

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

OCTOBER 1931—OCTOBER 1932

WITH
Communications
MADE TO THE SOCIETY



VOLUME XXXIII

Edited by E. A. B. BARNARD, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.



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Printed papers: Palmer, W. M., M.D., F.S.A., A Fourteenth Century House in Linton. Hughes, H. C., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Notes on Thriplow Place. Clark, J. G. D., B.A., A Stone Age Site on Swaffham Prior Farm. Peck, E. Saville, M.A., Ph.C., Notes upon a Cambridge Collection of Bell Metal Mortars. Cave, C. J. P., M.A., F.S.A., The Roof Bosses in Ely Cathedral. Atkinson, B. F. C., Ph.D., Whittlesford Rectory and the Ascham Family. Fox, Cyril, Ph.D., F.S.A., Saxon Grave-Slab: Balsham, Cambridgeshire. Fowler, Gordon, Note on a Supposed Roman Road in the Fens. Palmer, W. M., M.D., F.S.A., Leaf, C. S., B.A., and Lethbridge, T. C., B.A., F.S.A., Further Excavations at the Bran Ditch. Sayce, R. U., M.A., A May Day Garland from St Neots. Lethbridge, T. C., B.A., F.S.A., and O'Reilly, M. M., B.A., Archaeological Notes. Palmer, W. M., M.D., F.S.A., Cambridgeshire Wills. The Photographic Record Report for 1931.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
PROCEEDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS

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The Volumes are now marked with the **earlier serial number** only. The "New Series" number and the "Communications" number are discontinued.

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OF THE
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VOL. XXXIII

Edited by E. A. B. BARNARD, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.

CAMBRIDGE

PUBLISHED FOR THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

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Cambridge Antiquarian Society

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1931

Adopted at the ninety-second Annual General Meeting, 29 February, 1932.

The Council has pleasure in reporting that during the past year, despite existing conditions, the Society has made steady progress in all branches of its activities. Twenty-one Ordinary Members and one Subscribing Institution have been elected. Five members have died, and eleven have resigned or have failed to pay their subscription for two years.

The figures for 1930 and 1931 are:

	1930	1931
Honorary Members	6	6
Ordinary „	317	325
Associate „	15	15
Subscribing Institutions	8	9
	<u>346</u>	<u>355</u>

and of Societies in Union with this Society for the interchange of publications:

British	46	
European	33	
Asiatic	6	
African	1	
American	15	
	<u>101</u>	TOTAL 456.

Eleven Ordinary Meetings were held, at which the average attendance was sixty.

In addition to Dr Lloyd's Presidential Address (19 October), the following communications were given:

Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B., M.A., F.S.A., "Romanesque Churches in France." November 30.

C. J. P. Cave, M.A., F.S.A., "The roof-bosses in the Lady Chapel of Ely Cathedral." January 19.

- G. E. Flack, M.A., "The Old Church of St Giles, Cambridge." February 16.
- Cyril Fox, Ph.D., F.S.A., "An English Frontier of the Eighth Century (Offa's Dyke): its Course, Character and Significance." March 2.
- Canon F. W. Galpin, M.A., "Our Old Church Bands: their origin and peculiarities, illustrated by specimens of their music-books and instruments." April 27.
- M. R. Hull, M.A., "The Colchester Excavations, 1930-1." November 2.
- Miss M. A. Murray, F.S.A. (Scott), "Recent Excavations in Minorca." February 2.
- W. M. Palmer, M.D., F.S.A., "The progress of the Cambridge-shire Photographic Record." October 19.
- Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A., "William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich (1344-56) and Founder of Trinity Hall (1350)." May 25.
- Mrs Mortimer Wheeler, F.S.A., "Recent Excavations at Verulamium (St Albans)." May 11.
- Rev. J. F. Williams, M.A., F.S.A., "The Appointments of a Medieval Parish Church." November 16.

EXCURSIONS.

On Thursday, 4 June, an afternoon excursion was made to the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Kedington, where the members—sixty-four in number—were met by the Rev. W. Hogarth Turnbull, M.A. (Rector), who gave a very interesting account of the church and its many possessions, and referred to the repairs which are being effected there, particularly in connection with the roof, which has suffered much from the ravages of the death-watch beetle. A full report of the Society's visit appeared in the *East Anglian Daily Times* of 6 June following.

The party was afterwards entertained to tea at the Rectory by Mr and Mrs Turnbull, who were heartily thanked for their hospitality.

The party, under the leadership of Dr Palmer, then visited Burgh Green Church (Rev. W. E. Waddington), School and

Earthworks. At the church, Dr Palmer gave a lucid account of the tombs of various members of the Burgh family there, and referred to the presence of Dr J. W. Walker (one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Record Section of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society), who has since published an excellent paper, with illustrations, on "The Burghs of Cambridgeshire and Yorkshire and the Watertons of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire" in the Journal of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society.

Finally a brief visit was paid to Westley Waterless Church (Rev. J. H. Davies), where special reference was made to the brass (c. 1325) of Sir John de Creke and Alyne, his wife.

On Saturday, 16 July, forty-eight members visited Ipswich, where they were met at the station by Mr Guy Maynard (Curator and Secretary of the Museum and Christchurch Mansion) and Mr Hugh Collinson, who acted as leaders throughout the day. The churches of St Nicholas, St Peter, and St Mary-Key were visited during the morning, and also Wolsey's Gate and Sparrowe's House. Lunch was taken at the White Horse Hotel, where the Mayor of Ipswich (S. C. Grimwade, Esq.) and others joined the party. After lunch a visit was made to the Museum, where its President, Mr J. Reid Moir, welcomed the party, and thence to Christchurch Mansion, where the Mayor and Mrs Grimwade, and Major W. R. Elliston (Chairman of the Museum and Mansion Committee), received the members, tea being provided by the kind invitation of the Museum and Mansion Committee.

Afterwards Mr Vincent B. Redstone exhibited and described the Borough maces and some of the charters. At the conclusion of the visit Professor Minns (President) offered the very sincere thanks of our members for the reception and hospitality that they had just received, and also for the services which had been rendered by Mr Maynard and his friends throughout the day. A full report of the visit appeared in the *East Anglian Daily Times* on the day following.

E. A. B. BARNARD,

Excursion Secretary.

PUBLICATIONS.

As promised, the past year has been productive in publications. Mr T. C. Lethbridge's "Recent Excavations in Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk" was issued in March; "Notes on the Bodleian MSS. relating to Cambridge: (1) Town and University, by Mr Falconer Madan, and (2) County, by Dr W. M. Palmer, with an index by Mr J. H. Bullock and Mr G. J. Gray," in June; and in August a two-year volume of Proceedings (Oct. 1928—Oct. 1930), containing 162 pages and 47 plates.

In addition to these publications, the List of Members and the List of Societies in Union have been completely revised, and together with the amended Laws—as approved by the Annual General Meeting on 2 March—have been published as a pamphlet. The List of Publications (1840—1931) has also been revised and issued to all members of the Society.

Mr J. M. Gray's "The School of Pythagoras (Merton Hall), Cambridge" is now in the press, and will be issued as a quarto publication in the immediate future. This will be followed by Volume XXXII of the Proceedings (Oct. 1930—Oct. 1931).

The List of Members will in future be revised each year, and published as an addendum to the annual volume of Proceedings.

DELEGATES.

Colonel Tebbutt and the Secretary represented the Society at the Congress of Archaeological Societies held in London on Nov. 17th, and at the Conference of Record Societies on the day following.

DEATH OF CANON H. P. STOKES.

The year has been marked by the death of several old and distinguished members of the Society, pre-eminent amongst them being Canon H. P. Stokes (President 1908–10), who rendered great services for local history and archaeology, both within the Society's activities and without, and who was for many years closely associated with its administrative affairs.

EXCAVATIONS.

The excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Burwell was completed this year by the discovery of twenty-five graves; the

only one containing anything of special interest was that of a woman with whom a small crystal ball had been buried. It is largely through the enthusiasm of Dr Charles Lucas, the owner of the site, that this long work has been brought to so satisfactory a conclusion, and I should like to take this opportunity of recording once more the Society's gratitude to him.

Owing to information lodged with Mr C. F. Tebbutt that a skeleton with a Roman coin at its neck had been found near the Soham waterworks, permission was obtained from the Newmarket Rural District Council, to whom the Society is much indebted, to carry out excavations to discover what sort of burials these might be. Twenty-four inhumation burials were discovered, which proved to be poorly furnished graves of the pagan Anglo-Saxon period; they had almost certainly been originally covered by a barrow. A full report of both these excavations will appear in due course.

Owing to the discovery of another skeleton at the Bran Ditch, further excavations were undertaken there; a report will be published in the near future.

Excavations took place on a mound discovered by Mr C. S. Leaf in Burnt Fen, but I was not responsible for this work; I understand that a report will appear later.

An attempt to discover the site on the River Wissey from which beaker pottery was dredged some years ago failed, owing to the depth of water and peat.

I am once more indebted to my workmen, John Cook and William Frost, and to several voluntary helpers; most especially to our members Mr C. S. Leaf and Mr C. F. Tebbutt.

T. C. LETHBRIDGE,
Director of Excavations.

LIBRARY.

The Society desires to express its thanks to the following for their kind gifts of books or pamphlets to the Library: Dr F. J. Allen, Mr E. A. B. Barnard, Mr H. H. Brindley, Mr J. H. Bullock, Dr L. Cobbett, Mr S. Cowles, Mr H. E. Dixon, Mr H. Ellis, Mr R. Griffin, Dr Haddon, Professor Minns, Dr W. M. Palmer, Sir John Ramsden, Mr G. M. G. Woodgate and the Curator of

the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology. Special mention must be made in addition of two important gifts—the first from Dr F. J. Allen, who on leaving Cambridge kindly presented his large collection of slides and negatives relating to Cambridgeshire, besides many others illustrating Church Towers and other architectural subjects; and the second from Mrs Stokes, who kindly presented the collection of local slides belonging to the late Canon H. P. Stokes.

M. M. O'REILLY,
Librarian.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD.

A Report of the Cambridgeshire Photographic Record has been prepared by Dr Palmer this year upon an unusual scale, and will be included in the forthcoming volume of the Society's Proceedings and Communications.

RESIGNATION OF MR H. F. BIRD.

Towards the close of the year Mr H. F. Bird resigned his office as Treasurer, at which time the following resolution was recorded in the Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 2 November:

“That this Council learns with deep regret of Mr H. F. Bird's desire to relinquish the office of Treasurer at the end of the present year, and accepts his resignation with great reluctance, and only upon assurance that further pressure upon him to reconsider his position would be unavailing.

“It places upon record its sense of the great debt owed by the Society to Mr Bird for his untiring labour in its interests generally, and in particular to the wise and sound judgment with which, to its conspicuous advantage, he has administered its finances during his twenty-one years of office.”

The Council have much pleasure in adding that Mr E. B. Haddon, M.A., who is particularly qualified for the office, has been appointed to the vacancy caused by Mr Bird's retirement.

A. H. LLOYD,
President.

February, 1932.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1931

CURRENT ACCOUNT.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance brought forward	494 7 11		
Subscriptions:			
Current	286 0 6	By Miscellaneous Printing	173 4 5
Associate	11 1 6	440 New Series No. III	136 15 0
Advance	1 1 0	Bodleian MSS. 8vo Publications No. LII.	
Arrears	8 3 0	Proceedings Vol. xxxi	£258 13 3
Excavations	1 11 6	Less Contributions to cost	28 8 4
	307 17 6		230 4 11
Interest on £420 L. and N.E.R. 4 per cent.		Subscriptions and Donations:	540 4 4*
Deb. Stock	13 0 4	Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology	25 0 0
Interest on £118. 4s. 10d. New Zealand		Archaeological Congress	2 0 0
3½ per cent. Stock	4 2 8	Secretary (including £25 honorarium for	75 0 0
Stock	3 12 0	special services)	7 5 0
Interest on £280. 13s. 4d. New Zealand		Attendants	1 6 0
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1943-63	7 3 0	Custodian of Cellarer's Checker	88 11 0
Interest on £350 5 per cent. War Loan	13 2 6	Postage, Carriage and Sundries	18 7 3
Interest on £400 4½ per cent. War Loan	13 10 0	5 years Income Tax	19 0 6
Interest on £127. 14s. 9d. 3½ per cent.		Insurance	12 0
Conversion Loan	4 9 4	Duplicating	5 10 7
Interest on £400 3 per cent. Local Loans	2 3 6	Subscriptions refunded	1 5 0
	61 3 4	Books	2 7 4
Sale of Publications, etc.:		Transferred to Excavation Account	47 2 8
Messrs Bowes and Bowes	14 11 8		3 3 0
Miscellaneous Sales	54 8 4	Balance as per Bank Book	765 6 9
	69 0 0		167 2 0
	<u>£932 8 9</u>		<u>£932 8 9</u>

* This amount is due to the completion, during the year, of an unusual number of publications.

The Capital of the Society consists of the following securities, viz :

- £420 L. and N.E.R. 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.
- £118. 4s. 10d. New Zealand 3½ per cent. Stock.
- £39. 6s. 8d. Bank of England Stock.
- £230. 13s. 4d. New Zealand 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock. 1943-63.
- £350 5 per cent. War Loan.
- £400 4½ per cent. War Loan.
- £127. 14s. 9d. 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan.
- £400 3 per cent. Local Loans.

Audited and found to agree with the Bank Books and Vouchers. Showing balances as follows, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
On Current Account	167	2	0
„ Deposit Account	101	5	1
„ Excavation Account	50	3	4
„ Excavation Deposit Account	24	9	11
	<u>£343</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>

G. B. BOWES }
H. H. BRINDLEY }
Auditors.

COUNCIL AND OFFICERS, OCT. 1932-OCT. 1933

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In order to avoid undue delay in its appearance in the PROCEEDINGS, this Report is also included in the present volume:

Cambridge Antiquarian Society

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1932

Adopted at the ninety-third Annual General Meeting, 27 February, 1933.

The Council has pleasure in being able to state that despite the present conditions the Society has maintained the satisfactory position to which reference was made in last year's report. Nineteen Ordinary Members and one Associate have been elected. Eight members have died, and sixteen have resigned or have failed to pay their subscriptions for two years.

The figures for 1932 are:

Honorary Members	5
Ordinary „	304
Associate „	17
Subscribing Institutions	9
	<u>335</u>

and of Societies in Union with this Society for the interchange of publications:

British	48	
European	33	
Asiatic	5	
African	1	
American	14	
	<u>101</u>	TOTAL 436.

There have been eight meetings of the Council—which consists of twenty members—the average attendance being sixteen. The Editorial Committee, consisting of seven members, has met on three occasions, the average attendance being six.

Eleven Ordinary Meetings were held, at which the average attendance of members was sixty-four. The following communications were made:

E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., “A note on some early Cambridge Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.”
28 November.

- Louis Cobbett, M.D., F.R.C.S., "Irregularity in Early Church Ornament." 25 April.
- Mrs Arundell C. Esdaile, "English Sculpture at Cambridge from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century." 31 October.
- Major Gordon Fowler, "Fenland Watercourses, Past and Present." 9 May.
- Miss Rose Graham, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A., "The Order of St Antoine de Viennois and the English Commandery, St Anthony's, Threadneedle Street, London." 1 February.
- J. M. Gray, M.A., "The Barnwell Canons and the Papal Court at Avignon." 25 April.
- Ian C. Hannah, M.A., F.S.A., "The Twilight of Gothic Architecture as illustrated by Cambridge." 17 October.
- W. J. Hemp, F.S.A., "The Chambered Cairn of Bryn Celli Ddu." 14 November.
- Miss M. A. Murray, F.S.A. (Scot.), "Further Excavations in Minorca." 18 January.
- C. C. Oman, "Brass Lecterns in England from the Middle Ages to the 18th Century." 25 May.
- W. M. Palmer, M.D., F.S.A., "The Heraldry in Old Wimpole Church, Cambridgeshire." 28 November.
- Miss Catherine E. Parsons, "A Collection of Keys, English and Continental." 29 February.
- J. Saltmarsh, B.A., "The Muniments of King's College." 15 February.

DELEGATES.

Mr Barnard and Colonel Tebbutt represented the Society at the Conference of Record and Allied Societies held in London on 14 November; and Mr M. C. Burkitt and Mr L. C. G. Clarke represented the Society at the Congress of Archaeological Societies held there on the following day.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PREHISTORIC AND PROTOHISTORIC STUDIES.

This Congress, the first of a new series, was held in London from the 1st to the 8th of August, 1932. The British Organizing

Committee offered the Members an opportunity of visiting Oxford or Cambridge and other interesting places after the close of the actual meeting, and invited the co-operation of the Society in arranging the excursion to Cambridge. A local committee was formed consisting mainly of members of the Society's Council. About forty members of the Congress arrived in Cambridge on August 8th and were received by the Vice-Chancellor. On the 9th some made an excursion to Ipswich under the guidance of Mr Burkitt and Mr Reid Moir, and some went to Mildenhall and Ely with Mr Grahame Clark and Professor Minns. The 10th was devoted to Cambridge, its Museums and Colleges. Mr Louis Clarke entertained the visitors at lunch in Trinity Hall, and Professor Minns invited them to a garden party in Pembroke College. On the morning of the 11th they left for Oxford and Salisbury. The President of the College officially thanked all concerned for the success of the visit which was much enjoyed by both hosts and guests.

SURVEY OF CHURCHES IN THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE ISLE OF ELY.

This matter has received the very careful attention of a special committee, which has recently presented to the Council a full report of its deliberations. After discussion the Council has unanimously adopted the report, of which a copy will be found in the next volume of the *Proceedings*. It is hoped at once to commence actual field-work in connection with this Survey.

EXCAVATIONS.

Owing to the illness of the Director it was not possible to carry out any excavations in the early part of the year. In June, however, an attempt was made to trace the origin of the Viking weapons found in the old bed of the river at Rolls Lode, Quaveney, which were described in the last series of our Archaeological Notes. The results of this very wet and muddy business are reported in the current number of the *Proceedings*, a very interesting pot of the Dark Ages being the principal find.

A small Roman villa which had been discovered during the preceding winter at West Row was explored in the autumn. The work is probably not yet complete. As yet two small rooms with hypocausts, a furnace and the base of a tank are the only foundations discovered. There seems little reason for thinking that there is any large building here. It may be questioned whether the investigation of such a site is worth the outlay of time and money, but as this particular house was threatened with immediate destruction, prompt action was felt to be necessary.

Five Anglo-Saxon skeletons have recently been examined in the garden of Dr Lachlan, 24 Barton Road, Cambridge. They are from poorly-furnished graves of the Pagan Period and yielded a spear, shield boss, wrist clasps and pottery.

A site between Shudy Camps and Bartlow, where graves were found late in the last century, is being explored to determine the character of the burials. Five male burials have so far been discovered and explored. The only associated object was a small pair of tweezers whose ornamentation suggests the Christian Saxon Period.

Another investigation which is being carried out is on the site of a causeway recently discovered by Major Fowler and the Director between Little Thetford and Fordey. This is of special interest as its existence was inferred from the accounts of the forced entrance of the Isle at Herebie by Walter Buck in the thirteenth century. The causeway, which is now covered by two feet of peat, consists of wooden piles and sleepers. It is hoped to investigate all these entrances to the Isle in order to illustrate the early campaigns in the Fens.

T. C. LETHBRIDGE,
Director of Excavations.

LIBRARY.

The Society desires to express its thanks to the following for their kind gifts of books or pamphlets to the Library: Dr F. J. Allen, Mr E. A. B. Barnard, Mr H. H. Brindley, Mr M. C. Burkitt, Dr L. Cobbett, Mr G. Coupland, Mr S. Cowles, Mr James Curle,

Miss E. S. Fegan, Dr Cyril Fox, Miss M. Froude, Dr Haddon, Professor Minns, Dr Palmer, Mr N. T. Porter, Mrs E. S. Prior, Mr T. A. G. Strickland, Mr C. F. Tebbutt, Dr Walker, the Curator and the Librarian.

M. M. O'REILLY,
Librarian.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD.

This has proceeded slowly, some 450 prints and 89 negatives having been received and indexed. The majority of these are of country scenes and buildings. Prints of houses in Cambridge, Ely and Wisbech are few in number. Considerable progress has been made in arranging and indexing the slides given by Mrs Stokes, widow of the late Canon Stokes, and the negatives and slides given by Dr F. J. Allen.

W. M. PALMER.

COLLEGE VISIT.

On Thursday, 17 March, some sixty members accepted the invitation of the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College to view the college, together with some discoveries of antiquarian interest recently made there. The Master (Dr P. Giles), a member of the Society since 1902, met the party in the Hall, where the plate was on view, and afterwards conducted members to all parts of the college. Tea was served in the old library, and a very cordial vote of thanks, proposed by Prof. Minns in the unavoidable absence of the President (Dr Lloyd), was accorded to the Master and Fellows: to the Master for his admirable guidance, and to him and to the Fellows for their hospitality. It is pleasing to record that incidentally this visit resulted in the nomination of three new members, all of them being Fellows of the college.

EXCURSIONS.

On Wednesday, 25 May, an afternoon excursion was made to Swavesey, Over, and Willingham, the sixty-one members present having the great advantage of being under the leadership of Mr H. C. Hughes, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (President of the Essex,

Cambridge, and Hertfordshire Society of Architects), who received valuable support from the President (Dr Lloyd), and Dr Palmer. At Swavesey Church the party was met by the Rev. C. E. O. Finch (Vicar), and at Over Church by the Rev. F. G. Weston (Vicar). Tea was taken at Willingham, after which the party proceeded to the church where the Rector (Rev. A. C. Hair) described the building, and also drew attention to the mural paintings which were uncovered by the late Rev. J. Watkins at the restoration of the church forty years ago. The most important are two thirteenth-century paintings in a small window in the west wall, which was part of the earlier church. These paintings are in a precarious state and might flake off at any time. The Diocesan Advisory Committee has recently drawn attention to their condition, and the Rector has opened a fund to raise a sum of £30 for the repair of these and a fifteenth-century painting on the south wall of the nave. This fund has been well supported by members of the Society.

On Thursday, 14 July, sixty-seven members and their friends joined a whole day excursion which began at Ashwell Church, where the Rector (Rev. H. A. Griffith) gave an excellent description of the church and of the graffiti there, after which a brief visit was made to the interesting little Tudor house which now constitutes the Village Museum.

Hitchin was reached at 11.15 and here the party was met at the church by the Vicar (Rev. R. F. R. Routh), and Mr R. L. Hine, F.S.A., author of *The History of Hitchin*. Under Mr Hine's very able guidance some considerable time was spent at the church, and afterwards at The Biggin (House of Gilbertine Canons) and The Priory (House of Carmelite Friars). After lunch at the Sun Hotel the party proceeded to Knebworth House (The Right Hon. the Earl of Lytton) where the Countess of Lytton admirably described the principal features of the mansion. A visit was also paid to Knebworth Church (Rev. L. D. Sayer), and after tea a delightful excursion came to its close.

E. A. B. BARNARD,
Excursion Secretary.

PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

Mr J. M. Gray's "The School of Pythagoras (Merton Hall), Cambridge," being No. IV of the New Series of Quarto Publications, was issued early in the year; and in the autumn, Vol. XXXII of the *Proceedings* (October 1930—October 1931).

"Monumental Inscriptions and Coats of Arms from Cambridgeshire." The Council, in congratulating Dr Palmer upon the completion of this work, which was published by Messrs Bowes and Bowes in October, emphasises the fact that it is not one of the actual Publications of this Society, though issued with its support and approval, and it is not therefore one of those volumes issued free to the members.

The Council desires to place on record its sincere thanks to Mr L. C. G. Clarke for his continued generosity in defraying the cost of all the "Archaeological Notes" illustrations which annually appear in the Society's *Proceedings*; and its congratulations to Dr F. J. Allen, the Society's Secretary for many years, on the completion of his work on "The Great Church Towers of England," of which he has kindly presented a copy to the Society's Library.

A. H. LLOYD,
President.

February, 1933.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
To Balance brought forward	101 5 1		By Balance as per Bank Book
„ Two Life Members	31 10 0		
„ Interest	3 2 0		
„ Bonus on Sale of £350 5 per cent. War Loan	3 2 1		
	<u>37 14 1</u>		
	£138 19 2		£138 19 2

EXCAVATION ACCOUNT (CURRENT).

To Balance brought forward	50 3 4	By Compensation (Site of Roman Villa, West Row)	1 0 0
„ Subscriptions	10 19 0	„ Refund to Current Account	5 0
	<u>£61 2 4</u>	„ Balance as per Bank Book	59 17 4
			£61 2 4

EXCAVATION ACCOUNT (DEPOSIT).

To Balance brought forward	24 9 11	By Balance as per Bank Book	25 2 2
„ Interest	12 3		
	<u>£25 2 2</u>		£25 2 2

The Capital of the Society consists of the following Securities held against liabilities in respect of Life Members' Subscriptions:

£420 L. and N.E.R. 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.
 £118. 4s. 10d. New Zealand 3½ per cent. Stock.
 £39. 6s. 8d. Bank of England Stock.
 £230. 13s. 4d. New Zealand 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock. 1943-65.
 * £350 Borough of Cambridge Mortgage Loan 3½ per cent.
 † £400 on deposit with the Society's Bankers, pending reinvestment.
 £127. 14s. 9d. 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan.
 £400 Local Loans Stock 3 per cent.

* Reinvestment of proceeds of sale of 5 per cent. War Loan, July 1932.
 † On redemption of 4½ per cent. War Loan, 1. xii. 1932. °

Audited and found to agree with the Bank Books and Vouchers—showing balances as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Current Account	37	4	3
Deposit Account	138	19	2
Excavation Account (Current)	59	17	4
Excavation Account (Deposit)	25	2	2
	£261	2	11

There is a liability on the Funds of the Society to meet the balance of the cost of publication of "The Monumental Inscriptions of Cambridgeshire" estimated at £150.

E. B. HADDON, *Hon. Treasurer.*

G. B. BOWES }
 H. H. BRINDLEY } *Auditors.*

PRESIDENTS OF CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

- 1840-1842 Rev. RALPH TATHAM, D.D., Master of St John's College.
 1843, 1844 Rev. WILLIAM WEBB, M.A., Master of Clare College.
 1845, 1846 Rev. ROBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor.
 1847, 1848 Rev. ROBERT PHELPS, D.D., Master of Sidney Sussex College.
 1849, 1850 Rev. GEORGE ELWES CORRIE, D.D., Norrisian Professor of
 Divinity, and Master of Jesus College.
 1851, 1852 Rev. ROBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor.
 1853, 1854 Rev. GEORGE ELWES CORRIE, D.D., Norrisian Professor of
 Divinity, and Master of Jesus College.
 1855, 1856 EDWIN GUEST, LL.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College.
 1857, 1858 Rev. GEORGE ELWES CORRIE, D.D., Master of Jesus College.
 1859 Venerable CHARLES HARDWICK, B.D., St Catharine's
 College, Archdeacon of Ely (died August 18).
 1860, 1861 Rev. GEORGE ELWES CORRIE, D.D., Master of Jesus College.
 1862, 1863 Rev. JOHN EYTON BICKERSTETH MAYOR, M.A., St John's
 College.
 1864, 1865 Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Trinity College,
 Registrary of the University.
 1866, 1867 CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., St John's
 College, Professor of Botany.
 1868, 1869 Rev. JOHN EYTON BICKERSTETH MAYOR, M.A., St John's
 College.
 1870, 1871 CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., St John's
 College, Professor of Botany.
 1872, 1873 Rev. WILLIAM GEORGE SEARLE, M.A., Queens' College.
 1874, 1875 HENRY BRADSHAW, M.A., F.S.A., King's College, University
 Librarian.
 1876-1878 CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., St John's
 College, Professor of Botany.
 1879, 1880 THOMAS MCKENNY HUGHES, M.A., Trinity College, Professor
 of Geology.
 1881, 1882 Rev. ROBERT BURN, M.A., Trinity College, Trinity Praelector
 of Roman Literature and Archaeology.
 1883, 1884 JOHN WILLIS CLARK, M.A., Trinity College.
 1885, 1886 Rev. GEORGE FORREST BROWNE, B.D., St Catharine's College
 (Bishop of Bristol 1897).
 1887, 1888 ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S., St John's College,
 Professor of Anatomy.
 1889, 1890 THOMAS MCKENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S., Trinity College,
 Professor of Geology.
 1891, 1892 EDWIN CHARLES CLARK, LL.D., F.S.A., St John's College,
 Regius Professor of Civil Law.
 1893 FRANCIS JOHN HENRY JENKINSON, M.A., Trinity College,
 University Librarian.
 1894, 1895 WILLIAM MILNER FAWCETT, M.A., F.S.A., Jesus College.
 1896 JAMES BASS MULLINGER, M.A., St John's College, University
 Lecturer in History.
 1897, 1898 WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, Disney
 Professor of Archaeology.

- 1899, 1900 JAMES WHITBREAD LEE GLAISHER, Sc.D., F.R.S., Trinity College.
- 1901, 1902 ARTHUR GRAY, M.A., Jesus College.
- 1903, 1904 ALFRED CORT HADDON, Sc.D., F.R.S., Christ's College.
- 1905, 1906 Rev. WILLIAM GEORGE SEARLE, M.A., Queens' College.
- 1907, 1908 JOHN VENN, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Gonville and Caius College.
- 1909, 1910 Rev. HENRY PAINE STOKES, LL.D., F.S.A., Corpus Christi College.
- 1911, 1912 WILLIAM BEALES REDFERN, D.L., J.P., Inveruglas House, Cambridge.
- 1913, 1914 ELLIS HOVELL MINNS, M.A., Pembroke College.
- 1915, 1916 HAROLD HULME BRINDLEY, M.A., St John's College.
- 1917, 1918 Rev. DAVID HERBERT SOMERSET CRANAGE, Litt.D., F.S.A., King's College.
- 1919, 1920 EDWARD SCHRODER PRIOR, M.A., F.S.A., A.R.A., Gonville and Caius College, Slade Professor of Fine Art.
- 1921, 1922 Sir WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, Sc.D., F.B.A., Gonville and Caius College, Disney Professor of Archaeology.
- 1923, 1924 Rev. A. H. F. BOUGHEY, M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College.
- 1925, 1926 MILES C. BURKITT, M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College.
- 1927, 1928 L. C. G. CLARKE, M.A., F.S.A., Trinity Hall.
- 1929, 1930 ELLIS HOVELL MINNS, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., Pembroke College, Disney Professor of Archaeology.

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
MARCH 1st, 1933

HONORARY MEMBERS

Date of
Election

1905	PETRIE, Professor Sir W. M. FLINDERS, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.B.A., <i>University College, London.</i>
1912	CURLE, JAMES, F.S.A. Lond. and Scot. <i>Priorwood, Melrose, N.B.</i>
1913	WALKER, Rev. F. G., M.A. <i>The Rectory, Upton Lovel, Wilts.</i>
1923	CURLE, ALEXANDER O., F.S.A. Lond. and Scot. (<i>Trinity Hall</i>), Director of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.
1930	MORGAN, J. PIERPONT, Hon. LL.D. (<i>Christ's College</i>), 33, <i>East Thirty- Sixth Street, New York.</i>

ORDINARY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY,

MARCH 1ST, 1933

It is requested that notice of any errors in this list, of changes of address, or of deaths, and all other communications, be addressed to the Secretary, 26, Warkworth Street, Cambridge.

Date of Election	
	A.
1931	Adam, Mrs. M.A. (<i>Girton</i>) 29, <i>Barton Road</i> .
1926	Adcock, Prof. F. E., O.B.E., M.A., <i>King's College</i> .
1911	Adie, Miss L. J., <i>Tyrconnell, Millington Road</i> .
1904	Allen, F. J., M.D. (<i>St John's</i>) <i>Highfield, Shepton Mallet</i> .
1925	Allen, J. E., M.A. Oxon., 2, <i>St Peter's Terrace</i> .
1933	Archer, Lt.-Col. G. L., 49, <i>Silver Street, Ely</i> .
1911	Armstrong, C., <i>The Grove, Huntingdon Road</i> .
1931	Atkinson, B. F. C., Ph.D. (<i>Magdalene</i>) <i>College House, 16 Grange Road</i> .
1889	+ Atkinson, T. D., F.R.I.B.A., 11, <i>Southgate Street, Winchester</i> .
	B.
1926	Bacon, Miss J. R., M.A., <i>Girton College</i> .
1928	Baker, W. P., M.A. (<i>Jesus</i>) <i>Chappel's House, Balsham, Cambs</i> .
1926	Banister, H., M.Sc., Ph.D. (<i>St John's</i>) <i>Grantchester</i> .
1931	Barclay, A. E., O.B.E., M.D. (<i>Christ's</i>) <i>Thursley, Chaucer Road</i> .
1904	+ Barclay, J. G., M.A. (<i>Trinity</i>) <i>Rosehill, Hoddesdon, Herts</i> .
1925	Barnard, E. A. B., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., 26, <i>Warkworth Street</i> .
	SECRETARY and EDITOR
1928	Barnes, H., <i>The Guildhall, Linton</i> .
1908	Barrett, Miss C. S., <i>Thornlea, Chaucer Road</i> .
1926	Bateman, Mrs F. D., 21, <i>Cranmer Road</i> .
1924	Bateson, G., <i>The Mill House, West Chiltington, Pulborough, Sussex</i> .
1932	Bateson, H., "Truth" (N.Z.) Ltd., <i>Luke's Lane, Wellington, New Zealand</i> .
1910	+ Beale, W. L., 6, <i>De Freville Avenue</i> .
1912	Beales, Lt.-Col. B. W., V.D., 37, <i>Sidney Street</i> .
1928	Beattie, W. E., 3, <i>Jesus Lane</i> .
1911	+ Benton, Rev. G. M., M.A., F.S.A., <i>Fingringhoe, Colchester</i> .
1901	+ Bernays, A. E., M.A. (<i>Trinity</i>) <i>Northumberland House, Richmond, Surrey</i> .
1907	Bird, Miss E., 60, <i>Bateman Street</i> .
1903	Bird, H. F., M.A., 30, <i>Panton Street</i> .

The sign † indicates that the Member is a Compounder.

Date of
Election

- 1906 Blackman, F. F., M.A., *St John's College.*
- 1932 Bles, Mrs B., *Elterholme, 12, Madingley Road.*
- 1931 Bles, Mrs W., *The Gables, Barton.*
- 1933 Borenius, Prof. Tancred, Ph.D., D.Lit., 28, *Kensington Gate, W. 8.*
- 1932 Boston, J. N. T. (*Jesus College*) and *Cedarhurst, Solihull, Warwickshire.*
- 1881 † Boughy, Rev. A. H. F., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) 4, *Cranmer Road.*
- 1923 Boulton, Captain E. F., *Water Meadow, Brundell, Nr Norwich.*
- 1900 † Bowes, G. B., M.A., T.D. (*Emmanuel*) 21, *Newton Road.*
- 1910 Boyd, Rev. R. H., M.A. (*Corpus Christi*) *Bassingbourn Vicarage, Royston, Herts.*
- 1933 Bradshaw, Miss J., M.A., 4, *Salisbury Villas, Station Road.*
- 1924 Briggs, G. E., M.A. (*St John's*) 8, *Luard Road.*
- 1909 Brindley, H. H., M.A., F.S.A. (*St John's*) 25, *Madingley Road.*
- AUDITOR.
- 1931 Brindley, Mrs, 25, *Madingley Road.*
- 1928 Briscoe, Miss E. C., 4, *Gresham Road.*
- 1909 Briscoe, W. A., M.A. (*Brasenose, Oxford*) *Longstowe Hall, Cambs.*
- 1914 Broek, C. E., *Cranford, Grange Road.*
- 1908 † Brocklebank, Rev. C. H., M.A. (*Trinity*) *Westwood Park, West Bergholt, Colchester.*
- 1921 † Brocklebank, C. G., M.A. Oxon., *Bartlow House, near Cambridge.*
- 1901 Broome, E., 36, *Lyndewode Road.*
- 1933 Brownlee, Mrs, 11, *Madingley Road.*
- 1909 † Bullock, J. H., M.A. (*Trinity*) 46, *Glisson Road.* EXCURSION SECRETARY.
- 1909 Bullough, E., M.A. (*Gonville and Caius*) 6, *Huntingdon Road.*
- 1891 Burkitt, F. C., M.A., F.B.A., Norrisian Professor of Divinity (*Trinity*) *West Road Corner.*
- 1919 † Burkitt, M. C., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *Merton House, Grantchester.*
- 1912 Burrell, Canon H. J. E., M.A., F.S.A. (*Magdalen, Oxford*) *The Rectory, Balsham, Cambs.*
- 1929 Bushell, W. D., M.A. (*Trinity*) 25, *Newton Road.*
- 1922 Bushnell, G. H. S., *Hinton Charterhouse Vicarage, Bath.*
- 1931 Bywaters, Rev. F. J., M.A. (*Fitzwilliam Hall*) *The Vicarage, Sawston, Cambs.*

C.

- 1922 Cam, Miss H. M., M.A. Lond., *Girton College.*
- 1919 Camm, Rev. Dom R. B., M.A., F.S.A., O.S.B. (*Christ's*) *Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, near Bath.*
- 1923 Campbell, Mrs B., *Lisnagarnagh, 29, Sedley Taylor Road.*
- 1907 Carøe, W. D., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) 3, *Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1929 Cave, C. J. P., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *Stoner Hill, Petersfield, Hants.*

Date of Election	
1923	† Cawdor, The Right Hon. the Earl of, (<i>Trinity Hall</i>) <i>Stackpole Court, Pembroke, S. Wales.</i>
1904	Chadwick, H. M., M.A. (<i>Clare</i>) <i>Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Paper Mills, Newmarket Road.</i>
1929	Charles, Rev. A. H., M.A., <i>The Vicarage, Linton.</i>
1906	† Charrington, J., M.A. (<i>Trinity</i>) <i>The Grange, Shenley, Herts.</i>
1932	Clark, J. G. D., B.A., F.S.A., <i>Peterhouse College.</i>
1922	† Clarke, L. C. G., M.A., F.S.A. (<i>Trinity Hall</i>) <i>Curator, Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, The Old Granary.</i>
1922	Clay, C. F., M.A. (<i>Trinity</i>) <i>11, Grange Road.</i>
1923	Clear, Miss A., <i>South End House, Bassingbourn, Royston.</i>
1923	Clear, Miss I. " " " "
1923	Clear, Miss G. " " " "
1930	Clifden, Viscount, <i>Lanhydrock, Bodmin, Cornwall, and Wimpole Hall, Royston.</i>
1927	Clover, Miss M., M.A. (<i>Girton</i>) <i>Girton College.</i>
1911	Cobbett, L., M.D., F.R.C.S. (<i>Trinity</i>) <i>Inch-Ma-Home, Adams Road.</i>
1908	Cockerell, S. C., M.A., Litt.D., <i>Director of Fitzwilliam Museum, 3, Shaftesbury Road.</i>
1926	Collins, Miss D. G., <i>Trebetherick, near Wadebridge, Cornwall.</i>
1927	Conder, Alderman J. S., 324, <i>Cherryhinton Road. AUDITOR.</i>
1909	Cook, A. B., Litt.D., <i>Laurence Professor of Classical Archaeology (Queens') 19, Cranmer Road.</i>
1909	Cooke, Mrs Arthur, <i>Grove Lodge.</i>
1928	Cooper, Miss B., 6, <i>Gresham Road.</i>
1930	† Coote, C. M., <i>Houghton, Hunts.</i>
1931	Coulton, G. G., Litt.D., F.B.A. (<i>St John's</i>) 201, <i>Chesterton Road.</i>
1895	† Cranage, The Very Rev. D. H. S., Litt.D., F.S.A. (<i>King's</i>) <i>The Deanery, Norwich.</i>
1931	Crawley, C. W., M.A. (<i>Trinity Hall</i>) 1, <i>Madingley Road.</i>
1923	Creed, Rev. J. M., D.D., <i>Ely Professor of Divinity, St John's College.</i>
1920	Crisp, Miss C. I. Clabbon, 31, <i>Union Road.</i>
1920	Cross, Frederick Vernon, <i>Fore Hill, Ely.</i>
1931	Custance, Miss M. A. A., B.A. (<i>London</i>) 9, <i>St Paul's Road.</i>
1907	Cutlack, W., F.R.G.S., <i>Croyland, Ely.</i>

D.

1920	Dampier, Sir W. C. D., Sc.D., F.R.S. (<i>Trinity</i>) <i>Upwater Lodge, Chaucer Road.</i>
1903	D'Arcy, R. F., M.A. (<i>Gonville and Caius</i>) <i>The Beach House, Kessingland, Lowestoft.</i>
1929	Deards, A. W., <i>Dial House, Heathfield, Royston.</i>
1903	Dent, E. J., Mus.B., <i>Professor of Music (King's) 77, Panton Street.</i>
1918	† Derby, The Right Rev. E. C. Pearce, D.D., <i>Bishop of (Corpus Christi) Derby.</i>
1922	Dixon, A. P., 27, <i>Parkside.</i>
1909	Dixon, H. E., M.A. (<i>Christ's</i>) 48, <i>Lensfield Road.</i>

LIST OF MEMBERS. (March 1st, 1933.)

xxxv

Date of
Election

- 1922 Dixon, M., Ph.D. (*Emmanuel*) 27, *Parkside*.
 1930 Don, F. P., M.A., Wing-Commander (*Trinity*) 10, *Adams Road*.
 1909 † Duckworth, W. L. H., M.D., Sc.D., *Jesus College*.

E.

- 1918 Edleston, Miss A., *Gainford, near Darlington*, and 57, *Jesus Lane*.
 1920 Elles, Miss G. L., *Newnham College*.
 1923 Ellis, Miss D., *Bryntirion, Newmarket*.
 1889 † Evans, A. H., M.A. (*Clare*) *Cheviot House, Crowthorne, Berks*.
 1933 Evans, Rev. Seiriol, J. A., M.A. (*King's*) *The Rectory, Christchurch, near Wisbech*.

F.

- 1918 Fegan, Miss E. S., M.A., *Girton College*.
 1924 † Fitzgerald, G. M., M.A. (*Trinity*) 1, *Chesterton Lane*.
 1930 Fitzgerald, P. C., M.A., 17, *Hills Road*.
 1914 Forbes, M. D., M.A., *Clare College*.
 1909 Foster, G. R. C., *Anstey Hall, Trumpington*.
 1909 † Foster, P. G. C., *Brooklands*.
 1928 Fowler, Major G. E., *Adelaide, Ely*.
 1919 Fox, C. F., Ph.D., F.S.A., Director of Nat. Mus. of Wales, Cardiff.
 1906 Foxwell, H. S., M.A., F.B.A. (*St John's*) 1, *Harvey Road*.
 1929 Fremantle, The Hon. W., M.A., 143, *Huntingdon Road*.
 1881 † Freshfield, E., LL.D., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *New Bank Buildings, Old Jewry, London, E.C.*

G.

- 1910 Gallop, E. G., M.A., *Gonville and Caius College*.
 1927 † Garrod, J. R., M.D. (*St John's*) *Alconbury Hill, Huntingdon*.
 1905 Gaselee, S., M.A. (*King's and Magdalene*) 24, *Ashburn Place, London, S.W.7*.
 1906 Gaskell, Miss C. J., *Far End, Millington Road*.
 1902 Giles, P., Litt.D., Master of *Emmanuel, The Lodge, Emmanuel College*.
 1931 Gilmour, J. S. L., B.A. (*Clare*) Assistant Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey.
 1927 Goldsworthy, N. E., M.B., Ch.M., Ph.D. (*Clare*) *Slaney, Chilton Avenue, Wahroonga, New South Wales*.
 1933 Goodison, J. W., M.A. (*King's*) 15, *Bateman Street*.
 1910 † Goodman, Rev. A. W., B.D., F.S.A. (*Christ's*) *Dormy Cottage, Winchester*.
 1923 Gourlay, W. B., M.A. (*Trinity*) 7, *Millington Road*.
 1932 Gow, A. S. F., M.A., *Trinity College*.

Date of
Election

- 1908 Graham, J. C. W., M.D. (*Trinity*) *Inveruglas House, Park Side.*
 1911 Graham-Smith, G. S., M.D. (*Pembroke*) *Forvie, Hills Road.*
 1893 Gray, A., M.A., Master of Jesus College, *Jesus College Lodge.*
 1909 Gray, G. J., 14, *Church Street, Chesterton.*
 1918 Gray, J. M., M.A. (*King's*) *Jesus College Lodge.*
 1919 Gray, Capt. P. W., *Penwith, Hills Road.*
 1923 Greef, H. E., 4, *King's Parade.*
 1904 Green, F. W., M.A. (*Jesus*) *Whitefield, Great Shelford.*
 1885 † Greenwood, J. A., B.A., LL.M. (*Trinity*) *Funtington House, near
Chichester.*
 1907 Greenwood, Canon W., M.A. (*Corpus Christi*) 2, *Trumpington Street.*
 1925 Griffin, Major J. McC., F.S.A., *Bourn Hall, Cambs.*
 1921 Griffin, R., F.S.A., 7, *Tressillian Road, London, S.E. 4.*
 1878 Griffith, A. F., M.A. (*Christ's*) 3, *Evelyn Terrace, Kemp Town,
Brighton.*
 1919 Griffith, A. S., M.D., *Paradise House, Newnham.*
 1899 Guillelard, F. H. H., M.D., F.R.G.S. (*Gonville and Caius*)
Trumpington.
 1920 Gurney, Miss A. M., M.D. Edin., D.P.H. Cantab., 2, *Gonville Place.*

H.

- 1894 Haddon, A. C., Sc.D., F.R.S. (*Christ's*) 3, *Cranmer Road.*
 † 1931 Haddon, E. B., M.A. (*Christ's*) 3, *Cranmer Road. TREASURER.*
 1928 Hallidie, A. H. S., M.A., F.R.C.S., *Linton House, Linton.*
 1927 Hampson, Miss E. M., M.A., Ph.D. (*Liverpool*) *Newnham College.*
 1900 Harding, W. A. H., M.A. (*Peterhouse*) *Madingley Hall.*
 1911 † Haslam, Mrs J. H. F., 30, *Eaton Square, S.W. 1.*
 1932 Hawkins, G., O.B.E., M.A. (*Christ's*) 21, *Sidney Street.*
 1909 Hayles, W. H., 9A, *Union Road.*
 1932 † Hele, T. S., M.D., *Emmanuel College.*
 1920 Holben, Miss I., *The Mulberries, Bourn, Cambs.*
 1918 † Hope, Lady, *Binsted, Herschel Road.*
 1903 Hopkins, Prof. Sir F. G., M.A., F.R.S. (*Emmanuel*) Sir William
Dunn Professor of Biochemistry, *Sacmeadham, Grange Road.*
 1928 Hopkins, Lady, *Sacmeadham, Grange Road.*
 1922 † Hopkinson, Capt. E. C., M.C., *Kettlethorn, Sway, Hants.*
 1930 Hore, C., *Shortacre, 30, Newton Road.*
 1920 † Hughes, A. W. (*Trinity*) 22, *Stanford Road, Kensington, W. 8.*
 1920 Hughes, H. C., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (*Peterhouse*) *Tunwell's Court.*
 1903 † Hughes, T. C., M.A., F.S.A. (*Pembroke*) *Oakrigg, Scotforth,
Lancaster.*
 1914 Hulbert-Powell, Canon C. L., M.A. (*Trinity*) 58, *Grange Road.*
 1932 † Huddleston, Commander R. F. Eyre, J.P., D.L., *Sawston Hall.*
 1929 Hutchinson, B. L., M.A. (*St John's*) *The Orchard, Harston.*
 1919 † Hunkin, The Venerable Archdeacon J. W., D.D., M.C. (*Gonville and
Caius*) *The Vicarage, Rugby.*

Date of
Election

J.

- 1886 James, M. R., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A. (*King's*) Provost of Eton College, *The College, Eton.*
- 1928 Jenkin, R. Trevor, M.A., F.Z.S. (*Jesus*) Raipur, C.P., India.
- 1896 † Jex-Blake, Miss K., 4, *Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill Road, London, W. 8.*
- 1888 † Jonas, H. M., *The Chase, Furze Platt, Maidenhead, Berks.*
- 1925 Jones, C. H., M.A. (*Trinity Hall*) Tai Yuan, Loom Lane, Radlett, *Herts.*
- 1902 Jones, E. L., M.D. (*Downing*) *Stepaside, Trumpington Road.*
- 1916 Jones, Miss M. E. Monckton, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., 4, *Grantchester Road.*
- 1920 Jones, Rev. H. T. Havard, M.A., *Spaldwick Vicarage, Huntingdon.*

K.

- 1927 Kelchner, Miss, *College Holt, Huntingdon Road.*
- 1906 † Keynes, G. L., M.A. (*Pembroke*) 6, *Harvey Road.*
- 1910 † Keynes, J. N., Sc.D. (*Pembroke*) 6, *Harvey Road.*
- 1880 Kirkpatrick, The Very Rev. A. F., D.D., Dean of Ely (*Trinity*) *The Deanery, Ely.*

L.

- 1909 Lapsley, G. T., M.A., *Trinity College.*
- 1927 Law, H. W., M.A. (*Trinity*) *Showells, Chaucer Road.*
- 1932 Laws, C. U., M.D. (*Durham*) 1, *Newnham Terrace.*
- 1930 Leaf, C. S., B.A., 7, *Grange Road.*
- 1924 † Lethbridge, T. C., B.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *Mount Blow, Gt Shelford.*
- DIRECTOR OF EXCAVATIONS.
- 1910 Lewin, H. W., M.A. (*Clare*) *Farnham Common, Bucks.*
- 1924 Lloyd, A. H., Ph.D., F.S.A. (*Christ's*) 73, *Grange Road. PRESIDENT.*
- 1926 Lloyd, Miss M. E. H., M.A., 73, *Grange Road.*
- 1925 Long, Mrs K., *The Beeches, Linton.*
- 1919 Long-Innes, Mrs Grace, 23, *Chesterton Road.*
- 1910 † Love, Rev. A. E., M.A. (*Trinity College, Dublin*) *Locking Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.*
- 1904 Lower, H., M.A. (*New College, Oxford*) 41, *Chesterton Road.*
- 1930 Lucas, C., M.R.C.S., *Burwell.*
- 1927 Luddington, Mrs L., *Waltons, Ashdon, Saffron Walden.*
- 1919 Lyon, T. H., M.A., *Corpus Christi College.*

M.

- 1919 Macalister, R. A. S., Litt.D., Professor of Celtic Archaeology, National University, 18, *Mt Eden Road, Donnybrook, Co. Dublin.*

Date of
Election

- 1894 † Macaulay, W. H., M.A., *King's College*.
 1919 Macfarlane-Grieve, G. M., M.A. (*Magdalene*) *Toft Manor*.
 1926 Major, Miss E. H., M.A., C.B.E., *Camp View, Wimbledon Common, S.W.* 19.
 1905 † Mander, G. P., M.A., *The Dippons, Compton, Wolverhampton*.
 1910 Marr, J. E., Sc.D., F.R.S., Woodwardian Professor of Geology (*St John's*) 126, *Huntingdon Road*.
 1921 † Mason, J. H., M.A., 39, *Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.*
 1931 Matthew, B. J., M.A. (*Clare*) *The Garden House, Mount Pleasant*.
 1899 Minns, E. H., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A. (*Pembroke*) Disney Professor of Archaeology, 2, *Wordsworth Grove*.
 1932 Missen, D. F. R., 42, *Hurst Park Avenue*.
 1927 Morley, E., 20, *Halifax Road*.
 1921 Moule, Rev. A. C., M.A. (*Trinity*) *Vicarage, Trumpington*.
 1916 Murray, Miss H. M. R., M.A., *Girton College*.

N.

- 1923 Navarro, J. M. de, M.A., F.S.A., *Trinity College*.
 1932 Newman, M. H. A., M.A., *St John's College*.
 1905 Nix, Miss I. J., 21, *Humberstone Road*.
 1932 Norrish, R. G. W., Ph.D. (*Emmanuel*) 7, *Park Terrace*.

O.

- 1896 † Oldham, H. Y., M.A., *King's College*.
 1925 Oram, Miss G. M., 46, *Hills Avenue*.
 1930 O'Reilly, Miss M. M., B.A., 26, *Hartington Grove, Hills Road*.
 LIBBARIAN.
 1925 † Orr-Paterson, Mrs M., *Carton*.

P.

- 1930 Palmer, Mrs H. E., *Newnham College*.
 1908 Palmer, J. S., 7, *Bene't Street*.
 1925 Palmer, M., *The Nook, Meldreth, Royston*.
 1901 † Palmer, W. M., M.D., F.S.A., *Richmonds, Linton*.
 1880 † Parker, G., M.A., M.D. (*St John's*) 14, *Pembroke Road, Clifton Bristol*.
 1908 † Parsons, Miss C. E., *Horseheath*.
 1928 Pashler, Mrs, *Newlands, Stansted, Essex*.
 1889 Pearce, N. D. F., M.A. (*Trinity*) *Cedar House, Grantchester*.
 1923 Peck, E. S., M.A., 18, *Newton Road*.
 1925 † Peeling, G. S., *Bull Hotel, Barton Mills, Mildenhall*.
 1927 Pepper, Miss, 28, *Barton Road*.
 1912 Pierce, R., *Chesterton Hall*.
 1910 Pollock, Mrs G., *Harefield, Chaucer Road*.

Date of
Election

- 1883 † Ponsonby, Rev. Chancellor S. G., M.A. (*Trinity*) 23, *Hornnton Street, London, W. 8.*
- 1931 Porter, C. P., *Foxgrove Lodge, Felixstowe, Suffolk.*
- 1914 Porter, N. T., *The Half Moon, Little St Mary's Lane.*
- 1931 Portway, Mrs, 33, *Millington Road.*
- 1912 Powles, A. H., M.A. (*Peterhouse*) 49, *Owlstone Road.*
- 1925 Pratt, L. D., 13, *St John's Street.*
- 1926 Preston, J. P., *Hurn Bridge House, near Christchurch, Hants.*
- 1925 † Previt -Orton, C. W., Litt.D., F.B.A. (*St John's*) 55, *Bateman Street.*
- 1927 Pyne, P. R., Junr, 50, *East 42nd Street, New York, U.S.A.*

Q.

- 1930 Quibell, J. E., M.A. (*Queens'*) 7, *Selwyn Gardens.*
- 1922 † Quiggin, Mrs, 6, *Grantchester Road.*

R.

- 1889 Ransom, F. P. F., M.D., *Combehurst, Winscombe, Somerset.*
- 1906 Rapson, E. J., M.A., Professor of Sanskrit (*St John's*) 8, *Mortimer Road.*
- 1917 Raves, Lieut.-Colonel B. A., 102, *Huntingdon Road.*
- 1928 Reed, F. R. Cowper, Sc.D. (*Trinity*) 19, *Madingley Road.*
- 1931 Reid, D. G., M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (*Trinity*) 75, *Grange Road.*
- 1909 † Riches, T. H., M.A. (*Gonville and Caius*) Kitwells, *Shenley, Herts.*
- 1921 Roberts, S. C., M.A. (*Pembroke*) 37, *Barton Road.*
- 1932 Robertson, Miss A. J., M.A. (*St Andrew's*) *Girton College* and 31, *Storey's Way.*
- 1913 Robertson, D. S., M.A., Regius Professor of Greek, *Trinity College.*
- 1909 Robinson, F., M.D., 8, *St Paul's Road.*
- 1924 Robinson, G. H. D., M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. (*Queens'*) 296, *Hills Road.*
- 1925 Rolleston, Miss, 7, *Fitzwilliam Road.*
- 1931 Ruck, G. A. E., B.A. (*Gonville and Caius*) c/o Messrs Adams and *Land, Solicitors, Saffron Walden.*
- 1928 Rye, R. W., B.A. (*St John's*) 13, *Golden Square, W. 1.*
- 1925 Rygate, D. J., B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Downing*) 39, *Glisson Road.*

S.

- 1907 Salaman, R. N., M.D., *Homestall, Barley, Herts.*
- 1921 † Salter, F. R., M.A., *Magdalene College.*
- 1930 Saltmarsh, J., B.A., *King's College.*
- 1927 Sayce, R. U., M.A., 10, *Lyndewode Road.*

Date of Election

- 1890 Scott, Sir R. F., M.A., F.S.A., Master of St John's, *The Lodge St John's College.*
- 1889 Scruby, Mrs Z. C., 2, *Shaftesbury Road.*
- 1885 † Sebley, F. J., 59, *Mawson Road.*
- 1906 Seward, A. C., Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Botany, Master of Downing, *The Lodge, Downing College.*
- 1919 Shearer, Cresswell, Sc.D., F.R.S. (*Clare*) *The Gerrans, Bentley Road.*
- 1902 Smith, Miss E., 1, *Brookside.*
- 1928 Smith, Commander S. N., R.N., *Hartford, 28, Newton Road.*
- 1929 Smout, C. L., 104A, *Mill Road.*
- 1933 Snow, Charles P., Ph.D., *Christ's College.*
- 1927 Steel, A. B., M.A., *Christ's College.*
- 1909 Stewart, Rev. H. F., D.D. (*Trinity and St John's*) *Girton Gate, Huntingdon Road.*
- 1927 Strachey, Miss J. P., M.A., Principal of Newnham College.
- 1927 Strickland, T. A. G., M.A. (*Sidney Sussex*) 2, *Bene't Place.*
- 1909 Stubbert, Miss M. R. W., *c/o Barclay's Bank, Cambridge.*
- 1930 Sykes, Miss, *Balls Grove, Grantchester.*

T.

- 1925 Tams, W., 19, *Humberstone Road.*
- 1929 † Tebbutt, C. F., *The Ferns, Eynesbury, St Neots.*
- 1900 Tebbutt, Lieut.-Col. L., J.P., D.L., T.D., *Stagsholt, Gresham Road.*
- 1883 Tilley, A. A., M.A. (*King's*) *Selwyn Gardens.*
- 1932 Toynbee, Miss J. M. C., M.A., D.Phil., *Newnham College.*
- 1930 Trevelyan, G. M., O.M., M.A., F.B.A., Regius Professor of Modern History (*Trinity*) *Garden Corner, West Road.*
- 1928 Turner, Miss, 13, *Storey's Way.*
- 1930 Turner, W. F., 88, *Chesterton Road.*

U.

- 1884 † Underdown, H. W., B.A., LL.M. (*Pembroke*) *Imperial Chambers, 3, Cursitor Street, London, E.C. 1.*
- 1932 Usher, Miss Dorothy, B.A. (*London*) 217, *Chesterton Road.*

V.

- 1911 Valentine-Richards, Rev. A. V., M.A., *Christ's College.*
- 1908 † Venn, J. A., Litt.D., President of Queens' College, *The Lodge, Queens' College.*
- 1927 Vickers, Miss M., 4, *Newnham Terrace.*
- 1932 Vinter, G. O., M.A. (*University College, Oxford*) *The Manor House, Thriplow.*

Date of
Election

W.

- 1925 Walker, F. M., *School House, Manea, Cambs.*
 1911 Walker, Rev. T. A., LL.D., Litt.D. Victoria, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.
 (*Peterhouse*) 1, *Salisbury Villas, Cambridge.*
 1910 Walston, Lady, *Newton Hall, Newton, Cambs.*
 1922 Ward, Dudley (*St John's*) *The Old Vicarage, Grantchester.*
 1932 Waring, Rev. C. L., M.A. (*Christ's*) *St Edmund's House.*
 1909 Webber, M. F. V. J. A., *Wimbish Manor, Shepreth, Royston.*
 1931 Webb, G. F., M.A. (*Magdalene*) *Martin's Farm, Elsworth, Cambs.*
 1932 Webb, Miss K., 8, *Millington Road.*
 1883 + Weber, F. Parkes, M.D., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) 13, *Harley Street,*
London, W.
 1921 Wetherall, Miss K. V., *Barrington, Cambs.*
 1920 Whitaker, F. R., 68, *Bridge Street.*
 1931 Whittaker, J. M., M.A., *Pembroke College.*
 1922 White, F. Puryer, M.A., *St John's College.*
 1927 Whitehead, R. B., M.A. (*St John's*) 22, *Millington Road.*
 1906 Whitney, Rev. Prof. J. P., D.D., F.R.Hist.S. (*King's*) 6, *St Peter's*
Terrace.
 1930 Wiles, Miss, 74, *Hills Road.*
 1922 Wilkinson, Rev. C. G., M.A., 1, *Bene't Place.*
 1922 Williams, Rev. J. F., M.A. (*Queens'*) *Sandon Rectory, Chelmsford.*
 1931 Wisbech Museum and Literary Institution (c/o L. A. Curtis-
Edwards, M.A.) Wisbech.
 1933 Wolf, C. G. L., Ph.D. (*Christ's*) *The Pytell, Newnham Walk.*
 1911 Wood, A., M.A. (*Emmanuel*) *Ben Glas, 19, St Barnabas Road.*
 1930 Wood, Rev. C. T., B.D., *Queens' College.*
 1932 Woodard, C. R., *Trinity College.*
 1932 Wright, Lt.-Col. G. J. Hornsby, M.A., D.S.O., *Emmanuel College.*
 1903 + Wyatt, A. J., M.A. (*Christ's*) 6, *Queen Anne Terrace.*

Y.

- 1932 Younger, R. J., *The Place, Thriplow.*
 1912 + Yule, G. Udny, M.A., *St John's College.*

N.B: For Subscribing Institutions and Associate Members
 see next page.

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Oxford.
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Hunts Bank, Manchester.
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W. 1.
 University of London, *South Kensington, S.W. 7.*

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Date of
Election

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1928 | Allen, Mrs, 2, <i>St Peter's Terrace.</i> |
| 1930 | Barnard, Mrs, 26, <i>Warkworth Street.</i> |
| 1927 | Bird, Mrs, 30, <i>Panton Street.</i> |
| 1928 | Bowes, Mrs, 21, <i>Newton Road.</i> |
| 1932 | Charles, Mrs, <i>The Vicarage, Linton.</i> |
| 1908 | Graham, Mrs, <i>Inveruglas House, Park Side.</i> |
| 1910 | Green, Mrs, <i>Whitefield, Great Shelford.</i> |
| 1933 | Hildyard, E. J., <i>Trinity Hall.</i> |
| 1910 | Lewin, Mrs, <i>Farnham Common, Bucks.</i> |
| 1926 | Lloyd, Mrs, 73, <i>Grange Road.</i> |
| 1910 | Minns, Mrs, 2, <i>Wordsworth Grove.</i> |
| 1928 | Peck, Mrs, 18, <i>Newton Road.</i> |
| 1926 | Previté-Orton, Mrs, 55, <i>Bateman Street.</i> |
| 1925 | Rygate, Mrs, 39, <i>Glisson Road.</i> |
| 1909 | Scruby, Miss, 2, <i>Shaftesbury Road.</i> |
| 1932 | Scruby, Miss Z. M., M.B., 2, <i>Shaftesbury Road.</i> |
| 1929 | Strickland, Mrs, 2, <i>Bene't Place.</i> |
| 1909 | Webber, Mrs, <i>Wimbish Manor, Shepreth, Royston.</i> |

A NOTE FROM DR LLOYD'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

19 October 1931

The Editorial Committee wish to place on record that in the course of his inaugural address, the President made observations of which the following is a short synopsis, whose outcome is not unassociated with that Survey of Churches already in progress and which must form an essential part of any History of the County.

The President paid a tribute to the personality and work of the late Dr Stokes who had been a member of the Society for 36 years, was its President in 1909 and 1910, and was one of its Vice-Presidents at the time of his death. In the work he had conducted in research into the history of the town and the university, and in presenting its results through publications and innumerable lectures, Dr Stokes was in the line of the Cambridge tradition of devotion to the study of local history into which he entered when he came up to the university 60 years ago. The founder of that tradition was John Leland, who was a member of Christ's College in the early sixteenth century and was the first and the last person to hold the office of the King's Antiquary. From Leland to the present day, successors in the tradition had never failed, and its devotees, particularly numerous in the first half of the nineteenth century, founded the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1840. The earliest purposes of the Society were the study of the history and antiquities of the university, county and town of Cambridge and the collecting and printing of information relating thereto, but it was soon found that the appetite of the community ranged beyond local antiquarian and archæological interests, and the Society enlarged its declared objects to enable it, as the only body in Cambridge dealing with matters of the kind, to supply lectures upon these subjects relating to any part of the world.

Cambridge University at that time had no such lectures,

but the Disney Professorship of Archæology was founded in 1851 and the Readership in Classical Archæology in 1883, and the holders of these offices can promote, and they have promoted, lectures covering a world-wide range. There had recently been created in the university the Faculty of Archæology and Ethnology and, within the last year, the Laurence Professorship of Classical Archæology had been founded. The work done within the university by the Disney Professor and the Classical Reader, to which should be added certain lectures of the Slade Professor of Fine Art, together with the establishment of a Faculty and a Tripos, and outside the university by illustrated articles in the daily and weekly press and by broadcasting, had largely relieved the Society of the duty of bringing to Cambridge information regarding extraneous archæology. It was free therefore to give increased attention to its more particular object of the study of local history and antiquities, and it might well devote its energies intensively to the fulfilment of the ideals of its founders 90 years ago, and the definite efforts of the Council of the Society 30 years ago, in the production on the grand scale of a History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely. The President reminded his audience that the Society would attain its hundredth birthday in eight or nine years from the present time, and he suggested that it would be appropriate to celebrate that anniversary by the realisation of a project that had been so long in view.

A HISTORY OF CLOPTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

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

About three miles from the Old North Road, in a meadow on the hill-side overlooking the Cam valley, and about midway between the churches of Croyden and Tadlow, is a long low mound about the size of the nave of an ordinary village church. A little further down the hill there is a higher mound of irregular shape surrounded by a moat, and lower still in the meadow is another moated site and the remains of earth-works for holding up water for turning a mill. By a field gate near the second mound are a few pieces of worked limestone. These are all the visible signs of the church, manor and village of Clopton. The nearest house to-day is a farm house on the Tadlow road, which, although in Clopton meadow, is called Croyden Farm.

The old Saxon road from Arrington through Croyden to Tadlow tower and Wrestlingworth formerly passed between the church and the manor house. The church was dedicated to St Mary, and in it was a chantry founded by one of London's lord mayors, with an income larger than that of some of the neighbouring parish priests. In this church the Bishop of Ely once ordained candidates for the priesthood.

The house was called Clopton Bury and was capable of standing a siege¹, and between it and the church was held a market every Wednesday. Not far away from the manor house and church were the rectory and the houses of eighteen tenant farmers with their families, at least a hundred people, and now there is nothing but the view, except for the imagination of the antiquary.

There are several places called Clopton in England, of which Clopton near Stratford-on-Avon and Clopton in Suffolk are the best known. Besides Clopton in Cambridgeshire, there is a Clopton in Northamptonshire; there is also a Clophill in Bedfordshire. The first syllable of the names Clapham and Clapton was originally "clop." These places seem too widely

¹ Early Chancery Proceedings, 509/31.

PLATE I



Fig. 1. View from the hill-side above the site of Clopton Bury manor. The moated mound is shown in the middle of the picture. Lower down is Canal Close where traces of the canal can yet be seen. In front of the three elm trees in a row are earthworks which may have been intended to hold up water for a mill. On the right of the picture is Croyden House Farm, which is supplied with water from a spring on the Bury site.



Fig. 2. View looking north over the Bury site. The medieval village was to the left of the picture, judging from the irregularities in the meadow.

distributed to have been derived from a personal name such as Cloppa, even if such a name was known to exist. There is a middle Danish word "klop" meaning "clod" or "lump"; so the best meaning which can at present be given to Clopton is "the town of clods," and it is a suitable one in that the soil is "heavy¹."

Some time in the eighteenth century the name of the village was changed from Clopton to Clapton or Clapham. In Bowen's map of 1778 it is still spelt Clopton, but in the first Ordnance Map, about 1820, it is spelt Clapham. The six-inch Ordnance Survey of 1886 marks Clapton Cottages, a part of the old village, as still standing, and puts the site of St Mary's Church in the wrong place. The 1891 one-inch map does not contain the name at all, but shows a building on the Bury manor site. Lysons's *Magna Britannia*, 1809, calls the place Clopton; Gardner's *Directory*, 1851, Clopton or Clapton; Kelly's *Directory* up to 1892 calls it Clopton, but in 1904 and since, Clapton. The only advantage in such a change of spelling is that it might help the postal authorities when villages with the same name are inhabited. At the present time the name Clopton as relating to a Cambridgeshire village is as lost in Cambridge, as the village itself is on the country side. In the Venns' *Alumni* the rectors of Clopton, Cambridgeshire, are referred to places of that name in Northants or Suffolk.

The site of Clopton may be reached by a grass track which leaves the Cambridge-Tadlow road at Croyden House Farm, but the best way to approach it is by a footpath or bridle way, once a cart track, which continues the road from Croyden church at the point where it joins the Hatley road. This track, once a Saxon highway, passes between the site of Clopton Bury and church and goes on to Tadlow Tower farm. In map No. 5 of Dr Cyril Fox's *Archæology of the Cambridge Region* the road from Arrington through Croyden, Clopton and Tadlow to Eyworth is marked as Anglo-Saxon. But as the latest Ordnance Map knows not the name Clopton, that name does not occur in Fox's map.

¹ See English Place-Name Society, III, pp. xli, 23. Also Skeat, *Place-Names of Bedfordshire*, p. 25; of *Cambridgeshire*, p. 7; of *Suffolk*, p. 96.

THE MANORS.

In 1086 the parish of Clopton contained 840 acres of arable land. It was about a mile wide, bounded by the parishes of Tadlow, East Hatley and Croyden, and the river Rhee. The northern portion is about 200 feet above sea level, from which it slopes gradually to the river. The soil is clay, and there is a brick field near the river. In the time of Edward the Confessor there were two landlords, the Bishop of Winchester with 600 acres, Earl Gurd with 240. In 1086, the Bishop was still in possession but the Earl Gurd had given place to Eudo the Sewer, or Eudo FitzHubert¹.

The Manor of Eudo Dapifer, or the Sewer.

Eudo the Sewer, or Eudo FitzHubert, held many manors in 1086. His chief seat was at Colchester, where he founded St John's Abbey. He held a large tract of land in Cambridgeshire, which stretched from Gamlingay, through the Hatleys, Clopton, and Croyden nearly to the Ermine street. There were about 3000 acres, more than two-thirds of which were in Gamlingay. An unusual condition about this holding was that the Hatley St George portion was uncultivated, and that the portion in East Hatley, Clopton and Croyden contained no demesne lands. The Clopton manor consisted of 240 acres divided amongst seven tenants called bordars. There was enough enclosed meadow to graze 16 oxen, but only enough woodland to provide timber for repairs and fencing. The flock of 293 sheep was an unusually large one for the size of the manor, which had in 1086 doubled its 1066 value. The increase may have been due to the sheep, or perhaps to money payments of the bordars made instead of rents paid by labour. An unusual word in the description of this manor, "unus hercerarius," comes after the enumeration of the sheep. Hamilton (*Inq. Com. Cant.*) includes the word in his index under "Titles," as if it meant some kind of farm official, like the well-known "hercarius"—a harrower. But it is more likely to have meant something in the way of stock.

¹ *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiae*, p. 55.

Eudo lived until 1120, and as he left no heirs, his possessions came to the Crown and were added to the honor of Boulogne.

The under-tenant of Eudo in 1086 was a man named Humphrey. A Humphrey de Anslavilla was a member of the Cambridgeshire Domesday jury, but he seems to be connected with the other manor. The land in Croyden and Clopton was all in the hands of tenants, but in Wimpole, separated only by the parish of Arrington from Croyden, he had a holding of 240 acres which was all in demesne and must have been worked from Clopton and Croyden¹.

The earliest known owner of Clopton after 1086 is Simon Ruffus or Rus, whose name occurs on the Pipe Roll of 1195. In the Chancellor's Roll of 1201 he holds half a knight's fee in Clopton of the honor of Boulogne. In 1215 William le Rus held it². He died in 1250, leaving a son Geoffrey, aged 36. He is called William le Rus of Bassingbourn, where he held a manor. In Clopton he held 2½ hides of land, half of which was held of the Abbot of Lesnes for a fifth of a fee and 50s. rent, and the other half of William de Cheyney for a fifth of a fee and 60s. rent³. Geoffrey Rus died in 1267, and on the Wednesday after January 25th and on March 5th in that year inquisitions were taken at Bassingbourn concerning his lands. He held his land in Clopton of the lord William Cheney of Morden and the lord Abbot of Lesnes. There were 21 acres which could be sown yearly worth 1s. an acre, and 3 acres of mowable meadow worth 4s. an acre. Geoffrey received from his free tenants, because he had no villeins (*quia non habuit villenagium*), twelve capons worth five farthings each. His messuage and the court of his tenants was worth half a mark yearly. Total 39s. 11d. (40s. 11d. really). It was held for half a fee, rendering 60s. to Sir William Cheney and 50s. to the Abbot of Lesnes. "And the bailiff of the honor of Boulogne holds view of frank pledge and takes two shillings for

¹ The time has now come for a study of the *Inquisitio* on the line of baronies. There is ample material; all Pipe Rolls for the twelfth century are in print, as are the Book of Fees, the Feudal Aids, the list of fees for 1236 in the *Liber Memorandum Ecclesie de Bernville*, and the Hundred Roll of 1279.

² Pipe Roll 62.

³ *Inquisitio Post Mortem*, C. Hen. III, 10/15.

the King's use¹." The interesting points about this inquisition are that a demesne farm of at least 60 acres has arisen where there was none in 1086, that the bordars or bondmen of Domesday have become free tenants, and the mention of the fee of two shillings paid to the bailiff of Boulogne, which will occur also in another place.

Geoffrey's son and heir, Robert, was only four years old at his father's death, and the King sold his wardship and marriage to Hugh de Bruey, King's yeoman, who may have belonged to the Steeple Morden family of that name. Hugh sold the wardship to Gilbert de Chelsey, the perquisites being reckoned to be worth £5 a year². In 1284 Robert held half a fee in Bassingbourn, but the Clopton land is not mentioned³. He was then just of age. Nine years later he sold the property in both villages to Hugh de Clopton. In the documents of sale the Clopton portion is described as a messuage, 40 acres of land, 6 of meadow and £1 rent in Clopton and East Hatley. The price was ten marks, or £6 13s. 4d. One reason for the low price given was that Gilbert de Chelsey and Agnes his wife held it for life⁴. As to the reason for Gilbert having a life interest in the estate, one can only suggest that he had used his influence as guardian to Robert to marry either his mother or sister. That was one of the perquisites.

In the enquiry into the privileges or regalia used by lords of manors, called the *Placita de quo warranto* 1298, Hugh de Clopton was summoned to show his charter giving him leave to hold a court leet in Clopton. He appeared, and said that he had bought the manor of Robert le Rus, who, and whose predecessors, had held the court before the memory of man. As he could show no royal charter, the case was, like many others, adjourned to the Michaelmas assizes at York. During the eyre held at Cambridge in 1298 the jury of the Hundred of Armingford had stated that Robert had alienated the manor without licence⁵. This was not true, the final concord mentioned above being a royal licence which had to be paid for. So one cannot believe all that the jury of the Hundred

¹ I.P.M.C. Hen. III, 34/15.

² Hundred Rolls, i, 51.

³ Feudal Aids, i, 136

⁴ Feet of Fines, 22 Ed. I, No. 10.

⁵ Assize Roll 96.

presented. Hugh had a short reign at Clopton. Where he came from and what his profession was, is not known. In *Vetus Liber Archidiaconi Eliensis*, p. 107 (Feltoe and Minns), he is styled Hugh de Clopton clerk, but his name does not occur in the Chancery Rolls as an official. On the same Assize Roll in which his title to Clopton was impugned¹ is the following case. The jury presented that Hugh de Clopton unjustly seized and kept six sheep belonging to Roger son of Roger the carpenter of Tadlow, and Elota and Mabel his sisters. Hugh replied that Roger and his sisters held land of him in villenage, the customary rent of which included the making of two quarters of malt for Hugh's use. He says that he had sent them two quarters of corn suitable for malting, but that they had kept the corn and sent him no malt. Therefore he had distrained the sheep, as he was by law and custom allowed. A special jury was summoned, who said that Hugh's statement was true. But Hugh does not seem to have been a favourite with the jury of the Hundred. At the end of the Assize Roll for 1298 is a list of fines owing: among them is a sum of 77½ marks owing out of a fine of 100 marks charged on Hugh de Clopton for conspiracy. He died in the early part of 1306, and the *inquisitio post mortem* was taken at Cambridge on April 28th. His holding in Clopton was larger than that of Geoffrey le Rus. He held a messuage and 80 acres of land of William de Beresford by the service of 13s. 4d. a year. He possessed another messuage, half of which, with 45 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow and a free tenant, paying 45s. a year, was held of the Abbot of Lesnes for 50s. a year; the other half with 60 acres of arable and 1 of meadow, of Nicholas de Cheney for one-eighth of a fee, rendering 60s. a year. He also held an eighth of a fee in East Hatley of the Trayleys. The increased acreage in each holding may have been due to breaking up the waste. Hugh's heir was Maud, the eight-year-old daughter of his kinsman William Taylour of Clopton². The two following notes have some bearing on Hugh's heir but exactly what is not clear. The first is from the *Calendar of Close Rolls*, 1305. Hugh de Clopton appeared before the King and sought to replevin to Richard le Taillour

¹ Assize Roll 96, m. 51.

² Calend. Inq. P.M. iv, No. 581.

of Clopton and Joan his wife, Hugh their son and Agnes, Alice, Maud, Julian and Christiana their daughters, and their lands in Clopton, which had been seized because of their default against Roesia, late wife of Alan de Clopton. The second from Assize Roll 96, m. 1. "Geoffrey le Rus now dead, father of Robert le Rus, was not seised of sixteen acres of land with appurtenances in Clopton and East Hatley, because a long time before he died he had enfeoffed Stephen, uncle of Agnes wife of Robert son of Alan de Clopton, and Agnes and her husband are to keep the land."

The custody of Hugh's heir was sold to Hugh le Rus of Oakington for seventy marks¹, and in 1316² and 1318³ he appears as one of the chief residents of Clopton. In 1327⁴, John le Rous was in possession; his wife was named Alice, and she may have been one of the "Taillour's," sister to Maud heir of Hugh. From this John le Rous the manor got the name which survives in Clopton to the present day. A wood containing a moated site near the river is called Rowse's wood. In 1346 after an *inquisitio ad quod damnum* (File CCLXXV. No. 7) the Rous lands were divided, John retaining the Clopton portion and his son Philip the Bassingbourn portion. Only the latter is mentioned in the aid granted 1346⁵. John le Rous was alive in 1347, as he was rated at and paid five stone of wool in the tax of that year⁶. That is the last connection of the Rous family with Clopton which has been met with. The following entries may relate to this manor. In 1358 Richard de Boxworth, chaplain, William Childerly and Alice his wife, Thomas Chene or Cheine and Agnes his wife, sold 3 messuages, 300 acres of arable, 12 acres of meadow and 20s. rent in Clopton and East Hatley to Nicholas Brown, rector of Little Childerly for 100 marks. At the same time Thomas and William were dividing property in Oakington and Westwick, where the Rus family had possessions⁷. Alice and Agnes may have been John le Rous's daughters and heirs. In 1372 John atte Hill of Clopton and John Baudwyn

¹ Cal. Pat. Roll 1306.

³ Lay Subsidy 81/7.

⁵ Feudal Aids, I, p. 171.

⁷ F. of F. 32 Ed. III, No. 27, 28.

² Nomina Villarum.

⁴ Ib. 81/6.

⁶ Lay Subsidy 242/8.

pledged 160 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, and 6 messuages in Clopton, Tadlow and Pincote to William Newport, Alderman of London, and John Poynant his son-in-law, for a debt which was paid off in 1387¹. In 1390 it appears from his will that William Newport owned the reversion of Rouse's manor (see under Bury manor). In 1392 Nicholas Monkton and Adam atte Wode, yeoman of the chamber, had a grant of Clopton's place, Cambridgeshire, which Thomas Childerly alienated when outlawed for felony, 10 Rich. II².

Baldwin de Bereford makes no mention of Rouse's manor in his sale to Newport in 1377, so that Newport must have acquired it separately. But in the lawsuit of 1399 the Hasildens claimed it apparently under the settlement of Edmund de Bereford in 1343. The manor is not mentioned in the claim of the coheirs in the lawsuit. In 1431 by a fine levied in the King's Court, a John Middleton, of whom we know nothing more, sold the manor of Rowsys, Clopton, to Robert Clopton, Walter Taylard junior, Thomas Burgoyne, Geoffrey Clopton, and John Clopton, for 100 marks. The record states that Robert Hakebech and Joan his wife held it for life³. It is possible that Middleton was only a feoffee to uses, that is, the manor had been bequeathed to him to be sold, and the proceeds put to pious uses. It is not known who Robert Hakebech and his wife were, but it may be guessed that Joan was the widow of the owner who had left the manor to Middleton. It will be noticed that a William Middleton was rector of Clopton at this time. This sale seems to be complete, yet in 1444 Robert Clopton obtained a remission from William son of Thomas Hasilden of all his rights on Rouse's manor⁴. Thenceforward the manor was united to the Bury manor.

*The Bishop of Winchester's Manor, or the
Manor of Clopton Bury.*

This manor was a portion of a block of 2480 acres which belonged to the bishopric in Abington Pigotts, Bassingbourn, Clopton and Steeple Morden, and half of which was in the

¹ Close Roll Cal. 1387, 343.

² Pat. Roll. Cal.

³ F. of F. 9 Hen. VI, No. 34.

⁴ Close Roll Cal.

last-named village. This large estate was still in the Bishop's hands in 1130¹. After that date there is a gap in the Pipe Rolls or balance sheets of the Exchequer, due to the troubles of King Stephen's reign. When they start again in 1154, the Danegeld which the Bishop used to pay is charged to Warin Fitzgerald, who is said to hold his land of the honor of Boulogne, which belonged to the King. From that date onwards the only connection which the Bishopric had with these 2480 acres was that it possessed the patronage of the rectory of Steeple Morden. No explanation of this loss of possessions to the Bishopric has been found. Even the *Victoria County History for Hampshire* does not help. Many writers on local history seem to do no original research but merely copy the opinions of their predecessors. The following is a suggestion as to why the Bishop of Winchester ceased to have property in Clopton. During the reign of King Stephen his brother, Henry of Blois, was Bishop of Winchester. He was a magnificent prelate to whom we owe much architectural work in that diocese, and no doubt he espoused the cause of Stephen as assiduously as he built churches and hospitals such as Romsey and St Cross. On his brother's death he retired abroad. I suggest that the price which the Bishopric of Winchester paid for its adherence to the usurper was the loss of the Cambridgeshire estate.

The barony of Warin Fitzgerald extended into many counties, and his personal connection with Clopton was small. But when he died in 1217, leaving a daughter Margaret, married to Baldwin de Redvers Earl of Devon, the village of Clopton entered into a family squabble of the feudal aristocracy. Margaret de Redvers was soon left a childless widow; meanwhile her sister-in-law Isabel de Redvers had married the Earl of Albemarle. On Baldwin's death Albemarle seized Margaret's lands in right of his wife, who, he said, was heir to the Redvers estates. But he seized the Fitzgerald lands as well, and Margaret brought a successful action in the King's Court to recover a knight's fee in Clopton and fees in other counties².

¹ Pipe Roll, 31 Hen. I.

² 53 Hen. III; *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 160.

As Margaret had no children, the Fitzgerald fees went to her father's brother, Henry Fitzgerald, whose only daughter Alice married Robert de Insula, or de Lisle.

We now come to the mesne tenants of Clopton. The tenants hitherto dealt with were those whose only connection with the village was the receiving of a rent of £2 for each knight's fee. The mesne tenant was the man who had a manor house in Clopton, who farmed the demesne land and let out the rest to small holders. Several owners of manors here had other manors, so whether they ever lived in Clopton or not we do not know.

In the time of Domesday Book (1086) and before, this manor belonged to the Bishop of Winchester. It contained 600 acres of land of which 120 were in the home farm. The tenants, 6 villeins and 5 bordars, farmed the rest between them. There was enclosed meadow for 5 plough teams or 40 oxen, and common pasture for the cattle, but none are enumerated on the manor. In 1086 the whole value of the manor was £3 a year, in King Edward's time it had been £4, and between those dates it had been as low as £2 due to destruction of cattle and crops in some military operation. No tenant of the home farm under the Abbot is mentioned, but on the jury of the Hundred of Armingford, who gave the evidence on which the record was compiled, is the name Humfrey de Ansevilla. Eighty years later the tenant was Thomas de Andevilla and probably these two men were of the same family. There is at the present time a small town called Andeville near Cape la Hogue, from which the family may have got its names. But Léchaude D'Anisy, *Recherches sur le Domesday*, states that Humfrey came from Anneville in Val de Saire.

There is a good account of the family in W. Farrer's *Honours and Knights' Fees*, vol. III, pp. 207-9. In 1198 Hamelin de Andeville and Alice his wife appear in Hertfordshire; next year he occurs in Cambridgeshire as a "visor." In 1213 he claimed the advowson of Knebworth church against Richard his brother. Richard said that their father Thomas gave it to him, and produced a deed. Hamelin said that the deed must have been executed during his father's long illness,

or his mother, who loved Richard best, might have sealed the deed. He protested that the advowson was the head of his honor and without it he could not have seisin. It was decided that Richard should have the next presentation and no more¹. In 1236 Richard held the family estate in Clopton, Knebworth and Wimpole. In 1241 the names of Richard and his wife Clemency occur in an Oxfordshire suit, but in 1267 Alexander de Andeville had licence to hunt the hare, fox, badger and cat in the royal forests of that county. In 1275 Alexander claimed to have view of frank-pledge and assize of bread and ale in Clopton, in right of his ancestors, but showed no charter². Alexander was the last of his race. Chauncy, *Hist. of Herts*, II, 402, calls him "Alexander Earl of Andeville in Normandy, also called Alexander de Andeville of Knebworth." He died before 1284, as at that date his widow Beatrice sold part of her dowry³. Dalloway, *History of Sussex*, II, p. 339, says that she was the daughter of Alexander, King of Scotland. Alexander de Andeville and Beatrice had an only daughter Beatrice, who before 1284 had married Sir Robert de Hoo of Luton Hoo, *Victoria County Hist., Beds*, vol. II, p. 355. In 1292 Robert had a grant of a market every Friday at Clopton, and of free warren, or game licence to be used there, at Eversden and Luton Hoo⁴. In 1298 his regalities were challenged like those of every other landowner. Robert said that he claimed view of frank-pledge etc. in right of Beatrice his wife, and the jury agreed that her ancestors had from time immemorial enjoyed these privileges, paying two shillings a year to the king's bailiff⁵. As to the weekly market and free warren he showed the royal charter which he had received six years before⁶. The year before these proceedings Robert and Beatrice had leased a messuage, together with 240 acres of land in Clopton, and the advowson of the church to William de Bereford for life,

¹ Curia Regis Roll, 15 John.

² H.R. I, 51.

³ F. of F. Cambs, 13 Ed. I, No. 4.

⁴ Charter Roll Cal. III, p. 42.

⁵ In 1357 the profits of the honor of Boulogne, at Clopton, are given as two shillings. Sheriff's Acct. 9/51.

⁶ Plac. q. w., p. 103.

at a red rose annual rent, the property to return to Robert and Beatrice or their heirs at William's death¹. In the Aid of 1302 William paid for the fee, and in 1314, Robert then being dead, his widow sold her rights in Clopton to William de Bereford, senior kt. for 100 marks². This sale marks the end of the Hoo connection with Clopton, but the Eversden manor was held by them until 1373. Robert was M.P. for Herts in 1308 and died in 1310³. Beatrice died in 1314. Both were buried in Knebworth church, where their arms, quarterly, sable and or, may still be seen.

With the entry of the Bereford family into Clopton there begins a most complicated piece of manorial history, the building up of the records of which must have been of great profit to the men of law for more than a century.

William de Bereford, who bought the Hoo estate in Clopton, was a lawyer and came of a legal family⁴. He was acting as an itinerant justice in Salop in 1292; in 1301 he was executor to Edward Earl of Cornwall, and of the King's Council; in 1305 he was one of those chosen to treat with the Scots. In 1308 he succeeded Ralph de Hengham as Chief Justice of Common Pleas. He died in 1326, leaving large estates distributed over eight different counties. These were fourteen manors, but there were many scattered pieces of property. Some were grants for life only; some were entailed to himself and his heirs by his wife Margaret; some were entailed to his son Edmund⁵. It was a very large estate for a judge to have gathered together, and it would have been interesting, if one had been writing his biography, to have found out who his predecessors were in some of the lands. But he was not one of the judges fined by King Edward for corruption, and the only complaint made against him was by John de Someri, who said that the judge had libelled him by publicly stating that Someri oppressed the people in the neighbourhood of his castle of Dudley. An excellent account of Sir William de

¹ F. of F. Cambs, 26 Ed. I, No. 1.

² *Ib.* 7 Ed. II, No. 109; De Banco Roll; Close Roll.

³ Chauncy, *op. cit.*, II, p. 402.

⁴ D.N.B.

⁵ Cal. I.P.M., p. 469, No. 748.

Bereford's career as a judge is given in a little book by W. C. Bolland, *Chief Justice Sir William Bereford*, Cambridge, 1924. Dr Bolland uses the year books or law reports for his facts and his picture of the Chief Justice at work is an attractive one. He was a judge for forty-six years, and Chief Justice for nearly twenty years, sitting to within a month of his death. His decisions had a lasting effect on English law. According to the *D.N.B.* William left two sons, Simon and William, but the Inquisitio quoted gives Edmund, aged 30, as his son and heir. But there was a Simon de Bereford contemporary with Edmund, who was escheator in the northern counties and to whom, after the death of Sir William de Bereford, the elder, the guardianship of the heir of Sir John de Argentine was given. Perhaps Simon was an illegitimate son. Baker, *Northants*, I, p. 682, says that William was the eldest son of the judge, was living in 1318 and died without issue. Besides Edmund the judge had three legitimate daughters, Agnes, Joan and Margaret, the descendants of whom eighty years afterwards fought a lawsuit for the entailed estates.

Edmund de Bereford was born in 1296 and died on Sept. 26, 1354. He succeeded to all his father's entailed property, and in 1327 had licence to fortify his manor house at Langley, Warwickshire, with lime and stone¹. In 1323 he acted as deforciant in the entailment of Horseheath Manor to the heirs of James Audley and his sister Margaret, and when John de Nereford² married John de Argentine's widow in 1327, to whom William and Simon de Bereford were guardians, Nereford was bound in £1000 to Edmund to act straight in the matter. Edmund paid ten shillings tax for Clopton in 1327, had a grant of free warren there in 1335 and paid ten pounds of wool in the tax of 1347. In 1343 Edmund executed a deed which had a far-reaching effect. By a final concord³ he entailed his Berkshire, Cambridgeshire and Oxfordshire properties to (1) the heirs male of his body, (2) to Margaret

¹ On the Patent Roll for 1328 there is a presentation of Edmund de Bereford, clerk, to a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral, but he must have been a different man.

² *Sic.*

³ *Divers Counties*, 16 Ed. III.

Countess of Hereford for life, (3) to Baldwin, son of Edmund de Bereford and his bodily heirs, (4) to John, brother of Baldwin and his bodily heirs, (5) to his direct heirs. The estate was thus well tied up, and sixty years afterwards No. 5 inherited. We leave the effect of this entailment for the present. Dugdale, who says that Edmund made his will in 1351 (Islip, fo. 105), dying three years later, had seen a deed with his seal attached, argent, crusilly fitchy three lis sable; the judge bore the same arms¹.

The Cambridgeshire portion of his *inquisitio post mortem* is lost, but from those relating to other counties we find that he died Sept. 26th, 1354, that by a special entail of 1349 he had put his illegitimate son John into possession of most of his lands, with remainder to Baldwin, John's brother, and that his Berkshire property was to descend, as in the entail of 1343, to Margaret Countess of Hereford, etc. The jurors in each inquisition state, however, that his real heirs were his sisters, Joan, widow of Gilbert de Ellesfield, Agnes, wife of John Maltravers, late wife of John de Nereford, formerly wife of John de Argentine, and Margaret, widow of James Audley, all of whom were forty years old and more. After the death of Edmund de Bereford the Cambridgeshire portion of the Bereford estate descended according to the final concord of 1343, and became the property of Margaret, Countess of Hereford for life, but as John and Baldwin, sons of Edmund, were the heirs after her death, they will be dealt with first. As stated above, John inherited most of his father's property by special entail, but he died in Gascony about Michaelmas 1357, a widower and childless. His wife, Eleanor daughter of Richard Earl of Arundel, had predeceased him. The Cambridgeshire portion of this *inquisitio post mortem* is also lost, but in another county the jury found that his brother Baldwin de Bereford, kt., aged 24, was his heir. In another county, to which the special entailment did not apply, the jury state that he had no heirs because he was a bastard and died without heirs of his body lawfully begotten². Baldwin de Bereford, born about 1333, has a little more human interest for us than either of his brothers. Although the Cambridgeshire

¹ *History of Warwickshire.*

² Cal. I.P.M., x, p. 272.

estates of the family were in the possession of the Countess of Hereford, Sir Baldwin was the owner according to the Escheator's view, and in 1368 in a list of fees belonging to Robert de Lisle, Baldwin occurs as owning one fee in Clopton, Cambridgeshire, for which he had to perform suit at the court of Arkesden every three weeks. Baldwin held various official positions, such as lieutenant to the chief ranger of forests south of the Trent, but his most important post was that of body servant to the Black Prince, with all the campaigning which that involved. He was also a favourite with Richard II, who gave him the wardship of the heir of John de Odysingle, worth £100. With other favourites he was expelled from the courts by the merciless Parliament of 1388. In 1392 he had a grant of all the unmarked wild swans in the county of Cambridge¹. In the year 1399 he was doing public work in Northants and Oxfordshire and was living in 1401, but he died without heirs². He had by his wife Eleanor a son Baldwin, who died in his father's lifetime. In 1377 the two Baldwins sold their reversionary rights in the manor, advowson and one knight's fee in Clopton, to William Newport³. This brings in another name to confuse the history of this parish. Newport was a fishmonger of St Nicholas Olaf, Bread Street, London, Alderman of Queenhithe, 1376. By his will, proved in May, 1391⁴, he bequeathed his manor and advowson of Clopton and his manor of Rouses there to his daughter Margaret, wife of John Poynant, to be sold and the proceeds used for pious uses. Newport and Poynant appear in connection with a mortgage in Clopton some years before. This is the earliest date in which the two manors appear as united. Although Newport might have had actual possession of the manor of Rouses, he could only have owned the Bury as long as Baldwin or his descendants lived. The death of Baldwin junior made the sale of little real value, and when Baldwin senior died it was worthless, as the fourth

¹ Pat. Roll, Rich. II, iv, p. 230.

² Baker, *Northants*, I, p. 682.

³ Close Roll Cal. From the same source we learn that he bought the reversion of the manor of Arrington.

⁴ Hustings II, p. 288.

clause of the entailment of 1343 came into operation. The purchase of such reversions was a pure speculation, but the London merchant probably got as much satisfaction out of it as the dabbler in stocks and shares does at the present day. The "pious uses" to be carried out by the chantry priests of St Nicholas Olaf bore the loss.

Dugdale says (*op. cit.*), "Baldwin had a bear for a crest and having no issue settled a great part of his estate by fine¹ upon John Hore and Joan his wife, which Joan was grandchild² by a co-heir to William de Ellesfield, and the grandchild of Gilbert de Ellesfield by Joan³, eldest sister of Sir Edmund de Bereford. John Hore was of Childerly, Cambs⁴, and likewise Gilbert his son." About 1494 their male line became extinct and Edith, cousin and heir to the last Gilbert Hore, "residing in her manor of Ellesfield near Oxford, having a special liking to Rowland Pudsey then a student in the university and a gentleman much accomplished took him for her husband." Baldwin thus made over his estate to the legitimate branch of his family.

We now return to the settlement or entailment of 1343. The first remainder in this was to Margaret Countess of Hereford for life, and it is necessary if possible to find out who she was and why she came into the settlement at all. She was the daughter of Ralph Baron Bassett and second wife of John de Bohun Earl of Hereford, who died without heirs. Bohun's first wife was Alice FitzAlan, a daughter of Edmund Earl of Arundel, and Edmund Bereford's son John married Eleanor FitzAlan, a daughter of Alice's brother, also Earl of Arundel. The relationship between Eleanor and Margaret was slight, yet it may explain Edmund de Bereford's interest in the young widow, Margaret Bohun. There may have been some difficulty in the marriage of a FitzAlan lady with the bastard grandson of a lord chief justice, and this grant to Margaret Bohun may have helped matters. The Countess lived to a great age, because it was not until 1405 that the "right" heirs of Edmund de Bereford took possession of Clopton. When she was left a widow in 1335, Margaret may

¹ Close Roll 1 Hen. VI, m. 4.

² I.P.M. 21 Rich. II, No. 30.

³ I.P.M. 30 Ed. III, No. 4.

⁴ F. of F. 8 Hen. IV.

have been only sixteen years old, which would make her eighty-six in 1405, not an impossible age. No mention of her has been found after the final concord of 1343, until the lawsuit brought by the right heirs of Edmund de Bereford to recover the property assigned to her by that fine.

In 1383 a Countess of Hereford was travelling about the diocese of Ely with the Bishop, Thomas de Arundel, attended by Sir John Lovell and others (Roll in Bishops' Muniment Room). She may have been our Countess, and her connection with the Bishop was that she had succeeded the Bishop's aunt as Countess of Hereford. She was at least twenty-three years older than the Bishop, who was born in 1352.

In Hilary term, 1406, an action was brought in the common bench¹ by Joan Hore, John Loundes, Matilda Fitzwarin, Baldwin St George, and Philip St Clere, to recover the manors of Clopton, Crowmarsh Giffard, Oxon, and others, from Margaret, widow of Richard Hasilden. They quoted the final concord of 1343 and asked why after the deaths of Edmund de Bereford, of Margäret Countess of Hereford, of Baldwin and John de Bereford, these manors did not revert to the right heirs of Edmund. They stated that they were prepared to prove that they were the right heirs, thus: (1) Joan, wife of John Hore, was the daughter of Ann, daughter of William de Ellesfield, son of Gilbert de Ellesfield, son of Joan Bereford, sister of Edmund who died in 1356. (2) Joan, wife of John Loundes, was the daughter of William, son of Gilbert de Ellesfield, son of Joan, sister of Edmund. (3) Matilda, wife of Ivo Fitzwarin, was daughter of John de Argentine, son of Agnes, sister of Edmund de Bereford. (4) Elizabeth, wife of Baldwin St George, was daughter of John de Argentine, etc. (5) Philip St Clere was son of Joan, daughter of Alice, daughter of Margaret, sister of Edmund de Bereford.

Hugh de Hasilden, clerk, put in an answer for Margaret Hasilden and for himself. He did not acknowledge the above five claimants as heirs, for when the fine of 1343 was levied the Countess of Hereford was already seised of these manors and of them enfeoffed Margaret Hasilden. Moreover, he produced a charter dated at Clopton on the Thursday before

¹ De Banco Rolls, 580 m. 398; 581 m. 120.

Pentecost, 1399, by which Edmund de Bensted, kt., John his son, John Noreys, William Lewyn and John Waltham, clerk, granted by indenture to Richard Hasilden and Margaret his wife and their heirs with remainder to Thomas Hasilden, brother of Richard and his heirs, the manor and advowson of Clopton, the manor of Rouses and a water mill, with appurtenances in Clopton, East Hatley, Crawden and Pin-cote, which they had of the gift of William Smyth and John Fenbrigg, clerks. *Witnesses.* Baldwin St George, John Hobel-dod, Henry atte Strete, Geoffry Clopton, William Wakefield, Robert Spenser and Guy Moyne. [Of these, St George was a plaintiff in this suit and the other names are those of land-owners in Tadlow, Meldreth, Clopton, Melbourn, Linton and Weston Colville.] Now (proceeds Hugh) Richard and Thomas Hasilden are dead without bodily heirs, and Margaret can have only a life interest in the said manors because there is no possibility of heirs from her and Richard, therefore Hugh states that he is the nearest heir, viz. son of Roger, brother of Thomas, father of Thomas and Richard. The plaintiffs replied that Roger Hasilden, brother of Thomas and father of Hugh, was a bastard and so could not inherit. This they offer to prove. [The proof is not given in the record, the proof of legitimacy belonged to the spiritual court.] The verdict was for the plaintiff, and the manor of Clopton was divided into five parts. The records of this suit are long and wearisome. The descent of the manor is given, starting from the lease to Robert and Beatrice de Hoo in 1298. Points of law in-telligible only to those learned in such matters are raised. But the result of the case is quite clear.

Before tracing the descent of the five parts, something must be said about the Countess of Hereford and the Hasilden family. The Hasildens came from Yorkshire. Thomas Hasilden of Wakefield bought a manor in Steeple Morden in 1369, and afterwards bought other manors in Guilden Morden. His relationship to Richard is not known. Thomas belonged to the household of John of Gaunt, and his wife came from the De Burghs of Borough Green, so the family were well up in the social scale. The easiest explanation of Richard's con-nections with the Bereford property is that he married

Margaret, Countess of Hereford. But that does not quite fit in with facts. It is a curious coincidence, however, that there should have been two Margarets of marriageable age connected with Clopton from 1343 to 1405.

The earliest connection of the Hasilden family with Clopton, apart from this lawsuit, is in 1392, when Richard and Thomas presented Hugh Hasilden, clerk, to the rectory of Clopton¹. The nearest recorded presentation before that date was in the time of Edmund de Bereford. The fact that Richard and Thomas presented jointly points to an earlier settlement than that of 1399. There seems to have been more than one Richard Hasilden, because in 1409 Thomas Hasilden, son and heir of Richard, was declared an idiot². Hugh Hasilden was not a landless man, although he lost his action. He had a small manor in Guilden Morden³.

Edmund de Bereford's right heirs and their descendants.

The descendants of the three daughters of the Chief Justice Bereford can be traced as follows.

(1) Agnes. She married Sir John de Argentine of Wymondley, Herts, and had a son John⁴. His heirs were three daughters, (a) Matilda, who married Ivo Fitzwarin and died in 1414, leaving one ninth (not one sixth, as the record states) of Clopton Bury to her daughter Eleanor, wife of Sir John Chiddock⁵. They had issue Sir John Chiddock who died in 1450. By an inquisition taken at Foxton before William Cheyne, escheator, it was found that, besides other property in Dorset, Somerset and Wilts, he held a third part of a third part of Clopton Bury, not held of the King but of whom unknown, worth 17s. 10d. a year. His heirs were Katherine, wife of William Stafford, armiger, and Margaret, wife of William Stourton, son of John Stourton, kt.⁶ After Sir John Chiddock's death, Eleanor married Ralph Bush, armiger, who died in 1441. By an inquisition taken at Royston, Ralph was found to hold in right of Eleanor his wife one third of a third of the Site of Clopton Bury, 32 acres of land worth 4d.

¹ Reg. Fordham, f. 35.

² Pat. Roll.

³ Feudal Aids, I, p. 190.

⁴ C.A.S. Proceedings, xxviii, p. 29.

⁵ I.P.M. 2 Hen. V, No. 28.

⁶ I.P.M. 28 Hen. VI, No. 26.

an acre, one acre one rood of meadow worth 2s. 6*d.*, rent of assize 6*d.*, rent of free tenants at will 3s. 6*d.* His heir was his grandson Robert Westbury, son of his daughter Elizabeth¹. The result of these marriages was that Matilda Argentine's ninth had been divided into three twenty-sevenths of the original manor. These portions became united in some way unknown to us, and were sold by Thomas Gylmyn and John Nichols to Robert Clopton II before 1457². (b) Elizabeth Argentine, the second daughter, married Baldwin St George. Her portion descended to William St George, who sold it to Geoffrey Clopton in 1433³. (c) Joan Argentine, third daughter, married Bartholomew Naunton, and their granddaughter, Margaret Bacon, married Robert FitzRalph. Robert and Margaret sold a third of a third of Clopton Bury and the advowson to Robert Clopton I in 1430 for 100 marks⁴.

(2) Joan, the second daughter of the Chief Justice, married Gilbert de Eldfield or Ellesfield, and her grandson, William de Ellesfield, died in 1398 leaving two daughters, (a) Anne, who was the mother of Joan, wife of John Hore of Childerly, who died in 1428, and whose son Gilbert sold half of a third of Clopton Bury to Robert Clopton I for 100 marks in 1444⁵. (b) Joan, the second daughter, married John Loundes. This half of a third part has not been traced. Perhaps it was included in the two-thirds which Gylmyn and Nicholas sold to Clopton⁶.

(3) Margaret, third daughter of the Chief Justice, married James Audley of Horseheath. Their daughter Joan married Philip St Clerc of Ightham, Kent, father of Philip, the claimant in 1405. In the lawsuit Philip is said to be son of John, son of Alice, sister of Edmund de Bereford, who married Geoffrey Gamel, a complication which I cannot unravel. Philip married Margaret Lovayne and died in 1422, leaving Thomas son and heir, aged 21. By an inquisition taken at Swaffham Prior he was found to hold one third part of Clopton, with a third of the presentation to the rectory, of John Lyles. The site of the manor and the advowson were

¹ I.P.M. 19 Hen. VI, No. 9.

² Escheator's Acct. 25/4.

³ Lansdowne MS. 863, p. 57.

⁴ F. of F. Cambs, 9 Hen. VI, No. 33.

⁵ Ib. 23 Hen. VI, No. 68.

⁶ Escheator's Acct. 25/4.

worth nothing. There were 158 acres of land worth 6*d.* an acre, 6 acres of meadow worth 4*s.* an acre, rent of assize 7*s.* 5*d.* Twelve *nativi* each paid 10*s.* a year. A Court Baron held every three weeks was worth nothing beyond expenses. This inquisition did not satisfy the Exchequer officials in London, and they sent down an order to enquire as to who held the other two-thirds of the manor. The second inquisition states that they were held by St George and Hore¹. There had been some concealment here. Thomas Seynt Clere died in 1435 but the inquisition was not taken until the Wednesday after St Gregory in 1439. Apparently another concealment had been attempted. The jury, sitting at Royston, declared that he was seised of the manor of Swaffham Prior and of one-third of Clopton and, being so seised, he feoffed Thomas Cheyne, kt., John Aston and Geoffrey Motte, clerks, to the use of Seynt Clere and heirs, and so by fraud and collusion defrauded the lord of the fee of the custody of the manor and marriage of the heirs. Clopton was held of John Lyles. The heirs are Elizabeth, aged 15, Eleanor, aged 14, Edith, aged 13². A partition of the estate of Thomas Seynt Clere was made on July 8th, 1444, and the third of the manor of Clopton fell to the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, wife of William Lovell³. In 1457 William and Elizabeth sold their third to Robert Clopton II for £40. The whole of the manor was now in the hands of the Clopton family. It seems remarkable that the price at which portions of this manor could be bought had dropped. The Lord Mayor gave £66 13*s.* 4*d.* for the FitzRalph *ninth* in 1430, but Robert Clopton II only gave £40 for the Lovell *third* in 1451.

The Clopton Family.

Amongst the early Clopton records there occur items about a family which took its name from the village. It is not safe to identify every person who bore the name Clopton or de Clopton with this family, but it seems probable that there was a family of this name resident in Clopton from the end

¹ I.P.M. 1 Hen. VI, No. 30.

² *Ib.* 17 Hen. VI, No. 56 and Close Roll 1425.

³ J. G. Rokewood, *History of Hengrave*, p. 226.

of the twelfth to the beginning of the sixteenth century. The following are some of the entries relating to them. In 1195 Ralph de Clotton or Clopton was amerced¹. In 1233 Mary, widow of Humphrey, claimed from John Devon, whom Stephen de Clopton calls to warrant and who warrants him, 5 acres of land in Clopton and East Hatley as her dowry². In 1259 it was found by special inquisition made at Little Shelford that Humphrey de Clopton and others had disseised the Prior of Barnwell of his free tenement in Clopton³. In 1282 Thomas de Clopton entailed 3 messuages, 80 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow in Clopton to the heirs of himself and his wife Maud⁴. From 1293 to 1306 Hugh de Clopton is prominent and in 1299 there is Robert, son of Alan de Clopton, mentioned under Rouse's manor. Then the family which Hugh de Clopton tried to befriend in 1306 (*Close Roll Calendar*) may have belonged to this family: "le taillour" is merely an occupational name; if so, it would account for Maud (le Taylour) de Clopton being Hugh's heir. This would suppose the death of Hugh, Agnes and Alice le Taylour before the death of Hugh de Clopton. In the subsidy of 1318 no one named Clopton paid tax, but in 1327 John de Clopton paid tax only little less than that paid by John le Rous and Edmund de Bereford. In 1346 John, son of Roger de Clopton, held land by knight's service in Crawden⁵, and in 1347 he was rated at 2 stone 12 lb. of wool⁶. In 1371 Thomas de Clopton inherited from Richard de Gonshull and Alice his wife a messuage, 4 cottages and 27 acres of land worth 20s. in Clopton and Crawden, held of Baldwin de Bereford; a messuage, 18 acres of land and 4s. rent in Guilden Morden worth 26s. 8d. a year, and land in Eyworth, Beds. Thomas's father Richard had married Eleanor, daughter of Gonshull⁷. Richard de Gonshull, clerk, who was living in Clopton in 1356 (see p. 55), had been convicted of felony and that is why an inquisition was made concerning his property. He held the property in right of Alice his wife, who may have

¹ Pipe Roll 41.

³ *Lib. Mem. de Bernwelle*, p. 108.

⁵ Feudal Aids, p. 170.

⁷ Escheat. Inquis. 1/136.

² *Bracton's Note Book*, p. 236.

⁴ F. of F. Cambs, 10 Ed. I, No. 48.

⁶ Lay Subsidy 242/8.

been Alice le Rous. Gonsnull is an unusual name, and it is worth noticing that in 1402 Robert de Gonsnull held the manor of Kennett, Cambs, in right of his wife Elizabeth, late Duchess of Norfolk¹.

The first definite evidence of a connection between the Cambridgeshire Clopton and Robert Clopton, Lord Mayor of London, is Geoffrey Clopton, who was receiver of the Bury manor for Philip St Clere from 1408 to 1423². In 1430 his name occurs with those of Robert and John Clopton in the purchase of Rouse's manor. In 1433 he, with John Clopton, was in the list on the Patent Roll of those who had to be put on their oaths for good behaviour. In the same year he bought land in Clopton and East Hatley of William St George, which is supposed to be a portion of the Bury manor. In 1435 he possessed lands in Cambridgeshire to the value of £5, no other member of the family being mentioned³. In 1445 he and his wife Margaret sold land in Litlington⁴. The John Clopton mentioned above in 1428 held a small part of a knight's fee in East Hatley⁵, and was patron of Clopton rectory in 1450. He or one of the same name had his goods at Clopton assessed at £20 in 1460⁶.

In 1452 John Clopton of Wendy, gentleman (who must be the same man), was accused with many others of having attended a meeting at Royston where the dethroning of Henry VI and the elevation of Richard, Duke of York, in his place, was discussed. At the assizes a true bill was returned against them all⁷.

But the Cloptons were not all on one side, because Robert Kirkham, parson of Wimpole, a Yorkist, had a true bill returned against him for having with others broken into the house of Simon Clopton, of Arrington, whom they dragged into Wimpole field and assaulted with cries of "Alarum, alarum, alarum⁷."

The origin of Robert Clopton, like the descent of his property and his relation to the other members of the family,

¹ I.P.M. 5 Hen. IV.

³ Lay. Subs. 240/268.

⁵ Feudal Aids, p. 190.

⁷ Early Indictments, No. 6.

² Min. Acct. 766/9.

⁴ F. of F. 24 Hen. VI, No. 70.

⁶ Lay Subs. 81/103.

is a difficult subject. The absence of the usual *inquisitiones post mortem*, and his habit of not enrolling his settlements, are the cause of some confusion. Perhaps the Lord Mayor intended this confusion to happen in order that his heirs might not pay feudal dues. But they had to pay in the end.

Robert Clopton, draper, was M.P. for the city of London in 1439, Sheriff 1435, Lord Mayor 1441. There are many references to him in *Letter Book K* of the Corporation of London, as Lord Mayor but not otherwise. Where did he come from? It seems probable that he was related to the Suffolk Cloptons. In J. J. Howard's *Suffolk Visitations* there are voluminous notes about the Clopton family, but only one reference to "Robert." This is in a charter by which Robert Clopton, draper of London, gave to his kinsman Geoffrey Clopton and his son John (who are also mentioned in the Lord Mayor's will) his manor of Coddendam Hall, which he had in marriage with his wife Felicia (dated 1438). The device on the seal is of conventional type, and not the Clopton arms as in Wimpole church. Robert's name occurs in connection with William Clopton of the Suffolk branch in 1422; he bought the manor of Whatfield in 1427 and he and his wife Felicia held land in Shimpling in 1430¹. His purchase of Clopton manors has already been recorded. Before 1445 he had bought the manors in Wendy parish². According to his will he died between January and March 1447-8. It should be noted that his legacies to the poor include Suffolk. The will shows that he was married twice, and that his daughter Alice must have been the daughter of his first wife Felicia. As Alice had a daughter she must have already been the wife of Henry Chicheley (ob. 1490) grandson of William Chicheley, brother of the Archbishop. Their son Henry was not born until 1454. The will relates to his personal estate alone. The number of servants to whom he left legacies shows that he was in a large way of business. The executors are important; John Chicheley was probably his son-in-law's father. Geoffrey Clopton and John his son we have met before. No "inquisition after death" has been found concerning his real estate. This had been provided for in settlements: Rouse's manor, on

¹ Walter Rye, *Suffolk Fines*.

² Ancient Deeds III, p. 358.

Robert Clopton with remainders; the FitzRalph and Hore portion of Bury manor, on Geoffrey Clopton with remainders; documents exist for these. Wendy and Wimpole, we suggest, although there are no documents, were settled on his daughter Alice. This will is the only reference found to his possession of a manor in Wimpole, although his coat of arms was to be seen in old Wimpole church.

Lambeth Palace Wills (Stafford, 162).

The will of Robert Clopton, citizen and alderman of London, made 14th Jan. 1447.

To be buried in the church of St. Peter, Cornhill.

All his goods and chattels in his messuage in Whitechapel, and in his manors of Wypmole and Wendy, Co. Cambs, he left to his daughter Alice.

His vessels and jewels of silver and brass were to be excepted and divided into three parts, the first part thereof to go to Margery his wife, the second part to Alice his daughter, the third part to pay his debts &c. and out of it 40s. to St Peter, Cornhill, for the high altar, 40s. to the fabric of the same church for his tomb.

£24 to be distributed amongst the most deserving poor in Suffolk, Cambridge and London, according to the discretion of his executors.

All the ornaments of his chapel to Margery his wife for life and after her death to his daughter Alice.

One hundred marks to Margery daughter of the said Alice, and his executors were to be her guardians and to find sufficient security at the Guildhall London for the hundred marks, and they were to pay them to her when she came of age.

Six marks each to John Boteler and Robert Walter his servants. Forty shillings to his servants John Faunt, John Leman, Juliana and John Page; twenty shillings to his servants Anthony and William Cook; ten marks to his servants Felicity Belle and her sister Alice; five marks to his servant John Dekon; ten marks to each of his executors: ten marks to Henry Burnache; he forgave the debts of John Pernell girdler, and William Andrew formerly his servant; also he forgave all but a hundred shillings of the debt of William Bloom formerly his servant. He gave forty shillings to Thomas Clerk of London scrivener, to pray for his soul.

To his executors all right in the remaining term in all his messuages which he held of Geoffrey Yermouthe citizen & paviour of London in Birchinlane in the parish of St Michael Cornhill and out of the profits thereof they were to pay 12*d.* each to two poor almsmen of his, John Leman and John Mores. After his debts had been paid the residue was to be disposed of for the health of his soul and the souls of all the faithful departed, and in other works of charity.

Executors, John Chichely chamberlain of the Guildhall, London, Thomas Burgoyne and John Clopton son of Geoffrey Clopton his kinsman.

Proved at Lambeth 20th March 1447.

According to the records collected it seems that Geoffrey Clopton and John his son took precedence of the sons of the Lord Mayor, because Geoffrey was the only one of the name in Clopton in 1435; his son John was patron of the rectory in 1450, and the only tax-payer in 1460. John died before 1464, when Robert II was acting as subsidy collector. Robert had meantime bought the Fitzwarin and Lowel portions of the Bury manor and was now owner of the whole parish.

Lord Mayor Clopton spent much money in trying to build up an estate in Cambridgeshire and found a county family, but he was beaten by the failure of his family to provide male heirs. His will deals only with his personalty, no land at all is mentioned, or any male heirs, only a daughter Alice. Manors could not be bequeathed by will alone, and Robert Clopton had arranged for the disposal of these by a special entail. This was not enrolled in the Common Bench, and so does not appear amongst the Feet of Fines. But in the *inquisitio post mortem* of Robert Clopton II¹ we find that he had held Rouse's manor in Clopton of the grant of Robert Clopton, Alderman of London, with remainder to his brothers, William, John and Richard and their heirs. And when Robert Clopton II bought two-thirds of Clopton Bury manor in 1456, it was entailed first to his heirs by Eleanor Pigott, daughter of John Pigott of Abington, and failing them to his brothers, William, John and Richard and his cousin William Clopton². This was, no doubt, carrying out the wishes of his father. Who were these brothers, Robert, William, John and Richard? We must conclude that they were the illegitimate sons of Robert the Lord Mayor, who had now done his utmost to establish his family. He had married his only daughter to Henry Chicheley of Wimpole, and his eldest son to the daughter of the London merchant who was buying up the manors of Abington Pigotts. He had created an entail, guarded by five males, but they all failed to do their duty in the way of providing heirs, and their hold on Clopton ended in a blaze of law suits.

Robert II added to the family estates; he was a collector of a Cambridgeshire Subsidy in 1464, and died at Clopton

¹ I.P.M. 11 Ed. IV, No. 55.

² Escheator's Acct. 25/4.

in 1472 without heirs of his body, and his brother William succeeded. We chiefly know this from the law suits in which he became involved. In these he appears as an incompetent man, weak and devious in his ways. Before 1483 he married Juliana Segrave of Tilney, Norfolk, whose brother Gilbert was trustee of the dowry settled on her out of the manor of Clopton. She was a more vigorous person than her husband or her brother, as she outlived them all, but she had no children. William Clopton died before 1513, when his brother John had succeeded to the estates, and he, his brother Richard, and his cousin William were dead by 1524, when Thomas Chicheley, grandson of the Lord Mayor's daughter Alice, presented to Clopton Chantry¹. Between the death of Robert II and the succession of Thomas Chicheley, Clopton had probably passed through the most lively period of its history, the main facts of which will now be presented. William Clopton, second son of the Lord Mayor, was early in need of cash, and began to mortgage the estate piece by piece. He thus came into the hands of Thomas Thoresby merchant of Lynn. Thoresby, according to William's brother-in-law, was a sore and dreadful man at a bargain, but he need not necessarily have been that in order to get the better of William. A man who wanted to borrow money and having been handed the sum he asked for, had counted it and put it into a bag and signed a receipt for it, and who had then allowed the moneylender to take away both cash and receipt, was a man born to trouble. And that is what his brother-in-law stated that he did. Nor did William improve matters when, after having allowed himself to be "cohorted" into a bargain for the sale of his rights in Clopton, he changed his mind and sold them to another man. William may have thought it smart, but when the case went to arbitrators, they thought it was not straightforward and William lost heavily. It was about the year 1489 when William and Juliana sold the manor of Clopton to John Fisher, serjeant-at-law, for £200 down and a yearly rent of £10, to be paid in Our Lady's Chapel, Clopton, reserving to themselves the manor place of Clopton Bury, some closes, an orchard and a cottage called

¹ Bp. West's Reg. fol. 33.

Nicholas's. These were probably Juliana's dowry¹. William could only sell his life interest, as the sale would not be binding on his children or on his brothers, but, having got rid of the deep swearing Thoresby, he and Juliana probably thought that they could now eat, drink and sleep in peace. Alas, they had sold their rights to a London lawyer, a man with new ideas. He saw the advantage of producing wool rather than corn, and proceeded to enclose the arable fields and lay them down to pasture. Protests arose from the occupiers of the manor house, from the rectory and no doubt from the smaller tenants, but we find no record of the latter. Two documents printed later (pp. 48-9) give the grievances of two of the rectors, and there are three sets of Chancery Proceedings which show William and Juliana engaged in a tussle with the London lawyer, which ended in their utter discomfiture². Like most Chancery Proceedings, these are undated, but probably belong to the period 1500-1507. In the first two documents Clopton makes complaint against John Fisher, serjeant-at-law, and William Wimbish his farmer, for interference with the tillage of the Bury manor closes and the glebe lands. Whereupon Fisher was summoned to appear before the Court of Chancery. Then the Chancellor and one of the masters died (Henry Dean, Bishop of Salisbury and Chancellor, died in 1503) and the proceedings dropped. Then Fisher, "fearing nothing," brought an action in the local courts against Clopton for occupying the lands attached to the manor house, and put William to great expense. That is one glimpse of William's troubles. The other Chancery document is a complaint by William and his wife against John Fisher and the Sheriff for imprisonment in Cambridge Castle and forcible entry into the manor house of Clopton. The document shows that each party had stated his case before the Court of Chancery, and each had agreed to abide by the decision of the Chancellor, and the Cloptons had gone home. But Fisher, on what pretext we do not know, as we have no record of his story, took possession of the manor house and incited the Sheriff to arrest William and his wife. In the quaint words of the original "Your Suppliants departed to

¹ Early Chancery Proc. 124/45.

² *Ib.* 238/39, 40; 125/78.

their manor, and so it is, Gracious Lord, that Fisher with others of his company entered the said manor and taken supplants and them imprisoned and all the goods and chattels of your said beseechers in their manor Fisher despoileth and converteth to his own use¹." The Fisher family now had the strong hand. In a few years' time we shall find the heavy hand of the Clopton heir pressing on the Fishers. It is impossible to tell now who was in the wrong. Fisher appears to be very overbearing, but the rector was on very friendly terms with the Fisher family in 1535, and William was a fool; and of him we find no more. We presume that he was alive in 1510, when John Fisher died, because the Clopton land passed to John's son Michael, which it could not have done if William's life interest had ended. The extent of the Clopton property which belonged to Fisher is given on p. 53.

By 1513 William was dead, as well as John and Richard and cousin William, because on that date Thomas Lamb and William Pynk, kinsmen and heirs of John Clopton, remitted to trustees all their rights in Clopton to Juliana Clopton for life².

All the persons named in the special settlements of Lord Mayor Clopton and his son Robert being now dead, the manors of Clopton, with the exception of Juliana's dowry, passed to the nearest heir of the Lord Mayor, his great-grandson, Thomas Chicheley of Wimpole. But others were in possession. Michael Fisher held the lands, and Juliana Clopton the manor house and closes. The latter was alive in 1524, because she paid subsidy in that year (see p. 60). Apparently Chicheley did not like to take any violent measures to dispossess Fisher whilst his grandmother's brother's widow was alive, but about 1525 he had begun to doubt this. She had made up her quarrel with Fisher, who was living in part of the manor house. She had been married over forty years and Fisher spoke of her as an old gentlewoman. Chicheley wanted a sight of her, but he was on bad terms with Fisher and was refused entry. Then in Fisher's absence Chicheley and his retainers broke into Clopton Bury in search of Juliana. Fisher

¹ Early Chancery Proc. 125/78.

² Deed enrolled in Common Bench, 4 Hen. VIII.

said that they ill-treated her, and by force kept him out of the manor house. Juliana died soon after, and the rights of the male branch of the Clopton family and their feoffees ceased. But Fisher stuck to what he considered his rights, and brought a chancery action to recover the deeds belonging to the estate, which had come into the hands of Thomas. This had probably happened because, in connection with the deed enrolled in the Common Bench 4 Hen. VIII, all title deeds in the matter had been delivered to the two judges who were appointed trustees, and when on the death of Juliana the trust was ended, the title deeds were sent to the person whom these deeds showed to be the heir-at-law, viz. Thomas Chicheley. Notes from three documents in Fisher's suit are printed on page 51. The result of the suit is not given therein, but law and custom were both on Chicheley's side, and later events show that he won on all counts. By 1527 Fisher had recognised the rights of Chicheley and bought him out. The property consisted of the manors of Clopton, Rouses and Wakefield, the advowson of the church, 500 acres of arable, 50 of meadow, 100 of pasture, 10 of wood and £5 rent, in Clopton and East Hatley¹. For all this Fisher gave £300. From Michael Fisher the estate passed through his granddaughter to Lord St John of Bletsoe, whose granddaughter took it to Lord Howard of Effingham. From him it passed to the Earl of Bedford, who sold it to Sir George Downing in 1677².

There are no early deeds relating to the Clopton property at Downing College. But there is a volume of thirty-two finely drawn large scale plans made by Joseph Cole in 1750 of all the farms on the Downing estate, including Clopton.

The Manor of the Abbey of Lesnes, Kent.

The earliest record of the connection of this abbey with Clopton is in a case of warranty in 1198. Simon Ruffus held a fifth of a fee there of the Abbot for 50s. yearly. He granted two-thirds of this fee to Ralf FitzEverard, and as much land in Simon's third as was contained in the capital messuage which Simon retained. Ralf was to pay 45s. a year and do

¹ F. of F. 18 Hen. VIII.

² Ib. 28, Ch. II.

military service for his portion. Ralf became the man of Simon and Simon the man of the Abbot¹. According to a confirmation on the Charter Roll², dated 1206, the gift to Lesnes had come from Robert de Rokella, who gave his lands in Clopton with all appurtenances to the Abbot. The identity of Robert is not known, but a man with nearly the same name, Philip de Rochella, occurs in the Pipe Rolls of 1194. He owed a fine, inflicted because he had married Alice de Tany without licence. Gilbert de Tany paid 100 marks for his relief in 1197. Alice was probably Gilbert's mother. The Tany fief was chiefly in Cambridgeshire, Essex and Herts; Kirtling and Whittlesford were part of Alice's dowry, but Clopton is not mentioned, and the origin of Philip's possessions there is at present unknown. In the *inquisitiones post mortem* of the Rus family, as seen already, the property is always given as a fifth of a fee. In 1361 an inquisition was taken concerning it because it had been alleged that the Abbot had received the gift without a proper licence in mortmain. The jury found that the Abbot had held a quarter of a fee of the gift of Robert de Rokella long before the statute of mortmain, and before the said statute they had enfeoffed Simon "Rusonn" for a rent of 50s.³ In a rental of 1431, the Abbey's revenue from Clopton is put at 45s.⁴ Other places in the county from which the Abbey had revenues were Cambridge, Gamlingay and Thorney. A later rental of the reign of Henry VII includes receipts from Cambridge, Bottisham and Gamlingay, but says nothing about Clopton⁵. Perhaps Lesnes had sold to Thorney between 1431 and 1486.

The Manor of the Abbey of Thorney, Cambridgeshire.

This house had some possessions in Clopton, but little has been found concerning them. They are not mentioned in the last edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, nor can they be traced in the manuscript register known as the Red Book of Thorney⁶. The abbey had also lands in Clopton, Northamptonshire,

¹ Cambs Fines, Record Com., p. 276.

² Charter Roll Cal., p. 164.

³ Close Roll Cal.

⁴ Min. Acct. 1108/11.

⁵ Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII, iv, 3537.

⁶ Univ. Lib. Camb. 3020-1.

which adds to the difficulty of tracing property in the Cambridgeshire village. In 1456 the Bury manor, the advowson and the manor of Rous are said to be held of the Abbot of Thorney, whereas in earlier times they are held of the Honor of Boulogne or of the King. In 1510 John Fisher held the manors of the Abbot (see p. 53)¹. In the year 1543 the account of the King's revenue from Cambridgeshire contains this item: "Recd. of Robert Turwyttre ar. for a tenth part of lands and tenements in Clopton, late of the abbot of Thorney, granted to him by patent, 17s. 10d."² In the grants on the Patent Roll we find this³: "Grant to Sir Robert Tyrwhite, King's servant, the possessions in Clopton or Clapton, Northants, belonging to the monastery of Thorney, Cambs." It looks as if Sir Robert benefited by the confusion of names, and the rent in Clopton, Cambs, slipped in with Clopton, Northants.

THE CHURCH.

The earliest mention of the church is in the taxation of Pope Innocent (1256) where the rectory is said to be worth £8, the value of the vicarage of Croyden being £10. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas (1288) these values are raised to £10 and £13 6s. 8d. respectively. This was said to be an over-valuation, and probably was so, because, when the Nonae Rolls⁴ were compiled in 1342, the rectory of Clopton was only worth £2 16s. The reason given for difference in value was that in 1288 the glebe lands were included. In 1536 Clopton rectory is valued at £4 9s. 6½d., the chantry there at £5, Croyden vicarage at £7 12s. 2d.⁵ It is not unusual to find the monetary value of a chantry greater than that of a rectory or vicarage, but there were no fees accruing to the former.

It cannot be expected that much can be said about the architecture of a building which has totally disappeared; we know, however, that a new church was dedicated at Clopton on October 7th, 1352⁶. That was a year of great activity in church building in this part of the country. The Bishop

¹ Exch. I.P.M.

² Min. Acct. 7295..

³ L. and P. 34 Hen. VIII, p. 397.

⁴ Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccarii.

⁵ Valor Ecclesiasticus.

⁶ Bp. Lisle's Reg. fo. 65 b.

dedicated a new church at Papworth Everard on Sept. 28th, and consecrated new high altars at Little Gransden and Caxton on the two following days. On Oct. 2nd he dedicated a new church at Hatley St George, and on Oct. 4th a new high altar at Kingston. On Oct. 6th he dedicated Toft church, and on the next day came to Clopton, where he dedicated the church and admitted ten candidates to the first tonsure. This was as many as he admitted at any one church that year. He stayed the Sunday at Clopton Bury, dedicating the new church at East Hatley on the Monday, and the church at Arrington on Tuesday. These were dedication services, not reconciliations, as at All Saints' and St Bene't's, Cambridge, in the same year. This was a good record for thirteen days' work hardly to be surpassed in any age, especially as only a short time before the Black Death had thinned the population. The parish church of East Hatley has been much restored and partly rebuilt, but the style is that of the fourteenth century, and probably Clopton church was like it in form and style.

Just as the view from Clopton is a wide one, so Clopton church must have been prominent over a wide area, but only one instance of the church having been used as a sanctuary has been met with. On the Sunday after St Mark's Day (April 25th), 1352, says the Sanctuary Roll¹, William le Graunt of Clopton fled to the church there and stayed until the Thursday following, when the coroner arrived. Before him William acknowledged that fourteen days before Easter he broke into the barn of the rector of Clopton at night and stole three bushels of wheat worth 2s. 8d.; for this he wished to abjure the realm, and the port of Orwell was given him for his departure, and to this he had to travel barefooted.

Two lists of the church furniture exist. The earliest was drawn up in 1278 and added to during the next century². It enumerates twelve service books, one of which had been given by Robert formerly chaplain of Lyndesey. He may have been Robert Taylor, the rector who died in 1392. There was one chalice and a good chrismatory with three bottles. The processional cross was of bronze, the pyx of ivory. A silk

¹ Coroner's Roll 18, m. 38d.

² *Vetus Liber Arch. El.*, p. 107.

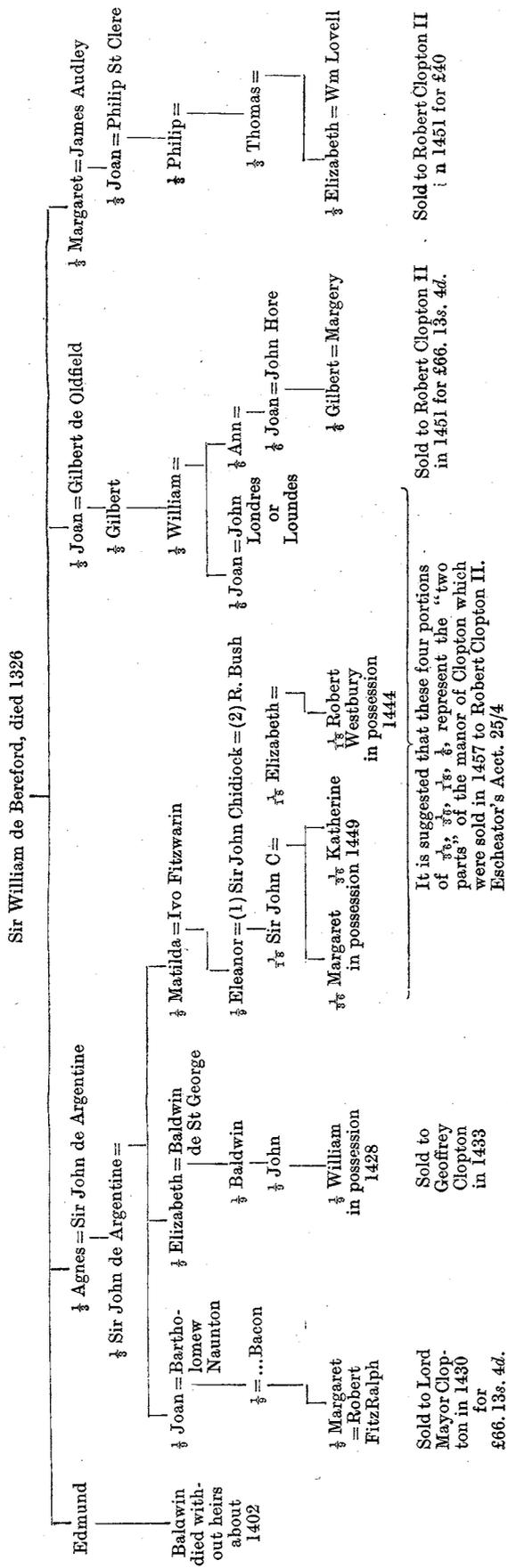
bag for the eucharist had been given by Dominus Hugh de Clopton, clerk, presumably the man who held Rouse's manor about 1300. The other inventory is in the report of the commissioners of Edward VI and is dated August 3rd, 1553¹. It shows that the church had already been robbed of many of its goods, as the only articles found were two old vestments and a small silver chalice. Even the bells had disappeared, the rector stating that Mr Oliver St John, the patron of the living, had taken away two bells the previous year; probably with the connivance of the rector, who, when he died in 1580, bequeathed his horse and his best silver spoons to "my good lord St John of Bletsoe." Service books were of course of no value in the changed order, but the leanness of the inventory suggests that the use of the church as a place of worship had ceased, and the commissioners note that none of the inhabitants came to meet them except the rector, William Warner.

Some stones in the churchyard of Tadlow come from Clopton church. They were removed thither by the present vicar of Tadlow, the Rev. Dr Stevens, who found them when a cottage near the site of the church was taken down some years ago. At the same time, during draining operations near the church, vaults were broken into and gravestones removed, broken up and used to mend roads. But this sacrilegious work was soon stopped by Dr Perkins, then bursar of Downing College.

At the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth the ecclesiastical revenues of Clopton, which had always been small, became smaller through the loss of the chantry. The population had also diminished through the enclosure of arable land into pasture, and with the loss of worshippers the rector's fees grew less. In 1561 the rectory was vacant, and there may have been some difficulty in getting a man to serve at the small stipend available. The patron of both Clopton and Croyden was Oliver St John, and he, in conjunction with John Clark, vicar of Croyden, presented a petition to the Bishop asking that the revenues of Clopton should be appropriated to the vicarage of Croyden and the cures united.

¹ Augmentation Book, No. 495, P.R.O.

Diagram showing the division of Sir William de Bereford's estate in Clopton amongst his daughters and their heirs, and the reassembling of the subdivisions by Lord Mayor Robert Clopton's family.



The petitioners stated that the revenues of Clopton hardly exceeded £4, the parish only containing two houses¹, and being only one English mile distant from Croyden. Evidence having been heard for and against (probably none against) the commissary decreed that Clopton should be annexed to Croyden, and that John Clark should be incumbent of both². The judgment, confirmed by the Bishop, states that the church of Clopton was ruinous, small and mean, and that the church of Croyden was roomy enough and well kept (*satis ampla et ornata*). We may well doubt the latter, because in August 1561, the very month when the Bishop issued the commission for his official to act in the matter, the arch-deacon's report with regard to Croyden was "The church is suffered to fall into ruins, the fault of the churchwardens, the chancel also, the fault of the impropiator. The place where the altar stood is not yet whitewashed³." There is no doubt, however, but that Croyden church was large enough to contain the inhabitants of twenty-one houses.

THE CHANTRY.

The chantry at Clopton is usually connected solely with Lord Mayor Clopton, who died in 1447, but there was an endowment of the church apart from the tithe before his time. In 1283 Robert de Hoo and Beatrice his wife, owners of Clopton Bury, granted to William de Clopton, chaplain, a messuage of two acres and a rood of land. For the grant William paid a sore hawk⁴ and undertook to do homage and suit twice a year at the court of Beatrice and her heirs at Clopton, viz. at the first courts after Hokeday and Michaelmas. The grantors gave perpetual warranty⁵. William may, of course, have been rector of Clopton, but more likely he was a parish chaplain. In 1347 William Bretonn, chaplain of Clopton, was assessed in the wool tax at one stone six and a half lb.⁶ In 1380 it is stated that a toft and a rood of land

¹ Croyden parish contained nineteen houses.

² Bishop Cox's Register, Nov. 4, 1561.

³ Comperta of Bp. Cox (Bishops' Muniment Room), fo. 68 and 89.

⁴ A hawk under a year old.

⁵ F. of F. 11 Ed. I, No. 3.

⁶ Lay Subs. 242/8.

called Quyrns lond in Clopton had been appropriated to the church without licence¹. A jury had been empanelled by the escheator to make a return concerning the lands of Sir Roger Heron deceased, and, the return having been made, the escheator probably asked the jury if they had anything else to report which the King ought to know, and some busybody thought of the chaplain's endowment. This had certainly been granted since the statute of mortmain of 1279, but one would have thought that the price paid for the final concord took the place of a licence. The escheator, however, took possession of the land and, apparently, put a perpetual fine on it. "Received one shilling of the profits of one toft and one rood of land in Clopton called Quenes lond seized into the King's hands because of appropriation to the church without licence²." There was no chaplain at Clopton when the clerical poll tax of 1379 was levied, but in 1406 John Lasshe is returned as parish chaplain. In 1463 Robert Bustard, chaplain, had a salary of eight marks. This must have been Lord Mayor Clopton's foundation, the endowment of which consisted of London rents. In 1468 Thomas Brook was chaplain, in 1487 Henry Blanks paid 6s. 8*d.* as chaplain³. In 1525 Sir John Thorney, chantry priest of Clopton, died. He made his will in January and it was proved in the June following⁴. He desired to be buried in Clopton church "as nigh my brother Sir Robert as may be." To Great Shelford church he left £1 for a vestment, and 6s. 8*d.* to the bridge there. To Thomas Dalyson, steward of Shingay, 10s. and a pair of fustian blankets. "To my mastres Juliana Clopton, £4. To every servant in my mastres house, 1s." To Mr Spicer, parson of Clopton, £2. To have a dirige in Clopton church for ten years with six priests. "To every priest being at my funeral because I have no house to make them a dinner, 1s." To Sir William Brymly, chaplain in Shingay preceptory, 20s., his new medlyside gown and his camlet jacket. To Sir

¹ I.P.M. 3 Rich. II, No. 33.

² Esch. Acct. 23/8.

³ Bishops' Registers: Fordham, fo. 160; Gray, 115, 193; Alcock, 156 (Crosby's abstract).

⁴ Extracts only given from Cole, Addit. MS. 5861. For a full transcript see *East Anglian*, x, p. 284.

Edward Pemberton 20s. and his sad violet gown. To Trinity church, Richmond, "a masse book of prynt." Residue to Mr Wm. Spicer and other local clergy. From this will it appears that he was not a very poor priest, and that he lived on good terms with his clerical neighbours. After the suppression of the Knights of St John William Brymly was in 1558 presented by the King to the vicarage of Arrington. Edward Pemberton was rector of East Hatley. The admission of Thorney's successor in the chantry is recorded in Bishop West's register, fo. 33, with more particulars than usual. "Somersham, 26 July, 1525. Admission of Robert Illuck to the chantry in Clopton church founded by Robert Clopton alderman of London, vacant by death, presented by Thomas Chichely cousin and heir of Robert Clopton." This is the first mention of the origin of the chantry. It must have been founded by deed, as there is no mention of it in Clopton's will. In 1529 Henry Smith was the chantry priest. In 1543 nine shillings was extracted from the *cantarista* and eight shillings from the rector by way of benevolence. "Dat pro sua benevolentia," says the record¹.

The possessions of the chantry came to the Crown with all other revenues of that kind by Act of Parliament in 1547. The sole revenue of the chantry was an annual rent of £6 13s. 4d. from houses, shops, lands and cellars in the parishes of St Bene't's, Gracechurch street, and St Edward's, Lombard street, formerly belonging to Robert Clopton, lately citizen and alderman of London².

THE RECTORS.

The list printed below is an imperfect one, the gaps being partly due to the loss of some episcopal registers during the first half of the fifteenth century, and partly to the carelessness of the bishops' clerks in the following century in not entering all institutions. The registers at Ely begin in 1337. Few of the rectors appear in Venns' *Alumni*, and with the one exception of William Spicer they were probably an undistinguished lot of people. Parson William Middleton occurs amongst Fuller's *Worthies of England*, only because his name

¹ Lay Subs. 81/186.

² Min. Acct. Ed. VI, No. 54.

is in the list on the Patent Roll, at a time when lists of the ordinary people of a parish are rare. Fuller took the names on this list for the chief inhabitants, whereas they were only a mild kind of rebel.

Date of Institution	Name of Rector	Patron	Authority
Before 1333	Peter de Clopton	—	Patent Rolls, etc.

Peter de Clopton died before the Feast of the Circumcision, 1333/4. On the 25th of July previous a commission had been sent to John de Cantebrigia and Robert de Lisle to investigate the complaint of John Case, or Gase, carpenter of Cambridge. He had alleged that Master Peter de Clopton, parson of the church of Clopton and others assaulted him at Cambridge and robbed him of silver boxes, gold rings, linen and woollen clothes to the value of £300 (about £4500 in present value). A special assize was held at Cambridge on January 1st, 1333/4 to try the case, but it was reported that Peter de Clopton was dead, so the proceedings were dropped¹. The names of some of Peter's accessories are given: Roger del Howes, manciple, Walter de Berton, quystroon (i.e. custroon or scullion), Master Edmund Brundish, Bartholomew de Burgoyne, William de Hemenhale, the elder and the younger, Walter de Cumberton. These are not the names of common thieves and vagabonds, and the value of the goods stolen which were in the possession of a man who called himself a carpenter was so large that it is possible that there is something to be read between the lines which is hidden from us six centuries afterwards.

Betw. 1333 and 1337	Robert de Bryghtwell	—	Reg. Montacute
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Robert de Bryghtwell had licence of absence for two years at the instance of William Corbet, 1337, Sept. 17. It is assumed that Robert was being employed in some clerical capacity by Corbet. On March 6, 1339 he had an extension of the licence at the instance of the patron, Edmund de Bereford. Bryghtwell exchanged with Robert Wandak.

1341, Dec. 24	Robert Wandak	Dns Edmund de Bereford (also patron of Shuttlewell)	Reg. De Lisle, fo. 61
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Robert Wandak, rector of Shuttlewell, dioc. of Coventry and Lichfield. On June 27th, 1342, he had licence of absence for two years, at the instance of the Lady of Oddyngsels. This lady may have been a Bereford. Baldwin de Bereford was made guardian a few years later of the Oddyngsels' heir whose lands were at Pirton,

¹ Patent Roll Cal. Ed. III, vol. II, p. 496; Assize Roll 108.

Herts and Cavendish, Suff. He had resigned before 1344 and in 1346 he was apparently acting as curate for William de Henly, the non-resident rector of Foulmire, where he had a horse stolen from him worth 18s.

Date of Institution	Name of Rector	Patron	Authority
1344, May 7	William de Wanton, Dns deacon	Dns Edmund de Bereford	Reg. De Lisle, fo. 9

William de Wanton was also non-resident and had a post in the law courts, because in a writ issued at the palace of Downham on Feb. 15th, 1346/7, Bishop De Lisle promised not to molest him for absence from his church until he had had a personal interview with Richard de Kelleshall and William de Notton, itinerant justices.

Before 1379	Robert Taylor	—	<i>Cambis Subsidies,</i> p. 154
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Robert Taylor paid a poll tax of ten shillings for his benefice, said to be worth £20. He died rector.

1392/3, Jan. 10	Hugh Hasilden, clericus	Richard and Thomas Hasilden	Reg. Fordham, p. 35
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Hugh Hasilden was the descendant of an illegitimate son, but quite ready to claim what was not his right. His career is given in another part of this paper. He soon found that the rectory of Clopton would not satisfy his ambition.

Before 1400	William Aldeth (died rector)	—	—
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1400/1, Feb. 4	William de Midilton, priest	John, Richard and Thomas Hasilden	Reg. Fordham, fo. 70 and 201
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William de Midilton on June 27th, 1406 had the Bishop's licence for three years non-residence to study at Cambridge. In 1434 the name of William Middleton, parson, appears in a list of several hundred gentry and freeholders of Cambridgeshire including twenty-two parish priests who were required to take the oath not to maintain peace breakers. This may have related to the disturbances which took place after the Act of Parliament restricting the right of voting in shires to the forty shilling freeholder, a sum equal to thirty pounds of our money. A man of this name held the rectory of Digswell, Herts, from 1432 to 1435, when he died.

Date of Institution	Name of Rector	Patron	Authority
—	William Spenser	—	Rev. Walter Jones
<p>"William Spenser, died 16th May 1436." This name occurs in <i>A History of Croydon-cum-Clopton</i> by the Rev. Walter Jones, M.A. 1904. He gives no authorities in his list of rectors, but he is reliable. The date should probably be 1456.</p>			
Before 1450	John Slay or Sly	—	<i>Fenland Notes and Queries</i> , XI, p. 248
<p>John Slay or Sly exchanged Clopton with Hawnby for the vicarage of Soham. He died Vicar there in 1470, between August and November. He left a processional cross to the church of Clopton that the parish might pray for his soul. He was buried in Soham church. He mentions his kinsfolk, Master Ralph Sly, chaplain, John and Helen Sly.</p>			
1450, Mar. 27	Thomas Hawnby	John Clopton	Reg. Bourchier, fo. 26
<p>Thomas Hawnby came from the vicarage of Soham, Cambridge-shire, which was then in large part mere and fen, but nevertheless had a higher value than Clopton. Perhaps Hawnby made the exchange to higher ground to escape ague.</p>			
Before 1489	Roger Chestre, died Rector	—	Reg. Alcock, fo. 39
1488/9, Mar. 15	Master John Peeke or Peke, B.Can.L.	William Clopton	—
<p>Master John Peeke or Peke B.Can.L., resigned for Barton, Cambs, and was followed by</p>			
1496, Apr. 13	Dominus John Se-grave, Chaplain (resigned)	William Clopton	Reg. Alcock, fo. 109
1499, Mar. 28	Master Reginald Swale, B.Can.L. 1493/4	William Clopton	Reg. Alcock, fo. 118
Before 1506	William Spicer	—	Reg. Alcock, etc.
<p>The name of William Spicer occurs in the Visitation Book as Rector in 1506, 1528, 1532. He was a man of outstanding merit, but hitherto, owing to the omission of the name of the village in Ordnance Survey and the scattered nature of the records relating</p>			

to him, he has not been properly known. The county should be proud of him, because he was born in it. We may safely assume this because in the deed of gift to Cuckfield School, the master was directed to pray for John Spicer and his wife, who lived at Haslingfield, and were probably his father and mother. The many references to Cambridgeshire in his will also point to a connection with the county.

Owing to the frequent absence of Christian names in the Grace Books of the university it is not possible to be certain of Spicer's academic career, but it is probable that he was B.A. in 1485, and D.Can.L. in 1494¹. And that he was of Catharine Hall is likely because of his references thereto in his benefactions. On March 14th, 1491, the Bishop sent a letter dismissary to William Spycer, acolyte². There is no record of his institution to the rectory of Clopton in the bishop's register, which at this date is frequently deficient, but he was in possession by 1506. During part of the time he was rector of Clopton he was also rector of Balcombe in Sussex, which was a more valuable living, and he may have been able to save out of the revenue of the benefices the money which he used so well for posterity. The earliest benefaction of which we have record is dated 1528. By this he almost doubled the income of Cuckfield School in Sussex. The Master of Catharine Hall was appointed a trustee to see that his wishes were carried out, and if there was any default, Catharine Hall was to take the emoluments. Elaborate directions are given about the method of teaching, which was to be after the usage at Eton; and about the duties of the schoolmaster, one of which was to pray for the good state of Master William Spicer, parson of Balcombe and for the souls of John Spicer and Joan his wife. One clause relates to the payment of £1 to a scholar recommended by the parson of Balcombe, who in the absence of the master should teach and keep order. This ushership is mentioned in the donor's will. In the *Victoria Co. Hist. of Sussex*, vol. II, p. 416, etc., many extracts are given from the original indenture, which show Spicer's remarkable prescience and love of order.

Spicer's affection in later years seems to have been turned from Catharine Hall and transferred to Clare and Trinity Hall, at least he did most for those societies. According to an undated extract from an indenture between Master William Spicer and the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall he gave £83 6s. 8d. (125 marks) to found a scholarship in that Hall for Cuckfield School³. The scholar was to have as much stipend as any other scholar and half a mark more; but he was under the obligation to go into the chapel of Clare Hall weekly and pray for the donor⁴.

¹ Grace Book A, p. 200; B, p. 71. ² Reg. Alcock, fo. 79.

³ *Warren's Book*, p. 249.

⁴ J. R. Wardale, *History of Clare College*, p. 39.

An interesting provision in the indenture was this, that if there was no suitable scholar in Cuckfield School, another was to be elected either from Clare Hall, from the villages of Ickleton or Hinxton, or from Catharine Hall in that order. When the Chapel of Trinity Hall was beautified after a fire in 1729, the arms of benefactors were painted on the ceiling, amongst them those of Spicer, Sable, a chevron Erminois between 3 Castles each triple-towered Or. "Spicer of Exeter. We found these arms in Caius College Library, and for ought we know they belong'd to our Spicer¹." (The arms are still there.)

Spicer's greatest benefaction was his gift for building the new chapel at Clare Hall in 1535. He gave £100 for this purpose and his gift was as usual accompanied by many conditions. *Inter alia* the Master and Fellows were to keep a lamp burning before St Catharine's image in the Chapel from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. and the Master of St Catharine's was to say mass quarterly in Clare Chapel and receive *8d.* each time².

Spicer's interest in education is also shown in his will, in which he directs that his godson, John Humphrey, usher in Cuckfield School, should be elected his scholar in Trinity Hall, and provides ten marks extra for his needs. As John Humphrey's name does not appear in Venn's *Alumni*, we must conclude that he never became a graduate, and that Clare and Trinity Hall shared at least some of the ten marks.

With the exception of his quarrel with the lessees of the manor of Clopton mentioned above not much can be learned about William Spicer apart from his educational activities. The bed and bedding bequests in his will suggest that he was living in Cambridge at the time of his death, perhaps as fellow of a College. The fact that Master Johnston, fellow of Trinity Hall, does not appear in Venn's *Alumni* makes it possible that there were other fellows of that period whose names do not appear in the records. It is strange that his will contains no reference to Balcombe or Cuckfield, except the legacy to his godson. It was usual for a cleric to leave something to a church of which he had been incumbent, but in Spicer's will all the bequests relate to the Cambridgeshire neighbourhood.

Here follows a transcript of the will³. A short abstract appears in the Baker MSS. vol. XI, p. 74 (Harleian MSS. 7029) which has been copied by various authors. Many of the details given here are new, and probably further details concerning his scholarship and obit could be obtained from the muniments of Clare and Trinity Hall.

In the yere of our Lord God 1535 the first day of March, I, William Spicer parson of Clopton being in good and perfite memory loving be

¹ *Warren's Book*, p. 73.

² J. R. Wardale, *op. cit.*, p. 38.

³ Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Hogen, 38/1.

to God make my testament and last will in forme following, first I give and bequeath my soul to God almighty, my bodie to be buried in Clare Hall Chapel according to the mynde of their indenture yf their chapel be halowed afore my decease, and if I be buried in their chapel to every fellow present 3s. 4*d.* and Master 5s. if he be present, also I give to the place a salt of silver with a cover parcel gilte, or my nutt all gilt with the cover at the election of the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall which they like best. If I be not buried in Clare Hall this legacy to be null and void and Trinity Hall to have the nutt, and Katherine Hall the Salt. I give five pounds to be spent on my tomb if buried in Clare Hall Chapel at the advice and council of Clare Hall company, also as soon as I am departed John Humphrey of Balcomb my godsonne, hussner in Cockfeld Scole be my scoler in Trinity Hall according to their indenture if he be not elect before my death and Master Johnson of Trinite Hall to be his tutor (if it please him) or else suche one as the maister of Trinite Hall thinketh most profitable for my godsonne and he that is tutor to my godson to receive of my executors to thuse of my godson 6*li.* 13s. 4*d.* a quarter of a year after his admission, and he that receyved this money to make stipulation to the Maister of Trinite Hall with this money to help the childe when great neade requireth and also to make him graduate if God granteth the child so long life. If it fortune the childe to dye before he be graduate thone half of the 6*li.* 13s. 4*d.* that remayneth to remayne to thuse of the college of Trinite Hall and the other to be bestowed and disposed in Clare Hall. And I will that Jasper my Kynnesman son-in-law to William Reigmunde of Litelbury have 40s. and Rauf Spicer son to John Spicer of Haslingfelde have 40s. and every of them others heire. . . . To Master Ridley of Clare Hall my goblet of silver with the cover parcel gilte. To the Maister and fellows of St. John's half a dozen silver spoones with acorne Knopps. To Thomas Payne of Melbourn my great maser with the rose at the bottom. If I be buried in Clare Hall Chapell then Trinite hall to have either the salt or the nutt and St. Katern's hall to have half a dozen silver spoons. I will that Manley of Potton have a silver spoon and his wife another and William his sonne scoller in St. John's the third. I will that John Whiting of Gamlingay and his wife have 40s. and William Whiting my godson all my household stuff not bequeathed and also half my bedding in Cambridge and John Spicer the other half, also that the said John Spicer of Haslingfeld shall have 20s. in money, and a shorte gowne, and my worsted doblet, lether doblet, tawney jaket and my best blue jaket, and his wife a shorte gowne to make her a gowne. And I will Sir Michael Fisher have my donne gelding and Maistres Agnes his nece a silver spoon, Michell a silver sponne, Agnes Paxton a silver spoon and every servant in his house 4*d.* Item I will that Maister George Fage parson of Clifton have his pleasure of all my books during his life naturall and then to remayne to them that fortune to be my scolar at Trinitie Hall. And also I will that he have my best doblet, my best hossen, my best gowne and the election of my two littell masers and he to be my executor. I bequeath to Maister John Cousyn my daily spoon with the figure of St. James on the knop, and he to pay Richard his brother the crowne that I lent him, or else Richard to have the sponne and Maister John to be content with the crowne. To the Prioress and Convent of Icklington 40s. for dirige and masse for my soul, and those that I am bound to pray for, also I will that my scoler that shall be in Trinitie Hall to have a bedde that is to say, a matteras, a bolster, a pair of blankets, a pair of shets

and a grene coverlett to his bed and a pillow of this stuff which is at Cambridge. To my sister that is at St. Eddys [? St. Neots] 40s. To Sir Henry Smyth 5s. To the vicars of Tadlow, Crawden and Wendy 5s. each. I will Mr. Johnson have my second best gowne and 20s. Item whereas I was mynded to be buried in Clare Hall, for faute the chapell is not hallowed, my mind is to be buried in Trinitie hall chapell, and such things and expenses as I wolde have ben doon in Clare hall at my burial I will these be doon in Trinitie Hall.—*Executors*: Maister Johnson, fellow of Trinitie Hall, Maister George Fage. *Witnesses*: Maister Lancelot Rydly, Roger Searll, Richard Stevynson, Alice Spicer and other mor. Proved 8 July, 1536.

An attempt has been made to identify some of the people mentioned in this will, a work of some uncertainty which would have been altogether impossible without the aid of Venns' *Alumni*. It ought not to have been difficult to recognise Master Johnson fellow of Trinity Hall, and one of Spicer's executors, but there is no mention of him in Warren, *op. cit.* or Malden's *History*, nor does any reference in the *Alumni* fit in. It is suggested that he was William Jonson who was made B.A. in the same year as Spicer¹, John Humphrey has already been mentioned. Master Ridley of Clare Hall was Laurence Ridley, D.D. 1541, rector of Willingham and Strettham, died 1576². Thomas Payne of Melbourn died in 1544, bequeathing a mazer to his son John. William Manley of Potton was B.A. 1536, and afterwards fellow of St John's³. The bequests to Sir Michael Fisher and the members of his family make it appear that he was living some of his time in the Bury manor house, as the chantry priest had done in the time of the Cloptons. This friendship with the encloser of common lands suggests that he had been compensated for the losses shown in his petition to the Court of Chancery. Mr George Fage, parson of Clifton (Beds) may have been "B.C.L."² But a greater honour was to have been an executor of Dr William Spicer, the recipient of his library, of his best clothes and the choice of his little mazers. Master John Cousyn may have been "Cosyn, B.Can.L. 1534-52." Other Cosyns, Edward and Thomas, are well-known, but John is at present known to fame only by this bequest to him of the silver spoon which Dr Spicer used daily, on the condition that he paid his debt.

Perhaps already enough has been written concerning William Spicer as this paper is an account of Clopton and not of benefactions to education, but will not some grateful son of Clare put together the full story of Dr William Spicer? His tomb had disappeared by Blomefield's time, 1750⁴. There is no reference to William Spicer in the index to the two large quarto volumes

¹ Grace Book A, p. 200.

² J. and J. A. Venn, *op. cit.*

³ Baker's *History of St John's College*, i, p. 283.

⁴ *Collectanea*, p. 108.

of 660 pages, *Clare College*, 1326–1926. There was a Thomas Spicer, vicar of Litlington, Cambs, 1483 and a Dionysius Spicer, vicar of St Botolph's, Cambridge, about the same time.

Date of Institution	Name of Rector	Patron	Authority
1535	William Warner	—	—

According to the Rev. Walter Jones, *op. cit.*, William Warner was at Clopton in 1535, a date which may have been obtained from the Visitation Book at Ely, but the earliest record of him that I have is that in 1553 King Edward the Sixth's commissioners came to view the church goods and he alone was there to meet them. In the certificate sent by Bp. Cox to Archbishop Parker in 1560¹, he is thus mentioned: "Clopton. Dominus William Warner, rector; he is a priest and resides on his benefice; not a graduate; not a good preacher, but maintains hospitality." He must have resigned soon after this, as in the visitation of 1561 the benefice is said to be vacant through the death of the last incumbent. So the Bishop's record. But Jones² gives an abstract of the will of William Warner, parson of Clopton, clerk, made May 10th, 1564 and proved in 1580³. To his "good lord" Lord St John of Bletsoe, he left £3 and half a dozen of his best silver spoons. To John Saint John my lord's son, his mazer. To Sir William Riddall Vicar of Eyworth, his fox-furred gown. To the parson of Abington his worsted cassock. He left several legacies to brother and cousins. Up to 1540 a Richard Warner appears in the Croyden tax lists, and the rector may have been a relation. It seems from the will that William went on living at Clopton after he resigned, probably in the rectory house, as his will mentions the "table and form in the hall." His will disposes of over £20 in cash, so he was not in poverty. Why his will was proved in the Prerogative Court in London and not at Cambridge is not explained by any clause of the will. A Warner was rector of Wendy in 1555, and another at St John's in 1548⁴.

ENCLOSURE BY JOHN FISHER OF THE COMMON FIELD.

This enclosure is not included in the list of inquisitions printed by I. S. Leadham in the *Proceedings of the Royal Historical Society*. The neighbouring village of Shingay is in that list, but that village consists mostly of low-lying ground, and so is very suitable for meadow land. What John Fisher did was to buy out all his freehold or copyhold tenants.

¹ Cole, Addit. MS. 5813, p. 78.

² *East Anglian*, x, p. 285.

³ P.C.C. Lofts, 17.

⁴ J. and J. A. Venn, *op. cit.*

Then possibly he suggested that the rector should allow all his strips of glebe land to be gathered into one or more large pieces. This suggestion if made had been refused, whereupon Fisher turned all his arable into pasture, leaving the rector's arable strips scattered about the fields unfenced, so that if the rector sowed his strips, the cattle from Fisher's pasture wandered into the corn. On the other hand, if the rector's horse was put on his strips and it wandered into Fisher's pasture, it was impounded as a stray. Agreements were made and broken by the stronger party. Spicer, who had taken a degree in law at the university, thought his only remedy was in the Court of Chancery. What success he had we do not know, as the rest of the proceedings are lost. But we may suppose that some amicable arrangement was reached, because Spicer was on friendly terms with Fisher in after years.

The two next documents relate to the enclosures, which ultimately resulted in the depopulation of Clopton.

(1) (Abstract.) *Early Chancery Proceedings* 223/25.

(About 1500.) Raynold Swale, parson of Clopton church made the following complaint in a Chancery Bill: that he had been possessed of 60 acres of glebe lands and meadow in Clopton and had let to fermors who had occupied the glebe as was lawful, but that of late John Fisher serjeant-at-law had enclosed the lordship of Clopton and had laid the same to grass, whereby orator and his fermors have great loss of tithe corn from the field now enclosed, and have been interrupted from occupying the glebe land; that orator applied to the Bishop of Ely, who sent his official to view the lands and to call before him the most ancient and oldest persons of the same town and the next dwellers, and to charge them as they would answer before God to mark the glebe land acre by acre. This was done, and then Fisher "was sore discontented and moved in his mind" and "from the grete malice which he bore the auncient persons for making the said survey, has caused them to be endited at the sessions to their most utter undoing," bringing the action in the name of his fermor William Wimbish.

(2) (Abstract.) *Early Chancery Proceedings* 446/22.

In an undated chancery bill presented to Cardinal Wolsey between 1515 and 1518, William Spicer, parson of Clopton, makes the following statement: that he had been for a long time seised in right of his church of a mansion place and 45 acres of land and 3 acres of meadow, being in the fields of Clopton, all of which fields are now enclosed and laid to pasture and in the occupation of Robert Morgan and Robert Brockwell; that the said glebe he can in no wise occupy in tillage, for the finding of his poor house, as the residue of the lands in the fields be laid to pasture, and if he should sow the glebe lands it would have been destroyed by cattle, and if he had put any cattle on his glebe lands they would not abide upon it, because there be no hedges, and no defence made between the grounds of orator and the ground of the fermors, for the fields have always time out of mind laid open; that the fermors would not let him put his cattle in the whole field and he has had neither herbage nor corn for 6 years, the which was worth £4 to £5 a year; that because of this he was fain to make this agreement with the fermors; viz., that they were to have all the tithes of their own hay and of their cattle within the said field, paying yearly 8 marks and allowing orator to have two horses pasturing at all times of the year. But the fermors have broken the agreement and prevent him from pasturing his horse. He has no remedy at common law, so he prays the chancellor to summon the fermors before his honourable court etc. (Spelling modernised.)

THE TROUBLES OF WILLIAM CLOPTON.

Court of Requests 2/195. Undated, but in the time of Henry VII or VIII.

In poor condition. The portions transcribed are given in inverted commas, the rest in abstract.

“The deposition of Gilbert Segrave of the age of 60 years and more of the Town of Tylney in the countye of Norf. gentleman as he saith, sworn and examined, showeth and testifieth that sone after the decease of King Edward the 4th he went to sogorne at Clopton in Cawmbriggeshire with oon William Clopton gentelman the which had wedded oon Julian

sister to the said deponent and while he was with them they shewed him how they had leyde [? pledged] a place of theirs called the Ree Place with lands and tenements there belonging to John Marshall of London, mercer, for £68. 13s. 4d." also they mortgaged Grandfather's Place to him for £40. Afterwards Thomas Thoresby of Lynn, merchant, asked Seagrave to transfer this mortgage to him, and because "he was a mervailous man to displeasure" he did so. Thoresby also desired Seagrave that he would labour with Clopton, that he would lease all his land in Clopton and the manors of Clopton and Rouse's to Thoresby "who could in conclusion buy it in some season of need." And Seagrave did so. And upon this Thoresby sent his sheep and other cattle to Clopton about Whitsuntide following. At Michaelmas next after the second year of our now sovereign (1486) Clopton came to Lynne and a lease was made to Thoresby for seven years at £16 a year. Seagrave was seised of these manors as feoffee of his sister's jointure. Thoresby promised to lend Clopton £100 at his need, but then took of him no more than £4 owed in part payment for pasturing his cattle at Clopton before the lease and for 80 loads of hay in the barns there. After that Clopton departed and came again about the next Michaelmas and brought with him one Sir Henry Ledys, priest, before whom Thoresby and Clopton reckoned together, and agreed that Clopton had received of Thoresby only £27 6s. 8d. who had an obligation in writing of that amount. Nevertheless, Thoresby desired of Clopton another bill in his own writing for £27 6s. 8d. who made the bill according to Thoresby's desire. Then Clopton asked Thoresby to lend him £33 which he required to pay Robert Colville for lands and tenements bought of him in Clopton. Thoresby fetched the money and asked Clopton to count it, and it was put into a bag. Thoresby then asked Clopton to write the £33 in the bill which he had made before of the £27 6s. 8d. and he did so. Then Thoresby took up the bag with thirty-three pounds in it, the old bills and the new bill of £27 6s. 8d. and £33 and said that he would pay the £33 to deponent, but he or the said Clopton never had it. Thoresby occupied the manors of Clopton and Rouse for three years. After which Clopton told

this deponent that he "was cohorted and compelled to write a bill of his own hand to one Robert Thoresby brother to Thomas Thoresby, telling him how he should write a bargain of sale which he should make of the manors of Clopton and Rouses and all his other lands in Clopton unto Thomas Thoresby," and was also compelled to make a single obligation of £400 for the performing of the said bargain. Afterwards Clopton went to John Fisher, serjeant-at-law, and sold the manors and other lands to him. On finding this Thoresby "varied" with Fisher because he pretended a former bargain. Arbitrators were appointed consisting of Sir Henry Heydon Kt. and James Huberd, King's attorney. To these Thoresby showed a note of a bargain of Clopton's own hand for sale of the manors; a single obligation of £400 pretended to be made as a surety for performing the bargains; many bills of hand of Clopton for certain dues; a bill of £27 6s. 8d., another of £33 which was never delivered, and Thoresby swore so largely before the arbitrators that the £33 was delivered, coming to more than £60 which could not be due, but he swore so deeply before the arbitrators that all was due to him, that they made award that Fisher should have the manors and land and should pay Thoresby £60 for the supposed debt. As to the obligation for £400 "albeit he was not at the making of it, yet he thinketh Clopton made it out of dred of the said Thoresby and against his will, for the same Thoresby hath been a sore and dredful man in conditions and dealyng to many men, the which the said deponent knoweth well."

THE TROUBLES OF MICHAEL FISHER.

Early Chancery Proceedings, 509/31. (Date about 1524.)

Bill of Complaint of Michael Fisher, esquire. The manors of Clopton, Wakefields and Rouses had been in the possession of his family for sixty years [under forty years as a matter of fact] and for twelve years have been leased to Robert Brudenell, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Sir Humphrey Coningsby Kt. to the use of Julian Clopton for life and then to Fisher. All the writings and muniments

belonging to these manors have got into the hands of Thomas Chicheley, Esquire, who "trusting to his corrupt and affectionate friends" on March 10th last, with Robert Gylett Chaplain, [of the Standon chantry in Wimpole Church, known to the villagers as "Great Sir Robert,"] Thomas Bury, Gamlyn Dykson; John Bruer yeoman, all of Wimpole, his daily servants and orators and others, entered on the possessions of Michael in the mansion place of Clopton, with swords, bucklers, bow, arrows, bills, daggers and other weapons, and in forcible manner, like men of war not servants, turned out Michael's servants, "and there manassed, thrett, and evyll intreyted one Julyan Clopton being an old gentilwoman keeping within the said house by the sufferance of the said Michael, and would not permit him or his servants to relieve nor succor the said Julian in her extreme necessitie, which Julian is now dead.... And Chichely has kept the mansion house like a castell or fortress of war, shewing and reporting that they would rather die than avoyde the possessions thereof."

Fisher craves that Chicheley should be summoned under a penalty to appear before the court and disclose what deeds he has, and also be forbidden from occupying Michael's possessions. Chicheley having possession of the deeds, Fisher cannot show his title and so the case is not determinable by the common law.

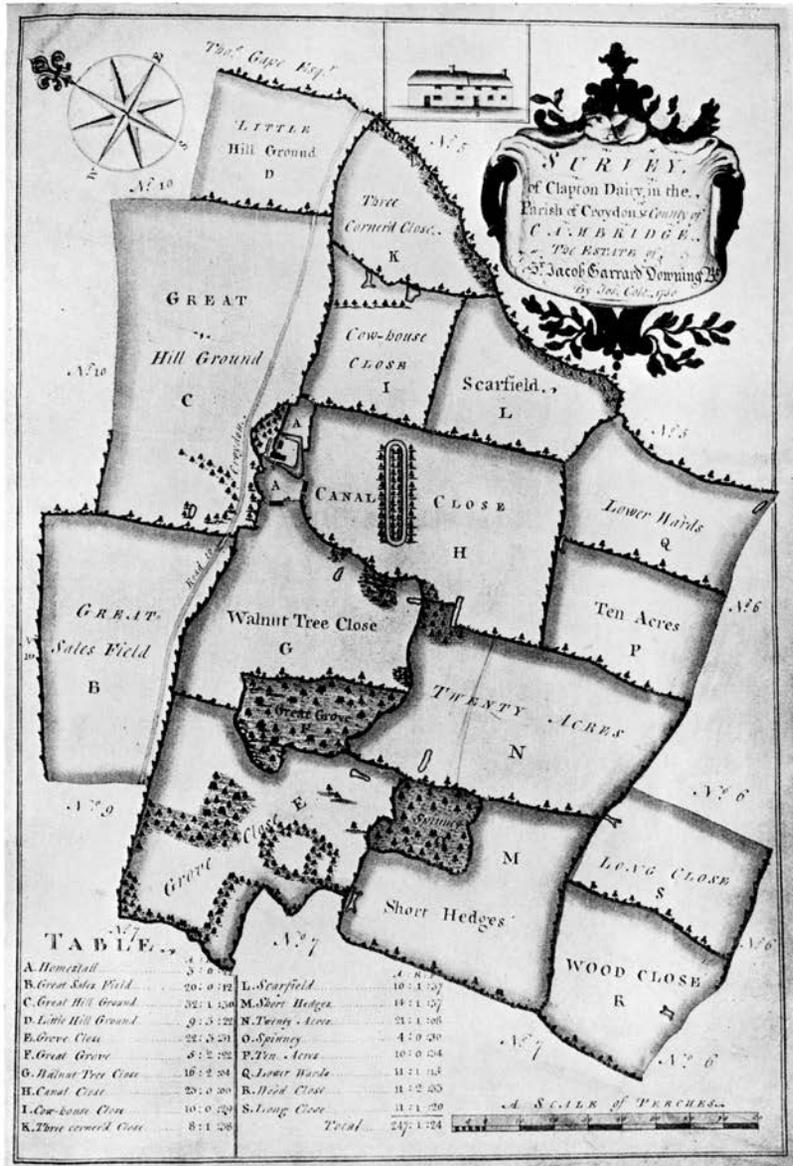
The answer of Thomas Chicheley, Esquire. He acknowledges that he has a copy of a prepensed will supposed to have been made by Robert Clopton, his great grandfather¹, also a release made by William Hasilden to Robert Clopton of his manor of Rouses², and a copy of a fine whereby Gilbert Hore and Margery his wife acknowledge that a moiety of a third part of the manor of Clopton with advowson should go to Robert and his heirs³ and no other evidence has he.

The replication of Michael Fisher, Esquire. In this he states that Chicheley at the Common Bench in Lent term in Sergeants' Inn declared that he had divers boxes of evidences relating to the Clopton land. He harps on the statement that Brudenell and Coningsby now have no power over the lands.

¹ See p. 27.

² See p. 10.

³ See p. 22.



This plan of Clopton dairy farm is taken by permission from a volume of plans in Downing College Treasury. The Bury manor house was between the letters AA; the church, according to the O.S., would have been near the lower A. The "Road to Croydon" near by was the only connection with the Old North Road, the lower road by Tadlow church having been made later. The farm house, shown in the inset on the top of the map, has no signs of antiquity about it. The houses on some of the plans are of a much older character.

He asks that Chicheley shall be punished for his perjury in swearing that he had no deeds, to the example of others, and that Thomas Polsted and Lancelot Rydell shall deliver up the muniments which they have belonging to the estate.

The rejoinder of Chicheley says that the case was slanderously imagined to wrongfully vex and trouble him, and that the matters can be determined by common law.

LANDS HELD BY JOHN FISHER, 1511.

In *MS. O.9.3*, p. 325, in Trinity College Library, there is an abstract of the *inquisitio post mortem* of John Fisher. The abstract is interesting because the copies of the inquisition in the Chancery and Court of Wards series are lost, and the Exchequer inquisition is practically illegible.

“Michael Fisher, son of John Fisher, serjeant-at-law, holds the manors of Clopton and Rouses, the advowson of the church, a messuage, one hundred acres of arable land, three acres of meadow, four acres of pasture in Clopton, East Hatley and Crawden, of the Abbot of Thorney, for what service is unknown. Also a messuage¹ in Clopton called Grandfather’s Place and one hundred acres of land; also two messuages called Colville’s, sixty acres of land and two crofts; also a messuage called Sergeants, one hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture; also a messuage called Nice-burgh, sixty acres of land, two acres of meadow and six of pasture; also a messuage called Castell’s, one hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture; a messuage called Derby’s, eighty acres of land and pasture; a messuage called Grandesdens, sixty acres of land, three acres of meadow, four of pasture; a holding called Ewiden containing fifty acres of land, six acres of meadow and two of pasture; another called Pekkys, containing forty acres of land, two acres of meadow and three of pasture; another called Widdows, containing forty acres of land, two each of meadow and pasture; another called Barnards containing fifty acres of land. All held of the Abbot of Thorney.”

¹ The moated sites yet visible in the meadow below Clopton Bury may belong to this and some of the following messuages.

Inq: p.m. 2 Hen. VIII.

The abstracter of this document has also paraphrased it, leaving out such details as the date of the father's death and the age of the heir. The proportion of pasture land, not an eighth of the whole, does not appear excessive in a parish said to have been enclosed and laid down to pasture.

CLOPTON IN THE PLEA ROLLS.

The following list of abstracts from judicial proceedings show how rich these records are in items of local history. Even a small parish like Clopton appears again and again.

A.D. 1260. Laurence of Clopton was found hanged in the barn of Peter Taylor in Crauden. Verdict, suicide. His property was worth over £2 so poverty was not the cause.

Geoffrey the ostler was accused of being the cause of the death of a pauper who died from cold in Clopton field. He was found not guilty, but as he had run away all his goods were confiscated.

Margery Pestell was found by her mother dead of hunger and want in Clopton field. Verdict, misfortune. *Assizes held at Cambridge*, A.D. 1260, p. 2.

A.D. 1272. Two strangers were found killed in Clopton field. It is not known who killed them. And William de Conynton (the coroner) did not answer concerning the finder or the neighbours. Therefore judgment on him. No Englishry was presented. Judgment, murder on the hundred. And the villages of Shenegeye, Arinford, Hatle, and Bassingbourn did not come to the inquest as fully as they ought. Therefore in mercy.

In the County Court some time before, William the talker (le Parler) appealed Humfry atte Ree of Clopton of the death of his brother John, and the following people of aiding and abetting. Thomas atte Re, John Shepperd, William the porter, Adam de Ripa, Robert son of Warin, Walter son of Alice, Robert of Abington, Simon the valet, Thomas of London, William Carter of Shenegeye, William the Norris, Hugh Pagnot, William son of Sybil, Robert Herd, Luke atte Gate, Simon Prat, Fulk son of Bartholomew, and Fulk Bate. And William did not appear to follow his appeal. Therefore let his sureties, Henry de Horseth and another be fined. But Humfry appears, denies being responsible for the death and for good or evil puts himself on his country. The jury say that neither Humfry or the others are guilty because John is still alive. William evidently well deserved his name. (There is something behind this case which we cannot now understand, because Humfry had gone to the expense of procuring the King's writ for the case to be removed to the King's Bench. This may have frightened the jury into telling the truth.) *Assize Roll*, 85.

A.D. 1298. John Pof and William son of the Reeve of Clopton, killed John the skinner in the village of Clopton. They have run away and so are suspected and are both outlawed. The goods of John were worth 21*d*. William had none. They were in the tithing of John Pouf of Clopton who is fined. John Cagewyne who found the dead body did not come to the

inquest—his sureties are fined. William atte lane and Nicholas Chyngal two neighbours were also absent, and their four sureties were fined.

In the same year the village of Clopton was fined a mark for not coming to an inquest in a neighbouring village. *Assize Roll*, 96.

A.D. 1348. A child was found drowned in the moat round Edmund Bereford's house, that is, Clopton Bury. And a man was killed with the blow of a knife called a Thwytel under the right breast. *Coroner's Roll*, 18.

The record below gives a glimpse of Clopton as a village of an ordinary type; manor house and rectory on opposite sides of the road surrounded by walls and gates. The rectory being on the north side of the road probably abutted on to the churchyard. According to the custom of medieval law the inquest gives plenty of villagers' names. "Chariot" must here mean a waggon. If, as the record suggests to me, Robert was sitting on one of the shafts and driving five horses "tandem," he was certainly risking his life.

It happened at Clopton on Saturday after St. John the Baptist, 30. Edward III, 1356 that Robert de Swynarton, "Charioter" was found dead by other than a natural death by John son of Thomas de Clopton who raised hue and cry. His pledges are John atte Hill and Hugh atte Hill. And about this matter came Edward de Onyng, coroner of the Lord King on the Sunday following, and had view of Robert's body and diligently enquired concerning his death in the villages of Stepel Mordon, Gelden Mordon, Tadelowe, Clopton cum Hattele, Crawden and Schenegeye cum Wendeye and by the following jurymen, namely John Bawdewyns, John Thomassone, Richard de Gonshull, John Bretonn, William atte Ree, John atte Hull, John Gosseline, Henry Fyssere, Walter Crane, Hugh Napton, William Bragg and William Diconn, who say upon their oaths, that on the Saturday aforesaid, the said Robert de Swynarton came into Clopton driving a "chariot" of the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem between the gate of the Rector of Clopton and the gate of the lord of the village with six horses, one of which was between the shafts (*in le lymours*) and leaned on one side, whereupon Robert who was riding on "*le lymours*" fell to the ground and the whole cart (*carreta*) went over him and squashed his head so that he died immediately. On being asked what was the value of the horses, chariot and contents, the jury says £13 6s. 8d. and being deodand were given into the custody of the village of Clopton to be forthcoming when required.

The four nearest neighbours were:

1. John atte Ree, pledges: Hugh atte Ree, and John atte Dam.
2. Thomas son of William, pledges: Hamo Godrich and John Godale.
3. John Friend, pledges: Hugh Napton and William Napton.
4. John-le Rous, pledges: William Fell and John atte Ree.

The name of one of the pledges is interesting, John atte Dam. He must

have lived near the mill dam, the site of which is marked by the three large trees in the photograph looking south.

A.D. 1366. On Wednesday before Exaltation of the Cross, Richard atte Hill was loading peas into a cart with a fork in Clopton field. He was doing the job single-handed and was using a ladder to get to the top of his load. Whilst standing on this the horse moved, and Richard fell, the top of the side of the ladder entering his fundament. He languished until the following Tuesday and then died. The horse was worth 4s. the cart and the ladder 12*d*. These being the causes of his death were deodands, and were redeemed by the owner for the sums named. *Coroners' Roll*, 18.

A.D. 1382. The assize came to recognise of John Bawdewyn and William Toft of Tadlow unjustly disseised William atte Hill of Clopton of 160 acres of land and 9 acres of meadow in Clopton. A long suit. *Assize Roll*, 1494. Mem. 22-4.

There is an unusual entry in Domesday Book about a small piece of land in Clopton and, what is more unusual, this piece of land and the service attached to it are mentioned two centuries later. The entry states that Picot of Cambridge (the well-known Sheriff) held a certain garden in Clopton of the soke of King Edward, which found one man to guard the King's Sheriff. In the Crown Plea Roll of 1298 (*Assize Roll*, 96) it is presented that Humphrey de la Ryve held a tenement in Clopton which used to find one of the four men and a reeve who attend the judges itinerant on Gaol Delivery but that the service is now withdrawn.

THE PARISH ASSESSMENTS.

These assessments show the extent to which depopulation took place in Clopton between the early part of the fourteenth century and the early part of the sixteenth. Both I and II relate to personal property alone, the arms of a knight and the implements of the farmer being exempt. These were not poll taxes and no one with property of less value than 5*s*. was taxed in 1318, or of less value than 9*s*. in 1327. In I and II the left-hand column, as printed, belongs to Clopton alone.

I.

Lay Subsidy 81/7, 1318. CLOPTON-CUM-HATTELE.

The date is lost, but from internal evidence it must belong to the year 1318. The grant was a twelfth.

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
Willelmo de Bereford	12 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Johanne de Quy	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hugone le Rous	14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Willelmo Ingelwis	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ricardo Jolif	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Waltero Gernat	13
Johanne Keek	22	Ricardo de Cantabrigia	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gwydo Tulle	11	Adam filio Martin	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Johanne filio Thomi	14	Henrico Robin	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Alano filio Thome	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	Willelmo de Lodelowe	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nicholao Derabout	2 4	Galfrido Cok	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Humfrido atte Ree	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gilberto Robyn	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rogero Podifat	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gilberto Underwode	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Caterina	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Baldwino le Huntere	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hugone Monte	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Albrico Palefreyman	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Thome Graunt	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Felicia le Redde	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Matilda Weste	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ricardo le Rede	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Willelmo Biglane	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ricardo le Somoner	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Thome de Kengham	8	Ricardo le Giete	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Johanne Bretunn	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Adam Carpenter	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hugone Yermat	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Henrico atte Hoo	13
Adam de Monte	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	*Ricardo ate Re	9
Roberto Sibely	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	*Johanne de Kingham	8
Roberto Graunt	12 $\frac{1}{4}$		

Summa £4 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

* Taxatores.

¹ A De has been omitted throughout.

II.

Lay Subsidy 81/6. CLOPTON-CUM-EST HATTELE.

Dated 1327. The grant was a twentieth.

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
Johanne le Rous	8	Simone de Brunne	4
Henrico de Stowe	8 6	Johanne de Queye	5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ricardo ate Re	3 9	Matilda de Hoo	18
Humfrido de Hull	15	Johanne Robyn	18
Johanne Bouche	12	Alano le Rede	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Edmundo de Berforth	10	Matilda Aubry	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hugone Germet	20	Amicia le Somnour	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
		Rogero Bush	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Benedicto Bercario	2 7
		Hugone ate Hull	8
		Johanne Weste	8
		Ricardo le Rede	8

Summa £3 5s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

III.

The Wool Tax. Lay Subsidy 242/8.

CLOPTON CUM ESTHATTELE.

Dated 1341. This assessment is the result of a grant by the Parliament which met in April 1341 of 30,000 sacks of wool,

which was to take the place of the second of the two-ninths which were granted in the preceding Parliament. 20,000 sacks only were to be collected at first. The assessment was made by government officials aided by men with local knowledge. The sack was to consist of twenty-six stones, each of fourteen pounds. The tax was to be paid by rich and poor alike, no one being spared, and so we get many assessments of two pounds and some of one pound of wool. Many people, of course, kept no sheep; these had to buy wool of those who had a surplus, the sellers being only able to charge according to Act of Parliament, *i.e.*, five marks a sack or half-a-crown a stone. The open market price was four shillings a stone. The amount to be collected from Cambridgeshire was 271 sacks, 10 stone, 2 lb. The commissioners for the county were Warin de Bassingbourn of Wimpole, Thomas Deschallers of Whaddon, Robert Bustlere of Hildersham, John Lucas of Over, and Edmund de Ovington. The latter is not recognisable as a local man, so he may have been a government official. The duty of these commissioners was to see that all wool was paid by Midsummer. In default their goods were to be seized, and, if necessary, their persons also and put into gaol.

The wool from this county was to be paid to the Marquis Juliers, Queen Philippa's brother-in-law, to satisfy a debt which the King owed him. The wool was charged to him at seven shillings and sixpence a stone, which represents a handsome profit for the King.

In some counties there were great difficulties in collection, but in this county the greater part was paid by Midsummer and practically all by Michaelmas¹.

	st.	lb.
Edmundus de Bereford est dominus		
ville et assidatus ad	10	
Johanne le Rous	5	
Johanne de Clopton	2	12 quas debet
Willelmo Ive		3½
Willelmo Bretoun capellano	1	6½
Stephano Garnat		10½
Hugone atte Hill	1	12½
Lucia Evote		3
Johanne filio Thomi		8

¹ Calendar of Fine Rolls, vol. v, p. 282. *Finance and Trade under Edward III*, ed. George Unwin: The Taxation of Wool, 1327-48 by F. R. Barnes.

	st.	lb.	
Wydoue Tulle		7	
Felicia Sparc'		5	
Thomo de Holm	1	7	
Johanne Bouche	1		
Ricardo le Brond		9	
Ricardo le Graunt		7	
Willelmo Whityng		10	
Galfrido Edwardo		3½	
Johanne Dengayne		3½	
Johanne atte Ree	2		et detinet 10 lib'
Alano Nobelot	3	8	
Henrico le Carpenter		6	
Waltero filio Lucie	1	7	et debet 4 lib'
Stephano Breton		11	
Hugone le Reve	1	10½	
Ricardo Jolif	1	5	
Waltero Evote	1	7	et debet 1½ lib'
Willelmo le Cartere	1	7	et debet ½ lib'
Hunfrido attehill	1	3	
Johanne de Ware		11½	
Johanne le Seriaunt	2		
Hunfrido Love		3	
Hugone atte Ree	1	7	
Galfrido le Rous		2	
Johanne de Queye et Willelmo Horle	2	½	et debent 4 lib'
Willelmo Kynot	1½		
Willelmo le Prest		10	
Ricardo le Bucher		3	
Johanne de Hoo capellano	1		
Agneta Kyng		2	
Johanne Henryot	1	3	et debet 3½ lib'
Anna Underwood		5	
Willelmo le Wydewe		9	
Johanne Robyn		9	
Benedicta le Bercher	1	5	et debet ½ lib'
Roberto le Bercher	1½		
Johanne le Bercher		10	
Johanne Gernat		5	
Johanne Joye		10	
Willelmo le Duclagh	1	5	et debet 2 lib'
Ricardo le Rede	1	5	
Ricardo de Ho		6	et debet 1 lib'
Nicholao de Kyngston		3	
Matilda le Cok		3½	
Emma Hulot		8	
Ricardo le Kyng		4	
Ricardo le Chapman		7	

Summa 75 petrae 1 lib'.

De quibus solutis ante festum Sancti Michaelis 59 petris 5 libris et retro sunt 16 petrae 10 librae inde in manibus (sic) subcollectorum videlicet Ricardi Chapman, et Hunfridi atte Hill 11 petrae 9½ librae. Et sic debent ut patet 5 petras ½ lib'.

IV.

In 1377 the number of people over the age of 14 in Clopton-East Hatley was 104. Lay Subsidy 81/40. There are no records of the 1381 Poll Tax for Cambridgeshire.

V.

Lay Subsidy 81/129. Subsidy of 1524. CLOPTON.

In 1524 the method of assessment was charged altogether. One shilling in the pound was charged on land, sixpence in the pound on personalty of from £2 to £20, and fourpence on personalty of £2 or wages of £1 a year.

			s.	d.
Julyan Clopton	assessed at £10 in lands	paid	10	0
John Saroll	"	£1 in wages	"	4
John Whiteside	"	"	"	4
Richard Neelford	"	"	"	4
John Gardynner	"	"	"	4
William Grey	"	"	"	4

Total 11s. 8d.

1524 is the last date when Clopton was assessed separately as a parish. After the union of the ecclesiastical parish with Croyden in 1561 it is always assessed with that parish.

THE SITE OF CLOPTON CHURCH

The Ordnance Map marks the site of St Mary's Chapel (*rectius* Church) on a level with and near the Bury manor site. But a low oblong mound on the hillside above has also been pointed out as the remains of the church. A retired postman of Croyden, Albert Lee, aged 80, told me that he remembered a piece of the old church standing near the Bury mound; it was a foot or more high and of red brick—which does not seem like a building of the fourteenth century. He had also heard of a vault and graves having been found on the mound higher up the hill. Mr T. Lethbridge was sceptical about the latter representing a church, because of its wrong orientation and shape. So on May 13th, 1933, he had trenches dug through the mound and in the adjacent meadow, with the result that no traces of building or burials were found. Therefore the spot marked on the O.S. holds good.

TWO MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN THE CHAPEL OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE

I. A MONUMENTAL BRASS IN THE ANTE-CHAPEL

By A. H. LLOYD, Ph.D., F.S.A. (President).

This brass was published in the *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*¹ and attributed to the approximate date 1516; to that account reference may be made for its detailed technical description. The treatment here is concerned with its historical and genealogical interest and its connection with the history of the College in whose ante-chapel floor it lies. The position of the slab may have been changed more than once, the last time, probably, when the whole chapel was "Italianised" in the first decade of the eighteenth century, a date which would well accord with the placing of the monument in a westward direction instead of eastward. Originally the brass may have lain in one of the northern chapels now forming vestries, the reasons for which suggestion have local implications whose discussion would be out of place here. The slab lies in the south-east corner, close against the wall and screen; its over-all measurements are 6 ft. 9 in. × 2 ft. 9 in.

There are two figures, a man and his wife, half-turned towards each other; the male figure, 2 ft. 6½ in. × 9¼ in., is in complete armour, save that the head is bare, the hair falling in stiff locks upon the shoulders, the whole typical of the end of the reign of Henry VII and the beginning of that of his son². The female figure, 2 ft. 6 in. × 9 in., wears the pyramidal head-dress³ like that in the portraits of the lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII, though ornamented where that is unadorned; she wears a plain bodice with deep collar

¹ II, 264.

² The figure closely resembles that of Richard Gyll in Shottesbrooke Church, Berkshire, as in Fairholt, Fig. 223, and Arnold B. Mitchell, *Shottesbrooke Church*, Pl. 11.

³ Cf. Fairholt, Fig. 191.

and her skirt falls to the ground in voluminous folds, covering her feet, and bound by a girdle, richly embroidered, which is fastened at the waist by a buckle, while its longer end reaches almost to the ground. The legend is not complete; it remains upon both sides and at the foot, but the opening words, which should have been found along the head of the stone, are missing, together with the metal on which they lay. It is probable that the complete inscription read

[* OF YOURE CHARITIE PRAY FOR THE SOWLES OF] THOMAS
FFOWLER SQUYER AND GENTILMĀ USSHER OF THE CHAMBIR
W^t THE FFAMOUS KYNG EDWARD THE III & EDYTH HIS WYFE
AND OF LATE GENTILWOMAN W^t THE RIGHT EXCELLENT
PRINCESSE MARGARET COUNTESE OF RICHMOUND MOD' TO THE
MOST VICTORYOUSE KYNG HENRY THE VIIth THE SAID EDITH
DEPARTED THIS LYFF THE YEAR OF O^r LORD 15

The words supplied in square brackets are suggested as the missing words for the reasons following:

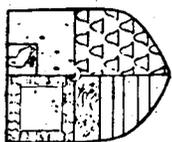
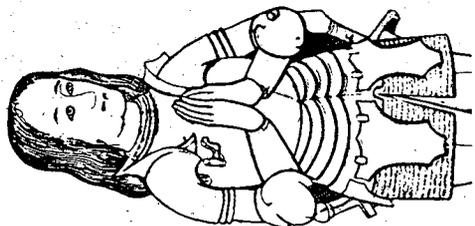
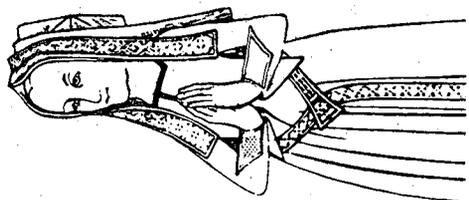
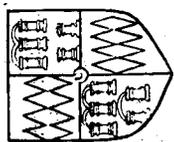
(a) If the missing portion of the legend had read "Here lye buried the bodyes of" or the like, there would have been provided the date of death, or burial, of the man.

(b) The form suggested would provoke, while its alternative would have escaped, the attentions of the iconoclast to whose activities it is here proposed that the removal of the missing words should be attributed. William Dowsing, who visited the College 2 January 1643/4, in the course of his devastating work in the county of Cambridge, writes, concerning his visit, in his diary "We pulld downe divers Pictures and Angells, and the Steps D. Bambridge¹ have promised to take them downe. *Orate pro animabus* on the brasen Eagle." Baker, who transcribed the notes, adds: "N.B. These notes are in a bad hand & neither good English or Latin²." This implies that the transcription of the notes is incomplete; Dowsing's removal of the *orate pro animabus*, constant throughout his evil pilgrimage, would certainly have extended to its English equivalent on this brass.

¹ Dr Thomas Bainbridge, Master of the College, 1622-46.

² Baker MSS. 38, 456.

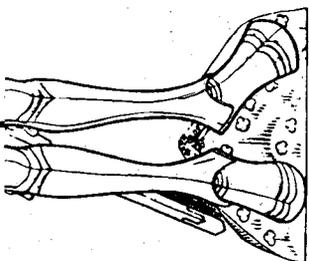
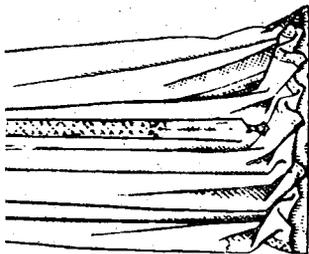
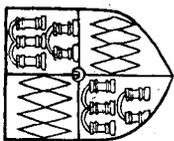
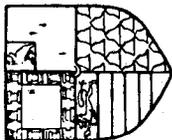
of Thomas ffolkes squire And Gentilman vnto the Chamber



by reported this by the per of lord is

at the famous King Edward the mth & Dyth his Wyfe and of

the gentylowen wth the kyght excellent pryncesse Margarett



Countesse of Richemount wth to the most victorowse King Henry the vth the first

The absence of the date of death, or of burial, of Thomas Fowler, the lack of provided space in which to record in detail one or both of those dates for the widow, as well as the fact that no reference is made to her own subsequent burial, by Edith Fowler in her contract with the College (to be mentioned later), seem to point definitely to this slab having been a cenotaph.

The remarkable feature of the brass, which provides the main excuse for the publication of this article, lies in its being the only example known of a monumental brass to a married couple in any college of Cambridge or of Oxford, a conclusion based upon the examination of the appropriate pages of Mr Mill Stephenson's *A List of Monumental Brasses in the British Isles* (1926).

In addition to the figures and the inscription, the slab bears four quartered shields, two of the man, two of the lady, each figure having its own paternal shield beneath the feet, and that of its partner over the head. The omission of an impaled shield may be attributable to the fact that Edith, who made the monument, was the third wife of Thomas; the second wife certainly, and probably the first also, was of an armigerous family whom it would have been difficult to omit from any armorial record of the husband's matrimonial alliances, a difficulty over-ridden by the separate blazoning of the family arms of the two persons actually commemorated. In the course of 420 years the details of the shields have suffered severely, the tinctures especially having been largely obliterated, and they are reluctant to yield satisfactory response to either visual examination or rubbing. The writer appealed for aid in these circumstances to Mr Ralph Griffin, F.S.A., who gave generously of his time, his expert skill and his knowledge of the arms of the same families elsewhere; it is due to his kindness that it is possible to blazon with confidence what otherwise would have been represented here, as previously elsewhere, by a series of queries and blanks.

The blazon of the husband's shield is

Quarterly: (1) Argent 3 wolves' heads erased gules, a border azure charged with 12 castles or (Fowler). (2) Ermine on a canton gules an owl argent (Barton). (3) Argent 2 bars gules,

on a chief or a lion passant azure. (Englefield). (4) Vairy argent and gules (Gernon or, perhaps, Gresley). Over all in fess point a crescent for difference.

The wife's shield is

Quarterly: (1) and (4) Gules 4 fusils conjoined in fess ermine (Dynham of Notewell, Devon). (2) and (3) Gules 3 arches 2 and 1 argent, caps and bases or (Arches). Over all in fess point a crescent for difference.

We have, therefore, Thomas Fowler, "squyer and gentilman ussher of the chambir" to Edward IV, bearing the quartered shield of Fowler of Rycote, co. Oxford, and Buckingham, being the second son of that house (as shown by the crescent), marrying Edith Dynham "of late gentilwoman with the Right Excellent princesse Margaret Countesse of Richmound moder to the most victoryouse Kyng Henry the VIIth," bearing the arms of Dynham as the daughter of a second son of a generation when that house had become entitled to quarter Arches in descent from marriage with an heiress of that family¹.

In the search for the proper places in their respective families of the husband and his wife it has been convenient to prepare the accompanying pedigrees which have been compiled from Visitations, Wills and Calendars of Patent Rolls. The Dynham pedigree is indebted to the new edition of the *Complete Peerage* (G.E.C.), though it has largely been compiled independently, and it contains additional names, presumably not germane to the scheme of that great work, but having importance for the purpose of this article.

The identity of Thomas Fowler is sufficiently clear; he was the second son of Sir William Fowler, of Rycote, Oxfordshire, and Buckingham, his elder brother being Sir Richard Fowler, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who, dying in 1477, left to his brother Thomas by his will² the profits for life of the testator's dwelling-place in Buckingham. Thomas was not an executor but Sir Richard instructed his executors to release to Thomas all the debts he owed to the testator. Thomas was the only brother referred to in the will; and as the

¹ The illustration is from a drawing made *ad hoc* by Miss Ellen Talbot.

² P.C.C. 32 Wattys, proved. 19 November.

second son of Sir William his arms are rightly differenced by the imposition of a crescent.

Edith Dynham is not seen in the pedigree of that family until her place is found there as the result of this enquiry. She must be a descendant of Sir John Dynham and Joan de Arches as she bears the quartered arms from that marriage of Dynham with the Arches heiress, and she must be the daughter of a second son. As the male line died out in Sir John, lord Dynham, in 1501 (his only legitimate son, Roger, died in 1490)¹ we are thrown back upon the lord Dynham's generation, the first to be entitled to quarter Arches, and we find from his mother's will (P.C.C. 10 Horne) that she had two sons at her death, John (lord Dynham) her son and heir, and Oliver, to whom she bequeathed a suit of vestments and whom, from other sources, we know to have been a priest. Her daughters are mentioned by their baptismal and married names, as are sons-in-law and grandchildren. Her brother [in law] Charles Deynham [*sic*] and her son Charles Dynham predeceased her and she provides for the mention of their souls in the prayers of the *Grayfreres* of Exeter. Her son Roger is not named in her testamentary dispositions (for proof of his existence cf. C.P.R. Ed. IV, I, 363, 360) nor is any offspring of his nor of Charles, which may be due to previous provision by feoffment to their use; such feoffment, without particulars, is referred to in her will, and it is made clear that it had not been welcomed by her son and heir, John, lord Dynham. With this should, perhaps, be linked up the fact that "In 1499. . . fines were passed between Sir John and the representatives of his sisters of the manors of Ethrop and Cranwell and lands in Warmeston" (Lipscomb, *History of Buckinghamshire*, I, 476/7; quoting *Rot. Fin.* 15 Hen. VII). Prior provision by Jane Dynham, his mother, for the children of his brothers, may explain the absence of provision by him. The obvious relationship of Edith Dynham is that of daughter to Charles, second son of Sir John Dynham and Joan de Arches, and she is so placed in our pedigree. She was living

¹ His will, P.C.C. 27 Milles, dated 22 October 1490, his father and his mother his executors; his father, Sir John, lord Dynham, proved the will 25 February 1490/1.

at her grandmother's death but is not mentioned in her will. As the daughter of a second son she bears the arms which her father rightly differenced with a crescent.

Of Edith Dynham's history, there is no trace prior to her occupying her honourable position in the household of the great lady, her royal patroness. There is nothing to show at what date she became "gentilwoman" to the lady Margaret but the family of Dynham was known to the Countess of Richmond as early as 1482, since Sir John, lord Dynham, was one of the trustees of the nuptial settlement upon her marriage to Stanley, first Earl of Derby, about that year¹. The lord Dynham was Edith's uncle, as also was Oliver Dynham, archdeacon of Surrey, rector of Farnysham in that county, whom the lady Margaret presented to the rectory of Agmondesham [Amersham], Buckinghamshire, in 1493². Edith Fowler was one of the lady Margaret's gentlewomen at the death of Henry VII, as is learnt from the detailed schedules of those who received black cloth and liveries for the funeral of that monarch. There is a section which records cloth supplied

To the King's "graunt dame," lady Jane, lady Willoughby, Mrs. Clyfford, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Stanhop, Mrs. Jane, Mrs. Ratclyff, to the two gentlewomen of these ladies and to Perott Doren and Jane Walter, chamberers of the King's granddame³.

From the schedule of liveries delivered to the King's granddame and her Court, it appears that the lady Jane and the lady Willoughby were her *ladies* and the next six were her gentlewomen⁴. The importance of station of these eight

¹ The Countess is named the wife of Stanley as early as 3 Nov. 1482 (C.P.R. Ed. IV/Rich. III, p. 326); her second husband, Sir Henry Stafford, made his will 2 October 1481 and it was proved 4 May 1482 (Nicolas, *Test. Vet.* 324).

² Baker MSS. Harl. 7048, f. 302, quoted by C. H. Cooper, *Life of the Lady Margaret*, p. 54; this much-beneficed priest was also Archdeacon of Norfolk and Prebendary of the King's Collegiate Church of Windsor at his death in 1500 (C.P.R. H. VII, II, 220 and 222).

³ *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic*, Henry VIII, 2nd Edn, I, No. 20, p. 11.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 13.

is seen in the fact that they, in turn, have two gentlewomen, one perhaps for the Countess's lady in residence, the other for the Countess's gentlewoman in residence.

Thomas Fowler appears to us first as a justice of the peace for the county of Buckingham, by patent of 1 June 1473¹, and he is found in that office in successive years until 13 February 1501², but not later. He also appears in certain other commissions of an administrative or judicial character and is thrice sheriff for the county of Buckingham, in 1478, 1483 and 1487³. His public activities were much reduced after the accession of Henry VII, which brought to him not only diminution of dignity but an appreciable reduction of income, as is to be expected, seeing that he held intimate place about the person of Edward IV and, what is more, held the same office of esquire of the body and gentleman usher of the chamber to Richard III.

In the reign of Edward IV Thomas Fowler had such welcome additions to a younger son's income as were yielded by the following grants (apart from those by right of marriage to be mentioned later):

27 September 1475. Grant to the King's servant Thomas Fowler... of the custody of the lands and goods of Richard Preston, "gentilman," who is an idiot⁴.

12 June 1480. Grant of custody to Thomas Fowler esquire of the manors etc. of John Dale, late of Tetyncote, co. Rutland, "gentilman," tenant in chief, during the minority of his son and heir⁵.

13 November 1483. Grant for life to Thomas Fowler... of the office of Steward of the towns of Buckingham, Hakmersham [Amersham] and Brikchill with their members by reason of the forfeiture of the late Duke of Buckingham, with their accustomed fees and profits⁶.

8 March 1484. There is confirmation to Thomas Fowler and the heirs male of his body of the grant made by Ed. IV 23 May 1465, of the manor of Preston and six messuages, 200 acres of land, 50 acres of pasture and 20 shillings of rent in Preston and Coveley, co. Buckingham, with Knights' fees, courts, views of frankpledge and all profits and commodities⁷.

8 March 1484. Grant for life to the said Thomas of the office of Steward of the King's lordships of Calverton, Wittechirch and Stonystratforth, county Buckingham, receiving the accustomed fees from the issues of the lordships⁸.

¹ C.P.R. Ed. IV/H. VI, p. 608.

³ Lists and Indexes, No. IX.

⁵ C.P.R. Ed. IV/Rich. III, p. 195.

⁷ C.P.R. Rich. III, p. 383.

² C.P.R. H. VII, II, 630 sq.

⁴ C.P.R. Ed. IV/H. VI, p. 550.

⁶ C.P.R. Rich. III, p. 411.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 418.

8 April 1484. Grant for life to Thomas Fowler . . . of the office of parker of the park of Beklay, county Oxford, receiving the accustomed fees from the issues of the manor¹.

In 1485, 4 October, this Yorkist adherent has extended to him the clemency of Henry VII when a general pardon is granted to Thomas Fowler of Buckingham, alias of London, alias of Bradden, county of Northampton, "esquire, alias gentilman²." But the stripping process soon begins, for pardon is for enemies while favours are for friends. Much increase of estate had reached Richard Fowler on the attainder of the earl of Stafford by Edward IV and, doubtless, certain minor profits came into the pockets of Thomas. On the accession of Henry VII the attainder was removed and the manor was restored to the Staffords.

On 4 November 1486 Ralph Verney, King's Servant, has a grant for life of the office of Keeper of Bekkely park, county Oxford "... as Thomas Fowler or any other had³," and so, we may be sure, the process of denudation went on, although all the evidence does not remain, until Thomas was stripped bare of those bounties which he had obtained at the hands of his royal masters of the house of York; he became and remained a marked man.

So much for the public life of Thomas Fowler. His private affairs are divided into three parts by his three marriages. He married first, "Margery, or Mary, d. of Edward Lee, or Lester, or of . . . Coleville⁴." In one of the visitations referred to there is a confusion of generations, Richard, chancellor of the duchy, being made son instead of brother of Thomas. The Staffordshire visitation of 1583 gives Thomas three sons⁵ from whom seem to derive the Fowlers of Bromehall, Norfolk, Harnage Grange, Salop, and Penford, Staffordshire. The visitation of 1663 derives these sons from the marriage of Thomas's old age with Edith Dynham which must be rejected, as the documents relating to Edith remaining in Christ's College make no reference to children as might be expected if

¹ C.P.R. Rich. III, p. 391.

² C.P.R. H. VII, i, 12.

³ C.P.R. H. VII, i, 35.

⁴ *Visitations of Staffordshire* in William Salt Coll. III, pt. 2, pp. 78 sq.; v, pt. 2, p. 134.

⁵ *Vide* the pedigree.

any had survived her, and the descendants of Thomas's children have connections far removed from her counties of origin and association. The second marriage, to Alice Hulcote or Houghton, does not appear to have borne fruit. Alice was the heiress of John Houghton (sometimes written Hutton) whose manor of Edlesborough passed to her, and would in due time have passed to her children, but "The further descent of this property cannot be traced¹." By a process of exclusion we are driven to conclude that the children shown in the Staffordshire pedigrees must have been the offspring of Thomas and Margery or Mary, whichever be her correct name.

Thomas Fowler's second wife was the widow of John Hulcote. Her father, John Houghton, of Edlesborough, Buckinghamshire, had another daughter, Elizabeth; he died in 1455 leaving Alice and Elizabeth as co-heiresses. Elizabeth died unmarried in 1457 and her share of the estate passed to Alice, the wife of John Hulcote².

Hulcote, like Fowler, was "squyer of the body" to Edward IV; he died in 1482, his will³ being proved 3 December of that year. He described himself as "of the countie of Northampton" and desired to be buried in "the church of St James beside Northampton." He gave a "reward" to his parish church of Braden and alms to the parish churches of Estneston and Hulcot. His wife Alice was his principal executrix, the other executors being Richard Gaynesforth, esquire of the body to the King, and Richard Isham. Hulcote mentions his brother [in law] John Pekke and his friend Richard Wynslow, but there are apparently no children. On 3 January 1482/3 John Hulcote's widow received a grant for life of the manor of Wavendon⁴, of which her late husband had had a life grant 10 March 1472⁵; the manor was of the value of £11 yearly. On her marriage with Fowler, they both received a grant for life in survivorship in the short reign of Edward V, the patent being dated 6 June 1483⁶, by the terms

¹ *V.C.H.* Buckinghamshire, III, 352.

² *Ibid.* quoting Chan. Inq. p. m. 34 H. VI, No. 13, 38 and 39 H. VI, No. 45.

³ P.C.C. 6 Logge.

⁴ C.P.R. Ed. IV/Rich. III, p. 332.

⁵ C.P.R. Ed. IV/H. VI, p. 327.

⁶ C.P.R. Ed. IV/Rich. III, pp. 351-2.

of which their marriage is shown to have taken place at Easter 1483; Richard confirmed nine months later (C.P.R. 417).

Richard III confirmed 8 March 1484¹ to the King's servant Thomas Fowler, and Alice his wife, letters patent dated 2 March 1475² granting to her, then Alice Hulcote, an annuity of £10 for life from the fee farm of the town of Kyngesthorpe, co. Northampton and grant to him for life of the same after her death.

No further details of the public activities of Thomas Fowler have been discovered other than his appointments as Justice of the Peace (until 1501), Commissioner for various purposes, e.g. for gaol delivery at Aylesbury, to assess and appoint collectors of a subsidy, and to enquire as to archers for the King's army. On 27 November 1505 he has pardon with several hundred others for infringement of the statute regulating trade³. It is not unlikely that Fowler, like many others of the landed class, had trading ventures of his own or in partnership; in his pardon of 1485 he was described as "alias of London⁴." The date of death of Alice Fowler has evaded discovery; a *terminus ante quem* is found in the marriage of Thomas to his third wife, Edith Dynham, but concerning the date of that event there is no certainty. She was the daughter of Charles Dynham whom we know as residing in the county of Devon, of which county he was on the commission of the Peace until the panel appointed 28 November 1492⁵. His death shortly afterwards may reasonably be assumed as he does not appear in the patent rolls thereafter. His wife was Joan, daughter and heiress of James Durneford, and great-granddaughter and heiress of Stephen Durneford, esquire⁶, but that she was his first and only wife, and therefore mother of Edith, is highly improbable on the score of age.

Joan's father, James Durneford, son and heir of James, grandson of Stephen Durneford, was an orphan and minor in 1467, on 28 April of which year his custody and marriage

¹ C.P.R. Rich. III, p. 383.

² C.P.R. H. VII, II, 449.

³ C.P.R. H. VII, I, 485.

⁴ C.P.R. Ed. IV/H. VI, p. 485.

⁵ *Ut supra*, p. 68.

⁶ C.P.R. H. VII, I, 312.

were granted to Humphrey Stafford of Southwyke¹. Joan Durneford, daughter and heiress of the last-named James, who and his ancestors were tenants in chief of the King, was an orphan and minor in 1480 when (15 January) her custody and marriage were granted to Thomas, marquis of Dorset, in consideration of the payment annually to the King from Easter last of the large sum of £160². It is not unreasonable to infer the death of James, her father, at Easter, 1479. On 13 January 1482, Charles Dynham has the custody and marriage of Joan Durneford granted to him by the King, for the same yearly consideration³. On 30 May 1490, Charles Dynham, esquire, and Joan his wife, daughter and heir of James Durneford (who was son and heir of James Durneford) and great-granddaughter and heir of Stephen Durneford, esquire, have special livery and licence of entry without proof of age, the said Joan being of full age, viz. 14 years and more. It is scarcely probable that the wife aged 14 in 1490 should be the mother of Edith who, having been "gentilwoman" to the Countess of Richmond, was married in 1504 or within a year or two thereafter. Moreover, if Edith Dynham had been the daughter of the marriage of her father with the Durneford heiress, she would have been entitled to quarter the Durneford arms which she did not blazon on the shields of the brass. We know of the marriage of Edith Fowler from two sources: (a) the memorial brass, (b) grants by Henry VIII on 3 August 1514⁴ (repeated 15 November 1515⁵) of a part of the manor of Maxey, Northants, to Elizabeth Lisle, one of Queen Katharine's gentlewomen. In the course of (b) it is recited that the property had been granted to Thomas Fowler and Edith his wife, now deceased, during the life of the said Edith, by charter of John [Fisher], bishop of Rochester, Hugh [Oldham], bishop of Exeter, Robert Brudenell, serjeant at law, and eleven others enfeoffed for that purpose by the lady Margaret, being, we may suppose, the fourteen members of her council. The date of this

¹ C.P.R. Ed. IV/H. VI, p. 22 sq.

² C.P.R. Ed. IV/Rich. III, p. 174.

³ C.P.R. Ed. IV/Rich. III, p. 249.

⁴ *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, 1st Edn, I*, No. 5296.

⁵ *Ibid.* II, No. 1155.

enfeoffment for the benefit of Edith cannot be fixed; all that can be said is that it cannot be earlier than 1504, the year in which the two bishops and the serjeant at law above-mentioned attained their respective dignities. It is not improbable that the enfeoffment for Edith's benefit was a wedding-present given to her by the lady Margaret. The marriage of her "gentilwomen" was a matter likely to be of concern to the countess and, shortly before the earliest possible date of Edith's present, we read that

In the same month [July 1503] two ladies of the countess's household, named Elianor and Elizabeth Zouche, had licence to be married, the one to Sir John Malton Knt of the diocese of York, and the other to Gerard, son and heir of the earl of Kildare. In the latter case the place of marriage is specified as the countess's domestic chapel at Colyweston¹.

As it is not possible to supply the date of the marriage of Thomas and Edith Fowler, so also has the date of Thomas's death remained hidden, and, likewise, the time of the placing of the monument in the chapel. He must have been buried elsewhere, for there is no date of death or burial recorded on the slab, and his death had occurred before 13 March 1511, since in a deed of that date Edith is described as "widow²." If we consider the circumstances we shall be likely to conclude that the brass was placed in the ante-chapel (and therefore that Thomas's death took place) two or three years earlier than 1511.

There was no connection of Fowler or Dynham families with Godshouse, as the College was known prior to the great benefactions of the lady Margaret which led to its name being changed, at her desire, to the synonymous form "Christ's College." The lady Margaret forms the link between Fowler-Dynham and Christ's, as quite clearly appears from the inscription on the brass. Even so, if Edith and her husband were living in his native Buckinghamshire or in her more distant Devonshire when he died, it is not superficially obvious why she should seek to place a memorial to her

¹ C. H. Cooper, *Life of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby*, p. 88.

² Christ's College Muniments, *Roydon, D.* For permission to make use of this and other documents from the Muniment Room the writer is indebted to the kindness of the Master and Fellows.

deceased husband and herself in the chapel of an institution, as yet incomplete, her only link with which was the knowledge that it was of the foundation of her mistress and patroness.

There is one possible explanation. Alongside the many qualities which, if destiny had so willed, would have made her strong to rule a kingdom as she was conspicuous for the management of her vast estates, and which led important communities, unable to settle their own disputes, to submit them readily to her clear-sighted judgement, the lady Margaret had a beautiful, loving tenderness of character which may easily be overlooked in the presence of the more unusual virility of mind and action associated with her name. No more striking evidence of the softer side of her nature need be sought than the published letters between her and her son, where his response to her affection is an even higher tribute to the love which evoked it than are her own written words. He who knew her best wrote:

She was bounteous and lyberall to every person of her knowledge or acquaintance. . . . She was also of synguler easynes to be spoken unto, and full curtayse answer she wolde make to all that came unto her. . . . Unkynde she wolde not be unto no creature, ne forgetfull of ony kyndnes or servyce done to her before. . . . Mercyfull also and pyteous she was unto suche as was grevyd and wrongfully troubled, and to them that were in poverty or sekens or any other myserye¹.

It does not appear unlikely that, during the next attendance of Edith Fowler, after her bereavement, upon her royal mistress, that sympathetic princess may out of her own varied experiences have offered such comfort as widow may give to widow, in the course of which the provision of a memorial brass in the college chapel may have been offered and accepted. The influence of the Foundress is the only possible interpretation of the grant by the College of a privilege which is without parallel elsewhere. Even so, there seems to be required the local setting to prompt such an offer; residence of the lady Margaret at Colyweston, when her bereaved gentlewoman came into attendance, would not appear to provide the necessary atmosphere, but if she were then in occupation

¹ Fisher's *Mornyng Remembrance*.

of "the first-floor rooms built for our own use" (*cameris primariis ad nostrum usum edificatis*)¹ in Christ's College, the activity of the *genius loci* might be held responsible.

This suggestion carries with it the assumption that the Countess not only built for her own occupation rooms on the first floor of the present master's lodging but that she also occupied them. "Rooms" on one floor seem a humble provision for so great a lady, but clearly the reference was to her own immediate chambers, the rest of the house being allocated to her servants, amongst whom the master of the college, relegated to the ground floor, might almost count. In fact, she was providing for her own use the *piano nobile*, still to be found in the occupation of the heads of the noble families residing in the towns of Italy.

The residence of the lady Margaret is a tradition in the College, and traditions in a society where the memories of individual masters, fellows, and College servants may stretch over more than half a century are to be taken into serious account. The tradition has been strengthened by the well-known *lente, lente* story of Fuller, whose picturesqueness is apt upon occasion to be more conspicuous than his accuracy; the tradition may even be born of Fuller out of the passage in the statutes. But the writer has recently discovered, in what may reasonably be styled the waste-paper basket of the College muniment room, a contemporary document which some custodian of a distant past had torn in two, otherwise mutilated and cast aside as valueless. Carefully put together this has proved to be an inventory of the personal possessions of the lady Margaret's "stuffe delivered unto my lorde of Wynchester." Richard Fox, bishop of Exeter (1487-91), bishop of Bath and Wells (1491-4), bishop of Durham (1494-1501), was bishop of Winchester from 1501 till his death in 1528. Our special interest in this powerful prelate, soldier, statesman, bulwark of the English against the Scots, lies in the fact that he was the leading executor of the lady Margaret's will. It was the duty of the executors to take possession of the testator's goods wherever they might be, and the only possible interpretation of this document is that

¹ Christ's College Statutes, C. vi.

it is the College copy of the schedule delivered to the bishop of Winchester with the "stuffe" belonging to the lady Margaret found in her chambers in the College after her death. A document of such interest, never published before, seems worthy of reproduction here. Where there are blanks, they are due to the mutilation; the letters in square brackets are practically certain restorations of the text.

Jesus

	Stuffe delyuered unto my lorde of Wynchest ^r
Golde	The Salte of golde ponderyng xiiij unces iij q ^{ur} ts et di aft ^{er} the unce v noblys xl ^d xxv ^{li} viij ^s ix ^d
Gylt plaite	The vj bolles gylt w ^t a cou[er] ponderyng ^e ij ^c ix unces aft iij ^s viij ^d le unce ^e xxxvij ^{li} vj ^s iiij ^d The iij cuppys of assaye pōderyng ^e xxj unces iij q ^{ur} tr aft ^r iij ^s viij ^d le unce iiij ^{li} xix ^s ix ^d The ij gylt flāgonnes pōderyng ^e ciiij ^{xx} x unces aft ^{er} iij ^s viij ^d le unce ^e xxxj ^{li} iij ^s iiij ^d The ij gylt flagones pōderyng ^e ciiij ^{xx} v unces aft ^r iij ^s viij ^d le unce xxx ^{li} v ^s The iij great candelstykk ^s gylt pōderyng ^e cj unces et di aft ^r iij ^s viij ^d le unce xviiij ^{li} xij ^s ij ^d
Whyet s[ilver] playet	The pott of Silu all whyet pōderyng ^e iij ^{xx} and xvj [aft ^r iij ^s ij ^d le un]ce xij ^{li} viij ^d [] pott pōderyng xlviiij [unces j] q ^{ur} ter aft ^r iij ^s ij ^d le unce vij ^{li} xvj ^s xj ^d ob.* [] pōderyng ^e viij ^c iiij ^{xx} ij unces aft iij ^s ij ^d le unce cxxxix ^{li} xiiij ^s
It ^m	ij feather bedds
It ^m	Bawdkyng blew
	Sm ^a iij ^c vj ^{li} v ^s xj ^d ob.†

* The calculation should be 1½d. less.

† The addition should be £1 more.

The two feather beds, without a price set against them, in the above inventory have a personal intimacy of interest; perhaps the Foundress lay on one, Edith Fowler, in the adjoining room, on the other. The beds seem to have had attraction for the bishop of Winchester, since he appears to have taken them for his own use; in a schedule of the lady Margaret's plate, jewels, wardrobe of beds and of robes and the like, taken by the executors some years later, there is included the item "bp. of Winchester, two feather beds of down not appraised."

The Countess died 29 June 1509, and in her will dated 6 June 1508 she provided "To Edith Fowler we will she haue an annuite for terme of hir life owte of the maner of Maxey of x^{li}.¹" The omission there of any reference to the name of Thomas Fowler, seems to imply his death before 6 June 1508, seeing that, in the earlier grant of the life interest to Edith in the Maxey property, his name as well as hers was mentioned. The fact of her husband's death prior to that date is placed beyond question by a reference elsewhere in the Countess's will to "Edith Fowler, widow," and it would seem therefore, reasonable to suggest 1508, or even a year or two earlier, as the date of the brass.

The trust and confidence placed in Edith by the lady Margaret is seen in the fact that she had charge of some of the Countess's treasure for which she accounted to the executors after the death of her mistress (*Book of the Revestrie*, St John's College); the attachment of Edith to the Countess is seen in her purchase of land and cottages in Roydon, Essex, conveyed to her 13 March² and 23 March³ 1511, amongst her co-foffees being James Morice, "gentilman," clerk of the Countess's kitchen, prominent in her service and afterwards in that of her executors. The Foundress had acquired and presented to Christ's College the manor of Roydon, a great estate, and Edith Fowler, when buying a small property for the same college followed the lead of her royal mistress, making her minute gift, appendant to the great endowment of the lady Margaret, reflect her humble relationship to that noble lady in life.

The purpose in acquiring the little possession is seen in another document preserved in the college, dated 16 December 1513⁴. This is a tripartite indenture between the master, fellows and scholars of Christ's, the master⁵ and fellows of

¹ C. H. Cooper, *Life of the Lady Margaret*, 134, line 32, where Marney is erroneously printed for Maxey; the will is transcribed in full in *Collegium Divi Johannis Evangelistae*, Appendix, Cambridge, 1911.

² Christ's College Muniments, *Roydon, D.*

³ *Ibid.* *Roydon, E.*

⁴ *Ibid.* *Roydon, F.*

⁵ Doctor Henry Horneby, formerly member of the lady Margaret's council, her chancellor and one of her executors.

Peterhouse, and Edith Fowler, widow, witnessing that Edith had given the aforesaid property to Christ's, the gift to take effect at her death, with the intent that in consideration thereof the College should keep an obit in the College on the day of her death and annually on the same day thereafter for ever for her soul, Thomas Fowler's soul and the souls of her friends. The position of Peterhouse was in effect that of watchdogs, since, failing the due performance of their covenant by Christ's, the property was to pass to Peterhouse with the same obligation.

The great estate of Roydon, presented by the Countess, had a different history from the minute property given by Edith Fowler. Henry VIII coveted the manor; as early as 1517 he had caused an Inquisition into its ownership to be held¹, hoping doubtless to find a flaw in the title by which the College held, but the jury of Essex gave him no encouragement. He renewed his effort 14 years later, and what he failed to achieve by process of law at his earlier attempt he now accomplished by a suggestion to exchange Roydon (for the purpose of giving it to Anne Boleyn) for another property. The College gave up Roydon but only obtained part of the equivalent, as may be seen in detail in Dr Peile's *Christ's College*². In the negotiations for the exchange the cottages and land given by Edith Fowler were specifically excluded; they had come into the possession of Christ's College upon the death of the donor in 1514 and the annual obit was duly observed, the College accounts from 1530/1 to 1545/6 (the earlier years are not preserved) recording annually amongst the expenses incurred by the master,

Item to mastres fowlers obite xiiij^s iiij^d

With the history of this benefaction, following the measures in the reign of Edward VI dealing with "endowments for superstitious uses," which by *force majeure* robbed this lady of the consideration she had purchased, we are not here concerned. The master, fellows and scholars might not henceforth, save by breach of the law, celebrate the obit, though

¹ Christ's College Muniments, *Roydon, A. and G.*

² John Peile, *Christ's College*, pp. 38 sq. and 53.

they were allowed to retain the property whose yield contributed to the College income until the year 1914, when the small estate was sold just 400 years after it came into the beneficial ownership of the society. The name of Edith Fowler has not been recited in the annual Commemoration of Benefactors within the memory of man, perhaps not since the celebration of her last obit in the first half of the sixteenth century. Her service has gone, her property has passed into other hands and her memorial brass alone remains to preserve the memory of her connection with the history of the College. Even that is incomplete; it was not the duty of the College to fill in the remaining figures, but rather of her executors who, however, may not have known of the existence of the brass, since it was not linked up with the benefaction in the terms of the contract of 16 December 1513. The unfinished inscription "the said Edith departed this lyff the yer of our lord 15 " lends emphasis to the monument's otherwise clamant enquiry "What mean ye by these stones?"

II. THE MONUMENTAL BRASS OF JOHN SYCLYNG HEAD OF THE COLLEGE FROM 1490 TO 1506.

A man of very remarkable personality who did wonders for the College, the absence of any memorial to whom, brass inscription or the like, must ever be a source of regret to its members.

The words quoted above were written of the second Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, but they are used here for their singular appropriateness, word for word, to the case of John Syclyng, who, as Proctor of Godshouse, became Master of the College when its name was changed in form, though not in substance, at the behest of the lady Margaret.

There is a monumental brass on a stone slab within the communion rails of the chapel; it lies on the floor at the south side and represents a priest in middle life wearing academical costume, a long cassock almost completely covering the feet and over it a gown, a tippet and a hood. The brass plate bearing the inscription disappeared long ago, being removed possibly by William Dowsing on the visit of

PLATE II



destruction which he paid to this college, as his diary records, on the second day of January, 1644. The matrix of the plate remains to be seen in the slab, and the destruction of its inscription is a loss to the history of the College. This brass has been the subject of comment in many works dealing with monumental brasses. The earliest publication and illustration is that by the Cambridge Camden Society in 1846 (No. 4, p. 109), where it was attributed to Hawford (Master 1559-82) who died 14 February 1582. This was a strange blunder on many grounds, not the least being the presence of an inscribed brass to Hawford, which lies on a stone slab adjoining. This attribution to 1582 was mischievous in its influence since subsequent writers (e.g. Herbert W. Macklin, *The Brasses of England*, p. 141), though finding it impossible to attribute the unscripted brass to so late a date as 1582, seem to have been prejudiced by that attribution and been led thereby to compromise by giving it the date of *circa* 1540 which, on every *prima facie* consideration, is also too late. The 1540 date is repeated in that authoritative work by Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., *A list of Monumental Brasses in the British Isles*, 1926, p. 57.

The present writer has never been satisfied that the figure on the brass could be so late as 1540, and he has recently asked Mr Ralph Griffin, F.S.A., so well known for his interest in and expert knowledge of brasses, to examine the Christ's example once more and to consider its date afresh. Mr Griffin has most obligingly done this and, in so doing, he has had the kindness to make a new rubbing¹ which he has presented for the use of the College. He has also discussed the question in much detail with Mr Mill Stephenson and, as the outcome of their reconsideration these distinguished authorities have assured the writer of their conclusion that the unscripted figure may safely be attributed to *circa* 1510. In reaching this decision, they were largely influenced by the manner of displaying the hands, a feature more characteristic of the last quarter of the fifteenth century than of a later date, and also by their view that the brass is of local manufacture, possibly of Cambridge but certainly of East Anglia, which accounts

¹ This has been used for the plate.

for certain features differing from those found in the main channels of monumental brass production.

Armed with this authoritative judgement, it has been possible to approach the question of the person so represented, unfettered by the supposed 1540 date. What prominent member of the College who died between, say, 1500 and 1515, would be likely to have his monumental effigy placed in the chapel? The Fellows of Godshouse were generally very young men; they had all (except the College lecturer) to retire from their fellowships after their first year of regency. The only Fellows in the latter days of Godshouse were the three who, along with John Syclyng, signed the lady Margaret's statutes and became Fellows of her enlarged foundation; they were

Edward Fowke, college lecturer,
Thomas Nunn,
John Scott.

Fowke lived until 1529; Nunn was living in 1513 (efforts to trace his subsequent career have failed); Scott died in 1545. Though there were at that period only three Fellows on the foundation, there were many pensioners in Godshouse even from its earliest days, but they are not persons whom it is necessary to consider in regard to this prominent place of burial and memorial in the College. If we pass to the early days of Christ's we find that the second Master (the first being Syclyng), Richard Wyatt, resigned the mastership in 1508¹, died in 1522 and was buried at Southwell; the third Master, Thomas Thompson, resigned in 1517, and lived until 1540 when he was buried in a chantry chapel which he had built on the south side of the chapel of St John's College. Richard Pycard, Fellow of Christ's, died in 1513, but there is no other Fellow whose death, according to Dr Peile's *Biographical Register*, occurred within our period, and Pycard's place in the College was not of so outstanding a character as to entitle him to such posthumous distinction.

By this process of exclusion we have eliminated all possible

¹ Not in 1510 as in the *History of Christ's College* and the *Biographical Register*.

candidates save John Syclyng, whose story and place in the life of the College alone fill the necessary conditions. He died late in the year 1506, and his will¹, dated 24 September 1506, declares

I bequeythe my sowle to almyty god, to our lady sent Mary & to all the holye company of hevyn my body to be beryde within the chapell of crysts college to the wych chapell I gyve my beste coverlytt to ly on the herse and to hange on the chapell wall att hye festes Also to the sayde college I gyffe my beste brasse potte my best caudorne, my best pane, my best spett & iij grett chests, the Decreys & the Decretalls w^t a manuell & iij auter clothys.

He makes other bequests to various churches, to the University, to "benette college" (Corpus), to members of his family, to friends and to members of Christ's, mentioning *inter alia* his "feder bed the wych ys att Drayton" by which last we learn that Syclyng took seriously his duties as rector of Fendrayton. Finally, he says

The resedew of all my gods nott afor bequethde, as well moveabull as onmoveabull, howse & londe with ther pertynents that ys to seye iij tenements in Sudberye & a bowt ij acrese off londe lyng in mych cornerd, I gyffe & bequaythe to my exequitors that thay dysposse them to the plesur of god & the helthe off my solle hom I make my trew and faythfull executors, Mr Roberd Chapell Fellow off Peterhowse, Mr Symeon ffyncham parson of benett chyrch, and Mr Thomas Nunn ffellow of Crysts Colledge.

That the executors of this Master of the College, who included Nunn, Fellow of Godshouse since 1499, or earlier, and one of the original Fellows of the lady Margaret's extended foundation, saw to the due carrying out of Syclyng's wishes we may not doubt. They would bury him in the chapel, place this memorial brass over his grave, and use the residue of his goods for the health of his soul by enlarging his benefactions to the college. Some of Syclyng's specific bequests the writer believes to be still in the possession of the college, though not heretofore known and identified.

This is not the occasion to tell the story of John Syclyng's distinguished service to the University during a period of fifteen years, nor to recite the details of the inestimable debt the College owes to him for his part in securing for it the lady Margaret's interest, a work which places him second only to

¹ Harl. MS. 7033, 204 sqq.

William Byngham amongst those who have been head of the House. One's regret at the absence of a memorial to him raised at the expense of the College, the lack even of a place for him amongst those thought worthy of remembrance in the stained glass window of the hall, may be qualified somewhat by the discovery that his effigy on the monumental brass provided at the charges of his own estate still remains in the chapel though robbed of his name and the record of his virtues as estimated by his contemporaries.

It is well to add that the name of this son and head of the College should be spelt Syclyng; he always so signed it, and in cases where he was in a position to control its spelling it assumes that form. The infinite number of variants, in manuscript and in print, whether belonging to the College, the University or to his other College, that of Corpus Christi, are altogether against his authority.

THE MUNIMENTS OF KING'S COLLEGE.

By JOHN SALTMARSH, M.A.

(Read 15 February, 1932.)

In calling this paper "The Muniments of King's College" I have followed popular usage rather than accurate logic. My subject is not limited to those evidences of title which are indeed munimenta, or legal fortifications, but rather extends to all the varied contents of a Muniment Room which are more accurately called archives. Archives, says Mr Jenkinson, are a form of artificial memory¹; so it is the purpose of a College Muniment Room, not simply to be a storehouse of historical material or a museum for fine charters and seals; but rather to afford a dwelling-place for the official corporate memory of the foundation.

William of Wykeham was the first, say Willis and Clark, to introduce a Muniment Room or Treasury into the Collegiate plan²; and his designs were widely copied. Henry VI, who borrowed so much else from New College, planned a Muniment Tower at King's on the lines laid down in the Wychamical statute "De sigillo et archis communibus." In his first design the four stories were indeed reduced to two; but Wykeham's classification of valuables was maintained by excluding vessels of base metal altogether, and by directing that the treasure of the Chapel should be stored in a separate building³. At New College the Founder's tower still discharges its statutable function; but the history of the muniments of King's is the story of five centuries of shifting exile. Our Founder's architectural designs remained a promise unfulfilled; the three-storey Muniment Tower projected for the greater King's was never begun⁴, and even the earlier Treasury was not finished. But here in the Old Court, though the

¹ C. Hilary Jenkinson, *Manual of Archive Administration*, p. 23.

² *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge*, III, 475.

³ Founder's Statutes for King's College, XLVIII.

⁴ Willis and Clark, *op. cit.* III, 479.

upper storey, of temporary work, may never have been occupied by the muniments, "the room on the first floor over the gate," say Willis and Clark, "was unquestionably used as a Treasury from the earliest times¹" (Fig. 1). This statement was curiously corroborated in 1907, when fragments of wax and parchment and fifteenth-century College accounts were discovered beneath the gateway (whither I suppose they had been conveyed by rats). Almost alone in the Old Court, the Treasury survived the demolition of 1836; not quite intact, but without loss of identity (Fig. 2). It is now a store-room for books produced in Room Theta of the University Library.

The size of the old Treasury is about 20 ft. by 13 ft., and it must early have become overcrowded. In 1744 William Cole found that while five of the southern side-chapels were occupied by the College Library, a sixth, the easternmost, "is now made use on as a place for y^e Archives of y^e College and is always safely locked up. It has lately had a new Door to it, and has had Cabinets and Chests of Drawers set all around it for y^e writings of y^e College to be placed in²." It was probably here that Richard Kidman, the great burglar of Colleges, brought off his master-stroke. His prentice hand had been tried on the Treasury of the Old Court, which he had robbed of the Provost's silver in 1799³. Three years later, having mastered the locks of every side-chapel in succession, he stole from the last "a valuable collection of coins and medals⁴"—perhaps the collections bequeathed in 1681 by Sir Thomas Page, Provost and traveller, together with "an Oriental Bezar Stone of an Extraordinary magnitude... A Hog Bezar Three peices of Porcupine Stone and a Skelleton of a Salamander⁵."

In 1828, when the College left the Old Court for Wilkins' Building, the books of the Library were removed to their present home; and the space set free seems to have been filled with the contents of the old Treasury. The muniments

¹ Willis and Clark, *op. cit.* III, 481.

² *MSS. Cole*, I, 89, quoted Willis and Clark, I, 540.

³ *Trials of Grimshaw, Kidman and Cohen* (Cambridge, 1801), pp. 123, 129.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 126, 133.

⁵ King's College *Ledger Book*, VII, 6.

eventually occupied the greater part of five of the southern side-chapels¹; while the Muniment Room that Wilkins built was for many years the only lecture-room in the College. Modern archives were housed in the Audit Room; and in 1866 Bursar Brocklebank made a beginning in the establishment of a College Office, by taking possession of a vacant set of Fellow's rooms and converting them into a Bursary; "saying," as Mr Macaulay relates, "that if the College did not approve they might put the account-books into the court, for he would no longer have them in his rooms²." Yet even after the Chetwynd lecture-room was built the muniments remained in the Chapel. From 1890 to 1911 the Muniment Room was occupied by the Seeley Memorial Library; then it was used as a lumber room; in 1920 it at last received the muniments. Only the court rolls of Prescott in Lancashire are now kept in the Chapel, in three great chests which were formerly in Prescott Town Hall (Fig. 4). Some of the old furniture is in the Muniment Room, but the greater part remains in the Chapel. There may be seen an ancient chest (Fig. 3) which was probably part of the early furniture of the Treasury; and perhaps the same in which Henry VII's executors sent down one of their two payments of £5000 towards the completion of the Chapel fabric. Some time ago I removed its contents: fragments of fifteenth-century accounts, and older documents connected with the management of estates which afterwards formed part of our endowment; the latest writing in the hand of an eighteenth-century Bursar, and dated 1752. Since then, I suppose, they had rested in peace unbroken save by the peepings of an occasional inquiring chorister; accumulating meanwhile layer upon layer of greasy, fine and all-pervasive dust.

Our muniments, I have said, are the official memory of the College; henceforth I shall be concerned, not with the

¹ I am indebted to Mr W. H. Macaulay of King's College for my knowledge of the recent history of the Muniment Room. In the following account I have made use of a report on the Muniment Room by the Council of the College, dated June 1st, 1929, which, I understand, is based upon Mr Macaulay's memories.

² *Report of the Council on the Muniment Room.*

outer shell of memory, but with its content and its form. Logically first—though not first in order of time—is the memory of our foundation, embodied in the instruments by which foundation was effected. Five stand pre-eminent. The Letters Patent granted by Henry VI on February 12th, 1440–1¹, are not merely the first, but the only foundation of the College. The Letters Patent of July 10th, 1443², sometimes spoken of as a second foundation, and actually printed by Heywood and Wright as the “Foundation Charter of King’s College³,” are in fact concerned only with modifications of the original scheme. In the Founder’s Statutes, the third of this group, the College first assumed the form it was to keep till the nineteenth century. The Statutes are said to have received the King’s sanction in 1446⁴; but there must have been a thorough revision in 1453, for payments were then made for writing “new statutes⁵.” These were probably the two fifteenth-century texts now in the Muniment Room; vellum books, bound in limp vellum, with the remains of a green silk cord at the tail of each, of the kind by which the Great Seal was attached. The two final clauses have been added to both by a single hand, and not the hand of either text. It seems probable that the further “revision” of 1458–9⁶ consisted only in the addition of this postscript.

Fourth of the five great instruments is the Founder’s Will; existing in two versions, the Windsor Will of September 16th, 1447⁷, the Eton Will of March 12th, 1447–8⁸; neither of them

¹ A. 1 and A. 2.

² A. 3 and A. 4; Rymer, *Foedera*, xi, 36, 37.

³ *Ancient Laws for King’s College, Cambridge, . . . and Eton College* (London, 1850), p. 1.

⁴ A. Austen Leigh, *King’s College*, p. 14.

⁵ King’s College *Mundum Book*, 32–33 H. 6, *sub titulo* “Expense necessararie vna cum solucionibus florinceis”: “Item H. lawnde. J. Combe et J. harte per modum Regardi pro scripcione nouorum Statutorum ad mandatum prepositi in die Sancti Thome apostoli .x. s.” In the same year there is a further payment (not dated) for the same purpose *sub titulo* “Soluciones feodorum cum Regardis.”

⁶ Thorold Rogers, *History of Agriculture and Prices*, iv, 712. I cannot trace the payment for carriage of the new statutes in 1454 to which Rogers refers.

⁷ A. 5.

⁸ A. 6.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

- Fig. 1. Gateway of the Old Court of King's College, from the engraving by Greig.
Fig. 2. Gateway of the Old Court in 1847, from Le Keux's "Memorials of Cambridge."
Fig. 3. Ancient Chest in King's College Chapel.
Fig. 4. Fifth Southern Side-Chapel, showing bookcases and the Prescott Chests.



Fig. 5. Charter of March 16th. 24 H. 6 (A. 20): Detail of Decoration.

testaments, but expressions of the Founder's "will and intent" for the completion of his two colleges.

The Charter upon Act of Parliament of March 16th, 1445-6¹ (Fig. 5), confirmed the Founder's earlier gifts and conferred a multitude of additional privileges upon the College. It is an immense document, closely written on five sheets of vellum 39 in. by 30½ in.; containing some 9000 words. On the first, or bottom, sheet a group of miniatures around the initial represents the granting of the charter in Parliament. In the left-hand margin kneel the Commons, the Speaker, bearing a roll, at their head. He says: "Prient lez comunes." Above are the Lords—cardinals, bishops, temporal peers and judges. They enjoy precedence, but the Chancellor's words show that their legislative function is subordinate: "Et nous le prioins auxi." The King kneels in the centre of the initial, in his right hand the sealed charter; he grants the request of his people with the words: "ffiat ad laudem gloriam et cultum tuum." Above him is a crown supported by angels; the arms of England and France; and a legend: "Henricus sextus rex et fundator huius regalis collegij." A second group represents the three Persons of the Trinity, and the patron saints of the College: Our Lady, crowned with a triple crown and wafted aloft by angels; St Nicholas with mitre, crosier and chasuble. To right and left of the first line angels display the arms of the two royal saints—St Edward the Confessor and St Edmund the Martyr; their cult, favoured by Henry III, had been revived by Henry IV, so that they had become patrons of the Lancastrian dynasty². The arms of France are suspended from the "A" of "Anglie" in the King's title; and scrolls in the "D" of "Dominus Hibernie" bear a little ejaculatory prayer: "Domine saluum fac Regem Henricum sextum fundatorem nostrum." The seal is the Golden Seal cut for Henry IV about 1408; rarely used by Henry VI, and amongst our records only on this and later Parliamentary charters.

Foundation was accompanied by lavish endowment; cartularies, and over seventy original Letters Patent under the

¹ A. 20. There is also a contemporary copy (A. 21).

² Wyon, *Great Seals of England*, p. 45.

Silver or Bretigny Seal (Fig. 7)—these preserve the details of the estates that were granted. Among Colleges at Cambridge King's was remarkable for the extent and value of its lands; remarkable, I suppose, among all English landlords, for their wide diffusion. A property slowly built up would be concentrated in a single district; the livelihood of King's College, rapidly pieced together by royal munificence, was far-flung through a score of counties, from Lancashire and Yorkshire to Sussex, Hampshire and Devon, and St Michael's Mount itself in the extreme south-west.

The College was not destined long to enjoy its maximum good fortune; for our Founder, in the words of Anthony Allen, "was harrast & distrest wth Intestine Wars and perplexities, w^{ch} after many Years Struggle at length overwhelm'd and destroy'd him and his Family." So we read in our Ledger Book how on October 16th, 1461, Provost Wodelark and all the Fellows met in the College exchequer, because it was rumoured that the College estates were to be resumed by Parliament, and the College itself dissolved for ever (*quod absit*); therefore they authorised the sale or pawning, with all possible speed, of plate and valuables sufficient for defence¹. The worst was averted; but even so "King Edw^d 4th, no Friend to Learn'd Men, ravish't from this College great part of their annual income²." Private enemies pressed home their claims; the Abbot of Tewkesbury wrested from us our manors in Gloucestershire, Compton, Preston and Welneford. Fresh grants the College indeed received in the brief sunshine of King Henry's restoration—by Letters Patent which bear the only example known to Wyon of that unlovely thing, the Great Seal of Edward IV altered for Henry VI³. Our fortunes fell once more with the final fall of the Lancastrian dynasty; till at last we found favour with the House of York. Before the end of his reign King Edward made some amends. The income of the College, in 1460 over £1000 per annum, had sunk by 1464 to £500; it averaged about £750 in the 1480's. High-hopes were placed

¹ King's College *Ledger Book*, I. xxxvii b.

² Anthony Allen, *Skeleton Collegii Regalis*, sub anno 1459.

³ A. 42; Wyon, *op. cit.* p. 59.

in the House of Tudor; yet though Henry VII completed the Chapel with the spoils of half-a-lifetime's rapacious taxation, his royal favour did not bring a recovery of our *terra irredenta*. The lands enumerated in a valuation made in 1557¹ are with minor exceptions those which we held at King Edward's death; and with three-quarters of a loaf the College was thenceforth perforce content.

I have said that the foundation of King's is not the earliest of our official recollections. An artificial memory (unlike the natural memory of man) is neither personal nor mortal; if properly cared for it is undying, and can be transferred again and again from the dead to the living. Therefore when King's College assumed the archive-maker's responsibility, in a score of institutions all over the country—manors, rectories and priories—it became, not only the compiler of an official memory in respect of each one of them, but as the legitimate successor to deceased lords, impropriated rectors and suppressed monks, legitimate inheritor of a score of institutional memories. As an educational institution at Cambridge our memory runs back to 1441; as English landlords, our inherited memories extend almost to the Norman Conquest.

Few of our predecessors in title were laymen; the great majority were monastic corporations, alien priories suppressed by the Parliament of Leicester in 1414. Portions of the estates of twenty-one foreign houses were at one time or another granted to the College. Some were taken from us, upon others we were never able to enter; but there remained among our traditional estates lands of eight alien convents, and the whole property of two small English foundations. For all of these we have early records; but I select four as especially worthy of mention.

Nine of the College estates formerly belonged to the great Benedictine abbey of Bec-Hellouin in Normandy: Ogbourn Priory in Wiltshire, her chief English cell; another cell at Lessingham in Norfolk; the manor of Ruislip in Middlesex, at one time also a cell; the house called Ogbourn in Blackfriars, now called Garderobe Duke Humphrey, after Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, to whom it was first granted; and the manors

¹ King's College *Ledger Book*, I, 379 b.

of Dunton Waylet in Essex, Atherston in Warwickshire, Brixton Deverell in Wiltshire, and Monxton and Combe in Hampshire. All these, save Atherston, the College retained till recent times.

In respect of the first of the four classes of early estate records—deeds, manorial court rolls, accounts and surveys—the manors of Bec are not particularly rich. They can show only about forty mediaeval charters; though the number includes Maud of Wallingford's grant of the two manors of Ogbourn to Bec, witnessed by the Empress Matilda and her son Henry—Duke of the Normans but not yet King of the English¹. The court rolls, on the other hand, are voluminous and of unique interest; they include the "Placita Maneriorum Beccensium in Anglia²," drawn from all the English manors of the Abbey, for the period 1246–1322, as well as later rolls for those estates which were afterwards granted to the College. Many extracts from the "Placita" were printed by Maitland³, and No. 1 of the series (Fig. 9) was the oldest original roll of a manor-court known to him⁴. Accounts are limited to two bundles from the reign of Edward III, for Ogbourn and Combe; but amongst surveys there is a great roll of extents which Maitland used and assigned to the early thirteenth century⁵, and another which seems to have been unknown to him—apparently a later revision of the first⁶.

The estate of St James by Exeter (formerly a Cluniac Priory, a cell to the house of St Martin-des-Champs in Paris) is rich in fine mediaeval charters. About ninety survive: a confirmation of the foundation by Matilda, assigned by Round to the year 1142, with the seal in excellent condition⁷; a charter (lacking its seal) of Henry II⁸; a charter of the Founder, Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon⁹; a fine series of charters and seals of the Bishops of Exeter, beginning

¹ Dd. 17; printed in *Mon. Ang.* vi, 1016. ² C. 1–15.

³ *Select Pleas in Manorial Courts*, pp. 3–47.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. xii.

⁵ Dd. 33; *Select Pleas*, p. 4.

⁶ *Consuetudines et Redditus Maneriorum Beccensium*; no press-mark.

⁷ 2 W. 1; J. H. Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 170 n. 8. I am indebted for this reference to Dr Rose Graham.

⁸ 2 W. 5.

⁹ 2 W. 4.

with one of Bishop Robert dated 1146¹; and many others. Most remarkable of all is an early copy of a Bull of Innocent III, very irregularly endorsed with the words and music of a Middle English love-song².

Less distinguished, but more numerous, are the charters of the Priory of Our Lady and St Anthony of Kersey in Suffolk; a small house of Augustinian canons, not alien, probably founded in the early thirteenth century by a brother of the Justiciar Hubert de Burgh; granted to King's College by Sir Henry Grey, Lord Powis, in 1446. There survive in the Muniment Room, besides rentals, cartularies and a few isolated monastic accounts, "*cartas originales quamplurimas*"³ of Kersey—well over six hundred, from every period from the twelfth century to the fifteenth. Most of them are grants of small pieces of property in neighbouring villages, by quite obscure people; but they include at least one exquisite fragment of a seal—the first of Henry le Despencer, Bishop of Norwich, attached to a sentence delivered in 1373⁴ (Fig. 6).

Finally I must mention the charters of another Suffolk house of Augustinian canons—the Priory of Great Bricet, a cell to the Abbey of St Leonard of Limoges. The charters of Bricet⁵ are even more numerous than those of Kersey—about eight hundred—and of more general interest. There is the charter of foundation, granted by Ralph Fitzbrien before 1121⁶; a charter of Stephen, sealed with his second seal, granting a weekly market and two annual fairs⁷; Letters Patent with seals of Edward I, Edward II and Edward III⁸; four Papal Bulls⁹; two bundles of indulgences¹⁰; and a charter granted by the Prior and Convent, with a seal representing St Leonard bearing fetters in his hand, as the patron saint of prisoners¹¹ (Fig. 8). This is something of a puzzle. The seal is attached upside down; and although the design is consistent

¹ 2 W. 2.

² 2 W. 32. I have described this manuscript at length in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries of London.

³ Tanner, *Notitia Monastica*, p. 524.

⁴ O. 24.

⁵ B. 1–B. 126.

⁶ B. 1.

⁷ B. 7a.

⁸ B. 58–66.

⁹ B. 116.

¹⁰ B. 117.

¹¹ No press-mark.

with the date to which I assign the handwriting of the charter—the late twelfth or early thirteenth century—its tag bears writing in a fifteenth-century hand. There is no sign that it has been tampered with; indeed, the seal is in almost perfect condition.

The College continued the old series of estate records; but henceforth they are rather unexciting. Court rolls lose most of their interest after the fifteenth century; deeds were only occasionally added; all the interesting detail vanishes from estate accounts with the general prevalence of the letting of manors to farm. But in the remaining class I must mention the elaborate Elizabethan village surveys which Mr Corbett described in a paper to the Royal Historical Society¹, and the eighteenth-century tithe-surveys described by Professor Clapham in an article in the *Cambridge Historical Journal*². Many of the latter, apart from their value for historical purposes, deserve attention as examples of good clerky penmanship and good binding. To this class belong also the estate maps. The earliest dated example is a "platt" of lands at Dunton Waylet surveyed in 1612³. Two others bear dates in the seventeenth century; West Gerardston, in the parish of Chalke and the county of Wiltshire, dated 1656⁴; Grantchester, dated 1666⁵. From the eighteenth century there are over thirty, almost all well drawn and finely decorated.

Among new types, leases bulk large; but the surviving counterparts are of little historical importance, since a series of contemporary copies, complete from the early sixteenth century onward, is entered in the Ledger Books.

Bursarial correspondence—often very lively reading—survives in considerable quantities from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. For the seventeenth century it is a great deal less common; rare for the sixteenth; for the fifteenth very rare, but not quite wanting.

The Circuit provided a more direct method of keeping in touch with the estates. By the Founder's statutes each one must be visited yearly by the Provost and one Fellow, or by

¹ *Trans. Royal Historical Society*, N.S. XI (1897), 67–87.

² For 1924, p. 201.

³ King's College Maps K. 18.

⁴ King's College Maps L. 19.

⁵ No press-mark.

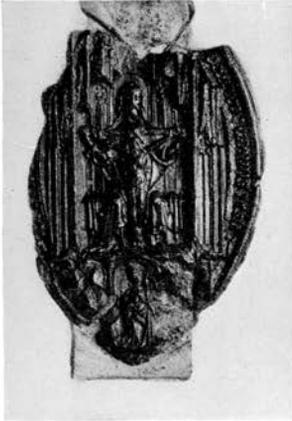


Fig. 6

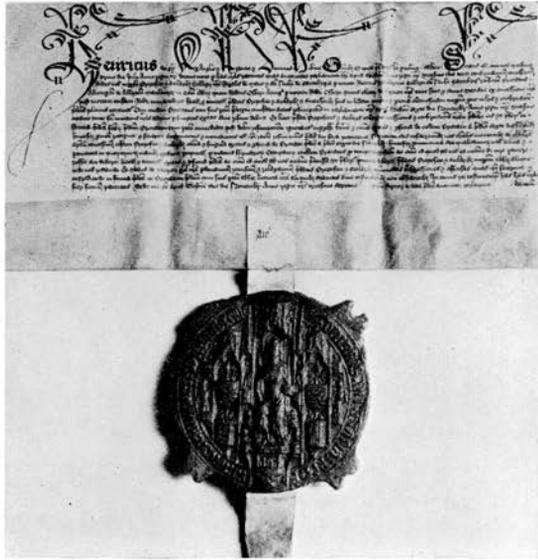


Fig. 7



Fig. 8

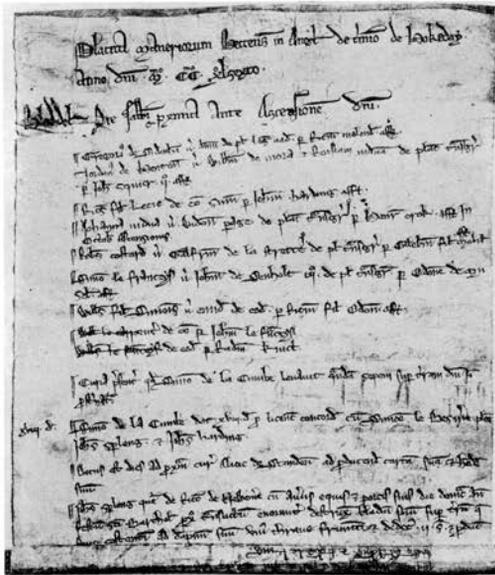


Fig. 9

- Fig. 6. Seal of Henry, Bishop of Norwich (O. 24).
 Fig. 7. Letters Patent of November 3rd. 37 H. 6 (Box M. 31).
 Fig. 8. Seal of Briect Priory.
 Fig. 9. "Placita Maneriorum Beccensium No. 1."

the Vice-Provost in the Provost's stead; or at the least by one Fellow alone¹. In their presence the Steward held a court in each manor; and the lessee was bound to entertain the whole party for a stated number of days, with food and lodging convenient to their several stations². In early times the travellers rode, with such a train of horses as the statute allowed—not more than eight for the Provost, four for the Vice-Provost, two for a simple Fellow; in the nineteenth century they went by train; the last Circuit of all was performed in a motor-car. But for many generations the conveyance was the College coach. Mr Abbs, formerly in the employment of Mr Hunnybun the carriage builder in Hobson Street, tells me that he well remembers seeing the coach when he first came to Cambridge, in 1865. It was heavy and old-fashioned, such as he had only seen before in pictures; painted a bright yellow, and pointed in black, with the College arms on the panels. The inside held four, or even six; a footman sat beside the coachman on the box, and there was a dickey behind. It was very high, and one climbed in by means of the usual folding steps. The Provost had also a carriage of a more usual type for ordinary use. In 1887, when the Provost's stable establishment was discontinued, Mr Hunnybun bought the old College coach. It was broken up at once. Some of the fittings were used again; the body was burnt in the tire-furnace; the wheels and under-carriage—very heavy—were bought by Mr Fenn of "The Jolly Waterman" at Chesterton, who fitted a trolley-body and used the contraption for furniture removals.

This particular coach cannot have been very old, if it was the new coach for the College for which Mr Thomas Hunnybun was paid £189 in 1855³; but probably it repeated the design of former coaches; the vehicles in which the Provosts of the eighteenth century had lumbered through the mud of Essex and Suffolk, and toiled up Devonshire hills and Berkshire and

¹ Founder's Statutes LII.

² The last to be bound by a covenant for entertainment was Mr F. F. Nicholson, tenant of the College manor of Willoughton in Lincolnshire from 1883 to his death in 1930.

³ King's College *Mundum Book*, 1855-6, *sub titulo* "Custus Stabuli."

Wiltshire downs as they went the Western Circuit "from Cambridge to Newbery, to *Combe*, to *Monkeston* to Salisbury to *Homington* to *Ringwood* to *Fordingbridge Chalk* to Shacksbury to *Stover Pranks* to Shereborne, Evell Crookhorne Card Hummington to *St James Priorie Creely* to Exeter to *Cotley woods* to Kirton, Boe to *Samford Courtney Tiverton* or Twitforton & back to Chard, Evell Crook-horne, Shereborn, Shacksbury to *Brixton Deverell*, Chalk Salisbury; *Combe* to *Okeburne* to Oxford, London, Cambridge¹." The record of their travels survives in a multitude of little vellum-bound pocket books, filled with details of copyhold fines, timber sales, repairs authorised, and so on. The earliest I have found dates from 1690—"Provost Roderick's Book No. 1." More systematic "Notes on Estates" were compiled from time to time by Bursars, or by other Fellows who took a leading part in College business. Among the latter was Dr Ralph Winterton, Regius Professor of Physic in 1635-6, whose book was probably the original model for compilations of this kind².

I turn now to records of things acted and done in the College at Cambridge. First place belongs to the great series of registers known as the Ledger Books. Here were enrolled all documents under the College seal—leases of estates, presentations to livings, and probates of the wills of those who died in the precincts; since in former times the College, as a Royal Peculiar, enjoyed a testamentary jurisdiction. The series of Ledger Books is complete; Volume I covers the period from 1450 to 1558; Volume XXVII is still in process of compilation.

Into the intricacies of the College accounts I have neither space nor full knowledge to go. They consist of half-a-dozen major series of books and rolls, whose relations have undergone many changes with the changes in administrative methods and accountant's technique. None the less, the legend that they are crabbed and obscure is without foundation. Though complex and minute, they are clearly and logically organised; and their interpretation presents no great

¹ *Mr Bullock's Book*, 55 b (c. 1700).

² For an account of Winterton, see Rolleston, *Cambridge Medical School*, 146.

difficulty to one who approaches them with a firm grasp of the accountant's key-plan—the *Compotus Bursariorum*, or in later times the *Audit Bill*. Most important for historical purposes are the *Commons Books* and *Mundum Books*. The former—a series unfortunately very broken, and not surviving after 1664—contain particulars week by week and day by day of what was eaten in Hall, what it cost and who were there to eat it. The totals of this expenditure were carried to the *Mundum Books*; in which were entered particulars of expenditure under other heads, and of some—later of all—heads of receipt. For the first century—from 1447—there are *Mundum Books* for thirty-nine years; between 1547 and 1560 only three are missing; and all gaps after that date can be filled from the *Bursar's Particular Books*—the rough journals of which the *Mundum Books* (as the name implies) are fair copies. To this day the *Mundum* is the great pillar of the College accounts; and you may read on the title-page of the latest volume the time-honoured formula: “*Receptiones denariorum per manus Johannis Maynard Keynes et Hugonis Georgii Durnford Bursariorum Collegii Regalis Beate Marie et Sancti Nicholai de Cantabrigia.*” Inspectors of Accounts still receive seven shillings and sixpence in the name of glove-money, so that they may not stain its purity.

The *Congregation Books*—minute-books of the Governing Body—begin in 1722; though the votes of earlier Congregations have sometimes been placed on record in the *Protocol Books*. The first resolution which the *Congregation Books* record does credit to the kind hearts of the Society; the choristers' allowance for small beer was increased, so that in future they might drink beer at ten shillings a barrel, instead of seven-and-sixpenny beer as hitherto¹. Among other early entries is a memorandum of a unanimous resolution taken by the Fellows on the second day of their famous vigil in the Chapel in January 1743: that in case they should come to the election of a *Proyost* within the statutable two days, “the said election shall be supported at the expense of the whole College against any person or persons whatsoever that shall contest or move any *Question* about the same².”

¹ King's College *Congregation Book*, 1722-78, p. 7.

² *Ibid.* p. 73.

To the Congregation Books must be added the minute-books of the lesser bodies of modern origin—the Provost and Officers, the Educational Council, the Council, the Estates Committee—to mention only those that have had a permanent place in our constitution. There must be added besides the records of a higher power—our Visitor, the Bishop of Lincoln; including transcripts from the Registers formerly at his palace of Buckden; papers relating to appeals; transcripts and original records of what happened when the Bishop found it necessary to come to Cambridge and hold a formal visitation.

The last series I shall mention is that of the Protocollum Books, wherein are recorded the principal landmarks in the career of each member of the foundation: his admission as a Scholar, and as a Fellow; his diversion (if it occurred) from the study of theology to astronomy, medicine or law; the major punishments inflicted on him and the admonitions addressed to him (if there was occasion); his admission to the Provostship (if at length he attained that honour). Although ages and birthdays (too often given as Christmas Day or Easter) are not always trustworthy, the Protocollum Books afford valuable biographical evidence. The series is complete from 1500; the gap before can be partly filled from an early catalogue of members of the foundation in a large vellum book of inventories¹.

This account of our archives is but scanty and incomplete. Many known documents have been passed over in silence; and there is besides a vast *terra incognita*—boxes stuffed with papers and parchments of every century from the thirteenth onward, unsorted and undescribed. In that condition they are likely for the present to remain; they are suffering no harm, and there are more urgent problems elsewhere.

There remains, however, one more group of manuscripts—not within the definition of archives—which I must not omit to mention: the volumes which embody the labours of former antiquarian Kingsmen. There are the thirteen volumes of Collections—notes on our antiquities chiefly compiled by two

¹ This seems to be the volume described by Dr M. R. James, *Manuscripts in the Library of King's College, Cambridge*, p. 69; but it is now unbound.

eighteenth-century Bursars, John Smith and Edward Betham. There is the Muniment Catalogue, dating in its present form from 1808, with supplements added by Bursar Brocklebank; very valuable for the classes with which it deals, but not covering the whole field. The latest addition to this group is the immense mass of manuscript compiled by Mr F. L. Clarke; including valuable "Year Lists" in which are tabulated a great quantity of biographical minutiae combed out of the College accounts.

Lastly, the College has its unofficial memories. The Muniment Room has a draft and an abridgement, the College Library the finished manuscript, of a work called "Skeleton Collegii Regalis; or a Catalogue of Provosts, Fellows and Scholars"; a biographical dictionary, the last of a line, compiled in the early eighteenth century by Anthony Allen, Fellow of King's, barrister and philologist, and never yet published. I have no space for examples; but there may be read the lives of many generations of Kingsmen—scholars and soldiers; men distinguished and obscure; conventional or (very often) most eccentric; the work of one who held it to be "a Debt of Gratitude as yet unpaid our most beneficent Founder, to exhibit to y^e World, how we have from Age to Age employ'd y^e time good King Hēnry has made our own; To what Uses we have applied those ample Provisions he pour'd in upon Us, in the midst of all y^e Difficulties himself was perpetually conflicting wth; And what at last is our Improvement of the Talents comitted to us."

THE BARNWELL CANONS AND THE
PAPAL COURT AT AVIGNON.

By J. M. GRAY, M.A.

(Read 25 April, 1932.)

On November 17, 1340, the King gave his assent to the election of John de Brunne as prior of the Augustinian Convent at Barnwell¹. There is not much to record concerning the few years during which John de Brunne ruled the convent. In 1345 he obtained from the Pope an indulgence to choose for himself a confessor, who should give him, being penitent, plenary absolution at the hour of death². At the time of this grant he little knew how soon he would have need of that confessor. In April, 1349, the Bishop of Ely was at Rome. On April 5 he wrote thence to say that he had heard that the pestilence had wonderfully increased in his diocese. He therefore, in fear that his Vicars-general might die, had increased their number. Further, "considering how difficult it is for two persons to agree about the same sentence," he appointed John, prior of Barnwell, singly and solely, to dispose of all vacant benefices, and, in case of his death or refusal to act, then Master Walter de Peckham, LL.D., to be sole disposer of them. In case Peckham should also die, six other persons were named in order to act in his place³. It is doubtful if John de Brunne ever received his commission. The pestilence, to which the Bishop referred, was the Black Death. By May it had made its way into the convent at Barnwell and claimed the prior as a victim⁴.

Owing to the pestilence there was some delay in appointing a successor to John de Brunne. Certain formalities had to be performed. It will be remembered that the convent had originally been in the patronage of the Peche family and that

¹ *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1340-3, p. 65.

² *Calendar of Papal Letters*, III, 21.

³ Add. MS. 5324 f. 76.

⁴ *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1348-50, p. 293.

in 1284 Gilbert Peche had bestowed the advowson on Edward I and Queen Eleanor¹. Many years earlier Gilbert Peche had granted the canons a charter laying down the procedure to be observed towards himself and his successors on the occurrence of a vacancy². The convent had prudently obtained a confirmation of this charter from Edward I³. By this charter it was ordained that, when the priory became vacant, one or two canons of the house should come to the patron and say "Sir, we have come to you as our patron, and we announce to you a vacancy in our house, and ask that of your goodwill we may proceed to our election." Which request having been made, and whether licence was granted or not, the canons might then proceed to elect a new prior. Furthermore it was agreed that during any such vacancy the patron should not be allowed to take possession of the temporalities of the convent, or that in recognition of the patron's rights he should during such time be allowed to maintain a servant with a horse and a groom in the convent at the convent's expense⁴. This was the procedure followed on the death of John de Brunne. One or more of the canons went to Edward III at Westminster and asked for licence to elect a new prior. Such licence was duly granted on May 28, 1349⁴. Ralph de Norton, one of the canons of the house, was thereupon elected. He obtained confirmation of his election from the Vicar-general of the Bishop of Ely and did fealty to the King. On July 1, 1349, the escheator of Cambridgeshire was ordered to restore all temporalities to the convent on confirmation by the King of the election of the new prior⁵.

At the time of his election Ralph de Norton was a comparatively young man. He had duly observed all the formalities attendant on his election. The convent was a wealthy one. The prior's lodging was comfortable and the responsibilities of the post were light. He therefore had every reason to look forward to a long life of peace and comfort undisturbed by the troubles which beset other folk. He was, however,

¹ J. W. Clark, *Eccl. de Barn. Lib. Mem.* pp. 50-3.

² J. W. Clark, *op. cit.* p. 49.

³ J. W. Clark, *op. cit.* p. 52.

⁴ *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1348-50, p. 293.

⁵ *Ibid.* 1348-50, p. 334.

destined to receive a rude shock. Less than six months after his election a stranger arrived at the convent gates and demanded admittance. To judge from the wording of a pass, which this stranger subsequently obtained, he was accompanied by a small retinue of mounted servants¹. He wore the habit of an Augustinian canon. When asked his name, he gave it as Master Simon de Sagio. When asked the purpose of his visit, he told the prior and canons that he was the lawfully appointed successor of John de Brunne, their late prior. The canons at once replied that they already had a prior lawfully elected and duly confirmed in his post by both King and Church. Simon de Sagio thereupon produced a parchment with a papal bull appended, bade the canons read it and they would see that the Head of the Church had made him prior without any gainsaying. The canons protested that the King was their sole patron. Simon de Sagio then rolled up his parchment and said there were spiritual courts across the seas, which would see him righted upon pain of excommunication. After which threat he appears to have ridden away².

A word or two is necessary concerning the earlier history of this Simon de Sagio. As his name denotes, he had begun life at Lancaster in the cell of St Martin's Abbey of Sees in Normandy³. This was an alien house founded in the reign of William Rufus. On the outbreak of the Hundred Years' War it was obviously extremely undesirable that this alien community should be allowed to send overseas considerable sums of money and possibly information to the King's enemies. The King therefore took the temporalities of the convent into his own hands but allowed the prior to have them at farm. The community was therefore in straitened circumstances. It was no doubt for this reason that Simon de Sagio decided to seek his fortune on the continent. He made his way from Lancaster to the papal court at Avignon at some date before 1342. There he appears to have made a living by acting as proctor for litigants in the spiritual courts. This title of "Magister" appears to have been accorded him on account of

¹ *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1350-4, p. 272.

² *Ibid.* 1348-50, p. 456.

³ *History of Lancashire* (Victoria County Histories), II, 167, 171.

his profession of the law. Whether he was a successful practitioner in the papal courts I cannot say. He was involved in one notorious case, which seems to suggest the type of man he was. Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, had been married at about the age of fourteen to Isabella, daughter of the younger Hugh Despencer. After twenty years of wedded life he sought to annul this marriage on the score that he had never consented thereto. With this object he commenced a suit in the court of the Bishop of Chichester. There had been two children by the marriage and the pretext for the nullity suit was as flimsy as it was discreditable. His real object was to be free to marry Eleanor, the widowed daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster. The Bishop of Winchester passed sentence of annulment of his first marriage and Fitzalan then married Eleanor. The effect of the sentence of nullity was to bastardise the children of the earl's first wife. In 1347 his son, Edmund, appealed to the papal courts to have the Bishop's sentence set aside. His father and his father's second wife were cited to appear at Avignon and in due course entered appearance by their proctor, Simon de Sagio¹. Judging by what we know of his after-career, Richard Fitzalan's was just the sort of disreputable cause which Simon de Sagio would take up.

Whether it was that clients were few and unprofitable or whether it was that a lawyer's life at Avignon was too strenuous, Simon de Sagio hungered after a life of greater ease in some well-endowed benefice in England. Even before the Earl of Arundel's case he had been soliciting the Pope for a provision granting him ecclesiastical preferment in England. He obtained the promise of a benefice in the patronage of the Augustinian convent of Northampton, but this was not enough. On November 3, 1342, he obtained from Clement VI the provision of a canonry at St Patrick's, Dublin, to be held along with any preferment obtained from the prior of Northampton². But a canonry in Ireland did not satisfy his wants. When word reached Avignon that the prior of the wealthy convent of Barnwell was dead, he made application to the Pope and in due course was armed with a provision

¹ *D.N.B.* XIX, 97; *Calendar of Papal Letters*, III, 254.

² *Calendar of Papal Letters*, III, 93.

appointing him to the vacancy caused by the death of John de Brunne.

As already mentioned, the Pope at this date was living at Avignon and was to all intents and purposes the creature of the King of France. For many years public opinion in England had resented any attempt on the part of the Papacy to interfere in the appointment to English benefices and also the papal claims to entertain appeals from the decisions of English courts. This resentment was to find expression in 1351 in the passing of the Statute of Provisors, forbidding under pain of forfeiture and banishment the obtaining of provisions and reservations from a foreign power, and in 1353 in the passing of the Statute of Praemunire forbidding under the like penalty the preferring of appeals beyond the King's court. Even before this—in 1343—Edward III had attempted to deal with the matter by the making of an ordinance proclaiming that no persons, under pain of forfeiture of all they had, should bring into England from foreign parts any letters, processes, or other things prejudicial to the King or people, or even anything not so prejudicial, without showing them to the keepers of the ports at which they landed¹.

Needless to say, Master Simon de Sagio had carefully avoided showing any of the documents in his possession, when he landed in England. But if he thought that a papal provision was going to gain him admittance to the prior's lodging at Barnwell, he was grievously mistaken. His claim did not only touch and concern the realm and the royal prerogative. It touched and concerned the King in his private capacity as patron of the convent. The Barnwell canons sent a report to London of what had transpired and on December 8, 1349, a commission of oyer and terminer issued to Richard de Kellehull, Justice of the Common Pleas, Robert de Thorpe, Master of Pembroke Hall, William de Notton, Justice of the King's Bench, and three Cambridgeshire landowners touching the proceedings taken by Simon de Sagio to draw away to other courts matters whereof the cognisance pertained to the King's Court².

By the time, however, that the commission came into the

¹ *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1350-4*, p. 272. ² *Ibid.* 1348-50, p. 456.

hands of the commissioners it was found that the bird had flown. Simon had not escaped to the continent and was clearly being sheltered somewhere in England. On February 4, 1350, Guy de Seynteler, the sheriff, and four other Cambridge-shire landowners were directed by letters patent to attach the person of Simon de Sagio and bring him before the King's Council¹. But even this order failed to produce the culprit. For nearly two years longer he managed not only to evade arrest, but also to set in motion the machinery for the hearing of his case beyond the realm. At length on January 28, 1352, peremptory instructions were issued to Sir Thomas de Grey and three other landowners to attach not only Simon de Sagio but also his proctors and any persons suing out processes or helping him or them and to bring such persons before the Council together with any letters, instruments, or processes found in their possession².

By this time the chase had grown too hot. Either Simon de Sagio was arrested or else he surrendered himself voluntarily. Shortly after the issue of the last instructions he made his appearance before the Council. He decided to make a virtue of necessity. "Without any compulsion or fear he freely renounced the right which he asserted that he had by the provision of the Court of Rome to the priory of Barnwell³." But mere renunciation of what had been declared illegal was not enough to save him from the penalties of the law. Simon de Sagio was a person with a plausible tongue and he adroitly turned his connection with the court at Avignon to his own advantage. He pointed out that the Pope's influence counted for something in Europe and that it would be as well to have some person to watch the King of England's interests at Avignon. He himself had a long experience of the papal court. Clement VI was nearing the end of his days. It would be extremely desirable to have a friend at the court of the new Pope. In the past he, Simon de Sagio, had always kept a watchful eye on English interests at Avignon. If permitted to return, he would continue to perform the same service in the future.

¹ *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1348-50*, p. 519.

² *Ibid.* 1350-4, p. 272.

³ *Ibid.* 1350-4, p. 252.

Master Simon de Sagio was taken by the Council at his own valuation. On March 18, 1352, he received a protection for himself, his men, horses, harness, and other goods in consideration of his labours in the furtherance of the King's business in the court of Rome and the good place which he held for the King there¹.

Armed with this protection he very speedily crossed over to the continent. But, once out of England, he soon banished all thought of reñunciation of his claim to Barnwell. He made his way back to Avignon and obtained there an order from the papal court annulling the election of Ralph de Norton as prior. On October 15, 1353, instructions once more went out to Sir Thomas de Grey to search for Simon de Sagio and to bring him before the Council. These instructions recited that Simon, having made his way to foreign parts, at that time proposed to come back to England with letters, processes, and other instruments, which had been fraudulently procured in the court of Rome and which purported to take away from the King his right of patronage to the priory of Barnwell. Sir Thomas was therefore instructed to arrest Simon and also any executors, proctors, and notaries, who should presume to make execution or prosecution of Simon's business².

It is probable that Simon de Sagio got wind of the reception awaiting him in England and decided to remain abroad. At any rate there is no evidence that he returned to the country at this date. Two years later, however, he was back in England and very active in his own business. In 1355 the Augustinian abbey of Bourne became vacant on the death of Simon de Walton. The patronage of this abbey had been in the Lincolnshire family of Wake. In due course Thomas de Grantham was appointed abbot³. But Simon de Sagio, who had thought little of interference with the patronage of the King, thought still less of interference with the patronage of a subject. He procured from the new Pope, Innocent VI, a provision of the abbey of Bourne with permission to hold the same together with the priory of Barnwell⁴.

¹ *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1350-4, p. 344.

² *Ibid.* 1350-4, p. 252.

³ *History of Lincolnshire* (Victoria County Histories), II, 178.

⁴ *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1354-8, p. 335.

Having obtained this provision he made his way back to England at the end of 1355. On this occasion he began in real earnest to set the spiritual courts in motion to enforce his claims. The royal letters, which subsequently fulminated against all who aided and abetted him, made mention of no names, but at this date it was notorious that Thomas Lisle, Bishop of Ely, was a staunch upholder of papal pretensions in England. A few years later this prelate "made great complaint of the Lady Wake and her council and of many wrongs done to him and to his church of Ely. And upon this the Pope wrote to the Bishop of Lincoln and other prelates commanding them that they should curse all that do wrongs; and those that were dead, and guilty in this matter, to dig them out of their graves and throw them out of sanctuary¹." With such a person as the Bishop of the diocese Simon de Sagio had lively hopes that he would gain his ends.

Needless to say, the King's Council got busy in the matter. On January 21, 1356, a commission was issued to four Lincolnshire magnates to make inquiry in the county of Lincoln whether Simon had brought into the realm from foreign parts, letters, processes, or other things to the prejudice of the King or people. The commissioners were also to make diligent scrutiny whether the said Simon, his household servants, or favourers had any such documents in their possession. If any such documents were found on any person, such person was to be arrested and imprisoned and the documents sent to the King's Council².

On the same date the King issued a writ of prohibition against Simon de Sagio personally, forbidding him to take any proceedings to give effect to the papal provision of the priory of Barnwell. A general prohibition also went out to all ecclesiastical persons in the land. It recited that Simon with the counsel and aid of certain ecclesiastical persons, to whom he had delivered letters and processes from the Apostolic See,

¹ Capgrave, 218. Blanche, Lady Wake, was the widow of Sir Thomas Wake and daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster. Her dispute with the Bishop of Ely had to do with the boundaries of certain lands in Huntingdonshire and was not concerned with the abbey of Bourne.

² *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1354-8, p. 335.

was seeking to give effect to a provision of the priory of Barnwell and also that he by suggesting to the Pope that the abbey of Bourne was void, whereas it was not void, and appertained to the Pope's gift, whereas it did not and could not so appertain, had likewise procured the said abbey to be conferred on him by the Pope. All ecclesiastical persons were therefore enjoined by the King to abstain from proceedings to the prejudice of the King and his crown on behalf of the said Simon¹.

Once more Simon proved elusive. For some four months nothing further was heard of him. Eventually he was found in London inside the prison of the Fleet. Somebody else had been looking for him besides the King's Council. During one of his visits to England Simon de Sagio had made friends with a certain John de Eston, who was King's clerk of the treasury². He appears with his usual plausibility to have made a favourable impression on this clerk, who in an unwise moment entrusted him with the receivership of certain property. When the time came for the receiver to account, there was neither receiver, nor account, nor money. John de Eston thereupon commenced an action in the Common Pleas. The defendant failed to appear and was outlawed in the hustings of London. Eventually Simon de Sagio was arrested on the plaintiff's writ and incarcerated in the Fleet. On May 8, 1356, a pardon was granted to him on the certificate of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas that he had surrendered himself in the Fleet³.

The Council appears to have failed to realise that the person, whom John de Eston had thus laid by the heels as a common debtor, was the Simon de Sagio, for whom they were searching through Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. Simon quickly made his way out of London to Cambridgeshire, where he stirred up fresh trouble. On November 5, 1356, a commission was issued to the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, the Mayor of Cambridge and others to arrest Master Simon de Sagio, who was indicted of misdeeds in subversion of the

¹ *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1354-8*, p. 335.

² *Year Book—17 Edward III*, p. 614.

³ *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1354-8*, p. 372.

Crown in the County of Cambridge and elsewhere and who, as appeared by the indictment then sent before the King, was then a fugitive from justice¹.

This is the last record of Simon de Sagio. He probably realised that England was becoming too hot for him and once more betook himself to France.

Ralph de Norton was left in undisputed possession of the priory. He ruled the convent until his death in 1392². His days were not altogether peaceable. A commission of oyer and terminer issued on November 14, 1356, narrates an incident, which probably had no connection with the activities of Simon de Sagio, but which shows the disturbed state of the times. The commission sets out that certain disturbers of the peace entered the convent at Barnwell, broke into the treasury thereof and the houses and chambers of divers of the King's lieges dwelling within the convent, carried away treasure from the treasury as well as the goods of some of the said lieges to no small value, robbed many of their goods, did many other things hitherto unheard of, and assaulted very many men and servants of the prior¹.

This was not the last scene of violence which Ralph de Norton witnessed. In 1381 he saw the mayor and commonalty pull down his watergate and commit many other acts of depredation. The forty-three years of his rule were troubled years. There is evidence that during this period the fortunes of the convent declined, but the house certainly fared better under his rule than it would have done under that of a none too reputable hanger-on at the court of Avignon.

¹ *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1354-8, p. 496.

² *Calendar of Close Rolls*, 1389-92, pp. 450, 568; *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1391-6, pp. 36, 42, 58.

FENLAND WATERWAYS, PAST AND PRESENT.
SOUTH LEVEL DISTRICT.

PART I.

By GORDON FOWLER.

(Read 9 May, 1932.)

Before beginning to give the result of my survey of the past and present waterways of the Fens it will be necessary for me to explain that there appear to be four distinct types of extinct waterways in the Fens which for the purpose of reference I call Roddons¹, Old Slades, Old Runs, and Old Ways, which are the dialect names often attached to them by the Fenmen.

So far as I am aware, the first and second of these types have not previously been recognised or recorded by archaeologists or fen historians, and very few of the fen-dwellers themselves have realised that the raised banks to which they gave the names Roddons and Old Slades were extinct waterways. Certain of the Old Runs have been noticed; our member Dr Charles Lucas of Burwell was, I believe, the first to call attention to them (cf. C. Lucas, *The Fenman's World*, p. 11); and considerable attention has been paid to recently extinct rivers of the Old Way type, such as Rolls (or Rollers) Lode, the Old Croft in Littleport parish, and the West Water on the boundary of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.

RODDONS.

Roddons² are raised banks of laminated silt containing mainly estuarine Foraminifera, indicating that the silt was deposited by tidal action³. As a rule they meander to an extent that indicates a natural origin. The present raised

¹ I have elsewhere given some account of these extinct waterways and of the way in which my attention was called to them; compare *Geographical Journal*, March 1932, p. 210 and April 1932, p. 351.

² *Op. cit.*

³ See Appendix I.

position of Roddons is due to differential shrinkage between the surrounding peat and their silty beds and banks. Drainage and cultivation have made the peat in the Fens shrink as much as 16 feet or more in places¹, but the silt, not being so hygroscopic, has shrunk very little under the same condi-

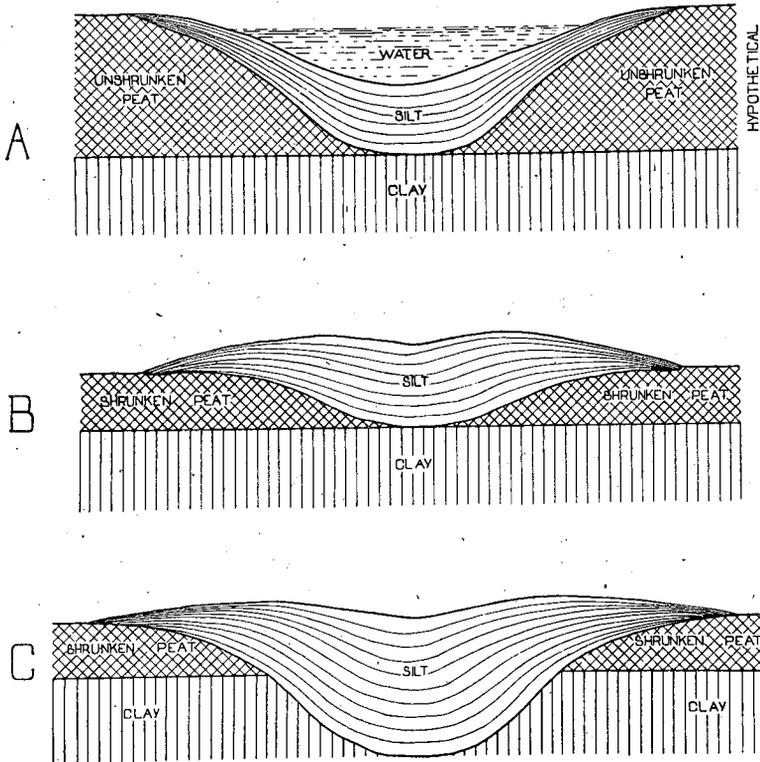


Fig. 1.

tions. Fig. 1 illustrates how the shrinkage of peat has turned a concave river bed (A) into a convex roddon (B). Fig. 1 C shows a large form of roddon which cuts a deep channel in the clay subsoil. Many Roddons were in existence as waterways, or still recognizable as such, in the seventeenth century².

¹ See Fowler, "Shrinkage of the Peat-covered Fenlands," *Geographical Journal*, February, 1933, p. 149.

² William Dugdale, *History of Drainage*, 2nd Edition, 1772, p. 396.

OLD SLADES.

Old Slades have the same appearance as Roddons except that shell marl takes the place of silt, which seems to indicate that they were beyond tidal influence at the time when they were active streams. No large ones have been found.

Roddons and Old Slades seem to occur only where the water that originally fed them has been diverted. Farmers endeavour to plough away Roddons and Old Slades as they interfere with cultivation, therefore they are not always easy to trace, and are likely to become less and less obvious with the passage of time. Both show up well on air photographs.

OLD RUNS.

Old Runs¹ are deep and steep-sided channels meandering through the blue buttery foraminiferous clay² which underlies the surface peat in many places (Fig. 2). They are filled with greasy peat. Some are found in the same area as Roddons and Old Slades, which seems to indicate that they, at least, are much older than either of the latter in their neighbourhood³. The peat filling Old Runs generally contains fresh-water shells whose development seems to indicate deep and slow-running water⁴. Old Runs are very difficult to trace as they show little or no signs of their presence on the surface of the land, except in variations in the growth of crops. They are most easily seen in the clay face of newly cleaned dykes.

OLD WAYS.

Old Ways are a sort of cross between Roddons and Old Runs. They appear as concave channels lined and embanked with silt but filled with buttery peat. Like Roddons and Old Slades they seem to occur only where the water that originally fed them has been diverted to straighter courses for the purpose either of land drainage or of more direct water transport.

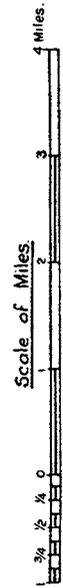
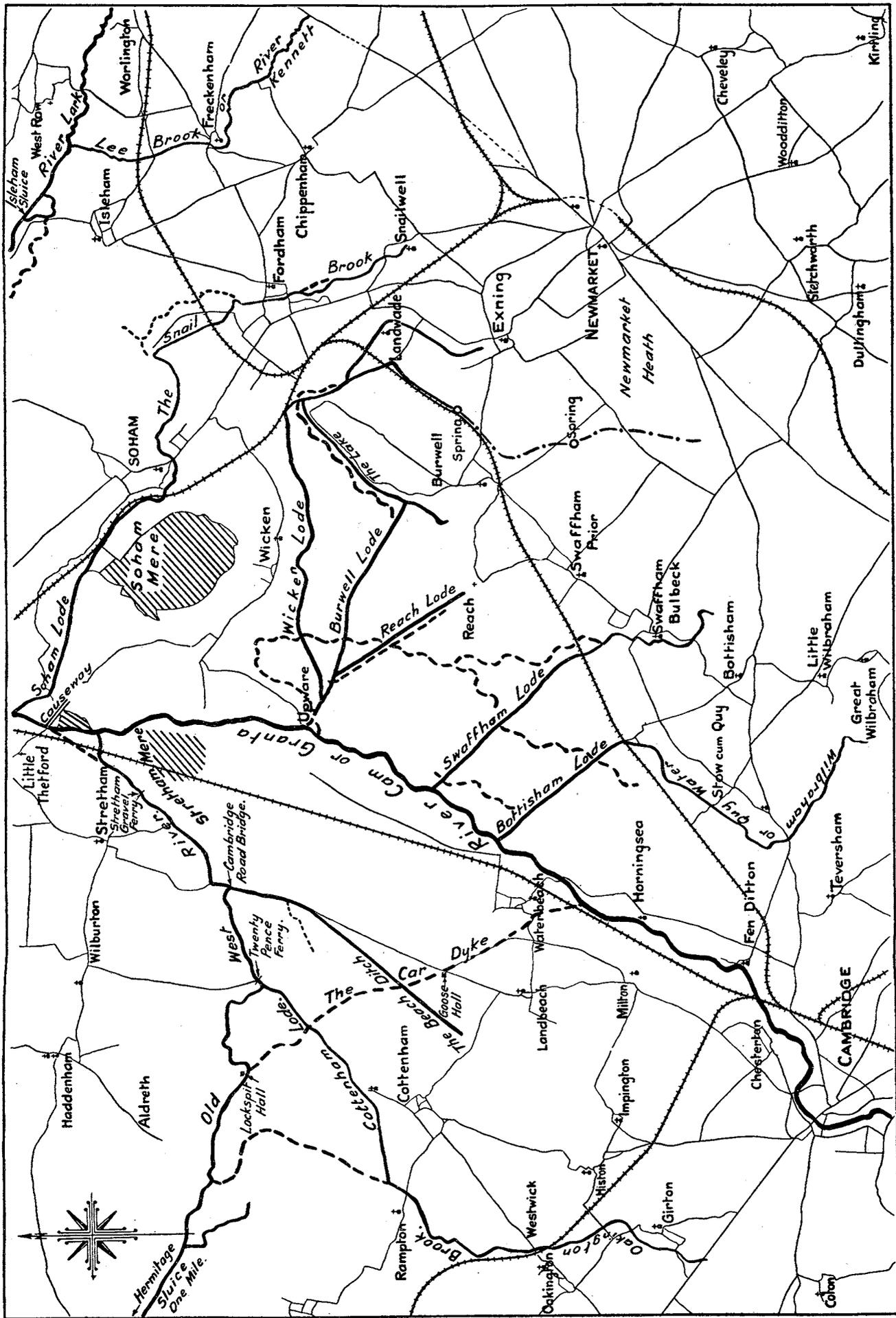
¹ See note I, p. 108.

² See Appendix II.

³ Compare Gordon Fowler, *P.S.E.A.* VI, pt 4, p. 362, except for shrinkage of the peat.

⁴ See Appendix III.

Map I



EXTANT WATERWAYS
EXTINCT WATERWAYS
EXTINCT MERES
CAUSEWAY

In this paper I shall only deal with the waterways, past and present, which lie within an area between Cambridge and Little Thetford and the Fenland east of that line as far as



Fig. 2. An Old Run crossing the 10 Foot Drain, Southery, Norfolk.

the highlands, and west of it as far as the Ouse at Earith and the 100 Foot River (see Map I). The extinct watercourses shown on the map are traced in broken lines. The extinct meres are marked by oblique shading according to the

present area of marl deposits. It should be noted that when I call a waterway natural I imply that it meanders.

THE CAM FROM CAMBRIDGE TO LITTLE THETFORD.

The portion of an Old Run which is shown on Map I near to the east bank of the river Cam between Bottisham and Swaffham Lodes, and at present can be traced no farther, may be part of an old course of that river. Otherwise its present course between Cambridge and Little Thetford, except for an abandoned meander to the east at Upware, would appear to be of considerable antiquity. The Bronze Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon objects from the dredgings of the river which are now in the Museum of Archaeology seem to bear this out. Mr Lethbridge tells me that he has noted many Romano-British pot-sherds in the dredgings at intervals over that distance, and Mr Neech of Milton has shown me a number from the dredgings between Clayhithe and the mouth of Swaffham Lode.

The whole of the section of the Cam which we are considering is the boundary of one parish or another except between Upware and Dimock's Cote, where Wicken Parish has a narrow strip of "Lammas Grounds" on the west side of the river.

HARRIMERE OR AVERINGMERE.

Between the present junction of the Old West river and the Cam and Little Thetford the river originally either went round, or else through, an extinct mere whose eastern edge is marked by a bend in the county boundary. This extinct mere, whose area can be traced by a deposit of clay and marl, was named Harrimere or Averingmere. These names appear in one form or another in many old records and maps. The former is that of a modern farm on its northern side. The bend in the county boundary has been attributed to the enclosure of a ford, but the old chalk and gravel ford by the site of Little Thetford Chapel and the piled causeway in the peat which led to it from Fordy are farther north¹.

¹ Discovered by Mr Lethbridge, who is reporting details of this ford and causeway in the course of a work on which he is now engaged.

BOTTISHAM AND SWAFFHAM LODS.

As Bottisham and Swaffham Lodes take almost straight and therefore artificial courses down to the Cam, we must look for the older and natural courses of the highland waters that feed them. They are now extinct, but ran approximately as shown on Map I. I say approximately, because I have not been able to trace them yard by yard with certainty, and in some places not even field by field, because there is so much uncultivated land in these fens, and so few deep and well-cleaned dykes, all of which makes the work very difficult. There seems little doubt that the westerly branch of the extinct stream joins up with the Little Wilbraham river shortly after it reaches low ground. The easterly branch comes out of the little Swaffham Bulbeck river as soon as it reaches low ground just north by west of the village. So far I have found nothing to indicate when the waters from the highland were given their present artificial courses down Bottisham and Swaffham Lodes to the Cam, but perhaps certain features of Reach Lode will allow us to guess. A Parish Boundary runs down the last half mile of the south bank of Bottisham Lode, and the first half mile and the last two miles of the south bank of Swaffham Lode.

NEW REACH LODE.

The present Reach Lode is artificial and has little or no natural head waters. It is said to have been made by the Romans, but I call it New Reach Lode because it seems to have been made since 1663 when Jonas Moore, Surveyor-General to the Crown, published his excellent map (Map II). The "New Reach Lode" marked on Moore's map was not completed in such an imposing form or with sluices. It seems that the first two miles only were made and used as a drain for Swaffham Fen. To-day a pumping engine stands at the end of this drain.

OLD REACH LODE.

The course of what Moore calls "Old Reach Lode" is, as far as I can see, identical with an alleged Roman Cause-

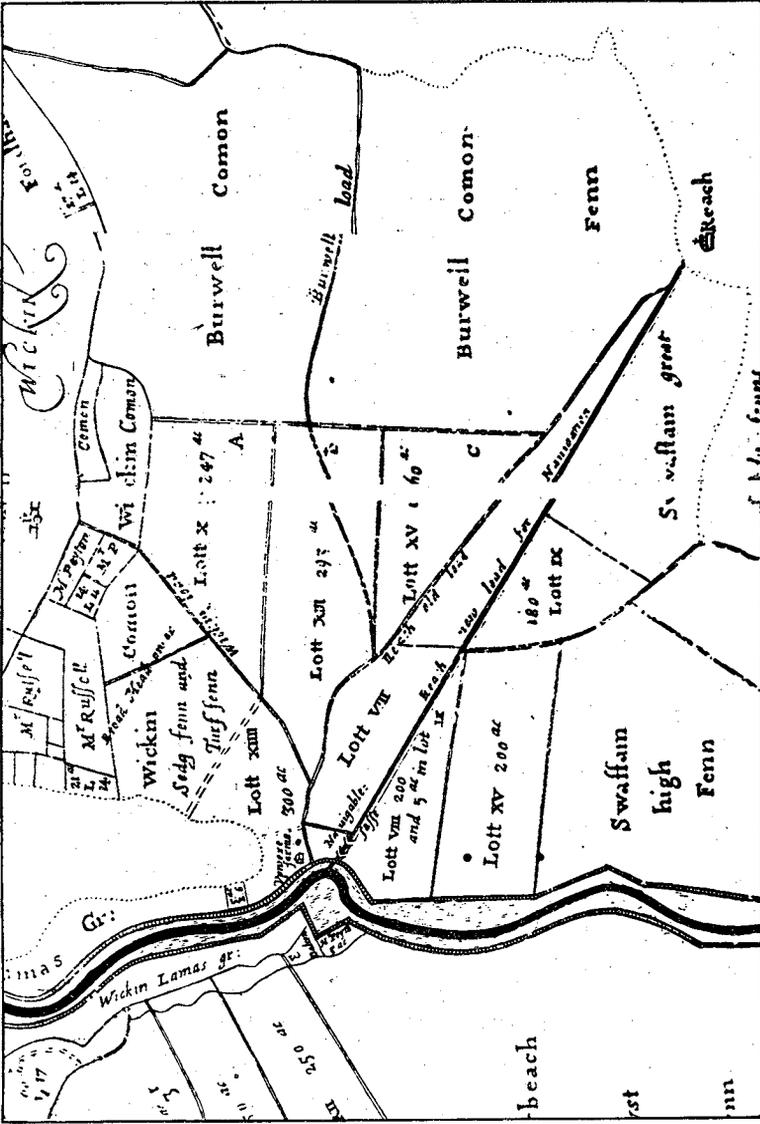
way¹. As shown on Map I, it runs very close to the south side of the present Reach Lode, crosses it just below its junction with Burwell Lode, and is lost to view in the rough uncultivated land between there and Wicken Lode. Owing to differential shrinkage and the fact that peat diggers dig up to but never through it, Old Reach Lode now presents itself as an Old Slade in such places as have never been cultivated, and as a narrow band of lighter coloured soil elsewhere. My excavations showed that this bank is composed of shell marl varying in thickness from 2½ feet in rough land to nothing in that which has been highly cultivated. This shell marl rests upon undisturbed peat of an average thickness of about 4 feet before one comes to clay. The peat becomes ever less in thickness towards the higher land near Reach village. The shell marl in question is not the sort of stuff of which a road is made, nor is it to be found anywhere either side of the bank as Hughes surmised.

This relic of an artificial watercourse or canal was probably engineered by the Romans, since there are numerous reports of Romano-British objects being found in it.

The Parish Boundary follows New Reach Lode all the way from Reach to Burwell Lode End, which is called Pout Hall Corner, and then crosses it with the Old Lode and goes as far as I can trace the latter. Thence the boundary runs west till it reaches Upware Pumping Engine. I suggest that the untraced part of the Old Lode must be approximately the same. The present remarkable isolation of a very small part of Swaffham Parish on the north side of the New Lode, can best be accounted for by my supposition that originally the boundary line followed the course of the Old Lode, and was only merged with the new one where the two were very close together—as they are all the way from Reach to Pout Hall Corner.

It may be asked why the Old Lode was not cleaned out rather than a new one made. But, as Mr C. S. Leaf has pointed out to me, when only hand labour is available and a good and embanked waterway is required, it is far easier in Fenland to cut an altogether new course and use the

¹ T. McK. Hughes, "Cambs Dykes," *British Arch. Assoc.* 1913, xix, 142.



Map II. Part of Moore's S.E. Map.

excavated soil for the banks than to wallow in the mire of a choked-up one whose material would not serve the purpose so well. There is more than one case of this kind in the Fenlands.

WICKEN AND BURWELL LODS.

The waters that feed both Burwell and Wicken Lodes come from springs near Exning and Landwade which after joining a little north-west of the latter place pass in an artificial channel to Pie Corner¹. There they divide into two parts, one passing southward along an artificial drain called "The Lake" (a word common for a dyke in the seventeenth century) to the head of Burwell Lode, and the other westward along a channel which appears to be natural in some places, and is called first The New River, then Monks Lode, and then Wicken Lode, and enters Burwell-Reach Lode shortly before it ends at Upware. It marks a parish boundary; but neither "The Lake" nor Burwell Lode do so.

The extinct channel of these waters is as marked on Map I, i.e. it runs just on the right or east side of the present stream near Ness House Farm, crosses it at Pie Corner, and meanders along the west side of "The Lake" nearly to Burwell, when it turns west towards the manure works, and can be traced no further.

With the exception of Old Reach Lode the various extinct waterways to which I have referred have much the same appearance as Old Runs. Dr Lucas was the first to report some of them². It is not likely that they became extinct till the engineering of Bottisham, Swaffham, Old Reach, and Wicken Lodes tapped their head waters or cut across their course.

THE SNAIL.

Local tradition says that about 100 years ago this stream was diverted for a short distance behind Fordham Abbey, in order to bring its waters nearer to the building. Its old course there is still visible. The present course of this stream north of Fordham appears to be the same to-day as in the

¹ Not marked on one-inch map.

² C. Lucas, *The Fenman's World*, 1930, p. 11.

middle of the seventeenth century¹, but is not the original course, which went down the valley, as indicated by broken lines on Map I. The stream's diversion to Soham from the higher part of that valley by carefully graded and generally straight cuts reinforced in places by artificial banks (especially at Moor Farm where the present stream turns sharply west), is a remarkable example of clever hydraulic engineering of some antiquity. This diversion was probably made to provide water for a mill at Soham and may relate to work carried out by Lord Chief Justice Heath, Lord of the Manor of Soham, which led to local disputes and the breaking down of ditches, dykes and banks in 1632².

Local tradition says that this stream has long been the cause of disputes, one of which led to a law suit recently. The trouble, in all cases that I can hear of, seems to have been that when the bed of the stream silts or grows up, or the banks leak or are broken maliciously, the water seeks its natural course. Then it seems that ill-conceived attempts are made by one or other of the afflicted farmers to divert the water out of his land, irrespective of what harm it does to his neighbour lower down. The history of the Fens from the Middle Ages onwards provides many examples of similar disputes, no doubt brought about by like reasons. Unless carefully tended, artificial waterways will not continue for long to take water in unnatural directions.

I have been unable to trace the natural course of this stream after it reaches Isleham Fen, but probably it turned northward again, and more or less followed the line of the Isleham-Soham Parish boundary.

THE CAR DYKE AND OLD WEST RIVER.

We will now consider the Fens west of the Cam between Cambridge and Little Thetford.

The course of the Car Dyke from the Cam at Waterbeach to Lockspit Hall on the Old West river is too straight to be the work of nature, and for most of its course passes through

¹ See Moore's S.E. Map, Ouse Catchment Board's Ely Office.

² *Fenland Notes and Queries*, III, 12, 13.

comparatively high land which nature would not have selected with the lower land surface so near. Mr Lethbridge has shown that it was in a state of decay in early Anglo-Saxon times¹. Dr Cyril Fox says that large quantities of Romano-British pottery have been found in its bed², and Evelyn White illustrated some of it³. On the whole it seems pretty certain that this canal was of Roman engineering. Several reasons have been given to account for its construction. It has been suggested that it was made to shorten the distance of water transport to the north-west. As one who makes his living by water transport on the Fen waterways, I think this ridiculous, since only about eight miles of distance is saved, which is equivalent to only four hours' work for one horse, or six men, towing four 20-ton barges. I cannot believe that even the Romans would go to the huge expense and labour of making a canal about five miles long for such a paltry saving of time and labour.

Another unacceptable suggestion that has been made is that the reaches of the Cam between Waterbeach and the mouth of the Old West river were silted up in Roman times. The Romano-British finds from the bed of the Cam, to which I have already referred, show that the river between those points was in use in the Roman period, and also, as will be seen in the next part of my work, my observations of the river and the Fens north of Little Thetford provide still further evidence that the river was not silted up at that time.

Yet another suggestion is that the canal was made as a catch-water drain: that is to say to catch water that would otherwise come from the highlands on to the Fen and swamp it. This also seems most unlikely because I note that the left, as well as the right, side of the canal is banked up with the excavated soil, so that surface water from the former side would not have had free access to the canal, and the only stream the dyke intercepted was the insignificant one that now feeds the Beach Ditch, because Cottenham Lode is of

¹ *Antiquaries Journal*, VII, 141.

² Dr Cyril Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, p. 180.

³ *Cambs and Hunts Arch. Society*, I, 73.

recent construction¹. Another objection to the catch-water theory is that the triangle of land between the Cam, Old West and the Car Dyke contains only about 14 square miles of land, nearly half of which is not Fen and so high in comparison as to be almost self-draining, and, finally, the triangle of land in question would be swamped first and foremost from the overflow of the Cam and Old West in flood time unless they were embanked as at present. I can find nothing to suggest that those rivers were embanked in Romano-British times, but much in various seventeenth century drainage records² to suggest that they were then embanked in some places for the first time. Also, as will be seen in the next part of my paper, there are equally large, though now extinct, rivers in the fens farther north which can be shown to have been in use in Romano-British times, but not embanked.

What then was the possible reason for the construction of the Car Dyke? I suggest that it was constructed solely to make a water transport connection between the Cam and Ouse at a time when there was no natural watercourse going all the way from Little Thetford to Earith. That is to say that the present course of the Old West river from near Hermitage Sluice, Earith, to Lockspit Hall is, in most places, just as much a part of the artificial Car Dyke as the known part from Lockspit Hall to Waterbeach, and that the Old West river as we know it to-day from Lockspit Hall eastward to the Cambridge Road Bridge did not exist in Romano-British times. This infers that originally none of the waters of the Ouse passed south and then east round the Island of Ely³.

The following are the reasons for such a suggestion:

(1) Mr Lethbridge tells me that when carefully overhauling the dredgings of the Old West river he saw no Romano-British pot-sherds between Little Thetford and Lockspit Hall, but any number from the latter place to within a short distance of Hermitage Sluice.

¹ See one-inch map 51 A, 1836 Survey.

² William Dugdale, *History of Drainage*, pp. 386, 415, for instance.

³ Nor have they for the last 269 years since the building of Hermitage Sluice, so even to-day the name Ouse for the river from Little Thetford to Denver Sluice, Downham Market, is a misnomer.

(2) Rivers cannot be dammed for making sluices without floods occurring above them while the work is in progress, therefore they are built in artificial by-passes through which the water is diverted on completion of the work and the old channel abandoned. Hermitage Sluice at the west end of the Old West river is no exception. The fact that the county boundary bends out northward round the Sluice seems to indicate that the old channel was in that direction. I suggest that the low run of land from where the county boundary leaves the river through field No. 964¹ to the 100 Foot canal bank, about 130 yards north of the present bridge, marks the old channel; and that, if that is so, the original angle of the Old West's entry into what in the seventeenth century was called the West Water branch of the Ouse (now extinct) indicates that originally the water flowed that way, and not towards the Cam. Unfortunately I have not been able to get permission to dig and find out whether this is correct.

The position of the Bulwarks earthworks which, as they lie between the Old Bedford and 100 Foot canals and guard no line of approach that could have existed since their construction, seem to me to be much older than most people suppose, and the direction of the old track along the southern face of those earthworks, which they appear to have guarded, indicate that the old bridge across the Ouse² was some way north of the present one. That would seem necessary if the Old West originally entered the Ouse as far north as I suggest, but not otherwise.

Atkins reported in 1604 that Earith Bridge had nine 12-foot wide arches through which 14 feet of water passed "vehemently" into the West Water branch of the Ouse, whereas the water in the Old West was only five feet deep³.

Surely this looks as if the so-called West Water branch of the Ouse, even as short a time ago as the early seventeenth century, was a much greater stream than the Old West.

¹ See O.S. 25-inch map, Cambs Sheet 28.12, Hunts Sheet 19.12. Edition 1927.

² Badeslade, *History of King's Lynn*, 2nd Edition, pp. 77, 78.

³ *Ibid.*

I suggest that originally it was the only course of the Ouse. In the seventeenth century it was sometimes considered either that or its chief branch¹ and ran more or less on the line of the county boundary to Benwick, and thence along what is now called the Old Nene to Upwell and Salter's Lode, Downham Market. In some future part of my survey of the waterways past and present, I hope to be able to show that originally that water went from Upwell to Wisbech and the sea. The Rev. E. Peake of Bluntisham has long been interested in this problem, and has been of the greatest assistance to me in my endeavours to solve it.

(3) The name of the Old West river (which was the "Westee," that is to say "West Water," in the thirteenth century)² is senseless for an eastern branch of the Ouse, but intelligible for a westerly-going communication of the Cam such as the Car Dyke must have been. Perhaps the oldest name of the Car Dyke was West Water or its equivalent. It is significant that the West Water was also the name of the supposed branch of the Ouse from Earith to Benwick which I have just mentioned. But we must not overlook the fact that there is more than one thirteenth-century reference implying the existence of a river from Earith all the way to Little Thetford at that time³ and that the whole length of the Old West is a county and parish boundary, except near Hermitage Sluice and at Stretham⁴.

(4) The Old West, though considerably widened by dredgers five years ago, and on another occasion about 20 years previously, is a comparatively narrow river and shows no signs of ever having been any wider.

It is also comparatively shallow in spite of the dredging and

¹ William Dugdale, p. 383; Samuel Wells, *History of Bedford Level* (1830), II, 51, 83.

² Stretham Parish Papers, Ely Cathedral Library; seventeenth-century copy of a composition made by William de Luda, Bishop of Ely, between Lords and Tenants of Stretham and Waterbeach.

³ Hundred Rolls, II, 453, Boundary of the Warren of Cambridge Castle. O. C. Pell, "Wilburton Manor," *P.C.A.S.* VI, 163, 166, 170.

⁴ I hope to be able to deal with the county boundary at Stretham in the course of a paper I am preparing on the ancient roads between Ely and Cambridge.

shows no signs of ever having carved out a deeper bed for itself in the gravel over which it passes in several places. If it had been even only a minor branch of the river Ouse over any period that could be considered long as the age of rivers goes, it would present some signs of a greater width and depth than it actually does.

The gravel in question is evidently related to certain supposed river bed gravels¹ especially between Twenty Pence Bridge and Hermitage Sluice, and at Stretham Gravel. The latter is a ridge of subterranean gravel which I have traced from near Denny Abbey across the Old West, and onwards towards Little Thetford. In spite of the recent dredging it still makes a shallow bar across the river. My older watermen say that in days gone by the water there was much shallower than at present. In the early seventeenth century it opposed the flow of the river and there was only about two feet of water over it, but a 16-foot hole on its upstream side. It was then erroneously attributed to the men of Stretham, who were thought to have put it there to provide an easy ford over to Stretham Fen². No doubt the continuation of the ridge under the soil on both sides of the river was not known to the surveyor from Outwell who expressed that opinion. I suggest that at its natural height this ridge of gravel would oppose the flow of any great quantity of water, or, if any stream had forced its way over it for any great length of time, the ridge would not have shown much signs of its presence across the river in historical times.

(5) It has been noted by Dugdale³, Cunningham⁴, and Bull⁵ that the original and natural course of the Oakington Brook was north-westward along the boundary of Cottenham and Rampton to the Old West river at Aldreth, as marked on my map, and the Waters of Willingham in a similar direction along the north part of the boundary of that parish and Over, and I concur with those observations which seem to bear out

¹ Geological Survey Memoir, Cambridge and neighbourhood (1881) Map.

² W. Cunningham, *Proceedings Historical Society*, 1910.

³ William Dugdale, MSS. British Museum, MSS. 5011.

⁴ *P.C.A.S.* VIII, p. 79.

⁵ *Cambs and Hunts Arch. Society* (1904), I, 51, 52.

the suggestion that the waters of the neighbouring part of the Old West did not originally flow eastward.

It should be noted that Bull's suggestions with reference to the Car Dyke are often similar to mine, but with the important difference that he seems to make the Car Dyke the natural and only original course of the Cam.

(6) Evelyn White¹ comments upon the fact that in every Fenland village fisheries were reckoned among the taxable property, which would indicate that every village must have had a definite fishing area according to which its annual catch was reckoned.

I suggest that perhaps these fisheries can be used as a means of roughly estimating the extent and locality of waterways and meres existing then but extinct now².

With regard to this it is noticeable that whereas Stretham is rated on 3250 eels from a fishery and 7s. 7d. as a present of fish, Cottenham on 650 eels from a marsh and 1s. 8d. as a present of fish, and Willingham 6s. for its meres, neither Wilburton nor Haddenham, whose southern boundaries are now on the Old West river, are rated for any kind of fishing in the year 1086. This raises the question whether the Old West river in its present form existed at that time.

If the foregoing suggestions and observations relating to the Car Dyke and Old West river can be accepted as indicating that the Old West river as we know it to-day did not exist in Romano-British times, I have still to show what could have brought it into existence since then.

Its course meanders a great deal between Lockspit Hall and the Stretham-Cambridge road bridge, and so cannot be attributed to the work of man. But that does not present an unsurmountable difficulty, for I venture to suggest that the Old West river between Lockspit Hall and Stretham-Cambridge road bridge came into existence owing to a post-Roman subsidence³, that brought about the decay

¹ Domesday Book, Cambs, Introduction, p. 24. ² See Appendix IV.

³ Professor H. H. Swinnerton, "Post-Glacial Deposits, Lincolnshire Coast," *Quarterly Journal Geological Society*, LXXXVII, 370. Captain T. E. Longfield, "Subsidence of London," *Abstracts of the Proceedings of the Geological Society of London*, No. 1260, March 3rd, 1933, and discussion that followed his lecture.

of the outfall of the West Water at Wisbech or King's Lynn. That decay of the outfall would be sufficient to check the fall of the Ouse via the West Water and to encourage some of its consequently pent up waters at Earith to flow up what I suggest was the then nearly choked up part of the Car Dyke from Hermitage Sluice to Lockspit Hall; and from there to work a natural passage eastward through comparatively low and easily eroded peat till it reached a little tributary of the Cam which was probably called Cotinglade in the twelfth century¹. Certainly the lower part of what is now called the Beach Ditch was called Cottenham Lode in the seventeenth century², and I suggest that originally it continued its course from the Cambridge road bridge down what is now the Old West as far as just west of the railway bridge, and then, as the Old West did in the seventeenth century and later³ (see Map I), north-eastwards to Little Thetford, Chapel hill, and the Cam.

Before leaving the area covered by my map it may be of interest to note that one of the Willingham Meres shown close to the Old West on seventeenth-century maps extended to 80 acres and was 16½ feet deep in the sixteenth century⁴.

This paper is really only an introduction to the subject of the Fenland Waterways, Past and Present, and embraces an area of the Fens which is not perhaps the most interesting; but I have thought it best to start at Cambridge and then work northward.

The area north of Little Thetford has many easily traced Roddons some of which are of historical significance. They have provided many archaeological finds.

¹ *Liber Eliensis*, Stewart's Edition, Book 1, pp. 4, 169; Book 2, Chapter 107, p. 236. *Gestis Herewardi*, Sweeting and Miller, Chapter 25, p. 56. *Fenland Notes and Queries*, III.

² Hayward's Survey (1635); Samuel Wells, *History of Bedford Level*, II, 177. Also see tracing of Stretham Parish Map, Parish Clerk's Office. Stretham.

³ Stretham Parish, Moore's and other seventeenth-century maps. Also Geological Survey, Map 51, N.W.

⁴ P.R.O. Exchequer Depositions by Commission 17th, 18th Elizabeth, Michaelmas, Number 6.

APPENDIX I

Foraminifera etc. from some Sub-Recent Fenland Silts.

Grey Silt. Burnt Fen Roddon crossing Littleport-Mildenhall Road, 250 yards east of Littleport Bridge.

<i>Trochammina inflata</i> (Montagu).	<i>L. lucida</i> (Williamson).
<i>Cornuspira involvens</i> (Reuss).	<i>Sigmomorphina williamsoni</i>
<i>Triloculina oblonga</i> (Montagu).	(Terquem).
<i>Quinqueloculina subrotunda</i>	<i>Nonion depressulus</i> (Walker &
(Montagu).	Jacob).
<i>Pseudotextularia globulosa</i> (Ehrenberg).	<i>Elphidium excavatum</i> (Terquem).
<i>Bulimina affinis</i> d'Orbigny.	<i>Planorbulina mediterraneensis</i>
<i>Buliminella elegantissima</i> (d'Orbigny).	d'Orbigny.
<i>Virgulina fusiformis</i> (Williamson).	<i>Cibicides lobatulus</i> (Walker &
<i>Bolivina pseudoplicata</i> (Heron-Allen	Jacob).
& Earland).	<i>Discorbis globularis</i> (d'Orbigny).
<i>Lagena globosa</i> (Montagu).	<i>D. nitidus</i> (Williamson).
<i>L. ovum</i> (Ehrenberg).	<i>D. praegeri</i> (Heron-Allen &
<i>L. lineata</i> (Williamson).	Earland).
<i>L. clavata</i> (d'Orbigny).	<i>Rotaria beccarii</i> (Linné).
<i>L. sulcata</i> Walker & Jacob.	Ostracods.
<i>L. semistriata</i> Williamson.	<i>Pisidium</i> sp.
<i>L. williamsoni</i> (Alcock).	Polyzoa.

(Sedgwick Museum Slide 631.)

"The fauna (26 species), together, particularly, with the presence of *Sigmomorphina* and perhaps *Buliminella* indicate conditions approximating to marine. The fauna is small in number of species, and the absence of common but purely marine genera which do not tolerate even slightly brackish conditions make it clear that such conditions obtained, but with a relatively small admixture of fresh water."

Brown Silt. Roman Road Roddon, Rodham Farm, 2½ miles N.E. of March.

<i>Trochammina inflata</i> (Montagu).	<i>B. pseudoplicata</i> Heron-Allen &
<i>Cornuspira involvens</i> (Reuss).	Earland.
<i>Triloculina oblonga</i> (Montagu).	<i>Cassidulina crassa</i> d'Orbigny.
<i>Quinqueloculina subrotunda</i>	<i>Lagena globosa</i> (Montagu).
(Montagu).	<i>L. ovum</i> (Ehrenberg).
<i>Textularia gramen</i> d'Orbigny.	<i>L. laevis</i> (Montagu).
<i>Pseudotextularia globulosa</i>	<i>L. clavata</i> (d'Orbigny).
(Ehrenberg).	<i>L. lineata</i> (Williamson).
<i>Bulimina affinis</i> d'Orbigny.	<i>L. substriata</i> Williamson.
<i>B. pupoides</i> d'Orbigny.	<i>L. semistriata</i> Williamson.
<i>B. marginata</i> d'Orbigny.	<i>L. sulcata</i> Walker & Jacob.
<i>Buliminella elegantissima</i> (d'Orbigny).	<i>L. gracilis</i> Williamson.
<i>Virgulina fusiformis</i> (Williamson).	<i>L. williamsoni</i> (Alcock).
<i>Bolivina variabilis</i> (Williamson).	<i>L. squamosa</i> (Montagu).

<i>L. reticulata</i> (Macgillivray).	<i>D. nitidus</i> (Williamson).
<i>L. scalariformis</i> (Williamson).	<i>D. praegeri</i> (Heron-Allen & Earland).
<i>L. hexagona</i> (Williamson).	<i>Planorbulina mediterranensis</i> d'Orbigny.
<i>L. catenulata</i> (Williamson).	<i>Cibicides lobatulus</i> (Walker & Jacob).
<i>L. lucida</i> (Williamson).	<i>Rotalia beccarii</i> (Linné).
<i>L. marginata</i> (Walker & Boys).	<i>Nonion depressulus</i> (Walker & Jacob).
<i>Nodosaria pyrula</i> d'Orbigny.	<i>Elphidium excavatum</i> (Terquem).
<i>Cristellaria hauerina</i> d'Orbigny.	<i>E. incertum</i> (Williamson).
<i>Guttulina lactea</i> (Walker & Jacob).	<i>E. macellum</i> (Fichtel & Moll).
<i>Sigmomorphina williamsoni</i> (Terquem).	Ostracods.
<i>Globigerina bulloides</i> d'Orbigny.	Polyzoa.
<i>G. aspera</i> (Ehrenberg).	<i>Pisidium</i> sp.
<i>Orbulina universa</i> d'Orbigny.	
<i>Discorbis globularis</i> (d'Orbigny).	
<i>D. obtusus</i> (d'Orbigny).	

(Sedgwick Museum Slides 629, 630.)

"This foraminiferal fauna (49 species) is of nearly normal marine type. This is shown by the larger number of species, including those of certain genera which tolerate little or no admixture of fresh water. Such is *Cassidulina*, a purely marine form, absent from Brady's list of brackish water foraminifera. *Nodosaria*, *Orbulina* and *Virgulina* are, on the same authority, not 'proper' to brackish water. Of these four genera, all but one species occur as single specimens, but the presence of six specimens of *Virgulina fusiformis* is more convincing. Other genera of value are *Cornuspira*, *Cristellaria*, *Guttulina*, *Sigmomorphina*, *Globigerina* and *Textularia*. These are all few in numbers and are said by Brady to show greater adaptive power than the more purely marine genera mentioned above. The abundance of species of *Lagena* is noteworthy, since this genus is said to flourish under brackish conditions slightly removed from normal sea water, and lives together with *Bulimina*, *Planorbulina* and *Discorbis*."

"The evidence of the fauna is therefore in favour of regarding the deposit as nearly normally marine, but the paucity of purely marine species which tolerate no or little brackish conditions indicates a certain slight admixture of fresh water. *Globigerina aspera* and *Pseudotextularia globulosa* are derived from the chalk."

I am indebted to Dr W. A. Macfadyen for this report.

APPENDIX II.

Foraminifera from some Sub-Recent Fenland Clays.

Buttery Clay. Littleport-Mildenhall Drain, 1½ miles south-east of Shippea Hill Level Crossing.

- b *Trochammina inflata* (Montagu).
- b *T. squamata* Jones & Parker.
- Textularia sagittula* DeFrance.
- c *Globigerina cretacea* d'Orbigny.

- b* *Rotalia beccarii* var. *lucida* Madsen.
- b* *Nonion depressulus* (Walker & Jacob).
- b* *Elphidium excavatum* (Terquem).

(Sedgwick Museum Slide 633.)

b indicates form typical of brackish water at the present day, according to Brady, 1870.

c probably Cretaceous, derived from? Gault which was being eroded at the time of deposition of the Buttery Clay.

Top of Buttery Clay. Blackwing Drove, Prickwillow.

- b* *Trochammina inflata* (Montagu).
- b* *Nonion depressulus* (Walker & Jacob).
- b* *Elphidium excavatum* (Terquem).
- b* *E. incertum* (Williamson).
- b* *Rotalia beccarii* var. *lucida* Madsen.

Ostracods.

(Sedgwick Museum Slide 633.)

b indicates form typical of brackish water at the present day.

"The five species of foraminifera recorded are amongst the few which, according to Brady (1870, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 4 ser., VI, 275) flourish under brackish conditions, even of extreme type as compared with sea-water; i.e. they can live in water which is predominantly fresh, with only a small admixture of sea-water. The absence of other species in this Buttery Clay sample probably indicates that such almost fresh-water conditions obtained when it was deposited."

Top of Buttery Clay. Plantation Farm, Shippea Hill.

- b* *Quinqueloculina fusca* Brady.
- Cristellaria* sp.
- b* *Nonion depressulus* (Walker & Jacob).

Bottom of Buttery Clay. Plantation Farm.

- b* *Quinqueloculina fusca* Brady.
- b* *Rotalia beccarii* var. *lucida* Madsen.
- b* *Nonion depressulus* (Walker & Jacob).

b indicates form typical of brackish water at the present day.

(Sedgwick Museum Slide 633.)

"When these last two samples were washed, it was not realised that many, often most, of the foraminifera of these sub-recent clays and silts float away in the washing water. Only six specimens were found in the final residue of the top sample and eight in that of the bottom sample. This result may be attributed probably to the defective washing. Of the four species recorded, the *Cristellaria* was probably a derived or accidental fossil. *Quinqueloculina fusca* is a typically brackish water form, and the clay was probably deposited in water which contained a large proportion of fresh water. Under the circumstances this finding is made with reservation."

I am indebted to Dr W. A. Macfadyen for this report.

APPENDIX III.

Samples of shells taken from the peat of an Old Run in Southery Fen, Norfolk.

Limnaea stagnalis and *Limnaea auricularia* (Linn.) and *Pisidium amnicum* (Mull.). "They had a very suitable environment and would indicate a slow deep stream which was not subject to desiccation in the summer."

I am indebted to Mr A. S. Kennard, F.L.S., F.G.S., for this report.

APPENDIX IV.

The following is a list of all the taxable things in cash or kind relating to the fisheries etc., mentioned in the Cambridgeshire portion of Domesday Survey.

From the:	Stream	Marsh	Fishery	Meres	Presents	Nets
Soham			(?) 1,503,500 eels	1 ship	21s.	
Isleham			3,550 "			
Exning			8,200 "			
Swaffham		6d.	400 "			6s.
Horningsea			1,000 "			
Willingham				6s.		
Whittlesea	6s.		27,150 "		44s.	
Chatteris			4,500 "		27d.	
Littleport			17,000 "			
Stuntney			24,000 "		18s.	
Little Thetford			500 "		4½d.	
Stretham			3,250 "		7s. 7d.	
Linton			3,333 "		4s.	
Wisbech			33,260 "		8s. 4d.	
Ely			3,750 "		2s. 3d.	
Little Downham			300 "		2s.	
Sutton					44s.	
Over		6s. 4d.				
Cottenham		650 eels				20d.
Cherryhinton		25d.				
Swavesey		225 eels	3,750 eels			
Waterbeach		1,450 "			1s.	
Wicken			4,250 "			3
Bottisham		400 "				
Harleton			100 "			
Chippenham			1,500 "			
Stanton		3,200 eels				
Milton		650 "				
Croxton		500 "				
Grantchester			500 "			

EXCAVATIONS IN THE BED OF THE OLD CAM
AT QUAVENEY (ROLLERS LODE).

By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, B.A., F.S.A., AND GORDON FOWLER.

In our *Archaeological Notes* in the last volume we mentioned the recovery of a group of weapons of the Viking Period from the bed of the Old Cam at Quaveney (Rollers Lode). Last summer an attempt was made to explore this site. Cofferdams had to be constructed in the ditch and the water baled out. The weather was very hot, and we were slightly misled as to the site by our workmen, who instead of indicating the place where the weapons were actually found chose a spot well sheltered by willow trees. When we realised that there was nothing in this length of ditch, we relied on our own measurements taken last year, and, putting in another cofferdam, obtained the following results. Perhaps we should mention here that the chief misinformant was rewarded, like Ananias, for his mendacity by a "naughty colic" and was unable to take any further part in the proceedings.

In our next section of ditch we found that the old river-bed had been at some period obstructed by a line of stakes driven into its bed at intervals of slightly over 2 ft. apart. These stakes had probably been driven in in an attempt to block the passage; it might even be suggested that they had been obtained in a hurry, for one was a piece of squared timber with a mortice-hole in it evidently dragged from some building. Lying beside one of these piles was a remarkable pot (Pl. I, 1); about 6 ft. further along the bed was another pot (Pl. I, 2). These vessels rested on a bed of silt into which the piles were driven, and were embedded in a stratum of freshwater shells about 6 in. thick. Above these again came some 3 ft. 6 in. of black peat, and above it a layer of brown peat about 2 ft. 6 in. thick (see Fig. 1). All round the posts and for some 16 ft. down-stream were numerous bones of sheep, etc., some with cuts made by metal tools, and it appeared as if people must have stayed on the river-bank at this point and

thrown the remains of their food into the river. A flat disc of oak, with a hole in the middle, about 5 in. in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, was lying amongst these.

Although it is impossible to prove it, it is quite probable that the two pots are more or less contemporary. The unglazed one, for which we have been unable to find any parallel, is made of a paste which we usually associate with Late Saxon pottery, and has impressed ornament made with a wooden stamp, a technique common in Saxon times (cf. C. Fox, *Antiquaries' Journal*, iv, 372; E. T. Leeds, *Antiquaries' Journal*, iv, 123) and still commoner on Merovingian pots, but the pot has a sagging base, usually considered a Mediaeval feature. The pot is therefore very hard to date; we should date it about eleventh or twelfth century, but this is a mere guess and may be several hundred years out. We must not omit the disturbing possibility of its being contemporary with the other pot, which is certainly Mediaeval; but the dating of Mediaeval pottery is notoriously uncertain, and green glaze having been invented in the Roman Period may never have entirely died out. As we cannot wholly free ourselves from the idea of trouble in the late Viking Period in the river here we cannot but suggest that all these things may be of eleventh century date; and in this connection it should not be forgotten that William I is said to have blocked the rivers in his investment of the Isle of Ely.

Further down-stream, as shown in the diagram, a wooden object 3 ft. 6 in. long, with three pierced projections, lay in the shells; we are unable to suggest its use. Under it a hole was dug in the silt while putting in the coffer dam, and a large slab of worked wood was found well below the shell layer, resting against the stump of a tree. The slab has all the appearance of being part of the side of a dug-out canoe, but it has no relationship to the objects found above it, being sealed by the silt.

The cross-section of the old river-bed at this place would, if it could be obtained, show a bowl-shaped depression in the clay, with a lining of silt; at the bottom of this depression a layer of shells lying on the silt, above the shells a layer of black peat, above this a layer of brown peat, with ploughed

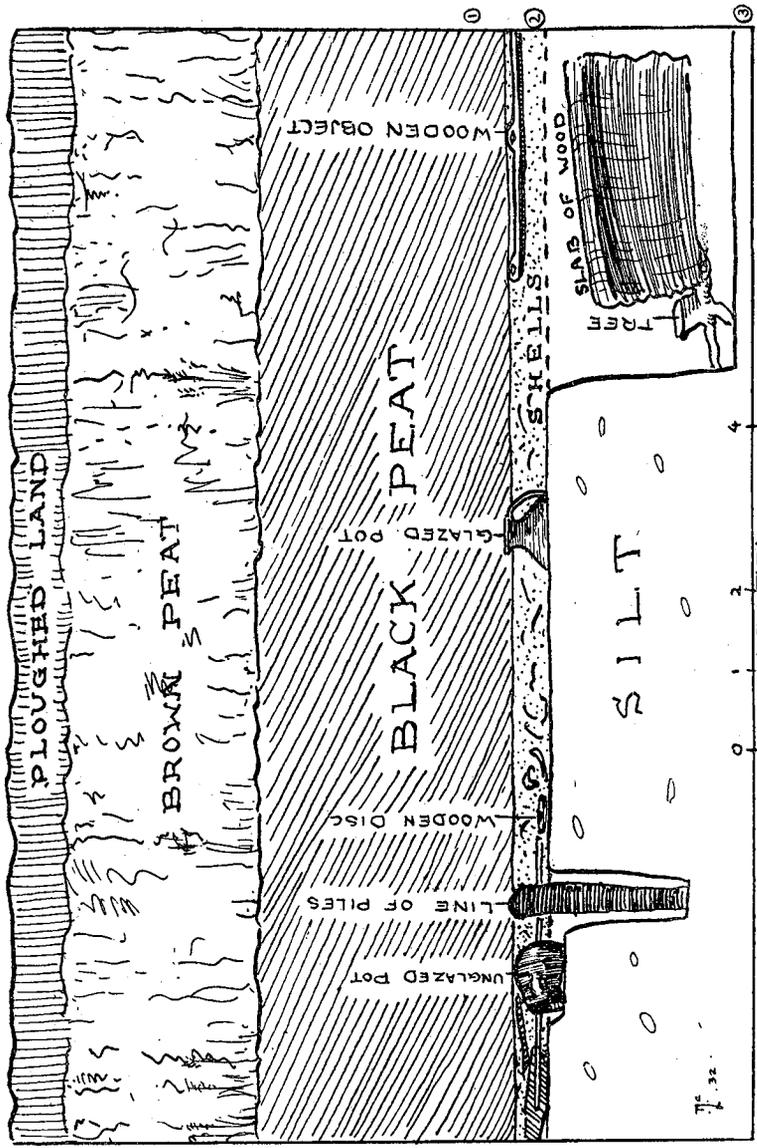


Fig. 1.

1. Unopened shells of *Mytilus edulis* in Black Peat
2. Compact mass of shells—*Limnoea*, *Unio*, *Planorbis*, etc.—single valves of *Ostrea*, small twigs and bones of sheep, etc. cut by metal tools (most bones close to piles).
3. Occasional shells of *Unio* (very large) in Silt.

land above. Such a section could only be obtained with great expense and labour; all we were able to do was to cut a hole in the side of the modern ditch which runs along the bottom (see Fig. 1). This is the type of extinct river which Major Fowler calls an Old Way (see p. 110). If, as Major Fowler is suggesting, this branch of the Cam was blocked in the twelfth century, all the peat must have formed since that time, and we have a definite lower limit of date for the pottery; but we are not competent to judge this.

We are indebted for permission to dig on this site to Messrs Buck and Cant of Quaveney Farm, to Mr Claud Cross of the Commissioners' Farm, and to the Middle Fen Drainage Commissioners. We are also indebted to Mr H. D. Collings for his able assistance in the excavation.



Fig. 2.

Pots from Excavations at Quaveney.

Fig. 1.

HUTS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, B.A., F.S.A., AND C. F. TEBBUTT.

I. HUTS OF THE PAGAN PERIOD AT WATERBEACH AND WEST ROW.

By T. C. LETHBRIDGE.

The important village site which Mr Tebbutt has excavated at St Neots should be compared with other hut sites of Anglo-Saxon times which have been explored recently. I published a short note in the *Antiquaries Journal*, VII, on a hut found in the garden of the Lodge, Waterbeach, on the bank of the Car Dyke. Later two other huts were found on this site and excavated, and there were signs that others existed. The importance of this site lies in the fact that the débris from these huts lay not on the original bottom of this canal but at a higher level in the silt filling, thus proving that the canal was already old in early Anglo-Saxon times. Largely owing to Major Gordon Fowler's investigations we now know that the eastern part of the Old West River was not in existence as a navigable stream in the Roman period (my own observation of the work of the dredgers on this stretch of water brought me to the same conclusion); and it is easy to see what a great saving in distance would be achieved by cutting the Car Dyke to make a water passage from the Cam to the Ouse instead of having to go right round the Isle of Ely.

A hut of the Pagan Period was found by workmen digging a post-hole on the land of Mr Balls, at West Row, Mildenhall, in 1931; he immediately told Mr Rolfe who informed Major Fowler. The hut was situated on rising ground above the River Lark, half a mile from Jude's Ferry, and when excavated was found closely to resemble those at Waterbeach, both in plan and contents (see Fig. 1 and table).

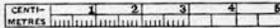
Now the Waterbeach and West Row huts are of much the same general type as those at St Neots (cf. Fig. 5), but they differ greatly in their contents. In the former much pottery occurs, nearly all of which is exactly similar to vessels found



1



2



Ornamented pagan Anglo-Saxon pots. West Row hut.

Table I.

WATERBEACH																			
Hut No.	Dimensions	Depth	Pots herds				Bronze	Iron	Silver	Ivory	Bone	Pottery	Chalk	Lead	Bones				
			Saxon ornamented	Saxon unornamented	R-B	Mongrel									Glass Fragments	Dog	Ox	Sheep	Pig	Shape
1	6' x 9' x 10'	2' 6"	.	.	.	1 Needle	Nails	Disc	Armet	2 pins	3 whorls Whorl Clay ring	-	-	.	.	.	.	.	C
2	6'	3'	.	.	.	-	.	1	1	-	Whorl Clay ring	-	-	1	.	.	.	.	B
3	10' x 8'	2'	.	.	.	Wire	-	-	-	Perforated pig-tooth	-	-	3 strips	.	.	.	.	.	A
West Row																			
	11' 9" x 8'	2'	.	.	.	-	.	-	-	2 pins	-	2 whorls	-	-	.	.	.	.	A
∴ Plenty. . A few. - None.																			

Shape A. Rectangular, with bulging sides, rounded corners, and vertical walls. This is the commonest type discovered by Mr E. T. Leeds, F.S.A., at Sutton Courtenay, Berks. (*Archaeologia*, LXXIII and LXXVI).

B. Bowl-shaped, of round or oval plan.

C. Trapezoid. Only one was of this type; it occurred at Waterbeach (*Antiquaries Journal*, VII).

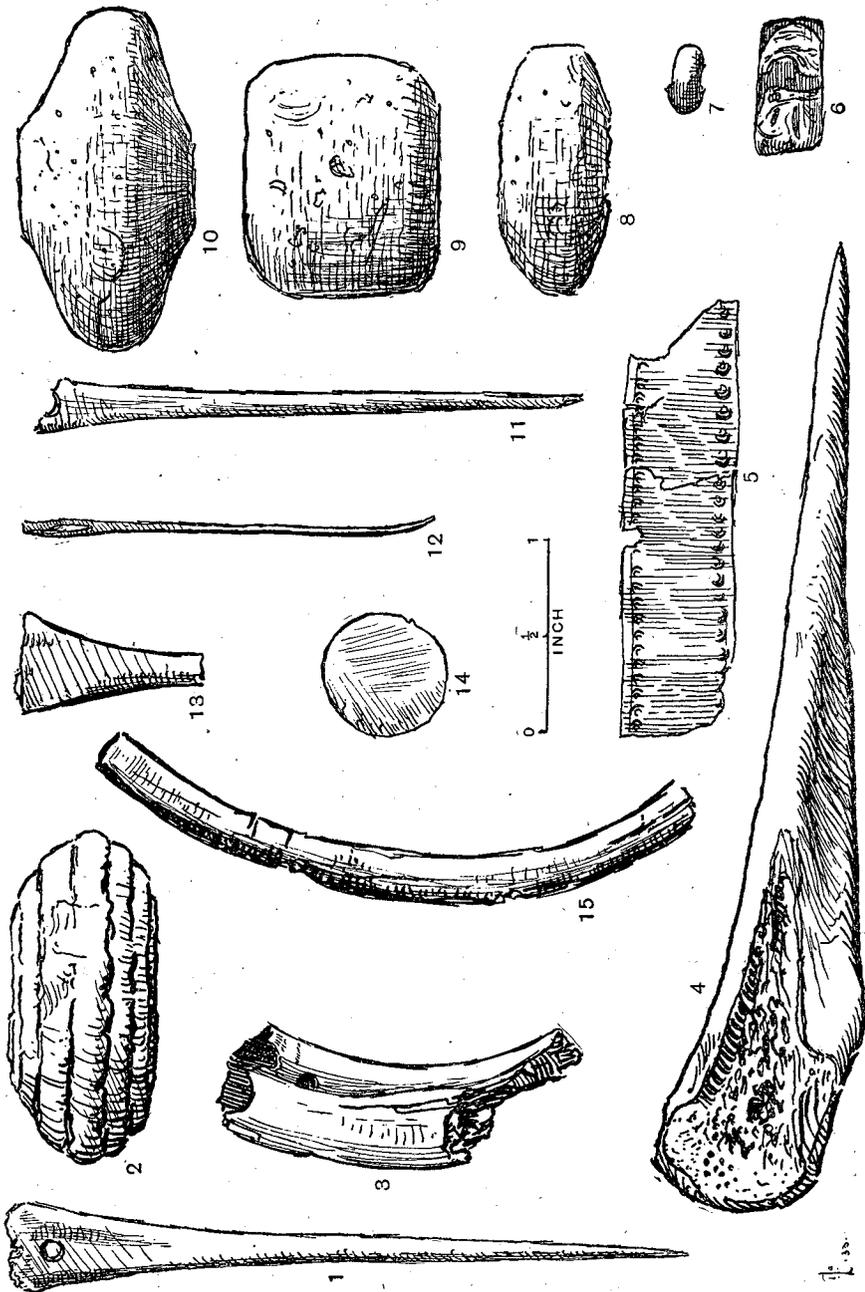


Fig. 2.

in graves of the Pagan period, but quite a large proportion of which is Romano-British. (This is also true of the hut site at West Row.) In Mr Tebbutt's huts, on the other hand, the pottery is almost all of a kind which we can best describe as Bastard Roman. It is not necessary to labour this point, but it is certain that St Neots was either a site of later date than Waterbeach and all other known Pagan sites, or that it was the home of a different race. We would hardly be surprised nowadays to learn that villages of people of Romano-British descent existed in the valley of the Ouse in the Pagan period. The old idea of the extermination of the Britons is no longer credible, and we should expect to find patches of British settlement here and there all over the country. On the other hand, the village at St Neots may be one of Christian times, about which we know virtually nothing. The axe found in Hut 1 would perhaps support this idea, if we could really convince ourselves of the value of a date based only on the typology of a form of tool which is seldom found. The danger of this kind of dating can easily be shown by a study of the weapons of various African tribes, which have sometimes altered out of recognition in a single generation and at others apparently remained unchanged for 2000 years.

II. LATE SAXON HUTS AT ST NEOTS.

By C. F. TEBBUTT.

For some years I have kept a watch on the gravel digging in the grounds of Hall Place, St Neots, Huntingdonshire (see 6-inch Ordnance Map, 1927 Edition, Hunts and Beds, Sheet XXV, South-east, Sandpit marked 200 yards east of St Neots church).

Legend to Fig. 2.

1 Bone Pin	} West Row Hut	9 Pottery Whorl	} Waterbeach Hut 1
2 Chalk Whorl		10 " " "	
3 Pierced Tusk	} Waterbeach Hut 3	11 Bone Pin	
4 Bone Awl		12 Bronze Pin	
5 Bronze Strip		13 Bone Pin	
6 Glass bead	} Waterbeach Hut 1	14 Silver Disc	
7 " "		15 Ivory Ring	
8 Pottery Whorl	Waterbeach Hut 2		

In January 1929 I noticed a pit showing in section on the gravel face. It was 8 ft. wide and had been dug down to the clean bedded gravel 3 ft. below the land surface. Across the pit were showing two layers of black ash, one above the other, in which I could see potsherds.

Excavation from the top showed that the pit only extended 2 ft. back from the gravel face and had already been mostly destroyed by the gravel diggers, who told me that they had dug away about 6 ft. of it. The two layers of black ash were 2-3 in. thick and extended roughly parallel across the pit, sagging to the extent of 18 in. (see Fig. 5). All the objects found were in or on these black layers.

The table on p. 139 gives a summary of the contents of this hut and of the others subsequently discovered; Figs. 4 and 5 show their distribution, plans and sections. All the pits, like those of the Pagan period described above, belong to one of three types, which we have called A, B and C.

- A. Rectangular, with bulging sides, rounded corners, and vertical walls. This is the commonest type discovered by Mr E. T. Leeds, F.S.A., at Sutton Courtenay, Berks (*Archaeologia*, LXXIII and LXXVI).
- B. Bowl-shaped, of round or oval plan.
- C. Trapezoid. Only one was of this type; one occurred at Waterbeach (*Antiquaries Journal*, VII).

REMARKS.

Pit 1. The two layers of black ash were separated by 6-9 in. of sterile soil. Lumps of clay daub with marks of wattle were found in both layers.

Pit 2. 17 ft. to the west of Pit 1.

Pit 3. Found in May, 1929, 33 ft. to the west of Pit 2. The workmen had already destroyed one side. Near the south side was a round fire-hole 18 in. in diameter and 9 in. deep, full of black ash. Opposite this on the north side were the remains of a disintegrated chalk block (the nearest chalk is 15 miles away). Scattered remains of a hearth occurred near the west side. This pit had a more distinctly level floor than Pit 1.

Table II.

ST NEOTS HUTS.

Hut	Length	Breadth	Depth	Shape	Pottery	Clay	Bronze	Iron	Bone	Lead	Stone	Animal bones
1	8'	?	3'	Upper layer A Lower layer	Sherds. Cooking-pot (Pl. II, fig. 2)	Daub	-	Shield-grip (Fig. 3, no. 3) Axe (Fig. 3, no. 1) Knife (Fig. 3, no. 5) Plough iron	-	-	Niedermendig lava quern	Numerous (split)
2	4' 6"	2' 9"	B		Sherds. Bowl (Pl. II, fig. 1) Small sherds, scarce	"	-	Scraps Hook and nail	Comb (Fig. 3, no. 4) Object (Fig. 3, no. 2)	-	Rubber	"
3	6'	75"	A	Small sherds, scarce	Ring	-	-	Iron plate	-	-	Niedermendig lava quern. Flint flakes. Stones in holes	Scarce + gnawed human femur. Wolf tooth
4	9'	7½"	C	Sherds	-	-	-	-	-	-	Niedermendig lava quern	Goose bone. Domestic fowl
5	6'	?	A?	Sherds	Rings (several)	Slag and melted	-	-	-	-	One large stone	-
6	3'	5'	B	Sherds, very scarce	-	-	-	-	-	-	Niedermendig quern. Flint flakes.	Numerous. Oyster shells. Sparrow hawk
7	4'	4' 6"	B	Sherds, scarce	-	-	-	Pin	Trace	-	Round stones Large stones	Ox skull in hole. Oyster shells. Very numerous bones. (Human skeleton cut through by this hut)
8	9'	?	A or C	Sherds, numerous	-	Pin	Knife slag	2 tool handles	Weight	-	-	-

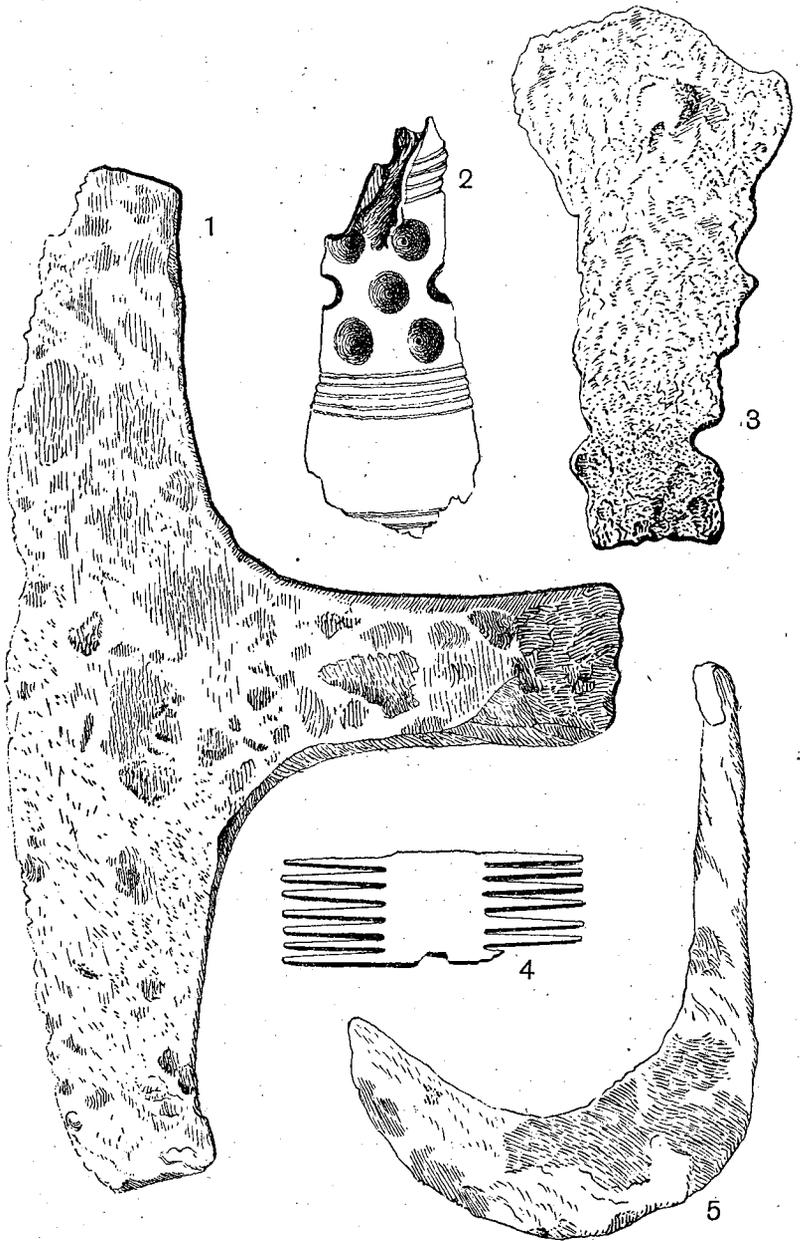


Fig. 3.

Objects from St Neots Huts. 1. Axe. 2. Bone handle. 3. Part of grip of shield boss. 4. Fragment of comb. 5. Iron knife. Natural size.

Pit 4. 10 ft. to the South-west of Pit 3. The east side had been dug into by the workmen. The pit was of oblong shape, probably 11 ft. long (9 ft. remained), 7 ft. wide at the east end, and tapering to 5 ft. wide at the west end. At the east end the workmen had partly destroyed a large round fire-hole 2 ft. 6 in. across and 1 ft. 9 in. deep, full of ash with two large stones near the top. In the ash were a few bones and lumps of metal slag. About 9 in. to the west of this was an irregular shaped hole, 1 ft. by 1 ft. 9 in. and 9 in. deep; in this were three stones set in triangle shape as if for wedging in a post. There was, however, no sign of wood in the hole. Near this were several lumps of burnt clay, black on one side, that might have been part of a crucible or metal mould. Another large stone lay on the floor 2 ft. to the north near the north side. Further west was a shallow hole 1 ft. by 9 in. by 2 in. deep, full of ash, and near it a large round stone (4 in. diameter) cracked by fire. In the north-west corner was a hole 1 ft. by 9 in. by 10 in. deep, with a large stone half-way down; the hole contained wood splinters. Near the south-west corner was yet another hole 1 ft. by 1 ft. by 6 in. deep with a large stone at one side; it was full of sand. The floor of this pit was only black near the edges.

Pit 5. Found in June, 1929, 27 ft. south of Pit 2. It had been almost entirely destroyed by the workmen before they noticed it. It was 6 ft. wide, with square corners, and had a fire-hole 2 ft. across and 1 ft. 9 in. deep; this contained ash, in which were the metal slag and fused bronze. On the floor of the pit 18 in. south of the centre of the fire-hole were the remains of several clay rings; two nearly whole ones lay together, and parts of others nearby, with pieces of a broken Niedermendig lava quern.

Pit 6. Small round pit containing nothing but a few sherds and one large stone.

Pit 7. Found in December, 1930, 20 ft. to the east of Pit 1. At 2 ft. 6 in. from the surface was a layer of greyish clay, mixed with charcoal, spread all over the pit. The pit had no floor and appeared to have been gradually filled up with rubbish.

Pit 8 I found in June, 1932 in the far south corner of the

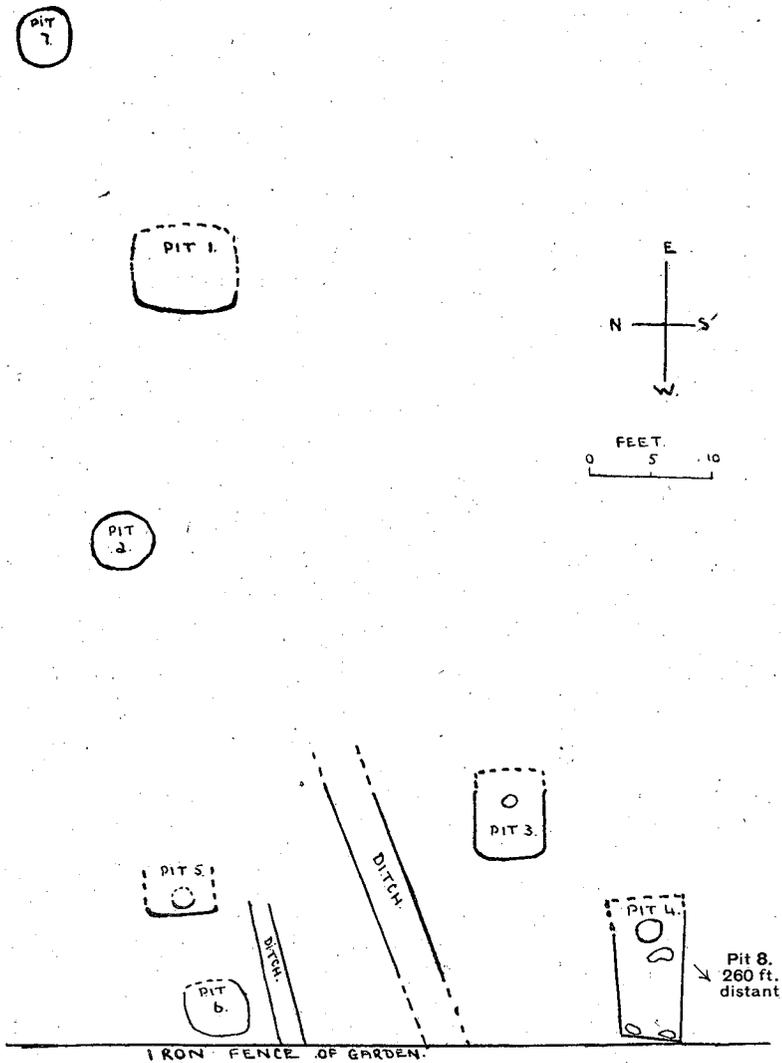


Fig. 4. St Neots Huts: distribution.

field where the gravel had been dug some years previous to my visiting the workings. Owing to the removal of the gravel the field was here 2 ft. lower than the adjoining property, and in the section exposed I saw signs of another pit. It was an extremely difficult place to excavate, indeed it was impossible to do so in a really satisfactory manner. The boundary fence was on the higher ground and could not be let down, a water supply pipe crossed the pit, and numerous tree roots penetrated it in all directions. I had to tunnel under the fence so as to leave the surface undisturbed, and trench on the next property far enough back to prevent a collapse.

The pit started 45 ft. from the south-west corner of the Hall Place property along its western boundary. Its west side ran from this point under the fence at an angle into the next property and was 9 ft. long; the north side returned at a right angle to the boundary, only 3 ft. of it being left. Although such a small part of the pit remained, it had a black layer a foot thick above the floor and contained more pottery and animal bones than all the other pits put together. Its last use had, I think, been a rubbish pit, as many sherds were standing upright as if tipped in with other rubbish. At the north end was a hole in the floor 9 in. deep, containing the top of an ox skull upside down¹, several oyster shells, large stones, and a lump of iron slag weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Six feet from the south end was a small iron knife $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long of Saxon type, the broken end of a hollow bronze pin 1 in. long, and two bones roughly shaped for tool handles. From above the hole just described came a round lead counter or weight.

While trenching in the adjoining property, to find the west side of the pit, at 3 ft. from the surface I came upon a human skeleton lying west-north-west and east-south-east with its head to the west. It was lying on its back with its head turned to the north and its chin resting on its left shoulder. The diggers of the pit had cut across the skeleton just below the sternum, making a clean cut across the right humerus. There was no sign of the lower arms, so they had evidently been lying stretched along each side. The head had been pillowed on a mound of earth 6 in. above the bottom of the

¹ Cf. House XII at Sutton Courtenay, *Archaeologia*, LXXVI.

grave. No grave goods were found, but a fragment of black hand-made pottery rim of primitive character lay beneath the skull. It is possible that the small knife found in the pit came from the hip of the skeleton. Two or three burials were found by the gravel diggers a few yards east of this spot, and human bones have been turned up in the garden 100 yards to the west. It seems that a cemetery ante-dating the pits exists here.

Ditches. Two small ditches ran approximately east and west between Pits 5 and 6, and Pits 3 and 4, but could not be traced for more than 25 ft. They contained animal bones, a few sherds and part of a clay ring. They were probably dug to drain off surface water and prevent flooding of the pits.

Finds.

Iron. The whole dating of these huts turns on the T-shaped iron axe found in Pit 1 (Fig. 3, no. 1); but unfortunately it is difficult to date closely, as the type to which it belongs was in use over a long period. Dr Mortimer Wheeler considers it "a Frankish type which seems to have lasted long" (London Museum Catalogues, No. 1: *London and the Vikings*, p. 24) and has dated this particular specimen between A.D. 650 and 850. But Anglo-Saxon specimens are not unknown. This specimen rather resembles a larger one found by the late Professor McKenny Hughes in a pit at Hauxton (*C.A.S. Proc.* Vol. VII, Pl. VI) and now in the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, where there is also a smaller specimen from Tuddenham; and a specimen evidently related to the type was found in a grave in the Pagan Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Girton. The Bayeux Tapestry pictures a later form being used for squaring saplings for boat building. A somewhat similar axe is used to-day for barking oak-trees.

The ploughshare is $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide and weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. It has flanges, and is of a type in use in Roman and Migration times (see Guildhall Catalogue, 2nd Edition, Plate XIX, No. 4. Also "plogjern," Fig. 249 in *Vestlandske Graver fra Jernalderen*, by H. Schetelig, from a Migration Period grave in Norway). One end of the share tapers to a point, and has

indications of a sharp cutting edge. The other side is thick and blunt and was, no doubt, originally straight, the slight tapering being due to wear. This shows that it was used in a plough with mould boards, the sharp edge undercutting the sods in preparation for being turned over by the mould boards. This evidence is, I think, of interest in view of the divergence of opinion on the types of ploughs used in ancient agriculture (e.g. *Antiquity*, September 1932). The mould boards would probably be of elm; ploughs with elm mould boards are still being used on certain types of clay land in this neighbourhood.

The round lead counter or weight from Pit 8 is $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, and weighs 1 oz. 15 dwts. (Troy). In Faussett's *Inventorium Sepulchrale* (p. 23 and Pl. 17) are described and illustrated a series of weights found in a grave of the Saxon Period. No. 4 in this series weighed 1 oz. 18 dwts. This may be the equivalent to the one described above, the slight difference in weight being accounted for by oxydisation.

Bone pin. A double-ended bone pin 5 in. long was found by the workmen and came from either Pit 3 or 5. Similar pins have been found in Saxon huts near Peterborough by G. Wyman Abbott, F.S.A. (unpublished), and in the Sutton Courtenay village by E. T. Leeds, F.S.A., who considers they were used as weaving shuttles.

A few flint flakes occurred in all the pits and ditches, and a definite boring tool in Pit 4. I am inclined to think that flint was still being used for a few purposes besides strike-a-lights.

Animal and bird bones found include sheep, pig, ox, wolf, grey lag goose, female sparrow hawk, and domestic fowl.

The pottery is probably the most interesting part of the finds. Most of the types have been found before but have never before, as far as I am aware, been recorded in direct association with each other or with any object that is datable. It is quite different from the pottery found at Sutton Courtenay (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, *Archaeologia*, Vols. LXXIII and LXXVI). Bourton-on-the-Water (*Antiquaries Journal*, July 1932, XII, No. 3), Waterbeach and West Row (see p. 133) and Peterborough (G. Wyman Abbott, F.S.A., unpublished).

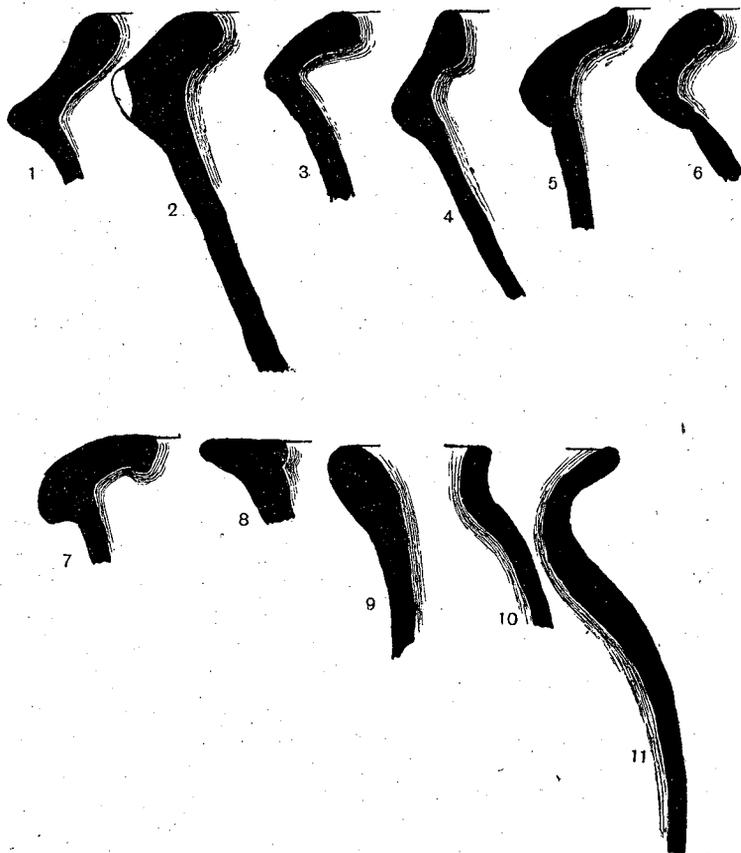


Fig. 6.

St Neots Huts: rim sections.

Sherd	Internal Diameter	Sherd	Internal Diameter	Sherd	Internal Diameter
1	8.4"	5	11.0"	9	12.0"
2	10.8"	6	8.4"	10	5.8"
3	8.2"	7	10.8"	11	5.6"
4	10.9"	8	9.2"		

Four main types of vessels could be identified as having been in common use. All these were made on the wheel. The first three types all contain pounded oyster shell in the clay, and are sometimes slightly polished on the outside. One example has what appears to be a sort of red slip on the inside. Except for one sherd with a fingerprint ornament all are entirely without decoration.

1. Deep bowls or panchoons with a bold lip turned inwards, a sagging base, and sloping sides (e.g. Fig. 6, nos. 2, 3, 5 and 7). A restored specimen has a diameter of 13 in. and a depth of 6 in. (Pl. II, fig. 1). This type has been found at Bedford (see Modern School Museum) and elsewhere, but as far as I am aware no one has attempted to date it, except Dr C. Fox in *Proceedings of Prehistoric Society of East Anglia*, iv, pt. 2, 1924, Abington Pigotts; where he makes interesting suggestions as to its derivation from Roman mortaria, and tentatively assigns it to the Anglo-Saxon period.

2. Shallow basins with flat bases and hammer-head rims. The same type was noted by Dr Fox at Abington Pigotts (Fig. 3 *M*) and placed by him in the same class as that just described. He gives it a definite Roman ancestry (Pl. III).

3. Cooking pots or jars of Roman type but with sagging bases (Pl. II, fig. 2; Fig. 6, nos. 10 and 11). It is quite impossible to differentiate between these and similar Romano-British vessels, except by the sagging base. The flat base probably became unnecessary when tables were not used.

4. Hard grey-handled vessels of gritty ware, quite distinct from those just described and requiring quite a different technique in making. Some sherds had a decoration of finger-tip impressions on an applied strip running round the vessel on the outside. Unfortunately not enough was found of this type to make a reconstruction possible. The ware is definitely mediaeval in character. Complete pots of this kind are not uncommon in this neighbourhood, but their associations are unknown.

Romano-British. The base of a mortarium came from Pit 8, with some castor-ware sherds. Other fragments occurred in Pit 4. It may be noted that pottery of this period is nowhere common in the immediate neighbourhood.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Pots from St Neots Huts.



Dish from St Neots Huts

Miscellaneous rims of vessels of which too little remains to indicate the shape are illustrated. In nearly all the pits were scraps of handmade black ware, containing mica and no pounded shell, like the pottery of the early pagan Saxon period.

Clay rings. Remains of these rings were found in Pits 3 and 5, and in the ditches. They occur on all the recorded Saxon domestic sites. It is generally assumed, but not proved, that they are loom weights.

The pits. The Sutton Courtenay pits and that at Bourton-on-the-Water were undoubtedly huts, and I think we may assume that Pits 1, 3, 4, 5 and 8 were likewise. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 had hearths, No. 1 had clay daub, and No. 4 had what appeared to be post holes. No post-holes were found outside the pits as at Bourton-on-the-Water, but this is not surprising, as owing to the nature of the subsoil it was often difficult to detect the pits themselves. The method of construction seemed to be to dig a roughly square hole down to the clean gravel, which ensured good drainage, and spread a few inches of loam to make a level floor:

The round pits Nos. 2, 6 and 7 were, I think, simply rubbish pits. It is interesting to note that No. 7 had a covering of clay, as is so often found over Romano-British rubbish pits.

CONCLUSIONS.

We have here people living in miserable huts in almost as primitive a condition as can be imagined. They had no regard for cleanliness, and were content to throw the remains of a meal into the furthest corner of the hut and leave it there. They were not nervous about ghosts, since they did not mind having a skeleton sticking out of the wall of one of their huts. Pit 1 shows two distinct layers of occupation and it is possible that when the hut became too stinking and verminous it was either abandoned for a time or a layer of soil spread over the old floor to make it sweeter. No sign of any luxury was found, and it is almost certain that the inhabitants were wretchedly poor serfs.

Of their occupations there is evidence of agriculture (ploughing in the modern way), and rough carpentry. Some

sort of metal work was being carried on in bronze and iron, the iron being smelted on the spot. Weaving, and corn grinding with imported Niedermendig lava querns, exhausts the evidence.

The pottery is the only link with the preceding civilisation. It has a definite Roman ancestry, and (except for a few scraps of black ware) owes nothing to the types associated with the pagan Saxon period. On the other hand the hard grey ware and sagging bases introduce a new and unmistakably Mediaeval element, but with no trace of glaze. There is not enough evidence to show whether the pottery-making methods, with unbroken Roman tradition, spread back from the west to supersede the badly made wares of the invaders that had temporarily ousted them; or whether the Romano-British serfs still continued to make their pots in the old way, until its superiority induced the masters to adopt the methods of the serfs.

These results seem to establish the link between Romano-British and Mediaeval pottery, the existence of which had already been suggested by the late Prof. T. McK. Hughes in the *Archaeological Journal*, LIX, and by Dr Cyril Fox in the paper previously mentioned. I have assumed all through that these finds date from the late Saxon period. The dating of the axe seems to fit the facts very well and until other similar sites are found I do not think it of much use trying to date this one more closely.

The finds will be preserved at the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. I am deeply indebted to F. E. Brightman, Esq., of Hall Place, who has given me every facility for observation and digging on his property for some years; also to Dr Harrison for permission to extend the excavation into his garden. Miss O'Reilly and Mr T. C. Lethbridge, F.S.A., have given me much help and good advice. Miss D. M. A. Bate of the British Museum has kindly identified the bird bones for me.

Mr R. U. Sayce has kindly contributed the following note on the skeleton:

The skull, which has a cranial index of 75.3, closely resembles many others that have been found in graves of

the Anglo-Saxon period. It is that of a young adult male; the coronal and sagittal sutures are open, and there are no signs of the third molar, or wisdom, teeth, though the rest of the teeth are considerably worn.

A peculiar feature of the skeleton was that three vertebrae had been displaced and were found in the mouth. The atlas had been turned through 90° on the axis and both these bones occurred in the forward part of the mouth, partially projecting beyond the incisor teeth. A third, cervical, vertebra lay flat against the inside of the right ascending ramus.

ANGLO-SAXON BURIALS AT SOHAM,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

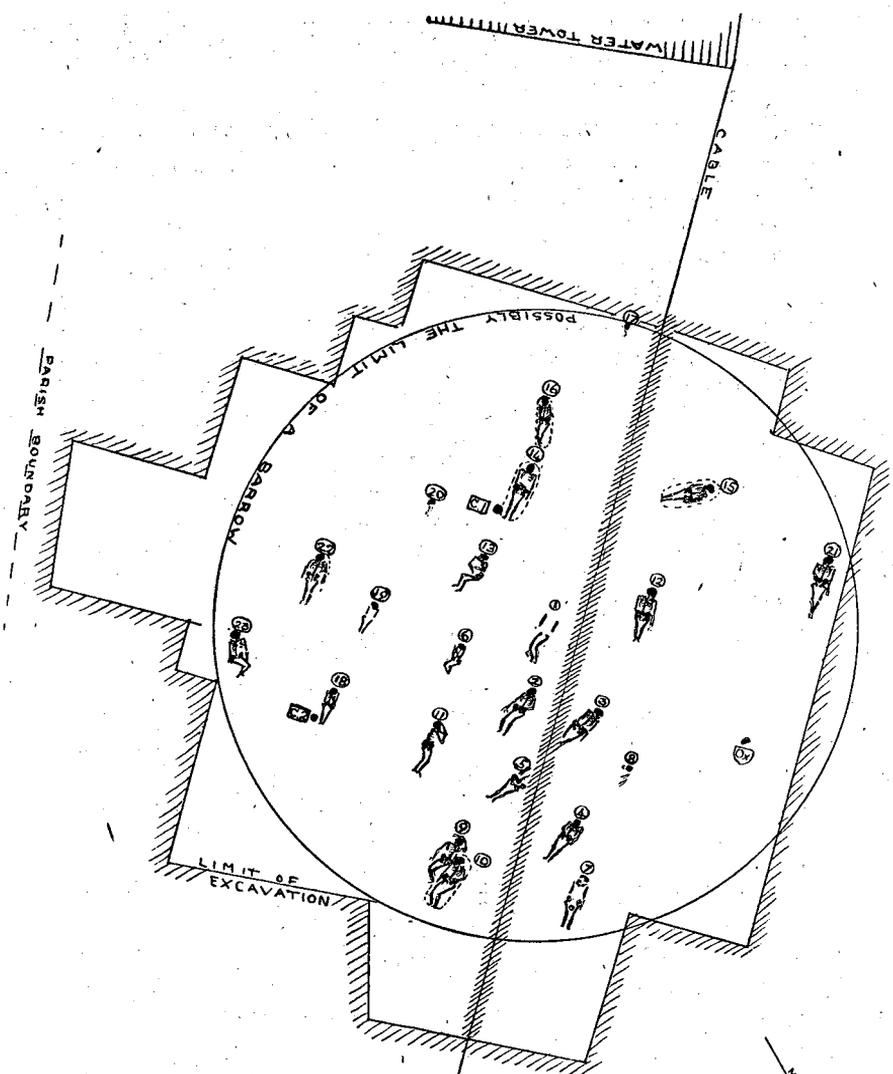
By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, B.A., F.S.A.¹

In May 1931 a shallow trench was cut in order to lay an electric cable to the Soham and Fordham water tower (see Plan). A skeleton was disturbed during this work and a First Brass of Trajan with two holes bored in it was found at its neck. This coin was brought to Mr C. F. Tebbutt at St Neots, who asked the Newmarket District Council for permission to examine the site. This permission was very kindly given, and the thanks of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society are due to the Council for enabling us to carry out a very interesting piece of investigation. Mr C. S. Leaf and Mr C. F. Tebbutt were fortunately able to help me with the digging.

We found 23 inhumation burials and two cremations on this piece of ground, all pretty close together. They belonged to the Pagan Anglo-Saxon period, which was rather unexpected, as another cemetery of this period is known at Soham, in the new Churchyard and the neighbouring gardens. When the positions of the burials were plotted on paper it was found that the outer ones all lay on the circumference of an imaginary circle (see Plan), and this, coupled with the fact that the Parish Boundary passes close beside the site, suggests that they had probably been made in a low barrow, which has since been ploughed away (cf. Mortimer, *Forty Years' Researches in the East Riding of Yorkshire*, Fig. 846).

Several things show that the people buried here may have had customs differing in some way from the ordinary East

¹ I should like to have included Mr C. F. Tebbutt and Mr C. S. Leaf, as has always been my custom, but since both Mr Leaf and Dr Palmer have objected to being involved in the Bran Ditch Reports (presumably on account of my bad grammar) I have been forced to discontinue the practice.



PLAN OF
 ANGLO-SAXON BURIALS
 EXCAVATED AT
 SOHAM

7
 1.31.

Angles of Little Wilbraham, Holywell Row, etc. I will tabulate these before going on to describe the burials in detail:

(1) Only one man was armed. He had a spear and an adze or spud (see p. 161). In his hand was a coin which appears to be a barbarous copy of a fourth century Roman one. This may be a survival of the well-known Roman custom of placing a coin with the dead to pay Charon's fee.

(2) Another man (No. 1) had been buried with tools and not weapons; he had a whetstone and a small rivetter's hammer.

(3) The two cremations were placed each in a shattered pot beside an inhumation burial, suggesting a relationship of some kind between each pair. This recalls the Howe Hill, Duggleby (Mortimer, *op. cit.* p. 23), where slaves had obviously been burnt and placed there to accompany their masters. It may be thought a fantastic suggestion, but who knows what relics of barbarous superstition and custom may not have persisted among the Gyrwas of the Fens?

(4) The skull of an ox was found carefully buried, muzzle downward, in a small pit (see Plan); almost certainly a religious offering of some sort.

All these customs are new to us in the graves of Pagan East Anglians. We are, perhaps, dealing here with people having rather unusual ideas. Possibly they were descendants of Romano-British Coloni, or something of the kind, who had survived the troubles of the fifth century but were not admitted as full Anglian tribesmen. Of course the Gyrwas must not be forgotten. On other occasions the Soham promontory was regarded as part of the Isle of Ely, as when Geoffrey de Mandeville held it against Stephen. It is possible that in Saxon times it was in Gyrwas territory. The possibility that this site was the burying place of a single family through the whole Pagan period should not be overlooked.

Grave no. 1. 1 ft. deep. Bones almost gone, no skull visible. Probably a man. Body had lain on its back, head west-south-west. Knees slightly bent and arms at the sides. Small bronze buckle at his right shoulder and another (Fig. 1, nos. 3 and 4) at his right knee. An iron knife (Fig. 1, no. 5) at the left hip. Another knife, a fragment of bone, possibly sharpened,

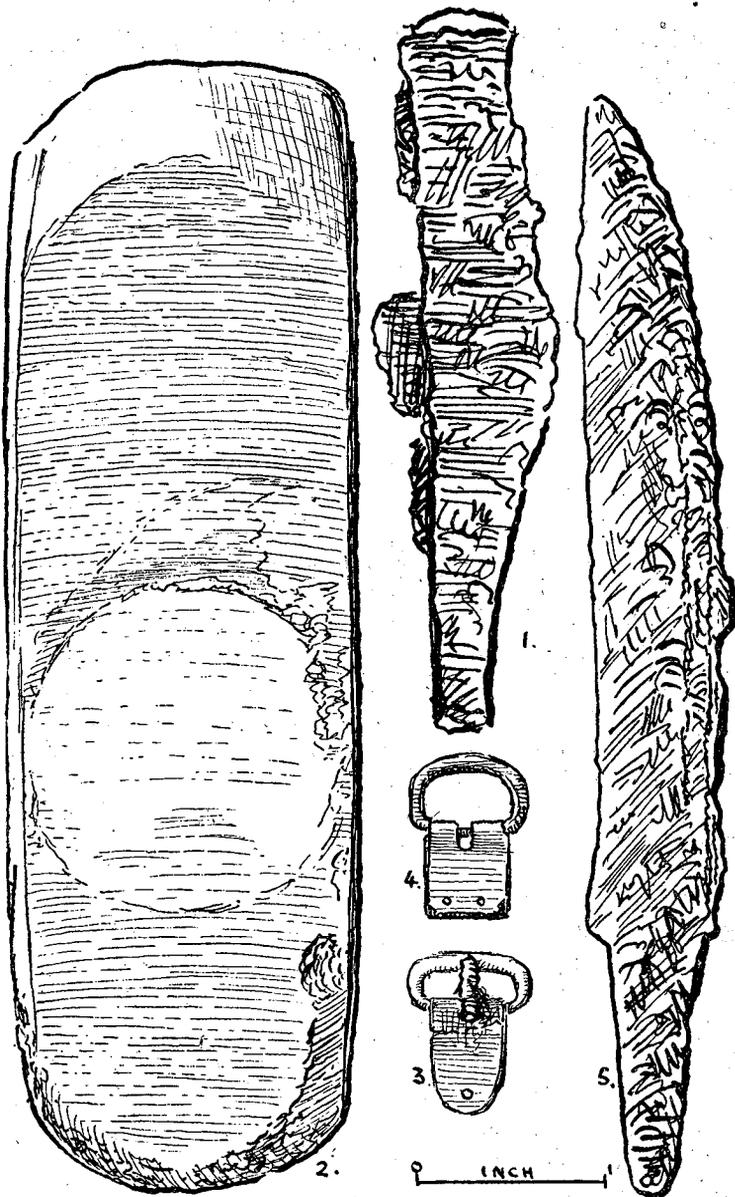


Fig. 1.

Associated Objects, Grave 1:

1. Iron Hammer. 2. Whetstone. 3 and 4. Bronze Buckles. 5. Iron Knife.

near the right knee. Against the right shin was a large hone (Fig. 1, no. 2), a small iron hammerhead (Fig. 1, no. 1), and a fossil shell. The trace of a disc of some material, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, which had lain on the hone, could be seen.

Buckles. One (Fig. 1, no. 4) is of the typical Anglo-Saxon form found in all our local cemeteries (see my note in *Recent Excavations in Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries*, p. 78). The other, with its unusual chape, may be compared with one found by Mortimer at Driffield (*Forty Years' Researches*, Fig. 631).

Hammer. Probably a metal-worker's hammer.

Hone. Has a groove at the side as if for sharpening awls or repointing a knife. It has been used either for hammering or possibly as an anvil for clinching small rivets at either end. The disc which had lain against it may have been of bone, possibly a girdle-hanger, as at Burwell, Grave 83 (*Recent Excavations in Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries*, p. 64, Fig. 33); also cf. Akerman (*Remains of Pagan Saxondom*, Pl. XXXVI, no. 5); or even a bone whorl.

Knives. Typical knives of the Pagan period.

Grave no. 2. Probably a male. Moderate state of preservation. Body not straightened for burial. Head west-south-west. Knees partly drawn up. No associated objects.

Grave no. 3. Probably a woman. Shins under the electric cable. Body straightened for burial. Right hand on pelvis; left arm extended by side. Chalk whorl under skull, which was west-south-west by west and facing north.

Whorl. Chalk as found at Burwell at the hips of skeletons and in the chests at their feet (*Recent Excavations*, Figs. 27, 37 a). Possibly used here as a button.

Grave no. 4. Skeleton, moderately preserved, possibly of a man, carefully straightened with left arm at the side and right hand on pelvis. 2 ft. 3 in. deep. Head west-south-west. A small silver pin (Fig. 3, no. 2) on right clavicle.

Silver pin. This seems to be either a Kentish specimen or a local copy of one. It suggests that this may be a late grave, possibly seventh century.

Grave no. 5. This seems to have been a large male and was 2 ft. deep. Legs straight. The head and shoulders down to the waist had been on the line of the cable and consequently

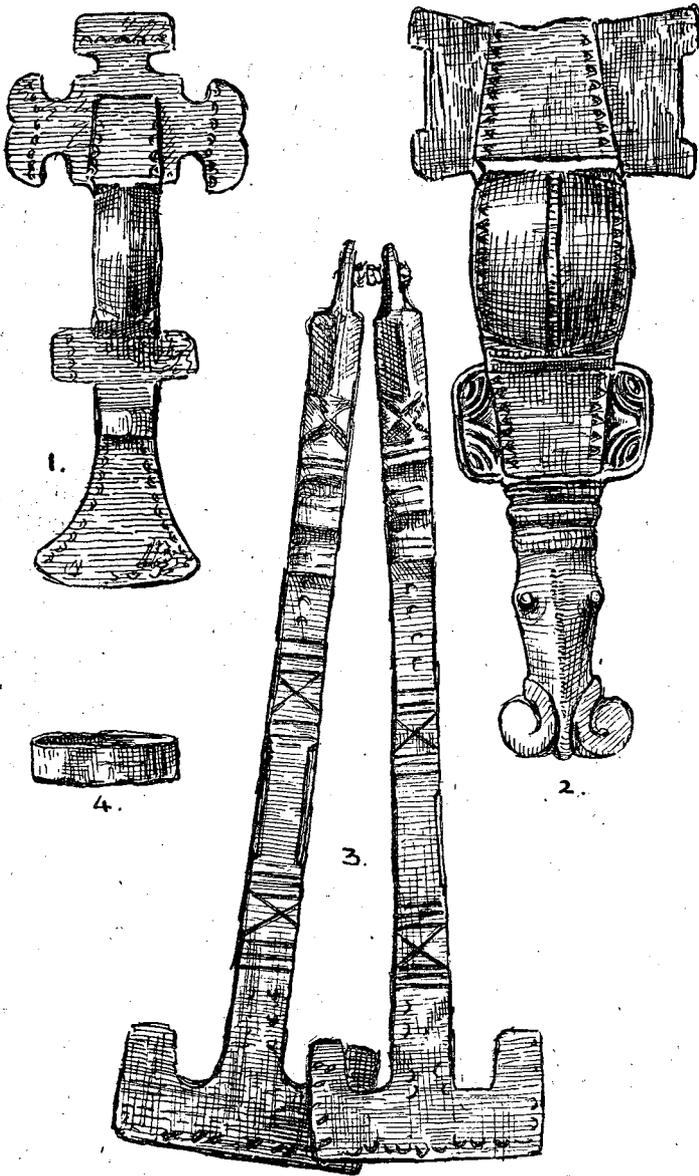


Fig. 2.

Associated Objects, Grave 7.

1. 'Small-long' Brooch. 2. Cruciform Brooch. 3. 'Girdle-hangers.'
4. Bronze finger-ring.

removed. The Roman coin mentioned on p. 152 had presumably come from this grave.

Coin. 1st Brass, ? Trajan.

Grave no. 6. Very fragmentary skeleton of a child, 1 ft. deep. Hands up to face, knees slightly bent. As it lay body was 3 ft. long. Head west-south-west by south. No associated objects.

Grave no. 7. Skeleton, presumably of an old woman, 3 ft. deep in sand. Body carefully straightened, with hands at

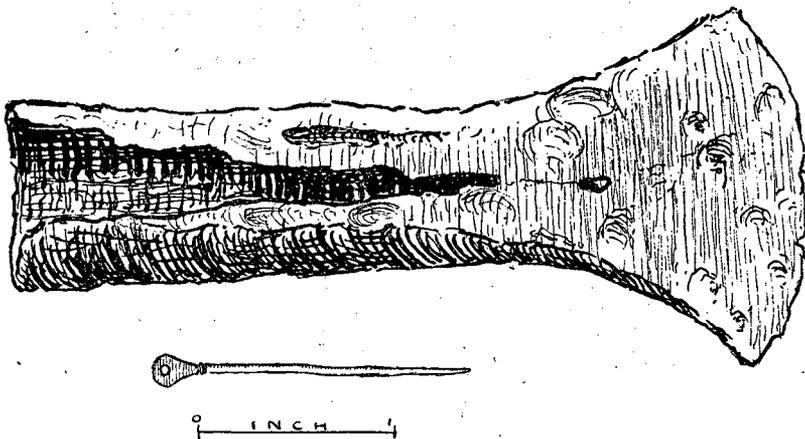


Fig. 3.

1. Iron Adze, Grave 10. 2. Silver Pin, Grave 4.

sides. Head south-west by west. Small cruciform brooch (Fig. 2, no. 2) on right clavicle, worn slantwise. Small-long brooch (Fig. 2, no. 1) on left clavicle, foot upwards. Beads under the cruciform brooch. Bronze finger-ring on left hand (Fig. 2, no. 4). Ivory ring and a pair of bronze girdle-hangers (Fig. 2, no. 3) fastened to it? Also an iron knife between the thighs.

Cruciform brooch. Has had detachable side-knobs, but these and the top knob were already detached and missing when it was buried. Probably a mid-sixth century type, but by no means new when buried.

Small-long brooch. One of the many hybrid varieties; cf. Neville (*Saxon Obsequies*, Grave 20, Pl. 5, and 54, Pl. 6).

Finger-ring. Plain band of bronze. Cf. silver examples from Little Wilbraham.

Girdle-hangers. Sixth century types. Cf. Fox (*Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, Pl. XXXIII, Little Wilbraham). They were certainly connected with the ivory ring, and were probably fastened to it.

Ivory ring. Cf. Holywell Row, Grave 43 (*Recent Excavations*, p. 23). They are found in most cemeteries, but I am not yet sure of their use.

Beads. Amber: 4 small round, 2 large lumps.

Glass: 1 large spherical clear yellowish green.

Small round variegated: 1 red-and-green,
2 green-and-dark-green, 2 yellow-and-green, 1 blue-and-white.

Cylindrical: 3 red, 2 green-and-red, 1 blue.

Spherical: 2 green.

Date. Judging by the character of the girdle-hangers and brooches I should place this grave somewhere about the middle of the sixth century, and compare it with such examples as Holywell Row, nos. 21, 37, 79; although it may be slightly earlier than these (see *Recent Excavations*, Figs. 8, 9, 16).

Grave no. 8. Greatly decayed bones and skull of a child. No associated objects.

Grave no. 9. A female skeleton buried so near the surface that the top of the forehead and left elbow had been ploughed away. The left ilium, femur and tibia had also been damaged when no. 10 was buried beside and beneath her. The bones must have been quite gelatinous when this happened, for the head of the femur was cut cleanly and not shattered. The body had not been laid out at all. The left arm was curved over the top of the skull, and the right flung out well away from the body, which lay on its back with the knees bent. The vertebral column was considerably dislocated, and this appeared to have taken place during life and not to be due to displacement later. There were glass and amber beads (Fig. 4, B, nos. 2-5) at the base of the skull. An iron knife lay point downwards

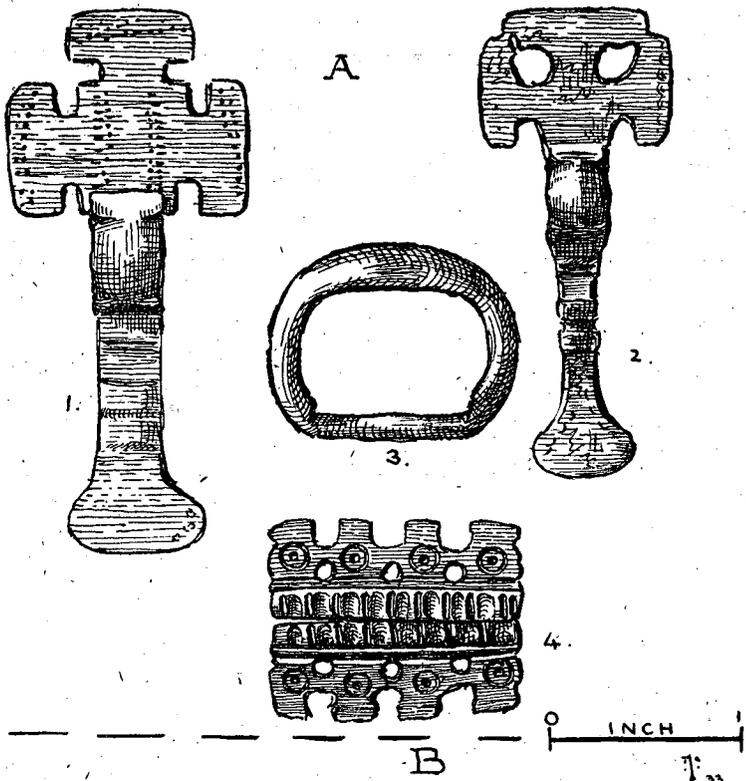


Fig. 4.

A. Associated Objects, Grave 12.
 1 and 2. 'Small-long' Brooches. 3. Bronze Buckle. 4. Wrist Clasp.

B. Associated Objects, Grave 9.
 1. Annular Brooch. 2. 3. 4. Glass Beads. 5. Amber Beads.

on the right side of the chest, some 6 in. below the shoulder. Two annular bronze brooches (Fig. 4, B, no. 1) lay at the inside of the right tibia.

Glass beads. 1 barrel, decayed glass; 1 disc, variegated black-and-yellow; 1 plain, red spherical; 2 blown double-shell constricted; 1 blue disc of commonest type, on bronze wire ring.

Amber beads. 1 large disc; 11 lumps.

Annular brooches. Probably these fastened a skirt, in the way that kilt pins are used nowadays.

Grave no. 10. Male skeleton tolerably well preserved, 2 ft. 8 in. deep in chalk. On back; knees slightly bent, left hand on pelvis, right arm straight at the side. Barbarous copy of Roman Third Brass coin in the bones of the right hand. Iron spearhead at right side of skull. Iron knife at waist. Iron adze or spud, found by no. 9's leg, presumably belonged to this burial.

Coin. Indecipherable, apparently a barbarous copy of a third century 3rd brass coin. (Cf. "The La Tène and Romano-British cemetery, Guilden Morden, Cambs," *C.A.S. Proc.* xxvii, 56.)

Adze. Iron adze-heads of this form, which closely resembles the Bronze Age socketed axe, were found in the Nydam bog-finds. "Adze" is hardly the correct term, as the cutting edge was set as in an axe, and the tool hafted on a crooked stick in the manner of the Bronze Age axe. Cf. Du Chaillu, *The Viking Age*, I, Fig. 439.

Grave no. 11. Thought to be a female, 1 ft. deep, lying on its right side, knees slightly bent. Left hand on top of its skull, right hand at left elbow. No associated objects.

Grave no. 12. Adult female in very bad state of preservation. Legs and arms straight, 2 ft. deep. Small-long brooch, foot upwards, on left clavicle, partly under chin. Small-long brooch, foot upwards, on sternum. One iron and one bronze buckle (Fig. 4, A, no. 3) at left side of lumbar vertebrae. Iron knife under lumbar vertebrae. Wrist-clasps (Fig. 4, A, no. 4) on left wrist, none found on right wrist. Bead on left breast.

Brooches: (1) Early type of the Maltese cross form.

(2) Early square-headed type with large holes (Fig. 4, A, nos. 1 and 2). Typologically these are as early as any brooches from Holywell Row, but, since a pair of Maltese cross brooches of very similar type was found at Barrington B (cf. Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, Pl. XXIX, 1) with a very late cruciform brooch, we may well wonder how much we can rely on pure typology for dating purposes.

Wrist-clasps. Possibly mid-sixth century type.

Date. Very uncertain; possibly first half of sixth century.

Grave no. 13. Child of about ten, perhaps older, lay on right side, knees drawn up, hands almost folded in front of pelvis, as if grasping stomach. No associated objects.

Grave no. 14. Large male? skeleton, carefully straightened, 2 ft. 6 in. deep. Iron knife at right hip; remains of iron and wood at left hip. Recalls many Burwell burials.

Grave no. 15. Elderly female? Carefully straightened, 3 ft. deep. No associated objects, but from left shoulder to hip a layer of carbonised wood, 6 in. broad and 1 in. thick. Two rough slabs of sandstone and large flints in a layer above the body.

Charcoal. I cannot account for this at present, but it would suggest some ritual. The charcoal was all in small pieces of little sticks and twigs.

Grave no. 16. Smallish skeleton in bad condition. Lay on its back with left hand on pelvis and right hand on right shoulder. No associated objects.

Grave no. 17. Very young child; bones almost completely decayed. A single blue bead of the commonest form.

Grave no. 18. Skeleton of a child. 3 ft. deep; legs straight, left hand on right shoulder, right hand on pelvis. Iron knife at right hip. A cremation in a much crushed pot in the side of the grave 1 ft. above the right knee.

Pot. Too fragmentary to reconstruct; unornamented. Had probably resembled one from Grave 18 at Holywell Row (*Recent Excavations*, Pl. II).

Grave no. 19. Burial of young child, carefully straightened. No associated objects.

Grave no. 20. Very young child. No associated objects.

Grave no. 21. Male skeleton, fairly well preserved. Legs

straightened. Left arm at side, right hand on pelvis. Iron knife at right knee, partly under it.

Knife. This had evidently been worn either like a Highland sgian dubh in the top of a stocking, or stuck in the knee-band of a pair of trousers. Labourers still carry small objects in this way. See also Fox, "Excavations at Foxton, Cambs," *C.A.S. Proc.* xxv, 39.

Grave no. 22. Skeleton of young person. Legs straight, arms at side, but elbows slightly bent and shoulders raised as if from lowering into grave. A thin layer of small flints 1 ft. above the body.

Grave no. 23. Female skeleton. On back with knees bent. Arms at side. One of the round chalk toggles at left hip. An iron nail on left breast, and remains of small bronze ? pin on left clavicle. Layer of small flints above grave, as with no. 22.

Toggle. See my note in *Recent Excavations*, p. 76.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES.

By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, B.A., F.S.A. and
M. M. O'REILLY, B.A.

Bronze Age. The flint dagger shown in Pl. I, fig. *a*, was found by the donor in Isleham Fen, near Windy Hall. It was lying on the surface and might either have been ploughed up or dug out when a ditch was made. Such knives are not uncommon and are now generally thought to be of Early Bronze Age date. (Cf. W. F. Grimes, "The Early Bronze Age Flint Dagger in England and Wales," *Proceedings of the Pre-historic Society of East Anglia*, VI, pt. 4; and J. G. D. Clark, "The Dual Character of the Beaker Invasion," *Antiquity*, v, no. 20.) The knife has been kindly presented to the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Mr Robert Williams, of the Anchor Inn, Isleham Bank.

Pl. II, fig. *a*, shows a bronze spearhead, having a leaf-shaped blade and a sharp midrib, with protected loops at the base of the blade, dredged from the Cam just above the Railway Bridge, in Chesterton parish. One of the loops is imperfectly cast and has never been completely pierced; since the spearhead is very much worn, the edge having evidently been frequently re-sharpened, this should do away finally with the idea that these loops were used for tying the spearhead to its shaft.

A bronze rapier and two small knives (Pl. III) were dredged from the Cam near its junction with the Car Dyke some little time ago. The "rapier", which, like many of the other Bronze Age weapons to which this name is given, is of course a dagger, is a beautiful specimen and very well preserved. The smaller of the knives, with broad tang and single rivet-hole, is an unusual form. These three objects were very probably associated, but it is impossible to be sure of this. We have before suggested (see *C.A.S. Proc.* xxxi, p. 152) that the weapons dredged from the River Wissey possibly indicated a clash between the local population and the Iron Age invaders; it is worth noting in this connection that a large proportion of the bronze rapiers, in Eastern Britain at any

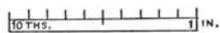


Fig. a.



Fig. b.

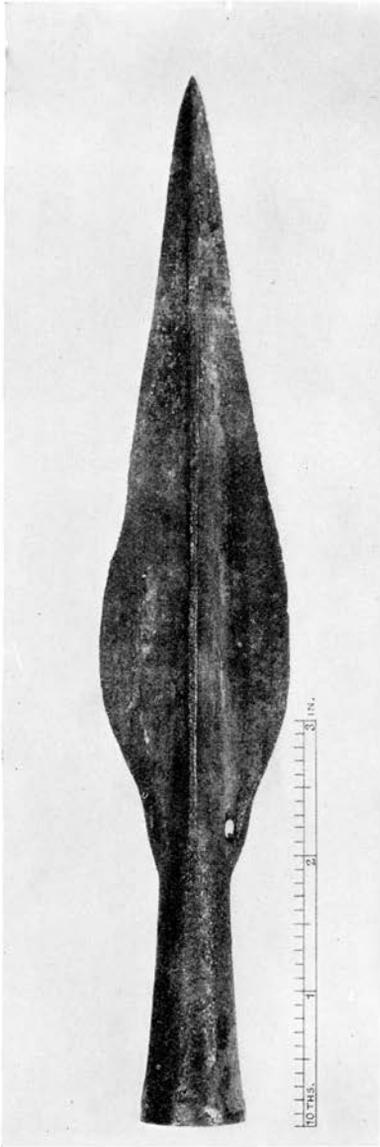


Fig. a.

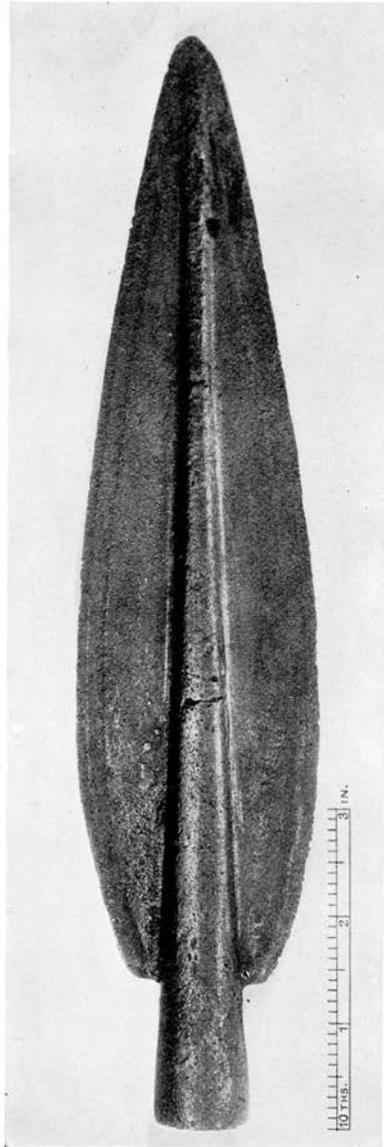


Fig. b.



rate, have also been recovered from rivers, and the possibility of intertribal wars or even of invasion during the period when they were in use should not be overlooked.

The bronze spearhead shown in Pl. II, fig. *b*, was found in ploughing skirtland at Copalow Farm, Undley, Suffolk. The squared form of the base of the blade is rather uncommon; the only specimen figured by Evans which at all resembles it comes from Loch Gur in the Co. Limerick. The form might possibly be related in some way to the barbed type, a broken specimen of which is included in the hoard from Green End Road, Cambridge, which has already been published here (*C.A.S. Proc.* XXXII).

Roman Period. Pewter jug from Quaveney. The jug shown in Pl. IV was dug out of the old bed of the Cam (Rollers Lode) beside Quaveney Island a year or two ago. It is a fine vessel of the late Roman Period, in excellent condition. The shape, which resembles that of a number of fourth century pottery jugs, seems to be a copy of a narrow-mouthed jug with the superimposed addition of another neck, or possibly of a stoppered jug (cf. the Romano-British pottery forms which seem to be derived from two superimposed bowls, etc.). The whole shape is graceful and compares well with the three other pewter jugs of this type in the Museum collection (Pls. V and VI). It will be seen that the Quaveney jug is almost identical with the largest of these (Pl. V); this jug is unfortunately of unknown provenance, but, as it was given to the Museum by Mr Martin of Quy, it is probable that it formed part of the hoard described by Dr Charles Lucas in *The Fenman's World*, p. 17: "Some 60 years ago a Fenman was cutting a ditch in the Broads about 60 or 70 yards from the high road and came across a lot of what he called pewter vessels." Major Fowler, who has kindly called our attention to this reference, adds: "My map" (see p. 111 of this volume) "shows the bed of the extinct Landwade-Exning stream meandering parallel to, and about that distance from the road, so I think the find in question probably came from it."

Late Roman pewter is not uncommon in the Fens. The two smaller jugs, one of which is shown in Pl. VI, belong to a find the exact site of which has been recovered by the energy of Major Fowler. The vessels were all found together

in the bed of the "Old Slade" an extinct river course in Isleham Fen, in 1907; traces of the excavation can still be seen near Elderberry Farm. We are also indebted to Major Fowler for the following reference: "Mackay, *Reminiscences of Albert Pell* (1908), p. 103, reports 'a very ample service of Roman pewter dishes and plates together with glass case-bottles and ware and many common coloured beads as large as marbles, apparently from the north edge of the extinct Stretham Mere by Tile House Hill, some time in the last century.'" A hoard of cups and platters was found at West Row, Mildenhall; and a hoard of platters from Sutton, Isle of Ely, probably comes from the same site as the fine engraved tazza published by Mr Louis Clarke in *C.A.S. Proc.* xxxi. Vessels from all these finds are preserved in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology; but much the largest hoard of pewter from the neighbourhood, found at Icklingham in 1838, is preserved in the British Museum. Isolated finds are also reported; Dr Lucas illustrates a tazza in his own collection (see p. 33, *The Fenman's World*) which was found at Pout Hall Corner, the junction of Burwell and Reach Lodes; and a pewter plate was found recently in the Old Cam at Stuntney.

These examples are enough to show that towards the end of the fourth century people were hiding their "plate" in the Fens. It is absurd to suppose that all these hoards could have been lost by accident. It is probable that during the great Pict War, when invaders were found as far south as Kent, most of the richer inhabitants concealed their plate and never succeeded in recovering it. Similar evidence is found in other parts of England (cf., for example, the well-known hoard found at Appleshaw, Hampshire; see *Archaeologia*, lvi). It is possible that these pewter services were placed in chests and sunk in the rivers with a small buoy to mark the place, much as fishermen now keep lobsters alive in the sea.

A penannular brooch of the Roman period, with knob terminals, shown in Pl. VII, fig. *a*, was dredged from the Cam near Clayhithe. Such brooches are, of course, common in the period, and the chief interest of this specimen is that it has been automatically cleaned by its passage through the suction dredger and is therefore a bright gold colour, probably very near its original appearance.







Height 28 cm.



Fig. a.



Fig. b.

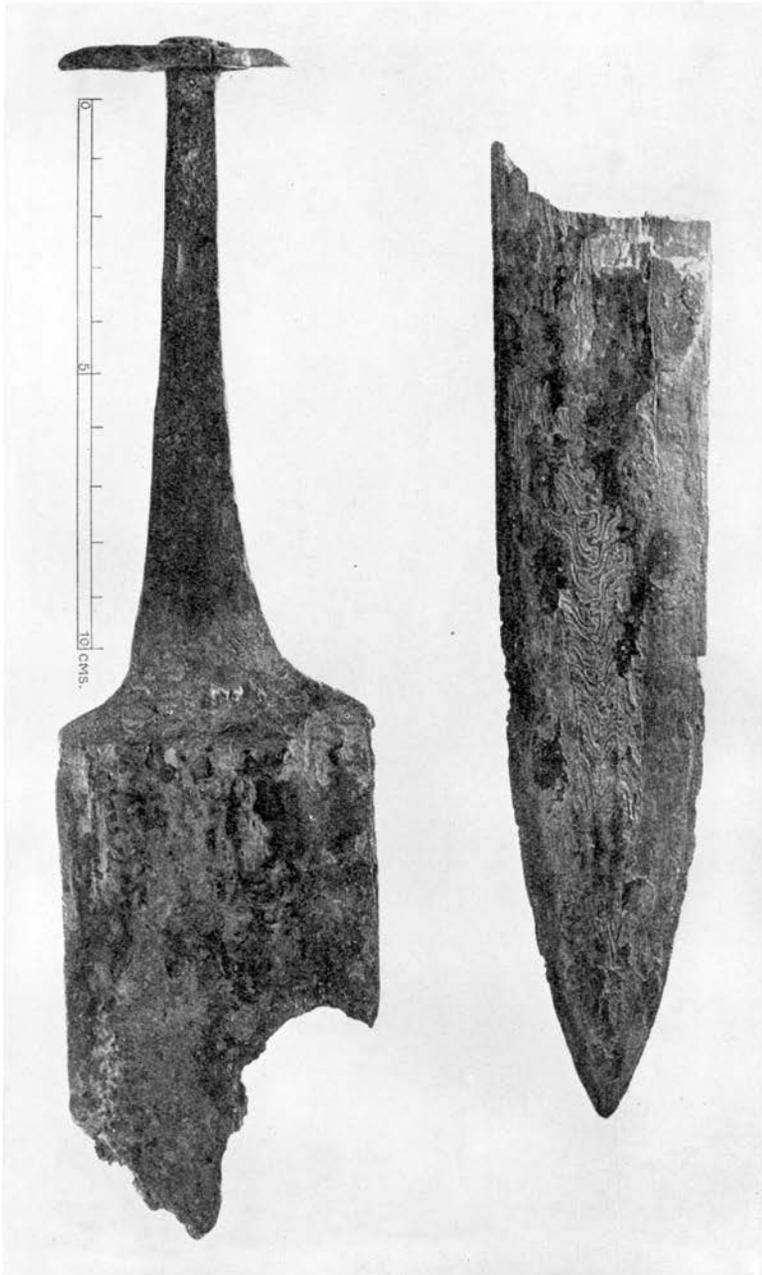


Fig. a.

Fig. b.

Dark Ages. A group of weapons of the Dark Ages dredged from the Cam near Clayhithe includes two fragments of swords, a broken spearhead, and a shield-boss (Pls. VII, fig. *b*, and VIII). The shield-boss belongs to the carinated form commonly found in local Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of the Pagan period, but is unusual in that it is ornamented with an apical disc of silver; only four other bosses in the Museum collection are similarly ornamented: two from Holywell Row (Graves 56 and 60, *Recent Excavations in Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries*, pp. 30 and 32) and one from "near Fleam Dyke" have silver discs, and one from Barrington has an elaborate gilded stud. The broken blade of the spearhead is probably of the same period. The sword fragments are rather puzzling; they evidently belong to two weapons of different periods. The hilt is broken from a rather curiously made sword of the Pagan Anglo-Saxon period. It will be noticed that the tang is very irregularly shaped, and is clinched over a very small pommel (see Pl. VIII, fig. *a*). Small pommels rather like this may be seen in C. Engelhardt, *Vimose Fundet*, Pl. 6, no. 15, but most swords of the Pagan period are so badly preserved that it is impossible to say if this is a common feature. Early Anglo-Saxon swords may be divided into those with broad and those with narrow blades; this specimen is broad, like two of the Barrington swords, and unlike the one specimen from Holywell Row. Traces of the wooden scabbard may still be seen on the blade. The damascened point of the second weapon (Pl. VIII, fig. *b*) might belong either to a weapon of the Viking period or to a foreign Teutonic blade of the early Migration period, such as are found in the Schleswig bog-finds. (Cf. C. Engelhardt, *Vimose Fundet*, Pl. 6, no. 8.)

The fact that a human skull was also found, coupled with the occurrence of these weapons—though they were not, of course, necessarily associated—suggests that we have here evidence of the troubles at the beginning of the Dark Ages, possibly even of one of the early raids.

All the bronze objects described above, the pewter jug, and the small brooch have been purchased for the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology with part of the C.A.S. grant. The sword fragments are temporarily on loan in the Museum.

THE STOKES MSS.

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

At the request of Mrs Stokes I have examined a large collection of MSS. left by the late Canon Stokes. Mrs Stokes was willing that those notes which were of any permanent value should go to people who would be able to use them. The following are some of the chief items, of which many are now in this Society's Library.

Papers written out on small 4to sheets.

- (1) "Old trees of Cambridge" read before C.A.S. 11 Nov. 1911. With a large packet of notes, on sheets of note-paper.
- (2) "Notable Houses of Cambridge" read before C.A.S. 3 Nov. 1924.

Both these, especially the former, contain matter of permanent value.

- (3) "Notes on the History of the parish of Girton," 80 pages. A lecture given in the College Hall, with a large packet of additional notes.
- (4) "The Earls of Cambridge and Huntingdon" (1918), with a large bundle of slips.
- (5) "An account of St Paul's Parish, Cambridge" 30 pages; also a large packet of slips.

But the greater part of the notes were on thousands of slips of note-paper. Of these the chief are on the following Cambridge subjects:

- (1) *Topography*, a pile of slips about 8 in. high, referring to the whole town and suburbs.
- (2) *Ditches, rivers, pumps* (parish) giving reference to printed publications and also containing oral evidence.
- (3) *Law courts*, Town and University.
- (4) *Notes about Monasteries*.
- (5) *Notes from College Treasuries*, source not always given, King's and Corpus Christi mentioned.
- (6) *Navigation of river*, and fish and fishing.
- (7) *Fires* and parish fire-engines.

- (8) *University*—(1) Antiquity, (2) Musicians, (3) Chests.
 (9) *Schools*.
 (10) *Corpus Christi College*.
 (11) *Nonsense Club*.

Other notes not directly antiquarian relate to, *Cambridge Novels*, *Cambridge Poets*, *Cambridge Plays and Players*.

THE HAILSTONE MSS.

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

The following is a list of MSS. received from the executors of the late Edward Hailstone (a member of C.A.S. from 1877 to 1932), and now also preserved in the Society's Library.

- (1) A transcript of certain accounts of Anglesey Abbey, of which abstracts are printed in Hailstone's *History of Bottisham*. Separate accounts of sacrist, churchwardens, almoner, gardener, miller, barn, and rectory. 1 and 2 Edw. III. MS.
- (2) "A paper on Bottisham" by P. J. King (1919), typewritten.
- (3) Three early 19th century printed fly-sheets. Clayhithe. Great St Mary's Church, Cambridge.
- (4) "A history of the Hundred of Staine," in parishes. 60 4to pages, typewritten.
- (5) "Swaffham Prior Modus, 1712" and other notes. MS.
- (6) "Notes on Whittlesford, 1889," church, rectory and manor. Notes about Ascham family, and extracts from private records. Partly typewritten.
- (7) Transcript of Cambridgeshire inventories of church furniture *temp.* Edward VI. Perhaps all printed from another transcript in *East Anglian*, Vol. VII, and following volumes. MS.
- (8) A list of charters arranged under Cambridgeshire parishes. Depository not stated in most cases, but "Diocese of Ely bags, Chapter House; Misc. Box no. 148" is once mentioned. MS.
- (9) "Monastic Life in the Middle Ages," a lecture dated May 1872; reference to Anglesey Abbey. MS.



Cambridge Antiquarian Society

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE UPON THE PROPOSED SURVEY OF CHURCHES.

At a Council Meeting held on 9 Jan. 1933, the following Report was unanimously adopted, upon the proposition of Professor Minns, seconded by the Master of Downing¹ College.

The Committee report to the Council:

That they have held three prolonged meetings.

That the proposal to make a survey under the auspices of the Society of all the churches in the deaneries of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely has their unqualified general approval.

That such a survey should be based upon a drawn ground-plan of every church surveyed.

That such ground-plans exist in only a few cases and where they are lacking they could be produced only by professional men whose services must be remunerated.

That largely owing to the cost of ground-plans the total expenditure required to carry out the scheme as proposed would seem to be so great as to prevent the Committee from recommending the Council to commit itself at the present time to its adoption as a whole.

The Committee are so deeply impressed, however, by the desirability of carrying out the proposed survey whenever circumstances shall permit as to feel it to be imperative that something should be done forthwith to give effect to it over a more limited area in order to gain experience, to use talent which they feel to be immediately available, and to keep the matter alive in the hope that the future may provide a prospect of carrying out the survey in its entirety. The Committee are emphatically of opinion that the limitation should be a geographical one, not one which would involve sacrifice either of

the scientific methods on which the survey should be based nor of the thoroughness with which it should be carried out in every church to be surveyed.

The Committee therefore recommend to the Council:

That a committee be appointed to be known as *Survey of Churches, Bibliographical Committee* to be charged with the duty of preparing a bibliography of all existing material both in print and in manuscript, as well of the churches of the County and the Isle in general as also of particular churches, such bibliography to have special regard to existing ground-plans, and that the first members of the Bibliographical Committee be Mr J. H. Bullock, Dr Palmer, Mr John Saltmarsh, Mr Geoffrey Webb, and the Society's Secretary.

That a committee be appointed to be known as *Survey of Churches, Field Committee* to undertake the work of surveying such churches as it may think most suitable having regard to such considerations as their proximity to Cambridge, the availability of ground-plans and other material, as well as to the persons who may be able and willing to carry out the work, and that the first members of the Field Committee be Miss Parsons, Dr Cobbett, Rev. Seiriol J. A. Evans, Mr H. C. Hughes, Mr Geoffrey Webb, the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Society, with power to co-opt others, not necessarily members of the Society, such co-options to be reported to the Council.

That each of the two Committees shall appoint its own secretary and that they shall meet in joint session whenever that shall appear to them to be desirable.

That since the limitation of the scheme is recommended largely upon financial grounds, neither Committee shall incur a total expense exceeding ten pounds without first obtaining the sanction of the Council.

That both Committees may report jointly or separately to the Council at any time and shall be required to do so separately at the end of each year of the Society.

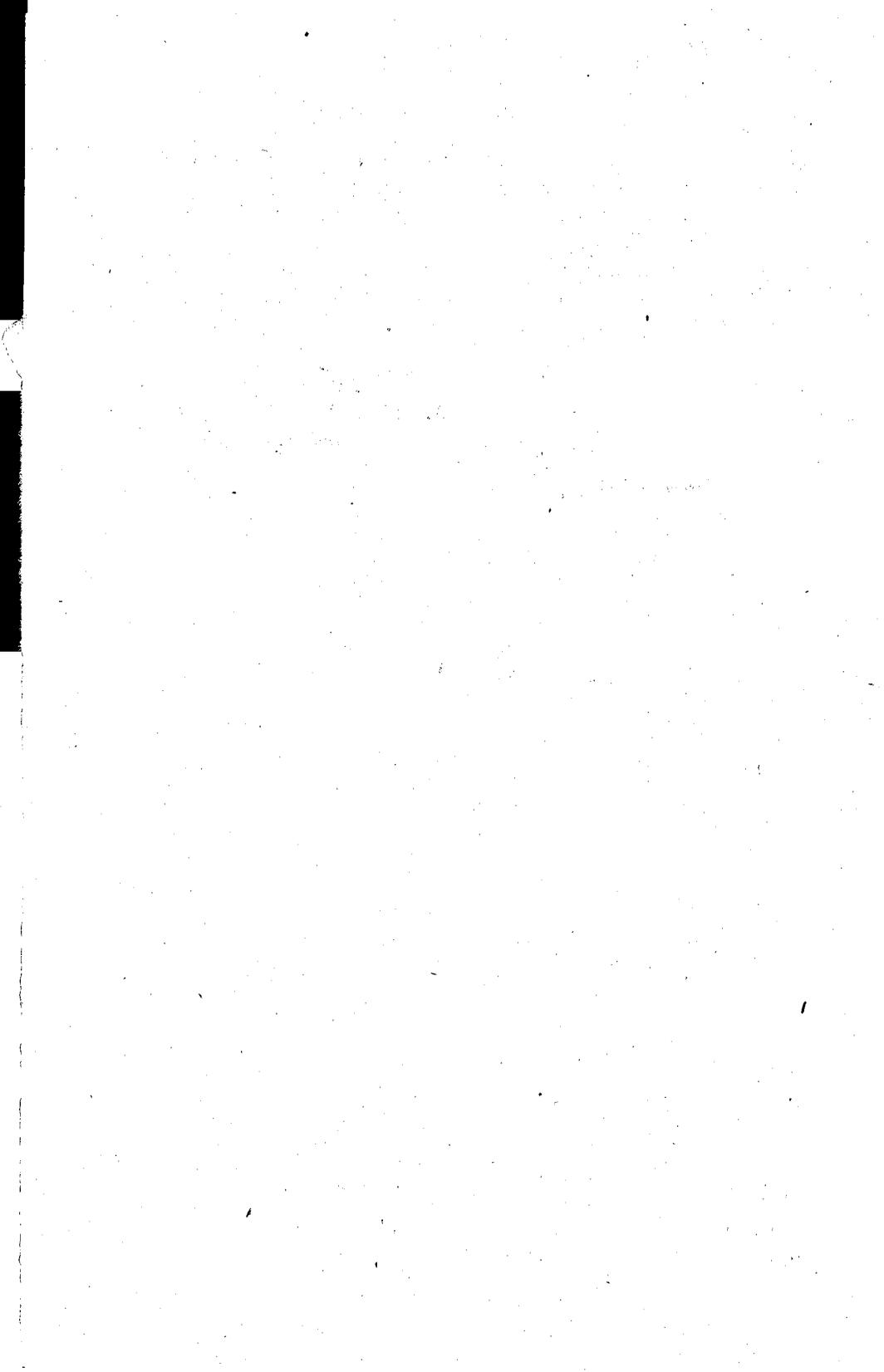
The Committee desire to record their appreciation of the service done to the Council by Mr Barnard in introducing to its notice the proposed survey and to express their obligation to him for the manner in which he has placed at the Committee's disposal his experience in similar work in other fields.

Finally the Committee recommend that with the acceptance of this report it be automatically dissolved.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

A. H. LLOYD,
Chairman.

21 *November* 1932



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