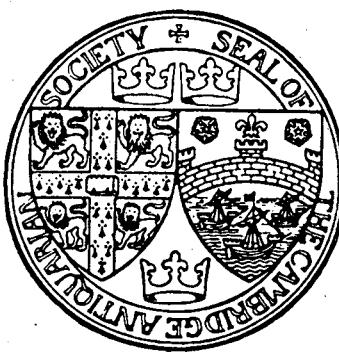

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

Volume LXXXI

for 1992



Recent Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

Proceedings LXXVIII, 1989: Price £6 for members, £7.50 for non-members

MARSHALL JOSEPH BECKER: *Skeletal Remains from a Roman Sarcophagus in the Collections of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge*

CATHERINE HALL & ROGER LOVATT: *The Site and Foundation of Peterhouse*
ANNE HOLTON-KRAYENBUHL, THOMAS COCKE & TIM MALIM: *Ely Cathedral*

Precincts: The North Range

C.C. TAYLOR: *Spaldwick, Cambridgeshire*

DAVID TRUMP: *Anglesey Abbey — A Resistivity Survey Exercise*

Proceedings LXXIX, 1990: Price £6 for members, £7.50 for non-members

C.N.L. BROOKE: *Cambridge and the Antiquaries, 1500–1840: The 150th Anniversary Lecture, Delivered on 12 March 1990*

ROBERT MIDDLETON with illustrations by R.A. PARKIN: *The Walker Collection: A Quantitative Analysis of Lithic Material from the March/Manea Area of the Cambridgeshire Fens*

JOAN P. ALCOCK: *The Bassingbourn Diana: A Comparison with Other Bronze Figurines of Diana Found in Britain*

TIM MALIM: *Barrington Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, 1989*

WENDY HORTON & GERALD WAIT: *St Neots Priory, 1989*

GRAHAM CHAINAY: *The Lost Stained Glass of Cambridge*

NIGEL HOLMAN: *A Different Kind of Cambridge Antiquarian: Marshall Fisher and his Ely Museum*

ALISON TAYLOR: *Excavations in Cambridgeshire, 1989 and 1990*

Book review: *The Drainage of Wilbraham, Fulbourn and Teversham Fens*

Proceedings LXXX, 1991: Price £10 for members, £12 for non-members

TIM MALIM & ALISON TAYLOR: *Cambridge Castle Ditch*

VIRGINIA DARROW OGGINS & ROBIN S. OGGINS: *Hawkers and Falconers Along the Ouse: A Geographic Principle of Location in some Serjeanty and Related Holdings*

DAVID SHERLOCK: *Wisbech Barton's Farm Buildings in 1412/13*

GRAHAM CHAINAY: *Royal Visits to Cambridge: Henry VI to Henry VIII*

GRAHAM CHAINAY: *King's College Chapel Delineated*

A.E. BROWN & C.C. TAYLOR: *A Relict Garden at Linton, Cambridgeshire*

C.P. LEWIS: *John Chapman's Maps of Newmarket*

GERALD A. WAIT: *Archaeological Excavations at Godmanchester (A14/A604 Junction)*

HILARY WAYMENT: *King's College Chapel: Additions to the Side-Chapel Glass 1991*

ALISON TAYLOR: *Field-work in Cambridgeshire: November 1990–June 1991*

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

Volume LXXXI

for 1992

Published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 1993

ISSN 0309-3606

Officers & Council, 1991-92

President

M.W. THOMPSON, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents

MISS M.D. CRA'STER, M.A., F.S.A.
C.A. SHELL, M.A., Ph.D.
D.R. WILSON, M.A., F.S.A.

Disney Professor of Archaeology

PROFESSOR LORD RENFREW, M.A., Sc.D., F.S.A., F.B.A.

Curator of the University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology

D.W. PHILLIPSON, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.

Ordinary Members of Council

M. COLES	PROFESSOR N.J. POUNDS, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.
C.J. EVANS, M.A.	F.M.M. PRYOR, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.
G.H. FIELD, A.R.I.B.A., A.I.A.Rib.	F.H. STUBBINGS, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.-
R.E. GLASSCOCK, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.	B.D. THRELFALL, M.A., C.Eng., M.I.C.E., F.F.B.
MRS A. HOLTON-KRAYENBUHL, B.A.	A. WOODGER
M.D. HOWE, B.A., A.M.A.	

Secretary

PROFESSOR M.B. HESSE, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.B.A.

Treasurer

T.E. HOARE

Editor

MISS A.S. BENDALL, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., A.L.A.

Editor of Conduit

R.I. BURN-MURDOCH, M.A.

Hon. Librarian and Assistant Editor

J.D. PICKLES, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.

Excursions Officer

MRS L. POTTER

Registrar

MRS R. DESMOND

County Archaeological Officer

MISS A.F. TAYLOR, B.A.

Representative of Cambridgeshire Local History Society

MISS A.E. COOPER, B.A.

Hon. Auditor

R.E. SEATON, C.I.P.F.A., I.I.A.

Contents

Survey Excavation on the Long Field at Rookery Farm, Great Wilbraham W.H.C. Frend & A. Cameron	5
Anglo-Saxon Burials at the 'Three Kings', Haddenham 1990 Ben Robinson & Corinne Duhig	15
Three Earthwork Surveys Cambridge Archaeology Field Group	39
A Note about the Transept Cross Aisles of Ely Cathedral J. Philip McAleer	51
The Medieval Wall Paintings of St Mary and All Saints, Willingham Julie Chittock	71
Changes in the Huntingdonshire Landscape, 1550–1750 Stephen Porter	81
Who Were the Fen People? Polly Hill	97
Wyatville's Remodelling and Refurbishment of Sidney Sussex College, 1820–1837 Peter Salt	115
Field-Work in Cambridgeshire: July 1991 – December 1992 Alison Taylor & Christopher Evans	157
<i>Index</i>	169

Changes in the Huntingdonshire Landscape, 1550–1750

Stephen Porter

Early-modern Huntingdonshire was a small county covering 231,400 acres, with a population of perhaps 30,000 in the mid-seventeenth century,¹ and an economy that was based almost entirely upon agriculture. The basic division within the county is between the peaty fenland in the northeast and the clay upland which covers much of the remainder. The upland can be further subdivided into three parts: the area south and east of the Ouse, that lying in the centre of the county, and the western uplands, known as the Huntingdonshire Wolds. In addition, the two major river valleys of the Ouse and Nene provide two smaller, but distinctive, areas (Fig. 1).²

Huntingdonshire is commonly included with East Anglia when the farming regions of early-modern England are defined,³ and so far as the fenland, southeast and centre of the county are concerned, that designation fits quite nicely, but the western upland and the northwest have features that were more characteristic of the adjoining parts of the East Midlands.

In the mid-sixteenth century, much of the Huntingdonshire landscape consisted of open fields, and arable farming predominated. The pattern of open-field agriculture

was modified in the fenland and along the valleys of the rivers Ouse and Nene. Although much of the fenland was flooded in the winter months, it provided seasonal pasture and crops of hay. The river valleys were also liable to inundation, but the meadows along the banks provided fine grazing land. Some woodland remained, particularly in the centre and east of the county. During the next 200 years this landscape was subjected to a number of processes, as the county's agriculture was considerably modified.

Enclosure, Drainage and Woodland Clearances

The enclosure movement in the county began in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but did not gather momentum until the second half of the sixteenth century, when it was stimulated by the dispersal of the estates of Ramsey Abbey into lay hands. Enclosure took several forms: large-scale enclosures at the level of farm or parish, the creation of parkland, the taking-in of small areas in a piecemeal fashion, the improvement of fenland and waste, and the clearance of woodland.

The beginnings of large-scale enclosure can be seen in the suppression of the open fields of Abbot's Ripton by the St John family in 1471, although there was little similar activity for almost a century thereafter.⁴ In 1566, Robert Derwell enclosed his manor of Little Gidding, and during the 1580s parts of the common fields of the Earl of Essex's

¹ The acreage is from the 1801 census; Victoria County History, *Huntingdonshire*. Vol.2, ed. by William Page, Granville Proby and S.I. Ladds (London 1932) pp.101–5. The population figure is based upon the Hearth Tax returns for 1666; Public Record Office (hereafter PRO) E179/249/1.

² D.W. Fryer, *The Land of Britain. Part 75. Huntingdonshire*, ed. by L. Dudley Stamp (London 1941).

³ *The Agrarian History of England and Wales*. Vol. 5.i 1640–1750, ed. by Joan Thirsk (Cambridge 1984) p.198.

⁴ R.H. Tawney, *Religion and the Rise of Capitalism* (London 1938) pp.145,303.

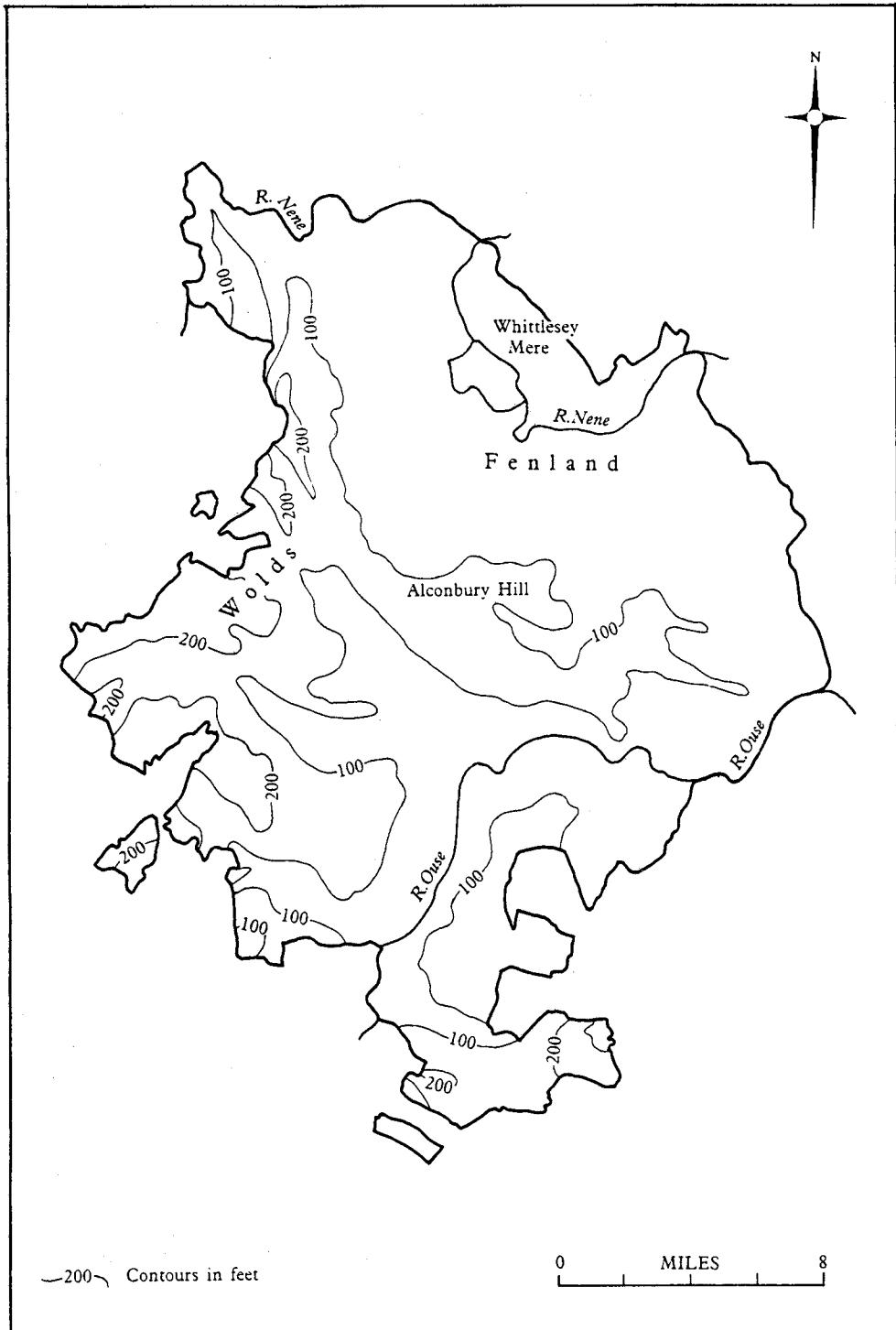


Figure 1. Relief.

manor of Keyston were 'improved and made into severall closes'.⁵ The pace of enclosure

quickened in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, and although Huntingdonshire had not been included in Wolsey's Inquisition of 1517-19, or the Tillage Statutes of 1597, it was one of the seven counties investigated by the enclosure

⁵ M.W. Beresford, 'The poll tax and census of sheep, 1549', *Agricultural History Review* 2 (1954) pp.26-7; PRO LR2/216/73.

commissioners appointed following the Midland Revolt in 1607. They were ordered to report places 'decayed, deserted or depopulated', houses that had been pulled down, and any land that had been converted from tillage into pasture within the previous 30 years.⁶ Although the commissioners' returns have to be treated with circumspection because of the partiality of those who gave evidence, they do indicate the nature of the activity that was taking place.

One-half of the parishes in the county were mentioned and 7677 acres — less than 4% of the total area — were reported to have been affected by enclosure or conversion in the period under investigation. This was a smaller area than that reported from Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire or Bedfordshire, but was similar to that for Buckinghamshire, and exceeded the area said to have been enclosed in Warwickshire.⁷ The nature of the returns precludes close comparison of the figures, however, and the chief point of interest is that the process recorded in Huntingdonshire was similar to that taking place in the East Midlands. Many of the presentments for Huntingdonshire concerned conversion from tillage to pasture, normally of relatively small parcels of land, and were justified by the need to keep more livestock and thereby obtain more manure for arable fields. Ironically, Sir Oliver Cromwell, one of the commissioners, was reported for converting 70 acres of land at Sawtry.⁸ Most enclosure activity which was mentioned by the commissioners concerned a group of parishes along the line of the Alconbury Brook, at Coppingsford, Hamerton, Steeple Gidding and Buckworth. At least 720 acres in Buckworth had been enclosed or converted in the years immediately preceding the enquiry. The enclosure of Conington, a little to the north of these parishes, was one of the estate improvements carried out by Sir Robert Cotton and his son Sir Thomas, and was apparently already completed by the time that the investigation took place.⁹

Government action to prevent or limit enclosures was ineffective, and the process continued. At Keyston in 1618, Sir James Wingfield took in almost 1650 acres of the remaining open field land — a small amount

⁶ PRO C205/5/1.

⁷ E.F. Gay, 'The Midland Revolt and the Inquisitions of Depopulation of 1607', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* New Series 18 (1904) pp.195–244.

⁸ PRO C205/5/1 f.4.

⁹ R.B. Manning, 'Antiquarianism and the seigneurial reaction: Sir Robert and Sir Thomas Cotton and their tenants' *Historical Research* 63 (1990) p.280.

continued unenclosed until the nineteenth century — and in the following year Sir Robert Beville enclosed 300 acres of arable land in Chesterton and Haddon. Wood Walton was probably enclosed in the 1620s and early 1630s.¹⁰ In 1630 the high price of grain and threats of dearth again prompted the government to investigate the causes. The justices in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and, as in 1607, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, were instructed to inquire into enclosure and conversion. The returns for Huntingdonshire are fairly complete and include reports from 20 parishes.¹¹ Many of those referred to in the 1607 report are again mentioned, while Great Staughton also attracted a good deal of attention. As with the earlier returns, the amounts of land reported were generally small. Among the larger areas included were 100 acres in Pidley which Thomas Stoanes claimed that he had temporarily converted to pasture 'to bring it into hart, being worne out with tillage'.¹² At Hemingford Grey, 17 farmers had enclosed 228 acres of ground by consent because they were frequently flooded and so had become unsuitable for arable land. The justices also found that 320 acres had recently been enclosed at Hamerton. This was part of a gradual process by which the open fields of that parish were removed; the last two farms there were enclosed in the late 1660s.¹³

Government intervention because of the high prices of the 1630s was no more effective than it had been earlier in the century. In 1631 the dowager Duchess of Westmorland enclosed part of her manor of Woodstone, obtaining the King's licence to do so, and during the next few years almost 300 acres at Buckden were enclosed.¹⁴ The same period saw the crown's own involvement in the enclosure movement in the county, as the Caroline government sought to increase revenues from crown lands. In 1635 the Queen's manor of Somersham was surveyed and 1125 acres of common land and fen were subsequently enclosed and leased to a local family, the

¹⁰ Huntingdon Record Office (hereafter HRO) Glebe terriers, Keyston; Victoria County History, *Huntingdonshire*, Vol.3, ed. by William Page, Granville Proby and S.I. Ladds (London 1936) p.183; PRO SP16/187/7.

¹¹ PRO SP16/187/7; SP16/189/81,94.

¹² PRO SP16/189/94.

¹³ PRO SP16/189/94; HRO Glebe terrier, Hamerton, 1709.

¹⁴ PRO SP16/187/7; SP16/377/99; *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1629–31* p.544; *Acts of the Privy Council, 1630–31* p.180.

Jermins. This enclosure of common pasture, rather than of open field arable, caused much resentment, and in 1641 a number of the inhabitants of adjacent villages broke down fences and filled in ditches. The enclosures were not restored until after the Restoration, when the fences were again smashed down.¹⁵

The 1650s saw changes in a number of parishes. The open fields of Chesterton were enclosed in 1650–1 and those of Steeple Gidding — which were already much reduced in size — were enclosed in 1655 (Fig.2).¹⁶ Agreements were also made for enclosures at Wistow and Broughton. Other enclosure activity in the second half of the seventeenth century saw the completion of the enclosure at Hamerton and, in about 1690, the lord of the manor took in a 'great parcel of ground about two miles in compasse' in Eynesbury Hardwick.¹⁷

By the early eighteenth century, Buckworth, Bury, Coppingsford, Midloe, Washingley and Water Newton were also completely enclosed, although it is not possible to date exactly when the changes had taken place.¹⁸ Apart from the enclosure of Caldecote by agreement in 1734,¹⁹ there is little evidence of further large-scale activity before the parliamentary Acts of the 1760s and later.

The chronology of this type of enclosure shows that, in common with many other English counties, most of the activity came in the hundred years or so after c.1570. Enclosure on a parish scale certainly made a considerable impact locally upon both the landscape and the economy, but there is definite evidence for only 14 of the 101 parishes being completely enclosed by 1750 (Fig.3), although a number of others were largely enclosed by that date. Those without common fields by the mid-eighteenth century were mostly small parishes; eight of them had an area of less than 1500 acres,²⁰ and only three covered more than 3000 acres.²¹

The early enclosed parishes were also distinguished by the fact that they were dominated either by lords of the manor, or by a few large landowners who were able to carry out an enclosure with little or no effective opposition. Those parishes which contained a relatively large number of freeholders were not enclosed until the era of the parliamentary Acts.

It is clear that in a number of cases depopulation followed enclosure. There are references to the removal of farmers at Leighton between 1590 and 1607, and at Buckworth it was reported that a number of farmers had 'departed the towne'.²² The enclosure of Steeple Gidding certainly resulted in depopulation and by 1666 the parish contained only eight households.²³ In that year, eight of the 14 parishes completely enclosed by 1750 had a density of fewer than ten households per 1000 acres, and a further four a density of between ten and 15 households, compared with a mean for the whole county of almost 30 households per 1000 acres.²⁴

The enclosure history of these parishes may also have been affected by their relative accessibility. An increasingly important element in the rural economy was the nearness to navigable waterways, which provided cheap and easy movement for bulky produce such as grain and malt. Of the 14 enclosed parishes, six lay on the Nene or abutted the fenland, with its many navigable channels,²⁵ but seven of them stood upon the Wolds along the western edge of the county,²⁶ and were placed at a comparative disadvantage in the production of grain. They were, however, adjacent to the two main roads through the county which were used by drovers moving livestock from the north to the pastures of East Anglia and the markets around London (Fig.4). The parishes in the west of Huntingdonshire also lay upon some of the county's heaviest and most intractable clays, which were badly drained and difficult to work. In the centre and east the clays were better drained and generally lighter.

¹⁵ PRO SP16/540/408; E317 Hunts 7. *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1638–9* p.189. *Lords' Journals*, Vol. 4, 1628–42 p.252; Vol. 11, 1660–6 pp.439,492.

¹⁶ HRO Glebe terrier, Chesterton, 1693; SM18/120; SM19/121.

¹⁷ PRO C78/610/11; C78/712/24; E134 9 Wm. 3, East. 22; HRO Glebe terrier, Hamerton, 1709.

¹⁸ W.G. Hoskins, *Fieldwork in Local History* (London 1967) p.120; HRO SM6/190; LR5/315; ddX 34 A/3, B/19; acc.590.

¹⁹ HRO ddF 5/22; PM1/16; Kent Archive Office U350, C2/143.

²⁰ Caldecote, Chesterton, Coppingsford, Little Gidding, Midloe, Steeple Gidding, Washingley and Water Newton.

²¹ Abbot's Ripton, Conington and Wood Walton.

²² PRO C205/5/1.

²³ HRO SM19/121.

²⁴ The calculation is based upon the households enumerated in the Hearth Tax returns for Lady Day 1666, which include both payers and non-payers; PRO E179/249/1.

²⁵ Bury, Caldecote, Chesterton, Conington, Water Newton and Wood Walton.

²⁶ Buckworth, Coppingsford, Hamerton, Little Gidding, Midloe, Steeple Gidding and Washingley.

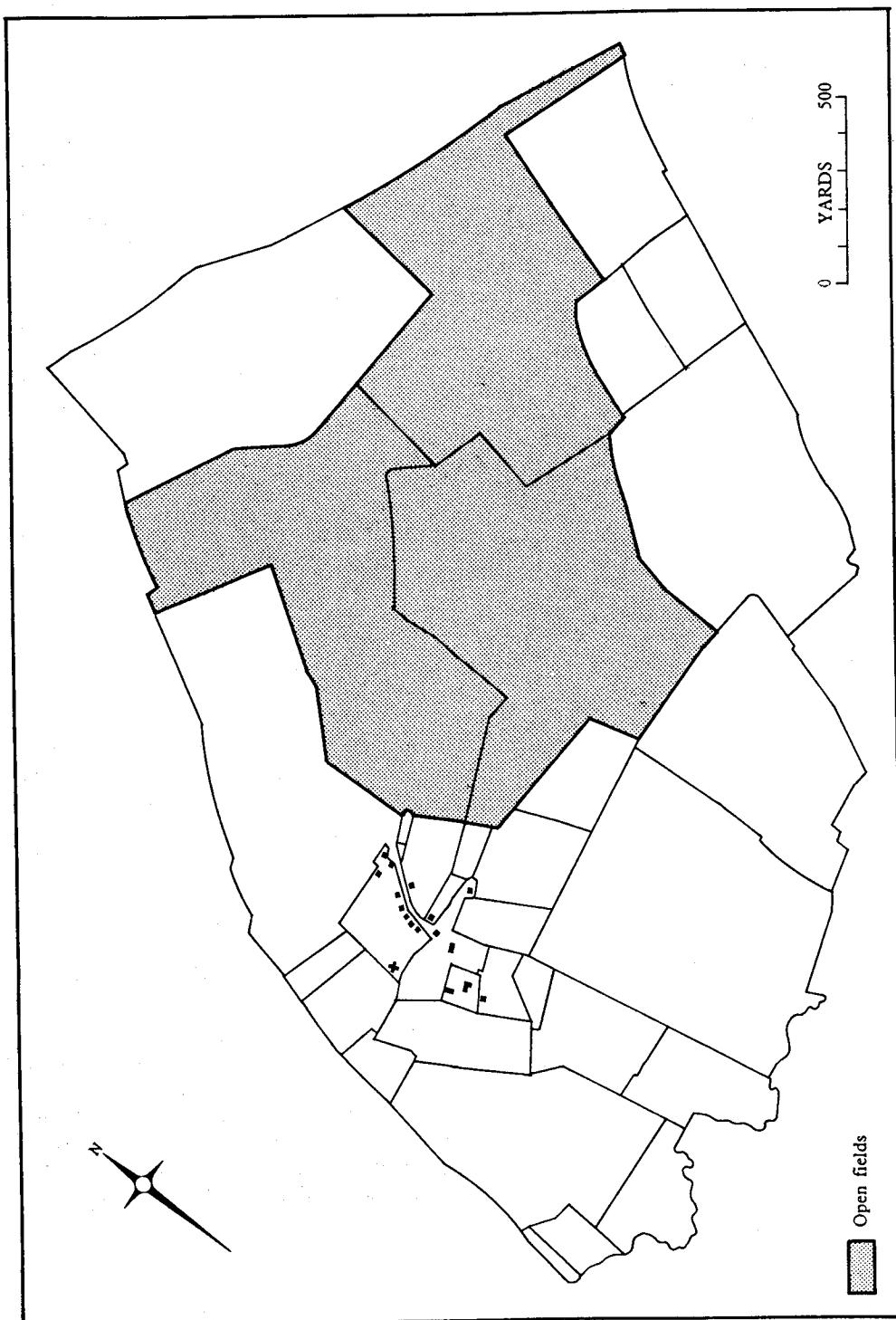


Figure 2. Steeple Gidding in 1648, just prior to enclosure.

Enclosure was also taking place to create and enlarge parkland. For example, in the years 1610–15 the Earl of Suffolk enclosed an area of almost 45 acres out of Somersham Chase and made it a park 'for the feede and quiet of the deer'.²⁷ Similarly, the Bishop of Lincoln enclosed 295 acres at Buckden in the late 1620s and incorporated them into his park, which, by the middle of the century, covered 425 acres.²⁸ Both of these enclosures caused such resentment that the fences were thrown down during disturbances in 1641, although they were subsequently restored.²⁹ By the mid-eighteenth century the other large parks in the county were the Earl of Manchester's at Kimbolton, the Earl of Sandwich's at Hinchingbrooke, and Sir Robert Bernard's at Brampton. The total area within the county given over to parkland was, however, relatively small.

Throughout the period, piecemeal enclosures were taking land out of the open fields. Because they did not arouse the opposition of the government — which recognised that they were 'In no way prejudicall ... but are very necessary for the maintenance of tillage'³⁰ — evidence of the progress and scale of such small enclosures is scanty. Some of the cases which did attract attention concerned very small amounts of land, such as the half acre enclosed by William Warner at Glatton. Perhaps more typical was the close of eight acres made by Oliver Green at Great Gransden, mentioned in the returns of 1607, and the five closes totalling 17 acres in Colne and Needingworth that were taken in by various farmers and were noted by the justices in 1630. They were all made by yeomen or husbandmen, the men who predominated in this kind of activity. Such enclosures rarely created any friction, for they were usually carried out by individuals on their own land, or by agreement between a number of farmers. Some small enclosures were designed to protect temporary grassland and were thrown open again at the end of the ley. By the mid-eighteenth century, piecemeal enclosure had considerably reduced the area of open field land in some parishes. Maps of Grafham and St Ives which were drawn at that time show comparatively large areas in enclosed fields.³¹ Other

parishes had hardly been affected, however. A survey of Waresley in the southeast of the county, taken in 1749, shows that, excluding the park, only a little over 6% of the agricultural land was enclosed.³²

Similar enclosures were being made around the edge of the fenland. These were part of individual drainage schemes, such as the work carried out at the instigation of Sir Edward Montague in Caldecote Fen between 1577 and 1581. In 1586 and 1587 Henry Cromwell leased out a number of 'fen closes' in Ramsey and Bury Fens, and a few years later the tenant of two enclosures at Conington brought a suit against his landlord for not fulfilling an agreement to drain them.³³ Such work culminated in the early seventeenth century in a more ambitious plan aimed at making a large part of the fens 'summer ground'. Considerable technical problems were encountered and also some opposition, such as a riot at Holme Fen in 1637 that was provoked when cattle were being cleared in order to allow drainage works to begin.³⁴ Neglect and deliberate destruction of many of the works during the Great Rebellion meant that much of the task had to be repeated before the Bedford Level could be declared 'drained' in 1652. Although much was achieved, the silting of the outfalls and shrinkage of the peat as it drained brought a renewal of flooding to the Bedford Level before the end of the seventeenth century. A great deal of local drainage work was carried out within the framework of the larger schemes and, despite the many problems, much fenland was successfully drained and enclosed. Both Conington and Fletton fens were taken in, for example. Some closes were incorporated into existing farms; a holding at Sawtry St Andrew in 1709 included four enclosures in the fen and the farm of John Newton at Stilton in 1752 contained 20 acres of enclosed fenland. New farms were also created out of the fenland, such as a farm at Denton which covered $76\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land described as 'drained'.³⁵ The largest part of the Huntingdonshire fens remained open, however, being divided into lots separated only by drains and ditches.

²⁷ PRO E317 Hunts 7.

²⁸ PRO C205/5/1; C54/3462/43.

²⁹ PRO E126/11 Hil. 23 & 24 Chas. 2, ff.54v,58; *Lords' Journals*, Vol. 4, 1628–42 pp.281,284,304.

³⁰ Victoria County History, *Huntingdonshire*, Vol.2 p.90.

³¹ HRO LR9/330; SM16/182.

³² Bedfordshire Record Office FE 140.

³³ E. Kerridge, *The Agricultural Revolution* (London 1967) p.42; H.C. Darby, *The Draining of the Fens* (Cambridge 1956) pp.16,20.

³⁴ *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1631–3, p.501, where it is misdated to 1632; see K. Lindley, *Fenland Riots and the English Revolution* (London 1982) pp.94–5.

³⁵ HRO Glebe terrier, Sawtry St Andrew, 1709; acc.40, add lx, i; ddX 33.

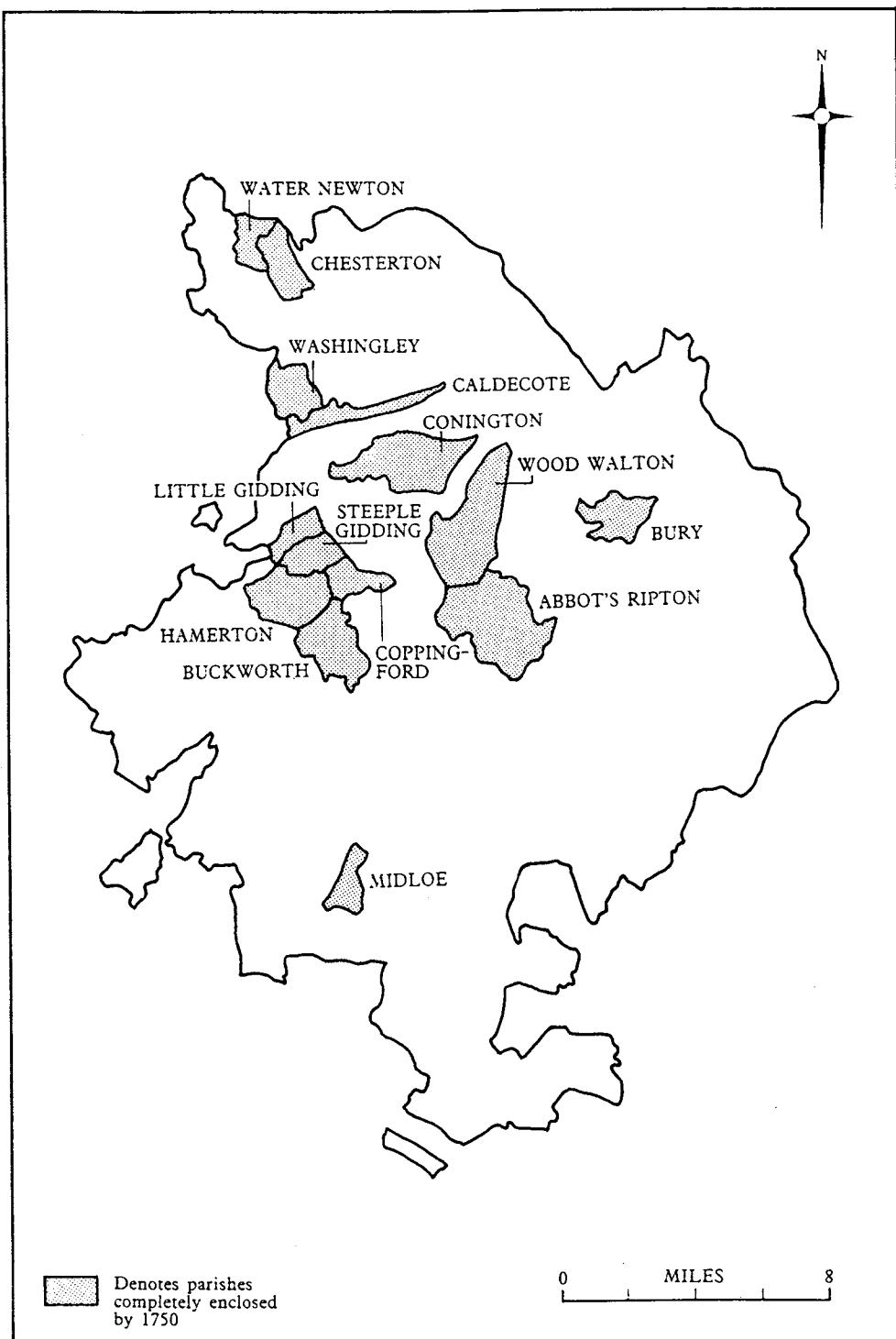


Figure 3. Parishes enclosed by 1750.

Another element of landscape change related to drainage works was the control of flooding in the river valleys, where much land was subjected to seasonal inundation. In 1625 a farmer of Woodstone on the Nene was recorded as the owner of three acres of

drowned meadow, valued at only a few shillings.³⁶ The flooding was partly due to the state of the rivers themselves — in 1618 the Ouse was said to be 'Generally foul and

³⁶ HRO acc.1091.

overgrown with weeds³⁷ — but it was also affected by the condition of the fens. The cutting of the Bedford River from the Ouse at Earith and the construction of artificial courses for the Nene helped to regulate the flow of water. The improvements to the rivers themselves, which were undertaken primarily for navigational purposes, were equally important. By the early eighteenth century both the Ouse and Nene had been made navigable through Huntingdonshire, although the improvements did not entirely eliminate the risk of flooding.

The clearance of woodland was a further process which modified the landscape during the period. By the mid-sixteenth century some parts of the county had little woodland. This was particularly the case in the west, where Leland found that there was 'but little wood yn sight, but whereas the villages be sett'.³⁸ Indeed, a survey of Keyston taken in 1589 found that 'There are neyther woode nor underwoode pertayning to the sayde mannor saving some okes and elmes growing in hedgerows'.³⁹ The central and eastern parts of the county still contained considerable areas of wood, although assarting steadily reduced their extent. In 1593, 26% of the Kimbolton estates was still woodland, but by the mid-eighteenth century the proportion had fallen to 11%. In 1607 a close of 46 acres in Kimbolton was described as 'lately wood-ground now being newly stubbled' and six years later newly-made assarts totalling 113 acres were itemised in Upton, Wood Walton and Washingley.⁴⁰

Clearance was further stimulated by the sale of crown, ecclesiastical and royalist estates during the Interregnum. They included the manor of Somersham, which contained 6204 timber trees and 548 acres of coppice wood, valued together at almost £2720.⁴¹ Weybridge Forest, too, was sold and the removal of wood from it was unchecked after the Restoration. The mid-seventeenth century saw the clearance of woodland in other parishes. At Wistow 116 acres of woodland known as Great Rooks Grove, shown on a map of 1618, was still described as a wood 30 years later, but by 1682 the trees had been removed and the area divided into six closes

of pasture.⁴² Field names in other parishes indicate the making of similar assarts, for instance 'The Littlewood' of 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Diddington was referred to in 1659 as ploughed land 'lately stocked upp'.⁴³ The cutting down of woodland could create problems, such as those experienced by the tenants of Eynesbury Hardwick, who complained that the lord of the manor's clearances had left them insufficient timber for them to make their farm implements.⁴⁴

The removal of timber indicates how severe was the pressure for farming land, for the woodlands were themselves very profitable. By the 1640s the price of timber was four-and-a-half times higher than it had been a century earlier, bringing a considerable income to landowners who managed their woods. Those on the Kimbolton estate were cut on a 16-year cycle and the sales of timber brought in an estimated £344 yearly, while profits from the sales of wood from the crown lands in Somersham averaged £70 annually between 1620 and 1636.⁴⁵ Nevertheless, it is clear that the area of woodland was considerably reduced by the early eighteenth century. Almost all of Weybridge Forest had been removed by then, and the main belt of surviving woodland lay across the centre of the county, from Warboys Wood in the east, through Broughton Wood, Monk's Wood at Alconbury, to Aversley Wood near Sawtry.⁴⁶

Field and Farm Sizes

Enclosures at the level of parish and farm produced a field pattern that was characterised initially by large units. There was often little addition to the length of field boundaries, for the former open fields and furlongs were adopted with little change. At Keyston 'the Great Pasture called Morden Field' of 840 acres was one of the open fields which was not subdivided at enclosure. The mean area of the new closes in that parish was 66 acres.⁴⁷ At Buckworth the new fields averaged between 80 and 100 acres. In Covington 'the great pasture called Mill Pasture' covered 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres and 'The Severalls', 85 acres. Gidding Grove contained a field of 90

³⁷ T.S. Willan, *The Navigation of the Great Ouse between St. Ives and Bedford in the Seventeenth Century*, Bedfordshire Historical Record Society 24 (1946) p.3.

³⁸ *The Itinerary of John Leland*. Vol.1, ed. by Lucy Toulmin Smith (London 1907) p.3.

³⁹ PRO LR2/216/73.

⁴⁰ HRO ddM 65/26, 22A/3; PM 3/3; PRO SP14/195/16.

⁴¹ PRO E 317 Hunts 7.

⁴² HRO PM 1/3, 5/9; ddX 134/5-6; Bedfordshire Record Office FE 291.

⁴³ PRO C54/4024/5.

⁴⁴ PRO E134 9 Wm. 3 East. 22.

⁴⁵ HRO ddM 65/26; *Calendar of State Papers. Domestic*, 1636-7 p.256.

⁴⁶ HRO TLR/401, *An Accurate Map of the County of Huntingdon Actually Surveyed after a New method in the Years 1730 and 1731* By William Gordon.

⁴⁷ HRO Glebe terriers, Keyston.

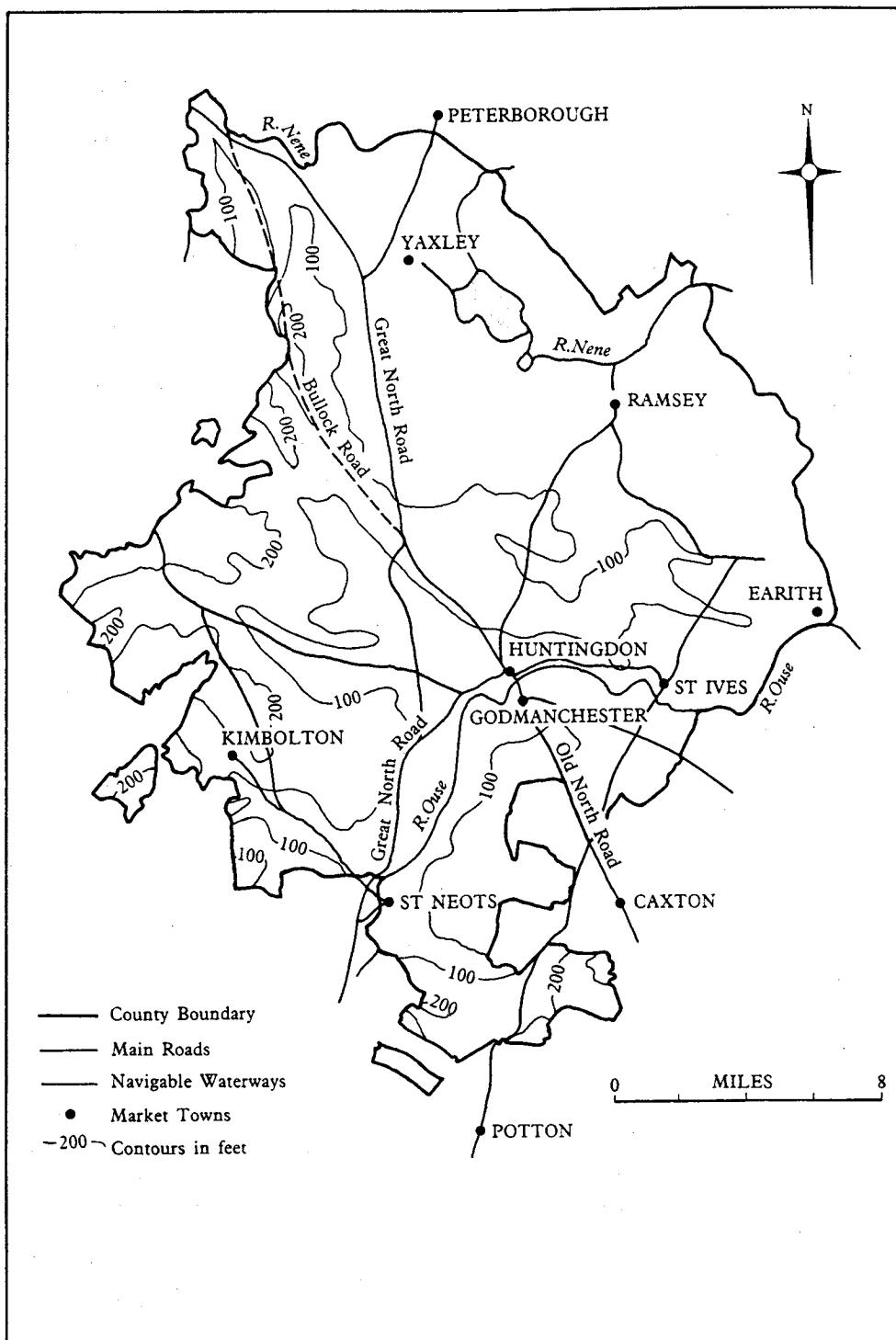


Figure 4. Communications and market towns.

acres, and the mean size of enclosures there was $40\frac{1}{2}$ acres. At Midloe, Steeple Gidding, Washingley and Water Newton, 25 to 30 acres

was a more usual size for enclosures.⁴⁸ Large fields of more than 100 acres were a

⁴⁸ E. Pollard, M.D. Hooper and N.W. Moore, *Hedges* (London 1974) pp.50,55; HRO ddX 34A/3; SM 18/121; acc.590; PRO C54/4005/2; C54/4007/16.

characteristic feature of the new enclosures which were being made in the Midlands during the period.⁴⁹

Large enclosed fields were designed primarily for livestock raising, but the disadvantages of lack of shelter in winter and shade in summer, and the difficulty of regulating the grazing of stock, led to their subsequent subdivision into smaller units. References to this process are fairly common. A close of pasture of 120 acres at Midloe was separated into 'several closes' and another enclosure of 45 acres was divided into two. At Brampton the pasture known as Crofts Close was 'divided into two with a hedge'.⁵⁰ Thus field size in enclosed parishes was steadily reduced. At Steeple Gidding it fell from a mean of 33 acres immediately after enclosure to 24 acres by 1774, and at Buckworth the average field size had fallen to 16 acres by 1839. By 1716 the small parish of Coppingsford was divided into 47 plots, including the wood, with an average size of under 18 acres (Fig.5).⁵¹

In the fenland the initial division into lots was in units of 300 to 500 acres, but subsequent subdivision produced lots which were much smaller. In Wistow Fen the average area was a little over six acres in the 1670s and 1680s. Such lots were mostly rented by farmers from Wistow itself, the only exceptions being a farmer from the adjacent parish of Warboys and another from the 'upland' parish of Broughton, three miles away. Lots of five acres seem to have been typical at Faracet, and in Earith Fen the figure was 4½ acres.⁵²

The available evidence for farm sizes indicates that there was a trend to larger farms during the period. The 1607 returns contain numerous allegations of the engrossing, or amalgamation, of farms in both enclosed and open field parishes. The holdings affected seem mainly to have been of those smaller than 60 acres. Enclosure was the cause of some of the changes and the enclosed land in the county contained some large farms. Upper Stow Farm covered 363½ acres at the end of the sixteenth century and Gidding Grove Farm 366 acres a century later. In the 1750s a farm in Covington was recorded as being almost 400 acres, and two farms on enclosed land in the north of St Neots parish were 672¾ acres and 364½ acres in ex-

tent.⁵³ Large farms were also found in open field parishes. In the almost entirely unenclosed parish of Waresley in 1749, over 60% of the farmland lay in three farms, each of which exceeded 200 acres. The Pedley estates in Tetworth contained a number of farms in excess of 200 acres and in 1725 only 17% of a 303-acre farm in that parish was enclosed.⁵⁴ Although farms of 100 acres or more were common over much of the county, in some of the more densely populated parishes in the lower Ouse valley, smaller units predominated. At Bluntisham-cum-Earith in 1733, holdings of fewer than 50 acres covered 30% of the farmland and were occupied by 75% of the inhabitants.⁵⁵

In contemporary terms Huntingdonshire was a county of comparatively large farms, and this was a feature which became more marked as the period progressed. The available data produce a mean farm size of 64 acres for the years 1550–1650 and of 107½ acres for 1650–1750.

Land Use

Changes in the landscape were matched by a number of changes in land use. In the enclosed parishes, the extinction of open fields and common rights was almost always followed by the conversion of arable into grassland. A number of protestations to the contrary were made by contemporaries, but they are unrepresentative and misleading, being made to the crown's commissioners to excuse enclosures, rather than as impartial statements.⁵⁶ Only four of the 562 acres of enclosed land in Midloe in 1658 were arable, and at Bury in 1691 two farms covered 490 acres in closes, 40 acres of which were under the plough.⁵⁷ A survey of Hamerton made in the mid-seventeenth century relates that most of the parish's 1700 acres were pasture. A century later none of the 'high land' in Conington was ploughed, except for a close of 81 acres which had been used for woad.⁵⁸

⁴⁹ H.R.O. SM19/126; PM4/5; acc.40, add 16C/1; Pollard *et al.*, *op.cit.* p.55.

⁵⁰ Bedfordshire Record Office FE 140; Bradford Central Library Spencer Stanhope Collection, MS. 1384.

⁵¹ C.F. Tebbutt, *Bluntisham-cum-Earith* (London 1941) p.90.

⁵² Leonard's acceptance of such statements has suggested that Huntingdonshire was atypical in this respect, which it was not. E.M. Leonard, 'The inclosure of the common fields in the seventeenth century', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* New Series 19 (1905) pp.132–3.

⁵³ PRO C54/4005/2; C54/4007/16; H.R.O. ddm 19/4. H.R.O. ddX 151; acc.40, dd1x 1.

⁴⁹ W.G. Hoskins, *The Making of the English Landscape* (London 1955) pp.117–18.

⁵⁰ PRO C54/4007/16; E 317 Hunts 3.

⁵¹ H.R.O. acc.40 dd 16C/3; SM6/190; Pollard *et al.*, *op.cit.* p.51.

⁵² H.R.O. ddX 124; CL2/2/14–15.

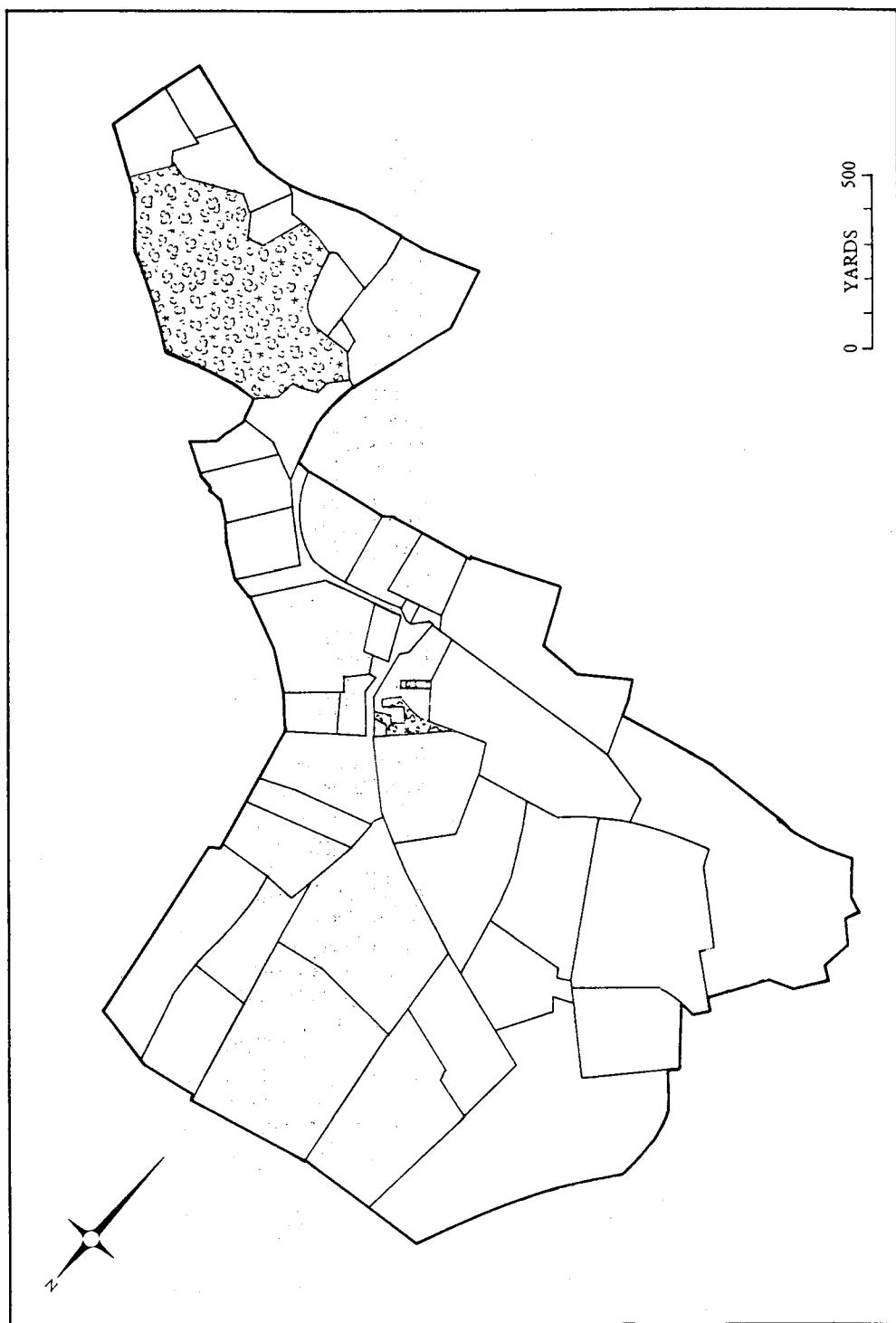


Figure 5. Coppingsford in 1716.

The extent to which livestock farming was adopted on enclosed land is illustrated by those probate inventories for the period 1660–1749 which were made in August, September and October, when farm values were at a maximum. Those relating to farms in the 14 enclosed parishes show that livestock accounted for 84% of combined crop and livestock values. By contrast, in a group of parishes covering a similar area in the southeast of the county, where comparatively little enclosure had taken place, the proportion was 40%.⁵⁹

Graziers became increasingly common and relatively prosperous men, some of them surpassing the local gentry in wealth. Fifteen of the 140 farmers in the northern and western parts of the county whose inventories have survived from the period 1700–49 were described as graziers; they were outnumbered only by the yeomen and husbandmen. The graziers farmed on an almost wholly commercial basis and on a considerable scale; two-thirds of them kept flocks of over 100 sheep and one-third had more than 30 head of cattle.⁶⁰ In addition, some farmers developed pig fattening as a specialised part of their farm economy; Leicestershire and Northamptonshire were said to produce some of the finest pigs in England.⁶¹ In Huntingdonshire, John Simpson bought 80–100 cattle and 250–300 sheep yearly during the 1730s for summer feeding on his farm at Covington, purchasing stock from as far away as Hinckley, Northampton and Market Harborough. In 1739, a typical year, his gross profit on livestock was 37% of his receipts of £681 17s 6d.⁶² His was a relatively small business compared with that of Henry Nunall, who held two farms in the neighbouring parish of Bythorn. In the early years of the eighteenth century he and his partner Isaac Holford were engaged in supplying livestock to the Victualling Office of the Royal Navy. They were awarded three contracts to supply a total of 5246 hogs, which they bought for £7399 10s, and in the autumn of 1704 they undertook to deliver 1146 cattle.

⁵⁹ HRO probate inventories, acc.186.1091. For the index employed here see, J.A. Yelling, 'Probate inventories and the geography of livestock farming: a study of east Worcestershire, 1540–1750'. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 51 (1970) pp.115–17.

⁶⁰ Based upon probate inventories, HRO acc.186.1091. G.E. Fussell, 'Animal husbandry in eighteenth century England. Part two, sheep, swine, horses and poultry'. *Agricultural History* 11 (1937) pp.207–8.

⁶¹ HRO ddX 31.

When Nunall died in December 1705 his personal estate was valued at over £3000.⁶³

The switch to livestock farming in enclosed parishes reflects a complex of factors, but their physical characteristics of soil and aspect, the smallness of their populations, a relatively favourable price for wool over grain, and also their comparative disadvantage in the production of grain, must all have contributed to the change. The three adjoining parishes of Great Gidding, Little Gidding and Steeple Gidding provide a corrective against giving too much emphasis to environmental characteristics in attempting to explain such changes, however, and show how contrasting farming systems were in use in neighbouring parishes over a long period. Great Gidding remained a parish of open field arable land until the mid-nineteenth century and had experienced very little enclosure even by 1858, while its two smaller neighbours were enclosed in the mid-sixteenth and mid-seventeenth centuries, and both went over to permanent grassland following enclosure.⁶⁴

While enclosed lands were usually used as permanent pasture, temporary grassland or leys became more common on the open fields. The system of convertible husbandry seems to have been adopted in Huntingdonshire during the middle of the sixteenth century. The practice was to take some strips out of the open field rotation and to lay them down to grass for between six and 12 years. This served not only to increase the area of grazing land, but also to restore the fertility of the soil. Ley farming was in use throughout the county, although the scale of the practice is difficult to estimate. Leys were commonly included in the total arable area when farmland was surveyed, and were not itemised. Nevertheless, some evidence is available. At Everton in 1616, 18½ acres of a farm of 159¾ acres were in leys. In 1630, 100 acres at Pidley were reported to have been converted to pasture as leys, and at the end of the seventeenth century blocks of 20 and 40 acres were being managed in this way in St Neots parish.⁶⁵

Selected grass seeds were gradually adopted for the laying down of the leys. In 1697 a farmer who was answering interrogatories on the improvement of 'a cold sort of clay ground' at Eynesbury Hardwick,

⁶³ PRO E126/19, ff.78–9.

⁶⁴ M.W. Beresford and J.K. St Joseph, *Medieval England An Aerial Survey* 2nd ed. (Cambridge 1979) pp.86–94.

⁶⁵ Bedfordshire Record Office FE 162; PRO SP16/189/94; E134 9 Wm. 3 East. 22.

expressed the opinion that if it were to be 'laide downe and sowne with Clover, Sinckfoile, Rayfoile and such like seed and well and sufficiently manured and compost then the said ground might in three or four years recover its former fertility'.⁶⁶ There is further evidence of the growth of clover and ryegrass in the south of the county during the early eighteenth century: at Offord Cluny, for example, and at Tetworth, where in 1728 a farmer had nine acres of clover in addition to 187 acres of grain and pulse. By the mid-eighteenth century, clover was also recorded in the centre of the county, at Abbot's Ripton.⁶⁷

Fenland drainage allowed crops of grain to be grown on ground that had hitherto been seasonally inundated. In 1666 a farmer at Faracet had 33 acres of grain in the fen; 14 years later John Cope of Pidley had 12 acres of grain in the fen in addition to 43 acres in the uplands.⁶⁸ Coleseed was one of the most widely adopted crops for such land. It was being grown in Norfolk as early as 1551, but it was not until the seventeenth century that it became a common crop. The oil from its seeds came into widespread use for lamp fuel and for oiling wool, while the residue was employed for fuel cakes and fodder, and the stubble could be grazed.⁶⁹ Careful preparation of the ground was required for the crop, including paring and burning. A common rotation was to follow coleseed with two years of oats and one of wheat, the land then being put down to grass for a number of years. Coleseed was recorded in 13 parishes on and around the fenland in Huntingdonshire, commonly in parcels of smaller than 20 acres. There was a decline in the area of the crop grown after c.1720, however, perhaps because of the deteriorating physical conditions in the fenland.

Drainage considerably increased the area of land from which hay could be taken, an important factor for farmers both in the parishes lying on the fenland and in the nearby 'uplands'. Along with the greater area available for pasture, this helped to increase the numbers of livestock kept. Indeed, the most common use of the fenland after

drainage was to graze the land with cattle, sheep and horses. The occupiers of 'improved' land in Somersham and Earith fens fattened cattle there until Michaelmas and then stocked them with sheep for a further seven weeks or so. The ground was usually flooded during the winter months and was let to tenants until the spring.⁷⁰ In a group of fenland parishes the mean cattle herd was 15.3 head in the period 1610–59, rising to 17.5 head in the period 1700–49. The mean flock size doubled over the same period, from 26 to 52. The fens were also a centre of horse breeding. A farmer who died in Ramsey in 1686 owned 44 horses and in 1748 a farmer there had 43 horses in all, seven of them yearling foals. Earith fair was noted for its horse sales. The stock of Francis Bellamy of Ramsey, a typical fenland farmer, listed in July 1719, included 28 acres of oats and cole-seed and 12 acres of grass, 15 cattle, 27 sheep and 17 horses. Bellamy's total personal estate was valued at £129 9s 2d.⁷¹

The river meadows were also made more productive by the activities of the drainage engineers. Considerable crops of hay were taken from them and the grazing was much improved. Defoe saw 'A most beautiful Range of Meadows ... from Peterborough to Northampton ... the Land rich, the Grass fine and good, and the Cattle, which are always feeding upon them, Hay-Time excepted, numberless'. Those along the Ouse were also extensive. The Portholme at Huntingdon was measured at 239^{3/4} acres in 1757, and Pettis' survey taken in the 1720s identified 358 acres of meadow at St Ives, representing 20% of the farmland. The Ouse meadows, Defoe thought, were 'the most beautiful ... that I think are to be seen in any part of England; and to see them in the Summer Season, cover'd with such innumerable Stocks of Cattle and Sheep, is one of the most agreeable Sights of its Kind in the World'.⁷²

Economic Influences

The economic background to these changes was one of rising prices for both grain and livestock until the mid-seventeenth century, and a decline thereafter. Large-scale enclosures and fenland drainage schemes in the earlier part of the period were related to the

⁶⁶ PRO E134 9 Wm. 3 East. 22.

⁶⁷ HRO Quarter Sessions, 1/I/3, 1744; acc.2068; Bradford Central Library Spencer Stanhope Collection, MSS. 1384–5.

⁶⁸ HRO acc.186.

⁶⁹ Joan Thirsk, *Economic Policy and Projects: The Development of a Consumer Society in Early Modern England* (Oxford 1978) pp.68–72; G.E. Fussell, 'History of cole (*Brassica sp.*)', *Nature* 176 (1955) pp.48–51.

⁷⁰ PRO E134 36 Chas. 2 East. 13.

⁷¹ HRO acc.186, probate inventories of Mark Destow, 1686, John Sargent, 1748, Francis Bellamy, 1719.

⁷² HRO PM 1/10; SM16/188; Daniel Defoe, *A Tour Thro' the Whole Island of Great Britain*. Vol.2, ed. by G.D.H. Cole (London 1927) pp.509–11.

prevailing high level of prices. The response of the farming community to the fall in grain prices after the middle of the seventeenth century was to concentrate more upon livestock raising, for the prices of livestock products fell less sharply than did those of grain. The higher output of meat, dairy produce and grain that followed these developments was partly absorbed by the domestic market. Increasing prosperity was matched by a rising demand for agricultural produce, despite a slackening in the rate of population growth. In particular, the increasing size and wealth of London considerably influenced the economy of nearby counties. Londoners had a considerable involvement in the land market in Huntingdonshire,⁷³ which also fell within the orbit of the metropolitan market for both grain and meat; corn and malt were shipped down the Ouse and Nene and along the east coast to the Thames, while livestock were driven overland to Smithfield and the markets around the capital.⁷⁴

Indeed, one of the concomitants of the expansion of agricultural output was the improvement of communications. The Ouse was progressively improved from 1618 onwards and St Ives and St Neot's both became important inland ports. There was a considerable increase in trade on the river in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, due partly to the larger size of the vessels used, some of the bigger ones being decked in order to protect their cargoes.⁷⁵ The Nene, already navigable to Alwalton, was also cleared, and by 1730 boats could reach Oundle. The network of waterways in the fenland served the villages around its edge and in 1720 it was said that the market at St Ives was 'frequented with great Numbers of Boats from the Fens'.⁷⁶ Similarly the main roads, some of which had become 'very ruinous and almost impassable' — partly because of the movement of livestock along them — were repaired under the aegis of a number of turn-

pike trusts.⁷⁷ In addition to domestic demand, considerable amounts of grain began to be exported, stimulated after 1673 by the government's bounty, and by the 1740s roughly 660,000 quarters were being shipped overseas annually. Much of this trade was across the North Sea to the Low Countries, a trade which Huntingdonshire, with its access to the east coast ports, was well placed to exploit.

The buoyant demand for corn that resulted was a major reason for the search for new arable land in the fenland, woodland and waste. This was pursued relentlessly in some places, as at Great Catworth, where the inhabitants complained in 1749 at the 'great encroachment made of late years upon the common lands belonging to the said Parish by plowing'.⁷⁸ This, in turn, produced a need for more pasture. In some parts of the county suitable land was laid down to permanent grassland, but ley farming also contributed towards the solution to the problem, as well as helping to raise the levels of soil fertility and thereby also increasing crop yields.

The Regional Context

The changes in the rural economy of Huntingdonshire were a part of the general contemporary process of adaptation to the physical and economic conditions. The enclosure and conversion of the heavy clay-lands was a feature of the period over much of lowland England, especially in the Midlands. So, too, was the adoption of ley farming, the expansion of the productive area, and the introduction of new crops. These changes resulted in a greater intensity of land use, more flexible farming systems, and the accentuation of local variations in agriculture. All of these effects can be identified in Huntingdonshire and contributed to the gradual but not inconsiderable changes in the landscape of the county before the period of large-scale enclosures by parliamentary Acts.

The changes in the Huntingdonshire's landscape between the mid-sixteenth and mid-eighteenth centuries were comparable to those in the nearby counties. The enclosures undertaken in the parishes in the centre and west of the county, for example, were similar in character and chronology to those in the East Midlands, especially in

⁷³ *The Agrarian History of England and Wales*. Vol.4. 1500–1640, ed. by Joan Thirsk (Cambridge 1967) p.243; PRO C54/3407/6, C54/3440/31, C54/3462/43, C54/4012/3; E 317 Hunts 3; HRO ddX 134/2, 7, 17; Shropshire Record Office 924/588,592; Bedfordshire Record Office FE 180; PM 1144.

⁷⁴ For an example of the corn trade to London, see PRO C113/13, journal E, 1681, pp.101,105, ledger 1681, f.113; I owe this reference to the kindness of Dr John Chartres. For livestock, see Stephen Porter, 'The livestock trade in Huntingdonshire, 1600–1750', *Records of Huntingdonshire* 2 (1982) pp.13–17.

⁷⁵ *Commons' Journals*. Vol.25, 1745–50 pp.786–7.
⁷⁶ *Commons' Journals*. Vol.19, 1718–21 p.243.

⁷⁷ *Commons' Journals*. Vol.23, 1737–41 pp.593–4.

⁷⁸ A.W.M. Weatherley, 'Great Catworth, Huntingdonshire', *Transactions of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society* 4 (1930) pp.52–3.

Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. There, too, early enclosures involved an entire parish and were carried through by a single lord, and in the seventeenth century enclosures were generally by agreement amongst a few owners. The enclosures were also similar in that they affected small parishes with small populations, were carried out to increase the area of pasture, and were followed by, although were not necessarily the sole cause of, further falls in the numbers of inhabitants. There is less documentary evidence for enclosures carried out between c.1650 and the period of the parliamentary Acts, perhaps because they provoked less opposition, or because there was no longer any government sympathy for those opposed to them, and so no-one to whom those who felt themselves victims of the process could appeal.⁷⁹ It is clear that, in addition to the enclosure of entire lordships and large areas, piecemeal enclosures on a relatively small scale were effected throughout the period, again resembling the activity in nearby counties, such as northern Buckinghamshire.⁸⁰

The southeastern part of Huntingdonshire, on the other hand, was more East Anglian in character, retaining a higher proportion of common field than the parishes to the north and west of the Ouse, and without any enclosures of entire lordships. This area concentrated chiefly on increasing grain output, particularly barley for malting, exploiting the improvements in riverborne transport. In this respect, farming in southeast Huntingdonshire was very similar to that on the claylands of neighbouring Cambridgeshire.⁸¹

Similarly, the changes in that part of the fenland that lay within Huntingdonshire were

characteristic of those taking place within the Fens around the Wash during the period, with several successful small-scale drainage and enclosure schemes preceding the large-scale undertakings of the mid-seventeenth century. The specialisation in farming which followed drainage was also typical, in terms of the growing of coleseed, for example, as was the impact of the deteriorating conditions caused by the increasing problems resulting from the effects of the draining.⁸²

Concentration on change inevitably risks concealing the degree of continuity in the landscape. Indeed, so much of the county was unchanged that roughly one-half of the total area was enclosed by parliamentary Act after the mid-eighteenth century rather than by agreement before then. This also applied in a group of counties in the Midlands, comprising Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Leicestershire and Rutland.⁸³ The similarities between Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire are further apparent when allowance is made for the fenland, which had not been in open fields, for then the proportion of both counties enclosed by Act was much more than a half; in Huntingdonshire indeed it was something like three-quarters.⁸⁴ Nevertheless, to categorize Huntingdonshire as a county in which the predominant landscape changes between the mid-sixteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries resulted from parliamentary enclosure would be to overlook the considerable alterations that had occurred in the two centuries before that process got under way. Indeed, few parishes were unaffected by the changes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and in almost one-fifth of them such changes made a greater impact than did those which resulted from the enclosure Acts.

⁷⁹ J. Yelling, 'Agriculture 1500–1730', in R.A. Dodgshon and R.A. Butlin (eds), *An Historical Geography of England and Wales* 2nd ed. (London 1990) pp.181–5; *idem*, *Common Field and Enclosure in England 1450–1850* (London 1977) pp.46–54.

⁸⁰ Michael Reed, 'Enclosure in North Buckinghamshire, 1500–1750', *Agricultural History Review* 32 (1984) p.140.

⁸¹ Margaret Spufford, 'Rural Cambridgeshire 1520–1680' (unpubl. M.A. thesis, University of Cambridge 1962) pp.25–43; Michael Turner, *English Parliamentary Enclosure* (Folkestone 1980) pp.55–8.

⁸² *The Agrarian History of England and Wales*. Vol. 5.i., pp.204–5.

⁸³ Turner, *op. cit.* pp.180–1.

⁸⁴ The area of the fenland in Huntingdonshire was c.80,000 acres; Fryer, *op. cit.*; for Cambridgeshire see Turner, *op. cit.* pp.56–7.

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

Notes for Contributors

The Editor welcomes the submission of papers which are principally on the history and archaeology of the County. Papers will be sent out to referees.

Typescripts

Typescripts or printouts should be double-spaced, on one side of A4 paper. The number of words the text contains, the names of the authors as they wish to appear and suggested running heads (of not more than 80 letters and spaces) should be stated at the top of the paper.

Notes and References

Notes should be numbered consecutively throughout the paper. The notes themselves should be typed, double-spaced, at the end of the paper.

References should be cited as follows:

Manuscripts: citation should follow conventional styles, abbreviations being explained at the first reference, as: Buckinghamshire Record Office (hereafter *Bucks RO*) Dormer estate, D/93/Box 2, Court roll of Ravensmere manor, Hughenden 1752.

Books: Edward Gibbon, *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. Vol.3, ed. by William Smith (London 1862) pp.23–4.

Theses: Mark Campbell, 'The changing residential patterns in Toronto, 1880–1910' (unpubl. M.A. thesis, University of Toronto 1971).

Articles: K.R. Dark, 'Archaeological survey at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 1984', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 74 (1985) pp.81–4.

Chapters in books: John Patten, 'Changing occupational structures in the East Anglian countryside, 1500–1700', in H.S.A. Fox and R.A. Butlin (eds), *Change in the Countryside: Essays on Rural England, 1500–1900* (London 1979) pp.103–21.

Subsequent references to previously cited works should use *ibid.*, *op. cit.* or *loc. cit.*, but if more than one work by an author is cited the reference should be given thus: Patten, 'Changing occupational structures', pp.115–17.

Tables

Tables should be typed on a separate sheet, and the approximate position in the text should be marked. All tables must have a heading. Units must be stated for every quantity, usually at the head of each column. Tables should be set out with as few horizontal rules as possible and without vertical rules.

Figures and Illustrations

Glossy black-and-white prints of photographs should be submitted at the size at which authors would ideally wish them to appear. The maximum height for a full-page illustration is 24 cm; the maximum width is 15.5 cm.; the width of a column is 7.5 cm.. Drawings should be in their finished, publishable, form, with adequate keys and scales, and at the size at which they are intended to be printed. Titles must not be lettered on the drawings. Captions for all illustrations should be supplied on a separate typewritten list. When a paper has been accepted, the author must submit the originals of any drawings. All figures (maps, diagrams and photographs) should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals.

Floppy Discs

The *Proceedings* are produced electronically. When their paper is accepted contributors will be asked, if appropriate, to provide copies of their final text both on paper and on a floppy disc.

Copyright

Papers are accepted for publication on the understanding that they have not already been accepted for publication elsewhere. The copyright will normally remain with the Society.

Other Information

Twenty-five offprints will be supplied of each paper. Further offprints may be ordered at extra cost at proof stage. It would assist the Editor if contributors who know of possible sources of subventions towards the cost of printing their paper would inform her of this when submitting their typescript.

The *Proceedings* are produced for the Society by Christopher Chippindale & Dora A. Kemp
Printed and bound in Great Britain by Warwick Printing Co. Ltd., Theatre Street, Warwick CV34 4DR.

Proceedings Volume LXXXI, 1992

Price £10 for members, £12 for non-members

Contents

Survey Excavation on the Long Field at Rookery Farm, Great Wilbraham W.H.C. Frend & A. Cameron	5
Anglo-Saxon Burials at the 'Three Kings', Haddenham 1990 Ben Robinson & Corinne Duhig	15
Three Earthwork Surveys Cambridge Archaeology Field Group	39
A Note about the Transept Cross Aisles of Ely Cathedral J. Philip McAleer	51
The Medieval Wall Paintings of St Mary and All Saints, Willingham Julie Chittock	71
Changes in the Huntingdonshire Landscape, 1550–1750 Stephen Porter	81
Who Were the Fen People? Polly Hill	97
Wyatville's Remodelling and Refurbishment of Sidney Sussex College, 1820–1837 Peter Salt	115
Field-Work in Cambridgeshire: July 1991–December 1992 Alison Taylor & Christopher Evans	157
<i>Index</i>	169