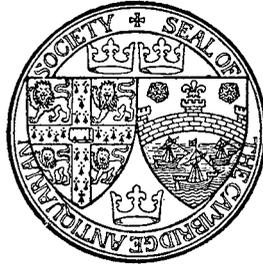


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

OCTOBER 1936-DECEMBER 1937



VOLUME XXXVIII



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Published for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

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1939

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CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

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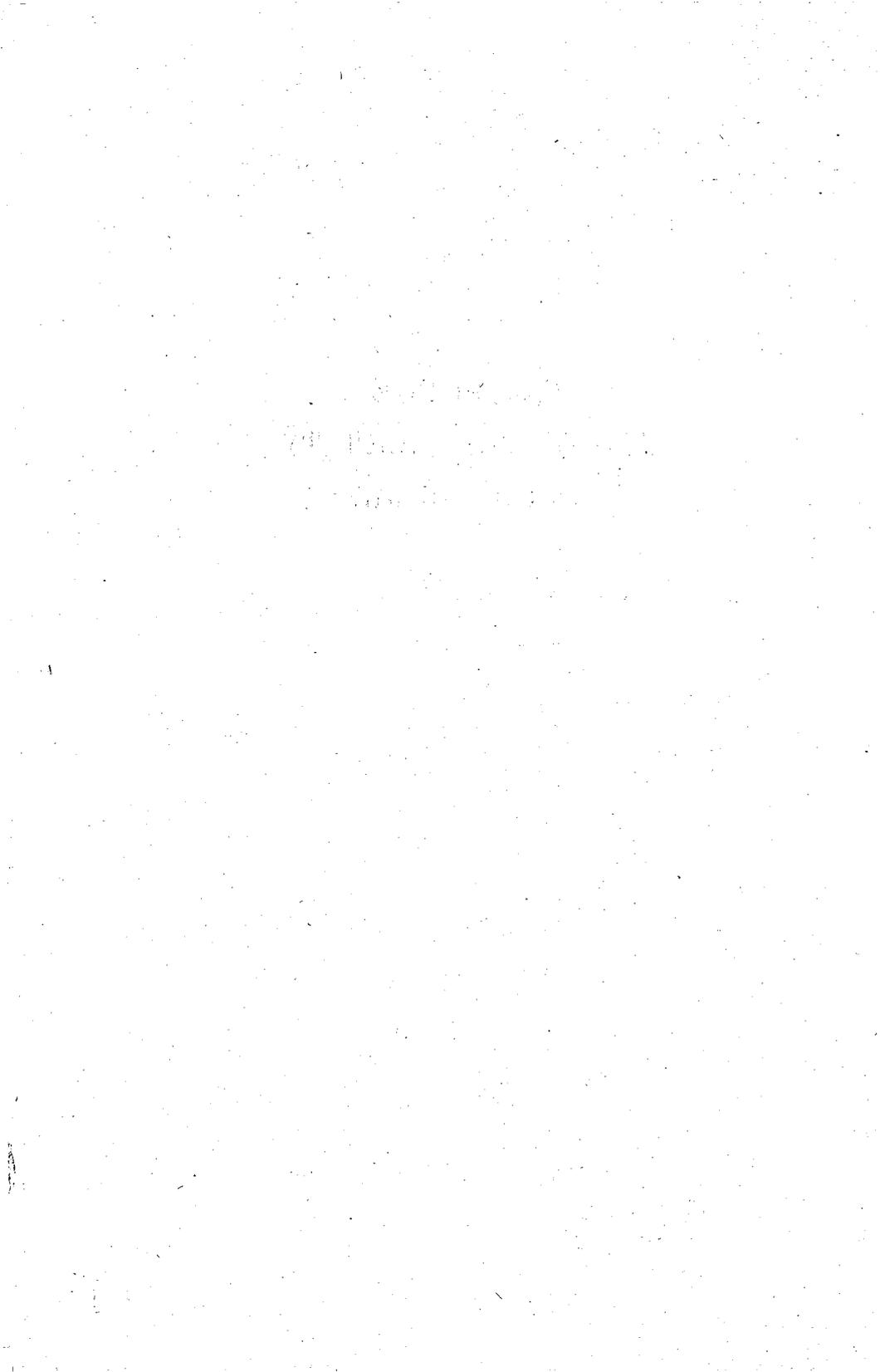
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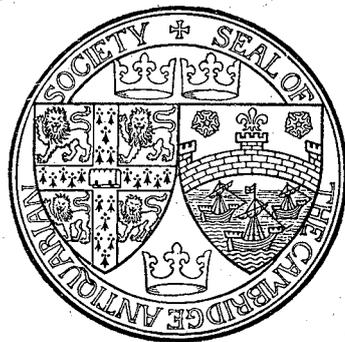
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CAMBRIDGE
ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
PROCEEDINGS



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Cambridge Antiquarian Society

OCTOBER 1936—DECEMBER 1937



VOL. XXXVIII

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1938

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Council and Officers, October 1937-1938	ix
Report of the Council	xi
Summary of Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1937	xx
List of Presidents of the Society.	xxiii
List of Members	xxv
Landwade and the Cotton Family. By W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.	1
Monumental Brasses, with special reference to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Collection. By G. A. E. RUCK, B.A.	50
The Fen Office, Ely. By LOUIS TEBBUTT, J.P., D.L., T.D. The Fen Office Documents. By W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.	60
Southoe Manor. By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A. and C. F. TEBBUTT	158
Archaeological Notes. By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A. and M. O'REILLY, M.A.	164
A Report on trial Excavations at Limlow Hill, Litlington, Cambridgeshire. By J. G. D. CLARK, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.	170
Index	177
Index to Landwade Portion	184



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<i>Landwade and the Cotton Family.</i>	PAGE
Old Landwade Hall, c. 1820; Landwade Hall, c. 1847	<i>facing page 1</i>
South-west view of Landwade House, August 1848; Garden front, Landwade Hall, c. 1846	,, 15
Landwade dovecote and barn, 1848; Landwade Hall in 1937	,, 16
<i>Monumental Brass Rubbings.</i>	
Bottisham, Cambs. Elyas de Beckingham	,, 54
Balsham, Cambs. John Sleaford	,, 57
Hildersham, Cambs. Robert Parys and wife	,, 58
Little Horkesley, Essex. Sir Robert and Sir Thomas Swynborne	,, 59
<i>The Fen Office, Ely. The Fen Office Documents.</i>	
Fen Office, Ely, from St Mary's Street, 1938; Back view of the old Fen Office, c. 1905	,, 62
Bedford Level Corporation, mace, seal, etc.	,, 156
<i>Southoe Manor.</i>	
Plan of site	<i>page 159</i>
Sherds from Southoe Manor excavations, etc.	<i>facing page 160</i>
Two buckles from Southoe Manor excavations	,, 162
<i>Archaeological Notes.</i>	
Beakers, Runcton Holme, Norfolk	,, 164
Lignite and jet beads, Henbury, Glos, and Isleham Fen, Cambs; Bronze seal, R. Cam	,, 164
Socketed axe, Littleport; Mediaeval dagger, Much Hadham, Herts	,, 164
First Brass of Hadrian, Cambridge; Early British coins, West Wrattling, Cambs, and Lakenheath, Suffolk; Romano-British brooches, Wild Street, Mildenhall, and Gogmagog Hills	,, 166
Anglo-Saxon brooches, etc., Barton Road, Cambridge	,, 167
Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn, Somersham, Hunts	,, 168
Mediaeval jug, St Andrew's Street, Cambridge	,, 169
<i>Trial Excavations at Limlow Hill.</i>	
Air-photograph of Limlow Hill	,, 170
Diagrammatic sections of Limlow Hill	,, 173
Sherds from the ditch of the larger rectangular enclosure at Limlow	<i>page 174</i>
Trial section through ditch of the larger rectangular enclosure at Limlow	<i>facing page 174</i>



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Cambridge Antiquarian Society

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1937

Adopted at the ninety-eighth Annual General Meeting,
7 March 1938.

Membership. During the year twelve Ordinary Members and two Associate Members have been elected; one Associate Member has become an Ordinary Member. Eleven Ordinary Members and three Associates have resigned. Three Ordinary Members have died. One Life Member has died; one Ordinary Member has become a Life Member. Four Honorary Members have been elected, two of whom were previously Ordinary Members of the Society. Two institutions have become subscribing members.

The figures for 1936 and 1937 are:

	1936	1937
Honorary Members	4	8
Ordinary ,,	259	252
Life ,,	59	59
Associate ,,	25	25
Subscribing Institutions	10	12
	<u>357</u>	<u>356</u>

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

British	...	...	50	
European	...	...	36	
Asiatic	...	...	4	
African	...	...	1	
American	...	...	16	
			<u>107</u>	Total 463.

There have been nine meetings of the Council, including one Extraordinary meeting; the Council consisted of nineteen members, and the average attendance at meetings has been thirteen. The Editorial Committee has met twice.

Eleven Ordinary Meetings have been held, one of which took the form of a visit to the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, by kind invitation of the Curator; the average attendance of members and friends has been fifty-nine.

The following communications were made during the year:

- A. B. Steel, M.A. *The painted churches of Cyprus*. 25 January.
- C. L. Cudworth. *Illustrations of Dutch influence in East Anglian architecture*. 8 February.
- K. H. Jackson, M.A. *The "Táin Bó Cuailnge", an Irish document of the La Tène period?* 22 February.
- J. Saltmarsh, M.A., F.S.A. *The Cambridge and County Folk Museum*. 8 March.
- Professor P. Jacobstahl. *Eastern influences on Early Celtic art*. 11 May.
- Bernard Rackham, M.A., F.S.A. *English delft and its ancestry*. 24 May.
- E. A. B. Barnard, M.A., F.S.A. *The Cambridge University Almanack, 1801-1855*. 18 October.
- Professor E. H. Minns, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A. *The golden treasure of Nagy Szent Miklos*. 1 November.
- R. U. Sayce, M.A. *Regionalism in rural culture*. 15 November.
- L. Cobbett, M.D., F.R.C.S. *The lock of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem*. 29 November.
- W. M. Palmer, M.A., M.D., F.S.A., J.P. *Landwade and the romance of the Cotton Family*. 29 November.

DELEGATES

Mr Barnard and Dr Palmer represented the Society at the Conference of Record Societies held in London under the auspices of the British Records Association on 15 November; and Dr Palmer and Mr Phillips represented the Society at the Congress of Archaeological Societies held there on the following day.

EXCAVATIONS

The most important work undertaken for the Society this season was the exploration of the supposed Iron Age camp on Limlow Hill, Litlington, Cambs. This work was carried out by Dr J. G. D. Clark, who makes the following preliminary report: "Excavations were carried out with a view to testing certain air-photographs taken by Major G. W. G. Allen. An irregularly circular marking girdling the hill was found to consist of a marking-out trench, which disappointed hopes of an Early Iron Age hill-fort. A prominent rectangular marking on the crest of the hill, however, was found to indicate a regularly cut ditch some 6 ft. deep and 23 ft. across with a flat bottom. The pottery suggests a late Belgic date for this enclosure. Further excavation would be necessary to determine the purpose of the enclosure, which appears from the photo to have had one entrance. An 18 ft. barrow, destroyed some fifty years ago, once stood within the enclosure. The debris of building material, together with Romano-British pottery, was found in the secondary silting in the ditch. Dr Clark wishes to acknowledge the assistance of his wife, of Mr C. W. Phillips, F.S.A., and of Mr S. S. Frere."

The excavations in the Early Iron Age and the Romano-British cemetery at Guilden Morden were continued as before with equally satisfactory results. Members of the Society were enabled to visit on the same day Dr Clark's sections at Limlow Hill and this cemetery, where both cremations and inhumations were cleared for their inspection.

Mr C. S. Leaf continues his excavations of barrows at Chippenham (see *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvi) and reports of these will follow in due course.

A sub-committee was appointed by the Council to discuss the organization of excavations in the Cambridge area, and has made the following report: "The Sub-Committee of the Council appointed to consider improvements in the Organization of Excavations in the Cambridge Area met on Friday,

28 January 1938; Present: Professor E. H. Minns, Mr T. C. Lethbridge and Dr Grahame Clark. Mr Louis Clarke, who was unable to be present, gave his assent to its suggestions.

“The Sub-Committee recommended that the post of Director of Excavations should continue, but that his duties should include not only the actual carrying out of excavations, but also those, as it were, of an Inspector of Excavations. He should deal with all sudden and urgent problems, undertake small trial works and where possible keep an eye on building or other activities in the County which might be likely to yield archaeological data. The present Director does all this as far as he is able, but he feels that the determination of policy, the selection of sites and, as far as possible, the approval of excavators should be in the hands of a specially constituted authority.

“This authority ought to be a special ‘Excavations Committee’ of the Society consisting of the Director and three other members appointed by the Council. The Director should convene meetings of the Committee and act as Chairman. Of the other members one should be a member of the archaeological teaching staff of the Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology and one should be a representative of the rural area. Three should be a quorum for important business.

“It should be possible with such an Excavation Committee to adopt a settled policy and to follow it over a period of years. It would bear in mind the advisability of providing field-training for a limited number of students. It is hoped that in consideration of students taking part in Excavations some contribution towards the expense might be made available from University funds. Other persons besides students should be enlisted to help in the work.

“The Committee would be the natural body to be consulted before any excavations were undertaken in the Cambridge area; if so consulted it would be ready to give skilled advice. It should also be expected to take cognisance of any new

excavation work carried on within the Cambridge area and report on it to the Council."

T. C. LETHBRIDGE,
Director of Excavations.

THE FENLAND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The most important work of the year was that devoted to the stratigraphy of the Fen deposits by Dr H. Godwin and Mr M. H. Clifford. The sequences in the silt and peat areas of the Fens have been satisfactorily linked, so providing a complete stratigraphy from Late Mesolithic to Romano-British times. A general summary and certain broad conclusions on the pre-Roman sequence will be prepared for publication during the next few months.

The second season's work on the Romano-British site at Welney was postponed owing to flooding.

The Fen sequences and that observed on the Essex Coast were correlated in a joint paper by several authors on the "Archaeology of the Submerged Land-surface of the Essex Coast" in the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 1936, pp. 178 ff.

J. G. D. CLARK,
Honorary Secretary.

LIBRARY

The Society desires to express its thanks to the following for the gifts of books and pamphlets: Mr E. A. B. Barnard, Miss Brooks, Mr L. C. G. Clarke, Mr R. R. Clarke, Miss Fegan, Dr Fritz Heichelheim, Mrs H. C. Hughes, Dr Margaret Murray, Mr L. F. Newman, Mrs Quiggin, Dr Scruby, and the Librarian. A gift of books from the library of the late Aubrey Attwater, presented to the Haddon Library by courtesy of Pembroke College, includes a number of books of local interest, among them a copy of the *History of Clare College* edited by the late M. D. Forbes.

The Society has become a subscribing member of the Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, and has purchased a complete set of the back numbers of that Society's Publications. It is subscribing also to the series of reproductions of early maps of Huntingdonshire which is being issued by a committee of members of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society; the first set of reproductions appeared this year.

M. O'REILLY,
Librarian.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD COMMITTEE

During the year 720 prints and four watercolour sketches have been added to the Record, the largest contributors being Dr Cobbett, Mr Bullock, and Dr Palmer; the latter also gave a large number of negatives and of old mounted newspaper cuttings. The total number of prints and sketches at the end of the year was 6141.

A very interesting addition to the Record has been thirty-eight whole-plate photographs of Wisbech, printed, by permission of the Wisbech Museum, from negatives taken in 1850-60. These show not only the town, but also the varied types of ships trading with the port at that date.

By permission of the Saffron Walden Museum, seventy-six prints of Cambridgeshire villages were made from negatives taken from 1912-15 by H. Shelton, a scholar at the Friends' School, who was killed in the War.

The Cambridge Preservation Society has placed on permanent loan with us sixty prints of Cambridge street views taken by Mr J. Baldwin of Trinity College.

Three sketches by Dr Margaret Murray of buildings and courts in Cambridge which are likely to be demolished, and a sketch of the George Inn, Babraham, are much appreciated.

We should be very glad of photographs of all kinds of rural occupations, of avenues of trees or trees of any special interest, quarries, clunch pits, road and railway cuttings, and

village streets, especially at the present entrance and exit to villages, also of four-cross-ways, and the entrances of by-roads into main roads. There are many old houses in Cambridge and in its near neighbourhood still unrecorded. Photographs should be taken of demolitions, and of views opened up (often only temporarily) by the destruction of buildings.

The Committee would be particularly grateful if architects and builders and others having measured drawings of old buildings would deposit copies of these with the collection. Prints of working drawings and alterations, etc., would be very valuable as records.

The case lent to the Record in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology contains this term (Lent Term 1938) photographs of buildings in the town and county which have recently been or are likely to be demolished.

Z. M. SCRUBY.

EXCURSIONS

College Visit. On 17 March about sixty members and associates visited Christ's College, and were kindly entertained to tea in the College Hall by the Master and Fellows. Dr A. L. Peck gave an interesting account of the history of the College, and the party was divided into three groups, in charge of Dr Peck, Mr E. B. Haddon, and Dr H. G. Booker, and the Lodge was shown by kind permission of the Master and Mrs Darwin.

Half-day Excursion to Excavations. On 21 May thirty-one members met at Limlow Hill, near Litlington, where Dr Grahame Clark explained his recent excavations. The party then proceeded to the site of the Romano-British cemetery near Guilden Morden, where Mr Lethbridge described some of the excavations made during the first two years. Tea was provided at the Three Tuns Inn at Ashwell, and the small local museum and the church were visited by many of the party.

Summer Excursion. On 13 July an excursion was made to Madingley, Fen Drayton, Hemingford Grey, St Ives, and Houghton Mill. Seventy-seven persons were present, and it was regretted that some late applications had to be refused.

Madingley Church was visited, and described by Miss M. E. H. Lloyd and the Manor House was shown by kind permission of Dr and Mrs E. B. Worthington. The party then proceeded to Fen Drayton, where some seventeenth-century houses which show Dutch influence in architecture were described by Mr D. F. R. Missen.

Hemingford Grey Manor House is the earliest secular building in Huntingdonshire. Mr and Mrs Gordon Macleod were indefatigable in showing the large party all the oldest parts of the house. Tea was provided in St Ives by kind invitation of Mr Mervyn Coote, who afterwards conducted the party over the Norris Museum and Library. Mr C. F. Tebbutt took visitors over the Bridge and Chapel. After visiting All Saints' Church, the party proceeded to Houghton Mill (now used as a Youth Hostel), whose history was described by Lt.-Col. Tebbutt.

Z. M. SCRUBY,
Excursion Secretary.

THE CAMBRIDGE AND COUNTY FOLK MUSEUM

During the past year the Folk Museum has created considerable interest. There have been about 5000 visitors, and about 1630 gifts or loans have been received. A card index of the accessions for the use of students is being made by Dr Mary Scruby.

It is hoped that the remaining rooms belonging to the White Horse Inn, till recently let off as a cottage, will, in the near future, be used for museum purposes. This addition will make subscriptions doubly welcome.

CATHERINE E. PARSONS,
Hon. Curator.

PUBLICATIONS

Vol. xxxvii of the *Proceedings* (October 1935–October 1936) was published in November.

The Council is much indebted to Mr T. C. Lethbridge for his kindness in acting as Secretary throughout the year, and to Mr Bullock, Mr Lethbridge, and Miss O'Reilly for their work as an editorial sub-committee for the production of Vol. xxxvii of the *Proceedings*.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1937

CURRENT ACCOUNT.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward	3	18	1	By Transferred to Excavation Account (see contra)	1	11	6
" Subscriptions:				" Publications:			
Current Ordinary	314	9	0	<i>Proceedings</i> , Vol. xxxvii £154 13 3	146	14	5
Current Associate	14	8	0	Less contributions to cost	7	18	10
Paid in Advance	3	7	0	" Subscriptions and Donations:			
Arrears	5	0	0	Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology	25	0	0
Donation	10	6		Congress Archaeological Societies	1	0	0
Excavation account (see contra)	337	14	6	British Records Association	1	1	0
" Interest on Investments:				British Archaeological Association	1	1	0
£420 L. and N.E.R. Deb. Stock	12	14	1	Cambridge Folk Museum	2	2	0
£118. 4s. 10d. New Zealand 3½ per cent. Stock	4	2	8	" Secretary and Editor:			
£39. 6s. 8d. Bank of England Stock	3	11	5	Honorarium	30	3	0
£230. 13s. 4d. New Zealand 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock 1943-63	6	19	8	" Miscellaneous:			
£350 Borough of Cambridge Mortgage Loan 3½ per cent.	9	18	6	Miscellaneous Printing	34	5	8
£411. 5s. 2d. Cape of Good Hope 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock 1933-43	9	6	7	Postage, Carriage and Sundries	9	14	5
£127. 14s. 9d. 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan	4	9	4	Insurance 1938	12	0	
£400 Local Loans Stock 3 per cent.	9	1	6	Attendants, Lighting, etc.	6	17	0
" Sale of Publications:				Custodian of "Cellarer's Checker"	1	6	0
Messrs Bowes and Bowes	19	2	0	Photographic Records	7	9	3
" <i>Monumental Inscriptions</i> :				Accessions to Library	19	12	6
Sales per Messrs Bowes and Bowes	3	0	0	" Transferred to Deposit Account	79	16	0
Refund of Income Tax 1936, less cost of claiming 10s. 6d.	15	4	10	" Transferred to Excavation Deposit Account	60	0	0
Contribution to cost of extra plates of <i>Proceedings</i> , Vol. xxxvi	4	16	0	" Balance as per Bank Book	77	10	0
	445	10	8		17	4	11
	<u>445</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>				

£445 10 8

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£ s. d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward	261 13 2	By Balance as per Pass Book.	341 6 8
" Interest	3 18 6		
" 1 Life Member	15 15 0		
" Transferred from Current Account	60 0 0		
	<u>£341 6 8</u>		<u>£341 6 8</u>

EXCAVATION ACCOUNT (CURRENT).

To Balance brought forward	78 19 10	By Rent of fields, Limlow	4 0 0
" Subscriptions and Donations	14 4 6	" Expenses of Excavations, do.	8 15 10
" Credited from Current Account	1 11 6	" Rent of fields, Guilden Morden	3 0 0
		" Excavations, do.	2 0 0
		" Balance as per Pass Book	77 0 0
	<u>£94 15 10</u>		<u>£94 15 10</u>

EXCAVATION ACCOUNT (DEPOSIT).

To Balance brought forward	88 14 8	By Balance as per Pass Book	167 11 2
" Interest	1 6 6		
" Transferred from Current Account	77 10 0		
	<u>£167 11 2</u>		<u>£167 11 2</u>

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 1943-63.
- £350 Borough of Cambridge Mortgage Loan 3½ per cent.
- £411. 5s. 2d. Cape of Good Hope 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock 1933-43.
- £127. 14s. 9d. 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan.
- £400 Local Loans Stock 3 per cent.

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

	£	s.	d.
Current Account	17	4	11
Deposit Account	341	6	8
Excavation Account (Current)	77	0	0
Excavation Account (Deposit)	167	11	2
	<u>£603</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

There are no liabilities at 31 December 1937.

E. B. HADDON, *Hon. Treasurer*

H. H. BRINDLEY }
J. S. CONDER } *Auditors*

7 January, 1938.

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 Prælector
 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. ANCHITEL HARRY FLETCHER BOUGHEY, M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College.
- 1925, 1926 MILES CRAWFORD BURKITT, M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College.
- 1927, 1928 LOUIS COLVILLE GRAY 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.
- 1931, 1932 ALBERT HUGH LLOYD, Ph.D., F.S.A., Christ's College.
- 1933, 1934 JOHN ARCHIBALD VENN, Litt.D., F.S.A., J.P., President of Queens' College.
- 1935 Sir ALBERT CHARLES SEWARD, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Master of Downing College, Professor of Botany.
- 1936, 1937 HENRY CASTREE HUGHES, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Peterhouse.

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

JUNE 1ST, 1938

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>
1923	CURLE, ALEXANDER O., C.V.O., F.S.A. Lond. and Scot. (<i>Trinity Hall</i>) <i>Ormsacre, Barnton Avenue, Edinburgh.</i>
1930	MORGAN, J. PIERPONT, Hon. LL.D. (<i>Christ's College</i>) <i>33, East Thirty- Sixth Street, New York.</i>
1937	FOX, Sir CYRIL, Ph.D., F.S.A., Director of the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.
„	GRIFFIN, RALPH, F.S.A., <i>43, Circus Road, London, N.W. 8.</i>
„	ROEDER, Dr FRITZ, <i>Bunsenstrasse 11, Göttingen, Germany.</i>
„	SHETELIG, Dr HAAKON, <i>Professor of Archaeology, Bergens Museum, Bergen, Norway.</i>
1938	COCKERELL, Sir SYDNEY, <i>21, Kew Gardens Road, Kew, Surrey.</i>

ORDINARY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY,

JUNE 1st, 1938

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 Acting Secretary, Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Downing 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</i> , 16, <i>Millington Road</i> .
1904	Allen, F. J., M.D. (<i>St John's</i>) <i>Highfield</i> , <i>Shepton Mallet</i> , <i>Somerset</i> .
1925	Allen, J. E., M.A. (<i>Oxon</i>), 2, <i>St Peter's Terrace</i> .
1933	Archer, Lt.-Col. G. L., T.D., 49, <i>Silver Street</i> , <i>Ely</i> .
1911	Armstrong, C., <i>The Grove</i> , <i>Huntingdon Road</i> .
1931	Atkinson, B. F. C., Ph.D. (<i>Magdalene</i>) <i>College House</i> , 16, <i>Grange Road</i> .
1889	† Atkinson, T. D., F.R.I.B.A., 11, <i>Southgate Street</i> , <i>Winchester</i> .
	B.
1926	Bacon, Miss J. R., M.A., <i>Royal Holloway College</i> , <i>Egham</i> , <i>Surrey</i> .
1933	Baker, E. T. L., M.A. (<i>Clare</i>) <i>Hill Crest</i> , <i>Coton</i> .
1928	Baker, W. P., M.A. (<i>Jesus</i>) <i>Stuart House</i> .
1937	Balfour, R. E., <i>King's College</i> .
1926	Banister, H., M.Sc., Ph.D. (<i>St John's</i>) <i>Grantchester</i> .
1904	† Barclay, J. G., M.A. (<i>Trinity</i>) <i>Rosehill</i> , <i>Hoddesdon</i> , <i>Herts</i> .
1925	Barnard, E. A. B., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S. (<i>St Catharine's</i>) 26, <i>Warkworth Street</i> .
1928	Barnes, H., M.A., LL.B. (<i>Jesus</i>) <i>Little Linton</i> , <i>Linton</i> .
1938	Barr, J., <i>The Sanctuary</i> , <i>Linton</i> , <i>Cambs</i> .
1924	Bateson, G., M.A., <i>St John's College</i> .
1912	Beales, Lt.-Col. B. W., V.D., J.P., 37, <i>Sidney Street</i> .
1928	Beattie, W. E., 3, <i>Jesus Lane</i> .
1935	Bennett, J. S. W., B.A. (<i>Downing</i>) 37 <i>Madingley Road</i> .
1911	† Benton, Rev. G. M., M.A., F.S.A., <i>Fingringhoe</i> , <i>Colchester</i> .
1901	† Bernays, A. E., M.A. (<i>Trinity</i>) <i>Northumberland House</i> , <i>Richmond</i> , <i>Surrey</i> .
1903	Bird, H. F., M.A., 5, <i>Gresham Road</i> .
1906	Blackman, F. F., M.A. (<i>St John's</i>) <i>Uppercross</i> , <i>Storey's Way</i> .
1932	Bles, Mrs B., <i>Elterholme</i> , 12, <i>Madingley Road</i> .
1931	Bles, Mrs W., <i>Duck End Cottage</i> , <i>Barton</i> , <i>Cambs</i> .

The sign † indicates that the Member is a Compounder.

Date of
Election

- 1938 Board of Extra-Mural Studies, *Stuart House*.
- 1933 Borenus, Prof. Tancred, Ph.D., D.Lit., 28, *Kensington Gate, W. 8*.
- 1935 Borer, O., B.E., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E., 25, *Barrow Road*.
- 1932 Boston, Rev. J. N. T., B.A. (*Jesus*) *Wheeley Moor Farm, Coleshill, Warwickshire*.
- 1923 Boulton, Captain E. F., *Water Meadow, Brundall, near Norwich*.
- 1900 † Bowes, G. B., M.A. (*Emmanuel*) 21, *Newton Road*.
- 1924 Briggs, G. E., M.A. (*St John's*) 8, *Luard Road*.
- 1938 Brighton, Mrs E. M., 2, *Park Terrace*.
- 1909 Brindley, H. H., M.A., F.S.A. (*St John's*) 25, *Madingley Road*.
- AUDITOR.
- 1931 Brindley, Mrs, 25, *Madingley Road*.
- 1935 Briscoe, Lady, *Lakenheath Hall, Brandon, Suffolk*.
- 1928 Briscoe, Miss E. C., 4, *Gresham Road*.
- 1921 † Brocklebank, C. G., M.A. (Oxon.) 62, *Curzon Street, London, W. 1*.
- 1935 Brooks, Prof. F. T., M.A. (*Emmanuel*) 31, *Tenison Avenue*.
- 1909 † Bullock, J. H., M.A. (*Trinity*) 46, *Glisson Road*.
- 1919 † Burkitt, M. C., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *Merton House, Grantchester*.
- 1912 Burrell, Canon H. J. E., M.A., F.S.A. (*Magdalene*) *Balsham Lodge, Trumpington Road*.
- 1938 Bury, J. P. T., M.A., *Corpus Christi College*.
- 1929 Bushell, W. D., M.A. (*Trinity*) 25, *Newton Road*.
- 1922 † Bushnell, G. H. S., M.A., F.S.A. (*Downing*) *Hinton Charterhouse Vicarage, Bath*.
- 1931 Bywaters, Rev. F. J., M.A. (*Fitzwilliam House*) *The Rectory, Willingham, Cambs*.

C.

- 1922 Cam, Miss H. M., Litt.D., F.R.Hist.S. (*London*) *Girton College*.
- 1934 Cambridge Public Library (c/o *W. A. Fenton, M.A., Christ's Cambridge*).
- 1936 Cambridgeshire County Library (c/o *Miss E. Brooks, Shire Hall, Cambridge*).
- 1929 Cave, C. J. P., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *Stoner Hill, Petersfield, Hants*.
- 1923 † Cawdor, The Right Hon. the Earl of (*Trinity Hall*) *Stackpole Court, Pembroke, S. Wales*.
- 1904 Chadwick, H. M., M.A. (*Clare*) *Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Paper Mills, Newmarket Road*.
- 1929 Charles, Rev. A. E., M.A., *The Vicarage, Linton*.
- 1906 † Charrington, J., M.A. (*Trinity*) *The Grange, Shenley, St Albans, Herts*.
- 1935 Chivers, J. S., J.P., *Woodhouse, Impington, Cambs*.
- 1933 Clapham, Prof. J. H., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.R.Hist.S. (*King's*) 76, *Storey's Way*.
- 1932 Clark, J. G. D., Ph.D., F.S.A. (*Peterhouse*) 5, *Croft Gardens, Barton Road*.

Date of Election	
1935	Clark-Kennedy, Mrs A. E., <i>Middleton Cottage, Sidgwick Avenue.</i>
1922	† Clarke, L. C. G., M.A., F.S.A. (<i>Trinity Hall</i>) Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, <i>Leckhampton House, Grange Road.</i>
1922	Clay, C. F., M.A. (<i>Trinity</i>) 11, <i>Grange Road.</i>
1923	Clear, Miss A., <i>South End House, Bassingbourn, Royston, Herts.</i>
1923	Clear, Miss G. " " " "
1923	Clear, Miss I. " " " "
1933	Clear, J. P., J.P. " " " "
1930	Clifden, Viscount, <i>Lanhydrock, Bodmin, Cornwall, and Wimpole Hall, Royston, Herts.</i>
1927	Clover, Miss M., M.A. (<i>Girton</i>) 31, <i>Storey's Way.</i>
1911	Cobbett, L., M.D., F.R.C.S. (<i>Trinity</i>) <i>Inch-Ma-Home, Adams Road.</i>
1936	Colbourne, Rev. C. W., B.D., <i>Teversham Rectory, Cambridge.</i>
1935	Cole, Mrs Leslie, 5, <i>St Peter's Terrace.</i>
1926	Collins, Miss D. G., <i>Trebetherick, near Wadebridge, Cornwall.</i>
1936	Collins, W. G., 51, <i>Highworth Avenue.</i>
1927	Conder, Alderman J. S., J.P., 324, <i>Cherryhinton Road.</i> AUDITOR.
1909	Cook, A. B., Litt.D. (<i>Queens'</i>) Emeritus Professor of Classical Archaeology 19, <i>Cranmer Road.</i>
1909	Cooke, Mrs Arthur, <i>Up Hall, Cherryhinton, Cambridge.</i>
1928	Cooper, Miss B., 6, <i>Gresham Road.</i>
1930	† Coote, C. M. J., <i>Houghton Dingle, Hunts.</i>
1931	Coulton, G. G., Litt.D., F.B.A. (<i>St John's</i>) 201, <i>Chesterton Road.</i>
1936	Crampton, E. B., M.A., <i>Pyne House, Duxford.</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., Ely Professor of Divinity, <i>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>
1935	Crundwell, Miss K. (<i>Newnham</i>) 10B, <i>Hornsey Lane, Highgate, N. 6.</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.

1938	Daniel, G. E., M.A., Ph.D., <i>St John's College.</i>
1933	Dale, Guy F., <i>Woodlands, Long Road.</i>
1934	Darby, H. C., Ph.D., <i>King's College.</i>
1903	D'Arcy, R. F., M.A. (<i>Gonville and Caius</i>) <i>The Beach House, Kessingland, Lowestoft.</i>
1934	Davies, Miss E., B.A., <i>Homerton College.</i>
1929	Deards, A. W., <i>Dial House, Heathfield, Royston, Herts.</i>
1937	Deck, Reginald, 28, <i>Tenison Avenue.</i>
1903	Dent, E. J., Mus.B. (<i>King's</i>) Professor of Music 77, <i>Panton Street.</i>
1922	Dixon, M., Ph.D. (<i>Emmanuel</i>) 27, <i>Parkside.</i>

Date of
Election

- 1935 Dollar, A. T. J., B.Sc., A.K.C., F.G.S. (*Emmanuel*), and 72,
Maida Vale, London, W. 9.
- 1936 Draper, J. G. B., *Leyspring, Trumpington Road.*
- 1938 Drury, Mrs, 25, *Millington Road.*
- 1909 † Duckworth, W. L. H., M.D., Sc.D., *Jesus College.*
- 1934 Dunn, C. W., M.A., C.I.E. (*Trinity*) *Wymondham House, Brooklands Avenue.*
- 1934 Dunn, Miss L. A., *The Mantling House, Meldreth, Royston, Herts.*
- 1933 Dyer, Rev. C. H., M.A. (*St John's*) 17, *Maddingley Road.*

E.

- 1918 Edleston, Miss A., *Gainford, near Darlington*, and 57, *Jesus Lane.*
- 1920 Elles, Miss G. L. (*Newnham College*), 21, *Barton Road.*
- 1923 Ellis, Miss D., *Bryntirion, Newmarket.*
- 1935 Eraut, A., M.A. (*Emmanuel*) 1, *Mortimer Road.*
- 1889 † Evans, A. H., Sc.D. (*Clare*) *Cheviot House, Crowthorne, Berks.*

F.

- 1934 † Fairhaven, Lord, *Anglesey Abbey, Cambridge.*
- 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., 68, *Green End Road.*
- 1934 Flory, Rev. H. W., M.A. (*Fitzwilliam House*) *The Vicarage, Isleham.*
- 1933 Foster, Lieut.-Col. O. B., M.C., *Old Mill House, Hildersham.*
- 1909 † Foster, P. G. C., *Brooklands.*
- 1928 Fowler, Major G. E., F.S.A., *Adelaide, Ely.*
- 1936 Frere, S. S. (*Magdalene College*) *Epsom College, Epsom, Surrey.*
- 1881 † Freshfield, E., LL.D., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *New Bank Buildings, Old Jewry, London, E.C.*
- 1938 Furnivall, J. S., M.A., 54, *Huntingdon Road.*

G.

- 1927 † Garrood, J. R., M.D. (*St John's*) *Alconbury Hill, Huntingdon.*
- 1905 Gaselee, Sir S., M.A. (*King's and Magdalene*) 24, *Ashburn Place, London, S.W. 7.*
- 1906 Gaskell, Miss C. J., *Uplands, Gt Shelford, Cambs.*
- 1934 Gatty, H. P. W., M.A., *St John's College.*
- 1937 Giles, Mrs Peter, 18, *Brooklands Avenue.*
- 1931 Gilmour, J. S. L., M.A. (*Clare*) Assistant Director, *Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey.*
- 1927 Goldsworthy, N. E., M.B., Ch.M., Ph.D. (*Clare*) *Staney, Chilton Parade, Turrumurra, New South Wales.*
- 1933 Goodison, J. W., M.A. (*King's*) *Pastures, Hilton, St Ives, Hunts.*
- 1910 † Goodman, Rev. Canon 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, Parkside.*
 1911 Graham-Smith, G. S., M.D. (*Pembroke*) *Forvie, Hills Road.*
 1935 Grantham, J., M.A. (*Downing*), *The Spinney, Long Road.*
 1938 Grantham, S. G., M.A. (*Trinity*) *55, Storey's Way.*
 1893 Gray, A., M.A., Master of Jesus College, *Jesus College Lodge.*
 1918 Gray, J. M., M.A. (*King's*) *Jesus College Lodge.*
 1938 Gray, Miss Nellie Marion, *Thayle, Babraham 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, Rev. Canon W., M.A. (*Corpus Christi*) 2, *Trumpington Street.*
 1925 Griffin, Major J. McC., F.S.A., *Bourn Hall, Cambs.*
 1919 Griffith, A. S., M.D., *Paradise House, Newnham.*
 1938 Griffiths, Miss M. T. A. (*Newnham*) 5, *Collier Road.*
 1934 Guillebaud, Mrs, *Driftway House, Wilberforce Road.*
 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*) 1, *Cranmer Road.* TREASURER.
 1928 Hallidie, A. H. S., M.A., F.R.C.S., *Linton House, Linton.*
 1927 Hampson, Miss E. M., Ph.D. (*Liverpool*) (*Newnham*) 50, *Regent Street.*
 1900 Harding, W. A. H., M.A. (*Peterhouse*) *The Hall, Madingley.*
 1938 Hardy, Lady, 5, *Grange Road.*
 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.*
 1934 Hawkins, T. A., 226, *Cooden Drive, Bexhill-on-Sea.*
 1909 Hayles, W. H., 9A, *Union Road.*
 1938 Hayter, Colonel F. J., M.A., *The Garden House Hotel.*
 1935 Heffer, E. W., 12, *Barton Road.*
 1932 † Hele, T. S., M.D. (Master of Emmanuel) *The Master's Lodge, Emmanuel College.*
 1935 Heley, P. E., 61, *Bateman Street.*
 1933 Hoare, Miss A. D. M., Ph.D., *Newnham College.*
 1918 † Hope, Lady, *Binsted, Herschel Road.*
 1903 Hopkins, Prof. Sir F. G., O.M., Sc.D., F.R.S. (*Emmanuel*) Sir William Dunn Professor of Biochemistry, *Saxmeadham, 71, Grange Road.*
 1928 Hopkins, Lady, *Saxmeadham, 71, Grange Road.*
 1922 † Hopkinson, Capt. E. C., M.C., *Kettlehorn, Sway, Hants.*
 1938 Howard, M. F., M.A. (*Christ's*) 68, *Grantchester Meadows.*
 1932 † Huddleston, Commander R. F. Eyre, J.P., D.L., *The Hall, Sawston.*
 1936 Hudson, Mrs, *Kirby Lodge, Little Shelford.*
 1920 † Hughes, A. W. (*Trinity*) 54, *Palace Gardens Terrace, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.*

Date of
Election

- 1920 Hughes, H. C., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (*Peterhouse*) *Tunwell's Court, Trumpington Street.* PRESIDENT.
- 1938 Hughes, L. J., B.A., *Rosemont, Newmarket Road.*
- 1903 † Hughes, T. C., M.A., F.S.A. (*Pembroke*) *Oakrigg, Scotforth, Lancaster.*
- 1914 † Hulbert-Powell, Rev. Canon C. L., M.A. (*Trinity*) 58, *Grange Road.*
- 1929 Hutchinson, R. L., M.A. (*St John's*) *The Orchard, Harston.*
- 1938 Hutton, J. H., D.Sc., C.I.E. (*St John's*) William Wyse Professor of Social Anthropology, 1, *Portugal Place.*

J.

- 1936 † Jacklin, Capt. J. V., *North House, Royston, Herts.*
- 1935 Jackson, K. H., M.A., *St John's College.* SECRETARY.
- 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.*
- 1936 Jolliffe, Miss N. C., M.A., *Girton College.*
- 1888 † Jonas, H. M., *The Chase, Furze Platt, Maidenhead, Berks.*
- 1902 Jones, E. L., M.D. (*Downing*) *Stepaside, Trumpington Road.*

K.

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

L.

- 1909 Lapsley, G. T., M.A., *Trinity College.*
- 1932 Laws, C. U., M.D. (*Durham*) 1, *Newnham Terrace.*
- 1930 Leaf, C. S., B.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *The Manor House, Freckenham, Bury St Edmunds.*
- 1937 Lebus, A. H. H., *Hatley Park, Hatley St George, Cambs.*
- 1924 † Lethbridge, T. C., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *Mount Blow, Great Shelford.*
DIRECTOR OF EXCAVATIONS.
- 1910 Lewin, H. W., M.A. (*Clare*) *Farnham Common, Bucks.*
- 1926 Lloyd, Mrs, 7, *Manor Court, Pinehurst, Grange Road.*
- 1926 Lloyd, Miss M. E. H., M.A. (*Newnham*) 7, *Manor Court, Pinehurst, Grange Road.*
- 1934 Loewe, Herbert, M.A. (*Queens'*) 85, *Milton 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.*
- 1930 Lucas, C., M.R.C.S., *Burwell, Cambs.*
- 1927 Luddington, Mrs L., *Waltons, Ashdon, Saffron Walden.*
- 1919 Lyon, T. H., M.A., *Corpus Christi College.*

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M.

- 1919 Macalister, R. A. S., Litt.D., Professor of Celtic Archaeology,
National University, 18, *Mount Eden Road, Donnybrook, Co.
Dublin.*
- 1919 Macfarlane-Grieve, G. M., M.A. (*Magdalene*) *Toft Manor, Cambs.*
- 1933 M^cArthur, Mrs, 2, *Brookside.*
- 1933 M^cMorran, Miss H. I., M.A., *Girton College.*
- 1905 † Mander, G. P., M.A., F.S.A. *The Dippons, Compton; Wolver-*
hampton.
- 1921 † Mason, J. H., M.A., 39, *Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road,*
London, S.W.
- 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., *Fen Drayton.*
- 1927 Morley, E., *Pilgrim's Way, Canterbury Street.*
- 1935 Morris, Miss M. M., 6, *Bateman Street.*
- 1921 Moule, Rev. A. C., Litt.D. (*Trinity*) *Emeritus Professor of Chinese*
Language and History, 34, Chesterton Hall Crescent, Cambridge.
- 1933 Mundy, P. C. D., F.S.A., *Caldrees Manor, Ickleton, Gt Chester-*
ford, Essex.
- 1935 Murray, Miss Margaret A., D.Litt. (*London University*) 18, *Regent*
Terrace.

N.

- 1923 Navarro, J. M. de, M.A., F.S.A., *Trinity College.*
- 1933 Newman, L. F., M.A., *St Catharine's College.*
- 1932 Newman, M. H. A., M.A., *St John's College.*
- 1905 Nix, Miss I. J., 21, *Flodden Road, Myatts Fields, London, S.E. 5.*
- 1934 Norton, F. J., M.A. (*Pembroke*) 38, *Alpha Road.*

O.

- 1934 Ockleston, Mrs W. H., *The Church Farm, Caxton, Cambs.*
- 1896 † Oldham, H. Y., M.A., *King's College.*
- 1925 Oram, Miss G. M., 46, *Hills Avenue.*
- 1930 † O'Reilly, Miss M. M., M.A. (*Girton*), 6, *Dean Court, Holbroke*
Road. LIBRARIAN.
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P.

- 1930 Palmer, Mrs H. E., M.A., *Newnham College.*
- 1908 Palmer, J. S., 129, *Cambridge Road, Trumpington.*
- 1901 † Palmer, W. M., M.A., M.D., F.S.A. (*Pembroke*) *Richmonds, Linton.*
- 1880 † Parker, G., M.A., M.D. (*St John's*) 14, *Pembroke Road, Clifton,*
Bristol.

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- 1908 † Parsons, Miss C. E., *Portway, Little Abington.*
 1933 Parsons, F. B., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (*Downing*) 77, *Grange Road.*
 1938 Paterson, T. T., M.A., *Trinity College.*
 1889 Pearce, N. D. F., M.A. (*Trinity*) *Cedar House, Grantchester.*
 1923 Peck, E. S., M.A. (*Fitzwilliam House*) *Friarswood, Long Road.*
 1925 † Peeling, G. S., *Bull Hotel, Barton Mills, Mildenhall.*
 1933 Phillips, C. W., M.A., LL.B., F.S.A., *Selwyn College.*
 1935 Phillips, Miss K. S., *The Rectory, Hildersham, Cambs.*
 1933 Phillips, Rev. P. R., M.A. (*Trinity*) *The Rectory, Hildersham, Cambs.*
 1912 Pierce, R., *Chesterton Hall.*
 1910 Pollock, Mrs G., *Harefield, Chaucer Road.*
 1931 Porter, C. P., *Foxgrove Lodge, Felixstowe.*
 1931 Portway, Mrs, 33, *Millington Road.*
 1925 Pratt, L. D., 18, *Magrath Avenue.*
 1925 † Previt -Orton, C. W., Litt.D., F.B.A. (*St John's*) Professor of
 Mediaeval History, 55, *Bateman Street.*

Q.

- 1922 † Quiggin, Mrs, 6, *Grantchester Road.*

R.

- 1934 Rackham, Harris, M.A., *Christ's College.*
 1928 Reed, F. R. Cowper, Sc.D. (*Trinity*) 19, *Madingley Road.*
 1938 Reynolds, J. H., 1, *Emmanuel Road.*
 1935 Richardson, Prof. A. E., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 41, *Russell Square,*
W.C. 1.
 1921 Roberts, S. C., M.A. (*Pembroke*) 12, *Chaucer Road.*
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 1927 Sayce, R. U., M.A. (*St Catharine's*) *University Museum, Manchester,*
 13.
 1889 Scruby, Mrs Z. C., 2, *Shaftesbury Road.*
 1936 Scruby, Miss Z. M., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., 2, *Shaftesbury Road.*
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 1938 Smalley, Major J. B., *Little Abington, Cambs.*
 1938 Smith, Mrs M. I. Hamblin, 7, *Botolph Lane.*
 1928 Smith, Commander S. N., R.N. rtd., *Hartford, 28, Newton Road.*
 1929 Smout, C. L., 104A, *Mill Road.*
 1935 Smythe, Rev. A. W., M.A. (*Trinity*) *Audley Cottage, Chesterton Road.*
 1927 Steel, A. B., M.A., F.R.Hist.S., *Christ's College.*
 1909 Stewart, Rev. H. F., D.D. (*Trinity and St John's*) *Girton Gate, Huntingdon Road.*
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 1927 Strickland, T. A. G., M.A. (*Sidney Sussex*), *c/o Capron & Co., Savile Place, Conduit Street, London, W. 1.*
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 1909 Stubbert, Miss M. R. W., *c/o Barclays Bank, Cambridge.*
 1935 Swift, Councillor W. H., 34, *Halifax Road.*
 1930 Sykes, Miss, *Balls Grove, Grantchester.*

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 1900 Tebbutt, Lieut.-Col. L., J.P., D.L., T.D., *Stagsholt, Gresham Road.*
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 History (*Trinity*) *Garden Corner, West Road.*
 1930 † Truro, The Rt Rev. The Lord Bishop of, *Lis Escop, Truro.*
 1928 Turner, Miss, 13, *Storey's Way.*

U.

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- 1930 Wood, Rev. C. T., B.D., *Queens' College.*
- 1933 Woodard, A. N. P., *Jesus College.*
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- 1938 Woodward, Miss Gwendolen, B.A., L.B.A., *Newnham College.*
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Y.

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LANDWADE AND THE COTTON FAMILY

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

WE have for Landwade three exceptional sources of information:

1. The Chartulary of Landwade drawn up by order of Walter Cotton when he bought the manor in the fifteenth century (1431). It contains copies of documents going back to the time of the Earl of Oxford who died in 1189. These documents were, of course, Walter's title deeds, few of the originals of which now exist. Many of the documents relate to Exning also. This is now in the British Museum, Addit. MS. 37669. It was bought at a Phillipps sale in 1908.

2. A large quantity of documents relating to the Cotton estates in Cheveley, Girton, Landwade and Madingley. They are the property of the Rev. Jocelyn Antrobus, who married the representative of the Landwade branch of the Cotton family. For over a year I had these documents in my custody during the war. I had not much leisure, but did my best to make a list. There were over 200 separate documents, some being large rolls, others not bigger than my hand, going back to the thirteenth century and some with good seals. The one I remember best was the original Letters Patent dated October 6, 1341 granting Sir John de Pulteney leave to fortify his manor house of Cheveley. An almost complete impression of the Great Seal was attached. It was a beautiful piece. Amongst the documents which I had no time to examine were the Cotton marriage settlements and a bundle of papers belonging to the Treasurership of the King's Chamber, 1744-6. As it appears to me now, these last papers were the most important of the lot, for they were the papers of the great John Hynde Cotton when he was in the "broad-bottomed" Ministry, and I never looked at them. Selections from my list will be given amongst the documents at the end of this paper.

PLATE I



Illustration No. 1. Old Landwade Hall, c. 1820 (after Relhan)



Illustration No. 2. Landwade Hall
Proposed elevation c. 1847 (after Buckler)

The court rolls, of which there were many, going back to the thirteenth century, will appear in the C.A.S. List.

3. A volume called *Monumental Inscriptions in Cambridgeshire*, published by our society. This contains copies made two hundred years ago of inscriptions to the male members of the Cotton family in Landwade chapel from 1444. Some of these inscriptions do not now exist.

Landwade is one of the smallest parishes in the county, containing only thirty-three inhabitants. Had it not been for the fact that Walter Cotton, a rich London mercer, bought the involved manor of Landwade in the first half of the fifteenth century and re-built the church there as a burial place for his family, Landwade like Clopton, Whitwell and Wratworth might have vanished as a village from the map.

The name Landwade or Landwath means the Land ford, the ford over the stream which rises at St Mindred's Well, runs through Exning and feeds the moat round the site of the old Hall at Landwade. It is a sluggish stream, at present full of watercress, yet there were in the fourteenth century two mills on it within the bounds of Landwade, and as late as 1848 Buckler gives several drawings of "The Mill". The site of this mill can still be recognized below the moat about half a mile from the chapel.

"St Mindred" is a corruption of St Mildred. There was a chapel dedicated to that saint in Exning (Bishop Fordham's register, fo. 10*b*, 1389). The well is not mentioned in J. Hodskinson's large map of Suffolk, 1783, but in Baker's map of Cambridgeshire and in the ordnance maps from 1836 onwards, a narrow wooded site is marked as St Mindred's well on one side and Favin's springhead on the other. It is an unpleasant fly-infested spot in the summer, and I have been unable yet to make certain that it is a manorial site, although from the 1866 map it might be. The manor which would fit it is the manor of Well, or Coggeshall's, in Exning. See Copinger, *Manors of Suffolk*, vol. iv, p. 159, docs. 5 "de Lake" and 21 "de Well".

The earliest reference to the name Landwade is in the Ramsey Chartulary (Hart and Lyons, vol. ii, p. 74), where it

is stated that in the reign of King Edgar, 959-75, Aelfsius de Landwathe had given the manor of Burwell to the monastery.

Landwade was always a small parish; in one of the earliest documents relating to it, dated about 1185,¹ for it is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, it is called Little Landwade, and no place called Great Landwade has been found. In 1279 the parish contained 290 acres of arable and pasture, besides half a square league of common and marsh. It now contains only 127 acres and has no common. This diminution in area is due to the alteration of parish boundaries in modern times. In the early court rolls jurisdiction is claimed over parts of Exning and Snailwell moors and the Prior of Fordham had tenants living in Landwade. The number of households in the parish has also lessened. In 1279 there were ten households besides that of the manor house. In 1327 they had gone up to fifteen. In 1664 there were only eight households besides the manor house, and ten years later the number had decreased to four, and when I first knew Landwade about forty years ago I can remember no cottages anywhere near the Hall, which was then used as an ordinary farmhouse. It is perhaps worth remarking that in the year 1664 the eight houses of the tenants contained twelve fireplaces between them, the Hall contained thirty. (Hundred Roll, vol. II, p. 506; Lay Subsidies, 81/6, 84/437, 244/23.)

Landwade belonged to the large fief of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, and until one of them granted the manor to his steward, Robert, son of William, some time before 1194, no mention is found of Landwade as a separate holding. A few years afterwards Robert appears as Robert de Hastings, but I cannot trace any connection between him and the Hastings family, Lords of Abergavenny and Earls of Pembroke, although the chief manor in Exning belonged to the Earl of Pembroke, whilst Robert de Hastings was at Landwade. Robert's descendants held the manor for nearly two hundred years, but they left no record of their entry into politics or local government. Owing however to the existence of the Chartulary already mentioned, we get interesting details of

¹ See doc. 1.

their private life. Early in the thirteenth century Robert de Hastings gave the advowson of the chapel of Landwade, dedicated to St Nicholas, and some land to the Priory of Fordham. On the death of his wife, in 1246, he confirmed this and gave more land. He had a son Eli, and a daughter Agnes. Eli was either blind, or impotent or afflicted with some other form of lameness, because he never appears as a probable inheritor of the manor, although some pieces of property pass from his father to him and back again. Robert himself must have been a sickly man, perhaps due to the pilgrimages which he undertook.¹ Having given some of his estate to the canons of Fordham for the good of his soul, he proceeded to make certain that his bodily nourishment should be assured to him for life. So he married his daughter to a gentleman from Pitsford near Northampton, and in a document dated 1258 which he caused to be enrolled in the Court of Common Pleas, entailed his manor to Agnes and her heirs and bound her and her husband to supply him with food and lodging for life. It is set out in detail which parts of the manor house, which fish pond, and which mill he was to use, what cattle he could pasture on the common, and how much corn he was to be allowed each year. His allowance of barley was forty quarters which would have provided him with plenty of ale, and that was of course the only drink in those days.²

In an undated document his son Eli made over his rights in the manor to Agnes and her husband for £1 a year, i.e. £40 of our money. The husband from Pitsford was dead by 1279, but he left a son who inherited after the death of Agnes. She ruled the Landwade estate for about thirty years, and called her son Robert de Hastings. She evidently had something which her father lacked. I take off my hat to her when I go to Landwade.

The last male of the family died childless about 1373, leaving all his property to his widow Elizabeth Sybile. She sold it to her brother Walter, a London citizen, for an annuity of 20 marks a year. On Walter Sybile's death his widow Margaret married John Grace, also a London citizen.

¹ See doc. 6.

² Feet of Fines, 43 Hen. III, no. 2.

Margaret was still alive in 1421, but in 1419 Nicholas her son had granted his reversion of the manor to various men, of whom Thomas Cotton was one. In 1420 Thomas Cotton of Cambridgeshire and Walter Cotton of Oxfordshire bought land in Fordham and Chippenham, and shortly afterwards Walter Cotton, citizen and mercer of London, and Thomas Cotton, clerk of Cambridgeshire, bought the manor of Landwade. That is a brief but true account of how the manor of Landwade came to the Cottons. In various printed works you will find different stories. But they are wrong. There is between the last member of the Hastings family and the first member of the Cotton family such a mass of Latin and French documents relating to the many trusteeships which the estate suffered, that the pedigree maker may be forgiven for making guesses. But he had no need to include amongst the quarterings of the Cotton shield the arms of Fleming and Hastings as he has done in Harleian Soc. vol. XLI, p. 20.

The origin of these imaginary accounts of the Cotton family is T. Wotton, *English Baronetage*, 1741, vol. II, p. 112, which states that Sir Thomas Cotton married Alice, daughter and heir to John Hastings of Landwade and had issue John Cotton who was M.P. for Cambridge temp. Rich. II; that he married Bridget, daughter of Richard Grace of Norfolk, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and Walter. This account is repeated in J. P. Hore, *Sporting Records of Cheveley*, 1899, p. 17. But I think the charters printed in the appendix prove that no Cotton married a Hastings or a Grace.

The Cotton family is one of respectable antiquity, but not nearly so ancient as the pedigree makers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries claimed. The surname Cotton was probably common in the fourteenth century. William Cole thought that it was not possible to graft the Landwade family on to the Cottons who owned Cotton Hall which stood opposite Pembroke College. We are only on certain ground when we read in the Landwade Chartulary that the manor of Landwade was sold to Thomas and Walter Cotton. It was Walter the mercer who found the money, for in the subsidy of 1428 he is stated to hold one knight's fee in Landwade. Walter was buried in Landwade chapel, as were all his

descendants who were lords of the manor until the end of the eighteenth century. A rather unusual fact about this family is that, following on John Cotton who died in 1593 at the age of 83, there succeeded five other Johns, who each lived to be well over 70, notwithstanding the hard drinking which several of them indulged in. Sons in plenty were born to this family but few grew up to manhood, and when the last baronet died unmarried there were no collaterals to succeed. The title died, and the name Cotton disappeared from the county.

Many of the John Cottons of Landwade were successful in the wooing of heiresses, some of them married several, and spent the fortunes of their wives in a handsome manner. As an example take John Cotton II, who was knighted at Whitehall in 1603 and died in 1620 aged 77. He had three wives all amply dowered, his third was a young woman, the mother of his heir, and she survived him many years, perhaps unfortunately for the Cotton family. The prosaic John Layer is inclined to be enthusiastic over this man, and speaking of him as "that late noble gentleman of this county", says he was a great guide in affairs, and a good housekeeper, that is, he kept open house; and that he was "for his work and gravity, well beloved". But a dead man's place is soon filled. The heir, John Cotton III, was only five years old, and became his majesty's ward. The widow, Anne Hoghton of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire, had had the manor of Cheveley settled on her. She was young, and soon married George Carlton, nephew and heir of Sir Dudley Carlton, and they settled at Cheveley. Sir John had been a deputy lieutenant of the county. Mr Carlton, who, as a state paper puts it, had succeeded Sir John Cotton in his estate, was appointed to succeed him also as deputy lieutenant. Thus Mr Carlton, "of an ancient family" as Layer describes him, had done very well for himself. But he did his duty by the county and became a useful public servant. John Cotton III suffered a long minority, which in those days could not have added to his estate, but his guardians thought they had done a good turn to him when they married him to Jane Hynde the heiress of Madingley. Thenceforth Madingley became his chief seat. Cheveley; as soon as his mother and stepfather had done with

it, was sold to the Jermyns. His removal to Madingley was really one of the first steps in the downfall of his family, because it brought him into touch with the borough of Cambridge. You will see the force of this assertion later. But up to the Civil War all things seemed bright with him; he was made a baronet in 1641 and next year, when high sheriff, he proclaimed the Earl of Essex traitor in every market place in the county, and was engaged to carry off the college plate to the King. Afterwards he seems to have weakened in his active royalism. In 1645 he was before the Parliamentary Committee which was fining the royalists for their misdeeds. He was fined £350 only, the committee stating that the fine was small because of the smallness of his offence, which is difficult to understand. He is said to have spent most of the next fifteen years abroad, and in order to do this mortgaged his estates for £1000 in 1652.¹ But he returned with the King in 1661 and was one of the largest contributors to the free and voluntary gift to Charles II; he gave £30, which was a good sum to give in addition to all the other calls on a county gentleman then, and we find that in the same year he mortgaged his Landwade estate for £800. Yet it is certain that he was not very short of money, or else he was very reckless, because in 1664 he built five more rooms on to his house at Landwade.

John Cotton IV succeeded in 1689. He was closely connected with Cambridge. As a young man he was a fellow commoner at Trinity and even during his father's life his name appears as doing public work. On January 24, 1689 he waited on King William with the solemn engagement of all the gentlemen in this county to stand by his majesty. He was soon after returned as member of Parliament for the town, and having been made recorder, welcomed Queen Anne on Christ's Piece as she came from Newmarket. His name appears on many commissions in connection with the government of town and county. He married, at Westminster Abbey, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor of London and nephew and heir of Archbishop Sheldon. They had a large family, one son and seven daughters surviv-

¹ Doc. 63.

ing infancy. According to a note in Cole, he was a poet and a contributor to Dryden's *Miscellanies*, 1684. He died in 1712.

Sir John Hynde Cotton V, who succeeded his father, was by far the most famous member of his family, and perhaps the most notable political personage which the county has produced. He was fellow commoner of Emmanuel in 1701, becoming M.A. in 1705. He was a commissioner of trade and plantations under Queen Anne, but because of his known Jacobite sympathies was dismissed by George I. After this he made annual progresses through the country to maintain the spirit of his friends, and was looked upon as the leader of the English Jacobites. He was returned as member of Parliament for Cambridge from 1708 to 1741. Shortly before the latter date he quarrelled with the Tories of the Corporation on the question as to how much an election should cost. His seat in the Parliament of 1727 had cost him what was equivalent to £120,000 of our money. Sir John thought this was too much, and withdrew his custom from local tradesmen, whereupon the Whigs and Tories of Cambridge combined to turn him out. The unfortunate results of the move to Madingley are becoming apparent, for there are no more thirsty bloodsuckers than the members of a close corporation. But his influence and debating powers were of such a high order that his party at once found him another seat at Marlborough. He is described as a fluent speaker with a brilliant wit. Cole of Milton, who knew him well, says that, although reckoned one of the best speakers in the House of Commons, he sometimes had a great hesitation and stammering, which he used with great effect. That he was considered an important member of the house is shown by his being frequently mentioned in private letters of the period, as to what he said and how he voted. Sir John's private life was freely discussed by his contemporaries. When he married the rich widow Trefusis as his second wife, a canon of Christchurch, writing to Edward Harley at Wimpole, asks: "Is the lady tolerable as to her person? This is a quick dispatch. Sir John is the person purchased and not the purchaser. Such a fortune will be a noble support to him." And the reverend gentleman goes on to speak of Sir John's intemperance. (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. Duke of Portland*, vol. VII, p. 384, and see docs. 72 and 79.)

Cole tells us that Sir John was one of the tallest and fattest men he had ever seen, notwithstanding that he took much exercise on horseback. When Cotton was asked to join the "broad-bottomed" Ministry, the caricaturists were delighted. He was a good-looking man when Cole knew him, which was at the end of his life, so he was probably a handsome man in his youth. He was supposed to be able to drink as much wine without showing it as any man in England, nevertheless he did not escape gout, and the tale is told of him that on one occasion when he had hurt his foot in pulling off his boot, gout settled in the injury, and in the extremity of his pain Sir John could not forbear damning his foot. Thereupon his butler Tom suggested that he should cut down his six bottles of port a day to two or three. In a rhyming version of this Sir John is made to reply:

"Tom, lookee d'ye see,
I know you are honest, and right you may be,
But if 'twont bear six bottles, 'tis no leg for me."

A man who passes the age of three score and ten with those habits is lucky. Cole says that Sir John took interest in antiquarian matters, and we know that when the historian Carte came to Cambridge, he stayed at Madingley. This baronet made a "noble gravelly road" from Madingley to Cambridge and enclosed a park and stocked it with deer. The road was kept in repair by his son, the last Sir John, but he did away with the deer park because he was a great planter of trees, to which deer are enemies. Most of the references to Sir John by contemporaries concern his vast bulk, but an epitaph in a collection published in 1775, begins:

"Attic wit, British spirit, Roman Virtue,
Animated the Bosom of this great Man,"

and ends:

"Without any views to venal Reward,
Above the Desire of ill-got Power,
Untainted with the Itch of Tinsel titles,
He lived, he died,
A Patriot."

There is a portrait of Sir John Hynde Cotton in W. Coxe, *Letters of Horatio, Lord Walpole*, 1802 edition.

SIR JOHN IN CARICATURE

The eminence of man in public life may be gauged by the frequency with which he appears in, and the position which he takes in, contemporary political caricatures. Judged by this standard Sir John Hynde Cotton was the most eminent native politician of this county. In the five years 1742-6 no less than eleven caricatures appeared in London, in which Sir John was a prominent feature. Examples of these are in the British Museum, but many others may have perished. Slides of the following four caricatures were shown at the lecture. The references are to the printed official catalogue.

Vol. III, p. 481. No. 2003. *Faction Displayed*. Oct. 1, 1743.

The most conspicuous person is Sir John Hynde Cotton, who is the only figure with a name indicated. He is leading by the nose the Scotchmen who drag the car in which sits the young pretender. Sir John is saying, "By God I'll make them know my importance, if they will not place me at the helm of the state, I'll be at the head of a party." The price of this print was 6d.

Vol. III, p. 491. No. 2613. *A Very Extraordinary Motion*. Dec. 1744.

The character for integrity which Sir John held made him respected even by Sir Robert Walpole. His debating powers and his great knowledge of the arts of the House of Commons would make him a valuable addition to the Whig Ministry which was being re-constructed. Newcastle and Pelham suggested that he should be made Treasurer of the King's Chamber, which would bring him into close contact with the King. But unfortunately George II had an intense personal aversion to Sir John. However, the ministers insisted, and in this picture you see Sir John about to be rammed down the King's throat by Pelham and Newcastle; the latter is saying: "Push home, he must go down." The King says: "Hounsfool, me no stomach him." Sir John and Pelham make rude remarks. Sir John's portly figure is very apparent. Sir John kept his position for about two years, and then the King became so rude to him, that he threw it up.

Vol. III, p. 498. No. 2621. *Broadbottoms*. Feb. 21, 1745.

The "broad-bottomed" administration was so called because it admitted Whigs and Tories to power on a broad general basis. The "Dutch" make of one of the great chiefs of the Tory party contributed not a little to the propriety of the appellations. That chief was Sir John Hynde Cotton. In the centre of this caricature is seated Sir John naked, his back to the viewer, his face with a grin on it, looking back over his shoulder. The rest of the picture is filled in with broad backs and nothing else.

Vol. III, p. 639. No. 2851. *The Noble game of Bobcherry*. And see I, 225.

Representing would-be ministers on the change of ministry in 1746. Sir John stands holding a cherry in his hand, looking with a smile at the efforts of the eager candidates. He had already obtained a place in the ministry.

The would-be ministers are represented as jumping at offices represented by cherries, whilst the chief members of the late administration and some of their friends are looking on.

Sir John Hynde Cotton, the last and sixth John in succession, was educated at Westminster and Emmanuel, and was a contemporary with and an intimate of Cole. At Sir John's suggestion Cole drew up a long account of the Cotton family which he called "Gens Cottoniana". It is contained in his vol. 40 (Addit. MS. 5841, pp. 151-181). He sent a copy of it to Sir John in 183 folio pages in June 1763. Seventeen years later, in June 1780, Cole dined at Madingley and Sir John gave him back the volume for him to add further notes. With the exception of his contemporaries, Cole's account is made up of extracts from Wotton's *Baronetage* (which contains many fables), and the inscriptions in Landwade chapel. This baronet also went to London for his wife, as he married Ann Parsons, the heiress of a Lord Mayor who owned a large brewery. Judging from the company he kept, he soon began to spend her money, for in the *Whitehall Evening Post*, April 23, 1763, we read: "On Monday his Royal Highness the Duke of York dined with Sir John Cotton and others at the Brewhouse in Saint Catherine's upon Beef Steaks, dressed upon the coals of the Stoak Hole of the said Brewhouse." There is a full length engraving of this baronet in Sanders' Lysons, p. 1192, from the original at Madingley.

This Sir John's eldest son having died young, the title came to his second son, Admiral Charles Cotton, who commanded the Channel Fleet. He is the only bright spot in the picture of the later Cottons. He is famous for his firm attitude at the convention of Cintra in 1808, and he died on board his ship in 1812. One of his daughters married Sir Richard King, whose descendant married Mr Antrobus.

The admiral christened his eldest son "St Vincent", but he was unworthy of that name. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, he served for some time in the Light Dragoons.

At one time looked upon as a great sportsman when he drove a coach from London to Brighton, he degenerated into a reckless gambler, known to his low associates as "Vinny Cotton", or "Sir Vincent Twist". His only redeeming feature was his love of cricket. He died unmarried at the age of 62, a wrinkled, toothless and completely paralysed man.

This account of the families of Hastings and Cotton is a very brief one. Instead of expanding it, it was thought best to save space by printing the notes of documents at the end of the paper.

LATER COTTON HISTORY

"On the death of Sir St Vincent some time after 1850, being greatly embarrassed, the estate was sold: Lady King, widow of Admiral King and Miss Cotton her sister purchased together Madingley Hall and some 2000 acres. Lady King died about 1869, when her share, the Hall, park, village and about 1200 acres were sold by auction in London, Friday, July 14, 1871, and were knocked down for £38,500 to Henry Hurrell Esq. of Harston, without timber. Many pictures were sold at Christie's."

S. Sanders' copy of Lysons, under Madingley.

LANDWADE CHAPEL

The chapel of Landwade appears in no ecclesiastical taxation roll and was always exempt from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, so episcopal records would tell us little about it, and as Landwade was in the diocese of Norwich not much research on the matter has been done. Such records of the diocese as are now at Ipswich yield little information; a few wills of middle-class people were proved there and a few marriage licences are recorded. No archdeacon could enter and report on dilapidations in the chapel. It is doubtful whether the chapel had any revenue apart from the alms of the lord of the manor; except during the commonwealth, when £16 a year was allowed from the Exchequer. In 1650 the inhabitants of Landwade complained that they paid their tithes to the parsonages of Exning and Fordham, and petitioned that they might pay them to their own minister.¹ But however small

¹ P.R.O. Chancery Misc. 21/15; see also docs. 52 and 54 as to its being a parish church and its income.

the stipend of the incumbent, the fabric must have been well looked after by the reigning member of the Cotton family until the time of William Cole. One gets somewhat of a shock therefore when Cole's note dated 1779 is read, stating that Sir John had shown him a box of coats of arms at Madingley, which had been taken either from Landwade chapel or from the mansion house before it was pulled down. But from the appearance and shape of the coats I think they must have come from the mansion house.

Relhan, vol. II, p. 239, gives a sketch of Landwade chapel from the north. The architectural features are unusually correct. Two shepherds, a dog and four sheep are pleasant additions to the picture.

A print of "Lanwade church" from the south was issued about a century ago and is fairly common.

Landwade chapel is a cruciform building put up in the fifteenth century, but the tower is modern. Inside there are many memorials of the Cotton family of costly and elaborate design, but despoiled of some ornaments which William Cole saw in 1742. When the tower fell in 1794, it damaged the roof and walls. Gypsies entered and stole the gilt-bronze inscriptions. There are also many details of ecclesiastical interest.

William Cole's description of Landwade chapel with its many monuments and stained glass windows is in Addit. MSS. 5802, pp. 50-55, 5823, pp. 45-46, 5848, p. 225. The inscriptions are printed in *Monumental Inscriptions*, pp. 94-100.

PAROCHIAL RECORDS

Mr Vincent B. Redstone very kindly showed me his extracts concerning Landwade from the diocesan registry at Ipswich. Transcripts of the parish registers were once sent there, that for 1638 is signed by John Deker who was also rector of Cheveley. But the only register now known begins in 1835 and is in the estate office at Exning.

LANDWADE HALL

Little can be gleaned about the old mansion house of the Cottons. In the extracts from Cole quoted in *Monumental*

Inscriptions, p. 100 the mansion is mentioned as having been pulled down in 1779, but at a later date Kerrich notes that there were the remains of an old moated mansion near the church. D. and S. Lysons in 1808 say that the remains of the old mansion within a moated site exhibiting the architecture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had been fitted up as a farmhouse. Relhan's drawing of Landwade Hall must represent the house which the Lysons saw.¹ He describes the lower windows as being more modern than the rest, with large transoms. The boarded-up windows make it look like a converted farmhouse, whilst such a splendid house was never seen except in the imagination of an heraldic artist, which Relhan was. Recent clearing of the brushwood from the south side of the mound has exposed a brick arch, which has been variously explained as follows: (1) An underground passage to or from Fordham Abbey, (2) A kitchen drain, (3) Part of an ice-house.

One of the memories of my first visit to Landwade in 1898 is of being told that the bridge with pointed arches over the moat was the only completed portion of a plan which one of the Cotton family conceived for rebuilding the home of his ancestors in an elaborate style. Later, when I saw the Buckler drawings in the British Museum, I thought that they were of a house projected but never built. I have recently seen a note in the extra-illustrated and annotated copy of Lysons by S. Sanders in the University Library, which states that a castellated mansion in the Elizabethan style, with moat and drawbridge, was erected about 1850 by Alexander Cotton, but that it was scarcely built before Cotton was ruined and the building pulled down for the sake of the building materials. Alexander Cotton was a son of the last Sir John Hynde Cotton, and at one time lived at Hildersham Hall. The story is an amazing one, but we must remember that in our own time an enormously expensive house was built in Cheveley Park and in a few years pulled down and sold as building material. A confirmation of the statement of Sanders comes from the rector of Hildersham. Hildersham church was restored about the middle of last century under

¹ Illustration No. 1.

PLATE II

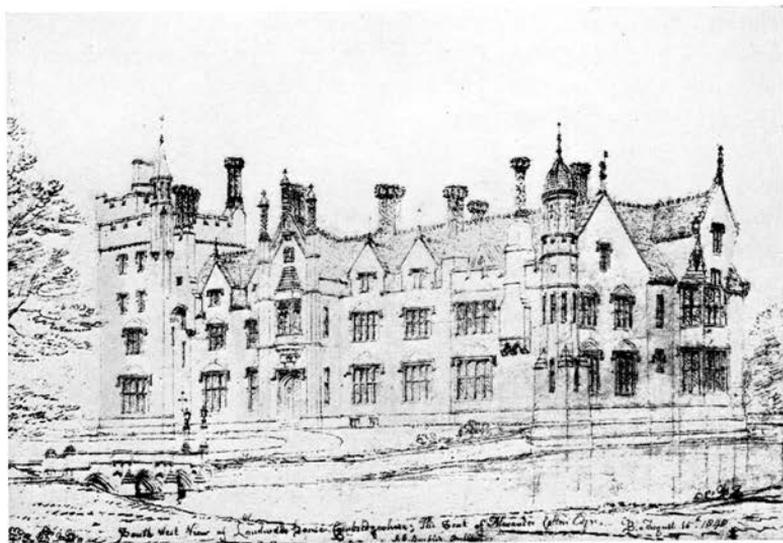


Illustration No. 3. South-west view of Landwade House, August 1848
Proposed elevation (after Buckler)

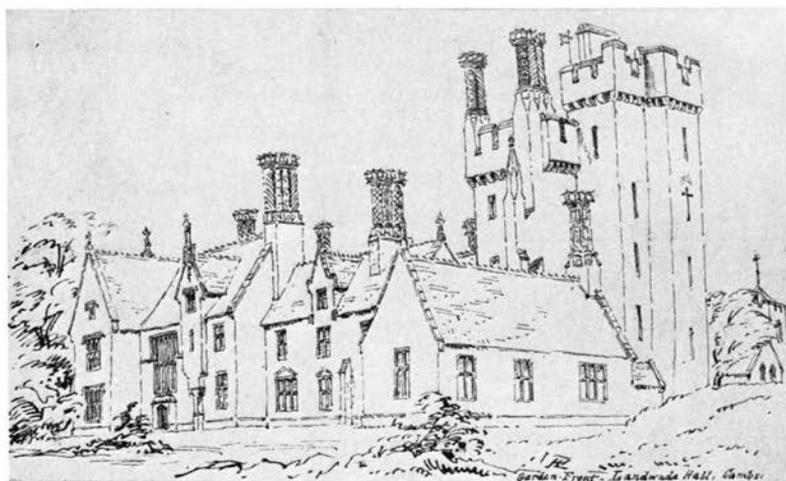


Illustration No. 4. Garden front, Landwade Hall, c. 1846
Proposed elevation (after Buckler)

the direction of the Bucklers, and Mr Phillips tells me that he has seen letters from Mr Buckler to the Rev. Robert Goodwin which mention the house he was building at Landwade. Mr Harry Gardner, too, of Wood Ditton, who was born in the 'fifties, remembers hearing of the building of Landwade Hall and its untimely end, but could not tell me where any particulars could be obtained.¹ The files of the *Cambridge Chronicle* have been searched for notices of the sale of materials, but nothing has been found during the years 1851, 1852.

THE BUCKLER DRAWINGS OF LANDWADE

These drawings were done by three members of the Buckler family: John Buckler, a well-known artist, who died in 1851; his son J. C. Buckler, who was an architect and died in 1894; and his son C. A. Buckler, who lived into the present century. There are many hundreds of topographical drawings by these men in the British Museum; about two dozen relate to Landwade. Evidently, when the architect was supervising the building of Alexander Cotton's mansion, he varied his work by making sepia drawings in the park. Copies of some of these marked with an asterisk have been made for the Photographic Record.

Addit. MS. 36360. 46. * No date. This view from N.E. shows the side of the Hall away from the chapel, which is on the right. The artist appears to have tried to make his Hall look as if built at various times. The higher portion on the right might be an Edwardian keep, with machicolation and slits for defence, whilst that near the left, where the entrance is, might have been a small thirteenth-century manor house, with Tudor windows and other additions. The view is spoiled by the absurdly elaborate chimney stacks. Illustration No. 4.

45. * "S.W. view of Landwade House, the seat of Alexander Cotton, Esq." August 1848. This is far more elaborate than the other drawings. Mouldings and crockets are bespattered over the whole building, with extra ornamentation over the entrance and a turret has been added at the S.W. corner. The existing bridge over the moat is shown, with lamps at each side. The "keep" still has four storeys, but has been altered to look less Edwardian. Illustration No. 3.

Addit. MS. 36979. 12. * S.W. view. A coloured sketch and the most

¹ Dr C. Lucas of Burwell has kindly made enquiries from lawyers and others, about the building and demolition of this house, but has been unable to get definite information.

pleasing of the series. The tower has been cut down to three storeys and has lost its machicolation. March 1847. By J. C. and C. A. Buckler. Illustration No. 2.

It is impossible to say which sketch represents the real house, most people would prefer the last.

Buckler no doubt had Kirtling Hall in mind when he drew his plans for Landwade. Here he had no room for a gatehouse, so he placed it on to the Hall to give it the appearance of a keep.

Addit. MS. 36979:

10. Distant view of the Hall, pencil.
12. * The Hall, coloured sketch from S.W.

Addit. MS. 36426:

6. * S.E. view of the Chapel, April 18, 1848.
7. * E. view of the Chapel, April 19, 1848.
8. * E. view of Mill, May 16, 1848.
9. Alders and pollard willows, May 16, 1848.
10. * Dovecote, barn and part of Chapel, May 16, 1848. (The dove-cote seems to be included in the present house.)
11. N. reach of Moat, May 17, 1848.
12. Another view of Moat, May 18, 1848.
13. View across the Moat, May 18, 1848.
14. The Mill near the Hall, S.E., May 1848.
17. Boathouse, May 22, 1848.
18. * Bailiff's Cottage, May 22, 1848.
19. Meadow E. of the Hall, May 23, 1848.
20. The Mill, May 23, 1848.
21. * The old Barn with Chapel and Hall, May 24, 1848.
23. Meadow with Hall in distance.
34. * S.W. view of Chapel with Hall, June 18, 1848 (possibly imaginary).

Other Buckler drawings of the same period relate to Bridge St*, Magdalene St, and Trumpington St*, Cambridge, Old Chesterton church*, Chippenham (ancient cross)*, Ely, St Mary's church*.

THE HOUSE CALLED LANDWADE HALL IN 1938¹

This is a modern structure, incorporating features from an older building. Two pictures are shown in an attempt to explain its origin.

¹ I should like to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr B. Priest, Lord Glanely's agent, who showed me over the house and gave me other information.



Illustration No. 5. Landwade dovecote and barn, 1848 (after Buckler)



Illustration No. 6. Landwade Hall in 1937 (Photo: L. Cobbett)

Addit. MS. 36426. 10. "Landwade Chapel, dovecote and Barn", 1848. By Buckler. It is possible to reconcile this picture with existing buildings. The dovecote with gable seems to have a mullioned window in the upper storey and another kind of window above that, but the barn with the poplar behind it is much as it appears to-day, the tree existing as a skeleton. Illustration No. 5.

"Landwade Hall in 1937", taken by Dr Cobbett. This view of the Hall shows what Buckler calls the "dovecote" built into the centre of the present Hall. The wings have been added in recent years, and there is no trace whatever of anything ancient inside. The pointed doorway on the south side of the house is modern. Illustration No. 6.

THE COTTON FAMILY OF CAMBRIDGE TOWN

The only early member of this family of whom we know anything is John Cotton, mayor in 1376 and 1377, and M.P. for the borough several times between 1379 and 1388. A man of the same name was concerned in the foundation of a chantry in Little St Mary's church in 1348. According to a document quoted by Cole (Addit. MS. 5841, p. 298) his wife was named Margaret, and he had a son Walter. His name occurs in 1376 as a trustee in connection with the Huntingdon manor in Trumpington (Feet of Fines, Div. Co. 49 Ed. III). He is last heard of in 1394, when he gave land to Great St Mary's church (Cooper, *Memorials*, vol. III, p. 301). The next mention of the family is concerned with an inquisition taken about a proposed grant of the advowson of Kingston church to the priory of Spinney. Two of the parties were Thomas and Walter Cotton who were stated to hold considerable property in the town of Cambridge. It is reasonable to assume that they were the sons of John the M.P. Nothing further is known of them in connection with Cambridge, perhaps owing to the scarcity of municipal records. It is not until the end of the fifteenth century that the name of Clement Cotton occurs.

THE COTTONS OF LANDWADE

Thomas Cotton of Cambridgeshire appears in 1395 and 1396 as a mainprise or surety (C.P.R. p. 68). In 1411, with a member of the Grace family, he had a grant of Landwade manor (doc. 37). This a few years later they transferred to trustees,

one of whom, Simon Bentilow, was a Cambridge man (docs. 43, 44). In 1428 with his brother Walter Cotton of Oxfordshire he bought land in Fordham (doc. 49). In 1431 his name first occurs *after* that of his brother Walter (doc. 49). He was dead by 1437 (doc. 56).

Walter Cotton is first met with in 1389 when he and his wife Margery¹ received a legacy from the latter's father, John Fresh, a London mercer (Hustings Wills, vol. II, p. 388), and again in connection with an estate in Dorsetshire in 1405 (C.P.R. p. 128). In 1409 he was elected an auditor for the City of London (Letter Bk. I, p. 75). In 1411, being already an alderman, Walter Cotton, mercer, was elected sheriff (Letter Bk. F, p. 291). In 1417, when the magnates of London advanced money on the security of the king's jewels, Walter's contribution was 500 marks (£10,000 present value): Robert Chicheley's loan was £100. In 1420 Walter Cotton, citizen and mercer, with his brother Thomas, bought land in Fordham (doc. 39). In another grant of the same date he is called Walter Cotton of Oxfordshire (doc. 48). In the inquisition for the Aid of 1428 he is returned as holding one fee in Landwade (Feudal Aids, vol. I, p. 478). He married Joan,¹ daughter of Sir Robert Read of Oxfordshire (Copinger, *Suffolk*, vol. IV, p. 158). In 1437 he and Simon Rankyn of Cambridge are found suing a Dunwich man for debt, which was still unpaid when Walter died (C.P.R. 1437, p. 12, 1419, p. 197). An inscription to him was in Landwade chapel in Laver's time. He died May 14, 1445, leaving three sons, William, Walter and Thomas (C.P.R. 1436, p. 31). A further account of the family will be found in Copinger, *op. cit.* pp. 158, 159. These facts about the Thomas and Walter Cotton who bought the manor of Landwade have been given in order that readers can form their own opinion as to whether the two had any relation to the men of the same name of Cambridge town. It is quite an open question.

In 1904 a Roman tessellated pavement was removed to the Sedgwick Museum from Landwade by Professor T. McKenny Hughes (*Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XI, pp. 210, 289).

¹ If these names are correct Walter was married twice.

APPENDIX

HASTINGS AND COTTON DOCUMENTS

THESE DOCUMENTS, with a few exceptions, are derived from two of the unusual sources of information mentioned at the beginning of this paper. The list might be much increased from the usual sources of genealogy, such as the probate records, *inquisitiones post mortem*, and plea rolls. The object of printing most of the extracts is to disprove the pedigree of the Cottons given in the Heralds' visitation. But others, especially those from private muniments, are of general interest.

No. 6 mentions pilgrimages to the Holy Land and Spain. No. 17 concerns an anchoress of Newmarket who owned private property. No. 28 tells us how a woman bought an allowance of food and lodging in exchange for her lands. No. 35 gives a perambulation of the manor house of Landwade in 1407. No. 44 tells how the seal of the mayor of Cambridge was used to verify a transfer of the manor of Landwade. In No. 57 the rent of the Landwade mills is made dependent on the market price of corn. No. 61 is the will of a professed nun proved in the "peculiar" court of her own nunnery. No. 64 is a decree of the royal courts stating that the curate of Landwade is to have the tithes there as he has had hitherto. Evidently "better matter" was "shewed" later on, as no tithe is now paid to the incumbent. No. 65 makes a late mention of the "monks' house" at Longstowe. This was originally a hospital for poor sisters clothed in russet, which had ultimately come into the possession of the parish priest. In Nos. 77 and 81 we see how Mistress Jane Cotton, the apple of her father's eye, had lost faith in the power of the unicorn's horn to detect poison, as she was letting it go out of the family.

Mr J. H. Bullock has kindly been responsible for the translation of documents 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 37.

(1) c. 1176-85. Godard son of Asselin of Little Landwade (*Parva Lonwatha*) grants to William le Brun his nephew (*nepos*) his land in Fordham and Isleham. Witnesses: Anselm sacerdos, Aubrey and Godwin de Burwell, John de Teversham, Henry de Ikindone and others. [William was a tenant of the Templars in London.]

B. A. Lees, *Records of the Templars*, 1935, p. 226.

Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 37669.

Maneria de Landewade in Com. Can[tebrigg']

* ina igitur Walterus Cotton habet diversa maneria et [tenementa] redditus et servicia in Com' Cantebrigg' ne semper.....ad scrutandum et videndum cartas earundem propter fraccionem signorum ipsarum cartarum utile videbatur in hoc libro scribere copias earum cartarum.

(2) Comes Albericus omnibus hominibus et amicis suis ac fidelibus atque benivolis clericis et laicis Francis et Anglicis tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Sciatis omnes quod ego dedi et concessi Roberto filio Willelmi constabulario meo Lantwadam pro servicio unius militis et in walda dominationem monasterii et dominicum porprisum meum et dominicum virgultum meum et centum solidatas terre pro servicio dimidii militis et istas duas terras dedi ei pro servicio suo et ligiancia sua per servicium unius militis et dimidii in feodo et hereditate ei et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis et istas terras warantabo ei ego et heredes mei ei et heredibus suis contra homines mortales. Et si hec forte eveniret quod ego et heredes mei Roberto et heredibus suis terras istas warantare non possemus escambium daremus illis ad valenciam antequam de illis essent dissaisiti. Volo igitur et firmiter precipio quod predictus Robertus et heredes sui de me et de meis heredibus istas nominatas terras habeant et teneant per nominatum servicium unius militis et dimidii cum omnibus pertinenciis suis cum omnibus libertatibus cum omnibus honoribus cum omnibus bonis consuetudinibus que terris illis pertinent. In bosco et plano in terris cultis et incultis in pratis et pascuis in viis et semitis et in omnibus rebus ita bene et in pace quiete et libere atque honorifice sicut ego vel antecessores mei nunquam melius et liberius et honorificentius habuimus et tenuimus. Hiis testibus Rogero de Montcanesi Fulcone dapifero Roberto de Cokes' Galfrido Arsic Radulpho de Silvis Radulpho de Hosdene Radulpho Carbonel Willelmo de Ispania Herveo filio suo Ernald de

* This space indicates an illuminated letter not filled in. The leaders represent gaps cut and mended before the MS. reached the British Museum.

Copesfeld Ebrardo filio Galfridi Adam filio Hugonis Stephano filio Ernaldi Hugone filio Gaufridi Stephano de Mara Rogero de Belcamp' Petro.....de Glanvill Ricardo de Meleford et Ricardo de Canefeld.....llano Roberto Tundud.

Chartulary, fo. 2.

[Abbreviated translation]

The manors of Landwade in the county of Cambridge.

Seeing that Walter Cotton holds divers manors, [tenements], rents, and services in the county of Cambridge, lest at some time...to examine and inspect these charters on account of the broken state of the seals, it seems a useful thing to make copies of these charters in this book.

Earl Aubrey [de Ver III]...makes a grant to his constable, Robert [de Hastings] son of William and to his heirs of Landwade for the service of $1\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fees, with power to bequeath it. Included in the gift are the church in the forest and two of his demesnes, an enclosure and an orchard, with a hundred shillingworth of land. If unable to warrant the land he undertakes to find land of equal value as at the time when Robert and his heirs might be dispossessed. All appurtenances whatever, privilèges, honours and customary dues are included, under exactly the same conditions as they were held by Aubrey himself. The witnesses are: Roger de Montchesney, Fulk the seneschal, Robert de Cokesale, Geoffrey Arsic, Ralph de Silvis, Ralph de Hosdene, Ralph Carbonel, William de Ispania and his son Harvey, Ernald de Copesfeld, Everard son of Geoffrey, Adam son of Hugh, Stephen son of Ernald, Hugh son of Geoffrey, Stephen de la Mare, Roger de Beauchamp, Peter...de Glanvill, Richard de Meleford, Richard de Canefeld...chaplain and Robert Tundud.

Date before 1194, when Aubrey died.

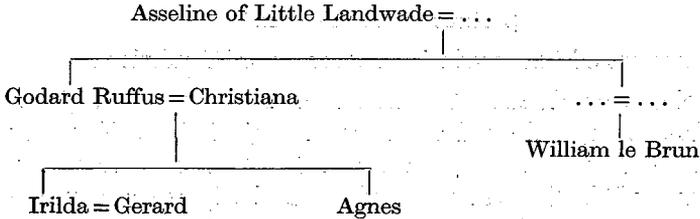
[In the Pipe Rolls for the period 1155 to 1158 Ralph de Hasteng, Hasting or Hastings appears as having had a grant of royal land in Fordham, but in 1163 and afterwards other men were in possession.]

(3) 1195. Christiana widow of Godard Ruffus, her daughters Irida and Agnes and her son-in-law Gerard release to William.

le Brun their right and inheritance in the whole land of Little Landwathe, for a payment of five marks and a rent of three shillings a year.

Cambs. Fines (Rec. Com.), p. 260.

Nos. 1 and 3 give this pedigree:



(4) Robert de Hastynges for himself and heirs makes a * grant to Henry Mody of Exning (*Ixning*) of two acres of land in Westfeld [in Landwade?] lying between the land of Walter de Evermue and that of the monastery of Landwade (*Lanwathe*) abutting on Burwell field, also three acres in Brakedenfeld lying between the land of Exning church and that of Alan son of Simon the weaver. The grant is made absolutely to Mody and his heirs with power to assign, sell or leave by will. Mody is to pay yearly 14d. by four quarterly payments, at Michaelmas, St. Andrew's Day, Palm Sunday (*Pascha floridum*) and Whitsun, free of all services and charges. A warranty is given. For the grant Henry Mody paid three silver marks as a fine (*gersumam*). The witnesses are Henry de Kemesek, Henry son of Robert, William Trussebute, Michael son of Eudo, Alexander de Welnetham, Henry Matefrey, Nicholas de Stetchworth (*Steechworth*), Ralph de Newmarket (*novo foro*), Adam the Fleming, Peter de Stetchworth, Godfrey the clerk, Stacy of Tilbury (*Tillebur*) and many others.

Chartulary, fo. 2 v.

(5) N.D. mid-13th cent. Richard Malech of Ixning grants to Godwyn Wymer for service etc. and five marks, all that land which Richard bought of Sir Walter de Lake in Ixning,

* In margin in a hand similar to text "Prior de Spineto tenet istas duas acras".

namely that land which Godwyn held of Sir Walter, to wit 15 acres, and one acre which Godwyn bought of Sir Walter's ancestor, with sheep walk and all appurtenances. Remainder after Godwyn's death to son Nicholas, and then successively to sons Alexander and Henry. Power to sell except to religious and Jews. Annual rent 5s. 8d.: scutage 4d. if any. Witnesses, Peter son of Peter, William Prior, Erartius son of Peter, Adam Flanders, Henry de Coupand, Fabian Heved and others. [Oval seal of green wax with some letters legible, size, 5 inches by 8 inches.]

Antrobus Charter No. 168.

(6) [13th cent.] Robert de Hastings confirms by deed to his son Elyas for his homage and service and to leave himself free (*acquietacione*) for his pilgrimage to the Holy Land which he felt impelled to make, and for the pilgrimage to St. James [of Compostella] which he intends to make (*acquietanda*), the mills he had bought in his estate (*territorio*) at Landwade with all the buildings (*domibus*), waters, mill ponds and rights of all kinds with appurtenances etc. within and without his manor with free access between the manor and the mills for the households of all his tenants both bond and free. He puts Elyas into full possession of the mills, including the little eyot (*Eytlond*) between them and the meadow once Robert Levorey's. Elyas to have absolute power of disposal etc. He is to pay a penny yearly at Easter to include all services etc. Elyas to have the right to raise and improve the mill stream at pleasure both inside and outside the manor undisturbed by Robert. Robert similarly not to divert any water at his caprice without the assent of Elyas, and not to put up a mill of any kind, whether wind water horse or hand or even a millstone (*molam*) to the damage of Elyas. The Landwade tenants yearly as heretofore to keep clean the dykes and their holdings below stream (*subtus*) wherever needed so that there may be an unrestricted flow of water to the mill from higher up the stream (*posterius*). [A warranty clause against the king and all men and women. A sealing clause.] Witnesses:—William de Iselham, Robert le Franceys, Henry his brother, Sir Henry de Bodeksham

[Bottisham], the rector of Bestan [Beeston?], Master Alan de Swafham and others.

Chartulary, fo. 4.

(7) Before 1246. Robert de Hastings kt. of Landwade (*Landwat*) confirms by deed to the prior and chapter of Fordham and their successors in frankalmoign for ever the grant of the advowson of the chapel of St. Nicholas in Landwade a complete shot (*cultura*) of land in Fordham field lying between the land of Philip Basset and the stream running from the white dyke to his mill, reserving only on that side of the river enough roadway for passage to the mill near the headlands of the shot. He also grants the privilege (*libertatem*) of a fold with pasture for two hundred sheep in the common and fold of Exning (*Ixenig*) and Landwade. Also he reserves for them in addition to this pasture to put as many further sheep in that common and fold as they are entitled to in virtue of the lands they hold of him in fee. Also two acres lying lengthways nearer Exning heath towards le Dray and the privilege of erecting a sheepfold (*bercariam*) on these two acres. Also all the lands John Schirloke held of him except the croft and one rood. He further gives to the prior and chapter his serf Adam the shepherd with all his family and goods and all the lands and tenements that Schirloke holds of him in the vill and district (*territorio*) of Landwade, and a toft in Landwade between that of Richard Brictwy and that of Michael his bailiff (*serviens*) together with a toft between the chaplain's toft and the Cambridge road. Also he grants them his reeve Nicholas son of Richard reeve, Ralph son of Alexander Brictwy, Thomas son of Henry the carter and Alan son of Ralph the miller, his serfs, with all their families and chattels. Also one part of the toft of Richard the reeve as it lies marked out, and all the land which Alan Isabel once held in Landwade district, excepting the messuage and croft and half an acre in the field. And a messuage lying marked out from the messuage of Richard Brictwy next that of Alexander the carter. Also a messuage in the croft of Ralph Hodday as it lies marked out on the west side of the messuage of Alexander the merchant (*mercatoris*). Also a bit of land lying marked out between that of Henry the carpenter and that of Robert Hayled. And the

homage and service of Alexander the merchant and a yearly rent of 10d. as paid by him for a messuage and six acres of land and all the profit accruing therefrom in any way or at any time. And four acres in Exning field at the white dyke on the south side of the road from Fordham to Burwell. And a messuage in the same (*sic*) vill which Isabela the nurse holds, behind Adam Teysim's and that of Alice daughter of Avelina. He further gives the prior and chapter in frankalmoign for ever the messuage in Landwade called the chaplain's and all the lands and tenements everywhere which they hold of the gift of his father and forebears that are in his fee.... [A warranty clause at great length reciting all the items. Sealing clause] with witnesses: William de Iselham, Robert le ffranceys de Worlington (*Wridelington*), Robert son of Henry, Robert son of Ivo, and Nicholas son of Michael, all of Burwell, Robert and Walter de Fordham, Wymer de Sneyllwell and others. [Not dated, but several of the witnesses appear in the next deed dated 1246. The priory at Fordham was only founded c. 1227].

Chartulary, fo. 37.

(8) 1246. Robert de Hastynges kt. for his own soul and that of his late wife Agnes etc. confirms by deed his grant to the convent of St. Peter and St. Mary Magdalene of Fordham of two acres of his land in Exning (*Yxenig'*) field lying lengthways nearer to Exning Heath on the north that is towards Le Dray and pasture for 200 sheep for ever with the privilege of fold in the common pasture of his common everywhere in the fields heaths marshes meadows grazing grounds and pastures of Exning and Landwade (*Langewath*) [as in the previous deed with a similar reservation of further fold by virtue of the lands which the convent holds in the said fields etc.] according to the admeasurement made thereof (*inibi factam*) by order of the king. Warranty clause. Sealing clause with witnesses: Walter de Yselham, Robert son of William of the same, Ralph de Hay, Robert son of Walter and Peter de Fordham, Alexander son of Nicholas and Robert son of Yvo de Burwell (*Borewell*), Wymar de Sneyllwelle, Adam de Chippenham (*Chyph'*) and others. Dated May 25th, 1246.

Chartulary, fo. 37.

(9) 1284. Agnes daughter of the lord Robert de Hastynghes kt. of Landwade (*Landwath*) by virtue of her own free power as a widow confirms her father's grant to the chapter of the prior of Fordham of all the lands and tenements etc. which they hold of her in fee in the vills and districts of Landwade and Exning (*Ixnyngh*) from the first foundation of their house at Fordham up to the year 1284, from whomsoever received. To hold etc. But an annual rent of 16d. is reserved to herself and heirs to be paid quarterly, to be charged as follows: upon the croft which Nicholas son of Alice occupies 12d.; for the cottage (*coterello*) 1d.; for the lands which Sábina holds 1d.; for the lands which Adam Teysim occupies 1d.; and for the land which Elias at the well (*ad fontem*) holds 1d., for all services, homages, wards, reliefs, suits of court, customary dues and all other secular payments and charges for which it (*ea*) is liable. There is to be no distraint levied other than for the prescribed rents at their proper seasons and for services to which the land is liable outside the vill (*forinsecis*). Sealing clause with witnesses [but their names are omitted, and this clause added: "These three deeds are in Fordham priory"].

Chartulary, fo. 38.

(10) 13th cent. Elyas son of Robert de Hastings grants to Sir Philip son of Robert de Pytesford for twenty five marks paid, his two mills which he had from Robert his father, except a little piece of ground (*placea*) between the two mills enclosed by a ditch, rent twenty shillings. Witnesses: [as in No. 12, leaving out the rector of Pytesford].

Chartulary, fo. 11 v.

(11) 1257. Robert de Hastings, lord of Landwade attorney Master Alan de Swaffham, rector of Lakyngh Heath to put Sir Philip son of Robert and Agnes his daughter in full possession of the Manor of Lanwade. Dated at Ely, 42 Hen. III.

Chartulary, fo. 20 d.

(12) [1259.] Indenture by which Robert de Hastings kt. lord of Langwade grants Sir Philip s. of Robert in free marriage with Agnes his daughter, his manor of Langwade with hom-

ages, services, villenages, and all other appurtenances and liberties both within the vill and without. To them and their bodily heirs for ever. If Agnes should die without heirs, the manor to remain with Philip for life, with remainder to right heirs of Hastings.

Witnesses. Sir William, prior of Fordham, Henry rector of Fordham, Robert Franceys, Robert s. of Henry de Borewell, William de Stetchworth of Burwell, Richard de Hastings, Henry le Franceys, William prior of Exning, Nicholas Trussbot, Peter de St. Hilary of Horepall, Henry rector of Pytesford and many others. [Portion of seal of "Rob de Hastings" in black wax.]

Antrobus Charter No. 166. Chartulary, fo. 12 v. Also enrolled in the Common Bench, Feet of Fines, 43 Hen. III, No. 2.

(13) 1295. Concerns a messuage in Fordham, with buildings, walls and trees near, abutting on the croft of Roger de Thoriton, kt. The grantor is called Henry "at one time (*quondam*) son of" William Wad in No. 21, and Henry Wade in No. 22. The grantee is called Stephen "at one time son of" John le Doo in No. 21, and Stephen son of Matilda le Do in No. 22. Date of No. 21, Friday after Whitsunday, 1295, of No. 22 June 11th, 1295. Witnesses to both: Walter son of Robert, Gilbert de Mora, William le Fleming, Thomas Marleberwe, Thomas Whelnetham, Philip Huberd, Stephen Cook.

Antrobus Charters Nos. 21 and 22.

(14) 1311. Grant to Eustace Waver of Haddenham, chaplain, of land between his messuage and William Bryd of "Hylle". Dated at H. 1311. Witnesses: Andrew Cornwaleys, John Patrik, John le Waleys, John Bretun and others.

Antrobus Charter No. 9.

(15) 1319. Quitclaim by William de Mersh chaplain to John Bretoun and Alice his wife formerly wife of Hamon de Sutton, all his right in 100s. rents, which Alice widow of Fulk Baynard gave to him from her lands in Haddenham, Ely. Dated at Westminster, 1319. Witnesses: Stephen de Wytlesford, Thomas de Cotenham, Alexander de Haddenham and others.

Antrobus Charter No. 10.

(16) 1320. Grant by John de Litteleberi of Fordham to John son of Alexander de Brampton of F. of an acre of land near the Blakeland abutting on the lane leading from Freckenham towards the "Welmelne". Dated at Fordham, 1320. Witnesses: Thomas de Marleberu, Henry Toly and others. [Good impression in green wax of oval seal of "Johan de Litleb'".]

Antrobus Charter No. 25.

(17) 1323. Ellen the recluse (*reclusa*) of Newmarket grants to John Sochman of Wridelington [Worlington] an acre of land in Arnhowefeld, Ixning. Dated at Newmarket, 1323. Witnesses: William Alston, John Priour, Thomas Godwyn, John Bellamy of Ixning, Peter le Palmer of Newmarket.

Antrobus Charter No. 47:

(18) [14th cent.] Thomas de Wapynbyr and wife Alice grants to Agnes de Hastings sister of Alice and daughter of Robert de H. her right of dower in land in Landwade.

Chartulary, fo. 17.

(19) 1330. Cessil widow of Henry le Sumpter of L. grants to John de Hastings, lord of L. and Alice his wife, a messuage which she had of the gift of Robert s. of John Alcote.

Chartulary, fo. 18.

(20) 1340. Nicholas le Whyte of Tatyngstone quitclaims to John son and heir of Sir Robert de Hastings and Alice his wife and John their son and heir and Lettice his wife, all his right in a third part of the manor of L. which he had of the gift of John.

Chartulary, fo. 19.

(21) 1345. At Exning. An indenture between William Wakelyn and John his son of Quy and Juliana widow of Sir John de Well of Exnyng concerning an acre of land. [Fine seal of yellow wax bearing an unusual device, a shield with ten roundels, 4, 3, 2, 1; surrounded by eight half circles, a dot in each. Ten roundels thus arranged are the coat of Babington.]

Antrobus Charter No. 77.

(22) 1346. John s. and h. of Sir Robert de H. and John, s. of Sir Robert de H. junior, and John s. of John de H. mentioned.

Chartulary, fo. 19.

(23) 1349. John de Hastings, s. of John grants to John de H. his father all the lands etc. in L., Exning, Burwell and Newmarket, which he bought of Richard Drythwy.

Chartulary, fo. 22.

(24) 1366. John de Hastings grants to Thomas Holbroke kt., John Sibille, John Knotte, chaplain, and Robert the clerk of Lanwade, chaplain, the manor of Lanwade. Dated at Lanwade. 34 Edw. III.

Chartulary, fo. 23.

[On the strength of this document apparently the daughter of Sir Thomas Holbrook comes into the false Cotton pedigree (Addit. MS. 5841, p. 152).]

(25) 1376. Elizabeth widow of John Hastings and sister of John Sibille, and Robert Clerk of Lanwade, chaplain, being together seised of the manor of Landwade, gave it to her brother Walter Sibille and his heirs, he paying her twenty marks a year. Dated at Landwade 16 June, 50 Ed. III. (*French.*) (No witnesses.)

Chartulary, fo. 24.

(26) 1376. Thomas Neketon¹ of Fordham quitclaims to Walter Sybille and his heirs, the manor of Landwade except a cottage called Pomerays and a toft called Hykemans. Dated at Landwade, 50 Edw. III. Witnesses: Robert de Parys, William Bateman, Thomas Sewall, John Payne.

Chartulary, fo. 24 *d.* Cal. Cl. Rolls, 460.

[The Final Concord, 51 Edw. III, No. 118 *b*, states that Sibille gave Thomas Neketon and his wife two hundred marks.]

¹ He was one of the collectors of the poll tax in Landwade in 1377. Lay Subsidy 81/37.

(27) 1380. Walter Sibille enfeoffs Thomas Taylor, vicar of Soham, and Robert Stonham, chaplain, of Landwade Manor. 4 Rich. II.

Chartulary, fo. 25.

(28) 1381, April 28. Indenture by which Juetta Wakke grants to Robert Donsale and Alice his wife of Ixnyng all her lands etc. in I. which are fully described in a parchment to this indenture attached, on this condition, that Robert and Alice shall find Juetta food and drink according to her condition for the rest of her life, with a suitable room in their house, and a maid to wait on her when ill or infirm; that they shall keep six ewes and their offspring for her, and pay her £10, that is, £5 at Michaelmas next, and £1 each year for five years following. Power of re-entry reserved to Juetta if the conditions are not carried out. No witnesses; fragment of a seal.

Antrobus Charter No. 51.

(29) 1384. Walter Sibille makes a complaint that Nicholas Twyford kt.¹ and others [named] of Exning and Burwell came armed to Landwade, broke his close, took his goods and threatened his servants. A special commission appointed to try the case.

Cal. Pat. Rolls, 504.

(30) 1386. Walter Sibille citizen and stockfishmonger of London formerly enfeoffed Robert Stonham and Thomas Taylor of manor of L.; Robert is dead and Taylor enfeoffs John Churchman grocer, Edmund Oliver stockfishmonger and others.

Chartulary, fo. 25. Cal. Cl. Rolls, 141.

(31) 1389. The complaint of 1384 repeated, and a fresh commission of oyer and terminer issued.

C.P.R. 55.

(32) 1393. Walter Sibille, Thomas Neketon and others of Lanwade acknowledge to John Twyford, heir of Nicholas Twyford kt. that Nicholas had recovered a freehold in Ixning.

C.P.R. 250.

¹ He held the manor of Valence, afterwards Cotton's, in Exning.

(33) 1395 and 1396. Thomas Cotton of Cambridgeshire is mentioned as a mainprise, but not in connection with any place.

C.P.R. 403 and 68.

(34) May 1403. A long indenture in French between John Chirchman and John Grace of Landwade, from which we gather that Walter Sibile is dead and that John Grace had married his widow Margaret. A bond for £500 held by Sir Nicholas Twyford was to go to her son Nicholas Sibile after Margaret's death.

Chartulary, fo. 28 r.

(35) 1 June 1407. John Chirchman, citizen and grocer of London and William Fak',¹ vicar of Cokesale, greeting; whereas Walter Sybile lately enfeoffed Robert Stonham, chaplain, now dead, and Thomas Taillour vicar of Soham with the whole manor of Landwade etc. and Thomas at Walter's wish enfeoffed Chirchman, Faker, Edmund Olyver and Roger Perers late rector of St. Michael's Cokede Lane, (the two last now dead) of this whole manor under the condition that if Walter should acquit John Chirchman and his heirs of a bond for £240 which he gave to Walter at the Gyhald, London for the allowances (*liberis*) of John Hodom and also for all other things which Churchman had undertaken up to this time for Walter: then they will hold for the said Walter if he shall survive or for those whom Walter shall name for the enfeoffing of the manor, lands, etc. And if Walter should die before the acquittance and re-enfeoffing is done, then the trustees may sell as much of the manor, lands etc. as will fully acquit Chirchman, and will enfeoff Margaret widow of Walter of the remainder, according to indentures in this case provided. And since Walter is dead, and Chirchman is not indemnified, Chirchman and Fak' have granted to James de Billyngford, William Champeneys, William son of Richard Grace and Robert Norwych a parcel of the said manor and tenements as underwritten, the part of the manor thus bounded: starting from the entrance of the

¹ Faker or Fakus.

great gate to a mark set at the time of seisin opposite the small gate, which goes from the manor to the church and from the said mark going in a straight line (*linealiter*) to the lane called Waterdene, and then by the hedge which liès by the lane called the Blakepond, and going along by Blakepond, by a hedge which lies at the end of Blakepond to the mill pool, and the whole place where the mill stood with all the mill pool from the south corner of the Chekkermedewe to the bridge which leads to Fordham, and with the pightel belonging to the mill, on to Feltonesmedewe, then returning from that meadow by Fordham field to Lentrowedam, and going along thence in the ditch called Deynesdych to the highway which lies by John Sire's house, then returning by that highway to the great gate of the manor in breadth sixteen feet. James, Champeneys, Grace and Norwich to have free entrance and exit to the manor by the great gate to cleanse the mill pool and fish in it whenever they wish. Also ninety acres of arable land. This lay in unusually large pieces (21, 15 and 10 acres, etc.). Several place names given: Rowe meadow, Browefalden, Morgate way, Brembelyland.

Dated at L. Witnesses: Payn Typtot, kt., John Danyel, Robert Bernard, Wilham Sybyll, William Wygenhale, John Kyrkeby, John Lelye, John Wylkyn, Thomas Neketon, John Syre and others.

Two seals, W on one, the other illegible.

Antrobus Charter No. 33. Chartulary, fo. 26 v, 27, 27 v, 28.

(36) 1407. John Chircheman confirms the manor of L. to John Grace of Landwade and Margaret his wife, formerly wife of Walter Sibile, excepting certain lands etc. formerly parcels of the manor which Byllyngford, Champeneys and others had of the gift of John Chircheman. Remainder to Margaret's son Nicholas Sibile. Dated at Landwade, June, 8 Hen. IV.

Chartulary, fo. 29.

(37) 1411. An indentured deed to this effect:

Nicholas Sybile is the son and heir of Walter Sybile, lately a London citizen.

Walter Sybyle's widow Margaret, mother of Nicholas, has married a second husband, John Grace of Landwade, and she and her husband are holding the manor of Landwade which includes property in Burwell, Fordham and Snailwell in the county of Cambridge and Exning in Suffolk, during the lifetime of Margaret under a demise from John Churchman a London grocer and William Faker a chaplain; excepting only certain lands and tenements which Churchman and Faker have granted to James de Byllyngford deceased, William Champeneys, William son of Richard Grace and Robert of Norwich and their heirs.

On Margaret's death the manor of Landwade is to come back into the hands of Nicholas.

Nicholas Sybyle has made a grant by deed of the reversion of the manor to John Danyell esquire, Thomas Cotton and the William Grace above-mentioned.

If Margaret survives Nicholas they may sell and from the sum realised she may provide a chaplain [to pray] for the souls of Walter and Nicholas and their forebears for six years. She may also pay any debts of Walter up to a hundred marks from the proceeds and use what is over after payment of the debts and the chaplain's stipend in alms and other works of charity at her discretion and for distribution among the poor and needy.

If however Nicholas survives his mother Margaret then from that time he may enter upon and continue in possession of the manor notwithstanding the grant to J. D., T. and W.

A warranty clause by Nicholas to J. D. etc. their heirs and assigns.

Sealing clause by the contracting parties. No witnesses. Dated at Landwade, 20th April, 11 Hen. IV, [1411].

Chartulary, fo. 31 v.

(38) 1419. Grant by Nicholas son of Walter Sybyle to Thomas Cotton and William son of Richard Grace, after the death of Margaret wife of John Grace, of the reversion of the manor of Landwade, now held by John and Margaret with remainder to Nicholas on demise of John Chircheman.

Cal. Cl. Rolls, 57. Chartulary, fo. 33 v.

(39) 1420. Grant by William Peytewyn of F., to Thomas Cotton of Co. Cambridge, and Walter Cotton citizen and mercer of London, William Grace s. and h. of Richard Grace of Norfolk, and Richard Berehors of Fordham, of the messuage called Brownis, 150 acres of land, 30 a. of meadow, 20s. rent and a sheep walk in F.; Landwade, Iselham, Chippenham and Ixnyng. Dated at Fordham. Witnesses: Robert Bernard, John Borlee of Iselham, John Rous of Fordham, John Norfolk of Chipenham, John Gladewen of Ixnyng and others. [Four seals of red wax with devices. Two double V with a crown above; double X with a cross above; Gothic T with a crown above.]

Antrobus Charter No. 69.

(40) Jan. 6, 1420/1. Nicholas Sibill quitclaims to John Grace and Margaret Grace his mother, his reversion of the Manor of Landwade, etc. [Seal; a capital S: an heraldic seal might have been expected.]

Antrobus Charter No. 35.

(41) Dec. 29, 1423. William s. of Richd. Grace confirms to the five trustees named in No. 37 his rights in manor of L. Dated at L. Witnesses: William Peyteven and others.

Chartulary, fo. 34.

(42) Dec. 17, 1423. Thomas Cotton releases to William son of Richard Grace all the estate he can ever have in the Manor of Landwad. 2 Hen. VI.

Chartulary, fo. 34 v.

(43) Apl. 6, 1424. Thomas Cotton, William son of Richard Grace and Robert Norwich release to Laurence Hampton, *Simon Bentilowe*, Nicholas Sturgeon clerk, Thomas Gladman, Edmund Streteley and Henry Tredgold all their rights and claims in the manor of L.: to include all the possessions held in L. by Sir Philip son of Robert de Pitesford and Agnes his wife, by John de Hastings late lord of Landwade, and by John Grace. 6 Hen. VI.

Chartulary, fo. 35.

(44) Apl. 2, 1424. Nicholas Sibile releases absolutely to Thomas Gladman, Nicholas Sturgeon clerk, Lawrence Hampton mercer of London, Simon Bentilowe of Cambridge, and Henry Tredgold of Ixnyng, all his possessions in the manor of Lanwade etc., some extra pieces bought of John Doreward included—"To this writing I have put my seal, but as my seal is not known to many, I have procured the seal of the mayoralty of the town of Cambridge to be appended also. And I John Warwyk then mayor of the same town, at the special request of the said parties, have affixed the seal of office of my mayoralty etc., there being present John Bilneye, William Weggewode, Thomas Spenser Chaundler, Roger Faucon and Richard Andrew of Cambridge." Witnesses: John Burgoyne, William Godered, Nicholas Caldicote, Nicholas Hywyssh and others.

Chartulary, fo. 35 v, 36.

(45) 1425. At Lanwade. John Smith and Richard Bateman of Sneylewell enfeoff Henry Tredgold of Ixnyng and William Pottone of Lanwade of a messuage built on, and garden in Landwade near the messuage of Walter Cotton on each side, between Lanwade moor and the highway. Witnesses: John Perkyn of L. and others. [Seal: a Lombardic E, with a crown above it.]

Antrobus Charter No. 128.

(46) 1425. William Peytewyn of Fordham, quitclaims to Thomas Cotton of Com. Cant. Walter Cotton, cit. and mercer of London, William Grace, s. and h. of Richard Grace of Norfolk, and Richard Berhors of Fordham, all his right in the messuage called Brounis as in document no. 39 above. Dated at Fordham. Witnesses: John Burgoyne, Nicholas Hervys, Nicholas Caldecote, John Wylkyn of Soham, John Hakel of Great Wilburgham. Seals lost.

Antrobus Charter No. 25.

(47) 1426. John Pernys, citizen and merchant of London, grants to Thomas Necton, fishmonger of London, son of Thomas Necton of Lanwade, all the land which he together

with William Mercer of New Sarum held conjointly in Landwade and elsewhere in Suffolk, of the gift of Thomas Necton, as appears by a charter dated at Landwade, 12 April, 1405. To be held by Thomas Necton and Katherine his wife and their heirs. Dated at London, April 21.

Antrobus Charter No. 36.

(48) March 10, 1428. Thomas Derby, John Barker and Richard Bokking, all of Fordham, confirm to Thomas Cotton of Co. Camb. and Walter Cotton of Co. Oxford his brother, a messuage in Fordham between "Browns" and a tenement of Sir John Tiptoft. Dated at Fordham. Witnesses: John Bernard, William Peyteven and others.

Chartulary, fo. 43 d.

(49) July, 1431. The trustees of no. 37 confirm to Walter Cotton, Thomas Cotton, John Anstey senior and Richard Sturgeon the manor of L. with all appurtenances. Dated at L. Witnesses: William Peyton and others.

Chartulary, fo. 36.

(50) 1432. Grant by Amice Hauker, wife of William Almer of Fordham, to Richard Hauker of F. of half an acre in Byggyngfeld, near the land of Walter Cotton, N. and that of John Bernard, clerk, S., one headland abutting on the "Kyngspath". Dated at Fordham, 1432. Witnesses: John and Philip de Cavenham, John Rous, William Berhors and others. [Seal, with a W device.]

Antrobus Charter No. 26.

(51) 1433. Grant by Thomas Baker of Fordham, chaplain, and others to Walter Cotton of Lanwade and Thomas his brother, of half an acre in F. near Brouns. Dated at Fordham, 1433. Witnesses: William Peutewyn, Richard Bokking and others. [Three seals with devices, (1) T. (2) W. (3) R.]

Antrobus Charter No. 27.

(52) 1433. At Ixning. William Bell and John Gladwyn of I. grant to Walter Cotton, citizen and mercer of London and

Thomas Cotton, clerk, of Cambridgeshire, half an acre of land in Hallefeld, Ixning, abutting on Medeweve.

Antrobus Charter No. 87.

[The Antrobus Charters Nos. 82-7 all relate to this piece of land: c. 1300, 1340, 1399, 1404, 1415. They are tied together with a leather thong round the seal tabs.]

(53) March 1st, 1435. Dated at Sudbury. Katherine widow of Andrew Boteler, kt. to all greeting: whereas Walter Cotton, Thomas Cotton, John Anstey senior and Richard Sturgeon by their charter dated at Lanwade, 30 July, 1431, enfeoffed her and Robert Cavendish, Geoffrey Brice clerk, Robert Rous, John Coo, and John Rosshebrook junior of the Manor of Lanwade with appurtenances in L., Burwell, Fordham, Sneylwell and Exning, and also of a messuage called Brounes, 153 ac. la., 3 acres of meadow, 20s. rent and a sheep walk in Fordham and other their tenements and lands in Swaffham Bulbeck, under this condition, that if Walter or his heirs should pay to Katherine 700 marks of English money in the church of St. Gregory at Sudbury at St. Philip and St. James, 1433, or 100 marks within the next six months, and so on from year to year until the whole sum was paid, then that enfeoffment should be null and void: she now acknowledges the receipt of 100 marks for the year 1435, as the third payment of the said 700 marks. [Portion of a seal.]

Antrobus Charter No. 37.

(54) The original indenture of feoffment is No. 130 in the Antrobus collection. No seal. Witnesses: John Boile, John Forster, William Peytevyn, John Gladwyne, Henry Tredgold, Richard Berehors and others.

(55) 1436. Entailment of the manor of Exning by Walter Cotton to his son William and his wife and their heirs; remainder to Walter's son Walter and his heirs male; remainder to Thomas brother of Walter son of Walter and his heirs male; remainder to Richard Sturgeon for life, then to his daughter Joan; remainder to right heirs of Walter son of Walter; then to right heirs of Thomas; then to John Caraway,

and John Conisby clerks, and Richard Penbergyll, chaplain. Dated at Landwade, Dec. 11th, 1436. Witnesses: John Bernard, kt., William Alyngton, esq., John Ansty, esq., Thomas Burgoyne, John Moryce and many others. No seals.

Antrobus Charter No. 60.

(56) May 1437. Walter Cotton grants to John Perkin and others, trustees, all his lands in Landwade and elsewhere which he held conjointly with Thomas Cotton his brother now deceased, of the gift of Thomas Neketon stockfishmonger of London. Witnesses: John Borlee, esquire, and others. Dated at Landwade. [Seal of red wax with a griffin on it. The first occurrence of the griffin as a charge on the Cotton coat of arms.]

Antrobus Charter No. 38.

(57) 1443. William Cotton leases to John Sharp, miller, his wind and water mills in Ixnyng, with a tenement and two pightels lying on each side of the millway: lately bought of William Worlich; for seven years, at ten marks rent. If corn does not make 6s. 8d. a quarter in the market, landlord to pay vicar's tithe; if it makes 6s. 8d. or more, tenant to pay. Dated 1443. No seals or witnesses.

Antrobus Charter No. 61.

(58) 1454. John Earl of Worcester, etc. grants to William Cotton esquire about 8 acres of land abutting on Wodhouse mede, belonging to his manors of Coggeshales and Bassingbourns in Fordham: also rent of 3s. 6d., viz. 2d. for a garden abutting on the dam belonging to Bassingbourn's and 3s. 4d. from Lacey's meade lying within the manor of Lanwade near the Milnedamen. Dated at Fordham. Witnesses: Thomas Radcliffe, Andrew and John Tebaude, John Malkyn. Seal; [Tiptoft, quartering three lions rampant].

Antrobus Charter No. 32.

(59) 1455. Will of William Cotton esquire made 20 October 1450, proved 2 August 1455.

Debts to be paid and wrongs set right. To son Thomas his manors of Lanwade and Ixning, which are to be delivered to

him as soon as he is of age. His wife Alice to have all the household utensils, two carts and ploughs, with horses, harness and trappings thereto belonging; four hundred sheep and all moneys in the hands of the farmer of Ixnyng. Joan Quyntin to have 26s. 8d. and Joan Sheldon 40s. for life out of the manors of Cheveley or Ditton according to their choice. To the convents of Bury, Ely and Fordham £5, £5 and £1 respectively. His reversions of tenements in London and Enfield to be sold and William Ranseglos to have preference in the latter to the extent of ten marks below the price. To Richard the heremyte of Newbright his breviary (*portiforium*) with missal. All servants to have a money allowance (*salsarium*). The manor of Newhall in Boreham to be sold. All his sons except his heir to have ten marks a year out of the manors of Ditton and Wike Hall. The money over from the sale of Newhall and Enfield and all his personal effects (*mobilia*) to be used for marriage portions for his daughters who were to have ten marks a year for life. Residue to the executors for the easement of Richard the heremyte aforesaid.

Executors: Thomas Radcliff, William Ranseglos and John Sheldon, who are to be remunerated according to their discretion.

P.C.C. Stokton, 37.

(60) 1517. Probate copy of will of John Seyntwary, rector of Landbeach made Oct. 1, 1516, proved March 30th, 1517, at Lambeth. Three seals of red wax. Indorsed for probate in the University Court, 6 April, 1517. An abstract printed in Clay, *History of Landbeach*, p. 108.

Antrobus Charter No. 149.

(61) Nov. 23, 1527. "I, Ane Cotton sister and sole heyre unto Thomas Cotton son and heyre of Sir Robert Cotton Knyghte my father deceased being of whole mynd and perfyght remembrance and intending by the grace of God shortly to take upon me thabyth and profession of the religion off the nonys of the order of Seynt Francis and Seynt Clare in the Monasterye of Denney... make this my last will... my

body to be buried according to the religion of the order aforesaid;" as to her lands, "Whereas Robert Clere, and Philip Calthorpe kts. with others are now seased of the Manor of Ixnyng, and William Higham, s. and h. of Clement Higham is seased of the manor of Monkewyke in Ditton Camois and Newmarket, to the use of me the said Ane Cotton, I will that my well beloved mother in law Dame Alice Cotton receive the revenues of these lands immediately after my profession until my brother John Cotton reaches the age of 21" further remainders to brothers Edmond and Robert. Dame Alyce Cotton sole executor. "And in wyttnesse that thys ys the right verye trewe and last wylle and testament of me the seyd Ane Cotton made in forme aboveseyd I have subscribed the same with my hand and thereunto sett my seal in the presence off Master John Sampson, Master Edward Artwyk, bachelors of dyvynity and off Raffe Lytteler pryst, and Thomas Alyn Scoler ther being present and callyd thereunto to wyttnesse and record the same and to subscribe ther names with ther owne hand att my request and desyre

by mee Ane Cotton

[signed;] Johannes Sampson, Edward Artwyk, Raffe Littlemor,¹ Thomas Thyrleby, Thomas Aleyn." On vellum, a large oval red seal appended; it represents a draped figure above and an illegible coat of arms below. The figure is not plain and seems to be different from that given on the seals of Denney Abbey shown in Clay, *History of Waterbeach*, p. 104.

An endorsement in Latin states that the will was proved after the profession of Ane Cotton in the monastery of Denney before Elizabeth Throgmorton Abbess, 28 Nov. 1527, and the disposition of land etc. handed over to the Executor named. "Data apud Denney sub sigillo officii nostri die et anno supradicto."

Antrobus Charter No. 150.

[This lady was the daughter of Sir Robert Cotton (*ob.* 1519) by his first wife Dorothy. Dame Alice Cotton, whom she calls her mother-in-law, we should call step-mother now. Her brother

¹ This is probably the correct spelling and not Lytteler as above.

Thomas was probably already dead when she made this will. Her second brother John inherited and was the first of the line of John Cottons who succeeded one another for two hundred and fifty years.

This will seems to be a curiosity. It was not proved in any other court. It is not clear how the lands could have descended in any other way than that indicated in the will.]

(62) May 10th, 1542. Will of Dame Alyce Cotton, widow of Sir Robert Cotton. Body to be buried "in the church of St. Nicholas at Lanwade by the sepulchre of my husband, if it do continue a parish church, and then I bequeath to it my vestment of blewe velvett that is now used in my chapell. To the makynge of the Tabernacle and to the image of St. Nicholas for the honor of God and the adornment of the church 40s., if it can be borne of my goods. And if it do not continue a parish church then I will my body to be buried in Seynt John's Chapell in the church of Cheveley, and then my vestment to that church." Dirges and masses to be sung at the towns out of which she had a living during her "widowede", Lanwade, Cheveley, Ditton, Braybrook, Weston, Chipping Warden and Cophall. To her son Sir Thomas Gryffyn¹ her great goblet with cover all gilt and twin basins parcell gilt, which now stand on the altar in her chapel, and a vestment of blue velvet "on halowed, to remayn to hyme and hys heysr except some necessite shall let to the contrary." To daughter Gryffyn a black bed gauded with gold; to daughter Anne Gryffyn, to Bridgett and Frances Gryffyn pieces of plate. To son Cotton a bowl with cover all gilt, a chalice gilt, a counterpoint of arras and the hangings of verd in the new chamber, and other stuff, to remain to him and his heirs; to daughter Cotton her beads of white amber: to Alice Cotton a salt of birrel²: to son Huddleston and her daughter Bridget his wife a basin and ewer having drops, a gilt bowl, a standing cup, and a salt, with covers all gilt, a dozen spoons of which two should be gilt; a crimson damask and black velvet bed, three feather beds, a counterpoint of arras with her arms on it, blankets, pillows and sheets. To daughter Alice Huddylston a salt with

¹ Dame Alice was married first to Sir Nicholas Griffin.

² Beryl or clear pale green glass.

a foot like unto a chalice. To son Edward Griffin a standing cup with cover all gilt, a white goblet parcel gilt and to "my daughter his wife" a little covered pot. To son Robert Cotton a goblet parcel gilt and a featherbed with all that belongs, to be delivered "at the end of his prentysed". To daughter Alice Pemerton feather beds, her cloth gowns, her best velvet bonnet, a velvet partlet and £5. To Father Younge heremyte, black linen cloth sufficient for his habit. To Dorothy Smythe late one of the nuns of Thetford, black cloth to make her a gown. To John Skott priest bedding, a little covered pot and four spoons. To Dr Artwyk and Masters Rysely, Pally, Wild, Burnell, and Persons, priests, each of them a spoon to be remembered in their prayers. To every servant of a year's service a quarter's wages, and commons in her house until her thirtieth day is kept. Lands in Cheveley to be charged with £8 a year to pay John Scott, priest, bachelor of divinity "that now dwelleth with me", to pray for her soul for twenty years, with remainder to her sons Edward Gryffyn, John and Robert Cotton, and Sir Thomas Gryffyn kt. Her other land to son Robert and heirs male, with remainder to son John. Robert to be at liberty to sell "by occasion of exercising of his facultie of merchandise and for that purpose wold sell and make reddy money". To offer first to his brother John at sixteen years purchase. Executors: sons John Cotton and John Huddleston. Witnesses: John Scott, clerk, Charles Huddleston and Alice Pemberton. Proved, P.C.C. 24 April, 1543.

Antrobus Charter No. 151.

(63) 1543-1693. Certificate by William Grymes that King Henry VIII, 1 Oct. 35th year, granted to John Hynde sergeant-at-law, his heirs and assigns the Manor of Girton, late parcel of the monastery of Ramsey, at a rent of 48s. 8d.: that Sir John died seised 4 Edw. VI, and left Sir Francis s. and h.: who died 39 Eliz.: leaving William Hynde s. and h. who died 4 Ja. I, leaving Edward brother and heir and that by an office found after the death of Edward his grandson, who died in his grandfather's life time, 7 Ch. I, Jane is found to be d. and h. aged one year. All of which can be proved by

the several records thereof remaining in the Rolls Chapple,
the 10th July, 1693.

Wm. Grymes.

Antrobus Charter No. 109.

(64) 1548. 1 July, 1 Edw. VI. Decree of the Court of Augmentations as to the curate of Lanwade; Forasmuche as it is duly proved and evidently appereth . . . that the curate of the parishe church of Lanwade in the co. of Cambridge . . . for and towards parte of his waggis and lyvyng hathe hadd and enjoyed of right . . . the tythes of Lanwade except suche parte thereof as oughte to be paid to the parsonage of Exnyng. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the chancelour and one of the generall surveyours and the attourney of the court of Augmentation, . . . the fyrste day of July in the fyrste yere etc. of Edwarde the VIth . . . of the church of England and also of Ireland on earthe the supreme hedd, that the curate of the Parish Church of Lanwade, and his successors curates there, shall henceforth have and enjoye yerely the tithes apperteynyng, in fourme aforesaide, toward theyre fyndynge, in such maner and form as other curates of the said parish have enjoyed the same without anythyng yeldyng, until suche tyme as better matter can be shewed or tryed oute on behalfe of the Kyng Majesty to the contrary. [Beautifully written.]

Antrobus Charter No. 123.

(65) May 1, 1580. Agreement between Thomas Bostock of London gent. and John Cotton, esq. of Lanwade. Whereas in September last the Queen granted to Bostock 31 acres of land in Burgh and Dolingham which were Robert Chapman's of Westley late belonging to John Wathe and his son Allen and granted also one tenement called the "monks house of Stowe" in Cambs. late in the tenure of Robert Weston, clerk, and Robert Warren, and which Thomas Okey parson of Stowe did appropriate to himself and successors without licence; and one meadow called Flemyng's mede in Burwell late Roger Carlyle's; and one toft, three acres of free land and 16 acres of copyhold in Foxton late Edward Tanfield's and William Keyes; fugitives for felony; all for 21 years at the

following rents: Burgh, 7s. 10d., Stowe, 6s., Burwell, 7s., Foxton, 7s. 8d.: Bostock now grants the remainder of the term to Cotton.

Antrobus Charter No. 125.

(66) 1591. *Quietus* of John Cotton, esquire, Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. Being a copy of his account enrolled on the great roll of the Pipe for that year. A parchment roll.

Antrobus Charter No. 187.

(67) 1605-8. A duplicate of the account of Edmund Duke, Ralph Hansby, and George Carlton, of moneys spent on the King's stables, barns and garnerers at Greenwich, St. Albans, Waltham Mewse, Hampton Court, Oatlands, Reading, Sheen and Eaton, for three years. Details of wages paid and materials used. A parchment roll 14 inches wide and several feet long.

Antrobus Charter No. 186.

(68) 1612. Sale of site of Lisle's manor, Cottenham, by Edward Hinde to Gabriel Kent of Cottenham for £210.

Antrobus Charter No. 158.

(69) Oct. 14, 1612. Indenture between Sir Arthur Capell of Little Hadham, Herts. and Dame Elizabeth his wife on the one part and Edward Hynde of Madingley, esquire, of the other, by which Capell and his wife lease to Hynde "all that their chiefe mansion house or place called Maddingley Hall, with outhouses, stables, dovehouse, orchards, etc. with the Park and the Hawks mew yard, and the New pasture lying between the Park and the common field, and one wood ground called Maddingly wood", all of which were the inheritance of Sir William Hynde deceased late husband of Dame Elizabeth. For 21 years from Michaelmas 1610 at 20s. a year. Hynde to do repairs and pay taxes. Signatures and seals of Arthur and Elizabeth Capell.

Antrobus Charter No. 140.

(70) Feb. 5, 1613. A copy of the will of William Humnes the elder of Maddingle of this date made by a clerk in 1604; wife Joan to have the chamber where she lies with all furniture for life, also to have a red pied and a brindled kine, and six of the best ewes and the keeping of them. To sons John, Francis, Thomas and Anthony, £13. 6s. 8d. on their marriage and not before. To eldest son William all his land and household stuff, "only the cupboard and table remaining to the house so long as they last to the heir whoever it shall be".

Antrobus Charter No. 152.

(71) 1628-33. Six documents relating to the marriage settlement of Edward Hynde and Agnes daughter of Thomas Maples, esq. of Stowe, Hunts. Antrobus Charters Nos. 96-101. No. 98 refers to an annuity payable out of the Manor of Girton Ramsey or Pigotts, to Anne widow of Anthony Hynde, and Dame Elizabeth Capell.

Nos. 99, 100, are duplicates of a covenant, signed by Maples and Hynde, by which the latter agree to levy a fine for the purpose of the above settlement. The lands were the manors of Burlewas alias Shire Manor, Morebarnes, Moreham, Harleston, Ramsey and Enderbys alias Pigotts, with 40 messuages, 40 gardens, 400 a. land, 200 a. meadows, 300 a. pasture, 10 a. wood, a foldcourse in Madingley, Coton, Hardwick, Girton, Dry Drayton and Cambridge, with advowson of Girton. Several armorial seals. Samuel Spalding gent. was one of the trustees.

Dec. 6, 1633. A pardon to Thomas Maples, on the payment of £20 for being a party to a fine levied without royal licence, 4 Chas. I, concerning the lands mentioned in Nos. 96-100.

Antrobus Charters Nos. 96-101.

(72) 1639. Lease by the Bishop of Ely to John Stewkley, of Madingley, esquire, of the rectory of Madingley for 19 years at £14. 13s. 4d. rent; saving the advowson to the Bishop. Lessee to keep the Chancel in repair. Signature and seal of Matthew Wren. 1646. John Stewkley "of Presham", Southants, lets the rectory to William Moulton of Madingley, yeoman, for three years. Rent £92. Lessee to do building

repairs, but chancel is not mentioned. 1677. Lease by Bishop of Ely of the same to John Stewkley and Agnes his wife late wife of Edward Hynde of Madingley, for 21 years, at £14 a year. No mention of chancel repairs.

Antrobus Charters Nos. 135-7.

(73) 1652. Sir John Cotton mortgages four farms amounting to 390 acres in Lanwade, Fordham, and Burwell, and in the tenure of Daniel Margaine, John Reeves, John Reade and Edward Palmer for £1000. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The mortgagee was Keylloway Guydott, esquire, of Lincoln's Inn. The mortgage had not been paid off by 1670.

Antrobus Charters Nos. 132, 133.

(74) 1661, 1685, 1689. Grant of the office of gamekeeper at Newmarket to Sir John Cotton.

Antrobus Charters Nos. 192-5.

(75) 1682-1710. Letters, certificates and depositions concerning the gamekeepership of Newmarket, and its connection with Bignell's Lodge, Faulconer's Lodge and Partridge Lodge.

Antrobus Charters Nos. 191, 196, 197-201.

(76) 1676. Anna Morgan assigns her mortgage on Howes, etc., to John Oxenham of Middle Temple, gentleman. The premises mortgaged were as follows: the messuage called Howes with a bowling green and three closes of pasture of 18 acres adjoined; Howes sheep walk; a messuage and farm called Letchworth of 70 acres; a messuage and farm called Abbots of 60 acres and Yelvertons of 35 a. and Odell's of 46 acres.

Antrobus Charter No. 121.

(77) March 22nd, 1682. Will of Sir John Cotton, bart. To be buried in canvas in Lanwade Church in the vault made by his father. To his wife during life or widowhood all pictures and furniture in the great parlour and drawing room at Madingley, also the bed hangings and other furniture in the room next the drawing rooms; the furniture in his wife's

chamber and the damask bed in my lord's chamber at the end of the gallery, and six beds for servants. Pictures in great parlour and drawing room to son John provided he carefully removes them to Lanwade within three months after his wife's death, remainder to his heirs male provided they be not removed from the house at Lanwade. To daughter Jane household stuff at Lanwade and Madingley, except what his wife has for life; to her also all arrears of rent at Madingley and Girton and all horses, bullocks and sheep. Daughter Jane sole executor, "desiring her only to cause to be made and set up a monument for me in Lanwade church".

A copy on paper, nothing about probate.

Antrobus Charter No. 154.

(78) 1682. Two portions of a final concord between Jane Cotton, spinster, and John Cotton, bt., and Jane his wife, concerning land in Girton, Impington and Madingley. The scalloped edges fit exactly. I have not seen the two portions of the same concord before.

Antrobus Charters Nos. 118-9.

(79) June 17, 1695. Will of Robert Cotton, kt., of Hatley St. George. To be decently buried in Conington Church, Cambs., near the bodies of his dear mother and children. All lands to son Robert except as bequeathed below. To wife "my mansion house I built and now dwell in in Hatley St. George" with furniture, for life or until re-marriage. To daughter Alice £3000 to be raised out of Manor of Hatley St. George. To wife the necklace he gave her before marriage, the diamond rings, enamelled watch, medals of gold and all other jewells and wearing apparell she shall be possessed of." Trustees until son Robert is of full age brother Philip Cotton, and John Cockayn of Cockayne Hatley—wife sole executor. An office copy.

The Trefusis-Craggs connection accounts for the inclusion of this will in the Landwade documents. See account of Sir John Hynde Cotton V, p. 8, and document (82). It was the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Cotton who married Mr Trefusis and afterwards Secretary Craggs (Hearth Tax Rolls and Lysons, p. 210).

Sir Robert Cotton, kt., of Hatley and Connington Castle in Huntingdonshire, had no connection with the Cottons of Madingley and Lanwade. He acquired Hatley between 1662 and 1664, either greatly enlarging the old house or building a new one. Notwithstanding this, according to the Hearth Tax Rolls, Sir John Cotton, baronet, was occupying the manor house at Hatley in 1661.

Antrobus Charter No. 156.

(80) "Particulars of Sir John Cotton's estate", a large sheet of foolscap written on both sides. Undated, but in 1916 I suggested c. 1700.

	Value
<i>Manor of Lanwade.</i>	
A decoy with 20 acres of pasture and a house let to Alderman Crabb of Cambridge, reserving 360 ducks	£30
<i>Manor of Madingley.</i>	
Mansion house of Marrams, etc.	£50
The Manor of Burleywash alias Moorbarnes farm in Madingley and Cambridge	£80
Sheepwalk	£100
<i>Manor of Girton.</i>	
Mansion house of Piggots and land	£85
Sturbridge Fair booths	£68

Antrobus Charter No. 165.

(81) 1707. N.D. [Jane Cotton died in 1707, aged 59. *M.I.* p. 115.] A sheet of paper endorsed "My cozen Jane's will". "I desire my dear brother to bury mee at Madingley by my dear mother, I would not put him to great charges. I suppose what he hath in his hands will more than do it. I would have my uncle Stewkley have my mother's picture, and my father's picture I would have my brother have. I give Mrs Pickering Ye Unicorne's Horne, to Mrs Tarrant that waits upon her I give a ginee: my gold watch to my niece Frances; my silver watch to my cozen Burdeaux; a ring that was Capt. Buck's to Tom Paine..."

Antrobus Charter No. 155.

(82) 1722. Certificate of P.C.C. stating that in April 1722 administration of the goods of James Craggs, senior, St. Mary Wolnoth, London, was granted to his daughter Anne wife of John Hensham, esq., Eliza wife of Edward Elliot, esq. and Margaret wife of Samuel Trefusis, esq. Margaret became the second wife of Sir John Hynde Cotton. [This document seems to show that Sir John was making certain that his future wife had a share of the large estate of James Craggs.]

Antrobus Charter No. 158.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CAMBRIDGE
ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY'S COLLECTION IN
THE MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETH-
NOLOGY

By G. A. E. RUCK, B.A.

JUST over ninety years ago at a meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society held on February 28, 1848, there was reported by the Rev. J. Smith an excursion to Little Shelford church in the latter part of the year 1847. The report, after describing Mr Smith's visit to Little Shelford with some others who were interested, continues: "under the floor of the pew of the Lord of the Manor it was traditionally believed that two monumental brasses existed and upon removing the boarding they were discovered in a beautiful state of preservation. They are of about the date 1420 and commemorate members of the Freville family formerly Lords of the Manor of Little Shelford. . . . Both are quite new to observers of monumental brasses. . . ."

It is not known whether or not that was the first occasion upon which the Society turned its attention to Monumental Brasses, but the report has some points of interest. It was only eight years after the inauguration of the Society, and it is the first record that appears in the Society's publications of any interest being taken in the subject. Moreover, it gives an early example of the keenness always displayed by members of the Society in their thirst after knowledge. That enquiring turn of mind shows itself amongst those who have been engaged in making the Society's Collection of monumental brass rubbings as it does in all other branches of the Society's work, for, nearly eighty years later, in the summer of 1926, a party under the guidance of Mr Ralph Griffin, F.S.A., the Honorary Curator of the Collection, during a tour of the West Country, also removed several pews in a church in order to discover and take a rubbing of a brass. This brass unfortunately was not "quite new to observers of monumental

brasses", but the party found six others on the walls of the church which were.

To return to the early records of the collection, at the subsequent meeting of the Society on May 15, 1848, Mr Franks showed rubbings of these brasses from Little Shelford and Mr Babington and Professor Willis at the same meeting called attention to "the desirableness of ascertaining the existence of brasses under the floors of pews in Churches".

At the General Meeting in 1849 there is recorded amongst the gifts for 1848 "Rubbings of three brasses at St Mary le Crypt, Gloucester, also others from Lewes and Carnarvon from Mr Franks". Mr C. E. Sayle, in his report on the Library in 1919, records the first gifts of rubbings to the Society as having been in 1847; but I have not been able to trace this record.

That the Collection had grown considerably by the year 1889, we can see from Mr Sayle's admirable report on the Library in 1919, for he records that in 1889 a cabinet for the Collection was made which undoubtedly saved it from inevitable destruction.

Though it had grown, the Collection had till then evidently received little attention, but, from that time until the year 1920, it was looked after and gradually put in order by Mr H. F. Bird. Mr Sayle records that Mr Bird spent a considerable time in an attempt to reduce the Collection to order and was assisted in this by Mr J. C. Crofts, a Clifton College schoolboy. It is difficult to give an adequate appreciation of Mr Bird's invaluable work on the Collection. He broke the preliminary ground in sorting and arranging it, and his catalogue, to which I shall refer later, was the first record the Society had of the contents of the Collection. In fact from Mr Bird's work dates the beginning of the fine modern collection the Society has to-day.

In the year 1920 the Society was given a large collection and Mr Ralph Griffin, F.S.A., then Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, was asked to undertake its arrangement, classification and incorporation into the Society's Collection and to become the Honorary Curator of the Collection. In that year Mr Griffin also read a paper to the Society on

Monumental Brasses in general, which was the first recorded to have been read to the Society on that subject.

In the succeeding four years Mr Griffin spent much time in arranging the new Collection and in carrying on Mr Bird's work of arranging the Society's Collection as a whole, with the assistance of a number of undergraduates and others whom he had gathered round him as helpers. From time to time new rubbings were made by them and added to the Collection, but the real growth in the Collection that has continued to the present time dates from 1925, when most of the re-arrangement had been completed.

As has been mentioned, a part of Mr Bird's work of arrangement had consisted in the preparation of a catalogue, based on the Rev. Herbert Haines' list—then the standard work—bound in a parchment-covered volume. This catalogue, with Mr Griffin's additions to it, was, until 1925, the working catalogue of the Collection. In that year, however, it became clear that the number of additions and alterations which had become necessary would be more than that volume could contain. (During a brass rubbing tour of Norfolk in the summer of that year over 300 alterations had been made to the Rev. Edmund Farrer's list of that county, many of them already known to the Society of Antiquaries but new to this Society.) Accordingly, by the kindness of the late Mr Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., with whom he was working in close collaboration, Mr Griffin was able to obtain a set of the galley proofs of Mr Stephenson's *List of Monumental Brasses in the British Isles*, which was then in preparation and was published in 1926, and is now the standard list of the monumental brasses in these Islands. These galley sheets were mounted on one side of large sheets of thick paper and were bound into two volumes in half calf and buckram, the index being similarly mounted and bound in a separate volume. These three volumes now constitute the complete record of the Society's Collection both of perfect and imperfect rubbings and also record the most valuable rubbings of brasses either lost or partly lost. They also contain a complete and very valuable series of notes of all brasses which have been discovered, or lost, or removed to other parts of the

church in the twelve years since the publication of Mr Mill Stephenson's *List*.

It would not be right to mention Mr Mill Stephenson's *List* without stating that it is still, and will always remain, the standard record of monumental brasses in the British Isles, and the Society is therefore most fortunate in having had the opportunity of using it as the basis for the catalogue of its Collection. Such alterations and additions as have been made since the publication of the *List* are small in number and of minor importance in comparison with the size and value of the *List* itself.¹

In the next year (1926), after the work of marking up the new catalogue with a record of all rubbings then in the Society's Collection had been completed, it was thought advisable to prepare a summary of all brasses of which rubbings were then required, in order than anyone wishing to work for the Collection might speedily be able to find out what was needed. This Book of Wants was completed in the year 1926 and is still in use, though much of its contents have been deleted since that time as Mr Griffin and others have carried out many expeditions and tours throughout the country to make rubbings for the Collection.

A record of all these tours would be tedious, and a clearer impression of the growth of the Collection in the last twelve years can be gained by a comparison of the numbers of rubbings shown by the Book of Wants to be required in 1926 with those shown in 1938. Although statistics are often dull, the present is a good opportunity of taking stock of the Collection and of placing on record the achievement that has been carried out under Mr Griffin's guidance.

In round figures, there are in the British Isles 8250 known monumental brasses, apart from fragments in Museums and private possession. Of these the Book of Wants recorded in 1926 that rubbings were required of 6100 brasses from approximately 2570 churches. At the beginning of 1938 it recorded that rubbings of only 1870 brasses from 810

¹ Since the paper was written, these alterations and additions have been printed by Mr Griffin and Mrs Giuseppi in the form of an appendix to Mr Stephenson's *List*, as a memorial to the author.

churches were required, indicating that rubbings of 4230 brasses from 1760 churches had been acquired during the period of twelve years between those two dates. That means that rubbings of nearly seven brasses a week from nearly three churches a week, or rubbings of nearly one brass a day (including Sundays) have been added to the Collection throughout a period of twelve years. To complete the picture it may be recorded that at the end of 1925 the Collection had rubbings considered satisfactory from a Museum point of view of 2150 brasses, while at the beginning of 1938 there were 6370 of such rubbings.

It can thus be seen that since 1925 the Collection has been nearly trebled in size, and we now have in Cambridge a collection containing satisfactory rubbings of over three-quarters of all the recorded monumental brasses in the British Isles. This is second only to the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, and no private person or public body apart from that Society has so complete a collection of rubbings of brasses in the British Isles or even of any one county therein. It is hoped ultimately to make it entirely complete.

Rubbings have also been taken of the indents of many fine lost brasses. As will be seen in the illustration (Pl. I) of the rubbing of the indent of the brass of Elyas de Beckingham, 1298, the celebrated upright Judge, in Bottisham church, Cambridgeshire, these indents well repay careful study. It is only comparatively recently that any great interest has been taken in them. The illustration shows that nearly the whole of the inscription (in single Lombardic letters let into the stone) can still be read. This observation applies only to the indents of brasses of the thirteenth and very early fourteenth centuries in good preservation, since the use of single Lombardic letters for inscriptions in this way was discontinued early in the fourteenth century in favour of marginal inscriptions on strips of brass or plates at the feet of the figures. The outline of the figure and the very beautiful slender shafted canopy with its top finial projecting into the marginal inscription can also be clearly seen. Canopy and outline of figure are naturally common to the best of the later indents and from their outlines their date can often be



Bottisham, Cambs. Elyas de Beckingham. 1298

deduced with fair accuracy, whilst the outline of the figure (if a man) will generally disclose his profession, and it may happen that from these two, coupled with local or national records, the name can be fairly accurately surmised. Pl. I, also shows one other interesting point. It will be noticed that there are two broad bands on the figure, one near the top and the other near the bottom, which are rather more deeply recessed than the rest of the indent. It is possible that this shows the method of fixing the brass in the stone.¹ The fixing was probably by means of studs at the back of the brass sunk in pitch at these two points only, and this is of interest as later brasses (probably from the beginning of the fourteenth century) were generally set wholly in pitch and this earlier method was discontinued.

In addition to the complete rubbings referred to there is a very large number of rubbings in the Collection which, for one reason or another, are not considered entirely satisfactory from a Museum point of view. Some are cut out and mounted, others are not entirely complete, lacking shields and the like, and yet others are rubbed in such a way that they do not show accurately the relative positions of the various parts of the monument—a remark which applies equally to rubbings cut out and mounted, since it is known only to the moulder whether the component parts have or have not been placed in their correct relative positions.

Many of these imperfect rubbings will be entirely superseded by new rubbings in time to come, but very many of the older rubbings are extremely valuable and will be retained since they show pieces of the brass which have since been lost, or show the brass in its original condition before it was relaid or restored, or both. The Collection has a great number of these, and also a number of rubbings of brasses that have now entirely disappeared, and others made by such well-known brass rubbers as (amongst others) the Rev. Herbert

¹ Another example of this arrangement has lately been discovered on an indent dated c. 1310, in Saltwood Church, Kent. The recessed bands are clearly shown on a drawing done by T. Fisher in 1801, and reproduced by Mr Griffin in a pamphlet entitled "Some Indents of Lost Brasses in Kent", 1914.

Haines and Sir Wollaston Franks. All these, which have come from a number of sources and many of which were part of the Society's original collection, constitute a most valuable part of the Collection.

The cabinet built in 1889, referred to in Mr Sayle's report, is still in use. In 1924 it was still the only case and was not yet full. Since then no less than six cases of six or more drawers have been added and the Collection is now housed in these in the Keyser Hall of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. The rubbings are arranged according to counties, and in alphabetical order of places within the county, each county having one or more folios. There are now seventy-five.

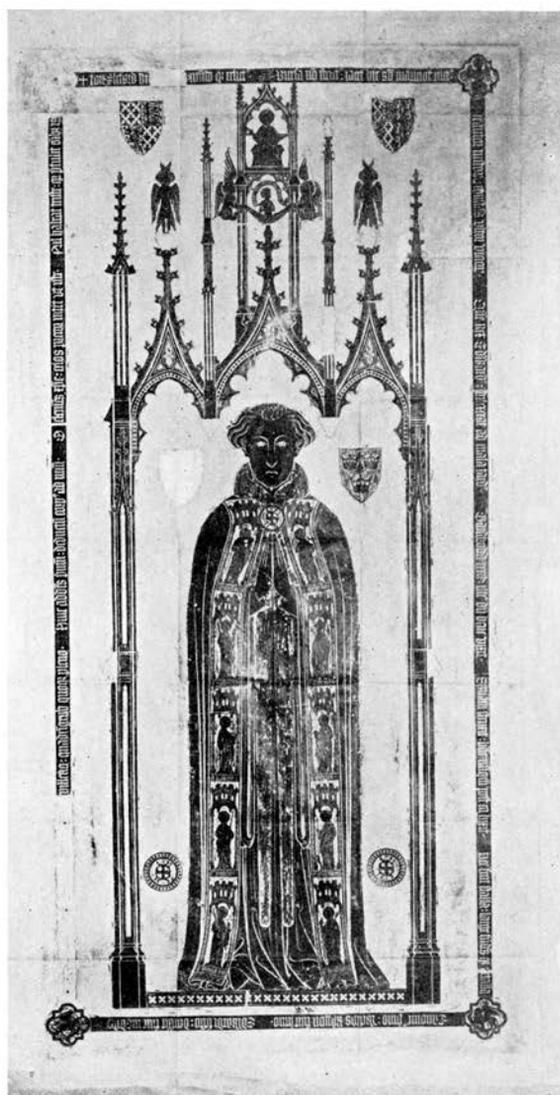
The numerous journeys throughout the country have given an opportunity of studying what steps are taken to preserve brasses, and a few comments based on the observations made may not be out of place.

In the past these monuments not only received little care but at many periods they were the objects of wanton and wholesale destruction, evidenced by the fact that the present 8000 odd are only a tithe of the brasses originally laid down.

It would be expected that in the present more enlightened times brasses would receive better treatment and on occasion this is so. But it is regrettable to have to record that there are still many cases where they receive neither treatment nor protection. In many other instances there is even active ill-treatment either by covering them with coconut matting (the best-known harbinger of abrasive grit), by polishing them with metal polish, by removing them from their original stones and placing them on walls, often in plaster where they are rapidly corroded, or, lastly, by covering them by some new erection in the church, such as an organ. There are still far too many records of brasses being "covered or lost".

The two most serious of these offences may be briefly considered. Polishing is one of the worst examples of misplaced enthusiasm. It is well known that a brass door plate after some years of polishing loses all traces of its lettering. The same applies to monumental brasses, although they

PLATE II



Balsham, Cambs. John Sleaford. 1401

are of harder metal. There are many cases where practically all trace of an inscription has disappeared as a result of constant polishing, though it is satisfactory to be able to say that a few words of explanation have often stopped the practice. But irreparable harm has generally been done already.

The absurdity of the habit of relaying brasses, particularly on walls, may perhaps best be illustrated by one extreme example. An inscription (for example under a figure) placed on a pier and reading (say) "Hic jacet Johannes Jones. . ." is a living lie, since it is not, nor ever has been, our habit to bury our relations in the pillars of our churches.

The only attention required by a brass is a soft mat to protect it from tramping feet if it is on the floor, and an occasional wipe with a paraffin rag to clean it and preserve its surface. The fragments of the church clock—found in one church in the Midlands—are *not* an efficient substitute for a soft mat. The stone in which the brass is set is in most cases of Purbeck or Bethersden marble, and it needs treatment in order to avoid disintegration. It should first be cleaned with soap and water; then if necessary benzene may be used. Then polish with beeswax and turpentine, and if necessary a little putty powder on a cloth; you can use a paste made of ceresine wax and toluene. This method is due to the Rev. E. G. Benson and is approved by Mr Griffin.

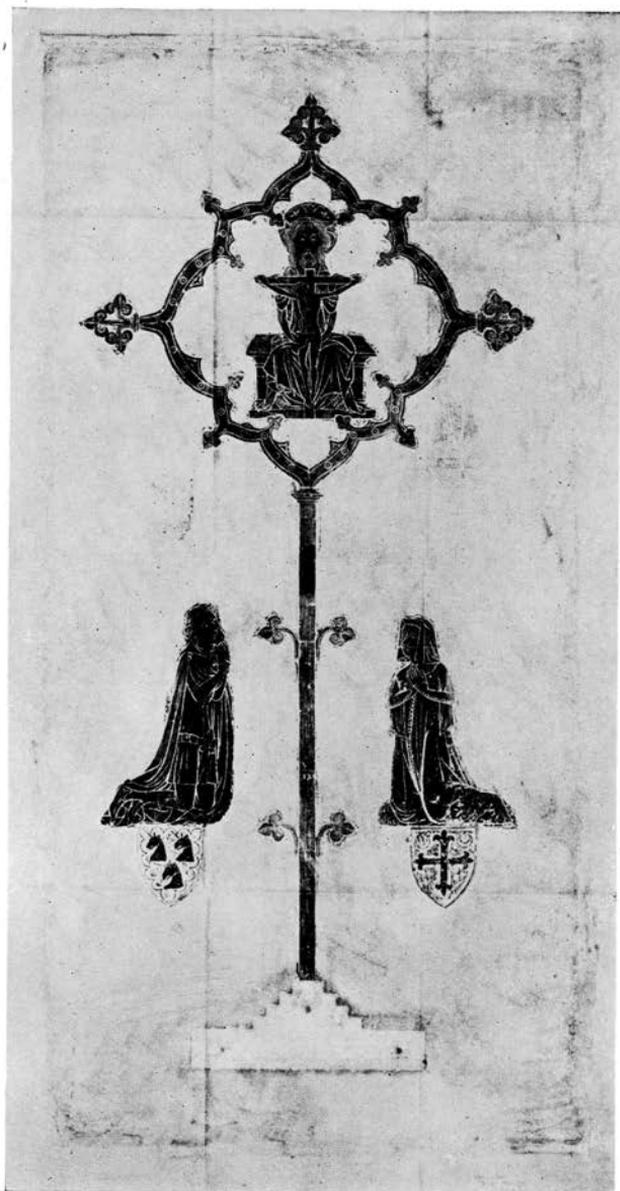
The three further illustrations (Pl. II) John Sleaford 1401, from Balsham church, Cambridgeshire (a priest), (Pl. III) Robert Parys, 1408 and his wife Eleanor Busteler, from Hildersham church, Cambridgeshire (a civilian) and (Pl. IV) Sir Robert Swynborne (1391) and his son Sir Thomas Swynborne, 1412, from Little Horkesley church, Essex (military figures) are chosen particularly to show the modern methods of taking rubbings. They also show brass engraving at its best at the beginning of the fifteenth century and give something of a cross-section of the community at the period.

Space does not permit of more than a very brief description of these brasses. John Sleaford (Pl. II) was Rector of Balsham, Master of the Wardrobe to Edward III, Chaplain to Queen Philippa, Prebendary of St Stephen's, Westminster, Archdeacon of Wells, and Canon of Ripon and Wells. He

rebuilt the church and erected the stalls and is seen here habited in surplice, almuce, and cope. The fine orphreys of the latter show figures of B.V. Mary and Child, Saints John the Evangelist, Katherine, Paul, Mary Magdalene, John the Baptist, Audrey, Peter, Margaret, and Wilfrid. The morse is ornamented with his initials "J. S." in monogram which are repeated on two separate roundels. The splendid triple canopy shows the Holy Trinity at the top and, beneath, the naked soul being carried up to Heaven in a sheet borne by two angels, whilst two seraphim are shown at the sides. The symbols of the four Evangelists are shown at each corner of the marginal inscription, that of St John being lost. Finally, the Arms of England and of Queen Philippa and of the See of Ely are shown on the shields.

Robert Parys and his wife (Pl. III) at Hildersham is the earliest of a series of brasses to members of that family in that church and at Linton, Cambridgeshire. It is surmised that the family name of his wife "Busteler" may still survive in the manor of Bustlers in Duxford, Cambridgeshire. The figures are shown kneeling in profile (a comparatively uncommon arrangement on brasses) before a fine floriated cross having in its centre a representation of the Holy Trinity, the Dove being in this case omitted. The figure of the man is dressed in a close-fitting tunic or cote-hardie buttoned up the front, with long sleeves reaching the knuckles. He wears a bawdric and anelace, close fitting hose and pointed shoes with straps. Over all he wears a cape buttoned at the shoulder and a hood. His hair is worn long and he has a short beard and a moustache. The lady wears a veil over her head falling to her shoulders, a kirtle tightly buttoned down the front with long tight sleeves reaching her knuckles and buttoned underneath. Over this is worn a long sleeveless gown partly open at the side.

The brass of Sir Robert Swynborne and his son Sir Thomas at Little Horkeley (Pl. IV) shows two fine examples of armour of different periods. The father is wearing the camail common to the latter part of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century and a pointed bascinet. His body is protected by a hawberk over which is a jupon. His arms, thighs, legs, and feet are encased in plate, but



Hildersham, Cambs. Robert Parys and wife. 1408

PLATE IV



Little Horkesley, Essex. Sir Robert and
Sir Thomas Swynborne. 1412

gussets of mail appear at the armpits and near the ankles. The bawdric is worn horizontally and the sword hilt is octagonal. The wearer's initials should be noticed on the bawdric. The son shows the change from mail to plate armour. The camail is covered by a gorget of plate, the jupon is discarded for breast and back plates to which is attached a skirt of six plates having a small fringe of mail attached to its foot. The armpits are protected by roundels of plate. The bascinet is less pointed, and the bawdric is narrow and worn diagonally, whilst the sword hilt is pear-shaped and smaller. Round the neck is worn an SS collar. The brass is completed by a fine double triple canopy and marginal inscription and is set on a low altar tomb. The son was Lord of Hammys, Mayor of Bordeaux, and Captain of the Castle of Fronsac, and the brass was laid down at his death.

These illustrations show that modern rubbings of larger brasses are still made with heelball on thickish paper. The paper now used is Architect's Detail paper instead of lining paper. The former can be obtained as wide as five feet, which is sufficient to take all but the largest brasses on one sheet, and it is hoped that it will prove more durable than lining paper. Dabbings of smaller brasses are made on tissue paper with pads of wash-leather covered with a mixture of powdered graphite and salad oil. The tissue paper used is obtained from a special mill and is tougher and rather larger than the average; it has been found sufficiently strong to take a rubbing with heelball in extreme cases where the brass is very lightly engraved. Finally, as the illustrations show, the "dabbing" and "rubbing" methods have been combined for large brasses, the stone being shown with the dabber and the brass with heelball. This results in a rubbing of the complete monument, stone and all, and includes the indents of all pieces lost. The dabbing method on detail paper for taking rubbings of the indents of lost brasses has been applied with some success.

It is hoped that with the application of these methods and the continuation of the work done in the past, the Collection will ultimately be completed and will then rank as the most complete and up-to-date collection in the British Isles.

THE FEN OFFICE, ELY

By LOUIS TEBBUTT, J.P., D.L., T.D.

ON May 29, 1935, the Cambridge Antiquarian Society visited the Fen Office which is situated in St Mary's Street, Ely. This office contains many Books, Manuscripts, Charters, Maps, Pictures, etc., which belonged to the Bedford Level Corporation. The Bedford Level Corporation Charter was granted in 1637 and in 1649 an Act of Parliament was passed authorizing "William Earl of Bedford participants and adventurers or any five or more of them after the said work of drainage should be adjudged have power and authority as Commissioners of Sewers within the Level".

The first real Assembly was held on September 29, 1656, at Ely, in the following January an assembly was held in Lincoln's Inn in the chambers of the Lord Chief Justice, and the Company afterwards met at "Mistris Henley's house"¹ until April 18, 1657, after which it met at the Fen Office, Inner Temple, London. On September 2, 1666 most of the original documents were burnt in the Great Fire. In 1667 the ground floor of No. 3 Tanfield Court, Inner Temple, was purchased. Later the office was transferred to No. 6 Sergeants' Inn, Fleet Street, where it remained till 1843. About 1800 the present Fen Office at Ely was purchased and in 1827 it was rebuilt, and in 1841-3 all documents etc. were transferred from London. The Bedford Level Corporation was merged by Act of Parliament into the Great Ouse Drainage Board in 1920, which was succeeded by the Great Ouse Catchment Board in 1931, the head office of which is Elmhurst, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge.

The Fen Office, Ely is now used by the district engineer and occasionally for meetings; except for some of the volumes of the Proceedings of the Corporation which are at the Head Office in Cambridge, the whole of the papers are intact. They are contained in the two rooms, the board room and the ante-

¹ S. Wells, *History of the Bedford Level*, vol. 1, p. 321.

room. The board room has two safes, Nos. 1 and 2, and twelve cupboards on the north side, and a large cupboard on the south side between the windows, containing mostly maps and plans. Also in this room is a number of mounted maps and pictures. In the ante-room are three large safes, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, and two cupboards A and B on the south side; two cupboards C and D on the west side; three cupboards E, F and G on the north side. In the cellar¹ are four boxes.

When the Bedford Level Corporation was transferred to the Ouse Drainage Board, a list of papers, furniture, etc. was made. This list was very meagre and was lost for a time till found behind some books. It does not mention the Corporation Mace which had been deposited in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington in 1921.² See p. 156.

In 1934 the clerk of the Great Ouse Catchment Board instructed Mr H. I. D. Moore to go through and dust all the papers, etc. and make an Inventory. This Inventory in two volumes is at the Head Office at Cambridge. It has been rewritten and then typewritten and divided into three parts: (a) Manuscripts and Business Books, (b) Printed Books, (c) Maps and Plans.³ It contains many papers, duplicates, etc., which have no value: these should be sorted out in order to give more room for the remainder. The complete set of Financial Statements, except those burnt in 1666, is unique. Copies of the rewritten Inventory will be deposited in the University Library, Cambridge, and the British Museum.

¹ This is not a proper storage place for documents. W. M. P.

² The mace, which was presented to the Corporation by William, Earl of Bedford, soon after the enactment of 15 Car. II, always continued in the custody of the Sergeant, who placed the same upon the table immediately before the commencement of the business by the Board. He also preceded the Board and Corporation, when they attended at the April and Whitsun meetings, to hold public courts of the Corporation at the Shire Hall, Ely.

The Sergeant-at-Mace was elected annually at the April meeting by the majority of those who held at least one hundred acres of adventurers' lands at an annual salary of £10. 10s. 0d. One of his duties was that of delivering possession of lands sold for arrears of taxes.

Wells, *op. cit.* vol. 1, p. 570. W. M. P.

³ The pages of the three parts are numbered consecutively.

NOTE ON THE ILLUSTRATIONS. By W. M. P.

Illustration No. I. "Fen Office, Ely, from St Mary's Street." Photograph by J. H. Bullock. Only the portion with three windows on the right is now occupied by the Fen Office. The rest is used as the Girls' High School.

Before the year 1849 the whole of the building between the two classic doorways was occupied by the Fen Office. There was then a third doorway into the higher portion, where the two eastern windows are now shown. The front rooms were at that time divided thus. The doorway on the right with the arms of the Bedford Corporation above it led into the clerk's office, which had one window. The coat of arms was then probably over the central door, the next two windows were those of the registrar's dining room. Next came a wide entrance hall, the last three or four windows marking the registrar's office and the library. The registrar's drawing room was on the first floor. The clerk's office is now the ante-room, and the dining room the board room. The back rooms of the old Fen Office were thus arranged. Behind the clerk's office and the dining room were the kitchen and offices. Further west was the board room with its striking bay-window projecting into the garden, and beyond that a waiting room and a committee room.

With the exception of the central front door the lay out of the old Fen Office can be recognized in the school buildings.

Illustration No. II. "Back view of the old Fen Office." For the use of this photograph we are indebted to Miss Bertha Tilly, the Head Mistress of the Girls' High School, who also kindly allowed us to see over the school buildings. The photograph is undated, but was probably taken in 1905, the year when the building was first used as a school.

Owing to the erection of new buildings such a view could not now be taken. The bay-window of the old board room is shown, as well as the converted stables, the low building on the left. The fence running down the centre of the garden shows that the view was taken after the Fen Office was reduced in size. The lower rooms on the right were the former waiting and committee rooms.

At the office of the Great Ouse Catchment Board in Cambridge is a thin foolscap volume containing a detailed inventory of the contents of the Fen Office, Ely, when Samuel Wells died about March 1849. It is very thorough, taking room by room, dining room, drawing room, etc., and every lobby, cupboard and landing.



Fen Office, Ely, from St Mary's Street, 1938 (Photo: J. H. Bullock)



Back view of the old Fen Office, c. 1905
(from an old photograph)

There were eight bedrooms, including attics. In one of the latter were "eight copperplates engraved". The bulk of the furniture belonged to the Corporation, but some articles are said to be the property of Mr Wells.

The documents were then in the registrar's room at the left of the building:

"A wainscote case on the north side of the room in twelve compartments with pigeon holes, and patent locks to each part."

"Above, 4 maps in cases with spring barrels, lines and tassels", and "a stick with a hook to pull them down." This case and the maps are now in the board room.

Amongst the documents at Ely there is a ground plan of the offices made in 1864.

When the whole building was occupied by the Registrar's lodging and the Fen Office it was known as Bedford House.

Since writing the above notes further information about Bedford House has been given through Miss Tilly by Miss Fletcher, Head Mistress of the High School, 1905-29, and by Lt.-Col. Goodwyn Archer, whose great-grandfather followed Samuel Wells as registrar. About the centre of the building, corresponding to the fourth and fifth windows from the east, there was, before 1905, an imposing doorway with a flight of steps, pillars on each side and a low arch above. On the keystone of the arch were four lines of verse, the work, Lt.-Col. Archer says, of William Harrison, a Lincolnshire man, fen poet and B.L.C. official, 1831-71, a specimen of whose rhymes may still be seen over the pumping station at Prickwillow. When Bedford House became a girls' school in 1905, the doorway with arch and inscription was moved into the garden.¹ At one time there was a row of elm trees along the west side of the property, but they all disappeared as the school outbuildings increased. The last two of these to survive can be seen in the print. Miss Fletcher also mentions two quadrangles of well-kept grass, which gradually became covered. Lt.-Col. Archer knew the garden intimately before Bedford House became a school. He makes the curious statement that one of the paths was "made of knuckle-bones, myriads of them, only the tops showing".

¹ Dec. 19th, 1938. Miss Tilly reports that the inscribed stone has just been found at the back of a shed.

"At times the lofty arch is proudly reared
To some how lov'd, to some in life how fear'd
A grateful heart erects this humble pile,
To Bedford's Level, and to Ely's Isle.

S.W.

1846."

THE FEN OFFICE DOCUMENTS

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

INTRODUCTION

As far as we are able to find out, no list of the documentary contents of the Fen Office has yet been printed. This office seems to have escaped the attention of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners and the various Commissions on Local Records. There is, however, in one of the last reports of the Royal Commission on Local Records a reference to the Bedford Level Corporation. In a report on the records of the Commissioners for Sewers it is noted that "the Governors, bailiffs and conservators of the Bedford Level were made Commissioners of Sewers for the Great Level of the Fens by 15 Ch. II, c. 17, s. 3, and presumably records exist for their courts".¹ As will be seen from the extracts given below this presumption was correct.

When Lt.-Col. Tebbutt offered his notes on the Fen Office for publication in the Spring of 1938, and they were accepted by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, it seemed a good opportunity for adding some extracts from the Inventory. Owing to the short space of time between the inception of the idea and the sending of the copy to press, it has not been possible to check all the extracts with the documents themselves. When this has been done, a note has been added.

It should be distinctly understood that although the manuscript contents of the Fen Office are by means of this list being made known to the members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, there is no official at Ely in charge of them, and all arrangements for consulting them should be made with the Head Office in Cambridge. At present opportunities for research are uncertain and limited.

The Inventory made by Mr H. I. D. Moore was a minute one and included furniture, pictures, and fittings. This part of the Inventory may be valuable in future years, but these extracts are not concerned with furniture or pictures. Mr Moore had no instructions to re-arrange the documents, or to set aside duplicates, and thus, although some of the cupboards are well arranged, the contents of others are not so; many documents having been abstracted in the past and returned to the wrong cupboard. Other documents had no endorsement and the cataloguer had to invent

¹ 2nd Rep. vol. II, Part II, p. 100.

one, so we have no means of knowing how often the same document occurs in more than one part of the list. The task which Mr Moore has accomplished will be understood to be one of some magnitude when it is found that the items in the part of the Inventory relating to manuscripts number at least 2500, an "item" being a single document, a bundle of papers, or a number of volumes.

The original Inventory was written on inferior paper and on both sides of a page, and if much used would soon have perished. Therefore it is to be hoped that students in the future will be grateful to Lt.-Col. Tebutt who had the original Inventory put into a more durable shape.

In the use of this Inventory a word of warning is necessary. Although it will be easy enough to find a bound volume from the Inventory, it will not be so easy as regards single documents. For instance, Shelf 12 of Cupboard C in the Board Room contains 374 separate documents, in unnumbered bundles.

It is hardly necessary to point out the value for historical purposes of the documents which have by the publication of this short list been brought to the notice of a larger public than has been the case before. The records of the proceedings of the "Adventurers" beginning in 1646, and carried on by their successors to modern times, offer an almost virgin field for the historian. The extracts given by Wells, *Bedford Level*, vol. I, p. 214, etc., concerning the use made of soldiers of Leslie's army taken prisoner at Dunbar in draining the Fens ought to tempt historians to work on the same source. To the student of place-names the sixty volumes of conveyances 1649-1815 will be found full of material, and the early memorials and petitions contain many old names. To the student of social conditions the bundles of petitions will be found full of interest. To the simple fen-man the "honourable board" with the "noble Earl" at its head, seemed to be all powerful. For the same village will be found complaining of excessive rainfall in one year and of a withering drought in the next, and asking to be saved from both. The student of economics is sure to find fresh material in the vouchers or bills which exist in hundreds from 1660.

The bulk of the records of the Fen Office belong to the nineteenth century and many of them may be duplicates. Some of these ought to be destroyed, but that is a matter which requires careful consideration. The extracts which follow chiefly relate to the older records as they are of most interest to the antiquary.

INVENTORY OF THE FEN OFFICE

The following extracts have been made from a typescript of a re-arrangement of Mr Moore's original Inventory. The Inventory extracts, which have sometimes been slightly expanded, appear in italics: notes and additions from MSS. in ordinary type. The latter could not have been made without the help of Lt.-Col. Tebbutt, who has a very useful knowledge of the contents of the Fen Office, excepting the contents of the Safes 1 and 2, which are not opened for inspection.

The following abbreviations may occur:

B.L. = Bedford Level.

B.L.C. = Bedford Level Corporation.

Bdle = Bundle.

M. & S. = Middle and South Levels. N.L. = North Level.

N.D. = No date given in Inventory.

In Moore's Inventory the cupboards are called lockers.

ACCOUNTS

p. 64¹ Board Room: Cupboard E, Shelf 1:

Account Books, 15 Vols. 11 papers 1653-1663

Board Room: Cupboard E, Shelves 2-13:

Account Books, 93 Vols. 1664-1749

Board Room: Cupboard E, Shelves 14-16

Board Room: Cupboard F, Shelves 1-9:

Account Books, 52 Vols. 1750-1901

These are slender volumes about 17 inches by 11 inches. Many of them, the earlier ones at least, are beautifully written. They contain receipts and expenditure on opposite pages, often in some detail, and abstracts of contracts etc. are sometimes given.

p. 64 E 1

The fifteen Volumes on Shelf 1 are as follows:

Vol. 1 "A two" of Mr Dalton's² general accounts, 1653-7.

¹ That is, page 64 of Lt.-Col. Tebbutt's typewritten Inventory, where exact references to Cupboard, or Safe and Shelf will be found. After these four items on p. 64 the references will be cut down to E 1, E 2-13 etc., and when no Room is mentioned "Board Room" must be understood. Items marked with an asterisk (*) are in Safe 2.

² See p. 150.

- p. 2 1653. Six souldiers coming from London 5¹¹
to dreyne the fennes at 13^s per week, paid
them on acct.
Given them to drink 1^s
To discharge the quarters of George
Moore, a sick souldier, 26^s
- p. 4 Gratuities to the soldiers, 1653—
To Col. Humphreys for himself and his 45¹¹
troope
To Major Tison for himself and company 20¹¹
To Corporal Ridgley for guarding the 5¹¹ 10^s
works at Swaffham, at 16^s a night
To Mr Jo. Wyard, clerk to the troop for 1¹¹ 15^s
defraying of Dutch prisoners' charges to
London
Att the pettie sessions at Cambridge about 8¹¹ 18^s 10^d
Swaffham and Wicken rioters
- At the quarter sessions the rioters were sent to gaol: the
lieutenant was given a dinner on his way to Swaffham.
- p. 7 House in London and service done by
Robert Henley, Esq^r.
For one year's rent of his house, due Mich. 25¹¹
1653
- p. 8 To John Skinner of Littleport for nursing 9¹¹ 11^s 00^d
James Cheny (or Cherry) a Scotch
prisoner's child from April 3rd, 1653, at
2/6 a week to August 1654
Aug. 28, 1654, W. Hopkinson's bill for a 2¹¹ 12^s 6^d
coppie of Mr Hayward's survey, 30^s, in-
cidents 1¹¹ 12^s 6^d
His bill for 12 skins of vellum to draw 12^s 8^d
maps on
- p. 9 Mr Richard Baddeley¹ for printing of St 48¹¹ 06^s 0^d
Ives Law and other charges for the
County

¹ He was a bookseller within Middle Temple Gate, 1650-3. H. R. Plomer, *Dictionary of Booksellers*, 1907.

	Mr Marshan, being money disbursed by him for printing of 500 sheets in answeare to a Pamphlet concerning navigation	3 ¹¹ 01 ^s 0 ^d
	Mr Pattison for writing 2 coppies. of the answeare to a pamphlet intituled Navigation proceedings of the Fen Drayners	1 ¹¹
	Mr Roger Jennings for transcribing 4 petitions and writing 20 Breviats in the case of the Level	1 ¹¹
p. 10	For 3 gentlemen's dinners at the White Swan in Downham, Norfolk	00 ¹¹ 06 ^s 0 ^d
	Ely, Apl. 6, 1654. Charges of witnesses, Mr Pedley, Mr James, and Mr Edwards, Horsemeat, ordinaries and Beare	1 ¹¹ 12 ^s 04 ^d
p. 11	Mr Herringe ¹ of Cambridge for conveying 500 ^{li} in a packe from London to Cambridge	00 ¹¹ 10 ^s 00 ^d
	Mr Fathorne ² in full for ingraving a mapp in Brasse	13 ¹¹
	Francis Burrowes in regard of his charge by keeping a guard of souldiers in Methwold Fens to suppress riots and carrying rioters before Justice Shadwell.	13 ¹¹ 06 ^s 08 ^d
p. 12	Charge of carriage and recarriage of an iron chest, 2 trunks and a portmantle, weight by estimation 15 C.	2 ¹¹ 09 ^s 06 ^d
	Hire of two horses for Mr Trench and Mr Dalton that rode with the waggon	2 ¹¹
	Their expenses, 3 days	1 ¹¹ 05 ^s 10
p. 13	[Allowances to members of the Corporation for their attending at meetings in the county at 6 ^s per day. Varying payments are made to the following: Sir Edward Partridge, Sir C. Vermuyden, Dr John Freer, John Latch, Wm Crane, Wm Adams, Baldwin and John Arthur, Samuel Fortrey, John Trafford and Robert Hampson, all called Esquires, Lt. Col. Under-	

¹ See p. 152.² See p. 150.

wood, Mr Mark Bradley, Mr T. Seaker and Mr Richard Holm. Throughout this book Mr George Barnes frequently appears as a paymaster.

In some of Dalton's accounts, the North, Middle and South Levels are given separately.]

Vol. 2 "B" Mr Dalton's 1st Acct, May 1653, to Aug. 1654,
91 pages, all about repairs, many details.

p. 9 Paid Robert Larman for 24 floores of 2^s 6^d
earth to lynes the S. bank near Erith Sluice,
the earth to be brought over the water
[A man named Richard Hammond was in charge of
much of the work, and his sudden death "made such
a distraction in these dikes as could hardly be rectified".]

Vol. 3 "C" Mr Dalton's 2nd acct. Aug: 1654 to Sept. 1655,
pages not numbered, chiefly about repairs.

South level. A sasse to be sett at the lower end of
Downham Eau neare the 3 sluices contracted for with
John Savery, Peter Anthonie and Henry Sowery, to be
86 feet long, 24 ft brode from outside to outside from
the bottom of the sluice to the top of the Bankes 24 ft
and to the top of the Girtes 20 ft. The ground sills to be
12 inches thick and 10 inches broad and 56 ft. long;
24 joysts 24 ft. long, 10 and 12 inches square; 4 great
posts for the doors to hang on, 2 ft one way, 2 ft 2
inches the other way, 10 great Studds 14 inches square,
23 ft in length to frame the banks to—etc. etc., three
times as much more specification. Dated June 25,
1655, contracted for by Mr Jonas Moore, confirmed by
Mr Edward Barber.

Charge for 12 gentlemen and servants for 3^l 08^s 00^d
supper and breakfast at the White Swan,
Downham, Norfolk, April 6, 1655

Given to the house 0 02 00

Hay, oats and peas for 22 horses with 12^d 1 01 00

given to Ostler

Ferry and tolls 00 08 06

The payments to John Skinner for the
Scotch child come over again with this

	addition; For shoes, stockings and necessaries	0 ¹¹ 5 ^s 07
	Samuel Hockley in part of 20 ¹¹ for his sufferings in the company's service is paid by company's order, May 7, 1656	10 ¹¹
Vol. 4 "D" Mr Dalton's 3rd acct. 1655-6.		
p. 3	To John Martin, joyner, for making Mr Dalton's clossett at Mr Henley's	1 ¹¹ 02 06
	To Martin for setting up the studies at the office in the Temple	3 ¹¹ 09 ^s 10 ^d
	For curtains, hooks and rods 6 ^s 6 ^d , to Smith the glazier 1 ¹¹ 8 0	1 ¹¹ 14 ^s 06 ^d
p. 4	Mr Robert Blanchard, ¹ Gouldsmith, his bill.	
	For Mr Edward Barber as a gratuitie;	
	Imprimis 2 silver canns ² cont. 74 ^{oz} less 6 ^d waight at 5 ^s 7 ^d	20 ¹¹ 11 ^s 06 ^d
	For gravng the arms on them	00 ¹¹ 12 ^s 00 ^d
	It. for one cup and salvall ³ cont. 43 ^{oz} less 4 ^d waight at 6 ^s	13 ¹¹
	For gravng the arms	00 ¹¹ 12 ^s 00 ^d
	For Mr Randle Tayler as a gratuitie	
	One large can cont. 37 one qr. at 5 ^s 7 ^d	10 ¹¹ 08 ^s 00 ^d
	For gravng the arms	00 ¹¹ 6 ^s 00 ^d
p. 5	To Mr Robert Henley for one half year's rent of the house without Temple Bar	12 ¹¹ 10 0

Vol. 5 "E" Mr Daltons 4th acct. Apl.-Oct. 1656.

Vol. 6 "F" Mr Daltons 5th acct. Dec. 1656-May 1657.

These last two volumes contain no general accounts, only payments to workmen.

Vol. 7 "G" Mr Daltons 6th Acct., Apl. 1657 to May 1659. Sparsely paged; about 1 in 20 numbered.

¹ He was an original adventurer: see pp. 127, 141. He was in partnership with his stepson Sir Francis Child. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.* under Child.

² At this date "cann" was used for a drinking vessel of any material, but was usually of wood. N.E.D.

³ Mistake for salver.

To Mr William Dugdale ¹ for service done and to be done for the Company, by warrant	60 ¹¹
To Tubs for coming to London to make oath of the trespass done at Sutton Mead- land	1 ¹¹ 10 ^s 00 ^d
To Mr Mingay for paper and books in re- lation to his appointment of receiver	1 ¹¹ 17 ^s 00 ^d

Vol. 8 "B" Middle Level. Sept. 1655.

Vol. 9 "C" North and Middle Levels. 1656-7.

p. 4. "Contract by G. Elliott, April 8th, 1657. Two cart bridges of good oak Timber to be layd on the 20 ft dreyne, the one at Sutton Gault, the other at Sutton Gravel, by 25th June next, and to be well and sufficiently maintayned and repaired for ever without further charge to the company and suffered to be a common way for all passengers."

[Edward Stacie, John Sisson, Giles Holt and Thomas Gunton of Sutton, yeomen, covenant to perform the contracts above mentioned. They are to have £30 paid down and £30 on finishing. In consideration of the undertakers having all the liggers² to be taken up at the two bridges on the 40 foot at Sutton Gault and Sutton Gravel, they covenant to make the water passage of the two bridges to be 30 ft each.]

p. 7. "Paid to Capt. Barnaby Moyes³ in full satisfaction of all wastes or damage committed by the Earl of Bedford and the trustees, and their agents, in new making or deepening of Popham Eau passing through the land of Moyes, and for all further claims of making or repairing any other bridge, tunnell or work under the said dreyne, the sum of £25. Jan. 28, 1656."

Vol. 10 "Vol. 1". 1659-60.

¹ Dugdale was the well-known royalist, who has been called the "Prince of Antiquaries". In 1657-9 he was at work on his *History of Imbanking and Drayning*. He was knighted in 1677.

² Scaffolding timber or plank bridges. N.E.D.

³ In 1650 Moyes had been in charge of the Scotch prisoners.

GENERAL ACCOUNTS

	li	s	d
p. 26 Sallaries, Sam ¹ . Fortrey, ¹ Esq., for one year's salary due Lady Day last, 1660	150	0	0
Lewis Godfrey, sasskeeper at Denver one year to Mich. 1659	30	00	00
Nicholas Knowles sasskeeper at Rossell and the stopp there	24	00	00
Robert Harman, sasskeeper at Hermitage	16	00	00
Wm Wrathall, sasskeeper for Stowe sluices	8	00	00
Wm Meacome ferryman at Littleport Chaire	8	00	00
Mr George Barnes imployed under Mr Fortrey for an addition to his salary which Mr Fortrey allows him for attending the public business of the Level	10	00	0
p. 27 For a piece of plate given unto Mark le Pla for service done in the flood	9	14	8
Mr Bailiff's salary to Mich, 59	50	00	00
His clark	20	00	00
Richard Lord Gorges ² to Lady Day 1660	450	00	00
John Mingay ³ " " " "	100	00	00
Thomas Bland ⁴ " " " "	100	00	00
1657. To Thomas Burchall for mending the Flegg ⁵ of the north bank of Bedford River	33	0	0
1657. Feb. Paid John Saffery for making a new pair of doors at Standgroundes Sass and to Humphrey Rowland for making the dam	83	15	10
1658. May. To Mr Gabriel Ellyott ⁶ for travelling charges to London to advise about the Mapp in Nov. 1657	8	19	4
To Gabriel Ellyot for 26 weeks Salary due Sept. 1657	52	10	0

¹ See p. 150.³ See p. 153.⁵ ? Flake, a wattled hurdle.² See p. 150.⁴ See p. 149.⁶ See p. 150.

	l	s	d
1658. Mr Jonas Moore for travelling charges to London upon company's business	61	00	00
To Lewis Godfrey for carrying away a cradge ¹ between the hundred and hundred and fifty foot rivers at the outfall near Denver ²	77	03	00
Vol. 11 Bedford Level Account Book: 1662-3.			
Vol. 12 Mr Mingay's accounts, Vol. I, May, 1659-May 1660.			
Vol. 13 Do. do. Vol. II, May, 1660-May 1661.			
To Samuel Fortrey, Esq., for charges about Somersham Ryots and other business	14	04	05
To Tubbs for damage done to his osier holt by making gangwaies to carry earth from the 20 foot drain	00	04	00
To Lewis Godfrey for fleake ³ and reed to reaire the company's house at Mepal	5	07	01
To George Barnes upon a bill of expenses of the justices and juries upon the inquest taken of the ryot at Methwold, 2 May, 1660	8	10	06
To John Brown, clerk of the troope that there attended the justice, for a gratuitie	1	00	00
For clearing the drain spoiled by the ryoters	1	18	00
p. 20 To Jonas Moore for 2 mapps for the service of the company	5	00	00
To Francis Underwood, ⁴ Esq., for the expenses of Bayliffe and jurats at their meeting in Whitsun week, 1660	41	06	08
Vol. 14 Mr Mingay's accounts, Vol. III, May 1661-May 1662.			

¹ A small bank made to keep out water. N.E.D. Earliest example given A.D. 1854.

² c and cl in original. The latter probably a mistake for xl.

³ Perhaps flege = sedge grass. Halliwell, J. O., *Dictionary of Archaisms*, 362; or flake, a wattled hurdle.

⁴ See p. 154.

p. 15 To William Baxter in discharge of George Barnes Bill entered by him for grass for the troopers horses during their stay at Ely to suppress tumults 20 00 00

Vol. 15 Mr Mingay's accounts, Vol. iv, 1662 to 1663.

To Samuel Hockly, 26 Nov. 1661, for lyme and manure used at Sittinge the Sluice at the Hermitage 10 13 00

At the end of the volume amongst the remarks of the auditor is this:

Md. yt the 15^s demanded by Mr Mingay for fetching y^e 300^{ll} from Berry, ought not to be allowed by the Co. but should be paid by Mr Crane, who should have brought his money to Ely.

p. 64 E 1 *11 papers. 1653-63.*

These are abstracts of the sums paid away by George Dalton, May 1653-Nov. 1656, some in duplicate. They mostly concern the North Level, but no. 8 is a general account. No. 9 relates to Middle Level, and No. 10 is a criticism of the accounts by an auditor.

p. 64 E 2 Account of John Mingay, Dec. 1669-Jan. 1670. 1669, Feb. 12. To Mr Pedley of Lincoln's Inn as a present by Corporation order 10 00 00

p. 64 E 4 Accounts of Robert Mingay, 1678-Apr. 1679.

A legacy or perpetuity of £7 a year given by Mr David Offley¹ was thus divided, £5 to Corporation, £2 to poor of Ely [according to *Charity Commission Report, 1837*, this charity was paid up to 1812, and afterwards payment was refused].

1679, Apl. 14. To Ralph Hull for his bill for entertainment at the sessions of Sewers 18 18 00

To Ralph Pierson for the same. 5 00 00

For 269 gauges² of gault from Mepal laid 80 14 00

¹ See p. 154.

² From the context this was a definite quantity. The N.E.D. does not help. Perhaps gauge means a cubic yard. Gravel is still so sold.

upon the south bank of Bedford River,
between Smith houses and Broadbeat's
house

- p. 64 E 9 Accounts of John and Jacob de la Pla.¹
10 Apl. 1721. To Wm Bynn for entertain- 52 04 00
ing the corporation and their officers at
their meeting at Ely, and others who came
about business during the time of the
meeting, B. 8., no. 1
1720. To Mr Dingley Askham,² junior, 00 10 00
being so much allowed him for drawing
the presentments of the jury at a sessions
of sewers at Ely, 24 Aug. B. 9. No. 1

The salaries of the officials are shown in the accounts, thus in February 1661 the Lord Gorges, Surveyor-General, was paid £375 for the preceding ten months. The smaller gentry sometimes appear in contracts. In 1662 Ambrose Bening of Thriplow received money for mending the gulls in the bank at Brandon. Before 1660 many of the men occurring in these accounts claim military rank, but after 1660, as most of these men had fought on the wrong side, the "colonels" and "captains" disappear to a large extent.

- p. 65 E 12 *Mr Jessop's Account Book. 1650-1.*

Heading:

"Moneys recd. by W. Jessop to the use of the hon^{ble} the participants and adventurers for dreyning the Great Level of the Fenns."

Receipts and expenses on opposite pages. For the most part the items consist of sums received from or paid to individuals. Lt.-Col. Francis Underwood³ received much money which was paid away again "in the country".

¹ See p. 153.

² Mr Askham's father had come into possession of Conington Hall by marriage with a Cotton heiress. Askham senior is celebrated as having received this encomium from Cole of Milton, "... though a fox hunter, he was a regular sober man". Askham junior occurs several times as being employed on legal business by the corporation.

³ Created "Bailiff of the Great Levell of the Fenns", 1656, see p. 154.

“1651. Paid during March, April and May last for expenses in y^e journey for y^e hon. commissioners and others begun 17 March 1650.”

“1651, Sept. 22nd. Paid to Sir John Wollaston¹ and the rest of the ‘Treasurers at War’ 3200 li.”

Jessop was receiver of the company and also one of the adventurers. In some extracts from the order books of 1651 given in Wells, vol. 1, pp. 236–7, Jessop makes many payments to Scotch prisoners from Dunbar, who were working on the dykes. But they are not to be traced in the above account book.

Besides these bound volumes of accounts there is a fine series of separate accounts, bills or vouchers from 1660 to 1850, one hundred and fifty-eight bundles, of which thirty are earlier than 1700. All these are arranged in brown paper parcels in order of date. Cupboards A and B in the ante-room are full of them. There are also other vouchers not included in this series;

p. 136	*Accounts before 1653 claimed by new against old adventurers	1649–53
p. 115	*Accounts of expenses and receipts	1 Bdle 1651–5
p. 181	Ante-room F 1 Officers’ Accounts	1 Bdle 1738
p. 29	C 11 Particulars of Special Works	1 Vol. 1767–1806
p. 177	Ante-room E 1 A/cs of John Waddington and J. Drage	1756–66

[The last item printed in great detail.]

p. 177	Ante-room E 2 Flood Bills	3 Bdles 1739, 1778, 1795
p. 175	Ante-room D mid. „	1 Bdle 1768
p. 30	C 11 Expenditure M. & S. Levels	2 Vols. 1692–8
p. 31	C 11 Expenditure on Works	5 Vols. 1699–1806
	Summary of Expenditure	7 Vols. 1699–1847

* In Safe 2.

¹ Alderman and sometime Lord Mayor of London.

VOUCHERS FROM ANTE-ROOM A

Seven vouchers from the top left-hand compartment of cupboard A in the ante-room have been given as examples of what these vouchers contain. Mr Marriott's bill of costs in connection with the passing of the act of 15 Car. II is the most important. This bill is mentioned in C. N. Coles, *Collection of Laws* . . . 1803, prefatory note, p. xii. He says there that the manuscripts in the Fen Office are "now little known", and that must be always the case under present conditions. Mr Marriott's bill shows that a large number of scribes were employed, and that many counsel had to be paid fees besides their own counsel. Mr Samuel Pepys appears with a provisor about navigation, which may perhaps be found in the bill, but Samuel, although his Cambridgeshire relations were concerned in it, does not appear to have been interested in fen drainage. The door keepers of the Houses of Parliament did well out of the bill, as did Mr Marsh's clerk Dick. His name appears oftener than any other. The items for boat hire were for journeys between the Temple and Westminster. The charges for dinners vary much. When Marriott dined with Sir Richard Onslow "our counsell", who was also a bailiff of the B.L.C., the cost was 6s. 6d. each, but two dinners for the Speaker of the House of Commons cost much more. It will be noticed that some terms are used in the vouchers which are not fully explained by the N.E.D. Some of these have been pointed out. Judging by voucher no. 5, surveyors were difficult to come by in 1664, if it was necessary to go as far north as Rutland to find one. The Wings were an unusual family. Tycho Wing, who died in 1750, was coroner for Rutland, and edited the astrological almanac started by his father. It may be only a coincidence, but in the Fen Office there is a survey with a map of the North Level by T.¹ Wing dated 1749. A point to be noted about the larger vouchers is, that at the end of a page usually left blank for the purpose, is first a certificate by the contractor that the work had been done, next an order in Lord Gorges' handwriting for the expeditor to pay the bill. This order sometimes contains interesting information, such as the mention of Waterbeach in voucher 6. Lastly there is the receipt by the contractor whose signature is witnessed by the expeditor's wife. The vouchers were lettered and numbered to correspond with similar marks in the Account Books, and then tied into small bundles with thread. These small bundles were made into piles about a foot deep, covered with brown paper and labelled with the

¹ T. Wing in Inventory, but Lynam, *Maps of the Fenland*, states that the map was engraved by John Wing (*Victoria County History of Huntingdonshire*, vol. III).

years which they cover. It may be possible to produce a voucher for each payment recorded in the Account Books. The letters and numbers have been given with some of the items from Account Books in E 9. The care and patience which were spent on these documents in ancient times were truly admirable.

(1) "An account of the moneys expended in procuring the Act for Dreyning the Fens. 29 Nov. 1664." Endorsed "H 3 entred".

	l	s	d
Jan. 23, 1661. To Mr Walepole a councell and his clerk	03	05	00
[Four more payments of £2 were made to him]	08	00	00
For orders of the committee and cotypes of vote	01	01	00
For a dinner for Sir Richard Onslow our Councell and myself	00	13	00
For writing petitions	00	03	00
To Terryll a witnes for 3 days attendance	00	07	06
For cotypes of the bill	05	15	00
For a dinner for Mr Walepoole, other of our Councell and myself	01	10	00
To councell to make out the claymes	01	10	00
To Serjeant Glynne (3 payments)	06	00	00
To him for peruseing ye bill, & the Judicature	05	00	00
For a copy of an order of ye house of Commons	00	10	00
For a Dinner at the Crowne for severall of our Councell & myself	03	07	06
To Mr Bland ¹ ye moyety of 8 ^{li} w ^{ch} he paid	04	00	00
To Mr Throckmorton for copy of temporary Act	00	10	00
For severall dinners for Councell &c.	01	12	06
To Mr Amhurst a councell at ye committee	02	00	00
For goeing by water & by coach, porters etc.	04	13	01

¹ Thomas Bland, register, see p. 149.

	l	s	d
To doore keepers at the House	04	04	06
Ditto at Crown court, 16 ^s ,		16	00
To John Dilworth for writing	26	00	00
To a Scrivenor at Westminster	01	10	00
To a do at the Hall doore	01	00	00
To others in the Strand	01	08	00
To Sybly a Scrivenour	00	11	00
To Sandford a Scrivenour in Chancery Lane	05	07	00
To Mr Waldron a councill	02	00	00
To Sir Thomas Atkins	05	00	00
To Serjeant Keeling	05	00	00
p. 2 For a copy of the order before y ^e King	00	02	00
Spent with y ^e printer &c about y ^e Breviats ¹	00	05	00
At the House			
For the Bill twice reading	20	00	00
For a dinner at the Sun Tavern	04	10	00
For the order of the committee for y ^e 6 countyes	00	06	08
For a copy of the bill	01	00	00
To Dick for a copy of Sir Edw. Walpoole and Mr Peapes provisoer for navigation	00	05	00
For a copy of the Country Judicature	00	13	06
For engrossing the bill	20	00	00
The Lord Chancellor's fee	26	00	00
To foure councill at the Lords' House	20	00	00
To Mr Winnington for waiting	02	00	00
To Mr Scrogg and Mr Williams	04	00	00
For two Dinners for the Speaker	05	00	00
There are numerous payments to Mr Marsh and his clerk Dick.			
To Dick Mr Marsh's clerk for six orders	03	05	00
To him more for waiting at y ^e committee	01	00	00
To Dick for attending the com ^{tee} (two payments)	01	00	00

¹ Usually lawyers' briefs: perhaps here abstracts of the case for the laity.

	li	s	d
More to him for copie of the amendments	00	10	00
To Mr Marsh for his paynes (altogether)	7	10	00
To Dick (two payments)	02	00	00
p. 3 Clerk of the Parliaments Fees & rewards			
For a copy of a short Act and orders at the Lords' house	01	08	00
To Wilcox for searches & copies of... ¹ acts	01	05	00
For copies of petit' orders and clerks' fees in the Lords' house	01	14	06
To Walker for his paynes at the Comtee and in the Report	03	00	00
To Mr Throckmorton for last order	00	07	00
For a copy of the report	00	14	00
Spent with Mr Gouldsbrough	00	17	06
Breviate writing			
To Mr Baker for writing breviatees	00	09	00
To a scrivener at Westminster	00	13	00
To another scrivener there	00	05	00
For writing Breviatees for the Lords	00	10	00
For copying the Bill twice	01	02	00
Doore Keepers' fees			
All the Lords' house	00	08	06
To six doore keepers there	00	15	00
To the Usher and his servants	01	08	00
To six Doore keepers another time	00	15	00
More to them at the last comtee	00	15	00
To them more for passing the bill	01	00	00
To Cooper at the house of Commons	00	10	00
Since the act passed			
Paid for engrossing it	01	00	00
Expended by accomptant and his man during this account for water & coach hire, porters etc.	01	07	09
The total is	241	00	06

¹ Query "temporary".

p. 4 Order by Richard Gorges to Mr John Mingay in Ely dated 2 Dec. 1664 for him to pay Mr John Marriott £61 upon sight & the rest of the £241 on Dec. 30th next
Receipt of Marriott for £61

[Notes on the people mentioned in the account will be found on p. 155.]

(2) May 4, 1663. A sheet of foolscap written on one side. Endorsed "Bundle 8". "A Bill for Makin a pare of new sea doores for Stanground Sluce & hangin them without a dame."

	l	s	d
Item 4 hares ¹ containing 70 foot	5	5	0
Item 2 low walls 8 foot long a peare containing 16 foot	01	02	00
Item 10 small walls for boath of the doores containing 45 foot	04	10	00
Item for swipes ² 14 foot long a peare & a foot square containing 28 foot	01	08	00
Item for windells ³ for to draw up the clackers ⁴ & the swipes for to open the door, cont. 8 foot	00	10	08
Item for 238 foot of 2 inch plancke	03	19	04
Item for 20 spickens ⁵ for to spicken the slackers ⁶ & the swipes	00	03	04
Item 500 of halfe crown nailles	00	12	06
Item for carrige & a boat to stand in to worke	01	10	00
Labour 57 days at 2/6, 2/-, 1/2½	05	18	00

(The whole bill came to £25. 14s. 0d.)

¹ Hares. Cannot find in N.E.D. in this connection.

² A bar for a sluice gate with a counterpoise. N.E.D.

³ Windle.

⁴ Clappers.

⁵ Spickens = spike nails. N.E.D.

⁶ Slackers; a shuttle or stop gate to hinder the passage of water. N.E.D. A.D. 1797.

“W. Mingay, I praye paye this bill to Mr Savery. S. F.”
 Receipt by John Saffery 21 Aug. 1669.

(3) A double sheet of foolscap, endorsed “H 5”, entitled: “Middell Levell Nov. 23rd, 1664. Muneys payd for opening the sluice and repaying the Banks belongen to Marshland Cutt as foloweth;”

The first 31 items concern the payment of labourers who were paid 16*d.* a day.

	li	s	d
Pd for 88 flors at 2 ^s 6 ^d per flore	11	00	00
Pd for 16 nights turning the turne mill at 16 ^d	01	01	04
Pd for a lighter	00	01	00
Pd for 4 men watching the dam	00	08	00
Pd for the use of a small boat for the caring the plancks too & from the work	00	04	06
p. 2 Pd for a longe spade to tack up the Dames	00	03	06
Pd for daming one of the dores next the Creek	00	01	06
Pd John Safery for 8 barowes and wheles & spickings and nayles and a days worke	01	17	06
Pd for halfe a hundred deales to Mr Simon Tayler	02	05	00
Pd to Thomas Nelson for his oversight of the work	01	05	00

(The whole bill came to £36. 14*s.* 4*d.*)

One of the workmen was paid for 38 days, so the overseer must have had other paid jobs in hand, or his wages were small.

Certificate by Richard Pretyman that the work in the above bill was done in Nov. last & that a like bill under Mr Edmond Welche's hand & his hand was delivered to the corporation in Whitsun week last: Augt 4 1665.

Order by Richard Gorges that John Mingay is to pay Pretyman £1. 14. 4, he having received in December last thirty pounds on acct.

Receipt by Pretyman. His signature witnessed by Susan Mingay.

Middell Levell

p. 3 Muneys payd for the mending the Sluce dores at the Eand of Marshland Cutt next Stowe Bridge & other things

ll s d

Pd Cristiane Derickson for his pay to tack up the Dore & boult every plank with boultis 01 : 00 : 00

Pd John Still for 76^{lb} of Eyrne boultis & sheeres at 5^d per lb 01 : 11 : 08

Pd Water Batman & his cumpany for Ferming¹ of London lode from Welneyould river to North Dale being 3 miles at 10^s per mile 1 : 10 : 00

Pd James Cutten for Sloping a gull² in the heyway leading from Dodington to Maney 0 : 06 : 00

(The whole bill came to £7. 18s. 0d.)

Certificate of work done, order for payment and receipt as on second page of document.

(4) On a piece of thin paper 7½ × 6 inches. Endorsed "H 12". "A Bill for work don at Erith Bridge that was fallen downe and at the Great Bridge and the Hermitage Sluce, Sept. 1664."

ll s d

For a planke 16 foot long, 16 inches wide & 9 inches thick for the bridg over the sas at ye hermitage 00 : 05 : 04

For 5 liggers 19 foot long a peice & 10 inches square for the bridg next Erith that was fallen downe 04 : 13 : 00

¹ Wright, *Eng. Dialect Dict.* says "ferming" means to cleanse. It was perhaps a more extensive operation than "roading".

² Gull = a breach or fissure made by a river. In use as early as 1553. N.E.D. At one time it meant an artificial cut. C. F. Tebbutt.

	ll	s	d
For twelve score and twelve foot of 2 inch & a half plank for the bridge at 35 the hundred	03	13	00
For carrage of the wood to the bridge	00	01	06
More for 6 railles for the Hermitage bridge, 12 foot long a peice, 5 inches one way & 3 the other	00	12	06
For 2 peices 14 foot long a peice, 7 inch and 5 inch square	00	09	04
[It took William Owin & his man 14½ days to do the work, his wages 2 ^s & his man's 1/8 a day]	02	14	02
Total	12	13	04

1664, Sept. 18. "This bill is due to Will. Owin." Sam. Fortrey.
1664, Jan. 10. Receipt by Will. Owin.

(5) A double foolscap sheet. "An account of the charges
for surveying the lands in Caldicoat." (1664.) ll s d

Imp. Mr Wing the surveyor one day goeing to the worke haveing his charges borne	00	06	08
It. one day doeing of the worke his charges borne	00	06	08
It. one day goeing home his charges being borne	00	06	08
It. four daye goeing & cuming & at Cam- bridge hee bearing his owne charges at 10 ^s the day	02	00	00
It. for his man three dayes to assist him	00	03	00
Total	03	03	00

Expenses

It. Expenses uppon the roade as we came to survey the grounds	00	00	05
It. at Halles of Yaxley	00	01	00
At Stilton for meales & exceedings	00	09	00
It. for horsmeate theyr	00	01	10
It. given Mr Wing to beare his charges &	00	05	00

H s d

his mans for one night they lay at Wansworth ¹ going home	
It. spent one other day at Halles of Yaxley	00 : 00 : 04
It. given to Hall for showing of us the grounds	00 : 01 : 06
It. for one other assistant one day	00 : 01 : 00
It. for a mesinger sent to Mr Wing to advise him to cum to Cambridg	00 : 01 : 00
	01 : 01 : 01

Dayes y^t I Will' Bourne was abroad about the worke

Imp. At March & Well to looke for a surveyor two dayes	00 : 10 : 00
It. For goeing in to Rutlandshire to Mr Wing & failing of a surveyor at Well two dayes	00 : 10 : 00
It. for goeing to the worke with him one day	00 : 05 : 00
It. at the worke one day	00 : 05 : 00
It. cuming & goeing from and at Cambridg 2 days	00 : 10 : 00
It. two dayes at Cambridg	00 : 10 : 00
	2 : 10 : 00
Sum totall	06 : 14 : 01

p. 2 Sept. 29th 1664

To Capt. Moyses for his charges at Cambridge as a wisse for the corporation in Mr Reeves case	01 : 00 : 00
For my owne charges at the same time as a wisse in the same case	01 : 00 : 00
To the messenger that came with a letter from my lord of Bedford about y ^e Corporation's business	00 : 04 : 00

Order for Mr Mingay, dated Sept. 29, 1664 to pay; signed

¹ ? Wansford.

by Rich. Gorges, Sam. Fortrey, Fran. Underwood, Rich. Marryott. Receipt by William Borne.

(6) A double foolscap sheet endorsed "Mr Barnes payment etc.", bundle 5, H 6.

A bill of charges of witnesses at Cambridge from March the 27th to March 30th 1665.

	l	s	d
Item. given to Thomas Hitch uppon summons	00	02	06
To John Munford, Thomas Sheild, Thomas Johnson & Joseph Hitch the same	00	10	00
It. paid a messenger for goinge from Ely to Meathold for Thomas Johnson	00	02	06
It. paid at Lawrence Pestells when Thomas Johnson & Joseph Hitch viewed the fen	00	02	06
It. for a horse hire for Tho. Sheild, 3 days, 3 ^s . do. for Thomas Hitch, Thomas Sheild, John Munford, each 3 days 10 ^s , do. for Joseph Hitch 4 days, 12 ^s , do. for Thomas Johnson 6 days 1 ^l	02	07	00
It. paid when the witnesses were at the Rose	00	03	00
It. for their diners & suppers on Tuesday & the like on Wednesday & their breck-fasts	01	03	00
It. for firinge Beere & Tobacco all the time	00	14	06
It. for horsmeate for 2 horses	00	03	02
It. for bread beere fire & tobacco & break-fast on Thursday morning	00	10	00

(The whole bill came to £8. 19s. 6d.)

At the foot of the bill is this:

Mr Mingaye

"You are to paye to Mr George Barnes the some of eight poundes nineteen shillings & six pence in full of his bill for his charges & the witnesses charges who were to have been used

DOCUMENTS WITH SEALS

- p. 113 **Charter granted to Earl of Bedford and others. 10 Car. I, without seal* 1635
 Printed in Wells, *op. cit.* vol. II, p. 120, etc.
- p. 114 **Exemplification of Cromwell's ordinance at request of William, Earl of Bedford. Picture of Oliver Cromwell; Seal damaged; requires protection* 1656
- p. 115 **Exemplification of Special Verdict 1 Vol. 79 acres of land, Norney Farm (1657)* 1659
- p. 113 **St Ives Law. No. 15. Richard Lord Protector, seal intact* 1649-60
Note, C as to interrogation. Apl. 1732
- See inspeximus of St Ives Law, 1637 by Richard Lord Protector, March 18, 1658; Printed in Wells, *op. cit.* vol. II, pp. 236-339.
- p. 141 **2 Commissions of Sewers. 14 Car. II, and Duchy Privy Seal 7 documents* 1663
- p. 113 **B.L.C. Act 15 Ch. II, with Seal in green box* 1663
- p. 113 **A Grant to John Dugdale. Portrait of Car. II. Seal in case* ?1673-4
- p. 147 **Grants and Commission for Sir J. Dugdale as Norroy King of Arms. In a green canvas box* 5 July 1675
 1 lot

This man died in 1700; two wills which he made in 1675 and 1687, but were neither of them proved, are amongst the miscellaneous papers in Cupboard E, Shelf 2, in Ante-room: and in Safe 2, at the bottom, is the will of John Dugdale who died in 1656, grandfather of Norroy.

- p. 113 **Document No. 23 Hilary Term 26 & 27 Car. II. Seal damaged* 1686-7

* In Safe 2.

ENCLOSURES

- p. 191 Ante-room G 22 *Over Inclosure* 1 Vol. 1837
Swavesey Inclosure 1 Vol. 1837-8

These contain printed copies of the Inclosure Acts, Copy of allotments to B.L.C., and a sale catalogue of lands. Also a fine coloured plan of the great barrier bank.

- p. 192 do. G 23 *Mepal Commons Inclosure.* 1851
Draft Minutes. B.L.C. Committee 2 Bdles

This only concerns B.L.C.: not of much importance.

- p. 102 L 20 *Whittlesey Mere Inclosure, Papers* 1842
re Bill 1 Bdle
Whittlesey Mere, draft history 1 Bdle 870-1846
Mepal Inclosure, papers 1 Bdle 1850-51

- p. 223 *Cellar Fowlmere Inclosure.* 1845-6

Letter from Inhabitants—Poor of Fowlmere—Inclosure Act, 5 Vict.—Letter S. Wells to Lord Cl. Hamilton and reply—Draft notice to commrs—Letter from Parishioners—Brief for petitioners against bill—Propositions submitted by Poor parishioners—Draft petition—

- p. 224 *Letter of Labourers of parish—Inhabitants, petition to Parliament—Mr Ware's deposition—Letter of William Dean for labourers—Names of Commons and old inhabitants—Poor of Fowlmere list of occupiers—Abstract of claims. W. Wedd and Wilkerson's claims—Notice of Cottage property—Letter from Fees Office H. of C.—Wm. Wilkerson's letters—Letter of B. A. Greene concerning cottage proprietors—James Barker's claim* 1845-6

- p. 225 *Paper concerning rents paid for the Moor* 1845

Thriplow Inclosure Act

1829

Thriplow Inclosure Act

1840

These Fowlmere enclosure papers are described at such a length because they occur in an unexpected place, that is, in a box

marked "Nene commissioners" in a cellar at the Fen Office at Ely. They probably came to the Fen Office with the papers of S. Wells.

p. 227	Tin Box in cellar <i>Willingham Inclosure,</i>	1846
	<i>fees and expenses</i>	
p. 158	<i>Side Cupboard by Safe 2 Yaxley petition</i>	[N.D.]
	<i>3 copies</i>	
p. 93	K 7 <i>Account of the division of the Com-</i>	1665
	<i>mon Fen</i>	
	<i>Copy of Award for inclosing Yaxley</i>	1768
	<i>Fields 9 Geo. 3</i>	

A note says that these documents should go together. The division of Yaxley Fen and cow pasture, 1665, is a detailed terrier on parchment over two feet square.

p. 9	A 4 <i>Field Books</i>	2 Vols. calf	1656-9
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These are small octavo, arranged under parishes: barest description; they must be part of a series.

JOURNALS

p. 184	Ante-room F 16 <i>Journals</i>	3 Bdles	1712-40
p. 182	do. E 9 <i>Wm Wells deputy surveyor's</i>		1760-9
	<i>Journals (18)</i>	1 Bdle	
p. 184	do. F 16 <i>Journals</i>	4 Bdles	1770-1818
p. 184	do. F 14 <i>Registrar's diary</i>	3 Vols. calf	1837-43

LETTERS

p. 11	C 9 <i>Letter Books</i>	1686-1722
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Two volumes A and B, cardboard sides, parchment backs. Letter Book "A". At the beginning is a list of addresses in this manner:

"Samuel Fortrey, Esq, Byall Fen. To be left at the Crown, St Ives."

"Robert Freeman, Manea. To be left at the Wooden Bell, St Ives."

All the letters are signed by R. J. for Roger Jenyns.

The first is dated April 14, 1686, and is to Mr Green about Denver Sluice. Besides the two names given above, John Fincham,¹ Esq., and Hugh Underwood² received many letters. Damage done to banks or private property by floods, frost, or drought is the burden of most letters. It is rather amusing to find how often Mr Jenyns had to condole with contractors and workmen who had stated that they were so ill that they could not carry out their duties. There is a number of letters about the silting up of Stow tunnels for which Mr Jenyns had invented a pair of doors which were to save much expense.

Roger Jenyns was a conservator of the fens for many years and did so very well out of it, that he was able to purchase the Bottisham Estate (see Hailstone, *History of Bottisham*, p. 120, etc.), and see p. 96.

An earlier letter book is in the University Library, Cambridge: MS. 3598: date June, 1672–June, 1673. The letters in this are signed R. G. or Richard Gorges. See *The History Teachers' Miscellany*, vol. VII, pp. 95–6.

There are also other items relating to letters or correspondence:

p. 180	Ante-room E 11	<i>Correspondence of S. Wells</i>	1835–7
			1 Vol.
p. 231	In Box labelled "Corporation Title Deeds" in cellar	<i>Letters, 1730–1828</i>	10 Bdles
		<i>Mr Paxton's private letters</i>	1 lot
			1740–4

Ante-room C contains many original letters of the late seventeenth century.

LOT BOOKS

p. 124	* <i>W. Hayward's survey</i>	1635–6
	1 Vol. (<i>Original</i>) in leather;	
	1 Vol. (<i>Copy</i>) in parchment	

Printed in Wells, *op. cit.* vol. II, pp. 141–235.

do.	* <i>Survey and allotments 95,000 acres</i>	1637
		1 Vol.

* In Safe 2.

¹ He was a conservator, 1684.

² He was a conservator, 1679–89.

- p. 7 A 2 *Survey of 83,000 acres in Cambs. Isle of Ely, Hunts., etc.* 1 Vol. 10 Oct. 1668

Printed in Wells, *op. cit.* vol. II, pp. 486-518.

- p. 8 A 4 *The same sorted into eleven degrees* 1668
1 Vol.

- p. 7 A 4 *Adventurers lands: Schedule of 95,000 acres according to Counties and places, with owners' names* [N.D.]

- p. 5 A 5 *Schedule of same in parishes A to Z made in Woodward's time* [1745-57]

The last four give many field names, particularly the undated documents.

- pp. 5, 9 *Lot books 1721, 1728, 1750, 1760, 1788*

Lot Book 1828 printed in Wells, *op. cit.* vol. II, pp. 693-753.

MINUTES

- p. 69 G 1-5 *B.L.C. Minute Books* 64 Vols. 1672-1874

These have not yet been run to earth.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS

- pp. 89-90 I 9-10 *Memorials and Petitions*
5 Bdles A, B, C, D, E
(undated).
- do. I 10-16 *Memorials and Petitions* 20 Bdles 1652-1878
- p. 101 L 15 *Petition against the importation of Oats* 1815
1 Bdle
- p. 113 Safe 2 **Orders and Petitions by Commissioners at Cambridge* 1653-4
- p. 114 do. **Petition to commissioners at Cambridge before Act of Incorporation* 1652
- p. 119 do. **Petitions various* 1 Bdle 1665, 1722

* In Safe 2.

p. 142 do. * <i>Petition of inhabitants of Waldersa</i> <i>sea</i>		1660
Petition of Disclaimers, Lord Gorges and others		
p. 174 Ante-room D Top <i>Petitions</i>	1 Bdle	1770
p. 175 do. D Mid. <i>Petitions</i>	1 Bdle	1769
pp. 196, 200, 207 Ante-room H 14, 17 <i>Reasons</i> <i>against unbanking Sutton Salt Marsh</i>		1719
p. 218 Safe 5 Bottom <i>Elm Petition, exaction of</i> <i>tithes</i>		1827
p. 119 Safe 2 <i>Brief of B.L.C. against bill for</i> <i>altering the Act of 15 Car. II. Certificate of</i> <i>Subscribers of Petition against same. Names of</i> <i>Petitioners—Draft petition of Duchess of</i> <i>Bedford and others against altering 15 Car II.</i> <i>Petitions (Copy) from Country against altering,</i> <i>etc. Petitions (Copy) of Freeholders</i> <i>against altering, etc. Consequences</i> <i>(Copy) of altering 15 Ch. II.</i>	1 Bdle	1722

* In Safe 2.

PETITIONS

Wells, *Bedford Level*, vol. I, p. 279, has these remarks on the petitions sent to the commissioners of adjudication in 1653: "The number amounted to upwards of two hundred. Their contents are extremely interesting and enable us to form a correct idea of the state of the Level, and the feelings of its inhabitants during the work of drainage. . . . the commissioners, in the first instance, generally directed a reference of the point in controversy to indifferent persons chosen by each party with power to examine witnesses. . . . The matter of these petitions is too voluminous for insertion in this work: but they would form a volume of deep interest to the antiquary, and to the reader, who, from local connection with the subject, or literary curiosity, might feel desirous of becoming acquainted with all the minute circumstances attending the drainage of the Great Level."¹

¹ These petitions may be in Safe 2.

The petitions to which the following notes chiefly refer belong usually to a humbler class than that of the original adventurers. As seen in the notes on the registers, many of the important petitions are transcribed therein, but the number is so great that it is impossible for them all to appear in the register, and when the document is endorsed "Nothing done" we should not expect it. Nor should we expect those to appear which are not even endorsed "Read". It follows that many of these petitions are unique sources of information.

The earliest petitions which could be found were dated 1664. The eighteenth-century label on this bundle gives 1652 as the earliest. In 1696 the lay clerks of Ely were complaining about the drowned condition of their fen allotments. Amongst the 1666 petitions is one dated 1766, sent up by the trustees of Wisbech Turnpike. Amongst the petitions of which no time was found to take notes, although they seemed worth it, were these: 1667 Mr Hasyll and others of Ely; "nothing done"; 1669 Wisbech; 1674 "undertakers" of Soham; 1679 Stretham, Over, Southery, Haddenham, Sutton and Mepal (Welch's dam); 1696 Manea, Willingham and Over, Swaffham Prior, Somersham (Crainbrook).

The notes from petitions are arranged in three classes:

1. Petitions of officers or men employed by the Company.
2. Petitions of private people.
3. Petitions of parishes or corporations.

1. *Petitions of officers etc.*

The Corporation did not always pay the expenses of their higher officials or the salaries of their lower officials promptly.¹ In a cursory examination of the earlier bundles, two petitions dated 1667 and 1679 were noticed from Robert Mingay Esq. receiver and expeditor general 1663-89, asking to be paid his out-of-pocket expenses. They are marked "Read".

1666. Petition of Theophilus Turtleby.

He complains that in order to expedite the work of making banks which he undertook to do between 1664 and 1667, he gave bonds to tradesmen. These would not wait so long as the Corporation made him wait for his money and had him arrested for debt. He encloses a bill of £22 for law ex-

¹ See the report concerning this printed under Miscellanea.

penses which he incurred in this matter and humbly beseeches them to pay it.

Endorsed "Nothing done".

1666. Petition of a Littleport man to be paid for work done in 1666. Total £10. 19s. 6d. Details given.

1667. Petition of Elizabeth Barnes widow of George Barnes gent. Her husband served your honours for many years "till itt pleased God to take awaye his bodily health and strength", and he was allowed compassionate pension of £20 a year. He received £10 for the half year to Michaelmas 1666, but died before Lady Day 1667, and so petitioner has lost that half year's pension. Her husband was an officer substituted under Samuel Fortrey Esq. conservator of the south part of the middle level, from whom he received his stipend, and at one time he overpaid a workman by £20, but Fortrey refused to allow George Barnes this on account. Asks that this loss may be made good to her, also that she may be paid the arrears of pension.

Marked "Reade".

George Barnes was Sergeant-at-Mace, 1663-7.

1667. Petition of Thomas Bullice, bailiff of manor of Ely Porta. The fishing called Sellers held by copy by widow Rowles at 5/- a year, was bought by your honours, they have had it fifteen years, and have paid nothing at all though it is yearly charged upon him as bailiff—asks to be paid.

Answer. "Will advise with counsell."

1667. Petition of Nicholas Knowles.

He had received no wages for two years for looking after Rossall dam.

1669. Petition of Roger Jenyns Esq.

That he is owner of 175 a. in Sutton Meadlands, part of the 95,000 a. That from the year 1649 to 1661 he paid all draining taxes for the same amounting unto near £3 per acre, which comes to near £500 and never made a penny profit, the country¹ keeping possession: that in the year 1661 the

¹ By "the country" he may mean the peasants.

Corporation got possession of that land and placed one Tubbs to keep possession which he kept for some time and then the country again took possession. Petitioner took possession from the country and let the 175 a. to Thomas Birchall and Thomas Owen, but several inhabitants of Sutton came in a riotous manner and drove away his tenants' cattle, some to the pound, some they killed and some they drowned. Whereupon petitioner was forced to pay Birchall and Owen £16, and he paid Tubbs for keeping possession £5. For the £500 taxes paid whilst he received no profit, he submits it to their consideration when the corporation's debts are paid. For the £21 paid to poor men as above he humbly prays them to bestow on him two old tunnels that lie deserted and of no use under the bank at Ramsey by the 30 and 40 foot, these are of small value, but petitioner hath some occasions for them and asks to receive them instead of the £21. Roger Jenyns.

"Mr Jenyns petition reade, 1 July 1669."

This man was Roger Jenyns of Hayes, Middlesex. His petition shows that he was one of the early adventurers. He was one of the nine men who met at Lord Whitlock's house near Temple Bar on 31 May 1649 and contributed forty shillings apiece for the clerk's fees for passing and engrossing "The Pretended Act". But he does not come into prominence until the Act of 1663, when he was elected one of the conservators. He was a bailiff in 1679 and surveyor general from 1686 to 1693. He was followed in his career by his son John who was elected conservator at the age of 25, bailiff eight years later and surveyor general on the death of his father in 1693. He held the post for over twenty years and might have laid the foundation for a rich fen fortune. But it was his younger brother who became Sir Roger of Bottisham Hall. Some extracts from John's first report as surveyor general are given under *Miscellanea*, p. 115.

1674. Petition of Laurence Pestell of Upware, keeper of the sluices of Reach, Swaffham and Bottisham. His wages are £4 a year and they have not been paid for several years.

1674. The petition of Thomas Aspland, John Brett, Thomas Brassett and John Bent. Read, 19 Nov. 1674.

“In all humilitie shewing”

“That your petitioners have taken in hand many greate pieces of Worke which have been long since taken upp by your officers Being so exactly finished as that they have given very good content; for the doing and perfecting whereof petitioners have been necessitated not only to disburse all their own stocks butt also to take upp greate sums of money upon their owne and their freinds creditts upon Bonds and other wages in hoape to have received their monies due to them from your Honours so timely as to have saved their owne and their Friends credditts and also to have kept themselves and their freinds from suits and troubles, But so it is Right Honourable That your peticioners have been withheld their monies so longe that they have quite worne out the pacience of their creditors, so that they have had arrest upon arrest, and have been put to very great charges and have had much adoe to keepe out of Goale hitherto. But now your peticioners are so hard put to it that if your Honours shall not be pleased to take some speedy course to help them to the monies due to them amounting to the summe of 2523^{li}. 4^s. 9^d., they and their families and many more families of their friends and creditors shall be utterly ruinated and undone.”

They go on to make a rather grovelling appeal for payment. They all sign the petition except Bent who makes a mark. The debt owing to these contractors represents over £30,000 in present day values.

For Brassett see Whelpmore petition 1677 (p. 104).

1674. The Petition of Thomas Worsley and Mark Turvill.

That they were employed in repairing several banks in the S. level, during which they lost sixteen lighters in one night worth seventy odd pounds; that between them they have spent £1325. 12. 6. on the work, which they expected would have been paid them according to one order dated 4 June 1674, but which order has not in any way been performed. They have been forced to borrow money and pay interest, and to suffer actions at the Common lawe. Ask that

they may be speedily paid their just debts and have an allowance for the loss of the lighters, that they, their creditors and their respective families may not be totally ruined.

“Petition read Feb. 11, 1674.”

With the petition is a certificate signed by 14 inhabitants of Sutton, dated Feb. 2, 1674, which states that in Jan. 1673 “upon a great distresse of weather about that time as they were tending upon the banks for feare the water should run over they did loose 16 lighters, some sunk and some broken against the bridges”. That the loss was seventy odd pounds. That Worsley and Turvill are careful men in carrying out the Corporation works, and live in good repute “and have brought themselves into much stratnes and truble thereby”.

1677. Petition of William Parrish of Littelpport, labourer.

Is very willing to serve their honours as ferryman over the great river near Littleport Charer, and to be very faithful therein, if he should be allowed the former “sollery” of £8 to buy a new boat, the old boat being much decayed; or he might be allowed £7 to buy a new boat or £6 and the old boat, and 20s. a year for the repair of the boat. He is contented to take the ferry for 10 years at 20s. a year. If his service is accepted he prays leave to build himself a house upon Mildennall Crones end and make up the ground 20 foot wide and 6 pole long; if he dies before the end of 10 years his heirs to be allowed to take down and carry away the house. “Read 5 Apl. 1677.”

1722. Petition of Abraham Byam to be paid his bill of £49. 1. 2 for entertaining the officers of the B.L.C. at the April Meeting 1722. He had been asked to take £5 less, but asserted that he had charged lowest prices.

N.D. Petition of William Lacy, free mason, asks to be paid for 10 tons of freestone supplied to B.L.C.

N.D. Petition of Ann and Elizabeth daughters of William Elstobb, land surveyor and engineer.

Say that long and continued ill health since the death of their father has “drove” them into extreme difficulty in providing necessary subsistence. Implore that a balance of

£77. 14. 3 owing to their father by the B.L.C. may be paid them.

Evidently the literary labours of W. Elstobb who published *Historical Account of the Great Level* in 1793 were not profitable.

2. *Petitions of private people*

1664. Petition of Margaret Wright, widow of Thomas Wright, doctor of Physic¹ and his son Thomas.

"Your officers have taken, cut and spoiled over five acres of good fen land to the value of £100." Ask for an allowance.

1666. Petition of Robert Vipan of Sutton, Ely, waterman. That his employment and trading being chiefly by water, his loaden vessells have, by stress of weather suddenly happening, sometimes been sunk, and at other times his goods have been stolen in his absence, which he could not avoid as he had no house near for himself or servant to live in. Asks to be allowed eight or ten pole of ground at Sutton Gault or some other convenient place on the bank, that he may build a cottage there. Promises to maintain such portion of the bank for ever.

1666. Petition of Ellin Northywell, widow, of Ramsey. She had a house standing upon the side of the load near the high bridge in Ramsey, but by the extraordinary press of waters since the embanking of the holt near Berry, she hath suffered much damage by the drowning of her barn and carrying away her hay, underpinning her other buildings, and endangering her dwelling house. Asks for a competent allowance towards cost of rebuilding etc.

1674. Petition of Charles Wren Esq., lord of the manor of Feltwell, Norfolk, concerning a quarrel between him and the heirs of Sir Thomas Gibbons about a bridge and drove.

1693. A 4 pp. foolscap sheet endorsed "Mr Bourne's report of Mr Woodward's² petition 14 Nov. 1693". The report considers that Mr Woodward has no grievance, but Mr William Bourne ends his report with a long paragraph "But

¹ Of Peterborough; M.D., Peterhouse, 1656.

² Mr Edward Woodward was a conservator in 1683.

least I should mistake the tunnell in the petition mentioned I humbly acquaint you with another tunnell at the upper end of Horscroft Bank within a dozen rod of Whittlesey fields which was long since laid there by the lord of Portland to take in water in dry times into the decoy. Of this tunnel there was some complaints some years since. Robert Bradford was then the lord of Portland's bailiff, and the tunnel was not regarded by him as it ought to have been, though I had often given him notice of it, and once it had like to have been very fatal, for at high water in the wash that tunnel did run so much and quick that the bank was in danger of breaking and Bradford left it and went away, not knowing what to do, so that I was forced to stop it myself, which I did with some trouble, but at their charge, which was not worth a couple of ducks to me or so much as thanks from them. This was about 6 or 7 years since."

1699. Petition of Elizabeth Mawe of Littleport, widow, Apl, 1699. Some years ago she lent the corporation £100 and has received interest for the same under their common seal. She has now urgent need of the money as she is moving to London and asketh that the loan may be repaid her.

She was the widow of Robert Mawe, vicar, who died in 1697.

c. 1700 The humble petition of the Rev Mr Leng, President of Katherine Hall and Dr Johnson of Trinity Hall, who are deputed by the rest of the conservators for preservation of the Navigation in the river Cham or Grant.

From the Queens Mill to Clayhithe Ferry they have made divers Locks and other works at a great charge which will prove effectual for the ends proposed, but now it appears that there are other impediments below Clayhithe which cannot be remedied by the conservators, but should be the work of the corporation of the Bedford Level. Humbly desire to take these matters into their consideration.

Signed "Ja. Johnson". "Jo. Leng"¹

c. 1700. Petition of Peter Jarvis of Wickin.

Has received damage to value of £20 by the cutting of

¹ John Leng was fellow of St Catharine's, 1688-1708.

two acres and upwards of his best fen land lying in Wickin fens on both sides of "y^e river of Grant" into ditches and banks; asks that he may be paid the value thereof. Endorsed "read".

c. 1700. Petition of Elizabeth Greene, widow.

Is owner of a small house on the corporation's bank of river Ouze at Hilgay, which her father Christopher Emerson built and gave to her. She lived in it herself for some time, and afterwards out of "meer kindness" allowed widow Pratt to occupy it as long as she lived. Then Pratt married a man named Pye, who would pay no rent and has sold the cottage to William Harvey. Asks for an order to pull down the house and take it away.

1764. Petition of Mary Kerrich and Catharine Patrick occupiers of 500 a. of land, "Warboys etc., G. Lot. 16" adjoining the river of west water. That the west water used to be sixty feet wide, and is now only eight feet wide. It used to run as a natural river by Benwick into the Nene and so to the sea. But the west water has been stopped up by the S. bank of Forty foot river. Petitioners' predecessors had built a water engine on the corporation's bank on the S. side of Forty foot; but the mill drain is now stopped up. Speaks of the ancient course of the west water river having become dry land.

Mary and Catharine show excellent signatures.

N.D. Petition of George Gould one of the lords of the manor of Stretham, asking to be allowed to build a bridge over the Ouze at Shepwash Gravel, for the use of his tenants and the public. Eighteenth Century.

3. *Petitions from parishes*

c. 1662-78. Ante-room E 2 The petition of the inhabitants of Ely, Stuntney, Thetford and Streatham.

That by reason of the present great scarcity of water your petitioners suffer very many inconveniences and losses, many of their cattle perishing for want thereof; and the navigation very troublesome and difficult notwithstanding the

endeavours used for our better supply by the penning of the Sleuce at Denver dam, and the present occasion for navigation being then usuall by reason of the late supply arrived att Lyn of Coale and Salte etc.

And humbly conceiving that the free coming of the Tyde is the only means for the redresse of those inconveniencies and for the supply of our great necessities we therefore humbly pray that your honours will be pleased to take the premises to your considerations, and give such speedy order therein

Signed, H. Brunsell,¹ Thomas Stewart, Thomas Hitch, John Dimock, Edward Hitch, Willie Dymock, Richard Hitch, Edward Sterne, and about 50 others.

1666. I 12 Petition of inhabitants of Mepal. Read 9 Nov. 1666.

Whereas the participants have been at great charges for the repair and maintenance of the bridges and causey in our town of Mepal, yet notwithstanding our town is very much troubled for want of passage in the times of flood, it being through the sudden fall of waters very difficult and dangerous. They therefore humbly pray that a man and a boat may be appointed to their assistance in their necessity. And that towards the charge your honours would be pleased to set up a chain and make a toll at the bridge, and take of strangers (such as belong not to the town of Mepal or to your honourable company) reasonable pay or satisfaction, viz. for a horse one penny, for a footman a halfpenny. "An because our Towne of Mepall recieves continual damage by Travellers passing through our common to the spoyling thereof and the distroying of our Gates and Fences (wher before the dreining ther was noe way nor passage)" they ask that as often as they have occasion they may be conveyed over the Wash without charge. Signed by Thomas Townsend, Rector, Thos. and Edmund Whinn, and others.

1671. Petition of inhabitants of Wisbech and towns adjoining.

They used to be able to send produce to Lynn, St Ives,

¹ Rector of Strettham, 1662-78.

Ramsey, Cambridge, and Thetford by the Elm Leame, which is now grown up and not navigable. Many signatures.

1674. Petition of Maney.

That a dam lately made by Mr Dymond over Dazey load (which is an ancient sewer for that side of the country,) hath been a great prejudice to the parts thereabouts that they cannot have passage along that load to Welney river. Two signatures only. Read 9 April 1674.

1674. Petition of inhabitants of Swavesey.

That they have twice made their addresses through Mr Pickering, lord of the manor, for the speedy redress of their grievances caused by the stopping of their waters by your bank and the non-repair of your sluice or Sass-head. Mr Pickering hath since importuned them to make an amicable agreement before they seek the remedy provided by Act of Parliament, yet they find that they are lately summoned by a process out of the King's Bench¹ to answer complaints made by their lordships. [This was for not obeying the "order annexed". This is not now annexed.]

Ask that the sluice may be amended and a defensive bank made on the west side of the Delf drain and then petitioners shall be content that the corporation shall have earth² within their liberty in some convenient place to repair the bank at the foot of their fen, and in the mean time the proceedings against petitioners should be stayed.

Eighteen signatures, inc. Wm Kemp, vicar, Clark East, William and Edward Alcock etc. etc.

Read 26 Nov. 1674. And an order of the corporation dated 26 June 1673 presented by Mr Pickering to be read.

1674. Petition of Whittlesey and neighbourhood.

Anthony Hammond, Esq. hath stopt up the 30 foot drain and declares he will also have the 40 foot drain stopped. Ask that the 40 foot and Bevils Leam may be opened and scoured. Five pages of signatures.

1674. Petition of inhabitants of Haddenham and Sutton...

¹ See under Miscellanea, p. 116.

² See list of documents, p. 118.

Ask for a bridge and sluice to be erected. The present arrangement "exposes many of us to the unaccustomed trouble and charge of boating to and from our fen ground and unless relieved we shall be put to the fatal necessity of starving or putting off our cattle for want of maintenance".

1674. Petition of inhabitants of Ely and Stretham.

The numerous company of fishing weirs that are placed on the Ouze from Haramore House to Ely and below Ely, together with the overfall at Rosshall, cause petitioners' lands to be drowned much worse and longer than if the weirs and overfall were taken up. Ask that the weirs may be taken up and not so speedily put down again.

Later than 1674. Petition of Thomas Castell Esq., Thomas Castell gent, and Thomas Talbott gent, for themselves and the Towne of Sutton.

Since the work of adjudication of the great level divers breaches have happened upon the north bank of Bedford River, so that they have lost their stacks of corn and hay and their animals have perished. By the rivers and drains recently made they are cut off from their lands "so that wee cannot secure our crops that God sends us in summer" etc.

Ask that the west water be scoured and bottomed "which will take away Cranebrook waters the which doth much offend us, and lyeth much uppon us etc."

In margin. "Reade 1 Oct., a venire dyrected."

1677. Petition of the tenants of Welpmore and Littleport...

Whereas your honours have for many years past maintained a boat for a ferry and have employed one Thomas Brassett as ferryman to take us over the Ouze, since Ladyday last Brassett has refused to set anyone over and says that he will not keep the ferry any longer. Ask for another ferryman.

The tenants of Whelpmore were often sending up petitions. Examples have been noted for 1665, 1667 and 1694 (2).

1677. Petition of inhabitants of Waterbeach, Stretham and Thetford.

Complaining of their drowned condition, "Our banks are

so low that every small shuft of water overflows and drounds our fens”.

1677. Petition of Swavesey. Read 28 June 1677.

That by an order of the Corporation there was a grant of £15 for repair of the Sasse-head in Swavesey bank, now the inhabitants find that the repair will amount to £30, therefore they ask to be allowed this amount, or else let their own agents repair it at their own costs now, and the inhabitants be enjoined to repair it in the future. “Only wee crave of this Hon. Corporation to signify what security they demand from the inhabitants for their soe doing, and that the said Hon. Corp. will declare to indemnify and save harmless the said inhabitants from any suit that may arise. . . . concerning the repairing of the said sasse, and whereas also by this Hon. Corp’s order in case of noe application, to take up the old sasse and to place a Draw Sluice there, of the dimension of that which formerly stood upon the bank against Over Loade, which Draw Sluice was only to dreyne middle Fenn being then banked round and noe other, but now there are two other draynes stopped by the corporation Bank which drayned Cowfenne, Marefenne and Mowfenne, which is impossible; that a Draw Sluice of foure foote wide should convey the waters in a flood tyme in two months, when the other may doe itt in few days”.

Signed by twenty two people, names similar to those in the 1674 petition. In the handwriting of William Kemp, vicar.

This was sent as a letter to London with this curious address.

“This to Edward . . .icke
Esqr in Linkolsin Feildes
Inn neare Turnestille
This deliver with care
at the six^t dore of Turn-
stile in Hoburne, London.”

Sealed (GM)

1677. To the Rt Hon^{ble} John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton. The petition of your lordship’s tenants in Burrowe Great Fen.

They used to have a sufficient 12 foot drain between the Severalls and Peterborough great Common, but for the last 4 or 5 years this has been obstructed by Francis Underwood, Esq. by damming it up near Cats Water, to the great damage of your tenants and Gunthorpe, Paston and Eye townes. That the 12 foot drain now turned into Pepper's lake, will not do the work for which it was designed. Before the dam was made the water ran from the Severalls through Thorney fen in a straight line to Guy-herne and they were in a much better condition. The waters not going in their ancient course, run back, and had not Carr dike water (which ran over Rundle bridge) been stopped last whitsuntide by the inhabitants of Eye, the common of Burrow fen and the Severalls had been much under water.

Ask that the ancient straight course of the water through Thorney fen be restored. Read 29 Nov. 1677.

Signatures of Deboa, Dellamore, Dellahay, Vanney, etc.

Before 1700. Petition of landowners and occupiers of Haddenham, Wilburton and Sutton

That the banks of the hundred foot river from Sutton Gault to Charles Leeds house and the bank of the Ouze thence to Streatham Ferry are low and full of Sock holes. That the water runs through and over and damages their lands. That Streatham Lazure leam is much grown up instead of being 12 ft wide and 4 ft deep—they pray that the banks may be mended and that Mr Walker whose duty it is, should clean out the leam. Signed: Ralph March, Nevile Butler, John Towerson and others.

Before 1700. Petition of divers of Littleport

That they are perpetually damnified by the new drain which runs from Lakingheath and Wainford hardland through Lakingheath Stalwood fens and hath a tunnel under Lakingheath load into the s. side of Brandon River and so is carried down below Warwear howe in Sir Thomas Gibbin's severalls, and a tunnel made to carry the water into Feltwell fen, which tunnel doth not carry the water according to your honours expectations: but on the contrary bringeth back into Whelpmore and Burnt fen all the water out of Easwell

springs and Wainford hardland and likewise the tunnel at Dead Miles End: by reason of the said draines and tunnels their ground which used to be last drowned are now first drowned. They ask for their lordships consideration. Eight signatures. Endorsed "Nothing done".

Before 1700. Petition of inhabitants of Wicken

That they own hundreds of acres of fen land subject to tax, and Wicken Load is the only drain carrying the waters to the outfall into Burwell Load, and Wicken load is grown almost level with the quick soil and has been so for many years, and thus makes their lands of little use and causes loss of their navigation to Cambridge and Wisbech. They were unwilling to let slip so favourable a season as the last year was for that work "which possibly in the age of man there would not have fallen out", so they procured a sum of money and the assistance of one skilled in that work John Prigg and set a fit number of men to clean out the load, the cost being about £30. Ask to be reimbursed in that sum.

Signed by Anderson, Bridgman and Drage.

Before 1700. Petition of severall landowners in Somersham, Colne and Earith, to the Duke of Bedford, etc.

That about two years since they petitioned setting forth that there is a brook commonly called Crainbrook lying between Colne and Somersham which is a great and swift stream in time of floods which runs down Somersham load to Copin's corner and so down the west water into the counter west through a small tunnel; petitioners did also show that Somersham load and the west water were so grown up that the water of the Crainbrook could not pass and the lands adjacent to that brook, some hundreds of acres, lay drowned for the most part of the year, and the Crainbrook water overflows Somersham Bank (being the Kings highway and a very great road for drift of cattle and other passengers) so that the bank is almost washed away and the highway become impassable; several hundreds of acres in Somersham Fore and High fens are drowned, and so must lie until Somersham Load and West Water drain be scoured and enlarged. Humbly ask for a remedy to their grievances.

Signatures arranged in four columns: 1 and 2 Somersham, 46 names; 3 Colne, 21 names; 4 Earith, 14 names, including these; Samuel Saywell,¹ Thomas Skeeles, John Cranwell, Edward Townsend, Will^m Whittlesy, Robert Blinkcorne.

c. 1700. Petition of inhabitants of Soham and Fordham.

For several years past they have been damaged by the very foul and overgrown Clipswell River lying between Fordham Common and Soham. They have cleared their part of the river and ask that the Corporation should clean theirs.

Signed: J. Russell, Isaac Dowman, Wm Mayer and twelve others.

c. 1700. The petition of the inhabitants of Sutton.

That until December last "a very great bridge" spanned the great river at Sutton gault, but in that month a great inundation of water by the sudden breach of the frost, together with a mighty quantity of ice, not only totally demolished the bridge but carried it away. Ask that the bridge may be rebuilt.

Signed by 35 people including Will Cole, Joseph Vipan, Wm Marsh, Anth: Gregory, G. Peacock, Robert Peacock.

[18th Cent.] Petition of the inhabitants of Yaxley, Farcet and Whittlesey, complaining of the badness of their drainage. More than six feet of petition and signatures.

c. 1702. Petition of inhabitants of Welney

That a sluice set down through the twenty foot bank into Bedford River a little above Welney would be beneficial for us not only in draining and securing dry our home lands but also the "fiftys" both in Welney and Maney and since we have it reported that there is to be such a sluice set down, we desire that it be set down near Welney townsend but not half a mile above it.

Signed by Abraham Gill and fourteen others. [Gill's signature is finely written and the petition may be in his handwriting. Gill was a nonconformist minister. He was accused of having forged priest's orders in 1691, and accord-

¹ Died 1709, Rector of Bluntisham and Willingham.

ing to his enemies committed all kinds of irregularities. He was at one time arrested and forced to serve as a soldier. He was living at Welney in 1702. See *An Answer being the case of Abraham Gill 1707, 4to, pp. 46.*]

1703. Petition of inhabitants of Wicken. 7 Apr. 1703.

That they have until lately drained their fen lands and Barraway little fen by a Tunnell under Soham river into the new drain and soe into the Ouze at Prickwillow bridge; that about three years ago this tunnel was ordered to be closed, whilst the mills in Soham mere should be working and cast out the mere water into the New drain, that now the mere waters cast out are embanked and run into Soham river and thence into the Ouze, so that there is no reason for the tunnel to be closed, ask that it may be opened.

Signed by William Green on behalf of the Earl of Orford, John Chicheley, William Anderson on behalf of Col. George Carpenter, William Drage and John Bridgeman.¹

c. 1737. Petition of the "principal inhabitants of Cottenham" that about 162 poles of a bank in Chair Fen should be repaired.

Signed by 68 people including the Rector, T. Green (1737-80), four of the Graves, three of the Bulls and two of the Ivatt families.

c. 1740. Petition of occupiers in Chatteris, Sutton, Mepal and Manea.

That Mr Blatt of Somersham lately layed a tunnel out of Cranebrooke in Coppins corner into the Outring ditch leading to Holleads in Chatteris, which flooded the common, severalls and adventure grounds of Chatteris; that on petition the tunnel was ordered to be removed, that Blatt has got up a counter petition against the removal of the tunnel etc. etc. One hundred and forty-four signatures follow, all in the same hand, so this is a duplicate, not the original petition.

¹ John Bridgeman of Wicken was one of the jurats of 1656. John Chicheley was conservator in 1699, bailiff in 1700, and surveyor general in 1717. See p. 149.

MISCELLANEA

- p. 100 L 14 *Cholera at Ely. Letters & Papers* 1832
1 Bdle

Some of the letters are from Mr H. J. Adeane, M.P. for the County and Isle. Another correspondent says that there had been two cases at Girton.

There are three daily returns on printed forms for April 13th, 14th and 15th, 1832. From the beginning of the epidemic on March 17th there had been 116 cases, of which 46 had died. There had been cases at Witcham and Coveney. An interesting bundle.

- p. 99 L 12 *Reach Shuice, various.* 1 Bdle 1655-1829

Contains brief extracts from early accounts, but they are chiefly of the nineteenth century and not very interesting.

- p. 107 M 8 7 *old Pedigrees* 1 Bdle

These are carefully drawn up documents, some of them relate to royal personages, some have coats of arms drawn. They are probably the work of Sir John Dugdale.

- p. 107 M 21 *Old Law Papers and Proceedings*
1 Bdle

These are of early eighteenth century.

- p. 176 Ante-room D bottom *Old Deeds, brown*
paper parcel

This consists of Sales and Leases 1664, and later years of Charles II.

- p. 222 Ante-room G *Arrears Rolls, Nos. 1-18* 1659-1846

They are loose on the top of the cupboard, outside. Some of these parchment rolls are as large as Pipe Rolls. They are wrapped up in brown paper, are in good condition and the writing plain. The contents are arranged in columns: Lot No./Place/Area/Purchaser/acres purchased/arrears still owed.

- p. 177 Ante-room E 2 *Miscellaneous Papers*
(old) 1 Bdle

This consists chiefly of reports on petitions and repairs to be done. There are some presentments at the Court of Sewers. Usually late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

"1674 Tuesday, March 31st. After having first pressed the arguments and reasons for and against cutting the dam over Popham Eau, about 10 o'clock in the morning we went to Denyer Dam where we met with Sir Roger Pratt,¹ Capt. Barber² and others who offered several reasons opposed to cutting. Wednesday morning early we went against Salter's Load when it was within an hour and a half of low water. Sat. 4 April, we went to the S. bank of Morton's Leame."

Several folio pages, last date April 8, 1674. Signed Roger Jenyns and Hugh Underwood [conservator].

p. 177 Ante-room E 2

A report on four foolscap pages by Lord Gorges, Roger Jennings, Samuel Fortrey and Richard Marriott on the arrears of salaries and the future salaries of the under officers of the B.L.C. dated Feb. 17, 1674, they having been asked to make the report in the previous June.

Richard Burton Sasse-Keeper at Standground at £2 a year, four years in arrears.

His duty is to open and shut the Sasse to lett your boats through and preserve it from others hurting it. To continue the same with his dwelling in the house.

Mr Richard Prettyman. Keeper of Popham's Eau Sluce at 30^s a year, three and a half years in arrear. To be referred to committee as to continuance.

John Ips, Sasse-Keeper at Well townsend at £5 a year, seven years in arrear. But in regard it hath not been used for many years, and may not be used in the future, "we judge ten pounds to be paid him in full".

John Saffrey, Sass Keeper at Well creek, Nordale Sluce, Bedford Sluce Sasse-head at lower end of 20 foot and the Sluces at the lower end of Marshland Cut at £30 a year, eighteen months in arrear.

¹ A well-known architect, he built Horseheath Hall and planned some of the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire. Members of his family still own fenlands on the Brandon river.

² Edward Barber of Denver, Esq. was chosen one of the jurats in 1656. See p. 149.

We propose that this officer be removed and the salary reduced and to try the title to the house if he deliver not possession.

Anthony Thwayts now husband of Susan Harrison, for opening and shutting the sluice on the N. bank of Bedford River near Welches dam at £1 a year, three years in arrear. Isaac Wheeler for looking to the Sluce at Meadland Hill in N. bank, B. River, to fill the counter wash and other Sluces, and to watch the N. bank and 20 foot bank in times of floods from Erith to Welches dam, at £20 a year, six months in arrear. To continue at £15 a year.

Widow Scott for keeping Sluce in 20 ft bank below Welney, and N. bank of B. R. from Welches dam to Denver, £15 a year; two years in arrear. A special report to be made concerning this.

The salary of £4 to George Cory for keeping the sass at the Hermitage is paid to Lady Day 1674. But the committee think fitt that there be paid to the children of Robert Larman the sum of £12 for the house he built to attend this Sass.

The salary of £30 to Lewis Godfrey for keeping the Sass at Denver Dam is paid up to the time of his death, July 1674. His son, Robert, to be continued in his father's place at £20 a year salary, if he gives up quiet possession of the house built to attend to that Sasse, and also to give him some recompence for his father's additions to that house, but if he will not give up quiet possession to put him out and try the title.

Due to Guybon Wratholl for looking to the sluices at lower end of Downham Eau, near Stowbridge, at 50^s a year, one years salary to be reduced to 30^s.

Due to widow Warren as keeper of Sass head at the lower end of Feltwell drain at 10^s a year for 3 years ended Lady Day 1674, 30^s.

Due to Thomas Brasset for keeping the ferry-boat at Littleport Chayne, for one year, £8.

This committee are of the opinion that this salary be continued, but that the Corporation be at no further charge for making or repairing the ferry boat.

Due to William Cosier for one year's salary at 30^s, as keeper

of the Sasse heads on the Welney river and at Littleport bridge.

Sass head at the lower end of Sams cutt: the com. to name the Keeper, the salary to be £1 a year.

Sass heads at Botsham and Swaffham Load ends, and the sass at the end of Reach Load. Younge Pestle to be keeper at £4 a year.

The sasse heads at the end of Modney drayne and at the end of Mayd Load to be kept by Mr Marriott's tenants at 10^s a year each.

Sass at the end of Bevill's Leame at Tower house. We adjudge this must have a Keeper, the com. to agree at what salary.

After studying the report no one will agree that the B.L.C. were generous employers or punctual paymasters. Of the ten under officers who were responsible for the principal sasses and dams, the salaries of seven were in arrears to the extent of 4, 3½, 3, 3, 2, ½, ½ years respectively. Two of these were widows, one of whom was three years in arrears. The grant of £12 to Robert Larman's children may seem generous, but the treatment of John Saffery, whose salary was eighteen months in arrears, and Robert Godfrey, a new tenant, seems to be harsh, unless John was a scoundrel. I cannot find that the wages of the higher officials were reduced.

The following four notes are taken from p. 97 L 9, or p. 177 Ante-room E 2.

1677. Jan. 28. "Thomas Tompson [Keeper of the sluice at Wellcreeke] his answer to Tho. Kirton his two Letters."

The two letters are not in evidence.

"That it happened on the 10th day of April last that one hang of Loyters goeing through the sluice at Well-creeke did run against the fresh doors and did breake open the planks which were nailed to keep them open withall and they presently shutt close and so continued for 4 or 5 hours.

As to the complaint of letting up the Tide it is not true, for the doors were neither tyed open with ropes nor sett with propps, for nothing else than a good cable will hold them. As for setting of horses to draw them open it is not true, there never was any such thing done since it was under my care.

He saith I chayned up the doors, and I confess it for the sea doors stood shutt 2 weeks and 3 days and were so silted up in that time by reason of great floods coming down the river Ouze that a boat could not pass etc. etc.

He further saith I have nobody to regard the sluice, whereas I have a boy above 16 years who doth nothing else in my absence, in all cases of difficulty or necessitie I hired a neighbour at mine own charge.

When Thomas Kirton and I had some words about the rising of the water two foot in four or five hours (which no rational man will imagine, when as it hath fallen but one foot and a half since) he plainly told me hee would doe my business for me, which seems to me a term of envy. . . ."

1678. In another bundle is a paper headed "View made of the North Level by Mr Anthony Hammond, Mr Samuel Fortrey sen. and junior in April 1678".

They began at Guyhirn on April 4th, and continued for three days. They considered a complaint of Col. Russell's tenants against Mr Le Plau and decided that they had no complaint. They plumbed the New South Eau, found it 6 foot deep and a well wrought drain. Their "View" finds little fault with the banks, so it is rather surprising that they submit estimates of work to be done costing over £800.

Anthony Hammond was one of the original adventurers of 1631 and a man of the same name, of Wilburton, was conservator in 1679, and bailiff in 1694, see p. 151.

Samuel Fortrey was one of the original bailiffs 1663. He lived at Oakington. The family was of Huguenot descent.

As soon as John Jenyns became surveyor general he received letters of request from his friends. Mr William Cole of Sutton who was elected a conservator in 1698, writes thus:

1693. "Ely, 14th Feb. 93. Worthy Sir, Such were my well wishes for your own success that I am now one of those that enjoyce in it and please myself with the hopes of our friend Capt. F. succeeding you, if the office doth not sute your conveniency for the future. And now that you are our chief officer I humbly reminde you of one small thing under your

care viz. the south bank of the Stooek river by the badness of which I suffer above ye loss of sixty pounds...etc. etc."

Directed "To be left with Sir Francis Child at Temple Bar".

In one of the bundles of Miscellaneous papers is a report of Mr John Jenyns, Surveyor General, on the state of the banks throughout the level, dated Nov. 1694.

1694. He starts from Ely high bridge and goes to Prickwillow, then up Mildenhall river to Soham Metland droves; finds a wooden tunnell 15 inches square, where a brick tunnel 3 foot wide ought to be, this will cost £30. Soon he comes to Dr Cookes, where the bank is in "pritty good condition, but a new tunnel which was ordered some years ago, has not been set because the mending of banks required the money. To Iselham Chaire which bank is low but may endure an ordinary flood, and so across Iselham Lands to Soham river which was very grown up, to Clipswell corner, from Soham to Barway and thence down E. bank of Ouse to Ely high bridge.

The East bank of the Ouze to Southery Ferry is repaired as far as the money allotted would allow.... We viewed Denver Sluice which is very tyte and good.... The Tongs banks on both sides of the wash are in good condition, but that bank on the marshland side we find the foreland thereof somewhat damaged by carting of turf from the several lots on that side. The names and times of carting I have a particular of, but they alleadge by Mr Drury¹ and Mr Saffery,¹ to whom I sent to know why the damage was done, that they ought to have two bridges which were ordered last Ely Meeting, but could not possibly be done this year, the money being so much wanted for the banks....

The bridge at Maney is in a sad condition and great complaints made, there being no passage over.... The Nene river is much grown up with mud from March to Flood's ferry although clear from weeds by roading,² and not above 6 inches of water for the most of the way....

¹ Men of these names were serving as conservators in 1718.

² Cutting the growth from the sides of a river or drain as the herbage on the sides of a road is cut.

We came down Horsecroft Bank to Elderswell,¹ this bank is in a very bad condition, nothing being done to it this year . . .

North Level. We went from Whittlesey with David le Pla, first to the N. bank of Moretons Leame and so to Mr Le Pla's house, and from thence to the crosse draine that meets Porsand water, and so by Clows crosse downe Shire draine to Hill Sluce. A little before we came to this sluce we saw a draine newly made which we are informed is made by the owners of Newton and Tydd St Giles, that leads from their lands to a tunnel they have laid thro' the bank into Shire draine, which we are informed is their designe to save their part of the charge of repairing Tydd Sluce.

Md. Mr Le Pla saith that my Ld. Gorges and himself know that the bank where the tunnel is sett is the corporation's and they may if they please dam it up . . .

"Being at Wisbech that night we met with some of the gentlemen and find that they are now preparing several ways to run their waters, that they may not be forced to contribute towards the repair of the Tydd Sluce at Sea."

p. 230 Tin Box in cellar *Ancient Folio written
in Latin* 54 sheets

This is a transcript in court hand from the *De Banco* roll of 1674. Concerns a trespass at Swavesey by Clark and Edward East, John Newman, William Brand, John and James Disbrow, Thomas Bedford, and others, against the Bedford Level Corporation. Case unfinished, on paper.

Amongst the bundle of miscellaneous Papers in E 2, there is a document which explains the particulars of this trespass.

The grievances of the Swavesey men were that the Corporation workmen were taking earth to mend the banks from a place where they had no right to do so, this was stealing, which was a felony, hence the production of the gallows; also that the raising of the banks might cause the town of Swavesey and those inside it to be drowned. Therefore they said they would rather be killed in fighting the army of 10,000 than be drowned in their beds.

p. 127 Ante-room E 2 Be it remembered that in pursuance of a warrant of Session of Sewers dated Sept. 15th, 1674, made at James Disborough's house and directed to me

¹ Probably Eldernell.

Ralph Peirson, on the Wednesday following ten laborers were set to work to cutt and digg in the dreyne and foreland on the west syde of Swacey great bank to repair it, which day they workt quietly without any disturbance than some threats from some single inhabitants of Swacey, who said that they should not work there above an hour longer, and that they would build a pair of gallows upon the bank and hang the workmen, and them that sett them to work, and that they would be with them in an hour, but the workmen workt all that day.

On Thursday morning about 5 of the clocke seaven laborers were set to work at the same place, and between six and seaven the same morning came about 20 of the inhabitants of Swacey, and fell violently upon the men and wrung the Barrowes out of their hands, unspindled them, stampt them in pieces and threw them into the river. The above warrant was shown and read but was sleighted, and they said that they could themselves call a Court in their town and make a more lawfull order than that was, and lay flatt felony to the workmen for stealing their earth, and sett up a paire of gallowes upon the bank to hang them upon that did so work there. And in this interim of time one Richard Hall violently wrung a spade out of William Granger's hand, and swore desperatly (when Mr Peirson bid the men goe to work) that he would be the death of any man that should offer to digg or cutt the sodd, and shakeing the spade and darting it at the workmen said, "If you be well keep yourselves so, or we will fill the dreine with your men as you raise the bank with earth", which put the workmen in an apprehension that they might do some violent act on them. Yet Mr Peirson bid the workmen reach a barrow out of the dreyne which was whole, and they ran violently upon William Rosse and thrust him into the river, besides other abuses in throwing of clodds at him. And they threatened if they would not leave work they would bring a greater number from the towns and said "If you bring 10,000 men we would stand in opposition to them, for we would rather die on dry land than the banks should be mended to drowne us in the Town". And they bid us begone and swore that if we did not,

and brought all the materials we had they would make a bonfire of them and fire us and our houses with them....

Ten men signed as willing to give evidence.

A list of the Swavesy men who disturbed the workmen is next given, they are the same as those mentioned in the "Ancient Folio".

Thirty-three subpoenas were issued for defendants to appear at Westminster on 3 Nov. 1674, but only seven of these were served personally: they were usually served on wife or maidservant. One man was in Cambridge Gaol, another was dead, two were not in the liberty. Concerning William Caldwell it was stated:

"We were at his house three times and whether he or his wife were at home we cannot tell, but we heard some people in the house, so we putt it in at the door, for they lockt the door on us and would not make us no answeare. Darcey Cisson, James Disbrowe, Thos. Drage."

OPINIONS

p. 63 C 14 *B.L.C. copies of Opinions* 2 Vols. 1668-1758,
1800-35

There are many opinions in Safe 2.

p: 134	* <i>W. Ellis's opinion on Waldersee Case</i>	1667
	<i>Case on right of haling [hauling]</i>	N.D.
	<i>Case re cutting turves</i>	N.D.
p. 135	* <i>Sir E. Northey on taking earth from Standground¹</i>	1698
	<i>J. Holt on Cambridge petition on Navigation</i>	1676
	<i>Mr Finch on Peterboro petition</i>	1665

* In Safe 2.

¹ The conservators were only allowed to take earth for puddling from five specified localities; two at Whittlesey, one each at Chatteris, Sutton and Roswell, Ely (*Wells, op. cit.* vol. I, p. 590).

ORDINANCES

It might have been expected that there would have been papers or books dealing with the laws and ordinances of the B.L.C., but the only item of this character to be found in the Inventory is this:

p. 195 Ante-room H 10	<i>Laws, Ordinances & decrees</i>	1666
		1 Vol.

ORDER BOOKS

p. 1 A 1	<i>Adventurers' proceedings (King undertaking) Drainage and Proceedings Committee</i>	1646-9
	<i>Adventurers' proceedings</i>	<i>Calf Vol. 1</i>
		<i>Vols. 2-8</i> 1646-62

ADVENTURERS' PROCEEDINGS

These volumes were apparently once bound with parchment documents for covers, but they are now substantially bound in rough calf. Loose inside the cover of volume one is a document of 33 Elizabeth concerning the practice of heraldry. The binding was carelessly done, because volume one contains portions of two volumes and volume three contains twenty-eight pages which really belong to volume one. A pencil note at the beginning of volume one states that the first page of the MS. will be found misplaced five leaves from the end.¹ The first fifteen folios were unnumbered, folio I being folio 16 of the MS. Some of the volumes are pagged and indexed, others have neither index nor pagination.

It was thought that some idea of the nature of the volumes would be best given by noting the contents of the first six folios of the first volume.

These six folios seem to be the beginning of the matter because the Earl of Bedford is questioned about his right to the work of drainage. Much discussion must have taken place before it was decided on June 30, 1646, that advantage would be received from draining the fens. The "View" projected on fo. vi was a survey, not a map. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about these pages is the large number of petitions received.

The records of the Adventurers have been freely used by S. Wells, *op. cit.*, and Dr H. C. Darby has made good use of them in his books on the fenland. The present writer, through lack of time,

¹ It is bound in between folios 27 and 28.

has only made a cursory examination in order to extract a few matters of general interest, or concerning the preservation of records or making of maps. Much more concerning the latter subject could be found.

In Volume VI, fo. 20, there is an entry which shows that the Adventurers would stand no nonsense from those who did not pay their taxes, outlawry was to be resorted to, if necessary. The full report concerning the unfaithful employees makes an amusing reading, but it does not state why "stout" Fynnimore was not qualified for service.

The giving of expensive presents of silver plate to Adventurers who had done good work, apparently without pay, seems strange considering how low the treasurer's funds usually were. Three cases have been noted, Barber, St John and Taylor, but there may have been others.

After the passing of the "Pretended Act" of 1649, the meetings of the Adventurers become more interesting. The names of those present are given; these varied from 5 to 44 or more. The business was of a varied character. There were new officers to be appointed and their salaries agreed on. At first there were the debts and workings of the original undertakers to be cleared off. Letters were received and answers sent. A message was sent post haste to Wisbech to prevent the stoppage of work there. Matters concerning the transfer of lots, and orders about the collection of taxes, occur frequently.

Volume I.

- fo. i (The unnumbered pages have been numbered in Roman figures. They form a continuous record.)
 Begins abruptly with this heading:
 "At the Committee for the fens, 16 May 1646."

The whole folio is taken up with resolutions to send letters to the various Sheriffs.

- fo. ii 20 May 1646.

ORDERED that the E. of Bedford should make it appear to this committee on Saturday next what pretences he hath to the work of draining, etc: and by what right, and what money he hath expended.
 23 May.

ORDERED that Mr Bacon, Mr Thorpe, Mr Trenchard, Sir Dudley North and Mr Roger North do examine the interest and title of the Earl of Bedford.

Adjournment until Monday sennight unto the Starre Chamber.

fo. ii 11 June 1646.

Mr Thorpe reported and exhibited a brief of the E. of Bedford's title.

fo. iii 1646. June 4th. The petitions from the following villages or groups of villages were read. 1, Cottenham, Willingham and Rampton. 2, Over. 3, Isleham, Soham, Wicken, Burwell, Swaffham Prior, Swaffham Bulbeck, Bottisham, Stow-Quy, Horningsey, Ditton, Waterbeach. 4, Another from the first seven parishes of No. 3. 5, Haddenham, Sutton, Mepal, Witcham, Witchford, Wentworth, Coveney, Littleport, Downham, Ely, Chatteris, Stretham. 6, Swavesey and Fen Drayton. 7, Hockwold. 8, Mildenhall. 9, Yaxley. 10, The six towns of the soke of Somersham. 11, Ramsey, Bury. 12, Stanton, Hunts. 13, Inhabitants by Nene river. 14, Chesterton and Allerton. 15, Fletton and Stibbington. 16, Warmington and Elton. 17, Peterborough. 18, Bottlebridge and Orton. 19, Eye. 20, Hundred of Nassaburgh. 21, Easter and Aylesworth. 22, Sutton, Cambs.

RESOLVED that whoever shall desire a copie of the ordnance for drayning the fens shall have it.

RESOLVED that on Wednesday next the ordnance shall be taken into consideration. And the chairman may receive such other petitions as shall be presented from the country.

At the committee of the Fenns 10 June 1646. Petitions from 23, Sawtre, 24, Ramsey.

ORDERED that such persons as desire the ordnance for drayning the great level to be passed, shall be heard on this day fortnight.

fo. iv verso. This day were also preferred to the committee petitions from 25, Glatton and Holme. 26, Halliwell and Needingworth. 27, Northwold. 28, Southery. 29, Helgey. 30, Sir Henry Willoughby.¹ 31, Swavesey.

¹ His land was near Hilgay.

32, Haddenham, Sutton, Mepal, Witcham, Wentworth, Coveney, Littleport, Downham, Ely, Chatteris, Stretham, Wilburton and Thetford.

1646 June 24. The committee met and adjourned till next day.

ORDERED that the chairman shall on request made send his warrant to produce witnesses, papers, records, etc.

fo. v This day were produced to the committee these petitions. 33, Soham and Barway. 34, Swaffham Prior. 35, Wicken. 36, Cottenham, Willingham and Rampton. 37, Burwell. 38, Bottisham. 39, Fen Ditton and Horningsey. 40, Swaffham Bulbeck. 41, Mepal. 42, Stow Quy. 43, Waterbeach. 44, The six towns of the soke of Somersham.

fo. v At the committee 30 June 1646.
It was decided that advantage would be received from draining the fens.

fo. vi 1646 July 4, 11, 14, 15.
It was decided that it be reported to the House of Commons, that a view be made of the Great Level of the fens by persons of ability and quality, no-ways interested neither as adventurers, sharers, or owners. That the view be taken under the Great Seal of England.

fo. x 1647 Nov. 15. "Mr Pepis¹ of Council for Cottenham, Rampton and Willingham came not to oppose the feazableness and the profitableness of the work in general but in right of those three towns that they might not be drawne into charges unless they may receive a proportionable benefit to the losse or charge they shall sustain."

Folio 1 of volume 1 proper is dated 1649 May 29th, being the day that the "Pretended Act" was passed between 10 and 12 in the forenoon. Next morning there was a meeting at Lord White-lock's house, Robert Henley, John Latch, Samuel Spalding and Anthony Hammond being present.

fo. 6 1649 June 13. Order for a warrant to collect all

¹ See p. 154.

mapps and writings concerning the Company and bring them to Mr Henley's house. Robert Goodfellow and Wm. Palmer to execute the warrant to Mr Fisher to deliver up all such mapps.

- fo. 7 1649 June 13. Mr George Smith appointed clerk at one hundred pounds a year.
1649 June 14. There were nineteen adventurers present.
- fo. 8 1649 June 16. RESOLVED to meet every day at 3 o'clock and as soon as five adventurers were present. (At many meetings only five were present).
- fo. 9 1649 June 18. Mr Turner and Mr Palmer were sent to seal up a trunk of writings concerning the company of Adventurers and Participants which were discovered at Westminster and bring the trunk and writings to Mr Henley's house.
- fo. 13 1649 June 22.
Mr Jennings acquainted the company that a Mr Parrolle¹ an artist in Hartfordshire is ready to serve them. He is to meet them at Peterboro on July 4th next. Mr Henley named another artist one Mr Moore, that offers to draw a mapp of the Level for 10li. He is also to meet them at Peterborough.
- fo. 14 1649 June 13. Sir Hamon le Strange is requested to procure Mr Fisher to bring all plotts, mapps and books concerning the Levell to Peterborough by July 4.
- fo. 22 The Earl of Bedford desired W. Palmer to bring a copy of the Lot book to Mr Henley's for the Adventurers' use, to the intent that the original might be sealed up and preserved from defacing.

Volume II. 15 Nov. 1649 to 20 April 1650.

1649 Jan. 28. The house of Robert Henley Esq. without Temple Bar appointed for the sale of defaulters lands.

¹ This artist unknown.

1649 March 2. Lt.-Col. Underwood's salary as expeditor fixed at three hundred pounds for him and those he should employ.

1650 March 28. These salaries are mentioned. W. Palmer, under-surveyor, 66li 13·4. W. Lake, clerk controller. 80li. Robert Burton, principal overseer, 100li. W. Palmer to send by some safe hand all books, papers and mapps lately brought from London to Wisbech, to John Hopkinson at Mr Henley's house.

Volume III. 15 Nov. 1649 to 20 April 1650.

Has an index. After which there are bound in 28 pages of the rough minutes of the "Committee for the Fens" 16 May 1646 to 17 Dec. 1647. These rough minutes give the additional information that the Committee met in the Committee Chamber for the Army; in the chamber of Mr Reynolds in the Inner Temple; frequently in the Duchy Chamber; and once in the Star Chamber.

Volume IV. 9 March 1649 to 17 Feb. 1650.

fo. 3 14 March 1649. Mr Henley moving the company that his journey to Wisbech might be spared in regard of his Treasureship and that he is not well disposed to travel; the company have left the consideration to himself, whether he go or send his son.

fo. 7 1650 March 27 and 28. Meetings at Wisbech.

fo. 16 1650 April 11th. At Mr Henley's house, Temple Bar.

Some of the minutes this year are signed by twenty or more adventurers.

fo. 26 1650 May 6. John Latch and Anthony Hammond agree to go down to the Great Level, to be resident there, in order to look after the company's business and are asked to accept 20li. a month.

fo. 45 1650 July 19th. A press to be forthwith made with several locks and keys to it, in which mapps, books and papers shall be kept.

fo. 55 1650 Sept. 16. The company are informed that Mr Neale an innkeeper of March, has several mapps of

parcels of the Great Level which belong to the company. Wm. Palmer is ordered to demand and receive them. There are other orders to bring mapps and surveys to Mr Henley's house.

1650 Jan. 10. Mr Trench became clerk controller instead of Mr Lake.

Volume vi. 28 Aug. 1652 to 8 April 1656.

fo. 20 1652 Oct. 28. Capt. Fisher and others on the N. side of Wisbech to be sued to outlawry for the money owing from that town.

fo. 21 Several entries about cutting and carrying away the earth from banks. Mr John Latch's opinion was obtained in writing and 20s. paid him for it.

fo. 37 etc. 1652 Jan. 22nd. A long report on the suitability or otherwise of fifteen officers of the company. Some extracts are as follows:

John Hatton and Robert Pinchbeck entrusted with the issuing of materials, appear to have been very failing of their duty.

John Carley entrusted to take up work, hath certified more money to be payable to workmen than was indeed due.

Edward Welch is considered able, but slow, and is much diverted from the company's service by his own private occasions.

George Barnes hath used to let out, take up and pay off works, which method is not fit to be allowed and is considered fit for examination.

Thomas Moore the clerk of the contracts is an officer useless, and besides he hath not managed his place with due respect to the ends for which he was employed.

William Palmer is seldom observed to be upon the works. (Later he was admonished and continued as under-surveyor.)

Henry Fynnimore is a stout man, but in other respects not well qualified for the company's service.

- fo. 39 1652 Jan. 22nd. It was decided to present Mr Walter St John with a dozen silver plates for his trouble when he was lately on the works.
- fo. 63 1652 March 12. A sumpter horse with trunks¹ was ordered to be provided for taking documents and treasure to Ely for a meeting there. Amongst the documents enumerated were: The original Lynn and St Ives Laws. Mr Hayward's survey. Three mapps. The original Lot book with a copy thereof. The original indenture of fourteen parts. Mr Henley was directed to take £200 with him and have £400 deposited at Ely for use if required. This large amount was for arrears of wages and to pay overdue bills. It was arranged that Mr Hugh Peters² and Mr George Cokaine³ were to accompany the delegation and the former was to preach at Ely, March 24th.
- fo. 89 1653 May. A dinner for the delegates at Cambridge cost £4. 5. 11.
- fo. 93 1653 June 8. Orders given to officers of soldiers who were being sent to quell unruly people at Swaffham.
- fo. 110 1653 Oct. 11. A meeting was held at Mr Dalton's house in Ely.
1653 Oct. 25. Back at Mr Henley's house in London Mr Hopkinson was ordered to bring all papers etc. thither.
1653 Nov. 16. Mr George Dalton to have £150 a year for being receiver and expeditor.
- fo. 121 1653. It was ordered that there be a mapp forthwith printed describing the bridges, sluices and dreynes made by the company of Adventurers and Mr Playforth⁴ the graver is to have 11li. for the doing thereof.

¹ Whenever a trunk was opened and any document temporarily removed, it was recorded in the minutes.

² Executed at Charing Cross, Oct. 1660.

³ A Bedfordshire man, B.A. Sidney College. Chaplain to Lt.-Gen. Fleetwood. A close friend of B. Whitelock. Arrested and fined after 1660. Died 1691. Matthews, *Calamy Revised*, p. 124.

⁴ Not mentioned in Bryan's *Dictionary of Engravers*. Mr Lynam thinks this map may be no. 9 in his *Maps of the Fenland*.

- fo. 123 Dec. 21. Meeting at the "Bell" Ely. Dec. 22, 23, Meeting at the "White Hart" Ely.
- fo. 126 Dec. 24, Saturday. Meeting at Mr Henley's house in London. There were different people present on Friday and Saturday.
- fo. 147 1654 March 31st. At the "Bell" Ely in the morning and at the "White Hart" in the afternoon. Mr Moore offers to present the company with one general map of the whole level.
April 3-5 at the "White Hart". April 11th. At Mr Fountayne's house, Boswell Court.
- fo. 157 1654. Mr Blanchard,¹ gouldsmith, was acting as a Banker for the company.
- fo. 204 1655 Jan. 26. Forty-four adventurers were present at the meeting.
- fo. 220 1655 Feb. 20. At Mr Henley's chamber, Elm Court, Middle Temple.
The treasurer of Middle Temple to be asked that they may be sometime longer in the chamber belonging to Robert Henley, Esq. deceased, until the company be elsewhere provided for.
- fo. 221 Mr Gorges and Mr St John to consider of a gratuitie to be given to Mr Barber of Denver for his paynes and care he hath taken of the Company's affairs.
- fo. 228 1656 Apl. 3. Mr Henley's offer of his house for the company to be accepted.
- fo. 233 Apl. 5. Mr Trenchard and Mr Latch to treat and conclude with Mrs Henley touching her house and to propose a price at the cheapest rent they can.
- fo. 167 1654. In a list of the officers of the company and their salaries are these names:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Richard Gorges Esq. conservator of the Middle Level | 150li. |
| Jonas Moore overseer | 100li. |
| Edmund Welch, principal contractor | 60li. |

¹ See p. 70.

John Hopkinson, clerk	52li.
George Barnes, bailiff under Mr Hammond	30li.
Thomas Bland, solicitor	50li.

Volume VII. From April to October 1656.

- fo. 1 verso 1656 Apl. 20. "Forasmuch as old Mr Henley is now dead" Mr John Latch is appointed in his place to help Lord Gorges.
- fo. 2 1656 April. Mr Henley has agreed to let 4 rooms at his house without Temple Bar for £25 a year. It is ordered that the press wherein the records were kept in the late Mr Henley's chamber in the Temple, be removed to Mr Henley's house.
- fo. 4 1656 May 7th. Order that the money allowed to Samuel Hockly be paid out of the money due from Wisbech.
- fo. 16 1656 July 1. Meeting was held at Mr Henley's house without Temple Bar.
- fo. 19 1656 July 3. Meeting was held at Lord Chief Justice's Lincolns Inn.
- fo. 24 1656 Sept. 29 to Oct. 1st, at the "Bell", Ely, at which thirty-three Adventurers were present.

See Wells, *op. cit.* vol. I, p. 303.

Volume VIII. From September 1656 to June 1662.

The Adventurers met on Feb. 19, 1656 at Mistress Henley's house, also on March 14, 1656. On June 14, 1660, at the "White Hart", Ely. Only about a third of the volume has been used.

After the passing of the Act of 1663, the style of the authority changes into conservators.

- p. 72 G 17-24 *Conservators' Proceedings Order Books (Ely)* 1665-1809
41 Vols.
- Conservators' Proceedings Order Books (London)* 1663-1808
36 Vols.

CONSERVATORS' PROCEEDINGS

The London Order Books or Conservators' Proceedings are distinguished by numbers, there being fifteen books between August 1, 1663 and March 1698.

The Ely Order Books are distinguished by letters; Vol. A covering the period June 20, 1667 to April 10, 1672, and Vol. H the period April 1700 to May 1703. But there is an earlier Order Book for the period May 1665 to May 1667. This had been mislaid when the lettering was done and is now called "the first Ely order book". There are nine books between 1665 and 1703.

The reason for having two series of order books was that it was sometimes necessary to hold meetings both in London and Ely at the same time. All the meetings held at Ely are recorded in the London volumes although not in such detail. Thus both record that a meeting was held at the Shire House, Ely, on May 18, 1665. The Ely volume records a list of arrears of taxes on sixteen leavés, after which the court adjourned to Mr Partriche's house in the College. The London volume only records the bare facts of the meeting and adjournment.

More meetings are recorded in the London than in the Ely volumes. For instance in 1666 there are records of meetings in London on May 3, 10, 12, 17, 20, 24, 30, June 1, 6 and 21. In the Ely volume it is stated that a meeting was held in the Inner Temple on February 13, 1665 and adjourned to the following Thursday at 3 o'clock, which meeting was not held for want of a quorum of five. The only other meetings recorded up to the end of June were on June 7 and 28.

The Order Books, or Conservators' Proceedings, are paper volumes bound in parchment indentures. The cover of London Vol. 2 concerns Thomas Chicheley of Wimpole, 1660. All the volumes need repair, as the margins of many of the leaves are tender or frayed. Most of the volumes have no general title, but on the leaf just inside the cover of No. 4 of the London series is this: "Entries of proceedings of the Corporacon of the Greate Levell of the fenns".

As in the case of the Adventurers' Proceedings, notes of the contents of the first six folios of each series of Conservators' Proceedings follow. It is feared that they do not contain much of interest. "The commonalty", who now first appear at meetings, were adventurers who were neither bailiffs nor conservators, but some of them were important local gentry. At the close of each meeting it was always stated where the adjourned meeting was to be held. According to the record many meetings were held at

which no business was done. This may have been so, but the slackness of the clerk was sometimes at fault. The Ely Order Books record business which was not entered into the London Order Books of the same date.

London Order Book No. 1. 1 August, 1663 to 29 March, 1664.

- fo. 1 Aug. 1, 1663. At the Fen Office, Temple.
Amongst the local people present, Roger Jenyns, and Samuel Fortrey. Edmund Welch, appointed Surveyor of the North level at a salary of £52. 10.
- fo. 1-4 is taken up with the appointment of officers.
- fo. 4 Aug. 13, 1663. At the Inner Temple.
The names of people present. 1, The Governor. 2, Bailiffs. 3, Conservators. 4, Commonalty.
- fo. 5 Records of Officers being sworn.
The corporation seal ordered to be delivered to the Earl of Bedford.
- fo. 5 Lord Gorges and the Register to prepare a form of conveyance.
The register to procure an exemplification of the Act of Parliament establishing the corporation, under the Great Seal.
It is ordered that all taxes in arrear should be accepted without penalty if half was paid before September 10 and the rest by October 10.
- fo. 6-7 record meetings at Ely on September 20 and 30 when only formal business was done.
- fo. 24 Feb. 5, 1663. Amongst the commonalty the following local names appear: Sir Robert Henley, Sir Thomas Dayrell, Sir Thomas Willis,¹ Mr Duckett,² Mr D. Offley.

London Order Book No. 4. 20 October 1666 to 7 May 1668.

- fol. 1 "Mr Hampson's Chamber where the Fen Office was kept, being burnt in the dreadful fire, the company

¹ Of Fen Ditton.

² Of Steeple Morden.

were in a strait for a place to meet and made the use of Mr Moyle's chamber in Inner Temple Lane, 20 Oct. 1666."

Ely. "The first Order Book." 17 May 1665 to 30 May 1667.

- fo. 1 1665 May 17th. A meeting held at Ely and adjourned till the following morning at 6 o'clock in Mr Partriche's house in the College.
- fo. 1 1665, May 18. Present: Earl of Bedford, Bailiffs and Conservators. Richard Marriott was sworn in as auditor. Transfers of various lots took place.
- fo. 2 May 18th. Afternoon meeting held by adjournment at the Shire House, Ely.
The names of the officers present given.
- fo. 2 Mr Mingay receiver delivered in the schedules of arrears of taxes. These schedules take up both sides of folios 3 to 16.
- fo. 18 1665, June 1st. Meeting at the F.O. Inner Temple.
Nov. 23rd. Meeting held at the Philosophy School, Oxford, because of the plague in London. An adjournment was made to the first Thursday of the next term at the F.O. This was not held in regard of the continuance of the plague in London.
1665/6. Feb. 13th, Tuesday. Meeting held and adjourned till the following Thursday at 3 o'clock. This meeting was not held for want of a quorum of five.

No other meetings are recorded until June 7, June 28, July 20, 1666. At the last meeting five leaves are covered with the work done. Adjournment was then made to the Shire House, Ely, September 13, at noon. "This meeting was not held in regard that the dreadful fire began the second of September last had destroyed the office at the Temple."

The next meeting was held at Mr Moyle's chamber in the Inner Temple, on Thursday, October 25, 1666. Amongst the bailiffs present (5) was Mr Chicheley; amongst the conservators (5) Sir Robert Henley, Mr Fortrey and Lt.-Col. Underwood; amongst the commonalty (6) Mr Offley and Mr Hammond.

Ely Order Book A. 1667-1672.

- fo. 31 Meeting at the Fen Office, London, 22 Feb. 1671.
 April 10, 1672. Meeting at Dr Beaumont's¹ chamber,
 the College, Ely.

It will be noticed that there are so many references to the wandering of the evidences belonging to the Corporation, that it seems fortunate that so much has survived in the Fen Office. On the other hand, if some of the documents had not wandered, there would have been nothing left of a date earlier than the Great Fire of London, which is said to have consumed the Fen Office and all its contents. Fortunately, however, in 1663, Lord Gorges was allowed to remove some of the "evidences and accompts". These must have included all the Proceedings earlier than 1665, the early lease and account books, and the original petitions and vouchers of an earlier date than 1666. It seems that either the Fen Office was not completely burnt out, or Lord Gorges had prophetic insight.

- p. 62 C 13 *Index to Order Books London & Ely 1767-1813*
 2 Vols.
- p. 62 C 14 *Copies of General & Standing Orders 1675-1825*
 1 Vol.
- p. 2 A 1 *Commissioners under the Pretended Act July 1650*
 2 Vols. to
 June 1656

Vol. i. Proceedings of Commissioners under the Pretended Act, 10 July, 1650 to 5 Dec. 1651.

before fo. 1 Wee the commissioners whose names are subscribed appointed by the Act of Parliament for draining the Great Level.....appoint to meet tomorrow in the Middle Temple Hall, London, at two of the clock, to act, etc....9 July, 1650.

¹ Joseph Beaumont, D.D., Canon of Ely, 1646. Master of Jesus College, 1662, of Peterhouse, 1663.

- [1.] B. Whitlock }
 [2.] Ric. Keeble } [Lords commissioners of Great Seal];
 [3.] Jo. Lysle }
 [4.] Jo. Wylde [Chief baron of the Exchequer]
 [5.] Philip Jermyn [a justice of the King's Bench]
 [6.] P. Warburton do.
 [7.] Edw. Atkins [a baron of the Exchequer]
 [8.] Rich. Aske [a justice of the King's Bench]
 [9.] Edward Eltonhead [a master in Chancery]

fo. 1 Wed. 10 July, 1650. First meeting.
 Present nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9 of above list with Mr Justice Patesson. The Act of Parliament was read and then the meeting was adjourned to Oct. 1st.

fo. 1-4 Meetings were held on Mondays, Oct. 10th, Nov. 18th, Jan. 13th, Feb. 19th, Feb. 28th.

fo. 5 A meeting held at the School house, Wisbech,¹ March 21, 1650. Present: Whitlock, Lisle, Eltonhead, Sir John Trevor, Sir John Boucher, Wm Leman, John Sadler, Jeremiah Whitecote and Talbot Pepys, recorder of Cambridge.

A sum of £50 was ordered to be paid for the removal of seven houses in Waldersea, to help the draining.

fo. 5d After hearing a petition from Downham it was ordered that £200 be paid to that town to be employed as a stock for the poor. The poor's common had been cut through in making a drain.

fo. 6d Upon a petition delivered by Col. Thomas Castle² on behalf of Mepal and Sutton, it was ordered that a sufficient Cart bridge shall be made at Mepal and another between that town and Erith either at Sutton Gault, or at some other convenient place.

fo. 7d March 24, 1650. At the town hall, Peterborough, the petition of the University and Town of Cambridge

¹ See Wells, *op. cit.* vol. 1, p. 217.

² He had houses at Haddenham and Wilburton with seven and eight fireplaces respectively.

- was considered. Cooper, *Annals of Cambridge*, III, 445.
- fo. 9 Mch 25th, 1651. In the minster church.
- fo. 12 do. At the sign of the Angel, Peterborough.
- fo. 12d May 19th, 1651. At Middle Temple Hall. Meetings in June, October, December, February (2).
- fo. 19 Feb. 25, 1652.
Petitions of divers gentlemen, masterworkmen and poor labourers who were employed in making banks in 1641, when the late king was undertaker. Mr Latch expeditor had received the money but had not paid them.
- fo. 26 Mch 24th, 1652. At the town house in Ely.
At each meeting petitions of private people and parishes were considered and orders given.
- fo. 29-46 Orders issued at Ely, 24 March, 1652, about fifty in number.
- fo. 46d The meeting held "at the Sign of the Bell".
- fo. 47 Monday, May 30th, Middle Temple.
"On this day no commissioner attended."

Vol. II, 1655-6. This consists alternately of petitions and orders thereon, e.g.:

p. 1. Petitions read before the Com. in the Middle Temple Hall, 11 July 1655.

(1) "The humble petition of John Betts and others of Swaffham." They complain that their digging of turf for firing has been much interfered with.

(2) do. of Edward Smith gent. of Wilberton. (3) do. of Edward Bell of Outwell, Esq. (4) do. of John White of Littleport. (5) do. of Robert Peacock of Sutton. (6) do. of the inhabitants of Wicken, who complain that they are taxed more than the people of Thetford.

p. 8. Same date. The above petitions are considered and orders made thereon.

p. 16. 6 March 1655. Petitions and orders as before.

ORDERS OF SEWERS

- p. 1 A 1 *A leather bound volume with gold lettering containing copies of presentments of different courts of Sewers relating to the Bedford Level from 1362 to 1641.*

The first 74 pages contain copies of documents concerning sewers 1362-1600. Then there are several blank leaves. A long list of presentments at Wisbech and elsewhere in 1617 runs from p. 117 to p. 141. This is a specimen:

p. 117. "ITEM that there is a lake which hath been an ancient sewer extending from Clogg were to Ely Stonebridge and also the little borden bridge by Dawkin's house which is grown up with silt and earth and much hindereth the water course and wee think it verie needfull to be cast. Jeremy Hubberd owneth it."

p. 186. 23 May, 14 Chas. I, "A list of lands hurtfully surrounded by water" under counties.

Cambridgeshire takes up pages 193-7. Horningsey, Isleham, Rampton, Soham, Swavesey, Waterbeach, etc. etc.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| p. 2 A 1 | <i>Orders of Sewers</i> | 1 Vol. | 1687-1716 |
| p. 2 do. | <i>B.L.C. proceedings as Commissioners of Sewers</i> | 1 Vol. | 1717-57 |
| p. 2 do. | <i>B.L.C. Minutes of proceedings as Commissioners of Sewers</i> | Vol. 1 | 1700-29 |
| p. 2 do. | <i>B.L.C. Minutes of proceedings as Commissioners of Sewers</i> | Vol. 2 | 1782-1801 |

There are many separate documents relating to Sewers in Safe 2.

- | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| p. 139 | <i>*Court of Sewers. Order for removal of Tunnel, S. Eau bank</i> | 1709 |
| p. 140 | <i>*Decree of Sewers. Copied 1666</i> | 1616-7 |

Printed, Wells, *op. cit.* vol. II, pp. 42-58.

* In Safe 2.

p. 140	* <i>Order of Sewers concerning planning of Goats, drains etc. No. 32</i>	1634
	<i>Decree of Sewers at Huntingdon</i>	1638
p. 144	* <i>Decree of Sewers</i>	1674
p. 147	* <i>Law of Sewers Huntingdon</i>	1617
p. 147	* <i>Report concerning Sewers, Wisbech</i>	1637
p. 97 L 9	<i>Old presentments and precepts of Sewers</i>	N.D.
p. 113	* <i>Judgment of Sewers at St. Ives and Wisbech, No. 7</i>	1636

Printed, Wells, *op. cit.* vol. II, pp. 236-339.

p. 114	* <i>Ordinance for sewers, Wisbech</i>	1 Vol.	1638	
p. 115	* <i>Ordinance of Commissioners for Sewers Peterborough with Schedule of lands to A. Lowe and others. No. 1. 16 Car. I</i>	40,000 acres	1 Vol.	1640

LIST OF PRINTED WORKS

These include copies of many books about the history of the Fenland including Bentham's *Ely*. But the bulky portion of the library is of an unexpected character, as it consists of a complete series of the works in folio and octavo published by the Public Records Commission during the first half of the nineteenth century. These works were supplied gratis to such institutions as the Bedford Level Corporation. Included in the list are—Domesday Book (complete), Rymer's *Foedera*, Statutes of the Realm, the Hundred Rolls, Parliamentary Writs, etc. Some of the volumes are now scarce, and it would cost more than two hundred pounds to buy the complete series.

PASS BOOKS

p. 183 Ante-room F 10

An item for the curious is the leather-bound pass-book of the B.L.C. with Child & Co. 1761-71 which is in the Ante-room, Cupboard F. This firm have been the bankers since the first undertaking of the drainage of the Fens.

* In Safe 2.

Other pass-books of various dates have been preserved, such as

<i>S. Wells, Bank Pass Book</i>	1827-30
<i>Gurney and Co</i>	1837

PRIVATE AFFAIRS

These extracts from the Inventory concerning S. Wells (registrar ob. 1847) show that family life can be illustrated by the records in the Fen Office.

p. 225	Tin Box in Cellar	<i>Letters to S. Wells & Bond letters, etc.</i>	1844-5
p. 229	do.	<i>S. Wells Letter B'k, Private</i>	1 lot 1840-1
p. 230	do.	<i>S. Wells Bar certificate & Freedom of City of London certificate</i>	1831 1836
p. 226	do.	<i>Letters & inventories of Abode relating to S. Wells. Lawrence & Wells papers & S. Wells. Legacies</i>	
p. 226	Box in cellar	<i>Papers re S. Wells; Macdonough & Wells; Trustees W. Richards; W. Wright's estate at Warboys; J. Farey's exors, Chancery Suits etc.</i>	1 Bdle

PUBLIC NOTICES

The printed notices sent out by the B.L.C. may be of interest to some: there are about twenty of each of the following notices at the bottom of Safe 5 in the small room.

p. 214	Safe 5, Bottom	<i>Concerning damage done to works at Wisbech</i>	1722
		<i>Concerning damage done by cattle</i>	1732
	„	<i>collectors</i>	1729
	„	<i>taxes and tonnage</i>	1775

In this connection note the following item from cupboard H in small room:

p. 198	Ante-room H 17	<i>“Queries offered to the inhabitants of the S. part of the Isle of Ely”</i>	1757
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REGISTRY BOOKS

p. 112	Safe No. 1	<i>Index to Corporation Conveyances to 1815</i>	ante 1815
			1 Vol.
		<i>Index to Registry Book</i>	1 Vol. 1815-1920
		<i>Registry Books</i>	57 Vols. 1821-1920

? Where are the Volumes prior to 1821.

S. Wells, *op. cit.* vol. I, p. 549, seems to consider "the registry, minute, order and lot books" as being the chief records of the Corporation.

REPORTS

p. 87	I 3	<i>Old Reports. View¹ taken from River</i>	1708-84
			1 Bdle
p. 127		* <i>Mr Hampson's report: mentions that Mr Jonas Moore in 1651 did set out and divide 50 acres in Somersham²</i>	1667
p. 127		* <i>Mr Littleton's claim stated by Mr Hampson</i>	1650-9
p. 128		* <i>R. Hampson's report on the claims of Tollett and Vermuyden—two copies</i>	1665
p. 129		* <i>Holman³ & Hampson's report on the case, Temple v. Woodward</i>	1668
p. 129		* <i>Holman & Hampson's report on Col. Sandys case</i>	1676
p. 198	Ante-room H 17	<i>Humphrey Smith's⁴ report on Sluice drain and outfall north level. Plan</i>	1726
p. 200	do. H 17	<i>C. Labelye,⁵ rep. on View of N. Level</i>	1748

* In Safe 2.

¹ A surveyor's view, not a picture.

² Hampson was one of the original conservators in 1663, and was a bailiff in 1667.

³ W. Holman was one of the adventurers of 1652. Michael Holman was bailiff in 1668, and in 1664 had a house with twelve fireplaces at Chatteris.

⁴ Humphrey Smith was bailiff in 1731.

⁵ He was a Swiss and the architect of Westminster Bridge.

p. 199 do. H 17	<i>A navigator's observations on Wisbech outfall</i>	1768
p. 199 do. H 17	<i>Elstobb, Rep. on Navigation Clayhithe to Denver</i>	1778
p. 203 do. H 18	<i>J. Colborne's report on N.L. and Wisbech Outfall¹</i>	1769
p. 201 do. H 18	<i>Answer to J. C. by the Rector of Warboys</i>	1777
p. 199 do. H 17	<i>Rennie's reports on St John's Eau and Hundredfoot Wash</i>	1812
	<i>Do. on Wisbech Outfall</i>	1814
p. 208 Safe 5, 3rd from top	<i>Observations on whether elections should be at Ely or London</i>	1808

ROADS

p. 88 I 5	<i>Ely and Downham turnpike road</i>	1824
	1 Bdle	
p. 90 I 20	<i>Wisbech, Chatteris, and March Turn- pike Road</i>	1849
	1 Bdle	

SAFE NO. 2

This is in the Board Room, is opened by a separate key which is kept at Cambridge, and has a heavy desk placed in front of it. Judging from the list of contents made by Moore (pp. 113-48 of Inventory) it contains some valuable items, but much that is trivial, such as expired leases. Here are some of the 350 items, not mentioned elsewhere.

p. 113	<i>*Orders by Commissioners on petitions at Cambridge</i>	1653-4
	<i>First adjudication No. 11</i>	1657
p. 115	<i>*95,000 acres set by Pretended Act, 1649, allotted to Earl of Bedford</i>	1653
	1 Vol.	

* In Safe 2.

¹ James Colbourn was receiver in 1790, Sergeant-at-Mace in 1797, and engineer for many years.

	<i>Ordinance of Comrs. of Sewers, with Schedule of lands to A. Lowe and others. 40,000 acres No. 1 16 Car I</i>	1 Vol.	1640
	<i>Red leather Box containing two copper plates of Corporation arms and one brass and copper dies B.L.C. arms. For seal originally. Oak box for above, both with lock and key</i>		1818
p. 116	<i>*Expired leases</i>		1851-77
p. 117	<i>*Vermauyden's Discourse (1642), Dodson's Design (1665), Sir J. Moore's narrative (1685)</i>	1 Vol.	1650-1
	<i>Proceedings etc. before Comrs. re Waldersea receptacles, including Adventurers Meeting, Wisbech</i>	1 Bdle	
	<i>Downham Eau</i>	27 in 1 Bdle	1650-3
	<i>New drain from Downham Eau to Sam's Cut</i>	13 in 1 Bdle	1664
p. 121	<i>*Duke of Bedford's letter asking for harmony</i>		1730
p. 123	<i>*46 Indemnity Bonds. Seals cut off</i>		1668-1840
p. 124	<i>*Commissioners for Sewers: instruction for jurymen, Lovell's & Deeping Fen</i>	1 Bdle	1664
p. 125	<i>*Papers re proceedings between Old and New Adventurers. Report of J. Fountain¹</i>		1653
p. 125	<i>*Privy Council, Whitehall; accounts of Adventurers, etc.</i>		Oct. 1662
pp. 126-7	Twelve other Privy Council documents.		
p. 127	<i>*Agreement between participants² and men</i>		17 Dec.

* In Safe 2.

¹ Mr John Fountain was a sergeant-at-law and an "Adventurer".

² "Participants" were the men who joined with the Earl of Bedford in the reclamation scheme of 1631, and were sometimes known as the "old" adventurers, to distinguish them from the "new" adventurers of 1649.

- of Whittlesey; land at Northey and W. and drain from Standground Sluice to Northey Gravel* 1650
- p. 128 **Schedules and papers concerning claims between old and new adventurers, and scheduled owners of lots:*
- Thos. Paynter (original adventurer) claims 70 acres, Littleport* 1672
- W. Ford (original adventurer) claims 185 acres, Joist Fen, Waterbeach* 1671
- S. Fortrey (original adventurer) claims 89½ acres, Block Fen* 1671
- R. Blanchard (original adventurer) claims 200 acres, Westmoor* 1671
- p. 137 **Depositions enrolled in Chancery. E. Bellamy, Algernon Peyton, William Palmer* 1650
- Wells, *op. cit.* vol. I, pp. 214–26, prints the proceedings of the Commissioners of adjudication, but not the depositions.
- p. 139 **Certificate of riot at Wisbech concerning Kindersley's Cut* 18 July 1723
- p. 141 **Swavesey agreement with Corporation conc. repairing a Sluice* 18 Dec. 1677
- p. 145 *Swacey—Sir John Cutts' bill, 15 papers* N.D.
- p. 141 **John Dugdale's Will* 1656
This is the father of Sir Wm. Dugdale.
- p. 129 **Engine at Tydd St Mary's, casting water, etc.* 1649
David Offly's bill for charges 1671
- p. 130 **Rt Hon. T. Chicheley's¹ lands at Soham (c. 1670)*

* In Safe 2.

¹ In 1656, Thomas Chicheley, Esq. owner of 500 acres of land in Great Metlam, Soham was appointed one of the lords of the Great Level. A man of same name was a bailiff in 1663, and John Chicheley was auditor in 1711, surveyor-general in 1717. See p. 149.

p. 130	* <i>Mr Henley's</i> ¹ <i>accounts</i>	1655-7
	<i>Lord Culpeper's demands to be repaid expenses</i>	1673
p. 131	* <i>Lord C. and others re purchases</i>	1649-60
	<i>Mr Offley Lott 10- 300 A and Lott 18 purchases</i>	1651-8
p. 143	* <i>Earl of Portland & others, conveyance of land in Whittlesey</i>	1656
p. 147	* <i>Indenture of fourteen parts of Original Adventurers, No. 1</i>	1631

Printed in Wells, *op. cit.* vol. II, pp. 111-19. The local shareholders were: Earl of Bedford, two shares; Lord Gorges (Stetchworth), Sir Robert Heath (Soham) each one share; Sir Miles Sandys (Wilburton) and Sir Wm Russell (Chippenham) each two shares; Samuel Spalding, gent., of Cambridge, one share. The latter was a prominent Corporation official and a lawyer.

For other contents of Safe 2 see pp. 29, 34, 38.

p. 149	<i>Side cupboard next Safe 2 Act of P. 20 Car. II</i>	1668 80 copies
p. 62 C 14	<i>Seal Books</i>	2 Vols. Calf 1769-1884

These vols. are not so important as their title promises, as they only state briefly that the Corporation Seal had been affixed to leases. Why for such a restricted period is unknown.

TAXES

p. 7 A 4	<i>Tax Rolls</i>	2	1655-7
p. 9 do.	<i>Tax Roll Books Vol. A, with indexes</i>		1659
	<i>Tax Roll Books Vol. B</i>		1661
	<i>Tax Roll Books for 95,000 acres</i>		1672
		Vols. C1, C2	
	<i>Tax Roll Books for 95,000 acres Vol. D</i>		1680
	<i>Tax Roll Books for 95,000 acres Vol. E</i>		1697
	<i>Lot Book Vol. F</i>		1721

* In Safe 2.

¹ Robert Henley was one of the participants. He owned 500 acres of land in Burrrough Great Fen.

<i>Tax Roll Book</i>	<i>Vol. G</i>	<i>1734</i>
<i>Lot Book</i>	<i>Vol. H</i>	<i>1750</i>
<i>Lot Book</i>	<i>Vol. I</i>	<i>1789</i>

The series seems to end here. The next shelf contains volumes of a different series and the next contains lot books of 1821 and after.

Vol. A is a large folio 16 inches by 11 inches. Title:

“This Booke conteyning the names and severall proportions of every adventurer (appearing in the booke of entries) for the 95,000 acres of fen ground mentioned in an Act of Parliament printed and published 29 May, 1649, and was made the first of October 1659.”

There are many details of the lots, and also alterations in ownership are recorded for succeeding years.

A SELECTED LIST OF MAPS IN THE FEN OFFICE, ELY, JUNE 1938

In the Fen Office there are three hundred different maps and plans, and of some maps there are many copies. Dugdale is represented by two copies of the "Great Level as it lay drowned" and one copy of the "Great Level drained", both 1662. One copy of a "Map of the Marshland".

The chief treasures of the office are Payler Smith's copies of the maps of William Hayward, 1604, and Jonas Moore, 1654, both made in 1727. The list shows that the Fen Office has fifty-seven printed copies of Hayward's map.

Of Sir Jonas Moore's "Mapp of the Great Levell", 1663, the list gives seventy-three copies. C. N. Cole is represented by one hundred and four copies of his map of 1789, and S. Wells by nine copies of his map of 1829.

The items of this selected list have been numbered for convenience of reference. The maps at present bear no numbers, and until each map or plan is numbered, measured, and adequately described, the collection cannot receive the attention it deserves. The notes in ordinary type are from information given by Lt.-Col. Tebbutt, who has seen the items in this list; excepting Nos. 19, 32 and 40.

On the north side of the Board Room, above the record cupboards, copies of the following four maps are mounted on spring rollers: 1604, Hayward's map; 1654, Jonas Moore, The Great Level undrained; 1663, J. Moore, The Great Level drained; 1829, S. Wells, Bedford Level. These four maps were in the same position in 1849, as shown by an inventory of the contents of the Fen Office of that date. The maps of 1604 and 1654 were thought to be the original maps until critically examined in recent years.

WILLIAM HAYWARD

See Edward Lynam, *Maps of the Fenland*, V.C.H., Huntingdonshire, Nos. 2, 23, 24.

- | | | | |
|--------|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| p. 251 | 1. | <i>5 lithographed copies of Hayward's old map B.L. on canvas. 46 copies do. on paper</i> | 1604

51 ¹ |
| p. 255 | 2. | <i>Plan of Fens by Hayward. Canvas</i> | 1 1604 |

¹ Maps of reduced size and little importance.

- p. 265 3. *Lithographed copy by Smith of Hayward's Survey (1604). Paper* 1 1727
- p. 269 4. *Hayward's original map of Gt Level undrained, mounted on canvas* 1 1604

SIR JONAS MOORE

See Lynam, *op. cit.* Nos. 8-14

- p. 248 5. *4 maps (Sir Jonas Moore's). (1) Burnt and Middle Fen, (2) Stoke and Feltwell districts, (3) Well district, Manea and Littleport, (4) Swaffham, Waterbeach and Cottenham*
- p. 251 6. *Three maps in case by Sir J. Moore. (1) Doddington (Ransonmoor-Waldersey), (2) Chatteris, Sutton, Mepal, Haddenham, Coveney, (3) Whittlesey and Huntingdonshire* one lot 1663
Sir J. Moore's map of Level marked "C. N. Cole 1757". In case, mounted on canvas. (It is the map which Cole took with him on his fenland journeys) 1663
- p. 263 7. *Sir Jonas Moore's map of level in two parts:* 1663

<i>Outfall</i>	41 copies	}	<i>on paper</i>
<i>Levell</i>	32 "		
<i>Copies in full</i>	3 "		
- p. 265 8. *Sir J. Moore's Gt Map of Fens* 1663
26 copies
- p. 269 9. " " *Map B.L. (drained)* 1663
1 copy
 " " *original map of Gt Level (undrained), canvas* 1654
1 copy
10. *Sir J. Moore's Great Map (mounted)* 1663
1 hessian, 1 canvas 2 copies
- p. 271 11. " " *Map B.L.* 1663
1 copy

C. N. COLE AND S. WELLS

See Lynam, *op. cit.* Nos. 16-18.

- | | | | | |
|--------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| p. 263 | 12. | <i>C. N. Cole. Map of the Gt Level. Printed 1789.</i> | 104 copies | |
| p. 251 | 13. | <i>S. Wells' map of Level</i> | 81 copies | 1829 |
| p. 257 | 14. | <i>Map of B.L. Col^d by S. Wells. Alterations by H. Wells. Varnished on canvas</i> | 6 copies | 1878 |
| | | <i>Do. plain</i> | 1 copy | 1829 |
| p. 269 | 15. | <i>S. Wells, B.L. and part adjacent</i> | | 1829 |
| p. 271 | 16. | <i>S. Wells. Canvas on rollers</i> | | 1829 |
| p. 93 | 17. | <i>Executors of T. Telford and Sam^l Wells. Copy of Mr Telford's will. Illegally printing Wells' map</i> | 1 Bdle | 1839 |
| p. 254 | 18. | <i>Plan of new press for Books etc. in the Registrar's Room at Fen Office, Ely: drawings of entrance etc.</i> | 1 lot | 1845-7 |
| p. 264 | 19. | <i>Plan of Sir R. Heath's¹ Severals at [mid. Soham</i> | | [mid. 17th cent.] |
| p. 265 | 20. | <i>Elstobb's Map of Wisbech Channel and Sands. Mounted parchment</i> | | 1773-5 |
| p. 265 | 21. | <i>A sketch of Wilbraham, Fulbourn and Teversham fens</i> | | Old |
| p. 266 | 22. | <i>Col^d plan, lock & weir, "Dog in the Doublet," by W. Swansborough</i> | | 1823 |
| p. 267 | 23. | <i>Plan, Deeping Fen, Featherstone</i> | (5 copies) | 1763 |
| | | Interesting. | | |
| | 24. | <i>Map, Deeping Fen, Peakirk to Crowland</i> | | N.D. |
| | 25. | <i>Plan, Newborough—Northampton</i> | | 1823 |
| | | | (3 copies) | |

An interesting enclosure map.

¹ Sir Robert Heath died in 1649.

26. *Plan 100 ft. and Bedford—Bluntisham to Mepal* N.D.
- p. 268 27. *Plan Moretons Leam, Hillscut. Peterborough to Northey Gravel. (Parchment)* Old
A good specimen.
- p. 268 28. *Plan Wisbech Marsh and Gulls* 2 copies Old
- p. 268 29. *Map of N. Level attached to H. Smith's report* 1724
4 copies
- p. 268 30. *Map of Marshes in Walpole—Upwell fen—Lindsey L.* 1774
27-30 are very interesting documents.
- p. 269 31. *Large Map B.L., Toll-houses, Barrier Banks, etc. In Case* N.D.
Jonas Moore's.
- p. 271 32. *Plan for new drain—Lord Gorges, J. Moore, T. Samuel* 1661
- p. 206 33. *T. Wing's survey of N. Level. With map Lynam, op. cit. No. 47.* 1749
- p. 265 34. *Plan of Stort navigation Stortford to Cambridge* 1779-
2 copies 1880
An interesting document.
- p. 268 35. *Plan of Stort navigation, extension approved 1780* 1790
Rennie's proposal.
- p. 104 36. *Cambridge & Stortford Canal* 1811
1 Bdle papers
- p. 266 37. *Plan Wisbech Bridge, by Mackworth* 1761
9 copies
- p. 255 38. *Robinson's plan of East part of G. Level* 1758
2 copies
Shows much detail: Lynam, *op. cit.* No. 68.

- p. 258 39. *Sanderson's Harrison's copy of Badeslade's plan of Sands and outfall at Lynn* 1729

This is a coloured plan of Lynn Haven, being a copy of Badeslade's plan of the Sands and Outfall at Lynn, 1729. A beautiful piece of work showing churches and other buildings.

- p. 259 40. *Plan of the Ouse above Germans Tong's drain copied by Sanderson* 1729

- p. 260 41. *Plan of roads about Ely. (30) (poor)*

- p. 158 42. *Plan of road across Welland Marsh at Crowland. Branghill pits & J. Owen's plan. Plan of Walpole Salt Marshes & other plans & sketches* 1712-1847
1 Bdle

An interesting lot.

- p. 259 43. *Dyson's map of the courses of Rivers passing through the Level* May, 1825

An interesting original on paper.

ENCLOSURE PLANS

- p. 261 44. *Plan, Inclosure award Stretham. Paper* 1835
- p. 263 45. *Plan of Swavesey by Hills* 1838
- p. 265 46. *Plans, Witcham award. Paper 2 copies* 1838
- p. 266 47. *Plan, Witchford Inclosure. Paper* 1839
- p. 266 48. *Map, Littleport Inclosure. Paper* 1836
49. *Sutton award, plan of Meadland and Wash. Paper* 1840

These enclosure maps or plans are all lithographed. It was news to Lt.-Col. Tebbutt and the writer that such copies were ever made.

The maps and plans on pp. 251-268 of Lt.-Col. Tebbutt's type-written list are in the cupboard between the windows in the Board Room; those on pp. 269-70, are on the top of the cupboard. No. 17 is in K 8; No. 82 in H 14; No. 36 in L 23; No. 42 in side-cupboard in Board Room.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

These have been derived from a variety of sources, a few of which have been given. To have given all would have added too much bulk to a paper already over long. The particulars about the Offices held under the Bedford Corporation are taken from S. Wells' mine of information already freely quoted. The writer was much struck by the fact that there was no mention of the connection of some of these men with fen drainage in Peerage, Baronetage, or Biographical Dictionary, although that connection must have been an important part of their lives.

EDWARD BARBER, "of Denver, Esquire", was elected a jurat at the assembly at Ely on September 29, 1656. He must have been working for the good of the Company for a long time, because in the preceding winter he had been given as a gratuity pieces of plate worth over £34. In 1664-5 he was confirming contracts with workmen in the fen, and in 1667 he was appointed a commissioner of appeal under the Fen Tax Act of that year.

THOMAS BLAND was clerk, solicitor or register to the Adventurers and Corporation for thirty-eight years, 1654-92. His salary under the Corporation was £270 with many extra fees for searches, and abstracts of titles.

JOHN BRIDGEMAN, gent., of Wicken, who was chosen a jurat in 1656, may have been the father of John Bridgman, junior, who was appointed surveyor and taxor of reclaimed lands in 1668. In 1664 a man of this name had built a small house in Burwell and had a larger house in Fordham. In 1674 these were taxed at four and eight hearths respectively.

THOMAS CHICHELEY, of Wimpole, was elected a "Lord of the Fens" in 1656, his 500 acres being in Soham. He was appointed a Commissioner of Sewers in 1662, and was several times bailiff or conservator between that date and his death in 1694. He was several times M.P. for the county or town of Cambridge, and was knighted and made a privy councillor in 1670. After having been made Master of Ordnance he lived in Queen Street, Covent Garden, "eating in the French fashion", "with all things noble and rich about him", to the great admiration of Samuel Pepys. Perhaps as a result of this kind of life he had to sell Wimpole in 1686. He was followed in the Bedford Corporation by his second son, Admiral Sir John Chicheley, in 1682, and he by his son, John, of the Middle Temple in 1700, see pp. 109, 141.

GEORGE DALTON appears first in the records in 1652, when he did the work of the receiver, William Jessop, for fourteen days. Next year a meeting was held at his house in Ely and he was appointed expeditor in place of Underwood at a salary of £150. Several extracts have been given from his accounts up to 1659, when he must either have died or have left Ely, as he does not appear in the hearth taxes of 1661-4.

GABRIEL ELLYOT, of Peterborough, who went to London to advise about the map in 1658, was appointed a jurat of the Great Level at Ely in September 1656. He and the other jurats were to exercise such powers and privileges as the jurats of Romney Marsh, Kent. The laws for draining the Bedford Level were closely modelled on those used for Romney Marsh.

“W. FATHORNE.” This was William Faithorne, senior, a well-known engraver of portraits (Bryan, *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*), 1616-91. Mr E. Lynam thinks he may have engraved Jonas Moore's map of 1654. Mr H. R. Mallett has shown me in the Cambridge University Library a pictorial plan of London and Westminster by Richard Newcourt which was engraved by Faithorne.

THE FORTREY FAMILY were Protestant refugees from Brabant. Samuel Fortrey, who was an original Adventurer for draining the fens, was the great grandson of James the refugee. Samuel's father had been a shipowner in London but, on becoming interested in the fens, the son had changed his residence to Cambridgeshire. The first trace of his residence there is in the parish register of Oakington, 1650. Later from the hearth tax roll we find he had a house there with nine fireplaces. At the same time, 1661-74, he had as large a house at Witcham. This was the house in Byall fen, the remains of which are still known as Fortrey Hall. It was built of stud-work with turf between, and so was apt to be partly washed away in flood-time. Samuel Fortrey, who lived from 1622 to 1681, was a gentleman of coat armour, and of His Majesty's Privy Chamber. He wrote books, one of which, *England's Interest and Improvement*, ran to six editions, and was reprinted in 1856. Yet it will be seen that he threw himself heartily into the business of fen drainage, and his name frequently occurs in the fen records. After his death he was succeeded as conservator by his son Samuel (1650-88). The second son, William (1653-1723), then became a conservator, but he married a Leicestershire heiress and left the fen country. A full account of this interesting family may be found in *Fenland Notes and Queries*, vol. iv, pp. 352-8.

RICHARD GORGES was the third son of Edward, Baron Gorges of Dundalk, and was born in 1619. In 1637 he entered Clare

College, Cambridge, as a nobleman. In 1641 he entered the Long Parliament as M.P. for Downton, Wilts. Meantime his father had been a party to the indenture of fourteen parts in 1631, and thus was one of the original Adventurers. From 1646 onwards fen drainage became the chief business of Richard Gorges' life, as will be seen from the frequent mention of his name in the foregoing extracts. He succeeded his father as Baron Gorges about 1650. From 1663 to 1686 he held the office of Surveyor-General, which was then one of much labour and responsibility, and on resigning that, he was elected a conservator. He continued to act as such until he was over eighty years of age. Meantime, about the year 1669, he had bought the manor of Stetchworth from the Earl of Bedford. There he died in the year 1712, and was buried in the church. He left no direct heir. Wells, *op. cit.* vol. 1, p. 471, says he was created Viscount Dundalk by King James the Second, but the *Complete Peerage* knows nothing of this.

As is seen elsewhere, his salary was £450 a year, and critics such as those who attacked John Latch might well ask how out of that sum his lordship was able to save enough money to buy the large estate at Stetchworth. It must have been a fine chance for a land speculator to know which fen lots were to be forfeited for non-payment of taxes, and at the same time to know what they were really worth. In the Hearth Tax Rolls of 1661-4 he appears as the owner of a two-chimneyed house in Doddington.

ANTHONY HAMMOND. There were two or more men of this name interested in fen drainage, because my references cover the period 1631-1711. Anthony Hammond, esquire, of St Albans, Kent (*sic*), had two shares in the indenture of fourteen parts, 1631. In 1649 he informed the Company that he knew a man who would drain the fen for £30,000. This was probably Sir Edward Partheriche. In 1650 he was asked by the Company to go down into the fens with John Latch, and look after the Company's business. They were asked to accept £20 a month whilst thus engaged. In 1653 he, with Gorges, Fortrey and others, sent up a petition, dated at the "Bell", Ely, pointing out that they had ruined themselves in their estates "which were very great" in undertaking the drainage (*Fenland N. and Q.* vol. VI, p. 65). In 1654 he was appointed a conservator of the N.L. at a salary of £150. At the Ely meeting September 29, 1656, Anthony Hammond was elected one of the "Lords of the Fens", in virtue of his estate at Pyemore, Downham, and on the same day another Anthony Hammond, of Wilburton, gent., was elected one of the jurats. In that year also Col. Hammond was assessed at £120, and paid £12 tax, which was at a much higher rate than the upland gentry paid (Bodleian Lib. Rawlinson A. 35, p. 231). Anthony Hammond does not appear

amongst the bailiffs or conservators immediately after the Restoration, but he was a surveyor and taxor in 1668 and was a conservator from 1669 onwards, and the name last appears in 1711. His name appears frequently in the records. And although stated to be of Wilburton in 1656, his name does not appear as the occupier of a house there in the hearth tax rolls. Two Anthony Hammonds were lords of Somersham manor in the seventeenth century; one of them lived, died, and was buried there (*V.C.H. Hunts. vol. II*). The name "Hammond's Eau" may be derived from this family.

THE HENLEY FAMILY had no connection with Cambridgeshire or the Fens until Robert Henley, senior, one of the six clerks in chancery, became a Participant in fen drainage by the Pretended Act of 1649. His stake was a large one because, in 1656, it was assessed at £900 (Rawlinson MS. *ut supra*). But it is well known that the "Six clerks" were able to amass large fortunes. The family was a Somersetshire one, and when Robert Henley, junior, chief clerk for enrolling the pleas of the King's Bench, was knighted in 1663, he is described as being of the Grange, Somerset. Robert Henley, senior, was appointed treasurer in 1649 on the resignation of the Earl of Bedford, and, until his death about 1656, he exercised great influence in the affairs of the Company. This was plainly shown in December 1649 when, at a special meeting, the Company divided as to whether Sir Edward Partheriche or Sir Cornelius Vermuyden should be director of the work of drainage, twelve voted for the former and only Henley and one other for Vermuyden. Yet, owing to the skilful management of Henley, Sir Cornelius got the job. Mr Henley appears constantly in the extracts printed above, but I do not think the fens saw much of him. He was an ancestor of Baron Henley, a Lord Chancellor in the following century. Sir Andrew Henley, created a baronet in 1660, was the eldest son of Robert the Participant, and several times served as a conservator.

JOHN HERRING was living in Cambridge during the reign of Charles I and paid his taxes regularly. He does not appear in municipal affairs until the purge of 1662, when he was put in as alderman, and was soon afterwards mayor. He lived in a large house in Great St Mary's parish (twelve fireplaces), so I conclude he was an innkeeper. This would fit in with his charge for bringing the B.L.C. money from London.

ROGER JENYNS, see pp. 91-6.

JOHN LATCH took a prominent position in the business of the Adventurers, the Participants, and the Company, but drops out when the Corporation was established. The first and last references found relating to his work are slanders, we hope, against his business morality. In 1639 Latch was Expenditor General for the King's work in the fens; and it was stated that £24,000 had passed

through his hands, also that in May 1639 he still had £7000, which should have been paid to contractors, the children of whose workmen were starving. In 1662 when the accounts of the "new adventurers" were being discussed, it was asked "By what art had Mr Latch bought as many lands upon forfeiture of £300 tax, as soon after he sold, for £30000." Such artists, said the writer, "could make good lands bad, or bad good". These insinuations may none of them have been true.

In 1649 he attended meetings in London and Peterborough, and in December that year he voted for Partridge to be director of the drainage. In the same year he was appointed overseer of the work, and was asked to accept £20 a month for his trouble, whilst in the fens. Five years later this gratuity was reduced to six shillings a day, but there were then more Adventurers ready to visit the fens. In 1651 he was appointed with Robert Henley to arrange for the Scotch prisoners from Dunbar to be set to work in the fens. In the same year came another accusation, that of having misapplied a large sum of money, but it had no effect on his employers because he was still controller of the payments to Scotchmen. In 1652 also he was, with others, paid £2 for helping to draw up the adjudication of drained lands, and received £1 for a written opinion about taking earth for banks. In 1656 he was on a committee appointed to fix salaries under the new Act, and was asked to help Lord Gorges in place of old Mr Henley. And that is as far as he has been traced. It is not known where his lot lay, nor where he lived. He was probably a Londoner.

MARK LE PLA occurs several times in the extracts, showing that he was a person of importance in the fens, yet very little information about him has been found. James and Mark le Pla took the oaths required in order to be naturalized in 1662 (*Jnl. of Ho. of Com.*). Mark le Pla was appointed surveyor and taxor of reclaimed lands in 1668, and in 1674 James and Mark were living in small houses at Thorney. Mark died in 1697 at the age of 75. If the early records of the Adventurers and Conservators are ever published, much will probably be found about the Le Pla family.

JOHN MINGAY appears as expeditor from 1659 to 1670. He lived in Trinity parish, Ely, and in 1664 tried to cheat the tax collector of payment for one of his eight fireplaces. His salary was £100 a year, and when he was appointed surveyor and taxor in a new assessment in 1668, that meant extra pay. The order books contain many references to arrear rolls which he had to produce. According to Wells, ROBERT MINGAY, Esq., was appointed receiver and expeditor 1663, but his accounts do not begin until 1678-9.

DAVID OFFLEY is specially mentioned in the Act of 1663 for the purpose of giving him leave to sue in connection with his fen

holding, which was in St Mary's parish, Ely. No other holder is thus mentioned. In 1663 Offley attended a meeting of the Corporation as a commoner, and in 1669 David Offley, gent., was elected a conservator. He does not appear as a householder in the hearth tax. He died in 1670. See p. 74.

EDWARD PARTRIDGE or Partheriche of Kent was knighted in 1641. In 1645 he was one of the members of the House of Commons appointed to examine the petition of the "Adventurers" for an Act of Parliament to legalize their proceedings. After the Pretended Act was passed he appeared as a candidate for the directorship of the drainage of the Level. Although he was supported by most of the Adventurers, Vermuyden was appointed. He was one of the few Adventurers who lived in the district. His house in the College, Ely, contained nine fireplaces, and here the Corporation met in 1665. He was surveyor and taxor in 1665, but he does not appear in office afterwards, although he was living in Ely in 1674.

"MR PEPIS." This was John Pepys, second son of Talbot Pepys of Impington, son and brother of Recorders of Cambridge. He was LL.D. of Cambridge, 1647. He married the widow of Thomas Hobson, heir of the carrier, a match which allowed him to live in a house with a dozen fireplaces at Cottenham, where he died in 1692.

WALTER ST JOHN was of Wiltshire and Battersea. He inherited an ancient baronetcy in 1657. He married a daughter of Chief Justice St John, and died in 1708. According to the *Complete Baronetage*, he was famed "for piety and moral virtues". He was elected a "Lord of the Fens" in 1656, as owner of 500 acres of land in Whittlesey. He was nominated on the Commission of Sewers in 1662, but he appears to have taken no further share in the work of the corporation. Sir Walter must have taken much practical interest in drainage in his youth, because the Company gave him a present of plate in 1652.

THE UNDERWOODS were a family with extensive possessions and strong interest in the fens. They were Parliamentarians, and Francis Underwood gained unenviable notoriety by being in charge of the troops from Crowland who killed the Rev. Michael Hudson at the taking of Woodcroft House, near Stamford, in circumstances of great barbarity. William Underwood was elected a "Lord of the Fens" in 1656 in virtue of his property in Whittlesey. Francis was appointed expeditor in 1649 at a larger salary than anyone else ever had, but he resigned in 1653 and was shortly after elected a bailiff. He appears as very active during the Commonwealth in all kinds of fen draining business. With his record it was natural that the royalists should make a dead set at

him after the Restoration. With the widow of Michael Hudson as a witness, an effort was made in 1664 to bring against him charges of high treason both before and after the Restoration. But he was protected by the Act of Oblivion, and in 1666 Francis appears as a conservator of the B.L.C. In 1674 he owned a house with twelve fireplaces at Thorney. Hugh Underwood had a house of large size at Whittlesey,¹ whilst a Mr Underwood had a house nearly as large in Trinity parish, Ely. The family appears as office bearers in the B.L.C. until well on in the next century.

EDMUND WELCH was in 1652 a part-time officer, and reported able but slow. Two years later he was still principal contractor to the Company. In 1656 Edmund Welch of "Emley", gent., was elected a jurat. In 1667 he was still certifying bills. Welch's dam may have been named after him.

JEROME WESTON, EARL of PORTLAND, owned the manors of Whittlesey, which he inherited on the death of his father in 1635. He married Lady Frances Stewart, daughter of the Duke of Lennox, and so became allied to the royal family. The notorious fact that his wife was a Catholic exposed him to constant suspicion during the Commonwealth, and at one time he was committed to the Tower, and his estate sequestrated. But he was soon liberated, and is said to have lived quietly at Whittlesey until the Restoration. Portland House, near the Church of St Andrew, with its quaint statuary is a survival of his residence there. The earl bequeathed this house to his wife, in his will made in 1657. He died in 1663, his widow surviving him for thirty years.

NOTES ON PEOPLE MENTIONED IN THE ACCOUNT OF NOVEMBER 1664

Sir Edward Walpole belonged to the well-known Norfolk family. Sir Richard Onslow, 1601-64, "our counsell", knighted 1641, had been a colonel in the Parliamentary Army, and a member of the Convention Parliament of 1660. He was an intimate friend of Ashley Cooper. "Serjeant Glynne" was Sir John Glynne, 1603-66, a learned and impartial judge. He prosecuted the bishops in 1641, Strafford in 1642 and Sir Harry Vane in 1662. Throckmorton and Amhurst belonged to Middlesex and Kent. Their names appear as holding public office during the interregnum. Sir Thomas Atkins cannot be placed. There was a man of that name who had been Lord Mayor of London and knighted, who was alive in 1664. Serjeant Keeling or Keyling was a royalist who had suffered much under the Commonwealth and revenged himself on the Puritan party after the Restoration. He prepared the Act of Uniformity, 1662, and when he became a

¹ This was Portland House, with sixteen fireplaces.

judge, distinguished himself for his small knowledge of the law, his ill-temper and want of discretion. "Mr Scrogg" was most likely the notorious Sir William Scroggs, a creature of Danby, elevated to the position of Lord Chief Justice, notwithstanding his well-known looseness of life. He took great pleasure in baiting all dissenters who came before him. But his conduct became too bad for even Charles the Second's court, and he was removed from office in 1681.

From these notes it will be seen that the promoters of the bill had engaged lawyers of both parties.

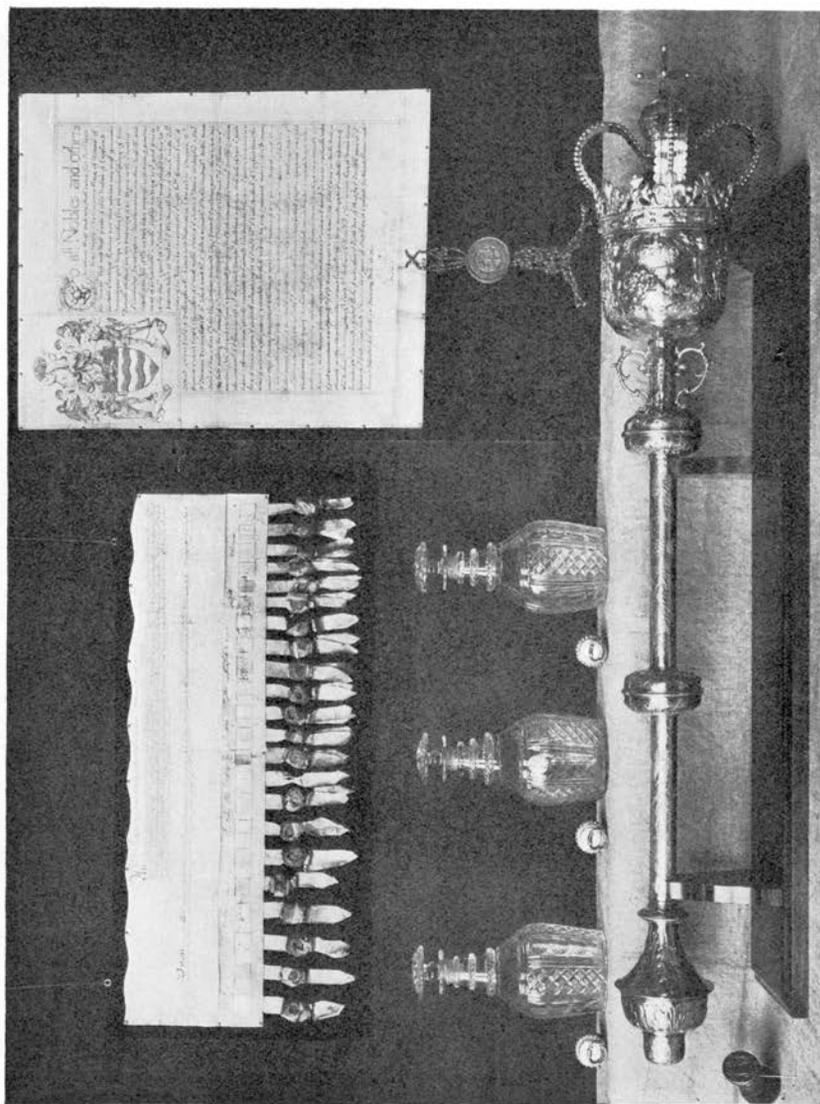
IN CONCLUSION

The publication of the two books on the Fenland by Dr H. C. Darby¹ will raise great interest in the Fen Country, and may cause some to study the documents here listed. Many of these are now for the first time revealed to the public eye. The authority in charge of them is in no way unfriendly towards research, but the present method of housing, partly at Cambridge and partly at Ely, is unsatisfactory. At Cambridge there is a records' clerk and the documents are promptly and cheerfully produced; at Ely there is no one in charge, and when the office is open the keys of the cupboards are not always available. Moreover the rooms there contain too much heavy furniture, and when several officials are engaged in making maps and plans, there is not much room for research students.

Anyone who has watched the amount of work done from the office of the Great Ouse Catchment Board must come to the conclusion that the care of its ancient records, as well as of its modern records which are rapidly increasing in bulk, should be a separate department. This would result in the destruction of useless material, and so give room for better methods of sorting and making of lists. It is quite possible that a carefully made list of the plans of rivers and drains, many of which have exact measurements and are quite modern, might be useful to the engineers of the present day.

For the curious illustration opposite the Society is indebted to Lt.-Col. Tebbutt. It is a reduction, by permission of the Director, of a photograph, 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ × 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ in., taken for purposes of record when the items shown thereon were deposited in the Victoria and Albert Museum by Harold Archer, Esq., the last Registrar of the B.L.C. The original documents have not been seen by the writer. It is fortunate that Lt.-Col. Tebbutt discovered the whereabouts of the mace and other items in time to be included in this paper.

¹ *The Medieval Fenland, 1939. The Draining of the Fens, 1939.*



Decree of Sewers, 1636. Hangs in the Store Library, V. and A. Museum. B.L.C. Seal.

Grant of Arms to B.L.C. 1636. Hangs in the Library, V. and A. Museum.

No. M 57-1921.

B.L.C. Mace, presented 1672.

(Reproduced by permission of the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum.)

Document on the left. This is a decree of the Commissioners for Sewers. A transcript in modern spelling is given. The document has appendant to it twenty-two tabs of which all but one have seals attached. Above each seal is the signature of the owner.

A law ordinance and decree of Sewers made enacted and indented

AT a sessions of Sewers holden at Peterborough the thirteenth day of June 1636, before the Right Hon^{ble} Earl of Holland, Oliver, Lord St John, Sir Rowland St John, Sir Beauchamp St John, Sir Hamond le Strange, Sir Myles Sandys junior, Robert Longe Esq., George Glapthorne Esq., Gregory Gawsell esq., Talbot Peapis, recorder of Cambridge, Humberston Marsh, Robert Peyton, and John Peapis esquires, Richard Foxton, mayor of Cambridge and others.¹

UPON our view and knowledge of the works and fens we conceive the great Level to be drained according to the purport and intent of Lynn law² and do so adjudge it. In witness whereof we have hereunto put to our hand and seals the day and year above written.

Document on the right.

A.D. 1636. Sir William le Neve Knight Clarencieux King of Armes grants to Francis Earl of Bedford, Oliver Earl of Bullingbrooke, Henry Lord Matravvers, Edward Lord Gorges, . . . Sir Myles Sandys . . . Oliver St John, Anthony Hammond, esquires, Samuel Spalding gent., and others, who had by letters patent been incorporated into a body politic by the name of the Governors, Bailiffs, and commonalty, and conservators of the fens, having a common seal, these arms; Barry wavy of six pieces, argent and vert on a chief gules a lion passant gardant.

With crest and supporters as detailed in J. E. Foster and T. D. Atkinson, *Catalogue of Loan Collection of Plate*, 1896, p. 114.

The document has the signature of le Neve at the bottom, under which is appendant the seal of the College of Arms.

The corporation of Governors, Bailiffs, etc., did not become such by law until 1663.

Three cut glass decanters with glass stoppers and spare corks with silver tops. These are sometimes lent by the Victoria and Albert Museum as specimens of nineteenth-century cut glass.

The mace. This is fully described in Foster and Atkinson, *op. cit.* p. 114. It has no date mark. Length 45 in., length of mace head 9 in. It has on it the Royal Arms, the arms of the Earl of Bedford and of the B.L.C. It bears an inscription in *modern* lettering stating that it was given by the Earl of Bedford in 1663. But Foster and Atkinson give an extract with exact reference to a B.L.C. minute book stating that the mace was presented to the Corporation in Dr Beaumont's house in Ely, on April 10, 1672.

The Seal. Wooden stock, steel matrix, late seventeenth century.

¹ Seven names have been left out for want of space.

² Lynn law was passed June 1630-1. Printed in Wells, *op. cit.* II, 98.

SOUTHOE MANOR

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS OF AN EARLY MEDIÆVAL MOATED SITE AT MANOR FARM, SOUTHOE, HUNTS

By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.

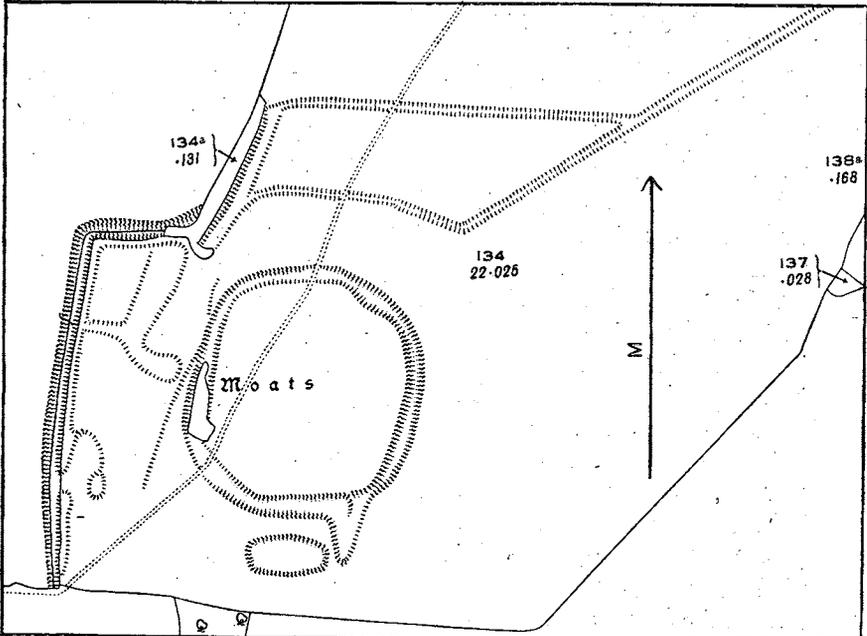
AND C. F. TEBBUTT

THE two circular moats at Southoe are described in the *Victoria History of Huntingdonshire*, vol. I, p. 304, by Mr Inskip Ladds. In this note we are concerned only with the more southerly one, which has recently been ploughed up. The character of the site has been considerably altered in the last few years, but fortunately a careful plan had been made by Mr Ladds before this occurred (*loc. cit.* p. 305).

An examination of the site after the land had been under cultivation for a year or more showed two areas where the plough had revealed considerable traces of ancient occupation. The first of these was on the eastern lip of the circular ditch which is the most characteristic feature of the earthwork (see plan, Fig. 1). Here we found numerous pieces of shelly-paste pottery similar to that recovered on what are thought to be late Saxon sites at St Neots, Great Paxton, Flambard's Manor, etc. (cf. *C.A.S. Proc.* vols. XXXIII and XXXV). At the same time an iron buckle of unusual form was also found on the surface (Pl. I, fig. a); similar buckles no doubt exist but at present we have not found a parallel and until one is found it seems reasonable to date this buckle tentatively in the eleventh century, to which most of the pottery is thought to belong.

Since the owner, Mr C. Davison, had kindly given permission for test excavations to be carried out on the site, a short trial trench was dug here. It was demonstrated that another ditch existed outside the big circular trench, but since it was obviously a work of some considerable size and contained green-glazed pottery at a low level it was decided to leave it for the present. A second and apparently more important occupation-area had been observed within the circumference of the circular ditch itself. Here a roughly

rectangular area nearly 100 ft. long but rather less in width was bounded by a scattered belt of Collyweston tiles. This area gave the impression of having once been some form of court surrounded by sheds or buildings roofed with these tiles which on the decay of the rafters had fallen in the manner now observed. The base of a stone mortar¹ and numerous potsherds were picked up at the western end of



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map, with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

Fig. 1

this site. A trial trench was then dug through the tiles and straight across the longer axis of the area. The western portion was found to include a very complex series of post-holes and pits which would need an excavation on a considerable scale to elucidate them. The major portion of the enclosure was, however, shown to be something in the nature of a farmyard, partially paved with fragments of Collyweston tiles set on a thin stratum of burnt clay. This stratum was

¹ Cf. L. Cobbett and E. S. Peck, "A stone bowl, etc." *C.A.S. Proc.* vol. xxxvii.

10 in. thick in places, burnt red, and resting on the undisturbed subsoil. At the point where our trench cut through the tile belt it was found that the tiles lay in a low heap on the inner side of a very slight bank of yellowish loamy soil, which would have been taken for undisturbed subsoil had it not been for the presence in it of occasional fragments of pottery or bone and pieces of charcoal. It was furthermore found to cover a thick occupation-layer. In spite of the indefinite character of this bank it seems quite possible that it represents the weathered remains of a wall of sun-dried bricks. The buildings here can hardly have been built of this material, as we found no traces of inner walls. It is indeed likely that there was in reality a rectangular enclosure with some form of wooden buildings roofed with stone tiles round its inner face. Probably the farmhouse itself stood on posts above some form of undercroft. The numerous irregularities and pits which were found among the post-holes in the small area which we examined can hardly represent floor levels inside a house at ground level. It is much to be hoped that further investigations will be possible here, for many problems of the Late Saxon and Norman periods might be solved. At one point we uncovered a pit which in other surroundings would have been called a Saxon hut but which in reality can hardly have been anything but a latrine pit. Our investigations here have already made us begin to wonder whether some of the pit-like hollows which we are at present regarding as the main part of Anglo-Saxon dwellings are not in reality structures in the undercrofts of much larger wooden buildings. Certainly Harold's manor house at Bosham as shown in the Bayeux tapestry was a building with an undercroft, and it is probable that we have begun to investigate something of a similar character here.

The tiled enclosure almost certainly dates from before the Norman conquest, if we may judge from the character of the shelly-paste pottery which was found all over the area investigated. The latrine pit mentioned above contained this type of pottery exclusively, with the exception of the handle of a yellow-glazed jug (Fig. 1, 7), and some sherds of later date in a smaller pit which was cut into one corner of the larger one. The jug handle is of especial interest, for it confirms a

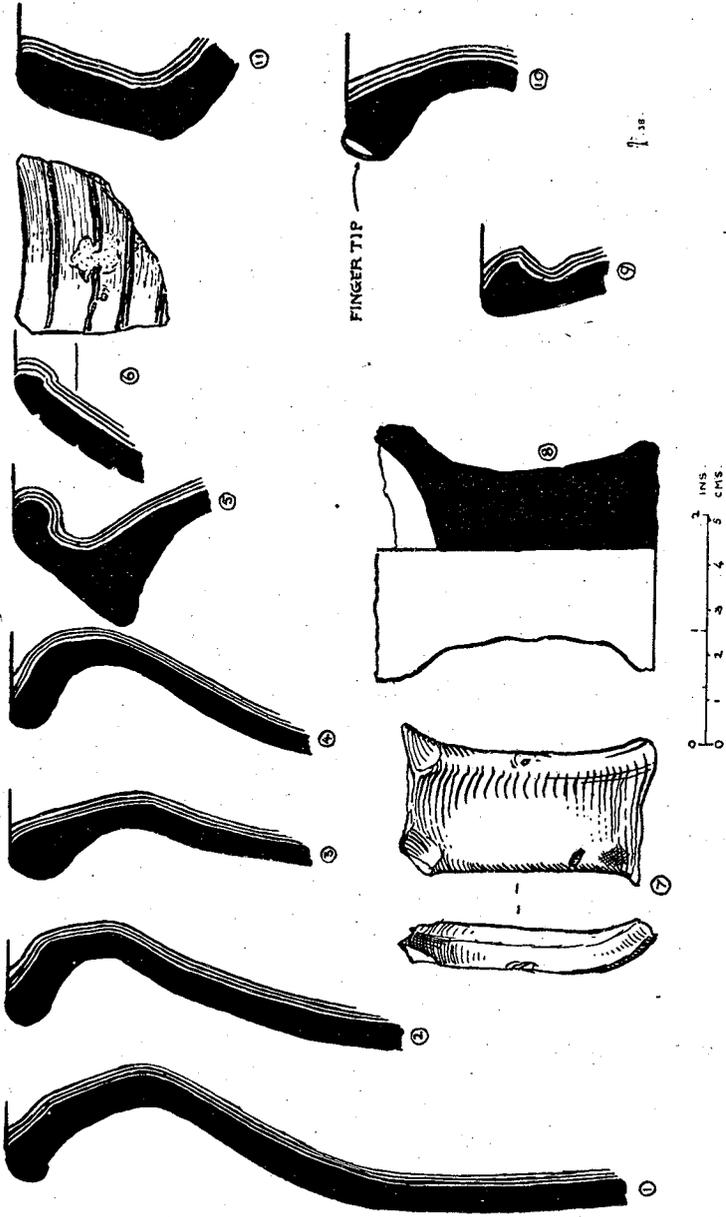


Fig. 1. Sherds from Southhoe Manor Excavations, etc. Nos. 1-4, latest types from intrusive pit. No. 5, "Late Saxon" type from post-hole. No. 6, yellow-glazed fragment, Flambard's Manor. No. 7, yellow-glazed handle from Southhoe latrine pit. No. 8, "Late Saxon" type base, surface trenching. Nos. 9-11, "Late Saxon" types latrine pit.

suggestion made on the strength of a fragment which we recovered from a similar pit at Flambard's Manor, Meldreth (*C.A.S. Proc.* vol. xxxv), that yellow-glazed pottery was in use at the same time as the shelly-paste Late Saxon pottery. The handle is apparently from a vessel of the shape of certain forms similar to those figured by Dr M. Wheeler in *London and the Saxons*, Fig. 33, no. 1. There is reason, however, for thinking that the use of yellowish glaze was practised in this country by the Anglo-Saxons themselves. Mr G. Wyman Abbott has kindly shown us a very remarkable bowl-shaped vessel, thickly covered with stamped impressions in the Pagan Saxon manner and covered with a greenish-yellow glaze which he obtained from a pre-Norman Conquest level. The fragment from Flambard's Manor (Fig. 1, 6) is probably from a not very dissimilar vessel. The smaller pit was filled with large quantities of reddish or greyish wares of types well known from Rayleigh Castle, Essex (*Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.* vols. v and xii), which probably indicate approximately the lower limit of the intensive occupation of this site. It should be noted that normal green glaze which is found in quantities on most mediaeval sites is of great rarity here. There is, therefore, reason for thinking that this particular site was first occupied towards the end of the Late Saxon period and remained in occupation during Norman times. Miss M. E. Simkins tells us of the division of the Southoe manor into three about 1219 (*V.C.H. Hunts.* vol. II, pp. 347 ff.). It seems probable from the small amount of evidence so far collected that this particular property fell into decay after the division. The buildings would no doubt remain in casual use for many years, but the occupation of the dwelling-house by the lord of the manor may be thought to have ceased.

The diet of the people living on this site appears to have included some rather unexpected elements, for while the usual domestic animals are represented by a considerable number of the bones of ox, sheep, pig, and horse, bones of aquatic birds are relatively very numerous. Duck are quite common. Shells of oysters and edible mussels are comparatively numerous also, and snails appear to have been eaten in considerable numbers. The thinness of the shells of the mussels suggest that they had been collected from a not very



Fig. *a*

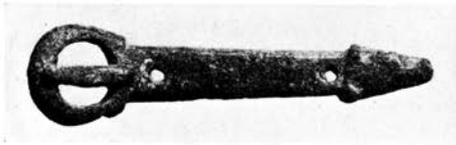


Fig. *b*

Two buckles from Southoe Manor excavations:

- a.* Iron buckle, surface find.
- b.* Bronze buckle, probably Norman.

exposed habitat. A piece of red deer antler was obtained. The quantity of bird bones recalls the scene on the Bayeux tapestry where numerous birds are being handed to the Normans feasting at Hastings.

LATRINE PIT. This was a hole 6 ft. long, 3 ft. 9 in. wide and 6 ft. deep. There were small post-holes on either side of one end and a kind of shute on one side which ended 2 ft. above the floor. At the opposite end to the post-holes a later hole had been dug so that it destroyed part of the end wall of the earlier pit, but did not reach the bottom. The potsherds from the later pit were all of approximately one date and pattern, simple sagging-based cooking pots (Fig. 1, 1-4) of red or grey ware.

A number of bird bones¹ were also found in this pit. The pottery from the main portion of the big pit itself was mostly in a rather abraded condition and was all, with the exception of the glazed handle mentioned above, of the shelly-paste, slightly soapy-textured "Late Saxon" type. Fragments of bowls and broad platters with incurved rims, as described from the St Neots huts (*C.A.S. Proc.* vol. xxxiii), were found (Fig. 1, 9-11). At the bottom of the shute were one or two fragments which were probably the last additions to the pit; these are of a paste more like the later "Norman" wares. Both types of pottery were found at all levels over the rest of the area explored, the ground being too much honey-combed with pits and post-holes for stratification to be observed. One piece of the earlier ware was recovered from the bottom of a post-hole (Fig. 1, 5).

METAL OBJECTS. Few of these were found, with the exception of numerous nails apparently used for fastening the Collyweston roof tiles. A bronze buckle which was not found in association with any other object (Pl. I, fig. b) is of an unusual form and probably Norman in date.

PAVING. An area 3 ft. 3 in. long by 2 ft. wide just under the plough level had been paved with red tiles which were now in a fragmentary condition. This may possibly have been the place where a beer barrel or some similar object once stood. It probably belonged to a late period of the occupation.

¹ These comprised bones of at least three birds, probably a goose and two chickens.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES

BY T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A. AND
M. O'REILLY, M.A.

MR IVAN THATCHER, who has already given the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology a number of Beakers and much interesting pottery of later periods from Runcton Holme, Norfolk, has now kindly added two more Beakers (Pl. I, figs. *a* and *b*) from the same site. The site was described and the greater part of the pottery illustrated by Dr J. G. D. Clark and Mr C. F. C. Hawkes in the paper on "Early Settlement at Runcton Holme" in vol. VII of the *Proc. Pre. Soc. of E. Anglia*, and it is therefore unnecessary to make any comment on it here, beyond recalling that there appear to have been two phases of occupation, one during the Beaker period and the other during the Early Iron Age and Romano-British period. The particular interest of the two new Beakers lies in their belonging to Abercromby's type B, of which the Museum has hitherto possessed only two complete local examples, one of which is also from Runcton Holme (*loc. cit.* Pl. XI, fig. 2), the other from Lakenheath (Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, Pl. I, fig. 3). Fig. *a* is a very characteristic example of the type, and it is perhaps of interest to note that the nearest analogies to it figured by Abercromby are also from the northern part of East Anglia, namely, his fig. 81, from Stalham, Norfolk, and fig. 93, from Mildenhall, Suffolk. The second Beaker, fig. *b*, is unusual in its proportions, if the restoration is correct, and we have not been able to find any close parallel to it. Both are of fairly fine and hard buff-coloured ware, gritted with particles of flint, and both have the simple zonal decoration characteristic of the type. In the first, fig. *a*, it consists of horizontal lines encircling the body, which are formed of a series of strokes about $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, made perhaps by a splinter of wood. The second Beaker, fig. *b*, has bands of herringbone pattern alternating with horizontal lines arranged in groups of three; as in fig. *a*, these are not continuous, but here they consist

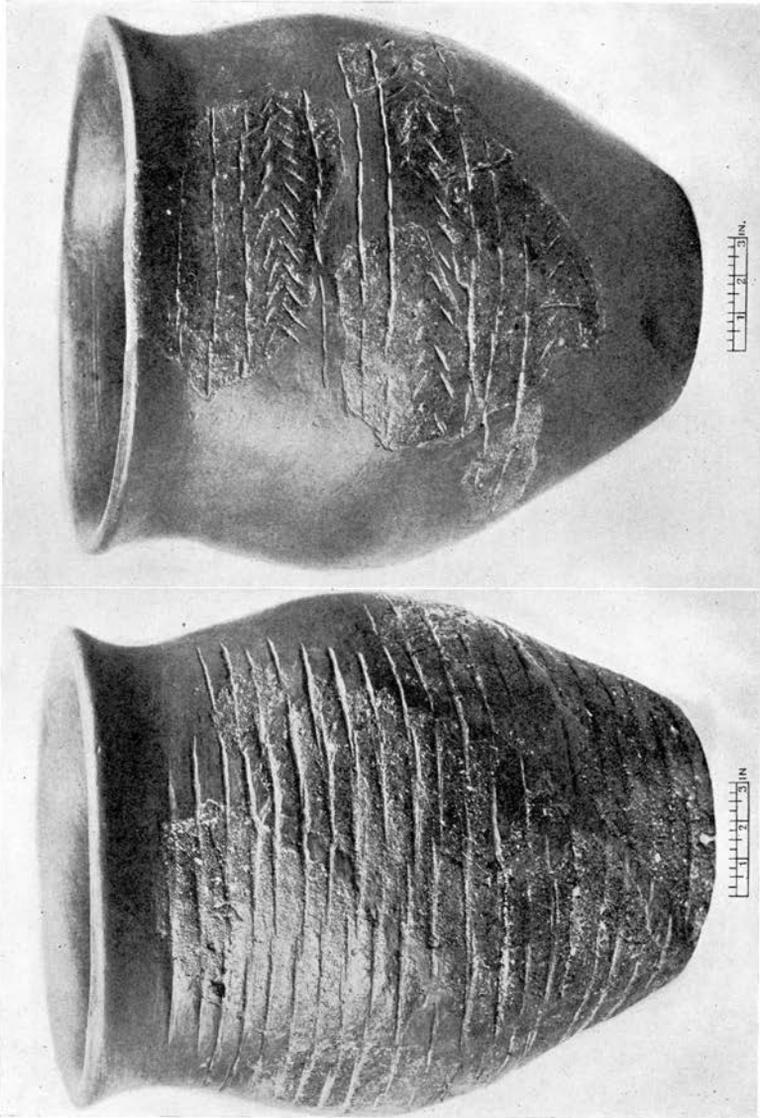


Fig. b

Fig. a

Beakers, Runceton Holme, Norfolk.

PLATE II

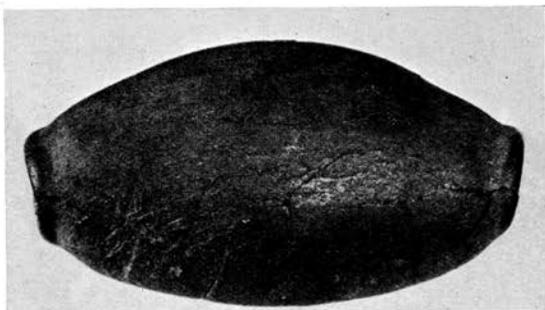


Fig. *a*

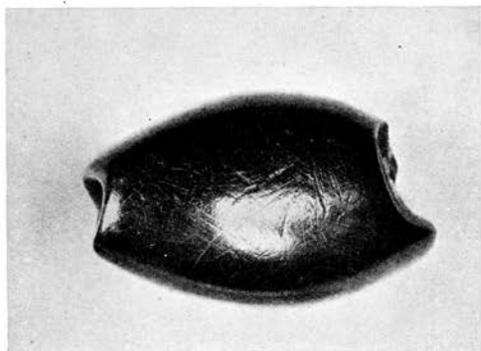


Fig. *b*



Fig. *c*



Fig. *d*



Fig. *e*

a. Lignite bead, Henbury, Glos.
b and *c.* Jet bead and flint tool, Isleham Fen.
d and *e.* Bronze seal, R. Cam.



Fig. *a*
Socketed axe,
Littleport.



Fig. *b*
Mediaeval dagger,
Much Hadham, Herts.

of a conjoined series of short impressions made by a slightly curved tool, perhaps a finger-nail, about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long; the impressions forming the herringbone are made by the same tool.

Mr Thatcher kindly presented at the same time three sherds of pottery of Windmill Hill A 1 type, which are of great use in filling a gap in the teaching series of the Museum, and a fine leaf-shaped arrowhead.

The fine jet bead figured on Pl. II, fig. *b* was found by a workman in Isleham Fen and has been kindly presented to the Museum by Mr C. S. Leaf. Like so many of these large lozenge-shaped or ellipsoidal beads, it appears not to have been associated with any datable object, though a number of small flint tools found at the same time, one of which is shown in fig. *c*, were probably from the same site; it may have been an occupied sandhill of the type described by Mr Leaf in *C.A.S. Proc.* vol. xxxv. Beads of this form, often with a moulded collar round the mouth of the perforation, are usually assigned to the Bronze Age (cf. J. G. Callendar, "Notes on Scottish prehistoric jet ornaments", *P.S.A.S.* vol. L, 1915-16), but the end of the perforation of this specimen, which is slightly concave and has no trace of moulding, shows some resemblance to those of the shale beads found in the long barrows at Eyford (O. G. S. Crawford, *Long Barrows of the Cotswolds*, p. 96) and Notgrove (E. M. Clifford, "Notgrove long barrow, Gloucestershire", *Archaeologia*, vol. LXXXVI, p. 146), and it may be an early variety of the Bronze Age type. We take this opportunity of illustrating a collared bead of lignite (Pl. II, fig. *a*) found in the soil overlying the quarry at Brentry Hill, Henbury, Glos, which was acquired by the Museum some years ago but has not hitherto been published. If the typology just suggested be correct, this bead would be decidedly later in date than the Isleham specimen.

Pl. III, fig. *a* shows a bronze socketed axe lately found during deep ploughing at Ape's Hall, Littleport, in the neighbourhood of the Old Croft River. It has the faceted body and collared neck characteristic of the Irish trumpet-shaped type (cf. two axes in the Green End Road hoard,

C.A.S. Proc. vol. xxxii, pp. 59-60), but instead of the round or oval mouth usually found in that type it has the normal square opening common in socketed axes in this as in many other parts of Britain. It may possibly be a local adaptation of an imported Irish form.

Two Early British coins have recently been added to the very small series in the Museum. A silver coin found at Stallode, or Stallard's, Drove, Lakenheath, is shown on Pl. IV, fig. *c*. This is of the type figured by Evans, *Ancient British Coins*, Pl. XVI, 8. The obverse shows a barbarous head in profile with hair standing up beyond the outline of the head; the reverse is a horse with corded mane, above it a hollow-sided triangle enclosed in a compartment formed by three corded curves, and below the remains of a hollow-sided lozenge. Mr H. Mattingly, who has kindly examined this coin, attributes it to the Icenii or the Brigantes, and mentions nine sites in East Anglia where coins of this type have been found. The gold coin in Pl. IV, fig. *b* was found at West Wratting, Cambs, and was secured for the Museum through the kind offices of Mr Walter Hayter. It is of the type figured by Evans, *op. cit.* Pl. B, 8; the obverse is blank and convex, the reverse is a disjointed tailless horse, with a crescent and pellet below and above two conventionalized arms which are the last vestiges of a figure of Victory; semicircles and pellets in the exergue.

Finds of Roman coins are so frequently made in this district that it would be impracticable to figure many of them, but the fine specimen shown in Pl. IV, fig. *a* has been thought worthy of illustration. It is a sestertius of Hadrian (A.D. 117-37), very well preserved, with light green patina. The obverse shows a bust of Hadrian, with drapery on the left shoulder; legend, IMP TRAIANUS HADRIANUS AUG; the reverse shows Jupiter, seated, with a spear in his left hand, his right arm extended with the hand supporting a small figure of Victory holding a wreath; legend, PONT MAX TR POT COS III; in exergue, S.C. (Mattingly and Sydenham, *Roman Imperial Coins*, Hadrian, 561*b*; minted A.D. 119-21). The coin was found in Cambridge, during recent demolition work



Fig. a



Fig. b

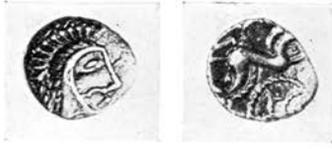


Fig. c

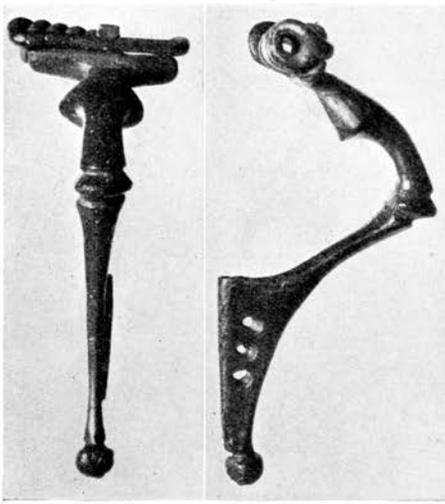


Fig. d

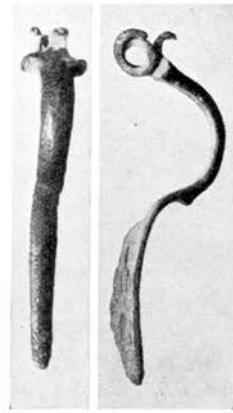
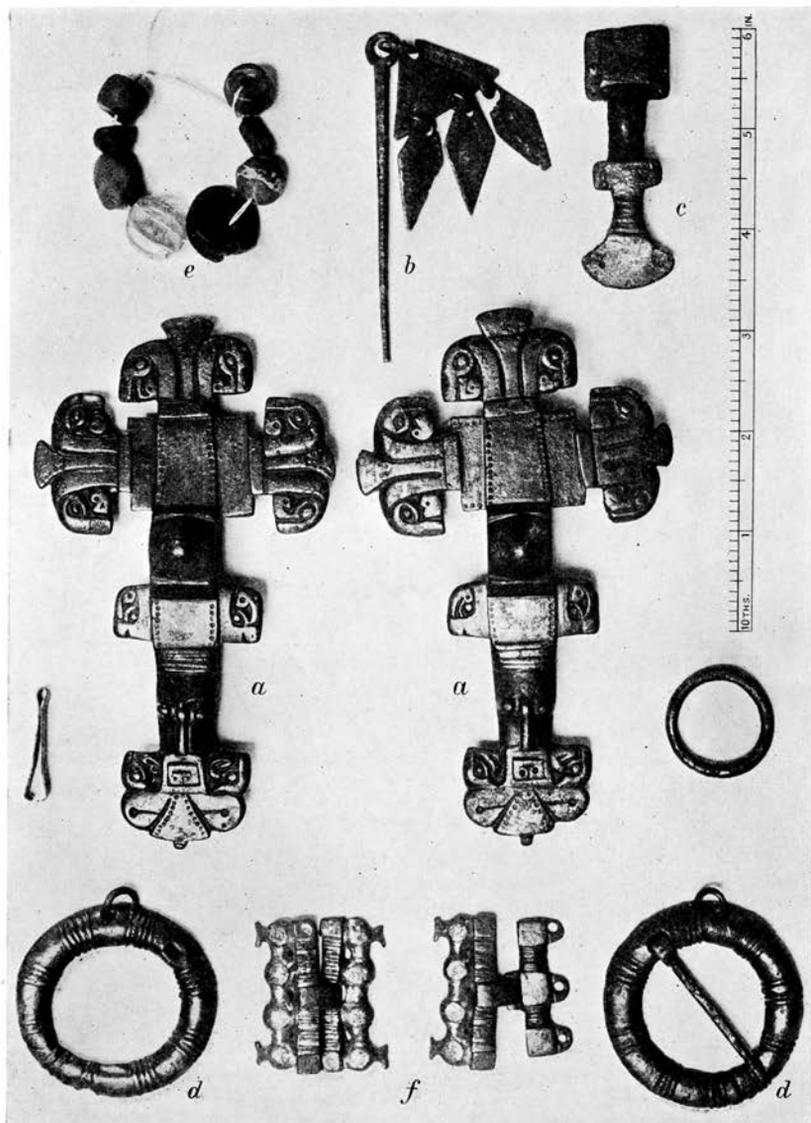


Fig. e

- a. First Brass of Hadrian, Cambridge.
- b. Early British gold coin, West Wratting.
- c. Early British silver coin, Lakenheath.
- d. Romano-British brooch, Wild Street, Mildenhall.
- e. Romano-British brooch, Gogmagog Hills.

PLATE V



Anglo-Saxon brooches, etc., Barton Road, Cambridge.

on the south side of the river, not within the area of the supposed Roman town.

Two Roman brooches, both of rather uncommon form, are shown on Pl. IV. The first, fig. *d*, was found on the surface of a field near Wild Street, Mildenhall, Suffolk, which has already yielded a considerable quantity of Romano-British potsherds. It appears to be a late variety of the trumpet-shaped type, yet retains early features in the perforation of the catch-plate and the use of a coiled spring instead of a hinge. The second, fig. *e*, though insignificant in appearance, is of particular interest because it seems to be approaching the stage of development at which Roman brooches had some influence on the early Teutonic cruciform brooch. This specimen was found in the garden of the house now called Middlefield, on the Fox Hill branch of the Gogmagog Hills.¹

The objects on Pl. V were found in the garden of Croft Lodge, Newnham, about fifty years ago, and must therefore belong to the Newnham Croft cemetery described by Fox (*Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, p. 244). Though we cannot be sure that they form a single grave-group, their intrinsic interest makes them a valuable addition to the collection. Pins with spangles (*Klapperschmuck*) like fig. *b* are rarely found in England (cf. *British Museum Anglo-Saxon Guide*, p. 75); one of the few examples known is from Lincolnshire (Searby, *loc. cit.*); and it may be perhaps of interest to note that the two large cruciform brooches (fig. *a*) are of a type usually considered characteristic of that area, though they are of course known in Cambridgeshire (Fox, *op. cit.* Pl. XXIX, fig. 1) and other districts. The animal heads (or Emperor heads: cf. Kendrick, *Anglo-Saxon Art*, p. 77) decorating the flattened projections of these brooches have a sophisticated simplicity which may indicate a late date (cf. Leeds, *Early Anglo-Saxon Art and Archaeology*, p. 81). The annular brooches (fig. *d*), though simple, are of an unusual type, having been cast with a U-shaped section instead of flat; strings of beads were probably hung from the rings

¹ The coin of Hadrian and the two brooches were presented to the Museum by T. C. Lethbridge.

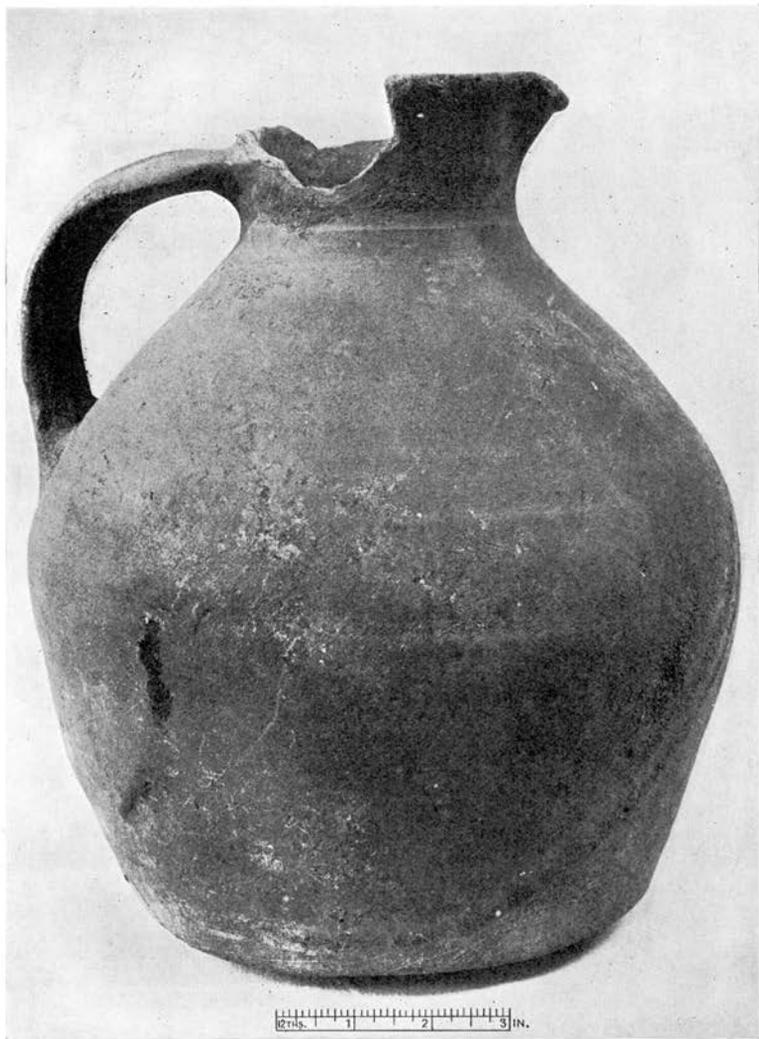
threaded through the perforations. The beads in fig. *e* may have belonged to such a string; the faceted and fluted beads are probably of Roman origin. The small square-headed brooch (fig. *c*) is apparently early, and it is possible that this brooch, together with the annular brooches, the pin, and the wrist-clasps, fig. *f*, excluding the odd piece, may have come from a single grave.

Pl. VI shows an Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn of reddish-black ware, elaborately decorated with a variety of bosses and a rope-like cordon round the neck. This fine urn was found more than two hundred years ago at Somersham, Hunts, and is probably, therefore, the earliest discovery of Anglo-Saxon remains in the Cambridge region. It has been preserved until recently in St John's College, but by the kindness of the Master and Fellows it has now been placed on loan in the Museum. The original label, pasted on the eighteenth century wooden case in which the urn was kept, reads as follows: "This Urn with the Bones, Annulets, Broken Comb, and Scissars contained in it was dug up in Hurst Field near Somersham in the year 1736 and was given to the College by Thos. Hammond Esq. of Somersham Place, as also were sixty-six ounces . . . pennyweights of Plate and the Supplement to Montfaucon's Antiquities, printed at Paris 1724 in five volumes fol. with some other books." There are other points of interest about this pot as well as the early date of its excavation. First there is the fact of its having been found at Somersham, since very few objects of the pagan Anglo-Saxon period have been found in this part of the Ouse valley (cf. Leeds, "The early Saxon penetration of the Upper Thames area", *Antiquaries Journal*, vol. XIII, p. 237). Secondly, the urn is one of the most handsome and well-preserved of its class, and is among the finest in the Museum's very large and representative collection; and, lastly, the variety and arrangement of the bosses, the absence of stamped ornament, and the form of the footstand all suggest a very early date, being much more akin than the majority of Anglo-Saxon urns to the later types of pots in the urn-fields of Schleswig and Hanover. We are indebted to Mr G. E. Daniel for his good offices in drawing our attention to this pot.



Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn, Somersham, Hunts.

PLATE VII



Mediaeval jug, St Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

The mediaeval iron dagger with gilt-bronze handle illustrated in Pl. III, fig. *b* was found by workmen making a ditch at the ford near Woodside Wood, Much Hadham, Herts (O.S. 6 in. map, Herts, XXII, S.E.). The blade is unfortunately much decayed, but enough remains to show that it was single-edged, with a very thick back and a blood-groove close to the back on either side. The whole hilt, including quillons and pommel, is cast in one piece; it is of a form to which we have not been able to find a parallel, but the debased animal head terminals of the quillons suggest a date early in the Middle Ages. The dagger appears to be earlier than any of those shown in the monumental brasses.

The mediaeval bronze seal shown in Pl. II, fig. *d* was dredged from the Cam at Reach. The device is a pelican in piety, and the legend reads SUM PELICAN DEI. Mr H. S. Kingsford, who has kindly examined an impression of this seal, makes the following comment on it: "It is one of those rather poor efforts which I think date somewhere about 1300, but which may well be later or even earlier. The legend seems to have got a bit bungled. The verse in the Vulgate (Psalm ci, verse 7) is 'Similis factus sum pelicano solitudinis'; on a seal you have in the Museum the last word is 'Dei'. Here the engraver, if I interpret the thing aright, has left out the first two words and the 'o' of 'pelicano' making pelican the nominative (pelicanus). In this way he has made sense of the abbreviated legend although he has gone some way from the original."

Mr Barrett has kindly allowed us to figure the mediaeval pitcher on Pl. VII, which was found during recent alterations to the back of his premises in St Andrew's Street, that is, a little to the east of the former line of the King's ditch. It is of hard grey ware, unglazed, with sagging base and slightly pinched lip. Unglazed mediaeval pottery is admittedly difficult to date, and the fourteenth or fifteenth century date which is usually given to jugs of this kind is a vague and quite probably inaccurate one.

A REPORT ON TRIAL EXCAVATIONS AT LIMLOW HILL, LITLINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

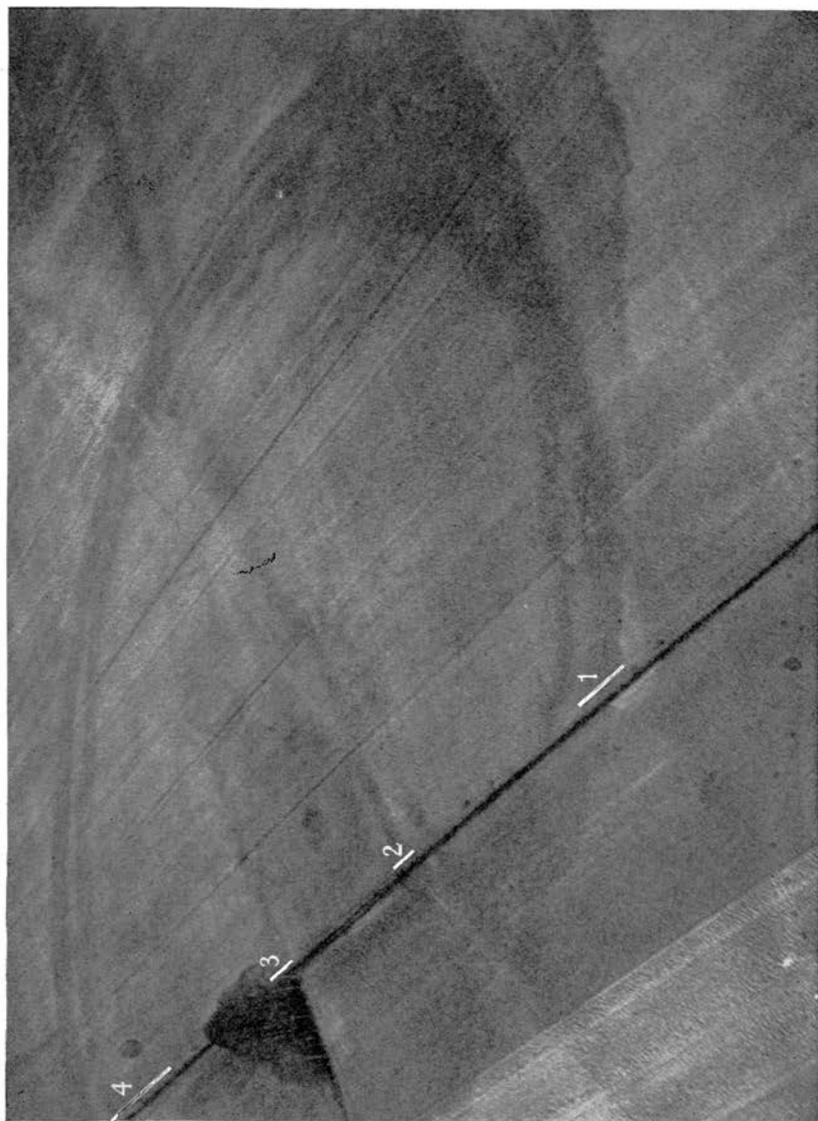
BY J. G. D. CLARK, M.A., PH.D., F.S.A.

THE excavations here described were prompted by the air-photograph reproduced on Pl. I. The photograph, which was taken in February 1934 by Major G. W. G. Allen, F.S.A., was first published by Mr O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A. and it was his commentary¹ which attracted recent attention to the site. As long ago as 1921 suspicious markings had been noticed from the air and photographed, but the height from which they were taken was too great for details to be clearly visible.

Apart from slight traces of the round barrow, which until its destruction in 1888 was a prominent landmark, and the broad low banks of the headlands of the mediaeval open-field system, the observer on the ground would normally find no surface indications of the markings so well defined from the air.² The most striking of these are the triple bands encircling the hill, which Mr Crawford tentatively interpreted as a camp with single ditch and double rampart. The rarity of earthworks of the Early Iron Age in the county made it desirable to test the possibilities of this camp on Limlow Hill. Accordingly narrow trial trenches were cut parallel to the hedge at points calculated to section the ditch on either side of the copse. Since the photograph was taken from an oblique angle it was found difficult to calculate on the ground the position of the ditch on the eastern slopes of the hill, so a trench some 430 ft. in length was cut in order to avoid the possibility of error. It is noteworthy that the trench dis-

¹ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* vol. II (1936), pp. 101-2 and Pl. XXV.

² Under the right conditions, however, the line of the ditch on the north of the hedge can be detected on the ground. Here the level of the ground has been lowered by quarrying. It was perhaps during this work that the first century graves, of which scanty records survive, were found.



Air-photograph of Limlow Hill

closed no trace of occupation within the area of the camp. In the event, hopes of a deep ditch with a silting rich in pottery were sadly disappointed. The sections (Fig. 1, nos. 1 and 4) disclose a ditch of such feeble proportions that it can only be regarded as a marking-out trench of a camp planned but never constructed. No archaeological material was obtained from the ditch. There is nothing to suggest from the photograph that the points at which the markings were sectioned were anything but typical of the whole.

That the makers of the Early Iron Age hill-forts of southern Britain marked out the outlines of their camps by a shallow furrow before excavating more deeply from a number of points on the circumference is well known. No better illustration of this could be found than the unfinished hill-fort at Ladle Hill, Hampshire, of which a fine air-photograph was published by Stuart Piggott a few years ago in *Antiquity*.¹ At Ladle Hill the work of construction had been carried well forward, but between the stretches of nearly completed rampart the remains of the original marking-out trench can be clearly seen. A possible explanation of the incipient camp at Limlow is that it represents either a belated effort on the part of dwellers on the Upper Cam Valley to construct a refuge against intruders pressing up the open chalk belt, or alternatively that the danger passed and the work was abandoned for that reason. To judge from the appearance of the air-photograph markings the "camp" on the neighbouring Hoy's Farm, also illustrated by Crawford,² may well be of the same nature. Lack of dating material from Limlow precludes any valid speculation as to the invasion against which the fortification of these sites may have been planned.

Attention was next turned to the large rectangular marking which shows up boldly in the air-photograph on the crown of the hill. Two sections cut parallel to the hedge revealed a flat-bottomed ditch some 24 ft. wide and 6½ ft. deep on the west and 21 ft. wide and 5½ ft. deep on the east. The ditch,

¹ *Antiquity*, vol. v (1931), pp. 474ff.; see especially Pl. I facing p. 478.

² *Op. cit.* Pl. XXVI.

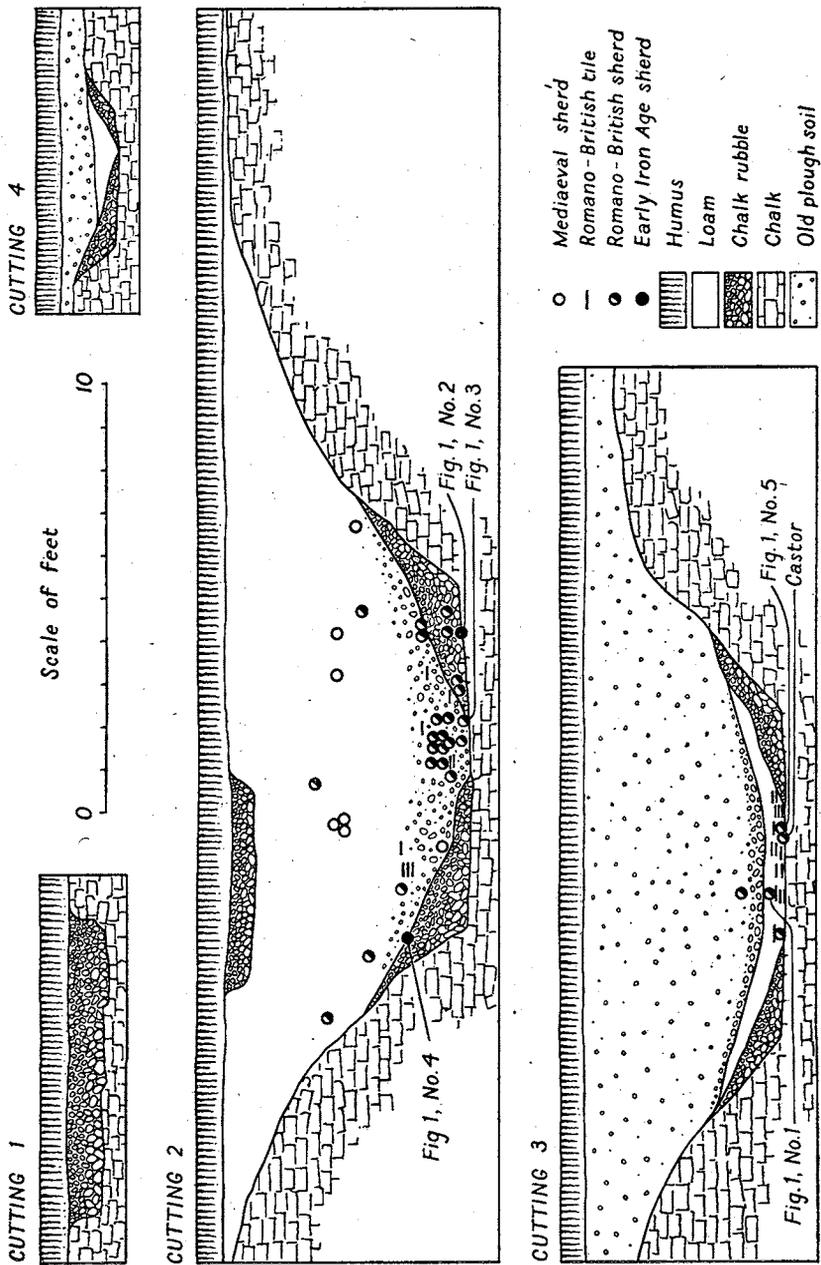


Fig. 1. Diagrammatic sections. Limlow Hill, 1937.

which defines a rectangular enclosure some 210 ft. across, was cut with care and regularity. A general view of cutting 2 is shown on Pl. II, in which the section of a footpath of rammed chalk is visible at the top of the loam infilling. The course of this path can be well seen from the air-photograph, which it crosses obliquely as a thin pale line. A gap in the hedge caused by use of this path was a useful guide in cutting the section. Cutting 2 showed rapid silt (chalk rubble) followed by slower silt with a strong solid admixture up to the natural angle of rest; thereafter the section showed a stoneless loam, in the middle of which mediaeval sherds occurred. In cutting 3 the rapid silting was followed by a loam band capped by rubble up to the natural angle of rest; in this case the remainder of the section consists of a homogeneous deposit of plough-soil from which no archaeological remains were obtained.

The ditch can be dated to the latter half of the second century A.D. by the following facts:

(a) Castor ware occurred in both sections on or near the floor which gives a minimum date in the middle of the second century.

(b) Sherds of layered texture, some containing shell grit, which occur in slower silting of cutting 2 and in the loam band of cutting 3 can be paralleled locally by an olla from the Guilden Morden cemetery, dating from the second century.

(c) "A" sherds from a "pie-dish" with convex sides in grey ware of a mid-second-century type were found on the floor of cutting 3 (Fig. 2, no. 5).

A rim-sherd from a late Belgic pot (Fig. 2, no. 2) found on the floor of cutting 2 under the rapid silting must have slipped from a higher level into the ditch when freshly cut. The rim-sherd of Early Iron Age "A" ware (Fig. 2, no. 4) must also be treated as derived. Apart from the sherds a considerable number of Roman tiles were found in both sections, on the floor and in the lower portions of the silting. The finds together with field drawings have been deposited in the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge.

Some clue as to the purpose of the enclosure can be found in its relationship to the round barrow, traces of which can be seen in its midst. From Hughes' account¹ it seems likely that the barrow belonged to that class of Roman barrows recently considered by Dunning and Jessup² and magnificently represented elsewhere in the Cambridge region by the Bartlow

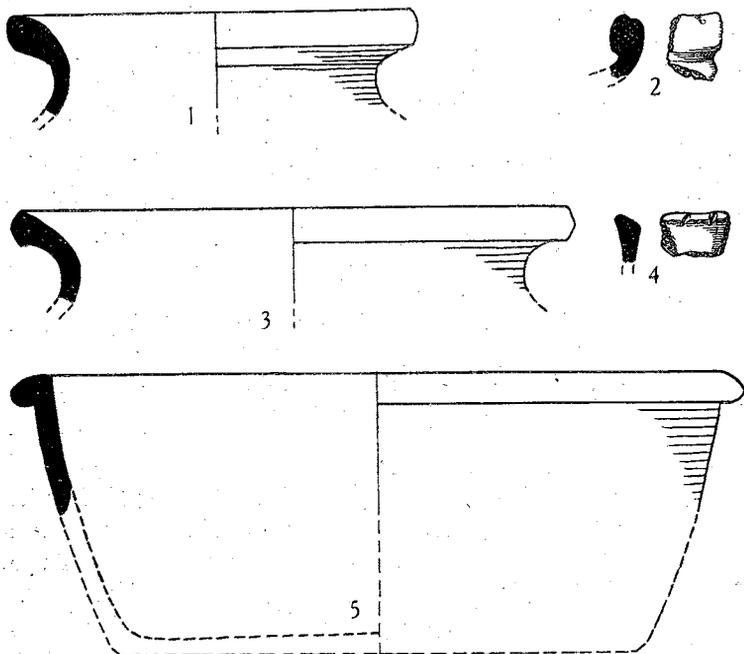


Fig. 2. Sherds from the ditch of the larger rectangular enclosure at Limlow. Nos. 2-4 from cutting 2; nos. 1 and 5 from cutting 3.

Hills. This is supported by the great height of the mound (18 ft.) in relation to its diameter (42 ft.) and is not contradicted by what was found during its removal, viz. a rectangular pit 4 ft. long by 2 ft. deep filled with large flints and an antler of red deer. It seems unlikely on general grounds that the barrow and the enclosure were constructed independently of one another, and there are indeed several

¹ *C.A.S. Comm.* vol. vi (1891), p. 395.

² *Antiquity*, vol. x (1936), pp. 37-53.



Limlow (1937): trial section (cutting 2) through the ditch of the larger rectangular enclosure

sound reasons for considering them as part of the same general scheme. We have seen that the pottery found in the silting of the ditch of the enclosure can be assigned with some probability to the second half of the second century A.D. Now it is precisely to the middle and latter half of the second century that Dunning and Jessup assign barrows of this type. The dating evidence available suggests that barrow and enclosure are substantially contemporary.

Further, it will not have escaped the attention of the reader that no account has yet been given of the disposal of the vast mass of material that must have been quarried from the ditch of the enclosure. Ploughing will do much to flatten banks, but it is inconceivable that all trace—even from the air—of the substantial ramparts which would have resulted from such a use of the material quarried from the enclosure ditch would have disappeared completely. This material must therefore be accounted for on other lines. If attention is now turned to the barrow one is at once faced by the converse question of how the vast bulk of material necessary for the erection of an 18 foot mound was obtained. It was evident to Hughes that the feeble ditch surrounding the barrow, traces of which in the form of a pale ring enclosing a dark patch [which itself probably marks the “rectangular pit”] can be seen on the air-photograph, could not have supplied more than a minute fraction of the material; indeed it was his opinion that the material from this ditch had been thrown outwards to form a slight outer bank. The conclusion seems inescapable that the material quarried from the enclosure ditch supplied the material for the barrow placed more or less symmetrically¹ within its area. This is moreover supported by Hughes’ observation that the material of the mound consisted “from top to bottom” of “rapid alternations of humus and chalk rubble in layers about 6 inches thick”, which is just what one would expect to find if the barrow had been constructed from material carried in small baskets. If this explanation is correct we must regard the large rectangular enclosure as supplying the material for and defining the precincts of a Roman barrow of the latter half of the second century A.D.

¹ The exact position of the barrow could be tested by excavation.

To establish the overall dimensions of the enclosure on the larger axis further sections would have to be cut. A distinct gap appears in the photograph in the middle of the ditch on the western side of the enclosure, but this requires testing by the spade. A smaller rectangular enclosure can also be seen on the air-photograph to the south of the larger one. This also could be tested by a future excavator. Finally, there is the problem of the burials mentioned by Fox,¹ which may indicate the presence on the hill-top of a cemetery of the first century A.D.

Best thanks are due to the Trustees of the Foster Estate and to Mr Towler, who farms the ground, for kind permission to dig, and to the Council of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for providing the necessary funds. The writer also wishes to acknowledge the field assistance of his wife and of Mr S. S. Frere of Magdalene and the help of various kinds extended by the Society's Director of Excavations, Mr T. C. Lethbridge, F.S.A.

¹ *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, p. 190.

INDEX

A separate Index of the Paper, Landwade and the Cotton Family, will be found on pages 184 to 188.

In some names of places, the usual modern spelling has been followed.

- Accounts, 1937, xx
- "Adventurers", 65, 76, 92, 114, 126, 140, 141
 - proceedings of, 119 *seqq.*
- Amburst, 78, 155
- Ape's Hall, Littleport, axe from, 165
- Archer, Harold, registrar, 156
 - Lt.-Col. G., 63
- Askham, Dingley, 75
- Aspland, Thomas, 97
- Atkins, Sir Thomas, 79, 156

- Badeslade's plan of Lynn, 148
- Balsham, brass at, 57
- Barber, Edward, 69, 70, 111, 127, 149
- Barnes, George, 69, 72, 73, 74, 86, 95, 125, 128
- Barway, Barraway, 109, 115
- Bayeux tapestry, 160, 163
- Bead from Brentry Hill, 165
 - from Isleham fen, 165
- Beakers acquired by Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 165
- Beaumont, Dr Joseph, canon of Ely, 132, 157
- Beckingham, Elyas de, indent of brass, 54
- Bedford, Earl (Duke) of, 60, 65, 71, 85, 107, 119, 120, 121, 123, 130, 131, 139, 142, 157
 - charter of, 68
- Bedford House, 63
- Bedford Level Corporation, 60, 61, 64, 116, 136
 - charter, 60
 - decanters, 157
 - Ely Fen Office built, 60
 - grant of arms, 157
 - London Offices, 60
 - mace, 61, 157
 - seal, 157
- Bedford river, 72, 75, 108, 112, 144
- Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, xvi
- Bent, John, 97
- Benwick, river at, 101
- Berkeley, Lord, 105
- Bevil's Leam, 103, 113
- Bird, H. F., 51, 52
- Blanchard, Robert, goldsmith, 70, 127, 141
- Bland, Thomas, 72, 78, 128, 149
- Blatt, Mr, Somersham, 109
- Bosham, Harold's manor at, 160
- Bottisham church, indent of brass, 54
 - lode, 113
 - petition, 121, 122
- Bottlebridge petition, 121
- Bradley, Mark, 69
- Brandon river, 106
- Brasses, best way of treatment, 56, 57
 - best methods of rubbing, 59
- Brasses, C.A.S. Collection, 50
 - based on Mill Stephenson, 53
 - book of wants, 53
 - catalogue of, 52
 - Sayle's report on, 51, 55
- Brasnett, Thomas, 97, 104, 112
- Brentry Hill, bead from, 165
- Brett, John, 97
- Breviats, 68, 79, 80
- Bridgeman, John, 107, 109, 149
- Brunsell, H., r. of Strettham, 102
- Buckles, Southoe manor, 163
- Burchall, Thomas, 72, 96
- Burnt fen, 106
- Burrow Great Fen, 105, 106, 142
- Burton, Richard, 111
 - Robert, 124
- Burwell lode, 107
 - petition, 121, 122
- Bury (Berry), nr. Ramsey, 99
- Byam, Abraham, 98

- Caldicote, 84
- Cam, navigation of, 100
- Cambridge, sestertius of Hadrian, 166
- Cambridge Univ. and Town, petition of, 133, 134
- Carr dike water, 106
- Castell, Thomas, 104
- Castle, Col. Thomas, petition, 133
- Cats water, 106
- Chair fen, 109
- Charles II, portrait of, on seal, 88
- Chatteris petition, 109, 121, 122
- Chesterton, Hunts, and Allerton petition, 121
- Chicheley, John, 109, 131, 141, 149
 - Thomas, 129, 141, 149
- Child and Co., bankers, 115, 136
- Cholera at Ely, 110

- CLARK, J. G. D., *Report on trial excavations at Limlow Hill, Lillington*, 170-6
- Clayhithe ferry, 100
- Clipswell corner, 108
- river, 108
- “Clogg were”, 135
- Clough's Cross, 116
- Cokaine, George, 126
- Colborne, James, 139
- Cole, C. N., maps, 144, 146
- Cole, William, Sutton, 144
- Commissioners for Sewers, 64
- Conington hall, 75
- Conservators, Act of 1663, 128
- proceedings, 129-34
- Cottenham, Chair fen, 109
- petition, 121, 122
- Council, Report of, 1937, xi
- Coveney, petition, 121, 122
- “Cradge”, “cradging”, 73, 87
- Crane, William, 68, 74
- Cranebrook water, 94, 104, 107, 109
- Croft Lodge, Newnham, objects from, 167
- Cromwell, Oliver, picture of, 88
- Richard, lord protector, 88
- Culpeper, Lord, 142
- Cutts, Sir John, 141
- Dagger from Much Hadham, 169
- Dalton, George, 66, 68, 69, 70, 74, 126, 150
- Darby, Dr H. C., 119, 156
- Dayrell, Sir Thomas, 130
- Dazey lode, 103
- Dead Miles End, 107
- De Banco roll, 1674, 116
- Deeping fen, map, 146
- Delf drain, 103
- Denver, 72, 73, 102, 111, 112, 115
- Dick, Mr Marsh's clerk, 77, 79, 80
- Dinners, 68, 69, 74, 75, 78, 79, 98, 126
- Disborough, James, 114, 118
- Ditton petition, 121
- Domesday book, 116
- Downham Eau, 69, 112, 140
- petition, 121, 122, 133
- Drage, John, 76
- Droughts, 101, 107
- Drury, Mr, 115
- Duckett, Mr, 130
- Dugdale, Sir John, 88, 110, 141
- Sir William, 77, 141
- Dutch prisoners, 67
- Duxford, Bustlers manor, 58
- Dyson's map of fen rivers, 148
- Earith, 69, 83, 107, 112, 133
- Easter, petition, 121
- Easwell springs, 106, 107
- Eau bank, 138
- Eldernell, 116
- Elyyott, Gabriel, 71, 72, 150
- Elm loame, 103
- petition, 93
- Elstobb, William, 98, 99, 139, 146
- Ely, cholera at, 110
- Girls' High School, 62
- houses in the College, 131, 132
- lay clerks, petition, 94
- petitions, 101, 104, 121, 122
- Shire Hall, 131
- stone bridge, 135
- Town house, 134
- Ely Porta, manor, 95
- Enclosures, *see* Inclosures
- Excavations, 1937, xiii
- Excursions, 1937, xvii
- Eye petition, 106, 121
- Faithorne, W., 68, 150
- Farcet petition, 108
- Feltwell, Norfolk, 99, 106, 112
- Fen Ditton petition, 122
- Fen Drayton petition, 121
- Fenland Research Committee, xv
- Fen Office—geographical notes
- Barber, Edward, 149
- Bland, Thomas, 149
- Bridgman, John, 149
- Chicheley, Thomas and John, 149
- Dalton, George, 150
- Elyyot, Gabriel, 150
- Faithorne, William, 150
- Fortrey family, 150
- Glynne, serjeant, 155
- Gorges, Richard, 151
- Hammond, Anthony (2), 151
- Henley family, 152
- Herring, John, 152
- Jenyns, Roger, 91, 95, 96
- Keeling, serjeant, 156
- Latch, John, 152
- le Pla family, 153
- Mingay family, 153
- Offley, David, 154
- Onslow, Sir Richard, 155
- Partridge, Partheriche, Edward, 154
- Pepys, John, 154
- Portland, Earl of, 155
- St John, Walter, 154
- Scroggs, Sir W., 156
- Underwood family, 154
- Walpole, Sir E., 155
- Welch, Edmund, 155
- Weston, Jerome, 155
- Fen Office Documents*, 64 *seqq.*
- accounts, 66
- acquittances, 87

- adventurers' proceedings, 119
 bargains and sales, 87
 conservators' proceedings, 128, 129
 documents under seal, 88
 general accounts, 72
 gratuities, 70, 73, 126
 inclosure plans, 148
 inclosures, 89
 journals, 90
 letters, 90, 91, 137
 lot books, 91
 maps and plans, 67, 68, 72, 73, 123 (3),
 124 (3), 125, 126 (2), 138, 144
 memorials and petitions, 92
 minutes, 92
 miscellanea, 110
 opinions, 118
 order books, 119
 orders of sewers, 135
 ordinances, 119
 passbooks, 136, 137
 petitions, 93, 121, 122
 of officers, 94
 of parishes, 101
 of private people, 99
 printed works, 136
 private affairs, 137
 public notices, 137
 registry books, 138
 reports, 138
 roads, 139
 safe no. 2, 93, 118, 139
 safes, 66, 87
 surveys, 67, 91, 92
 taxes, 142
 vouchers, 77
Fen Office, Ely, 60-3
 board room, 60, 65
 inventory of contents, 62
 inventory of documents, 61, 64, 65,
 66, 139, 144
 mace, 61
 notes on illustrations, 62, 63
 serjeant-at-mace, 61, 95
 Ferries, 98, 104, 112, 115
 Fincham, John, 91
 Fire of London, 60, 130, 132
 Fisher, Capt., 123, 125
 Flambard's manor, Meldreth, 158, 161,
 162
 "Fleake", "flegg", 72, 73
 Fletton petition, 121
 Flood's ferry, 115
 Floods, 87, 98, 99, 108
 Folk Museum, Cambridge and County,
 xviii
 Ford, W., 141
 Fordham petition, 108
 Fortrey, Samuel, 68, 72, 73, 84, 86, 90,
 95, 111, 114, 130, 131, 141, 150
 Forty foot river, 73, 101
 Fountain, John, 127, 140
 Foxton, Richard, Mayor of Cambridge,
 157
 Franks, Sir Wollaston, rubbings of,
 51, 55
 Freer, Dr John, 68
 Freville brasses, 50, 51
 Fynnimore, Henry, 120, 145

 Gibbons, Sir Thomas, 99, 106
 Gill, Abraham, 108
 Glatton and Holme petition, 121
 Glynne, serjeant, 78, 155
 Godfrey, Lewis, 71, 73, 112, 113
 Robert, 112
 Gorges, Richard, Lord, 72, 75, 77, 81,
 82, 86, 87, 91, 111, 116, 127, 128,
 130, 132, 142, 150, 157
 Gould, George, Stretham, 101
 Granta, river of Grant, 100, 101
 Great Barrier Bank, plan of, 89
 Great Level, the, 75, 93, 124, 125, 132,
 144, 147
 Great Ouse Catchment Board, 60, 156
 Cambridge Office, 60, 62
 Great Ouse Drainage Board, 60
 Greene, Elizabeth, Hilgay, 101
 Griffin, Ralph, 50, 51, 52, 53, 57
 Guilden Morden cemetery, xvii, 173
 "Gulls", 75, 83
 Guyhirne, 106, 114

 Haddenham petitions, 103, 104, 121,
 122
 Hadrian, sestertius of, 166
 Haines, Rev. Herbert, 52, 55
 Hammond, Anthony, 103, 114, 122,
 124, 131, 151, 157
 Richard, 69
 Hammond's Eau, 152
 Hampson, R., 68, 138
 chambers burnt in Great Fire, 130
 Haramore House, 104
 Harrison, William, fen poet, 63
 Hayter, Walter, 166
 Hayward, William, 91, 126, 144
 survey, 67, 126
 Heath, Sir Robert, 142, 148
 Hemingford Grey Manor House
 xviii
 Henley, Robert, 67, 70, 122, 123, 126,
 127, 128, 130, 131, 142, 162
 Mistress Henley's house, 60
 family, 152
 Hermitage, the, 71, 74, 83, 84, 112
 Herring, Mr. of Cambridge, 68, 152
 Hildersham, brasses at, 57, 58
 Hilgay, 101
 petition, 121

- Hill sluice, 116
 Historical MSS. Commission, 64
 Hobson, Thomas, 154
 Hockley, Samuel, 70, 74, 128
 Hockwold petition, 121
 Holm, Richard, 69
 Holman, W., 138
 Holywell, Needingworth, petition, 121
 Hopkinson, 67, 124, 126, 128
 Horkesley, Little, brasses at, 57, 58
 Horningsey, 135
 petitions, 121, 122
 Horsecroft bank, 116
 Hudson, Rev. Michael, 154
 Hundred foot, 73
 Hundred Rolls, 136
 Huntingdon, 136
 Huntingdonshire, early maps, xvi
- Inclosure plans, 146, 148
 Inclosures, Fowlmere, 89
 Mepal, 89
 Over, 89
 Swavesey, 89
 Thriplow, 89
 Whittlesey Mere, 89
 Willingham, 90
 Yaxley, 90
 Indents of brasses, rubbings of, 54
 Inns, Downham, White Swan, 69
 Ely, Bell, 128, 134
 White Hart, 127, 128.
 Peterborough, Angel, 134
 St Ives, Wooden Bell, 91
 Inventory of papers at Fen Office, 61,
 62, 64, 65, 66, 139, 144
 Ips, John, 111
 Isleham, 135
 petition, 121
 Isleham Chaire, 115
 Isleham fen, bead from, 165
- Jarvis, Peter, Wicken, 100
 Jenyns, Jennings, John, 96, 114, 115,
 123
 Roger, 68, 91, 95, 96, 111, 130
 Jessop, W., 75, 76, 150
 Johnson, Dr, Trinity Hall, 100
- Keeling, serjeant, 79, 155
 Kemp, William, v. of Swavesey, 103,
 105
 Kerrich, Mary, Warboys, 101
 Kindersley's Cut, 141
 Kirton, Thomas, 113, 114
 Knowles, Nicholas, 72, 95
- Labelye, C., 138
 Lacy, free mason, 98
 Ladds, Inskip, 158
- Lake, W., clerk-controller, 124
 Lakenheath lode, 106
 Larman, Robert, 69, 112, 113
 Latch, John, 68, 122, 124, 125, 127,
 128, 134, 151, 152
 Lazure leam, 106
 Leaf, C. S., 165
 le Neve, Sir William, 157
 Leng, John, Katherine Hall, 100
 le Pla, David, 114, 116
 James, 153
 John and Jacob, 75
 Mark, 72, 153
 le Strange, Sir Hamon, 123, 157
 LETHBRIDGE, T. C., and O'REILLY, M.,
 Archaeological Notes, 164-9
 LETHBRIDGE, T. C., and TEBBUTT,
 C. F., *Southoe Manor: Preliminary
 Investigations of an early
 Mediaeval Moated Site*, 158-63
 Library, Report on, xv
 "Liggers", 71, 83
 Limlow Hill, xiii, xvii, 170
 Linton, brasses at, 58
 Littleport, Ape's Hall, axe from, 165
 bridge, 113
 chaire, "charer", 72, 98
 chayne, 112
 petitions, 104, 106, 121, 122, 134
 London lode, 83
 Lynam, *Maps of Fenland*, 126, 144,
 146, 147
 Lynn law, 126, 157
- Mace, Bedford Level Corpn., 61
 Madingley church and manor house,
 xviii
 Manca, 83, 115
 petition, 108, 109
 Maps in Fen Office, 144-8
 Cole, C. N., 146
 Hayward, William, 144
 Inclosure plans, 148
 Moore, Sir Jonas, 145
 on rollers, 144
 Wells, 146
 March, 85
 Marrott, 77, 113
 John, 81
 Richard, 86, 111, 131
 Marsh's clerk Dick, 77, 80
 Marshan, Mr, 68
 Marshland cut, 82, 83, 111
 Mawe, Elizabeth, 100
 Mayd lode, 113
 Meacome, William, 72
 Meldreth, Flambard's manor, 158, 161,
 162
 Mepal, 72, 74
 petitions, 102, 109, 121, 122, 133

- Methwold, 86
 riots at, 68, 73
 Middle level, 71, 74, 82, 83
 Middlefield, Fox Hill, brooch from, 167
 Mildenhall "crones"; 98
 petition, 121
 river, 115
 Mingay, John, 71, 72, 73, 74, 81, 82,
 85, 86, 87, 131, 153
 Robert, 74, 94, 153
 Modney drain, 113
 Moore, H. I. D., 61, 64, 66, 139
 Sir Jonas, 69, 73, 123, 127, 138, 140,
 144, 145, 147
 Moreton's leam, 111, 116, 147
 Moyes, Moyses, Capt. B., 71, 85

 Nassaburgh Hundred (soke of Peter-
 borough) petition, 121
Navigation Proceedings of the Fen
Drainers, a pamphlet, 68
 New South Eau, 114
 Newton (in Isle), 116
 Norney farm, 88
 North, Roger, 120
 Sir Dudley, 120
 North level, 71, 74, 77, 130
 Northey, Sir E., 118
 Northwold petition, 121
 Northwell, Ellen, 99

 Oakington, 84
 Offley, David, 74, 130, 131, 141, 142,
 154
 Onslow, Sir Richard, 77, 78, 155
 O'Reilly, M., *see* Lethbridge
 Orford, Earl of, 109
 Ouse, Great, Catchment Board, 60,
 61, 62
 Drainage Board, 61, 62
 Outring ditch, 109
 Outwell, 134
 Over petition, 121
 bank flood, 87
 Oxford, Philosophy School, 131

 Palmer, William, 122, 124, 125
 PALMER, W. M., *Landwade and the*
 Cotton family, 1-49
 PALMER, W. M., *The Fen Office*
 Documents, 64-157
 Parrish, William, 98
 Parrolle, artist, 123
 Participants, 140
 Partridge, Edward, 68, 129, 131, 151,
 152, 153, 154
 Parys brasses, 57, 58
 Paxton private letters, 91
 Paynter, Thomas, 141
 Pedley, present to, 74

 Peirson, Ralph, 74, 117
 Pepper's lake, 106
 Pepys, John, 79, 122, 154, 157
 Samuel, 77, 149
 Talbot, recorder, 133, 157
 Pestell, Laurence, 86, 96, 113
 Peterborough, 106
 Angel inn, 134
 Minster church, 134
 petition, 118, 121
 Town hall, 133
 Peters, Hugh, 126
 Petitions, 65, 92, 93 *seqq.*, 121-2
 Photographic Record Committee, xvi
 Pickering, Swavesey, 103
 Pitcher from Barrett's, St Andrew's
 Street, 169
 Place names, materials for, in Fen
 Office documents, 65
 Plague in London, 131
 Plate and silver, presents of, 70, 120,
 126
 Playforth, engraver, 126
 Popham Eau, 71, 111
 Porsand water, 116
 Portland, Earl of, 100, 142, 155
 Pratt, Sir Roger, 111
 "Pretended Act", 1649, 96, 120, 122,
 132, 139
 Prettyman, Richard, 82, 111
 Prickwillow, 115
 pumping station, 63
 Printed books in Fen Office, 136
 Printed notices, 137

 Queens Mill, Cambridge, 100

 Rampton, 135
 petition, 121, 122
 Ramsey and Bury petition, 121
 Rayleigh castle, 162
 Reach lode, 110, 113
 Reeve's case, 85
 Rennie, engineer, 139, 147
 Riots at Ely, 74
 at Methwold, 68, 73
 at Somersham, 73
 at Sutton, 96
 at Swaffham and Wicken, 67
 at Swavesey, 117
 Romney marsh, 150
 Rossall, Roswell, etc., 72, 95, 104, 118
 Ruck, G. A. E., *Monumental Brasses,*
 with special reference to the Cam-
 bridge Antiquarian Society's Col-
 lection, 50-9
 Runcton Holme, beakers from, 164
 Rundle bridge, 104
 Russell, Col., 114
 Sir William, 142

- Saffrey, Savery, John, 69, 72, 82, 111, 113, 115
- St Ives, 136
Law, 67, 88, 126
- St John, Oliver, 157
Walter, 126, 127, 154
- St John's Eau, 139
- Salter's lode, 111
- Sam's cut, 113, 140
- Sandys, Sir Miles, 142, 157
- Sass (Sluice), Sass-keeper, Sass-head, 72, 105, 111-13
- Sawtre petition, 121
- Saywell, Samuel, r. Bluntisham, 108
- Scotch prisoners, 65, 67, 69, 71, 76
- Scroggs, Sir W., 79, 156
- Seaker, T., 69
- Seal, from Cam at Reach, 169
- Seal Books, 142
- Seals, B.L.C., 140
Charles II, 88
Oliver Cromwell, 88
Richard Cromwell, 88
- "Sellers", fishing called, 95
- Sewers, Commissioners of, 64, 88, 110, 134, 135, 136, 140
decree, with seals, 157
Session of, 110, 116
- Shadwell, Justice, 68
- Shelford, Little, excursion to, 1847, 50
- Shepwash Gravel, 101
- Shire drain, 116
- "Sittinge the sluice", 74
- Sleford brass, Balsham, 57
- Smith, George, clerk, 123
Humphrey, 138
Rev. J., 50
- Soham, 135
mere, 109
Metland drove, 115
petitions, 121, 122
- Soham and Fordham petition, 108
- Soldiers to drain fens, 67
- Somersham, soke of, petition, 121, 122
lode, 107
urn from, 168
Crainbrook, 94, 104, 107, 109
- Southery ferry, 115
petition, 121
- Southoe manor, 158
- Spalding, Samuel, 122, 142
- Speaker of House of Commons, dinner for, 77, 79
- Stallard's Drove, coin from, 166
- Stalwood fen, 106
- Stanground, 72, 81, 111, 118, 141
- Stetchworth, 151
- Stoock river, 115
- Stort navigation plans, 147
- Stow-Quy, petition, 121, 122
- Stowe sluice, 73
- Stretham, 101
petition, 101, 104, 121, 122
- Stuntney, 101
- Sumpter horse provided, 126
- Surveys, 67, 91, 92
- Sutton bridge carried away, 108
Gault, 71, 99, 106, 108, 133
Gravel, 71
Meadlands, 71, 95, 112
petitions, 98, 103, 104, 108, 109, 121, 122, 133, 134, 148
salt marsh, 93
the banks, 98
- Swaffham lode, 113
petition, 124
riot at, 67, 126
- Swaffham Bulbeck petition, 211, 122
Prior petition, 121, 122
- Swavesey, 135
petition, 103, 105, 121
plan of, 148
trespass at, 116, 117
- Swynborne brasses, 57, 58
- Taylor, Randle, 70
- Tebbutt, C. F., *see* Lethbridge
- TEBBUTT, LOUIS, *The Fen Office, Ely*, 60-3; 156
- Thatcher, Ivan, 165
- Thetford, Stretham, 101, 104, 122
- Thorney fen, 106
- Thorpe, Mr, 120, 121
- Throckmorton, 78, 80, 155
- Tongs banks, the, 115
drain, 148
- Townsend, Thomas, r. of Mepal, 102
- Trafford, John, 68
- Trench, clerk-controller, 68, 125
- Trenchard, Mr, 120, 127
- Tubbs, 71, 73, 96
- Turnpike roads, 139
- Turtleby, Thomas, petition, 94
- Turvill, Mark, 97
- Tydd St Giles, and sluice, 116
St Mary, 141
- Underwood, Lt.-Col. Francis, 68, 69, 73, 75, 86, 106, 124, 131, 150, 154
Hugh, 91, 111, 155
William, 155
- Urn from Somersham, 168
- Vermuyden, Sir C., 68, 138, 140, 152, 154
- Vipan, Robert, Sutton, 99
- Waddington, John, 76
- Wainford hard land, 106, 107
- Waldersea, 93, 118, 123, 140

- Walpole, Sir E., "councell", 78, 79, 155
- Wansford, Wansworth, 85
- Warboys, 101
- Warmington and Elton, 121
- Warwear howe, 106
- Waterbeach, 77, 135
petitions, 121, 122, 144
- Welch, Edmund, 82, 125, 127, 130, 155
- Welch's dam, 94, 112
- Well creek, 85, 113
- Welland marsh, 148
- Wells, Samuel, 62
correspondence, 91
History of Bedford Level, passim
maps of, 144, 146
private papers, 90, 137
- Wells, H., journals, 90
- Welney old river, 83, 103
petition, 108
- Wentworth petition, 121, 122
- West Wratting, gold coin from, 166
- Weston, Jerome, 155
- Whelpmore, 104, 106
- Whitelock, Lord, 96, 122, 126, 133
- Whittlesey, 116, 155
petition, 103, 108
- Wicken lode, 107
petitions, 100, 107, 108, 121, 122, 134
riot at, 67
- Wilburton, 114, 134
petition, 106, 122
- Wild Street, Roman brooches from, 167
- Willingham petition, 121, 122
- Willis, Sir Thomas, 130
- Willoughby, Sir H., petition, 121
- Wing, Tycho, 77, 84, 85, 147
- Wisbech, 116, 124, 125, 136, 137
petition, 94
School House, 133
turnpike, 94
- Witcham award, 148
petition, 121, 122
- Witchford, petition, 121
- Wollaston, Sir John, 76
- Woodward, Edward, 92, 99, 100, 138
- Worsley, Thomas, 97
- Wratholl, Guybon, 72, 112
- Wren, Charles, Feltwell, 99
- Wright, Thomas, doctor of physic, 99
wife's petition, 99
- Yaxley, 84, 85
petition, 90, 108, 121

INDEX TO LANDWADE PORTION

- Adam son of Hugh, 21
 Aelfsius de Landwathe, 3
 Alcote, Robert, 28
 Aleyn, Thomas, 40
 Almer, William, 36
 Alyngton, William, 38
 Anchoress, Newmarket, 19, 28
 Andrew, Richard, Cambridge, 35
 Anne, queen, 7, 8
 Anselm sacerdos, 19
 Anstey, John, 36, 37, 38
 Antrobus, Rev. Jocelyn, 1, 11
 documents, 23 *seqq.*
 Arsic, Geoffrey, 20, 21
 Artwyk, master Edward, 40, 42
- Baker, Thomas, Fordham, 36
 Barker, John, 36
 Basset, Philip, 24
 Bateman, Richard, Sneylewel, 35
 Baynard, Alice wid. of Fulke, 27
 Beauchamp, Roger de, 21
 Bell, William, Exning, 36
 Bentilowe, Simon, Cambridge, 18, 34,
 35
 Berehors, Richard, 34, 35, 37
 William, 36
 Bernard, John, clerk, 36
 John, kt., 38
 Robert, 32
 Bestan (Beeston?), rector of, 24
 Bilneye, John, Cambridge, 35
 Bobeherry, game of, 10
 Bodeksham, Sir Henry de, 23
 Bokking, Richard, 36
 Borlee, John, 38
 Borough Green, land in, 43
 Bostock, Thomas, 43
 Boteler, Katherine w. of Andrew, kt.,
 37
 Brampton, John de, 28
 Bretoun, John and Alice, 27
 Brictwy, Ralph s. of Alexander, 24
 Richard, 24
 Broad-bottomed ministry, 1, 9, 11
 Brun, William le, 19, 22
 Bryd, William, 27
 Buckler, drawings, 14, 15, 16
 family, 2, 14, 15, 16
 Burdeaux, cousin of Jane Cotton, 48
 Burgoyn, John, 35
 Thomas, 38
 Burleywash manor, 45, 48
 Burwell, Aubrey and Godwin de, 19
 Burwell manor, 3
 Burwell place name
 Flemyng's mede, 43
 Byllyngford, James, 31, 32, 33
- Caldecote, Nicholas, 35
 Calthorpe, Philip, kt., 40
 Cambridge borough, 7, 8
 Christ's piece, 7
 Gt St Mary's church, 17
 Little St Mary's church, 17
 Sturbridge fair booths, 48
 Canefeld, Richard de, 21
 Capell, Sir Arthur and wife, Madingley
 Hall, 44
 Caraway, John, clerk, 37
 Carbonel, Hugh, 20, 21
 Carlton, George, 6
 Carlyle, Roger, Burwell, 43
 Carte the historian, 9
 Champeneys, William, 31, 32, 33
 Chapman, Robert, Westley, 43
 Charles II, 7
 Cheveley, 1, 6, 13, 14, 39, 41, 42
 Chicheley, Robert, 18
 Chippenham, 5, 16
 Adam de, 25
 Chircheman, Churchman, John, grocer,
 30, 31, 32, 33
 Civil war, 7
 Clare, Robert, kt., 40
 Clerk, Robert, chaplain, 29
 Clopton, 2
 Cockayn, John, 47
 Coggeshall's manor, Exning, 2, 38
 Cokesale, Robert de, 20, 21
 Cole, William, quoted, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13,
 17
 Compostella, pilgrimage to, 23
 Conington church, Cambs, 47
 Conisby, John, clerk, 38
 Connington castle, Hunts, 48
 Cook, Stephen, 27
 Copesfeld, Ernald de, 20, 21
 Copinger quoted, 2, 18
 Cornwaleys, Andrew, 27
 Cottenham, Lisle's manor, 44
 Cotton, Alexander, 14, 15
 Alice, 40, 41
 Ane, 39, 40
 Charles, Admiral Sir, 11
 Edmond and Robert, 40
 Missress Jane, 19, 47, 48
 John, *temp.* Ric. II, 5

- John I, 6, 40-4
 John II, kt., 6
 John III, 6, 46, 48
 his will, 46
 Jane his daughter, 47, 48
 Jane his wife, 47
 John IV, 7, 48
 John Hynde V, 1, 8
 caricatures of, 9-11
 George II's dislike, 10
 Margaret (Trefusis), his second
 wife, 8, 47, 49
 - portrait of, 9
 John Hynde VI, bart., 9, 11, 14
 engraving of, 11
 Miss, 12
 Robert, kt., 39, 41, 42
 Ane his daughter, 39, 40
 Dame Alice his wife, 40, 41
 Dorothy his first wife, 40
 Robert his son, 42
-
- Robert, of Hatley, kt., 47, 48
 St Vincent, bart., 11, 12
 Thomas, 1, 5, 17, 33, 34, 36-8
 of Cambridgeshire, 5, 17, 31,
 34-7
 Sir Thomas, 5
 son of Sir Robert, 39
 Walter, 1, 2, 5, 17, 18, 20, 21, 35-8
 of Lanwade, 36
 of London, 5, 34, 36
 of Oxfordshire, 5, 18, 36
 Margery (Fressh) his wife, 18
 William son of Walter, 37, 38
 Alice his wife, 39
 his will, 1455, 38
- Cotton family, 5
 of Cambridge town, 17
 John, mayor and M.P., 5, 17
 Clement, 17
 of Landwade, 17
 Cotton Hall, Cambridge, 5
 Coupend, Henry de, 23
 Court Rolls, Landwade, 2
 Crabb, Alderman, Cambridge, 48
 Craggs, James, 49
 Secretary, 47
- Danyel, John, 32, 33
 Deker, John, r. of Cheveley, 13
 Denney, monastery of, 39, 40
 Derby, Thomas, 36
 Ditton manor, 39
 Do, Doo, Stephen le, 27
 Documents, 19-49
 Donsale, Robert and Alice, 30
 Doreward, John, 35
 Drythwy, Richard, 29
 Dullingham, land in, 43
- Edward VI, king, 43
 Ellen the recluse, 19, 28
 Elliot, Eliza, 49
 Erartius son of Peter, 23
 Eudo, Michael son of, 22
 Everard son of Geoffrey, 21
 Evermue, Walter de, 22
 Exning, Ixning, Ixenig
 land in, 22
 manor, 2, 30, 40
 mills, 38
 moor, 3
 place names *see* Landwade
 William, prior of, 27
- Fak', Faker, Fakus, William, vicar of
 Cokesale, 31, 33
 Faucon, Roger, Cambridge, 35
 Favin's springhead, 2
 Flanders, Adam, 23
 Fleming, Adam the, 22
 William le, 27
 Fordham, 5, 12, 14, 18, 27
 Fordham place names
 Blakeland, 28
 Brounis or Brown's, 34, 35, 36, 37
 Byggyngfeld, 36
 Kyngspath, 36
 Lacey's meade, 38
 Milnedamen, 38
 Welmelne, 28
 Wodhouse mede, 38
 Fordham, priory of, 3, 4, 24, 25, 26, 27
 rector of, 27
 Foxtan, land in, 43
 Franceys, Henry le, 23, 27
 Robert le, 23, 27
 Fressh, John, 18
 Fulk the seneschal, 20, 21
- Gardner, Harry, Wood Ditton, 15
 Girton, 1, 47,
 Manor, 42, 48
 Ramsey manor, 45
 Gladman, Thomas, 34, 35
 Gladwyn, John, Exning, 34, 36, 37
 Glanvill de, ..., 21
 Godard son of Asselin, 19, 22
 Christiana his widow, 21, 22
 Gerard, son-in-law, 21, 22
 Irida and Agnes, daughters, 21, 22
 Godered, William, 35
 Godfrey the clerk, 22
 Grace, Bridget, 5
 John, 4, 31, 32, 33, 34
 Margaret his wife, 4, 5, 31, 32, 33
 Richard, 5
 William s. of Richard, 31, 32, 33, 34,
 35
 family, 17

- Griffin, Edward, 42
 Sir Thomas, 41, 42
 his sisters, 41
 Grymes, William, 42
 Guydott, Keylloway, mortgagee, 46
- Haddenham, 27
 "Hylle" in, 27
 Hakel, John, 35
 Hampton, Laurence, 34, 35
 Harley, Edward, 8
 Hastings, Agnes de, 4, 25, 26, 28
 Alice de, 28
 Elias de, 23, 26
 Elizabeth de, 29
 John de, 28, 29, 34
 Ralph de, 21
 Richard de, 27
 Robert I de, 3, 4, 20-26
 Robert II de, 4, 28
 family, 5
 Hatley St George, 47, 48
 Hauker, Amice, Richard, 36
 Hayled, Robert, 24
 Henry VIII, 42
 Hensham, Anne, John, 48
 Heremytes, 39, 42
 Heved, Fabian, 23
 Higham, Clement, William, 40
 Hildersham hall, 14
 rector of, 14
 Hodday, Ralph, 24
 Hodom, John, 31
 Hoghton, Anne, 6
 Hoghton tower, Lancs., 6
 Holbroke, Thomas, kt., 29
 Holy land, pilgrimage, 23
 Hore, J. P., *Sporting Records of Cheveley*, 5
 Hosdene, Ralph de, 20, 21
 Howes, mortgage on, 46
 Huberd, Philip, 27
 Huddleston, son of Dame Alyce Cotton, 41
 Alice, Charles, John, 41
 Hummes, William, Madingley, will, 45
 Hurrell, Henry, Harston, 12
 Hynde, Agnes, 45, 46
 Edward, 42, 44, 45
 Sir Francis, 42
 Jane, 42, 6
 John, 42
 William, 42, 44
 Hywyssh, Nicholas, 35
- Ikintone, Henry de, 19
 Isabel, Alan, 24
 Iselham, William de, 23, 25
 Ispania, William de, 20, 21
 Henry his son, 20, 21
- Jermyn family, 7
- Kemesek, Henry de, 22
 Kent, Gabriel, Cottenham, 44
 Kerrich quoted, 14
 Keyes, William, Foxton, 43
 King, Sir Richard, 11
 Lady, 12
 King's Chamber, Treasurership of (1744-6), 1, 10
 King's stables, 1605, 44
 Kingston church, advowson, 17
 Kirtling Hall, 16
 Knotte, John, chaplain, 29
 Kyrkeby, John, 32
- Lake, Sir Walter de, 22
 Lakyngh Heath, rector of, 24, 26
 Landbeach, r. of, will, 39
 Landwade, Lanwade, Little Lanwade, Landwath, Lonwatha, Landwath, Langewath, Langwade called Little, 3, 19, 22
 chapel (church), 12, 13, 17, 24, 41, 46
 advowson, 4
 fall of tower, 13
 inscriptions in, 12
 robbed in 1794, 13
 chartulary, 5, 19 *seqq.*
 farm mortgage, 46
 hall, 3, 7, 13-15
 modern, 16, 17
 manor, *passim*
 mill, 2, 16, 23, 24, 26
 parochial records, 13
 place names in, and Exning
 Arnhowefeld, 28
 Blakepond, 32
 Brakedenfeld, 22
 Brembelyland, 32
 Browefalden, 32
 Chekkermedewe, 32
 Deynesdych, 32
 Feltonesmedewe, 32
 Hallefeld, 37
 Hykemans, 29
 le Dray, 24, 25
 Lentrowedam, 32
 Medewe, 37
 Morgate way, 32
 Pomerays, 29
 Rowe meadow, 32
 Waterdene lane, 32
 Westfeld, 22
 White Dyke, 25
 tessellated pavement, 18-
 tithes of, 12, 38, 43
 Layer, John, quoted, 6, 18
 Lelye, John, 32

- Levorey, Robert, 23
 Litteleberi, John de, Fordham, 28
 Littlemor (Lytteler), Raffe, 40
 Longstowe, monks' house at, 19, 43
 parson of, 43
 Lysons quoted, 14, 47
 Sanders' copy quoted, 11, 12, 14

 Madingley, I, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 46, 47
 church, 48
 deer park, 9
 foldcourse, 45, 48
 hall, 12, 44
 manors, 45, 48
 rectory, 45
 road to Cambridge, 9
 Malech, Richard, 22
 Malkyn, John, 38
 Maples, Thomas, Stowe, Hunts, 45
 Agnes his daughter, 45
 Mare, Stephen de la, 21
 Marleberwe, Marleberu, Thos. de, 27,
 28
 Matefrey, Henry, 22
 Meleford, Richard de, 21
 Mercer, William, New Sarum, 36
 Mersh, W. de, chaplain, 27
 Michael son of Eudo, 22
 Mody, Henry, Exning, 22
 Monkewyke manor, Ditton Camois,
 39, 40
 Montchesney, Roger de, 20, 21
Monumental Inscriptions quoted, 2,
 13, 14, 48
 Morgan, Anna, mortgagee of Howes,
 46
 Moryce, John, 38

 Neketon, Necton, Thomas, 29, 30, 32,
 36, 38
 Thomas his son, 35
 Newmarket, 7
 office of gamekeeper, 46
 Ralph de, 22
 Norwych, Robert, 31, 32, 33, 34

 Okey, Thomas, p. of Longstowe, 43
 Oliver, Edmund, stockfishmonger, 30,
 31
 Oxenham, John, mortgage on Howes,
 46
 Oxford, earl of (1189), 1, 3

 Parsons, Ann, 11
 Parys, Robert de, 29
 Pemberton, Alice, 42
 Pembroke, earls of, 3
 Penbergyll, Ric., chaplain, 38
 Perers, Roger, 31
 Perkin, John, 35, 38

 Pernys, John, 35
 Peter son of Peter, 23
 Peytewyn, Peyton, William, 34-7
 Pickering, Mrs, 48
 Pilgrimages, 19, 23
 Pitsford, nr. Northampton, 4
 Potton, William, 35
 Pulteney, Sir John de, 1
 Pytesford, Sir Philip s. of Robert de,
 26, 34
 Henry, rector of, 26, 27

 Quyntin, Joan, 39

 Radcliffe, Thomas, 38, 39
 Ramsey chartulary, 2, 3
 monastery, 42
 Rankyn, Simon, Cambridge, 18
 Ransseglos, William, 39
 Read, Sir Robt., Oxfordshire, 18
 Joan his daughter, 18
 Redstone, Mr Vincent B., 13
 Relhan drawings, Landwade, 13, 14
 Robert son of William, 20, 21
 the clerk, chaplain, 29

 St Hilary, Peter de, of Horepall, 27
 St Mildred, 2
 St Mindred's well, 2
 Sampson, master John, 40
 Schirlok, John, 24
 Scott, John, priest, 42
 Seals, 23, 28, 30, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 44,
 45
 Cotton, 38
 Denney, 40
 Great, the, 1
 Johan de Litleb', 28
 Mayor of Cambridge, 19, 35
 Rob de Hastings, 27
 Tiptoft, 38
 Wren, bishop, 45
 Sewall, Thomas, 29
 Seyntwary, John, 39
 Sharp, John, miller, 38
 Sheldon, Elizabeth, 7
 Joan, John, 39
 Sir Joseph, 39
 Sibile, Sibille, Sybile, Sybille
 Elizabeth, 4
 John, 29
 Margaret, 31, 32, 33, 34
 Nicholas, 5, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35
 Walter, 4, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33
 William, 32
 Silvis, Ralph de, 20, 21
 Sire, Syre, John, 32
 Smythe, Dorothy, Thetford nun, 42
 Snailwell moor, 3
 Sneyllwell, Wymer de, 25

- Sochman, John, 28
 Spalding, Samuel, Cambridge, 45
 Spenser, Thomas, Cambridge, 35
 Spinney priory, 17, 22
 Stacey of Tilbury, 22
 Stephen son of Ernald, 21
 Stetchworth, Nicholas de, 22
 Peter de, 22
 William de, Burwell, 27
 Stewkley, John, Madingley, 45, 46, 48
 Agnes his wife, widow of Edward Hynde, 46
 Stonham, Robert, chaplain, 30, 31
 Stowe, *see* Longstowe
 Stretely, Edmund, 34
 Sturgeon, Nicholas, 34, 35
 Richard, 36, 37
 Sumpter, Cessil widow of Henry le, 28
 Swaffham, master Alan de, r. of Lakyngheath, 24, 26

 Tanfield, Edward, Foxton, 43
 Tarrant, Mrs, 48
 Taylor, Thos., v. of Soham, 30, 31
 Tebaude, Andrew, John, 38
 Templars, 19
 Teversham, John de, 19
 Teysim, Adam, 25, 26
 Thoriton, Roger de, kt., 27
 Throgmorton, Elizabeth, abbess, 40
 Thyrlaby, Thomas, 40
 Tithe, vicar's, arrangement about, 38
 Toly, Henry, 28
 Tredgold, Henry, 34, 35, 37
 Trefusis, Margaret, widow, 8, 47, 49
 Trumpington, Huntingdon manor, 17
 Trussebute, William, 22, 27
 Tundud, Robert, 21
 Twyford, Nicholas, kt., 30, 31

 Twyford, John his son, 30
 Typtot, Tiptoft, Payn, kt., 32
 Sir John, 36
 John, earl of Worcester, 38

 Unicorn's horn, 19, 48

 Ver, Aubrey de, III, 20, 21

 Wad, Wade, Henry, 27
 Wakelyn, William, John, Quy, 28
 Wakke, Juetta, 30
 Wapynbyr, Thomas, Alice, 28
 Warren, Robert, 43
 Warwyk, John, mayor of Cambridge, 35
 Wathe, John, Allen, 43
 Waver, Eustace, chaplain, 27
 Weggewode, William, Cambridge, 35
 Well manor, Exning, 2
 Elias at the, 26
 John de, 28
 Welnetham, Alexander de, 22
 Thomas, 27
 Weston, Robert, clerk, 43
 Whitwell, 2
 Whyte, Nicholas le, 28
 Wike Hall manor, 39, 40
 William III, 7
 Wimpole, 8
 Worlich, William, 38
 Worlington, Robert le fraunceys de, 25
 Wotton, *English Baronetage*, 5, 11
 Wrathworth, 2
 Wygenhale, William, 32
 Wylkyn, John, 32, 35
 Wymer, Godwyn, 22

 Young, father, heremyte, 42

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CONTENTS OF PROCEEDINGS

VOL. XXXVIII, OCTOBER 1936-DECEMBER 1937

	PAGE
Council and Officers, October 1937-1938	ix
Report of the Council	xi
Summary of Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1937	xx
List of Presidents of the Society	xxiii
List of Members	xxv
Landwade and the Cotton Family. By W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.	1
Monumental Brasses, with special reference to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Collection. By G. A. E. RUCK, B.A.	50
The Fen Office, Ely. By LOUIS TEBBUTT, J.P., D.L., T.D. The Fen Office Documents. By W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.	60
Southoe Manor. By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A. and C. F. TEBBUTT	158
Archaeological Notes. By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A. and M. O'REILLY, M.A.	164
A Report on trial Excavations at Limlow Hill, Litlington, Cam- bridgeshire. By J. G. D. CLARK, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.	170
Index	177
Index to Landwade Portion	184