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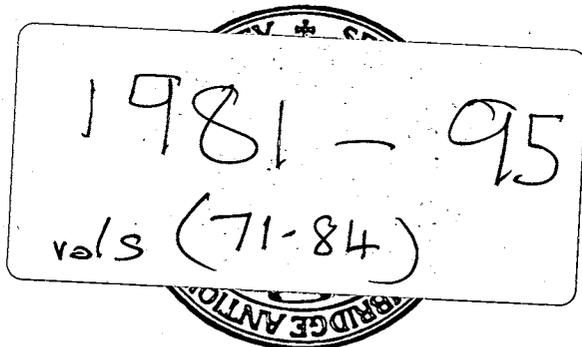
# Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

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(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological  
Society)

Volume LXXXIV

for 1995



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### **Erratum**

In volume LXXXIII, p. 6, Journals exchanged with the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*:

*Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, Macclesfield, Cheshire  
should read

*Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, Manchester

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# A Perambulation of the Manor of Barham, Linton, Cambridgeshire in 1761

L. Potter

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There is in the archives of Pembroke College, Cambridge, a description of a perambulation in 1761 of the manor of Barham, which comprised the southeast two-thirds of the parish of Linton (see Brown & Taylor in this volume). It is first recorded in Domesday Book and its subsequent history is well documented (VCH VI: 87). In 1553 the manor was purchased by the Millicent family who held it until 1731 when Robert Millicent, the last of the direct male line died. The heavily mortgaged estate was then sold to pay the accumulated debts of the family, but in 1748 it was bought by Sarah Millicent the widow of Robert. She immediately married the Rev. Christopher Lonsdale who had been vicar of Linton 1741–45. Sarah and Christopher Lonsdale lived on in Linton until Christopher's death in 1783. On her death in 1807, and following her husband's wishes, Sarah Lonsdale left the manor to Pembroke College, Cambridge who still own it.

Christopher Lonsdale, and perhaps his wife as well, was interested in the history and customs of Linton. They both knew William Cole the well-known Cambridgeshire antiquarian and entertained him at Linton (Palmer 1935: 104). As a result of their interest, Lonsdale and his wife collected a series of records which related to numerous perambulations of the manor of Barham as well as organising and participating in others. One of these later perambulations, in 1761, is the subject of this paper.

The document recording this perambulation (Pembroke College Archives S14) is written in ink and appears to be in Sarah Lonsdale's own hand. It is corrected in pencil with minor alterations, almost certainly by Christopher Lonsdale, and is attested by 'G.A.' — presumably Gilbert Ainslie, Master of Pembroke 1828–70. In his notes Lonsdale refers to 'the other

book', and this presumably refers to a leather-bound note-book containing 2 terriers, another perambulation of Barham dating from about 1786, and brief notes concerning earlier perambulations. Associated is a map of Barham drawn by Charles Wedge for Sarah Lonsdale in 1789 (Pembroke College Archives S14/17). There are also fragmentary notes, some written by Christopher Lonsdale, on another perambulation which took place in 1715 as well as an undated copy of a perambulation of the manor of Little Linton and other details (Pembroke College Archives S14b–e; see Appendix).

The 1761 perambulation, here discussed, was given oral authenticity by an 'aged man' of 80 years, John Thompson, who had '60 years ago & several times gone the bounds with John Millicent Esq., the then owner of Barham, wher [sic.] he had worked as a sawyer from his youth & continued in the same employ to the year 1742'.

The oral tradition is again invoked in one of the Pembroke Fragments (S14b) where William Law, apprenticed as a glover in 1712, attests by his mark in July 1769 (aged 70), that 'he had done the bounds in 1715 with Capt. John Millicent, when the Vicar of Lynton, Mr Stephens, was bump'd at the cross in the Rivey' (See note (Y), p. 111).

Ten Crosses are mentioned in the 1761 Barham perambulation, two of which are described as also belonging to Bartlow and Horseheath. All the crosses were 'opened and filled with stones', but some seem to have been standing crosses as well. The placing of stones in all the crosses might suggest a connection with the custom of placing stones on cairns to mark funeral resting places. They are also suggestive of 'Turf Crosses', but these were usually cut at the site of a fatal accident, or a

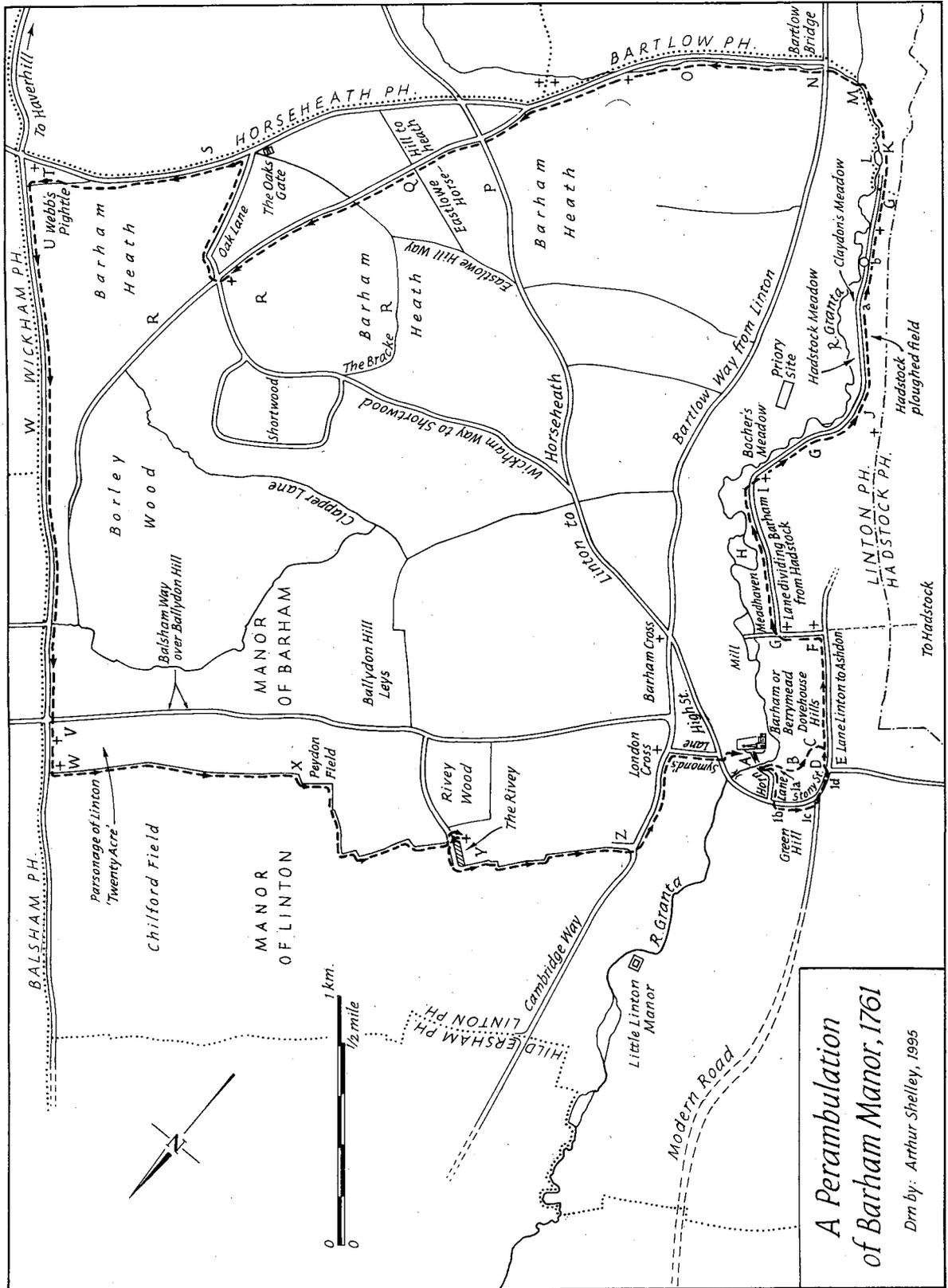


Figure 1. A perambulation of Barham Manor, 1761.

**Key to the route:**

- 1.**  
 A. Church Bridge  
 B. Berrymead or Midsummer Meadow  
 C. Dovehouse Hills  
 D. Norton's Pasture
- Diversion 1*  
 1a. Horn Lane  
 1b. Greenhill  
 1c. Stony Street  
 1d. The Gripe
- 2.**  
 E. The Lane from Linton to Ashdon  
 F. A lane on the left leading from Hadstock to the Mill (Hadstock) +  
 G. The footpath dividing the manor of Barham and Hadstock +
- 3.**  
 H. Ledwell and Cuxstool commonly called Hogsholm  
 I. Bocher's, now Flack's meadow +  
 J. Hadstock meadow +
- Diversion 2*  
 3a. Clayden's one acre garden  
 3b. The Swan's Nest adjoining the Cartwheel
- 4.**  
 K. Reeve or Keur meadow in Ashdon, Essex  
 L. Bergham Swan's Nest  
 M. Little Barham (the spelling of the manor is erratic)
- 5.**  
 N. Bartlow Bridge  
 O. Readen or Dearne Way  
 P. The road Linton to Horseheath (+. +/)  
 Q. The road from Eastlow Hill to Horseheath Mill  
 R. Barham Heath +  
 S. Oak Lane  
 T. Webb's pightle (at the crossroad with Wool Street) +  
 U. The Great Oak  
 V. Saxby's Grave (at the crossroad with Wool Street) +  
 W. The balk at the end of the Parsonage Twenty ace, dividing the manors of Barham and Linton  
 X. Reydon Field and Michaelotts  
 Y. The Rivey  
 Z. The road called Cambridge Way  
 + Where crosses were found.

crime (G. Monger, pers. comm.). The crosses at Mark's Grave and Saxby's Grave may be of this type (notes 5T and 6V). Both stand at ancient and important crossroads (Fox 1923: 53, map V) the traditional sites for the burial of suicides, murderers, and witches — although evidence is inconclusive as to whether this was because they were considered safe and hallowed places because of their cruciform shape, or dangerous pieces of 'no-man's land' (Richardson 1993: 91). The Barham crosses seem to be following parish and county boundaries, and to mark changes of direction. It is possible that some were standing crosses, which may have had a religious significance, and in this case they were probably destroyed after the Act of August 1643 which banned all Wayside Crosses — 'All crosses in any open place shall be taken away and defiled'. The names of two crosses survive, and a medieval cross base and fragments of worked stone have been found near the estimated sites (note 5R and 6Y). Manydale Crosse Way is marked on the 1600 map adjacent to Webb's pightle, at Mark's Grave (note 5T) and Manidale is mentioned in the Hundred Rolls of 1279 (Vol. II: 422, 569) in connection with the bounds of Horseheath and Wickham. Webb's pightle can be used to pinpoint Manidale further — in the Court Rolls of Barham 1588 (Palmer Collection no. 26) William Webb acknowledges 'holding one acre of arable at Manydale Crosse, for one-tenth of a knight's fee, the land formerly de Lynton's'. Bellayses Grange is recorded here in 1327, and in 1412 described as a sheep-fold. By 1500 it is called 'the lord's Grange at the Okes', and by 1588 Thoman Millecent had hedged 87 acres (VCH VI: 96). Manydale Crosse and site were obviously important and it seems feasible to suggest that the cross base found on the heath nearby had been preserved after its destruction — it now stands in Linton Churchyard. The same Court of 1588 also mentions land held by Millecent, 'In West-field, one piece, three acres at Lez Deep Pittes, and one acre at Cruceum Lapidum'. The fragments found by the Rivey might be part of this cross.

The transcript of the 1761 perambulation here is printed in italics, and divided into sections for convenience, with appended notes after each section. The perambulation party divided into two groups in two places, and where it divided the alternative routes are called 'Diversions 1 and 2'.

The map accompanying the text is based on a schematic plan of 1600 (CRO L95/14), a pre-enclosure map of 1824 by G.M. Arber (CUL MS Maps 629) and the modern O.S. 1:25,000 map;

Sheets TL 44/54. The perambulation may still be followed on the ground today and although the modern Linton bypass and the line of the old Cambridge–Haverhill–Sudbury railway create difficulties, parallel routes exist on public right of ways. A key to the route is next to the map on the previous page.

### The Perambulation

*Christopher Lonsdale, Lord of the manor of Bergham, alias Barham, upon January the First 1761, went the bounds of Barham Manor:*

1. Beginning at the CHURCH BRIDGE (A), proceeding in the river from hence to the entrance of Barham mead (B), commonly called Midsummer Meadow, crossing the said meadow to Dovehouse Hills (C), round Norton's pasture (D) to the lane leading from Lynton to Ashdon (E).

N.B.: Here the party divided. I have called this Diversion 1.

*Some of the company, together with Christopher Lonsdale went up Horn Lane (1a) to the Greenhill (1b), to the messuage and house there holden of Barham manor, so down Stone Street (1c), meeting the others at the corner of Norton's pasture, thence to a Gripe (1d), joyning there viz Joseph Stubbing etc. etc.*

(A) Church Bridge is where the 'ancient tracks' crossed at the ford over the Granta (Fox 1923: 153). A large monolith lies here (similar to the stone at Royston where Icknield Way crossed Ermine Street, or the 'leper' stone at Newport) showing what appear to be two cup hollows 5 × 3 inches.

(B) Barham mead, or Berry meade, as spelt on the 1600 map, has been disturbed by the Linton bypass, and is very liable to flooding.

(C) The 'Dovehouse Hills' were excavated and thought to be medieval dovecotes over Romano-British huts (S.M.R. 06121a).

(D) Norton's pasture appears on the 1600 map, but the name appears to be unrecorded elsewhere.

(E) The 'Lane leading from Lynton to Ashdon', diverts towards Hadstock, crossing the disused railway line by the windmill, and becoming 'Chalky Road' on the O.S. maps.

The diversion from Horn Lane (1a), to the top of the High Street, and Greenhill (1b), to the messuage houses and Stony Street (1c), returns via the Gripe (1d), to rejoin the main party at Norton's pasture. These are marked on the 1600 map, and are still extant. Iron Age finds have been made by the railway line

(S.M.R. 06069). The Gripe is still liable to flood.

2. In the lane from Lynton to Ashdon (E), they proceeded into the lane, so to another lane on the left hand leading from Hadstock to the Mill (F) at the entrance of which lane on the right hand side was made a CROSS going through the lane, and at the bottom thereof turning immediately to the right hand into the footpath which divides the manor of Barham and Hadstock (G), they opened an ANCIENT CROSS on the right hand, 2 paces from the hedge of the aforesaid lane, at the end of a balk, whereon had been in their remembrance an ancient road.

(E) Now called Long Lane, it is a hollow way, with bank about 4 feet high on the Linton side, and 6 feet on the Hadstock side. The Hadstock hedge appears the oldest and has 7 species, old pollarded elms, sycamore, hawthorn, elder, field maple, sloe, and hazel. Towards the top of the hill the Linton bank disappears and the Hadstock bank is only 3 feet high. This lane is the parish and county boundary (Linton–Hadstock and Cambridge–Essex).

3. From the cross, they proceeded, in the aforesaid footpath (G) dividing the manors of Barham and Hadstock, leaving Leadwell, Cuxstool, commonly called Hogsholm, and Rede meadow (H), on the left hand and strait on to Bocher's now Flack's meadow (I), where, on the left hand at the hedge they opened an old CROSS, and then turning to the right hand, they proceeded in the footpath (G) aforesaid having the said Bocher's meadow on the left hand and at the end thereof turning to the left in the same footpath (G), they went on, having the River and Hadstock meadow (J) on the left and Hadstock ploughed field on the right hand, in it to the end of the meadow, where they turned to the right and going up the hill there, with the river on the left and the ploughed field on the right, they proceeded in the said path and with it and in it turning to the left hand and going down the hill having the river on the left and an old CROSS on the right, on the greensward was opened and filled with stones (as were all the preceeding and following ones), proceeding in the said footpath (G), having Hadstock 2nd meadow and the river on the left, and ploughed field on the right, to the enclosures which leaving on the left and proceeding in the footpath to beginning Hadstock 3rd meadow.

N.B.: Diversion 2.

*Some of them leaving the rest to proceed in the often mentioned footpath turned to the left, and*

going down by the side of the aforementioned enclosures, to the river, and going on with the river on the left and the said Hadstock 3rd meadow, to Claydon's 1 acre of meadow free (3a) and so round to the Swan's nest (3b), adjoining thereto, or properly the Cartwheel lying in the said 3rd Hadstock meadow till they came to Claydon's 2 rood of meadow free which leaving on the left proceeded up to the aforesaid footpath dividing (G), they turn of round and went down to the riverside and going by the side of Bocher's 2nd free meadow they turned to the right there, and went on with the Bocher's 2nd on the left, and Hadstock 4th meadow on the right until they came up again to the often mentioned footpath (G) dividing the manors of Barham and Hadstock, where they again joined such of the company as they had left, and there turning to the left, with Bocher's 2 rood of free meadow on the left and R. Willow's 1st meadow on left, they opened a gap, where was formerly a gate in the hedge of Reeve meadow in Ashdon parish and went down the same by the side of R. Willow's 1 acre of meadow. On the left to Bergham Swan's nests there, which they went round and so followed the river on the left to near the end of Reeve meadow, where the river divides.

This section is difficult to follow as the disused railway line to Bartlow and the Linton bypass cross and sometimes over lie the old path (G), although it is possible to use public paths to get to Bartlow. The fields are private, although it is possible to get into Deepholm and Hogsholme from the unnamed lane by Barham Cross site, through the Meadhaven. These are water meadows, and Deepholme retains a pattern of drainage ditches used to regulate the flooding; it is still a rough pasture used for cattle, one orchid seen. Hogsholme is covered in impenetrable willow.

(3a) These meadows are also very wet and liable to flood, although regrassed and used for sheep (farmer pers. comm.).

(3b) The Swan's nest is still a small island, rich in phosphates judging by the virulent nettles. It seems to be by an old ford, which is in Essex. A map in Pembroke College, made for Sarah Lonsdale in 1785 shows 'The Cart wheel or Swans Nest'. Further reference is made to 'le Cartwehle' in a rental of 1380, where Thomas Bowhill de Berklowe pays 2 pence for it (Palmer Collection 20).

4. At the division place they crossed that part of it which comes out of the said Reeve meadow (K), into a close of Bartlow parish, going on in the said close with the other part of the river on

the left to the end of the close, where the stream divided again, here they turned to the right branch of the stream, a close of the lord of Barham (formerly John Adam's pightle) on the left, and proceeded on by the said Bartlow close till they came to a point opposite to the end of the lord's pightle where turning short to the left, they went over the hedge out of the said Bartlow close, into a piece of garden ground belonging to Bartlow parish and being over the hedge with the stream and the lord's pightle aforesaid on the left, they went by the side of the stream, till they came to the next corner of the pightle, leaving garden ground by turning to the left, they went into a close in Bartlow parish, just across by the said pightle on the left to the river near the house called Little Barham (L) and at the river turning to the right, and having the river on the left, they went in the said Bartlow close to Bartlow Bridge (M).

This sounds very confusing, but it can be followed on the 1600 map of Barham Manor. The boundary strays across the county boundary, and into the parishes of Hadstock, Ashdon and Bartlow. The messuages and pightles of the manors are very mixed here and the perambulation zigzags around the individual plots.

5. At the Bridge (M), they went over the hedge at the end of the bridge next Bartlow, then they proceeded in the Readen Way, or Dearne valley (N), near the enclosures of the lord of Barham on the left, at the ditch belonging to said enclosure with whole Readen Way on the right, strait on to the end of the furthest enclosure, at the end of which an old CROSS was opened, and having Barham Heath on the left, they proceeded in the said road to point opposite a bank (A) on the right, on which bank appeared two CROSSES, which were said to be the crosses of Bartlow and Horseheath, at the same point a turning was made to right up to the two crosses, and there, turning to the left, leaving the said bank on the right, they proceeded by the side of it, in a strait line, with the Road (belonging to Linton) on the left, to the road leading from Linton to Horseheath (P) which they crossed and went on in the strait like aforesaid in the ditch there, with the bank dividing Horseheath and Linton on the right, to the road from Eastlow to Horseheath Mill (Q), which crossing they went on in the same strait line in the ditch there with the bank aforesaid dividing Linton and Horseheath, on the right, in the said road belonging to Linton, until they came to the enclosures belonging to the parish of Horseheath, at which they turned the left at the end of the aforesaid

road belonging to Linton and crossing the road to the ditch and bank at the side of Barham Heath (R), at the edge of the said ditch they found and opened an old CROSS and in it put many small stones and one large one which was found in one end of the cross next to the bank aforesaid, and then turning to the right in the ditch next to the bank aforesaid belonging to Barham Heath (R), on the left, and Oak Lane (S), on the right, (which lane was then said to belong to Horseheath), they went on in the said ditch, with Oak Lane (S), on the right, to the end of the Lane and so till they came to the road called Wool Street Highway (T), and at the end of Barham Heath on the right hand in the ditch aforesaid with the bank of a pightle belonging to the lord of Barham and formerly called Webb's pightle (U) end of Oak lane aforesaid (belonging to Horseheath) on the left, and the road leading from Oak Lane (S), on the right, till they came to the corner of the said pightle next Wool Street highway, and then on the right hand of the ditch an old CROSS was found and opened.

(O) Readdon Way is a small valley and the Bank with the crosses of Bartlow and Horseheath is probably Bartlow Broad Balk, a track to the left of present new crossing Bartlow-Streetly/Linton-Horseheath. The bank is still visible and the road a slight hollow way. Neville excavated a large tumulus in 1853, on Linton Heath, probably here called Eastlow Hill TL582/467). The primary internment was probably Roman, although two Bronze Age cinerary urns, similar to ones found at Mutlow Hill, were also discovered. 104 Anglian inhumations of the fifth to sixth centuries AD were also excavated. There is no trace of a tumulus now (Fox 1923; Cambridgeshire Sites and Monuments Register 06179/A/B).

(R) The Heath can be traced by bracken which still grows at the edges of the track, and the banks and ditches mentioned in the perambulation are visible. The area was turned over to arable land in the War years and the line of Oak Lane may have gone, and have been nearer to the present road; I have suggested a field path leading to the site of Heath Farm as easier to follow. Near what is called Heath Farm on O.S. maps, now demolished, the remains of a small stone pillar were found. Nearly 3 ft by 1 ft 6 in., it has a deeply cut diagonal mark on one face. It is listed in the Cambridgeshire S.M.R. as a 'Medieval cross base' (07723).

(T) This is the crossroads known as Mark's Grave on Ordnance survey maps, the name possibly coming from **merc** boundary

(Reaney 1943: 110). Four parishes meet here (Linton, Wickham, Horseheath, and Balsham). Wool Street (W) crosses the Bartlow-Wickham road where there is a ford. Webb's pightle was an enclosure apparently including Mark's Grave.

(S) There is now no sign of oaks until Borley Wood. Oaks are typically found in ancient woodland next to heath, but there are only scattered specimens left. Could the woods which used to lie along Wool Street have been planted and used for organised timber production? They were on through routes from Neolithic times (Fox 1923: 153).

(D) The hedge between Balsham path and the crossroads going to Shardeloes Well and Mutlow Hill, on the Barham side, has a similar mix to that along an old track at Fulbourne, called 'Highloaders', said to be a branch of Icknield. It holds nine species — spindle, sloe, wayfarer tree, elder, hawthorn (*Craetagus laevigata*), crabapple, wild privet, oak, and field maple — within a 30 metre section. It stands on the bank of Wool Street, here about 4 or 5 feet high, and with a 4 pace ditch, giving the appearance of a small dyke. Plants include Dog's Mercury, *Pimpinella major* and *Fluellen kickxia elatine*. The last is said to be 'rather uncommon' on arable land, and was found at the edge of one of the old enclosures on the 1600 map (Lang 1983). A specimen has also been seen at the Cambridge University Botanical Gardens in a bed for endangered local plants and is currently in the systematic beds. It is now considered a rare plant in this area.

6. Then proceeding in the ditch aforesaid, and turning in the ditch to the left at the corner of the said pightle (T), with one end of it on the left, and Wool Street (W), on the right, they passed by the great Oak (U), standing at the corner of the heath (R), leaving it on the left and proceeding in the ditch with the boundary of Barham Heath (R), on left, and Wool Street Way on right, all the way to the place call Saxby's Grave (V), where the road from Linton to Balsham crosses at right angles the Wool Street Road, on the Cambridge side, at which piece of the road from Lynton to Balsham by the side of the ditch aforesaid an old CROSS was found and opened, on the bank of the Parsonage of Linton 20 acre (W) on the left and Wool Street Way on left, one shott beyond the said Parsons 20 acres, on the Cambridge side of 20 acres, at the end of which balk a CROSS was opened and then turning to the left they went upon the said balk (which here divides the manor of Barham and Linton) and at the end of the balk, they turned to the left and went onto

the hedge call Fullwells Hedge, where they turned to the right and with Fulwells hedge on the left, and Chilford on the right, they went up the hill upon the balk dividing Barham and Linton (W), to the enclosure lying on the left, and so up the balk aforesaid, with Chilford Field on right and Reydon Field on left, they proceed to the side of a three acre piece belonging to a farm called Michaelotts (X), which was on left in said Reydon Field, at the end of which 3 acre, they turned to the right in a straight line, and crossing over a few roods of ground to a balk there, at which balk they turned to the left and upon that said balk went in a straight line to a style and over that style to a place called 'The Rivey' (Y), and winding a little to the right from the same style, about 3 or 4 roods downwards, they found and opened an old CROSS, and going from that cross downward, about 3 or 4 roods, then turned right about 2 or 3 roods and then turning to the left and went down the Rivey, bearing a little all the while the right, to a gateway hedged up, which hedge been trampled down, they went through to a balk and descended the hill to the road leading from London Crossway to Cambridge (Z), and crossing the road through a gate way into a close occupied by Mr Lindsell, and in a straight line down the said close, to a wall belonging to the house and garden of Francis Belham (occupied now by Wm. Bell), in which a place of entry was made, and several boys passed over into the yard of Bell, and into and through his house, and from it to the end of the lane called Symonds, and so to the river at Bar or Barham Bridge (commonly called Westrope Bridge), and up the stream, on the side of it next the Bull Close, to the Church Bridge whence we began where the lord gave a guinea, (of which half was spent at the Red Lion, Horseheath, and half at the house of Joseph Stubbing) to the persons who had perambulated in times past and to those who attended him in this perambulation. The following persons perambulated with Chr. Lonsdale the Lord of Barham, John Thompson an aged man of 80 years upwards, who had sixty years ago and several times gone the Bounds with John Millicent Esq. the then owner of Barham, whear [sic.] he had worked as a sawyer from his youth and continued in the same employ to the year 1742. He also went the bounds of Barham manor with John Millicent Esq. son of the above John Millicent of Barham which John Millicent 2nd son of the above John Millicent, about the year 1733. John Brown, Philip Brown, Ed Levens, Thos Smith, Robt Simpson, Ric Tofts, (Jos. Stubbin, Mr John Webb) these two went the bounds of Barham with Charles Millicent, eldest sone of the first John Millicent, about the year 1727. Ric

Webb, Robt Briggs, Henry Webb, John Drew, Robt Flack, John Baldwin, James Marsh, Jacob Coe, Richard Wilson, James Gibbs, Morris Lindsel, Sam Burford, of Hildersham, Robt Pament, John Branch, Thos Lindsel, James Lindsel, James Rand, Robt Pament, Wm Branch, Henry Lindsel, Thos Samford, servant to Mr Pocklington, James Harley, Henry Branch, John Seaman Jnr., Mr Pocklington

—N.B. All the above persons walked the Bounds of Bergham with Christopher Lonsdale Thursday, January 1st, 1761.

- (V) Nan Saxby's grave is shown on a map made for Sarah Lonsdale in 1785, now in Pembroke College Library (P.C.L. LIN78501 16/17). A family called Saxby are mentioned in the Linton Parish Registers of 1648–1708. There is no identifiable 'Nan', but it might be that she was buried at the crossroads as a suicide (N. Halliday pers. comm.)
- (W) This balk still exists, by the water-works, but the Chilford estate now takes in the fields. An aerial photograph in the Cambridge University Aerial Survey (TL 54 NE 578/491) shows enclosures and a possible settlement.
- (X) Michaelotts was a small medieval manor made out of Barham, and later absorbed into Little Linton. It had a sheepfold for 30.
- (Y) The Rivey was sometimes called Ballydon Hill. At the point described here, at the edge of the present treeline, were fragments of stone, which had been shaped, and which suggested another medieval cross base.
- (Z) The London–Cambridge road is now the back road to Hildersham, or Back Lane through Linton. Symonds Lane runs down to the High Street bridge. Bull Close was on the right hand bank.

### Acknowledgements

I wish to thank the staff of the Cambridge University Library and of the Cambridgeshire Record Office, and Miss Jayne Ringrose (archivist at Pembroke College), Mrs Caroline Hotin of the Cambridge University Botanical Gardens, and Christopher Taylor.

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## Appendix

Loose associated papers are numbered S.14b–e (P.C.A.). They are in the hand of Robert Tindal, steward of the estate, with superscriptions by Christopher Lonsdale.

### S.14b

S.14b consists of two loose papers, the first is in Robert Tindal's hand, with a note by Chr. Lonsdale simply stating 'NB This day the Bounds of Barham Manor were perambulated by C.L. with these and other persons, Chr Lonsdale.'

4th October 1774 the forgoing writing having been read to William Law, he did declare the Contents thereof to be true in the presence and hearing of us — Wm Serocold, Charles Marshall, Edmd. Fisher, Thos. Bridge, John Warnor, Thos. Barker, John Burgoyne, Robt. Tindale.

The other paper is in Lonsdale's hand.

Wm. Law, 70yr old July 1769, Glover, went apprentice in 1712 to W. Playle Smith [that deleted] with Capt. John Millicent he went the bounds of Bergham manor in particular in ye year 1715, and that Mr Stephens, then ye Vicar of Lynton, went with them, and that Mr Stephens was bumpd at the cross in the Rivey — Robt. Cole, Snr and Jnr, Mr Huppin, S. and R. Moore, and may others of the Parish — went with them, and to all this the said W. Law has herunto set his hand, and is ready to attest upon Oath. Nov6 1769 (c.L) Wm Law his Mark [a blurred cross]

### S.14c and d

These papers are damaged at the edge and were

once pinned together. Both appear to be in Lonsdale's hand. Paper c is undated and may be a copy of an earlier perambulation of Little Linton manor.

From linton Bridge to the upper end of Piggotts lane, from thence up limekiln Field by the Hedgeside (to a river on the right) to the Stile X from thence to Woodstreet Way without the Hedge up Barley Wood X from thence along Wood-street to the Turning down by Hildersham X from thence by Hildersham Field to Sheepsway X etc. from Stump Cross by the Ditches up long Lane by Mr Flack's House thro' Mill Lane to Hadstock Mill and then thro' Linton to Balsham Cross.

Note: X appears on the Barham map of 1785 marking the cross stopping places.

### S.14d

This paper is incomplete.

Linton Procession Tuesday the 12th of may, 1680, and begun at 12 o'clock because it (was) very rainy till that hour. Notice was publickly in the Church the Sunday before, and the 12th of may at 8 o'clock in the morning the great Bell was tolled to call the Parishioners, being than very rainy, at 12 o'clock was tolled again. The Procession began (from) Linton Bridge, and at the upper end of Pigot's Lane . . .

### S.14e

S14e is headed in Lonsdale's hand, 'May 3 1786. Names of those who went the bounds', and a loose paper with it is in Tindal's hand.

Tuesday in the forenoon May 3rd 1786 the following persons did then walk Bounds of Barham manor with Mr Robert Tindal the Steward of the said manor, viz. Mr Charles Wedge, Mr John Doverile, Mr Abraham Jamison, Mr Jacob Eve, Mr Edward Jacob Eve, Thomas Ford, Harry Star, Robert Briggs, Robert Parmenter, Charles Pettit, late gamekeeper, John Chapman, John Hills, Richard Tofts, Edward Lindsell, George Hiles, Richard Nichols, Joshua Brown, Joseph Glasscock, Stephen Glasscock, John Gordon, John Patton, Richard Lindsell, Thomas Burgoigne, James Crane, John Paunce snr, and his sons Richd, William, Robt and Joseph. Matthew Lindsell and his three sons, Robert Paccocourt, George Payne snr, Richard Pryor jnr.

Witness from my hand Thos. Fletcher  
(signed) Robt Tindal Steward.

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**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.

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