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THE CHURCH OF  
ST MARY THE GREAT

THE UNIVERSITY CHURCH  
AT CAMBRIDGE

by

W. D. BUSHELL, M.A.

with a Foreword by

PROFESSOR G. M. TREVELYAN, O.M.

*Master of Trinity College, Cambridge*

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The Church of Saint Mary the Great, in Cambridge, may justly be described as one of the most interesting in the country, deeply associated as it is with the growth and spread of the Reformation in England, with the history of the University of Cambridge and with the great scholars who have preached in it. Mr Bushell has written not merely an architectural history of the church, but has done full justice to the many aspects of its story, social, political and religious.

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From the  
**FOREWORD**

by PROFESSOR G. M. TREVELYAN, O.M.

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THIS INTERESTING AND VALUABLE RECORD of the history and antiquities of Great St Mary's, in all aspects architectural and human, should receive a warm welcome both from town and gown. As High Steward of the borough as well as Master of a college, indeed of the college which holds the patronage of St Mary's, I may be allowed to speak for both the two sides of Cambridge life, to whom St Mary's is respectively the University church and the central church of the borough.

The assiduous scholarship of Mr Bushell has been admirably employed in collecting and ordering this large mass of material, all of it interesting in one way or another to Cambridge folk. An old Trinity man, Mr Bushell spent the greater part of his life in arduous and valuable public service, but since his retirement the historical and antiquarian instincts which he has inherited from his father the Reverend W. D. Bushell, F.S.A., of St John's College and of Harrow School, have prompted him to this labour of love, by which he has put Cambridge greatly in his debt.

G. M. TREVELYAN

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# CONTENTS

<i>Officers and Council of the Society 1948-1949</i>	page vii
<i>Officers and Council of the Society 1947-1948</i>	viii
<i>Report and Summary of Accounts for the Year 1946</i>	ix
<i>Report and Summary of Accounts for the Year 1947</i>	xi
<i>Editorial Note</i>	xiv
Railways to Cambridge, Actual and Projected: a Centenary Review <i>By Canon R. B. FELLOWS, M.A., LL.M.</i>	I
Andrew Doket and his Architect <i>By ARTHUR OSWALD, M.A.</i>	8
The Authorship of a Seventeenth-Century Harvests' Account Book from Fowlmere <i>By W. P. BAKER, M.A.</i>	27
The Cambridgeshire Properties of the Nunnery of St Mary Clerkenwell <i>By W. O. HASSALL, M.A., D.PHIL., F.S.A.</i>	33
The Clergy of Sawston, 1197 to 1948 <i>By F. J. BYWATERS, M.A.</i>	41
<i>Iconomania</i> in Eighteenth-Century Cambridge. Notes on a newly-acquired Miniature of Dr Farmer and his interest in Historical Portraiture <i>By PROFESSOR G. R. OWST, LITT.D., D.LIT., PH.D., F.S.A.</i>	67
Combined Beaker and Iron Age Sites at Lakenheath, Suffolk <i>By GRACE BRISCOE, M.B., B.S.</i>	92
An Early Iron Age Site at Lakenheath, Suffolk <i>By A. S. R. GELL</i>	112
Further Excavations at the War Ditches <i>By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.</i>	117
Archaeological Notes <i>By C. I. FELL, M.A., T. C. LETHBRIDGE M.A., F.S.A., and G. H. S. BUSHNELL, M.A., PH.D., F.S.A.</i>	128
<i>Index</i>	131



# THE CLERGY OF SAWSTON, 1197 TO 1948

F. J. BYWATERS, M.A.

IN many of our ancient parish churches a chronological list of the names of the incumbents of the parish may be found, but to parishioners and visitors alike it is usually little more than a record of names and dates. With rare exceptions, details of previous offices and preferments held, and removal by death, resignation or other preferment are not given, and notable events of local interest, such as architectural alterations, benefactions, legal disputes, visitations, whether episcopal or archidiaconal, and extra-parochial duties of the incumbent are not mentioned.

The diocesan registers, where they exist, abound in records of clergy and parishes, but there are other sources of information which furnish additional evidence. Even though the incumbents of the comparatively unimportant parishes rarely became holders of high office in Church or State, their lives were not so devoid of interest as is sometimes supposed.

This short treatise is an attempt to show, in the biographical details of the clergy of Sawston, how much may be discovered in the ecclesiastical histories of most of the parishes of England.

Prior to the Norman Conquest and the organization of the diocesan and parochial systems, the secular clergy were usually members of the domestic staff of the lord of the manor, serving not only as his chaplains, and ministering to the spiritual needs of himself, his household and his tenants, but probably, when capable of so doing, acting in the capacity of clerks or holding other additional offices. But for casual references in legal documents, few records of the clergy of this period are to be found.

The earliest mention of Sawston in Anglo-Saxon times is found in the account of an exchange of land there for some at Burwell by the Abbot of Ramsey, and the gift of books by Hugh de Sawston to the monastic library at Ramsey in the time of St Oswald.<sup>1</sup> (Ramsey Abbey was founded in 969, and dedicated in 974. Oswald was Archbishop of York from 972 to 992.)

Then, the name of the parish was spelt Saelsingtune, and by the time of the compilation of the Domesday Book had become Salsiton. There were three manors, held respectively by Eudo Fitzhubert, Geoffrey de Mandeville, and the Earl of Moreton, and their tenants were Pirot, Roger de Sumerei, and the Abbot of Grestain in Normandy. Pirot held the advowson of the parish church, and as the three westernmost bays of the nave of the present church are of Norman architecture, it is possible that he was in some measure responsible for their erection. It seems clear that the

<sup>1</sup> The books were: *Precianus de constructione Doctrinale et Poetricius cum aliis*, and *Oracius cum aliis*. (*Chronicon Abbatiae Ramesiensis*, pp. 50 and 363.)

Norman chancel was demolished later, the nave being extended by the addition of two Early English bays eastward, and the erection of an Early English chancel. The pillars of the surviving Norman section are alternately round and octagonal, and similar to those of the infirmary at Ely, on the south-east of the cathedral.

The manor held by Pirot was retained by his descendants until 1329; the others after adjustment became the manors of Dernford, Dale (or Deal), and Huntingdon or Huntington.

The earlier period under review does not provide a continuous history. The date given is that of the first mention of the cleric concerned; it will be obvious that others of whom no trace has been found may have officiated in the intervening years which preceded the appointment, or first record, of his successor.

1197. 'Master' BENEDICT was concerned in transfers of land at 'Sausutton' and 'Batburgeham' (Babraham). William de Dale acknowledged his right to 10 acres in Sawston in 1199, and in 1202, Ingrid, wife of Brian, testified to his ownership of a messuage and 40 acres. In the following year he sat with the Archdeacon of Colchester and Richard of Stortford as co-judge to investigate a case for divorce and ownership of a tenement. (*Pedes Finium*, Rye, pp. 1, 5; *Curia Regis Rolls*, Trinity 5 John.)

Benedict was the first of several witnesses to a deed granting land by Philip de Sumerei to John de Burc at Sawston. Others were ROBERT THE CHAPLAIN, THOMAS THE CHAPLAIN, and NICHOLAS THE DEACON. Other witnesses of grants at this period were RALPH LE CLERK, and GEOFFREY LE CLERK, DOMINUS BALDWINE DE AKENEY, and DOMINUS HENRY AUCHER.

RICHARD DE SAUSTON, chaplain, was a grantor of land to GERVASE, 'Vicar of the church of Sawston', about 1274, and Gervase granted land to William le Envyse and his wife Joan '...all the croft which lies in Segresteynscroft in the parish of Salseton'.

These deeds, now in possession of Captain R. F. Eyre-Huddleston of Sawston Hall, the present lord of the manor, were brought to my notice by the late Dr W. M. Palmer, F.S.A., and the names of the witnesses found in the Hundred Rolls of the period indicate the date to be about 1274. Segresteynscroft obviously refers to the land in the tenancy of the Abbot of Grestain mentioned above.

1278. JOHN DE KENTYS, chaplain. Included in the inventory of church goods belonging to Sawston at this date, is a portiphorium or breviary bequeathed by him. Another benefactor was the Prior of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem at Shingay, who gave a similar gift. The church then belonged to the prior, had a vicar and was taxed at 20 marks. It came into the possession of the Prior of Scenegeye, as some 70 years previously an ancestor of Ralph Pirot, then lord of the manor, had borrowed 80 quarters of barley from the then prior, had defaulted on the day of repayment, and surrendered the church. It was held by the Hospitallers until the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII, when Shingay and its possessions were granted to Sir Richard Longe, who thus became patron of the benefice. The right of presentation passed with the manor to successive patrons, who are mentioned

seriatim. It is interesting to note the survival of the connexion of Shingay with Sawston in the title Shingay Lane, given to the entrance to Camping Close from High Street. (*Vetus Liber Archidiaconi Eliensis*, ed. Feltoe and Minns; Hundred Rolls; Tanner, *Notitia Monastica*, p. 43; Letters and Papers of Henry VIII; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 32 *Henry VIII*.)

1294. In various Sawston deeds of this date and subsequent years, the following are mentioned: HENRY LE FEB, chaplain, WILLIAM DE DOKESWORTH, chaplain, BRIAN the tanner, clerk and WILLIAM DE SAUSTON, chaplain.

1317. JOHN... This 'parson' was involved in an act which brought him into conflict with the civil authorities, for 'commission of oyer and terminer was granted to John de Insula and others on complaint by Geoffrey de Haverhill and Dionisia his wife that Walter de Orewell, Matthew de Bassingbourne, Roger de Brewase, parson of Heydon, John, parson of the church of Sawston... and Richard de Claxton, Vicar of the church of Stapleford seized the said Dionisia while alone in the highway at Stapleford between Cambridge and Sawston, took her to Norwich, and imprisoned her there until she had made fine with the said Walter for ten marks and delivered to him a bond of five marks and to Roger a bond for £100'.

Geoffrey de Haverhill must have been a person of some standing, as his contribution to the Lay Subsidy of 1327 was 12s. 9¼d., whereas that of Simon Pirot was 5s. 6d. Dionisia was alive in 1336, when she and Geoffrey granted land to William Otway. (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*; *Subsidy Roll*, 1327; *Pedes Finium*, Rye, p: 100.)

1327. Among the contributors to the subsidy was THOMAS RICH, chaplain. The levy of one-twentieth of personal income imposed on movables such as cattle, crops, stock-in-trade, etc. cost him 1s. 6¾d. (*Subsidy Rolls*.)

1328. THOMAS DE BRUNNE, Vicar of Sawston, purchased land there from William Otway and his wife. As he was not vicar in 1350, it may be that he was the Thomas de Brunne who was admitted as a brother of St John's Hospital at Ely in that year. (*Pedes Finium*, Rye, p. 95; *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.*, vol. xxxvi, p. 93; Register of Bishop de Lisle, fo. 36.)

1333. WILLIAM DOVENELL, chaplain, purchased land from Ralph Huntingdon in Sawston; he also, as tenant of William Warde, paid fine in 1348. (*Pedes Finium*, Rye, p. 99; Court Roll of Pyrat's Manor, per J. H. Bullock.)

Members of the family of Dovenell contributed to the subsidy of 1327; in 1300, Robert Dovenell, who in 1294 had been pardoned for the murder of Richard Osbern of Foxton, asked that his charter of pardon which had been lost should be renewed. In 1339, Robert de Offord, son of the Earl of Suffolk, and William and Elizabeth Warde of Sawston were pardoned for acquiring... from WILLIAM DOVENELL of Sawston, chaplain, the manor and advowson of Fulbourn. (*Cal. Chancery Warrants*; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*.)

1347. JOHN DE SPALDEWYCK, Vicar of Sawston, was given letters dimissory to proceed to higher orders. Five years earlier a commission was issued to the Prior of Barnwell to inquire into the life and conduct of John, son of Thomas John of Spaldwyck, cleric, of the Lincoln Diocese, on the presentation of the Prior and

Brethren of St John of Jerusalem in England. It is not certain that he was admitted in this year, for in August 1347 a commission was issued to Deans, Rectors and Vicars of the deanery of Barton to provide a benefice for John de Spaldwyck, a poor clerk. (Registers of Bishop Montacute and Bishop de Lisle.)

John was fined for minor offences at successive courts from 1350 to 1353, and seemed to be in trouble of one kind or another for a long period. In 1350, he was admitted to a messuage and croft called Carlesmanniscroft and a croft called Monnkisorcheyerd, and reported for cutting down a tree in the latter without a licence. He answered the charge in the following year and was excused, but in the same year was fined 3s. 4d. for damage to a house belonging to Henry Chaundler. In 1352, he was concerned in a case of assault, the plaintiff being Robert Frankeleyn, and fined 4d. In 1360, he was fined for absence, and later for stock trespass. In 1361, he paid fines for damage to the lord's corn or pasture by cattle, pigs and geese.

His most serious offence, that of being concerned as executor in the maladministration of the goods bequeathed by Sir Robert Busteler, brought an order for his arrest and appearance before the King's Council in 1367. The result of the trial, if one took place, seems to be unrecorded. (*Cal. Pat. Rolls.*)

1348. At the Court of Ward's Manor held on the Feast of St Hilary, 1348/9, ROBERT WEHELARD, chaplain, was fined 3d. in respect of suit of court, WILLIAM DOVENEL, chaplain, also paid fine, and the death of JOHN DOVENEL, chaplain, was reported. As twelve other tenants had died since the court held in the previous year, it may be conjectured that the Black Death reached Sawston. Deaths of many other tenants were reported at other manor courts.

In 1378, Spaldwyck paid 2s. clerical poll tax on an income of £10, and 'Dominus JOHANNES, capellanus parochiae de Sawston' also paid 2s. If this is not a duplicate entry, it seems strange that a chantry priest should pay the same tax as the vicar. (*Subsidy Rolls.*)

During the long incumbency of John Spaldwyck, other clergy are mentioned. ROBERT CRANE, priest, was appointed to the vicarage of Great Abington in 1349, and JOHN WILMOT, priest, to the same benefice in 1351. (Bishop's Register.)

JOHN WILMOT, chaplain, appeared for Hugh de Huntyngdon at a court of Pyrat's Manor in 1349; HENRY BARINER, chaplain in 1372, was a tenant of the same manor.

1381. JOHN PRAT, priest, was presented to the benefice by Robert Hales, Prior of St John of Jerusalem in England, and was admitted on 11 April 1381, on the death of John Spaldwyck. If he was the brother of St John's Hospital, Ely, to which he was admitted in 1352, he was a son of Edward Prat of Soham. A dispute arose about the right of presentation, so Prat resigned on 24 February 1382, was reappointed by Richard Maisterman, who recovered the right from the Prior of St John, and admitted on the following day.

In 1386, he was denounced and sequestrated by papal mandate to the Bishop of Ely for not having paid moneys due to the Pope. He, as possessor of the Vicarage of Sawston, had provided Robert Dounton; apparently he either paid or ignored the mandate, for he was present at a manorial court as vicar in 1396, and resigned in 1406.

During his incumbency, there were three guilds in the parish (1389) with the titles of 'The Invention of the Holy Cross', 'The Nativity of St John the Baptist', and 'The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin'. The members reported that they were of recent formation, and their purpose was 'to help and amend the church fabric which was in a bad state'. The church roof was in need of immediate attention owing to its condition, and the members 'pray for the sake of God that their goods may not be touched'.

ROBERT BERNARD, chaplain, attended manorial courts and did fealty in 1390; as did JOHN MESEDENE, chaplain.

The will of Thomas de Sawston, made on St Katherine's Day, 1392, includes a legacy of 40*d.* to Sir JOHN MESEDENE, chaplain, and one of the witnesses is 'JOHN WEDRISFELD, VICAR OF SAWSTON'. There is no record of the appointment of this cleric, if such he was; John Wedrisfeld was a tenant of the lords of the manors, but is not described as chaplain or vicar in the Court Rolls. In 1396, he was given a licence for a private oratory for three years. Thomas de Sawston wished to be buried in the church before the cross; he left 10*s.* to the high altar for tithes forgotten, 40*s.* for the work of building, and one bushel of wheat to each poor person in the parish. (Bishops' Register; Westlake, *Parish Guilds of Medieval England*; *Court Rolls*.)

1406. WILLIAM PRAT, priest, was admitted on the resignation of John Prat, on the presentation of Walter Grendon, Prior of the House of St John of Jerusalem. At this date, JOHN JONESDON and JOHN BRANDON were chaplains or chantry priests. (Bishop's Register.)

Bishop Fordham's Register ends in 1419, though his death did not occur until 1425. The next register is that of Bishop Bouchier, 1444, so we have no episcopal record of the institution of clergy in the diocese from 1412 to 1444. The entries of the register from 1412 to 1419 are those of ordinations.

Before the advent of the next incumbent, JOHN MARKE, the burial of an important member of the community took place. The tomb of Elizabeth, wife of Walter de la Pole, is still *in situ* on the north side of the chancel. Some of the brass ornaments on the top of the marble slab have been removed, but the Bradston and de la Pole coats of arms remain, as does the brass fillet on the western, southern and eastern sides of the chamfered edge. The inscription, often misread or misquoted, probably owing to the difficulty of deciphering it when the table-tomb of Sir John Huddleston was adjoining it on the south side, is an interesting one:

Hic hera de Pole iacet intus cum sibi prole  
 Filia si meres Bradston Elizabeth heres  
 Militis et Thome pro qua domino prece prome  
 Uxor Walteri Pole domini quasi veri  
 Dum que decessit die quarto Ja que recessit  
 M. domini quater C. bis x. additur an' ter.

It is not difficult to imagine the local interest in the interment of such a person with her child in 1423.

1435. By this date, JOHN MARKE was Vicar, as on 8 July he was among those enfeoffed by Walter de la Pole, who died 'without heir male of the bodies of him and his wife Margaret begotten'. (*Cal. Pat. Rolls; Cal. Close Rolls.*)

1435. John Marke died, and on 16 September JOHN RATISTON, chaplain, was presented by Robert Malorie, Prior of Shingay. (Induction Book.)

1445. The date of the death or resignation or preferment of John Ratiston is not recorded, but on 13 August 1445, HENRY ALDIRBY, Vicar of Sawston resigned, 'pressus senio et impotencia corporis'; he asked for a pension as one condition of his resignation, and his request was supported by John Argum of Shingay, procurator of the Order of St John, and co-proprietor of Sawston Church. He was assigned a life pension of eight marks, 'quod nemo vivit vento'. (Bishop's Register.)

1445. His successor was quickly appointed, for on 16 August, JOHN WEBBE, chaplain, was presented by Robert Botyll, Prior of St John, and admitted on 20 August by the Vicar-General. (Bishop's Register.)

During his incumbency, the Bishop (Gray) granted a licence to Thomas Lockton and Anne, his wife, of Sawston, for an oratory. (Bishop's Register, 30 June 1457.)

Thomas Lockton was an executor of the will of Edmund Inglethorpe, Knight, whose will, dated at Sawston on 20 August 1456, was proved on 6 November in the same year. In it, he left to Sawston Church his gown of purple velvet edged with marten, to the high altar 6s. 8d., to the vicar 13s. 4d., and to the poor 10s. (Palmer, *History of Borough Green.*)

1468. John Webbe was appointed to Great Abington, and to succeed him, John Botyll, Prior of St John appointed THOMAS SYKE, chaplain. On 23 December 1471, after long disputes between him and the parishioners about the payment of mortuaries, it was agreed by both parties that whereas the vicars had previously only three principal days of oblations, viz. Christmas, Easter, and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, they should have hereafter for ever, in place of mortuaries four such principal days, All Saints' Day to be the additional day. The parishioners bound themselves faithfully to observe this additional day of oblation, and to levy a fine of 12d. on all defaulters. (Bishop's Register.)

1476. RICHARD NELSON admitted to the vicarage on 17 April, on the resignation of Thomas Syke, and presented by Brother Robert Multon. (Bishop's Register.) He had graduated when ordained deacon in 1468, his title being to the Hospital of St John, Cambridge. He founded a scholarship at St Catharine's College in 1503, and a Bible clerkship in 1506. He gave to the library of the college three treatises of St Thomas Aquinas for the special use of the Fellows, who bound themselves to accept as Fellow any one nominated by him. (Cooper, *Athenae Cantabrigienses*; Browne, *History of St Catharine's College.*)

Thomas Huntingdon, an ancestor of John Huntingdon, the famous benefactor of Sawston, by his will dated at Hempstead, Essex, on 31 May 1496 left 3s. 4d. to the high altar of Sawston Church, and 10s. for the repair of the church. (Horne, fo. 29.) 'Master John Warde' was one executor.

1506. According to the Visitation Book, JOHN SUTTON was vicar, and in 1511, SIMON TAYLOR was curate and RICHARD DALE 'sacerdos stipendatus'.

Two other benefactors to the church were John Apott, whose will was proved at Lambeth on 17 November 1508 by Alice Apott and Edmund Campion, and Robert Campion, 28 October 1517.

John Apott left four marks with which his executors were to buy a chalice, £8 for the wages of a priest to say Masses for 18 months, and 20s. for repairs to Sawston Church. To the churchwardens he left a close called 'Frankelyns' to keep obits on 23 April. (John Franklin of Sawston was a contributor to the subsidy in 1327.) (Bennet, fo. 9.) John Sutton was one of the witnesses of the will.

Robert Campion, a grocer of the City of London, had property in Sawston, and to the church he left 'a vestment with dekyne and subdekyne with a cope to the value of x<sup>li</sup>, sett with "Thynke and Thank God"'. As in the inventory of 1553 Sawston Church had among its other property one cope of crimson velvet and a complete set of vestments of red velvet for priest, deacon and subdeacon, it may be that these were Campion's legacy.

1520. EDWARD SHEFFIELD was presented by Thomas Docwra, Prior of Shingay, on the death of John Sutton. In 1504, he became a Doctor of Civil Law, and in 1516, Doctor of Canon Law. When presented to Sawston, he already held other benefices by papal dispensation; these dispensations he laid before the bishop, and they were accepted. He had leave of absence in 1525, and died on 5 December of that year. (Bishop's Register; Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*.)

1525-6. WILLIAM MARSHALL was presented by Thomas Docwra, Prior of Shingay, on 11 March, on condition that he would study diligently for two years, and on 30 June 1528 appear before the bishop for examination. If by that time he was found incapable of undertaking the cure and guidance of souls he was to resign the vicarage. Marshall retained the benefice, and was vicar in 1543, with WILLIAM ATKINSON as curate, and WILLIAM DOPSON, chaplain to Mr John Huddleston. In 1546, RICHARD CLITHEROWE was curate. (Bishop's Register.)

On the south wall of the church is a brass of a priest, vested in appressed alb and chasuble, but without stole or maniple, and holding a chalice. The inscription states that he was WILLIAM RICHARDSON, alias BYGGYNS, and that he was formerly Rector of Raynham St Mary in Norfolk. His death occurred on 5 March 1527. Dowsing must have overlooked this brass when he visited Sawston in 1643, or he would have broken down the 'superstitious inscription, "cuius animae propitiatur Deus"' with five others he found at that date, and destroyed.

As the Inglethorpes, ancestors of the Huddleston family on the female side, had a manor at Raynham, it is probable that Richardson became private chaplain at the Hall after his resignation from his parish. His will, made on the day of his death, ordered his body to be buried in Sawston Church, and for the expenses he left 6s. 8d. Each of four priests who were to carry his body was to have one shilling. John Huddleston, the lord of the manor, was executor with Robert Thurkelby, Vicar of

Patteswick, Essex, where the Huddlestons had property, and DAVID MORESBIE, priest, was one of the witnesses. (Porch, fo. 22.)

John Warde, M.A., resigned the 'Hospital or Free Chapel of Witlesford Brygg' in 1492, and was presented by the Bishop to Snailwell. He became Rector of Duxford St Peter's on 5 April 1500, and retained the benefice of Snailwell until his death.

One of the Sawston charities, the revenues of which are to be given to the church funds, is called Warde's Charity, but the date and origin are unknown. John Huntingdon, of whom more will be recorded later, directed in his will that the will of John Warde should be in all points well and truly performed. This John Warde, 'clerke, sometime parson of Snailwelle' had left him a standing cup with cover of silver double gilt. But there is nothing in the will of John Warde, Vicar of Snailwell, which was made on 1 June 1526, to indicate any large charitable bequest. The land may have been left by an ancestor or bestowed by deed of gift. John Huntingdon was his nephew, and to him he left 66s. 8d. 'for the which money I will a prest syng in Sauston Church there praying for the soules of my father and mother, and for the soule of the father and mother of my nevowe Huntingdon and for the soule of my uncle Richard Warde'. Warde's own father and mother were Roger and Margaret; they were buried at Fenwick, Yorkshire, and 40s. was left for a sepulchre light there. A similar sum was left for the same purpose at Lockington in the same county. Other legacies were left to Snailwell, Cambridge, Duxford, Chippenham clergy and the nuns of Swaffham Bulbeck.

It is possible that the Warde Charity dates from as early as 1336, when William Warde and Elizabeth his wife were lords of Pirot's Manor. They retained it jointly until the death of William in 1352, and Elizabeth was owner until her death in 1375. (*Court Rolls*.)

The incumbency of William Marshall was noteworthy in that two residents of the parish were summoned for heresy. At a Consistory Court held at St Botolph's Church, Cambridge, on 2 August 1540, Thomas Potto, a 'bowcher', was accused of saying that 'the picture of Christ whiche stode in the Roodelofte was not the pictor of Christe but the pictor of the Devell', and making other similar public statements. He claimed immunity by virtue of a general pardon lately granted by the King in Parliament, and the claim was allowed. (Baker MSS. vol. 28, fo. 266; Bishop's Register.)

The other resident was William Thorneton, a yeoman, who in February of the same year, against the Catholic faith had said that 'Christe hathe noe mother, for he sayd that the Holy Ghost was both his father and mooter. . . .'

The court was held at St Botolph's Church on 21 August before the same Vicar-General (the Ven. William Maye), and other judges. The accused denied the accusation, and brought thirteen witnesses on his behalf, among them Robert Lockton and John Jeffrey, two villagers of standing. All declared that Thorneton had never had the opinion of the charge, and had never published it. Also, William Atkinson, the curate, certified that he had publicly announced in church the denial, and cited all accusers to appear. None appeared, and Thorneton was acquitted. (Bishop's Register; Baker MSS.)

National changes affected Sawston in the years which follow, for after the rejection of the authority of the Pope in 1534, the dissolution of the smaller monasteries began in 1536, and the greater in 1539; Shingay Priory with its property, which included lands in Sawston and the right of presentation to the benefice passed into the possession of Sir Richard Longe. (Tanner, *Notitia Monastica*; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*; Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.)

Apparently William Marshall continued as vicar, and in 1546 RICHARD CLITHEROWE was returned as curate. (Bishop's Register.)

John Huddleston, of Sawston Hall, and Robert Lockton were among the justices of the peace for the county in 1547, and in 1548, the former was sheriff. Probably his adherence to the old régime was not incapable of some modification, for he held sundry other offices in the reign of Edward VI, and in 1551 was one of the commissioners set up in the county to inquire how the enhancement of prices of corn, victuals and other things grew 'by the insacyable greadynes of dyvers covetous persons'; and in 1553, he was one of the county commissioners instructed to make inventories of church property. (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*.)

The inventory of 1553 shows that Sawston Church was fairly well furnished. There were:

- a cross of silver double gilt weighing 60 ounces;
- a chalice of silver with paten, double gilt—20 ounces;
- a pax of silver double gilt—9 ounces;
- two chalices of silver parcel gilt with patens—17 ounces and 15 ounces respectively;
- one cope of purple velvet;
- two copes of blue silk sarcenet;
- one cope of crimson velvet;
- one canopy of silk bawdekyn;
- two red vestments, one of velvet, the other of damask; and the amices, stoles, maniples, with dalmatic and tunicle for deacon and sub-deacon;
- two old dalmatics of white silk;
- one vestment of worsted; two old sets of vestments;
- one altar frontal of red velvet;
- five corporal cases or burses;
- three altar cloths;
- four linen towels;
- one pyx of copper and gilt;
- one pair of organs;
- and in the steeple, four bells and a sanctus bell.

John Huddleston was one of the custodians responsible for the safe keeping of all that was confiscated; a strange task for one obedient to the Pope, and all that was left for the church were the two smaller chalices, two copes, one red vestment, and the altar cloths and towels.

1553. There seems to be no record of the resignation or death of William Marshall, but in the Visitation Book of 1553, BRIAN WAYDE is called curate, and he signs the inventory summarized above as 'Briann Wayde, Vicar'. There is no entry of his appointment in the episcopal registers.

He appears to have been known to two important people, for among the Baumgarten Papers in the Strype Correspondence (vol. II, p. 3), in the University Library, Cambridge, is a letter from Immanuel Tremellius, Lecturer in Hebrew in the University, to Matthew Parker, Master of Corpus Christi College, and later Archbishop of Canterbury; in it Tremellius writes that he is returning some books (or a Bible) to Parker by Bryan Wade, 'priest at Sauson'. (Inventory of Church Goods; Visitation Book; Cooper, *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, vol. I, p. 425.)

It may be asked whether the changes under Queen Mary had any effect upon Sawston and its church. As the next incumbent is not registered until 1560, it might be thought that Wade remained as incumbent, but as he is not mentioned in two important documents of 1554 and 1557, it may be doubted whether he was allowed to retain his office. Two outstanding events in the history of the parish occurred in this period, the death of John Huntingdon, its greatest benefactor, in 1554, and that of John Huddleston, one of Queen Mary's trusted servants, in 1557. In the will of the former and in the account of the funeral of the latter, clergy are mentioned, but they seem to have been officials of the University, and their connexion with the parish is uncertain.

1554. John Huntingdon died in this year. His will is dated 4 August 1554, and his wife Joyce in the Court Rolls of the same year is called widow. (The brass to his memory, now on the south wall of the church, gives 1558 as the year of his death.) Probate was granted in January 1554/5. (F. 19, More.)

He desired to be buried in Sawston Church with Anne, his first wife; he left to WILLIAM TAYLOR and JOHN DALE, clerks, 40s. each; to his wife Joyce his lease, term, and interest in Sawston Parsonage; and to the church his executors were to give £20 'in vestimentes and other necessarie thinges to be ocupied in the churche for the better setting forthe of goddes service within the same'. This undoubtedly is an attempt to compensate for the spoliation of the previous year. (5 August 1553.)

One provision of the will is still observed in the parish. Huntingdon left his wife most of his estate, part of which was situated in Linton Field, beyond the east end of the church. As a condition of her inheritance of those lands, she was ordered, every year of her life to 'sowe every yere two Acres lieng together in one pece in the Linton felde within Sauston aforsaide withe white peason and to bestowe on every of the saide two acres one combe of white peason yerely for the reliefe of the poore people of the saide towne'. Also, during her life, one other condition of inheritance was the gift of £4 each Christmas to the poor. He had purchased of the king (Henry VIII) the obit lands, a part of Huntingdon's Manor, and the obligation of the owner of those lands is that 'yerely for ever' he shall sow two acres of the land in Linton Field with white peas, and sow one combe to the acre; the peas were for the poor, and in default, the churchwardens should take possession of the land, but be liable for the crop of peas.

The stipulation that the two acres must be in one portion, and the quantity of seed to be sown must be one combe to the acre, serves to show the wisdom of the benefactor, if not his distrust in human nature. The conditions are still maintained. Every year, all who wish to do so (not the poor only, for there is more than enough for each

household), after notice has been given, may go to the fields beyond Church Lane, and on the appointed day, gather 'white peason'.

Other lands were left to trustees to be appointed by the executors, and the rents and profits from them, after the death of his wife, were to be given to the poor at Christmas and Easter. Before her death, £8 a year was to be distributed. JOHN DALE, clerk, was one of the witnesses.

A terrier of the lands, made in 1590, gives the acreage as 96 acres, 3 roods and one-half. By 1883, the estate contained 72 acres, 2 roods, 8 poles, with no record of the disposal of the remainder. Since that date, more has been sold and the proceeds invested. To-day, the annual income is over £125 per annum. John Huntingdon was indeed a great benefactor.

Details of the lives of WILLIAM TAYLOR and of JOHN DALE will be found in Cooper, *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, vol. 1, pp. 214 and 212 respectively. The former was Lady Margaret Preacher in 1554, and Master of Christ's College in 1556. Dale was a Fellow of Queens' College, and chaplain and cross-bearer to the University in 1554. Cole says he was 'severely reprimanded by Ormaneto, Cardinal Pole's delegate to visit the University, for bringing a Chalice with the Hoste in his bosom, instead of a Pyx, with a Relick which he had purposed to present to the University'. After being Rector of Little Shelford in 1557, he was a recusant in 1558, 'not altogether unlearned, but very perverse'. (List of Recusants.)

The mention of these two men in John Huntingdon's will implies that they were somehow connected with Sawston, or that there were no other clergy in the place in whom he had confidence. (See also Stokes, *Chaplains of the University of Cambridge*.)

1557. In the floor of the chancel, next to the tomb of Elizabeth de la Pole, lies a brass, once on the table tomb of John Huddleston. The inscription reads: 'Here lyeth entombed the Body of Sir John Huddilston, Knighte, Vice-Chamberlayne unto Kinge Phylipe and Captaine of his Garde, and one of Queen Maryes most honorable Pryvie Counsell, who dyed the fowrthe day of November, in the yeare of our Lorde God 1557.'

This local squire was knighted on the day following Mary's coronation; he was in the first parliament of her reign at Westminster and Oxford, and in the first and second parliaments after her marriage to Philip of Spain. He was prominent in the county, holding many important offices. An account of his funeral with many elaborate details is in a book of funeral certificates in the Herald's Office, vol. 15, fo. 275; a transcript is in the Bodleian Library. There is no mention of any vicar or chaplain by name; the priest who censed the corpse and the officiants at the requiem are not named; three altars were in use simultaneously; but the preacher was 'MR SEDGWYCKE DOCTOR OF DIVYNYTIE who made the Sermonde'. His text or as it is called his 'Anthethem was "ad te Domine dixi in te spes mea est", wherein he commended much the saide Defuncte for hys Stydfastness in Relygyon and uprygh lyef'.

The preacher may have been Thomas Sedgwick, Fellow of Peterhouse, later Fellow and Vice-Master of Trinity. He took the degree of D.D in 1554, and was Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity and Vicar of Enfield, 1554-6. In the latter year

he resigned both offices, but became Rector of Toft on 30 May, and Regius Professor of Divinity 1557-9. (Cooper, *op. cit.* vol. I, p. 213.)

1560. THOMAS BAKER, M.A. of King's College, Vicar of Sawston, was ordained priest at Ely on 7 July. In 1564, he had not compounded for first fruits; he was also Vicar of Pampisford. (Elizabethan Ordination Book; Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses.*)

1570. CHRISTOPHER DYX presented by Henry Longe, on the resignation of Robert Baker. (Bishop's Register.)

1571. ANTHONY FLETCHER was Vicar; also Vicar of Pampisford. He subscribed to the Liturgy at Elsworth in the same year. (Bishop's Register.) During his tenure of the benefice, Alice Rumbold of Sawston was in 1577 accused at the Consistory Court, being 'vehementlye suspected of wichcraft by diverse honest persones'.

1578. WILLIAM BROMSTEAD, M.A., Fellow of King's College, 1564 to 1574, was ordained deacon in 1578, and priest in 1580. As he was appointed to Sawston when a deacon, it would be pertinent to inquire what provision was made for the administration of the sacraments other than baptism until his ordination as priest in 1580. He had signed the covenant subscribing to the Articles of 1562 and 1573 upon institution; but as he was presented to the benefice by Queen Elizabeth, to whom the patronage had lapsed, possibly the people were not unused to the non-provision of spiritual privileges. By 1584, Bromstead was in trouble with the ecclesiastical authorities. He was, in the language of the Consistory Court Book, noted 'for using the Ale-house, which was a great hindrance to him in the saying of the service'. It is not clear whether his attendance was hindered, or whether, when he was in church, his rendering of the service was not as edifying as his parishioners desired. (Venn, *op. cit.*; Gough MSS. Court Book.) He was vicar until his death.

1587. Another indication of the state of the church in Elizabethan days was the appointment of EDWARD ELIOT, M.A., of Christ's and St Catharine's Colleges. He was ordained deacon and priest at Peterborough on 29 September 1587, and instituted to Sawston on 11 October of the same year, on the presentation of Sir Charles Moryson, Kt., and Dame Dorothy his wife. As the see of Ely was vacant from 1581 to 1599, the Queen taking the revenues, Eliot was instituted at Lambeth Palace. (Venn, *op. cit.*; Archbishop Whitgift's Register.)

Despite Eliot's lack of experience, he seemed to satisfy the parishioners, for in the replies to the questions of the archbishop in 1593, the wardens and questmen reported that he was resident, and had only one benefice; he was also 'a preacher, and hath taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the least . . . not suspected of lewd behaviour, but is an honest man'. One reply which is refreshing is that 'he putteth the churchwardens in mynd of their duties'; the report shows a generally satisfactory condition of church life. Further, in 1596, Eliot and his churchwardens subscribed their names to a document in which they stated that two parishioners guilty of prenuptial sin had paid their fine of 6s. 8d. to the use of the poor of the parish, and applied for their discharge from the consistory court. (*Roy. Hist. Soc. Trans.*, ser. III, vol. I, p. 276.)

1600. JOHN SWAN, M.A., of Trinity College. In 1604, he had a licence to marry Sarah Adams, the daughter of Thomas Adams of Wisbech. She was then under the

guardianship of John Gouldwell of Great Shelford, but the marriage took place at Little Shelford. (Bishop's Register.) Their children were baptized at Sawston, and their sons John, probably a later vicar, Richard, and Thomas were married there, all in the year 1634. (Register transcript, Ely.) John Swan in 1622 was in the replies to the Visitation Articles reported as doing 'all things according as is required'.

In 1624, one of his parishioners, John Jefferie, yeoman, died. His will was made on 20 September. After making family bequests, he left £3 to be given to the poor of the parish on the day of his burial, and 'four Bushells of Rye and four Bushells of Barley sweet and good to be yearly for ever distributed amongst' the poor of the parish on St Thomas's Day; John Swan the vicar was to have £5, 'to be paid unto him within one month after my decease by my Executors, he preaching at my Buriall', also six shillingworth of twopenny bread was to be given to the poor every 'Gange Monday'. (This was Monday before Ascension Day.)

On the funeral day, £4 was to be spent on a dinner to his neighbours, and 30s. to strangers who were present, 'no Dwellers in Sawston'; the ringers on that day were to have 6s. 8d.

When the report of the Charity Commissioners was published in 1837, payments under this will had been discontinued for 40 years. One wonders who is the richer financially by retaining that which should be distributed.

In August 1636, John Swan was charged to provide one pair of cures with a pike furnished for the army; in January of the same year he was the recipient, by a deed of gift of Elizabeth Wakelin, of a benefice house and other property. The donor was actuated by a desire to benefit both the incumbent and the parishioners—'and for the great zeal and good will which she beareth to John Swan the Vicar now being, and for the better maintenance of him the said John Swan and his successors, and for the better enabling him and them in his and their hospitality and studies and to live and to reside in the said town of Sawston where there is now no dwelling house belonging to the said Vicarage, and again for the great zeal which she hath to the poor people'.

The house and land were situated in High Street, or as it was then called the highway from Saffron Walden to Cambridge, between the tenement sometime John Huntingdon's on the one side and Shingay Lane on the other; the house was then inhabited by Elizabeth Wakelin, and the land was 1½ acres in extent. The vicar was to pay £2 per annum to the poor on the anniversary of the death of the donor, and also on the same day preach a sermon in the parish church. If the vicar were non-resident, the trustees were to take possession, and after spending the £2, to dispose of the balance by repairing the church and providing a stock for the poor labourers and marriage of the poor maidens of the parish. An appendix to the grant ordered the purchase of 6s. worth of bread for distribution annually to poor children on the day of the burial.

The house (see Plate III), in a state of great dilapidation, was demolished in 1948; the lands are in the possession of some other owner, but the £2. 6s. is still distributed to the poor.

The date of Elizabeth Wakelin's death is not known, nor is it certain that John Swan ever lived in the house; if so, he did not enjoy his new dwelling for long. In 1638, at

Bishop Matthew Wren's Visitation, he was 'sick and did not appear'. The wardens were ordered to turn the reading desk and to pave the church, and four women were reported for being recusants. John Swan died on 23 November 1639, and was buried on the 29th, in the churchyard. His tombstone, a model of good taste and excellent lettering, can be seen at the eastern end of the south aisle, near the chancel door. It reads: '1639; Heere lyeth the body of John Swan that was Minister of Sawston 39 yeeres and died on the 23rd Day of Novem. Anno Domini.' A notable feature is the way in which economy of space is assured by blending letters so that the last stroke of one is the first of the next. (Bishop's Register; Parish Register; Venn, op. cit.)

1639. JOHN GATES, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, was presented by John Byatt and Elizabeth his wife, whose maiden name was Greenhill or Greenell. (Byatt was a great Royalist who got into serious trouble with the Parliamentarians in succeeding years.)

During this incumbency, the iconoclast William Dowsing visited Sawston, 19 March 1643. His journal narrates that he broke down 'the five superstitious inscriptions, "Orate pro animabus" and "cujus animae propitiatur Deus", and "Pray for the Soules" and a Crucifix in the Chancell, and some sixteen superstitious pictures, etc.'. (Baker MSS. vol. xxxviii, p. 472.)

(In Zachary Grey's *Schismatics Delineated* the word five is underlined, and the number of pictures is altered to one hundred and ten.)

1645. CHRISTOPHER FLEET, M.A., of St Catharine's College, was ordained deacon and priest at Lincoln, 23 February 1644. (Venn, op. cit.) According to the survey of 1650, the benefice was worth £25 per annum, and Fleet received the profits thereof. He was 'an able preaching minister and a very deserving man'. Later, he became Vicar of Ashdon.

1660. JOHN SWAN; M.A., of Trinity College. He had been ordained deacon at Peterborough on 2 December 1629, and to the priesthood on the following day. In 1630 he was minister of Duxford St Peter; married Frances Rudland at Sawston in 1634; and was Vicar of Whittlesford from 1647 to 1669. Some of his children were baptized at Duxford, others at Whittlesford. (Parish Registers.)

As he was at Whittlesford during the Commonwealth it may be that his political views were suspect, or that there was some ecclesiastical difficulty, for in 1662, WILLIAM STUKELEY was Vicar of Sawston and Swan was re-presented in 1664.

The oldest chalice at Sawston is dated 1661, and in 1665 the report of the episcopal visitation gives interesting details of the condition of the church.

1. The cover of the font to be mended and made more decent. The church on the north side together with the steeple out of repair in the stone work to be amended.
2. A booke of Cannons homilies and a table of degrees to be provided. The pulpit and deske to be hung with cloth fringed suitable to cushion.
3. The Church and chancel to be new whited and plastered where it shall need. The deske to be raised a foot higher, wether boards for the steeple to be provided.
4. A new chest with three locks to be made to keep the register book in and things belonging to the church. The chancell doore and other doores to be lined. The pew on the north side of the church next the chancell to be taken lower equal to the seate in the chancel. The boords on the south side of the chancel next the church to be taken downe.

5. The glass windows in the church to be amended.
6. Henry Huddleston, Esq., his Chappell very much out of repaire in the ledts and Timber work, to be amended.
7. Mr John Greenall his chapell out of repaire in the ledts and plaistering, to be amended.
8. A new register book to be provided in parchment, and the paper one to be transcribed therein.
9. The steps in the chancel to be made as formerlie.

The Huddleston Chapel was the south aisle of the church, and that of John Greenall on the north side. It does not appear that the former would be keen to execute the order, as he worshipped in his own chapel in the Hall, and the chapel would be used only for the burials of members of the family. It was so used until 1852.

At least one order was obeyed. A new register book was provided, and as the manufacture of parchment was one of the staple industries of the village until recent times, it is tempting to conjecture that the new book was the work of local craftsmen, and not the only register produced locally. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and dates from 1668, though it contains in a beautifully formed script all the entries from 1640.

There may have been a register of parchment previous to this, as the inscription on the first folio informs us that it begins where the old Parchment Register ended; also that it contains 'all the paper register hath in it'.

The work of copying was done by John Swan himself, and it is regrettable that his successors did not model their entries on his legibility and neatness. The transcripts sent to the episcopal registry date from 1599 and are complete, but this register is the earliest among the parish documents.

1662. This strange interruption of the occupation of the benefice is unaccountable, but WILLIAM STUKELEY, M.A., of Magdalene College, who was ordained deacon at Ely on 20 December 1662, became Vicar immediately. He left in 1664, and JOHN SWAN was re-presented. May it have been that Swan refused at first to sign the Act of Uniformity, but later changed his mind?

He died at Sawston, and was buried there on 17 March 1670/1. (Parish Register.)

Stukeley was Rector of Carlton cum Willingham from 1679 to 1710, also Rector of Bradfield St George 1673-1710.

But for a fortunate discovery, it is probable that John Swan would not have been identified as an author. When searching through some of the papers of Simon Patrick, Bishop of Ely from 1691 to 1707, I came across an entry to the effect that a book entitled *Speculum Mundi* was written by John Swan, Vicar of Sawston.

The title-page of the first edition (in the University Library, Cambridge), reads:

*Speculum Mundi*, or A Glasse representing the face of the world; shewing both that it did begin and must also end.

The manner How and Time when being largely examined.

John Swan, M<sup>r</sup> of Arts, Late Student of Trinitie Colledge, Camb.

Printed in Cambridge by T. Buck and R. Daniel, Printers to the University of Cambridge, 1635.

A second edition was published in 1643.

(a) Calamus Mensurans; the Measuring Reed or the Standard of Time, 1653, by the author of *Speculum Mundi*.

This work is undoubtedly by our then Vicar of Whittlesford, to which he refers as 'my scant Vicarage'; and whereas in *Speculum Mundi*, a poem by Thomas Harleston of Pembroke College in praise of the author is printed, in this second book, John Harleston is the author of a poem in similar terms. The book was printed for John Williams, London.

(b) An Ephememeris or Almanack for the year of our Lord 1661; Being the first after Leap Year and from the World's Creation 5664, Calculated properly for the meridian of Ickleton in Cambridgeshire, where the Pole-Artick is elevated above the Horizon 52 degrees and 9 minutes. But may indifferently serve for any other place within this Nation, by John Swan, Cambridge. John Field, printer to the Universitie, 1661.

Other editions were published later.

(c) The Signs of Heaven or a Sermon on Jeremiah x. 2, preached on the day before that Great Eclipse of the Sun, which was on the Nine and Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord God 1652, and year of the world 5656, by John Swan, Minister of God's Word, London 1652.

It is probable that the two latter books are by the same author, though he does not give his degree or college. The acceptance of the chronology of Ussher will be noted in the case of both.

1671. WILLIAM CURTIS, M.A., of Christ's College. He was educated at Bassingbourne and the Perse School. George Greenell as patron presented him to Sawston; he was also Vicar of Pampisford until his death. The burial was at Sawston on 17 February 1673/4. (Venn, *op. cit.*; Parish Register.)

1674. JOHN GREENELL, M.A., of Trinity College, was ordained deacon at London on 23 September 1671. (Venn, *op. cit.*) It is not unlikely that the patron was a relative, if not his father. John Greenell was buried at Sawston on 18 June 1680; there are records of many members of the family in the parish registers.

1680. After the death of John Greenell, JOHN STACY was the officiant, and signed the registers as 'Curat' for the burials of 1680-1. He was an M.A. of Magdalene College, in 1676, and was ordained priest at London on 19 December 1680. (Venn, *op. cit.*) There is no trace of his appointment as Vicar.

1683. SILVANUS FINCH, M.A., of Trinity College, was ordained deacon at Ely on 29 May 1670, and priest 24 December 1671. He signed the registers in 1683, also the accounts of Huntingdon's Charity.

1684. JOHN HASLOP, M.A., of Queens' College, afterwards became Chaplain of King's College. He had married Elizabeth Greenell of Sawston at Grantchester on 3 March 1684, and was apparently friendly with Lady Huddleston who presented him to Great Wilbraham in 1688; he retained that benefice until his death.

Haslop also retained the benefice of Sawston, but on 8 September 1688, the benefice was sequestrated to him, being vacant by his own cession. His presentation to Great Wilbraham is dated 30 August. Yet he signed the parish registers as Vicar of Sawston in 1690 and 1694.

As Chaplain of King's College, he probably lived in Cambridge, and Sawston and Great Wilbraham were left to the care of others, but Sawston fared very badly, and

the condition of the parish revealed by the Archidiaconal Visitation Report of 1685 could hardly have been worse. It is quoted in full.

Vicar: Mr Haslop of King's.

Value: £15 per Annum. The Saffron lost w<sup>ch</sup> impoverishes it.

Patron: Impropiator: Mr Greenhalgh of Harston, guardian for his nephew, a minor.

The Great Tithes about £100 per annum.

Hood, Homilies, Cannons, Table of Marriage all wanting, and a Patin.

The Min<sup>r</sup> non Resident, not Constant Catechising nor Holy Days.

The Bible to be bound.

A new Common Prayer Book to be bought.

The Church walls want Plastering within and w<sup>th</sup>out.

The Chancell a dungeon, the Windows stopt up w<sup>th</sup> pease straw.

The Chancell wants Seat boarding, paving, glazing, Plastering, whiting.

The Rails to be restored from the Belfry to the Altar and the Altar steps to be raised as heretofore.

The Dore so broaken that Hoggs may creep under it.

An old Vestry open to the Air.

The Font nasty and noe Plugg.

The Churchyard weedy and full of Elders, the Walls thereof want coping, the Hoggs have rooted up the Graves.

Vicaridge House turned to an Ale-house and a sign upon the Dore, it rents for £5 per annum; 2s. 6d. from the Vicaridge house to the poor.

£50 a year in Charity to the Church and poor.

About 60 families.

Noe Dissenters but Esq<sup>r</sup> Huddleston.

What the effect of such a church had upon the worshippers needs no elaboration; it is difficult to imagine a large congregation on Sundays, but baptisms, marriages and burials are recorded, with the exception that from September 1683, and for the whole of the year 1684, there are no burial entries in the register. The 2s. 6d. is an error for £2. 6s. left by Elizabeth Wakelin.

John Haslop died in 1704/5, and was buried in the chancel on 14 March. We may hope repairs had been carried out before that date. In 1815, the slab over his grave was visible: 'Here lieth the body of Mr John Haslop, late Minister of this Parish, who died the 10th of March, 1704, aged 45 years. Also the body of Elizabeth his beloved wife who died March the 12th, 1712, aged 46 years. Also the bodies of their two beloved children; Martha died in infancy, Elizabeth died in the 18th year of her age.'

The register at the end of the burial entries for 1704 has 'Noe Minister'.

(Gibbon, *Episcopal Records*; Stokes, *History of the Wilbraham Parishes*; Parish Register.)

1705. JOHN PERKINS, M.A., Fellow of St John's College; ordained deacon at Ely, 3 June 1705; ordained priest 22 September 1706, and proceeded to B.D. in 1714. His stay at Sawston was short, as another appointment was made in the following year. After being Vicar of Fulbourn All Saints' in 1713, and Fulbourn St Vigor's in 1714 (both in the gift of St John's College) he became Vicar of Thriplow in 1739,

and died there. Cole, the Cambridgeshire antiquarian, who seems to have known Perkins says:

Being here (i.e. at Thriplow) in November 1757 I went to see Mr Perkin's Monument and Epitaph which he ordered to be put on his Tomb: it is a tolerable neat one of various coloured Marble against the West wall of the north cross isle; at the top are three Urns, that in the middle round and large; at the bottom are these arms— G. a chevron inter three Ostrich Feathers A. for Perkins; impales O. two hounds passant inter two flanches G. Motto, Nisi Christus Nemo.

On the tablet is this inscription: To the memory of John Perkins, B.D. and Mary his wife. He was descended from an antient family at Brunswick in Yorkshire; she was the daughter of Thomas Aldham, Esq of Sapston in Suffolk. They were hospitable, liberal, compassionate. The Vicarage House here and Communion Plate were expressions of their Respect to the Glory of God.

John Perkins, B.D. Vicar of this parish dyed January 25th, 1750. Mary, wife of John Perkins, B.D. Vicar of this Parish, dyed February 20th, 1746. She was endowed with all Christian Virtues. [Parish Register; Venn, op. cit.; Palmer, *Monumental Inscriptions and Coats of Arms from Cambridgeshire*, p. 175.]

1706. DORMER DAWES, M.A., of Queens' College. He was ordained deacon at Lincoln on 29 June 1701, and priest on 21 December 1701; in 1710 he became Fellow of Queens' College and B.D. (Venn, op. cit.) One of the parish registers informs us that he died at Shrewsbury in June 1713.

1713. WILLIAM WARREN signs the register as Vicar and Sequestrator in September 1713. There is no certain evidence, but it is possible that this incumbent is the same William Warren who was ordained deacon at Lincoln on 21 December 1707, and priest on 18 December 1709. He was a graduate of Trinity Hall, Fellow of the College in 1712, and Vice-Master in 1723. He wrote a history of the College. As he was Vicar of Hinxton from 1712 to 1713, it is possible that he added Sawston to his responsibilities, and like many other Fellows of colleges of the period, was able to conduct services *en route* from and to Cambridge. In *Warren's Book*, edited by A. W. W. Dale, 1910, a short list of his appointments is given, but Sawston and Hinxton are not mentioned. A contributor to *The Gentleman's Magazine* in 1815 is uncertain as to the identification of the Vicar of Sawston with William Warren of Trinity Hall. (Venn, op. cit.; Parish Register.)

1715. ROBERT SMALES signs as vicar. A graduate of St John's College, he was ordained deacon at Ely on 21 February 1713, and priest at London on 25 April 1716; he was also Fellow of St John's College from 1708 to 1721. (Venn, op. cit.; Parish Register.)

1719. LEONARD CHAPPELOW, M.A., of St John's College, and Fellow from 1717 to 1731, officiated, though it is doubtful whether he held the benefice. He had been ordained deacon at Ely on 23 September 1716, and priest on 16 June 1717. He held the Professorship of Arabic from 1720 to 1768, and was also Vicar of Royston from 1730 to 1738. After resigning his fellowship in 1731, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the mastership of the college in 1734.

He edited Spencer's *De Legibus Hebraeorum ritualibus* in 1727, and was the author of *Elementa Linguae Arabicae* in 1730, and a commentary on 'Job' in 1752. In this he advanced the view that 'Job' was originally an Arabic poem subsequently trans-

lated into Hebrew. He translated other Arabic works into English and edited Bishop Bull's 'Two sermons concerning the state of the soul on its immediate separation from the body'. (Venn, *op. cit.*; *D.N.B.*)

In the church of St Andrew the Great, Cambridge, on a lozenge-shaped brass before the altar step, is this inscription: 'In a vault near this Place is interr'd the Body of Leonard Chappelow, B.D. who dyed the 14th of January 1768, aged 75, formerly Fellow of St John's College and was Arabic Professor 48 years. A very Pious and Learned Man.' Chappelow held other college livings including Great Hornead from 1762 to 1768.

1719. LEONARD THOMPSON, M.A., of Trinity College, signs the registers. Ordained deacon at Ely on 24 May 1719, he was not admitted to the priesthood until 23 December 1722, and in that year became Rector of Loughton, Bucks. (Venn, *op. cit.*)

1723. HENRY CROWNFIELD, M.A., of Clare College, was ordained deacon at Ely on 24 September 1721, and priest on 24 June 1724. In 1722 he became Fellow of Queens' College, and later (1737), Rector of Little Eversden, a Queens' College living, also Vice-President of the College. (Venn, *op. cit.*) Like Warren a few years earlier he found it not impossible to be responsible for Hinxton and Sawston, while living in Cambridge engaged in university work.

DAVID HUGHES signs the registers as 'Minister' in 1727, perhaps as assistant to Crownfield as he was a member of the same college. He was a graduate of Queens' College (B.A. 1726), and was ordained priest at Lincoln on 24 December 1727. He was Rector of Little Eversden in 1743, and perpetual Curate of Haddenham in 1769, also Vice-President of Queens' College. (Venn, *op. cit.*)

Henry Crownfield signs the registers again in 1728. He was son of Cornelius Crownfield, the University Printer, a Dutchman whose name was Croenvelt. (Venn, *op. cit.*)

In the year of his resignation, a Confirmation Service was held in Sawston Church. The bishop was 'Mr Green', as the register entry calls him (Thomas Green, 1723-38), and the date 29 July 1730. The candidates numbered 423, and came from the parishes of Sawston, Pampisford, Hinxton, Ickleton, Duxford St Peter, Duxford St John, Whittlesford, Thriplow, Harston, Fowlmere, Newton, Hauxton, Great Shelford, Little Shelford, Stapleford, and Babraham. The names of the various incumbents are also given, implying that they were present.

A diocesan survey of 1728 gives little indication of the state of the parish. The vicarage was worth £20 per annum; there were twelve families of Independents with a meeting house; 16 children were taught at the expense of the parish; an income of £16. 10s. (from Warde's Charity) from a tenement was for repairs to the church; and 300 persons in 72 families formed the population.

1730. LUKE TREVIGAR, M.A., Fellow of Clare College from 1728 to 1738. He had been ordained deacon at Ely on 21 December 1729 and priest on 20 June 1730. He became Vicar of Sawston when Henry Crownfield resigned (*Faculty Book*). Later he was Vicar of Harston; then Canon and Chancellor of Chichester, also Rector of Hurstmonceaux. (Venn, *op. cit.*)

1735. THOMAS THICKNESSE, M.A., Fellow of King's College, was ordained deacon at Lincoln on 9 November 1729, but not to the priesthood until 15 July 1733 at Oxford. He died on 9 October 1742. He was Whitehall Preacher, and died of fever on one of his visits to London. (Cole.)

During the incumbencies of Thompson, Crownfield, Trevigar and Thicknesse, marriages of Sawston parishioners were solemnized in the chapels of Trinity College, Queens' College, King's College, and Trinity Hall, but were entered in the parish register. It must be noted that they were exceptions, probably to suit the convenience of the vicar; one was on Christmas Day, 1730, and one may conjecture that there may have been no service at Sawston on that day, or that the bride and bridegroom found the hour at which one was held too inconvenient.

1742. CHARLES STUART, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse in 1740, was ordained deacon at Norwich in May 1741, and priest in 1745. As in the case of other incumbents who for some time had not been ordained to the priesthood it is to be hoped that provision was made for the administration of Holy Communion by a priest in the neighbourhood; but the impression given is one of religious indifference.

One marriage took place in Emmanuel College Chapel in 1743, several others in Peterhouse Chapel in subsequent years. Stuart became Rector of Ashen and Vicar of Bumpstead, Essex, in 1753. (Venn, *op. cit.*)

1752. DANIEL LONGMIRE, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse. He was ordained deacon at Norwich in December, 1750; after becoming Vicar of Linton in 1759, he held that benefice with that of Newton near Sudbury from 1775 to 1789. (Walker, *Peterhouse Admission Book.*)

Longmire was a relative of the Bishop of Ely, Dr James Yorke, who, as Visitor of the College, intruded Longmire as Master after the death of Edmund Law, who was also Bishop of Carlisle in 1787. The majority of the Fellows obtained a mandamus from the King's Bench to compel the bishop to elect one or other of their nominees. (Walker, *op. cit.*)

1757. WILLIAM OLDHAM, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse, was presented on 10 December. There is no trace of his signature in the registers, but he signed the archidiaconal visitation book in 1758 and until 1762. He was ordained priest at Ely on 25 December 1752, and was Vicar of Cherryhinton from 1754 to 1758. Later he was Vicar of St Mary-the-Less, Cambridge, Rector of Norton, and Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bungay. He died on 9 April 1795. (Walker, *op. cit.*)

1761. 'ELIAS THACKERAY, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, was appointed Minister of this Parish on Sunday, March 15th, Anno Domini, 1761.' This entry is on the flyleaf of the second parish register. He was ordained priest at Ely on 21 December 1756; became Vicar of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, in 1770; and in 1772 became Vice-Provost of King's College and proceeded to D.D. He died at Walkern on 25 August 1781, having been rector there since 1776.

The example set by Thackeray in writing the date of his appointment was followed by subsequent vicars until 1855.

1770. MICHAEL TYSON, M.A., Fellow of 'Bennet' College; also curate of St Bene't's

Church in the same year. He had been ordained deacon at Whitehall Chapel by the Bishop of Lincoln on 11 March, and in 1767 became F.S.A., and two years later F.R.S. In 1773, his father, Michael Tyson, Dean of Stamford and Archdeacon of Huntingdon, appointed him Official of the Archdeaconry; he became Vicar of St Bene't's in the same year, and Whitehall Preacher in 1776. He was a great friend of William Cole, accompanying him on many of his travels in search of items of antiquarian interest; his skill in drawing was employed by Cole, and a sketch of Cole by him is the frontispiece in *William Cole of Milton* by W. M. Palmer. Tyson was present in Ely Cathedral with Cole when Dr Gooch, Canon of Ely, 'had Bishop Hotham's coffin opened. We saw his head.'

Tyson was presented to Lambourne by the college in 1776, but the legality of the act was the subject of litigation, determined in favour of the college, and the vicar entered into possession. He was also a fellow-traveller with Richard Gough the antiquary, and their correspondence has been preserved. He was to have been married in St Bene't's on 30 June 1778, but had 'a putrid sore throat'; the marriage to Margaret Wale of Shelford took place on 4 July. However, he did not long enjoy married life, for after indifferent health for a year, and 'all the winter much afflicted with the rheumatism', he died of fever on 3 May 1780. (Parish Register; Cole, MSS. quoted by Palmer, *op. cit.*; Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. VIII, pp. 204-10; where the sketch of Cole may also be found in vol. I, p. 657; and his correspondence with Gough, vol. VIII, pp. 567-672.)

1772. FRANCIS HENSON, B.D., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, was appointed on 5 November 1772. He was already Vicar of Whittlesford, and afterwards Rector of Kilvington, Yorks, where he died. (Parish Register; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1815.)

1777. EDWARD WALSBY, M.A., Fellow of 'Benet' College, formerly tutor to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and Prebendary of Canterbury, also Vicar of Whittlesford. He proceeded to D.D. and became a member of Trinity College in 1790. He died on 13 June 1815. (Parish Register; *Gentleman's Magazine*.)

During the incumbency of Edward Walsby, the burial of John Champion, priest, S.J., took place in the parish church; it is recorded in the register on 25 July 1775. His will is among the Stonyhurst College MSS. Champion was born on 18 January 1695; entered his novitiate on 7 September 1713, and was professed on 2 February 1731. In 1757, when Cole visited Sawston Hall, he said that Champion had lived with the Huddleston family for 30 years. 'He was a worthy Jesuit and a very learned, modest, and sweet-tempered man, *in quo non est dolus*; though he is of what is vulgarly called the *cunning order*, yet I dare say he only deceives in not appearing by his humility what he really is.' Father Bedingfield, O.S.B., in a letter to Cole, says that Champion was 'one of no guile, of a meek, quiet, and peaceable and inoffensive disposition; near such neighbours how happy must be one's situation. He was a good scholar, but a man of few words, even with his most intimate friends.' (Kirk, *Biographies of English Catholics*, 1700-1800.)

1778. JOB MARPLE WALLACE, M.A., Fellow of Benet College, was appointed 29 March, he was also Vicar of Pampisford.

1782. WILLIAM MASTERS signs as sequestrator in the Visitation Book, but there is no trace of him in the registers.

1783. ROBERT GRAY, B.A., of Trinity College, was appointed in June.

1786. THOMAS CAUTLEY, B.A., of Jesus College, was appointed on 2 October. He had been ordained at Ely on 25 September 1785, and was curate of Stapleford; the writer in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1815 calls him 'the present worthy minister'. He was ordained to the priesthood on 21 December 1788 and appointed curate of Pampisford, according to the Visitation Book. Venn (op. cit.) states that he was Vicar of St Clement's, Cambridge, from 1801 to 1835, also Vicar of Griston, Norfolk, in 1812. He was familiarly known as 'His Majesty', having for many years borne the nickname of Og, the King of Basan. He died on 30 November 1835, and was buried in Jesus College Chapel.

While Cautley was vicar (1786-1835), three assistant curates figure in the registers: JAMES SPEARE, WILLIAM ATKINSON and CHARLES FARISH.

William Atkinson was a B.D. in 1792 and Fellow of St Catharine's College from 1781 to 1808; Fellow of Christ's College from 1808 to 1830. He was ordained deacon at Peterborough on 28 June 1778, and priest on 23 June 1781, and was curate at Sawston in 1808. He remained unbeneficed, and was Mildmay Preacher, 1816-18. He left St Catharine's owing to a college feud in which he was involved. The charges brought against him by the Master, Dr Proctor, included 'marked disrespect to himself in the College Hall at dinner; of having admitted one R. J. Astley, a migrant from Pembroke without a bene discessit; and of having encouraged the said undergraduate to attend Hall and Chapel after the removal of his name from the College books by the Master'. His subsequent Fellowship at Christ's was due to the influence of Dr Browne the Master. Atkinson died at Stapleford on 12 May 1830, aged 75, and left to Christ's College Library his copy of Chambers' *Dictionary*, and an essay on shorthand in manuscript. (Jones, *History of St Catharine's College*; Venn, op. cit.)

Charles Farish, B.D., Fellow of Queens' College, succeeded Atkinson in 1808. He was ordained deacon at Ely on 30 May 1790, and was the author of a booklet entitled *The Toleration of Marriage in the Universities recommended to the attention of Heads of Houses*.

James Speare, M.A., Fellow of Clare Hall, was curate in 1811, and there in 1815.

A Visitation Return made in 1786 in the early months of Cautley's incumbency gives a melancholy account of the condition of the church and parish:

Nothing has been done either to church or chancel since we visited last, except repairing one Buttress on the north side, new seating Part of an Aile which was unnecessary, and buying a very ordinary Cloth for the Communion Table.

In consequence of this Neglect, the whole Fabric is become still more dirty and ruinous; the Roof of the South Aisle in Danger of falling in; all the Leads so much decayed that it will be necessary to new run the whole, and the Windows half blinded with Dirt and Plaster.

We cannot help again observing that as there is so ample a Provision made for the repair of this Church, it must be either injudiciously applied or much abused. [This is a reference to Warde's Charity.]

No Account produced of the Disposal of the other large Charities [i.e. Huntingdon's, Wakelin's, and Jefferie's].

On Cautley's appointment the churchwardens, Richard Robinson and John Haylock gave him a list of the emoluments of the benefice. The income from Wakelin's Charity was £5. 19s. in the previous year, but when the poor had received their £2. 6s., and £3. 13s. was spent on repairs to the house there was nothing left. 'Consequently the clergyman has no benefit from it, and therefore it cannot with propriety be called any part of his emolument.' The compositions for small tithes were:

All above 14 years old	2d. each.
A cow and a calf	1s. od.
A sow and pigs	1s. od.
Dove House	5s. od.
Walnuts and fruit sold	$\frac{1}{10}$ of value
Cock and hen	1½d.
A barren cow	3d.
Garden & orchard—no fruit sold	1s. 7d.
The water courses of the mills in all	6s. 8d.
Turnips—per acre	2s. 6d.
Underwood	$\frac{1}{10}$ of value
Cole seed	ditto.
Sheep	1½d. each
Lambs	4d. each

Although Cautley must have been non-resident for many years if not for the whole period of his incumbency, as we have seen, he had assistant clergy in 1807, 1808, and from 1811 to 1816. The fabric of the church caused some concern, and in 1807, the Bishop of Ely asked Edmund Fisher and Joseph Hall of Linton to visit and report. They wrote:

The Chancel is in a state of great dilapidation; the walls seem tolerably perfect, but the Roof and timbers are as bad as possible. The Repairs of the Chancel belong to Mr Gosling, Tanner, of Sawston. There are likewise two little chapels belonging to the Huddleston family, of whose roofs the same may be said—in short, nothing can be more dangerous.

They are covered with Lead, and as the expense of their requisite repairs will certainly be very great, we are requested by the parties to solicit your Lordship's leave to sell the lead, and to permit them to cover the new Roofs with slate, which they promise to do in the best manner possible. [Ely Episcopal Registry.]

Cautley himself exercised a little concern over the interior condition of the church, for two years later, he wrote from Jesus College to the Bishop, sending a plan of the church with 'present scite of desk and pulpit' and saying that the 'situation was the very worst possible'.

The plan shows a private pew on either side of the chancel entry, and twenty others in the nave eastwards of both porches. Westwards of these were open seats, and a gallery in the south-west corner. The desk and pulpit were slightly east of the passage way between the porches on the north side of the nave; a position at the junction of the south side of nave and chancel was suggested. The Bishop gave his consent on 1 May, twelve days after receiving the application. (Ely Episcopal Registry.)

In 1815, the parish clerk, Joseph Brown, had been in office thirty-three years, and among his duties was that of ringing a bell at 4 a.m. and 8 p.m. from All Saints' Day until Candlemas-Day. For this he received 16s. One of his predecessors, John Taylor, had hanged himself in the rope belonging to the great bell, in 1777.

1816. FRANCIS HENSON, M.A., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, was licensed as stipendiary curate. He was to receive £30 per annum, with surplice fees and Easter offerings yearly, and to be allowed to live in college, as there was no parsonage house. One wonders what the Vicarage was used for at this date.

From 1824 to 1835, HENRY PERKINS, of Peterhouse, signed as officiating curate. He died at Sawston on 24 December 1838, aged 40 years. A son was born there in 1832.

With the death of Cautley, the era of non-resident vicars came to an end, though none of the later incumbents lived in the Vicarage provided by Elizabeth Wakelin.

1836. EDWIN DANIEL, M.A., of St John's College, Cambridge, 'was instituted as Vicar of Sawston, 4 May 1836, having been presented by the Lord Chancellor to whom the Living had lapsed'. This entry in the register by Daniel himself is not exactly like the entry in the Archidiaconal Book where it is stated that he was 'presented by the King by virtue of the Royal prerogative for this turn'. He died at Sawston on 30 March 1855, and was succeeded by his son.

1855. EDWIN SWANN DANIEL, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 'was instituted as Vicar, 26 June 1855, having been presented by John Gosling, Esq. of Sawston, the joint patron of the living'. (Parish Register.) Behind this statement, there lies a story of a dispute as to the ownership of the advowson.

Before 1724, Stephen Corbee held five-sixths of the Rectory by purchase from James Bostock and others.

In 1724, by will, he left this five-sixths to Hannah Corbee (later Jaggard) and Martha Corbee (later Clarke). Hannah left her share to Sarah Jaggard, and she held the half of five-sixths in 1758; the other half was in the hands of John Gosling, and in 1790, the share held by Martha Clark passed to the hands of Gosling. He thus held the five-sixths, and in 1800 conveyed four-fifths of the five-sixths to Ferdinand Huddleston. In 1855, the question as to whom the advowson belonged was put before counsel. The opinion was that Huddleston, being a Roman Catholic, Gosling should present alone. Richard Robinson swore that the family of Huddleston was Roman Catholic, that Ferdinand was away from Sawston, and that services at the Hall were discontinued. Also, that he did not attend the parish church.

Daniel left to become Vicar of Herodsfoot, Cornwall, in 1877. (Registers: Parochial and Episcopal; *Clergy List*; *Crockford's Clerical Directory*.)

During this incumbency, the interior of the church was much changed. The old square box pews were removed, the three-decker pulpit disappeared, the chancel was reseated to accommodate the choir which hitherto had sat in the gallery, and the organ was moved with them. Unfortunately, the zeal for removal and rearrangement also took away the chancel screen, and the parclose screens of the Perpendicular period which had kept the side-chapels as private oratories were also evicted.

1878. JOSEPH MALPAS, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, was presented by Richard B. Kingsford, Rector of Shadwell; he left in 1882 to be Chaplain of Woolwich Infirmary.

1882. CHARLES HENRY CROSSE, M.A., of Caius College. A former coxswain of the University Boat, he was ordained deacon in 1854 and priest at Ely in 1855. He was presented to Sawston by Edward Towgood, and became Rector of Fincham in 1886.

1886. CHARLES EDWARD CRUMP, M.A., of Jesus College, and Ely Theological College, presented by Edward Towgood. He was ordained deacon at Ely in 1878, and priest in 1879. He left Sawston in 1904 to become Rector of Cottenham, where he died in 1908.

The period from 1882 to 1908 saw many changes. Much repair work was done to the exterior and interior; there were many generous gifts and much enthusiasm. Among the additions were a new altar, reredos, altar furniture, stained glass window, cassocks and surplices for the choir, a new organ, the bells rehung and increased to eight and a chiming apparatus fitted, a clock installed in the tower, new font and ewer, new eagle lectern, new pulpit, a new vestry, a new silver chalice and paten.

The old churchyard was levelled and planted with trees and shrubs, and a new additional burial ground provided on the east side.

1904. FREDERICK HUBERT AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and Cuddesdon, presented by Hamer Towgood, the brother of Edward Towgood, who had given many of the items mentioned above. Williams was ordained deacon at London in 1892, and priest in 1893. He left for St Martin's, Bedford, in 1913 and died in 1941 after working in parishes in Sussex.

1913. LANCELOT SMITH, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, presented by Hamer Towgood. Ordained deacon in 1888 and priest in 1889 at Norwich, he came to Sawston from Alton, and left for Thursley in 1918.

After 1904, new altar frontals of exceptional beauty were provided, and choir stalls, somewhat over elaborate and ill proportioned, were erected in memory of Charles Crump.

1918. RONALD NATTRASS, M.A., of Queens' College, Cambridge, was presented by the Trustees of Hamer Towgood. He was ordained Deacon in 1887 and priest in 1888 at Truro, coming from Milford to Sawston. He resigned in December 1929, owing to ill health, and died at Torquay in 1933.

A memorial to those who fell in the Great War of 1914-18 was erected on the pillar near the porch on the north side.

1931. FREDERICK JAMES BYWATERS, M.A., of Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, and Ely Theological College, Hon. C.F., was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom the presentation had lapsed. He was ordained deacon in 1915 and priest in 1916 at Ely, and was Vicar of Haddenham from 1926. He left for Willingham in 1937, became Rural Dean of North Stowe in 1946, and was elected Proctor in Convocation, 1947.

A complete set of coloured silk vestments for all seasons was provided by the worshippers in 1934, and in 1937, the south aisle, for so long the burial place of the

Huddleston family, was restored as a chapel. The old Jacobean altar, used as a vestry table, was restored to its original purpose, an ancient piscina, blocked by wall masonry for centuries, was recovered, and new communion rails and oak pews, with a new oak font cover were provided. A statue of 'The Good Shepherd', placed on a pedestal empty for many years, gives the chapel its dedication name.

1938. PATRICK KEVIN IRWIN, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Ely Theological College, presented by the Towgood Trustees. He was ordained deacon in 1930 and priest in 1931 at York, and had been assistant curate at Goldthorpe prior to his appointment to Sawston. In 1947 he became Vicar of St Augustine, Wisbech.

1948. RONALD GEORGE BIRCHAM, A.K.C. (London) and Ely Theological College. Ordained deacon in 1940, and priest in 1941 at Ely, he was assistant curate at St Luke's, Cambridge, from 1945.

Our survey has covered a period of 750 years, during which clergy of varying types have ministered to or neglected the spiritual needs of the people of Sawston. Throughout these years, the national changes in religious outlook have influenced for good or ill the members of the smaller community; and the link between the nation and the parish has been the parson. So far as our investigation has enabled us to estimate the position, it seems that enthusiasm and energy, indifference and lethargy have alternated, and the periods of generosity and care for the welfare of the building and its furnishing have largely coincided with a revival of an appreciation of spiritual values.

It is noteworthy that not one of those whose names have been recorded received high preferment, unless it be Luke Trevigar (1730). Perhaps he was, as was stated of one of his predecessors in 1650, 'an able preaching minister and a very deserving man'.



THE OLD VICARAGE, SAWSTON, left by Elizabeth Wakelin to John Swan, the vicar, in 1636. It is the right-hand building, with plastered timbers, and was demolished in 1948. The house with exposed timbers is the property of Wardé's Charity

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

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## CONTENTS

<i>Officers and Council of the Society 1948-1949</i>	page vii
<i>Officers and Council of the Society 1947-1948</i>	viii
<i>Report and Summary of Accounts for the Year 1946</i>	ix
<i>Report and Summary of Accounts for the Year 1947</i>	xi
<i>Editorial Note</i>	xiv
Railways to Cambridge, Actual and Projected: a Centenary Review By Canon R. B. FELLOWS, M.A., LL.M.	i
Andrew Doket and his Architect By ARTHUR OSWALD, M.A.	8
The Authorship of a Seventeenth-Century Harvests' Account Book from Fowlmere By W. P. BAKER, M.A.	27
The Cambridgeshire Properties of the Nunnery of St Mary Clerkenwell By W. O. HASSALL, M.A., D.PHIL., F.S.A.	33
The Clergy of Sawston, 1197 to 1948 By F. J. BYWATERS, M.A.	41
<i>Iconomania</i> in Eighteenth-Century Cambridge. Notes on a newly-acquired Miniature of Dr Farmer and his interest in Historical Portraiture By PROFESSOR G. R. OWST, LITT.D., D.LIT., PH.D., F.S.A.	67
Combined Beaker and Iron Age Sites at Lakenheath, Suffolk By GRACE BRISCOE, M.B., B.S.	92
An Early Iron Age Site at Lakenheath, Suffolk By A. S. R. GELL	112
Further Excavations at the War Ditches By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.	117
Archaeological Notes By C. I. FELL, M.A., T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A., and G. H. S. BUSHNELL, M.A., PH.D., F.S.A.	128
<i>Index</i>	131