge orders Henry King one of the churchwardens present to cause the said seat to be taken down again.]

MILTON. Henry Cooke¹ gent. hath not received the Communion for three quarters of a year. [He could not be found.]

LONGSTANTON ST MICHAEL. Thomas Knight² thus presented: “that we know not whether our Church is voide or not, Mr Thomas Knight dischargeth the cure and gathered the fruits.” [Knight appears and says he serves the cure and that he is not licensed thereto and that he gathereth the fruits. [Ordered not to serve it any longer unless licensed.]

fo. 99 FENDITTON. Alice Adams widow. Presented: “that she is vehemently suspected to be a witche and is taken to be by common fame.” [She appears and denies the accusation. She is ordered to bring six compurgators which she does on December 1st. Their names, Agnes Spark, Constance Linton, Julia Raby, Alice Coote, Alice Brett and Mary Jugge, all of Fenditton. They all declare on their corporal oaths that Adams is not guilty of the crime presented. The judge declares Adams well and satisfactorily purged, pronounces her restored to good fame and dismisses her with a pious admonition.

FEN DITTON. John Roper, thus presented: “that

1. Henry Cooke was a papist and Lord of the Manor, a descendant of William Cooke who was a judge of the Common Bench and died in 1553. This family and their successors the Harris family, also papists, appear frequently in the Court Records.

2. Thomas Knight was appointed vicar by the Archbishop during the vacancy of the See, in 1597 and died vicar in 1612. His disability was that he had no special licence to preach sermons of his own, although by his orders he was able to take Service and even read a homily. He was a sizar of Christ's in 1581, M.A. 1593, Vicar of Bourn, 1593-7. Buried at Longstanton 1612.

THE DOCUMENT.

he and Margaret Gotobed being once asked in the Church were forbidden by another, viz. one called Agnes Haseldine who doth challenge a contract with him." [They both appear and at once Haseldine alleges] that the sayed Roper in his own house in Fenditton did contract himself to her in marriage and did promise to take her to his wife and that he would have no other but her. [Haseldine was ordered to bring proof at the Court on Nov. 23rd—she brings no proof so Roper is dismissed from the business.]

23 Nov. 1599.

fo. 100 ST ANDREW'S, CAMBRIDGE. John Williamson is reported for disturbing the minister in the Church in the time of divine service. [Mr Howse,ⁱ clerk, Minister, produces witnesses: Henry Roper, Beatrice Alkinson, Thomas Westgart, who say] "that whilst prayers were in reading in the parish church of St. Andrew's, Mr Williamson being a collector for the poor went about the church to gather money of them to the use of the poor, by reason of which gathering there was such a noise that the Minister could not be heard. And Williamson being requested by the Minister to cease from so doing, answered that he would justify that he had done." Williamson is suspended from church, but on Dec. 8th makes his submission and is dismissed.

. . . Fidlinge. It is reported that he hath abused the Minister there with opprobrious speaches in calling him "scurvy priest." [Mr Walter Howse, the vicar, calls witnesses, Thomas Westgarte and Alice his wife and others, who say] "that aboute the commencement last past they heard Mr Fidling call Mr Howse 'scurvy priest' and 'scald priest' and said that the devil had brought him into the parish and the devil would carry him forth again, and calling Alice Westgarte one of the witnesses 'foresworn queane.' [Fidling was suspended from church, but afterwards submits himself and is dismissed.]

[Fidling was also charged by Thomas Westgarte with having taken 7 or 8 buckets out of the parish church "when the fire was at Sturbridge fayer by which certain booths were burned." Said he did not remember anything about it. Ordered to restore them or else new buckets in place thereof.]

ⁱ. Mr. Walter Howse, Queens', 1585, Fellow, 1592, B.D. 1599. Vicar of St. Andrew's, 1595. A rector in Lincolnshire, 1601—10. A famous disputant, Cooper, II., 323,

ST ANDREW'S. Christopher Addison; that he did put by widow Bowche from the Holy Communion, though she was admitted by the Minister.

Wardens: "That they want a cheste with three locks and keys wherein the register book ought to be kept, neither have they a convenient service booke with the Lord's prayer and the singing psalms in it." [Addison and the other warden procure the book and show it on Dec. 7th.]

fo. 101 The same wardens: "That whereas by the injunctions they are appointed to mulct all those xijd. a time that they were absent from Divine Service on the Lord's day and also in time of prayer to search their houses, and to see that there be no tablings, diceinge or such like gameing, they have neglected to do any of these things." Ordered to do their dutyes in that behalf hereafter.

The same wardens: "That the greate maine wall that parteth the church and chancel is cracked from the top almost to the bottom, which in the judgment of many will shortly fall to the hazard of many mens lives." [Ordered to be repaired and so certifited by the Annunciation.]

fo. 102 C. Addison, warden: "That whereas he should keep good order, there was in his own house upon the Saboth day swearing, scoulding and fighting."

Wardens: "That two of their bells are broken." [Ordered to be new cast.]

Mr Howse Rector: That he doth not weare the surplesse. [Appears and says they want a decent Surpless—Wardens ordered to provide one.] "That the Chancel windowes lye unglased." [Ordered to be repaired before the Annunciation.]

fo. 108 Nov. 23, 1599. HOLY TRINITY, CAMBRIDGE. Richard Whaley. Presented for taking of excessive usury¹ that is to say eighteen bushels of wheat in lue of ten poundes for half a yeaere. [Denied it but could not get compurgators, and in the end was required to pay according to schedule.]

Saturday, 19 Jan. 1599.

fo. 110 STANTON ALL SAINTS. Roger Gifford, *notatur* "that he did beate and insult the parish clerk and did lock him up in his house and kept him there by means whereof he could not goe to the church so

I. The accusation of excessive usury is not plain to the writer. The value of eighteen bushels of wheat at Cambridge in 1599 was about 5*s*. If the entry means that Whaley was charging eighteen bushels of wheat for the use of £10 for six months, he was getting over 50 per cent. for his money. The schedule referred to was probably a list of fines payable for different offences, a copy of which would be useful to us now.

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- that there could not be service read in the church there in due time." [Ordered to perform the penance in church as in the schedule.]
- fo. 120 January 11, 1599. BORNE. George Wheelhouse,¹ Vicar, there. Presented that he is a suspected person for that he hath taken the use of the body of Margery Pickerell as she hath said upon her examination.
- fo. 135 'Margery Pickerell hath confessed Mr Wheelhouse to be the father of her child.'
- fo. 121 STEPLEMORDEN. Mr Andrew Mallery.² He is presented: "for that he hath not receaved the Communion with us for the space of 6 or 7 years." [He appears and says that he being of the Temple in London, hath usually receaved the Communion there at times appointed. Ordered to bring a certificate.]
- fo. 122 FEN DRAYTON. It is presented that our Chancel windows and parsonage howses be in decay, the default is in Thomas Cropwell and Robert Peche our supposed parsons. [Cropwell proves that he is not liable, and Peche could not be found.]
CAXTON. It is presented that Thomas Ward doth deteyne and kepe from the church one book called the Paraphrases of Erasmus,³ and will not deliver it unless compelled to do it by law. [Delivers it up on Feb. 1st.]
- fo. 123 TADLOW. Wardens presented "that our church is out of reparations for want of thackenge. [Ordered to be repaired by the Annunciation.]
- fo. 124 LITTLE WILBRAHAM. It is reported that one of their bells hath been broken for two or three years.
FENDITTON. Lucy wife of Andrew Tompson: "for that upon her own confession she hath gone unto a cunninge woman who is suspected to be a sorceress for to have help for her child being sick." [She appears and confesses it to be true, but the judge for certain reasons dismisses her with a pious warning].
- fo. 125 GILDEN MORDEN. Christopher Knightly, Vicar, presented "that he hath by common fame bene vehemently suspected to be a witch: and that he hath heretofore bene presented for the same but

1. Mr. Wheelhouse was a Christ's man who took no degree. He was still vicar when he died in 1603, and as nothing more occurs about this case, it is probable that Margery was discredited.

2. Mr. Andrew Mallery was a scion of the Papworth Agnes family. His ancestor Anthony Mallory married a Bassingbourne heiress a century earlier, and his name appears in the well-known fifteenth century book of Churchwardens' Accounts.

3. "The paraphrase of Erasmus upon the Newe testamente," 1548, was appointed by Public Authority to be placed in all churches. There were later editions.

- whether he had cleared himself or been punished according to the law we know not. [He appears and says] that he hath already answered this matter before Mr Archdeacon of Ely his official, and that he hath satisfied the law for the same. [On producing a certificate he is dismissed.]
- fo. 125 STEEPLE MORDEN. Feb., 1599. The Wardens presented: that their steeple is out of repair. [This occurs several times, but nothing efficient was done and about 1620 the steeple fell and damaged the body of the church.]
- fo. 128 ARRINGTON.¹ "That our church is very ruinous having the thatche blowne of, the windows all broken, so as we are not able to sit in the church this winter and the seats all broken, which ought to be repaired by Mr Gray tenant of the parsonage." [Mr Gray could not be found.]
22 Feb. 1599.
- fo. 132 GRANCITTER. "That the chancel wanteth seats and paving and is not fit to be used." [Mr Edward Lucas, farmer of the rectory, should repair it.]
- fo. 135 PAPWORTH EVERARD. John Reed presented "that he doth withhold a stock of 27s. which belongeth to the church." [He pays the same into Court into the hands of Thos Dowsing. Underneath the entry is the receipt: "Rec. of the above named Thomas Dowsing the sayed sum of 27s to thuse of the church of Papworth Everard,
by me, Clement Ludlow, Churchwarden, 29
Feb. 1599".]
- fo. 138 ST ANDREW'S, CAMBRIDGE. "Mr Turner, our Minister's deputy, is presented for throwing the new service book down into the church in service time amongst the people to the disturbance of the parishioners." [Appears and affirms] "that there was some disorderly noise amongst a company of boyes in the church whereupon he was driven to throw the book to scare them." [Dismissed with pious admonitions.]
- fo. 140 BOTSHAM. Thomas Knocke and Henry Trowell for quarrelling about a maide named Anne Knight, they both clamering a contract of marriage from her. [Trowell says he is not contracted to Anne. The judge orders him to pay costs.]
- fo. 141 SHEPERETH. The Wardens: that the church wants tileing.
- fo. 142 HARSTON. Anabel, wife of Ralph Wilkerson, pre-

1. The great tithes of this parish belonged to Trinity College.

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sented "that she hath refused to be churched by our minister in our parish church and whether she be churched according to order we know not." [Ralph appeared and alleged] "that his wife being sick intreated the minister of the parish that he would church her at home, being a thing which he had lately done for one of the Churchwarden's wives, which he refusing to doe she procured it to be done by another minister, and that she has heretofore been churched at church." [Dismissed.] **GRANCITTER.** It is presented that Thomas Martin when he was churchwarden sold one great bell clapper and never accompted for the same.

Joan Bigges, single woman, presented "for that lately she did weare mans apparell and also in time of harvest laste in a wild manner turned up her cloathes and showed those partes that should be hidden, willing the company to loke what a clock it was if they had any skill of the dyall." [Ordered a penance in church.]

April 4, 1600. Martin Heton, Bishop.

fo. 146 **GRANCITTER.** Edward Lucas presented for repair of chancel, [He says he has let the rectory to William Peck and Thomas Hutton. He still owes the 20s.]

fo. 154 **TRUMPINGTON.** John Chaplin. "Presented for that he gave his word unto the churchwardens and did undertake that one Tatterton a Plomer should restore to the churchwardens a brasse to hang a bell in and now Chaplin will not restore the brasse nor alowe any money for it."

fo. 155 **BADBURGHAM.** John Waller. "presented for that he will not pay the leveye made for his parte for new casting a bell in our church, being 9s. [He appears on April 29th and affirms] "that the rate towards the casting of the bell was made by Sir Horatio Palavicino Kt and the churchwardens in Sir Horatio his house, without the appointment and consent of the parishioners, and in regard thereof the rate is unlawful. And doth allege also that he having but threescore acres of land in his occupation is rated for the said bell at 9s. and Ralph Shirte servant to Sir Horatio, having six score acres in his occupation is rated at the like sum, viz. 9s: and that Sir Horatio himself having eleven or twelve hundred acres in his occupation is rated but at 52s: and therefore the said rate is neither lawful nor indifferent." [The Wardens Robert Reyner and John Sewell being summoned, appear with Waller]

on May 2nd and said] "that the rate was made by themselves and Sir Horatio and Ralph Shirt, in Sir Horatio his house, and that there was knowledge given to the parishioners that there was a rate to be made, but there was no time of meeting appointed for that purpose." [The judge gave orders to give warning to all parishioners that they may be present at evening prayers on Sunday or holyday following after such notice given to make a rate for the casting of the bell. The warning was given on June 6th, but Waller had not paid by July 3rd.]

fo. 156 ARRINGTON. John Smith. "For not receiving the Communion at Easter last; for using himself unreverently in the church in service time and being rebuked by the minister, used unseemely speeches." [Ordered to find six honest neighbours as compurgators.]

ARRINGTON. "Mr Samuel Utley,¹ Vicar there, presented for that they have not had their sermons according to the articles." [Appears and alleges] "that they have sermons there quarterly and that he readeth the homilies when there is no sermon." Also for harboring in his house one Hellen Warde being great with child. [He appears 26 April and alleges] "that he did not harbour her to thintent to cloak or hide her fault, but that he caused her to come to Cambridge to the Court to thintent that she might have been injoyed punishment according to her offence." [He is dismissed].

p. 157 Trinity Term Great St Mary's Church, before Mr 23 May 1600 Martin Berye LL.D. surrogate to Mr Othowell Hill, LL.D. in the presence of John Frickley² notary public.

[The writing not so good in this term, nor the cases so neatly put, nor references always given to preceding entries about the cases.]

fo. 170 WIMPLE. George More presented; "that having lately had the Bannes of Matrimony published in

¹. A Jesus College man, Vicar of Arrington 1587—1609; of Kellington, Yorkshire, 1609-33.

². John Frickley was a sizar of Jesus in 1572. He first appears as a notary public in 1594. He had no degree in Arts. He was however a member of the University because his will was proved in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and an inventory of his goods exhibited there. He lived in a house which contained hall, parlour and kitchen with four rooms over them. Outside were stable and barn. His profession is shown by his possession of six reams of white paper valued at 27s. and three large skins of parchment. His law books were valued at £10, his books of divinity at £1, and it is surprising to find 'certain physick books' valued at £7. Books of sundry kinds and two chests of writings are said to be worth £4. He had a silver tankard worth £4 and other silver gilt plate to the value of £8. In coin of the realm or otherwise he was well provided. Over £50 in three "bags" and other lots of silver which were unvalued, such as "twelve great pieces of sundry coins," "Thirty six pieces of silver with a thistle on them." The total value of his estate was £230, of which £7 was wearing apparel.

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our church between him and one Helen Mitchell of Eltisley, the said banns were forbidden by Anne Tyton, she challenging a precontract of him the said More." [They both appear on 30 May. Tyton says that a contract of matrimony was made between her and More] "upon Holy Thursday in her father's hall and upon Christmas day last in More's hemp-yard, saying that she hath no witness but referreth the proof of the matter to the conscience of the said More." [Upon this evidence or want of it, the marriage of More and Mitchell is allowed to proceed.]

fo. 172 WYVELLINGHAM. Joan Ragg presented that she did not abuse the name of the Holie Trinitie in answering questions in catechism against Easter last when she should have received. [Dismissed on May 30, after having done penance in church.]
STOW QUY. John Folkes farmer of the rectory presented "that our chancel windows are out of repair and also that it wanteth thackinge." [Certificate that it had been repaired received from wardens.]

fo. 175 HYSTON. "The wardens confess that they have a bell rife or riven and that a stone was taken up in the churh for the making of a grave."

fo. 177 WITTLESFORD. 14 June 1600. Margaret Rickerd saith "that she was begotten with child five weeks next before Christmas last between Shelford More and Whittlesford, upon a Wednesday, saying further that she had been at Cambridge to fetch wine and oysters for her Mress, and it was late at night." [She was ordered to do penance in Whittlesford Church and in Cambridge and Linton market places. Nothing is said about the man.]

fo. 178 MELBOURNE. Mr Scruby,¹ Vicar. That he did solemnize matrimony upon the Tuesday in Whitweek last. [He appears; was liable to excommunication, but is dismissed with warning.]

fo. 179 BARKLOWE. The wife of George Rennell,² gent.,

¹. James Scruby, sizar, Peterhouse, 1568. Fellow, 1574. B.D., 1582, Vicar of Cherryhinton, 1580-2; Vicar of Melbourne, 1582-1616. In Court Book "V" p. 37 he makes another appearance. 1605. Melbourne, James Scruby, Vicar, "doth not weare the surplice nor use the crosse in baptism." He appears and said "that he hath a curate who doth weare the surplice: he himself being aged, doth not say service but useth to preach usually, and confesseth that he hath omitted and doth omit the sign of the cross at baptism and desires time of respite until he may conferre with my Lord of Ely about these matters." Time is given, and he is to certify afterwards. Whether he submitted, we do not know, but he remained vicar for another eleven years. As regards his offences in 1599, marriage during Whitweek was forbidden by the Church of England.

². Bartlow. The surname of George Rennell was usually spelt Reynold. He was perhaps connected with the Judge Sir James Reynolds who came to the next village, Castle Camps, shortly before this date. Whether George and the gentlewoman were Papists we do not know, but Joan Willowes who was presented at the same time, certainly was. In the visitation for 1582 it is stated of Joan Willowes widow of Barcklowe "that she maintaineth Popish errors contrary to the laws of Almighty God and trewe doctrine," and because she did not appear, she was fined 7s. and excommunicated.

presented for not coming to the parish church. [Fined 7s and costs.] A gentlewoman servant of Mistress Rennell for the same [fined 7s and costs.] But Medcalf *mandatarius*¹ certified "that by reason that this gentlewoman is not named he therefore could not execute the decree."

Joan Willowes, widow, for the same.

- fo. 180 BARKLOWE. Mr John Baker,² rector. Presented for that "they have no service upon Wednesdays and Fridays and Saturdays, nor seldom tymes upon any holydays. And that it is reported that he did weede upon one Sonday since weeding tyme." [Appears July 18th: says] that the only holyday service he missed was Michaelmas day last, and that "he plucked up a thistle or two as he went by the way out of town." [Dismissed with pious warning.] July 11th 1600. Before William Billingley,³ S.T.P.
- fo. 185 WATERBEACH. Robert Pearson. Presented "that whereas he and one Prudence Brumstead have bene thrice asked publickly in the church by both their consents, now the man seemeth to goe back and doth delay to marrie her, but will have it tried (as he sayeth) whether she be an honest woman or noe." [Appears and acknowledges that he has contracted matrimony by words; ordered to carry out the marriage ceremony with her.]
- fo. 189 HISTON AUDRE. Richard Homes presented "for sewinge in a corner of the church when that he did kepe schoole being clerk." [Appears and says it is true: case dismissed.]
- fo. 193 BARKLOW. Thomas Cowle senior and jun., Robert Brown, Matthew Day, Robert and William Quye, all presented "for not frequenting their parish church, viz. sic presentatur: we have neighbours that are of our parish which doe dwell one mile and a quarter from their church, and cometh but at certain times to their own church, but to Ashdon church which is from them not past 2 or 3 furlongs, and are oftentimes called thither for matters for the queene, and keeping that church very orderlie." [Ordered to receive at Bartlow church and attend Ashdon church at other times.]⁴

1. Or Apparitor.

2. John Baker, M.A., rector 1599 till his death in 1639. He was lord of the manor and had other Estates in Suffolk. His name appears frequently in the presents, which show that he was not a model parson. His son, who followed him in the living, was ejected by the commissioners for scandalous ministers. Baker bought the manor and advowson of Bartlow from Sir E. Huddleston of Sawston, papist.

3. Pensioner of St. John's, 1579, B.D. 1593. Son of Henry Billingley, benefactor of St. John's College.

4. A part of the parish of Bartlow is in Essex and is separated from the Cambridge-shire portion by a large piece of the parish of Ashdon. So that many people living in Bartlow "Hamlet," as it is called, are much nearer to Ashdon than to Bartlow Church,

- fo. 196 HARLETON. It is presented that Edward Dayle. "being lately standing without the churchyard did there lay violent hands upon Mr Pentelow¹ parson there being within the churchyard as the wardens heard it commonly reported, and did strike him with his hands and rent Mr Pentlowe's band and did violently prevent him from taking his hay out of the churchyard." [He begs pardon and is dismissed, &c.]
- fo. 197 WEST WICKHAM. 26 July 1600. Sic presentatur: "We have found one certein book called the grale, two processional, one hymnore, one manuall and one portiforum superstitiouse, in number six, wch. we found in the custodie of one father Landulls a poor old bedridden man who heretofore was Sexten of our parish."
- fo. 198 SHEPPRETH. John Harvey of Melreth, gent., and William Brown of Sheppreth, farmer of the rectory. Presented for that "our chancel² is ruinous, a great part of the roof being fallen quite down and some part of the walls; and they do not strew our church according to ordre, custom and dutie." [No proceedings.]
- fo. 199 WYMPLE. Mr Edward Marshall,³ rector. That the chancel there hath been decayed these 30 or 40 years. [He appears and alleges] "that this matter was before my lord's grace of Canterbury and that upon returne of answer unto a commission in that behalf that the church was sufficient there without a chancel, it was dispensed withall." [Rector is ordered to repair it.]
- fo. 205 BURROUGH GREEN. "We present Richard Sherman and Thomas Taylor for abusing our minister Mr Francis Garside,⁴ bachelor of divinitate with manie badde words unfitt to be named." [Appears and say that it is true. Ordered to make confession of their sin in the church of B. before the congregation. They bring certificate of having

1. Rector 1584 to 1627. M.A. of Jesus College.

2. The chancel of Shepreth Church had been the cause of several bad reports from the Archdeacon. In 1579 he stated it was more like a pigsty than a place to have God's word read in. Soon after 1600 the rectory was inherited by John Layer, the antiquary, who rebuilt the chancel.

3. Edward Marshall was rector from 1586–1625. His brass effigy with inscription is still in the Church, see *Monumental Inscriptions*, p. 20. Either he or his successors rebuilt or repaired the chancel because one is shown in early eighteenth century drawings of the church. He was a sizar of Trinity, 1576, but M.A. of Clare, 1584. Prebend of Peterborough 1604–25 (Venn).

4. Francis Garthside, S.T.B., was rector of Borough Green from 1572–1619. The latter part of his time at Borough Green was troublesome, because he had possessed himself of the advowson to the great offence of the lord of the manor. See the *History of Borough Green*, shortly to be published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

- done so and are dismissed.
- fo. 206 BOTTISHAM. "We present Joan Mathewe, Joan Whitehand, Isabel Sueel, Catherine Coxie, Agnes France, Dorothy France her daughter, William Brand, for fighting and scoulding one with another, as it is said." [There is no indication as to what the quarrel was about, nor are the churchwardens mentioned. They seem to have all purged themselves and then have been dismissed].
- fo. 213 CARLETON. Information concerning Robert Barker, Warden, "that he did goe with his carte to Reache fayre upon St Mark's day." [Says that he did lend his cart to one of his neighbors in time of neede. Dismissed with pious warning.]
- fo. 214 WESTON COLVILL. Mr Hecksuppe,¹ rector. Presented the wardens below.
He now appears and alleges "that he himself is reddie to doe his dutie, but the clerk doth not ringe the bell on Wednesdays, Fridays or holidays." [The clerk ordered to be cited.]
- fo. 215 WESTON COLVILLE. Information against the churchwardens: "that there be no prayers publicly redde in their parish Church upon Wednesdays and Fridays, nor on St James day nor Michaelmas day. (2) And that Edward Pledgard, the parish clerk, dothe not ringe nor doe his duetie on those days nor on divers holydays. (3) And also one Webbe's wief did rayle on Mr. Hacksuppe in the churchyard. And yet they knowing these things did not present the same, according to their oath, office and charge." [They appear on Sept. 26, 1600, and say] "that they did not know service was to be done on Wednesdays and Fridays and that the clerk did not ring as above." [Ordered to bring their bill properly under penalty of suspension.]
- fo. 217 MYLTON. Wardens and inquirers presented: that they have not a sufficient pulpit in their church. [One warden had been cited, and others could not be found.]
- fo. 218 WEST WRATTING. Adam Everard presented for harbouring of John Vayle and Susanne Evered, being lewd and excommunicate persons. And that they lye usually all in one chamber.
- fo. 219 THRIPLLOW. It is thus presented by the Wardens and inquirers of Grancister. "That there is a common report that Mr Henry Gotobed (spelt here Goduld), late of Landbeach, deceased, did give unto

I. Simon Hacksup, rector 1582-1605. M.A. Peterhouse.

THE DOCUMENT.

the poor of Grancister ten shillings, and to the reparations of the church ten shillings. The which Gabriel Lucas, gent, then churchwarden, received, but he never paid the same, and it is thought that when Gabriel Lucas died that Mr Edward Lucas of Thriplowe had such goods as his brother Gabriel left."

HUNTINGDONSHIRE WINDMILLS

BY C. F. TEBBUTT.

(Continued).

TOWER MILLS.

The invention of the "tower" type of windmill represented a great advance on the post mill. Only the cap turned when the sails were brought to face the wind, and this revolved on a track round the top of the stationary tower. Once the idea of a fixed body was evolved great improvements followed. As the weight and size of the mill body were no longer limited by what a man could turn round by hand, mills were made higher, and sails larger; and by means of a central vertical driving shaft, stones could be driven on a number of floors. Greater storage space was now gained, and sometimes even a fireplace was built for the miller's comfort on winter nights.

During the 18th century Andrew Meikle, a Scottish millwright, made two outstanding improvements. In 1750 he invented the fantail. This was a small wheel with a number of vanes erected on staging at the back of the cap of a tower mill. The fantail was so set that it was only turned by the wind when the sails were not in a favourable position for working. The turning fantail was geared to work a cog on a toothed track round the curb of the mill cap. Thus the cap was automatically turned to keep the sails always facing the wind.

In 1775 Meikle invented the spring sail. This was a shutter device, like a venetian blind, regulated by springs that opened and spilled the wind when its pressure was too great.

Tower mills may be divided into three main types, the wooden smock mill, and the brick or stone tower with the earlier "boat-shaped," or later "ogee," cap.

SMOCK MILLS.

The Smock Mill is said to have been introduced from Holland in the 17th century. It is not, and probably never has been, a common type in Huntingdonshire. It is almost invariably eight-sided and covered by weather-boarding. I have records of three of these mills in the county; only one of which survives. They are:

LITTLE PAXTON. This mill was situated on the left bank of the Ouse beside the towing-path, and about 250 yards above St. Neots Paper Mill bridge. The one-storied cottage, once the house of the miller, still stands close to the mill site.

For many years this mill was run by members of the Ingle family, and ceased working after the death of John Ingle in 1864. It is recounted that the miller was also lock-keeper, and when barges wished to pass, he was summoned by a horn blast from the Paper Mill. At one time a sail was broken by striking a cow; the opposite sail was then removed for the sake of balance, and the mill run for a time by means of two sails only. Another story concerns a waggon and horses backing into the river, and the horses drowning.

John Ingle brought up a large family in the little one-story cottage and used to say that he had eleven children not one of whom was able to go upstairs!

SOMERSHAM MILL FARM. This smock mill, situated at Mill Farm in Somersham Fen, was, I believe, unique. It rose from a wooden base in the middle of a large corn barn at this remote fen farm; it could not have been of very great age, and was worked in fairly recent times.

All the machinery was of iron with the exception of the windshaft and the cogs on the spur wheel. Two pulleys, one on each side of this wheel, were used to drive a chaff-cutter and cake-crusher. No sack hoist was necessary, as all material to be ground could be barrowed up to the one pair of peak stones. The uprights of the tower were of pitch pine.

In 1932 the sails and fantail were gone, and the whole mill is now dismantled. It was last used by Mr. Samson, tenant of the farm.

SAWTRY. (Bannister's Mill). This mill is situated on the south side of the Steeple Gidding road.

It has a round base of undressed stone, which extends up to the level of the 1st floor. Above this it is octagonal in shape and has oak framing covered by tarred vertical deal boarding with cover strips. Each corner is spurred by oak posts as far up as the 2nd floor.

On the 1st floor there used to be three pairs of over-driven stones, of which only one pair remains. There were two pairs of burr stones for wheat and offals, and a pair of peak stones for barley. The spur wheel is of wood with iron cogs, and the nuts are of wood. On the top of the spur wheel is a set of cogs that used to engage a shaft connected with an auxiliary steam-engine. The central vertical shaft is of oak and is 18 inches square.

The 2nd and 3rd floors were used for storage, while on the 4th and top floor the all-wooden machinery still remains. The sack hoist was driven by the friction of a solid wooden wheel against the wallower. The double sails, fantail, and gallery are now all gone.

In the yard is a nearly new (but faulty) peak stone, found when putting down the bed for the present engine. On it

is cut the date 1778. On the 3rd floor of the mill is an inscription recording that the mill "remained safe in a terrible storm Jan. 6, 1817."

I think it possible that this mill may date from as early as 1778, as it can be seen that the cap, fantail, and gallery, have been added since its original construction. Its early history is unknown. In 1864 it was bought by Mr. Bannister from Stephen Hart, and remained in his hands until his death about 1905. It was then bought by the present owner, Mr. Robert Turnhill of Sawtry. At that time the sails were on and it had an auxiliary steami-engine. About 1908 the sails were taken off and a paraffin engine installed. The mill machinery is not now used, but the body is used as a silo for the new mill adjoining it.

TOWER MILLS WITH BOAT-SHAPED CAPS.

This type of tower mill is presumably the earlier form of the brick tower, and in this county was built at the beginning of last century. It is rather short and stumpy, and sometimes tapers rapidly from the bottom. The cap (which resembles an upturned clinker-built boat), is made of tarred weather boards, it seldom has a fantail, but was luffed by tail poles.

BLUNTISHAM WOODEND MILL. This mill was built between 1824 and 1835, close to Higham Farm on the south side of Bluntisham Heath road. In 1844 it was run by James Freeman, and in 1850 by William Smith; in 1899 it belonged to John Butterworth, but, according to the Rate Book of that date, was then disused. It was demolished in 1926.

BUCKDEN MILL. The remains of this mill stand near the Great North Road in the south-west angle of the Perry Road. The top storey has been taken off, an addition put on the back and the whole converted into a cottage.

As a windmill it was worked until about 1888, for some years after this an auxiliary steam-engine was used, and about 1893 it was dismantled and made into a cottage.

Mr. Thompson of Buckden, the present owner, worked it for about 15 years, previously a Mr. Sharp had it for 20 years, and before that Mr. Barton. During Barton's time a man was killed in attempting to go out by a door across which the sails were turning.

During Mr. Thompson's occupation a man is said to have asked to be allowed to view Huntingdon Races. He placed himself head downwards on a sail, and the miller let it up to the top. From this post of vantage he declared he could distinguish the jockeys' colours on Portholme 4 miles away!

Some of the trees still growing near the mill are said to have been part of a windscreen deliberately planted by an unfriendly neighbour. Until fairly recently "The Windmill" Public House on the west side of the street in Buckden, nearby, displayed a picture of this mill on its sign.

In this mill were two pairs of stones (peak and burr) and a dressing machine.

WARBOYS. RAMSEY ROAD MILL. This derelict mill stands a little distance out of Warboys on the north side of the Ramsey road. A raised causeway leads up to it from the main road.

It has three floors with two pairs of underdriven burr stones on the 1st floor. All the shafting and machinery are of wood. The sack hoist was driven from the wallower.

Inscriptions are "S.F., "H.M. W." and "E. Noble." The present owner is Mr. John Noble of Warboys, but it was once worked by members of the Warboys milling family of Behagg. It has not been used "since before the War."

WARBOYS. MILLGREEN MILL. This mill is of interest in being built as an octagon up to the first floor and, above that, round. There are three floors. There was a winch and chain to pull the tail pole round. The present owner and last miller, Mr. Brand, thinks it was built about a hundred years ago.

On the first floor are three pairs of overdriven stones, one large burr, one peak, and one small burr (used for maize). Two pairs of stones share a governor, the other has one to itself; both driven from below. A spur wheel was used to drive the sack hoist and dressing machine on the 2nd floor. The curb is dead, and the rollers are horizontal ones inside the mill.

Mr. Brand ran the mill until a sail blew off during the War; he only ground offals.

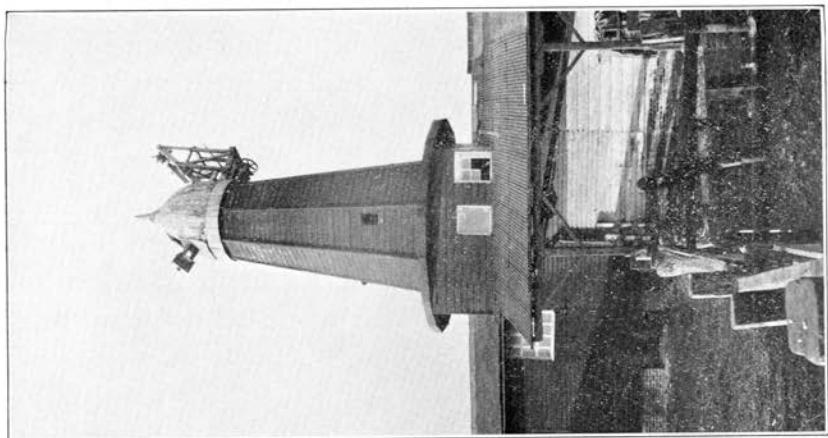
There is a tradition that this mill was moved from a field at the end of Mill Lane, Warboys. However, on Jeffrey's Map of Huntingdonshire of 1768, a mill is shown on both these sites.

Though lacking sails this mill is in good repair, and is used to store corn. It still contains all the working tools.

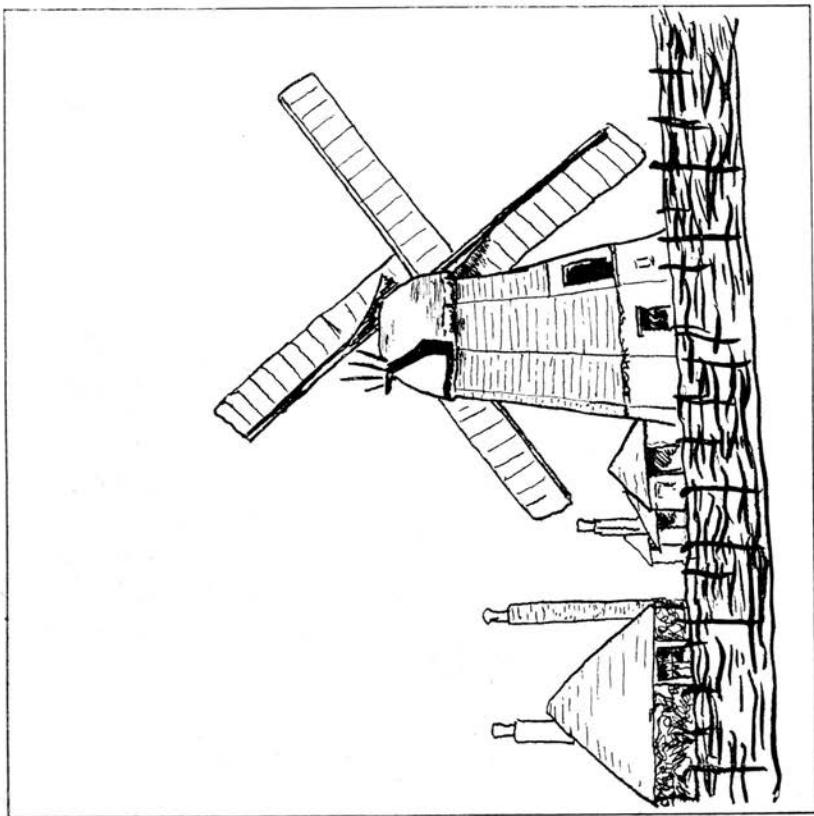
YAXLEY BLACK MILL. This mill stood beside a low, single-storey thatched cottage on the south side of the road from Norman Cross to Yaxley. It was pulled down in 1935, having been disused for many years.

There is little doubt that it stood on the foundations of a post mill of rare type, which had all or part of the round house below ground level. This type is said to occur in Sweden, but is uncommon in England.

SOMERSHAM MILL, FARM MILL, 1932.



LITTLE PAXTON MILL, FROM AN OLD PHOTOGRAPH.





SAWTRY MILL., BEFORE 1908.



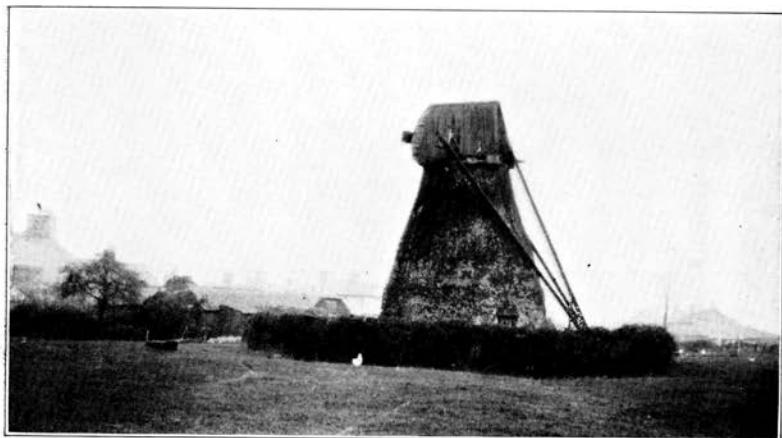
BUCKDEN MILL, 1938.



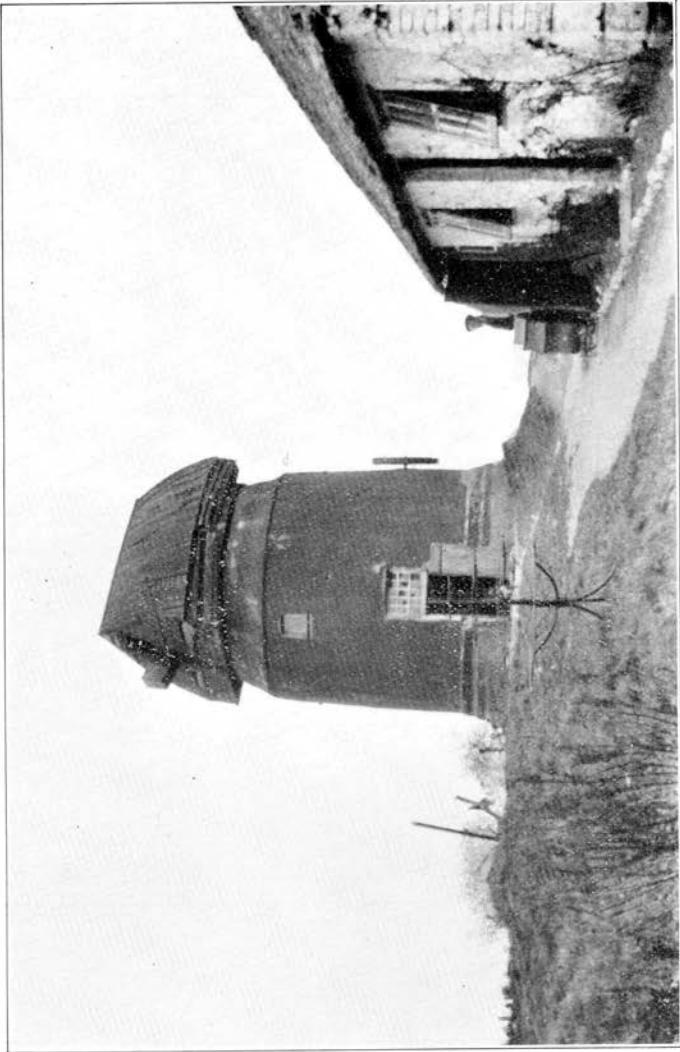
BLUNTISHAM, WOOD END MILL, PULLED DOWN 1926.



WARBOYS, RAMSEY ROAD MILL, 1932.



WARBOYS, MILL GREEN MILL, 1933.



YAXLEY BLACK MILL (THE STONE MILL), 1933. PULLED DOWN 1935.

A trap door in the ground floor (which was of wood) led down stone steps to a shallow cellar with walls of stone, the same shape and width as the mill. Against the walls of this cellar were four equally spaced stone piers. In the last stage of the mill these piers were quite functionless, but they appeared to have once supported the cross-trees of a post mill.

The dressed stone walls of the cellar continued above ground to the height of about five feet, forming the base of the mill tower, and they included three courses of moulded plinths. Above the stonework the walls were of stone rubble, rough-cast on the outside, and merging into brick at the top.

Inside the building on the ground floor level there was cut on the stonework "M.W. 1671." On the doorway was cut "Daniel Loweth 1839"; and on the plinth "R.L. 1853."

Until about 1926 the mill was being worked by means of a tractor standing outside, and driving a pulley and shaft through the wall. It is many years since the single sails were taken off. Mr. Shepherd was the last miller, but at one time it was run by members of the Loweth family who also had the other mill in Yaxley village.

The cap used to be turned by a tail pole with a winch and ring of stumps. There had been one dressing machine on the ground floor. The sack hoist was driven by the friction of a solid elm wheel on the underside of the wallower. There were two pairs of stones, peak and burr, on the 1st floor. The windshaft, spur wheel and nuts were of iron, the wallower of wood bound with iron, and the vertical shaft of square oak. There were two storeys above ground level. The cap was of two layers of boarding, one horizontal and the other vertical.

There is the common local tradition (usually only connected with ancient buildings) of underground passages leading from this mill to Norman Cross and Yaxley Church. The cellar, however, showed no sign of an underground exit.

Bowers map of Huntingdonshire of 1700 and that of Jeffrey of 1768, both show mills on this site, and it may well be that the foundations of this mill were part of the Yaxley stone mill of the old rhyme:-

"Glatton round hill,

"Yaxley stone mill,

"And Whittlesey Mere,

"Are the three wouders of Huntingdonshire."

I am greatly indebted to Miss M. J. Eldridge for sketching Lt. Paxton Mill from a faded photograph; and to Mr. P. Slater for his photograph of Sawtry Mill.

OF THE PICTURES IN THE PALACE AT ELY

BY THE EDITOR.

There is a collection of paintings—chiefly portraits—in the Episcopal palace at Ely, which is little known and of which no account appears to have been printed.

They are the property of the See and are forty-one in number and form an extremely interesting collection. On the fly-leaf of a catalogue of the Books of the Library, made by Richard Rowe of Cambridge in 1838, there is a list of the pictures, and I have retained the numbering in this list throughout my notes. The list is as follows:—

- I. Finding the money in the fish's mouth.
- II. Portrait of Bishop Cox.
- III. " " Andrews.
- IV. " " Felton.
- V. " " Wren.
- VI. " " Laney.
- VII. " " Gunning.
- VIII. " " Turner.
- IX. " " Patrick.
- X. " " Patrick.
- XI. " Mrs. Patrick.
- XII. " Bishop Moore.
- XIII. " Fleetwood.
- XIV. " Greene.
- XV. " Butts.
- XVI. " Gooch.
- XVII. " Mawson.
- XVIII. " Keene.
- XIX. " Yorke.
- XX. " Dampier.
- XXI. " Sparke.
- XXII. " Turton.
- XXIII. " Browne.
- XXIV. " Woodford.
- XXV. " King George II.
- XXVI. Bishop Cox's Funeral.
- XXVII. Tabula Eliensis.

- XXVIII. Wisbech Castle.
- XXIX. School at Athens.
- XXX. View of Rome.
- XXXI. View of Venice.
- XXXII. Portrait of Bishop Buckeridge.
- XXXIII. " " Heton.
- XXXIV. " " Allen.

LIST OF PICTURES AT ELY HOUSE.

- I. The Transfiguration.
- II. Ruined Bath.
- III. Bishop Mawson.
- IV. Archbishop Henich.
- V. Bishop Turton.

There are two recent additions:—Bishop Frederick Henry Chase and Bishop Leonard Jauncey White-Thomson.

From the above it will be seen that twenty-six Bishops of the See appear in the collection, and three of them twice. It may be permissible to wonder how far these portraits afford a faithful record of the appearance of the former prelates of this ancient Diocese. Some sort of an answer can be found by a comparison of the faces which appear twice. It is interesting. Bishop Patrick is painted twice by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and it is not too easy to recognise the same original. Bishops Mawson and Turton can hardly have been like *both* their presents; and when we come to study the portraits of the last two holders of the See, who died within living memory, we are almost forced to the conclusion that, whatever our reverence for works of Art, they can hardly be relied upon as records of appearance.

II. Taking the portraits first, in the drawing room hangs that of Bishop Cox (1559—1581); it is a copy (24 ins. x 18 ins.) by Barscall Fox made in 1877 from that at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was presented by Bishop Woodford. The Bishop is shown with a long beard and holding a staff.

Richard Cox was born at Whaddon, Bucks., in 1500 and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where there is a portrait in the small Combination Room. He migrated to Oxford as junior Canon, on the new foundation of Christ Church, but was forced to leave for his Lutheran opinions, remained Headmaster of Eton, and was tutor to Edward VI. He was on the Windsor Commission which compiled the first English Communion and the Prayer-book of 1549. Thrown into the Marshalsea prison on the death of Edward VI.; he went to Frankfort in May, 1554, but returned on the accession of Elizabeth, was re-appointed Visitor to Oxford University and on 28th July, 1559, became

Bishop of Ely, where he remained 21 years. He ceded much property of the See to the Crown, and the palace at Holborn to Sir Christopher Hatton: he resigned the bishopric February, 1579/80, receiving a pension of £200 and the palace of Doddington. He died 22nd July, 1581. Will dated 20th April, 1581. At his death the See was vacant for 18 years.

XXVI. There is a spirited painting of the Bishop's funeral in the Hall (27 ins. x 79 ins.). This is divided into halves, the left showing the approach to the Cathedral and the right the interior with the catafalque in the centre. It would seem that this was painted with the aid of a mirror, which had the effect of reversing the scene: for what appears as the N.W. Transept must really be that at the S.W. not only by reference to its relative position to other buildings, but also from the fact that the N. Transept had disappeared at least 100 years before 1581.

Bishop Martin Heton, XXXIII., was consecrated 3rd February, 1599/60 in the chapel of Lambeth and succeeded Bishop Cox after a vacancy of 18 years. He had been Dean of Winchester. His portrait was presented by Bishop Woodford and is very similar to one at Christ Church, Oxford, but appears to be an original and shows the Bishop $\frac{3}{4}$ length, in robes, at the age of 54. He died at Mildenhall, 17th July, 1609, apparently suddenly, "in aedibus Magⁿri Jacobi Weston, Ar". (30 ins. x 25 ins.).

In the drawing-room is a fine panel-portrait (30 ins. x 22 ins.) of Bishop Lancelot Andrewes, III., which we regret being unable to reproduce here. Bishop Andrewes was Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1589—1605, where there are two portraits, and others at St. John's. He had declined the Bishoprics of Ely and Salisbury in 1598, but was consecrated for Chichester, 3rd November, 1605, and appointed Lord Almoner, translated to Ely, 1609, and to Winchester, 1619, and died 25th September, 1626. His epitaph is printed in the Anglo-Catholic Library (Parker, 1841) and his will, dated 22nd September, 1626, is printed *in extenso* in the same series, 1854. He left £2,000 to purchase land to the value of £100 *per annum*, from which £25 was to be divided amongst (i.) poor aged impotent persons; (ii.) poor fatherless children; (iii.) poor aged widows, and (iv.) poor prisoners. (See Reports of Charity Commissioners, 1829, VII., 318. 1838, XXVI., 836, and subsequent Vols.). He was buried in Southwark Cathedral.

At Ely Bishop Andrewes was succeeded by Bishop Nicholas Felton, of whom a $\frac{1}{2}$ length portrait hangs in the hall, IV. This is almost identical with the picture in the Hall of Pembroke College, which bears his arms as Bishop of Bristol, whilst the Ely picture has the arms of that See.

Cole once owned this portrait, which may be the work of Cornelius Jansen.

The Portrait of Bishop John Buckeridge, XXXII., was presented by Dr. Bellamy, President of St. John's College, Oxford, 1883, and appears to be a modern copy. This Bishop, a son of Wm. Buckeridge of Leicester, was translated from Rochester in 1628, the process of his election is in the Register of Bishop West and Goodrich (1628, fo. 223). He was buried in Bromley Church, Kent, but his tomb apparently disappeared at the 'restoration' of that church 1829—30. The Burial Register for 1631 has the following entry:—"The Last day of May—The Right Reverend Father in God John Buckeridge, the Lord Bp. of Ely, sometime Bp. of Rochester. He left £20 for the benefit of the poor of Bromley Parish." (Will, 70 St. John).

The portrait of Bishop Matthew Wren, V., (also presented by Bishop Woodford) is a copy by Barscall Fox of a picture in Pembroke College, Cambridge, at which college he had been admitted 23rd June, 1601. He was the eldest son of Francis Wren, Mercer of London, became chaplain to Lancelot Andrewes, Chaplain to Prince Charles during his journey into Spain, and was a whole-hearted supporter of King Charles I. and of Bishop Laud. The bishop was a prisoner in the Tower for eighteen years before the Restoration. The bishop, uncle to Sir Christopher Wren, built the chapel of Pembroke College after the Restoration, and was there buried in 1667. His will is dated 22nd September, 1665, and is to be found in the Register of Bishops West and Goodrich, fo. 241.¹

Bishop Benjamin Laney's portrait, VI., is a sort of companion to the last, being by the same artist and copied from the original at Pembroke. Not a good copy. Bishop Laney was youngest son of John, Recorder of Ipswich and his grandfather on his mother's side was Lord Thomas Wentworth, of Nettlested. Master of Pembroke College 1630, ejected March, 1643/4; restored 1660, he held the office two years more. He was made Bishop of Peterborough, 1660; of Lincoln, 1663; of Ely, 1667. He died at Ely House, 24th January, 1674/5, aged 87, unmarried.

He was succeeded at Ely by Bishop Peter Gunning, VII., translated from Chichester in 1675, of which famous man there are a number of portraits, the one at Ely being similar to that in the dining-room of the Master's Lodge, St. John's College. Others are in the University Library Cambridge and at Clare and Corpus Christi Colleges.

¹. Also Harl. MS. 4115. An extract printed in Atkinson and Clark's Cambridge, pp. 315-16. A Tract (B.M.:E. 115, o) is entitled: "Joyfull Newes from the Isle of Ely declaring the manner of the apprehending of Bp Wren," and was published 1642. For pedigree of Wren of Ely and Wilburton see Herald's Visitation; also Coll. of Arms, G. 14: 18.

He was author of the prayer for All Sorts and Conditions of Men.

The portrait of Bishop Francis Turner, VIII., is a copy by Barscall Fox of that in the dining-room at St. John's College Lodge. There is another in the National Portrait Gallery (573) probably by M. Beale, as well as one in the collective picture of the 7 Bishops (79). He was a son of Thomas Turner, Dean of Canterbury and was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford and was Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1670-9. Translated from Rochester, 1684. He was one of the 7 Bishops committed to the Tower, deprived as a non-juror 1691 and died 2nd November, 1700. He was buried in his former church of Thierfield, where the stone over his tomb was inscribed with the one word *Expergiscor*. He left no will.

In a letter to his clergy in 1686 he wrote:—"with a great deal of joy I find my lott has fallen among a clergy, for the generality of them, as devout and diligent, as learned and studious, as orthodox and regular, as able and willing to rectify whatsoever is amiss, as any clergy our Holy Mother The Church of England can show in any diocese."

Bishop Simon Patrick, IX., was translated from Chichester in 1691. His portrait is one of the finest by Sir Godfrey Kneller (50 ins. x 40 ins.) and shows the Bishop seated, $\frac{3}{4}$ length, in robes. The hands are very characteristic of the artist. In 1661, Dr. Patrick was elected Master of Queens' College by a majority of the Fellows, but on an appeal to the King in Council judgment was given against him and those who had voted for him were ejected. The Duke of Bedford gave him the Rectory of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and he was greatly praised for refusing to leave the parish during the plague of 1665. Dean of Peterborough, 1679. At the Revolution he preached before the Prince and Princess of Orange. Made Bishop of Chichester in 1689, he came to Ely in 1691, where he remained 16 years, dying in his 81st year, 31st May, in 1707. There is a pedigree of the family at the Herald's College. Bishop Patrick was the author of *The Parable of the Pilgrim* (anticipating Bunyan's work by some nine years), described as the most beautiful devotional book of the XVIIth century.

There is another portrait of the Bishop, X., also by Sir Godfrey Kneller, not so fine, which was presented by S. Kerrick, Principal Librarian of Cambridge University.

The same donor gave the portrait of Mrs. Patrick by the same artist, XI. This was until recently in a deplorable condition. The lady's dress had apparently been over-painted a dark red colour and coated with thick varnish. Bishop White-Thompson in 1932 allowed me to arrange for the picture to be thoroughly cleaned at his expense, and the result is so successful that there can be few better Kneller

portraits. Mrs. Patrick is shown nearly full face, and the hands and arms are very beautiful. She was daughter¹ of Sir Cornelius (?) Jephson, and grandchild of Lady Durham of Borstall. Mrs. Penelope Patrick died at St. Edmundsbury, 10th April, 1725, aged 79, and was buried in the same vault as her husband in the Cathedral (Bentham). They had one child, Symon, who married Ann, daughter of Thomas and Ann Fountayne. (Harl : 3616, fo. 65b).

The portrait of Bishop John Moore, XII., is very similar to that at Lambeth Palace by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of which a good copy hung on the staircase at the old Cambridge University Library. In the Lambeth picture the head is more inclined, and the left hand is fingering an open book. There is a card attached, which reads as follows:—

“Bishop John Moore was a man of undoubted learning, but was a perfect Biblomaniac, and reputed to be not over-scrupulous in the way in which he collected books. Entertaining a supreme contempt for the acquirements of the great body of his clergy, he did not hesitate to enrich his own library by plundering theirs, and would justify his action by saying, ‘Quid illiterati cum libris.’ Thus were supposed to have been accumulated far too large a portion of those 30,000 volumes which, on his death, were bought by George I. and presented to Cambridge University.”

Bishop Moore was translated from Norwich in 1707, and died 31st July, 1714. George I. is said to have paid six thousand guineas for his library, “the greatest benefaction which Cambridge ever yet received.” (Monk, *Life of Bentley*, i., 376). Will, P.C.C. Apton, 158.

The portrait of Bishop William Fleetwood, XIII., bears the inscription:—‘Fleetwood, L Bp of Ely, Freeman Pinxt. 1775, and is probably a copy, for the Bishop died at Tottenham on 4th August, 1723, aged 67. Two interesting volumes of Memoranda of Bishop Fleetwood are amongst the Ely Episcopal Records (A.6); from which we learn that he kissed the hand of K. George I on appointment, 17th Nov., 1714, “being the first Bishop he made”², and he complains that the Register of the Dean and Chapter claimed as a customary Fee £10 15s. od., which was paid, “but I knew it to be an Imposition.” Altogether the Fees amounted to £427 6s. 2d.

There is a portrait of Bishop Thomas Greene in the dining-room of the Master’s Lodge at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which that of Ely, XIV., may be a copy, but I have not yet had an opportunity of comparing them. The Ely picture has all the appearance of being a copy, and on the back is written “Greene of Ely.” The Bishop was a son of Thomas and Sarah Greene, of St. Peter’s, Mancroft, Norwich. He married Catharine (Bapt: 1 Jan., 1663/4), daughter of the Rev. Charles Trimmell,

1. Or neice.

2. But he was translated from St. Asaph.

Rector of Abbots Ripton, and sister of the Rt. Rev. Charles Trimmell, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, 1707—21. Bishop Greene was Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1697—1716; Bishop of Norwich, and of Ely, 1723—38. He died at Ely House, Holborn, and his Epitaph is in the Cathedral.

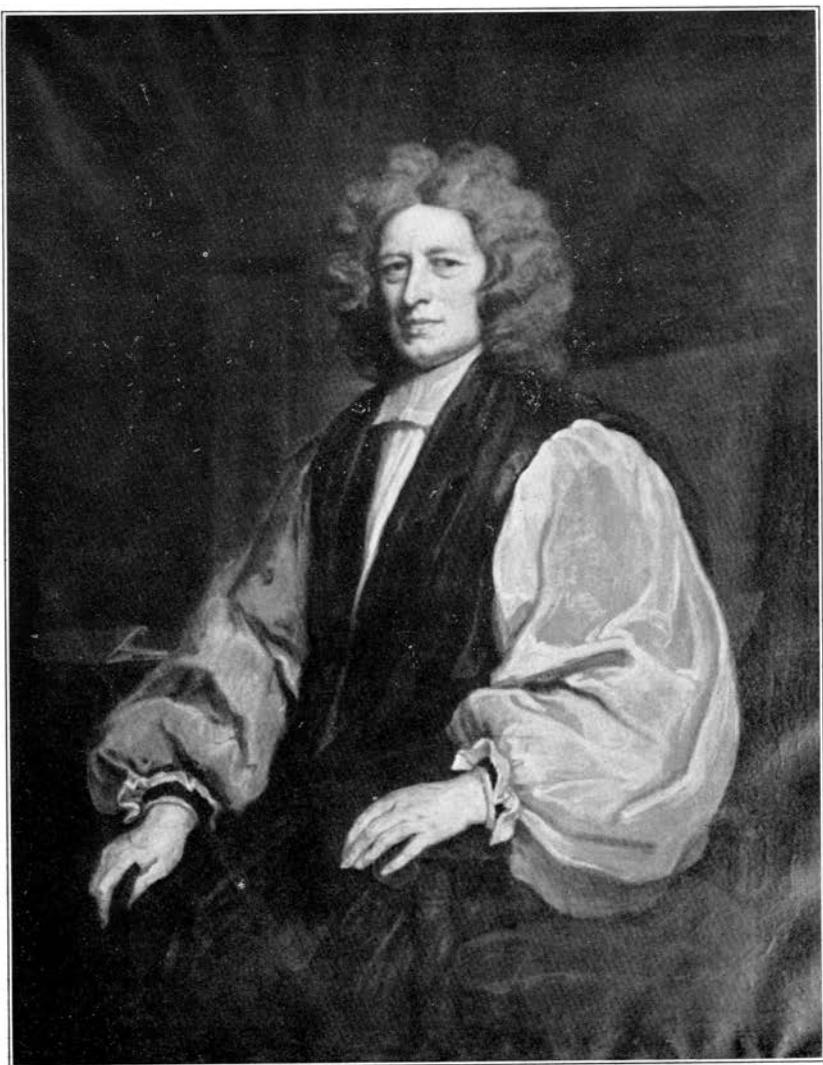
The portrait of Bishop Robert Butts, XV., appears to be an original. At the top of the picture is:—"Rob^t Butts, 1738," being the year of his translation to Ely. He was the seventh child of the Rev. W. Butts, Rector of Hartest, Suffolk. He became lecturer of St. Mary's, Bury St Edmunds and chaplain to K. George II.; Dean of Norwich 6th February, 1741, Bishop there 25th February, 1733. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Eyton, who died of consumption in 1734, aged 44, leaving 2 sons and 5 daughters. She lies buried under the altar in the Chapel of the Palace at Norwich.¹ The following year (1735) the Bishop married, as his second wife, Ann, daughter of the Rev. M. Reynolds, of Bury, by whom he had 6 more daughters. As an undergraduate Robert Butts was noted as a pugilist and footballer; on leaving Trinity College he became useful, as a politician, to John, Lord Hervey, whose father, the Earl of Bristol gave him the rich living of Ickworth, 1728, in which year he also became chaplain to the King, and was made D.D. by Royal Mandate. William Cole gives an unflattering sketch of the Bishop; and in *The Political Will and Testament of Robert Walpole, Earl of Oxford* is the following:—"My eloquence I leave to that good shepherd, the Bishop of Ely, to persuade the sheep to leave off their profaneness, to turn from the evil of their ways, and to follow the pius example of their leader." Bishop Butts died of gout of the stomach, at Ely House, Holborn, 26th January, 1748.²

The large portrait of King George II., by Shackleton, XXV., (90 ins. x 60 ins.) which hangs on the staircase is, doubtless, a relic of Bishop Butts' episcopate. It is a typical example of the artist's work, and there are almost identical pictures at Hinchingbrook and in the Manuscript Room at the British Museum.

Bishop Butts was succeeded by Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. in 1748. There is a portrait (53 ins. x 41 ins.) in the drawing-room, probably a copy, painted in 1775, XVI. Other portraits are at the Cambridge University Library, and at Caius College, where he had been Master 1716—54, and where he was buried in the College Chapel. There is a lengthy inscription enumerating his preferments and the names of his three wives. Bishop Gooch greatly improved

1. Inscription, Blomefield's *Norfolk*, 1806, III., p. 507.

2. There are many memorials of the Butts family in the Church at Shouldham, Thorp, Norfolk, and a large number of entries in the Ely Chapel Register.



IX. BISHOP SIMON PATRICK.



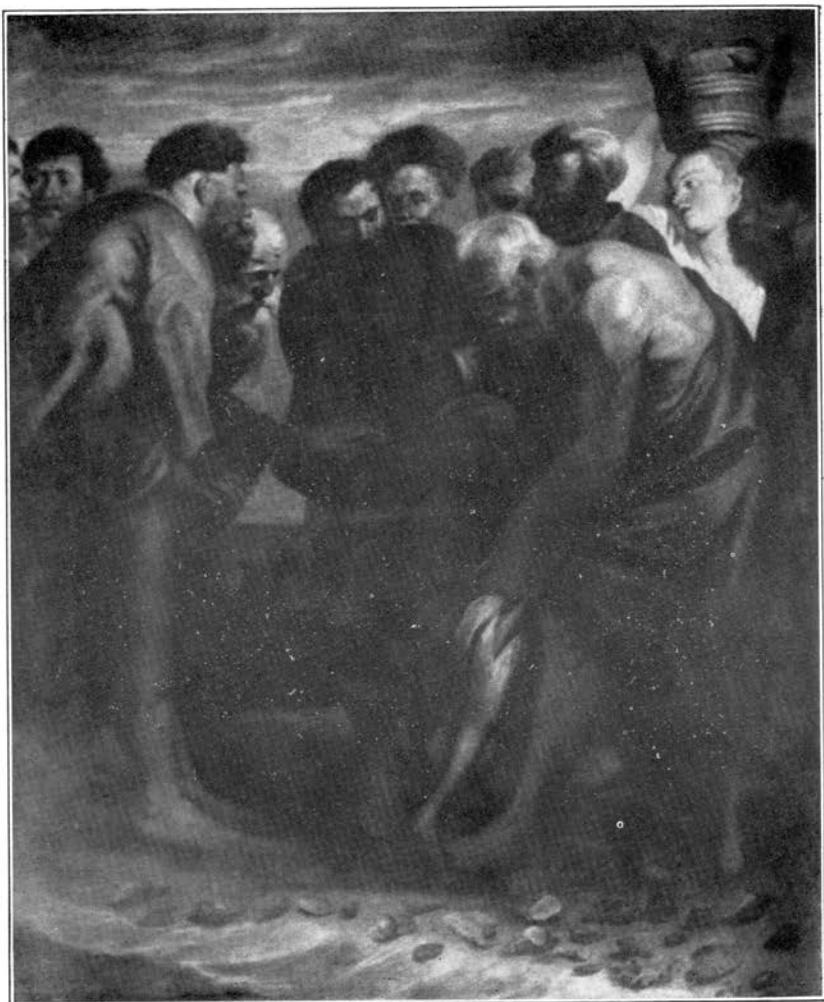
XI. MRS. PENELOPE PATRICK



XXI. BISHOP BOWYER EDWARD SPARKE



E.I. THE TRANSFIGURATION.



I. FINDING THE MONEY IN THE FISH'S MOUTH.



XXXI. VIEW OF VENICE.

the Palace at Norwich, where he was Bishop before moving to Ely in 1748; and at Cambridge he raised funds for building the Senate House. He died at Ely House, 1754.

Bishop Matthias Mawson followed Bishop Gooch in 1754, having already been Bishop of Llandaff and of Chichester. He was Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1724—44. His portrait, XVII., hangs in the drawing-room, but there is no inscription. A portrait of him when Master, by Heins, is at his College at Cambridge, which I have not seen. The following from a letter of Charles Lyttleton (Bp. of Carlisle, 1748), dated July, 1757, gives a picture of the state of the Cathedral in the early part of Bishop Mawson's episcopate:—

" . . . On Thursday I went to Ely . . . The Cathedral, or Minster, as it is styled, is a very noble Fabrick and may for its dimensions be justly styled the fifth largest Church in the Kingdom, but for the slovenly condition in which it lies and the meanness of fitting up the Choir, etc., it is far inferior to every other Cathedral except Carlisle (and most Parish Churches). Tho' the Dean and Chapter are rather poor than rich, yet the Bishopric is plentifully endowed, and therefore one wonders to find little or nothing done by any of the Prelates since the Restoration towards beautifying a Church where they reside not only as Bishop but Prince, Ely See having Palatinate Jurisdiction. . . ."

But Sweeting states that Bishop Mawson contributed £1,000 towards the removal of the Choir to the East end, and had also been to the expense of paving the Choir with black and white marble. Bishop Mawson died 23rd November, 1770, aged 87.

Bishop Edmund Keen succeeded in the following year and there is a portrait (50 ins. x 46 ins.) of him in the drawing-room, XVIII. He is shown sitting, wearing a wig, holding an open book on his knee, full face and with a high colour, $\frac{3}{4}$ length. This appears to be an original painting of a typical Georgian bishop. He is described as a 'builder of Palaces,' having re-built the Palace at Chester whilst Bishop there in 1754, entirely re-constructing the interior of the Palace at Ely, 'leaving only the outer walls standing,' and building a new Ely House in London. In a letter he wrote to Bentham he says:—'I hope you will not be displeased at my parting with the ancient mansion, in Holborn, which is quite worn out, as I am about building a magnificent dwelling for the Bishops of Ely, at Knightsbridge, against which no objection will be made, but that it is modern.' (Bentham, 2nd. Ed., Addenda. p. 11) He died, of dropsy, at Ely House, Dover Street, 6th July, 1781, aged 67.

The portrait (56 ins. x 45 ins.) of the Hon. James Yorke, 5th son of the first Earl of Hardwick, is by Monier, and

^{1.} An Eighteenth Century Correspondence, p. 371. John Murray, 1910.

hangs in the drawing-room, XIX. Of this there is an engraving by C. Turner. He had been Dean of Lincoln and retained that deanery *ad commendam* whilst Bishop of St. David's (1774) and of Gloucester (1779). He came to Ely in 1781 and remained 27 years, dying 26th August, 1808.

I think it may be worth while to print the inscription from his memorial in Forthampton Church, Gloucestershire, because it is little known, and is a pleasing example or an eighteenth century epitaph.

In Remembrance
of the Honourable and Right Reverend JAMES YORKE, L.L.D.
youngest son of the first Earl of Hardwick.
and during 27 years Bishop of Ely:
who rests in Faith, in Charity,
and in Hope.

through the Merits of His Redeemer.
to dwell eternally among the blessed in the Kingdom of the Almighty.
The Diocese of St. David's of Gloucester and of Ely, acknowledge
his worth;

Religious Literature records his Patronage,
improved Humanity cherishes his Memory.

He left the wife of his Youth who mourns,
Relations and Children's Children who regret his Loss.
and an Example deserving Imitation.

He lived with the active Benevolence,
and with the grateful Piety of a Christian,
till his last tranquil Hour,

August the 26th in the Year of our Lord 1808 the 79th of his age.

His widow, the Honourable MARY YORKE,
as the latest Proof of constant Duty and Affection,
Placed this Monument on Earth, and raised her Views to Heaven.
She was The Daughter of Dr. ISAAC MADDOX, Bishop of Worcester,
and died December 30th, A : D : 1823. Aged 81 years.

Also in the drawing-rooms hangs a portrait of Bishop Thomas Dampier who succeeded, XX. It is a $\frac{3}{4}$ length. The bishop is seated, with the conventional open-book and other volumes dimly seen in the background, and is the work of James Northcote, R.A., painted in 1812, the year of the bishop's death.¹ His father had been Dean of Durham, and he himself successively Dean and Bishop of Rochester, before coming to Ely in 1808. He died very suddenly in London in May, 1812, and was buried in the Chapel of Eton College, where there is a long inscription to his memory.

Bishop Bowyer Edward Sparke succeeded, and there is a great portrait (67 ins. x 44 ins.) by Sir W. Beechey, R.A., of which a reproduction accompanies these notes. It gives an excellent example of the Georgian bishops, as they were painted; and is further interesting for the reason that Bishop Sparke was the last of the Prince Bishops. The sword of state, which was carried before him on great occasions is buried with him. He died in April, 1836, aged 76, and is buried in the Cathedral.

¹. There is an engraving from this picture by Henry Meyer.

It has been urged that this bishop's care to place members of his family or their connections in so many important offices is evidence of his anxiety that the affairs of the diocese should be efficiently conducted by persons whom he could trust. But this sort of thing is always liable to misconstruction.

The following is from the extraordinary BLACK BOOK, p. 22 :—

"We shall give an instance of the manner of sharing the loaves and fishes of the church among particular families, from the example of Sparke, the present Bishop of Ely, who owed his promotion to having been tutor to the Duke of Rutland." Then follow particulars showing that the bishop, his son and son-in-law together were receiving a total of £31,643 per annum and concludes :—"For anything we know, his son and sou-in-law may be amply qualified for these numerous endowments; indeed they must be young men of extraordinary capabilities, to be able to discharge the duties of so many and important offices."

The portrait of Bishop Joseph Allen, XXXIV., was presented to the See by his daughter-in-law, widow of William Joseph Allen. Bishop Allen was Bishop of Bristol before coming to Ely. There are three ostensible likenesses of this Bishop in Ely, the portrait in the Palace, the marble effigy on his tomb, and a small carved head on the Cathedral pulpit. Only one of these can possibly show him as he was. The Bishop died on the 19th of April, 1845, aged 75.

Of Bishop Thomas Turton there are two portraits in the palace, XXII., and a very effective picture presented by the Rev. E. Kenelm Smith in 1883. E.5. I am sorry it was not found possible to reproduce this, a fine picture. There are other portraits at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge :—in the Hall, when Dean of Westminster, and in the Master's Lodge, as Bishop of Ely. Bishop Turton, born 25th February, 1780, son of Thomas Turton of Hatfield, Yorks., by Ann, daughter of Francis Harn of Denby: he entered Queens' College, Cambridge, in 1801. but migrated to St. Catherine's in 1803, of which college he became Fellow in 1806, D.D. by Royal Mandate and Regius Professor of Divinity, 1827. He became Dean of Peterborough, 1830, of Westminster, 1842, and Bishop of Ely, 4th May, 1845. "His taste in the fine arts was well known and he made a valuable collection of Pictures" (D.N.B.). The Bishop's Will is indexed under "Ely," and so was assumed to be missing. In it he left to the See two pictures, to be considered as fixtures affixed to the freehold of the Palace; they are The Transfiguration, by 'Raffaollo', 'now the Altar piece in the Chapel of the Episcopal Palace of Ely.' E 1., and the Tribute Money, 'by or supposed to be by Roubons.' I. These two pictures are reproduced here, but the Raphael hangs now in a dark corner of the front hall and the Rubens is on the main staircase,

both are difficult to photograph. If the Transfiguration is a copy of the great picture at the Vatican, it is probably a contemporary copy. A competent critic who had the advantage of studying both, considered the Ely picture superior, although much smaller (70 ins. x 49 ins.). With some diffidence I suggest that the Tribute Money is, in part at least, a genuine Rubens. The Ely picture is a full painting of which the centre portion only appears as the left-wing of a triptych in the Church of Malines. Bishop Turton died, unmarried, at Ely House, Dover Street, 7th January, 1864, aged 83, and was buried at Kensal Green next to his friend Dr. Musgrave, Archbishop of York. He left £500 for the improvement of the Nave of the Cathedral.

The portrait of Bishop Edward Harold Browne was presented by himself, and there is a replica at Winchester, XXIII. It hangs in the drawing-room. He was born 6th March, 1811, was Bishop of Ely 1864—73, when he was translated to Winchester. He died 18th December, 1891, and lies buried in Westend Church Cemetery. On a tablet below a memorial window in the church it is recorded that he "lived and died in this parish."

The portrait of Bishop James Russell Woodford was also presented by himself, XXIV. No artist's name appears. It shows the Bishop standing, turning a book on a massive desk, his left hand gloved and holding a glove. He was of Pembroke College, Cambridge. Vicar of Kempsford, 1855—68; of Leeds 1868—73; Bishop of Ely 1873—85, where he died 24th October.

Not much need be said of the remaining pictures. There is a crude picture of the 'fair new house in Wisbeche, wh^{ch} stands where the old castle was,'¹ which Mr. Secretary Thurlow built. It shows Thurlow ascending the steps: but it is out of all perspective. The house was designed by Inigo Jones and was demolished in 1794, when Mr. Medworth purchased it.²

There is a very beautiful picture, XXXI., a View of Venice, possibly by Canaletto. A portrait of "Archbishop Henich" remains a mystery; it cannot, I think, be meant for Thomas Herring. There were at least four Lutheran divines named Henich, authors and holding degrees in Divinity, but how a portrait of any of these should become attached to the See is impossible to guess.

Something must be said of the *Tabula Eliensis*.

Tabula Eliensis.
This strange representation of forty knights and forty monks, in pairs, with the arms of the former, is painted on a

1. Lansdowne, 722.

2. Papers and plan. Act to enable the Bishop to sell, with copy of Conveyance. Ely, Ep. Records, D.9.

panel and bears the date 1087. It was given to the Palace by Dr. Knight, one of the Canons, and is said to be a copy of a painting once on the wall of the Refectory (now the Deanery). Bentham's Ely, Appendix IV. gives an account of this ancient painting, which may probably be attributed to the time of Henry VII.

My thanks are due to the kindness of the present Bishop and of his predecessor for allowing me access to the pictures on very many occasions.

NOTES.

KIMBOLTON.

In July, 1936, water mains were being dug in the main street of Kimbolton. 20 feet S.S.E. from the base of the War Memorial and 35 feet from the churchyard gate there was revealed in the trench the edge of a circular foundation two feet below the present road surface. This foundation consisted of two courses of red brick resting on three courses of stone. This I have little doubt was the foundation of the Market Cross. (See *Hunts. Victoria County History*, Vol. III., page 75).

GREAT PAXTON.

Reference was made in our last part to the removal of a plaster frieze from the Angel Inn at St. Neots. During 1936 an exact replica of this frieze was discovered, partly plastered over, during the demolition of a house in Adams Lane, Gt. Paxton. (See *Royal Commission Report on Historical Monuments, Hunts.*, page 201, No. 6). It should be noted that the description of the frieze in the above-mentioned report is incorrect. The frieze has been restored and reset at The Ferns, Eynesbury.

WEST WATER RIVER.

During 1936, when the Cranbrook Drain was being dredged from the Black Sluice, Earith, to Copens Corner, Somersham, Mr. Lethbridge and I examined the whole stretch to try to determine if this watercourse really flowed in the bed of the extinct West Water river as is usually assumed. The West Water being part of the supposed Roman Car Dyke canal system, we naturally expected to find Roman material in the dredgings, especially in view of the numerous occupation sites of that period along the west side of the Cranbrook Drain.

Starting from the Black Sluice we found no signs of a river bed in the dredged material until we reached a point a quarter of a mile north of the Ash Road to Fearn's Farm. From there for about a mile a few short sections of the Drain would appear to have coincided with the bed of an ancient river or mere. Here we picked up two pierced stone net sinkers and two Roman pottery vessels. They were a 4th century A.D. Castor ware jug, and a 2nd century A.D. Samian cup with the Lezous potter's mark "ALBVCIANI" (cf. Oswald and Price, *Terra Sigillata*, p. 205) Drag. Form 33.

Both were given to the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge. The Samian cup was found opposite a point between the "k" and the "D" of

"Cranbrook Drain" on the 6 inch Ordnance Map (Hunts. XIX. N.E. 1902), and the jug 110 yards further north. No other Roman material was seen.

It would seem from the above evidence that little, if any, of the course of this section of the Cranbrook approximates to that of either the Roman or Mediaeval West Water.

C.F.T.

BURY, HUNTS.

In January, 1934 the finding of human bones was reported while underpinning the foundations of the pair of council houses nearest the church at Bury, Hunts. Several skeletons had been cut through, two being in one grave.

One of these we were able to excavate carefully. It was 18 inches from the surface, lying approximately E. and W. with the head to the W. It had been carefully buried and lay on its back with arms crossed over the pelvis. 6 inches above it was a level pavement of flints and cobble stones closely fitted together and set in clay; a pick was necessary to get this up. The workmen had noticed this pavement over other graves, it only covered the space occupied by each grave.

In a trench along the S. wall, parts of six more skeletons were found. At the W. end at least three lay in one grave; two, side by side with arms overlapping, on top of a third. Further E. along the wall lay two partly under the house and disturbed, and a third in a curious position. The skull lay face downwards on the pelvis, and from the position of the bones it did not seem to have been disturbed since burial. There were no pavements over these graves.

At the S.W. corner was a mass of mediaeval rubbish containing large stones, animal bones, and pottery, not later in date than the 16th century. Some of this occurred in the soil above the graves. It would appear to have been the foundation of a house or road and seemed later in date than the graves.

Along the front of the houses six more skeletons were found, several with stone pavements. Nothing whatever was found to date the burials. All were oriented approximately E. and W. with no sign of coffins.

The femur of the skeleton with the head on the pelvis (probably a female) is 16 inches long indicating a height of 4 feet 10 inches. The humerus of another is 13 inches long indicating a height of 5 feet 5 inches. A skull from the S. side gave an index of 75.8 as removed and 77 when repaired and is thus mesaticephalic.

The cemetery evidently covers a wide area. The site is 150 yards S. of the church from which it is separated by a green lane. Mr. Woodruff, who has an allotment between the site and the lane, has dug bones up there. When the

foundations for a barn were being dug on the opposite side of the road a skull was found; a workman won a bet by drinking a quart of beer from it. Several tenants of the houses built over the burials declare they have had no luck since living there.

C.F.T. & J.R.G.

CELT.

RAMSEY HEIGHTS.

From Bakers Hill. A Celt of light greenstone, has flattened sides, moderately thin butt and sharp cutting edge, the butt is slightly broken, polished all over. Dimensions: length 4 inches, average width 2 inches, 1 inch thick. It was picked up on the surface and is probably late neolithic or of the bronze age.

GODMANCHESTER.

Mr. C. F. Tebbutt called my attention to dredging which took place early this year at the Backwater near the Causeway. The site is opposite the south end of the Causeway, 75 paces from it and 22 from the neighbouring hedge and the deposit is on both banks. Besides silt and stones there is a good deal of pottery; the following are the most important.

Parts of three Roman Tegulae (roof tiles). Parts of the bases of three Samian vessels. A bung shaped base of a Castor vase perforated by a drilled hole excentrically. A triangular net sinker of stone with a drilled hole. A Mediaeval jug handle and rim with stab ornament.

ROMAN COINS.

HOLYWELL.

Our member, the Rev. J. A. Ross reports:—A coin found in the Rectory garden is of Constantine II. or Constans, 335—337 A.D. Obv. Head garlanded to right. Rev. Mint mark? TRP, i.e. Treves or Trier. Two Soldiers, One Standard.

NEEDINGWORTH.

A coin from Pitt Cottages, Church Street. Obv. IMP C POSTVMVS PF AVG. Head radiate right. Rev. indecipherable, 258.—267 A.D. The above are in the Huntingdon Museum.

WOOD WALTON, Thistle Hill.

Mr. Wilson of Five Huts found a Roman coin at the above; it is a Sestertius of Hadrian or Antoninus Pius (first half of the second century), weight 410 grs. It is in bad condition.

GODMANCHESTER.

A silver coin, from the allotments on the Cambridge road, found by Mr. Bill Prior of Godmanchester. Obv. Bust

diadomed, draped. Rt. IVLIA MAMMAEA AVG. Rev. Seated figure L., holding Caduceus R., Cornucopia L.

Two fourth century minimis were found by Mr. Ingram on Mr. Lenton's farm to the west of and adjoining the Offord road.

Third Brass. Obv. C VICTORINVS PF AV . . Head radiate R. Rev. Standing female figure L. 268—270 A.D., found at "The Grove" by Mr. B. Childs.

Third Brass. Ob. CARAVSIVS, Radiate head R. Rev. PAX AVG Standing female figure L. (Pax with olive branch and vertical sceptre). 287—292 A.D., found at Thickwillow by Mr. Winder.

SAWTRY.

First Brass, probably Hadrian, from Abbey Farm.

BUCKDEN.

Mr. G. W. Pond of Monks Cottages, near The Vinyard has found the following in his garden: Constantine II. 335—337 A.D. Obv. VS IVN NC (Caesar nobilissimus) Head laureate R. Rev. Gloria exercitus type, two soldiers each holding a spear and leaning on shield, centre standard. m.m. T R P i e. minted at Trier or Treves. Alexandria. Obv. Bust R. uncertain? Juliana. Rev. Spes. reipublicae, Prince standing L. holds globe and spear. c. 360 A.D. Urbs Roma. Obv. VRBS ROMA. Bust helmeted L. Rev. Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, two stars above, m.m. T R S. minted at Treves.

BUCKDEN.

Mediaeval. Mr. Pond also found an uncertain lead coin. Obv. a crude Bust R. Rev. a double cross, curved lines in the quarters. James II. a tin halfpenny. Charles I. Shilling much clipped, wt. 44 grs. Edward III. Groat wt. 48 grs., clipped, this from Meagre Buckden.

HOLYWELL.

Tokens. On one side a group of nine lozenges and IN ST. NEOTS, on the other JOHN HATLY BAKER HIS HALF PENY, found in the Rectory garden; reported by the Rev. J. A. Ross, and presented to Huntingdon Museum.

HUNTINGDON.

Bread ticket, Huntingdon Union; also presented to the museum.

FRESCOS AT THE GEORGE, SPALDWICK.

During alterations in 1937, four paintings were discovered in one of the front bedrooms. They are painted on the plaster between the studs of this timbered house.

The first, which is near the door, is very indistinct. There is the outline of a hand, part of the head, one leg and

the upper part of a bow. The bow is red, as are the cloak and breeches. The outlines of the leg, hand and face are blue. The height of the figure I estimate to be about three feet.

The second is the best preserved and is separated from the first by three blank spaces. The figure is outlined in dark blue paint and is standing facing a little to the left. In the right hand is held a bow and in the left an arrow, feathers uppermost, a quiver full of arrows is fastened to its back. On the head is a round cap turned up at the sides; the hair is bobbed, the tunic appears to have been brown and has long sleeves hanging from the wrists; it is belted. The short close fitting breeches reaching to the knee are merely outlined in blue as are the hose; they bear a diagonal stroke which may be intended for a cross garter, the feet are covered by clumsy shoes. The background has a crude floreate design in red. The figure is 31 inches high, the bow 25 inches, and the arrow 12 inches. (See figure).

Number three; this is less distinct. The cap is similar in shape and dark red, the hair is similar to No. 2, and the outline of the features is just discernible; it is full face. The legs and feet are outlined in blue. There are traces of a similar decorated background in red. There may be indications of a quiver over the left shoulder. Height of figure 31 inches.

Number four; originally this was extremely indistinct, there is a rather flatter cap in red, the cloak is also red and the fingers of the left hand outlined in blue can be distinguished. The legs and feet are also faintly marked. At one place I think there are traces of a bow. The figure is partly turned to the left. There are traces of background similar to the other figures. Height 31 inches.

All three figures have their feet to the left and their bodies and heads more or less full face.

On the advice of Dr. Plenderleith of the British Museum I treated the whole surface with a rather weak solution of Vinyl Acetate and it has brought up the painting very well.

The period of the costumes would appear to be the middle of the sixteenth century. It has been suggested that perhaps they may be Playing Cards but I hardly think anyone would put so many knaves together!

I am much indebted to The Huntingdon Breweries Ltd. for the opportunity of preserving these uncommon domestic paintings, and particularly to Wing Commander Wadham who interested himself in the matter and afforded me every facility; the owners have put glass-fronted cases on the wall, so the paintings should last a long time.

J.R.G.



MURAL PAINTING AT SPALDWICK.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
The Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society.

The Autumn Excursion 1937 was held on September 14th.

Crowland Abbey was visited first. The Rector, the Rev. E. A. Barrett met the party and described the Church, which consists of the north aisle of the Abbey Church. The Abbey was founded in 716 on the site of the hermitage of St. Guthlac. The arms are three whips and three knives, the whip was given to St. Guthlac by St. Bartholomew to chastise the devils of the aisle and the knife signifies St. Batholomew's martyrdom by Flaying. Perhaps the most interesting feature is the statuary on the west front. The building is of the Norman and Early English periods with Perpendicular additions. There is a Norman as well as a Perpendicular Font. Plate, a Chalice dated 1699—1700.

Next on to the Crowland Triangular Bridge. "Pons triangulum" is spoken of in a charter of A.D. 943. The present structure is fourteenth century and was for foot passengers only, once no doubt streams flowed beneath it. The figure on the bridge is probably that of our Lord which stood in the centre of the west gable of the Abbey. The road to Thorney was taken and en route St. Kenulphs Cross (on the map St. Vincents Cross) was examined. This is on the west side of the road to Thorney, about two miles away. It is one of the boundary stones of the Crowland property, these were first put up in Abbot Turketyl's time (941), it bears the arms of the Abbey. By kind permission of Mr. Sutton, picnic luncheon was taken here.

Thorney. The Vicar, the Rev. B. G. Parsons described the Church, which is dedicated to SS. Mary and Botolph. This like Crowland began as a hermitage, it was called Ancarig and here lived Tatwin who took Guthlac to Crowland. In 972 it was refounded as a Benedictine monastery, and later the Abbot was mitred. The present church consists of part of the nave of the Abbey Church with added transepts of "modern" Norman, there was a considerable earlier restoration in 1638. The style apart from these is Norman with Perpendicular additions. In 1640 a licence was granted to Stephen de Cursal to preach in French or Latin to the French Huguenots who came to work at fen drainage under the Duke of Bedford, their Register ends 1727. There is a mural brass to the Rev. Father Ezekiel Danois, of Compiegne, the French Pastor. Plate, Cup 1709, Paten 1750.

Whittlesey was the next place to be visited. The Rector, the Rev. G. H. Dyer Wright described the Church which is dedicated to St. Mary. The Chancel is Perpendicular, nave and S. porch chiefly Decorated, two Norman pillars in the north arcade. Tower and

Spire fifteenth century. There is a second Piscina showing that the Church was lengthened. There is a "bone house" under part of the south aisle.

Then the party went on to the "Fen Road," Eldernell with some rough walking over recently ploughed land. This Roman road ran from Durobriviae to Denver where it joined the Cambridge-Brancaster road, it has been dug away a good deal and that quite recently, I have a piece of the wood which lay on the fen below the gravel of the road. In a manuscript note by Mr. Little (b. 1832) is the following: "Through Eldernell ran a Roman road connecting the Roman Stations of Brancaster in Norfolk and Castor, near Peterborough. On the fenland, a layer of faggots formed the foundation, next came a layer of rough ragstone then a coat of gravel three feet thick, which with time had become almost as solid as rock and was quarried for road repairs." White Cross Stone was seen on the south side of the road between Eastrea and Coates on the way to Eldernell.

Portland House was seen after tea, and Miss Claypole very kindly took the small party over it.

The Summer Excursion was held on Tuesday, May 17th, 1938.

The first place visited was the Cambridge Castle Site. Dr. Palmer and Mr. Lethbridge described the site. The Castle mound is the motte of a Norman Castle built in 1068; the bailey included the present County Hall (Shire Hall) and part of the Law Courts. Between 1283 and 1306 Edward I. built one of his typical castles here, with curtain wall and gate-house, remains of the latter still visible. With the exception of the gate-house King Edward's castle had disappeared by 1642 when the earthwork was remodelled by order of Parliament; one bastion of this work remains unaltered. Mr. Lethbridge described the Roman and Saxon occupation of the site. Showing how much of the soil had been removed and no trace of Saxon and Danish occupation left, but there were evidences of a rectangular Roman camp with Belgic and early Roman pottery as well as fourth century ware in wells, &c.

Cambridge and County Folk Museum was next visited. Founded 1936, in the White Horse Inn, Castle Street, maintained and managed by Cambridge Folk Museum Association. The Hon. Curator, Miss Catherine Parsons, showed the party over the Museum, which contains a great number of objects illustrating daily life of people in the town and county, arranged in rooms furnished as Bar Parlour (open hearth, bottles, weapons, etc.), Kitchen, Men's Room (clothing, pipes, etc.), Market Dining-Room, Ladies' Work-room, Children's Room; Inn Yard contains carriages, fire-engines, large agricultural implements, &c.

Lunch was taken at Matthew's Café, Trinity Street and enjoyed as a light interval.

Then to King's College Chapel. Mr. Saltmarsh explained the newly-discovered solution of the mysterious royal monogram on the organ screen, and other little-known features of the building. The monogram spelt out the names of Henry VIII. and Anne. The beauty of the wood carving was appreciated the more for Mr. Saltmarsh's expert demonstration.

Next to Trinity Hall. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Crawford pointed out the various features. Founded in 1350 by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich. The fabric includes fourteenth century and other early work, some of which has been rediscovered during recent alterations. The Library (Elizabethan) contains original desks with staples for

chaining books. Front court refaced with ashlar in eighteenth century, east range rebuilt in 1852. Members were shown over the building by Mr. L. C. G. Clarke, who kindly invited them to take tea in the College at 4 p.m. This proved an elegant "physical" entertainment well matching the archaeology of the rest of the day's proceedings and the Secretary tried to voice these feelings in returning thanks to Mr. Clarke for his very kind hospitality.

After Tea to the Old Schools. The original quadrangle was begun in the fourteenth century, completed about 1475; contained the Regent House, the Schools of Divinity, Medicine, Law, and Arts, and the University Library; in later years the Library spread through the whole building, bookcases and other woodwork were installed, and many alterations and reconstructions made. Since the building of the new University Library the Old Schools have been internally restored and replanned and many interesting features have been revealed. The plaster ceiling in the Regent House and the hammer-beam roof in the South Room, with coloured wooden figures, constructed in 1467 by William Harward and William Bakon, are particularly worthy of attention.

Lastly to Merton Hall, called School of Pythagoras. The house was visited by kind permission of Lord Rothschild. The oldest part of house, a large stone range running east and west, is the earliest example of domestic architecture in Cambridge. Built in latter half of twelfth century by a man named Dunning or by one of his sons, acquired in 1270 by Walter of Merton, becoining part of considerable property held in Cambridge by Merton College, Oxford. Part of north wing added early in thirteenth century; many subsequent additions and alterations, but during recent tenancies its most interesting features have been carefully repaired and preserved.

This concluded a very satisfactory Excursion arranged by Miss O'Reilly and Mr. Saltmarsh.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, 1936-37.

The Council begs to report that there is at present a membership of fifty-nine, an increase of two.

The Society has lost by death the Rev. J. Griffin, an honorary member and for some years Honorary Secretary.

Two excursions have been held, one to Cotterstock, Tansor, Fartheringhay and Elton, the other to Crowland, Thorney and Whittlesey.

Part VI. of Volume V. of the Transactions has been issued.

The Council expresses its thanks to the Incumbents of the various Churches visited, and to its Vice-President, Mr. Granville Proby who entertained the Society at Elton.

The Council recommends the election of Dr. Palmer and Mr. Edleston as representatives to the Congress of Archaeological Societies.

Mr. Tebbutt is continuing the Photographic Record. This is now kept at the Norris Library, and some of Mr. Norris' photographs have been added to it.

The following members of the Council retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election, Miss O'Reilly, Miss Parsons, Dr. Palmer.

The Council recommends their re-election and thank the officers and all who have helped the Society during the past year.

An obituary of the Rev. Evelyn White, founder
of the Society, by Dr. W. M. Palmer, will appear in
the next Part.

