

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

20 JANUARY—26 MAY 1913

WITH

## Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY

LENT AND EASTER TERMS 1913.

No. LXV.

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# CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

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Lent Term. With Communications, No. LXII. pp. 61—115.  
Plates V—X and other illustrations.

Forster, R. H., M.A., Excavations at Corstopitum (n. p.). James, M. R., Litt.D., F.B.A., Earliest Inventory of Corpus Christi College. Johns, Rev. C. H. W., Litt.D., Debt of Europe to the Ancient East (n. p.). Moir, J. Reid, Palaeolithic Workshop of mid-palaeolithic age at Ipswich (n. p.). Myers, C. S., M.D., Sc.D., Primitive Music (n. p.). Seward, Professor A. C., F.R.S., Churches of Gothland. Walker, Rev. F. G., M.A., Roman Pottery Kilns at Horningsea (to be printed later). Wyatt, A. J., M.A., Anglo-Saxon Riddles (n. p.).

Easter Term. With Communications, No. LXIII. pp. 117—  
200. Plates XI—XIII and other illustrations.

Brindley, H. H., M.A., Fishing boats in a window of 1557 in Auppegard church, Normandy. Duckworth, W. L. H., M.D., Sc.D., Report on Human Bones from Roman and Saxon Site in Grange Road, Cambridge. Duckworth, W. L. H., M.D., Sc.D., Report on some Human remains from Hynning, Westmorland. Gaselee, S., M.A., Relic of Samuel Pepys. Palmer, W. M., M.D., College Dogs, County Clergy and University Coachmen. Skeat, Professor, Litt.D., F.B.A., Place-Names of Suffolk (this paper is printed in the Society's Svo. Publications). Smith, Rev. F., Comparative morphology of Scottish and Irish palaeolithic relics (n. p.). Walker, Rev. F. G., M.A., Roman and Saxon remains from Grange Road, Cambridge. Walker, Rev. F. G., M.A., Palaeolithic Flint Implements from Cambridgeshire. Seventy-second Annual General Meeting. Index to Vol. XVI.

Proceedings, 1912-13. Michaelmas Term. With Communica-  
tions, No. LXIV. pp. 1—70. Plates I—IV and other illustrations.  
*5s. net.*

Coulton, G. G. Some marks and inscriptions in Mediaeval Churches (to be printed later). Hope, W. H. St John, Litt.D., The practical study of Heraldry (n. p.). Landtmann, C., Ph.D., The Religious beliefs and practices of the Kiwai-speaking Papuans (n. p.). Ogilvie, F. F., Recent discoveries at the Great Pyramids (n. p.). Palmer, W. M., M.D., The Reformation of the Cambridge Corporation, July 1662 (to be printed later). Petrie, Prof. W. M. Flinders, D.C.L., F.B.A., A Cemetery of the 1st Dynasty (n. p.). Rivers, W. H. R., M.D., F.R.S., The disappearance of Useful Arts (n. p.). Walker, Rev. F. G., M.A., Roman Pottery Kilns at Horningsea, Cambs. Report for year 1911-12.

n. p. means that the Communication has not been printed in full.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**Cambridge Antiquarian Society;**

WITH  
COMMUNICATIONS MADE TO THE SOCIETY  
20 JANUARY—26 MAY, 1913.

Monday, 20 January, 1913.

The Rev. Dr STOKES in the Chair.

W. H. BANSALL, M.A. (M.B. Edin.), gave a lecture on  
ELY CATHEDRAL.

Not printed.

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Monday, 27 January, 1913.

Mr ARTHUR GRAY, Vice-President, in the Chair.

H. H. BRINDLEY, M.A., gave a lecture on  
MEDIAEVAL AND SIXTEENTH CENTURY SHIPS IN  
ENGLISH CHURCHES.

Printed at page 139.

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Monday, 3 February, 1913.

The Rev. Dr STREANE in the Chair.

W. L. H. DUCKWORTH, M.D., Sc.D., gave a lecture on  
GIBRALTAR IN HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC TIMES.

Not printed.

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Monday, 10 February, 1913.

The Rev. Dr STOKES in the Chair.

I. ABRAHAMS, M.A., gave a lecture on  
THE DECALOGUE IN ART.

Not printed.

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Monday, 17 February, 1913.

The Rev. Dr STOKES in the Chair.

The Very Reverend Monsignor BARNES, M.A., gave a  
lecture on

THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

Not printed.

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Monday, 24 February, 1913.

The Rev. Dr STOKES in the Chair.

R. H. FORSTER, M.A., gave a lecture on  
EXCAVATIONS AT CORSTOPITUM DURING 1912.

Not printed.

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Monday, 28 April, 1913.

Mr E. H. MINNS in the Chair.

W. M. FLETCHER, M.D., read a paper on  
 MORE OLD PLAYING CARDS FOUND IN CAMBRIDGE.

To be printed later.

The Rev. A. V. VALENTINE-RICHARDS, M.A., read a paper  
 on  
 THE HISTORY OF THE FOUNDRESS' CUP OF CHRIST'S  
 COLLEGE.

Not printed.

The Rev. G. MONTAGU BENTON, B.A., exhibited

A DAMASK LINEN CLOTH WOVEN WITH SACRED  
 DESIGNS AND DATED 1631,

on which he read notes printed at page 146.

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Monday, 5 May, 1913.

Mr W. B. REDFERN, President, in the Chair.

J. B. BUSHE FOX, Esq., gave a lecture on  
 EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF THE ROMAN CITY AT  
 WROXETER, SALOP, IN 1912.

Not printed.

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Monday, 12 May, 1913.

The Rev. Dr STOKES in the Chair.

Professor RIDGEWAY, Sc.D., F.B.A., gave a lecture on  
 THE IMAGE THAT FELL DOWN FROM JUPITER.

Not printed.

Monday, 19 May, 1913.

Mr W. B. REDFERN, President, in the Chair.

Many objects of interest were exhibited and described by several members of the Society. (Open Meeting.)

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Monday, 26 May, 1913.

Mr W. B. REDFERN, President, in the Chair.

The Officers and Members of the Council for the year 1913—1914 were elected.

The Meeting expressed its appreciation of the work of the retiring Secretary, by endorsing the following resolution which had been passed that afternoon by the Council.

“That the Council desire to place on record their deep sense of the great services rendered to the Society by the energy and ability of the Rev. F. G. Walker, M.A., of Jesus College, during his tenure of office as Secretary and Editor.”

THE REFORMATION OF THE CORPORATION OF  
CAMBRIDGE, JULY 1662<sup>1</sup>.

By W. M. PALMER, M.D.

In the Bodleian Library at Oxford are three small manuscript volumes, bound in brown sheepskin, and each of them fastened with two metal clasps. They are the note-books of Sir Thomas Sclater, Justice of the Peace for Cambridgeshire from 1660 to 1684<sup>2</sup>. They consist for the most part of warrants which he signed as a county magistrate, but interspersed are many interesting items relating to current events, and altogether they give a detailed picture of the kind of work which a country town Justice of the Peace was called upon to do at the end of the seventeenth century. Sessions Rolls and Assize Rolls there are in abundance in various repositories, but records of the work of individuals, like these note-books, must be uncommon.

Perhaps the most interesting parts of the volumes are those referring to examinations of the Parliamentary Committee and Sequestrators, and others referring to the proceedings of the commissioners for regulating corporations. It is to the latter that my title, "The Reformation of the Corporation of Cambridge," refers. But in addition to these portions, there are many entertaining and interesting notes concerning other parts of the county, as I hope to show.

But first of all, with regard to the proceedings of the year 1662. That year was a mournful one for the Puritans all over England generally, but it was particularly so in Cambridge. In May began the investigations into the collection and disposal

<sup>1</sup> A paper read before the Society, November 25, 1912.

<sup>2</sup> For some biographical notes see p. 124.

of taxes and loans of the Civil War period, during which many awkward questions were asked, and some irregular practices on the part of several of the Puritan leaders were disclosed. In July the corporation was purged of its Puritan element and in August the ejection of the Puritan clergy took place.

With regard to the financial dealings of the Parliamentary committeemen, there had been from the first a certain amount of friction between the central and the local authorities, and some of the correspondence which passed between them, almost rancorous in its tone, has been preserved. As early as 1658, the Attorney General was proceeding against a tax-collector of Wisbech, which was a plain hint of what might be expected to follow elsewhere. And when the Puritan party fell from power altogether, there must have been several in this borough, who, having been receivers of public money, began to feel uneasy. If a man had receipts for all his payments he was safe, but few were so lucky as that. Some had paid away their money as soon as collected to higher officials, others had paid day labourers for making earthworks, and neither could show any receipts. Some, who had apparently appropriated public moneys to their own private uses, were in a worse predicament.

The first news of the projected inquiry came to Cambridge about the middle of May, 1662, in a letter to Mr Samuel King, Clerk of the Peace. This contained an elaborate list of directions, according to which commissioners were appointed, who met on the Thursday in Whitsun week. These were directed to subdivide themselves amongst the divisions of the county, as in the monthly taxes, that is, something like the present petty sessional divisions, and each sub-division was to inquire on the spot for the names and residences of all those who had been connected with taxes or loans since 1642, and as to what sums of money they had received between that date and 1660. Almost unlimited powers were given to the commissioners, for one of the directions was, that they should search out all matters not pardoned in the Act of Indemnity, and moreover, should enquire into anything which was likely to advance His Majesty's service. This commission was comprehensive enough in all conscience, for it gave the commis-

sioners power to ferret out the business of all the Puritans. It was a good preparation for the purging of the Corporation which was shortly to take place. As far as I know, no record of the proceedings of this commission exists in Cambridge, but some depositions are in the Public Record Office, which, with the aid of Selater's note-book, make a rough account possible. Sir Thomas was one of the commissioners, and was hearing evidence for six days at the end of May. On the first day the most important witness was Richard Pettit, jun., a Notary Public. He said that he had been a receiver of various taxes, but had paid all away again, including a large sum to Mr John Lowry, late M.P. for Cambridge. All the register books of the Parliamentary Committee had been in his possession, so he could tell the commissioners who had been prominent receivers. Amongst them was Stephen Fortune, who had received over £670, of which he had paid out only £560, the balance being alleged to have been swallowed up in the salaries of sequestrators. Pettit describes the register books which were kept in the study at the "Bear," and were produced before the commissioners, with almost the minuteness of a monastic cataloguer. For instance: "He hath seene one booke in folio covered with parchment and figured in the pages, and beginning at the first page at one end of the booke with these words *Wee require you to paye the summe of ten pounds unto Mrs Ann Wilson wife of Mr. Thomas Wilson of Fulbourn, D.D.*, and beginning at the first page at the other end of the saide booke with these words *A Solemne League & covenant for reformatiō ande defence of Religion*, and hath seene one other booke in folio covered with parchment beginning at one end with these words *Received the twenty-sixth of March 1644 from Colonell Cromwell's troope one gray horse & one bay mare* and beginning at the other end with these words *Vicesimo die aprilis 1644. Cambridgeshire. Ordered that all arreages past or to come of sending of Scouts and messengers*, and that he hath seene one other booke in folio covered with parchment, beginning at one end with these words *A diary or record of the businesses transacted by this com. July 16th, 1644*

<sup>1</sup> He was ejected from the Rectory of Fulbourn St Vigers in 1644.

—*This day a letter sent to us from the committee of association, and beginning at the other end with these words July the twelfth 1644, orders agreed & established for the regulating of the committee of this county, and that he hath seene one other booke in folio covered with parchment beginning in the first page att one end of the booke with these words Newton, Dr Wilson, widow Elizabeth Pettit tenant & rent one hundred twenty pounds & foure weathers, and at the other end with these words Tawnton. January y<sup>e</sup> twentieth, 1645, it is this day ordered that Mr Richard Pettit of Cambridge shall pay unto Mr William Gunston liveing at Dowgate, London<sup>1</sup>.*” These registers he recognised when produced at the inquiry: it would be interesting to know what happened to them afterwards.

On May 22, Sir Thomas mentions that he dined at the “Red Lion” with Dr Eade, Sir Isaac Thornton, and Captains Millicent and Storey, at a cost of six shillings and eight pence each. On that day, Stephen Fortune, haberdasher of hats, again came under suspicion. A man who was afterwards put in as town sergeant, related how Fortune had received various sums from members of colleges, which were not down in his book, and so looked like blackmail. Mistress Millicent said she paid him £10 to redeem her son’s house in Linton, but it was not entered.

One of the most credible witnesses was Mr Samuel Spalding, formerly town clerk. He acknowledged that he had received over £1000, and promised to send for his accounts, which were in London. Perhaps they took his word as sufficient, for his accounts are still in the Public Record Office, squared up to a shilling<sup>2</sup>. Spalding was able to clear Alderman Timbs from suspicion of peculation, but he owned to the existence of rumours that both Lowry and Waylett had money still remaining in their hands.

On May 23, the commissioners dined at the “Bear” with Captain Bennet at 5s. apiece. On this day Mr John Lowry was examined. He declared that all the money which he had received, viz. £426, he had paid away to the soldiers under his

<sup>1</sup> *Exch. Dep. by Com.* 16 Ch. II, Mich. no. 22.

<sup>2</sup> Lay Subsidy 244, printed in *East Anglian*, vol. vi. p. 341.

command. He could produce no order by which he received the money, but claimed benefit of the Act of Oblivion. He was pressed to show some authority for receiving money at all, and eventually produced his parchment commission as Colonel, dated 15 July 1650, and signed by John Bradshaw, president of the council of state. It was suggested that the signature of Bradshaw was forged, whereupon Mr Dudley Pope, a gentleman of Over, came forward and said he believed the signature to be genuine, "which he is induced to believe because he thinketh John Lowry would not forge the same<sup>1</sup>." This kind of testimony did not convince the commissioners, so the closet in the Inn, where the records of the late Parliamentary Committee were kept, and probably in the very room where the commissioners were then sitting, was searched, and from a file in a trunk was produced a letter from Bradshaw to the committee. The signatures on commission and letter were found to be identical and were declared to be genuine by John Sell, who had been clerk to the committee in 1646. This person also volunteered the statement, that he had been Captain-lieutenant in Lowry's regiment, and had written out receipts of payments of £600 by Lowry to his men. But Lowry had some lukewarm, or too truthful comrades. Even Alderman Timbs, a zealous Puritan, who utterly refused to recant, stated that about twelve years before, when Lowry was colonel of a regiment of foot of six companies, some of the officers and men complained to him that they could not get their pay from the Colonel. Altogether Mr Lowry must have had an uncomfortable time on this May morning.

On the same day, a man named John Bullen, who was reported to have received money, said that he had received £30 to £40, subscribed in response to an appeal for funds to fortify the castle in 1642-3, but had paid it all away to labourers and had no receipts.

Sir Thomas also gives some account of the investigations in country districts. The constables of every village in the county had been warned to appear at the various meeting places, bringing particulars of what sequestrations had been

<sup>1</sup> *Each. Dep. by Com.* 16 Ch. II, Mich. no. 22.

made, and what money collected, in each village. On May 29, Sir Thomas and Dr Eade took the hundreds of Triplow and Chesterton at the "Bear." On the same day Captains Bennet and Millicent were sitting at Linton for the hundreds of Chifford, Radfield and Whittlesford. Other commissioners sat at Ely and Wisbech, and Captains Storey and Garner were supposed to look after the south-western villages. Some constables brought their town books, others brought schedules of sums paid. The nature of Sclater's notes can be gathered from the extracts printed at the end of this paper. The result of this preliminary inquiry was an exchequer commission which took evidence at the "Red Lion" in 1664. The defaulting collectors were Lowry, Wright and Taylor. Sclater has no reference to this.

Next with regard to the reformation of the Corporation. At the Restoration, the control of the borough was almost wholly in the hands of the Parliamentary Party. Of the twelve aldermen hardly one could be called a royalist, and the majority of the common councilmen were rigid Puritans. The result had been brought about by always filling up the vacancies which had occurred during the preceding eighteen years with adherents of the government. In this connection it may be noted that the Parliamentary candidates, who were rejected by the county in the Convention Parliament of 1660, were at once returned for the borough. Many other boroughs were in the same one-sided condition, which if continued, would have caused a very unsettled state of affairs, as the local authorities would often have been at loggerheads with Parliament or Privy Council. So an Act of Parliament was passed for the regulation of corporations.

The Corporation of Cambridge then consisted of a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common councilmen, two bailiffs, and four sergeants, with a town clerk and a recorder. Cooper refers only briefly to the proceedings under this Act of Parliament at Cambridge, giving the names of the aldermen and councilmen put out and of those put in.<sup>1</sup> But Sir Thomas

<sup>1</sup> *Annals*, vol. III. p. 503. Many of the biographical details in this paper are taken from that invaluable work, which still lacks an index.

Slater, who was one of the commissioners appointed under the Act, gives many details.

The commission sat at the Black Bear Inn, which was opposite Trinity Church, and the yard of which forms what is now Market Passage<sup>1</sup>. From contemporary inventories of furniture and from an account in the *Cambridge Portfolio* of 1840, it is possible to construct a picture of a sitting of these commissioners<sup>2</sup>. The room in which they sat was on the first floor, and looked into the inn yard through three bow windows having white curtains. At each end of the room was a hearth, with carved mantelpiece above. On the oak panelled walls were some oil paintings and a looking glass. A draw table stood in the centre of the room and against the walls were sideboards and a court cupboard. The commissioners sat at the table on turkey-work or leather chairs, with their backs to the windows, the chairman being in the middle facing the door. At one end of the table sat the deputy town clerk, with the town charters and corporation cross book, and at the other end, the clerk to the commissioners. The witnesses sat on a form covered with baize opposite the chairman, and other forms were provided for various privileged persons who were allowed to be present as spectators. It was in this room that the Parliamentary Committee had sat during the Civil War, and in a cupboard were the registers and files of letters which have been referred to. But wooden arm chairs and joined stools were then used instead of turkey-work and leather chairs.

The commissioners first met at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, July 19, 1662. They chose as their chairman Sir Wm Compton, M.P. for the borough and Master of the King's ordnance. He was a royalist of the highest integrity, whom even Oliver Cromwell had called a "sober young man and a godly cavalier." His influence seems to have been on the

<sup>1</sup> Slater only once writes "The Black Bear," otherwise it is simply "The Bear," but the same inn is meant. Several people still living can remember this inn. Cooper, *Memorials*, vol. III. p. 205, states that the Parliamentary committee met at the "White Bear." This was in Trinity Street, opposite Trinity College. Mr Redfern tells me that another Bear Inn was pulled down to make way for the present Corn Exchange.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 123.

side of clemency. The others were all ardent royalists; many of them had suffered indignities and been fined heavily by their opponents when in power, so they could be trusted not to err on the side of leniency. Amongst them were Lord Alington of Horseheath, Sir Levinus Bennet of Babraham, Captain Millicent of Barham, and Sir Thomas Sclater.

The officials were a door-keeper, who was to admit no one without order, as this was a private inquiry; a clerk to keep a register of the proceedings; and a messenger to send for those members of the corporation, who, it was rightly conjectured, would absent themselves, and have to be sent for. The commission under the great seal having been read, the town clerk was ordered to produce the charters and bye-laws, for it was suspected that burgesses had been appointed to offices contrary to custom and use.

The mayor and aldermen were first called. Thomas French was mayor. He had been a prominent Parliamentarian from the beginning of the war. In 1642, he was appointed with Cromwell and others to exercise the trained bands. He was soon afterwards a sequestrator of royalist estates and a member of the committee which ejected so many royalist clergy, his name appearing at the end of many depositions<sup>1</sup>. He also acted as a regulator of the University, in other words he helped to turn out the royalists. Some members of his own party at one time insinuated that he was not quite straight in his monetary dealings, and when he got for himself the appointment of steward to the committee for compounding, another Puritan wrote to London that French "was in no way fitted for that work, if he were honest<sup>2</sup>." But he managed to keep in office most of the time. Even when more moderate men were refusing such an unpleasant office as sequestrator of royalists in 1659, French was not backward. Oaths evidently sat very lightly on Mr French's soul, for notwithstanding his twenty years of official puritanism, he now readily took all the oaths which the commissioners offered. These were the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and a special oath that it was un-

<sup>1</sup> *Addit. MSS.* 15672.

<sup>2</sup> *Calendar of Committee for Compounding.*

lawful, on any pretence, to take up arms against the King, and that the Solemn League and Covenant (which he must have solemnly taken many years before) was unlawful and imposed against the liberties of the kingdom. He was evidently determined to do all he could to keep his place as mayor, but, as we shall see, all in vain.

Next came the aldermen. Aldermen Chapman, Ewen, Rose, Spalding and Tifford<sup>1</sup>, took all three oaths without demur; of these, however, Spalding was the only one who had been a parliamentary official. But Aldermen Bryan and Timbs were not so amenable. Both had been active on the Parliament side. Bryan was a confectioner, who had had the pleasure of supplying cakes for the thanksgiving after Naseby fight, and had also provided a banquet for Sir Thomas Fairfax at the corporation expense. He had been mayor of the town in 1650, and was a member of the unpopular sequestration committee at the end of the Commonwealth<sup>2</sup>. Timbs held various offices between 1642 and 1660. He signed the Church Survey of 1650, was on the committee for ejecting scandalous ministers in 1654, and was twice chosen Member of Parliament for the borough during the Commonwealth, when his wages were two shillings a day.

These two men told the commissioners that they had already taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, but they refused to take the oath against the Solemn League and Covenant. So they were discharged from being aldermen.

The remaining five aldermen had not answered the summons of the commissioners, and these the messenger, if he found them in the town, could not induce to appear. The most celebrated was John Lowry, who had been the colleague of Cromwell in the representation of Cambridge in the Long Parliament. He was originally a chandler, was mayor in 1644, and during the next sixteen years was one of the most

<sup>1</sup> The name of Thomas Tifford occurs four times between 1650 and 1660, as a Commissioner of Taxes for Cambridge.

<sup>2</sup> "1695, April 22...died old Wm Bryan, alderman and confectioner," Newton's *Diary*. But his name does not appear amongst the aldermen appointed after the ejections of 1688.

influential men in the town. He was even nominated on the High Court of Justice for trial of the King, but did not sit in that court. As he did not appear before the commissioners, a messenger was sent for him, but he excused himself by saying that he was weary and could not come. Perhaps he had not grasped the fact that his influence was gone. But the evidence which had been given at the inquiry in May was sufficient to damn him, and he was cast out from his aldermanship. But he did not run away like many of his colleagues. Sir Thomas Sclater notes the fact that he saw him in Cambridge market place on the following Saturday<sup>1</sup>.

Another absent alderman was James Blackley. He was high constable in 1644 and seized the firearms which the rector of Orwell had bought for Trinity College. He had previously tried to prevent Capt. Docura, of Fulbourn, from carrying off the College plate to the King<sup>2</sup>. He served on various committees up to the year 1652, but in 1659 he joined the Quakers, and soon found himself a prisoner in the castle, where he still was when this commission sat. He was cast out without hesitation<sup>3</sup>.

Bryan Kitchingman, another alderman, was reported as having left the town two or three days before, with the evident intention of avoiding the commissioners. He was an attorney who had been mayor in 1648. His political opinions may be gauged from the fact that in 1672 a room in his house was licensed as a Congregational meeting-place. He was cast

<sup>1</sup> John Lowry, gent., died July 18th, 1669. Inscription formerly in the Round Church, given by Cole, *Addit. MSS.* 5803, p. 47.

<sup>2</sup> *S. P. Dom. Interr. G.* 80, p. 649.

<sup>3</sup> James Blackley of Cambridge, alderman, made his will 2 Sept. 1666. To be buried near his wife Thomasine lately deceased; house where he lived, leased of Dr Holmes, to Thomas Rybread and Robert his brother; to son James £4 a year for life out of "ye Burbolt" situate in St Andrew's parish, held of lease from Jesus College to Nicholas Coates; also his wearing apparel except linen, wife's apparel and 20s. to daughter Elizabeth Bonnet; executor and residuary, son John who is to pay daughter Mary 20s. Witnesses, John Legg, Robert Crab. Proved, 13 Oct. 1666. *Archdeaconry Register Lib.* x. p. 66. He was born at Ramsay, about 1588. His sons made a return of arms and pedigree at the visitation of 1684. *Genealogist*, vol. III. p. 238. But in his deposition about the College plate in 1645, he gave his age as 42.

out from his aldermanship, and then there was a further proposal to prevent him from earning his living in the town courts. All the commissioners excepting three, one of whom was Sclater, voted against him. But the order for excluding him from the town court was not signed on this day, and before the commissioners met again, milder counsels, those of Sir Wm Compton, had prevailed, and in later years Kitchingman was able to act as the legal adviser of the Nonconformists<sup>1</sup>.

The two other aldermen, Thomas Nicholson, who was in London, and Thomas Russell, were cast out, no reason being given but their absence. But the wife of the former was a Quaker, and in 1659 he had complained to the Proctor of the violence of the students to the Quakers<sup>2</sup>. Russell had been treasurer in Cambridge for the funds to pay the army, and the Scotch, and for the Irish campaign<sup>3</sup>.

The common councilmen were next summoned. Fifteen appeared, of whom nine at once agreed to take all the oaths, including Sedgewick, who had been a prominent official of the Parliamentary Committee. The other six refused the oaths and were turned out. Of these the most prominent was Stephen Fortune, haberdasher of hats, whom we met with at the May inquiry. He had been such a prominent member of the party for so many years, that one is surprised to find him only a common councilman. His name appears in no Parliamentary ordinance, and being by nature a common informer,

<sup>1</sup> Bryan Kitchingman, of Cambridge, gentleman, made his will on April 17th, 1675. To son John, lands in Milton, to daughter Ester, land in Mynting, Lincolnshire, to daughter Dorothy £150 within twelve months of his decease. Youngest son Robert, executor and residuary, he to pay Jane Perry, widow, an annuity of £8. Witnesses, John Cranwell, of Cambridge, gentleman, Thomas Kent of Hinton, Henry Crane of Fulbourne. Codicil dated 24 Sept. 1679. To daughter Dorothy, wife of Daniel Wallis of London, button seller, £150, besides what I have given her. To servants Mary Wilson and Robert Richards £20 and £10. To grandchild Senior West £21. Codicil dated 25 Sept. 1679. To poor of All Saints, Cambridge 40s. to be distributed within a week of his decease. To widow Alice Leake 10s. [P.C.C. King 144.]

He died 26 Sept. 1679 (Newton's *Diary*, p. 77) and his will was proved on Nov. 15th. He married Miss Ester Knight at Stow Quay, in 1633. Register transcript in Gibbons, *Episcopal Records of Ely*, p. 360.

<sup>2</sup> Besse, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, i. 87.

<sup>3</sup> Sclater's Note Book.

perhaps his own party did not trust him. In 1643 he volunteered evidence against a fellow of Trinity, in which he said that as churchwarden of Great St Mary's he was about to remove the rails and level the altar steps, when the Trinity man threatened him with legal proceedings if he did not stop<sup>1</sup>. He also had something to say about Captain Docura and the College plate<sup>2</sup>. But a worse piece of informing was in 1648. In that year a Parliamentary spy came to Cambridge and Fortune supplied him with secret information against some prominent men of his own party<sup>3</sup>. Such a man would probably have been cast out, even if he had taken the oaths<sup>4</sup>. This was the end of the first day's work.

The next day the commissioners met at the "Red Lion" in Petty Cury. Five more common councilmen appeared, of whom two took the oaths, the other three refused and were cast out. This accounts for twenty-one. John Jenkinson, one of the remaining three, was Lowry's son-in-law, he had been steward of the sequestration committee, and was reported "to understand the law<sup>5</sup>." He had left the town two days before the inquiry, leaving a letter for the commissioners. But he was ordered to come in person, and as he had not appeared by the end of the inquiry, he was cast out. John Frohock and Christopher Mayes complete the number. Both were ejected. The former had left the town and gone to live in the country, and Mayes had been "out of the twenty-four" for a good while.

The bailiffs were next summoned, Brand and Yeomans<sup>6</sup>. They were in the town, but refused to appear. They were reported to be Anabaptists, and were ejected. Next came the sergeants. These all took the oaths. But the one who used to carry the mace, Thomas Crudd, was discharged. No reasons

<sup>1</sup> *Addit. MSS.* 15672, p. 80.

<sup>2</sup> *S. P. Dom. Interr. G.* 80, p. 649.

<sup>3</sup> *Addit. MSS.* 5494, no. x.

<sup>4</sup> Fortune lived in the parish of St Mary by the market, in a house containing six fireplaces. He was wealthy enough to be taxed in 1640, but made no pretension of loyalty by subscribing to the gift of money to the King in 1661.

<sup>5</sup> *Calendar of Com. for Compounding.*

<sup>6</sup> A room in the house of Downham Yeomans was licensed as a Presbyterian meeting-place in 1672.

are given and he was allowed to have his quarter's wages up to Michaelmas. But it may be mentioned that a man of the same surname had been a defaulting tax-collector.

The next business was to fill up the vacancies. The orders were, to put in those men first who were of "cleare esteem." Thomas French, the mayor who had forsworn himself the day before, was not such an one, so by the unanimous vote of the commissioners he was cast out, or as Sir Thomas has it in another place, "Mr French was discharged from being mayor and alderman too, because divers of ye town, and those that came in, complained that he frequented the churches of Mr Wheeler and Mr Senior, and came little at St Mary's." These two men were ejected next month for Nonconformity, Wheeler from Clare College and Senior from Trinity College and a lectureship at Trinity Church<sup>1</sup>. The reason given for French's ejection seems a trivial one, no doubt his record as a pushing Parliament man had more to do with it<sup>2</sup>. The commissioners' choice of a mayor to fill his place fell on Samuel Spalding, which at first seems surprising, for at the outbreak of the war he had certainly been on the side of the Parliament<sup>3</sup>. But his hands were clean as regards public money, and he was a learned lawyer, whose antiquarian collections are still in existence in the Bodleian<sup>4</sup>. Upon the mace being delivered to him, he produced a patent to be town clerk, which he alleged had been granted to him in reversion twenty-two years before, but into the profit of which he had only come two years ago. He said that he had the opinion of counsel, that the office was not incompatible with his aldermanship, but as it was intimated that the town would question the place, he went into the next room and drew up a resignation, which he delivered with his patent to the commissioners.

The deputy town clerk, Mr Law, then took the oath as

<sup>1</sup> Calamy, *Nonconformists' Memorial*.

<sup>2</sup> "1662, Aug. Thomas French late mayor of Cambridge buried." Register of St Peter's Parish in Cole. *Addit. MSS.* 5813, p. 74. He had made no will, for letters of administration were taken out shortly afterwards. A case of broken heart perhaps.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 127.

<sup>4</sup> *Gough MSS. Camb.* 4, and see Blomefield's *Collectanea*, p. 226 note.

town clerk and ordered Mr Spalding to be admitted as mayor. Then came the task of filling the eight aldermanic vacancies. Six men were at once chosen, who had had no hand in the Puritan government<sup>1</sup>. It was intended to keep the other two places vacant until the commissioners met at Michaelmas, but the clerk pointed out that if these places were not filled now, the place of mayor need not be filled in August. So John Cropley, draper, and Thomas Muriel, both recommended by mayor and aldermen, were chosen. Of Cropley it was stated that he loved the church and common prayers, and was kept out of office during the late times because of his loyalty. Thirteen common councilmen, two bailiffs and a sergeant were also chosen in place of those turned out. Jacklin the new sergeant had given useful evidence at the May inquiry, perhaps this was a reward.

All the above business did not take place on two days, for the commissioners were sitting for a week, but Sir Thomas's dates are rather mixed. On July 26th, he was sitting with his fellow justices at the "Lion," when the case of the attorney Kitchingman was discussed. On this day they dined together at the Town Hall.

The commissioners did not meet again until September 30th, at the "Red Lion." The chief business then was the disfranchising of about twenty burgesses. This is the last reference which Sclater has to the commissioners. But two of the ejected aldermen were subjected to some kind of restraint, for on 20 Nov. 1662, he notes that he and a fellow magistrate had received a letter from the Privy Council ordering them to administer the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to Richard Timbs and Thomas Nicholson, which they did, at the "Three Tuns." Timbs had to give a bond of £1500, and find two sureties of the same amount, to be of good behaviour, and Nicholson a bond of £2000.

I will now endeavour to show how many matters of general interest are contained in these books. There is of course much that seems to be trivial, but on every page there is some item

<sup>1</sup> Their names were John Clench, Francis Finch, John Herring, Robert Murill, Rowland Simpson, William Wells.

of interest, or even of importance, to the antiquary or local historian.

Sir Thomas took a great interest in the assizes and sessions, at which he was a regular attendant, and many interesting particulars about them occur in his notes. Some of these were also noted down by Samuel Newton, and have been printed in his diary, such as the building of a boarded house for one of the courts during the inclement weather of March, 1668, the punishment of an attorney in the pillory for barrettry, and the pressing to death of a prisoner in the lower part of the castle.

The gentry were early risers in those days. Even in mid-winter the sessions began at eight o'clock in the morning. But this is easily beaten by the early hours of some of the judges. Thus Sir Matthew Hale came to Cambridge on Saturday, 16 March 1671-2, he went to sermon at Great St Mary's on Sunday morning at seven o'clock and the assizes started at six o'clock next morning, another sermon being listened to at seven o'clock. Mr Justice Keeling was worse still. For the Lent Assizes of 1664, he arrived in Cambridge from Bury late in the evening and opened the assize at six o'clock next morning. Concerning this event, Sir Thomas tells us with a suspicion of smugness, "Only Dr Eade and I were present at the opening, all the other justices were fined £5 apiece." The sheriff, a Huntingdonshire man, was also absent at this assize, but he had sent fourteen men with "good liveries, silver buttons, white hats edged, and knots of ribbons." The sheriff's attendants were a matter of special interest to Sir Thomas, as he often mentions how many there were, and how they were dressed. Thus for the Lent Assizes of 1665, the judge coming from Huntingdon was met at Howes about nine o'clock in the morning by Sir Thomas Willis the high sheriff, with two trumpets, forty men, five halberds and two footmen, accompanied by his two sons, Sir Thomas Wendy, Sir Thomas Dayrell and Sir Thomas Sclater in their coaches.

The assize dinner was an important function, which our justice frequently mentions. The judges stayed, as at the present time, at Trinity College, but the sheriff dined with the

justices at the "Bear." On August 12th, 1673, he tells us that all the justices dined with Mr Rheady, the high sheriff, at the "Bear," when he had a venison pasty and a five shilling ordinary. Next day he invited them all to supper, but none of them went, except Mr Duckett. Perhaps the others had not liked his dinner. At the Lent Assizes of 1674 Sclater gave a supper party of his own to eleven of his fellow justices<sup>1</sup>. It was a cold collation and consisted of two venison pasties, two neats' tongues and three anchovàs<sup>2</sup>.

At the sessions the dinner was also usually held at the "Bear." The business was started at the Castle, where the commission was read, but the Court often adjourned to the "Bear" afterwards. Sometimes it had to adjourn back again, as in the county election of January 15th—26th, 1673-4, when Sir Thomas Hatton was candidate<sup>3</sup>.

Sir Thomas sometimes gives the heads of the charges of the judge at the Assizes and of the recorder at the Quarter Sessions. In the latter connection a peculiar circumstance is brought forward in 1663. The recorder in his charge to the grand jury laid stress on this point, that it was wrong for the sheriff to return on a jury, men who were disaffected to Church and State, such as Nonconformists, as had often been done. The under sheriff's reply was that there were not more than a dozen suitable men in the county that could understand Latin and read, and otherwise fit to be foremen or grand jury men. "So Sir Thomas Dorrell's clerk read ye Latin indictment to the grand jury." Evidently loyalty and learning did not go hand in hand in those times.

Many references occur to the punishments inflicted by Sir

<sup>1</sup> Sir Thomas Hatton, Sir Levinus Bennett, Captain Duckett, Captain Martin, Doctors Jackson, Boord, Goslin, Walters, Robert Muriel, Coga and Standish.

<sup>2</sup> "Anchova's the famous meat of Drunkards and of them that desire to have their drinke oblectate the pallate." Venner, *Via Recta*, 1620. Quoted in *N.E.D.* It is a pity Sir Thomas does not say what wine they drank.

<sup>3</sup> But there was a place for the justices to dine at the Castle, for in one of the many lists of repairs, which he ordered to be done there, there is mentioned "the window stool in the room where the justices dine." A good list of the buildings then comprising the Castle could be compiled from these lists of repairs.

Thomas in his office of justice. In 1663, a party of fifteen men and women, some of them like gypsies, were arrested by the constable of Linton, and found by the grand and petty juries at the sessions to be incorrigible rogues, and they were ordered to be branded with a Roman R on the left shoulder. Says Sir Thomas, who witnessed the branding, "One man screeched, he had not been branded before, and one woman was big with child and yet branded."

And there are many records of whippings. For instance, an aged greybeard Scot, for begging at Chesterton, was whipped and ordered to be passed to Edinburgh where he was born, and he was to be there in thirty days. He was liable to be whipped in each parish through which he passed. A tall Norfolk man aged about thirty, with freckled hands and face and reddish curly hair, was committed at Linton Private Sessions 13 April 1665 for a month's hard labour and to be whipped afterwards. Sir Thomas says, "I saw he was well whipt, being stripped, it was done on May 10th, by my orders, a second time." But the best example is that of two men who were convicted of travelling with a counterfeit pass. This stated that they were sailors shipwrecked coming from Barbadoes to Portsmouth. But a fellow of Queens' who knew Barbadoes soon turned their story inside out. They were ordered to be whipped and then brought round to Sir Thomas. The men were very old hands, but not so old as the justice. For when they were brought to him he examined their backs and found no marks of the whip there. They had evidently bribed the whipper to let them off. But all in vain, for the justice had them well whipped in his gatehouse under his own eye.

The magistrates then were often called upon to settle disputes between masters and men about wages. Thus in 1662 Sir Thomas gave a warrant to a Cherryhinton labourer against his master, for keeping back his harvest wages as tithingman for three weeks. The matter was settled some days later at Sir Thomas's house by the payment of sixteen shillings, and three shillings and sixpence for earnest money. In 1661, a Girton man was demanding sixteen shillings besides meat and drink, for a fortnight's wages in harvest. A Horseheath man

who had hired himself out to a farmer for a year, and before six months were up had enlisted for a soldier under Lord Alington, was granted a warrant for his wages up to the time he left his master's service, a proceeding which seems all in favour of the man.

Some curious cases concerning parish relief came before Sir Thomas. In 1663 a Coton man who gave his age as a hundred and fourteen years, applied to him because he had been refused relief. Sir Thomas issued a warrant for him to have two shillings a week, a very generous amount compared with the dole to paupers at the present time. A few days afterwards the justice received a deputation from the parish, who said that the centenarian was not a person deserving relief. For he possessed a cow and a calf, had given very ill words to the parish officers, did not go to church, and when he had money went to the alehouse. However, the justice did not recall his warrant, he merely referred them to the Quarter Sessions. Another case is as follows. "Thomas Algar of Fulbourn complains that he wants meat and drink, firing and clothes, for himself wife and child, that his wife has no suck for her babe through want of victuals; that he is a man imperfect in limb and speech, and unable to earn his living, and that the town keeps back from him his former allowance." The latter part of the complaint shows that even then the funds provided by the poor rate were looked upon as the rightful property of those who had nothing. The worthy justice might well ask what right such a man had to have a wife and child.

Sir Thomas issued hundreds of warrants to search for stolen goods, some containing mention of curious or interesting articles. For instance a warrant to search for the signpost of Thomas Wallis of Trinity Parish, which had been stolen by Mary Eldridge<sup>1</sup>; and Francis Parcerra, coffeeman of Great St Mary's, applied for a warrant to search the house of the brother of his late maid servant at Over, whom he accused of stealing his coffee powder and "chocoletto" to the value of £10. And four

<sup>1</sup> Wife of Thomas Eldridge, tobacco pipe maker of Free School Lane. In 1663 a cook of Pembroke Hall applied for a warrant against her "for casting scalding water on her, and running at her with a spit."

gallons of stomach water in a runlet, worth twelve shillings, were stolen from Thomas Stern's on Tuesday and drank at Thomas Mowl's on the next Thursday night.

Mention of obsolete occupations sometimes occurs. In 1662 a commissioner of saltpetre applies for a warrant against men who obstruct his work at Oakington; a Fulbourn man said that it was his trade to shoot and kill mallard all the year but turf time.

There are several references to the unpopular Hearth Tax. The earliest is a certificate written and signed by Sir Thomas and acknowledged by the constables, dated 10 June 1662, which runs as follows: "The number of Hearths which are in my dwelling house in St Buttolphs parish, are thirteen, and there are no stoves in my said house." In 1664 we get a glance of that hateful official, the viewer of hearths, at work. He had entered a house in Jesus Lane to view the chimneys and compare with the occupier's return. In one wall he suspected that a chimney had been temporarily closed up. He went to another part of the house to make enquiries, and when he came back to the suspected room it was locked and he was not allowed to go in again. Whereupon he charged them with an extra hearth, and when they would not pay, he obtained a distraint warrant and took away a batch of cooking utensils.

These note-books show that the legislation which in vain endeavoured to suppress the Nonconformists during the reign of Charles the Second, must have added enormously to the duties of the justices of the peace. In the earlier parts of Sir Thomas's note-books there are no references to Nonconformists except to Quakers, but after the passing of the Conventicle Act in 1664, they are frequent. In February 1660, a haul of seventy-two Quakers was made in the Quaker house over against Sidney College, one of whom confessed "that they were over an hour seeking God there." In April 1665 occurs the first reference to the Conventicle Act, and in the remaining part of the diary it crops up constantly, giving such a picture of the working of this unfortunate Act as it would be difficult to find anywhere else. For the writer seems to have been actuated neither by antipathy nor by sympathy in his dealings with the conventiclers. All he did was to carry out the law, as was his

duty. That delightful old Tory, Cole of Milton, thought that Sclater was a favourer of Nonconformists, but that opinion is proved to be quite wrong by these note-books. For he issued dozens of warrants for surprising conventicles, and for fining those present, and one of the note-books contains an elaborate list, probably drawn up for the justice's own use, of "Rules for justices going to view a conventicle."

But if Sir Thomas had no sympathy for Nonconformists, he had, as became an English gentleman, a decided antipathy for the professional informer, as is shown by the following account of his dealings with one. In 1674 Simon Priest of St Botolph's, who called himself a barber, but had really become a professional informer, applied for a warrant to surprise a conventicle at Trumpington. Whilst it was being prepared, the informer talked too freely and Sir Thomas made this note, "Simon Priest then said to me that hee had lost £100 by ye phanatique dogges, thus expressing ye meeters at conventicles, and that he would now recover it." The warrant was handed to Priest in the presence of the justice's clerk, and then the justice proceeded to lecture the informer, telling him amongst other things that it was no object of the Conventicle Act to fill the pockets of informers, and warning him that if he went beyond the law, the biter might find himself bitten. This was more than the informer expected and we may well suppose that he slunk away with the warrant in his pocket, rather frightened. Any way we know that he delayed putting it into force, hoping that Sir Thomas would forget all about it. But Sir Thomas was not that kind of man, the law was a sacred thing in his eyes, and one of his warrants was not to be lightly disregarded. As there was no return to this warrant he issued another two months afterwards. This was to bring Simon Priest before him for not executing the first warrant. The informer having been thus brought to book, declared that Sir Thomas had preached so much to him as to what could or could not be done in the prosecution of conventicles, that he would not take any further oath in that business for a hundred pounds. I am glad to say that this is not the only instance when Sir Thomas was known to snub an informer.

Mention is made above of the informer making money, and he was by law allowed to receive a third part of the fines imposed. This was the iniquitous part of the Act. The following is a brief account, taken from these note-books, of how it was done. At three o'clock on a Sunday afternoon early in February 1670, a few friends met in a barn belonging to Moses Crabb a miller of Little Wilbraham, and a religious service was held, at which the book of Common Prayer was not used. It was an out of the way spot, far from the high road, but loyal eyes were on the watch. The constable of the parish counted the worshippers as they went in, and afterwards peeped through a crack in the boarded walls, and saw what they were about. Then he fetched another worthy, named Daniel Brasier of Fulbourn, and together they watched the company go away. There were ten adults besides the family, and they were all neighbours of the informers. For them it was a profitable afternoon's work. Next day they went off to Sir Thomas Sclater, and swore to what they had seen. He issued distraint warrants of five shillings apiece for first offenders, of ten shillings for the others, and of £20 for Crabb, the owner of the barn. It was three months before the distraints were realised and the fines divided. For their Sunday afternoon's work the informers received £2. 7s. 9d. each, which is as much as they would have earned by a month's legitimate labour.

The activity of Sir Thomas in issuing warrants to suppress conventicles is shown by his record for one fortnight of 1677, when conventicles in sixteen different villages in the county were suppressed on his warrant alone. But it must not be supposed that he issued his warrants rashly, and without inquiry. For take the following case. In June 1670 a man came to him from Linton to ask for a warrant for a distraint of ten shillings apiece on persons met in a conventicle there. But the man could not swear that these people had been fined before, and ten shillings was for a second offence. Sir Thomas told the man that if within two days he would bring some one with him to swear that there was a conventicle at Linton, he would proceed against the offenders at five shillings apiece. But "he came not again nor any person from him."

Probably five shillings a head would not have paid him for his trouble.

Some of Sir Thomas's notes about conventicles have very vivid touches. In April 1665, a conventicle was surprised at Widow Wilson's in St Andrew's Street, next door to Mr Alderman Blackley's, the Quaker who had been cast out from his aldermanship some years before. Thomas Dack, the preacher, was caught in the widow's garden at eleven o'clock at night. His preaching apparently appealed especially to the fair sex. For Widow Wilson's maid said to one of the informers, "If you had but heard how heavenly Mr Dack spake unto us this evening, you would have thought him a heavenly man." But that did not prevent him from being sent to the gaol until he paid a fine of £1.

There are several references in these notes to the well-known Nonconformists, Holcroft and Oddey, which show that at first they were treated as gentlemen and with leniency. They include some interesting notes about the visitors whom Holcroft saw when a prisoner in the Castle. Judge Keeling asked Sclater and the Vice-Chancellor to keep a list of suspected persons who went to see him. The list includes country gentlemen, London merchants, and Sarah Cornwall, "musitian's daughter of Great St Mary's."

The latter part of these note-books is not nearly so interesting as that referring to the earlier years of Sir Thomas's magistracy. Perhaps as he got older his curiosity and interest in his work were less keen, or it may have been because the later portions of the diary were written by his clerk. The latter circumstance is fortunate in a way, because as he got older, the justice's handwriting became shaky and difficult to read. The reason for which is given in a codicil to his will<sup>1</sup>, where he apologises for the writing being that of his cousin, Bainbridge, and not his own, but he was unable to write himself, as his own hand was ill with the gout; the result perhaps of too much old malmsey in Trinity Combination Room, which he had beautified at his own charges<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *P.C.C. Cann.* 11.

<sup>2</sup> Willis and Clark, II. 775.

In one of the later note-books is given a long account of the Easter private sessions, held at the Griffin<sup>1</sup> in Linton in April 1682. This account will be found important to all who are interested in the early history of licensing. It is written by Sir Thomas's clerk, so is easy to read. It begins with a list of directions called "The way and method of proceeding at the private Sessions of Easter." The business at these sessions consisted chiefly of the grant or renewal of alehouse licences, and other business in connection with constables and overseers. The area affected was the present petty sessional division. The justices were Sir Levinus Bennet of Babraham, Sir Thomas Sclater of Catley Park, and Captain Millicent of Barham; each justice brought his own clerk and the captain came half an hour late.

First of all the high constables of hundreds produced lists of the names and signs of all the alehouse keepers in their divisions, the result of what is called a privy search the night before. The object of this was to be sure that all alehouse keepers had licences. There were fifty-one in the Linton division in 1676 and only forty-nine in 1682<sup>2</sup>. The old licences being delivered up each applicant had to enter into a recognizance of £10 and to find two sureties of £5 each, that he would not permit cards, dice, tables, or any other form of gaming on his premises. Another condition, which reads very strangely now, was that he had to produce a certificate under the hand of the clergyman of his parish, that he had constantly resorted to the parish church, and had received the Sacrament, according to the usage of the Church of England, during the

<sup>1</sup> The Griffin stood on the site of old market stalls. Its name was afterwards changed to the Crown. The site is now occupied by a private house and the business premises of Messrs Holttum.

<sup>2</sup> The numbers of alehouse licences granted in the several villages of the division were as follows:

Abington, 2	Hinxton, 2	Sawston, 4
Babraham, 3	Horseheath, 2	West Wickham, 3
Balsham, 2	Ickleton, 2	West Wrating, 3
Bartlow, 2	Linton, 12	Weston Colville, 2
Castle Camps, 2	Pampisford, 1	Whittlesford, 4
Duxford, 3	Shudy Camps, 2	

year preceding. This was probably to prevent inns from being centres of Roundhead disaffection. The actual licence cost eight shillings if a new one, but only four shillings if a renewal. These amounts represent about ten times the present value of these sums. The fees for the licences went to the justices' clerks, who altogether took £12 on this day, out of which they had to pay £1. 13s. for dinner and hire of the room. Sir Thomas notes that one of the clerks had bought twenty dozen each of alehouse licences, overseers' deputations and constables' articles at sixpence a dozen. These, he says, will be enough for the next two years, and then adds one of the notes which make these books so interesting. The clerk had to take twenty dozen licences, "or else the printing house at Cambridge would nott sett ye presse of worke at ye price."

One of the publicans named Warren Seaman, who received a licence, must have been well known to Sir Thomas, for three years previous he had been arrested on his warrant for poaching in Linton Wood.

In the same volume is an abstract of the plague orders issued at Cambridge in 1665 which are very interesting. From these it appears that almost all communication was severed between London and Cambridge, even the postboy had to smoke dry his letters and leave them to another person to deliver. Some of the entrances to the town from London were banked and boarded up, and at all others a watch and ward was kept. Huts were erected for the shelter of the watchers, who comprised all the inhabitants in turn. The watch was liable to be inspected by the alderman, and all drunken, disorderly or absent watchmen to be put in the stocks. No one was to be allowed to enter the town after ten o'clock at night, etc., etc.<sup>1</sup>

Sir Thomas was not above making notes of such examples of bucolic wit as came under his notice. Take this about Thomas Elsdon of Cheveley as an instance. A quarrel was going on in the street there, in which a woman was badly hurt. Elsdon was looking on with a child in his arms. The village constable, who was trying to stop the quarrel, called on him to help keep the peace. But Elsdon only danced the child in his

<sup>1</sup> See p. 121, where the orders are printed in full.

arms, saying, "I have this peace first to keep." For which pleasantry he was ordered to appear before Sir Thomas for misdemeanour.

Now whilst Sir Thomas was zealous in all matters under the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, he was above all particularly anxious to investigate a riot. But as far as his note-books show, he never had that satisfaction, although he sometimes got near it. For instance in 1663, when appearing in the consistory court about some other business, two townsmen mentioned a great meeting which had taken place in front of their houses. "Scarce named a riot," he notes, "but by ye by worth investigating." So he read up the matter in Dalton's *Complete Justice*, and made out an Order of Procedure. A jury of twenty-four was summoned at the Vice-Chancellor's lodgings with Edward Potto, brewer, as foreman. But alas for his zeal, when the witnesses were examined they would say nothing as to any riot. They had either been got at, or Sir Thomas had found a mare's nest.

Again, at the latter end of August in the following year, he was early one evening riding out of town by the tennis court end, when a servant told him that he would do well to go as escort to the Vice-Chancellor, who was being mobbed on Parker's Piece. It seems that a Proctor had gone to disperse a crowd of several hundred people there and had struck a townsman in self-defence, then fearing further violence had gone for the Vice-Chancellor. On his way thither the Vice-Chancellor was met by Martin, the butcher, who advised him to take his coach. They called for the mayor, and then butcher, mayor and Vice-Chancellor—it seems an odd company—drove in the former's coach to the Piece. Here Sclater found them trying to disperse the crowd. I suppose he said to himself, "A riot, a riot, here is my chance." He suggested that the townsergeant should make proclamation in the King's name, that everyone should at once go home, or all should be proceeded against as rioters. This was done as soon as possible, whereupon a good part of the company went on to the piece called Christ College waste, where they played football, and when the Vice-Chancellor came near them, they howled at him. But that

was the worst they did. The Vice-Chancellor and Sclater sent out several warrants to men whom they had recognised in the crowd. But nothing came of it; Sir Thomas could not get the justices to agree that it was a riot. So he resolved to consult the Recorder, which he did at Mr Rose's funeral. But he also said that he did not apprehend a riot, and Sir Thomas's pages of notes were of little use, except to amuse members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society two hundred and fifty years afterwards.

*Extracts from MS. Rawlinson C. 948.*

[The description in the Bodleian catalogue is "Memorandum book kept by Sir Thomas Sclater, Bart. of St. Bottolph parish, of warrants and committals made by him as justice of the peace for county and town of Cambridge, October, 1660 to May, 1667." Size 8 inches by 3½ inches, 92 leaves. The town and county items are kept separate, beginning at opposite ends of the book. If these extracts do not give a fair specimen of the value of the volumes, which is quite possible, the reason is that I had only a few hours to spend on them. And but for the courtesy of the present librarian who allowed the volumes to be sent to the Radcliffe, thus enabling me to work at them in the evening, they would not have been made at all.]

P. 18. 17 May '62. M<sup>r</sup> (Samuel) King clerk of the peace sent a letter to D<sup>r</sup> Eade that hee had received a comission and instructions and a letter from my Lord treasurer and Lord Ashley, to enquire of moneys remaining in receivers and collectors hands, and sent copies now. Barnards Inn, 14 May '62.

Some of ye commissioners mett M<sup>r</sup> King and appointed a meeting att Cambridge on Thursday in Whitsun Week.

Ye contents of my Lord Treasurers letter to M<sup>r</sup> King. A commission is sent M<sup>r</sup> King to enquire for ye county of Cambridge to be presently communicated and produced to the cofrs. Hee is to sollicit them to a generall meeting and to subdivide themselves into ye severall divisions in ye county as

in ye monethly taxes, and M<sup>r</sup> King is to make true copies of ye commission and generall instructions to be left with the coñrs in every division. And there is now sent an abstract of all such assessments as are behind and not yet accounted, he is to communicate these to ye coñrs, who are to find out the names of those who received any money for the publique and return the names to the attorney general.

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P. 19. Particular instructions touching weekly and monethly assessments.

1. 6 Sept. '43. The committee of Eastern counties ass: had power to raise a weekly tax, not exceeding ye tax of Sir T. Fairfax army.
2. 1 Dec. '45. There was to be raised by the same Cambridgeshire 2172<sup>li</sup>. 6<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>. Ely 728<sup>li</sup>. 13<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>.
3. 5 May '44., for a weekly tax of 562<sup>li</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup> for 4 moneths, and Ely 221<sup>li</sup> 5<sup>s</sup>.
4. 1 Nov. '43. for maintenance of sick and maimed 120<sup>li</sup>.
5. 12 Aug. '45. for reduction of Newark, Cambs 672<sup>li</sup>. Ely 225<sup>li</sup> 8<sup>s</sup>.
6. 8 Dec. '43. for garrison of Newport Pagnell, Cambs and Ely 80<sup>li</sup>
7. and by a weekly tax per week 320<sup>li</sup>.

The treasurers to be named by the committee.

To enquire who were Treasurers and collectors for ye said taxes, and what money any of them have in their hands other than parochial collectors.

P. 20. The names of ye Treasurers for assessment for ye English armies.

- Cantab. Thomas Russell, Thomas Buckley, Richard Mendham, Thomas Bendish.
- Ely. Robert Brown  
For ye Irish Tax.
- Cant. Thomas Russell, Thomas Buckley.
- Ely. Robert Brown, John Wilson, Thomas Gurling  
For Scotts Tax.
- Cant. Richard Brown, Thomas Russell.
- Ely. Thomas Gurling, John Rudd.

To enquire if any of them be dead and who were then under collectors, and what money they have in their hands.

P. 20—22 (commission follows in Latin).

P. 22. Articles of instruction to be enquired into by virtue of above commission.

1. To enquire ye names and place of abode of all such persons as have been appointed treasurers, receivers, farmers or collectors, other than parochial collections, since 30 January 1642, of subsidy, custom, tonnage and poundage, rents of King or Queen, popish recusants or of sequestered persons.

2. What sums have been received by them between 30 January 1642 and 24 June 1660.

3. To enquire also the names and surnames and places of abode of all such as have received any sum for that illegal tax of decimation or upon ye account of any militia settled or acted in since ye year 1648, or for drums, colours, or trophies, and what sums they have received and not accounted for, or paid over to ye pretended authorities who had power to discharge.

4. When any general receiver is dead and any money remaining on him not accounted for, you are to enquire whether ye high collectors in the said county have cleared their accounts with him.

5. Item you or any of you are to enquire of all and every other matter and things nott pardoned, butt excepted in ye act of free and general pardon.

6. It. in like manner you are to enquire of all and singular such other matters, things and circumstances as are for and tend to ye better and more effectual advancement of his majesty's service.

FANSHAW.

\* \* \* \* \*

21 May 1662. Rich<sup>d</sup> Pettit jun. sworne and ex<sup>d</sup>. He receiver for 14 days tax in a<sup>o</sup>. '50 prout recordat, tax for militia | Receiver Whalet, Chesterton for 2 weeks tax, and Pettits tax 2 weeks | knows not ye sums | M<sup>r</sup> Haslop of Cambridge clerk to Com: Assoc. and M<sup>r</sup> Sedgwick a clerk | M<sup>r</sup> Collins<sup>1</sup> Cambridge

<sup>1</sup> His accounts were printed in full (25 pages) in *East Anglian*, Vol. x. p. 44, etc.

Scotch Advance. | M<sup>r</sup> Buckle a receiver | M<sup>r</sup> Weaver receiver for  
5<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> part of ye Revenue |. M<sup>r</sup> Lowry had 468<sup>li</sup> 8<sup>s</sup> of  
M<sup>r</sup> Pettit for Worcester money.

22 May '62. M<sup>r</sup> Stephen Fortune receiver, no committee  
man. R<sup>d</sup> sequestration money only for Cambr: from '43 to '46.  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 670<sup>li</sup> and odd pounds or thereabouts and paid out 560<sup>li</sup>, ye  
rest 110<sup>li</sup> disposed to sequestrators and sollicitors salary.

27 May '62. M<sup>r</sup> Jacklin hears that M<sup>r</sup> Fortune received  
£50 of M<sup>r</sup> Coppinger | 15<sup>li</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> Mountain of Clare Hall, witness  
John Croyley draper | of John Lynn and John White of  
Trinity Hall, of M<sup>r</sup> Anthony Buckenham of Pembroke Hall, of  
M<sup>r</sup> Tho Tunstall of Bennett, D<sup>r</sup> Samwaies Trinity Coll.

\* \* \* \* \*

P. 24. William Crud sequestrator about 2 years and in ye  
army, and hath noe account, nor can give none, but paid all to  
Fortune as he received it.

Jo. Sell clark to com. for Decimations. He was never any  
receiver, says M<sup>r</sup> Bendish was receiver.

Com: of decimation. Haines, Castle, West, French, Picker-  
ing, Tims, Spalden, Lowry, Sir F. Russell, Bendish. Col. Castle  
hath ye book of decimations.

Mr Ibbot in M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Frenches h (? house) att South  
Myms in Hertfordshire may have money in his hands.

M<sup>r</sup> Stephen Fortune. M<sup>ris</sup> Milleson saies hee had 10<sup>li</sup> for  
her sonn Fletcher and swore itt viz 5<sup>li</sup> att a time |. Hee hath  
a rowle of all persons sequestered and w<sup>h</sup> was made of ye  
goods | call for it. M<sup>ris</sup> Milleson swore shee paid 10<sup>li</sup> to  
M<sup>r</sup> Fortunes hands for rent for her son's house.

M<sup>r</sup> Lowry, p<sup>d</sup> all he received to his souldiers and himself |  
Product noe order by wch hee received money, alleadges act of  
oblivion, acknowledges receipt of 426<sup>li</sup>.

John Bullen. R<sup>d</sup> 30<sup>li</sup> or 40<sup>li</sup> for fortification of Castle and  
paid it all to labourers.

M<sup>r</sup> West examined, had butt 20<sup>li</sup> | and 50<sup>li</sup> formerly for his  
years pay, product an order for his 10<sup>li</sup>.

\* \* \* \* \*

P. 26. 29 May '62. Histon constables produce a town book  
of sums paid by several persons, more they know not.

Foulmere constables delivered in Mr Will Fixes warrant | the 20<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> part paid to Mr Wilbore.

P. 27. Foxton constables delivered in a schedule. Mr Boseden Esquire<sup>1</sup> sequestered of 157<sup>li</sup> per ann. and lett to Mr Singleton under valew by I. Taylor and J. Wright<sup>2</sup>, Cottenham.

Hinxton, constable John Greenhall, sworn and delivered a schedule. His father paid 40<sup>li</sup> to redeem his horses, lives at Sarsen.

Cottenham. Constables delivered a schedule and a book. Agricula Waylett<sup>3</sup> of Chesterton was receiver for Drums, Colors, Trumpets and Trophies. R<sup>d</sup> one part, and Pettit jun. another part soe Francis Calverly. Mr Dowse saies yt above 15<sup>li</sup> was one night sent to Whalett from Cottenham.

Dry Drayton constables delivered a book.

Triplow constables delivered a schedule.

Trumpington constables could discover nothing.

Little Shelford constables delivered a schedule.

Great Shelford. Simon Fuller, constable appeared and sworne, gave no account, to appear again tomorrow.

30 May '62. Mr James Thompson sworne, was never receiver treasurer nor sequestred goods, but 8<sup>li</sup> his servant had of one Stawton of Mr Chicheley paid for one hee and others had in suspicion for a good sum of money | and Mr Wilbore of Cambridge dead | and for 41<sup>li</sup> odd money ordered by him and Mr Whitlock, as it was by comission thats in ye study at ye Beare.

Mr Whitlock sworne for ye 41<sup>li</sup> odd money did by com. and ordinance yts in ye study att ye Beare.

<sup>1</sup> Edward Boysden, Esq., of Foxton, gave £6 towards the "Free Voluntary gift" in 1661.

<sup>2</sup> These two men were amongst the most notorious of the Cambs sequestrators, and are supposed to have feathered their nests most comfortably. On one occasion, when they were sequestering the goods of Mistress Margaret Tempest, of Milton, a papist, she asked them "if it were anie conscience to take away her estate." They answered "No, but if you can make a stronger arm, then you may do the like." *Excheq. Dep. by com.* 16 Cha. II. Mich. 22.

<sup>3</sup> Waylett was a maltster by trade, and his enemies said that he bought barley cheaply from malignant farmers, and in return influenced the sequestration committee to reduce their fines. *Calendar of Com. for compounding.*

M<sup>r</sup> Bendish sworne saies he received taxes and decimations from 25 Dec. '50 to 24 June '60.

P. 29. (Toft, Great Shelford, Papworth Everard, Hardwicke and Chesterton constables appear and have their articles signed.)

P. 36. Commission for regulating corporacons.

1. Comission read. 2. place to sitt. 3. clark and register book. 4. Messenger. 5. many will be absent. 6. Refusers to sweare divers. 7. Secresie and soe a doore keeper. 8. If any comissioner have particular instructions. 9. If any have been displact to bee putt in, is a publique act provided by ye clark. 11. Sumon 1<sup>st</sup> ye mayor and aldermen. 2. Recorder, Bailiffs, Towne Clark, Comon Councilmen, serjants. 12. If severallie called or ioyntly. 13. Peruse their charters and by lawes, and many have been chosen contrary to them, and it nott to be so enter'd. 14. Q<sup>y</sup> if you will nott supply places as you empty them. 15. Putt in those men first who are of cleare esteeme.

\* \* \* \* \*

P. 29. 18 July 1662. The commissioners for regulating of corporacons sate att ye Beare.

Sir William Compton, chairman. Lord Allington, Sir Thomas Hatton, Sir John Cotton, Sir Thomas Sclater, Sir Thomas Wendy, Sir Thomas Darrell, Sir Isaac Thornton, Thomas Chicheley, Levinus Bennet, John Bennett, esquires, Dr Eade, Captains Millicent and Storey.

Alderman French, mayor jurat. 3 oathes et subscripsit and is cast outt for hearing Wheeler and Senior.

Aldermen Spalding, Rose, Tifford, Ewen<sup>1</sup>, Chapman, jurat. 3 oathes and subscriserunt.

Aldermen Tims and Brian sd they had taken ye oath of

<sup>1</sup> John Ewin, who had been mayor of Cambridge in 1659, died on April 23rd, 1668, aged 67. According to a passage quoted in *Kennet's Register and Chronicle*, p. 39, it seems that his wife was a quakeress, which wife—for he was married four times—is not clear. His son Thomas, an alderman, aged 40, made a return of his arms and pedigree at the Herald's visitation of 1684. The former were these: "Sable, a chevron between three fleur de lis, or." The herald comments thus on the claim: "Mr Ewen pretends to these arms, but has no manifest right." *Genealogist*, vol. iii. p. 243.

allegiance and supremacy, and denied ye oath in ye Act and were discharged. Mr Lowry was in ye town butt was weary, and never came to ye cofirs. I saw him in Cambr. markett Saturday 29 July '62. Nicholson was att London, Kitchinman went outt of Towne 1 or 2 daies before. Russell was not in ye Towne, and Blackley prisoner in the castle, these 5 yt were absent and ye 2 refusers were ejected 19 July '62, under ye hand and seale of ye comissioners, left with Mr Law ye Towne Clark. All ye cofirs above butt Sir Thomas Hatton and Sir John Cotton who were gone home and staid butt 1 day.

P. 34. 19 July '62. Red Lyon. Jo. Jenkinson, Mr Maes and Mr Frohock, all 3 discharged from being comon councill men, Frohock had left ye towne and lives in ye countrey. Maes had been out of the 24 men for a good while. Jenkinson went some 2 daies before outt of ye towne and writt a letter to ye comissioners yt Mr Chicheley hath. None of the 3 appeared.

Bailiffes. Brand, and Yeomans. Both reputed anabaptists being in town and sumoned did nott appeare.

Seriantes. William Crudd, Tim Marsh, Thos. Harper, Tho. Glatton omnes jurat, et subscripserunt.

P. 32. Will Crudd was discharged, and John Jacklin was sworn and subscribed and ordered to bee put in serjant in Crudd's place, and to have all benefits yt Crudd had except ye cryers place yt Mr Spalden said the mayor or town had before this, taken from Crudd and given to Marsh. Jacklin is to carry ye Mace and to lett Crudd have ye quarters wages ending 29 Sept. '62, being 1<sup>li</sup> 5<sup>s</sup>.

Mr Spalden had ye mace delivered him to bee mayor, instead of Mr French 19 July '62. Mr French was discharged from being mayor and alderman two bec. diverse of ye towne and those yt came in complained yt hee frequented Mr Wheeler's church and Mr Seniors and came litle att St Maryes.

Mr Spalden was ordered to putt in ye Alderman and comon councill men on Munday or Tuesday att a comon Hall and to call one and was to give them the oath to ye towne and they were to be putt in ye places of ye aldermen putt outt and not

to pay any fees or weare Blew gownes, butt to bee admitted without any formalities butt ye oath.

19 July '62. M<sup>r</sup> Sam Spalden brought his patent to bee Towne Clark, it was granted as hee alleadged to him by ye towne 22 yeares agoe and hee came butt into ye profitt of itt aboutt 2 yeares agoe, and had ye opinion of Councill yt itt was nott imcompatible with his aldermanship, butt produced noe councellor's hands or showed any writing for itt. Hee went into ye next room and drew a resignation under his hand and seal and voluntarily of himself delivered itt up and his patent to ye comissioners.

P. 33. The comissioners thought itt nott ill compatible with his aldermanship and were informed yt ye Towne did intend to question ye place.

Mr Lawe took ye 3 oaths and subscribed and ordered M<sup>r</sup> Spalden that he should be admitted.

26 July '62, being Saturday, att Red Lyon met Lord Allington, Sir Thos. Wendy chairman, Sir Isaac Thornton; D<sup>r</sup> Eade, M<sup>r</sup> Jo. Beñett, Capt. Milleson and Storey, and I and M<sup>r</sup> King ye clark, and dined att Towne Hall. Jenkinson had an order to report his absence and case next general meeting.

An order to eject M<sup>r</sup> Kitchinman out of ye Towne court, Ye ayes were Sir Thos. Wendy, Lord Allington, Sir Isaac Thornton, Capt. Millison or Capt. Storey or both. M<sup>r</sup> John Beñett, and D<sup>r</sup> Eade were silent, and I said nothing because I would have had all referred to 29 Sept. '62.

The mayor at Townhall desired ye comissioners opinion if hee should admit M<sup>r</sup> Kitchinman to plead in ye Towne Court next Tuesday, the order was not drawn up under ye hands and seals of 5 coñrs or any which ye Act requires.

28 Jul. M<sup>r</sup> Mayor had noe order come to him for it from ye clerk of ye peace and could not take cognizance of itt.

29 Jul. or 30. D<sup>r</sup> Eade and I writt to Sir Will. Compton to know what we were impowered to doe in ye case and hee returned by letter to D<sup>r</sup> Eade and me, which I never read, but D<sup>r</sup> Eade read to me Sept.

P. 34. 26 Jul.<sup>1</sup> '62 att Red Lyon. D<sup>r</sup> Eade communicated

<sup>1</sup> ? Sepr or Augt.

to com̄rs present ye letter and resolved by all yt D<sup>r</sup> Eade should privately signifie to ye mayor to take noe notice of ye com̄r's former order, being not under hand and seale, but yt M<sup>r</sup> Kitchinman might proceed if he came into court.

30 Sept. '62, being Tuesday att Red Lyon. Com̄issioners present (as on July 18<sup>th</sup>, except Levinus Bennett and with the addition of Humphry Gardner).

Daniel Love, Henry Graves, Thomas Brand, John Spilman, James Slynnett, Richard Scott, Samuel Frohock, Jonathan Brown, John Blackley, Downham Yeomans, (and nine others) were all disfranchist.

P. 41. 20 Nov. '62. D<sup>r</sup> Eade and I received a letter from Sir William Morris secretary to ye Kings counsell to give ye oath of allegiance and supremacy to M<sup>r</sup> Richard Tims and M<sup>r</sup> Nicholson, which we did at ye 3 Tuns and their bonds, and M<sup>r</sup> Tims, M<sup>r</sup> Bryan and M<sup>r</sup> Ibbott were bound in 1500<sup>li</sup>, and M<sup>r</sup> Nicholson, M<sup>r</sup> Bryan and M<sup>r</sup> John Cropley were bound in 2000<sup>li</sup> a peace nott to consult, designe, doe or conceale anything prejudicial or derogatorie to ye King's Ma<sup>ties</sup> authoritie, &c. Then we appointed their release, and D<sup>r</sup> Eade keeps ye 2 Bonds and Sir William Morris his letter, and Sir William Compton's letter to him. M<sup>rs</sup> Eade laid them by.

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P. 1. 1 Nov. '60. One desired a warrant for some that did not paie their small tithes. I bid him show a statute for it.

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P. 4. 13 June '61. D<sup>r</sup> Owen's warrant served on Robert Pease of Cawkett<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>r</sup> Smith minister present, for beating with a whip, and paying her butt 8<sup>d</sup> a week who had 1<sup>s</sup> before. Pease agreed to pay her 1<sup>s</sup> a week and arrears in ye church.

26 June '61. Joseph Sparks constable of Cawkot bound to prefer an indictment against Robert Pease wife for saying shee would wipe her arse with D<sup>r</sup> Owen's warrant:

14 Jan. '60. Joseph Doughty of Chesterton, malster, took ye oath of allegiance att ye Beare and bound in 100<sup>li</sup> to good

<sup>1</sup> Caldecote.

behaviour, Richard Clay and Edward Green sureties in 50<sup>li</sup> a piece to appear at ye next sessions. Represented dangerous to Capt. Millicent and to have harboured Lambert.

23 Jan. '60. Dullingham. Thomas Ranew, Will Farmer, Henry Ranew, James Disbrow of Stetchworth, William Fiston of Wooditton took ye oath of allegiance before me, brought by constables of Dullingham and Stetchworth. M<sup>r</sup> Prideaux curate of Pantisford, prosecutor did not appear. Abington constables fined 1<sup>li</sup> for not obeying Levinus Bennet warrant to pay 4<sup>s</sup> for 2 vagrants passing through their town unpunished and nott paying it and refused after before Capt. Millicent.

Mr Pratt, Burwell submitted to Sir Isaac Thornton, saying he had done as good service for ye King as hee and if he was in place where would tell him so and was freed.

P. 29. 17 July '62. The Quarter sessions began att ye castle att 8 of ye clock and ye justices dined att ye Beare that day, and took bills for hearths and stoves for 3 hundreds. Mem. where poor tenants were putt into houses with 7 or 8 chimnies and paid butt 8<sup>s</sup> or 12<sup>s</sup> rent, ye rate was laid upon ye landlord or owner.

P. 42. 15 Jan. '62. Quarter Sessions at ye castle, the justices dined there above and sate all day.

16 Jan. Sessions was at the Beare all day and I was not there.

P. 43. 21 Feb. '62. Elizabeth Skinner wife of Rich. Skinner complains agt John Terrington tapster, that hee dangerously hurt her husband 19 Feb. '62, with a tobacco pipe stuck into his right cheek at ye Wrestlers and bled neare a pale full that day and night.

P. 55. 16 July '63. Quarterssessions began and commission was read. Sir Thomas Dorrell, chairman and others present, adjourned till 27 July by letter from M<sup>r</sup> Chicheley, but ye undersheriff was not there nor nobody from him, nor no jurys returned. Captains Bennet and Millicent were at ye Beare.

P. 60. 8 Oct. '63. Quarter sessions att Castle till 7 at night.

9 Oct. Sessions at ye beare and dined there, contined till 4 o'clock.

P. 63. 24 Oct. 1663. John Hubbard of Bury St Edmunds made oath before me that he was robbed, swore before suns sett going from Royston towards Whittlesford bridge, by 2 armed men, with pistols and great cudjells, 16 Sept. '63, of 20<sup>n</sup> in a handerchief, and was robbed in Foulmer parish and was bound, as soon as unbound he gave notice to constable of Foulmer who got hue and cry after them, knows not the robbers and hee nor his mother whose money it was hath received no satisfaction.

P. 66. Thomas Clerk drover of St Ives Hunts, robbed on Wednesday 4 Nov. '63 between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Hamden Hayden<sup>1</sup> in ye parish of Papworth Everard, as he was riding between Everton, Tetworth and St Ives, by 3 men with swords and pistols, and lost 19<sup>n</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> of his own money and 76<sup>n</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> more of W<sup>m</sup> Corneys of St Ives.

P. 72. 22 June '64. Botsam warrant to Geo. Case inn-keeper tenant to M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Willis his instance against Elizabeth wife of Nicholas Share there for misdemeanour, his child hath been sick suspects her for a witch, burnt child's urine by direction and next morning she came in for 1<sup>d</sup> of Sack, hath an illfame and hee hath a writt for her for calling her a whore.

P. 74. 29 July '64. Assizes began at Cambridge Castle at 2 of the clock that day, ye 2 judges viz. L<sup>d</sup> Ch. Justice Hide and L<sup>d</sup> Keeling came yt morning from Berry and lodged at Trinity College. Keeling gave ye charge.

M<sup>r</sup> March of Haddenham was sheriff for the Isle and M<sup>r</sup> Law town clerk was undersheriff and present at nisi prius court and his man at ye other court. The sheriff lodged and dined at ye Beare at an ordinary of 1<sup>s</sup> a piece, and every justice and gentleman yt came paid 10<sup>s</sup>. Justices present Sir T. Willis, Cutts, Hatton, Thornton, Bennett, Story, Millicent, Leggett, Lace, Rose, Dodd. Clerk of assize was M<sup>r</sup> Packer, and M<sup>r</sup> Southers on ye crown side.

Fo. 76. Co. of Cambridge. 30 Aug. '64. The assembly of 300 or 500 or more was at Parkers piece and proctor Spenser was there betwixt 4 and 5 in ye afternoon. Hee struck some

<sup>1</sup> I cannot find this name on any map, ancient or modern, but there is a Rogues' Lane in the parish.

townsman and for fear went to ye vicechancellor who came presently to disperse them and required them to depart but made noe proclamacon. Hee struck young Bird a shoemaker in shoemaker row, who had 2 sticks, butt held up one as though hee would strike him butt did not. witness ye proctor and Simon Priest.

The vicechancellor was advised by Martin ye Butcher to take his coach least any harm came to him and hee and ye proctor went into ye towne againe and cald M<sup>r</sup> Willes and sent to ye mayor who met him half an Hower after in Parker's Peice. I was riding out and M<sup>r</sup> Adams sarvent told me by ye Tennis court end [? Pembroke Hall tennis court] that I should do well to goe and ascort ye vicechancellor. I ridd into Parker's peice but seeing not ye vicechancellor went further towards Barnwell field and perceived noe disorder then in meeting, presently ye vicechancellor came and ye mayor and M<sup>r</sup> Welles and were dispersing them I ridd to them and wisht them to make proclamacon in ye King's name for every one presently to depart to their severall habitations or bee proceeded against as Rioters which Marsh ye serjant did by order of ye Justices.

Then a good part of ye company went into ye peice cald Christs College waste yt M<sup>r</sup> Tifford hires and plaid at football, wee all went towards them and presently after they divided into several companies and Howled and Hallowd att us, and little before D<sup>r</sup> Stoyt and M<sup>r</sup> Chapman came also into parkers peice and all ye Justices heard all ye company yt were near Barnwell unanimously shout and I ridd up and saw Jos. Hall late Keeper of ye Tolboth with them who said he knew ye persons with him and ye next morning ye vicechancellor and I sent outt a warrant of ye good behaviour for him and another for Tho. Carter, a carter living ye other end of ye towne neare Katherine Wheel in Benett parish. When ye vicechancellor said he saw him misbehave himself to him in ye peice and both appeared 31 Aug. '64 being Wednesday at ye towne hall, before ye vicechancellor, mayor, Stoyt, Chapman, Ewin and mee, and M<sup>r</sup> Glover, high constable brought them, and Hall confest hee was on ye peice att first when ye vicechancellor came to itt,

and staid a while after but heard him not bidd all bee gone being distant and was present when ye men neare Barnwell showed, butt did not shout butt pretended hee heard them being by them all butt could not or would not tell who shouted. Mr Glover and Bird ye shoemaker, were his suretyes in 10<sup>li</sup> a piece and Me in 20<sup>li</sup>, to appeare att next session and bee of ye good behaviour.

Bird junior appeared on all our warrants said that ye vice-chancellor struck him first and hee held but upp his hand and sticks to defend himself; and proctor witness yt hee did assault Visech. and he thought would have beat him, Vice-chancellor forgave him and hee was not bound; a porter of Trinity College was brought thither butt nothing was proved and releast; all ye justices scand itt whether itt was a riott or not and concluded noe, because they came nott with an ill intent to doe an unlawfull act.

After Martin ye Butcher appeared and said he wished ye visechancellor to goe into his coach in ye piece for feare any Harme should come to him wch hee suspected and ye proctor wit not as much. And Simon Priest. Butt all justices thought itt no riott, and resolved to speak with ye recorder, which I did Friday 2 Sept. '64 at Mr Rose's funeral, and hee did nott apprehend any riott.

P. 84. 8 March '64. Mr Patteson attorney indited as a common Barreter, and about 12 witnesses swore that hee sued persons without direction vexatiously, made suits, oppressed persons by excessive charges. (9 March, sentenced to pillory, see *The diary of Samuel Newton*, p. 10.)

P. 12. [Beginning at the reverse end of the book.]

23 Jan. '61. William Woods of St Giles [arrested for theft] confessed before me that he had laid in no bed for many nights because his father at ye castle end had bolted him out, after Christmas last, but laid in a straw house belonging to ye pensionary of Sidney College. He confest before George Turner, constable of St Michaels yt he carried 1 Bolster, 1 coverlett, 1 Blankett yt he had [i.e. stole] from Robert Hancock and Nathaniel Jury of Clare College, the next day after he took them to ye house of John Disborow of Barnwell att ye signe

of ye George there, being a corner house, where he played cards next morning, etc. etc. etc.

Fo. 16. 31 Jul. '62. War<sup>t</sup> for a Hue and Cry for 1 grey mare of M<sup>r</sup> Clem Reinolds and 1 grey gelding stole out of M<sup>r</sup> Reinolds pasture in Cambr last night and 1 black gelding of Anths Slowmans outt of Clare Hall close in Cambridge M<sup>r</sup> Reynolds 1 grey mare.

A copy of ye War<sup>t</sup>.

Cambs to all Constables and others his Majesties Ministers and loving subjects.

Whereas Clem Reinolds of Cambr In holder last night had stole outt of his pasture in Cambr aforesaid 1 grey mare a litle daped with a shorne mane having a through pace, a little Hogg backt, and the skin beaten of with a fall upon ye neere shoulder, and also 1 grey gelding 14 Hānds High a beard on both sides of his nose, hee trots, paces and gallops having a long ring on ye near side of great length where the ffarcy hath been, a cutt taile, a thin mane, and a very long Head, These are therefore to witt and require you and in his Majesties name to charge and comand you to make diligent search and speedy Hue and Cry for ye said mare and gelding in all suspected Innes and places and for all suspected persons see yt you earnestly execute this war and convey it with all speed to St Edes according to ye true meaning of ye statute in yt case provided or thereof faile nott att your perill dat. 21 Jul '62 at Cambridge.

Stolen att ye same time from Anther Slowman. of ye same towne out of Clare Hall close in Cambr aforesaid about 9 or 10 yeares of age, with a litle white starr in his forehead, 1 whitefoot behind with some white Haires in his taill, about 14 hands high having all his pases see yt you execute this and also ye precep<sup>t</sup> above according to ye statute in yt case provided and you are to carry them to ye next justice of peace in yt county where such horse mare or person are taken dated 31 Jul. '62. T. S. and my seale to itt there was 9 warrants drawn by M<sup>r</sup> Reinolds procuremēt and directed to S<sup>t</sup> Edes [St Neots], Caxton, Roiston, Ely, Bedford, Saffron Walden, Linton, Huntingdon, Newmarket, | and delivered M<sup>r</sup> Slowman.

P. 17. 3 Aug '62. William Watkins heard R. Thurl-

burne, Great St Marys say 2 Aug '62, he heard Charles Dack of St Clement's bridlemaker say, yt there must be another bout for it and then woe bee it to those yt were for this government. Rich<sup>d</sup> Thurlburn affirmed that Chas Dack att Tolls ye carriers said yt he heard it was probable there wd be a disturbance again and then woe be to the government, but denied it. He was not bound over. Watkins hath an enmity to Dack's brother, ye shoemaker.

23 Augt. '62. A warrant for Tho Gibson of St Michaels granted to M<sup>iss</sup> Ann Dockwray of Fulbourn for leaving his child, 3 weeks old in ye night or 5 in ye morning at her doore naked and in great danger.

P. 23. 24 Oct. '63. Mittimus to Cambridge Castle of Simon Glendenning, Scotchman that called himself also Jeffery Candlestick, taken att Christopher Inn in Cambridge swearing 6 times at least refusing to give an account what he was to Richard Lynford and Fitch baker, 2 of ye black all... and threatning them and before me using menacing words, that he wd meet with them after and make them repent itt,

P. 24 and putt on his hatt twice before me and could not tell one in towne yt wee might send to give testimony of him and being searcht had a long dagger about him and 3 pistoll bullets. Robert Mailen of Shepred, husbandman, said he had him in suspicion to have stolen 3 gold rings lately at Newton from a Londoner at Bassingbourn's house.

26 Oct. Simon Glendenning appeared before me with Crud his Keeper and acknowledged he was drunk and gave 5<sup>s</sup> to Blisse churchwarden and craved excuse for his misdemeanour to me, ye officers; and his host at ye Royal Oak, in Round Parish said he knew him above 12 months, bring Scotch cloth and faire conditioned out of drink and John Daniel tapster of Eagle and Child acquitted him for ye rings, because two others came thither to sell them.

P. 43. 14 April '65. Conventicle att widow Wilsons St Andrews St next doore to M<sup>r</sup> Blackley's present about 150 persons. Compl<sup>ts</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Ramsey, Little St Marys and M<sup>r</sup> Finch tobaccoseller. Thomas Dac ye speaker committed to the Tolbooth who was taken in ye garden at 11 o'clock that night.

Brand's son of Shoemaker Row was there and another and 80 women, or 100 at least went out of widow Wilson's into Alderman Blackley's yard and so into Emanuel field. Widow Wilson's maid said to M<sup>r</sup> Ramsey or M<sup>r</sup> Finch, this day that if hee had butt heard how heavenly M<sup>r</sup> Dac speak then to them that evening hee would have thought him a heavenly man.

17 April '65. a record of Conventicles made by M<sup>r</sup> Mayor, me and M<sup>r</sup> Stoyt. M<sup>r</sup> Chapman was unwilling to signe it.

P. 44. 17 Apl '65. Alderman Chapman said when Thomas Dac of Great St Mary's parish was fined 1<sup>li</sup> and committed one week till hee paid itt yt he being taken in ye garden and not in ye house by M<sup>r</sup> Sargant Ramsey and M<sup>r</sup> Finch, told them they could not doe it by law.

22 Apl '65. I arskt M<sup>r</sup> Chapman if he would sign ye record, hee said he was nott satisfied in it, but would consider of it. Hee acknowledged hee heard M<sup>r</sup> Dac's confession.

P. 45. 24 April '65. Mary Wilson's record for having a conventicle in her house was sealed by M<sup>r</sup> Mayor and me, and I left it with M<sup>r</sup> Mayor before Capt Millicent to send his warrant for her to pay 1<sup>li</sup> or else to convict her on ye record and have D<sup>r</sup> Stoyt's hand and seale to itt.

\* \* \* \* \*

[M<sup>r</sup> Edward Chapman, the magistrate and alderman who refused to sign the record of the conviction of Widow Wilson, had been mayor of the borough in 1660. He died in 1668 and the inventory of his property then made enables us to judge what the private house of a mayor of that period was like. His house consisted of a hall, parlour and kitchen, with bedrooms over, and two attics. His hall contained an oval table, nine cushioned chairs and a clock, the latter valued at £2. His parlour contained a long table, sixteen turkey work chairs, and a hanging candlestick. In his linen chest were twenty pairs of sheets, and six dozen table napkins. His clothes were worth £20, his silver plate £12, and what is more noteworthy, his pictures were valued at £2 and his books at £10. So he was by no means an illiterate burgess. Altogether with leases and bonds his personalty amounted to nearly £1000.

In this volume there is an entry which puzzled me for some time. It is as follows:

"16. Nov: '61. D<sup>r</sup> Eade, D<sup>r</sup> Barloe and I sate in ye consistory and took ye subscriptions of priveleged men cited thither by Hammond ye dog beadle by the vicechancellor's orders. Wee sate from presently after 8 in ye morning till past 11. D<sup>r</sup> Eade carried back ye commission under the great seal, and D<sup>r</sup> Barloe the two rolls, and appointed to sit on Monday at 9 oclock."

Being an ignorant countryman, I could only associate the dog beadle with dogs, until Dr Stokes told me that the term dog beadle meant the same as yeoman beadle. And shortly after I discovered a document which explained the whole entry. Amongst the Cambridgeshire Subsidy Rolls is one [Lay Subsidy  $\frac{84}{433}$ ] called a "Free and Voluntary gift to His Majesty." There are separate rolls for the town, for the university, and for each hundred in the county. The roll for the university consists of four membranes united at the head. The first membrane starts with the following in Sclater's own handwriting.

"We and every of us whose names are hereunder written doe according to an Act of this present Parliament entituled an Act for a free and voluntary present to his majesty, a commission thereupon issued, dated 27 Augt 1661, freely give and promise to pay to our sovraigne lord the King the severall sums of money hereafter mentioned, to which our names are severally subscribed at the several daies hereafter expressed."

The first signature is

"Thos Sclater of Cambridge, Baronett, 16<sup>th</sup> Nov: 1661, paid 30<sup>li</sup>."

The list was kept open until the twentieth of May, next following. There were sixty subscribers and the total amount raised by the University and privileged men was £115. 9s. The borough raised £395. Twenty-one subscribers came forward on November 16th. With the exception of Sclater, and Dr Eade whose amount was £5, they were all privileged men, who were subject to the jurisdiction of the vicechancellor and not of the mayor, such as booksellers, surgeons, cooks, college porters, etc. Most of them subscribed the roll with

their own hands. The only other members of the University whose names appear are Charles Stutville, fellow commoner of St Johns, £20, Robert King, LL.D., Master of Trinity Hall, £20, and James Duport, D.D., £5. Sir Thomas was easily first as regards the amount of his subscription. Crowns and half-crowns were the usual sums given. The writer has a copy of the list of subscribers.]

*Extracts from MS. Rawlinson D. 1137.*

[The description in the Bodleian catalogue is "The book of the county of Cambridge and for the town of Cambridge, of such things as are acted therein as a justice of the peace, being notes of business in the county from 3 June 1667 to 10 Dec. 1683, and in the town from 3 June 1667 to 11 June 1683. At pp. 277—283 are notes of the accounts of the treasurers of the county 1667."

Size 8 × 3½ inches, 198 leaves.]

P. 5. 3 June '67. Hogginton. Warrant. Compl<sup>t</sup> Sam Bawdrey commissioner of Saltpeter against John Mathew of that town for assaulting Richard Ellis one of his servants 1 June '67, in his work. 5 June, M<sup>r</sup> Baldry came and told me the above was agreed, and that his man was at fault.

5 June '67. Okington warr<sup>t</sup>. Compl. Sam Baldrey against W<sup>m</sup> Richardson yeoman of yt town 1 June '67, hee took a tubb of saltpeter men, and still keeps it and hath broken ye tubb and obstructed the making of saltpeter.

P. 7. 13 Sept '67. Robert Dickman B.A. of Sidney College bound to appear att next Assizes for Camb: and abide ye order of that court concerning the death of Nicholas Christmas of St Johns College, scholar, yt was beaten on ye head for throwing att a fruit tree or apricock tree att his father's house in St Giles and running away fell on his knee and on his death laid his death to be sore on his knee by that fall.

P. 9. 9 Dec. '67. Fulbourn warrant. Compl. William Fowkes of Fulbourn, labourer against Edw. Roberts and Richard Finch of that town labourers, assaulting him 4 Dec '67 about 3 of ye clock yt afternoon in Fulbourn Fen near Wilbraham

dain side and forcing him into ye lakes in that fen and took away his mares saddle cost 6<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> and a wallett and 4 mallards, and 1<sup>li</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>. Fowks confest to me yt he killed ye mallards with a handgun he then had and shott in, and it was his trade to shoot and kill mallard all ye yeare butt in turfe time.

P. 27. 26 July '69. John Harper of Trinity Parish, committed to the Tolbooth by D<sup>r</sup> Boldero, and me for seditious and treasonable words spoken by him at Thos Mun's house in Trinity Parish 24 July instant and sworn by Stephen Perry Brazier. 1. Hee would obey no laws that man sett forth. 2. Nor cared a Turd for any justice. 3. Yt he wd kill any constable yt came to meddle with him in his house on ye account of conventicles. 4. If any did hinder them of their conventicles they wd fight for their liberties and they were 8 to 1. 5. There was noe King butt ye Divell. 6. If the university stird they could be even with them.

A copy then sent by D<sup>r</sup> Gunning to my Lord Arlington in a letter.

P. 34. 13 Jan '69. Quarter sessions at ye castle, where we dined and Bates cook. Recorder gave ye charge. Lord Alington, S<sup>r</sup> Tho Hatton, Sir Tho Willis, Sir John Cutts, Sir T. Sclater, Sir T. Wendy, M<sup>r</sup> Russell, Millicent, Story, Lacey, Gardner.

P. 37. 11 June '70. The information of Simon Priest of St. Botolph Parish Cambridge, barber, taken before D<sup>r</sup> Fleetwood and me.

That yesterday at the Cardinall Cap in St Buttolphs parish he heard Thomas Salter of All Hallows, Lombard St, London, haberdasher, speak these words when M<sup>r</sup> Peter Collins of Cambridge, milliner was present. That before 2 Sundaies were past there would be noe Kyng and noe phanaticks, and yt there was an unhappy Act sett out by ye King which made yt there was noe trade in the citie.

P. 44. Swaffham Bulbeck. Warrant to committ Robert Harrington of that town labourer, to ye house of correction by ye King's order by word of mouth to Sir John Cotton testified to me 1<sup>st</sup> Oct '70, to be there for 1 yeare for saying abt. spring last to John Cole of that town in a barn there when hee told him

ye King and his nobles were then coming near ye town a hunting replied "These rogues will kill all the hares, and I shall have nothing to do in winter."

P. 74. 6 April '72. William Pierce whipt and William Lame whipt att ye working house by ye common whipper and carried by Thomas Nicholson and Smith parish constables of St Bottulph to me. Nothing appearing on their skins they were whipt in my gatehouse and had my pass to convey them into the Bishopric of Durham where they said they were born.

M<sup>r</sup> James, Fellow of Queens' brought them and charged them for using a counterfeit pass on these grounds. 1. They said they came from Barbadoes and were shipwreckt coming to Portsmouth. He askt Pierce if he knew Major Cowly, who answered very well, and M<sup>r</sup> James says there's no such man there. 2. They had two little children with them and 1 about 1 yeare old, yet they say they sapt in ye shipwreck. 3. There were 3 seales to their certificate, which appear like wooden seales such as justices use not. The constable of Longstanton being their present, said he gave 6<sup>d</sup> on 5 April '72 to Lame who had a passe with 6 seales.

P. 95. Michaelmas sessions '72. An order that M<sup>r</sup> Disbrow having served the office of coronour for 5 years last past be now discharged.

P. 111. 12 Aug '73. Assizes at ye Castle. Lord Chief Justise Hale and Baron Littleton, came from Huntinton at 3 of ye clock afternoon to Trinity College and thence to St Marys where M<sup>r</sup> Bell preached well and yt afternoon went to ye castle and read ye commission only.

13 Aug being Wednesday Lord Chief Justice gave ye charge and sat on ye Crown side. Justices present, Sir Thos Hatton, Sir Thos Willis, Sir John Cotton, and I, D<sup>r</sup> Duport, M<sup>r</sup> Russell, Millicent, Lace, Nightingale, D<sup>r</sup> Stoyte, Thomas Buck, Dalton, Martin.

Clerks of Assize M<sup>r</sup> Jo. Harvey, Waterhouse, Robert Soathers.

M<sup>r</sup> Rheady high Sheriff. He kept at the Beare.

P. 112. Councillors Sir W<sup>m</sup> Scroggs, Sir Michael Pedly, M<sup>r</sup> Calthors, Wright, Wingfield, Holman.

2 persons executed 19 Aug. for murders at Conington and Little Shelford.

P. 118. 1 Dec. 1673. The examination of Geoffrey Heath of St Bennett's parish chirurgeon on oath saith that Edward Carpenter of Little Shelford tailor, hath a wound in his middle finger in the forejoint left hand, that he came 15<sup>th</sup> Nov '73, to be dressed of the said wound, which he received from Francis Wise of Great Shelford gent 10 Nov '73, as he related to me, which wound tended to mortification and that the said Edward is in danger of loseing ye said joint of his said finger.

(signed) Geoff. Heath.

P. 120. 15 Jan. '73. Q<sup>r</sup> Sessions for the county called att ye castle at 8 oclock and adjourned till 8 of the clock next day being Friday to ye Black Beare, and there they met and adjourned the court till Saturday 8 by the clock, because of ye election for the knight of ye shire Sir Thos Hatton 15<sup>th</sup>—26<sup>th</sup> Jan 1673. No charge given, but Sir Tho Willis delivered to ye Grand Jury the articles of assize in Parchment. The sheriff is in Castle Whorwood (?) and M<sup>r</sup> Fox of Godmanchester his undersheriff and W. Smith of Cambridge his assistant.

P. 150. 7 Augt '75. Hardwick. The officers came and desired a warrant of Removal for a Boy that had been sick of the small pox but three weeks. Sir T. Sclater told them hee could not grant them warrant without the nurse that lookt after him came and gave it upon oath that the boy was fit to travel.

P. 323. 22 Sept '75. A warrant to search for the plate stolen from the altar of Jesus College Chappell, viz. 2 large silver candlesticks, and a bason double gilt.

*Extracts from MS. Rawlinson D. 1136.*

[The description in the Bodleian catalogue is "A collection of orders relating to justices, tables of fees, etc., made with reference to justices' business in Cambridge. At page 186 is a list of the recognizances taken at Cambridge, 24 April 1682, of all alehouse keepers."

Size 8 inches by 3½ inches, 114 leaves. The latter part of this description is not quite correct, as the recognizances were taken at Linton.

This is somewhat in the nature of a formula book for the many kinds of legal processes with which a justice had to deal, interspersed with directions and rules for the guidance of justices. At p. 25 is a list of the fees which the justices at the County Sessions of 21 April 1664 agreed that their clerks should take, followed by the fees allowed by statute.]

Fo. 70. Orders for ye plague in Cambs Ano 1665. 1. git the pesthouse aired and cleaned and the keepers house and keeper discreet and resolute, and a searcher for all that dye, and watchmen for the pesthouse to carry provisions helps and directions and all nececarys for the phesician and others. The Maior and High Constable visit the pesthouse at a distance once a weeke, takeing the wind side to know their wants; they bought a horse that went on the common and an old cart that carried the infected persons and household goods at two of the clock in the night to the pesthouse; and the infected persons loaded and unloaded the cart and drew it and buried ye dead bodies. A searcher should have been send for to London but an antient woman that had the infection was ordered to be searcher after her recovery. Watch and ward was set at all passages especially towards London and some ends of the towne cast up and borded; most of the inhabitants were watchmen in their course 2 or 3 attending at every passage and one at least of them to have good discession and all to bee armed. Hutts were built of boards for them or Tills. Ye orders of ye magistrats were made in writing and fixed upon the posts.

Petty Constables were ordered to sett able watchmen and look after them and reject such as were unfitt if they were tendred.

14 or 16 Aldermen and principall persons were ordered under the justices hands to goe 2 or 3 times in their cours with the petty Constables to examin the watches if any were drunk absent disorderley, negligent, and if soe they were put into the stocks; next day Coches wagons for passengers were intredicted to goe or run from London being then visited and persently after the better Carriers were all forbidden and stopped. The severall Clarks of parishes bring in their weekly bills of mortallitie wch weare weeklie printed and the searchers gave dailie notice of what desease every one dyed of.

Those families yt were suspected to bee infected and would not remove to the pesthouses mentained themselves, those at the pest houses were mentaind at the publique charge.

11 Months rate was signed by the Justices and all gather accompt of those that removed out of the towne; the harvest men without testimony were not admitted and the post boy was ordered to fume his letters and another to deliver them.

The plague increasing in London their were great fires made in severall parts in all the publique for three daies and three nights together.

The visited persons at the pest house after 28 daies stay their after any of the families had dyed came to their owne houses in the towne in the night time and made fires to aire them and smoked them with unslaked lime that was burnt their, keeping their doors and windows shut for a while and after 2 howers set them open to let out the smoke, the watch men were not suffered to watch two nights together for feare of sleeping nor to suffer any to come into the towne after tenn oclocke at night or take money of any.

P. 176. A petition to beg for a pardon.

To the Kings most excellent majesty; the humble petition of Johanna Ewsden of Churcham in the parish of Ely, Trinity.

In most humble manner showeth unto your most gracious Ma<sup>tie</sup> that one William Ewsden your poore petitioners onely son was at last Assizes held for the Co. of Camb committed and condemned to die for stealing of a gelding of a very small value, which offence was the first that ever he committed of that nature and therefore the judge of the assize at the request of several of your mat<sup>ies</sup> justices of the peace did grant him a reprieve, in the hopes of obtaining your mat<sup>ies</sup> gracious pardon. May it please your gracious ma<sup>tie</sup> that the said W<sup>m</sup> Ewsden's name may be inserted into the next general pardon that shall come out for the Norfolk circuit.

Certified as being true by  
Isaac Barrow, vicechancellor  
George Chamberlan.

[End of extracts from Sir Thomas Sclater's notebooks.]

I.

THE FURNITURE OF CAMBRIDGE INNS.

The following notes give some idea of the sources of my description of the room where the Parliamentary Committee and the Commissioners of a later date, sate.

*The Dolphin Inn in 1628.*

It contained thirty-three rooms besides offices. The room called the Dolphin was furnished as follows :—

Two wainscote chairs, two wrought, and one leather chair, 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>.  
 Six thrummed cushions, a cupboard cushion, a carpet, £1.  
 Eighteen joined stools, two draw tables, a round table, a court  
 cupboard, and two little stools } £5.  
 A pair of andirons, a pair of tongs, a fire shovell, and a pair of  
 bellows } 5<sup>s</sup>.

*Inventory of John Hammond.*

*The Rose Inn in 1637.*

It contained thirty-five rooms besides offices. The room called the Welcome chamber had this furniture :—

A half press, a drawing table, one great and four little leather  
 chairs, six leather stools, three forms, two of them being } £4 1 8  
 covered with green baize and three cushions  
 Seventy-four yards of old dornix, three curtain rods, one old  
 carpet, one pair of brass andirons, a fire pan, a pair of } £3 0 0  
 snuffers and six oiled pictures

The Talbot chamber had this furniture:—

A drawing table and a form, a court cupboard, a green chair,  
 a needlework chair, three leather stools, one leather chair, } £8 10 0  
 three tow stools, one pair bellows, brass andiron & fire irons }  
 One cupboard cloth, five cushions, one pair of playing tables,  
 four great oiled pictures, eleven small ones, a looking glass, } £5 4 4  
 one pewter basin, a silk curtain and a needle work border }

*Inventory of Phillip Wolfe.*

*The Inn of Thomas Wares, 1682.*

It contained twenty-eight rooms besides offices. The dining-room contained :—

Twenty-two Turkey work chairs, six old Turkey work stools, three Turkey  
 work cushions, one long table, three side tables, four carpets, seven

pictures, one looking-glass, six white window curtains, three curtain rods, a pair of brass andirons, tongs, bellows and a jack.

*Inventory of Thomas Wares.*

### *The Bear Inn in 1839.*

"The large room which about sixty years ago was divided into three, is in an upper story, looking into the inner yard through three bow windows connected by a long series of narrow lights; the two fire places with their carved oak mantle pieces and the oak wainscoating remain. Oct. 4, 1839."

*Cambridge Portfolio*, p. 389 note.

## II.

### A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE OF SIR THOMAS SCLATER, BART.

Thomas Sclater, son of Wm Sclater, M.D., was born at Halifax, July 9th, 1615. The name is said to have been derived from a place called Slaughter, in Gloucestershire. Cole sometimes spells it Slaughter, and in the official list of Sheriffs it occurs as "Sclater or Slaughter." He matriculated from Sidney Sussex in 1631; migrated to Trinity, and was scholar in April 1634; B.A. 1635—6, being thirtieth in honours list. Fellow of Trinity 1637; M.A. 1639. He was ejected from his fellowship during the Civil War, then turned his attention, like some other ejected fellows, to medicine, and took the degree of M.D. at Oxford, June 13th, 1649. In the same year he was incorporated M.D., at Cambridge. Perhaps he practised medicine in Cambridge for some time, until the chance of marrying a wealthy widow happened to him. The lady was the widow of Dr Thomas Comber, the ejected master of Trinity College, who died in 1653. She must either have been wealthy or very charming, for she was a widow when Dr Comber married her. She was born a Freston of Norwich, and her first husband's name was Cotton. Her marriage with Sclater took place on February 25th, 1653. They continued to live in Cambridge, where Dr Sclater must have occupied a prominent position, and not wholly at variance with the party in power. In 1655,

he certified, together with John Lowrey, Nathaniel Bradshaw, a celebrated nonconformist, and others, that Samuel Pettit, who had been appointed to the rectory of Girton, was a man of good and holy conversation [Lambeth MSS. 996]. In 1659 he was elected along with John Thurloe, Secretary of State, to represent the university in Parliament. In a curious letter printed in Cooper's *Annals*, III, p. 472, Dr Ralph Cudworth, master of Christ's, gives Thurloe the reasons for selecting Sclater. It was decided, he says, that one of the representatives should be a "gremiall," or one that lived amongst them, was well acquainted with the situation of affairs in the university, and at the same time had the leisure and means to be able to look after the university affairs in Parliament when required. And Dr Sclater was fixed upon as being most suitable. "This gentleman is well known by many of us to be a very ingenious person, of very good abilities, and one, that we doubt not but will readily concur with such resolutions, as tend to the settlement of the Commonwealth." From this character it seems that Sclater was expected to support the Cromwell dynasty. He was not nominated to serve in the Convention Parliament, but soon after the Restoration, on July 25th, 1660, he was created a Baronet. Henceforward he took a prominent part in town and county affairs, as can be seen from Cooper's *Annals*. In 1670 he was made a freeman of the borough, and in 1660 was pricked for sheriff<sup>1</sup>. He died on December 10th, 1684, and his will was proved on the twenty-seventh of the following month. His will, made on November 21st, 1681, with several later codicils<sup>2</sup>, left the bulk of his large property to Thomas Sclater, son of his nephew Edward. His executors were his cousin Thomas Bainbridge, fellow of Trinity, and Dr Nathaniel Coga, master of Pembroke, to each of whom he left twenty-one guineas, to buy them mourning, and gold mourning rings of the value of £2. Similar rings to the master and eight seniors of Trinity, and to his cousin Edward Thompson, of York, and many others. "To Thomas sonn of Henry and Lariza Sclater £3, to cut off all his

<sup>1</sup> G.E.C. *Baronetage* has 1683—4.

<sup>2</sup> G.E.C. *op.cit.* states that his will was dated 6 Feb. 1656—7.

right and claime, having had great losses by his father." "To Thomas son of Edward and Mary Sclater all my household goods and pictures at Catley, all my library of books at Cambridge and Catley, written and printed, all my wearing apparel and clothes, seals, watches and sign manual." Hopes that his cousins John and Allen Cotton will take great care of his loving wife, who is "very ancient." He was to be buried in Trinity College Chapel, or if that be not approved of, in the chancel of Linton Church<sup>1</sup>. Blomefield, *Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*, gives this inscription from Trinity Chapel:

Hic jacet Thomas Sclaterus Baronettus, hujus Collegii prosperis Ecclesiae et Regni Temporibus Socius, Aestu Belli Civilis hinc ejectus, prudentia, Consilio, Cura, Rem, Nomen, Dignitatem auxit, eandem erga Suos quam olim habuit Benevolentiam retinuit, vivus moriensque munificentiam cumulata Collegio Beneficii, obiit Dec. 10, 1684, Æt. 69°.

Sir Thomas had two children, a son William, who predeceased him, and a daughter Elizabeth, who had been married twice before her father's death, first to a Mr Voyce and secondly to John Pitchford, gent., both of Ely. There was an official of the Parliamentary party named Luke Voyce of Ely, who got into financial difficulties with his superiors. Elizabeth is not mentioned in her father's will, unless "my daughter Johnson," to whom he left a mourning ring, is meant for her; if so she must have been married three times, like her mother.

In 1683 Sir Henry St George held an heraldic visitation of the county, and Sir Thomas returned an account of his family and arms. It is signed "by order of Thomas Sclater, Bart, my master" by Thomas Lawson, his clerk, who did much of the writing in the diaries, and who received a legacy of £5. This return is the source of the information about Sclater's family. With regard to the arms and crest claimed by the baronet, the herald remarks "From a seal—but, no right appears." [*Genealogist*, vol. III, p. 309.]

In 1675, Sir Thomas bought the Linton estate of the last representative of the Paris family, and much enlarged the

<sup>1</sup> P.C.C. Cann II.

manor house in Catley Park, which lay on the Essex border of the county. Here he had a very large library. Cole of Milton states that it was the largest he had ever seen in a private house. Sir Thomas must have been very wealthy, for it took his heirs almost a century to spend his money, and it was not until 1779 that Thomas Sclater King, a ruined gamester, drowned himself in the canal in Hyde Park.

Cole had in his house at Milton an escutcheon of oak bearing Sclater's arms; Or, on a chevron between 3 trefoils slipped sa.; a crescent or for difference, Ulster hand in middle. *Crest*, a crown of laurel. This was taken from the combination room at Trinity, built by Sclater, and pulled down in 1770. There is a portrait of him in the combination room at Trinity, and his arms carved by Grinling Gibbons in the library.

[Addit. MSS. 5808, p. 55, 5822, p. 4. *Notes and Queries*, 1st series, v, 518. Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* Information supplied by Dr Stokes and Mr Rouse Ball.]

### III.

#### A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE OF SAMUEL SPALDING.

Samuel Spalding was born at Brockdish in Norfolk, about 1590, but came to Cambridge early, and was apprenticed to his relative John Wickstede, an attorney. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he was made a freeman of the borough in January 1613—4, and elected one of the town attorneys. He was coroner in 1618, and became an alderman in 1628. In 1630, 1655 and a portion of 1662, he was mayor. In 1637 he was granted the reversion of the office of town clerk, then held by John Harrison, but only came into possession in 1660. He took a prominent part in affairs of the borough during the Civil War and Commonwealth and also after the Restoration. For instance he signed the appeal for funds to fortify the castle against the King, he was one of the sequestrators of royalist estates, and of the commission for regulating the university; he sat on the committee for ejecting the royalist clergy in

1643—4, and signed many of the depositions, was one of those responsible for the church survey of 1650, and in 1655 helped to eject more scandalous ministers. He was a member of most tax and subsidy commissions from 1643 until his death. [Cooper, *Annals*, Vol. III, pp. 340, 342, 346, 354, 420, 432, 436, 459, 464, 511, 539—40.]

He was one of the original adventurers who engaged to drain the Bedford Level, and the adventure was a success judging from the reference to it in his will.

He married Elizabeth Martin<sup>1</sup>, the only daughter of Henry Martin, of Steeple Morden, and the granddaughter of a successful lawyer, who had bought an estate there in Queen Elizabeth's reign. He had a son Samuel and two daughters. That he lived on very good terms with his wife's relatives is proved by their wills. He died on Thursday, December 16th, 1669, about seven o'clock in the evening [Newton's *Diary*, p. 55].

An abstract of his will is appended. It is a most interesting document, but space forbids me from making any comment thereon.

Spalding, Samuel, Cambridge, Gentleman, 14 Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1669.  
 All my houses lands tenements and hereditaments freehold and copyhold except my houses and lands in Knapwell to my worthy friend Roger Pepys of Impington Esq: and my loving Son Nicholas Jacob Esq: and their heirs during so many years as Elizabeth my Wife shall live—they to pay out of the profits to her £100 per annum at four quarter days they to be my Executors and to have £50 each—My Wife to have house I live in for life she to pay my Executors 13s. 4d. per annum and they to dispose of the stables and chambers over them and the woodhouse &c. and the back side of St. Martins House she to have the use of plate bedds bedding linen Brasse pewter &c. in my house in Cambridge at her decease all my household stuffe &c. to be divided between my three children—To my Son in

<sup>1</sup> She was apparently his second wife, for the Rev. W. M. Noble has kindly sent me this extract. "Samuel Spalding, bachelor, 23, of St Edwards, Cambridge, gent and Prudence Wicksteed, Cottenham, virgin, 19, at Cottenham. 2 May, 1617. Mar: Lic: Ely, Book 1611—20, folio 133."

law Mr John Goach bedds bedding householde stuffe apparel books and other things which are in my lodgings in Barnards Inn in Holborne London and £50 in satisfaction of my promise made upon his marriage which was to give him something at my death something over and above £500 for his Wifes portion, part of which I have paid and part secured by bond—All my lands and tenements in Knapwell and my stocke of corne cattle &c. to my Executors to pay my debts, the overplus to be paid to my Sonne Samuel to be put forth for the use of his Sonne Daniel and to be paid to Daniel at 21. Residue to my Son Samuel after my Wifes decease except that Back part of my house near the Peas Market Hill in Cambridge wherein Mr Simpson now dwells and the Garden and Stable adjoining to my daughter Mary Wife of Nicholas Jacob Esq: after my Wifes decease if she die without issue then to my daughter Elizabeth Wife of John Gooch Gent. and her heirs—To my Wife for her present use £50 But one obligation of £300 (which upon my marriage with her I entered into with her Brother Mr Thomas Martyn and others upon condition to leave her at my death in money or other personal estate £200 or thereabouts over and above the jointure I made her of my lands in Norfolk which she released upon my Sons marriage) to be delivered up to my Executors which obligation did lately remain in the hands of my loving Sister in law Mrs Martyn of Steeple Morden widow My Executors shall put up any of my houses in Cambridge and my Adventure Lands in the fennes except my dwelling house in Cambridge to pay debts if not sufficient I have surrendered my copyhold lands in Knapwell by the hands of Thomas Lane and John Scargill gent to the use of my Will.—If my Cosen Wicksted Weld Esq: shall pay to my Son Samuel £6 then my Son shall surrender in to the Lord or Ladys hands of the Manor of Crowland in Cottenham all his estate in  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of a copyhold house in occupation of Frances Gibson—After my Wifes decease my grandchild Daniel Spalding shall have my biggest Silver pott—Thomas Jacob my grandchild my other biggest Silver pott—my grandchild Mary Jacob another Silver pott—The rest of my Silver to be distributed amongst my other grandchildren—Daniel Spalding shall

also have my Silver boull and double silver salt seller with a cover which were my fathers—Whereas I made a lease of my garden ground near Little S. Marys Church Cambridge let to one Rogers a brickmaker at 50s. per annum and who failing to pay for 2 years I was forced to take it into my hands with a small Cottage which he sett upon of it where one William Wilson dwells and pays 30s. per annum—The said Rogers being dead of the plague I cannot hear of any child or kindred to whom I would willingly give as much as the Cottage was worth when I entered upon it.—If such person is found to be paid £6 : 13 : 4 if not that sum to be paid to the overseers of the poor of S. Botolph parish for the poor—To poor of St Edward's 20 nobles—To the Minister of St Edwards 20s.—To my Cousin Lionell Spalding of Southwarke to buy him a ring 40s. to either of his children 30s.—To poore of St Andrewes Holborne 40s.—I desire him that shall succeed me in the Principall's place of Barnards Inn to deliver the same the next term after my decease to Collector at the Church Dore the last Sunday in the terme—40s. to be spent in a supper by the Principalls and Assistants of Barnards Inn that night on which my account to the house shall be taken and 20s. to be distributed then by them to the officers of the house—my Sonne Samuel or my Son Gooch shall take in benefit of any mortgage of any lands which I have taken of their names which was done in trust to my use—I give my Adventure grounds the Fennes after my Wifes decease to my Son Samuel and his heirs (if not sold in my Wifes lifetime) Joseph Hudson of Trumpington who dwells in my Sons house there is to have the Brewing Vessils so long as he stays there, they to remain their as heirloomes and not to be removed unless my Son sell the house then be at his dispose—To Alice Pye my maid servant if with me at my decease £3.—my Pressident Bookes, Booke of Entrys and other Bookes of Lawe (except such as my Son Jacob hath of mine) shall remain with my Son Samuel for the use of his Son Daniel in case they shall make him a clerke—To my daughter in lawe my Son Samuels Wife my Silver watch and a piece of 32s. inould gould—To my clerks living with me at my death each 40s.—The children of

my daughter Gooch shall have equal shares and part of my plate unbequeathed after my Wifes decease—To my daughter Gooch 3 ould pieces of Gold of 22s. apeece. To my friend Mr William Frisby of Cambridge Apothecary £5 to buy him a ring in token of my thankful remembrance of all his trouble care and paines with me upon several occasions.

Witnesses Samuel Newton not: pub: Samuel Martyn.

Proved 12 Feb: 1669.

P. C. C.—27. Penn.

IV.

THE CORPORATION OF CAMBRIDGE BEFORE AND AFTER THE REFORMATION OF 1662.

	July 1662	August 1662
<i>Recorder.</i>	Roger Pepys	Roger Pepys
<i>Town Clerk.</i>	Samuel Spalding	Edward Law
<i>Aldermen.</i>	William Bryan	John Clench
	James Blackley	John Cropley
	Edward Chapman	Edward Chapman
	John Ewen	John Ewen
	Thomas French (mayor)	Francis Finch
	Bryan Kitchingman	John Herring
	John Lowrey	Robert Muriel
	Thomas Nicholson	Thomas Muriel
	Christopher Rose	Christopher Rose
	Thomas Russell	Rowland Simpson
	Sam <sup>l</sup> Spalding	Sam <sup>l</sup> Spalding (mayor)
	Thomas Tifford	Thomas Tifford
	Richard Timbs	William Wells
<i>Common Councilmen.</i>	John Adams	John Adams
	John Bird	James Alders
	Robert Bull	Richard Allen
	John Bullen	John Bird
	George Felsted	Thos. Blackaby
	Stephen Fortune	Christopher Bumpstead
	John Frohock	John Blowfield
	Thos. Glover	W <sup>m</sup> Curtis
	Edw <sup>d</sup> Green	Nath <sup>l</sup> Crabb
	Joseph Gascoign	John Cooper, jun.

	July 1662	August 1662
<i>Common Councilmen.</i>	Robert Ibbott	Tho <sup>s</sup> Fox <sup>1</sup>
	John Jenkinson	Tho <sup>s</sup> Glover
	W <sup>m</sup> Kelsey	Edward Green
	Christopher Mayes	Sam <sup>l</sup> Moody
	Samuel Moody	Owen Mayfield
	W <sup>m</sup> Norman	Thomas Muriel <sup>2</sup>
	Rich <sup>d</sup> Pettit, jun.	Rich <sup>d</sup> Pettit, jun.
	Edw <sup>d</sup> Potto	Edw <sup>d</sup> Potto
	Edw <sup>d</sup> Potter	Anthony Storey
	Arthur Rogers	John Smyth
	Joshua Sedgwick	Joshua Sidgwick
		George Taylor
	Edward Wilson	Edward Wilson
	Roger Wilson	Roger Wilson
	Philip Williams	Philip Williams
<i>Bailiffs.</i>	Thomas Brand	John Finch
	Downham Yeomans	James Ramsey
<i>Sergeants.</i>	William Crudd	John Jacklin
	Thos. Glatton	Thos. Glatton
	Thos. Harper	Thos. Harper
	Timothy Marsh	Timothy Marsh

## V.

## THE CORPORATION, 1640-1664.

In the following list are tabulated the entries which relate to members of the Corporation and others mentioned in the foregoing pages, from the Subsidy of 1640, the Scots Loan of 1645, the free and voluntary gift of 1661, and the Hearth Tax of 1664. In the first column are given the ward and assessment from Lay Subsidy  $\frac{83}{409}$ . Land paid at the rate of four shillings in the pound, goods at the rate of two shillings and eightpence. Samuel Spalding was a commissioner and Richard Timbs was head-collector. In the second column are given the amounts lent to pay the Scotch army from Lay Subsidy  $\frac{244}{19}$ . This loan was of course no more likely to be repaid than the forced loans of Charles I. Peter Collins was the receiver.

<sup>1</sup> Appointed in place of Thomas Muriel.

<sup>2</sup> Afterwards elected an alderman.

The subscribers were comparatively few. The whole town produced a little over £200, as against over £1900 produced by the county exclusive of the Isle of Ely. The third column contains the sums of money given to the King in 1661, an occasion which has already been described [p. 116]. In the last column are given the number of hearths in each man's house from Lay Subsidy  $\frac{84}{437}$ . The number contained in some of the houses is surprising, and, as we can hardly suppose that every room contained a fireplace, many of the houses must have contained at least ten rooms. In an inn or other business house this would not be unusual, but in a semi-private house like those of Edward Law, town clerk, and Richard Pettit, notary public, one would hardly have expected to find nine fireplaces, which means at least twelve rooms. These Hearth Tax rolls are well worthy of examination, as some of them give every house in a parish, including those whose inhabitants were too poor to be taxed.

It will be noticed that most of the ejected members of the Corporation were men of substance in 1640, whilst most of those who took their places are not heard of until 1661. Edward Chapman, whose name does not appear in 1640—he was either not wealthy enough to be taxed then, or was not resident in the town—afterwards flourished so well that he was mayor in 1660. Most of the Puritans gave freely to the subscription of 1661, even John Lowrey. The only prominent member of the party who refused to give was Stephen Fortune.

	1640	1645	1661	1664
	Ward and assessment	Parish and amount lent	Amount given	No. of hearths and parish
Allen, Richard			30 <sup>s</sup>	29. Great St Mary (Rose Inn)
Alders, James			£1	8. Trinity
Adams, John			15 <sup>s</sup>	6. St Edward
Blackley, James	Bridge goods £3		£2	6. St Andrew
Ball, Robert			10 <sup>s</sup>	6. "
Bird, John			£1	5. Great St Mary
Blowfield, John			£1	4. Little "
Blackaby, Thomas			£2. 10	5. St Michael
Brand, Thomas			10 <sup>s</sup>	5. Trinity, or 3 St Sepulchre
Bryan, William	Market lands £2		£4	9. Great St Mary
Bullen, John			15 <sup>s</sup>	1. St Sepulchre
Bumpstead, Christopher	Bridge lands £1	35 <sup>s</sup>	£1	8. St Sepulchre
Clench, John				10. All Saints
Chapman, Edward			£5	5. St Edward
Collins, Peter	High goods £3		30 <sup>s</sup>	3. Great St M.
Cooper, John, junior	High lds. £1	St Benet	£1	6. St Edward
Crabb, Nathaniel			£1	6. Great St Mary
Cropley, John	Bridge gds. £3		£1	6. "
Crudd, William				3. Trinity
Curtis, William			£1	4. St Clement
Ewin, John	Preacher's lds. £3	All Saints	£5	7. St Sepulchre
Felsted, George	High lds. £1	Lit. St M.	10 <sup>s</sup>	4. Little St M.
Finch, Francis	High lds. £2	Grt. St M.	£2	10. Great St M.
" John			30 <sup>s</sup>	3. "
Fortune, Stephen	Market lds. £1			6. "
Fox, Thomas			10 <sup>s</sup>	13. St Benet
French, Thomas	Bridge lds. £4	St Peter	£5	12. St Peter

Frocock, John	Market	lds. £1	Grt. St. M.	£1	4.	Little St Mary
Glover, Thomas	High	lds. £3 <sup>3</sup>	St Benet	30 <sup>s</sup> 3	2.	Great St Mary
Green, Edward					1.	St Giles
Gascoign, Joseph	Preacher's lands	£1 <sup>4</sup>	Trinity	£1 <sup>4</sup>	10 <sup>s</sup>	St Clement
Harper, Thomas	Market lands	£1	"	£1	10 <sup>s</sup> 4	All Saints
Herring, John	Bridge	lds. £1	St Benet	£1	30 <sup>s</sup>	Great St Mary
Ibbott, Robert					4.	St Clement
Jacklin, John					4.	St Edward
Jenkinson, John	Bridge	lds. £2	St Clement	50 <sup>s</sup>	£4	Trinity
Kitchingman, Bryan	Bridge	lds. £1			£4	All Saints
Kelsey, William	Bridge	lds. £3			£3	St Giles
Lowrey, John					£2	Great St Mary
Law, Edward					£2	All Saints,
Marsh, Timothy					30 <sup>s</sup>	9. St Benet
Murlet, Robert					£3	St Edward
" Thomas					30 <sup>s</sup>	St Michael
Mayfield, Owen	Bridge	lds. £1			£1	St Clement
Mayes, Christopher	High <sup>5</sup>	lds. £1			£1	St Edward (Mitre Tavern)
Moody, Samuel	Market	lds. £2	Grt. St. Mary	46 <sup>s</sup> 8d.	£2	St Sepulchre
Nicholson, Thomas	Preacher's	lds. £1			£5	Great St Mary
Norman, William	Market	lds. £1	Trinity	£1	4.	Trinity
Pettit, Rich <sup>d</sup> , junior	Preacher's	gds. £3			30 <sup>s</sup>	St Edward
Potter, Edward	Market <sup>6</sup>	lds. £3			10 <sup>s</sup>	St Edward
Potto, Edward	Market	lds. £5			£6. 13. 4.	St Andrew
Rose, Christopher	High	lds. £4			7	St Andrew
Russell, Thomas						Little St Mary "He now lives at Trumpington"

<sup>1</sup> Christopher Adams was assessed at £2 lands in Market Ward.

<sup>2</sup> Richard and Thomas Crabb were assessed in High Ward, at £2 lands.

<sup>3</sup> These items relate to Christopher Green.

<sup>4</sup> These items relate to William Harper.

<sup>5</sup> Elinor Moody, widow.

<sup>6</sup> Richard Potto.

	1640	1645	1661	1664
	Ward and assessment	Parish and amount lent	Amount given	No. of hearths and parish
Rogers, Arthur			10 <sup>s</sup>	Trinity
Ramsey, James			2 <sup>s</sup>	Little St Mary
Sell, John			£1	St Andrew
Spalding, Sam <sup>1</sup>	Market lands £3		£5	St Edward <sup>1</sup>
Simpson, Rowland, sen.	Bridge gds. £4			
" jun.	Market gds. £1			
"	Market lds. £2			
Sedgwick, Joshua			£1	Great St Mary
Smyth, John			£1	"
Storey, Anthony			10 <sup>s</sup>	St Giles
Taylor, George	Market gds. £3	Grt. St. M. £1	50 <sup>s</sup>	Great St. Mary
Tifford, Thomas	Bridge lds. £3	St. Sepul. 50 <sup>s</sup>	10 <sup>s</sup>	"
Timbs, Rich <sup>d</sup>	Preacher's lds. £2	St. Andrew £1	£5	St Sepulchre
Wells, William		Grt. St. M. 26 <sup>s</sup>		"
Wilson, Edward	High lds. £1		£1	St Edward (Three Tuns Tavern)
Willson, Roger	Market lds. £2		£1	St Botolph
Williams, Philip	High lds. £2 <sup>2</sup>		£1	St Edward
Yeomans, Downham			10 <sup>s</sup>	Great St Mary <sup>3</sup>
				Little St Mary

<sup>1</sup> This house does not seem to have been a very large one, judging from the number of hearths, but Cooper (*Annals* iii. p. 540), quoting from Blomefield, states that Ald. Spalding's daughter Frances being young, went into a garret in a remote part of the house, and the door shutting upon her, she was there starved to death, notwithstanding strict enquiry was made after her.

<sup>2</sup> William Williams.

<sup>3</sup> Philip Williamson.



Saxon brooch from Brislingeote, near Burton-on-Trent

A SAXON BROOCH FROM BRISLINGCOTE, NEAR  
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

By the Rev. G. MONTAGU BENTON, B.A.

(Read Monday, 25 November, 1912.)

The Anglo-Saxon brooch (Plate V) which I have the honour to exhibit before our Society is the property of Mr Arthur Thornewill, of Deddington, Oxon., who has kindly lent it to me for exhibition. It was found, associated with human bones, by the present owner's father, the late Mr Robert Thornewill, of Burton Abbey, at Brislingcote, near Burton-on-Trent, in the year 1850.

Although of the well-known cruciform type, this brooch, apart from other features, is interesting from having been found in Derbyshire, a county where they are certainly of rare occurrence. These brooches although plentiful in certain districts, are rarely met with outside those districts. According to Mr Reginald Smith, F.S.A.<sup>1</sup>, "Large and degenerate examples, to which the term 'cruciform' may be applied without misgiving, occur chiefly in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, but eight other specimens are distributed among Lincolnshire, Rutland, Northants, Huntingdonshire, Suffolk, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire, most of which came under the influence of Mercia before the middle of the seventh century."

The brooch, which is of bronze, cast in one piece, is of that broad, flat shape peculiar to the later brooches: in its present mutilated condition it measures 5"·6 × 3"·8. It shows traces of gilding, and the centre of the bow is set with a cut garnet:

<sup>1</sup> "The Evolution and Distribution of some Anglo-Saxon Brooches." *Archaeological Journal*, vol. LXV., p. 86.

both these decorative features are, in bronze brooches, of late development.

The relief ornamentation is shallow, and of a decadent type, and includes the usual animal forms: the head-plate bears twelve circular perforations.

The flat, lateral projections from the head-plate (the uppermost of which has both corners broken off) and remaining upper part of the foot were decorated with silver plates, fragments of which still remain. These projections are degenerate survivals of the knobs and side-wings of the earlier brooches: when plain, as in the present instance, they were almost invariably silver-plated.

This brooch, according to the accepted chronology, dates from the sixth to the seventh century. My friend Dr Haakon Schetelig, Director of the Bergen Museum, to whom I submitted a drawing, assigns it to the latter half of the sixth century; while Mr Reginald Smith, of the British Museum, attributes it to the early seventh century.

Brooches of this type, with plain projections, form quite a small group. Comparison may be made with two specimens in the British Museum: one is from Longbridge, near Warwick; the provenance of the other is unknown. Two further examples may be mentioned: one from Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, figured in Akerman's *Pagan Saxondom* (pl. xx); the other, of somewhat earlier date, from Stow Heath, Icklingham, Suffolk, figured in Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. II. (pl. xli A).

MEDIAEVAL AND SIXTEENTH CENTURY SHIPS  
IN ENGLISH CHURCHES.

By H. H. BRINDLEY, M.A., St John's College.

(Read Monday, 27 January, 1913.)

It was pointed out that our knowledge of sailing vessels and smaller craft in the Middle Ages is derived from miniatures, painted glass, seals, carvings, and certain inventories preserved in the Record Office and elsewhere; for the times produced no works on seamanship or shipbuilding; Luke Wagenhaer's *Speculum Nauticum*, which, though in the main a treatise on pilotage, has claims to be called the earliest book dealing with seamanship, did not appear till 1586. The nautical archaeologist has therefore great difficulty in his endeavour to ascertain the details and trace the evolution of vessels to the middle of the xvith century. After this his task is somewhat easier, as more was written about ships and the new art of engraving vastly increased representations of them. The artists who painted glass or miniatures, seal engravers, and sculptors had little knowledge of ships and therefore frequently omitted things which are essential and portrayed many others in a way which would be impossible in a real ship. Thus it is only by the collection and comparison of many representations of mediaeval vessels that we can make out with any claim to success the features that characterised them. In illustration of this a series of examples ranging from the xith to the xvith centuries gathered from English churches was shown on the screen. By way of comparison a number of representations of mediaeval ships from other sources and views of present day craft were also shown.

The examples gathered from English Churches were in chronological order:—

- (1) Legend of St Nicholas, Brighton Parish Church font, 1050–75.
- (2) Aspido legend, Alne Church porch, c. 1150.
- (3) Noah building the Ark and the Ark with the animals, west front of Wells Cathedral, c. 1230.
- (4) Lohengrin's Boat, misericord in Exeter Cathedral, 1224–44.
- (5) Legend of St Nicholas, painted glass in Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, c. 1270–90.
- (6) Ship, possibly that of St Candida, carved stone in tower of Whitechurch Canonicorum, Dorset, xivth century.
- (7) The Drowning of the King of Denmark in The Confessor's Screen, Westminster Abbey, c. 1430.
- (8) Ship in mural painting of St Christopher, Breage Church, Cornwall, c. 1470.
- (9) Jonah's Ship, misericord in Ripon Cathedral, xvth century.
- (10) Ship in painted glass of inner vestry, St Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, c. 1474.
- (11) Ship carved on bench-end, East Budleigh Church, Devon, 1537.
- (12) Ship carved on bench-end, Bishops Lydeard Church, Somerset, probably late xvth century.
- (13) Ship in painted glass, Ickworth Church, Suffolk, Flemish, late xvth or early xviiith century.

The writer is indebted to Mr G. C. Druce, F.S.A., for lending him the slides of Alne and Ripon and also for several others shown, to Mr P. B. M. Allan of Clare College for his water-colour sketch of the ship in the Jerusalem Chamber, and to the Rev. F. G. Walker and Lady Marjorie Hervey (the latter of whom very kindly made the sketch) for the Ickworth ship shown as a lantern slide.

One of the most interesting of these representations of ships is that from Breage. The present Church of St Breaca,

about four miles west of Helston, overlooks Mount's Bay, and was erected about 1460 on the site of a Norman Church and therefore in the same period as so many Cornwall and Devon Churches. The walls of the body of the Church are covered nearly throughout with the remains of paintings, which were discovered, after being long hidden beneath successive layers of whitewash, during the restoration of the Church in 1890-91. The present vicar, the Rev. H. R. Coulthard, of Christ's College, to whom I am indebted for the above information, kindly informs me that he believes that "the frescos were probably painted very soon after the rebuilding of the Church" and that "the colours of St Christopher were retouched (i.e. at the restoration) though the outlines were scrupulously followed." Since my visit to Breage last year and the reception of Mr Coulthard's letter which I quote above he has described these paintings more fully in *The Story of an Ancient Parish, Breage with Germoe* (Camborne, 1913).

Nearly all of them represent local and other saints, including St Corentine and St Germoe, and are more or less faded and obliterated, but the figure of St Christopher, which is in the usual place, opposite the south door, and that of Our Lord on the same piece of wall, are in good condition, though this is to a certain degree due to retouching at the restoration. Both figures are more than life size: that of Our Lord has the crown of thorns, whilst the drops of blood caused by it are falling upon the instruments of daily village life and husbandry. There is an East Anglian example of this subject among the mural paintings in Hessett Church, near Bury St Edmunds. Some of the implements and other objects surrounding the figure at Breage are curious and difficult to identify.

The dress of St Christopher seems to confirm the attribution of the painting to the xvth century. In the waters through which he wades are many fishes, a mermaid with mirror, and a small boat with a man and a curiously drawn dog or monkey facing him. This boat is the ordinary clincher-built cock which we see so often in pictures of the xivth—xvth centuries. Further away sails the vessel of which a sketch is here reproduced. She is without a crew. Her hull is a partial and

incorrect representation of that of a vessel of moderate dimensions of the xvth century: thus, the planking of a real hull would not curve up into the poop as shown, for the latter was a structure built on to the hull. As regards spars and rigging there are several features we should expect to see in the xvth century, thus the top with panels and the large square sail with eyelet holes for lacing on the bonnets or additional pieces of canvas removed from the foot of a sail



Fig. 1.

in strong winds, the alternative to reefing. The bonnet proper is carried by the sail as we see it, and the row of eyelet holes at its foot are for the lower bonnet or drabblor, which is not being carried. The yard is so close up to the top and the roach or space under the sail is so small that there is hardly room for the drabblor. But this is only one of several technical errors or at least puzzles in the ship. The foremost rope is the forestay, but that just aft of it, coming from the top and

ending at the yard, is not identifiable: it is in the wrong place for a lift and probably means nothing.

Of the five parallel ropes leading aft the foremost may be the main halyard, but it is not seen from the mast. The next is by error in front of the bellied sail, no halyard or brace could be here. The remaining three may be backstays led to the mast through the floor of the top, an arrangement which is seen in other representations of mediaeval craft. The long and short horizontal ropes below the sail cannot be explained unless we suppose that they are the falls of the mainsail sheets shown incorrectly. The sheets themselves are accurate and the sail is apparently sheeted for a wind on the port beam. The curved line parallel with the foot of the sail is apparently a rope, but is quite impossible. The artist who painted this ship seems to have learned little from the craft in Mount's Bay and Porthleven Harbour hard by. There are however two features in the ship which are of interest to the nautical archaeologist. One of these is the spar which runs from the foot of the mast and is supported to it by a horizontal rope. It has all the look of a derrick for handling cargo and is perhaps meant for one. On the other hand it may be the yard of a mizen mast which has been rubbed out. If this is the case the spar is too large and extended in error to the foot of the mast. Moreover, if the ship had a mizen mast we should expect a foremast also, of which we see no trace. But in this matter we are faced by the question as to when and how the one-masted vessel of several centuries of the Middle Ages passed into the three-master of the xvth century. The scanty evidence from contemporary representations leads us to suppose that in the two-masted ships of the age the smaller mast was stepped in the forestage. A third possibility as to the raking spar in the Breage ship is that it is a sprit for carrying a spritsail set from the mast of a one-masted craft. Now the earliest picture showing an undoubted fore-and-aft spritsail dates from about 1420.

Mr Morton Nance, in *The Mariner's Mirror* for May 1913, p. 155, states that it seems fairly certain that the spritsail originated in Northern Europe and was the earliest form of

fore-and-aft sail to become general: it was common in the second half of the xvth century. The Breage ship certainly has something very like a sprit, and therefore is of value to the archaeologist. Her other feature of particular interest is the topsail. This is shown incorrectly as it is on the opposite tack from the mainsail—perhaps the artist wished to make the most of the top—and the halyards and lifts are omitted, as are the latter in the case of the mainsail also. But this topsail is very up-to-date for the xvth century in its large size—the earliest topsails were very small compared with the lower sails—and in its being sheeted to the main yard arms, a consequence of its size, whereas the early topsails, as far as we can trust representations of the xvth and xvith centuries, were sheeted to the tops.

If the attribution of the Breage paintings to about 1470 is accurate, and the evidence favours this, the topsail is very noteworthy in the features mentioned above; I do not know another instance of so large a topsail of the time. The rig of the ship has a curious parallel three centuries later in that of the Thames and Severn Canal boats as represented on the Company's half-penny token of 1795, which by the kindness



Fig. 2.

of the Council of the Society for Nautical Research I reproduce here from a note by myself in *The Mariner's Mirror* for May, 1913. The hull is very different from that of the Breage ship, but its marked sheer suggests occasional passages in open waters: the Breage ship too was no doubt intended by the artist for a sea-going vessel. Mr Nance, in the article on

spritsails which I have quoted, sketches a modern Turkish "tchekderme caique"; if the spar aft of the Breage ship's mast is a sprit, the rig of the two craft is identical save for the bowsprit and jib carried by the Turk.

A DAMASK LINEN CLOTH WOVEN WITH SACRED  
DESIGNS AND DATED 1631.

By the Rev. G. MONTAGU BENTON, B.A.

(Read Monday, 28 April, 1913.)

Some time ago an American gentleman, Mr George Wistar Kirke, of Flatbush, Long Island, New York, wrote to me with regard to a damask linen cloth, which has been preserved in his family for some generations. Although there were no traditions as to its former use, the owner had of recent years conceived the idea, owing to the sacred character of the designs, that this cloth might perhaps be a 'fair linen cloth' for use at the Eucharist. Mr Kirke obtained various opinions, but as no satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at, he sent the cloth to England for exhibition at the Church Congress held last year at Middlesbrough. It is entered rather vaguely in the *Congress Guide* (p. 152) as "an 'old table cloth' or 'fair linen cloth.'"

Arrangements were then made for the cloth to be sent on to me for exhibition before our Society. On its arrival, the supposed 'fair linen cloth' proved to be a Flemish damask table cloth of a well-known type: it is, however, an extremely interesting specimen.

A few preliminary words as to the history of these cloths. It is well known that the term 'damask' owes its origin to the elaborate silk fabrics of Damascus, woven with diaper and other patterns: at the present day it is mainly applied to a variety of linen cloth displaying woven designs. The art of damascening textiles spread to Europe at an early date and found its greatest development in the manufacture of ecclesiastical and household napery in the sixteenth and succeeding

centuries. This industry became centralised in the flax-growing regions of Saxony, Flanders, and North France, a fact which accounts for the designs on these cloths invariably showing the influence of German or Flemish art. Linen damask weaving never flourished in this country to the same degree as on the continent; and although the Flemish began to emigrate to England in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it does not appear that damask linen was manufactured here to any extent before the middle of the seventeenth century. These cloths, which were mainly imported from Flanders, were considered great luxuries, and owing to their costliness were confined to the richer classes.

A representative series of these pictorial cloths will be found in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A., gives a descriptive list of a number of examples preserved in this country, in a paper (to which I am indebted) read by him before the Society of Antiquaries in 1904<sup>1</sup>.

Before describing in detail the cloth exhibited, it will be well to give a general idea of the class of subjects represented as a whole—there will be no need to differentiate between table-cloths and cloths of smaller size termed napkins.

Practically almost every variety of pictorial representation is found. Biblical scenes from both the Old and New Testament are frequent; the following subjects may be instanced: the Spies returning from Canaan\*<sup>2</sup>; Scenes from the life of the prophet Elijah\*; the Death of Jezebel; the Annunciation (early c. 1500)\*; the Nativity of our Lord and the message to the shepherds\*; Our Lord's interview with the woman of Samaria\*; the Good Samaritan\*; and the Crucifixion and Resurrection (blue and white.—German)\*. A few classical subjects are recorded, *viz.*: the siege of Troy; Pyramus and Thisbe\*; and Orpheus charming beasts and birds\*. Battle scenes and other historical events in modern history are also depicted, *e.g.*: the sieges of Tournay and Lille\*; the taking of

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Ant. Soc.*, 2nd Ser., vol. xx., pp. 130 f.

<sup>2</sup> An asterisk denotes that cloths bearing these designs are preserved in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Buda from the Turks; and the siege of Belgrade\*. Historical personages, too, are represented, *e.g.*: Queen Elizabeth\*; Louis XIII\*; Prince Eugene\*; the Duke of Marlborough\*; and King George I of England\*. Scenic and hunting subjects and heraldic devices also occur.

There must have been a comparatively limited output of these cloths, and the fact that they were wrought on hand-loom imparts to the designs an individuality and charm altogether wanting in the modern machine-made product.

We may now turn to the examination of the cloth in question. It measures 80 by 82 inches, and the woven designs consist of scenes from the life of Jacob. It will be noticed that, owing probably to the small size of the loom, the designs (as is frequently the case) are alternately reversed in horizontal rows: the cloth is thus reversible, the scenes being equally distinct on either side. The figures wear the semi-conventional costume we associate with Flemish religious art, and the principal personages have their names inscribed above or below them. The subjects are as follows, beginning from the bottom: (1) Esau shooting at a stag with bow and arrow—immediately above his name is the date 1631; (2) Jacob obtaining the blessing of Isaac—Isaac reclines in a four-post bed beside which Jacob kneels. Rebecca stands by, and her right hand rests on her son's back. A table on which is placed the dish of 'savoury meat' stands at the foot of the bed; (3) Jacob's vision at Bethel—angels are ascending and descending the ladder, at the summit of which the Almighty Father is represented issuing from conventional clouds. He is depicted as the 'Ancient of Days'—a venerable personage with beard and rayed nimbus. Jacob reclines at the foot, and behind him a city, apparently Bethel, is shown; (4) the meeting between Jacob and Rachel at the well. Jacob and a person of brigand-like appearance are removing the stone from the well's mouth: Rachel carries a shepherd's crook; (5) Laban embracing Jacob: behind the figures are seen an embattled gateway and a courtyard; (6) Jacob with the straked rods in his hand surrounded by sheep and goats: a well forms the back-ground; (7) Laban meeting Jacob after his flight: Rachel sits in front, and tents,

together with Laban's 'brethren' armed with spears or halberds, form the back-ground. A double vertical border runs along each side, filled with a slender wavy stem showing birds and floral designs; the vertical edging is of chequered diaper.

Owing to the courtesy of the Assistant-Keeper in the Department of Textiles, Victoria and Albert Museum, I have been able to compare this cloth with two fragments (T. 229 and 229<sup>A</sup>—1911) preserved in that institution. These fragments are woven with scenes from the story of Jacob and Esau, the representations in some cases being practically replicas of those on the cloth exhibited. More interesting still is the fact that the same date, 1631, is shown. The subjects are in the following order, beginning from the top of T. 229: (1) the Vision of the Ladder at Bethel; (2) Jacob obtaining the blessing of Isaac; (3) Esau shooting at a stag with bow and arrow; (4) Esau selling his birth-right to Jacob; (5) the meeting between Jacob and Esau; (6) Jacob wrestling with the angel; (7) Laban meeting Jacob<sup>1</sup>.

Dated examples of these cloths are rarely met with. The earliest dated cloth recorded in this country appears to be a fine heraldic cloth of 1603, exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries in 1902. The Museum at South Kensington possesses, in addition to the fragments above mentioned, two interesting dated table-cloths: one woven with the Prince of Wales' badge, S. George and the Dragon, and the Royal Arms of England (period of King James I), is dated 1617<sup>2</sup>; the other woven with the Royal Arms of England, the Royal cipher, and an equestrian figure of King George I, is dated 1718. The same Museum also possesses a napkin with the initials 'P.E.M.,' and the date 1630 worked in one corner.

Apart from the date, the cloth before us is a very fine speci-

<sup>1</sup> The Assistant-Keeper in the Dept. of Textiles kindly informs me that two cloths have recently come under the notice of the V. and A. Museum, woven apparently with the same scenes in the History of Jacob and Esau, as on the cloth described and these fragments. Both examples are dated 1631 and are in the possession of Miss Mayo and Mr J. A. Matthews respectively. Miss Mayo's cloth seems to be identical in design with Mr Kirke's specimen.

<sup>2</sup> Mrs Owen Gould has on loan at the V. and A. Museum a cloth of closely similar pattern, dated 1609.

men, and it is therefore of considerable importance. Mr Kirke has happily shown a desire for it to remain in England, and I am hoping that he will accept my suggestion of the Fitzwilliam Museum as being a suitable home<sup>1</sup>.

A few notes as to the history of this cloth may be of interest. It belonged to a Canon Lillington, private chaplain to George II, who died about 1750. Another possessor was the Rev. George Lillington, LL.B., Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, who died in 1794. This gentleman was admitted to the Diaconate in the Chapel of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Sep. 22, 1751, by Sir Thomas Gooch, Bishop of Ely. The initials  $\frac{L}{MA}$  are worked in the top left-hand corner; they belong to Mary Anne Lillington, daughter of the last-named, and great-aunt of the present owner.

Mr BENTON further remarked that these cloths although manufactured primarily for domestic purposes were sometimes, on account of their costliness and suitability of design, presented to churches for altar use. He instanced the churches of Knapwell, Cambs., Hemingstone, Suffolk, and Bolney, Sussex, as possessing cloths of this nature.

<sup>1</sup> Since this paper was read, Mr Kirke has generously presented the cloth to the Fitzwilliam Museum (Accessions number, Misc., 2. 13). It will be framed and placed on permanent exhibition when space is available.

A similar table-cloth was exhibited by Mr W. L. Beale at the open meeting on the 19th of May, 1913. This cloth was woven with figures of the sun and moon subscribed with the words "Siste Sol in Gibeon et Luna in Ajalon"; also with pictures of the bombardment of a city (Ryssel) and with figures of Prince Eugene on horseback.

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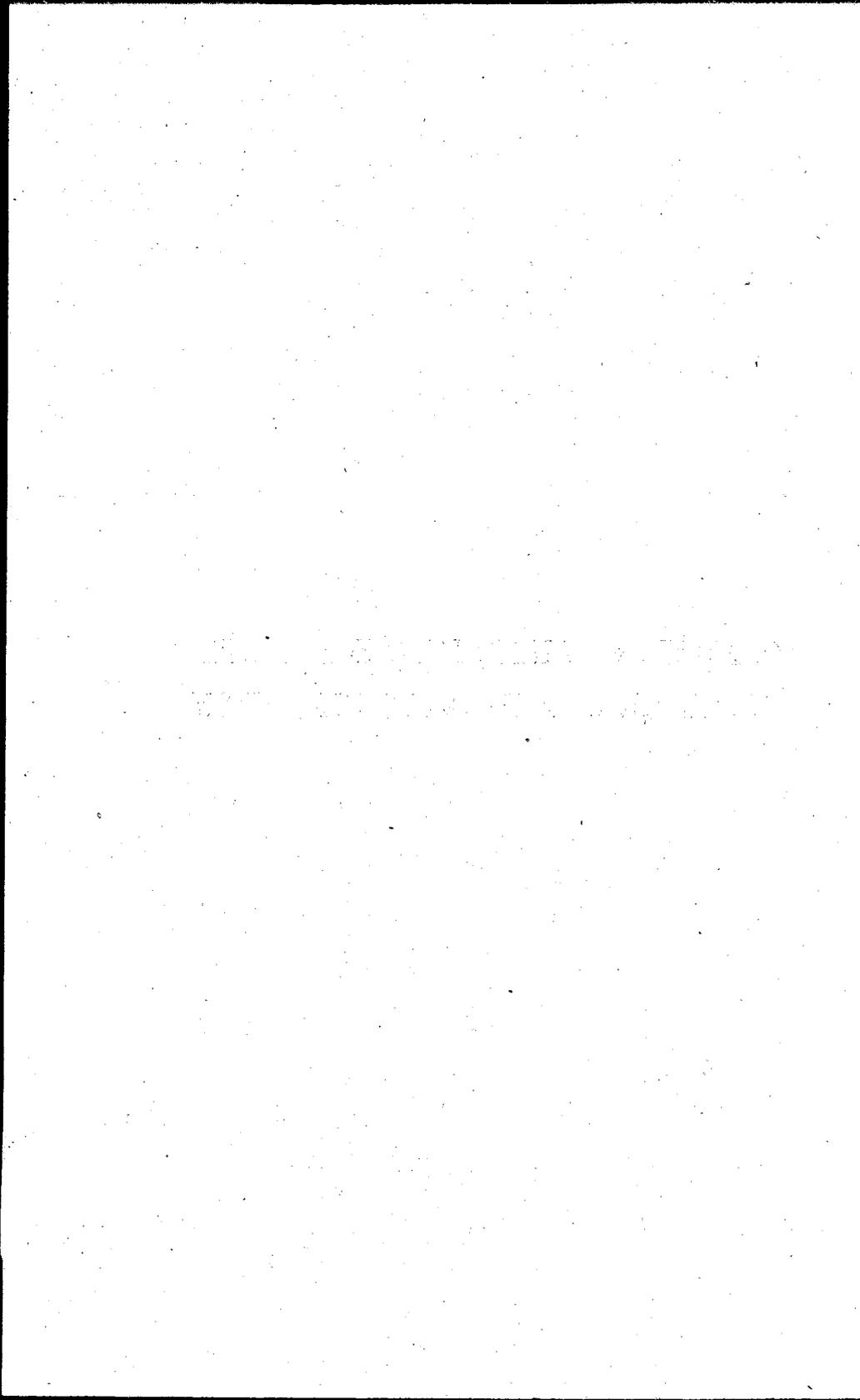
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