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OCTOBER 20, 1890, TO MAY 27, 1891,

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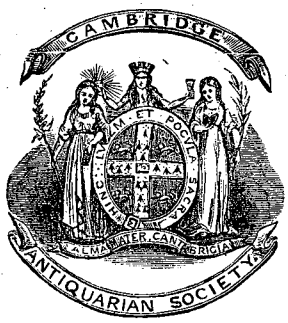
VOL. VII.



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WEDNESDAY, *February* 18*th*, 1891.

Professor MIDDLETON, M.A., Vice-President, in the chair.

The following new members were elected:

Ronald William Heaton, B.A., King's College.
Robert Prior, Esq., Peterhouse.

Mr J. W. Clark made the following communication:

AN ATTEMPT TO TRACE THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY AND PLAN OF THE CHURCH AND CONVENTUAL BUILDINGS OF BARNWELL PRIORY, CAMBRIDGE.

As the Augustinian Priory of Barnwell—with the exception of one small fragment now the property of this Society—has been wholly swept away, and the site parcelled out into building-lots, most of which are already covered with rows of dwelling-houses, there is a danger that the very existence of what was once a large and opulent monastery should be forgotten. I am therefore anxious to gather together the records of its Architectural History, and by the help of the ground-plans of other houses of the same Order, to suggest what may have been the style and extent of the church and buildings. I must, however, admit, at the outset, that the materials are extremely scanty; and I am afraid that I shall incur the charge of having drawn somewhat largely upon my imagination.

The principal authority for the history of Barnwell is a manuscript volume in the British Museum (MS. Harl. 3601), usually referred to as "The Barnwell Cartulary," or "The Barnwell Register."[1] The author's own title, however, "Liber Memo-

[1] A free translation of a considerable portion of this work forms the foundation of Nichols' *History and Antiquities of Barnwell Abbey*, 4to. London, 1786. His work was used by Mr Marmaduke Prickett for his *Some Account of Barnwell Priory*, 8vo. Cambridge, 1837, who, by a strange blunder, states that the original MS is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The MS there preserved relates solely to the Manor of Chesterton. In its present state it begins in the sixth year of Edward I. (1277—78),

randorum ecclesie de Barnwell," is far more appropriate, for the contents are by no means confined to documents relating to the property of the house, nor is it a register of daily or yearly events. It contains a short account of the foundation of the house; biographical notices of the early Priors; a list of the different pieces of property, with their yearly values; some particulars relating to the kings of England; extracts from the statutes of the realm; and miscellanea likely to be useful for reference. These matters are roughly sorted into seven books, prefaced by an excellent table of contents and a calendar. The eighth book—which, so far as I know, has hitherto passed unnoticed—contains a *Consuetudinarium*, or Book of Observances, of the Order.

The whole MS. is written in a large, uniform, and very clear hand. Internal evidence enables us to assign an exact date to it. The list of the rents, tenants, etc., given in Book VII. is dated 1295. Again, in the life of Edward I. (fol. 21 *b*), the last event recorded is the Welsh war, ending with the surrender of Madoc (May, 1295). After this two-thirds of a page are left blank. Further on (fol. 90 *a*) the arrival of two papal legates is recorded *anno domini M°.CC°. nonagesimo quinto;* and finally, on the next leaf (fol. 91 *a*) the capture of John of Baliol (8 July, 1296). This was originally succeeded by three blank leaves, now occupied by documents in a later hand. We may conclude therefore that the work was begun in 1295, and completed in July or August, 1296. The writer of the MS. was evidently not the author, for there are numerous clerical errors—words omitted in the text and inserted in the margin—words written

and then proceeds regularly to the thirty-fifth year (1306—7), at the end of which we read: "Explicit annus xxxv' R. E. fil' Regis Henrici. Et sic expliciunt omnes gersume facte in Curia de Cestreton per singulos annos Regni ipsius Regis Edwardi predicti a primo videlicet vsque ad vltimum." On the next page is the heading: "De Anno R. Regis E. fil' R. E. primo. [1 Edward II. 1307—8]. Hic incipiunt gersume et fines terrarum omnium tenencium Prioris de Bernewell in Cestreton de toto tempore Edwardi fil' R. Edwardi extracto (*sic*) a rotulis Curie videlicet a primo anno vsque ad xx^m^. annum eiusdem [1326—27]." The whole MS ends in the forty-fourth year of Edward III. (1370—71).

twice—and occasionally curious misspellings, as though the scribe did not understand Latin or only imperfectly. The author, on the contrary, was a learned and cultivated person, who wrote a good style, and was well acquainted with classical Latin.

For my present purpose I shall quote those passages only that throw light on the history of the site and buildings.

In the year 1092[1], Picot, the Norman sheriff of Cambridgeshire, and Hugolina his wife, in fulfilment of a joint vow made when her life was despaired of, built a church close to the castle in honor of S. Giles, together with buildings sufficiently extensive for that period, and soon after established therein six canons regular, over whom they placed Canon Geoffrey of Huntingdon, a man of great piety[2]. Some vestiges of this small house were still extant in Leland's time[3].

Before this congregation had been thoroughly established, Picot and Hugolina died, committing their foundation to the charge of their son Robert. He, however, being implicated in a conspiracy against Henry I., fled the country, and the house was reduced to poverty. In this extremity, one Pain Peverel, who had been standard-bearer to Robert Curthose in the Holy Land, and who had received the confiscated estates of Picot's son Robert, declared that as he had become Picot's heir, so he would succeed him in the care of his foundation. By his energy the canons were translated to Barnwell. This transaction is related as follows:

Perceiving that the site on which their house stood was not sufficiently large for all the buildings needful to his canons, and was devoid of any spring of fresh water, Pain Peverel besought king Henry to give him a

[1] Book I. Chap. 18. Ad ecclesiam sancti Egidii de Cantebrig' vt predictum est Picotus vicecomes canonicos fundauit anno domini .mº. nonagesimo secundo.

[2] Ibid. Chap. 4. Ecclesiam in honore beati Egidii et officinas satis eo tempore competentes Cantebrigie iuxta castrum construxerunt et sex canonicis regularibus illic in breui adunatis ad eorum curam gerendam Galfridum de Huntedone canonicum magne religionis uirum prefecerunt.

[3] *Collectanea*, ed. Hearne, iii. 14. Extantque adhuc veteris cœnobioli aliquot vestigia.

certain site beyond the Borough of Cambridge, extending from the highway to the river, and sufficiently agreeable from the pleasantness of its position. Besides, from the midst of that site there bubbled forth springs of clear fresh water, called at that time in English Barnewelle, the children's springs—because once a year, on S. John Baptist's Eve, boys and lads met there, and amused themselves in the English fashion with wrestling matches and other games, and applauded each other in singing songs and playing on musical instruments. Hence, by reason of the crowd of boys and girls who met and played there, a habit grew up that on the same day a crowd of buyers and sellers should meet in the same place to do business. There too a man of great sanctity called Godesone used to lead a solitary life, in a small wooden oratory that he had built in honour of S. Andrew. He had died a short time before, leaving the place without any habitation on it, and his oratory without a keeper[1].

King Henry I. granted to Peverel thirteen acres of land round the above-mentioned springs; and, when the proper legal instruments had been obtained, the canons were removed from S. Giles's Church, where they had lived for twenty years, and established at Barnwell, "on a site far more convenient for them." This took place in 1112. Peverel at once set about building "a church of wonderful beauty and massive work, in honour of S. Giles[2]." To this church he gave "vestments, ornaments, and relics of undoubted authenticity which he had brought back from Palestine[3];" but, before he could carry out his intentions of completing it, and of raising the number of canons to thirty, he died in London of a fever, "barely ten years after the translation of the canons. His body was brought to Barnwell, and buried in a becoming manner on the north side of the high altar[4]."

[1] Book I. Chap. 9.

[2] Ibid. Chap. 18. Ad predictum locum de Bernwelle memoratus uir egregius Paganus canonicos regulares...a primo fundacionis loco postquam ibi steterant per viginti annos transtulit et translatos in predicto loco de Bernewelle multo magis eis oportuno cum gaudio magno collocauit anno domini .M°. C°. xij°. Ecclesiamque mire pulchritudinis et ponderosi operis in honore beati Egidii ibidem inchoauit.

[3] Ibid. Chap. 19.

[4] Ibid. Chap. 20. Verumptamen antequam propositum suum de triginta canonicis constituendis complesset, uel sufficientem sustentacionem eis prouidisset, a translacione canonicorum decennio nondum decurso London

Meanwhile Prior Geoffrey had also died. The precise date is not recorded. We are merely told that:

He ruled the church for twenty years, and after the removal to Barnwell died old and full of days in great sanctity, and was buried in the entry leading to the chapel of S. Mary, in front of the tomb which now belongs to Prior Laurence [1].

Prior Geoffrey—whose death may be placed in 1112[2]—was succeeded by Prior Gerard.

In his days many buildings were erected, lands were bought, and by the help of Pain Peverel work on the church was carried vigorously forward. It was begun of wondrous dimensions, and, as is said, was to have extended itself as far as the high road. Moreover he built the dorter. But, after Pain Peverel's death, William Peverel his son was not so eager for the building of the church as his father had been, but went to the Holy Land, and presently died there. And so the church remained unfinished during the whole period of Prior Gerard, and Richard Norel, and Hugh Domesman, his successors [3].

Hugh Domesman, fourth Prior, the last of the three abovementioned Priors, died in 1175. He was succeeded by Canon Robert, fifth Prior, "a man of unheard-of strictness and austerity." He ruled the convent for thirty-three years, finished the church, and got it consecrated.

He associated with himself in the construction of the buildings and the church a distinguished soldier named Everard de Beche, a man to be respected, and in all things to be commended, by whose advice and assist-

febre correptus migrauit ad dominum Bernewellamque delatus in aquilonari parte magni altaris decenter est collocatus.

[1] Book I. Chap. 39. Ecclesiam rexit per .xx. annos. Et post eorum translacionem usque ad Bernewelle senex et plenus dierum obiit in magna sanctitate et in introitu erga capellam beate marie sepultus est coram tumba que nunc est Laurencii Prioris.

[2] The dates to be assigned to the different Priors have been discussed in the Appendix, p. 247.

[3] Chap. 40. In diebus eius fiebant officine multe, terre adquisite, et uiriliter operabatur super Ecclesiam, que erat incepta mire magnitudinis, et vt dicitur se extendebat vsque ad magnam plateam, per auxilium Pagani Peuerel, et fecit dormitorium. Set mortuo Pagano Peuerel, Willelmus Peuerel filius eius non ita feruens erat ad ipsius ecclesie erectionem sicut pater eius, set in terram sanctam proficiscens cito sublatus est de medio. Sicque remansit ipsa ecclesia infecta toto tempore Gerardi prioris et Ricardi Norel et Hugonis Domesman successorum suorum.

ance he pulled down to the foundations the church which had been nobly commenced of wondrous dimensions and massive work by that noble person Pain Peverel aforesaid, and completed another of more suitable character. When completed he got it consecrated, and when consecrated he embellished it with many ornaments....

When thirty-three years had elapsed, of his own free will, contrary to the wishes of the brethren, he resigned his office. He lived happily afterwards for three years and three months, and then, the brethren standing in his presence and praying, he slept with his fathers. He was buried in the church which he had built in front of the great rood. Everard de Beche, his fellow-worker in the completing of the church, was buried on the south side, opposite to the tomb of Pain Peverel[1].

The church, as thus completed, was consecrated by William de Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, in honour of S. Giles and S. Andrew, 21 April, 1190[2]; the name of S. Andrew being added, we may conclude, to commemorate the departed hermit.

William of Devon, sixth Prior, died on Saturday, 25 May, 1213. "He was buried in the cloister near the door of the church on the west side of the door[3]."

His successor, William of Bedford, seventh Prior, lived for only a few days after his election, and was "buried in the chapter-house, on the north side[4]."

[1] Chap. 43. Hic uero uirum uenerandum et per omnia commendandum militem egregium Euerardum de Beche ad officinarum et ecclesie constructionem sibi associans et eius consilio et auxilio vtens Ecclesiam mire magnitudinis et ponderosi operis a iamdicto Pagano egregio uiro egregie inchoatam funditus euertit, aliamque decenciorem compleuit, completam dedicari fecit, dedicatam multis ornamentis decorauit.... Post decursum triginta trium annorum inuitis fratribus et reclamantibus sponte et pure illud resignauit; qui postea tribus annis et tribus mensibus feliciter uiuens coram positis fratribus et orantibus dormiuit cum patribus suis. Et sepultus est in ecclesia quam fecit coram magna cruce. Euerardus autem de Beche eius coadiutor ad perficiend' ipsam ecclesiam sepultus est a parte australi ex opposito sepulcri Pagani Peuerel.

[2] Book IV. fol. 85. Willelmus de Longo Campo Episcopus Elyensis anno ab incarnacione domini .M°. C°. XC°. primo dedicauit ecclesiam conuentualem de Bernewelle in honore sancti Andree et sancti Egydii in octauis pasche .xj. kal. maii, et concessit .xl. dies indulgencie.

[3] Book I. Chap. 44. Sepultus est in claustro iuxta hostium ecclesie in parte occidentali. Chap. 45. Mortuo autem Willelmo Deuoniensi .viij. kal. Junii die sabbati proxima post ascensionem domini anno supradicto [etc].

[4] Ibid. Chap. 45. Sepultus est in capitulo ex parte aquilonari.

Richard de Burgh, eighth Prior, held office for an equally short time, and was buried in the same place.

Laurence of Stanesfeld, ninth Prior, held office for 38 years (1213—1251).

He built the frater and the farmery, the great guest hall, the granary, the bakehouse and brewhouse, the stable for horses, the inner and outer gate house, and the walls of the new work almost to the top. He finished the chapel of S. Edmund and covered it with lead.... He was buried with due honour on the right as you enter the chapel of S. Mary, and was covered with a marble slab bearing a lamb[1].

John de Fontibus, Bishop of Ely, consecrated the chapel of the infirmary in honour of S. Peter, 2 October, 1222, and the chapel of S. Mary in honour of S. Mary and S. Edmund, 21 January, 1229[2].

Henry of Eye, tenth Prior (1251—1254), "was buried in the great church between two piers, in front of the lesser rood[3]."

Jolanus of Thorley, eleventh Prior (1254—1266)

built a handsome chamber and a chapel for himself, and rebuilt the west pane of the cloister. He would have accomplished more important works, had not the war before the battle of Lewes brought great trouble upon him, etc.

He resigned his office, but continued to reside in the convent, and prosecuted his building-works:

After his resignation he completed the greater part of the chapter-house, and two panes of the cloister.... He was buried in the church in front of the altar of S. Thomas, martyr[4].

[1] Book I. Chap. 47. Fecit refectorium et infirmariam et magnam aulam hospitum granarium pistrinum et bracinum stabulum equorum januam interiorem et exteriorem et muros noui operis fere usque ad summum. Capellam sancti Eadmundi perfecit et ipsam plumbo cooperuit.... Obiit autem iste Laurencius bone memorie senex et plenus dierum et sepultus est honorifice a dextris ad introitum capelle beate Marie et coopertus lapide marmoreo cum agno anno videlicet Prioratus sui .xxxviij°.

[2] Book IV. fol. 85.

[3] Book I. Chap. 48. Sepultus est in magna ecclesia inter duas columpnas coram cruce minore.

[4] Ibid. Chap. 49. Cameram pulchram et capellam sibi edificauit, et panellum claustri versus occidentem de nouo construxit, et maiora quidem fecisset set superueniens guerra ante bellum de Lewes magna dampna ei intulit.... Post resignacionem perfecit maiorem partem capituli et duos panellos claustri.... Sepultus est in ecclesia coram altari sancti Thome martiris.

In the time of Simon de Ascellis, twelfth Prior (1266—1297), a serious fire took place in the church, which is thus described:

In the year of the Incarnation of our Lord 1287, on the day of S. Blaise, Bishop [3 February], after sun-set, whilst the canons were singing compline, a violent storm arose, and a terrible bolt struck the upper part of the cross which stood on the summit of the tower. Instantly flames burst forth from it so fiercely that sparks as big as golden apples fell into the middle of the quire, to the great dismay of the canons. After compline, however, the canons came outside, and saw sparks flying from the upper part of the cross. Thereupon several canons and laymen ascended to the top of the tower on the inside, and found nothing wrong there, because the fire was above the cross on the outside. So they came down, and said that there was no cause for alarm. The fire, however, kept continually making its way downwards, consuming the cross as far as the neck, in which it burnt for a long while without shewing on the outside, so that the brethren took heart a little, and thought that the fire had gone out. But when the neck had been burnt, the iron which carried the vane fell down together with the cross, and then there flew out with terrible violence fiery sparks like arrows, and melted lead like flakes of snow, and burnt the houses of our neighbours, first the more distant, afterwards those nearer to us. The wind meanwhile was so violent and so cold that no one could help either himself or others. The fire too kept on raging, and burnt all that night and through the next day till sunset. From the tower the fire fell upon the quire, and consumed it. God knows what losses we then sustained in respect of stone-work broken, of the clock, of lead, of windows, of bells cracked, of damage done to our neighbours, and of expenses incurred in repairing everything[1].

This fire is commemorated in the Dunstaple Chronicle under the year 1287:

In the same year the very noble tower of Barnwell was struck by lightning, and all the woodwork in it consumed[2].

After the fire "divine service was celebrated in the chapel of S. Mary, which had been dedicated before...for a whole year and more, up to the day of reconciliation, which took place on the 6th of March[3]." The chronicler then proceeds to relate a

[1] Book IV. fol. 84.

[2] *Chron. Dunstaple*, ed. Hearne, p. 550. Eodem anno, quicquid ligneæ fabricæ in nobilissima turri de Bernewelle fuerat, ictu fulguris est combusta.

[3] Book IV. fol. 84 *b*. Post incendium conuenerunt fratres ad faciendum obsequium diuinum in capella beate marie que prius erat dedicata... per totum annum integrum et supra [etc.].

quarrel between John de Kirkeby, Bishop of Ely, and Prior Symon as to whether the church should be reconciled, or whether a new consecration was required, in which the Bishop lost his temper, and used very unepiscopal language.

While the dignitaries were thus engaged,

"the sacrist, Robert de Hokiton, bestirred himself, and set to work like a man to get the church repaired, which he finished in about two years by great painstaking."

Finally the Bishop was mollified, and on the first Sunday in Lent, 6 March, 1288, came to Barnwell

"and reconciled the church with great solemnity. He went thrice round the church on the outside and thrice on the inside, sprinkled the walls and the foreheads of bystanders copiously with holy water mixed with wine and ashes, and celebrated High Mass at the altar of S. Giles[1].... [Prior Symon] resigned his office into the hands of the Bishop of Ely about the feast of S. John Baptist, in the year of our Lord 1297. He died before the same year was fully complete, namely on the eighth day after the dedication of our church, and was buried in the pavement before the altar of S. Katerine[2]."

This terminates the list of passages that deal with building-operations, and, as the component parts of a monastery have all been mentioned, it may be taken for granted that the house was now complete. It will therefore be useful, before proceeding farther, to take note of the buildings mentioned, and of their dates. These fall very conveniently into three periods.

[1] Book IV. fol. 85. Interea sacrista qui tunc temporis erat nomine Robertus de Hokitone multum anelabat et uiriliter laborabat circa reparacionem ecclesie et consumauit fere infra biennium cum sollicitudine magna.... Postea episcopus uenit pacificus et ecclesiam reconciliauit cum magna sollempnitate, aquam benedictam cum vino et cinere ter ecclesiam circuiens interius et ter exterius large dedit in parietibus et populo circumastanti largissime in frontibus, et missam celebrauit ad magnum altare de Sancto Egidio.... Facta est hec reconciliacio dominica prima quadragesime pridie nonas marcii anno domini m°. cc°. lxxx°. octauo.

[2] Book I. Chap. 50. Part of a passage added in a different hand. "Resignauit prioratum suum in manus Episcopi Elyensis, circa festum sancti Iohannis Baptiste anno domini m°. cc°. nonagesimo septimo. Et obiit eodem anno nondum reuoluto videlicet octauo die dedicacionis ecclesie nostre et sepultus in pauimento coram altari sancte katerine." In the Calendar prefixed to the MS the "Dedicacio ecclesie sancti Egidii de Bernewelle" was kept "xj kal maii (21 April)"; and the "Oct' dedicacionis" was kept "iiij kal maii (28 April)."

I. 1112—1175.

Pain Peverel begins the church in 1112 on a grand scale, and of massive construction. These words, as well as the date, indicate a Norman style. The first work undertaken was, apparently, the lady chapel, for in 1113 or 1114 Prior Geoffrey is buried "in the entry leading to the chapel of S. Mary." In 1122, when Pain Peverel dies, he is buried "on the north side of the high altar," which shews that the eastern part of the church must have been built by that time. Up to this date—10 years from the foundation—the church had been carried vigorously forward—but after Peverel's death little or nothing appears to have been done, and the building remained unfinished until work was resumed on a grand scale in 1175.

II. 1175—1208.

The munificence of Everard de Beche having supplied funds, Prior Robert completed the church, which was consecrated in 1191. In the course of the work a great change was introduced; but I feel bound to suggest that the words *ecclesiam inchoatam funditus evertit*, which I have translated "pulled down to the foundations the church which had been commenced," may merely refer to the nave, which was often called *ecclesia*, for it is neither probable, nor in accordance with medieval practice, that the entire building should have been destroyed, altar, tombs, and all. In favour of this view it may be urged that the vast size of the church, as originally planned, "which would have extended," we are told, "as far as the high-road," would render such alteration necessary. Moreover the *ponderosum opus* executed by Pain Peverel (1112—1122) had gone out of fashion long before the end of the century. Further, the completion of the nave during this period is proved by the notice of Prior Robert's burial in 1211 "in front of the great rood," which of course stood on the rood-loft in the nave.

We may assume that Prior Robert's work, having gone on continuously for 26 years, would be carried out on a uniform plan; and the dates shew that it would be in the Early English style.

III. 1213—1265.

In the two previous periods we hear of little else than the church. It is indeed recorded of Prior Gerard that he built the dorter; and the burials of William of Devon (sixth Prior) and of William of Bedford (seventh Prior) indicate respectively the existence of a cloister and a chapter-house. Now, however, the conventual buildings are taken in hand. Between 1213 and 1251 Prior Laurence builds, or rebuilds, the frater, the farmery, the guest hall, the granary, the bakehouse, the stable, the inner and outer gatehouse, and the chapel of S. Edmund, which probably adjoined the church. We read also of "a new work," but the chronicler is provokingly silent as to its destination. Lastly, between 1254 and 1265, the Prior's chamber and chapel are built, three sides of the cloister are rebuilt, and "the greater part of the chapter-house" is completed.

The pieces of history that remain to be collected will not detain us long.

The Inventory of the house, taken in 1538 under the direction of Drs Thomas Legh and William Cavendish, the King's Commissioners for the dissolution, has lately been printed[1]. This document is so interesting for my purpose that I make no apology for reprinting it here, omitting only a few passages that have no reference to the buildings.

Herafter foloweth all suche parcelles of Implementes or houshold stuffe, Corne, Catell, ornamentes of the Churche, and suche otherlyke found wythin late monastery at tyme of the dissolucion therof, sould by vs the seid commissionors to John Lacy, fermor ther, the vij day of October in the xxx yere of our soueraigne lorde King Henry the viijth.

The Churche. Fyrst at the hygh alter ij images of wood, ij lampes of laten, j sacryngbell, ij great candlestykes of laten, j payr of orgaynis, sould for xxvi s. viii d. Item iiij grates of ieron in the same quere, j ould clocke and the stales in the quere ar sould for vj li. xiij s. iiij d. Item at Seint Johns alter j table of alebaster and the particion of tymber sould for v s. Item in Seint Thomas Chapell certein ould images of alebaster and the particion of wood sould for iij s. iiij d.

[1] *Archæologia*, Vol. XLIII. p. 224. I have collated the transcript there printed with the original in the Public Record Office.

Item in Seint Nicholas Chapell j table of alebaster and the particion of tymber sould for ij s. Item in our Lady Chaple j table of alebaster, j image of our Lady, ij braunches of ieron, ij litell candlestykes of latten, j lytell ould chest, j lytell galery of tymber, and the particion of tymber, and ij tumbes of marble sould for liij s. iiij d. Item at Seint Kateryn's alter one table of alebaster, ij imagis, j grate of ieron, ij laumpes of latten sould for iij s. iiij d. Item in the lytell Chapell of our Lady j table of alebaster and the alter of woode sould for xii d. Item the glasse, ieron, pauement of the church and chapelles, and the roffe of our Lady's Chapell sould for vj li. x s.

[Total] xvj li. xj s. iiij d.

The Cloyster. Item ther the Roffe and certein ould seates j lytell ould lauer of brasse the pauement and certein ieron in the new wall sould for xl s. Item j lauer of laye mettell whyche as yett Rem'

The Chapter House. Item the roffe, glasse, ieron, and pauement ar sould for . . . . . lxvj s. viij d.

The Vestrye. Item j sute of grene baudkyn and j cope to the same; j sute of redd baudkyn and j cope to the same; j sute of blue baudkyn and j cope to the same; j sute of sylke wyth lyons and a cope to the same; j sute of counterfett baudkyn; copes of dyuerse sortes; ij ould single vestmentes; v fruntes for alters; j crosse of copper; j holywater stoke of brasse and j sprynkull; ij ould alter clothes; j sencer of latten; j shypp; j standerd of ieron to sett a fier pann in; ij chestes and the tryangle for the same ornamentes to be hengyd in and ij latten candlestykes sould for . . . . . iiij li. xviij d.

The Frater. Item ther vij tabulles j particion of woode the roffe glasse ieron and pauement ar sould for . . . vj li. xiij s. iiij d.

The Buttery. Item v hoggesheddes j ould tubbe j bread huche j stalle to ley drynke on and a particion of wode, sould for . . xij d.

The Kychen. Item j great braspott in a furneshe ij braspottes iiij braspannes iij ketulles ij rakes of ieron j beme of ieron iij hokes vi spyttes one grydyron j colender j ladull and a skomer of brasse xiij platters vj dysshes vj saucers j skaldynglead in a furnessh and a sestioron, sould for . . . . . l s.

The Brue House. Item ij bruing leades j lytell brasspanne in a furneshe j mashfatt and a kymnell, sould for . . . iiij li.

The Bake Howse. Item j mouldyngborde and iij knedyng troffes soulde for . . . . . xvj s.

The Halle. Item j table and certein ould hengynges, sould for . ij s.

The Perlore. Item j pece of ould hengynge or grene saye j form ij anndirons, s(ould) f(or) . . . . . ij s. viij d.

The Inner Chamber. Item j tester, j bedstedd, iiij tableclothes, ij towelles, iiij candlestykes; and iiij napkyns, sould for . . iij s iiij d.

The High Chamber. Item sould to Doctor Legh j fetherbedd j boulster

j pyllow j blankett j couerlett of ould baudkyn j tester of ould baudkyn and courteins of sarsnet j table ij chayres j ould carpett and j forme . . . . . xl s.

Roffes soulde to Mr. Doctor Legh. Item the roffe of the ould Hall with the tylles ther vpon, are sould to Doctor Legh for . liij s. iiij d.

Item the tylles and roffe of the lytell kychen ar sould for the summe of . . . . . xx s.

The Dorter. Item the chanons celles, the roffes and the jakes of the dorter, sould for . . . . . c s.

Shetes soulde. Item ij lynyon payr of shetes sould for . . ij s.

Roffes sould. Item to Mr Doctor Legh sould ther the roffes of the high chamber and the floer of the nether chamber, with ij wyndowes, glasse and ieron . . . . . x li.

The summe total of all the guddes sould late apperteyning to the seid late priory . . . . lxi li. xv s. ij d.

Certein guddes or stuffe latte apperteyning to the seid priory:

Gylte Plate. Item one salte and ij chaleses gylte, weyeng . xxxij oz.

Whyte Plate. Item iij spones whyte, wayen . . . iij oz.

Lead remayneng vnsould. Item ther ys estemed to be cix fothers of lead at the fother . . . . [nothing set down]

Belles rem' vnsould. Item vi belles wayeng xxv^{c} at the C whych amounteth to . . . . . [do.]

Md. Ther remayneth all the housys edyfyed vpon the scite of the seid late monastery, the glasse, ieron, and pauement of the churche and chapelles, wyth the roffe of our Lady Chapell, the roffe and pauement of the cloyster, certein ieron in the newe wall, the roffe, glasse, ieron, and pauyng of the chapterhouse, the roffe, glasse, ieron, and pauement of the Frater, the roffe of the dorter, the roffe of the ould hall and tylles ther vpon, the roffe of the lytell kychen and tylles ther vpon, the roffe of the hygh chamber, the roffe of the nether chamber vnder the same, with ij wyndowes, glasse and ieron sould and only excepted.

In 1578 the ruins were being used as a quarry. When the new chapel of Corpus Christi College was being built "Mr Wendy sent 182 loads [of stone] from Barnwell Priory, besides what the College tenants at Landbeach and Wilbraham could bring in two days with their teams from the same place[1]."

Notwithstanding this organised destruction a considerable portion of the abbey was still standing at the beginning of this century; but between the years 1810 and 1812 a general digging up of the foundations took place, and the whole site

[1] Willis and Clark, *Architectural History*, etc. i. 290.

was levelled. A valuable description of the remains, as they appeared just before this final destruction, was drawn up in 1812 by Mr John Bowtell.

"A.D. 1540 there were found in the priory six bells which weighed 25ct. and the materials of the church were then valued at £61. 15. 2.

The tower in which those bells were hung, adorned (it seems) the intersection of the transepts.

Ever since that time, the monastery has been destroying by piecemeal, and the spoils occasionally applied in the erection of different buildings thereabouts.

Scanty, however, as the remains of the priory were in the year 1810, there was enough left to prove it a work of great magnitude; and vestiges of ancient magnificence were then traceable in sundry parts of its walls:—by these remains, and the help of the prominent soil under which the stone foundations lay, the annexed ground-plan was taken.

The interior of the north aisle, or cloister, till the year 1810 exhibited a range of ornamental pilasters, from which sprang the groins or vaulting of the roof, all of stone, as are the other roofs that now remain in different parts of the convent: roofs of timber not having come into use till about the reign of King Edward the Third.

Within the walls of the priory some years ago there was dug up a squared pavement of freestone, supposed to have been the floor of a cloister, and which was used by the tenant, Mr Bullen, to pave the hall of the manorial house.

Fragments of indented gravestones that had been richly embelished (*sic*) with brass plates were lying in the cemetery as late as the month of April, 1812: a mutilated stone had represented at each corner one of the Evangelists with the symbolical animal as ascribed to him by the prophet Ezekiel, Chap. i. *v.* 10.

That is to say ye image of the
- Man for St. Matthew
- Lion for St. Mark
- Calf for St. Luke
- Eagle for St. John

At this time, 1812, I believe only two of these fragments are to be found.

In the years 1810—1812, when the ancient foundations belonging to this fabric were dug up, and part of the remaining walls ransacked in view of procuring building materials, the whole site of the priory was covered with fragments of octagonal stone-pillars of various dimensions, and slender round columns of green marble, mingled with pilasters and other architectural ornaments which had decorated the several structures that constituted this spacious monastery.

In one of the capitals was sculptured a Syren, whose figure is often found in buildings erected about the time of the Norman Conquest[1].

In the year 1229, on St Agnes' Day (12th Kal. Jan.), the chapel of St Mary was consecrated in honour of the blessed Virgin and St Edmund king and martyr: an indulgence of 40 days being granted, the mass of dedication was annually celebrated in the chapel on St Agnes' day, and also the mass of the martyr, yearly on St Edmund's day (12th Kal. Dec.).

'Tis probable that this was the chapel, the side walls of which remained till the year 1811, being then 36 feet nearly square, with conveniences in them for administering the usual ceremonies of the catholic church: the roof entirely gone.

The entrance to it was on the south side, through a pointed arch doorway, four feet wide, and to which the priory had a direct communication.

About the middle of the west side was a triangular recess, the back thereof had a stone circular projection beyond the face of the wall.

On each side of this recess, a little elevated, was a narrow window, 4 feet 4 inches long, and 8 inches wide, each having a trefoil head.

On the north side there was another window, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, evidently more modern, being separated in the middle by a mullion, an architectural (*sic*) innovation about the year 1330, and scraps of glass were found there rebated into the stone; a practice that was continued until towards the end of that century, when the method of setting windows in grooves was first adopted[2].

Unfortunately the plan mentioned by Mr Bowtell does not now exist. In fact, as he died in 1813 (1 December), not long after he had written the above description, it is doubtful whether it was ever executed.

In 1886 the Barnwell Priory estate was bought by Mr J. Sturton, who generously presented to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society the building which forms the solitary remain of the house. A subscription[3] was set on foot, by means of which, together with a considerable outlay from its own funds, the Society was enabled to put the building, then in a very ruinous condition, into a state of security.

I now propose to attempt to shew the probable arrangement of the buildings of which we have been tracing the

[1] MSS. Bowtell, in the library of Downing College, Cambridge. From the volume lettered *St Andrew the Less. Commonly called Barnwell.*

[2] Ibid.

[3] The names of the subscribers, with the sums contributed, are printed in the Appendix to this paper, No. II.

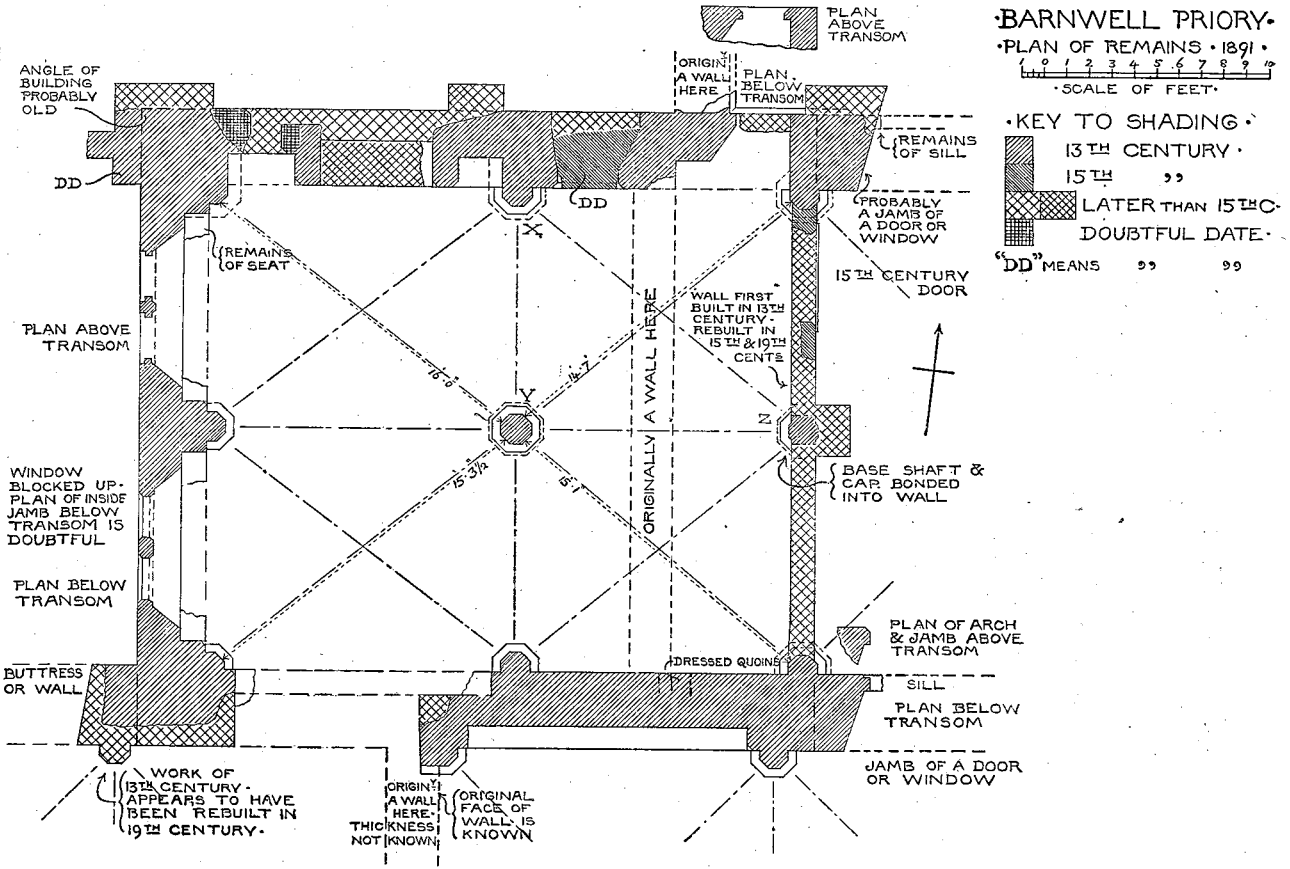
history. But, as this must be in the main conjectural, it will be best to begin by a detailed account of the above fragment. Of this I am able to show a ground plan (Pl. XXXIX) and three elevations (Pl. XL), made for me by my friend Mr T. D. Atkinson, who has also furnished the following architectural description.

Plate XXXIX shews the ground plan of the building in its present state, except that the brick and stone filling up the west windows has been omitted, and that the building is shewn as absolutely rectangular, whereas, actually, it is somewhat irregular, as will be seen by the figured dimensions of the diagonals. Further, the arrow shewing the points of the compass is only approximately correct.

In Plate XL (figs. 1, 3) the vaulting is indicated by a single line only, for the sake of clearness. For the same reason a buttress at the N.W. angle, similar to one at the N.E. angle, and the filling-in of the lancet at the N.E. angle, are omitted. The floor, shewn by shading, is approximately at the original level. The present floor-level is slightly higher.

To judge by the style, the building dates from the first half of the 13th century. The walls are of rubble clunch, but all the dressings are of Barnack stone, with the exception of the 15th century door in the east wall, which is of clunch. These dressings are of excellent workmanship, with joints one eighth of an inch thick. The vaulting, both ribs and spandrils, is entirely of clunch, except the springers, which are of Barnack stone.

The building at present forms a single room, but a portion was originally divided off by a wall—shewn by dotted lines on the plan (Pl. XXXIX)—perhaps not carried up to the vaulting, though the height is uncertain. The existence of this partition is indicated on the north wall by the ragged angle of the recess (Pl. XL, fig. 1), and by the following slight indications of the way in which the two walls were bonded together. A plumb-line on the north wall about 1 ft. 9 in. to the left of the recess coincides in alternate courses with upright joints, and with faint upright chisel-marks. The latter were to guide the mason in setting the work, and the joints were between work flush with the north wall and stones projecting into the partition. When the partition was removed, the ends of these were left in, and dressed flush with the face of the wall, though not by so careful a workman as the original builder, as is shewn by the character


BARNWELL PRIORY
PLAN OF REMAINS · 1891 ·
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
SCALE OF FEET
KEY TO SHADING
13TH CENTURY
15TH ,,
LATER THAN 15TH C.
DOUBTFUL DATE
"DD" MEANS ,, ,,
PLAN ABOVE TRANSOM
ANGLE OF BUILDING PROBABLY OLD
ORIGINAL WALL HERE
PLAN BELOW TRANSOM
REMAINS OF SILL
DD
DD
PROBABLY A JAMB OF A DOOR OR WINDOW
REMAINS OF SEAT
15TH CENTURY DOOR
WALL FIRST BUILT IN 13TH CENTURY - REBUILT IN 15TH & 19TH CENTS
PLAN ABOVE TRANSOM
16'-9"
16'-7"
ORIGINALLY A WALL HERE
BASE SHAFT & CAP BONDED INTO WALL
WINDOW BLOCKED UP - PLAN OF INSIDE JAMB BELOW TRANSOM IS DOUBTFUL
15'-3¼"
15'-1"
PLAN BELOW TRANSOM
PLAN OF ARCH & JAMB ABOVE TRANSOM
BUTTRESS OR WALL
DRESSED QUOINS
SILL
PLAN BELOW TRANSOM
JAMB OF A DOOR OR WINDOW
WORK OF 13TH CENTURY - APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN REBUILT IN 19TH CENTURY
ORIGINAL WALL HERE - THICKNESS NOT KNOWN
ORIGINAL FACE OF WALL IS KNOWN

BARNWELL PRIORY

FIG 1.

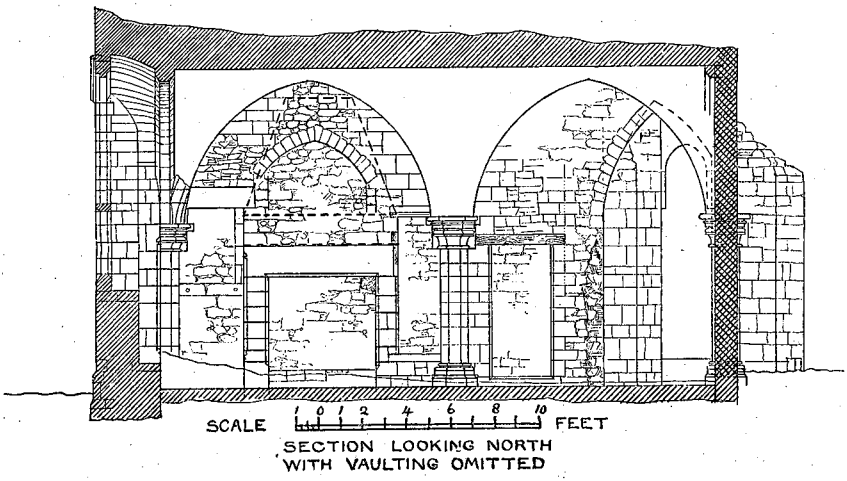
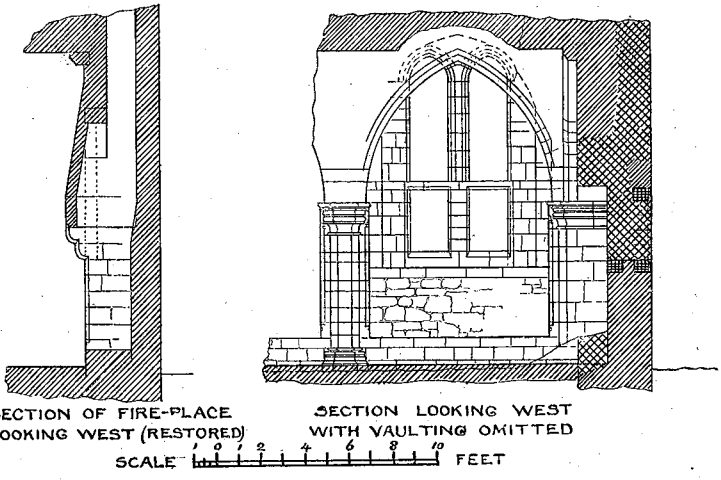


FIG 2.

FIG 3.



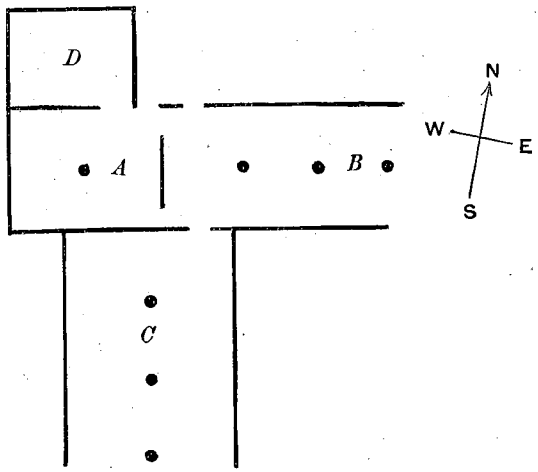
Camb. Ant. Soc. Proc. and Comm. Pl. XL.

of the tooling. The amount of care expended shews, however, that the partition was probably removed before the Dissolution of the Priory. In the south wall, at the other end of the partition, there are bond-stones of a similar character, but not worked with so much regularity. It is not improbable that this partition was removed soon after the building was finished, for the east wall shews a similar change of mind on the part of the builders. It may be guessed that the progress of the work was somewhat as follows.

The intention being from the first that the room should be vaulted, shafts and arched ribs were built up with the wall. The building would then be roofed, and the vaulting done at leisure. Up to this time it was intended to make the room extend from the partition-wall further to the east. This is proved by the shafts in the north-east and south-east angles being complete, having no bond with the east wall, and the mouldings of their caps and bases being buried in it. But, when the vaulting was begun, it was decided that the room should be ended by the present east wall. The third shaft (Pl. XXXIX, *Z*) was therefore built up with, and bonded into it. Here the mouldings of the cap and base stop on the stones on which they are worked, flush with the surface of the wall. The central shaft (Ibid. *Y*) was built at the same time. An interesting indication of the growth of art at that period is to be found in the greater refinement of the mouldings which the delay in building these two shafts produced. It was now, very probably, that the original partition was pulled down. A modern buttress unfortunately prevents us from discovering if there is a similar shaft on the other side of the wall, and, as a consequence, if the vaulting originally contemplated for the adjoining room was carried out after this change of plan had been effected. A doorway with a four-centered arch was made in this wall in the 15th century, but, whether or not it replaced an earlier one, we cannot say. Though the wall is now, to all intents and purposes, modern, it is probable that it has never been entirely destroyed and rebuilt, but has been patched bit by bit, and strengthened by bands of brickwork alternating with the courses of stone.

It will be well to notice the adjoining rooms, and their communications with the one which remains, before describing the latter in detail. These points will be made clearer by the accompanying block-plan of the rooms mentioned. The room to the east, already mentioned (*B*), had in its north and south walls two openings, of

each of which one jamb remains. To the south there are remains of another vaulted room (*C*), which probably ended, towards the west, at the wall shewn on the plan (Pl. XXXIX) of which there are clear indications. There is indeed another vaulting-shaft, at the south-west corner of the building, but this is obviously modern work—old materials piled up by a bungling restorer in a line with the other columns. The capital is at a lower level than the others, the beds of the masonry are more than an inch thick, and the base does not belong to the shaft. Remembering how, in medieval times, buildings were arranged in long narrow ranges, not in square masses, it is probable that, as the main axis of the remaining building ran east



and west, that of the adjoining one (*C*) ran north and south. It has been suggested that this latter may have been part of a cloister, but, if that had been the case, the opening into the room north of it (*B*) would probably have had its recess towards the room, and its door towards the cloister. Of the room to the north (*D*) the position of the east wall is known; the west wall was probably in a straight line with the west wall of the remaining room (*A*), and the two rooms communicated with each other by a door and a hatch (Pls. XXXIX, XL, fig. 1). The date of the hatch is doubtful. I believe it to be of original work, as it is of exactly the same character as the rest of the work of the 13th century, though even in the small

amount left of it, two stones shew signs of having been used before. That the opening at the east end of the north wall of room *A* did not lead into another room, but into the open air, is proved by the existence of a chamfered plinth on the external surface of the walls forming the angle. There is also a plinth on the west side, of a more elaborate character. The lowest set-off is chamfered; above this is a course of plain ashlar, succeeded by a moulded set-off. On this plinth is laid another course of ashlar flush with the rubble walling immediately above it. None of these courses are horizontal, but slope regularly downwards towards the north, following, no doubt, the natural inclination of the ground. This sort of work is very unusual in walls so carefully built as these. The beds are levelled up by a wedge-shaped course a little above the plinth.

In the north wall is a fire-place, now blocked, with a narrow recess on each side (Pls. XXXIX, XL). This fire-place has evidently been much altered, and it presents some features which were not accounted for till my friend Mr J. T. Micklethwaite visited the building, and found the clue to their interpretation.

It will simplify matters to leave out of consideration the narrow recess on each side of the fire-place, and to look upon the latter as simply a recess in the wall. The original builders would form this recess, and at a height of about 5 ft. from the ground would build into each jamb a projecting corbel. They would continue the recess to a height of about 9 ft. from the floor, and then arch it over on the face of the wall, but carry it up at the back, gradually narrowing it, to form a chimney. Then they would rest a lintel on the corbels, and on this build a pyramidal canopy or hood, the sides bonded into the wall, and with both front and sides sloping inwards until they met the wall above the top of the recess (Pl. XL, fig. 2). These hoods often became ruinous, and for this or some other reason this one was removed in the 15th century, and the fire-place rebuilt according to the altered fashion. The hood was knocked down, the corbels cut out, the lintel supported directly on the jambs of the recess, and the opening between it and the arch filled in with rubble stone-work. Since then the recess has been filled up and the back rebuilt, leaving the fire-place as we now see it. It will be observed in the elevation (Pl. XL, fig. 1) that the walling outside the dotted lines, that is, the part not hidden by the hood, is in ashlar masonry, except a small piece of modern work over the left-hand recess. This

lintel is also modern. The lintel over the right-hand recess is formed of a piece of plinth-mould turned upside-down. This recess is not carried down to the floor like that in which the hatch is situated.

Something remains to be said of the windows. Though glass windows which would open were not unknown in the 13th century, they did not become common till much later. When it was required that a window should open, part of it, generally the lower half, was fitted with a shutter, the glass being stopped by a stone transom. People who had houses in different parts of the country sometimes had the glass fitted into wooden frames which were wedged into a rebate in the stone-work. By making the windows of the different houses of the same size the owner could have the glass taken out and carried with him when he changed his residence. In the thirteenth century this would only be done for a few rooms in the best houses, and perhaps in the granges belonging to a convent, and visited in turn by the abbot. For inferior rooms similar frames, with oiled parchment stretched upon them, were sometimes used, though these would not be carried from place to place.

It is not easy to see what arrangement was adopted in the principal windows (those facing west) in this building. The upper part is rebated on the outside and has a sort of splayed rebate on the inside, and there is also a hook, as if for a hinge, also remaining on the inside of one window. Below the transom there is no groove, but there may be a rebate on the inside, hidden by the masonry which blocks up the window. On the whole, then, it would seem that an outside shutter was used above; and below, a frame, filled with glass or with parchment stretched on it, fitted into a rebate on the inside. The jamb of the window in the N.E. angle is chamfered outside, and may be said to have a sort of rebate on the inside, above the transom; it is square and ungrooved below. The jamb remaining in the continuation of the south wall has the same sort of rebate on the inside both above and below; and on the outside a chamfer above and a rebate below.

It has been thought worth while to discuss this point at some length, as the degree of comfort or luxury indicated by the details of the building is the best clue we have to the use for which it was intended. But on this point it seems impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. It is clear that it formed a living-room where refinement and comfort were thought of; its fire-place, its

windows with seats in their recesses, and its carefully finished masonry, telling us this much.

Although not a fragment of the church has come down to our time, and its very site is unknown, we are yet able to determine with some degree of accuracy its size, arrangement, and position with reference to the rest of the conventual buildings. On the accompanying plan (Pl. XLI), which has been reduced from the Ordnance Survey and shews the full extent of the site, I have attempted, with the help of my friend Mr W. H. St John Hope, to lay down all the component parts of an Augustinian House. The building just described, and the fragments discovered during the recent excavations, are distinguished by a darker tint[1].

That the church stood to the south of the conventual buildings is evident from two considerations. First, we are told that it was originally planned of so great a size that if finished it would have extended to the high road (*ad magnam plateam*). Secondly, the account of the fire says that the wind carried the sparks in such a direction as to ignite the "houses of our neighbours." At that period these could only have stood to the south of the monastery.

The church was begun, as usual, at the east end, with the lady-chapel, which was so far completed by 1112 that Prior Geoffrey was buried in the entry leading to it. It may be assumed that Peverel's church "of wondrous dimensions" would have included aisles to the presbytery; but whether the presbytery had an apsidal or a square end cannot be determined. The presbytery was obviously short, as was customary when it was built, and we know, from the account of the fire, that the quire extended under the central tower. There can be little doubt that the church had transepts. The length of the nave must remain uncertain. It had at least one aisle, from the description of the burial of Prior Henry de Eye "in

[1] The limit of what we suppose to have been the precinct is indicated by a line of dots. The extent of ground within this limit is about 26 acres, or nearly double the quantity originally granted.

the great church (i.e. in the nave) between two piers, in front of the lesser rood."

The foregoing conclusions are confirmed by some of the items in the Inventory of 1538, which enumerates the high altar and four other altars, in addition to the lady-chapel and the little chapel of our Lady. The high altar was of course at the east end of the presbytery, and was flanked by the tombs of Pain Peverel on the north and Everard de Beche on the south. Of the four altars two, those of S. Thomas and S. Nicholas, are described in connexion with a chapel which had a "particion of tymber," or "a particion of wood," dividing it from the church. These chapels probably stood on the east side of either transept. The other two altars, those of S. John and S. Catharine, probably stood in the aisles of the presbytery. The former was protected by "a particion of tymber," and the latter by "a grate of ieron."

The list of the furniture of the lady-chapel shews that it was of some importance, and the "particion of tymber" at its western end was probably surmounted by the "lytell galery of tymber," the whole forming a quasi-roodloft like that still remaining in the same position at Winchester.

The two tombs of marble sold may have been those of the two Priors recorded to have been buried in the entry to the chapel.

It will be noticed that the Inventory makes no mention of the chapel or altar of S. Edmund; and yet it must have been a building of some importance, as it had an independent roof of lead. As it was finished by Prior Laurence of Stansfeld (1213—1251), in whose time the lady-chapel was dedicated in honour of S. Mary and S. Edmund (1229), it probably adjoined, and was considered part of, the lady-chapel, and may be identified with the building described in the Inventory as "the lytell Chapell of our Lady," the position of which is otherwise uncertain.

The cloister stood on the north side of the nave, and until the thirteenth century was probably of wood. The south alley (or pane) was probably rebuilt in stone when the nave was reconstructed by Prior Robert. The west alley is recorded to

have been rebuilt by Jolan de Thorleye before his resignation in 1265. He afterwards built two other alleys of the cloister, probably the east and north.

Of the buildings round the cloister the eastern range was built by Prior Gerard, as he is recorded as the builder of the dorter, which occupied the first floor. The position of this range has been determined by the bases of three columns discovered during the excavations. These were about thirty feet apart; and with intermediate and other columns, now lost, evidently formed part of a range running north and south[1]. This range has been identified with the undercroft of the dorter. Prior Gerard's work must also have included the chapter-house, which stood between the dorter and the north transept of the church. The dorter, however, does not appear to have extended, as was generally the case, over the chapter-house, since the latter, according to the Inventory, had a separate roof. It is not easy to understand the exact meaning of "the completion of the greater part of the chapter-house," ascribed to Jolan de Thorleye (1254—1265). It is extremely unlikely that a chapter-house, in which two Priors were buried in 1213, should have been left unfinished until 1254, or that a Norman chapter-house should have required reconstruction. Possibly the sentence may refer to the imposition of a stone vault, or the reconstruction of the east end.

The Inventory mentions the canons' "celles" or cubicles in the dorter; and the jakes. These latter were probably contained in a separate building adjoining the north end of the dorter.

The frater stood on the north side of the cloister, probably over a range of cellarage. Some massive foundations discovered in the course of the excavations (A, B on the plan) may have supported its west wall. Its screen, tables, and roof, as well as its paved floor, are mentioned in the Inventory. Close to its west end stood the buttery and kitchen.

The range of buildings on the west side of the cloister was

[1] The position of the columns found during the excavations has been marked by a cross on the plan (Pl. XLI).

usually under the charge of the cellarer, and may have contained, on the first floor, the guest-hall. At the north end of the guest-hall, on the ground floor, room may be found for the parlour. In the same block would be placed the "high chamber" or the "inner chamber" of the Inventory. The existing building, which has been already described in detail, may have stood in the angle formed by the frater and the cellarer's range, divided from the former by a passage leading from the kitchen-yard to the parlour. This building was most likely the cellarer's office or "checker," with the kitchen on the north side, the frater on the east, and the guest-hall on the south, thus placing the cellarer in direct communication with the various sections of his department. The Inventory mentions a kitchen and a little kitchen; but, from the entries referring to the latter, there seems to be no reason for supposing that they were different buildings.

Some remains of what appeared to be ovens may perhaps indicate the position of the bake-house. The brew-house would probably adjoin it, and the granary would not be far off.

The farmery, built 1213—1251, with a chapel dedicated in honour of S. Peter 1222, is not mentioned in the Inventory. It may have already fallen into ruins before the suppression of the monastery. Its usual position was east of the range containing the dorter.

No evidence exists to enable us to assign any definite position to the Prior's lodging and chapel, built by Jolan de Thorleye (1254—1265). The corresponding building at Bridlington stood on the west side of the cloister, adjoining the church.

Appendix.

I. *On the Succession of the Priors* (see p. 226).

The dates of the first six Priors have been determined by help of the following pieces of information. The first certain date occurs in the account of William of Devon, sixth Prior.

We read of him (Ch. 44) that "multa bona fecisset...si ei dominus vitam prestitisset et pacem, set tota terra Anglie et Wallie eius tempore erant sub generali interdicto...mortuus est...anno domini m°. cc°. xiii°. interdicti anno sexto." This interdict began 23 March, 1208, and the sixth year would be 1213, given independently for the year of his death, as quoted above. He therefore became Prior in 1208. His predecessor, Robert, fifth Prior, held office for 33 years. "Post decursum triginta trium annorum...sponte...resignauit." Chap. 43. He was therefore elected in 1175. Hugh Domesman, fourth Prior, "post susceptum Prioratum anno vicesimo migrauit ad dominum." Chap. 42. He therefore was elected in 1155. Richard Norel, third Prior, who "infra biennium sponte recessit," Chap. 41, was therefore elected in 1153. With regard to the remaining two we are told that Geoffrey, first Prior, "ecclesiam rexit per.xx. annos et post eorum translacionem ad Bernewelle senex ...obiit." Chap. 39. The foundation, as we have seen, took place in 1092; and, according to the above statement, we must place Geoffrey's death in 1112—the very year of the removal to Barnwell. About Gerard, his successor, no information is given which can enable us to determine with certainty his length of office. We are obliged, therefore, to assign to him the interval between the death of Geoffrey and the election of Richard Norel, viz. 41 years. If these calculations be correct, the succession and dates of the first six Priors are as follows:

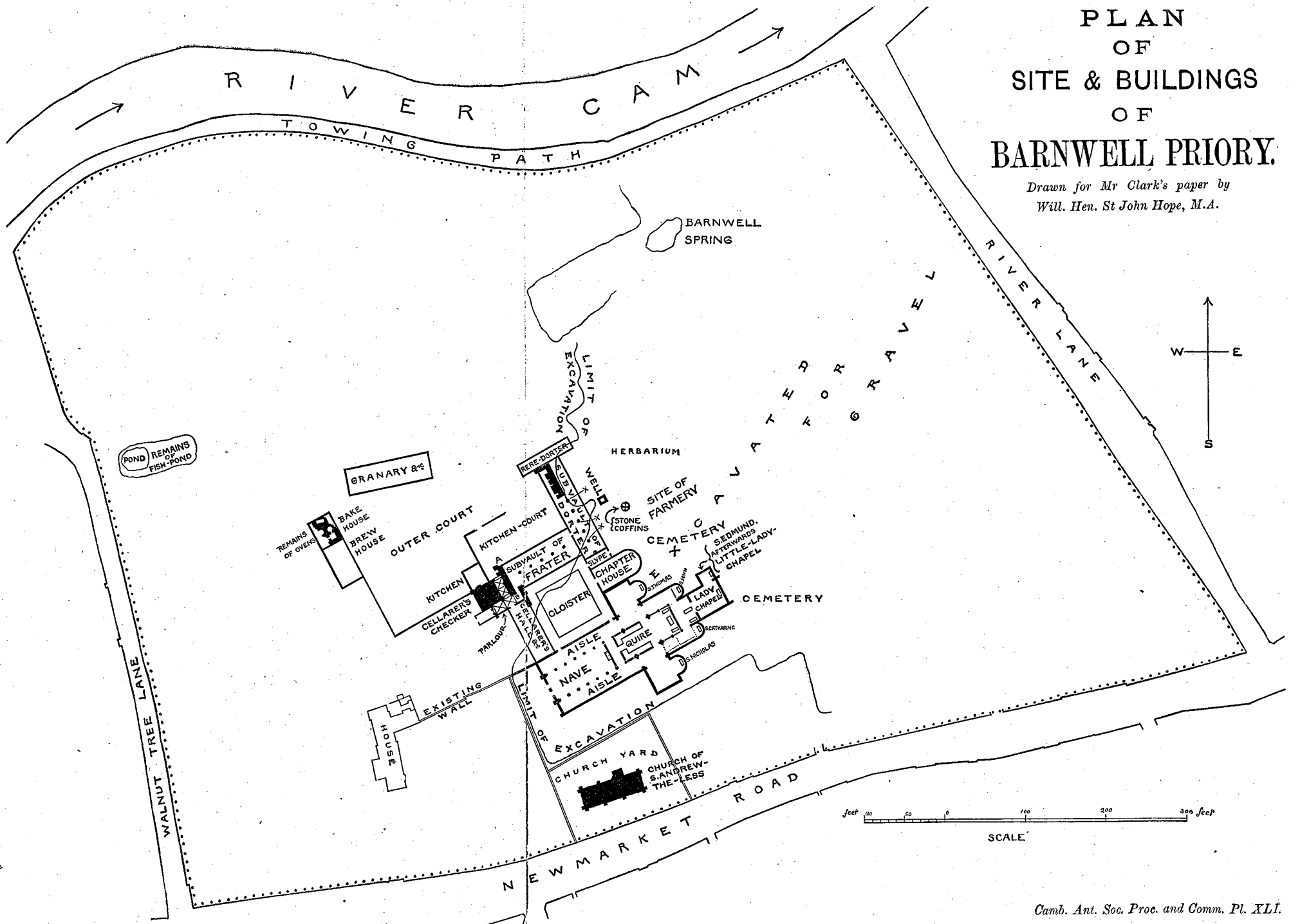
1. Geoffrey, 1092—1112.
2. Gerard, 1112—1153.
3. Richard Norel, 1153—1155.
4. Hugh Domesman, 1155—1175.
5. Robert, 1175—1208.
6. William of Devon, 1208—1213.

The periods for which the remaining Priors mentioned in the narrative held office are more easy to determine.

After the death of William of Devon (25 May, 1213) the office remained vacant until 23 October, when the sacrist, William of Bedford, was elected. He died almost immediately

PLAN OF SITE & BUILDINGS OF BARNWELL PRIORY.

Drawn for Mr Clark's paper by Will. Hen. St John Hope, M.A.



Camb. Ant. Soc. Proc. and Comm. Pl. XLI.

afterwards: "Qui, ut fertur, post installacionem suam semel ingressus est capitulum...Infirmitate correptus post paucos dies migrauit a seculo." Chap. 45. His successor, Richard de Burgh, had an equally short tenure of office: "cito sublatus est de medio." Chap. 46. The brethren next elected Canon Laurence, who had been chaplain to his three predecessors. He died, an old man, after he had held office for 38 years. (Chap. 47.) His death may therefore be placed in 1351. His successor, Henry of Eye, "Prioratus sui anno tercio...dictum Prioratum in manus officialis Cantuarensis uacante sede Elyensi resignauit." (Chap. 48.) The vacancy here mentioned must be that which occurred after the death of Hugh Northwold, 6 August, 1254. His successor, William of Kilkenny, though elected, according to Bentham (*History of Ely*, p. 148), "about the middle of October, 1254," was not consecrated until 15 August, 1255. The see was therefore without a Bishop for a full year, and the Prior's resignation may have taken place either at the end of 1254 or the beginning of 1255. The successor of Henry of Eye was Jolanus de Thorleye, who "resignauit Prioratum in manús episcopi Elyensis anno Prioratus sui xj°." (Chap. 49.) He was therefore Prior from 1254 or 1255 to 1265 or 1266. His successor was Symon de Ascellis, who "In prioratu vixit per .xxx. annos et amplius et...resignauit prioratum suum in manus Episcopi Elyensis circa festum Iohannis baptiste anno domini .M°. CC°. nonagesimo septimo." (Chap. 50.) The number of years here allotted to him, if added to 1266, brings us to the assigned date with remarkable exactness.

The following dates may be assigned to the last six Priors who enter into our narrative.

7. William of Bedford, 1213.
8. Richard de Burgh, 1213.
9. Laurence de Stanesfeld, 1213—1251.
10. Henry of Eye, 1251—1254.
11. Johanus de Thorleye, 1255—1266.
12. Symon de Ascellis, 1266—1297.

II. *List of Subscriptions to the Repair of Barnwell Priory*, 1886.

	£.	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D., Trin., *Chancellor of the University*	5	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Ely	5	0	0
Joh. Couch Adams, M.A., Pemb., *Lowndean Professor* ...	1	0	0
Rev. Aug. Austen Leigh, M.A., *Provost of King's*	1	0	0
Will. Austen Leigh, M.A., King's	3	3	0
Ch. Cardale Babington, M.A., Joh., *Professor of Botany* ...	3	3	0
Mrs Bateson	1	1	0
Walt. Geo. Bell, M.A., Trin. Hall	2	0	0
Rev. Anchitel Harry Fletcher Boughey, M.A., Trin.	1	0	0
Mr Rob. Bowes	1	1	0
Rev. Geo. Forrest Browne, B.D., Cath., *Disney Professor* ...	3	3	0
Mr T. B. Bumpsted	1	1	0
Mr Ja. Carter	2	2	0
Rev. Will. Chawner, M.A., Emm.	1	1	0
Edwin Ch. Clark, LL.D., Joh., *Regius Professor of Civil Law*	2	2	0
Joh. Willis Clark, M.A., Trin.	5	0	0
Gerard Fra. Cobb, M.A., Trin.	1	0	0
Sidney Colvin, M.A., Trin.	1	0	0
Rev. Alf. Hands Cooke, M.A., King's		5	0
Geo. Howard Darwin, M.A., Trin., *Plumian Professor* ...	1	0	0
Mr J. Edlin	1	1	0
Lucas Ewbank, M.A., Cla.	1	0	0
Mr G. W. Fitch	1	1	0
Joh. Ebenezer Foster, M.A., Trin.	1	1	0
Tho. Musgrave Francis, M.A., Trin.	1	1	0
Walt. Gardiner, M.A., Cla.	1	1	0
Rev. Ja. Will. Geldart, M.A., Trin. Hall	5	0	0
Ch. Eustace Grant, M.A., King's	1	0	0
Th. Gwatkin, M.A., Joh.		10	0
Basil Edw. Hammond, M.A., Trin.	3	3	0
Norman Capper Hardcastle, M.A., Down	2	0	0
Mr W. H. Hattersley	1	0	0
Rev. Joh. Wale Hicks, M.A., Sid.	1	0	0
Rev. Fenton Joh. Ant. Hort, D.D., Emm., *Lady Margaret's Professor*	1	1	0
Baron Anatole von Hügel, M.A., Trin., *Curator of the Archæological Museum*	1	1	0
Carried forward	63	2	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	63	2	0
Tho. M^c^Kenny Hughes, M.A., Cla., *Woodwardian Professor*	1	1	0
Geo. Murray Humphry, M.D., King's, *Professor of Surgery*	3	0	0
Alf. Paget Humphry, M.A., Trin.	2	2	0
Montague Rhodes James, M.A., King's	1	0	0
Fra. Joh. Hen. Jenkinson, M.A., Trin.	1	0	0
Mr E. Johnson	1	1	0
Rev. Sam. Savage Lewis, M.A., Corp.	2	2	0
Joh. Hen. Middleton, M.A., King's, *Slade Professor* ...	1	0	0
Fre. Will. Hen. Myers, M.A., Trin.	1	1	0
Alf. Newton, M.A., Magd., *Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy*	2	2	0
Rev. Reg. St John Parry, M.A., Trin.	1	1	0
Rev. Edw. Hen. Perowne, D.D., *Master of Corpus*	1	1	0
Rev. Sam. Geo. Phear, D.D., *Master of Emmanuel*	2	2	0
Geo. Walt. Prothero, M.A., King's	1	1	0
Mr W. B. Redfarn	3	3	0
Rev. Jos. Armitage Robinson, M.A., Chr.	1	1	0
Mr Alf. Smith	1	1	0
Ja. Hamblin Smith, M.A., Gonv. and Cai.	1	0	0
Will. Robertson Smith, M.A., Christ's, *Professor of Arabic* ...	1	0	0
Mr W. W. Smith	1	1	0
Rev. Dav. Ja. Stewart, M.A., Trin.		10	0
Rev. Ch. Ant. Swainson, D.D., *Master of Christ's*	5	5	0
Rev. Ch. Taylor, D.D., *Master of St John's*	5	0	0
Hen. Martyn Taylor, M.A., Trin.	1	0	0
Edw. Seymer Thompson, M.A., Chr.	1	1	0
Art. Aug. Tilley, M.A., King's	1	1	0
Rev. Coutts Trotter, M.A., Trin.	2	0	0
Rev. Bryan Walker, LL.D., Corp.	3	3	0
Will. Wright, M.A., Queens', *late Professor of Arabic* ...	1	0	0
	£112	2	0

PAYMENTS.

Messrs Kerridge and Shaw: doors	6	2	9
Messrs Rattee and Kett: general repairs	101	3	0
Balance; paid to the Antiquarian Society	4	16	3
	£112	2	0

The Society has paid, in addition to the above sums 130 8 8

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