

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

14 OCTOBER, 1902, TO 18 MAY, 1903,

WITH

### Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

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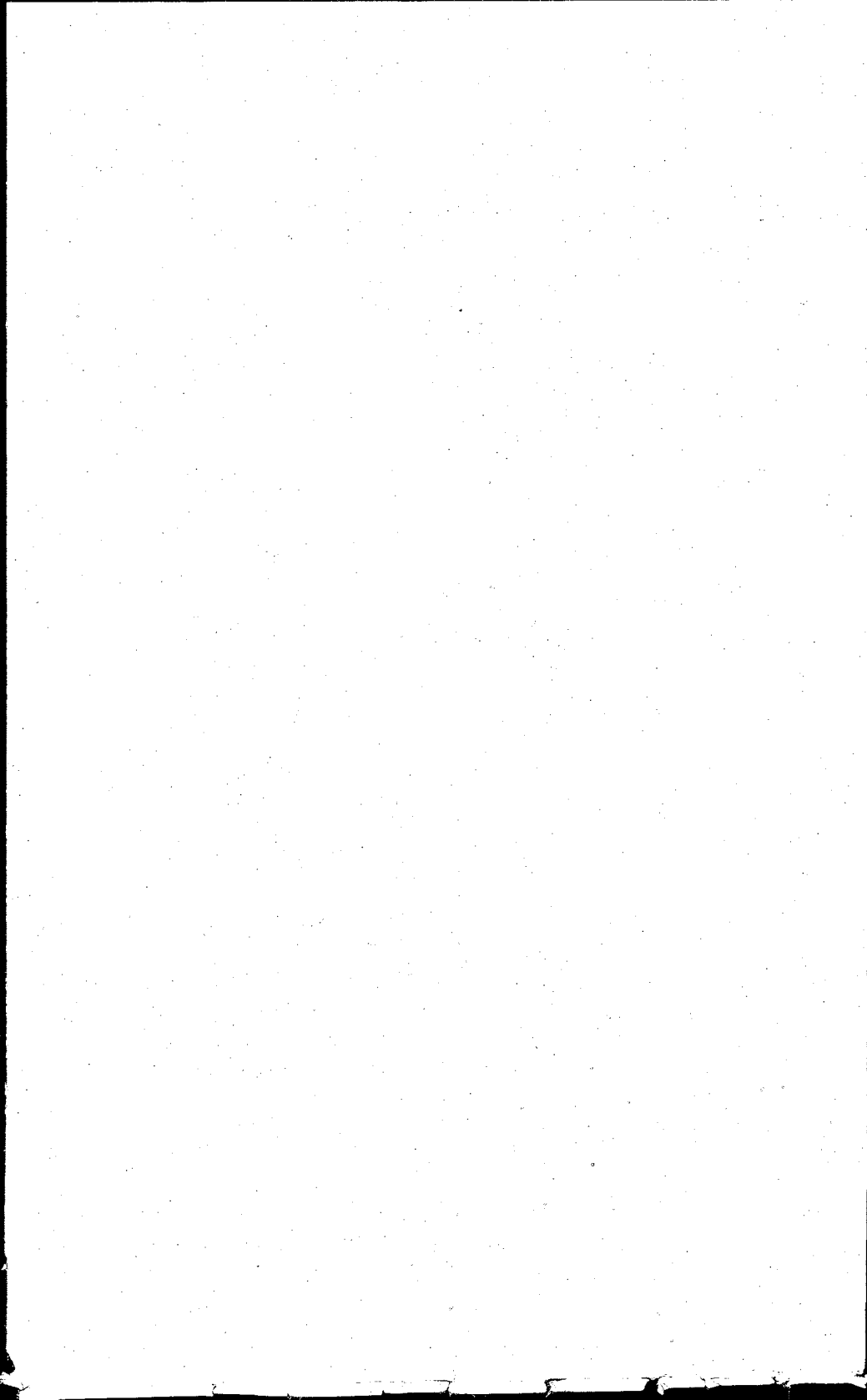
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1902—1903.

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Tuesday, 14 October 1902.

Mr GRAY, President, in the Chair.

Mr W. H. FURNESS, M.D., gave a lecture on the NAGA HILL TRIBES, NORTH-WEST INDIA, illustrated by lantern slides.

As this lecture is to be printed in the Proceedings of the Anthropological Institute it is unnecessary here to give a detailed notice.

Monday, 3 November 1902.

Mr GRAY, President, in the Chair.

ON THE WORK DONE TO THE LIBRARY OF EXETER  
CATHEDRAL IN 1412 AND 1413.

BY J. W. CLARK, M.A.

Items of work done by masons and carpenters in medieval libraries are by no means rare in fabric-rolls and account-books generally; and the officer who records them occasionally sets down also repairs done to the manuscripts under his care. But it is rare to find a separate account devoted to the fitting up of a library in its widest sense—I mean one which starts with the work of carpenters and ends with that of binders. I think therefore that the document preserved among the muniments of Exeter Cathedral, which I have been allowed to copy, will be found interesting. It does not, I admit, give us much information that is absolutely new, but it is so complete in itself, and supplies such a vivid picture of the way in which an important medieval library was dealt with, when it was moved into new quarters, and the books were thoroughly repaired, that I have thought it worth while not merely to print the original document, but to translate it for the benefit of those readers who are not familiar with medieval Latin.

Before I proceed further let me thank the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral for their kindness in allowing me free access to their muniments, and for giving me leave not only to copy, but to print, this particular document. I am also much beholden to the Rev. W. J. Edmonds, canon of the Cathedral, and Chancellor, for valuable assistance most generously given.

I have shewn in *The Care of Books* that the establishment of a library near the room or building in which Christian communities held their services, may be traced back to very early times<sup>1</sup>; and I have suggested that such collections of books were the parents of the extensive libraries which, in subsequent ages, were connected with monasteries and cathedrals. The decree of Charlemagne, issued in 781, for the establishment of schools under the supervision of capitular and monastic bodies<sup>2</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> *The Care of Books*, ed. 2, pp. 51—54.

<sup>2</sup> Labbe, *Concilia*, xviii. 81.



may have given an impulse to the acquisition of certain works; but, so far as England is concerned, imperial intervention need not be invoked. Her cathedrals, as well as her monasteries, were rich in libraries of native growth, the beginnings of which date from a remote antiquity<sup>1</sup>.

The library of Exeter Cathedral was begun by Leofric, first bishop, who died 10 February 1072. He gave to his cathedral nearly sixty volumes, twenty-eight of which were in English. This remarkable collection, a list of which has been preserved<sup>2</sup>, though I am not aware that it has been examined and edited as it deserves to be, was no doubt a centre of attraction, for when we reach our next landmark, in 1327, we find a large and well-selected library. In that year a catalogue was drawn up by Richard of Brailey, sub-dean<sup>3</sup>, which contains about 230 titles, without taking account of service-books; and as several of the works were in two, or even three, volumes, the number of books was of course greatly in excess of the number of titles. In this catalogue the books are at first sorted under the names of their authors: viz. Augustine (22); Gregory (10); Jerome (10); Ambrose (9); Bede (6); Isidore (9); Fathers (6); Anselm (3); then under subjects, as Histories (11); Civil and Canon Law (20); The Bible (9); and, lastly, under the names of donors, as Books given by Bishop William (11); Gifts of various donors (104).

We do not know where these books were housed, nor to what number they had increased by 1412. Probably, as in other places, they had by that time become so numerous that it was necessary to provide a special room to contain them.

I will next print the account for completing this, and for repairing the books to be placed in it, with my translation; and I will then make a few observations on it. These will be extremely brief, as the account virtually explains itself. In order to save space, and avoid needless repetition, I have summarized the account for wages after the first two weeks. The account for them is printed *in extenso* as a specimen.

<sup>1</sup> *The Care of Books*, ut supra, pp. 110—124.

<sup>2</sup> *Mon. Angl.* ii. 527, 528.

<sup>3</sup> Printed in *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter and a History of the Cathedral*: by Rev. Geo. Oliver, D.D. 8vo. Exeter, 1861, p. 301.

## THE LIBRARY ACCOUNT.

Compotus Ricardi Skyunner clerici operis ecclesie Exonie de omnibus receiptis et expensis circa librariam eiusdem ecclesie factis anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo duodecimo; et anno Regni Regis Ricardi [Henrici] quarti terciodecimo.

Memorandum. Idem recepit de xvij. li. vj. s. vij. d. ob. receiptis de residencia magistri Johannis Lydeford Archidiaconi Totton et Canonici Exonie post mortem eius de terra de Loueneterra<sup>1</sup>. Et de xvj. li. xvij. s. ix. d. receiptis de senescallo scaccarii per Indenturam.

Summa totalis receipt' xxxv. li. iiiij. s. iiiij. d. ob.

Inde computat de grosso meremio et paruo empto xxxix. s. iiiij. d. Item in alio meremio vocato Rosterys<sup>2</sup> vij. s. vj. d. Item in lj tabulis de Regel<sup>3</sup> emptis precio tabule .xiiiij. d. lix. s. vj. d. Item in xiiij tabulis de Regel precio tabule .xij. d. xiiij. s. Item in iiiij<sup>or</sup> tabulis de Regel et in tabulis de Wanscote emptis de Waltero Hows de Crediton cum cariagio versus Exoniam vj. s. viij. d. Item iiiij<sup>or</sup> tabulis de Regel emptis precio tabule xiiij. d. iiiij. s. viij. d.

Summa vj. li. xj. s. viij. d.

Item in .xlx. tabulis quercinis pro plonchyn<sup>4</sup> emptis precio tabule iiij. d. ob. xiiij. s. iiij. d. ob. Item in v. tabulis quercinis pro formulis<sup>5</sup> .v. s. Item in ij. libris de glew .xij. d. Item in iiij. c. et di de Bordnayl emptis vij. d. ij. s. ob.

Summa xxiij. s. iiiij. d.

Item in potu dato Carpentariis ex precepto senescallorum viij. d.

Summa viij. d.

Summa expensarum vij. li. xiiij. s. viij. d.

<sup>1</sup> I have not been able to identify this place.

<sup>2</sup> I suggest that this word means "roof-timbers." See Skeat s.v. *roost*, where he compares the Norwegian *rost*, "roofing", with the Scotch *roost*, the inner roof of a cottage.

<sup>3</sup> This word is usually spelt *Rigal*, and occurs in lists of building-materials as *Rigalbord*. It denotes the timber largely imported from Riga in Russia. See *The Builder*, iv. 365, on "Riga and Dutch Wainscot for Building Purposes."

<sup>4</sup> *Plancher* denotes a floor: i.e. the whole structure of joists and boards which separates one storey of a house from another; and I need hardly say that *planche* is the same as the English "plank." Boards for *plonchyng* or planking are those to be used for the floor.

<sup>5</sup> The word *forma*, and its diminutive *formula*, are shewn by Ducange, s.v., to mean the whole of a church stall, including the seat and desk; but occasionally the same word is used for a part only; e.g. *prosternere &c. super formas* (the desks); and, *complicantur formæ* (the part of the stall commonly called a *misericorde*).

## THE LIBRARY ACCOUNT.

The account of Richard Skinner, clerk of the works in the church at Exeter, of all his receipts and expenses regarding the library of the said church, drawn up in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and twelve, and in the year of the reign of King Richard [Henry] the Fourth the thirteenth. [30 Sept. 1411—29 Sept. 1412.]

## [Receipts]

He acknowledges to have received £18. 6s. 7½*d.* out of the residence-money of Mr John Lydeford Archdeacon of Totness and Canon of Exeter after his death from the land at Loveneter; and £16. 17s. 9*d.* from the steward of the chancery by indenture

	£	s.	d.
Total receipts	35	4	4½

## [Expenses]

In the next place he brings to account the following sums:

Large and small timber bought	...	...	...	1	19	4
Other timber called Rosterys	...	...	...	7	7	6
51 Regel boards at 14 <sup>d</sup> a board	...	...	...	2	19	6
14 Regel boards at 12 <sup>d</sup>	...	...	...	14	0	0
4 Regel boards and wainscot do. bought of Walter Hows of Crediton with carriage to Exeter	...	...	...	6	8	8
4 Regel boards at 14 <sup>d</sup> a board	...	...	...	4	8	8
Total	6	11	8			
49 oak-boards bought for flooring, at 3½ <sup>d</sup> a board	...	...	...	14	3½	0
5 oak-boards for desks and seats	...	...	...	5	0	0
2 lb. of glue	...	...	...	1	0	0
350 board nails at 7 <sup>d</sup> a hundred	...	...	...	2	0½	0
Total	1	2	4			
In drink given to the carpenters by the stewards order	...	...	...	8		
Total expenses: [as above	...	...	...	6	11	8
"	...	...	...	1	2	4
"	...	...	...	8]		
Total	7	14	8			

[This is succeeded by the account for wages]

in crastino	Hamundo Jakyl Carpentario operanti ibidem circa	
trinitatis	lectrinum in claustro per .v. dies capienti ...	ij. <sup>s</sup> vi. <sup>d</sup>
Ebdomada	Henrico Attewat' [Attewater] Carpentario operanti	
prima	ibidem per idem tempus capienti ... ..	ij. <sup>s</sup> j. <sup>d</sup>

Summa iiij.<sup>s</sup> vij.<sup>d</sup>

Ebdomada	Hamundo Jakel ( <i>sic</i> ) carpentario operanti ibidem	
secunda	per .v. dies capienti ... ..	ij. <sup>s</sup> vj. <sup>d</sup>
	Henrico Attewater carpentario operanti ibidem	
	per idem tempus capientibus ... ..	ij. <sup>s</sup> j. <sup>d</sup>
	Noyl Luddere et Dauid Alyn sarratariis operantibus	
	ibidem per idem tempus capientibus ... ..	iiiij. <sup>s</sup> ij. <sup>d</sup>

Summa viij.<sup>s</sup> ix.<sup>d</sup>

			£	s.	d.
		1 <sup>st</sup> week	4	7	
		2 <sup>d</sup> "	8	9	
Third week.	Jakyl 3/0, Attewater 2/6 ... ..		5	6	
Fourth	do ... ..		5	6	
Fifth	do ... ..		5	6	
Sixth	do ... ..		5	6	
Seventh	do ... ..		5	6	
Eighth	[2/6 each] ... ..		5	0	
Ninth	do + 2 sawyers for 2½ days ...		6	10	
Tenth	[Jakyl 4 days, Attewater 5 days]		4	6	
Eleventh	[as in week I] ... ..		4	7	
Twelfth	[Jakyl 5 days, Attewater 5½ days]		4	9½	
Thirteenth	[each 2 days only] ... ..		1	10	
Fourteenth	[as in week III] ... ..		5	6	
Fifteenth	[each 3 days only] ... ..		2	9	

Hic accidebat festum omnium sanctorum

Sixteenth week.	Jakyl 2/6, Attewater 2/1 ... ..	4	7
Seventeenth	do do ... ..	4	7
Eighteenth	do do [1 sawyer for 6 days added]	6	0½
Nineteenth	do [5 days each] ... ..	3	9
Twentieth	do [6 days each] ... ..	4	7
Twenty-first	Jakyl 2/6, Attewater 2/1 ... ..	4	7
Twenty-second	do do ... ..	4	7
Twenty-third	do [one day each] ... ..		9
Twenty-fourth	Jakyl, 5 days at /6d.; Attewater 4 days at /5d.	4	2

Weeks	[Account for wages.]		
I.	To Hamund Jakyl, carpenter, working there at the reading-room in the cloister for five days ...	2	6
[30 May] <i>The morrow of Trinity Sunday.</i>	To Henry Atwater, carpenter, at the same work for the same time ...	2	1
	Total		4 7
II.	Jakyl and Atwater, as before ...	4	7
	To Noyl Ludder and David Allen, sawyers, at the same work for the same time	4	2
	Total		8 9
III.	Jakyl, six days ...	3	0
	Atwater ,, ...	2	6
			5 6
IV—VII.	4 weeks at 5/6 ...	...	1 2 0
VIII.	Jakyl and Atwater each 2/6 ...	...	5 0
IX.	Jakyl and Atwater ...	5	6
	2 sawyers for 2½ days ...	1	4
			6 10
X.	Jakyl 4 days ...	2	0
	Atwater 5 days ...	2	6
			4 6
XI.	Jakyl 5 days ...	2	6
	Atwater ,, ...	2	1
			4 7
XII.	Jakyl 5 days ...	2	6
	Atwater 5½ days ...	2	3½
			4 9½
XIII.	each 2 days ...	...	1 10
XIV.	[as in week III] ...	...	5 6
XV.	each 3 days ...	...	2 9
<i>Here fell All Saints' Day.</i>			
XVI, XVII.	Jakyl and Atwater, 2 weeks at 4/7 ...	...	9 2
XVIII.	The same, with a sawyer for 6 days ...	...	6 0½
XIX.	Jakyl 5 days ...	2	6
	Atwater do. at 3 <sup>d</sup> a day ...	1	3
			3 9
XX—XXII.	Jakyl and Atwater, 3 weeks at 4/7 ...	...	13 9
XXIII.	Jakyl 6 <sup>d</sup> , Atwater 3 <sup>d</sup> ...	...	9
XXIV.	Jakyl 6 days ...	2	6
	Atwater 4 ,, ...	1	8
			4 2

Twenty-fifth	[as in week I]	...	...	...	4	7
Twenty-sixth	do	...	...	...	4	7
Twenty-seventh	do	...	...	...	4	7
Twenty-eighth	do	...	...	...	4	7
Twenty-ninth	[Jakyl 6 days = 3/0, Attewater 5d. = 2/1]	...	...	...	5	1
• Hic accidebat festum Purificationis beate Marie die dominica						
Thirtieth	[as in week III]	...	...	...	5	6
Thirty-first	do	...	...	...	5	6
Thirty-second	do	...	...	...	5	6
Thirty-third	do	[Attewater only for 3 days]...	...	...	1	3
Thirty-fourth		[Jakyl 5 days, Attewater 6 days]...	...	...	5	0
Thirty-fifth	[as in week III]	...	...	...	5	6
Thirty-sixth	do	do	...	...	5	6
Thirty-seventh	[as in week I]	...	...	...	4	7
Thirty-eighth		[Jakyl only for 6 days]	...	...	3	0
Thirty-ninth		[do for 3 days]	...	...	1	6
Fortieth	do	[do for 6 days]	...	...	3	0
					£9	3 6

Summa omnium septimanarum ix. li. iiij. s. vj. d.

In expensis factis in ligacione librorum et in aliis vt patet sequenter.

<sup>xx</sup>	In iiij xj coreis vitulinis emptis precio pellis iiij. <sup>d</sup>	...	...	xxx. <sup>s</sup> iiij. <sup>d</sup>
<sup>xx</sup>	In iiij ij pellibus ouium emptis precio pellis ij. <sup>d</sup>	...	...	xx. <sup>s</sup> vj. <sup>d</sup>
	In xij pellibus rubeis emptis precio pellis vj. <sup>d</sup>	...	...	vj. <sup>s</sup>
	In vj duodenis de velym emptis pro custod' librorum precio duodene ij. <sup>s</sup> x. <sup>d</sup>	...	...	xvij. <sup>s</sup> ij. <sup>d</sup>
	In ix pellibus pygameni ( <i>sic</i> ) emptis ad idem	...	...	xiiij. <sup>d</sup> ob.
	In duabus duodenis de velym emptis ad idem precio duodene ij. <sup>s</sup> x. <sup>d</sup>	...	...	v. <sup>s</sup> viij. <sup>d</sup>
	In tribus zonis rubiis ( <i>sic</i> ) de coreo emptis pro claspys ij. <sup>s</sup> iiij. <sup>d</sup>	}	...	x. <sup>s</sup> xj. <sup>d</sup>
	In glew empto ij. <sup>s</sup> vj. <sup>d</sup> In filis rubiis blodius et diuersorum colorum xiiij. <sup>d</sup> In latyn et wyr empt' pro claspys v. <sup>s</sup>			
	In coreo equino empto ij. <sup>d</sup> ob. In acubus emptis pro libris suendis ij. <sup>d</sup> In cordulis emptis ij. <sup>d</sup> In farena empta pro past vj. <sup>d</sup> In encausto empto ij. <sup>d</sup> In j. olla et ij patellis emptis factis de terra iiij. <sup>d</sup> In sirpis pro domo sua emptis ij. <sup>d</sup> In sarcina focalium empta ij. <sup>d</sup> ob. In stramine empto pro lecto suo iiij. <sup>d</sup>			
	In lxvij libris suendis precio operis libri jd. ob. plus in toto xiiij. <sup>d</sup>	...	...	ix. <sup>s</sup> v. <sup>d</sup> ob

	£	s.	d.
XXV—XXVIII. 4 weeks at 4/7	...	...	18 4
XXIX. Jakyl 6 days	...	...	3 0
Atwater 5 days	...	...	2 1
			5 1

*Here fell the festival of the Purification of Blessed Mary on Sunday.*

XXX—XXXII. 3 weeks at 5/6	...	...	16 6
XXXIII. Atwater only for 3 days	...	...	1 3
XXXIV. Jakyl and Atwater	...	...	5 0
XXXV—XXXVI. 2 weeks at 5/6	...	...	11 0
XXXVII. Jakyl and Atwater	...	...	4 7
XXXVIII. Jakyl only for 6 days	...	...	3 0
XXXIX. " " 3 "	...	...	1 6
XL. " " 6 "	...	...	3 0

Total

9 3 6

*Of expenses incurred in binding books and in other matters, as is set forth below.*

91 calfskins at 4 <sup>d</sup> a skin	...	...	1 10 4
82 sheepskins at 3 <sup>d</sup> a skin	...	...	1 0 6
12 red skins at 6 <sup>d</sup> a skin	...	...	6 0
6 dozen velym for book-guards at 2 <sup>s</sup> 10 <sup>d</sup> a dozen	...	...	17 2
9 skins of parchment for the same purpose	...	...	1 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
2 dozen velym for the same at 2 <sup>s</sup> 10 <sup>d</sup> a dozen	...	...	5 8
3 red straps of leather for clasps	...	2 3	
Glue	...	2 6	
Red and blue string, and string of various colours	...	1 2	
Latyn and wire bought for clasps	...	5 0	
			10 11
Horse-skin	...	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Needles to stitch books	...	2	
Short cords	...	3	
Flour to make paste	...	6	
Ink	...	2	
One pot and two saucers of earthenware	...	3	
Rushes for his own house	...	2	
A bundle of firewood	...	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Straw for his own bed	...	4	
			2 4
Stitching 67 books at 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>d</sup> a book, with 13 <sup>d</sup> in addition	...	9 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	

In expensis factis apud Aysberton super libros vt patet per vnam cedulam.	
In auricalco empto iiij. <sup>d</sup> In .j. zona empta' ij. <sup>d</sup> In vj pellibus pargameni emptis xvj. <sup>d</sup> In velym empto ij. <sup>s</sup> In iij pellibus ouium emptis v. <sup>d</sup> In vj pellibus vitulinis emptis precio pellis iiij. <sup>d</sup> ij. <sup>s</sup> In filo colorato empto j. <sup>d</sup> In ij tabulis de Wenscote emptis x. <sup>d</sup> In cooperturis lij librorum suendis pro quolibet j. d. iiij. <sup>s</sup> iiij. <sup>d</sup> ...	xj. <sup>s</sup> vj. <sup>d</sup>
In x pellibus vitulinis emptis precio pellis iiij. <sup>d</sup> ob. iiij. <sup>s</sup> ix. <sup>d</sup> In xij pellibus ouium emptis precio pellis ij. <sup>d</sup> ij. <sup>s</sup> In xiiij. libris suendis pro quolibet libro j. <sup>d</sup> xiiij. <sup>d</sup> In filo empto j. <sup>d</sup> ... ..	vij. <sup>s</sup>
In ij tabulis de novo emptis ij. <sup>s</sup> iiij. <sup>d</sup> In ij tabulis de antiquo emptis xvj. <sup>d</sup> ... ..	iiij. <sup>s</sup> viij. <sup>d</sup>
Item domino Willelmo Hayforde pro suo labore et pro re-wardo operantis circa predictos libros ... ..	vj li.
Item Ricardo famulo suo operanti cum illo circa predictos libros ... ..	xxxvj. <sup>s</sup> viij. <sup>d</sup>
<sup>xx</sup> In iiij catenis emptis pro libris pendendis in libraria ...	liij. <sup>s</sup> iiij. <sup>d</sup>
In xl catenis emptis pro libris pendendis in libraria precio cathene viij. <sup>d</sup> ... ..	xxvj. <sup>s</sup> viij. <sup>d</sup>
Item in ix boltys ferreis factis ponderantibus cv. libras precio libre j. <sup>d</sup> ob ... ..	xiiij. <sup>s</sup> j.d ob.

Summa xvij.li. xv.s. v.d. ob.

Summa expensarum in tabulis meremiis et aliis, vt patet in paruo computo ... .. vij li. xiiij.<sup>s</sup> viij.<sup>d</sup>  
 Summa septimanarum in carpentariis ... .. ix li. iiij.<sup>s</sup> vj.<sup>d</sup>  
 Summa omnium expensarum xxxv. li. xiiij.<sup>s</sup> vij.<sup>d</sup> ob.; et sic excedit in in ix.<sup>s</sup> iiij.<sup>d</sup> quos recepit xj die Aprilis anno regni regis H. quinti et æq.



*Expenses incurred at Ashburton about books, as appears by a schedule.*

Gold ... ..	4	
A strap ... ..	2	
6 skins of parchment ... ..	1 4	
Velym ... ..	2 0	
3 sheepskins ... ..	5	
6 calfskins at 4 <sup>d</sup> a skin ... ..	2 0	
Coloured thread ... ..	1	
2 wainscot boards ... ..	10	
For stitching the covers of 52 books at 1 <sup>d</sup> piece	4 4	
	—	11 6
10 calfskins at 4½ <sup>d</sup> ... ..	3 9	
12 sheepskins at 2 <sup>d</sup> ... ..	2 0	
For stitching 14 books at 1 <sup>d</sup> a piece ... ..	1 2	
String ... ..	1	
	—	7 0
2 boards recently bought ... ..	2 4	
2 boards bought some time since ... ..	1 4	
	—	3 8
To Mr William Hayford for his pains, and in consideration of the work he did to the aforesaid books ... ..	6 0 0	
To Richard his servant when he worked with him as aforesaid ... ..	1 16 8	
80 chains for hanging books in the library ... ..	2 13 4	
40 do. at 8 <sup>d</sup> a chain ... ..	1 6 8	
For making 9 iron bars weighing 105 lb. at 1½ <sup>d</sup> a pound ... ..	13 1½	
Total		18 15 5½
Spent on boards, timber, and other things, as set forth in the small account ... ..		
		7 14 8
Wages of carpenters ... ..		
		9 3 6
Total of the whole expenses	£35 13 7½	
Total receipts, as above	35 4 4½	
Excess of expenses over receipts	£0 9 3	

This sum the accountant received 11 April in the year of the reign of King Henry V, and so his account balanced.

The shell of the building had evidently been completed before our account begins, for no bricklayers or masons are mentioned in it, only carpenters and sawyers.

The account is divided into three parts. The first is occupied with the purchase of timber; the second with wages; and the third with the repair of books. In the first division it is specially mentioned that the oak boards bought are for the floor, and for benches and desks—if my interpretation of the word *formula* be accepted. The benches would be for readers, while the books, which were chained, lay upon the desks. In other words, the library was fitted up on what I have called elsewhere the lectern-system<sup>1</sup>.

The library is known to have been over the east cloister—subsequently for the most part destroyed; but the unusual word lectern (*lectrinum*) employed to denote it deserves attention. This word usually means a church-desk or lectern; and in the oldest catalogue of the library at Peterhouse, dated 1418, it is used to denote a desk for books. Certain MSS are described as chained “to the sixth desk (*lectrino*) on the west side<sup>2</sup>.” In our account the part is clearly used for the whole, and I have translated the word “reading-room.”

The work began on the Monday after Trinity Sunday (30 May) 1412; and occupied two carpenters, with occasional assistance from two sawyers, for forty weeks. It is evident, however, that it was interrupted, for we are told incidentally that All Saints Day (1 November) fell in the fifteenth week. Now the fifteenth week, counting the week beginning with Monday 30 May as the first, would be the second week in September, instead of the last week in October. The amount paid in each week shews that, after the fashion of workmen in all ages and all countries, there was no hurry to get the job done. After All Saints Day, 1412, work went forward with greater regularity, and the 29th week falls correctly with regard to the Purification of Our Lady, if the note stating that the festival fell on a Sunday means that it was kept on Sunday,

<sup>1</sup> *The Care of Books*, Chap. iv.

<sup>2</sup> *A descriptive catalogue of the MSS. in the library of Peterhouse*. By M. R. James, Litt.D. 8vo. Camb. 1899, p. 3.

5 February, 1413. On the assumption that this regularity was maintained, the last week would be Easter week, 1413 (Easter Day in that year being 23 April). It is, however, hardly likely that work would go forward as usual either in that week or in Holy Week; so that in all probability the room was not completely finished until some date in May 1413—that is, nearly a year from the beginning.

Of the two carpenters, Hamund Jakyl, and Henry Atwater, the former received sixpence a day, and the latter fivepence.

The payments recorded in the third division of the account deal for the most part with the purchase of the materials required for the binding of books, all of which were bought by the clerk of the works, down to needles, glue, and flour to make paste. The work was done in Exeter, with the exception of 52 books, which were repaired at Ashburton. Lastly, a Mr William Hayford, about whom we are told nothing except that he had “done work upon the aforesaid books,” is paid £6, equal I suppose to £72 at least of our money, while Richard his servant receives £1. 16s. 8d.

When the room was ready for the books, and the books for the room, we find, at the close of the account, a charge for the purchase of 120 chains, and 9 iron bars. The total cost of the work thus brought to account had reached nearly £36, or £432 at the present value of money.

The roll of general expenses for the same year contains a further charge for 43 chairs and 3 iron bars to carry them<sup>1</sup>; and in the year following 28 more are bought, so that the total reaches 191. This large quantity probably indicates that before the new library was built a number of books were unprotected.

This library, or “place to read in” was, as I have said, in the cloister. So much is told us in the accounts which I have just analysed. But a catalogue made in 1506, and printed by Dr Oliver, enables us to determine its position there with

<sup>1</sup> *Expens. necess.* (1412—1413). In xliij cathenis emptis de Johanne Hamelyn, precio cathene, viij<sup>d</sup>. xxxviij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. Item predicto Johanni pro iij boltis ferreis pro cathenis portandis in libraria ponderantibus xxxij<sup>lib</sup>. precio libre j<sup>d</sup>. ob. iijj<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

tolerable accuracy. The compiler enumerates the contents of each desk (*descus*) beginning with the first desk on the east side. He then goes round the room, and enumerates eleven desks. Unfortunately he does not tell us at which desk the opposite side of the room begins; but as we learn incidentally that there was a door on the west side, I think it probable that there were six desks on the east side and five on the west side, the sixth bay being occupied by the door, which, we may conjecture, was approached from an external stair or 'vice.' If this view be correct the library occupied the east part of the cloister, south of the chapter-house. No data whatever are given in this catalogue for even a conjecture as to the form of the desks.

A few words on the after-history of this library will not be out of place; but it is a sad story of alienation and ruin.

In 1566 the Dean and Chapter ceded to Archbishop Parker a manuscript which Leofric had given to his cathedral, a copy of the Anglo-Saxon Gospels now in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and in 1602 they ceded to Sir Thomas Bodley 81 latin MSS. Mr Macray records that "they nearly all bear more or less sign of having been exposed to great damp<sup>1</sup>."

In 1656 "the civil incorporation" of Exeter, called 'the chamber,' purchased the cloisters from the person who had got possession of them after the Dean and Chapter had been turned out of the Cathedral, pulled them down, and in the following year removed the serge-market into them. The Library, or what was left of it, was taken into the Lady Chapel, where it remained until 1820. It seems to have been fairly well cared for during its sojourn in that inconvenient locality, which was prolonged until 1820, when it was transferred to the Chapter House. In 1887 a new library was begun on the site where the original one is believed to have stood, from the design of Mr J. L. Pearson.

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<sup>1</sup> *Annals of the Bodleian Library*, ed. ii. p. 28.

ON TWO PIECES OF FURNITURE IN EXETER CATHEDRAL  
FORMERLY USED FOR THE PROTECTION OF BOOKS.

BY J. W. CLARK, M.A.

In the course of a visit to Exeter Cathedral in September last I caught sight of the two boxes or desks which I am about to describe. As, however, their general appearance will be better understood from a figure than a description, I will at once place before my readers reproductions of the photographs which I was kindly allowed to have taken for my special use, merely premising that the objects to which I wish to draw attention are placed at the east end of each choir-aisle, quite symmetrically with reference to each other, on the north and south sides respectively of the piers which intervene between the Lady Chapel and S. Mary Magdalene's Chapel on the north (fig. 1), and the Lady Chapel and S. Gabriel's Chapel on the south (fig. 2). Moreover, as the figures shew, they are close to the screens which separate these chapels from the choir-aisle or ambulatory, and have therefore no connection with the Lady Chapel. From their position, however, they would always have attracted the attention of any person who was walking towards that chapel, as they attracted mine.

The two boxes are so exactly similar that it would be a mere waste of time to give a minute description of each. I will therefore begin by stating, with reference to both, that the material is oak, now black with age. Of the two halves each is cut out of a solid block of wood; in fact the whole box looks as though it had once been a beam, which was afterwards sawn into two longitudinally. There is no fastening, nor trace of any; nor is there any ornament or molding to give the slightest indication of date.

Each box rests on four stout iron supports, sunk into the pier. Of these the two lower are considerably longer than the two upper, so that the box is set at an angle. The distance from the ground to the top of the upper support is 4 ft. 9 in., a convenient height for use when a man is standing in front of it

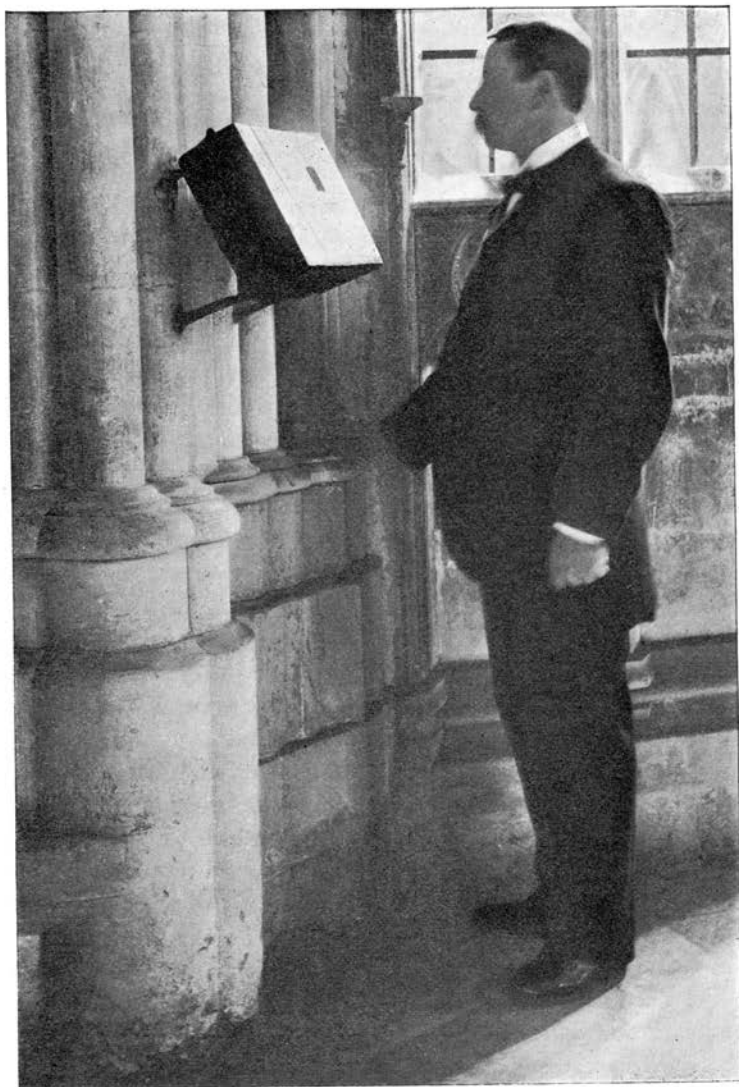


FIG. 1. Book-box to hold a book, in south quire-aisle, Exeter Cathedral.

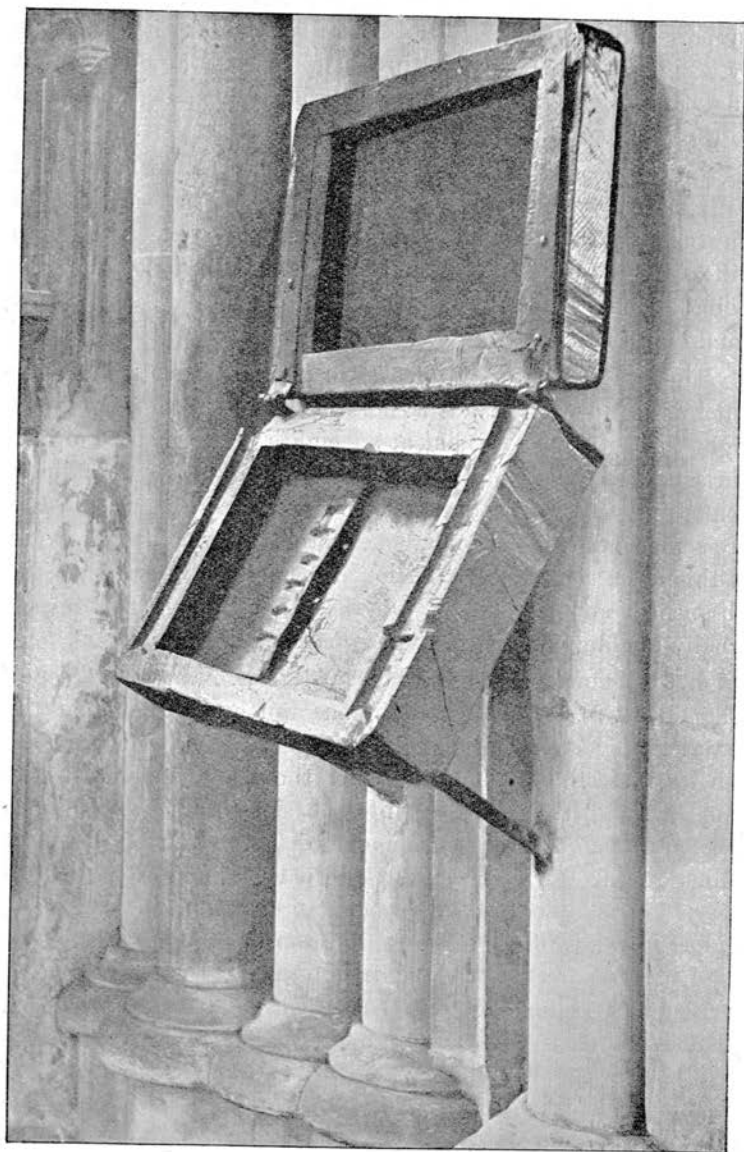


FIG. 2. Box to hold a book, in north quire-aisle, Exeter Cathedral.

(fig. 1), whatever may have been its destination. Each longer support is connected with the shorter support on the same side by a piece of iron which is turned up behind the box at right angles to its former direction, and carries a long hinge, attached to the inner side of the lid, or upper half, of the box.

On the outside each box is 17 in. long, by  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. broad, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick when closed; on the inside each half is hollowed internally into a tray measuring  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. The depth differs slightly in the lid and in the fixed half of the box, being  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. in the latter, and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. in the former; so that the total depth of the space inside is  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in.

The box next to S. Gabriel's Chapel has a hole 2 in. square cut in the lid (fig. 1). This hole is not cut with clean sides right through the wood, but at an eighth of an inch below the surface it is rebated, as if it had been intended to support something, say a plate of metal. I have heard that these boxes are sometimes called money-boxes, probably from the presence of this hole; but this attribution can hardly be correct, in the absence of any fastening. On the other hand I feel myself wholly unable to suggest any use for the hole in question.

Let us now turn to the box next to S. Mary Magdalene's Chapel (fig. 2). The only difference worth notice is that the external angles of the lid are roughly chamfered; and that the hinges, instead of being sunk into the lid, are nailed to the inner face, with a groove cut into the sides of the lower half to receive them. At the bottom of this lower half is an object which reveals, as I think, the original destination of the two boxes. It is a piece of wood about an eighth of an inch thick, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, filling the tray from top to bottom. Along the edge of it nearest to the centre of the tray are six grooves, each about  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. long by about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. apart. A hole has been bored through the end of each groove, as is well shewn in the illustration (fig. 2). That this piece of wood—which is securely nailed to the tray—was once the left-hand board of a book, is placed beyond doubt by the presence, in the third and fourth grooves counting from the top, of a piece of the leather thong which, in medieval binding, was commonly fastened into the board by a peg or other



device, whence it was carried along a groove, through a hole at the end, and round the back of the volume, into the corresponding board on the other side<sup>1</sup>. On some now forgotten occasion the book was violently wrenched out of its case, but the board which still remains as a mute witness of what then took place was so securely fastened down that it effectually resisted the efforts of the spoiler to remove it. Whoever he was, he was evidently in a hurry, and cut through the leathern thongs rather than wait for a few moments until a hammer and chisel could be brought to bear upon the stubborn nails.

In the box on the opposite side of the Cathedral there are marks of at least four nails in the bottom, and part of one nail is still sunk in the wood.

It should be noticed that the books which were once fixed in these boxes—whatever may have been their original destination—must have been far smaller than those which after the Reformation were kept in churches for the use of the public. It may, however, be suggested that the comparative smallness of their size may account for the extraordinary precautions taken to preserve them. It is possible, too, that they were remarkable for the beauty of their penmanship, or of their illuminations.

I think it not improbable that before the invention of printing books of general use were frequently placed in Cathedrals for the public benefit. At Exeter itself in 1327 there was a Breviary and a Missal chained in the quire for the use of the people (*ad deserviendum populo*<sup>2</sup>); and in 1433–34 a copy of the *Rationale divinorum officiorum* of Durand was given to the Cathedral, and a chain was bought for it<sup>3</sup>, but nothing is said as to the part of the church in which it was placed. It further appears from an inventory taken in 1506, that at that time there were two sets of books chained in the Cathedral. The following seven volumes were “behind the

<sup>1</sup> A medieval book was exhibited, to illustrate the method here described.

<sup>2</sup> *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter* [etc.]. By Geo. Oliver, D.D. 8vo. Exeter, 1861, p. 309.

<sup>3</sup> *Roll of Accounts*, Mich. 12, Hen. VI.—Mich. 13, Hen. VI. *Exp. necess.*... In j. cathena empta pro libro vocato Rationale diuinorum cathenando in ecclesia cathedrali Exon' dato eidem per R. Rolter, xvjd.

treasurer's stall"; namely, a Bible in three volumes, Nicholas de Lyra, also in three volumes, and a Concordance; and "behind the succentor's stall" a far larger collection, in fact, a small library containing the most important text-books in civil and canon law. I give a list of them, slightly expanded from the Latin original.

Codex of Justinian.

Commentary of Cinus, a Bolognese jurist (1270-1336), on the Codex.

Digest, in three parts (vetus, infortiatum, novum).

Primum volumen (the first volume of the Corpus Juris).

Decreta.

The Decretals.

Commentary of Hugutio, bp. of Ferrara, d. 1212, on the Decretals.

Sext, or sixth book of the Decretals.

Clementine, with the glosses of all the Commentators: a collection of Decretals in continuation of the Sext.

Summa of Henry of Susa, called *Hostiensis*, on the Titles of the Decretals.

Commentary of Pope Innocent IV on the five books of the Decretals.

Speculum judiciale of William Durantis<sup>1</sup>.

A few instances of the practice elsewhere may be quoted. At Canterbury Erasmus observed in the nave of the cathedral "some books fixed to the pillars, among which is the Gospel of Nicodemus<sup>2</sup>." In S. George's Chapel, Windsor, is the following inscription, arranged in eight lines, incised upon a stone 47½ in. long, by 17 in. deep, inserted in the space immediately below a niche which doubtless once contained the book, probably a breviary, referred to in the text:

Who leyde this booke here [?] The Reverend Fader in god Richard Beauchamp Bisschop | of this Diocyse of Sarysbury and wherfor [?] To this entente that Preestis and ministers | of goddis chirche may here have the occupacion therof seyng therin theyr divyne servyse | and for alle othir that lystyn to sey therby ther devocion.

Askyth he any spirituall mede [?] | Yee as moche as oure Lord lyst to reward hym for his good entent praying euery man | wōs dvtē or deuocion is eased by this booke they woll sey for hym this commune Oryson | Domine Jesu Christe: kneling in the presence of this holy Crosse for the wyche the Reuerend Fadir | in god aboueseyd hathe grauntid of the tresure of the Churche to euery man xl dayys of pardun<sup>3</sup> |

<sup>1</sup> These two lists are printed by Oliver, *ut supra*, p. 359.

<sup>2</sup> *Peregrinatio religionis ergo*, ed. J. G. Nichols. 8vo. Lond. 1875, p. 41.

<sup>3</sup> I have to thank my friend the Rev. J. N. Dalton, M.A., Canon of Windsor,

Richard Beauchamp was made Bishop of Salisbury in 1450, and Dean of Windsor in 1481. The niche bearing the above inscription is on the north side of the south choir-aisle at its eastern end. There are three similar niches in the chapel: one opposite to this against the south wall of the same aisle; and two in the north aisle, similarly placed with reference to each other. Each is 52 in. broad by 50 in. high, and 18 in. deep, and would easily hold a large folio volume laid open, while their height above the pavement, 44 in., would be convenient for readers.

In the Cathedral of Le Mans there is a small niche against one of the piers of the south choir-aisle, with an inscription recording that one of the canons "gave this breviary for the use of those who have none of their own. Pray God for him<sup>1</sup>." Unfortunately no date is appended.

Dr M. R. JAMES suggested that perhaps the building of a new Library at Exeter had been rendered necessary by the accretion of a large number of books given by Bishop John Grandison (d. 1369). This bishop was a great collector of books: his hand is traceable as correcting or annotating a good many of the Exeter MSS. in the Bodleian. In a Lambeth MS. (203) and in a copy of Gregory of Tours at Trinity College (O. 10. 23) his notes are particularly copious. In the latter, especially, he calls attention more than once to the rarity of the book and to the faulty Latinity of Gregory.

It would be well worth while to hunt up, in the Bodleian and elsewhere, the books that once belonged to him.

Exeter has been fortunate in respect of book-collecting bishops. The name of Leofric was familiar in this respect. Out of the fifty-two books he left to his Cathedral thirteen are readily recognizable as now extant, and there are two or three others in our libraries which are not named in his catalogue.

for kindly copying this inscription for me. See also Davis and Tighe, *Annals of Windsor*, i. 424, n.

<sup>1</sup> The words are: "dedit istud breviarium pro usu indigencium. Orate deum pro eo." I think that the word "indigencium" does not signify a poor man in the ordinary sense of those words, but as I have translated it in the text. I visited Le Mans in September, 1890.

## THE UNIVERSITY WILLS AT PETERBOROUGH.

BY C. J. B. GASKOIN.

The Chancellor's Court of the University of Cambridge possessed from an early date the right of proving wills. The similar privilege of the Chancellor's Court at Oxford is traced to the confirmation of the Chancellor by the diocesan, the Bishop of Lincoln, though it was described in 1280 as having existed from time immemorial, and after the Papal Bull of exemption of 1368 was claimed by the Chancellor as an inherent right of his office. Possibly in like manner the testamentary jurisdiction of the Cambridge Chancellor was originally derived from the Bishop of Ely. Its extent was defined in 1714, when Dr Bentley, as Archdeacon of Ely, was compelled to recognise, for himself and his successors, the undoubted right of the University to the probate of wills and granting administrations of goods of

(i) All persons...declared to be under privilege in the 'Processus Bernwellensis,' or described or mentioned as Scholars' Servants in the Royal Charters of the University, especially those granted by Elizabeth, and in the 'Composition between the University and the Town' referred to in the Charter of 31 Eliz.

(ii) All Children and Servants of Scholars, or of any privileged person as above mentioned, if—at the time of their death—of the Family of such Scholar &c.; all Widows of Scholars or privileged persons, if they remain widows; and all Children and Servants of such widows being—at their death—of the family of such widows; other rights or privileges which might be here omitted being expressly reserved.

In the middle of the 18th century the practice of proving wills in the Chancellor's Court fell into disuse. The last grant of probate was made on Feb. 12, 1765.

In 1828 the Vice-Chancellor—in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons—made a return describing, with fair accuracy, the testamentary documents under his care. The

return is reprinted with others in the Parliamentary Papers for 1845.

The Act 20 and 21 Victoria c. 77 not only abolished the testamentary jurisdiction of all existing Courts, substituting for them a single Court of Probate in London with a Principal Registry and District Registries throughout the kingdom, and ordering the deposit in future of all original wills in the Principal Registry exclusively, but further required the transference of the testamentary records of all existing courts to the Registry concerned—Principal or District as the case might be.

The University Wills of Cambridge and Oxford were to be transferred to the Registries at Peterborough and Oxford respectively.

The Cambridge Registry, Romilly, received a formal demand to surrender his documents on March 6, 1860; in letters from the Peterborough Registrar dated March 8 and 15 he was informed that the registered copies and inventories as well as the original wills must go, and remonstrances at headquarters evoked only a sympathetic offer of a respite to facilitate transcription. On March 20 the arrival of the documents at Peterborough was duly acknowledged<sup>1</sup>.

The Oxford authorities made a firmer stand. On March 15 Dr Griffiths, keeper of the Archives, wrote to the Cambridge Registry suggesting joint action by the two Universities to secure exemption from the operation of the Act, and heard in reply (March 17) that Cambridge had agreed to the transfer, and that everything was packed up in readiness for removal. On the 24th he wrote again suggesting an Act for permitting the Universities to retain their testamentary records on condition that they should be accessible to the public on the same terms as those in the District-Registries, without any fee to the Universities or their officials. Two days later he enclosed a draft bill drawn by Mr Goldwin Smith, and invited the cooperation of the Cambridge representatives in Parliament

<sup>1</sup> They comprised (i) twenty-six bundles of wills, mainly originals, of 1540-1765; (ii) Administration Bonds in six or seven packages; (iii) a vast mass of Inventories; (iv) a few bundles of miscellaneous documents; (v) five volumes containing registered copies of most wills proved in 1501-1765, and certain other matter.

with Sir William Heathcote, one of the Members for the University of Oxford, who was negotiating with the Government.

And on June 5 Sir William himself enclosed a draft, requesting the Registry to insert such details as would make it applicable to both the Universities. Mr Romilly apparently complied; but there all record of the matter ceases. The Bill was duly passed as § 2 of 'An Act for removing Doubts respecting the Craven Scholarships in the University of Oxford, and for enabling the University to retain the custody of certain testamentary documents' (23 and 24 Vic. c. 91). But it dealt with Oxford alone. The Vice-Chancellor was required by the Act to have the wills &c. calendared as soon as might be, and to allow the public to inspect them on the terms above mentioned, and on these conditions they were permitted to continue in the custody of the University. The Cambridge documents remained, and still remain, at Peterborough. The reason is unknown. Perhaps the actual surrender was the fatal step; but the Keeper of the Archives at Oxford and the Cambridge Registry can throw no light on the problem.

Attempts have since been made to obtain leave from the Court of Probate to borrow the records from Peterborough for purposes of transcription. But hitherto they have proved vain; and it must be admitted that the labour and expense of transcribing the wills and administrations of some 1550 persons registered in the Chancellor's Court between 1501 and 1765 (the extreme dates of the documents at Peterborough) would be very serious. But if an Act on the lines of the Oxford Act could be procured there would seem to be no objection to the University's undertaking to issue within a reasonable time a Calendar giving genealogical and topographical abstracts of all the documents.

A copy of such a Calendar, placed at Peterborough, would be far more valuable to a pedigree hunter or other species of antiquarian than the original MSS. themselves, while those MSS. would once more be found—securely guarded from fire and in their proper home.

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## THE PLACE-NAMES OF HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

BY PROFESSOR SKEAT.

## § 1. PREFATORY REMARKS.

In dealing with the place-names of Cambridgeshire, I found it convenient to arrange them according to the suffixes which they commonly include, such as *-ham*, *-ton*, *-worth*, and the like. Such suffixes are more than usually numerous in the case of Huntingdonshire, notwithstanding the small size of the county. Arranged in alphabetical order, they occur as follows:— *-berh*, *-bois*, *-bourn*, *-bridge*, *-brook*, *-bury*, *-chester*, *-cote*, *-den*, *-ditch*, *-don*, *-ey*, *-ford*, *-ground*, *-grove*, *-ham*, *-head*, *-hithe*, *-hoe*, *-ing*, *-land*, *-ley*, *-low*, *-reach*, *-stead*, *-stone*, *-stow*, *-thorn*, *-thorpe*, *-ton*, *-well*, *-wick*, *-wold*, *-wood*, *-worth*. Of these, about thirteen do not appear in Cambridgeshire as suffixes, viz.:— *-berh*, *-bois*, *-brook*, *-bury*, *-ground*, *-grove*, *-head*, *-hoe*, *-land*, *-thorn*, *-thorpe*, *-wold*, *-wood*; whilst on the other hand, there does not appear to be any Huntingdonshire place-name ending in *-field*, like the Cambridgeshire Haslingfield, Nosterfield, and Radfield; nor any in *-beach*, *-hale*, *-heath*, *-port*, *-reth*, or *-wade*.

A few descriptive names appear as complete words, either by themselves or preceded by another epithet; and it will be convenient to treat these along with the rest. Such names are Colne, Hill (as in Round Hill), The Hirne, Holme (as in Port Holme), Hurst, Mere, Moor, Perry, and Slepe.

Of many of the names containing suffixes there is but one example in each case, as in Warde-bois, Godman-chester, and the like. The commonest suffixes are *-ford*, *-ham*, *-ley*, *-ton*, and *-worth*; and it is worth while noticing that there are but five examples of *-ham* as against twenty-four examples in Cambridgeshire; whilst on the other hand, the number of examples of *-ton* is greater, amounting to at least thirty-six. Besides the various descriptive names, we must include some saints, with which this county is well provided; viz. St Ives and St Neots, as well as those mentioned in Sawtry All Saints,

Sawtry St Andrew's, and Sawtry St Judith, though the last of these names seems to be incorrect.

The various suffixes or similar descriptive epithets will now be discussed separately. The names considered are nearly all of them old, and most of them are mentioned in Domesday Book. I omit modern names of farms and lodges; and others of little general interest.

#### ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

The following is a list of the more important sources of old names and their significations, with some abbreviations:

Cat. A.D.—Catalogue of Ancient Deeds (Record Series).

D.B.—Domesday Book (part relating to Huntingdonshire).

E.D.D.—English Dialect Dictionary.

F.A.—Feudal Aids (Record Series); vol. ii.

H.R.—Hundred Rolls; Rotuli Hundredorum; vols. i and ii.

Those in vol. ii are dated 1279.

Index to the Rolls and Charters in the British Museum, ed.

H. J. Ellis and F. B. Bickley (1900).

I.P.M.—Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem sive Escaetarum, ed. J. Caley; vol. i (Record Series).

N.E.D.—New English Dictionary (Oxford).

P.F.—Select Pleas of the Forest; ed. G. J. Turner, London, 1901 (Selden Society, vol. xiii).

P.R.—Pipe Roll, 1189—1190; and Rolls of the Pipe, 1155—8; ed. Rev. Joseph Hunter.

R.B.—Red Book of the Exchequer; ed. W. D. Selby (Rolls Series).

R.C.—Ramsey Chartulary, ed. W. H. Hart; 3 vols (the third vol. has the Index).

R. Chron.—Ramsey Chronicle, ed. W. D. Macray (Rolls Series).

I have also, of course, made constant use of Kemble's edition of the A.S. charters, entitled *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, published in six volumes for the Society of Antiquaries in 1839—48; Birch's edition of selected charters, entitled *Cartularium Saxonicum*, published in three volumes in 1885—93; Thorpe's *Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici* (1865);



Earle's Handbook to the Land Charters and other Saxon Documents, Oxford, 1888; and Mr Searle's Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum, Cambridge, 1897, which contains a very full collection of Old English names. I have also been favoured with some useful notes communicated by Mr Norris, of Cirencester, and formerly of St Ives; and by Mr S. Inskip Ladds, of Huntingdon, who has taken much pains to search authorities, and to compile notes relating to the place-names of the county.

### § 2. THE OLD SUFFIX -BERH.

WEYBRIDGE. This name is certainly an altered one, and did not originally end in *-bridge*; for which reason it must be considered separately. There was once an extensive forest there, the name of which is retained in Weybridge Farm, which lies to the S. of Alconbury, and E.N.E. of Ellington. It is frequently mentioned in P.F., the usual spelling being *Wau-berge*; but we find a still older form *Walberg* in R.C., and the Latinised form *Walbergie* (genitive) in the Rotuli Chartarum in Turri Londinensi, 1827, under the date 1199. It is clear that *berge* is a later variant of *berk*, which is the A.F. [Anglo-French] spelling of O. Merc. *berh*, A.S. *beorh*, a hill; and the hill is well marked on the Ordnance Map, being over a hundred feet above sea-level. We have an exact parallel in the case of the M.E. *scauberk*, a scabbard, spelt *scauberge* in the Romance of Partenay (Early Eng. Text Soc.). The prefix *Wal-*, as in other cases, represents the A.S. *Weala*, gen. pl. of *Wealh*, a foreigner, a Briton. Thus the true sense is 'Britons' hill'; of which the modern form gives no hint. The spelling *Wabridge* in Pigot's Atlas (1831) is better than the present form *Weybridge*.

### § 3. THE SUFFIX -BOIS OR -BOYS.

This only occurs in Warboys, but is of great interest, as it is not of English, but of Norman origin. It represents the A.F. *bois*, a wood, in which the final *s* was not dropped as in modern French, but was fully preserved as a voiceless consonant, so that it rhymed with *voise* and *choise*. The surname Boyce is still common, and answers in sense to the English Wood. We

also find it in Theydon Bois, the name of a place in Essex near Epping Forest. Near to Warboys a considerable wood still exists, and is called Warboys Woods.

WARBOYS. The whole name is Norman, and must have been given in the time of William the Conqueror, for it appears in Domesday Book, about twenty years after his accession to the English throne. It is there spelt in a partially Latinised form, appearing as *Wardebuse*; the Ramsey Chartulary has the spellings *Wardebuse*, *Wardebux*, *Wardebusecus*, *Wardebuche*, and *Wardebois*; and the Ramsey Chronicle has *Wardebuse* and *Wardebois*. We also find *Wardebuse* in a pretended charter supposed to have been given by king Eadgar on Dec. 28, 974 (Birch, iii. 635); but the late spellings of all the place-names that occur in it are quite sufficient to condemn it. At the same time, such spellings are of some value as being archaic, and the same charter will again be quoted below for what its spellings are worth.

*Warde-bois* is a singular compound, because the former syllable (as in *ward-robe*) has a verbal force. It has been said that such compounds never occur in Anglo-Saxon. But they were common in Norman; the Norman minstrel *Taillefer* had a name signifying 'one who cuts iron'; and the modern name *Talboys* means 'one who cuts wood.' We have no means of determining whether the sense of *Warde-bois* was 'a place guarding the wood,' such as a forester's hut, or denoted the forester himself; but the idea is sufficiently clear, and we know that there were official foresters in the county, which is said to have been largely occupied by forests in early times.

The idea that *Wardebois* originally denoted the forester himself is favoured by Cotgrave's explanation of *Garde de bois* by 'the warden of, or keeper in, a wood or forrest.' The English name was *woodward*; see P.F., p. lxvii.

#### § 4. THE SUFFIX -BOURN.

HOLBORN; between Elton and Stibbington. Lit. 'bourn in a hollow'; from A.S. *hol*, a hollow, or *hola*, a hole. Cf. Holbrook from *Holanbrōc* in Kemble's index.

MORBORN; to the W. of Yaxley. D.B. *Morburne*; H.R. *Morburn* (56 Henry III). From A.S. *mōr*, a moor; and A.S. *burn*, a small stream.

#### § 5. THE SUFFIX -BRIDGE.

BOTOLPH BRIDGE. The name of a manor near Orton Longueville. Named perhaps from St Botolph, a Norman travesty of the A.S. name *Bōtwulf*. D.B. *Botulvesbrige*; R.B. *Botulfesbruge*.

#### § 6. THE SUFFIX -BROOK.

*Brook* needs no explanation. The A.S. form was *brōc*, as given in my Place-names of Cambridgeshire; to which I refer the reader both in the present case and many others. There are two examples.

GALLOW BROOK. We now only use the plural form *gallows*; but the Catholicon Anglicum, in 1483, has: 'a Galowe, *furca*.' See the N.E.D. (New English Dictionary).

HINCHINGBROOK. Hinchingbrook House is near Huntingdon. As Hinxworth (Cambs.) is known to be derived from the A.S. *Hengestes*, gen. case of *Hengest*, I offer the guess that *Hinchingbrook* is from *Hengestinga*, gen. pl. of *Hengesting*; the sense being 'brook of the sons (or family) of Hengest.'

TILLBROOK. Near Catworth, and formerly in Beds.; but now (says Mr Ladds) in the administrative county of Hunts. Spelt *Tilbroc* in H.R. ii. For A.S. *Tilan brōc*, i.e. Tila's brook. *Tila* would be a pet-name for names beginning with *Til-*, as *Til-beorht*, *Til-brand*, &c. Cf. *Tillington* (Sussex).

WESTBROOK; N. of Abbotsley. Spelt *Westbrōc* in Kemble, iii. 217; but with reference to another stream.

#### § 7. THE SUFFIX -BURY.

BURY occurs alone, as well as in composition; the place so called is near Ramsey. Many A.S. names occur in the dative case, the prep. *æt* (at) being understood. The A.S. *byrig* is the dat. case of *burh*; so that the form *bury* represents the dative of *burh*, a borough. (Distinct from A.S. *beorh*, a hill.)

ALCONBURY. R.C. *Alkumundeberia*, *Alkumondesbury*; R.B. *Alcumundebyry*; D.B. has *Acumesberie* (corruptly); cf. H.R. *Acundberi* (7 Edw. II); I.P.M. *Aucmundebir*' (42 Hen. III); F.A. vol. ii. *Alcmondebury* (A.D. 1316). It is therefore short for *Alkmund's-bury*. *Alkmund* is a Norman travesty of the A.S. name *Ealhmund*, Old Mercian *Alhmund*. St Ealhmund's day is March 19. In The British Gazetteer by B. Clarke (London, 1852) this place is called 'Alconbury or Alkmundbury'; so that its origin is well known.

EYNESBURY; near St Neots. D.B. *Einulvesberie*. This shews that the name has been remarkably contracted. *Eynes*-represents the D.B. form *Einulves*; and this obviously represents, in its turn, the gen. case of A.S. *Æinulf*, as it is spelt in a signature to Charter no. 1257 in Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 541. Further, this *Æinulf* is a late form of *Ægenwulf*. The reduction of the suffix *-wulf* to *-ulf* is extremely common.

#### § 8. THE-SUFFIX -CHESTER.

It is well known that *-chester* corresponds to A.S. *-ceaster*, the Wessex adaptation of L. *castra*, a camp. It only occurs in one instance.

GODMANCHESTER. A History of Godmanchester was written by R. Fox in 1831, in which it was assumed, quite wrongly and wholly without evidence, that Godman- represents the Godrum (so spelt in the A.S. Chronicle) who made peace with king Ælfred at Wedmore. But the spellings *Guthmuncestria* and *Gudmuncestre* in the Ramsey Chronicle (p. 47) make it quite certain that the town was named after one of the numerous Gūthmunds. The missing *d* appears in I.P.M. (29 Edw. I), in the form *Gurmundecestre*, and even in D.B., which has *Godmundcestre*. The reduction of *th* to *d*, and the substitution of *o* for *u*, are both common characteristics of the Anglo-French habits introduced by Norman scribes.

#### § 9. COLNE.

COLNE lies to the S. of Somersham, and near Earith. Spelt *Colne* also in D.B. and R.C. There are several other places,

and two rivers, with the same name. Colchester was formerly Colnchester, and appears in Kemble's Charters as *Colenceaster*; he also has *Colen-ēa* for Colney. Here Coln- seems to represent an A.S. *Colan*, dative or gen. of *Cola*, a name which occurs several times.

But we find in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*, vol. i. p. 240, a charter (numbered 166) of extremely early date, belonging to the former half of the eighth century, in which the river Colne, in Gloucestershire, appears in the remarkable form *Cunuglae*, with a genitive case *Cunuglan*; and if this really represents the same name, we may perhaps conclude that the name of the river was originally Celtic; and I am by no means prepared to explain it further. It is possible, however, that the place-name and the river-name are distinct.

#### § 10. THE SUFFIX -COTE.

CALDECOTE; to the S. of Folksworth. D.B. *Caldecote*. From the O. Mercian formula *æt thām caldan cotan*, 'at the cold cot'; see the explanation in Pl.-names of Cambs., p. 28.

#### § 11. CROSS.

NORMAN CROSS. The name of the northern hundred of the four into which the county is divided. D.B. *Normanecros*. We find in the spurious Charter of Eadgar (dated 972), the expression—'quod iacet ad hundred de *Normannes Cross*'—so that the literal sense is 'the cross of the Norman.' This is quite enough to decide the spuriousness of the charter. See Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* iii. 94. The D.B. form *Normanecros* is the earliest known certain example of the use of the word *cross*. It was usual to set up crosses at the junction of four roads; and in this instance it may have been set up at the spot where a road from Yaxley to Folksworth crosses the Old North Road to the N. of Stilton.

#### § 12. THE SUFFIX -DEN.

From A.S. *denu*, a vale; see Pl.-names of Cambs., p. 47.

AGDEN. Spelt *Akeden* in H.R. vol. ii. (1279); and in *Rotuli Chartarum in Turri Londinensi* (1205). It answers to

A.S. *Acden*, of which Kemble has two examples. The prefix is A.S. *ac*, shortened form of *āc*, an oak, the long *a* being shortened before *cd*; cf. *Ac-ton*. The sense is 'oak-valley.' *Agden Wood* lies to the N. of Great Staughton.

BUCKDEN. D.B. has *Bugedene*; R.C. *Bukedene*; R. Chron. *Buccenden*. For A.S. *Buccan denu*, lit. 'valley of the he-goat,' or 'valley of Bucca.' The A.S. *bucca* means properly 'a he-goat'; but it also occurs as a personal name.

GREAT GRANSDEN. Little Gransden is in Cambridgeshire. D.B. *Grantensedene*; but a more correct form is *Grantendene*, as in the older *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis*; and the sense is 'vale of the Granta.' See the explanation in *Pl.-names of Cambs.*, p. 48.

### § 13. THE SUFFIX -DITCH.

WORNDITCH; to the N.W. of Kimbolton. For Worm-ditch, as shown by the old form *Wormedik* in H.R. ii. (1279). For A.S. *Wurman dīc*, i.e. 'Wurma's dike.' Compare *Wurma* with *Wurm-beald*, *Wurm-beorht*, *Wurm-gær*, *Wurm-here*; and with the Norse *Ormr*, as in *Orms-by*, *Orms-kirk*.

### § 14. THE SUFFIX -DON.

The suffix *-don* is the unemphatic or unstressed form of the E. *down*, A.S. *dūn*, a hill; a word ultimately of Celtic origin, but borrowed at a very early period. It occurs in two instances.

HADDON. D.B. has *Adone* (with loss of *H*); R.C. and R.B. *Haddone*. We find a fuller form in Kemble, in the compound *Headdandūne slæd*, 'valley of Haddon'; *Cod. Dipl.* iii. 25; where *dūne* is the gen. of *dūn*. Hence the sense is 'Headda's down'; or, in O. Mercian spelling, 'Hadda's down.' The A.S. *Headda*, O. Merc. *Hadda*, is a known personal name. A Hadda was abbot of Peterborough; see *Birch, Cart. Saxon.* i. 127.

HUNTINGDON. D.B. *Huntedun*. This is one of the rather numerous cases in which the syllable *-ing-* has been corruptly substituted for the A.S. gen. suffix *-an*. The true spelling was *Huntandūn*, as in the A.S. Chron., MS. A., an. 921. It means 'Hunta's down'; where *Hunta* is probably a personal name,

though its literal sense is 'hunter.' The suffix *-a* denotes the agent; and *huntan* is the genitive singular. Henry of Huntingdon (ed. Arnold, p. 178) wrongly explains it to mean 'mons venatorum'; shewing that he was not strong in A.S. grammar. At the same time, he was well aware of the fact that the name did not contain the syllable *-ing*.

One spelling in R.C. is *Huntendone*; but in D.B. *Huntedun* (an *n* being dropped).

The county was named from the town, and appears in R.C. as *Huntendūnescira*. Compare 'in comitatu Huntendune'; Cod. Dipl. iv. 246; and D.B. *Huntedunscire*.

### § 15. THE SUFFIX *-EY*.

The *-ey* represents O. Merc. *ēg*, A.S. *īg*, an island.

**HIGNEY.** Higney Wood lies to the E. of Sawtry. H.R. vol. ii. has *Hygeneye*, *Hyggeneye* (1279). The *g* must have been double, or it would not have been preserved. The A.S. form would appear to be \**Hyrgan*, gen. case of \**Hygga*, a form not found, but closely related to names beginning with *Hyge-*; such as *Hyge-beald* and others. If this be right, the original sense was 'Hycga's island'; see R. Chron. It has been explained (Pl.-names of Cambs., p. 50) that 'island' merely refers to a place nearly surrounded by water. It is close to Sawtry Fen.

**HORSEY HILL;** to the N.E. of Farcet. It is close to the old course of the river Nene, and the hill no doubt was once nearly or quite surrounded by water. R.B. has the spelling *Horseye*; answering to an A.S. form *hors-īg*, i.e. 'horse-island.'

**RAMSEY.** R.C. *Rameseye*; but the dative appears as *Hrames-ēge* in Ælfhelm's Will; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 300. Hence, as already shewn in Pl.-names of Cambs., p. 53, there has been a loss of initial *h*, and the original sense was 'Raven's isle'; where Raven (A.S. *hræm*, *hræmn*) was probably a personal name. No doubt the name was, at a somewhat early date, popularly believed to refer to a *ram*.

**ROWEY.** To the E. of Warboys, near Pidley Fen. H.R. vol. ii. has *Rueye* and *Rueye Mere*. Kemble's index has *Rugan-beorh*, *Ruwan-beorh*, *Ruan-beorh*, *Ruwan cnol*, *Rugan dīc*, &c.

Thus the prefix *Ru-* represents A.S. *Rūan*, *Rūwan*, *Rūgan*, gen. of *Rūa*, *Rūwa*, *Rūga*, the definite masc. nom. of the adj. *rūh*, rough. No doubt *Rūga*, 'the rough,' was a personal name. The sense is 'Rūga's island.' Chaucer has the spelling *row* for 'rough.'

#### § 16. THE SUFFIX -FORD.

**COPPINGFORD**, or **COPMANFORD**; to the E. of Hamerton; on an insignificant tributary of Alconbury Brook. The former name is corrupt; D.B. has *Copmaneforde*; R.C. *Copmanforde*; F.A. ii. *Copmaneford* (A.D. 1285). *Copman* appears in Mr Searle's list as the name of a moneyer. *Copmaneford* represents O. Norse *kaupmanna*, gen. pl. of *kaupmaðr*, a chapman; followed by A.S. *ford*, a ford; so that the sense is 'chapmen's ford.' The A.S. word for 'chapman' was *cēapman*; but the Norse form is still in use at Whitby, and is spelt *coupman* in the Whitby Glossary.

**HARTFORD**; on the Ouse, near Huntingdon. It corresponds to A.S. *Heort-ford* (in Kemble); lit. 'hart-ford.' The oldest form is *Heorutford*, in the record of a council which took place at Hertford in 673; Birch, Cart. Saxon. i. 49. *Heorut* is an older form of *Heort*.

**HEMINGFORD**; situate on the Ouse, near Godmanchester. The same prefix occurs in Hemington (Nhants.). D.B. has *Emingeforde* (with loss of *H*); R.C. *Heimmingeforde*, *Hæmmingeforde*, *Hemmingforde*; R.B. *Hemmingeforde*. These forms answer to A.S. *Hemminga ford*, or 'ford of the Hemmings.' *Hemming* is a patronymic form, from A.S. *Hemmi* or *Hemma*, both of which occur in the Liber Vitæ of Durham. The Hemmings were the 'sons of Hæmmi.' We also find *Heming* (with one *m*).

**OFFORD**; near the Ouse. D.B. has *Vpeforde*, *Opeforde*; R.C. *Oppeforde*, *Offorde*; R. Chron. *Oppeforde*, *Uppeforde*. Here *Oppe-* answers to A.S. *Oppan-*, as in *Oppanbrōc*, 'Oppa's brook'; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 343. The sense is 'Oppa's ford.' The change to Offord was probably due to the substitution of the well-known name *Offa* for the less known *Oppa*.



With regard to the names Offord D'Arcy and Offord Cluny, it is merely necessary to observe that the added epithets, as in other instances, were of Norman or French origin. The family name of D'Arcy is derived from the village of Arcy, not far from Auxerre, in the modern French department of Yonne; and appears not to have been applied to Offord much before the fourteenth century. Before that date, the same place is invariably called Offord Daney's or Danay's, as, e.g. in P.F. p. 23. *Daney's* is simply the A.F. (Anglo-French) spelling of the word 'Danish'; but it may have been also used as a family name, with the original sense of 'the Dane.'

Offord Cluny was named from a Cluniac abbey. Cluny, in Burgundy, is situated 11 miles to the N.W. of Macon.

#### § 17. THE SUFFIX -GROUND.

STANDGROUND; near Peterborough. The former *d* is excrescent. D.B. *Stangrun* (with loss of final *d*); R.C. *Stangrunde*. From A.S. *stān*, stone; and *grund*, ground; so that the sense is 'stony-soil.'

#### § 18. THE SUFFIX -GROVE.

HEIGHMANGROVE; in the parish of Bury. This name seems to have disappeared. Mr Ladds notes the old spellings *Hethmangrove* (error for *Hechmangrove*), *Heighmangrove*, *Hecmundegrave*; see R. Chron. The suffix is the mod. E. *grove*; and the prefix obviously represents the A.S. personal name *Hēahmund*; cf. A.S. Chron. an. 871.

#### § 19. THE SUFFIX -HAM.

It occurs in Barham, Bluntisham, Graffham, and Somersham.

BARHAM. R.B. *Bereham*, *Berkham*. From A.S. *beorh-ham*, 'hill-enclosure.' The 'hill' is more than 100 feet above the sea-level. See Pl.-names of Cambs., p. 20.

BLUNTISHAM. D.B. and R.C. *Bluntesham*. So also in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 246. Lit. 'Blunt's enclosure.' The name Blunt occurs again in *Bluntēsīg*, 'Blunt's island'; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 241. It is still in use.

GRAFFHAM, or GRAFHAM. Spelt *Grafham*; D.B., R.C., R.B., R. Chron. Also *Grapham*, with *ph* for *f*, F.A. ii. (1285). Cf. Graf-ton, in Nhants. The prefix is the A.S. *græf*, a trench, whence the modern E. *grave*. The sense is 'trench-enclosure,' or enclosure surrounded with a trench.

SOMERSHAM. D.B. *Svmmersham*; R.C. *Sumeresham*, *Someresham*. Lit. 'summer's enclosure,' or enclosure for the summer. The A.S. gen. *sumeres* is sometimes used adverbially, meaning 'in the summer.'

WINTRINGHAM; near St Neots. Mentioned as *Wytringham* in H.R. vol. ii. (1279). The suffix *-ing* shews that it is derived from a patronymic. The sense is 'enclosure of the sons of Winter.' *Winter* is a somewhat curious personal name, but it occurs (according to Mr Searle) as early as in the eighth century; and is still in use as a surname.

#### § 20. THE SUFFIX -HEAD.

The word *head* is here used in a literal sense in the two instances which occur; but we may also take it to apply, figuratively, to local circumstances. It is applied, for instance, to the upper end of a valley or a rising ground.

FARCET. A disguised form, standing for *far's head*; where *far* is a form long obsolete, answering to A.S. *fearr*, a bull; so that the lit. sense is 'bull's head.' R.C. has the spelling *Faresheved*; and Kemble has the dative form *Fearreshefde* in a charter dated 956; Cod. Dipl. v. 342. The same charter mentions Yaxley, which is not far off. From A.S. *fearres hēafod*, 'bull's head.' The application is somewhat fanciful. Cf. Pen-arth, in S. Wales, lit. 'bear's head'; Hartshead (Yks.).

SWINESHEAD. Swineshead is situate in a small detached portion of the county surrounded entirely by Bedfordshire, to which it has lately been added; it is not far from Kimbolton. D.B. has *Swineshefet*; R.C. *Swinesheved*; answering to A.S. *swinēs hēafod*, 'swine's head.' There is another Swineshead in Lincolnshire, which possesses a celebrated abbey.

#### § 21. HILL.

ROUND HILL, near Sawtry, requires no explanation.

## § 22. HIRNE.

THE HIRNE. The name of a district near Whittlesea Mere. R.C. mentions a 'Robert in *le Hyrne*.' The A.S. *hyrne*, later *hirn*, means 'a corner, a nook, a hiding-place'; and occurs in *Guy-hirn*, Cambs. See Pl.-names of Cambs., p. 42.

## § 23. HITHE.

EARITH. The sense is 'mud-hithe'; as explained in Pl.-names of Cambs., p. 34. It is on the very border of the county, and the railway-station is in Cambridgeshire.

## § 24. THE SUFFIX -HOE.

The modern E. *hoe*, meaning a projecting ridge of land, or a spur of a hill, is from the A.S. *hōh*, a heel; but is frequently confused with the dialectal E. *how*, a hill, from the O. Norse *haugr*, an eminence. See *hoe*, sb. (1), in the New Eng. Dictionary.

BALDWINSHOE. H.R. ii. has *Baldwinho*, *Baldwineho*. Mentioned (according to Mr Ladds) in the Calendar of the Patent Rolls; 1338—40; spelt *Baudeweneho*, *Baldewynesho*. The derivation is obvious; viz. from the genitive case of O. Merc. *Baldwine*, A.S. *Bealdwine*. See the Liber Vitæ of Durham and the A.S. Chronicle. It was situate in or near Huntingdon.

MIDLOE; a parish to the W. of Southoe. On somewhat high ground to the N. of the river Kim. There is a Midloe Grange, a Midloe Farm, and a Midloe Wood. The old name was *Midel-ho*, as in 'Midelho parcus,' I.P.M. (30 Hen. III); R.C. *Midelho*, *Middelho*. Thus the prefix is 'middle'; and the suffix is *-hoe*, not *-low*.

SOUTHOE, to the S.W. of Diddington, is near a spur of some rising ground which slopes southward, according to the Ordnance map. The sense is 'south spur' or 'southern projecting ridge.' Carelessly spelt *Suho* in R.B.; but *Sutho* in F.A. ii. (A.D. 1303) and in I.P.M. vol. i. (2 Edw. I). Compare *Ivinghoe* in Bucks., with regard to which the Eng. Dial. Dict.

(s.v. *How*) quotes the following from Notes and Queries, 4 Ser. x: 172:—"A range of eminences....Two spurs of these are termed respectively Ivinghoe and Tottemhoe."

### § 25. HOLM.

The A.S. *holm* means not only an island in a river, but also a peninsula formed by a loop in a river. There is a place called HOLME, near Denton Fen.

PORT HOLM; a peninsula so formed near Huntingdon; now occupied by a race-course. The A.S. *port* frequently occurs in the sense of 'town.'

### § 26. HURST.

The A.S. *hyrst* means 'a copse' or 'wood.'

OLD HURST and WOODHURST are not far apart, to the S. of Warboys. It is known that Old Hurst was formerly Wold Hurst; the same change has occurred in Wold Weston; see WESTON; p. 347. Cf. *Wodehurst*, Cat. A. Deeds (10 Edw. II); *Woldhyrst*, id. (33 Edw. I).

### § 27. THE SUFFIX -ING.

This occurs in four examples, viz. Billing, Gidding, Thurning, and Yelling. I also here discuss Lymage.

BILLING. This only occurs in Billing Brook, the name of a tributary of the Nene; but we find a Great and Little Billing in Northamptonshire; and such place-names elsewhere as Billingham, Billingford, Billingham, Billinghurst, Billington, &c. It represents a tribal or family name, the Billings or sons of Billa, which is a known personal name.

GIDDING; as in Great Gidding, Little Gidding, and Steeple Gidding. Very near the end of Ælfæd's Will, dated about 972, there is mention of a place called *Giddingford*. As the *g* is hard, it must have been originally followed by a *y*, not an *i*; otherwise, it would have become *Yidding*. Hence Gidding denotes a settlement of the Gyddings, or sons of Gydda. The personal name Gydda occurs in *Gyddan-den*; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. v. 289. For *Giddingford*, see the same, iii. 275.

LYMAGE. The old suffix looks at first like *-inge*; but is really *-in + gē*. Lymage Wood lies between Grafham and Kimbolton. The older name was *Liminge*. It is spelt *Liminge* and *Limminge* in H.R. vol. ii. (1279). Even this is a contracted form. Another, and perhaps a more original form was *Limining'*, as in P.F., p. 22. Perhaps it is the same name as *Lyminge* in Kent, which is mentioned in very early charters; for example, it is spelt *Limingae* in a charter dated by Birch in 697; see Birch, Cart. Saxon. i. 142. The same place is spelt *Limining* and *Limminge* in two endorsements on the charter, made at a later date. As the river *Limen* (or *Lymne*) is mentioned immediately below in the same charter, there can be little doubt that *Lymin-ge* is closely allied to *Limen*, which was an old river-name. Again, in a charter dated 741, we likewise have a mention of *Limin œa*, i.e. 'river Limin,' and of the place-name *Limin-iaeeae*, in the dative or locative case. This difficult word is discussed by Mr Chadwick, *Studies in Old English*, § 5 (Camb. Phil. Trans. vol. iv. pt. 2, p. 147), who shows that it is compounded of the river-name *Limin* and the O.E. equivalent (Anglian *gē*) of the G. *gau*, a district. It is not, therefore, from a patronymic, but signifies 'Limin district,' or place through which the Limin flows. This is probably why the *n + g* became *nj*. See the account of Ely in *Pl.-names of Cambs.*, p. 51.

THURNING. There is another Thurning in Norfolk, and a Thurnby near Leicester. Spelt *Torninge* (for *Thorning*) in D.B.; R.C. has *Therninge*, *Thyrninge*, *Thirninge*. The spelling in D.B. is not without significance, especially when we note that the place is also called *Thornynge* in I.P.M. vol. i. (8 Edw. II); for the form depends upon the A.S. *pyrne*, a thorn-bush, derived by mutation from *þorn*, a thorn. Thurning denotes a settlement of Thyrnings, so called from some connexion with the word *thorn*. There is a place called Thirne in Norfolk, near Repps. A large number of place-names contain the word *thorn*. Kemble also has *ðorninga-byra*, Cod. Dipl. i. 261, with reference to a family of Thornings; since *ðorninga* is in the genitive plural. Compare BYTHORN (below).

YELLING. D.B. has *Gelling*, *Ghellinge*, *Gelinge*; R.C. *Gill-*

*inge, Gillingge*. It is sometimes confused with Gidding. Kemble has *Gilling* in a late charter; Cod. Dipl. iv. 145. The reference appears to be to a tribe of Gillings; but I can find no further trace of them. In the spurious Charter of Eadgar (A.D. 974), Yelling seems to be alluded to in the phrase "Dillington, Stocton, et Gillinger, cum omnibus sibi pertinentibus"; Cod. Dipl. iii. 107. The final *r* in this form is certainly needless; or perhaps it stands for *s*, so that *Gillinges* is a plural form. The late A.S. *r* much resembles *s*.

### § 28. THE SUFFIX -LAND (FOR -LUND).

TOSELAND; not far from St Neots. The Southern hundred of Huntingdonshire is called Toseland hundred. In this form an *l* has been lost, as the old spellings prove. R.C. has *Thouleslonde* (for *Touleslonde*), *Touleslound*; the Pipe-Roll has *Tolesland* h̄dr (1 Rich. I); H.R. *Touleslond*; I.P.M. *Toulesland* (10 Edw. II). D.B. *Toleslumd* (with *v = u*). *Toles* is the gen. case of *Toli*. A man named Toli was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, ab. 1053, according to the Ramsey Chronicle; but the reference is probably to the earlier *Toli*, a Danish jarl, who is mentioned in the A.S. Chronicle, an. 921, as having been connected with a Danish army that came from Huntingdon, and was slain in the same year at Tempsford (Thames ford) in Bedfordshire. The river here alluded to is, however, not the London river, but the Ouse, which would appear to have been called *Tæmese* by the English. Mr Ladds kindly sends me a note which is much to the point. "Æthelwold, bp. of Winchester, bought Bluntisham of Wlnoth [A.S. Wulfnoth] in the time of king Edgar (958—975) and of Brihtnoth abbot of Ely (970—981), and presented it to the abbey of Ely, probably in 975. After Edgar's death, the sons of Topae claimed the land, saying that their great grandfather joined king Edward the elder (901—925) at the time when Toli, the earl, had obtained the province of Huntingdon by force against the king. But the wise men and elders of the province, who well remembered the time when Toli the earl was slain at a river Thames [i.e. the Ouse], pronounced the claim frivolous. Toli being slain in open rebellion, his estates would be forfeited to the crown, and this

fact seems to point to him as the owner of Toseland; for Domesday Book says that (as a hamlet of Paxton) it belonged to king Edward, and was then the property, doubtless by gift of William I, of the Countess Judith." For original authorities, see the A.S. Chronicle, an. 921; the Liber Eliensis, ii. 25; and the charter of Edward printed by Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 244, which mentions Æthelwold, Ely, and Bluntisham.

There is yet one more point to be noted, which is of some interest. So far, I have assumed the suffix to be the E. *land*, as it certainly is at the present day. But it is clear that this is really a popular substitution for a Norse suffix that was not understood. The spellings *Touleslound* in R.C., *Toleslwnd*, i.e. *Toleslund*, in D.B., are highly significant, as they cannot possibly represent the A.S. *land*. On the contrary, they obviously represent the Norse *lund* (Icel. *lundr*, Dan. and Swed. *lund*), a grove; as to which Vigfusson remarks that it is very common in Dan. and Swed. local names (cf. *Lund* in Sweden); and he adds that it also occur in local names in Northern England, and is a mark of Norse or Danish colonisation. He gives only one example, viz. Gilsland (which he does not prove), but the remark can be verified. In Streatfield's Lincolnshire and the Danes, 1884, p. 80, the author gives three good examples, viz. Londonthorpe, formerly Lundarthorp (D.B. *Lundertorp*, Test. de Nev. *Lunderthorp*), where *lundar* is the gen. case of O.N. *lundr*; also Timberland (D.B. *Timberlunt*), and Snelland (D.B. *Sneleslunt*). He also mentions Lound and Craiselound in the Isle of Axholme. In Timberland and Snelland the very same substitution has been made as in *Toseland*. Hence we learn, finally, that *Toseland* was originally 'Toli's lund,' the grove or forest-land belonging to the Danish earl Toli.

#### § 29. THE SUFFIX -LEY.

I have already explained that *-ley* represents the A.S. *lēage*, dat. case of *lēah*, a lea or field. Examples occur in Abbotsley, Aversley, Pidley, Raveley, Sapley, Stoneley, Stukeley, Waresley, Washingley, Wooley, and Yaxley.

ABBOTSLEY is a corrupted and disguised form. In 1303, it was *Abbōdesle*; F.A. ii. Fuller forms occur in the Ramsey

Chartulary, which has *Addeboldesteyle*, *Alleboldesleye*, *Aylboldelle*, *Alboldesle*; where *Addebold*, *Allebold*, *Aylbold*, *Albold* are all various corruptions of *Æthelbold*, a late Mercian form corresponding to A.S. *Æthelbeald*; see A.S. Chronicle, MS. E. (an. 656). The reduction of *Æthel-* to *Ayl-* is common. Hence the sense is 'Æthelbold's lea.'

**AVERSLEY.** Aversley Wood lies to the S. of Sawtry. There can be little doubt that it is a mere variant of Eversley; for we find from Kemble's index that *Æferwīc* was written for *Eoforwīc* even in Anglo-Saxon; and again, Eversden in Cambs. is spelt *Auresden* (= *Avresden*) in D.B.; see Pl.-names of Cambs., p. 47. As in the case of Eversley in Hants., the A.S. form is *Eofores lēah*, lit. 'Boar's lea'; where *Eofor* was a personal name, as in *Bēowulf*, l. 2486. Even in ancient Rome, *Aper* was known as a cognomen.

**PIDLEY.** R.C. has *Pidele*. Kemble has a place-name *Pide-wælla*, which would answer to a modern form *Pid-well*. The forms suggest, as the prefix, an A.S. \**Pidan*, gen. of \**Pida*, a name not found elsewhere. But there is a closely related strong form *Pidd*, occurring not only in *Piddes mere* (Pidd's mere) in Kemble (Cod. Dipl. iii. 77), but also in Piddington (Nhants.), and in Piddinghoe (Sussex).

**RAVELEY.** Great and Little Raveley lie to the W. of Warboys. R.C. has *Ravele*, *Raveleya*, *Rafflea*, *Ræflea*, *Reflea*; R. Chron. *Raflea*, *Reveley*. Thorpe has *Ræflea* and the Latinised forms *Ræffleya*, *Ravelega*; Diplomatarium, p. 382; and Kemble has *Raveleia* in the spurious Charter of Eadgar; Cod. Dipl. iii. 107. From an A.S. *Ræfan*, gen. sing. of *Ræfa*; a personal name which may be inferred (as a pet-name) from such names as *Ræfcytel* (or *Rauchetel*), *Ræfmær* (or *Rauemerus*), *Ræfnōth* (or *Rauenōd*), *Ræfweald*, *Ræfwine*, and *Ræfwulf*.

**SAPLEY.** Sapley is the name of a Heath and of a farm to the E. of Great Stukeley; it appears to have been an important locality in the old time when forest-land occupied much of the county. In P.F. we find the spellings *Sappele*, *Sappel*, *Sappell*, *Sapple*, of which the first form is the best. *Sappe* represents an A.S. *sæppan*, gen. case of *sæppe*, a spruce fir, used to



translate Lat. *abies*. Otherwise preserved in Sapcote, Leic., and in the late A.S. *Sap-cumb* (Sap-combe) in Kemble's Index.

STONELEY. Stoneley adjoins Kimbolton. Its origin is obvious; from A.S. *stān*, a stone.

STUKELEY. D.B. *Stivecle*; R.C. *Styvecle*, *Stiveclea*; R. Chron. *Stivecleia*, *Stucle*; Thorpe has *Styveclea*, *Diplomat.*, p. 382. Later spellings are *Stivekley*, *Steucley*; I.P.M. (50 Hen. III, 5 Edw. I). All from A.S. *Styfecan-lēah*; where *Styfecan* is the gen. case of the name *Styfecā*, a weak form allied to the strong form *Styfic*, which appears in *Stetchworth* (Cambs.); as already explained in my former essay, at p. 27. Compare *Styvic*ing and *Stybbā*, both in Kemble's index.

WARESLEY; on the S. border of the county. D.B. *Wedreslei*, *Wederesle*, *Wedresleie*; R.C. *Weresle*, *Werysleye*; R. Chron. *Weresle*. Hence Waresley is for Weresley, contracted from the Domesday Book form *Wedreslei*; and the dropped letter must have been, originally, a voiced *ð*, which the Norman scribe would render by *d*. Compare M.E. *whēr*, for *whether*, and the E. *or*, *nor*, formerly *other*, *nother*. Similarly the Cambs. *Wetherley* appears in D.B. as *Wederlai*; as already shewn in my former essay, p. 66. The sense is 'Wether's lea'; parallel to *Wethersfield* in Essex.

WASHINGLEY. Washingley is the name of a small parish united to that of Lutton in Northamptonshire; and Washingley Hall lies to the W. of Stilton. D.B. has *Wasingelei*; R.C. *Wassinglee*. The same prefix occurs in Washington (Sussex), spelt *Wassingatūn* in Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* v. 312. Thus *Washing-* represents the A.S. *Wassinga*, gen. pl. of *Wassing*, so that the sense is 'lea of the Wassings.' *Wassing* is a patronymic formed from the personal name *Wassa*, which appears in the old spelling of the place-name *Washbourn*. Of course, there is no reference, in any of these names, to the verb *to wash*. The spelling *Wassingley*, with double *s*, appears as late as 1256; *In. p. m.* (41 Hen. III).

WOOLEY. R.B. has *Wolflega*; I.P.M. *Wolveley* (8 Edw. II); I.P.M. *Wolveleye* (47 Hen. III). The sense is 'wolf-lea'; just as we have also *Foxley*, *Horsley*, and *Cowley*. The form

*Wifley* in P.F. is quite decisive, as *wlf* is the A.F. spelling of A.S. *wulf*. The A.S. form occurs as *Wulf-lēa*; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. v. 173.

YAXLEY. D.B. *Iacheslei*; R.C. *Iakesle*. Kemble has *Geakestēa*, Cod. Dipl. v. 342. The sense is 'cuckoo's lea'; from A.S. *gēaces*, gen. of *gēac*, a cuckoo. This A.S. *gēac* is cognate with the Norse *gawkr*, a cuckoo, whence the well-known prov. E. *gowk*, signifying (1) a cuckoo; (2) a simpleton. (The A.S. *ēa* invariably answers to Norse *au*.) The *Y* in Yaxley results from the A.S. *ge*, and the *x* from the *c* and *s*; the development being regular, with a shortening of the diphthong before *csl*. The use of *I* for A.S. *ge* is Norman. *Gēac*, i.e. *gowk*, may have been a nickname.

### § 30. THE SUFFIX -LOW.

A *low* (A.S. *htāw*) is a mound or rising ground. I find only one example in Hunts.

STIRTLOW. Stirtlow House and Park lie to the S. of Buckden. I do not know the old spelling, but it seems reasonable to compare it with A.S. *Steortan-lēah*, in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. v. 234. If this be right, we may take *Steortan* to be the gen. case of a personal name, *Steorta*. Such a name might have meant 'one who holds a ploughtail,' or 'a ploughman,' as the M.E. *stert* certainly meant a ploughtail or plough-handle. See A.S. *steort* in Bosworth. But this should have given *Startlow*.

### § 31. MERE.

The mod. E. *mere*, a lake, is well known. The meres have now disappeared, but an old map, dated 1831, shews Whittlesea Mere, Ramsey Mere, Brick Mere, Trundle Mere, and Ugg Mere, near the N.E. border of the county. Whittlesea mere is a mistaken form of Whittles mere, as already explained in my former essay, p. 56.

TRUNDLE MERE. This probably refers to its somewhat rounded shape, it being represented as being as broad as it is long. It must be a late name of French origin, connected with the E. Friesic *trund*, round. See the verb *to trundle* in

my Etymological Dictionary. However, the true old name was *Trendelmare*, H.R. ii.; also called *Trendmere* (Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 12), i.e. 'round mere'; cf. A.S. *trendel*, a circle, a ring; from the same root as the E. Fries. *trund*. Hence the later name is a mere adaptation of the older one.

UGG MERE. This singular name is certainly an altered form, substituted for *Ubb mere*. R.C. has *Ubbemere*, and we find the later form *Ubmere piscaria*, in I.P.M. (28 Edw. I); also in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. vi. 217. *Ubb-* represents the A.S. *Ubban*, gen. of *Ubba*, a known personal name. Cf. *Ubbemerelād*, *Ubban-lēah*, and *Ubban-tūn* in Kemble's Index.

### § 32. MOOR.

MIDDLE MOOR, to the N. of Ramsey, needs no explanation. The name *middle* may refer to the fact that it lies between Ramsey Mere and Whittlesea Mere.

### § 33. PERRY.

PERRY lies on the road from Stoughton to Graffham. D.B. *Pirie*; R.C. *Perye*; from the A.S. *pirige*, a pear-tree.

### § 34. REACH.

SAWTRY. D.B. *Saltrede*; R.C. *Saltreche*, *Saltrethe*, *Saltreye*, *Sautreia*; R. Chron. *Saltrētha*. Here *Saltreche* seems to be the original form, which is perhaps confirmed by the occurrence of *Saltreche* in Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 643; but owing to the stress on the former syllable, the latter part of the word became indistinct and was misunderstood. Hence, by the usual confusion between *c* and *t* in written forms, the scribes turned it into *Saltrethe*; whence also, by the usual Norman substitution of *d* for *th* in a medial position, we obtain the D.B. form *Saltrede*. The sense is 'salt-reach,' as marking the great distance to which the sea penetrated inland in early times. It is now some eight miles to the S. of the Nene. See Pl.-names of Cambs., p. 72. This is the best explanation I can give. But it is not wholly satisfactory.

With respect to Sawtry All Saints, Sawtry St Andrew, and Sawtry St (?) Judith, Mr Ladds observes:—"These three

places are properly Sawtry Moigne, Sawtry Beames, and the demesne land of Sawtry abbey.

Sawtry Moigne is probably the seven and a half hides and one virgate held (see D.B.) by Ramsey abbey, and enfeoffed to the Moigne family.

Sawtry Beames is the property held by Eustace the sheriff, and from him by Walter (de Beumes).

When these two families had died out and were forgotten, the villages gradually came to be called by the names of the saints to whom the churches were dedicated. I have never found them so called before the Reformation.

Sawtry Judith (as it should be) is not named from a saint, but from the Countess Judith, wife of Earl Waltheof, whose land it was. When given to Sawtry Abbey, it became their demesne land, and extra-parochial."

As to Moigne, I find mention of *le Moigne* in P.F. and in H.R. ii. The O.F. *moigne*, *moine* meant both a monk and a sparrow (said to be from its colour resembling that of a monk's robe); and is derived from the acc. case of L. *monachus*. *Sawtre Beumes* is mentioned in H.R. i. (1276), and is obviously of French origin; there is a place named *les Beumes* very near Marseilles. The O.F. *beau mes* (L. *Bellus mansus*) meant 'a fine country-house.'

### § 35. SLEPE.

SLEPE. Said to be the old name of St Ives. According to Mr Norris, one part of St Ives was formerly called The Slepe, and another part The Green; and, in fact, "Green End" is still marked on the Ordnance map, being at the Western end of the town. There is no difficulty as to the derivation, as it phonetically represents the A.S. *slæp*, a slippery or miry place, closely allied to the Icel. *sleipr*, slippery, whence the Northern E. *slape*, slippery. There is a good example of it in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. vi. 112:—'of ðan ealdan slæpe,' from the old slepe. The spelling of the place-name is given as *Slepe* in Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 643, and in the Latinised form *Slepam* in the same, 638; also *Slepe* in D.B., and in H.R. ii. (1279).

## § 36. THE SUFFIX -STEAD.

BEECHAMSTEAD; in the parish of Great Staughton. Formerly *Bichamsted*, as in P.F.; *Bychamstede* in H.R. i. (1276). The prefix *Bicham* represents the A.S. *Bīcan*, gen. of *Bīca*, a very old personal name. This appears from the curious fact that a place named *Bīcan dīc* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. v. 332, appears as *Bīcen dīch* in the same, iii. 415; and finally as *Bicham dīch* in the same, iv. 210. Lit. 'Bica's stead' or 'place.'

## § 37. STONE.

This suffix occurs in Hirstingstone, the name of the Eastern, and in Leightonstone, that of the Western of the four hundreds into which the county is divided. Also in Keystone (Keston) and Oggerston.

HIRSTINGSTONE; also found as *Hirsting Stone* and *Hursting Stone*. D.B. *Hyrstingestan*, *Herstingestan*. Spelt *Hurstyngston* in 1303; F.A. vol. ii. The stone probably marked the place of the *hundred-gemōt*, or meeting-place of the men of the hundred. According to the Laws of Eadgar, the hundred-men were to meet continually about every four weeks; see Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 259.

The spellings in Domesday Book, in which *y* and *e* are both frequently used to represent the A.S. *y*, point to an A.S. form *Hyrstinga stān*; for the *e* after the *ng* can hardly be interpreted otherwise than as representing the final *-a* of the A.S. genitive plural. If this be so, the sense is 'stone of the Hyrstings,' though we have no other example of the occurrence of *Hyrsting*. Yet it may very well be understood as meaning 'men of the hurst' or wood, just as we find *Centingas* for 'the men of Kent'; *y* being the usual mutated form of *u*. The suffix *-ing* can be taken in the sense of 'belonging to,' as well as in that of 'son of.'

KEYSTONE, or KESTON. Spelt *Kestone*, *Kestan* in R.C.; but D.B. has *Chetelestan*, *Ketelestan*; R.B. *Ketelestone*. *Keteles* represents the gen. case of the Norse name *Ketill*; and the sense is 'Ketill's stone.' Cf. Kettlestone, Norf., Kettleburgh, Suff., Kettlethorpe, Lincs., and Kettlewell, Yks.

LEIGHTONSTONE. Spelt *Leoctonestan* in the Pipe Roll (1 Rich. I); *Leytonestone*, F.A. vol. ii. (A.D. 1303). D.B. *Lecturestan*, *Lectone*; R.C. *Leyghtone*, *Leytone*. All from A.S. *lēac-tūn*, *lēah-tūn*, *lēh-tūn*, a garden, lit. 'leek-enclosure'; i.e. a garden for herbs. See *Leighton* in the New Eng. Dictionary.

This is the native word which was superseded by the word *garden*, which we borrowed from Old Northern French. No wonder that *Leighton* is common as a place-name.

OGGERSTON. Of this place, only ruins remain; the maps give 'Oggerston Ruins' or 'Ogerston Ruins' to the S.W. of Morburne. In H.R. vol. ii. we find *Og'ston* for *Ogerston* (1279), but in vol. i. the spelling is *Oggerstan* (1276); so that the suffix is the unaccented form of A.S. *stān*, a stone. *Ogger(s)* answers to an A.S. \**Ocgheres*, gen. of \**Ocghere*, a name not otherwise known; but the prefix *Ocg-* is well authenticated (Sweet, O.E. Texts, p. 583), and the suffix *-here* is common enough; so that the name is quite satisfactory. The name of Oht-here, the Norseman who related his adventures to king Alfred, is somewhat similar.

### § 38. STOW.

LONG STOW; on the W. border, to the S.W. of Spaldwick. From A.S. *stōw*, 'a place' or site; a name of common occurrence.

WISTOW; to the W. of Warboys. D.B. *Wistov* (for *Wistou*); R.C. *Wicstone* (misprint for *Wicstoue*), *Wystowe*. From A.S. *wīc-stōw*, a dwelling-place; also, an encampment.

The A.S. *wīc*, an abode, dwelling-place, village, is not a native word, but borrowed from the Latin *uīcus*.

### § 39. THORN.

BYTHORN; on the W. border. D.B. *Bierne* (with loss of *th*); R.C. *Bitherne*, *Bytherne*, *Bitherna*, *Bierne*; R. Chron. *Bitherna*. Kemble has: "Witton, Riptonam, Clinton [for Elinton], et *Bidernam*," in the spurious charter of Eadgar; Cod. Dipl. iii. 107; where the suffix *-am* is a Latinised accusative.

It is obvious that *thorn* has been substituted for the obsolete

A.S. *þyrne* (*thyrne*), a thorn-bush or thorn-tree, because *thorn* still bears the latter sense even in modern English; as, e.g. when Goldsmith speaks of "yonder *thorn*, that lifts its head on high." *Bythorn* must mean 'by (or beside) the thorn-bush'; A.S. *bī þyrnan*. The coalescence of *by* and *thorn* into one word is rather curious; but compare Byfleet in Surrey (A.S. *Bifleet* in Kemble), Byford in Herefordshire, Bygrave in Hertfordshire, and Bywell in Northumberland. Kemble has *Biggrāfan*, dative, Cod. Dipl. iii. 363; which would answer to a modern form Bygrove. Here the prefix *Big-* is the A.S. *bīg*, *by*. See *By-* in the New Eng. Dictionary.

#### § 40. THE SUFFIX -THORPE.

The A.S. *þorp* (*thorp*), a village, is cognate with the well-known G. *dorf* and the W. *tref*. It occurs in Eastthorpe, Sibthorpe, and Upthorpe.

EASTTHORPE. Formerly *Estthorp*; Mr Ladds notes that, in MS. Lansdowne 921, it is said to have been "formerly an end-slip in Abbot's Ripton." The derivation is obvious.

SIBTHORPE. Better spelt *Sibthorp* in H.R. ii. (1279). *Sib-* represents the A.S. *Sibban*, gen. of the weak masculine *Sibba*. The sense is 'Sibba's village.' It is now called Ellington Thorpe, and is so marked on the Ordnance map, a mile to the S. of Ellington. In P.F. it is *Elinton Sibetorp*.

UPTHORPE. Half a mile to the S. of Spaldwick, and above it. Spelt *Upporp* (*Upthorp*) in H.R. ii. (1279). The prefix is the A.S. *ūp*, *up*, upwards; with reference to its higher position. Cf. Upwell (Cambs.), and the numerous Uptons.

#### § 41. THE SUFFIX -TON.

This is the unstressed form due to the A.S. *tūn*, 'an enclosure'; whence E. *town*. See my former essay, p. 6. The names with this suffix are very numerous, and may be divided into two sets: (1) names in which *-ing* does not precede it; and (2) names ending in *-ing-ton*.

In the former list, we have Boughton, Brampton, Broughton, Chesterton, Denton, Easton, Everton, Fen Stanton, Fenton,

Fletton, Glatton, Hail Weston, Hamerton, Hilton, Houghton, Kimbolton, Leighton, Orton, Paxton, Ripton, Sibson, Stanton, Staughton, Stilton, Upton, Walton, Water Newton, Weston, Witton, Woodstone, Wyboston.

In the latter: Alwalton, Brington (for Brinington), Connington, Covington, Diddington, Dillington, Ellington, Elton, Stibbington, Wennington.

**BOUGHTON.** An insignificant place, to the E. of Southoe. Spelt *Bouton* in H.R. i (1276). There are at least eight more places with the same name. Boughton in Kent is spelt *Bōctūn* in a charter of Earl Godwīne, dated about 1020; see Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* vi. 178. The prefix is therefore the A.S. *bōc*, a book, charter, deed, conveyance; and the name must have been applied to a farm that had been formally conveyed from one owner to another. The change from *-ōct-* to *-ōht-*, *-ought-*, is regular; and occurs again in Broughton (below).

**BRAMPTON;** to the S.W. of Huntingdon. D.B. *Brantune*; R.C. *Bramptone* (temp. Hen. I); R.B. *Bramtone*, *Brantone*. The dat. *Bramtune* occurs in the A.S. Chronicle, an. 1121. The origin of this name is very doubtful; if *Brantun* is an older spelling, perhaps it represents an A.S. *Brandan tūn*, where *Branda* is a weak form allied to the fairly common name of *Brand*. But this is no better than a guess.

**BROUGHTON;** to the N.E. of Huntingdon; a common name. D.B. *Broctune*; R.C. *Broucthone* (with *th* for *t*), *Broctune*. The A.S. form is *Brōc-tūn*; Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* i. 268. The sense is 'brook-town' or 'brook-enclosure.' The spelling with *gh* is due to the fact that the A.S. *c* usually passed into *h* (M.E. *gh*) before a *t*. Other examples occur in Leighton and Boughton (above) and Staughton (p. 346). At the same time the M.E. *ght* altered the quality of the preceding vowel. Hence R. Chron. has *Brouctone*, *Browton*. The brook on which Broughton is situate is called Bury Brook, because it also passes by Bury.

**CHESTERTON.** D.B. *Cestretune*; lit. 'camp-enclosure'; already explained as a Cambridgeshire name.

**DENTON;** near Coldecote. D.B. *Dentone*; R.B. *Dentuna*. There are many places of this name. The prefix may either



represent *denu*, a valley, or the gen. pl. *Denā*, of the Danes, of which the nom. pl. was *Dene*. The place lies in a deep hollow. Denby (Derbyshire) may mean 'Danes' town,' as is almost certainly the case with Danby in Yorkshire. There is no doubt as to the Den- in Denmark. I may note here that this prefix has nothing to do with the Celtic *Den-* in Denbigh (Welsh *Dinbych*); in which *Din-* represents the Welsh *dīn*, a hill-fort, from the same Celtic original as the A.S. *dūn*, E. *down*. The spelling *Dene-tūn* occurs, with reference to Denton in Kent, in a charter of the latter half of the tenth century; see Kemble, Cod. Dipl. ii. 380. There are many Dentons; and the sense of the prefix may vary.

EASTON; to the E. of Long Stow, and N.E. of Kimbolton. From A.S. *ēast*, east.

EVERTON. Everton is in Bedfordshire; but the church, according to the ordnance map, is in a detached portion of Huntingdonshire, and Everton manor was formerly accounted for as being in the hundred of Toseland. D.B. *Evretune*; R.C. *Evertone*. The prefix is the A.S. *eofor*, a boar; as in Eversden, Cambs. Cf. Aversley (p. 334).

FEN STANTON. Lit. 'stone-inclosure in the fen-land.' Cf. Long Stanton, Cambs.

FENTON. A hamlet near Warboys. R.C. *Fentone*. From A.S. *fenn*, a fen.

FLETON; to the S. of Peterborough. Fletton manor was in the hundred of Norman Cross. D.B. *Fletun*. Kemble has: 'in Huntingdonneschira uillam de Flettonne'; Cod. Dipl. v. 8. This is in a late copy of a spurious charter. Elsewhere we have *Flectune*, Cod. Dipl. iv. 247; but the spelling cannot be trusted, and *c* is often miswritten for *t*.\* Fletton is probably right, and the prefix may well be the A.S. *fleot*, a brook, a stream. The word *fleet* still survives, and is fully illustrated in the New English Dictionary and the English Dialect Dictionary. It is a common dialect word, and occurs in Northfleet, Southfleet, and Fleet-ditch.

\* Besides, *ct* is scarce in late A.S., which often turns *ct* into *ht*.

GLATTON; to the N.N.W. of Sawtry. D.B. *Glatune*; R.C. *Glattone*; R.B. *Glattone*, *Glaptone*. The last form shews that Glatton stands for Glapton, with the same prefix as in Glapthorne, Nhants. This prefix is further illustrated by the form *Glæppan-feld*, Cod. Dipl. ii. 411. Hence the prefix represents *Glæppan*, gen. case of *Glappa*, a name of the most respectable antiquity, as it occurs in an early eighth century MS.; see Sweet, *Oldest Eng. Texts*, p. 148.

HAIL WESTON; see WESTON (p. 347).

HAMERTON, or HAMMERTON. D.B. *Hambertune* (with intrusive *b*); R.B. and R.C. *Hamertone*. Spelt *Hamirton*; Cat. of Ancient Deeds (26 Edw. I). The same prefix occurs in *Hamer-dene geat*, Kemble, Cod. Dipl. v. 40. The A.S. *hamer*, a hammer, occurs in composition in two plant-names, *hamer-secg*, i.e. hammer-sedge, *hamer-wyrt*, hammer-wort or black hellebore. Perhaps *Hamer* (or *Hamera*) was a man's name, since we find a Hammeringham in Lincolnshire, in which Hammering indicates a patronymic form. There is another Hamerton in Yorkshire; also a Hammersmith and a Hammerwich. In the last, it is hardly possible that *Hammer* can represent the gen. of *Hama*, as has been suggested.

HILTON; to the S.E. of Huntingdon, on the very border of Cambs. F.A. ii. *Hilton*. From *hill* and *town*.

HOUGHTON; to the N.W. of St Ives. A common name; there are more than a dozen of them. D.B. *Hoctune* (with *c* for A.S. guttural *h*); R.C. *Hohtune*, *Houctone*, *Hoctone*; R. Chron. *Hoctune*, *Houcton*, *Howtton*. Kemble has *Hohtūninga mearc*; Cod. Dipl. iii. 189. The prefix is the A.S. *hōh*, a heel, also a *hoe* or spur of a hill; see SOUTHOE (p. 329).

The pronunciation is variable, but as the A.S. *ō* usually answers to E. *oo*, the normal pronunciation would seem to be *Hooton*; but it is usually called *Hoton* by the inhabitants, the preservation of the *ō* being due to the guttural, as in *hoe* above. And some call it *Howton*, with the *ow* in *cow*. Houghton Hill is over 100 feet above the sea-level.

KIMBOLTON. D.B. *Kenebaltone*; also *Chenebaltone* (with *Ch* for *K*); R.C. *Kynebautone*; R.B. *Keneboltone*; I.P.M. *Kinebauton*

(56 Hen. III). Thus the prefix represents the A.S. *Cynebealdes* or *Cyneboldes*, gen. of *Cynebeald* or *Cynebold*, a common name; and the sense is 'Cynebold's enclosure.' It may confidently be asserted that Kimbolton does not take its name from the river Kim; but conversely, the river Kim took its name from the place, as in other instances; and notably, in the case of the Cam.

LEIGHTON; to the N. of Spaldwick. Already explained; see LEIGHTONSTONE (p. 340).

ORTON, or OVERTON; near Peterborough. Orton Waterville is to the W. of Orton Longueville. The surnames are of later date, and of obvious origin; from the A.F. *ville*, a town. R.C. notes the name *Longeville*, *Longevilla*. D.B. *Ouretune*; we find also *Overtonlongvile*, Cat. of Ancient Deeds (19 Edw. IV); *Overton Watervill*, *Overton Longevill*, Feudal Aids, vol. ii. (A.D. 1303). Hence *Orton* is short for *Overton*. The A.S. form is *Ofertūn*, Kemble, Cod. Dipl. ii. 349. Also the *o* is long, and the prefix is the A.S. *ofer*, a river-bank, as in OVER (Cams.). The river is the Nene, above Peterborough.

PAXTON. Great and Little Paxton lie to the N. of St Neots. D.B. *Pachstone*; R.C. *Paxtone*. For the prefix, compare *Pacclāde*; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. v. 5, in a spurious charter. Better evidence is afforded by the tribal or family name *Pæccingas*, in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 347, from which we may infer a personal name *Pæcc*, which is otherwise known as explaining the place-name Packington. The genitive *Pæcces* would then account for the modern form. Hence also the spelling *Pacston* in P.F.

RIPTON. Abbot's Ripton and King's Ripton are near the centre of the county. D.B. *Riptune*; R.C. *Ripptune*, *Riptune*; R. Chron. *Riptone*. Compare *Rip-ley*, of which there are three examples in England. The latter answers to the A.S. form *Rippan-lēah*; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. vi. 216. The sense is 'Rippa's enclosure'; and Rippa is a pet-name; probably for *Rip-wine*, as this is the only recorded example with the prefix *Rip-*.

SIBSON. Near Stibbington. D.B. *Sibestvne*; H.R. *Sibeston*

(1276). Kemble has *Sibbes-lea*, *Sibbes-weg*; and *Sibbes* is the gen. of *Sibbi*. The meaning is 'Sibbi's enclosure.'

STANTON; see FEN STANTON (p. 343).

STAUGHTON. Great Staughton is near the border of the county; and Little Staughton is in Bedfordshire. It is the same name as Stoughton (in Leicestershire and Sussex); and the latter spelling is nearer to the original. The A.S. form is *Stoc-tūn*; Cod. Dipl. iii. 107; the A.S. *c* becoming M.E. *gh* before the following *t*; cf. Houghton, Leighton. The prefix is the A.S. *stōc* or *stoc* (the vowel-length is uncertain), of which the original sense seems to have been "a place fenced in." Compare Tavistock, Basingstoke. In Napier's Glosses, we find: "oppidum, i. ciuitas, *stoclif*"; and "oppidanis, *stocweardum*"; nos. 3993, 5272. The place-name Stockton is probably merely a later variant of the same original.

The D.B. spelling is *Tochestone*, with *che* for *ke* (or rather *k*, for *e* is intrusive) and *T* for *St*. It amusingly illustrates the Norman's difficulty in pronouncing an English name. *Toches* = *Toks*, with the *s* at the wrong end of the syllable.

STILTON; to the S.W. of Yaxley; once famous for its cheese. This is certainly a contracted form. D.B. *Sticiltone* (with *c* as *k*); R.C. *Stiltone*. The prefix corresponds to A.S. *sticol*, which means both steep and rough. It is used once as a gloss to the Lat. *asper*, and Ælfric (Homilies, ed. Thorpe, i. 162) speaks of the way that leads to heaven as being *nearu and sticol*, i.e. narrow and steep. Stilton is on the great old road known as the Ermin Street, and lies in a hollow, so as to be entered from either end down a steep incline. Compare the expression "on sticelan pað," i.e. to the steep path; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 403.

UPTON; near Alconbury. From the A.S. *ūp*, used in composition with the sense of 'upper.' In fact, it lies higher up the brook. Compare Upwell (Cambs.) and Upwood (below).

WATER NEWTON. On the Nene. The sense is obvious.

WOODWALTON; near the Great Northern Railway, to the N.W. of Abbot's Ripton. Compounded of Wood and Walton, and formerly known as Walton. D.B. *Waltune*; R.C. and R.B. *Waltone*; R.C. mentions the 'wood of Walton'; i. 86. Another

Walton is spelt *Wealtun* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 369; and may mean *Weala-tūn*, 'the town of the Britons'; just as Walden (Herts.) was certainly *Weala-denu*; Kemble, vi. 212. It might also mean 'wall-town,' from the A.S. *weall*, 'a wall,' borrowed from the Latin *uallum*. But obvious as this seems, I doubt if it is right; and the spelling *Waleton* (in R.B.) for other Waltons is highly significant, as the *e* represents an A.S. *a*.

WESTON. There are two Westons; Hail Weston, between Staughton and St Neots, and Old Weston, formerly Wold Weston, near Brington. Both are near the western border of the county, and are derived from the A.S. *west*, west. The prefix *Hail* is of uncertain meaning, and might refer to a family name. If not, we can only identify it with the Norse *heil*, hale, sound, in good health; see *Hail*, obs. adj., in N.E.D., which is cognate with, yet distinct from both the Northern E. *hale*, and the Southern *whole*. Mr Ladds notes that there are two distinct medicinal springs within the parish. R.C. has *Haliwestone* once, by error, but *Haylwestone* four times. Quite distinct from the name *Hale*, as in Lancashire, for which see *Hale*, sb. (2) in the New Eng. Dictionary. In I.P.M. (35 Hen. III) we find a mention of *Woldweston*, and again *Wolde Westone* in F. A. ii. (A.D. 1316). In the same (A.D. 1285) we find *Weston de Waldis*; so that Old Weston is certainly a corruption of Wold Weston, i.e. Weston in the Wold. Cf. H.R. *Weston de Wold*.

WITTON or WYTON; between Huntingdon and St Ives. D.B. *Witune*. This Witton occurs as *Witton*, but only in late or spurious charters; see Cod. Dipl. iii. 107; iv. 145. The spelling in D.B. (and even in modern books) with one *t* suggests as the prefix the gen. *Wīgan* rather than *Wittian*; both *Wiga* and *Witta* are known names; see Sweet, Oldest Eng. Texts, pp. 514, 631. If so, the sense is 'Wīga's town.' But this is a guess.

WOODSTONE. Woodstone manor is mentioned in D.B., spelt *Wodestun*; Woodstone Lodge is about half-way between Yaxley and Peterborough. The D.B. spelling shews that the suffix is

-*tun*; not 'stone,' which would be represented by *-stan*. The A.S. *wudu*, a wood, makes the gen. *wuda*, but it is of the masc. gender, and hence it also acquired the gen. *wudes*; as in "anlanges *wudes*," along the wood; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 172; &c. Hence the A.S. equivalent is *Wudes tūn*. The sense is 'enclosure of (or by) the wood'; and it was probably of rather late formation. The older method was to compound the words, as in *Wudo-tūn* (for *Wudu-tūn*) in an early charter (about A.D. 840); see Sweet, Oldest Eng. Texts, p. 454 (48. 2). Hence the modern Wooton, or Wootton, of each of which there are a dozen examples. In the same way, we find one example of Woodsford (Dorset), but five of Woodford.

WYBOSTON. There is a Wyboston farm to the S. of Godmanchester; and the name is obviously old. I have no instances of older spellings, but *Wybos-* results so regularly from the form *Wyboldes*, late form of *Wigbealdes*, the gen. case of the known name *Wigbeald*, that we can hardly be wrong in accepting this. Mr Duignan, in his Staffordshire Place-names, notes that Rodbaston is spelt *Redbaldestone* in D.B.; and what is more to the purpose, he shows that Wobaston, 3 miles N. of Wolverhampton, is spelt in 1227 as *Wibaldestūn*, and in 1327 as *Wybaston*, adding (quite correctly) that *Wibald* is a shorter form of *Wigbeald*. It only remains to add that *Wybaston* is more correct than *Wobaston*, as regards the prefix; i.e. it is a form that has been better preserved.

#### NAMES ENDING IN -INGTON.

ALWALTON; near the Nene. An abbreviated form. D.B. *Alwoltune*; but the Pipe Roll has *Aðelwoltun* (4 Hen. II). Kemble has *Alwaltun*; Cod. Dipl. iv. 247; but the spelling is late. It is clear, from the form in the Pipe Roll, that the original form contained the name *Æthelwold*; but we find a still fuller form in Birch's Cartularium, iii. 71, and in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. ii. 304, viz. *Æthelwoldingtūn*. The sense is 'the enclosure of the sons of *Æthelwold*.'

BRINGTON; to the E. of Bythorn. There is also a Great Brington in Northamptonshire, but it is on the more remote

border of that county. D.B. *Breninctune*; R.C. *Brinintune*; *Briningthone* (with *th* for *t*), *Bringtone*. Thus Brington is short for Brinington. The A.S. form is *Bryningtūn*; Cod. Dipl. v. 300; short for *Bryninga-tūn*, or 'enclosure of the Brynings.' *Bryning* is a patronymic form, from the personal name *Bryni*; see Sweet, *Oldest Eng. Texts*, p. 568. Compare the name Briningham (Norfolk).

CONNINGTON; to the N. of Sawtry St Andrew's. D.B. *Coninctune*; R.C. *Conyngtone*, *Cuningtone*, *Cuninctune*; R. Chron. *Cuninctune*. The same name as Conington, Cambs. See Pl.-names of Cambs., p. 18.

COVINGTON; to the N.W. of Kimbolton. D.B. *Covintune* (with *n* for *ng*); *Covintone*, F.A. vol. ii. (A.D. 1285). The prefix answers to the A.S. *Cufinga*, gen. pl. of *Cufing*, a patronymic formed from *Cufa*; giving 'enclosure of the sons of Cufa.' See COVENEY in Pl.-names of Cambs., p. 51.

DIDDINGTON; to the N. of St Neots. About three and a half miles to the W. of this place there is a place called Dillington, where there was a manor which is duly noticed in Domesday-Book; and the two places have been confused both by editors and others, so that one name has affected the other. The original name of Diddington was certainly Doddington. D.B. *Dodintone*, *Dodincton*; I.P.M. *Dodington* and *Eynisbr* [Eynesbury]; an. 55 Hen. III. For A.S. *Doddinga tūn*, or 'town of the Doddings,' i.e. of the sons of *Dodda*, which is a common personal name. The Doddington in Cambs. has already been similarly explained.

DILLINGTON. D.B. *Dellinctune*; R.C. *Dilingtone*, *Dillingtone*; R. Chron. *Dilington*. Also *Dylington*, F.A. ii. (A.D. 1303). For A.S. *Dyllinga tūn*, or 'town of the Dyllings'; see the explanation of Dullingham, Cambs.

ELTON (for ELLINGTON). The old forms of Elton and Ellington are not always easy to separate; but fortunately these places are situate in different hundreds. Elton is in the hundred of Norman Cross, on the N.W. border of the county; but Ellington is in the hundred of Leightonstone, near Spald-

wick; Grafham, Brampton, and Woolley. As to the etymology of Elton, there can be no doubt; it appears in R.C. as *Adelyngtona*, *Athelintone*, *Æthelingtone*, *Ailingtona*; R. Chron. *Adelingtone*, *Adthelingtone*, *Æthelingtone*; D.B. *Adelintune*. These spellings obviously represent the A.S. form *Æthelinga tūn*, 'town of the Æthelings' or princes. The same prefix occurs in *Æthelinga īg* (Kemble), now Athelney in Somersetshire. The reduction of the prefix *Æthel-* to *Ayl-* or *Ail-* is found in other instances; but the loss of the syllable *-ing-* is unusual and remarkable. It can only be explained by the heavy stress on the first syllable, so that *Aylington* would become, successively, *Aylinton*, *Ayl'ton*, *Elton*, with the same loss of the middle syllable as is elsewhere common, viz. in *Hunst'on* for *Hūnstanton*, *Cic'ester* for *Cirencester*, *Daiv'ntry* for *Dāventry*, *Lem'ster* for *Léominster*, and the like.

ELLINGTON. The origin of Ellington is more doubtful; but the most likely explanation is that the original form was the same as in the last instance. We find: D.B. *Elintune*; R.C. *Ellingtune*, *Ellingtone*, *Elintone*. But in P.F. we have not only *Elington*, *Elyngton* (pp. 21, 23), but also *Etlyngton*, *Elinton* (both on p. 19), and *Edelinton* (p. 21); all with reference to Ellington, as appears from the context. The forms *Etlyngton*, *Edelinton*, are highly significant, and point to *Æthelinga tūn* as the most likely original. Why these names should have been developed differently, is not an easy question to answer; but the most likely solution is that Ellington was the older place, the name of which suffered an earlier corruption, and was afterwards less affected by Norman influence. But whatever the solution of this puzzle may be, it is difficult to dispute the probability that the names were once identical. That names of different dates give different modern forms is well known. Acton is an older name than Oakley, and Staughton than Stockton.

STIBBINGTON; on the river Nene. D.B. *Stebintune*; R.B. *Stebintone*; I.P.M. *Stibynton* (32 Edw. I). We find also: "Newton cum Sibestone et Stibington"; F.A. vol. ii. (A.D. 1316). For A.S. *Stybbinga tūn*, or 'town of the Stybbings or sons of



Stybbā. *Stybbā* is only known from the local name *Stybban snād*; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. vi. 26.

WENNINGTON. This is a hamlet not far from Ripton Abbot's. The name appears as *Wenintonā* (Lat. ablative) in a late Ramsey charter; in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 301. Here *Wenin* is a late and inferior spelling of *Wenninga*, gen. pl. of *Wenning*, a patronymic noted in Mr Searle's Supplement, at p. 582. This patronymic is formed from *Wenna*, found in the local name *Wennan stān*; in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. v. 103. The allied prefix *Wen-* occurs in *Wen-heard*, *Wen-sige*, *Wen-stan*, and other compounds. The sense is 'the enclosure of the sons of *Wenna*.'

#### § 42. WEALD, WOLD.

WEALD. The name of a hamlet on the road from St Neots to Eltisley. Spelt *Welde* in Pigot's map; the Mid. E. spelling would be *Weld*; from A.S. *weald*, a wood. The modern spelling *weald* is pseudo-archaic. Owing to the influence of *w* on the following vowel, or else to a direct development of the O. Merc. *wald*, the usual modern form is *wold*. This appears in WOLD WESTON, as explained above under WESTON. It occurs again in Leighton Bromswold or Bromeswold, discussed below.

LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD. I.e. Leighton super Bromswold, as being situate on a wold so called. It may be noted here that a "wold" was often entirely destitute of trees, and signified the site of an ancient wood in many instances, long after the wood had been cleared away. Mr Ladds has sent me the following excellent collection of dated examples.

- 1249. Lecton in Brunneswold (MS. Harl. 6950).
- 1262. Lehton super Brunneswold (ib.).
- 1294. Leyctun super Bruneswold (MS. Harl. 6951).
- 1296. Leyctun super Brunneswold (ib.).
- 1300. Lecton Manor super Brouneswold (ib.).
- 1301. Lectun super Bruneswold (ib.).
- 1311. Leyghton super Bruneswold (ib.).
- 1311. Leyghton Brounswold (ib.).
- 1543. Leighton Bromeswold (MS. Harl. 6953).

In Harl. MS. 88 (38 Henry III) it is Lehton in Bruneswold.

It is quite clear that the A.S. form was *Brūnes*, gen. case of *Brūn*, which is the modern Brown; a name of great antiquity. Hence the sense is 'Leighton (garden) on the site of Brown's wood.' The development of the name from *Lehton* to *Leighton* is well seen. The spellings *Lecton*, *Leycton* are less correct, and due to the usual substitution of the A.F. *c* for the A.S. *h*.

§ 43. THE SUFFIX -WELL.

HOLYWELL. D.B. *Haliwelle*; R.C. *Haliwelle*. Lit. 'holy well.'

§ 44. THE SUFFIX -WICK.

HARDWICK. A hamlet between St Neots and Toseland. H.R. ii. *Herdewik* (1279); A.S. *Heorde-wic*, Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 288. From A.S. *heorde*, gen. of *heord*, a herd or flock; and *wic*, a dwelling. See Pl.-names of Cambs., p. 28.

SPALDWICK. D.B. *Spaldwic*. Kemble has *Spaldwic*; Cod. Dipl. iv. 246; but this is a late form. He also has *Spaldelyng* in his index, as an alternative form for *Spaldyng*. There is a Spalding-ton in Yorkshire. The suffix *-wick* represents A.S. *wīc*, a dwelling; borrowed from the Lat. *wīcus*, a village. The sense is therefore 'the dwelling of Spald,' or of Spalda, or of the Spalds. In Birch, Cartul. Anglosaxonicum, i. 414, we have a list of territorial names, amongst which is a mention of "*Spalda* syx hund hyda," i.e. six hundred hides belonging to the Spalds. Here *Spalda* is the gen. pl. of *Spald*.

WINWICK; near Little Gidding. D.B. *Winewiche*; R.C. *Winewic*; F.A. ii. *Winewik*. Kemble has *Winewīcan*, in a Latin charter with late spellings; Cod. Dipl. iv. 254. Also *Winan-beorh* (index), which shews the full form of the prefix. For A.S. *Winan wīc*, i.e. 'dwelling of Wina.' The same prefix occurs in Wimpole, Cambs.

§ 45. THE SUFFIX -WOOD.

Besides Woodwalton, Monk's Wood, and Woodhurst, we have *-wood* as a suffix, viz. in Upwood.

UPWOOD; to the S.W. of Ramsey. D.B. *Upehude* (with *h* for *w*); R.C. *Upwude*, *Upwoda*; Kemble has *Upwode*, Cod.

Dipl. iii. 107, but the spelling is late. From the A.S. *ūp*, which in composition has the sense of 'upper.' Compare Upwell in Cambs., and Upton (p. 346).

§ 46. THE SUFFIX -WORTH.

From the A.S. *weorth*, a holding or farm. See Pl.-names of Cambs., p. 25.

BUCKWORTH; near Alconbury. D.B. *Buchesworde* (with *ch = k*, and *d* for *th*). Better spelt *Bokesworth*, Cat. of Ancient Deeds (A.D. 1267). Hence the gen. suffix *-es* has been lost. For A.S. *Buces weorð*, i.e. 'Buc's farm'; from the A.S. *buc*, *bucc*, a buck, also a personal name. Compare the account of Bóxworth, Cambs.

CATWORTH; to the W. of Spaldwick. D.B. *Cateuorde* (with *d* for *th*); R.C. *Cateworthe*, *Catteworthe*; also *Catteworth*, F.A. vol. ii. (A.D. 1285). The prefix represents O. Merc. *Cattan*, A.S. *Ceattan*, gen. of O. Merc. *Catta*, A.S. *Ceatta*, a known personal name. Kemble has *Cattan-ēge*, Cod. Dipl. iii. 465.

FOLKSWORTH; near Norman Cross. D.B. *Folchesworde* (with *ch = k*, and *d* for *th*); R.C. *Folkeswrthe* (with *w* for *wo*). For A.S. *Folces weorð*, lit. 'folk's farm,' or 'people's farm.' Compare Folkstone (Kent), where the old form *Folces stān* shews that the sense was 'folk's stone,' not 'folk's town.'

MOLESWORTH; to the N.W. of Catworth. D.B. *Molesworde* (with *d* for *th*); R.C. *Mullesworth*; also *Muleswrth*, F.A. vol. ii. (A.D. 1285). The prefix is the same as in *Moulsey* (Surrey); A.S. *Mūles-ēg* (in Kemble's index). From A.S. *Mūles*, gen. of *Mūl*, a known personal name. The A.S. *mūl* also means a mule; from Lat. *mūlus*. This A.S. *mūl* would have produced a mod. E. *moul* or *mowl*, but is obsolete. The mod. E. *mule* is not derived from the A.S. form, but from the O.F. *mul*, which represented the Lat. acc. *mūlum*.

NEEDINGWORTH; to the E. of St Ives. R.C. *Nidingworthe*, *Niddingworht* (with *ht* for *th*); R. Chron. *Nidingewrthe* (with *w* for *wo*); also *Nidingworth*, Cat. Ancient Deeds (15 Edw. II); *Nedyngworth*, ib. (34 Hen. VI). I am unable to explain the exact form of this word; it seems as if the modern *ee* were a

survival of an old  $\bar{i}$ , which was formerly pronounced in the same way. *Needing* is probably, however, a patronymic form. Perhaps it is illustrated by Needham (Norfolk).

**PAPWORTH.** Papworth St Agnes is partly in Hunts., but Papworth St Everard is in Cambs. The sense is 'Pappa's farm,' as already explained. See Pl.-names of Cambs., p. 27.

**TETWORTH.** The vicar of Everton is also vicar of Tetworth, though the latter place, according to Bacon's Atlas, is in Cambs., to the W. N. W. of Gamlingay. The prefix may represent the A.S. *Tettan*, gen. of the personal name *Tetta*. See the name *Tettan-burn* in Charter-no. 2, l. 8 of the Crawford Charters, ed. Napier and Stevenson, Oxford, 1995; p. 3. If so, the sense is 'Tetta's farm.' This solution is confirmed by some old forms of the name noted by Mr Ladds, viz. *Tettewrda* (Harl. Charter 83, B. 5; ab. 1150); and *Thetteworde* (Harl. Charter 83, B. 9; 12th century). Distinct from *Teota* (A.S. Chron.).

There still remain the names ST IVES and ST NEOTS, both from the names of Saints. Both names occur in the genitive case. St Ive's day is April 25. Alban Butler gives a short account of him under the name Ivia or Ivo. He is said to have been a Persian, who died and was buried at St Ives; but his body was afterwards translated to Ramsey abbey. St Ives in Cornwall is named from the same saint, a church having been built there in his honour by a license from Pope Alexander V. in the fifteenth century. St Neot's day is Oct. 28. The accounts of him are legendary; see Wright's *Biographia Britannica*, vol. i. p. 381, who refers us particularly to the Rev. G. C. Gorham's *History and Antiquities of Eynesbury and St Neots*. St Neot was an anchorite, who in his latter days retired to Cornwall, where there is a place called St Neot, without the *s*. The account of him in Alban Butler is extremely curious, from another point of view. He accepts as perfectly true the early foundation of the university of Oxford, saying: "To this holy hermit is generally ascribed the glorious project of our first and most noble university, in which he was king Alfred's first adviser." And he adds in a footnote this remarkable comment. "Nothing more sensibly

betrays the weakness of human nature than the folly of seeking a false imaginary glory, especially in those who incontestably possess every most illustrious title of true greatness. Some weak and lying impostors pretended to raise the reputation of the university of Cambridge by forgeries which it is a disgrace not to despise and most severely censure." I am afraid that the Oxford legend will not stand the test of careful enquiry any better than our own. But I accept his definition of Cambridge students, which seems worth repeating. They are men "who incontestably possess every most illustrious title of true greatness."

I think it is worth while adding a note that, in general, the original vowel-sounds are remarkably well preserved in the older forms of place-names; and usually, even in the modern ones. It is further worth noting, in particular, that Domesday Book certainly has two values for the letter *e*, when representing a short vowel. Of course, it properly represents the A.S. short *e*, as in *Dentone*, the modern *Denton*; but it also denotes the A.S. short *y*, the mutated form of short *u*, for which the scribe had no proper symbol, the French *y* being significant rather of a short *i*. Observation of this fact helps us in the etymology. Examples appear in D.B. *Breninctune*, Brington, from A.S. *Bryning*; D.B. *Dellinctune*, Dillington, from A.S. *Dylling*; D.B. *Herstingestan*, Hirstingstone, from A.S. *Hyrsting*; D.B. *Kenebaltone*, Kimbolton, from A.S. *Cynebald*; and D.B. *Stebintune*, Stibbington, from A.S. *Stybbing*.

In the appendix to my "Notes on English Etymology," I enumerate sixteen cases in which Anglo-Norman scribes usually fail to represent the sounds of Anglo-Saxon consonants. Many such failures occur in the Domesday spellings of the place-names here considered. Examples may perhaps be useful. I number the cases as in my "Notes," omitting such numbers as are not well exemplified:

1. Norman scribes drop initial *h*. Hence we have *Adone* for Haddon, and *Emingeforde* for Hemingford.
3. They write *t* for initial *th*; as in *Torninge*, Thurning.
5. They write *u* for *wu*; as in *Botulf* for A.S. *Bōtwulf*.

And, owing to Norman influence, we have dropped our own *w* in the same. Cf. *Upehude*, Upwood.

6. They had no way of clearly denoting the English sound of *y* in *you*. Hence we find both *Gelinge* and *Ghellinge* for Yelling; and *Iacheslei* for Yaxley.

11. They disliked *lk*. Hence, in *Acumesberie* for Alkmund's bury, the *l* has disappeared.

12. They disliked a final *nd*. Hence we find *Stangrun* for Stanground.

13. They disliked the A.S. *ng*, which was sounded like the *ng* in *stronger*. Sometimes they substituted *n*, but in conscientious moments they wrote *nc* for it. Exx. *Stebintune*, Stibbington; *Dodintone*, Doddington; *Adelintone*, Elton; *Coninctune*, Connington; *Dodinctone*, Doddington; *Breninctune*, Brinington, now Brington:

15. Final *th* became a *d* for them. The suffix *-worth* often appears as *-worde* or *-orde*.

16. They wrote *ce* (pronounced as *tse*) for the Eng. *che*. Hence we find *Cestretune*, Chesterton; *Godmundcestre*, Godmanchester. On the other hand, we find the D.B. spelling *che* to express *ke*; as in *Buchesworde*, Buckworth; *Folchesworde*, Folksworth; *Chenebaltone*, Kimbolton. Cf. *Pachstone*, Paxton.

They further declined to use the A.S. symbol for *w*; for which they substituted not only their own *w*, but sometimes also *uu* or *v*. Hence we find *Cateuworde*, Catworth; *Spaldvice*, Spaldwick; *Wistov*, Wistow. And they further sometimes wrote *v* for the vowel *u*. Very characteristic of French is the substitution of a voiceless final consonant for a voiced one. Hence *Suineshefet* = *Swinesheved*, the old form of Swineshead. Conversely, the difficult combination of a voiceless *k* with a voiced *d* in *Buckden* was avoided by saying *Bugeden* (with hard *g*).

The medial *e* in D.B. often represents the A.S. *-a*, as in *Emingeforde* for *Heminga ford*, where *-a* is the suffix of the gen. plural. It also takes the place of the A.S. *-an*, the sign of the gen. singular, as in *Cateuworde* for *Cattan weorth*.

The names in D.B. are almost always preceded by the Latin prep. *in*, and hence they nearly always appear in the dative case, with a final *-e*. The English dative had to serve for an ablative as well.

CONCLUSION. When we consider these place-names as a whole, we cannot but be struck with the fact that they are, almost without exception, intensely English, and very free from foreign influence. The sole traces of Roman occupation are in the names Chesterton and Godmanchester, to which we may add, by way of note, that the name Perry, A.S. *pirige*, i.e. a pear-tree, is a word of Latin origin; from L. *pirum*. Traces of the Norman Conquest (exclusive of the remarkable influence of Norman on spellings and sounds) occur only in Warboys and Norman Cross. With the probable exception of river-names, which I am unable to elucidate, the sole traces of Celtic inhabitants are in the names Weybridge (Walberge), the hill of the Welsh or Britons, and Walton, the town of the strangers or Welsh men. If, as has been said, the occurrence of the suffix *-ham* is a sign of Friesian occupation, we may note, as has already been said, that there are but five examples of *-ham* as against twenty-four examples in Cambridgeshire; which shows a startling difference. Even still more remarkable is the almost total absence of Scandinavian, which is represented only by Toseland, originally Toli's lund or grove, an interesting example; by Keston or Ketill's stone; possibly by Denton, or town of the Danes, who seem to have been, like the Welshmen, quite foreign to the county; and, lastly, by Copman-ford, the ford of the Danish traders. The chief stock of the early inhabitants was wholly English in regard of speech, though certainly with much admixture of Celtic blood. And their speech was probably that of the early Mercian Angles who first settled in the Eastern part of our islands. Moreover, Huntingdonshire is certainly to be included amongst the counties which have helped to form the standard literary language of the British empire and of the United States of America.

## INDEX

In the following Index the reference is to the preceding pages.

I have taken the opportunity of giving at the same time (within marks of parenthesis) the spellings which occur in Domesday Book, with references to the *pages* and *columns* as numbered in the Facsimile of the Part relating to Huntingdonshire, as published separately.

Thus Alconbury is spelt *Acumesberie* in the Facsimile, on page ii, col. 1; as denoted by 2 a.

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Monday, 1 December 1902.

Mr GRAY, President, in the Chair.

The Rev. R. A. GATTY made a communication ON PIGMY FLINT IMPLEMENTS, illustrated by lantern slides and by an exhibition of a large number of specimens.

This communication had been previously made to a meeting of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and an abridged report of it appeared in *Man* in February 1902.

Monday, 9 February 1903.

Mr GRAY, President, in the Chair.

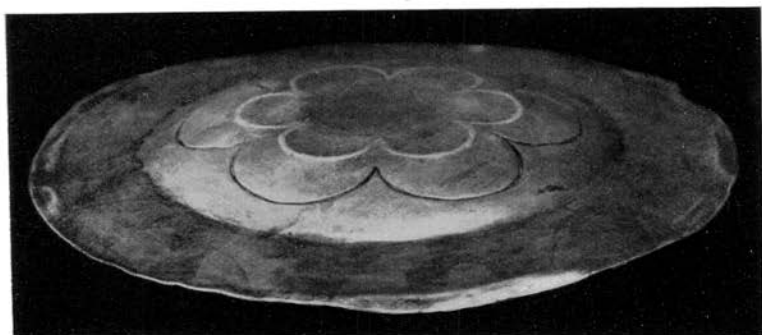
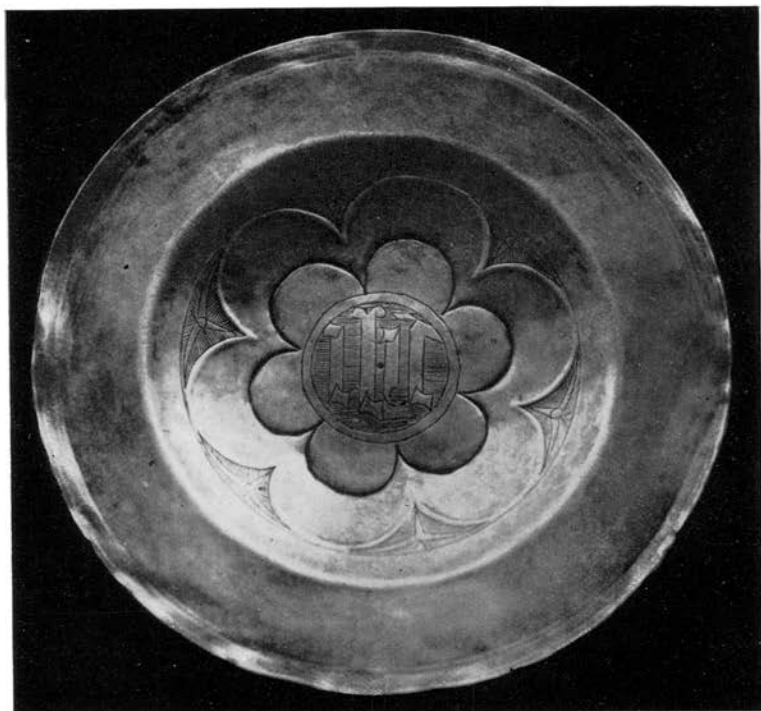
The Rev. W. O'F. HUGHES and Mr J. E. FOSTER exhibited

#### A PRE-REFORMATION PATEN.

The paten now exhibited belongs to the parish of Farcet near Peterborough, and makes a notable addition to the number of mediæval patens now extant in England. It belongs to the type D of such objects as settled by Messrs Fallows and St John Hope in their description of mediæval chalices and patens (published in Vol. XLII. of the *Archæological Journal*) which range in date from 1450 to 1520, and which contain in the centre a head of our Lord in a circle of short rays. As it is not hall-marked the date cannot be accurately fixed, but Mr Cripps says that it is probably about 1500.

It has preserved unaltered its primitive form, viz. that of a shallow bowl. Most patens are shallow dishes with flat bottoms and sloping sides, such as the well-known one at Stow Longa, also in Huntingdonshire, the earliest hall-marked piece of English Plate. Mr St John Hope considers that this paten has retained its original shape and that such pieces as that at Stow have been altered since they were made.

Nothing at present is known of the history of the paten. The returns of church plate in Huntingdonshire, preserved at the Record Office and made in 1549, are very incomplete and do not contain any return from Farcet or Stanground, with which it seems to have been united at that time.



PRE-REFORMATION PATEN (FARCET).

There is a joint return from the two parishes of certain articles sold and of the disposition of the money. The second item accounts for the proceeds of sale of certain candlesticks, old painted cloths and censers, with other old implements, which sold for £4. The amount was placed in the poor-man's box and stolen therefrom.

Searches at Lincoln, of which diocese Huntingdonshire formed part till a very recent period, and in the parish chest might lead to the discovery which would enable us to say when the paten came into possession of the parish, and it is hoped that searches will be made in both places shortly.

### A WOODEN KNIFE-HANDLE OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

BY THE REV. A. C. YORKE.



The little wooden figure, once the handle of a 'dagar knyffe,' was dug up in the bed of the great moor of Fowlmere in May, 1902. Dr M. R. James allocates it to the fourteenth century: and as the moor was only drained in 1848, it must have lain for centuries in the chalky ooze.

It is about four inches long, of boxwood, and represents a begging friar, with jug in one hand, and wallet over the shoulder. The hole where the crossbar of the 'dagar' passed is in evidence; and as there is no rust it is evident that the blade did not fall with it.

The hood is brought up to the chin so like a wimple that a friend suggested the figure might represent a poor Clare. But a comparison with cotemporary pictures and illuminations shows that the artists of that day were accustomed to represent the hood close up in this manner.

All antiquaries who have seen it agree that it is an unique specimen of its kind.

## A BONE CRUCIFIX.

BY THE REV. A. C. YORKE.

The Crucifix was found in 1882 in a barn at St Valery de Somme, France. The barn had been closed about 100 years; consequently the wood of the Cross was decayed, and has been replaced with modern work.

The figure is of bone, presumably the shank bone of some large animal—horse or ox. It is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and, at the hands, 2 inches wide. This narrowness, due to the material, gives a drawn and agonised appearance to the figure, which is well modelled, though attenuated. There is no clue to its antiquity.

Mr W. B. REDFERN exhibited (from his Collection) :

**No. 1.** An Italian hanging-lamp and suspender of iron, closely resembling the *crusie* of the Scottish Highlands, but without the lower, or catch-oil, boat-shaped dish of the ordinary *crusie*, at the same time partaking of the character of the Roman lamps of pottery and bronze.

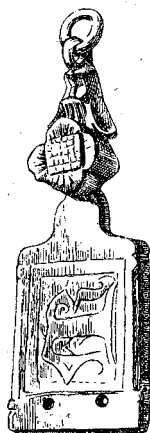
**No. 2.** An axe-head of iron, probably fourteenth or fifteenth century. From Mildenhall, Suffolk.

**No. 3.** A bronze bell of mediæval workmanship, consisting of a bronze Dutch-like figure of a lady in mediæval costume, whose skirt answers the purpose of the bell. The clapper has disappeared, but the ring or eye for its suspension remains; the lady's head-dress consists of a close fitting cap or bonnet tied with ribbons under the chin, the hair is rolled back from the forehead and a double pig-tail escapes from the cap and hangs down the back, the bodice is long and is fastened down the front by four large bows, at the waist at the back it is cut into four points and ornamented by a couple of buttons: the left hand rests easily on the skirt of the dress, while the right holds a fan of some length and divided into three parts. The height of the figure is four inches. It was dug up, many years ago, in a field in the parish of Aylsham, Norfolk.

**No. 4.** A bronze socket or handle, probably used for a fan of feathers. There are two small holes for rivets at the lower part for retaining the fan and a ring at the top, by which it could be suspended by a chain from the girdle; on the flat surface of an oblong square panel is an incised mediæval capital R. The length is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches: it was found at Fordham in Cambridgeshire. There is a very similar one in the Museum at Saffron Walden, and in the London Guildhall Museum (described as a girdle-end).



No. 3.



No. 4.

**No. 5.** Three early bone knife-handles, representing the figures of a Lady, a King, and a Noble. The Lady, as are the other two, is clad in a long, plain robe, her only headgear is her flowing hair, she holds to her breast a five-leafed rose; the King wears long hair and is crowned, a cloak fastened at the throat hangs from his shoulders, in his right hand he holds a sceptre, in his left he holds the Orb and Cross. The Noble wears a plain coronet, has hair dressed in the same style as the previous figures, and clasps to his breast a circular dish or trencher which is ornamented round the border with small incised leaves. The probable date of these articles is late thirteenth or early fourteenth century, and as they appear never to have held the tang of a blade they may have formed part of the stock-in-trade of a cutler of the period.

## ON A CHARTER RELATING TO ANGLESEY ABBEY.

BY J. E. FOSTER, M.A.

In his history of Bottisham and the Priory of Anglesey published by the Society in 1873, Mr Hailstone refers at p. 260 to the letters patent granted in 1336 to Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady Clare (Foundress of Clare College), authorizing her to give to the Prior and Convent of Anglesey certain houses and lands at Great and Little Walsingham in Norfolk on condition that they found two secular chaplains to celebrate mass every day in the chapel of the Blessed Mary the Virgin recently built by the said Elizabeth within the priory.

In an inquisition held on the 9th July 1356 by the escheator for the County of Norfolk, the jurors declared that it would not damage the King's interests if the prior and convent of Anglesey should give the said messuages, &c., to the prior and convent of Walsingham, the latter rendering a rent of twelve marcs (£8) therefor, and licenses were granted accordingly.

Mr Hailstone states that this rent was paid up to the time of the dissolution, but I think this was not the case, as when the valor ecclesiasticus was made in the reign of Henry VIII the rent had been reduced to £3. 13s. 4d.

The document now brought to the notice of the Society explains this diminution.

It is a letter, No. 92 in Vol. 51 of Ancient Correspondence now preserved at the Record Office, and is an award by the Duke of York upon the question submitted to him as arbitrator between the Convents of Anglesey and Walsingham as to the amount of rent to be paid by the latter for the property conveyed to them in 1356, and also as to the amount to be paid in settlement of the arrears of the rent.

Two points arise on the document, viz. who was the Duke of York the arbitrator, and what is its date?

The first question can be immediately answered.



The only person who used the title of Duke of York and was owner of Ludlow Castle between 1356, when the property was sold to the Priory of Walsingham, and 1535 the date of the dissolution of the monasteries, was Richard Plantagenet, whose claim to the Crown caused the Wars of the Roses, and led his son to the throne as Edward IV.

He became owner of Ludlow through his mother, the daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March.

The exact date of the document I am unable to fix but a probable approximation to it can be made.

The Duke was born in 1411 and was killed at the battle of Wakefield in 1460. He was absent in France from 1434 till 1437, and from June 1441 till 1445; and in Ireland from June 1449 till the end of 1450. As he was only 23 when he went on his first journey to France it is not probable that he would have acted as arbitrator between such important bodies previously to that date, and we are therefore limited to the periods from 1437 to June 1441, from 1445 to 1449, and from 1450 to 1460.

A letter numbered 212 in the first volume of Gairdner's edition of the Paston Letters may be referred to in connection with this question. It is a letter of thanks from the Duke of York to John Paston for the 'benevolence, aide, and tendre love' shewn by him at the instance of the Duke to what the Duke describes as 'our right trusty and well-beloved in God the prior and convent of the house of Our Lady of Walsingham of our patronage' in connection with the sale of certain Manors to the Earl of Warwick. The year when this letter was written is not inserted, but Mr Gairdner in his headnote states that it could hardly have been written in any year except 1454 or 1455, when the Duke was in power as Protector of the realm.

The Paston letter is interesting in connection with the present one as shewing that the Duke had close relations with the Convent at Walsingham. A statement in the *Monasticon* seems to shew that he may have had equally close relations with that at Anglesey; for Dugdale states that Edmund Mortimer Earl of March was patron in the time of Henry IV.

This nobleman was uncle of the Duke, who became entitled to the Mortimer Estates on his death without issue in 1424, and who may have taken his position as patron of Anglesey. This may explain the acceptance by the Duke of the position of arbitrator between the two convents, which would have been a fitting arrangement if he was patron of both.

The reference to Thomas Gray as Esquire to the Duke may also assist in approximating the date. The Grays were closely connected with and supporters of the Duke, and a manuscript in the Phillips collection, printed by Mr Gairdner as No. 671 of the Paston Letters, states that a Thomas Gray was knighted on the field by Edward IV after the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. But I cannot trace a connection between him and the Esquire of the Duke of York, though they may have been the same person.

It is however equally probable that this Thomas Gray was really attached to the Bishop of Ely's household.

In the list of Judges of Assize appointed by the Bishop of Ely under his Palatine Jurisdiction appears the name of Thomas Gray as appointed in 1454. The list is in the supplement to Bentham's *History of Ely*, and it states that the Judge was the grandson of Bishop William Gray. His judicial office would have made him a proper person to be charged with this matter, and he may have been appointed Esquire to the Duke *ad hoc* or the Duke may have called him his Esquire in order to give him an official standing in the communications carried on in this matter.

The Christian name of the Bishop of Ely is not mentioned. This would have been an assistance, as Thomas Bouchier was translated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury and William Gray appointed to the Bishopric in 1454.

The following fact proves that a Thomas Gray was appointed to office in the Ely Diocese by Bishop Gray and not by Bishop Bouchier. On referring to the Court Rolls of the Manors of Elm and Wisbech preserved in the Bishops' Registry at Ely, I find that Andrew Ogard Knight was Constable till the accession of Bishop Gray in 1454, when Thomas Gray took his place.

As the messenger came from the Bishop of Ely it seems probable that he was the Thomas Gray above referred to, and that the arbitration took place after the appointment of William Gray to the Bishopric in September 1454.

*Copy of letter numbered 92 in Volume 51 of Ancient Correspondence at the Record Office.*

The duc of York

Right trusty and welbeloued in god We grete yow hertily wel And wol ye wite þ<sup>t</sup> We haue but || late agoo received l<sup>r</sup>es from the Reuend fadre in god our Righte worshipful Cousin The Biffhop of Ely || And vnderstande afwel by þ<sup>e</sup> fame as by credence to vs declared on his behalfe by our Righte trusty & || welbeloued fervant Thon<sup>s</sup> Gray Squier the amyable trefye betwix yow & the prio<sup>r</sup> & Conuent of our hows || of Walfyngham upon fuche variance as depende || not det<sup>r</sup>mined as for the payement of þ<sup>e</sup> annuitee of .|| viij .ti by the said prio<sup>r</sup> and Conuent of Walfyngham and their predeceffours heretofore given to thexibicion || of a prest to Doo Diuin feruice & to pray for vs & our progenito<sup>s</sup> in our howse of Anglesey of þ<sup>e</sup> || whiche trefye & of yo<sup>r</sup> towarde dispocion to the good conclusion of the fame we bee right glad Leting || yow wite þ<sup>t</sup> as for þe det<sup>r</sup>minacion of þe annuitie of viij .ti & of the arrerages of the fame Whiche by yo<sup>r</sup> || agreement are put to our ordonnance & awarde We considering the decays & ruyne of the landes and ten<sup>t</sup>es || þ<sup>t</sup> the paiement of the said annuitee shuld growe of haue ordeigned þ<sup>t</sup> the fame prio<sup>r</sup> & Conuent of || Walfyngh<sup>m</sup> & their successeurs shal bynde thann to paye & doo paye yerely for e<sup>m</sup>ore at the feste of || Seint michel tharchangell þ<sup>e</sup> some of Lxxij & iiij<sup>d</sup> to thexibicion of a Chanoigne professed & to bee || professed in þ<sup>e</sup> said hows of Anglesey forto minifre Divin f<sup>o</sup>uice & to pray in þ<sup>e</sup> fame for vs & for || all our progenito<sup>s</sup> And as for the mitigacion of tharrerages of þ<sup>e</sup> said annuitee behinde for v yeres || as we been credibly enformed We haue awarded & ordeigned þ<sup>t</sup> the said prio<sup>r</sup> and Conuent of Walfyngh<sup>m</sup> || shal paye vnto yow betwix this & michelmas next comyng the some of x .ti f<sup>o</sup>ling in ful paiement || of the said arrerages for þ<sup>e</sup> v yeres abouesaid The whiche our awarde we wol þ<sup>t</sup> ye parfome on || your part withoute any obstacle Leting yow wite þ<sup>t</sup> we Sende vnto yow þ<sup>e</sup> confirmacion by our || said squier afre the copie to vs by him deliured w<sup>t</sup> addicion of vjs viijd according vnto o<sup>r</sup> awarde || aboue specified Geven undre our fignet at our Castel of Ludlowe þ<sup>e</sup> xxij day of May

*Endorsement*

To our Right trusty and Welbeloued || in god the prio<sup>r</sup> & Conuent of our hows of Anglesey

Tuesday, 3 March 1903.

Mr GRAY, President, in the Chair.

SIBYL FRESCO AT CORTINA D' AMPEZZO.

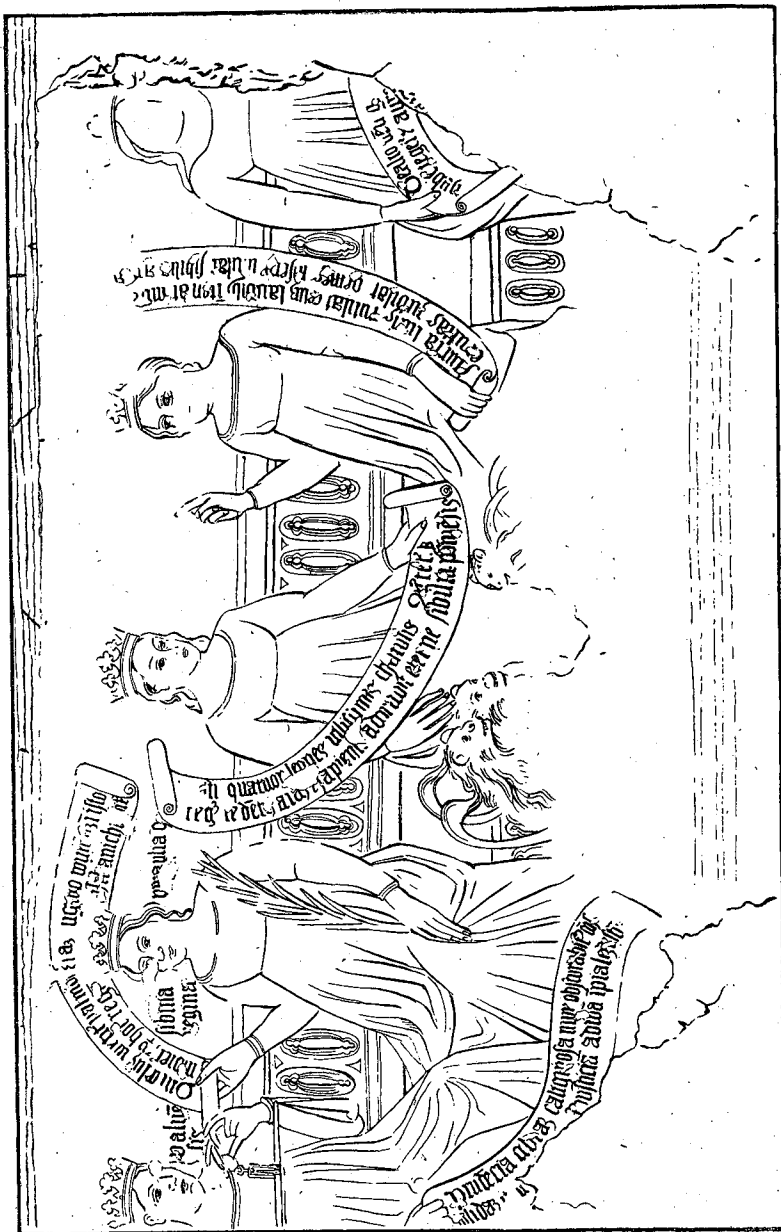
BY F. M. CORNFORD, M.A.

The fresco of five Sibyls here drawn from a photograph is on the wall of a room now used as a smoking-room at the sign of the *Stella d' oro* in Cortina. It was discovered when alterations were made some years ago, and the plaster, to receive which the surface has been chipped all over, was removed. The photograph represents all that is now to be seen. The original is about 5 feet high, and the bottom is about 5 feet from the floor of the present room. The grouping of the figures in pairs shows that at least one other figure is lost on the right. The proprietor of the hotel could give me no information about any older building to which this wall belonged.

The left-hand figure in each group (1, 3 and 5 from the left) is dressed in an orange robe; the second and fourth figures are in crimson and green respectively. The seat on which they rest is a pale orange-yellow; the same colour is used for the lions at the feet of the third figure. The background is dark olive-green. Each Sibyl holds a scroll. The names of the first, second and fifth are painted in white on the background near their heads: the names of the other two are at the ends of their scrolls. All the figures are crowned: the first (as Mr Edwin Wilson pointed out to me) holds a steelyard, the second has a palm-branch.

I transcribed the inscriptions from the original with the aid of a magnifying-glass. I give them below, marking expanded contractions by round brackets ( ), conjectural or doubtful letters by square brackets [ ]. The five figures are taken in order from the left.

I a [b]aluc(n)sis. Presumably the topographical title of this Sibyl (cf. no. III *Sibilia pontuensis*). But who is she? It is obvious to connect the steelyard in her hand with the name 'Justice' on her scroll.



I b (scroll)  $\text{P}rude(n)cia\ rel..a(m)\ caliginosa\ nube\ ob-$   
 $scurabit(ur),\ co(n)stantia\ | \ ..lida(m)\ .t..... [b]t(ur)\ iusticia(m)$   
 $candida(m)\ i(m)p(er)iale(m)\ [b]est..et(ur).$  *Prudence shall ob-*  
*scure (?)... with a dark cloud, Constancy shall ....., Justice*  
*shall (put on?) a white imperial (robe?).* The stroke over the  
 a of *iusticia* is plainly an error; so is the omission of the stroke  
 over the first a in *constantia*.

II a  $sibilia\ [n]icaulia\ q[uae\ ?] | regina\ s[abae\ ?] | ..a...ta$   
 est. *The Sibyl Nicaulia who..... queen of Sheba (?) was...*

Piper (*Myth. u. Symb. der Christl. Kunst*, I p. 479) cites a  
 German Volksbuch entitled 'Zwölf Sibyllen Weissagungen vil  
 wunderbarer Zukunft von Anfang bis zu End der Welt besa-  
 gende. Der Küniginn von Saba Künig Salomeh gethane Pro-  
 pheceien. Frankf. 1531.' The Queen of Sheba is called  
 Nichaula in this book, which contains woodcuts of all the  
 Sibyls with inscriptions not quoted by Piper. I can find no  
 other trace of the name *Nichaula*.

For the identification of the Queen of Sheba with 'the  
 Sibyl,' Maass (*de Sibyllarum indicibus*, pp. 14, 16) cites Michael  
 Glyca (Bekk. *Annal.* p. 343):  $\Sigma\theta\alpha\ \ [= \ \Sigma\alpha\beta\acute{\alpha}] \ \ \acute{\epsilon}\theta\nu\omicron\varsigma \ \ \acute{\alpha}\iota\theta\iota\omicron\pi\iota\kappa\omicron\nu\ \ \omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\nu \ \ \acute{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\nu \ \ \eta \ \ \theta\alpha\upsilon\mu\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\eta} \ \ \acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu\eta \ \ \Sigma\acute{\iota}\beta\upsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha. \ \ \mu\acute{\eta}\tau\epsilon \ \ \gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho \ \ \nu\acute{o}\mu\omicron\nu \ \ \acute{\epsilon}\iota\delta\upsilon\iota\alpha \ \ \mu\acute{\eta}\tau\epsilon \ \ \pi\omicron\phi\eta\tau\omega\nu \ \ \acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha\sigma\alpha \ \ \delta\iota\acute{\alpha} \ \ \tau\omicron\upsilon \ \ \Sigma\alpha\lambda\omicron\mu\acute{\omega}\nu\omicron\varsigma \ \ \tau\omicron\nu \ \ \tau\eta\varsigma \ \ \sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma \ \ \u03c5\mu\nu\eta\sigma\epsilon \ \ \chi\omicron\rho\omicron\eta\gamma\omicron\nu;$  and Georgius Cedrenus I p. 166  
 Bekk.:  $\kappa\alpha\iota \ \ \beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\iota\sigma\sigma\alpha \ \ \Sigma\alpha\beta\acute{\alpha}, \ \ \eta\tau\iota\varsigma \ \ \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\tau\omicron \ \ \Sigma\acute{\iota}\beta\upsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha \ \ \pi\alpha\rho' \ \ \u0395\lambda\lambda\eta\sigma\iota\nu.$  The identification is probably due to a confusion  
 of Saba with Sambetha (or Sabbe, as she is called by Pausanias),  
 the Judaean Sibyl; see Maass, *l. c.* The scholiast on Plato,  
*Phaedr.* 244, says Sambetha, the Chaldaean Sibyl, married one  
 of Noah's sons, and prophesied of Babel and Alexander the  
 Great. Schreiber (*Oracula Sibyllina*, Heitz, Strassburg 1903,  
*Einleitung*, p. 15) mentions Nichaula as the Queen of Sheba's  
 name and alludes to a legend of her prophesying to Solomon,  
 which is contained in the *Saga of the Holy Cross*.

II b (scroll over Nicaulia's head)  $\text{Qui}\ relu(m)\ metitur$   
 $palmo\ [et\ ?] \ [aqu]a(m)\ pugillo..... i(n)\ isto\ | \ mo(r)tet(ur),$   
 $(et)\ p(er)\ hoc\ reg[num\ ?] \ isrl(?) \ anichil[ab]it(ur).$  *He who*  
*measureth the heaven with a span and the waters in the hollow*

of his hand....in....that...shall die, and through this the kingdom of Israel shall be annihilated.

The first clause can be restored from Is. xl. 12 (Vulg.) *Quis mensus est pugillo aquas et caelos palmo ponderavit?* The loss of eight or nine letters after *pugillo* makes the next words unintelligible. The reference to Israel (if this be the word) is interesting in Sheba's prophecy.

III (scroll) *Isti quatuor leones uilissimis chatulis (con-) (ber)te(n)t(ur) (sed) | reg(um?) .ede(n)t(em?) a(n)i(m)a(m) (et) sapienti[a or am?] adorabit eterne. sibilia po(n)tue(n)sis.* *Those four lions shall be changed into (?) very vile dogs, but of kings (?) .... mind and wisdom.... shall adore for ever. The Sibyl of Pontus.*

The inscription refers to the four lions depicted at the Sibyl's feet. Mrs W. C. D. Whetham kindly drew my attention to the fact that lions at the feet of a figure commonly denote death by wild beasts in the arena. She also informs me that Saint Thecla was exposed to lions at Antioch, but that the lions fell at her feet and would not eat her. Thecla afterwards lived in a cave (like the Sibyl) in a mountain near Seleucia, healed and preached, and was called by the ignorant a priestess of Diana. Some analogous legend, in which the wild beasts were changed into dogs to save the martyr, might conceivably have been told of some virgin, like Thecla, who was identified, owing to cave-dwelling habits, with the typical wise woman of the cave. The meaning of the rest of the inscription must be left to conjecture.

IV (scroll) *Aur(o)ra lucis rutilat celu(m) laudib(us) i(n)-tonat mu(n)d[us] | exulta(n)s jubilat geme(n)s infer[nus] ululat. sibilia a[gr]ip[?]a.*

This inscription is of a totally different character from the rest. It is not a prophecy, but the first verse of a well-known paschal hymn ascribed to St Ambrose (Daniel, *Theo. Hymn.* I. 83; Julian, *Dict. of Hymnol.* p. 94). The name of the Sibyl is illegible. The compendium used for *ro* in *Aurora* is remarkable—unless the *o* is accidentally omitted.

V a *sibilia* ... t | a The Sibyl's name is illegible.

V b (scroll) *Dealto* [b ?]e(n)i[t ?] ge[n ?].. | *nube tege[t(ur)]*  
(et) *auro[ra...]*.... *There cometh from on high .... shall be covered with a cloud, and dawn ....*

The words *de alto venit* recall Botticelli's engraving of the Phrygian Sibyl inscribed, *Veniet de super filius etc.*, and the legend of Santa Maria Ara Coeli. Augustus sent for the Tiburtine Sibyl, who said to him, "*There shall come from heaven a king who shall live for ever.*" Heaven opened and Augustus saw the Virgin and Child standing on an altar. The vision happened on the site of the church of S. Maria in Capitolio (Piper, *Myth. u. Symb. d. Chr. Kunst*, I. p. 482).

Attention may be drawn to the illustrations of the Sibyls by B. Baldini issued by the International Chalcographical Society in 1886.

### A SMALL BRONZE OBJECT FOUND NEAR GULDEN MORDEN.

BY HERBERT GEORGE FORDHAM.

The small bronze object now exhibited, having the form of a pig somewhat elongated and flattened, but sufficiently clearly indicated, and being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, was found, probably about 1864 or 1865, in the extensive workings for coprolites in the parishes of Gulden Morden and Steeple Morden carried on at that time by my father. It has been in his possession, or in mine since his death, ever since. I have always understood that it was found in the subsoil, or at no great depth, associated with some other objects, including (at all events) a small earthenware bead bearing incised pattern, the whole group occurring in what was, no doubt, a grave, and so placed with regard to remains of human bones as to suggest that the various objects were originally hung round the neck of the person buried.

No further information as to the date of the find, its site (even approximately), or the particular objects found, is now, unfortunately, available. The eye formed by the curled tail



of the pig was perfect at the time it came into my father's possession. It has been accidentally broken quite recently. The presence of this eye suggests that the pig was used as a pendent ornament, but from this point of view it is difficult to find any use for the two pins and sockets which replace the leg of the animal, and the existence of which would be consistent with its being mounted or fixed on some other object.

This latter suggestion is borne out by a "Bronze Plate, with figures of Northern Warriors" figured in Green's *Short History of the English People* at p. 84 of the Illustrated Edition of 1898 (London, Macmillan, 3 vols., large 8vo.). The illustration is taken from Montelius' *Civilization of Sweden*, and shows two figures wearing similar helmets or head-dresses, with, in each case, a figure of a pig forming a ridge or crown<sup>1</sup>. These pigs are, so far as can be judged from the engraving, extremely like that now exhibited, and they appear as if they might be fixed to the helmets by two pins like the one still remaining in the Guilden Morden find. It would be interesting, and probably go far towards solving the problem of the use of the latter, if it could be compared with the original plates of which one is figured by Montelius.

*For illustration see page 404.*

Monday, 9 March 1903

Mr GRAY, President, in the Chair.

Dr C. S. MYERS made a Communication on some early Christian paintings at the Great Oâsis, illustrated by lantern slides<sup>2</sup>.

BARON VON HÜGEL and Mr F. C. BURKITT contributed observations on the paper by Dr Myers.

<sup>1</sup> The note to this illustration in the *Short History* (p. xxxv) is:—"Four of these plates, with figures in relief, were found in 1870 in a cairn at "Björnhofda in Oland (Sweden); they furnish a curious illustration of a "Swedish warrior's accoutrements in the early Wiking days."

<sup>2</sup> These paintings have been described in W. de Bock's *Matériaux pour servir à l'Archéologie de l'Égypte Chrétienne*. St Petersburg. 1901.

Monday, 27 April 1903.

Mr GRAY, President, in the Chair.

Professor RIDGEWAY made a communication upon the origin of the Socket in North Europe. No report has been received of this paper.

THE CHAPEL OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST JOHN,  
DUXFORD (WHITTLESFORD BRIDGE).

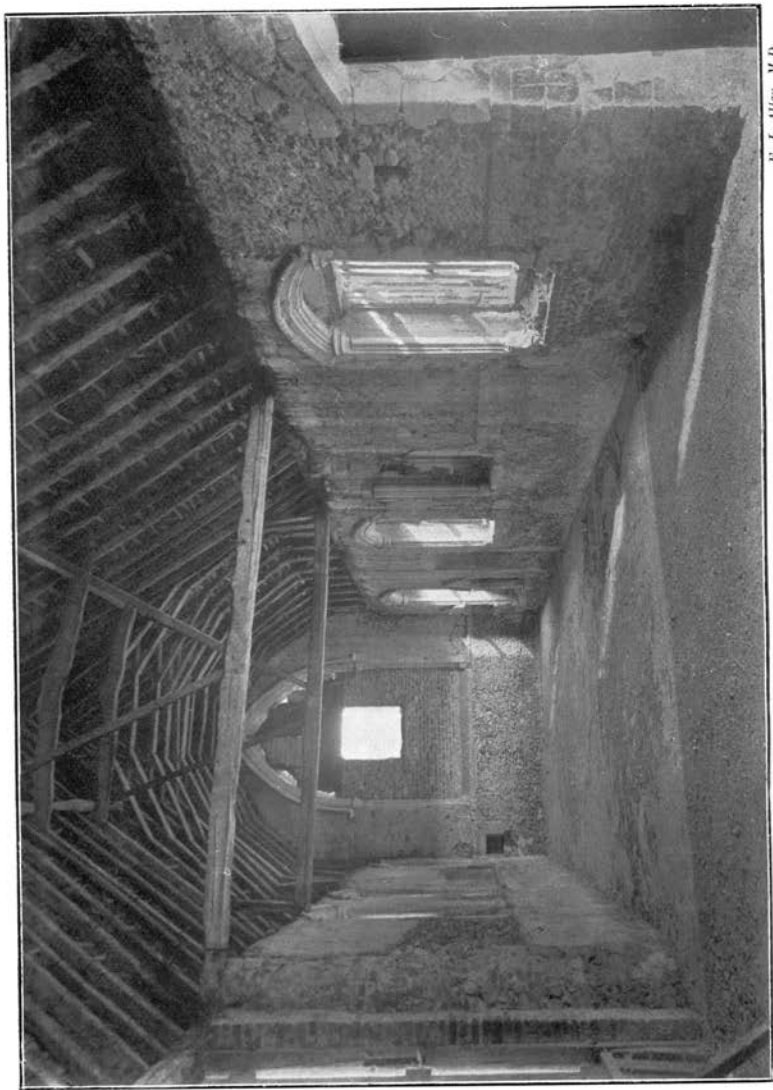
BY C. E. SAYLE, M.A.

I wish to draw attention to a neglected piece of history. No connected account, so far as I am aware, has ever been printed of this chapel, and my object in printing these notes is to form a peg on to which any future information, which may be discovered, may be more easily hung.

Mr W. J. Corbett, in a letter which he has kindly addressed to me, doubts if it was fashionable to found hospitals before the thirteenth century. But Mr Yorke points out to me that Lanfranc founded one at Canterbury in 1080, and that St Bartholomew's, in London, was founded in 1102. Be that as it may, my earliest reference is to the year 1286, when in the Hundred Rolls we get a full account of the then state of the Hospital, when it is stated to have existed *de antiquo tempore*.

Now, who was the founder of this Hospital? Lysons, on what authority he does not say, states that it appears to have been founded by Sir William Colville, who gave the patronage to the Bishop of Ely.

As I could make nothing of the statement, nor find any further facts about the person, I applied to Mr Corbett, who, in the letter to which I have already alluded, points out that there were no less than *four* Sir William Colvilles to whom the remark might apply. The first attested a charter granted by the Earl of Lincoln in 1141 when he went to meet King



*Photograph by*

CHAPEL OF ST JOHN, DUXFORD (Whittlesford Bridge).

Stephen at Stamford. The second, twenty-five years later, was under-tenant of the D'Eyncourts at Somerby and of the Wakes at Creaton, while the third appears on the same estate in 1212, and the fourth, in 1242, was at Muston near Belvoir.

The connecting link is an escheat of 1316, which enumerates the estates of Edmund de Coleville as follows :

In Cambridgeshire, Duxford and Weston Colville.

In Lincolnshire, Auburn and Wytham.

In Leicestershire, Muston and Normanton.

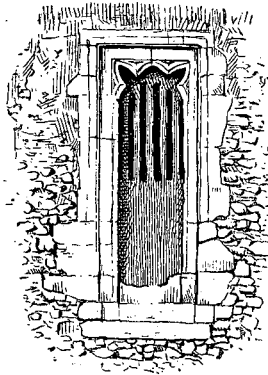
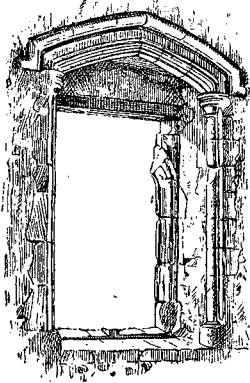
Finally Mr Corbett selects William de Colville, the third De Bytham, who died in 1230, as the most likely aspirant for the honour. He was considerably mixed up with the fighting after the signing of Magna Charta. King John appears to have attacked his property, seized it, and had him excommunicated by the Pope. His name appears in the list of the King's special enemies. He was on the side of the French prince after John's death. He was besieged in Lincoln in 1217, and one of the prisoners taken when the castle surrendered. He appears to have been reinstated by Henry III, and was, at any rate, in possession of his property in 1230 when he died.

Another Colville, Sir John Colville, was patron of a free chapel at Fulbourn in 1389 (*C.A.S.* i. 211)<sup>1</sup>.

The building is, I am told, pure decorated of about 1320, so that if founded in 1230 it must have been rebuilt within the first hundred years. Hone's *Year Book* mentions a stone said to possess the date of A.D. 1006, which is presumably a misreading. Mr Yorke thinks that the original building was "Norman, dark and small," so it is evident that he is for a much earlier foundation of the building. Hone mentions a font which I think has gone, and I hear from him first of a cellar. The building up to the present has been used as a barn, but I am informed that Mr Binney, of Pampisford Hall, the present owner, refuses to allow it to be used as such any

<sup>1</sup> The Rev. A. C. Yorke writes to me: 'I find in *Close Rolls*, 16 Ed. III (1342), that a writ of seisin was authorized for William de Dokesworth, son and heir of John de Dokesworth. If these De Dokesworths were Colvilles, this William may have rebuilt the Chapel in memory of his father. The architecture accords with the date.'

longer. Mr Binney draws my attention to the fact that the graveyard is clearly defined. A porch on the north side has disappeared during the last century.



The Hospital in the thirteenth century was under a prior, and it possessed an estate of about 30 acres of land, some meadows in Duxford, a water-mill, a free chapel and a fair. It is this fair which is said to date *de antiquo tempore*.

My next reference is to the year 1337, when William de Craiothin, prebendary of Achethur, in the Cathedral of St Canice, Kilkenny, effects an exchange with Hervey de Stanton, Master of the Chapel of St John at Whittlesford Bridge. This last-named person must not be confused with the famous possessor of the name who was the founder of Michael House, though I had at first hoped that it was. But Harvey de Staunton, the founder of Michael House, died in 1327, ten years earlier. This one lived on till 1353.

In 1374 the then Warden of the Chapel, as he was now called, effected an exchange with the Warden of the free Chapel of Tothull, under the patronage of the Abbot of Westminster.

My next entry is under the date of 1401, when we read of an indulgence for Whittlesford Bridge Chapel and John Lucas, hermit, there. I luckily showed this entry recently to Mr Yorke, who points out to me that the reference is to an

entirely different chapel across the ford, served by a hermit, who received a toll for the safe conduct of wayfarers over Widford. His chapelry stood in Hinxton parish, the Vicar of which demanded a share, tithe or otherwise, of the toll. The dispute was referred to the Bishop, who composed it by ordering the hermit to pay yearly £2 to the Vicar, and to assist the Vicar at the Altar on Christmas Day; the Vicar to give the hermit in return a good Christmas dinner. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners pay every Christmas to the Vicar of Hinxton the sum of £2 on this account, and it was paid last Christmas. Anyhow the reference does not apply to Duxford.

From 1453 to 1460 we find Robert Woodlark, the Provost of King's, and founder of St Catharine's Hall, as Warden, but after him no famous name appears as that of the tenant of the office.

There is a puzzling reference in the time of Queen Mary. In 1492 a certain Leonard Cotton was appointed, and in 1524 one John Rutland; but in 1553 appears the entry:

To Leonard Cotton incumbent a pension of £1. 10. 0.

This, I suppose, was Queen Mary's compensation money.

In the following year in the entry of Church goods, all that the Chapel seems to have possessed was one bell valued at 6s. 8d., as I gather from an account of the King's Remembrancer in the Record Office.

Here the ecclesiastical account closes. But the curtain draws up again on James I, who tarrying too late at a horse-race at Newmarket, was forced to put up here at the inn (as it had now become late), by reason of his being indisposed, and came very late in the night to Royston.

I have very little more to add, except to draw attention to the heraldic carving in what is now the parlour of the Red Lion. The device completely puzzles me, and in fact is what set me working, seven years ago, at an investigation of the subject. The arms are a fesse between three cinquefoils and in addition there is a badge of an arm, a cubit arm appaume (heraldic) with the palm pierced. There is also the badge of an arrow and the letter G. These arms are not the

arms of the Colvilles. But in a manuscript in the University Library (Add. 3427) arms allied to these are to be found.

I append a list of the incumbents of the Chapel, which list has now been compiled for the first time. I ought to add that I owe a very great deal of it to the indefatigable zeal of my friend Mr J. E. Foster. The drawings have been kindly supplied by Mr Maynard, of Saffron Walden.

### MEMORANDA.

Chapel of St John the Baptist, Whittlesford Bridge.

[Dugdale vi. 756. Tanner, *Not. Mon.* Camb. xxx. Lysons, p. 182.]

(The Red Lion, Whittlesford Bridge.)

Whittlesford (Domesday: *Witelesford, Witelesforde*. Literal meaning: the Ford of Hwitel)<sup>1</sup>.

'At Whittlesford bridge, in the parish of Duxford St. John, are the remains of an ancient hospital, the chapel of which is now used as a barn. This hospital, which was under the government of a prior, appears to have been founded by Sir William Colville, who gave the patronage of it to the Bishops of Ely. There were belonging to this hospital an estate of about 30 acres<sup>2</sup> of arable land, and some meads in Duxford, a water-mill, a free chapel, and a fair, which, in the reign of Edward I. 1277-1307, is stated to have been kept *de antiquo tempore*. The hospital estate is now the property of Mrs. Crop.' (1810.)<sup>3</sup>

'Now of Wm Long Esq. : The rafters of the inn are fancifully carved, and a carved table of great weight is here exhibited<sup>4</sup>.'

In 1832 the property belonged to Lord Farnborough<sup>5</sup>.

'The county possessed no fewer than eleven endowed hospitals, four at Cambridge (including that for the lepers at Stourbridge), and others, at Ely, Leverington, Longstowe, Thorney, Wisbech, and Whittlesford. These hospitals were institutions not only for the care of the sick, but also for the aged and infirm, thus fulfilling the functions not only of modern hospitals, but of almshouses and convalescent homes as well<sup>6</sup>.'

<sup>1</sup> W. W. Skeat, *Place Names* (Cambridge Antiquarian Society, xxxvi).

<sup>2</sup> Rev. E. Conybeare, *History of Cambridgeshire*, p. 144, says 'sixty.'

<sup>3</sup> D. and S. Lysons, *Magna Britannia*, London, 1810, 4<sup>o</sup>, Vol. II, p. 182.

<sup>4</sup> *History of Cambridgeshire*, Peterborough, 1851, 8<sup>o</sup>, p. 260.

<sup>5</sup> MS note in S. Sandars' copy of Lysons. U. L. C. p. 279.

<sup>6</sup> Rev. E. Conybeare, *op. cit.*

1240 Ab. Prior de Wttlesford t̄j l virg' tr̄e feod. W'i de Colevill, et d̄j sect' et pont'.

1286 'Prior de Ponte de Wytlisford ten' de d̄no Rogo de Colevile in purā & p̄petuā & lib̄am eīam unū mesuag' ḡtinēs ij ac<sup>s</sup> & di' & unā virgatā t̄re cū una di' ac<sup>a</sup> p<sup>a</sup>ti nichil eīd reddend' & ten' d̄cm ten' de donō d̄ni Elyens' Ep̄i in cui<sup>9</sup> donacione est p cartā d̄ni Wiñi de Colevile & iđ d̄ns Rog<sup>9</sup> ten' de Com' Auðmarlie & iđ Com' ten' de d̄no Rege.

Item idem P'or tēnet ibidē unū molendin' aq<sup>a</sup>ticū de eod' d̄no Rog<sup>9</sup> & h̄t ibid' unā lib̄am capitam & ten' de eodem d̄no Rogo p donacōm d̄ci Elyens' Ep̄i & idem d̄ns Rog<sup>9</sup> ten' ut s<sup>a</sup> & iđ P'or h̄t nundinas ibidē & de antiq<sup>o</sup> tempe usus est & de v̄li feofañto.

#### Lib'e Ten.

Agnes Moslard Wiñs Wallic<sup>9</sup> Humfridus de Stonteneya & Johs Page tenent de p̄dco Priore in q<sup>a</sup>tuor mesuag' unā rodam t̄re p s̄viciū iij s: p annū & iđ P'or ten' de p̄dco d̄no Rogo p donū d̄ni Elyens' Ep̄i & iđ d̄ns Rog<sup>9</sup> de Comit' Auðmarlie & iđ d̄ns Com' ten' de d̄no Rege<sup>2</sup>.

1337 May 2 Exchange between William de Craisothin prebendary of Achethur in the Cathedral of St Canice, Kilkenny and Hervey de Stanton, Master of the Chapel of St John at Whittlesford Bridge<sup>3</sup>.

1353 April 12 Collation of John Michel on death of Hervey de Stanton<sup>4</sup>.

1364 June 5 William Wenlock Chaplain<sup>5</sup>.

1374 Dec. 5 Exchange of Will. de Wenlock Warden of the Chapel and Laurence de Radford, warden of free chapel of Tothull. Patrons Bp of Ely and Abbot of Westminster<sup>6</sup>.

1375 Aug. 15 Collation of Robert Frevyll cleric<sup>7</sup>.

1383 May 27 ————— Nicholas Myls<sup>8</sup>.

1387 July 31 ————— Rob. Wade, res<sup>n</sup> of N. Myls<sup>9</sup>.

1400 June 16 ————— John Lownde, death of R. Wade<sup>10</sup>.

1401 Indulgence for Whittlesford brigge chapel, and John Lucas hermit there<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *The History... of Barnwell Abbey*, p. 60 (Bibl. Top. Britannica v. 1790).

<sup>2</sup> *Rotuli Hundredorum*, London, 1818, F<sup>o</sup>. Vol. II, p. 582.

<sup>3</sup> *Patent Rolls*, 1334-8, p. 427, § 5. 1337 May 2.

<sup>4</sup> *Ely Episcopal Registers*. <sup>5</sup> *Petition from Papal Registers* (R. S.), p. 503.

<sup>6</sup> *Bishop Arundell's Register (Ely Diocesan Remembrancer*, 1894, p. 329).

<sup>7</sup> *Ib.* 1895, p. 19.

<sup>8</sup> *Ib.* 1895, p. 182.

<sup>9</sup> *Ib.* 1896, p. 105.

<sup>10</sup> *Ib.* 1897, p. 90.

<sup>11</sup> *Bishop Fordham's Register*. A. Gibbon, *Calendar of Documents*, p. 401.



- 1453 March 22 Robert Woodlark<sup>1</sup>.  
 1460 April 3 ————— Resigned. E. Lockton.  
 1466 Oct. 5. Robert Oswetre.  
           John Warde.  
 1492 July 10<sup>2</sup> Appointment<sup>3</sup> Leon. Cotton.  
 1524           John Rutland.  
 1553           Pension to Leonard Cotton. 30s.<sup>4</sup>  
 1554           Inventory in the Record Office. Church Goods. Q. R. 11.  
 1619 March 19 'There was a horse-race at Newmarket, at which the  
                   King tarrying too long, in his return from Newmarket  
                   was forced to put in at an inn at Wichfordbridge<sup>5</sup> by  
                   reason of his being indisposed, and came very late in  
                   the night to Royston<sup>6</sup>.

Sir William Colville.

Mr W. J. Corbett has addressed to me the following note:

KING'S COLLEGE.

Dec. 11, 1902.

The Hundred Rolls clearly show that the founders of the hospital were the owners of that part of Duxford, which in 1086 had belonged to Robert de Todeni, and which had descended with his other estates to the De Albini's or D'Aubeny's of Belvoir Castle in Leicestershire. The Colvilles in question then must be looked for among the undertenants of the Belvoir Barony, and as the major part of that Honour lay in S. Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, it is to the records connected with this part of England that our attention must be directed.

As a matter of fact Colvilles are plentiful in this district. The first I have come across is (I) Will. de Colville who attests a charter granted by the Earl of Lincoln in 1141 when he went to meet King Stephen at Stamford (see Round's *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 159).

Twenty-five years later the Black Book of the Exchequer records the existence of another (II) Will. de Colville as undertenant in 1166 (a) of the D'Eyncourt's at Somerby near Grantham, and (b) of the Wakes at Creaton a few miles west of Bourne (Lib. Rub. 379).

In 1212, the Testa de Neville (p. 341) shows this latter estate as the property of yet a third (III) William de Coleville, and on the same page the

<sup>1</sup> Founder of Catharine Hall, see *D. N. B.*

<sup>2</sup> Penes Mr G. N. Maynard, Saffron Walden.

<sup>3</sup> *Bishop Alcock's Register* (Cole).

<sup>4</sup> Cardinal Pole's Pension Book. Q. R. *Miscellaneous Book* No. 31. (Information kindly supplied by Mr W. M. Palmer of Linton.)

<sup>5</sup> Camden, *Britannia*, ed. 1806. The map gives 'Widford or Whittlesford'.

<sup>6</sup> John Nichols, *The Progresses &c. of King James I.*, London, 1828, 4<sup>o</sup>, Vol. III, p. 532. Nichols quotes Camden, *Annals*, but I cannot discover the passage.

same man is entered a few lines further down as holding Bytham and its soke (it is spelt Wyham in error, but other entries give Bytham) of the Earl of Albermarle. Turning next to the Belvoir fees we again find Will. de Coleville (Testa 343) as undertenant at Auburn, south-west of Lincoln, while the Close Rolls of 1230 contain a writ addressed to the Sheriff of Lincoln stating that Will. de Coleville de Bytham was dead and ordering that his heir Roger de Coleville be put in seisin of his estates.

The Testa has returns for 1242 as well as 1212, and turning to these we find Matilda de Coleville (p. 323) as tenant of Somerby, Walter de Colville of Bytham (p. 327), an undertenant of Walter de Colville's at Creaton (p. 327), and finally Walter de Coleville as an undertenant of Roger de Coleville at Auburn (p. 326).

The Testa has no Leicestershire returns for 1212 but it shows in 1242 a (IV) William de Coleville as undertenant of Walter de Coleville at Muston and Normanton near Belvoir.

The Hundred Rolls of 1282 speak of Duxford as owned by Roger de Coleville, a descendant of Will. de Coleville.

The connecting link is an escheat of 1316 (9 Ed. II), which returns Edmund de Colville as then dead and enumerates his estates as follows:—

In Cambridgeshire Duxford and Weston Colville,

In Lincolnshire Auburn and Bytham,

In Leicestershire Muston and Normanton,

besides other property in Rutland and elsewhere.

We thus have plenty of material for a pedigree of the Colvilles of Duxford, and we see that, though they were not tenants in chief, still they were wealthy men, and held lands of several baronies, viz. Belvoir, Albermarle, D'Eyncourt, Wake of Bourn, and, at Weston Colville, of Warrenne.

The question is, which Will. de Coleville are we to select? I do not think it can be the earlier ones, as I doubt whether it was fashionable to found Hospitals before the 13th century. The Ely records ought to solve the problem, as W. de C. gave the Bishop the patronage. As a guess I should select Will. de Colville III, who died 1230, as he seems the most considerable of the Williams met with.

The Colvilles do not seem to have been benefactors of either Bytham or Belvoir Priory. I have gleaned a few facts however about William de Coleville de Bytham from the *Chronica Majora* of Matthew Paris, as he took no small part in the fighting after the signing of Magna Carta. He was on the side of the Barons and supported the French prince Louis, whom they summoned to their assistance. John accordingly in 1216 attacked his property and to secure Bytham delivered it into the custody of the Earl of Albemarle, together with Belvoir, which only surrendered after a siege.

John also got the Pope to excommunicate him, and his name appears in the list of John's special enemies in the Roll quoted by Paris (Rolls Edit. vol. II, 644).

On John's death he still supported the French, and was with the Count of Perche when he was besieged at Lincoln in 1217—being in the list of prisoners taken when the Castle surrendered.

For some time after this Bytham seems to have remained in the hands of the Earl of Albemarle, but in 1220 he revolted and was besieged by Henry III at Bytham. The Castle however surrendered on Feb. 3, 1221; and according to Murray's *Guide to Lincolnshire* (though Paris says nothing) Henry III reinstated Will. de Colville. Anyhow he was in possession at his death in 1230.

POSTSCRIPT. Mr Corbett points out to me that a William de Colville gave land at Duxford to Tiltey Abbey. This must have been subsequent to 1198 as it is not mentioned in Richard's Charter of Confirmation. See *Monasticon* v. 625. It was continued by Henry III in a charter dated 13 March 1251 (Charter Roll, Rolls Series).

### THE MORTUARY ROLL OF THE ABBESS OF LILLECHURCH, KENT.

BY C. E. SAYLE, M.A.

This roll was exhibited at a meeting of this Society in 1869 by the then President of the Society, who is also our oldest living member, Professor Mayor. The roll is now in one of the show-cases of St John's College Library; and the property of Lillechurch is also now in the possession of that College. It was presented to the College through the good offices of Bishop Fisher. Tanner says that the College possesses about 200 documents relating to the priory. A short account of the literature of these rolls may be of some assistance.

In 1690 Martene first published his volume on this and cognate subjects. It became by 1700 his big book, *De Antiquae Ecclesiae Ritibus*, the second and fuller edition of which was printed in 1736. A good deal of evidence is there given which calls here for little remark in our own country. In 1825, in a catalogue of the MSS. in Durham Cathedral Library, Canon Raine drew attention to the existence of a mortuary roll in that collection. In 1847 J. G. Nichols, at a meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Norwich, read a paper on a portion of an obituary roll of an abbot of West Dereham, and in 1855 Albert Way, one of our own forgotten worthies, read a paper before our own Society on a portion of a mortuary roll of John Hotham, Bishop of Ely, which found its way somehow to the archives of Canterbury Cathedral. In 1856 Canon

Raine published through the Surtees Society the mortuary roll *in extenso* which he had catalogued twenty-six years before. His preface is the best account of mortuary rolls which we have in the language. The paper by Nichols is however still worth reading. Eleven years later, in 1866, M. Leopold de Lisle published a volume of over 500 pages relating to the subject of mortuary rolls in France, *Rouleaux des Morts*<sup>1</sup>.

These rolls, I should perhaps add, consist of long narrow pieces of parchment stitched together. The present one is 37 ft. 3 in. long, and on the average about 7 in. wide. It consists of nineteen membranes, some of which are written on both sides. There are 372 entries in all in the document, that is, entries of the ecclesiastical houses visited by the roll-bearer for the purpose of gaining prayers for the soul of Abbess Amphelissa.

Such rolls are rare. There is not one in the University Library, and Dr James (who has kindly been through my transcript with me and corrected the grosser errors) assures me that, but for two fragments in a binding in the library of Jesus College, he does not know of any other in the University. Nichols, in 1847, stated there was not a single one in the British Museum<sup>2</sup>.

In length the present roll takes a position midway. The Durham roll contains mention of 639 houses (Raine, p. xvi). The Ely roll, fragment only, contains only 27 (Way, p. 127).

As to date we are more fortunate. Prior Burnaby, who is commemorated in the Durham roll, died in 1456 (xiv.), and Prior Ebchester in 1464. Bishop Hotham, of Ely, died in 1337. Prioress Amphelissa is said, in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (iv. 378), to have been flourishing in 1298. Browne Willis says that she died in the following year. The first roll mentioned by Nichols is that of Matilda, abbess of Caen, in the year 1112, with 254 tituli<sup>3</sup>; and the second of 1122 with 250<sup>4</sup>.

The first English mortuary roll is that for Lucy, prioress and foundress of the Church of the Holy Cross and St Mary, at Headingham, in Essex. This is dated 1190. A facsimile of

<sup>1</sup> I wish to thank the Rev. W. G. Searle for calling my attention to this book.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Inst. Proc. Norwich*, p. 99.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.* p. 102.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.* p. 100.

this has been reproduced in the current year (1903) in the first part of the publication of the New Palaeographical Society. Ours, which Nichols does not mention, must come next, for his second roll is that of William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, and founder of Trinity Hall, who died in 1354<sup>1</sup>. He mentions others of 1416, 1453, 1456, and 1464, and 1492 for the abbot of Bury St Edmunds<sup>2</sup>, and also one for the year 1502, a prior of Coventry; and finally, one for Westminster in 1522. They were often ornate, as may be seen from the Dereham roll. Ours is plain.

It is of considerable and lasting interest to know what those 372 houses were which were visited by the roll-bearer about the year 1300; how far they can all be identified; and further, what relation those 372 houses bear to the 639 houses visited in 1456 and 1464. Finally, I wish to emphasize the importance of a dated document which contains well over 300 different and widely varying styles of handwriting. This palaeographical side of the question is by no means the least interesting one. At some future time it will be the obvious duty of some Palaeographical Society or individual student to examine the document from this point of view.

The transcript here printed consists of these 372 names arranged in the order of the roll, and now for the first time numbered. Following the name of the place is the name of the Dedication of the house, which is invariably given. In a third column I have given the name of the modern locality; and in a fourth column the county. In a fifth column I have given the name of the particular religious order to which the house belonged—Augustinian, Benedictine, Cistercian, Gilbertine, Premonstratensian or Alien. And lastly, by means of an asterisk I have indicated whether the name of the house occurs in the Durham List. I have added an alphabetical index of places, and a table of the places mentioned arranged under counties.

The giant's share of the work, as in the preceding communication, has again been generously undertaken by Mr J. E. Foster.

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Inst. Proc. Norwich*, p. 103.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.* p. 100.

## MORTUARY ROLL (SCHEDULE).

\* = Surtees. A = Abbey or Augustine. B = Benedictine. N = Nunnery. P = Priory.

Schedule Number.	House	Dedication	Modern Locality	County	Order	Membrane
1	Roffensis Ecclesia	Andrew	Rochester	Kent	B	I a
2	Cantuar	Augustine	Canterbury	"	B	"
3	"	Gregory	"	"	A	"
4	"	Christchurch	"	"	B	"
5	Faversham	Saviour	Faversham	"	"	"
6	Suldharn	Mary	Shouldham A.	Norfolk	Gilb	"
7	Salterea	"	Sawtry A.	Hunts	Cist	"
8	Boxle	"	Boxley A.	Kent	Cist	"
9	Malling	"	Malling A.	"	"	"
10	Ledes	Mary and Nicolas	Leeds	"	A	II a
11	Crokeld	Mary	Lesnes near Erith	Kent	A	"
12	Lesnes	Thomas	Bradwell P.	Bucks	B	"
13	Bradwell	Mary	Barking	Essex	B	"
14	Berking	Mary and Ethelburg	Ipswich	Suffolk	"	"
15	Gipewic	Holy Trinity	West Ham	Essex	Cist	"
16	Stratford	Mary	Bromley	Middlesex	B	"
17	"	Leonard	Shoreditch N.	"	B	"
18	Haliwell	John Bapt.	Old Buckenham ?	Norfolk	A	"
19	Bukeham	James	London	Middlesex	"	"
20	London	Holy Cross and Helen	"	"	"	"
21	Clerckenwell	Mary	Southwark	Surrey	"	"
22	Suthwerk	"	Westminster	Middlesex	"	"
23	Westmon	Peter	Now S. Thomas' Hospital	Surrey	"	"
24		Thomas de Pratis				

25	?	Holy Trinity	Bernmondsey	Bermundsey	"	A	*
26	Bermundes'	Saviour	Waltham	Waltham	"	B	*
27	Waltham	Holy Cross	Cheshunt	Herts	"	Cist	*
28	Ceshehunte	Mary	New Rumney ?	Kent	"	A	*
29	Rumenei	John Bapt.	Bristol	Somerset	"	B	*
30	Bristol	Augustine	Stoke Curcey	Essex	"	Cist	*
31	Stok	John Bapt.	Castle Heddingham N.	Somerset	"	A	*
32	Heigeham	Mary and H. Cross	Hales Owen	Somerset	"	B	*
33	Halis	"	Darley	Northants-?	"	Cist	*
34	? Pipewell	"	Bromfield	Derby	"	A	*
35	Derleg	"	Wenlock	Salop	"	B	*
36	Bromfield	Melburg	Bildwas	"	"	CJun	*
37	Wenel	Mary	Shrewsbury	"	"	Cist	*
38	Bildewas	Peter and Paul	Haughtmond	"	"	B	*
39	Salopesbur	John Evang.	Combermere	"	"	A	*
40	Hageman	Mary	Earls Colne	Cheshire	"	Cist	*
41	Cumbermare	"	Bocking	Essex	"	B	*
42	Coh'	Peter	Colchester	"	"	A	*
43	Bock	John Bapt.	Bury S. Edmunds	Suffolk	"	B	*
44	Colec	Botolph	Bruerne A. ?	Oxon ?	"	A	*
45	Colecestr'	Edmund King and M.	Fordham P.	Carnb	"	Cist	*
46	Bruer	Peter and Mary Magd.	Swaffham Bulbeck	"	"	Gilb	*
47	Fordham	Mary	Malden P.	Essex	"	B	*
48	Svaflham	Mary and Nicolas	Bikenacre or Woodham	"	"	Carm	*
49	Meldona	Mary and John Bapt.	Ferrers	"	"	A	*
50	Bikenacr	John Evang.	Beleigh A. or Little	"	"	A	*
51	Lega	Mary	Leighs ?	"	"	B	*
52	Dunmawe	"	Dunmow	"	"	A	*
53	Hatfield r6g	"	Hatfield Regis	"	"	B	*
54							*

II b

III a

Schedule Number	House	Dedication	Modern Locality	County	Order	Membrane
55	Waleden	Mary and James	Saffron Walden	Essex	B	*
56	Ixworth	Mary	Ixworth	Suffolk	A	*
57	Uefford	George	Thetford N.	Norfolk	B	*
58	Thetford	Sepulchre	"	"	A	*
59	"	Mary	"	"	Clun	*
60	Bromhill	Thomas Mart.	Bromehill	"	A	*
61	Derham	Mary	W. Dereham	"	Prem	*
62	Panteneye	Mary Magd.	Pentney	"	A	*
63	Blakeberke	Katherine	Blackborough N.	"	B	*
64	Boultona	Mary	Bolton	Yorks	A	*
65	Geroud'	"	Gerondon	Leicester	Cist	III b
66	Bredona	Mary and Hardulf	Breedon-on-the-Hill	"	A	*
67	Kalc	Giles	Calke	Derby	A	*
68	Rapend'	Holy Trinity	Repton	"	A	*
69	Polleswk	Mary and Edith	Pollesworth N.	Warwick	B	*
70	Kyrk	Mary and Nicolas	? Monks Kirby	"	A	*
71	Landa	John Bapt.	Lande	Leicester	A	*
72	Scocchia	Andrew	St Andrews	Scotland		
73	Dunfermine	Margaret	Dunfermine	"		
74	Simplingham	Mary	Sempringham	Lincs.		
75	Lond	Paul	London	Middlesex		
76	Rumesiensis	Mary and Ethelfleth	Romsey	Hants		
77	Motesfunte	Trinity	Motisfont	"	A	IV
78	Ambrebur	Mary and Melor	Amesbury N.	Wilts	B	*
79	Shirebur	Mary	Sherborne A.	Dorset	B	*
80	Cerneiensis	Peter and Eduuold	Cerne	"	B	*
81	Mideltonensis	Mary and Sampson	Middleton A.	"	B	*
82	Holna	Mary	Holme	"	Clun	*



V

83	? Birma	"	[Byndon ? Wimborne ? Winterborne ? Cranborne ?]	"	Cist *
84	Abbedelb'	Peter	Abbotsbury	"	B
85	Forda	Mary	Ford A.	Devon	Cist *
86	Dunkewell	"	Dunkeswell A.	"	Cist *
87	? Etona	"	Nuneaton ?	Warwick	Fontevraud? *
88	Lega	Mary and John Evang.	Lygh	Devon	A *
89	KarswH	Mary	Careswell <sup>1</sup>	Hereford	Alien *
90	Exonia, extra	James	Exeter	Devon	B *
91	" extra	Nicolas	"	"	B *
92	"	Andrew de Cuic	"	"	Prem *
93	Thorr'	Saviour	Torr	"	B *
94	Toton'	Mary	Totnes	"	Cist *
95	Boktal'	"	Buckfastleigh	"	A *
96	Pliton	Peter and Paul	Plympton	"	B *
97	Tauistock	Mary and Rumion	Tavistock	"	B *
98	Cornubia	Germans	St Germans	Cornwall	Clun *
99		Circi	St Cyriac	"	B *
100	Tiwardraet	Andrew	Tywardreath	"	B *
101	Bomin	Peter	Bodmin	"	A *
102	Laustanaton	Stephen	Launceston	"	A *
103	Hertiland	Nectan	Hartland A.	Devon	A *
104	Fritheleuestoke	Gregory	Friethelstock	"	A *
105	Barnastupol	Mary Magd.	Barnstaple	"	Clun *
106	Pilton	Mary	Pilton P.	"	B *
107	Dunelbor	George Martyr	Dunster	"	B *
108	Elma	Mary [Magd.]	"	Somerset	B *
109	Athelengensis	Athelwin	? Athelney	"	*

<sup>1</sup> See p. 399.

Schedule Number	House	Dedication	Modern Locality	County	Order	Membrane
110	Bedeford	'Titulus scolarum de Bedeford'	Bideford <sup>1</sup>	Devon		
111	Tanton	Peter and Paul	Taunton	Somerset		
112	Muchelensis	Peter	Michelney	"		
113	[Bristol]	Mary K'ml	Bristol?	"	Carm	
114	Montisac	Peter and Paul	Montacute	"	Clun	
115	Glast'	Mary	Glastonbury	"		
116	Mireualle	"	Meraval	Warwick		
117	Bristol	James	Bristol	Somerset		
118	Keynesham	Mary	Keynsham A.	"		
119	Bathon	Peter and Paul	Bath	"		
120	Ferleg'	Mary Magd.	Farley P.	Wilts	Clun	VI
121	Cestr'	Werbung	Chester	Cheshire	B	
122	"	John	"	"	?	
123	"	Mary	"	"	B	
124	Essold	Leonard	Esholt	Yorks	Cist	
125	Stanlawe	Mary	Stanlaw A.	Cheshire		
126	Norton	"	Norton P.	"	Prem	
127	Cokersand	"	Cokersand	Lancs	A	
128	Cunighened	"	Conishead	"	Cist	
129	Furnesio	"	Furness A.	"		
130	"	"	"	Yorks	Cist	
131	Kirketal	"	Kirkstall	"	Cist	VII
132	Sallehya	"	Salley	"	Cist	
133	Bradnestok	"	Bredenstok	Wilts	Aug	
134	Stanleg	"	"	"	Cist	
135	Malmesbury	"	Malmesbury A.	"		
136	Cirencester	Mary	Cirencester	Glouc.	A	
137	Maluernie	Giles the Less	Little Malvern	Worcester	B	

138	North	John Evang.	Cold Norton	Oxon.	A	*
139	Chaucumba	Peter and Paul	Chalcombe P.	" Northants	B	*
140	Essey	Mary	Canons Ashby	"	B	*
141	{ Beauacensis	Lucian }	Weodon P.	"	B	*
142	{ Wedonia	Mary }	Luffield P.	Bucks	B	*
143	Luff	"	Snellshall P.	"	B	*
144	Snellshale	Leonard	Newport Pagnell H.	"	Prem	*
145	Newport	Mary	Lavenden A.	Beds	A	*
146	Laundene	John Bapt.	Newuham P.	"	A	*
147	Newham	Paul	Caldwell P.	"	A	*
148	Caudewell'	John Bapt. and John Ev.	Elstow	"	A	*
149	Elnest'	Mary and Helen	Northampton	Northants	A	*
150	Norht	Mary	"	"	A	*
151	"	James	"	"	A	*
152	"	Andrew	"	"	A	*
153	Dainter	Augustine	Daventry	Warwick	A	*
154	Cumba	Mary	Coombe	"	A	*
155	Country	"	Coventry	"	A	*
156	Stodt	"	Studley	Staffs	A	*
157	Rout	"	Routon	Warwick	Cist	*
158	Stanle	"	Stoneleigh A	"	A	*
159	Keniff	"	Kenilworth	"	A	*
160	Wreceshale	Leonard	Wroxhall N.	"	B	*
161	Wigem	James	Wigmore A.	"	A	*
162	Pingele	Mary	Pinley N.	Hereford	A	*
163	Alenest'	Mary and John Bapt.	Alcester	Warwick	B	*
164	Bordesleya	Mary	Bordesley	"	B	*
165	Doddeford	"	Dodford	Worcester	Cist	*
165	Westewodia	"	Westwood N.	"	Prem	*
166	Wigom'	"	Worcester	"	Font.	*
					Nurs	*

VIII

IX

1 Not in Tanner.

Schedule Number	House	Dedication	Modern Locality	County	Order	Membrane
167	Persore	Mary and Eadburga	Persore	Worcester	*	
168	Maluernie	Mary and Michael the Great	Malvern	"	*	
169	Evesh	Mary and Egwin	Evesham	"		
170	Whinchele	Mary and Kenelm K. and M.	Winchecombe	Gloucester	B	
171	Theokesbif	Mary	Tewkesbury	"	*	
172	Lanth juxta Glac.	" Oswald K. and M.	Llanthony secunda	"	*	
173	Glouc'	Mary	Gloucester	"		
174	Tinterna	Peter	Tintern	"		
175	Glouc	Mary	Gloucester	"		
176	Dena	Mary	Dene or Hexley	"	Cist	
177	Monem	"	Monmouth	"		
178	Ewias	James Magd.	Ewias P.	Monmouth	B	
179	Dauntun	Mary and Thomas	Davington N.	Hereford	B	
180	Langedone	Martin	W. Langdon	Kent	Prem	X
181	Douora	Mary and Eanswithe.	Dover	"		
182	Folkestune	John Ev.	Folkestone	"	Clun	
183	Hortune	Magdalene	Horton	"		
184	Tunebrug	Mary	Tonbridge	"		
185	Beggeham	Mary Magd.	Bayham	Sussex	Prem	
186	Cumbwelle	Mary	Combwell	Kent	A	
187	Ponte Roberti	Trinity	Robertsbridge	Sussex	Cist	*
188	Hasting	Martin	Hastings	"	A	*
189	Bello	Pancras	Battle	"	B	*
190	Lewes	Peter	Lewes	"	Clun	*
191	Sela	Holy Cross	Sela P.	"	Carm	*
192	Hergeham	Mary Magd.	Herringham	"	A	*
193	Pratis <sup>1</sup>	Mary and Blaise	?	"		
194	Boxgrana	Mary and John Bap.	Boxgrave	Sussex	Prem	XI
195	Deretford		Dureford A.	"		

MORTUARY ROLL

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196	Suwic	Mary	Southwick	Hants	A	*
197	Hyda	Peter and Grimbald	Hyde	"		*
198	Vintonie	Mary and Edburga	Winchester	"		*
199	Wint <sup>1</sup>	Peter and Paul and Swithin	"	"	A	*
200	[Southampton]	Denis	St Denis P.	"	B	*
201	Wervelle	Holy Cross and Peter	Wilton	"	A	*
202	Wilton	Mary and Edith	Ivychurch	"	A	*
203	Monasterii Hederosi	Mary and Michael	Bromere	"	A	*
204	Brume	Trinity	Christchurch	"	B	*
205	Twinham	Mary and Edward K. and M.	Shafton (Shaftesbury)	"	A	*
206	Sephton	Mary and All Saints	Brueton	Dorset	A	*
207	Briweton	Mary	Westacre	Somerset	A	*
208	Westacra	Mary	Castleacre	Norfolk	A	*
209	Acra	Mary	Rudham	"	Clun	*
210	Rudham	"	Walsingham	"		*
211	Walsingham	"	Bromham	"	Carm	*
212	Bromhā	Andrew	Hickling	"		*
213	Hikeling	Augustine	S. Benets Hulme	"		*
214	Hulmo	Benedict	Langley A.	"	Prem	*
215	Langele	Mary	Horsham	"		*
216	Northē	Faith	Norwich	"	B	*
217	Norwici	Trinity	Carrow	"	B	*
218	Karowe	Mary	Eye	"		*
219	Eija	Peter	Redlingfield N.	Suffolk		*
220	Reddelingsfeld	Mary and Andrew	Horstead ?	"	B	*
221	Herst	Mary	Wangford	Norfolk ?	Alien ?	*
222	Wanhoford	Peter	Blythburgh P.	Suffolk		*
223	Bliburg	Mary	Leystone	"	A	*
224-	Leestone	"	Sibton	"	Prem	*
225	Sibeton	"		"	Cist	*

XII

<sup>1</sup> Tanner gives one in Herts near St Albans, and one in Northants. See No. 350.

Schedule Number	House	Dedication	Modern Locality	County	Order	Membrane
226	Snapes	Mary	Snape P.	Suffolk	B	
227	Campesse	"	Campsey N.	"	A	*
228	Neubo	"	Newbourne	"	Prem	*
229	Buttel	"	Butley P.	"	A	*
230	Valeto	Felix	Felixstowe	"		*
231	Gineswic	Peter and Paul	Ipswich	"		*
232	Wikes	Mary	Wickham	"	Cist	*
233	Kyrkeham	Trinity	Kirkham	Yorks	A	*
234	[Osythe]	Peter and Paul and Osyth	St Osyth	Essex	A	*
235	[Osythe]	James	?	?	?	XIII
236	Bulict	Mary	Bullington ?	Lincs	Gilb	*
237	Chantebrige	Mary and Rhadegund	Cambridge	Cambs	B	*
238	Elyen	Peter and Etheldreda	Ely	"		*
239	[St Ives]	Yvo	St Ives P.	Hunts		*
240	Huntindun	Mary	Huntingdon	"	A	*
241	Rams	Benedict	Ramsey	"	B	*
242	Burgo	Peter	Peterborough	Northants		*
243	Thorn'	Mary	Thorney	Cambs		*
244	Croiland	Guthlac	Croyland	Lincs		*
245	Spald	Mary and Nicolas	Spalding	"	Cist	*
246	Swinesh	Mary	Swineshead	"	B	*
247	Freston	James	Freston	"	A	*
248	Markebi	Peter	Markby P.	"		*
249	Grenefeld	Mary	Greenfield N.	"	Cist	*
250	Lekeberne	"	Leighbourne	"	Gilb	*
251	Alvingh	Michael	Alvingham N.	"	Cist	*
252	Parco Ludo	Mary	Louth Park	"	Cist	*
253	Reuesbi	Mary and Lawrence	Revesby A.	"	Cist	*
254	Kirkeste	Mary	Kirkstead A.	"	Cist	XIV



Schedule Number	House	Dedication	Modern Locality	County	Order	Membrane
287	Giseburg	Mary	Gisburn	Yorks		
288	Dunelmo	Cuthbert	Durham	Durham		
289	Fincal	Godric	Finchale	"		
290	Hexildith	Andrew	Hexham	Northumbld		
291	Novo Monasterio	Mary	Brinkburn	"		
292	Brinkeburt	Peter	Alnwic	"		
293	Alnewic	Mary	Coldingham	Berwickshire		
294	Coldingham	Mary and Ebba	Coldingham	Haddington-	Cist	XVI
295	Haddingtona	Mary	Haddington N.	shire		
296	Ednbf	Holy Cross	Edinburgh	Edinburgh-	A	
297	Cogeshal	Mary	Cogeshall	shire		
298	Neubotl	"	Newbottle ?	Essex	*	
299	Melros	"	Melrose	Northants ?	Cist	
300	Driburch	"	Dryburgh	Roxburgh-	Cist	
301	Kalch	"	Kelso or Chalk-Heugh	shire	Prem	
302	Eccles	Mary and Cuthbert	Eccles	Berwickshire		
303	Kaldestrem	Mary	Coldstream N.	Roxburgh-	Cist	
304	Jeddenord	"	Jedburgh	shire	Cist	
305	Karleoli	"	Carlisle	Lancashire	A	
306	Eglestun	John Bapt.	Eglestone	Berwickshire	Cist	
307	Richeind	Agatha	Richmond	Roxburgh-	Cist	
308	Jorevalle	Mary	Jervaulx	shire	A	
309	Fontibus	"	Fountains	Durham	Prem	
310	Ebor	"	York	Yorks	Cist	*
				"	*	*
				"	*	*



311	Hapelturn	Mary and John	Appleton N.			
312	Selby	German	Selby			
313	Drax	Nicolas	Drax P.			
314	Pontefr'	John	Pontefract			
315	Nestle	Oswald	Nostell P.			
316	Bretton	Mary Magd.	Monk Bretton			
317	Harepol	Mary	Hampole N.			
318	Rupe	"	Roche			
319	Blida	"	Blythe ?			
320	Radeford'	Mary and Cuthbert	Worksop			
321	Wellebek	James	Welbeck			
322	Rufford	Mary	Rufford A.			
323	Loco Nouo	"	Newstead A.			
324	Lentun	Trinity	Lenton A.			
325	Turgarton	Peter	Thurgarton			
326	Selford	Mary	Shelford P.			
327	Valle dei	"	Edenham A.			
328	Brunna	Peter and Paul	Bourne P.			
329	Stamford	Michael	Stanford			
330	Wardun	Mary	Warden			
331	Chikesand	"	Chicksand P.			
332	Dunstapl	Peter	Dunstable			
333	Wodecherche	Giles	Wood			
334	Thama	Mary	[? Woodkirk			
335	Stodlig	"	Thame			
336	Egnesham	"	Stodley N.			
337	Godest	Mary and John Bapt.	Eyusham Godstow			

1 ? Tanner.

Schedule Number	House	Dedication	Modern Locality	County	Order	Membrane
338	Oseneija	Mary	Osney	Oxford	*	
339	Oxon	Frideswide	Oxford	"	*	
340	Sanford	Nicholas	Sanford	Berks	*	
341	Abband	Mary	Abingdon	"	*	
342	Lylleshull	"	Lilleshall	Salop	*	XVIII b
343	Stane	Ulphadus	Stone	Staffs	*	
344	Herefordia	Guthlac	Hereford P.	Hereford	*	
345	Parco Stanley	Mary	Dale Abbey	Derby	B	
346	Burton	Mary and Magd.	Burton-on-Trent	Staffs	Prem	
347	Tutesbir'	Mary	Tutbury	"	*	
348	Roucestr'	"	Roucester	"	*	
349	Trentham	Mary and All Saints	Trentham	"	*	
350	Pratis	Mary	Mary de Pré A.	Leics	A	
351	Oseluistr	Andrew	Owston P.	Oxon	A	XIX
352	Dorchacestre	Peter and Paul and Birin	Dorchester	Berks	*	
353	Rading	Mary	Reading	Berks	*	
354	Medmechā	"	Medmenham	Berks	*	
355	Hurleya	"	Hurley P.	Berks	*	
356	Leomin	Peter	Leominster <sup>2</sup>	Hereford	*	
357	Messenden	Mary	Missenden	Bucks	*	
358	Wilemundeleia	"	Wymondley P.	Bucks	A	
359	Roes	Thomas	Royston	Herts	A	
360	Bernevell	Andrew and Giles	Barnwell	"	A	
361	Tylet	Mary	Tiltey	Essex	A	
362	Latton	John Bapt.	Latton	"	Cist	
363	Ankerwic	Mary Magd.	Ankerwyke N.	Bucks	B	
364	Certes	Peter	Chertsey	Surrey	B	
365	Meriton	Mary	Merton	"	*	
366	Scapeya	Mary and Sexburga	Sheppey	Kent	A	

367	Dover	Rhadegund	Dover		
368	Ledes	Mary and Nicolas	Ledes		*
369	Chone	Holy Cross and John Bapt.	? Sutton at Hone	"	*
370	Bergeueny	Mary	Abergavenny	"	
371	Lanton prime	John Bapt.	Lianthony prima A.	Monmouth	
372	Vaff Dore	Mary	Abbeydore	"	A
				Hereford	,

<sup>1</sup> There is another St Mary de Pré in Hertfordshire. See no. 193. <sup>2</sup> A cell to Reading. See no. 353.  
<sup>3</sup> This ascription is dubious, 'The Knights Hospitalers of St John of Jerusalem had a commandry here, the house being yet called St John's' (Tanner).

## ADDITIONAL NOTES.

- No. 10. Cf. no. 368.  
 15. Cf. no. 231.  
 50. Dedicated to S. Mary alone.  
 52. Bylegh is dedicated to S. Nicolas (Surtees, p. 25).  
 68. Now S. Wystan; and SS. Mary and James.  
 89. Careswell=Cresswell, or Kessewell in Herefordshire. See J. Nichols, *Alien Priories*, ii. 43, and Tanner, *Not. Mon.* s.v. This is the only house given in the Bateman roll, mentioned on p. 385, the transcription of which is in Trinity Hall Library. (Cf. Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, p. 242.)

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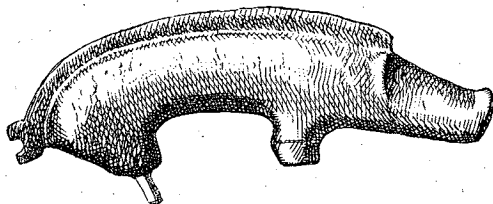
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BRONZE OBJECT FOUND NEAR GULDEN MORDEN.  
See page 373.



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## Yorkshire

Bolton 64

Esholt 124

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Kirkham 233

Meaux 271

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Yorkshire (*continued*)

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borne ?)

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## SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Monday, May 11, 1903.

Mr GRAY, President, in the Chair.

The Officers of the Society were elected for the ensuing year.

*President:* ALFRED CORT HADDON, Sc.D., F.R.S., Christ's College.

*Vice-President:* JOHN WILLIS CLARK, M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College, Registrar.

*Ordinary Members of Council:* CECIL BENDALL, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, Professor of Sanskrit. The Rev. DAVID HERBERT SOMERSET CRANAGE, M.A., F.S.A., King's College. JAMES WHITBREAD LEE GLAISHER, Sc.D., F.R.S., Trinity College. ARTHUR GRAY, M.A., Jesus College. JOHN VENN, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Gonville and Caius College.

*Treasurer:* ROBERT BOWES.

*Secretary:* THOMAS DINHAM ATKINSON.

*Auditors:* Alderman GEORGE KETT.  
JAMES BENNET PEACE, M.A., Emmanuel College.

The Annual Report was read (p. 440) and the Treasurer's Statement received (p. 443).

The President delivered his farewell address:

Custom has prescribed that the President of your Society should deliver an Address when he quits the office which you have committed to his keeping. In recent years the practice has been in abeyance. It would be regrettable if it were forgotten, and for that reason, if for no better, I ask your indulgence in the few remarks which I wish to make.

What I have to say relates to the domestic concerns of our Society—a brief retrospect of past performance, a few words about its present aims and the position which it has taken in recent years in the advancement of archaeological science in the University and in the neighbouring district.

The Society was founded in 1840. The first meeting of the Council on Feb. 29 in that year was attended, among others, by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Tatham, Master of St John's, who was our first President, by the Rev. H. W. Cookson, afterwards Master of Peterhouse, the Rev. Professor Corrie, afterwards Master of Jesus, Sir Henry Dryden, and the Rev. J. Lodge, University Librarian. The Secretary was Mr J. O. Halliwell, better known afterwards as Halliwell-Phillips, the Shakespearian scholar, who was then an undergraduate of Jesus College, and to whose suggestion the Society owes its origin. The subscription was ten shillings per term, and membership was not restricted to the University, though until 1893 none but members of the University could hold office or serve on the Council.

The Society was prolific in publication in its earliest years. Besides ten numbers of Reports and Communications it produced eighteen Publications in the Quarto and Octavo Series between 1840 and 1853. This energy was not sustained in the years which followed, for between 1853 and 1859 the Society issued no Publications, and only nine numbers, forming one volume, of Reports. Between 1860 and 1870 the Publications were seven. Since then the activity of the Society, measured by its literary output, has been greatly quickened. In the years from 1890 its separate Publications have been fifteen, besides occasional and extra issues; and fifteen numbers of the Proceedings have been brought out. And an increased and increasing vitality has been shown in other directions—in the Excursions, first organized in 1881, when Professor Bendall, whose accession to the Council of the Society we welcome to-day, was Excursion Secretary; in the excavations recently begun under the direction of Professor Hughes, and attended already with valuable and unexpected results; in the Exhibitions organized in connection with the Society, notably that of Old Plate in 1895 and that of the Murray Collection of Irish Antiquities in 1900. And the Society may claim to have bestowed benefits on the public and the University by the devotion of large sums to such purposes as the preservation of the relics of Barnwell Priory, and to the support of the Museum

of Archaeology, to the Accessions Fund of which it has given sums amounting in the aggregate during the last ten years to not less than £537.

The Society has achieved much in recent years, but much more remains to achieve. It has occupied many new fields, but the horizon still recedes before its advance. I mention only a few of the tasks which lie immediately before us, and those only in the arena of Local Archaeology. Our excavations have only made a beginning; the mystery of the Cambridgeshire dykes remains unsolved; at this moment a Roman villa at Burwell, of a large and evidently well-preserved area, invites our exploration; and the site of the Priory of Swaffham may be turned over as soon as the crops are off the ground. Of records contained in the muniment rooms of Cambridge and Ely many of the most interesting and historically important have as yet found no editor. I need only specify the great series of Account Rolls of the Obedientiaries of the monastic Church of Ely, the Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town of Cambridge, the latter half of the *Liber Eliensis* and the University Wills at present exiled to Peterborough.

If the Society is to undertake even a portion of the large scheme of work which I have outlined with any prospect of completing it within a reasonably near future it will require some considerable increase of income. It is a fact to be regretted that the increase in the numbers of the Society has not kept pace with the recent widening of its field of operations. The ordinary members were 197 in 1880 and had increased only to 246 last year. As the parting words which I address to you from the President's chair I should like to impress on every member of the Society the desirability of attracting to it as many recruits as he or she can. To one class in particular I should like to see the doors of the Society more hospitably open than they have been hitherto. I mean the undergraduates of the University. Antiquarian interests no longer appeal only to the class immortalized in Mr Oldbuck of Monkbarrow. Classical archaeology has a recognized place in the studies of the University. That British archaeology has not yet won such recognition is some reproach to Cambridge and its Historical School. By the more general admission of undergraduates to our meetings, excursions, and especially to our diggings our Society will do an important service in spreading an educated interest in antiquities in local societies throughout the kingdom.



In conclusion I must heartily congratulate the Society on the choice which it has made for President in the coming year, and must add the wish, in which I am sure that you all share, that he may find the duties of President compatible with what I take to be not less his duty—that of instructing, interesting, and entertaining us with the admirable exhibitions and communications which from the storehouse of his knowledge he has always been so ready to give us at recent meetings.

Professor HUGHES and Baron VON HÜGEL spoke upon the proposed New Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology.

ON TWO WHEEL-DESKS: THE ONE IN THE CHURCH OF S. NICHOLAS, GREAT YARMOUTH; THE OTHER IN THE BIBLIOTHEQUE DE L'ARSENAL, PARIS.

BY J. W. CLARK, M.A.

IN the accounts for fitting up the library of the King of France in 1367 and 1368, when it was removed from the Île de la Cité to the Louvre, the carpenters are paid, among other things, for "having taken to pieces all the cases (*bancs*) and two wheels (*roes*) which were in the King's library in the palace, and transported them to the Louvre, with the desks (*lettrins*) to the aforesaid wheels, each made smaller by a foot all round<sup>1</sup>."

I shewed in *The Care of Books* that these "wheels" were revolving desks, which could be raised or depressed by means of a central screw; and I illustrated the passage quoted above by a miniature executed in Flanders for King Henry the Seventh, and now in the British Museum, representing two gentlemen in a library, studying at such a desk<sup>2</sup>. The principle, once adopted, became exceedingly popular, and desks of a similar character, but of different forms and ornament, are among the commonest pieces of library-furniture depicted in miniatures.

<sup>1</sup> *The Care of Books*, ed. ii, p. 294.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 295.

In my present paper I propose to describe another form of wheel, also used for library-purposes, which seems to have been invented at the beginning of the seventeenth, or end of the sixteenth, century. It is described and figured in a work by Heinrich Zeising, called *Theatrum Machinarum*<sup>1</sup>, the first edition of which was published at Leipzig in six parts between 1614 and 1622. The twelfth plate (fig. 1), which illustrates the contrivance and its mechanism, is accompanied by the following letterpress:

Ein kunstlicher Studier-Pult, darauff man auff einmal ein grossen Hauffen Bücher kan halten und gebrauchen.

Dieses ist eine schöne und kunstliche Machina, welche den Studirenden Personen gar nützlich ist und wol bekommt, sonderlich aber denen so auff einmahl viel Bücher und Authores müssen für sich haben, und aber Podagrish oder sonst schwach seyn dass sie nicht viel hin und wieder mögen gehen. Denn mit dieser Machina kan der Mann eine grosse Anzahl Bücher durchblättern und umwenden und darff nicht einmal aufstehen von seinem Stuel. Zu dem hat es auch diese gute bequemligkeit, dass dieses Instrument gar wenig raum bedarff an dem ort da mans hinstellet wie ein jeder vernunftiger Mensch aus der Figur wol kan mercken. Man muss ein Rad also zurichten dass wenn man Bücher auff seine bretlein legt, und treibt das Rad herumber, so sollen doch die Bücher steiff an ihrer Stelle bleiben, keins herabfallen oder die Blätter umkehren, sondern stets also bleiben wie sie auff die Radbretter oder tafelein gelegt worden. Dieses Rad kan man nun gross oder klein machen wie es einem jeden gefellig, oder das losament darinnen es stehen soll erleiden mag. Doch wird der Werckmeister so solche zurichtet achtung geben auff die proportion aller theil dieser unser kleinen Rädlein und anderer Künsten so in solcher Machina sie gesehn werden. Dann dieselben stück alle mit mass und proportion gemachet seind; und darmit ein jeder der diese Machina wil lassen zurichten solche desto besser mög verstehen hab ich hineben alle Subtiliteten sondarinn seind in der Figur entdeckt zu besser jedermenniglichs gebrauch.

This passage may be translated as follows:

An ingenious desk for study, on which a large number of books can be laid and used at one and the same time.

<sup>1</sup> The book was published by Henning Gross the younger in six parts dated as follows: Pt. i. 1621; Pt. ii. 1614; Pt. iii. 1618; Pt. iv. 1622; Pt. v. 1614; Pt. vi. 1614. These parts formed two volumes. The whole was reissued at Leipzig in 1673, and 1708. My attention was first directed to this book in 1894 by Mr F. G. Teggart, chief cataloguer in the library of the Leland Stanford junior University, U.S.A.

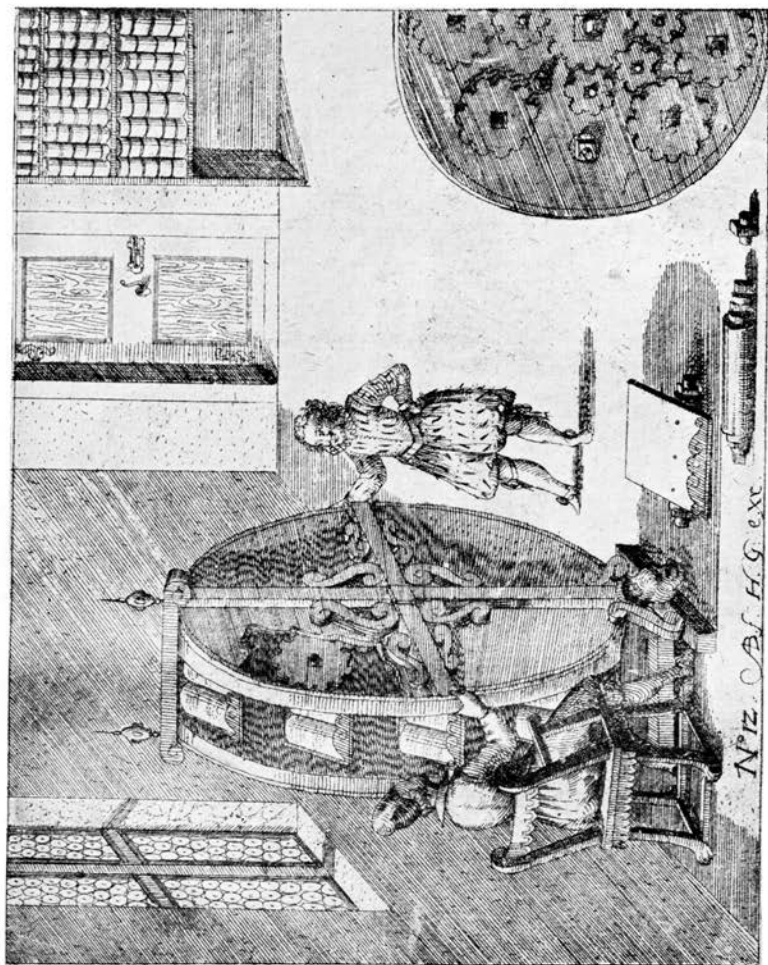


FIG. 1. Reproduction of Plate XII in Heinrich Zeising's *Theatrum Machinarum*, 1614-1622; shewing a wheel-desk, and the mechanism connected with it.

This is a beautiful and ingenious machine, which is very useful and convenient for persons studying, especially for those who must have by them many books and authors at once, and are gouty or otherwise infirm, so that they cannot easily move backwards or forwards. With this machine a man can turn over and consult a large number of books, and need not even rise from his chair. It has further this great convenience that the instrument requires very little space on the spot where it has been put up, as every reasonable man can see by this figure.

A wheel must be so arranged that when books are laid on the little shelves, and the wheel is turned round, the books may remain steady in their places, and none may fall down or their leaves be turned over, but remain as they were laid on the shelves or tablets.

This wheel can be made large or small according to pleasure, or as the space in which it is to stand will allow. The mechanic who puts it together must pay attention to the proportion of all parts of our little wheels and other contrivances which are required in such a machine, for all these pieces are made according to measure and proportion; and in order that everyone who wishes to have these machines made may the better understand them, I have in this figure shewn all the delicate contrivances, for the better information of everybody.

Let us now examine the figure. The wheel hangs free within a stout wooden frame; and as the artist has drawn a seated figure reading at it, it is easy to calculate that the diameter of the wheel was about 5 feet. There were eight shelves. The width of the wheel was not greater than that of the reader's chair—that is, about 2 feet; and, as the woodwork on which the shelves hang is of considerable thickness, but little space is left for the shelf itself. In consequence a single volume only is shewn upon each shelf, that is to say, only eight volumes could be consulted at once, a number which hardly bears out the statement in the description that “with this machine a man can turn over and consult a large number of books.”

The drawing further gives a rough sketch of the machinery by which the shelves are kept steady when the wheel is set in motion—what the text calls “the delicate contrivances.” The general scheme of a number of cog-wheels is perfectly correct; but they are drawn so roughly that I will say no more upon this subject at present.

A desk constructed on this principle has been preserved for many years in the church of S. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth.

I am sorry to say that nothing is known of its date, or of the place whence it came. The figure of it which I am able to give (fig. 2) renders a description almost unnecessary. The material is oak. The wheel is supported on a stout frame, so as to ensure complete steadiness. The diameter of the wheel is 3 ft. 9 in. The height, from the ground to the axis of the wheel, is 4 ft.; and the shelves, of which there are six, are 4 feet long, and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad. They will contain about 50 volumes at once.

A second example (fig. 3) is in the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Paris. In detail it differs a good deal from that at Yarmouth, but the principle is the same. The stand is highly ornamented, with wreaths of flowers and fruit on the central support and on the lateral wings; and the lower of the two bars connecting the ends of the stand, together with the edges of the shelves, is carved. The wheel is reduced to a cross, each arm of which carries one of the four shelves. The height is 3 ft. 5 in. from the ground to the axis (slightly less than at Yarmouth); each arm of the cross is 3 ft. 2 in. long by 8 in. wide; and each shelf is 3 ft. 9 in. long, by 17 in. wide.

Nothing is known about the history of this desk except that when the library was being arranged after the Revolution, the librarian asked for leave to annex "Un grand pupitre à ressort de la Bibliothèque des Capucins." This request was made "7 Primaire an VI" = 28 November, 1798. My friend M. Henri Martin, the present librarian, decides that the library in question belonged to the Capucins de la Rue St Honoré—a convent of vast extent, with a fine library, containing in 1790 a collection of books numbering from 18,000 to 24,000 volumes<sup>1</sup>.

Two other examples are to be met with in Germany: the one at Wolfenbüttel, the other at Wernigerode in the Hartz. The former, in the library of the Grand Dukes of Brunswick, was constructed in the middle of the seventeenth century by order of Duke Augustus (1634–1666). It is of wood, and closely resembles the Yarmouth example, but the frame is so constructed as to leave a very small interval between the wheel

<sup>1</sup> Franklin, *Anciennes Bibliothèques de Paris*, ii. 238.

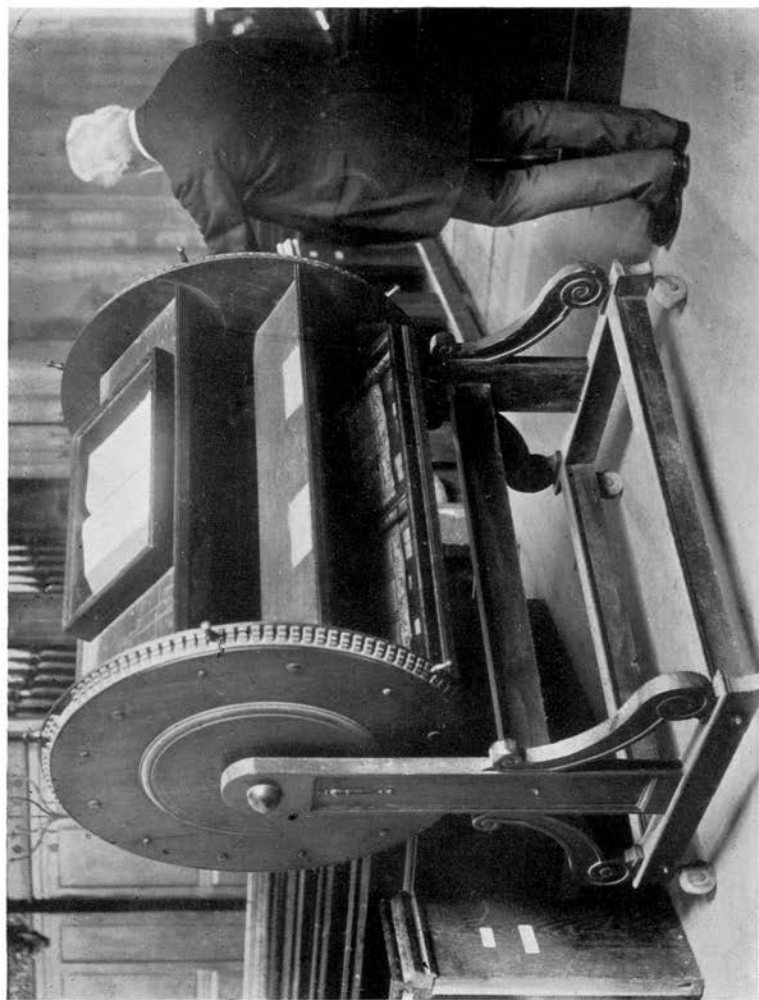


FIG. 2. Wheel-desk in the Church of S. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth.



FIG. 3. Wheel-desk in the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Paris.

and the ground. The wheel is hexagonal, and is fitted with six shelves. The whole works by a system of cogwheels evidently identical with that which I figure below. The example at Wernigerode is in the library of the Prince of Stolberg-Wernigerode. It is wholly of iron, and the system of

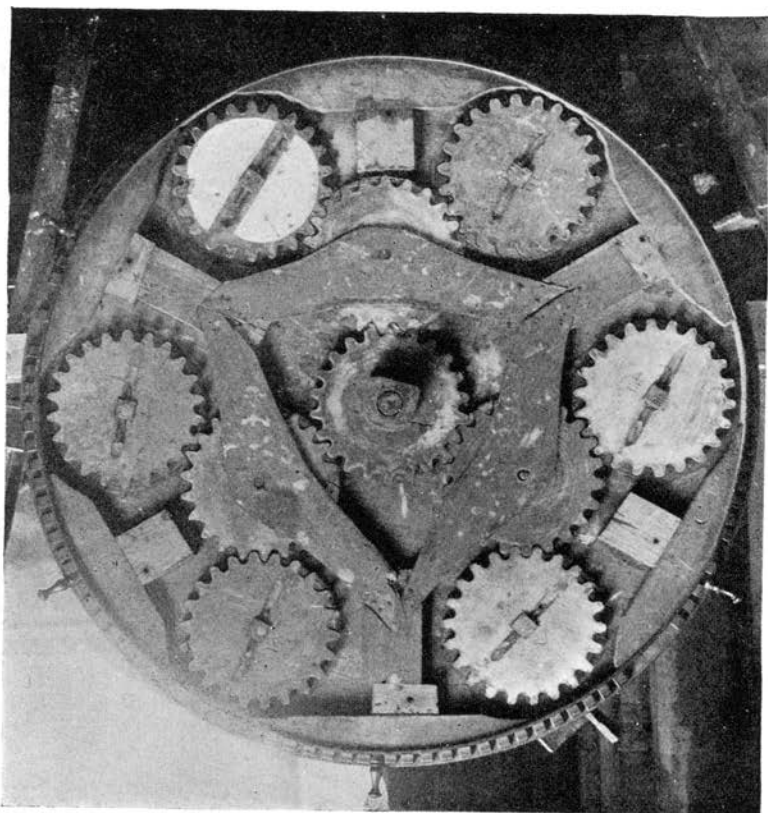


FIG. 4. One end of the wheel-desk at Great Yarmouth, with the outer covering removed to shew the mechanism.

cogwheels by which it is worked, similar to the former, is exposed to view. This desk is known to have been in the library in 1751, but no record of its *provenance* has been preserved.

Both these desks are now used, and presumably have always



been used, to accommodate the catalogue of their respective libraries<sup>1</sup>.

I now come to the machinery by which these desks are worked; and I consider myself fortunate in being able to exhibit a photograph of the whole system in the Yarmouth example (fig. 4)<sup>2</sup>. In this example there are wheels at one end only, but, if I mistake not, in the French example both ends are fitted with them. No iron is used: the wheels, the central axis, and the axis of each shelf, are all of wood. The central axis is concealed in a wooden cylinder (fig. 2); and the axis of each shelf is attached to the under side of the shelf to which it belongs in such a position that the shelf balances exactly. To each of these axes a cogwheel is attached (fig. 4); and the six cogwheels of the outer system are brought into relation with the central cogwheel by means of three intermediate cogwheels. All the cogwheels are of the same size.

In the Paris example the system is slightly modified, having regard to the peculiar shape, and the presence of four shelves only. The desk was not taken to pieces in my presence, but the machinery was kindly explained to me by M. Müller, keeper of the printed books in the Arsenal Library, who had seen it when it was under repair a few years since. There is, of course, a central cogwheel, and a cogwheel attached to the axis of each shelf. Between these four cogwheels and the central cogwheel four others are interposed, making a total of nine.

<sup>1</sup> I have to thank my friend Dr James, Fellow of King's College, for this information, and for a photograph of the desk at Wolfenbüttel which was taken under his direction expressly for my use.

<sup>2</sup> I have to thank my friend the Rev. the Earl of Chichester, Vicar of Great Yarmouth, for kindly allowing me to have the desk opened; and Messrs Norman, cabinet-makers, of Great Yarmouth, for doing the work and obtaining a photograph of the machinery for my use.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE EAST ROOM OF THE UNIVERSITY  
LIBRARY, CAMBRIDGE, AS BUILT BY BISHOP  
ROTHERAM, WRITTEN BY WILLIAM COLE, M.A.,  
IN 1759.

COMMUNICATED BY J. W. CLARK, M.A.

THE history of the east side of the Schools Quadrangle has been narrated at length in *The Architectural History*<sup>1</sup>, and its appearance has been preserved for us in Loggan's print, taken about 1688 (fig. 1). It will therefore be sufficient to mention in this place that by the "east side" I mean the building which extended from the tower-staircase on the south, to the Divinity School on the north. This was begun in 1470 and completed in 1474 or 1475, the ground-floor at the charge of the University; but the gate of entrance and the library which occupied the whole of the first floor at that of Thomas Rotheram, then Chancellor of the University and Bishop of Lincoln. A Grace however, which passed the Senate 13 May, 1475, providing special recognition for Rotheram on account of his manifold benefactions to the University, says that he

has completed certain schools and a new library above them, built of dressed stone, costly, dignified, and of suitable design, and when it was fully provided with all suitable furniture, has enriched it with books neither few in number nor cheap in price<sup>2</sup>.

These words, written in the very year that the building was finished, when we may imagine the University exulting over the unexpected completion of its educational buildings, the tardy progress of which had extended over more than 70 years, are, I think, more likely to be accurate than the account given above, which, as explained in the *History*, rests in the main on the authority of Archbishop Parker.

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Hist.* iii. 15.

<sup>2</sup> The original words, of which I have given a paraphrase rather than a translation, are: *scholas novamque superius librariam polito lapide sumptuosa pompa, ac dignis ædificiis, perfecerit, eamque omnibus ut decuit rebus exornatam non paucis vel vilibus libris opulentam reddidit.* *Commiss. Docts.* i. 414.

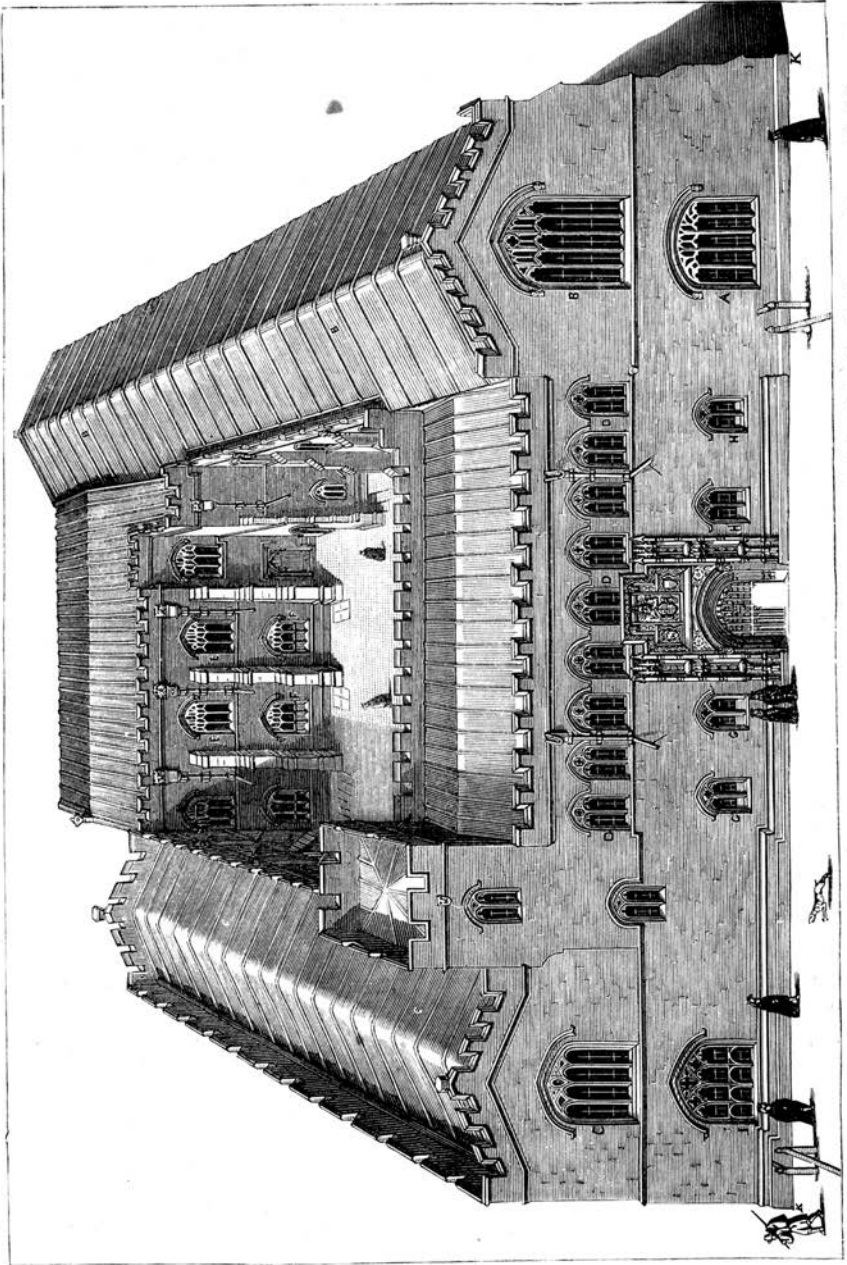


FIG. 1. The Schools Quadrangle, from Loggan's print, taken about 1688. A, Divinity School; B, Regent House; C, Library; D, Lesser Library; E, School of Medicine and Law; F, Bachelors School; G, Consistory; H, Court of the Proctors and

The library was a long, narrow room, about 57 feet long and 11 feet broad between walls, lighted by nine windows, each of two lights, in the east and west walls. Nothing is known of its fittings, but, as the distance between each pair of windows could not have been more than two feet or two feet and a half, it is probable that they may be referred to what I have called the lectern-system. The room was called at first the Chancellor's library (*libraria domini cancellarii*); but afterwards "the private library" or "the new library." Dr Caius, writing in 1574, tells us that the more valuable books were kept in it, and that only a few privileged persons were admitted<sup>1</sup>.

The description which I am about to lay before you was written by Cole in 1759<sup>2</sup>, five years after the building in question had been pulled down to make way for the existing east room and façade, begun in 1754. I regret that neither Professor Willis nor I discovered it before the history of the library was written, for it contains several interesting particulars which would have rendered our work more complete than it is at present.

While he [Thomas Rotheram] was Bishop of Lincoln and our Chancellor, at his own Expence, and that no inconsiderable one, except a small matter contributed by the University and King Ric. 3<sup>d</sup>, he finished that beautiful Gate and 2 Courts on the Sides of it, the one for the Vice-Chancellor, and the other for the Commissary of the University, to hold their Courts of Justice in: the one of them now used as an Entrance for the Vice-Chancellor and Doctors to their Gallery in the Divinity Schole.

Over all which Buildings runs a long Gallery, made use of as a Library, and making the East Front of the present Scholes, fronting S<sup>t</sup> Mary's Tower in the Regent Walk. His Arms to this Day (I copy this Part of my Account from one wrote in my History of Kings College in 1746)<sup>3</sup> are on the said Portal in Stone; and in the old Library, as it is called, above, built by him, and furnished with 200 volumes, some of which remain there to this Time 1759, are to this Day [viz. 1746] in the Windows his Devise in almost every Pane of Glass, being a Buck trippant, in almost every Posture and Attitude you can conceive, being Part of his Arms; together

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Hist.* iii. 25.

<sup>2</sup> MSS. Cole xix. MSS. Add. Mus. Brit. 5820, pp. 177—193. My extract begins on p. 185. I have to thank the Rev. H. L. Bennett for my knowledge of this description. See his *Archbishop Rotherham*, 80. Lincoln, 1901, p. 60.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* Vol. XIII—MSS. Add. Mus. Brit. 5814, pp. 20, 21.

with the white or York Rose, which shews his Affection to his great Patron King Edward the fourth. There has been some old Writing also mixed among them 2 or 3 Times in every Window, in curious Letters, whereof some are composed of Serpents, and is *Da te Deo*<sup>1</sup>. But in September 1748, during my Absence on some Occasion from the University, in the Vice-Chancellorship of Dr Paris<sup>2</sup>, the Front of these Scholes were thought to want Repair, at which Time all the old painted Windows were taken down to make Room for Crown Glass, and all those curious Paintings, tho' perfect and compleat, were taken away by the Glazier, to the no small Reproach of the University in thus defrauding the pious Benefactors and Founders amongst us of their just and grateful Memorials. There were also many other antient Coats in the open Work at the Tops of each Window; all which were taken away: and tho' I used all means I could think of to recover them, yet they were broken, dispersed or mislaid in a month after they were removed in such a Manner as I could not find them. One large Pane I had of the Gift of the Vice-Chancellor: Part of which composes 2 Gothic Windows I made in the Parsonage at Bletchley in Buckinghamshire<sup>3</sup>, one in the House itself, another in the Hermitage in the Garden: besides some which I put into the East Window of that Parish Church<sup>4</sup>. Since which Time the whole of Archbishop Rotheram's Building is pulled down, and about the year 1756 an elegant new Structure erected upon the same Spot under the Auspices of the Duke of Newcastle, the present Chancellor of the University<sup>5</sup>.

I can't help adding, that besides the Ingratitude of taking away painted Arms or other Memorials of Benefactors out of Windows, it is very injudicious in such Buildings as Churches and other Gothic Edifices; where the Largeness and Number of Windows would occasion too much Light, was it not obfuscated and obscured by the grateful Gloom of painted Glass: this was remarkably the Case of the old library of Archbp. Rotheram, before it was pulled down; and is as obvious in the magnificent

<sup>1</sup> After the description of Rotheram's arms in vol. XIII, which ends at "trippant," Cole proceeds as follows: "He also opened the Walks on each side of this School and library: and this he did between the years 1470 and 1476. That he also contributed handsomely towards the rebuilding of Great S. Mary's Church in this University is plain from his Arms being carved in Stone on the West Front of the fine Tower. The Arms of the See of York are carved also on the same Steeple which makes me conclude he contributed to that work while Archbishop of that Province." For the motto see Bennett's *Rotherham*, p. 60, note.

<sup>2</sup> Fra. Sawyer Parris, B.D., Master of Sidney Sussex College 1746—60. Proto-bibliothecarius, 1750. Vice-Chancellor 1747—48.

<sup>3</sup> Cole was rector of Bletchley from 1753 to 1767.

<sup>4</sup> The Rector of Bletchley writes (7 Oct. 1902) that he is "unable to give any information respecting the old glass of which you make mention."

<sup>5</sup> *Arch. Hist.* iii. pp. 62—69, 96.

Chapel of King's College, where, was it not for the beautiful Windows of painted Glass, too much Light would be uneasy to the Eye.

In 1484, I suppose, it was, that he furnished the Library with Books; for on 3 noble Volumes, still there, on the large folio Covers of *Speculum Historiale* by Vincentius, printed in 1473, is fixed a Peice of Vellum with this Note on each, wrote in the Hand of that Time: *Prima Pars* [or *Secunda* and *Tertia*] *Vincentii in Speculo naturali ex Dono reverendissimi in Christo Patris ac Dñi Dñi Thomæ Dei Gratia Ebor: Archiepi, Anno Dñi 1484.*

\* \* \*

I have nothing to add further relating to this Prelate...except mentioning his Arms, which are thus blasoned on the Tower of St Mary's Church and on the Schole Doors at Cambridge, *viz.*: Vert, 3 Roe Bucks trippant Argent, attired, Or<sup>1</sup>.

This story is repeated, with a few fresh particulars, in a description of "Arms and Painted Glass in the Windows of my House at Milton, near Cambridge, 1778."

I remember Dr Paris suffered all the painted Glass in the old library of the University to be taken away, and white Glass to be put in the Place of it. He gave me one whole light composed of Abp. Rotheram's Device, a Buck, in a hundred different Attitudes, with the White Rose of Lancaster [York]. I have them in many of my Windows at Milton: but some in Blecheley Chancel, and one in Burnham<sup>2</sup> Chancel, for a Memorial<sup>3</sup>.

In the same volume<sup>4</sup>, but in a different description, written in 1765, of the fragments of stained glass and other curiosities in his house, Cole gives coloured sketches of some of the quarries from Rotheram's library, with the following notes:

13. On a Pane of white Glass, a neat white Rose, seeded Or, with leaves and Stalk Or. This I had by Order of Dr Paris, Master of Sidney College, when he was Vice-Chancellor, when I begged a whole Window of the Old painted Glass in the Old Scholes fronting the Regent Walk, every Pane of which was White Roses and Bucks in all the various Postures and Attitudes that can be conceived, and were put there by Abp. Rotheram, in memory of his Patron Edward 4th of the Houses of York, whose Device was the white Rose, together with Part of his own Arms, being 3 Bucks trippant....I have still by me unused a great Part of this old Window of

<sup>1</sup> This paragraph occurs at the end of Cole's account of Rotheram, p. 291.

<sup>2</sup> Cole became vicar of Burnham, on the presentation of Eton College, in 1774.

<sup>3</sup> MSS. Cole xxxiii. = MSS. Add. Mus. Brit. 5834, p. 199.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 355.

Archbp. Rotheram, which I keep out of Respect to his Memory, tho' so little regarded in a Place that owes so much to him.

14, 15, 16, 17 are Panes of white Glass, already mentioned, representing Bucks in various Postures, painted in brown Colour with their short, double Horns all gilt.

The noble Stone Door going into the Scholes and fronting the Regent Walk, on which were painted Archbp. Rotheram's Arms, with those of all the several Colleges in the University, in several Niches and other Parts, when it was pulled down about 10 Years ago to make way for the new library which now stands in its place, was carried to Madingley, the Seat of Sir John Cotton, where I saw it rebuilt, and makes a very handsome Gateway near the principal Part of the House, in 1763.

The glass of which Cole has given this summary description was evidently not library-glass; I mean it did not represent a series of subjects, or figures, or inscriptions, having reference to the books which reposed on the neighbouring shelves. It was what may be called commemorative glass, a type not uncommon in libraries, where it sometimes took the form of portraits, sometimes of coat-armour<sup>1</sup>. Rotheram seems to have commemorated himself and his patron King Edward IV. by the quarries in the lights, while the arms of other benefactors adorned the quatrefoils in the heads of the windows.

Cole's account of the gateway adds an important fact to our knowledge of the details of its ornamentation. Loggan's print shews 18 blank shields; three at the back of each of the four canopied niches; two flanking each side of the upper part of the central panel; and one under each corbel of the weather-molding of the door. It is obviously impossible to determine what colleges were represented, or how the eighteen shields were filled; but we now know that at least Rotheram's own arms and those of the colleges were tintured. This mode of treatment may have been employed more generally than we imagine; and increased study of college account-books will probably reveal important particulars. For instance at S. John's College also some of the heraldic achievements on the great gate were gilt<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *The Care of Books*, ed. ii. p. 238.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Hist.* ii. 317, 772.

P.S. Since writing this paper I have met with another fact respecting the use to which Rotheram's Library was put in after years. In the deed drawn up in 1574 respecting Archbishop Parker's gift of University Street and other matters, it is provided that the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College shall, among other things,

from tyme to tyme reaire and maynteyne all such books as the said most reverende father hath already given or shall hereafter give to the Universitie Librarie there, with clapses and byndinge necessarie and convenient, whiche saide bookes are or be to be placed at the north ende of the said Universitie Librarie in certen lockers appointed for the same And shall also maynteyne and reaire the chaines of so many of the same bookes as be already chained there<sup>1</sup>.

No room in the library at that day had a "north end" except that built by Archbishop Rotheram. To it therefore, the books given by Archbishop Parker must have been consigned; and it is possibly to these that Dr Caius is alluding when he records, in the very same year, that only the more valuable books were placed in that room.

Dr M. R. JAMES remarked that during the process of re-leading windows in King's College Chapel a good many fragments of glass used to patch the windows by the glaziers of the eighteenth century have turned up. Some of these bear names of benefactors of colleges and one set in particular seems to have come from the windows in the Chapel or Hall of Gonville and Caius College. As yet no fragment of Rotheram's glass has been detected: but it is quite possible that some may be discovered in the course of future restoration.

Mr F. JENKINSON said that in examining the titles of books presented by the Archbishop to the College at Rotherham, the list of which is in Dr James' *Descriptive Catalogue* of the MSS in the Library of Sidney Sussex College Cambridge, he had been curious to enquire which, if any, related to printed books rather than to manuscripts. He had found that a considerable number were printed books. It is always of interest to note how soon printed books arrived in this country from abroad.

<sup>1</sup> *Endowments of the University*, ed. 1904, p. 23.



The Rev. Dr H. P. STOKES referred to the long period during which Rotheram's gifts of books extended. That such donations commenced sometime before May 1475, when the University enrolled his name among its benefactors, is shewn by the fact that the book-plate long used by the University Library had on it the Rotheram arms impaled with those of the see of Rochester<sup>1</sup>. The prelate had in 1472 been translated to Lincoln from the bishopric of Rochester (to which he had been consecrated in 1468). *Grace Book A* contains several references to Rotheram's donations of books to the University. Such gifts continued after he had been made Archbishop of York (1480); see, for instance, entries under date 1483-4. *Grace Book B* would also show that the Archbishop continued his gifts at least as late as the year 1492-3.

### APOSTLE SPOONS.

BY H. D. CATLING, B.A.

ALL authorities are agreed that apostle spoons were initially designed as christening presents, though it is impossible to say exactly how and when the custom originated. But certain it is that the practice extended over a period of nearly two hundred years, a fact proved by existing specimens, the oldest of which bears the hall-mark of 1493, while the most modern dates from the year 1665. Opulent sponsors seem to have given a complete set; those of more moderate circumstances, four spoons, while the poorer sort contented themselves with the gift of one, bearing the figure of their own patron saint, or of the saint after whom the child was named, or to whom the child was dedicated.

It was, no doubt, with this custom in mind that Shakespeare wrote the following passage in *King Henry VIII*, v. 2:

*"King Henry.*                    My lord of Canterbury,  
I have a suit which you must not deny me;  
This is a fair young maid that yet wants baptism,  
You must be godfather, and answer for her.

<sup>1</sup> The Rotheram book-plate was only discontinued in the middle of the nineteenth century.

*Cranmer.* The greatest monarch now alive may glory  
 In such an honour; how may I deserve it,  
 That am a poor and humble subject to you?

*King Henry.* Come, come, my lord, you'd spare your spoons."

and again in the same play, v. 3:—

"*Porter.* On my Christian conscience, this one Christening will beget a thousand; here will be father, godfather, and all together.

*Man.* The spoons will be the bigger, Sir."

Hone, too, in his *Everyday Book*, I. 179, writes: 'An anecdote is related of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson which bears upon the usage; Shakespeare was godfather to one of Jonson's children, and after the christening, being in a deep study, Jonson cheerfully asked him why he was so melancholy? "Ben," said he, "I have been considering a great while what should be the fittest gift for me to bestow upon my godchild, and I have resolved it at last." "I prithee what?" said Ben. "I' faith Ben," answered Shakespeare, "I'll give him a dozen good *latten spoons* and thou shalt translate them.'

The word *latten*, intended as a play upon *Latin*, is the name for thin iron tinned, of which spoons and similar small articles of household use are sometimes made.'

Ben Jonson himself, in his *Bartholomew Fair* also mentions the custom, and moreover particularises the fashioning of the spoons:—"And all this for the hope of a couple of Apostle spoons, and a cup to eat caudle in."

So Middleton, in his *Comedy of a Chaste Maid of Cheapside*:

"*Second Gossip.* What has he given her? what is it, Gossip?

*Third Gossip.* A faire high standing cup, two great 'postle spoons, one of them gilt."

Again, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Noble Gentleman* we find:—

"I'll be a gossip, Bewford,  
 I have an odd Apostle spoon."

Lastly, and important as showing that the custom was then

on the decline, we have the following passage in Shipman's *Gossips*, published in 1666:—

“Especially since gossips now  
 Eat more at christenings, than bestow.  
 Formerly when they used to troul  
 Gilt bowls of sack, they gave the bowl,  
 Two spoons at least; an use ill kept;  
 'Tis well if now our own be left.”

We now pass to a consideration of the spoons themselves. Their name is, of course, derived from the figures of the Apostles which they bear on the handles, and the emblems are in strict accordance with primitive Christian tradition, being probably taken from the Byzantine Manual, though it must be admitted that this work omits St James the Less, St Jude, and St Matthias, their places being taken by St Paul, St Luke, and St Mark. In the emblems, as depicted on the spoons, there is not much variation to be noted, but the saw is sometimes given to St Jude as well as to St Simon Zelotes. No rule seems to have existed with respect to the position of the emblems, since they are found on either side of the figure. In length the spoons vary as much as an inch, the shortest known to the writer being  $6\frac{3}{4}$  ins., the longest  $7\frac{3}{4}$  ins.; these latter being at Christ's College, and presumably of foreign manufacture. In weight, too, a considerable difference is to be found, but this is easily explained on the score of age, and according as the spoons have been much or little used. In point of rarity, the figure of the Saviour (or “Master” as it is always designated) takes the foremost place, and was probably only included in complete sets, a circumstance which is easily understood when we consider the object of the spoons. The hat, or nimbus, was, it is suggested, affixed to save the features of the saint from effacement.

The rarity of the “Master” spoon has just been noted, but how much more so is a complete set can best be illustrated by the statement that only one<sup>1</sup> such is believed to exist, viz. that

<sup>1</sup> Since the above was written another set has made its appearance in a London auction room where it realised the remarkable sum of £4900. The existence of these spoons was unknown until a few weeks before the sale (vide

which was sold early in 1901, and is known to collectors as the 'Swettenham' set, from the Cheshire family to which it formerly belonged. These spoons bear the hall-mark of 1616.

One other so-called set is in the possession of the Goldsmiths' Company, a gift from the late Mr George Lambert, F.S.A., but the figures on these spoons are said by a leading London expert to have been added at a date subsequent to the hall-mark, and are therefore spurious.

Mention must also be made of the set in the possession of Corpus Christi College; but here again a difficulty presents itself; for, while comprising the entire 13 spoons, they are not all of the same year; one, supposed to represent St Paul, being 50 years older than the others. These are doubtless the 13 spoons alluded to in the inscription on Archbishop Parker's Standing Salt—"Salinum hoc cum pixide pro pipere in operculo cum 13 coclearibus deauratis quae hēnt (habent) Chrūm (Christum) et aplōs (apostolos)," more especially as his will names "one spoon and twelve others." But this distinction taken in conjunction with the hall-mark on the *one spoon* (1515-16) suggests the theory that it may represent the sole survivor of the set given by Dr Cosyn (Master 1487-1515):—"twelve new 'Master' and 'Apostles' spoons"—as the term "new" would be correctly applied to an article made in the year in which he died. Moreover, Archbishop Parker is known to have recovered a salt given to the College by Dr Cosyn, and

*Times*, 17 July, 1903), in which they were catalogued as being "The property of a gentleman in whose family they have descended as heirlooms for many generations past." Each is  $7\frac{1}{4}$  ins. in length and bears the hall-mark of 1536, the total weight of the set being 32 ozs. 19 dwts. They were thus described by the auctioneers: "A complete set of 13 Henry the Eighth Silver Apostle Spoons, the figures gilt, finely modelled and chased, the inside of the bowls bearing the Sacred Monogram in black-letter contemporary engraved on hatched ground in a circle."

The appearance of the Sacred Monogram suggests the theory that the set was made for presentation to some abbey, as it is evident from the workmanship that the engraving was executed before the spoons received the hall-mark. Apart from the early date, the massive character and fine preservation of each spoon makes the set of the highest importance, and it is also worthy of notice that one of the Apostles represented is Judas Iscariot—a most unusual circumstance.

this fact strongly supports the theory, although no mention is anywhere made of the spoon beyond that already given.

Of the six apostle spoons belonging to Christ's College there is little to add beyond the fact that they form a part of the Founder's bequest, and that on the division of Lady Margaret's plate the remainder of the set went to St John's, where all trace of them was lost.

The most noticeable features of the spoons now on exhibition<sup>1</sup> is the period of time they cover, ranging as they do from 1561 to 1650—about half the period during which the custom of presenting them prevailed. The figures of the apostles are of the usual type, with the exception of the two specimens representing St Peter. These are much larger than the ordinary ones, especially the nimbus, and possibly represent a later fashion, though it is impossible to be certain on the point, as the date letter is wanting on each.

Taking them in the order of the hall-marks, we have:—

(1) St Jude. 1561-2. Black letter "D," small. Weight, 1 oz. 13 dwts. Length,  $7\frac{3}{8}$  in. The figure of the apostle is very heavy, and the weight, together with the fresh appearance of the engraving, induce the belief that the apostle is of later date than the stem and bowl of the spoon, and possibly belongs to the next century. The symbol is of unusual shape. The rim of the nimbus is fluted, as is also the pedestal. The maker's mark is a trefoil leaf in circle, which approximates somewhat to that found on a tazza at Christ's College bearing the date letter of 1572-3, and may correspond with a mark of this description catalogued by Chaffers as found on apostle spoons under the years 1562 and 1564.

(2) St James the Less. 1575-6. Black letter "S," small. Weight, 1 oz. 13 dwts. Length,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in. The nimbus and pedestal are both plain. The maker's mark is undistinguishable, in shaped shield.

(3) St James the Greater. 1589-0. Roman letter "M," capital. Weight, 1 oz. 11 dwts. Length, 7 in. The pedestal is plain, and the nimbus of the variety known as "St Esprit," with eight rays. The maker's mark is a "W" in "C," or

<sup>1</sup> May 11, 1903.

crescent, contained in a shaped shield, and resembles that first given by Cripps on a seal-headed spoon under date 1585-6, and occurring on seal-headed spoons of 1590, 1596, 1602, 1603, 1609, 1611, and 1612.

(4) St Matthias. 1594-5. Roman letter "R," capital. Weight, 1 oz. 10 dwts. Length,  $7\frac{1}{8}$  in. The figure is without beard and carries, in addition to an axe, an emblem closely resembling that borne by St James the Less—presumably a cockle-shell. St Esprit nimbus, with eight rays. Plain pedestal. The maker's mark is a "T" in crescent, in plain shield, which is catalogued by Chaffers under the years 1602 and 1613, though Cripps gives a somewhat similar mark under the year 1586-7.

Here it may be of interest to remark that only 11 specimens of Elizabethan apostle spoons are catalogued by Cripps and Chaffers, but as no two of them bear the same hall-mark they may be included simply for the sake of the date letters; but in any case, the circumstance would point to a scarcity of spoons of this period.

(5) St Matthew. 1610-11. Lombardic letter "N," with external cusps. Weight, 1 oz. 12 dwts. Length,  $7\frac{3}{16}$  in. The figure carries a bag, and not the wallet illustrated by Cripps, and found on this apostle in the Corpus set. St Esprit nimbus, with eight rays. Pedestal engraved. The maker's mark is a billet in a crescent similar to that first given by Cripps on a seal-headed spoon of the year 1607-8, and occurring on similar spoons of 1609, 1611 and 1612.

(6) St Philip. 1618-9. Italic letter "A," small. This date letter cannot be guaranteed, but it certainly comes within the period 1613-1638, and is most probably the one given. Weight, 2 oz. 1 dwt. Length, 7 in. Plain nimbus and pedestal. The maker's name is practically obliterated, but the remaining traces seem to suggest that given on the preceding spoon.

(7) St Philip. 1629-0. Italic letter "M," small. Weight, 1 oz. 16 dwts. Length,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. St Esprit nimbus, with seven rays. Pedestal engraved. The maker's mark is apparently E. I. with pellet above and below, in shaped shield. No such mark is given by Cripps, but Chaffers chronicles it under the year 1640.

(8) St James the Greater. 1650-1. Court hand "N." Weight, 1 oz. 11 dwts. Length, 7 in. Plain nimbus and pedestal. The maker's mark is I. I., in plain shield, similar to that given by Cripps under dates 1640-1 and 1642-3, but without the pellet below. Chaffers, however, records the mark as existing with the pellets variously placed on specimens of 1623, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1651, 1654, 1663, and 1665, which seems to point to a maker (or family) of distinction in the trade.

This is a fine and rare specimen of the Commonwealth period, when the silversmith's art suffered from the distractions of the Civil War, and when but little trade was done, to judge from the few specimens that have come down to us. Of Commonwealth spoons, indeed, but seven specimens are catalogued; of the years 1651 (4), 1654, 1655, and 1657, which justifies us in assuming that this is, perhaps, the earliest apostle spoon of the period now extant.

(9) St Jude. 1638 (?). Weight, 1 oz. 12 dwts. Length, 7 in. The emblem of the Apostle corresponds with that on the spoon of 1561-2. St Esprit nimbus, with nine rays. Pedestal plain.

This spoon bears the mark of Exeter (a crowned letter X) in the bowl, in the place of the usual leopard's head. The date can only be surmised, or, at best, approximated, as no date letter appears to have been stamped on pieces made in this city previous to the year 1701. The crowned X is the earliest mark known, being subsequently changed to a tower of three castles. Specimens of Exeter make are comparatively common, 11 being catalogued by Chaffers, no less than seven of which were formerly in the collection of the late Dr Ashford, of Torquay. All have a date pounced on the back of the bowl, though many are undoubtedly of earlier manufacture than the figures inscribed. The one under notice bears the date 1638, together with initials "I. M." which probably denote the name of the child to whom the spoon was given. The maker's mark is "E" over "A" surrounded by four pellets, and is thrice repeated on the stem, presumably to mark the standard of silver employed. This mark also occurs on a spoon in the possession of Mr Cripps, which came from Dr Ashford's collection.

(10) St John. 1640 (?). Weight, 1 oz. 12 dwts. Length,  $7\frac{3}{8}$  in. Plain nimbus and pedestal. The date on this spoon is pounced on the nimbus, with the initials "W. H." above, and "R. C." below. The date letter is obliterated. The maker's mark is apparently a six-rayed star, in shaped shield, but is very indistinct. No such mark occurs in either Cripps or Chaffers, but a five-rayed star is given under the year 1596.

As this is the second spoon exhibited with pounced initials it may be as well to mention a specimen which seems to solve all doubts as to their meaning: "A. H. Nata Año Dñi 1578. Octob. 10. Inter Hor. 12 et Pri. in Aurora. Susceptore Gual. Moyse," wherein it is certain that the initials denote the name of the child, as suggested in the case of the previous spoon. When a double set of initials occur it is probable that the former denote the child; the latter the sponsor.

(11) St Peter. Seventeenth century. Date letter obliterated. Weight, 2 oz. 1 dwt. Length, 7 in. Nimbus plain, but very large, with notched edge. Pedestal engraved. Key turned outwards. The maker's mark is "I. I." with a pellet between, in plain shield, which suggests that the maker was the same (or of the same family) as that of the spoon of 1650-1, and almost certainly fixes the date of the specimen as about the middle of the seventeenth century.

(12) St Peter. (?) Weight, 2 oz. 1 dwt. Length,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. Date letter and maker's mark obliterated. St Esprit nimbus large, with eight rays. Rim notched. Pedestal plain. Key turned inwards. Only mark, the leopard's head on the stem—a most unusual position. The bowl is modern, with a rat-tail pattern, and from the traces of elaborate ornament may probably be assigned to the early Georgian period.



18 May, 1903.

At a Special Meeting, Mr GRAY, President, in the Chair.

EXHIBITION OF OBJECTS FOUND IN OR NEAR  
BARRINGTON.

By the Rev. J. W. E. CONYBEARE, M.A.

THESE were derived, for the most part, from my own old parish, Barrington, and with scarcely a single exception from my own Rural Deanery of Barton, comprising the twenty parishes lying immediately to the south of Cambridge.

These objects were all collected between 1873 and 1898, and form part of a much larger store of similar, but less interesting, finds; I may add that at least as many objects, almost or quite as good, escaped me, some of which are now in our Museum, others in the Library of Trinity College and elsewhere.

They were nearly all found during the process of coprolite digging, which turned over many thousands of acres and unearthed the relics of bygone centuries, ranging from the earliest prehistoric developments to the present day.

First in chronological order is the base of the antler of a red deer, found in the gravel terrace which at Barrington lies along the western bank of the Cam, some twelve feet above the present water level, and is full of the bones of hippopotamus, elephant, bison, and other mammals. Associated with these are found such fragments as this one, of which the tines and the brow antler have been cut or sawn off, or in another case, broken off, by human agency. They are fairly numerous. I myself have got at least a dozen specimens, some from shed horns, some broken from the skull. But what purpose they served is unknown. In the Glastonbury museum may be seen one used as an axe-head, the flint taking the place of the brow antler, and the shaft that of the main antler. But none found

in our neighbourhood show any signs of having ever been thus adapted. Nor have I ever come across any of the missing antlers, except, possibly, one solitary brow tine.

To the same period may be referred a burnt pebble, also one of many showing the action of fire, which were presumably heated by the River-bed men to boil the water in their skin vessels, a device known amongst savages not yet come to the possession of fireproof caldrons.

Passing on to the neolithic period Barrington gives us a few flint implements, none calling for any special remark, except an axe-head, which is in the same half-finished state as that to be seen in the Woodwardian Museum embedded in a skull of *Bos primigenius*. From a tumulus in the neighbouring parish of Triplow comes a jadite axe; a fine specimen of the weapons which, having their first origin in Central Asia (where alone the material is found), spread all over Europe and even to North America in prehistoric days.

The weapons of the bronze age are represented only by one arrow-head, which, however, is interesting from the extreme rarity of such finds in Northern Europe, though on the Mediterranean shores they are fairly common.

There is not much undoubtedly British work. One small pot (which contained incinerated fragments of bone when found) looks like it; and one green glass bead exactly corresponds to the description (given in Gough's *Camden* 1789) of the "Druid Glass Rings" or "Adder Beads":

"They are glass amulets, commonly about half as wide as our finger rings, but much thicker, usually of a green colour...curiously waved...with furrows on the outside.... Of these the vulgar opinion in Cornwall and Wales is that they are produced by snakes joining their heads together and hissing, which forms a kind of bubble like a ring.... Whoever found it was to prosper in all his undertakings.... It seems very likely that these Adder-beads were used as charms...amongst the Druids of Britain upon the same occasion as the Snake-eggs amongst the Gaulish Druids<sup>1</sup>."

One little bronze swan brooch may, also, perhaps be of

<sup>1</sup> One of these Gallic snake-eggs is described by Pliny, who had seen it, in his chapter on the use of eggs, as a rough round object about the size of an apple, used as a druidical amulet.

British workmanship. An almost exact replica is in the British Museum, labelled as having been found in the Thames when the bed of the river was dug for the foundations of the present London Bridge. But my own opinion is that it is more probably Roman. The spring shows that it is not Anglo-Saxon, for those fibulæ are never so constructed.

The district has furnished many examples of British coinage, of which the best are in the possession of Sir John Evans. I have only a few of quite ordinary type and in poor condition, all from Barrington itself.

Roman coins, on the other hand, I got by the hundred, never from hoards, but scattered singly all over the face of the land. These too are almost all from Barrington, and of little moment, though of interest as completely covering the whole Roman occupation. One *Judæa Capta* is worth notice, for these coins are not often found in Britain, and two of them were found at Barrington; also a Nerva, with its inscription *Vehiculatione Italiae remissa* and its device of horses loosed from a chariot; and yet more a Valentinian III, which came from somewhat higher up the river, and which, so far as I know, is the latest Roman coin yet found in Britain.

The coprolite diggers turned up scores of Roman ashpits, from which endless fragments of pottery were procured, the vessels in some cases being restorable (as in that of the big amphoræ to be seen in Trinity College Library). Most were of coarse and common character, with a little Samian, (one piece here shown bearing the inscription of *Cistio Titi*, not otherwise known), and a solitary bit of highly and most remarkably glazed ware. From these ashpits were also obtained two thimbles, obviously intended to be worn upon the thumb, and two or three horse-shoes. In spite of the distrust expressed last year by Professor Hughes, I see no reason whatever to doubt that these articles were actually found in the ashpits, nor for disputing the conclusion arrived at by Gesner that this method of shoeing horses was introduced by Vegetius under Valentinian II. The earlier shoes mentioned by Catullus and other classical writers seem to have been such coverings for the hoof as are worn by horses drawing mowing machines on College lawns.

But these are nailed on in modern fashion. Millstones of grit, puddingstone, and Niedermendig lava from the Rhine occur with the Roman remains.

It is not however in Roman but in Anglo-Saxon remains that Barrington and its district have proved most fertile. A paper was read before the Society on 15 November 1880 by Mr W. K. Foster, describing his systematic excavation of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery there (presumably of the sixth century)<sup>1</sup>. For lack of some proper place to put it in this interesting collection became dispersed; some of the objects are in our Museum, more in the Trinity Library, some were kept by Mr Foster, and a few I have:

- (1) Cruciform fibula and one of the two pair of clasps found in the same grave, all bronze gilt.
- (2) A pair of clasps, bronze tinned.
- (3) Necklet of beads with bronze ring ends.

These were all together under the head of a skeleton. Hundreds of other beads were found, both in this cemetery and throughout the district, but in no other case was it possible to associate them.

By far the greater number of these beads are of amber, which, at least in pre-Roman Britain, was the commonest of all material for ornament, much more so than in any other country.

From the same cemetery come some curious bronze articles, which I take to have been connected with a lady's chatelaine. At first sight they appear to be keys, but this can scarcely be, first from their fragility and secondly because they obviously were originally united by an iron pin at the top. They came from a woman's grave, along with a spindle-whorl. Every such grave contained at least one spindle-whorl, which acted as a fly-wheel for the bone or wooden spindle in daily use by every respectable woman, (and continued to be so used, as a passage by Sir Thomas More tells us, even to the sixteenth century), with, occasionally, a bone needle, but very seldom any ornament whatever. Such vanities were reserved for the men.

<sup>1</sup> This paper will be found in Vol. v., No. II. of our Reports, together with twelve plates of objects found.

Almost every man's grave also contained some kind of weapon, spear-head, or broadsword,—never any form of axe. Such of these as I procured I gave to our museum, along with the many bosses of the shields which formed the only trace of defensive armour. Some of these bosses still bore traces of the wooden bucklers of which they formed the centre. These bucklers must have been quite small; for they were carried by an iron handle across the boss itself (which thus protected the hand), as shown in the figure on the summit of Mount St Michel. I have one, and also an exceptionally good specimen of the *seaxe*, the peculiarly national weapon from which the Saxons derived their name and which chroniclers specially connect with the acquisition both of their insular and their continental dominions. The *Historia Britonum* tells us that the first fray between the men of Hengist and their British hosts was begun by the cry 'Take your seaxes,' and Florence of Worcester says that the German Saxony derives its name from 'the long and victorious knives' with which savage invaders from the North exterminated the earlier inhabitants.

Very few Anglo-Saxon coins have been found in my district, the best being the silver penny of Offa now in the possession of Sir John Evans, and of which a facsimile may be seen in Trinity Library. This was dug up in Barrington parish. I have a *scatta*; it is a rude copy of Roman mintage, the device on the reverse being intended for the Capitoline wolf represented on the local coins of Rome. The bronze rings used for money in the Anglo-Saxon period are however fairly plentiful. Amongst them one heavily gilt specimen is worth notice, as it was obviously intended to pass for gold; the fraud having been detected by breaking it.

Worthy, too, of notice is this bronze bracteate, the only specimen found hereabouts of that form of ornament so common amongst the Norsemen<sup>1</sup>. It is a sham curio, stamped with quasi-Arabic characters, and was presumably passed off by some Constantinopolitan dealer on one of the Varangian guard as a genuine Saracen article. Similar sham curios, stamped with quasi-hieroglyphics, are frequently to be seen in museums,

<sup>1</sup> See Du Chaillu, *The Viking Age*, p. 332.

and were presumably passed off on Greek travellers as ancient Egyptian.

Passing on to mediæval and later times my most interesting finds have been two bullæ. One of them, found near the site of the ancient chapel of Our Lady of Whitehill, between Barrington and Haslingfield, bears the name of Pope Martin V. The other bulla is the seal of Guerin de Montaigu, Grand Master of the Hospitallers in 1232. It bears his name; and on the reverse a highly conventional representation of the shrine of the Holy Sepulchre. The Order had a house at Wendy, the accounts of which for the year 1338 are still extant and will be found in my *History of Cambridgeshire*.

Two armorial badges are presumably connected with the Barons' War. One bears the royal arms, the three lions, the other a butterfly; perhaps the device of the Papillon family.

Mediæval coins are, as might be expected, abundant. My series includes a few rare specimens; a penny of John, and another of Alexander King of Scots. I have also a jetton of Mary Queen of Scots, which seems to be unique. It bears on one side the arms of Scotland and France impaled, only the latter being dimidiated, and on the other the device now borne by the Earls of Galloway. The Divine hand pruning a barren vine, with the motto 'Virescit vulnere virtus.' Among the remaining coins is one of the gun-metal shillings struck by James II in 1689.

Nuremberg and Abbey tokens by the score, and a good show of the later local tradesmen's tokens complete my list; the result obtained by a single collector in one small area of Cambridgeshire, an area which there is no reason whatever to suppose specially fruitful from an archæological point of view. It is a measure of that fertility of the whole district insisted on by Professor Hughes, and a measure of our need for a new Museum.

Professor RIDGEWAY spoke upon the rarity of the bronzed arrow-head in Northern Europe.

Professor HUGHES spoke upon the geological conditions which had determined the occupation of the district through successive ages.

Baron von HÜGEL remarked on the jadite stone.

Professor RIDGEWAY drew attention to the frequency with which papal bulls were found buried in walls.

Mr H. D. CATLING exhibited a mediaeval ring which had been discovered at Much Hadham in Essex.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Council record with regret the deaths of the following Members of the Society: The Reverend Charles Lawford Acland, M.A., F.S.A., Member of Council; The Rt. Hon. The Lord Acton, LL.D., F.S.A.; The Reverend Norman Macleod Ferrers, D.D., F.R.S., Master of Gonville and Caius College; John Lewis fytche, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.A.; Edmund John Mortlock, M.A.; The Reverend John William Pieters, B.D.

The Members of the Society now number 234 and the Honorary Members 13.

During the past session ten meetings have been held, at which the average attendance has been 31.

Eighteen communications have been made, namely: By Mr C. P. Allix: *On traces of an early settlement at Swaffham Prior* (read at a meeting on the site). By Mr J. W. Clark: (a) *On the work done to the library of Exeter Cathedral in the year 1412; with a transcript and translation of the fabric-roll in which the receipts and expenses are recorded.* (b) *On two pieces of furniture in the same Cathedral which were probably intended for the protection of books.* (c) *On some French and Belgian libraries.* (d) *On the wheel desk in the Church of St Nicholas, Great Yarmouth.* By the Rev. J. W. E. Conybeare: *Exhibition of objects collected in the neighbourhood of Barrington.* By Mr F. M. Cornford: *On a fresco at Cortina.* By Mr H. G. Fordham: *Exhibition of a small bronze ornament in the form of a hog found in the neighbourhood of Guilden Morden.* By Mr J. E. Foster: *On a charter relating to Anglesey Priory.* By Mr C. J. B. Gaskoin: *On the University Wills in the Probate Registry at Peterborough.* By the Rev. R. A. Gatty: *On*

*Pigmy Flint Implements.* By the Rev. W. O'F. Hughes and Mr J. E. Foster: *Exhibition of a pre-Reformation Paten from Farcet, Hunts.* By Dr C. S. Myers: *On some early Christian paintings at the Great Oasis.* By Professor Ridgeway: *On the Origin of the Socket in North Europe.* By Mr C. E. Sayle: (a) *A Note on the Chapel of St John, Duxford (Whittlesford Bridge).* (b) *On the Mortuary Roll of the Abbess of Lillechurch, Kent.* By Professor Skeat: *On the Place-names of Huntingdonshire.* By the Rev. A. C. Yorke: *Exhibition of a wooden knife-handle of the 14th century, carved as a Franciscan.*

Two Lectures have been given, namely: By Professor W. Gowland, F.S.A.: *On Stonehenge.* By Dr W. H. Furness: *On the Naga Hill Tribes, North-east India.*

During the year the following works have been issued:

*Proceedings* No. XLIII.

*Christ Church, Canterbury.* I. *The Chronicle of John Stone, monk of Christ Church 1415-1471.* II. *List of the Deans, Priors, and Monks of Christ Church Monastery.* Edited and compiled by W. G. Searle, M.A. (Octavo Series, No. XXXIV. 1902.)

*Cambridge Gild Records.* Edited by Mary Bateson with a preface by W. Cunningham, D.D. (Octavo Series, No. XXXIX. 1903.)

The following works are practically completed, and will, it is hoped, be issued shortly:

*The Feet of Fines for Huntingdonshire.* Edited by J. C. Tingey, M.A. and G. I. Turner.

*The Accounts of the Churchwardens of Saint Mary the Great.* Edited by J. E. Foster, M.A.

The following have also been undertaken:

*Books of the Esquire Bedells.* Edited by J. W. Clark, M.A.

*Pictor in Carmine.* Edited by M. R. James, Litt.D.

Miss Mary Bateson has undertaken the task of editing *Grace Book B.* It has been decided to issue the work in two



parts the first of which will be ready in the course of the present month. The work of editing *Grace Book I* is in the hands of the Rev. W. G. Searle. The Council have issued an appeal for contributions towards a general Editorial Fund to meet the heavy expenses involved in the production of the Series.

Excavations have been continued at Cherry Hinton, and a report will be communicated to the Society.

An excursion was made to Fleam Dyke, Via Devana, and Pampisford Ditch on the 17th of July. On the 7th of August an excursion was made to Bottisham and Anglesey Abbey. Bottisham Church was first visited and the party then proceeded to the Hall; they were conducted over the grounds, including the moated site of the old house, and were shewn the objects of antiquarian interest by Mr R. B. Jenyns. Thence they drove to Anglesey Abbey, where they were entertained by the Rev. J. G. Clark and Mrs Clark.

The Council have decided to revive the visits to Colleges which were so successful in 1886, 1887, and 1888. On the 12th of February a visit was paid to Peterhouse under the guidance of Mr J. W. Clark, and the party was subsequently entertained by the Master.

On the 19th of March an excursion was made to Swaffham Prior, to see the traces of an early settlement discovered by Mr Allix. Mr Allix read a paper on the subject, and afterwards exhibited the objects which had been found.

As will be seen by reference to the Treasurer's Statement, the Society has this year again been called upon to meet heavy demands in connexion with the making and draining of the roads at Barnwell on which the ground of the Priory abuts. The building and site, generously presented to the Society by Mr Sturton, being entirely unremunerative, the whole of this charge falls upon the revenue of the Society.

An exchange of publications has been arranged with the Finnish Archaeological Society and with the University of Upsala, Sweden.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER, 1902.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Payments.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1, 1902. Balance brought forward	324 6 11	Publications, No. XXXIV.	93 8 6
Annual Subscriptions:		<i>Proceedings</i> , No. XLIII.	30 17 6
Current (156)	163 16 0	Payments on Publications in progress:	
Arrears	8 8 0	No. XXXV. On account of	
	172 4 0	Printing	150 0 0
Life Member	10 10 0	<i>Proceedings</i> , No. XLIII. Illustrations	23 10 6
Interest on £700 G. E. R. 4 p.c.		Ely Sacrist. Rolls. Transcribing	2 8 6
Debenture Stock, 1 January	13 3 8		175 19 0
" " 1 July	13 3 1	Miscellaneous Printing	24 9 6
	26 6 9	Museum of Ethnology and Archaeology:	
Interest on Deposit Account	22 1 8	Grant for Local Accessions	25 0 0
Sale of Publications	2 14 0	Excavations at Cherry Hinton	19 3 3
		Corporation of Cambridge Claims for Faving and Draining Priory Road and Beche Road	110 14 5
		Books and Stationery	3 12 0
		Miscellaneous Payments	21 2 8
		Balance at Bank	53 15 8
		Cash in hand	10
			53 16 6
			<u>£558 3 4</u>

Audited, and found to agree with the Bank Book and Vouchers, showing a Credit balance of £53. 16s. 6d.

GEORGE KETT }  
Auditors.  
J. B. PEACE }

20 Feb. 1903.

## NEW MEMBERS ELECTED 1902-3.

1902. Oct. 20. Professor Sir Robert Stawell Ball, M.A., F.R.S.  
 Miss Gertrude Gwendolen Bevan Crewdson.  
 James Binney, M.A.  
 Herbert Edward Gray, M.A.  
 Miss Mary Charlotte Greene.  
 Charles Henry Hawes, B.A.  
 Ernest Lloyd Jones, M.D.  
 Charles Samuel Myers, M.D.  
 Miss Emma Smith.  
 Mrs Catherine Durning Whetham.  
 Rev. Alexander Campbell Yorke, M.A.
- Nov. 10. Arthur Barrett.
1903. March 30. Herbert Flack Bird.  
 William Henry St John Hope, M.A. (Honorary  
 Member).
- May 4. Edward Joseph Dent, M.A., Mus.B.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY  
DURING THE YEAR ENDING 12 MAY 1903.

A. FROM SOCIETIES, ETC. IN UNION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS:

GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

Society of Antiquaries of London:

Proceedings, Vol. XIX, Part 1.

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Scotland:

Proceedings, Vol. XXXVI.

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland:

Journal, Fifth Series, Vol. XII, pp. 113—end; Vol. XIII, pp. 1—112.  
55th Yearly Session Report, &c.

Cambrian Archaeological Association:

Archaeologia Cambrensis (Sixth Series), Vol. II, Parts 2—4; Vol. III,  
Parts 1, 2.

Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland:

Journal, Nos. 232, 234—236.

British Archaeological Association:

Journal, New Series, Vol. VIII, Vol. IX, Part 1.

Society of Architects:

The Architect's Magazine, Nos. 21—25, 27—32.

Year Book, 1903.

---

Chester, Architectural, &c., Society of:

Journal, New Series, Vol. IX.

Clifton Antiquarian Club:

Proceedings, Vol. V, Part 2.

## Essex Archaeological Society :

Transactions, Vol. VIII, Part 4; Vol. IX, Part 1.

## Glasgow Archaeological Society :

Transactions, New Series, Vol. I; Vol. II, Parts 1, 2; Vol. III, Parts 1, 2; Vol. IV, Parts 1, 2, 3.

## Herts. East Hertfordshire Archaeological Society :

Transactions, Vol. II, Part 1.

## Jersey. Société Jersiaise :

Bulletin Annuel, 1903.

Actes des États, &c. 1902.

"Ancient Petitions of the Chancery and the Exchequer." Publication spéciale, 1902.

## Kent Archaeological Society :

Archaeologia Cantiana, Vol. xxv.

## Lancashire and Yorkshire Antiquarian Society :

Transactions. Vols. xvii, xviii.

## London and Middlesex Archaeological Society :

Transactions, Vol. I, Part 4.

## Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Society of Antiquaries of :

Archaeologia Aeliana, Vol. xxiv, Part 2.

Proceedings, Vol. x, Nos. 19—30.

Parish Registers of Elsdon, pp. 201—248.

## Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society :

Original Papers, Vol. xv, No. 1.

Marriages recorded in the Cathedral Church of Norwich 1697—1754, 1902.

## Powys-Land Club :

Montgomeryshire Collections, Vol. xxxii, Parts 2, 3.

## St Paul's Ecclesiological Society.

Transactions, Vol. v, Part 2.

## Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :

Transactions, 3rd Series, Vol. II, Parts 2, 3; III, Parts 1, 2.

## Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :

Proceedings, Vol. XLVIII.

Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History :

Proceedings, Vol. XI, Part 2.

Surrey Archaeological Society :

Collections of the Society, Vol. XVII.

Sussex Archaeological Society :

Collections, Vol. XLV.

Yorkshire. Thoresby Society, Leeds :

Calverley Charters, Vol. VI, Part 2.

The Coucher Book of Kirkstall Abbey, Vol. VIII, Part 2.

———— Archaeological Society :

Journal, Vol. XVII, Parts 1, 2.

#### FRANCE.

Société Archéologique du Midi de la France :

Les établissements Gallo-Romains, &c. Par M. L. Joulin, 1901.

Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France :

Bulletin. 1902, ii—iv; 1903, i.

Bulletin et Mémoires (Mémoires), Vol. LXI.

Mettensia, III.

Constantine (Algeria), Société Archéologique de :

Recueil des Notices et Mémoires, Ser. 4, Vol. IV. (1901).

Morbihan, Société Polymathique du :

Bulletin, 1901.

Touraine, Société Archéologique de :

Bulletin, 1901, iv; 1902, i—iv.

Table des Bulletins et Mémoires 1864 à 1900.

#### GERMANY.

Altona, the Museum :

Mitteilungen, 1902. Heft 1, 2.

Jena. Der Verein für Thüringische Geschichte und Altertumskunde :

Thüringische Geschichtsquellen, N. F., v.

Zeitschrift, N. F., XI, Heft 3; XII, Heft 3, 4; XIII, Heft 1, 2.

Posen, Historische Gesellschaft für die Provinz :

Zeitschrift, XVII, 1, 2.

Historische Monatsblätter, III, 1—12.

## ITALY.

Rome, British and American Archaeological Society of:  
Journal, Vol. III, Part 4.

## FINLAND.

Helsingfors. Société Finlandaise d'Archéologie:  
Finska Fornminnesföreningens tidskrift. Vol. XXII.  
Finskt museum. Publ. Vol. IX.  
Suomen Museo. Vol. IX.

From the Finnische Altertumsgesellschaft:  
Zeitschrift. XXI. 1901.

## SWEDEN.

Stockholm. Kongl. Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Akademien:  
Månadsblad, 1897.  
Antiqvarisk tidskrift. XVII, 1, 2.

Upsala, University of:

Kongl. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet. Skrifter, Vols. IV—VII.  
Årsskrift. 1870, No. 2; 1877, Nos. 1, 4; 1880, No. 6; 1881, No. 1;  
Program, 1900—2.

Almgren, O. Nordeuropäische Fibelformen. i. Text; ii. Tafeln. 1897.

Annerstädt, C. Om samhällsklasser och lefnadssätt. 8vo. 1896.

Björkander, A. Visby stads äldsta historia. 8vo. 1898.

Björkman. Scandinavian Loan-words. I. 8vo. 1900.

Brate, E. Nordische Lehnwörter. 8vo. 1884.

Bugge. Runeskriften. 4to. 1877.

Celsius. Bibliothecae Upsaliensis Historia. 8vo. 1745.

Dahlstedt, A. Rhythm and word-order in Anglo-Saxon. 8vo. Lund.  
1901.

Dieterich, U. W. Runen-Wörterbuch. 8vo. Stockholm. 1844.

Falk, J. Étude sociale sur les Chansons de Geste. 8vo. 1899.

Forsgrén, G. Bidrag till svenska gref- och friherreskapens Hist. I. 8vo.  
1885.

Gotländska kyrkor. Ser. 1. 4to. 1897.

Gummerus, J. Synodalstatuter. 8vo. 1902.

Hall, F. Cistercienserordens historia. 8vo. 1898.

Hall, F. Vreta Kloster. 4to. 1902.

Helsing, G. The Turfmoor Stormur in Gestrikland. 8vo. 1896.

Kallas, O. Die Wiederholungslieder d. estnischen Volkspoesie. I. 8vo.  
1901.

Kempff, H. Harmsól. 8vo. 1867.

- Ljunggren, S. A. *Degente patricia Claudiorum nonnulla.* 1. 8vo. 1898.  
 Lögberg, L. E. *Animadversiones de actione ΠΑΠΑΝΟΜΩΝ.* 8vo. 1898.  
 Lönborg, S. *Adam of Bremen.* 8vo. 1897.  
 Mahnström, C. G. *Bidrag till Sverges medeltidshistoria.* 8vo. 1902.  
 Nordlander, K. G. A. *Die Inschrift des Königs Mesa von Moab.* 8vo. 1896.  
 Nyblom, C. R. *Upsala universitets konstsamlingar, 1898.* 8vo. 1902.  
 Odelberg, P. *Sacra Corinthia, &c.* 8vo. 1896.  
 Österberg, E. *De Ephetarum Atheniensium origine.* 8vo. 1885.  
 Ottelin, O. *Codex Bureanus.* 1. 1900.  
 Paues, A. C. *A 14th Century English Biblical Version.* 8vo. Cambridge. 1902.  
 Piehl, K. *Dictionnaire du Papyrus Harris, No. 1.* 8vo. 1882.  
 Pipping, H. *Gotländska studier.* 8vo. 1901.  
 Psilander, H. *Die niederdeutsche Apokalypse.* 8vo. 1901.  
 Sander, F. *Eddastudier.* 8vo. 1882.  
 Schiött, E. *L'amour et les amoureux dans les lais de Marie de France.* 1889.  
 Sernander, R. and K. Kjellmark. *Eine Torfmooruntersuchung a. d. nördlichen Nerike.* 8vo. 1884.  
 Staaff, E. *De origine gentium patriciarum.* 8vo. 1896.  
 Tötterman, K. A. R. *Quadragesimale af Jacobus de Voragine.* Akademisk inbjudningsskrift. Helsingfors. 8vo. 1901.  
 Uppström, A. *Codices Gotici Ambrosiani.* 4to. 1868.  
 Wahlund, K. *Miracle de Nostre Dame.* 8vo. 1875.  
 Wahlund et v. Feilitzen et Nordfelt. *Les Enfances Vivien.* 4to. 1895.  
 Walberg, E. *Le Bestiaire de Philippe de Thaün.* 8vo. 1900.  
 Wiklund, K. B. *När kommo svenskarne till Finland?* 8vo. 1901.  
 Wiklund, K. B. *I Kalevalafrågan.* 8vo. 1902.

## GREECE.

- Athens. *Ἡ ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἑταιρία :*  
*Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική,* 1902.  
*Πρακτικὰ τῆς Ἑταιρίας,* 1901.

## BELGIUM.

- Bruxelles, Société d'Archéologie de :  
*Annales, Vol. xvi, Parts 1—4.*  
*Annuaire, Vol. xiv.*  
 Gand, Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de :  
*Bulletin, 1902, 4—9 ; 1903, 1—4.*  
*Inventaire Archéologique de Gand. Fasc. 22, 25—29.*  
 Liège. L'Institut Archéologique Liégeois :  
*Bulletin, Vols. xxx, xxxii.*



## AMERICA.

American Antiquarian Society :

Proceedings, Vol. xiv, Title and Index ; xv, Parts 1, 2.

Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences :

Proceedings, Vol. viii.

Johns Hopkins University :

University Studies in Historical and Political Science, 20th Series,  
Nos. 2—12 and Extra No.

Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia :

Proceedings, for 1899—01.

Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. :

Memoirs, Vol. i, Title and Index ; ii, No. 2.

Pennsylvania, University of (Free Museum of Science and Art) :

Bulletin, Vol. iii, No. 4, May, 1902.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. :

Bureau of Education : Report, Vols. i, ii, 1900—01.

Bureau of American Ethnology : Bulletin, 26, 27 ; 19th Annual  
Report.

Report of the U.S. National Museum. 1900.

## B. FROM VARIOUS DONORS :

\*Bond (F. B.). Devonshire Screens and Rood Lofts. By F. B. B.  
Assisted by A. L. Radford. 1902.

\*Bowditch (C. F.). Notes on the Report of Teobert Maler in Mem.  
of the Peabody Museum. Vol. ii, ii.

\*Evans (Sir J.). On some rare or unpublished Roman Coins.  
London, 1902.

\*Hiller (H. M.) and W. H. Furness. Notes of a trip to the Veddahs  
of Ceylon.

\*Sheard (M.). Records of the Parish of Batley. 4to. Worksop, 1894.

From the Editor :

The Antiquary (Current numbers).

Mr W. M. Fawcett :

Fenland Notes and Queries. July, 1902.

Ely Diocesan Remembrancer, Nos. 201—206. 1902.

Mr J. E. Foster :

Local Records Committee. Report, 1902 and Appendices, 1902.

\* An asterisk denotes the Author.

## C. PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY:

Hall (Rev. H.). Names of Places in Hertfordshire. Reprint. Ware, 1902.

Antique Works of Art from Benin. Collected by Lt.-Col. Pitt Rivers. Pr. printed. 1900.

Description of Hertfordshire.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society. Transactions, Vol. I, Part 1.

Monumental Brass Society. Portfolio, Vol. II, Parts 3—7. 1901—3. Transactions, Vol. IV, Parts 3—7. 1901—3.

*By Subscription:*

The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist.

The East Anglian.

## LIST OF OBJECTS PURCHASED.

## STONE.

## PALAEOLITHIC.

Thirty-one river-drift implements; from Suffolk.

## NEOLITHIC.

Six celts; from Norfolk, Suffolk, and Bucks.

One axehead, one adze, one pick, five fabricators, six knives, five scrapers, five borers; all from Suffolk.

Twenty-eight arrow-heads and twenty-eight javelin-heads; from Norfolk or Suffolk.

Nine minute implements, "pigmy"; from Suffolk.

## BRONZE.

Two Roman fibulae, and one ring fibula; from Suffolk.

A pin, portion of a seal finger-ring, a button, cloak-fastener, and brooch; from Suffolk.

Two chapes, and a Hanoverian escutcheon; from Suffolk.

Two pairs of wool-weights, English eighteenth century; Cambridge.

A key; from Suffolk.

## IRON.

A sword, a hunting-knife, a small stirrup, two kettle-holders, and a fire-back; from Suffolk.

## BRASS.

A watch, 1754; from Suffolk.

## THE WAR DITCHES, NEAR CHERRYHINTON, CAMBRIDGE.

BY PROFESSOR T. MCKENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S.

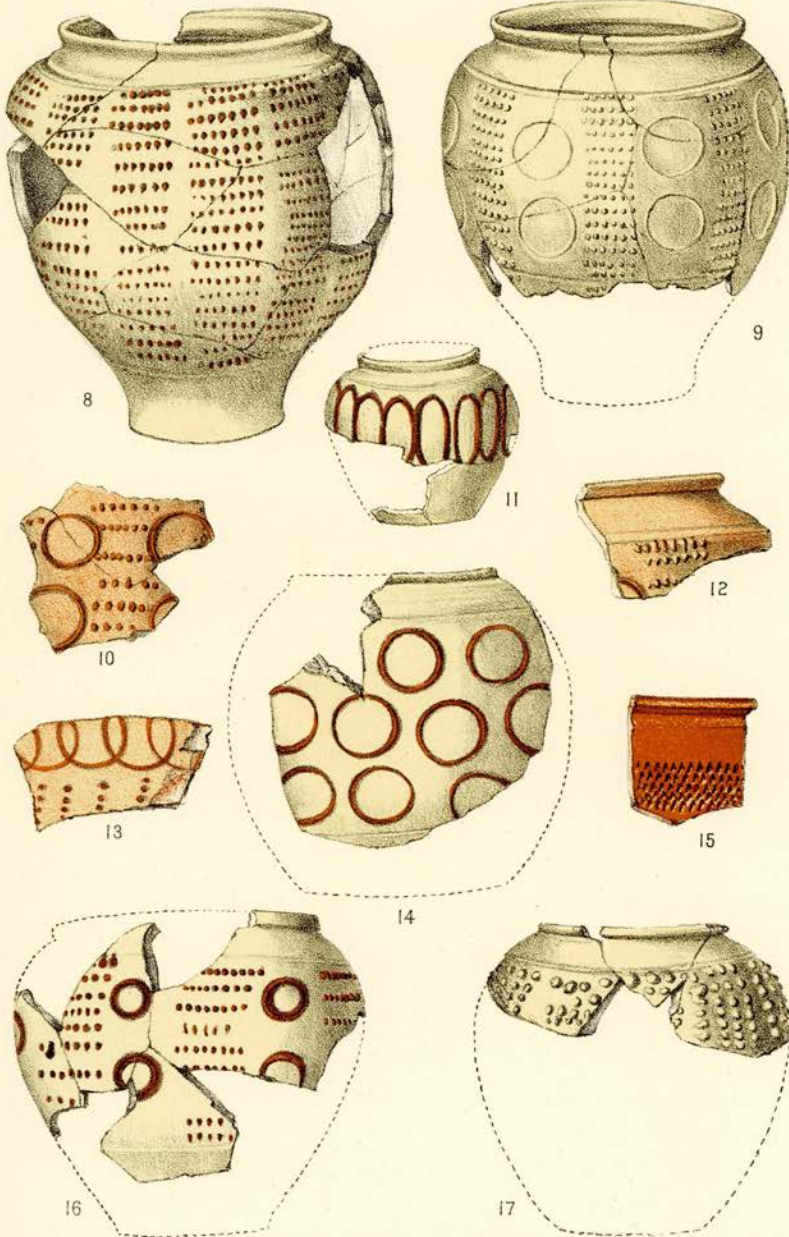
(Several short reports have been presented to the Society during the progress of the work, e.g. on Feb. 12, 1894, Feb. 3, 1902 and Feb. 17, 1902.)

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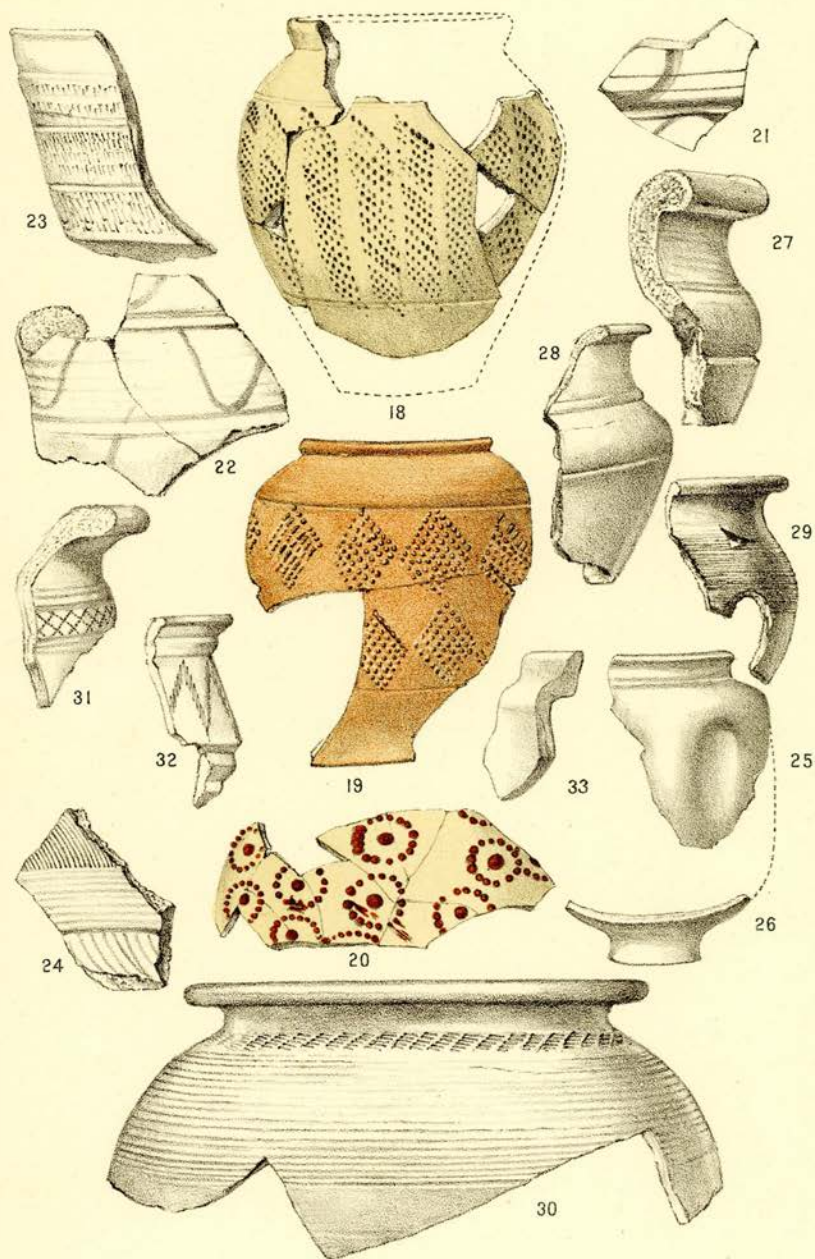
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All reduced to one third Natural Size.

POTTERY FROM WAR DITCHES.

E. Wilson, Cambridge.



All reduced to one third Natural Size.

POTTERY FROM WAR DITCHES.

E. Wilson, Cambridge.

## HISTORY OF DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF WORK.

This earthwork was brought to light in the course of some excavations made in the spring of 1893 by Messrs Crawley and Louis Tebbutt with a view to opening up a quarry on the east side of the road above the great Cherryhinton chalk-pit. They kindly informed me of the discovery, and offered every facility for carrying on the investigations. The first published notice of the discovery appeared anonymously in the *Cambridgeshire Weekly News* of May 5, 1893. This I afterwards learned was by Mr W. R. Brown, whose pencil and pen have preserved the record of so many other interesting local facts and objects for us<sup>1</sup>. In the same year I drew the attention of the Society to the discovery. The name War Ditches was given on the authority of Mr Brown, who said that he had heard it applied to the ancient ditch of which the older inhabitants informed him that they recollected traces still in existence near the Reservoir. I also learned by enquiry that the name was known by the older people, but my information was not of much value as the discovery and the name had been a good deal talked about before I began to make enquiries as to what the place was called.

The names Quarry Field and Quarry Hill were probably derived from one or more of the now disused chalk-pits which occur along either side of the road above the great quarry. The picturesque hummocky ground at the foot of the hill is an ancient pit just touching the Burwell Rock at the bottom, where a good well marks that waterbearing stratum. It is therefore on the same horizon as the great pit now worked by Messrs Swan close by. Near the top of the hill on the east of the road from the village to the Reservoir, in that higher part of the chalk which is geologically distinguished as the zone of *Rhynchonella Cuvieri*, there is another old quarry from which I was told material for building the new part of Caius College was procured. I presume that what was meant was that they burnt lime here and perhaps carted some clunch for internal work, but whether this was for the alterations and extension carried out in 1853-4 or those of 1868-70<sup>2</sup>, or for other smaller works of reconstruction, I have not been able to ascertain. This pit is of considerable interest for our present enquiry, as the ancient earth-

<sup>1</sup> *Mems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore. Leaflets of Local Lore. Cambridgeshire Cameos.*

<sup>2</sup> Venn, *Caius College*, Vol. III. p. 146.

work known as the War Ditches runs through it for about 100 yards. The pit opened by Messrs Crawley and Tebbutt is on the same geological horizon. Two other old quarries occur close to the Reservoir a little further along the road to the south. At the present time there is nowhere any indication of the War Ditches on the surface of the ground, and we must consider the possibility that the local traditions and names were suggested by what was observed during the construction of the Reservoir and the opening of Caius College Chalk-pit. A careful examination of the surface soil and of the upper layers of the infilling of the ditch makes it apparent that there was, at a comparatively recent time, a levelling of the ground during which a good deal of broken chalk was strewn about on the surface. I shall refer to this again in the detailed description of the sections. Moreover the ground is now quite level around the Reservoir where the chalk must have been excavated to a depth of many feet. Also near the Caius Chalk-pit, around which the "callow" and useless superficial rubble must at one time have been lying in irregular heaps and banks, the ground is now quite even. All this looks as if there had been on the completion of the Reservoir a great levelling of the ground, after which agricultural operations kept filling up any inequalities that were caused by the settling down of the unconsolidated débris in the ditch. I learned from Mr William Beales, who farmed the land near the Reservoir, that the ditch ran through the north side of the Reservoir. I also heard incidentally that "Christians' bones" were found when the pipes were being laid alongside the farm roadway from the Waterworks to the Reservoir, but as the exact spot was not known, the workmen may have crossed some of the graves, which as we shall see are not uncommon here, or may have found human bones in the great ditch. I think we may be satisfied in this case that they must have seen skulls or enough to justify them in determining these to be human remains as all the ground is full of the bones of domestic animals.

Thus it is possible that the local traditions and names may be traced no further back than the construction of the Reservoir or the opening of the Caius College pit.

It might have seemed curious that no record should have been kept of such a remarkable structure as the War Ditches, or of the curious relics that must have been found in it, had we not many more recent examples of important historical records having been accidentally unearthed, but no information given to anybody ac-

quainted with such matters, except where perhaps an intelligent workman had found somebody sufficiently interested in them to repay him for his trouble in carrying the news.

The fences on that part of the hill are all new and cannot therefore by themselves be accepted as indicating the original boundaries. It would be worth while for anyone, who had the time and opportunity, to hunt up any early documents in which the divisions of property are recorded and ancient names mentioned. The deeds in the possession of the Waterworks Company, which by the kindness of Mr W. W. Gray I have had an opportunity of examining, although they furnish much interesting information respecting the common land and proprietors at different times, do not throw any light upon the War Ditches.

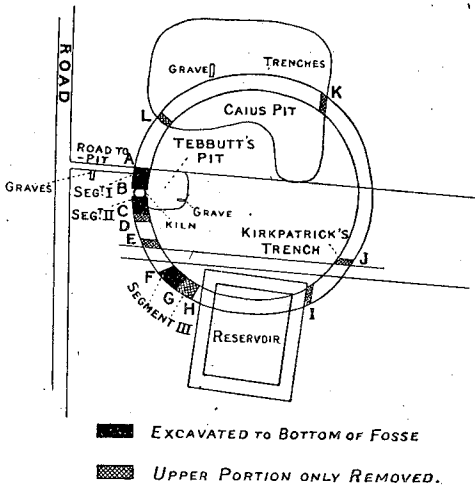


FIG. 1. Plan showing progress of work.

The human remains were submitted to Prof. Macalister and Mr Duckworth, and on Feb. 12, 1894, Professor Macalister and I communicated to the Society<sup>1</sup> the results of our various observations. During all this earlier time we were dependent upon the progress of excavations which were being carried on for other purposes than those of archæological research, and although by the courtesy of Mr Louis Tebbutt every facility was offered and his work often delayed, we could not watch the relative position of everything in the way

<sup>1</sup> R. xxxvi. 24.



which was possible when we were directing the operations entirely with a view to obtaining historical evidence. We were therefore not always sure of the mode of occurrence of the objects found in the first part of the work, namely from the fence (which divides the "Caius pit" field from what we will call "Tebbutt's field") as far as the kiln constructed by Messrs Crawley and Tebbutt,—that is, from A to B on the plan. (Fig. 1.)

The roadway into the quarry passed nearly at right angles through the ditch which was soon traversed. The pit moreover did not answer the expectations of its owners and was given up, so that for eight years no further excavations were carried on either along the ditch or to the east over the area included within it. In the spring of 1901 it was proposed that the Society should undertake systematic excavations on the site, and again by the kindness of Mr Tebbutt efficient workmen were secured and the work was commenced in the autumn. The arrangements and the superintendence of the work were left to me, and I have to acknowledge the co-operation of many friends in watching the excavations, and in many cases giving very effective assistance in the digging.

Among those who helped I must especially mention Mr S. C. Kaines Smith of Magdalene College, Mr Barker and party from Bourn, the Rev. T. D. Gray from Babraham, Mr C. P. Allix of Swaffham Prior, and the Rev. A. C. Yorke of Fowlmere, while, with the luck that undergraduates always have, to discount a little from the effect of youthful vigour and enthusiasm, some of the best results were obtained after the work of this Society was finished by a party who did the whole of the work themselves under my direction in the spring of 1903. The original party consisted of Mr M. S. Cockin of Caius, Mr A. A. McC. Mitchell, Mr A. Blackie, Mr J. Clague and Mr T. P. Wood of Peterhouse, Mr Schön of Trinity and Mr Fletcher of St John's, who were afterwards joined by several others.

A very small part of the site has been explored, as may be seen by reference to the plan (Fig. 1), therefore this report cannot be considered final. It merely gives as accurate an account as may be of what has so far been actually seen, with a statement here and there of impressions, and hearsay information, gained during the progress of the work, which may help future explorers.

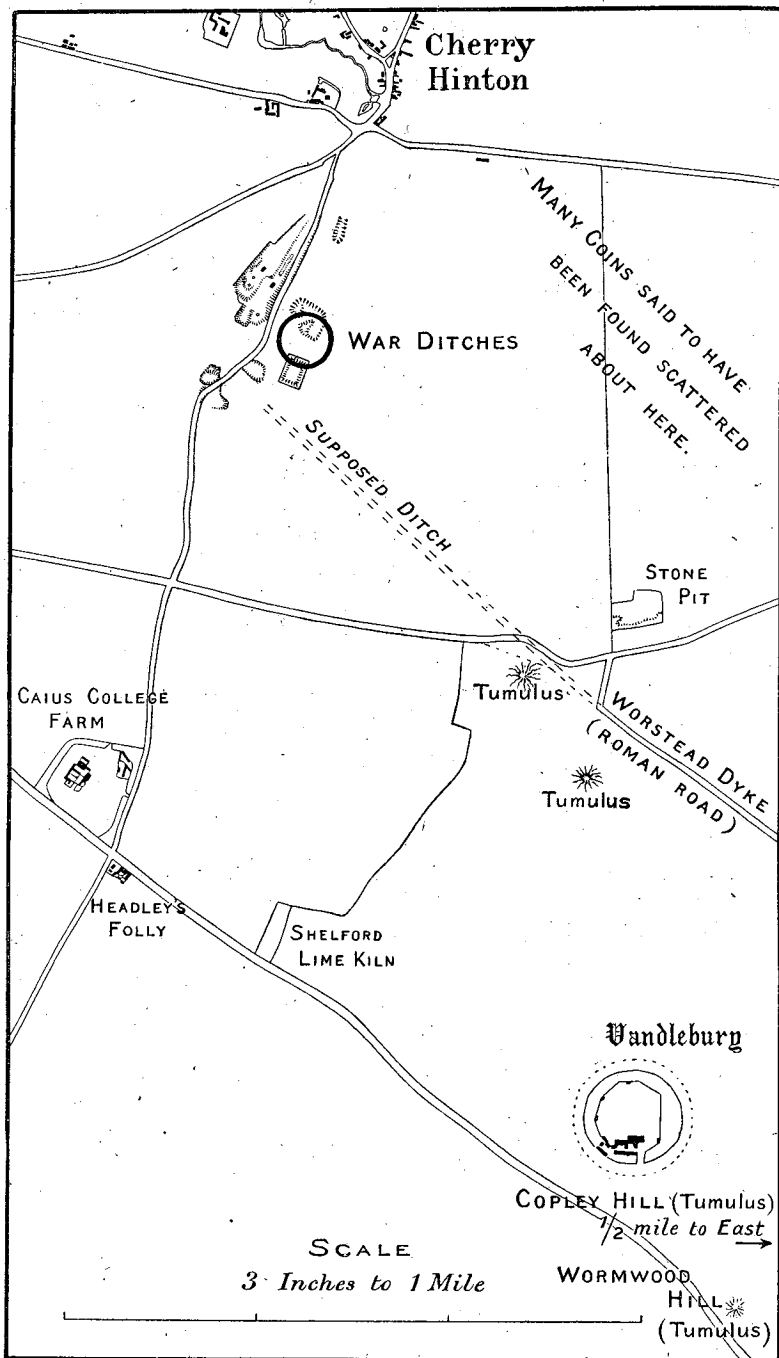


FIG. 2. Map of District.

## THE SITE.

By reference to the Ordnance maps it will be seen at once that this is a very important site and one on which some defensive work might be expected to occur. A spur of the Gogmagog Hills runs out from the plateau on which stands Wandlebury and numerous other ancient works, and the high ground suddenly ends here above Cherryhinton in a steep slope, at the foot of which strong, never-failing springs feed an arm of the Fens. Of course we must restore the slope as indicated by the existing shape of the ground to the north and south of the great quarries. It is certain that the Romans quarried the lower part of the chalk in this district, at Reach for example, but the extensive excavations that form such a marked feature on the hillside near Cherryhinton are of much more recent date. Before Roman times we do not know that the chalk was quarried at all for building purposes. It was dug out only in the construction of ramparts or similar works, when it appears to have been broken up into small fragments such as could easily be carried away in baskets.

The great earthwork which runs by Worsted Lodge, north-west to the end of the Worts' causeway, leaving Wandlebury half a mile to the south-west, would if produced nearly touch the Reservoir. Whether or not this bank and fosse represent an ancient road or, as is most probable, was one of our East Anglian dykes afterwards modified somewhat and used as a road, its occurrence increases the importance of the earthwork recently discovered on the top of the bluff above Cherryhinton.

A workman informed us that his father had spoken to him of a narrow belt upon which the crops indicated a deeper moister soil running from the south side of the Reservoir across the fields in the direction of the Worsted Lodge earthwork. He added that in certain conditions of crops and seasons he had himself frequently seen it clearly marked across the hollow, pointing out to us the exact line. I have thought it might be useful to show this upon the map in case it should some day be possible to enquire whether there was any connection between the War Ditches and the Worsted Lodge earthwork.

The length of ditch opened by Messrs Crawley and Tebbutt, between the north fence of the roadway into the quarry and the new lime-kiln, Segment I. of Plan (Fig. 1), was not sufficient to indicate

the form and extent of the earthwork, but the investigation entered upon a new phase when in 1901 it was proposed that the Society should undertake systematic excavations in the district and the War Ditches were selected as one of the first sites to be explored.

I decided to open the fosse to the very bottom on the south side of the kiln Segment II. and to keep a clear face in front of us as we proceeded, so as to be able at any rate to settle some of the difficult questions raised in the more hurried excavations previously carried on.

For instance, we wanted to find out whether or not the layers were continuous above the skeletons and whether from that or other evidence we could make out that the bodies had been buried or only thrown into the ditch; whether the infilling of the ditch was due to the crumbling down of the sides; the growth of vegetation, and the gradual accumulation of soil by wind, rain, and other accidents, or whether the material appeared to have been deliberately thrown in with a view to filling it up; whether the various groups of objects which from previous experience we were inclined to assign to different ages occurred in distinct layers or were mixed up all through. In fact we wanted not only to make a collection of interesting objects but to learn what episodes of our early history were illustrated here.

We found that the fosse curved steadily round as if to pass under the Reservoir, and this worked up the slow memories of some of the oldest inhabitants and produced further information more or less trustworthy. It also enabled us to estimate the size and position of our earthwork on the assumption that it was circular, like Ring Hill, Wandlebury, and Arbury. This assumption proved to be correct, and even with my spud I verified the line of the fosse through the Caius Chalk-pit. This point was settled by one more deep section, which we call "Kirkpatrick's Pit" because in it the Master of Selwyn in one short afternoon's dig collected all the best specimens that have been obtained from the east side of the earthwork. The diameter of this circle measured from the outside of the fosse is 500 feet. That of Belsar's Hill is 880' x 750', of Arbury is 900', Wandlebury 1000', Ring Hill 1700' x 1300', Wallbury Camp 1970' x 1450'.

## THE FOSSE.

*First Segment.*

I have called each continuously excavated portion, with unexplored ground between, a segment; other subdivisions I have referred to by capital letters. On the plan (Fig. 1) I have indicated in black the portions entirely cleared out to the bottom, and by cross-hatching the portions over which only the upper layers have been removed.

The section first seen in May and June 1893 varied from day to day in some small details but in general character and contents there

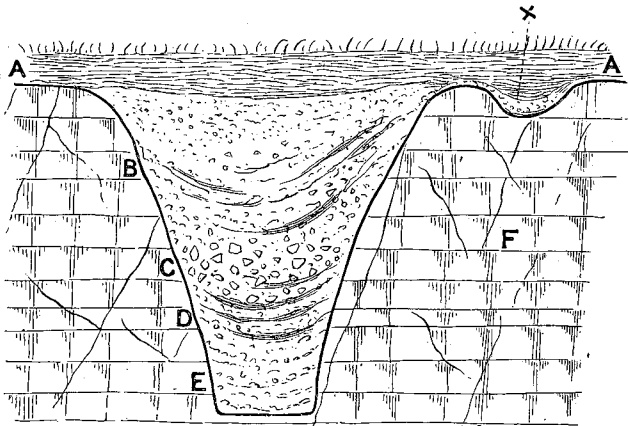


FIG. 3. Section across fosse in First Segment.

was not much difference between one part and another, from the north fence of the roadway into the quarry as far as the kiln, i.e. in the first segment A to B, which is all that was then opened. The section Figure 3 gives the general sequence and the position of the skeletons.

The surface soil passed quite evenly over the fosse. The chalk was somewhat rubbly on top but soon became solid and hard, though strongly jointed. It was of such a character as would be quite easy to remove with rude appliances. The fosse was about 15 feet broad across the top. The sides curved downwards so as to be nearly vertical for the last 4 feet, which indicated that they had been long exposed to the action of the weather, the part which was

covered from time to time by the talus being protected and the part above the talus being longest exposed and therefore most cut back.

The lowest 4 feet consisted of chalk rubble such as might have crumbled down from the sides when the fosse was first made and the sides of bare chalk were exposed to frost and sun and rain. In this division a few bones of ox, sheep, and pig were found but no pottery nor worked flints. This part however was not carefully examined and the negative evidence is not of much value. At about 9 or 10 feet from the surface there were layers of humus and of pieces of chalk so arranged as to indicate that there had been a growth of vegetation, a washing down of the surface soil alternating with an artificial throwing in of broken chalk chiefly from the east side. It looked as if the chalk which had been dug out of the fosse had been heaped up on the east side to form a vallum and that some of this had every now and then been thrown back into the fosse.

Here and there were scattered fragments or layers of charcoal. The explanation of this became more clear in later excavations, for the pieces of charcoal became larger as we followed the fosse towards the Reservoir, being sometimes 6 inches long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. They were also more distinctly associated with burnt earth and stones and more or less carefully constructed fireplaces.

At a depth of about 8 feet a number of skeletons were found lying stretched out in the length of the fosse. Our first impression was that they had been laid out at the bottom of the ditch and covered by throwing débris over them from above. By and by we had reasons for questioning this inference. In the earth associated with these skeletons there were many fragments of common domestic ware such as I have referred to as a survival of Roman types through post-Roman times. Below the skeletons there was no pottery found here, but only a few bones of domestic animals.

In all this part of the excavation there was no essential difference in the character of the fosse or of the materials with which it was filled or of the objects found in the deposit.

### *Second Segment.*

In the next segment (see section, Fig. 4), which extended from the kiln to within 30 feet of the hedge of the farm road which runs along the north side of the Reservoir, the general appearance of the section was much the same; but the details varied a good deal and several

doubts and difficulties which had presented themselves to us in the earlier part of the excavations were cleared up. The form and depth of the fosse in the second segment grew slightly shallower as we advanced. The various layers were still quite distinct: The chalk rubble evenly crumbled from either side filled the bottom; the middle part consisted of alternations of humus and fragments of chalk which looked as if they were the material thrown out when the fosse was originally made; and above this came a layer of fragments of chalk often resting on an old surface soil and apparently the result of levelling the ground at some time quite recent compared with that of the underlying deposits. Over all came the modern surface soil.

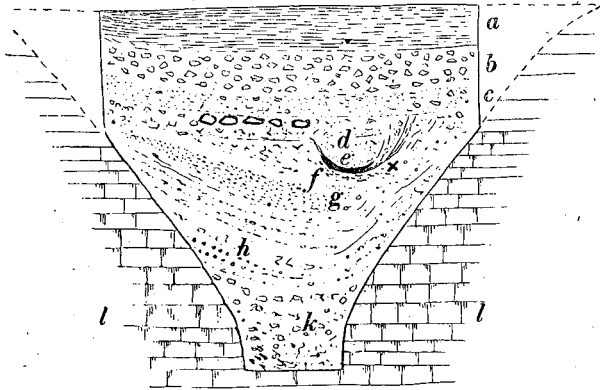


FIG. 4. Section across fosse in Second Segment.

Now we began to find in the lowest deposit, besides the bones of domestic animals, dressed flints and fragments of a coarse rough ware made of a clay full of calcined flint chips which showed as white angular specks throughout.

The middle deposits were however the most interesting, as they now showed distinct traces of fire, not merely scattered charcoal or even layers of charcoal, but pits dug in the layers of earth and chalk at the bottom of the half-filled ditch, and evidence of fires having been lighted at the bottom of these pits as if in a sunk fireplace. There were also great quantities of burnt earth, burnt stones, and sometimes large stones built into a kind of oven with the charcoal at the bottom and the soot in the interstices. Sometimes the fire appears to have been lighted all along the bottom of the fosse for 12 feet or more, a

custom which we were told by Mr Barker of Bourn, who greatly helped us in all this part of the excavation, was still common when troops are camping out, as it is easier to keep the fire alight in this way and more convenient to make use of it for cooking purposes. At any rate here we had come upon the contemporary fires which furnished the charcoal which we found in layers or scattered along the bottom of the fosse elsewhere. These fires were not all at one level but evidence of successive fires one above the other was often seen. These point to either continuous or intermittent occupations throughout a long period. In one case we found the large stones laid out to form a floor. These stones consist of large nodules and slabs of light grey mottled tuberous flint, boulders of quartzite, such as occur in the drift, and, occasionally, of such exceptional fragments as the broken pieces of a quern of Niedermendig lava.

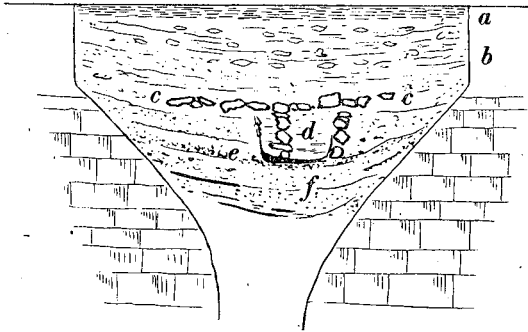


FIG. 5. Another section across fosse in Second Segment.

A little further on the fireplaces were modified by having a wall built of single stones, chiefly flint, placed one above the other on either side, but in one case not extending as far as the fire in the original pit, so that the wall of stones on the inner side rose out of the ashes of the older fireplace. The layer or pavement of stones which came up to the older fireplace in the former section now extended right across the top of the new walled fireplace in a manner that would have been impossible when it was in use. Some of the flat slabs of flint were as much as 10 inches across. The thick masses of burnt earth and stones often appeared to be rather of the nature of ash-pits into which the sweepings of the fireplaces were thrown from time to time, because the earth was uniformly burnt all



through and had no stones in it. Where the fire had been lighted on the earthen floor the soil and included fragments showed less and less marks of fire at increasing depths from the fire, and its effect did not penetrate far downward.

Skeletons were not so numerous here as they were in the first segment, nor did they show that general regularity of deposition which appeared to prevail there. But as we did not see them all taken out in the earlier excavations we cannot lay too much stress on this point, but we certainly did remark that there were missing portions there the absence of which we were unable to explain. Now however where we were able to carry on operations our own way we clearly established the fact that some of the bodies had been dismembered before the ligaments had so far perished as to allow the separate bones to get scattered. They also occurred somewhat nearer the bottom of the fosse in this segment than where first found. This may only mean that the fosse had not been filled up to the same extent here, and the skeletons may still belong to the same time. About the middle of this segment in the part of the section marked X (Fig. 4) the bones of a baby were found just below the fireplace described above, and one fire deeper down had been lighted immediately above where a body had been previously thrown in so that the upper part of the skull was charred. A little further on the bones of a child perhaps 7 or 8 years old were found at about the same depth as those of the baby. The skeletons of adults were all much deeper down, and the occupation of the fosse by the people who lighted the fires and threw in such large quantities of broken pottery was later, and must have lasted over a considerable period, as there were successive accumulations of humus, burnt earth, charcoal, and layers of chalk fragments thrown in, here as everywhere chiefly from the inner side of the fosse.

The quantity of pottery in the top layers increased considerably as we followed the fosse round in the direction of the Reservoir.

In this part of the fosse the fine biscuit ware with slip ornament (Figs. 8 to 20), of which a few fragments occurred everywhere in the upper layers, became much more common, and in one of our latest diggings between C and D in the Second Segment the large earthen grain-pan (Fig. 43) was found so close to the original surface that it could hardly have escaped deep cultivators. As it was it was found broken in pieces, the upper part lying near the lower as if it had been caught and torn out by a plough and been reburied to get

it out of the way. Pieces of at least one other similar vessel were also found close by.

For the last 10 feet of the Second Segment we dug out only the upper half of the deposits and verified the continuation of the fosse up to the farm road by a trench E which we cut across it close under the hedge. See plan, Fig. 1. The rest of this part of the fosse from D to E and the part which is under the road is untouched; we also left 10 feet on the south side of the road, as we were informed that pipes connected with the waterworks ran alongside this hedge.

### *Third Segment.*

In this Segment (F to H) we cleared out the fosse to the bottom as we had done on the north side of the road, and turned over the lowest deposits, which yielded very little, to about half way to the Reservoir (F to G); beyond that (G to H) we removed only the upper deposits, which were of the same general character as in the previous parts of the excavation but far more rich both in the quantity and quality of the remains found. The fireplaces were constructed with bricks in clay-lined cavities with brick supports for cooking utensils. There was a large proportion of the fine ware with slip ornament, and here the bronze fibula was found.

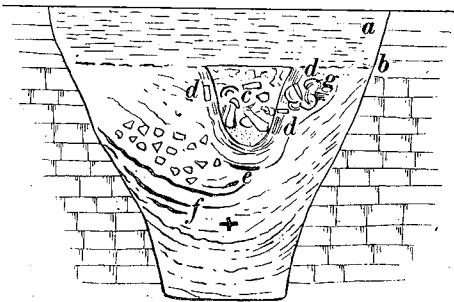


FIG. 6. Section across fosse in Third Segment.

If the fosse was filled up by throwing back the material which had been dug out of it and that material had been heaped up to form a vallum on the inner side, then it is clear that the deepest part would as time went on work out towards the outer margin, and we did find that the fireplaces, which appear to have been constructed in what was from time to time the lowest part, were nearer the

outside edge of the fosse. The character of the deposits in this segment is shown in Figure 6.

Our excavation was here stopped by the Reservoir and the only knowledge we have at present as to the extension of the fosse in that direction is that obtained from the late Mr Wm. Beales, who informed us that when the reservoir was being made a ditch similar to that which we had been following had been traced right across it and that the impression of those who saw it was that it was striking for and had something to do with the great Balsham Dyke. We cut a trench close to the palings in the east side of the Reservoir and found some pottery.

We now returned to follow it northwards from A where it was first touched in the entrance to Tebbutt's Pit. Here there was a slight but very suggestive feature running in the direction of Cherryhinton. This however proved to have nothing to do with the fosse, being entirely superficial and due to agricultural operations. The line of the fosse was made out by calculating where it was likely to be found from the segments which we had opened. We first traced it into the Caius Pit at the point marked L on the plan. It then appeared to have run entirely within the area excavated for the quarry, but we hit it off at the first trial close to the bush marked K on the plan. There was no longer any doubt as to its form and position and we completed the evidence by a small excavation close to the farm road north-east of the Reservoir in what we have named Kirkpatrick's Pit.

The "War Ditches" are thus proved to be a circular entrenchment 1666 feet in circumference, constructed upon the flat top of the spur of the Gogmagogs above Cherryhinton. There is evidence that the whole hill top was occupied by settlements the household refuse from which is scattered through the soil all over the ground and occurs also in the débris which fills the fosse.

We must now make a more detailed comparative study of the objects found in order to attempt an historical correlation of these with other discoveries in the district.

#### THE OBJECTS FOUND IN THE LOWEST STRATA.

When first a great work such as the War Ditches was constructed the bare chalk on either side would crumble down under the influence of weather, and the talus so produced would fill the bottom of the fosse. A few common instruments such as flint scrapers or strike-

a-lights would occasionally fall in and be lost; a few bones when picked might be thrown away into it or carried there by dogs and other animals, and a few potsherds on the surface of the ground might finally come to rest at the bottom of the ditch. But there would be no deliberate shooting of rubbish on a large scale into it as long as it was looked upon as a protection against sudden attack. Thus we might expect to find in the lower strata but few traces of the domestic appliances of the people who made it and were of course interested in keeping it deep and steep.

That agrees exactly with what we find to be the case in the lowest division of this fosse (Figs. 4 & 6). There are a few flint chips and occasionally a more finished instrument, such as one of those discoidal flakes evenly dressed along one edge, either with a view to make a more efficient scraper or for use as a strike-a-light, or for both purposes.

There were bones, evidently by their condition and mode of fracture the remains of cooked food as the limbs were always separated at the joints and no gristle or cartilage remained to hold them together. Many of the bones were broken as if to get at the marrow. They must have been cooked elsewhere for there were in this part no signs of fires except some isolated bits of charcoal, nor any other traces of organic matter or growth of vegetation except where some of the surface soil had crumbled down with the chalk rubble. The animals of which bones were found were ox, pig, sheep. One would infer from their condition as indicated by their remains that they were roughly kept and poorly fed.

The pottery was all of a coarse kind, fired on the inside and on the outside and of a black or red colour with white chips of calcined flint all through, but the red colour seemed sometimes to have been produced by the fire on which the vessel was used for cooking purposes and not in the original manufacture. It was not clear whether it was made upon a lathe or not. This kind of ware occurs, but is not common, in the overlying deposits. It was not uncommon at *Horningsea*<sup>1</sup> and is found down to mediæval times in the Cambridge ditches and elsewhere<sup>2</sup>. The texture is therefore not a sufficient indication of its age and unfortunately we have not found enough to make out the form of any of the vessels.

On the whole however the probability is that we have here relics

<sup>1</sup> *C. A. S.*, Vol. x. *Horningsea*, p. 174.

<sup>2</sup> *C. A. S.*, 'C. Ditches,' Vol. viii. pp. 32, 255.

of the same age as those found by Mr Allix near West Hill Plantation on the hill east of Swaffham Prior, when flint flakes were still used for many purposes, but polished celts were no longer made or used to any great extent. We have no evidence as to the race to which the constructors of the War Ditches belonged unless it was the same as that of the skeletons next to be described.

#### THE OBJECTS FOUND IN THE UPPER STRATA.

The objects found in the upper part of the fosse are of extraordinary interest. I know of no other recorded find in which the *facies* of the remains is the same as here.

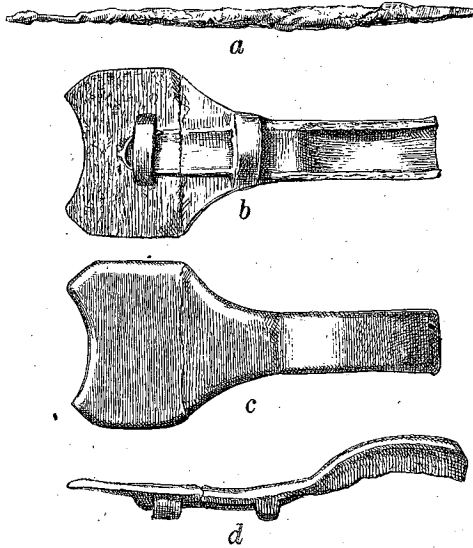


FIG. 7. Bronze fibula and pin.

**Metal.** Metal was very scarce. A few nails and fragments of iron were found, generally in connection with the burnt wood. One bronze fibula (see Fig. 7) with an iron pin were found in the Third Segment, i.e. the most southerly part of the fosse. This is unfortunately not whole, the piece found is 3 inches long but the portion below the bow, which must have measured about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches more, is lost, having been apparently cut off, while the edge of the bow shows a rough fractured surface. The lunette-shaped front of

the broad upper end and the two strong bands of metal to hold the end of the pin are peculiar.

It is curious in the course of such extensive diggings that if we found one we should find only one example of an object so common in Roman and Saxon times and that the only one found should be of unusual type.

Not a single coin has been picked up over the whole of the area, a remarkable circumstance considering how common they are in the district associated with early and late Roman remains. I learned from labourers that a great number had been found on a field a short distance to the east.

**Pottery.** Throughout all the earlier diggings the greater part of the pottery was of the common black type which is found with Roman remains everywhere, whether we are examining the household refuse round a camp or town or villa, or cemetery (Pl. XXI. figs. 27 to 30). I have elsewhere<sup>1</sup> shown that although this ware can be distinguished from British pottery or Saxon urns or from most of the mediæval ware, it occurs in all Roman, Romano-English and early mediæval refuse heaps, and is therefore by itself no indication of the age of the deposit within those limits. The criss-cross burnished ornament and the various wavy incised lines (Pl. XXI. figs. 31 & 32) are common, but here and there we find a less usual ornamentation such as concentric semicircles described on a central dot. This pattern we found also in the earth covering the grave west of Tebbutt's pit and therefore outside the fosse, and fragments similarly ornamented occur in the waste heaps of the kilns at Horningsea, our one local potter's field<sup>2</sup> still available for reference. Pieces of colanders occurred here and there, and one fragment of black ware had a hole bored through it near the rim after firing, as if to pass a cord through. A sort of brush ornament such as might be produced with a stick broken so as to give a feather edge, was common here as at Horningsea. And many pieces of vessels occurred on which banded ornamentation was produced by a burnisher either on the lathe or with a free hand. Various flat handles with unsymmetrical flutings (Figs. 34 a, b, c, d, e) and the strong ring-like handle as if for a cord (f), illustrate the passage from Roman to Mediæval patterns. The flat-bottomed vessels tell the same tale.

In the earlier part of the diggings, that is at the northern end of

<sup>1</sup> *Archæol. Journ.* Vol. LIX. p. 219.

<sup>2</sup> *Camb. Ant. Soc.* Vol. x. (Oct. 28, 1901), p. 174.

the First Segment in Tebbutt's pit (A to B), there were a few scattered bits of an entirely different kind of ware—a fine thin biscuit ware of a white or yellow or red colour with patterns put on with a pipette (see Pls. xx. & xxi. figs. 8 to 20) or painted on Pl. xxi. figs. 21 & 22. These vessels were small cups or pots with a rim and swelling sides, or bottles with or without handles. The patterns were sometimes produced by dots arranged in triangular groups quincunx fashion, or loops or circles with central dots in slip, or all combined. From the nipple-like swelling in the centre of some of the dots, e.g. Pl. xxi. fig. 20, and the way in which the colour is often blotted and smeared it would appear that the slip was very liquid when put on. We found more and more of this highly ornamented pottery

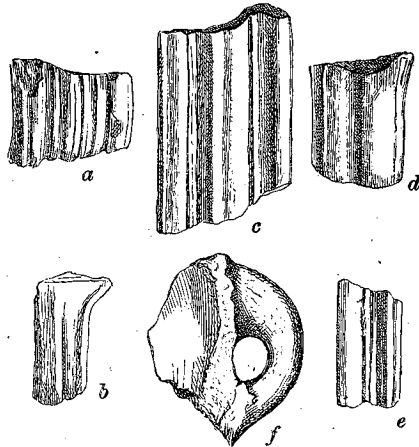


FIG. 34. Various handles.

as we followed the fosse to the south, and in the Third Segment from G to H it formed a large proportion of all the pottery found. Elsewhere in this district it is exceedingly rare. A few fragments of similar ware were found at a depth of 42 feet below the Royal Exchange in London, and Miln<sup>1</sup> describes and figures portions of a vase of similar ware found by him in the mounds of the Bosseno in Brittany.

There were also some pieces of coloured ware with fine lines put on with a pointed instrument when the clay was soft (Pl. xxi. figs. 23 & 24). The drinking cup of thin ware with pinched sides and

<sup>1</sup> James Miln, *Excavations at Carnac (Brittany)*,<sup>1</sup> Edinb. 1877, pp. 22, 67, Pl. i. A, Pl. iv.

brown metallic lustre on the surface (Pl. xxi. figs. 25 & 26) was here very rare.

Later on in the present year 1903 I organized the digging party of undergraduates mentioned above p. 456. We met with great success and very largely increased the collection of pottery, bones, &c. which had been found when the fosse was first discovered and during the later excavations carried on by the Society. The most notable addition was the large earthen vessel (Fig. 35) which was found lying on its side very near what was the surface before the last levelling of the ground described above p. 454. Indeed the upper half appeared to have been broken off and laid close by at right angles to its former position. It rested upon a mass of puddled clay in which it may have been originally set to prevent damp from getting in or

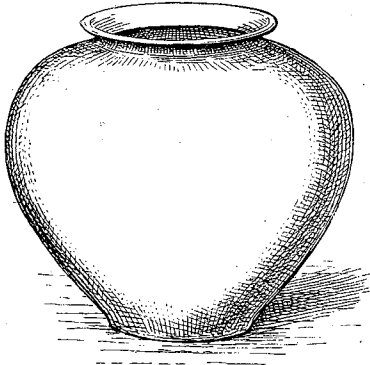


Fig. 35. Large earthenware vessel.

liquid from getting out. It has been admirably restored by Mr Cowles of our Museum of Archæology, so that the form and size can be observed. It stands 2 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height and measures 7 feet 4 inches round the body of the vessel and 1 foot 8 inches across the rim which is 3 inches broad and well recurved so as to give a good hold, thus adapting it for being lowered into or lifted out of the ground. It was marked by groups of parallel scorings such as might have been made by a toothed instrument used to reduce the thickness by scraping the surface, now in one direction now in another, all over both the outside and the inside of the vessel. There were fragments of at least two other similar vessels close by, and the exact counterpart of all of these was common among the



fragments abundantly strewn about in the waste heaps of the potter's field at Horningsea.

Scattered fragments of Samian ware occurred throughout, but very rarely, and larger pieces of an inferior kind of Samian were found which shows on the fractured surface an irregularity of colouring and a dragged structure in the material very unlike the clean and uniform red paste of the best Samian, which more resembles sealing-wax.

Samian was not made in Britain but was imported by the Romans. These fragments therefore show that the deposit is later than the commencement of the Roman occupation. Its scarcity cannot be explained by the poverty of the people who then lived here seeing that they had an abundance of the highly decorated slip ware described above, but must mean that Samian was no longer in the market. This is quite consistent with the view that at the period of the later occupation of the fosse the Roman troops had been withdrawn and commercial relations with southern Europe had practically ceased.

A spindle whorl fashioned in earthenware was found in the upper strata in the Third Segment.

**Millstones.** Among the various instruments and appliances in common use at all times there are perhaps none more important for the archæologist than querns or handmills. The oblong slab of grit or basic igneous rock found in the Cyttiau'r Gweddelod in North Wales, with the rubbing stone flattened on one side, has its exact counterpart in the blocks of lava of which I have seen four side by side in the dwelling of a Pueblo-Indian. In both cases they are made of rocks which can be procured near by. The Roman circular handmill survived till the present generation in the pot quern of Ireland or the breuan melin of a few generations ago in Wales.

The stone required for grinding should either have included fragments of harder material which will stand out and give a rough surface as the softer matrix is worn away or it must be a stone with cavities of which new ones continue to be exposed as the surface is worn down.

The millstone grit, puddingstone and granite are common examples of the first kind and vesicular lava of the second. Now these rocks cannot be obtained everywhere, and therefore their use for millstones at any time or place gives a hint as to trade routes or lines of migration.

Millstone grit is found in places far north and west of our district, but in East Anglia occurs only in the drift. Granite also and rocks of a granitic character are not found near. Boulders of either may occur in the drift. I have a large quern from Ireland made out of a granite boulder in quite recent times.

Puddingstone is not found in the north and west but is a Tertiary rock found in Hertfordshire and the north of France. Vesicular lavas occur nowhere near our district, but have been carried since Roman times and are still largely exported from Niedermendig near Andernach on the Rhine.

At various places along the fosse we came upon broken querns of puddingstone and of lava which indicate a southern origin while every here and there we found flattened pieces of quartzite or grit which might be procured from the drift of the neighbourhood. The best preserved fragments of a lava quern were found in our latest excavation near the large earthenware vessels described above p. 471, Fig. 35.

**Bone.** There were very few objects in bone. No combs or whorls, or any highly finished instrument. There were a few rough bone skewers such as are found in all rubbish heaps from British to Mediæval times<sup>1</sup>. Two pieces of limb bone appear to have been worked into a sort of shuttle or stump for winding thread on or perhaps for netting. Net making is not improbable as the bones of a large pike were found in one of the small trenches.

**Animals.** The bones of domestic animals were chiefly the remains of food. Those of ox were the most common, and these were shown by the teeth and unanchylosed sutures to be mostly those of young animals. The remains of horse occurred in exactly the same circumstances and condition and indicated that the horse too was used for food. Sheep appear to have been more common than goats but it has not yet been clearly made out when sheep were first introduced into this country. The pig also was common. We found no traces of poultry, nor of wild animals, except those of burrowing animals such as fox, rabbit, mice, which may have got in at any subsequent period. Bones of dog occurred here and there. Wolves must have existed in the neighbourhood, but we saw no remains that we could definitely refer to them<sup>2</sup>. In the shallow

<sup>1</sup> *Archæol. Journ.* Vol. LVIII. p. 201, Pl. I.

<sup>2</sup> *Camb. Ant. Soc. Proceedings*, Ap. 28, 1902, p. 245.

trench at the N.E. corner of the Caius Pit the jaws of a pike were found, but this was altogether outside the fosse.

**Shells.** A few single shells of oyster were turned out here and there which might have been carried there from some early deposit, but no layers of oyster shells occurred such as are always found round Roman stations with both right and left valves and all the usual evidence that they were opened and eaten on the spot.

The shells of *Helix aspersa* and *H. nemoralis* which are both commonly used as food in the south of Europe seem to have got in among the loose fragments to feed on the organic matter or hibernate, and did not occur as if they had been thrown out with the other kitchen refuse.

**The Fireplaces.** In describing the sections seen at successive stages in our work I have had to notice the occurrence of charcoal, layers of ash and traces of fireplaces roughly constructed by digging holes and building up walls of stone. The more finished structures which we found in the last segment call for more detailed description. We first came upon a large quantity of whole and broken bricks, some apparently only sun-dried, some partially burnt, many of them were remarkable for their green colour. In form they varied from rectangular blocks  $11 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$  inches to roughly squared pyramids 10" in height on a base  $5'' \times 5''$  with a top  $3'' \times 3''$ . The brick-shaped ones were found scattered through the deposit down to a depth of 6 or 7 feet. They occurred also quite irregularly in the clay packing of the fireplaces; not laid to form a floor or built into the sides, but as if rammed in with the clay. Some of them were perforated with holes  $\frac{3}{4}''$  across. These seemed as if intended to let heat pass through rather than to let water pass away. Some of the tapering bricks were flat instead of square.

Circular lumps of clay about 7 inches in diameter, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches thick, round on one side and slightly hollowed out on the other, occurred throughout the upper layers, in this segment. There were also discs of baked clay about half an inch thick, and, as well as we could infer from the fragments of the irregular outside margin, some 10 or 12 inches in diameter. These seem to have been made up with grass to hold the clay together when wet, that is previous to being fired. Many fragments of a similar kind were found at Horningsea<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.* Vol. x. Pl. xi. Fig. 8.

Sometimes we found a large lump of clay up to 8 inches in diameter black on the inside and burnt red and yellow on the outside to a depth of from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches.

Everything pointed to some connection between all these clay objects and the fires; and in the two or three instances in which we came upon the remains of the broken-down fireplaces we found them in such association as to indicate that they had been used there.

In the best preserved fireplace four of the pyramidal blocks were found apparently almost in their original relative position (Fig. 36, p. 475). Two were standing, the other two thrown inward. On top of one of the standing ones, and close by each of the others, was one of the bun-shaped lumps of baked clay, and broken up in the débris were the remains of a large black cooking-pot covered, as was much of the interior of the fireplace, with soot. Fragments of one

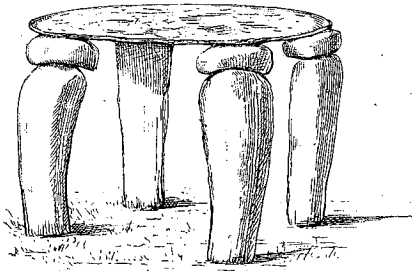


FIG. 36. Brandreth and griddle.

or more of the large flat earthen discs also were found in the débris. When we examine the various objects found in that ancient fireplace we can see a reason for the use of many of them, but others are hard to explain. The sunken hearth would keep together the hot embers when the flame had died down, and the addition of a little fresh fuel now and then would keep up the fire. It would not however do to put the cooking-pot upon the fire, for fear that, as the smouldering wood got consumed and sunk the vessel might topple over. Therefore bricks were placed in the fire-pit and the fire lighted between and all round them, as on a larger scale had been done in the Roman hypocaust. A large flat plank or girdle or griddle of earthenware (not as nowadays of iron) was when required placed on the top of these four clay pedestals, which therefore

corresponded to the brandreth of recent times, and cakes were baked on it or perhaps various stews were cooked in earthen vessels placed on it or on the pedestals. If it should be desired to cook more slowly, to leave the pots to simmer, or merely to keep the food warm, the griddle could be raised higher above the fire by placing one of the clay cushions on each pedestal.

It did occur to us that some of the delicate ware was made here and that the lumps of clay were the material brought from a distance to be worked up, and that the fireplaces were the kilns in which the vessels were fired. But this is a very improbable explanation, because the other evidence of cooking is so clear in the large soot-covered pot left broken in the fireplace and the remains of food lying about. The lumps of clay also are invariably dried and generally burnt. Lumps of baked clay similar to our bun-shaped capstones and pieces of thin flat earthen discs like our griddles are found commonly at Horningsea in association with other rubbish from the potters' dwelling houses rather than with the wasters and débris from the kilns.

What an immense help it would be if the relics of this interesting locality, where we find remains of interesting and exceptional objects *where they were used*, could be exhibited alongside of the collections from Horningsea, where we find the remains of similar objects *where they were made*.

A piece of hard chalk had a tapering perforation on each side such as would be made by boring into it with a roughly pointed instrument. The holes were about half an inch across and half an inch deep. They were not exactly opposite, but reminded one of the mode of drilling a hole for the haft of perforated stone implements, which often show that the workers in stone found it difficult to hit off and continue to bore from exactly opposite points on either surface of the stone, or maybe as the hole had to be considerably enlarged afterwards they did not think it necessary to obtain great accuracy at first.

There has been much evidence accumulated of late years to show that toys and imitations were manufactured by such primæval races; perhaps the implements in soft stone and our perforated chalk were intended to teach children the methods by which the real instruments were manufactured.

There were several pieces of earthenware with a hole about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch across bored into the bottom, the object of which is a matter

of conjecture. It may be that in the absence of a spout this was a method of dealing out small quantities of water. I have seen in Mr Ransom's collection at Hitchin large earthen vessels of late mediæval date about the size and form of a magnum with the bottom perforated like the rose of a watering-pot.

### THE GRAVES.

So far I have not seen any grave in the fosse. I do not consider that the two infants at 4 feet from the surface or the skeletons at about 8 or 9 feet were buried in graves. But there were a good many graves found both inside and outside the earthwork. There was one skeleton found lying north and south on the west of the road above the great quarry. It was placed in a shallow grave sunk some 8 inches or so into the chalk and covered with 8 or 9 inches of soil. The skull was crushed and the bones much decomposed. I am not aware that any objects which would fix the date were found with it. The grave discovered by Messrs Crawley and Tebbutt also lay north and south about 20 yards east of the road but outside the earthwork. It was six feet long and three feet deep, one foot of which was in solid chalk. With this skeleton there were found, but in what manner associated I do not know, fragments of a number of basins about six inches in diameter and three and a half inches in height, in a lead-coloured ware, light and porous inside but outside darker grey burnished, and apparently baked in a not very hot smother kiln.

The best preserved specimen was ornamented on the outside with sets of dots and half rings, which look as if they had been described with a pair of compasses on the dot as a centre and a radius of about half an inch.

Another grave was found close to the east entrance to the kiln, but this seems to have been disturbed.

Another occurred within the fosse on the east of the new quarry (Tebbutt's Pit). It was sunk some 10 inches into the chalk which was covered by about 18 inches of soil. It lay north-west and south-east. I found a considerable quantity of Roman pottery in the adjacent soil but I do not know that anything occurred distinctly associated with the body.

Another skeleton was found close to the north edge of Caius Pit. It lay north and south but nothing was found associated with it.

The skull was removed to the Archæological Museum, and the rest of the bones left in the grave.

Very little of the surface soil beyond the ditch or the quarry has been recently removed so that the number of skeletons is large in proportion to the area exposed, and their distribution suggests that there may be a considerable cemetery spread over the top of the hill.

#### THE SHALLOW TRENCHES.

It is clear, from the great quantity of household rubbish, of potsherds, and other traces of every-day life, that this area was long occupied and therefore we might expect to find remains of dwellings, but our excavations have been confined almost entirely to the line of the fosse. Here and there, however, previous to the determination of the position of the circular entrenchment some small tentative excavations were made along the north and north-east side of the Caius Pit, and here we found shallow ditches sunk to a depth of 3 feet 8 inches below the existing surface, 10 inches being in the chalk. One ran nearly parallel to the north side of the pit; another was traced for some distance at the north-east corner where a ditch running west was cut off at its east end by another ditch running north-east and south-west. We always came upon bones of domestic animals and fragments of pottery of Roman type in connection with them. In one we found the jaw of a pike. There were several such ditches cut across during the earlier excavations along the sides of the road to Mr Tebbutt's chalk-pit and near the kiln. See X, Fig. 3.

These are like the ditches found round the several dwellings in all the rude agricultural settlements of this district, from the bronze age to that of the Romanized Britons and Teutons, who frequently seem to have followed their ancient habits of life long after they had adopted all the domestic appliances of the Romans.

#### THE SKELETONS.

We have three distinct groups of skeletons to deal with.

1. The skeletons found low down in the fosse below the layers with the traces of late Roman or Romano-English occupation.
2. The skeletons in the shallow graves all over the area within and without the fosse.

3. The skeletons of young children in the upper part of the fosse.

When it was announced by Professor Macalister and Mr Duckworth that the skeletons found just on top of the lower layers in the fosse were Anglian, we had already seen enough to assure us that the deposit full of pottery which we assigned to Roman type distinctly overlay the stratum in which the skeletons occurred, and we started a working hypothesis that these skeletons though of post-Roman date were covered with earth which was already full of Romano-English refuse and the contents of Roman or Romano-English graves, before it was carried to fill the fosse, and with this working hypothesis in our minds we prosecuted the later work. But the distribution of the overlying deposits and mode of occurrence of the successive fires associated with them entirely convinced us that this theory would not hold—and so we have now to fall back on the far more interesting hypothesis that these Anglians are pre-Roman Teutonic settlers, whether more Scandinavian or more German must be left for further enquiry. It is known from ancient history that there were many tribes in Britain when the Romans arrived, that they differed in physical character and origin, and that some of them were of Teutonic race. Suspicions have been raised by the remains found at Hauxton and elsewhere that this district was occupied by some of them, but this is the first time as far as I know that we have anything amounting to a proof of pre-Roman Teutonic settlements in East Anglia.

The only doubt that remains arises from the peculiar character of the overlying Romano-English remains, to which we are at present unable to assign an exact date.

To return to the character and mode of occurrence of the skeletons found at the lower level No. 1. They may be seen in the Museum of Human Anatomy and a full description of them by Mr Duckworth is given in the Society's *Proceedings*<sup>1</sup>. Dr Macalister and Mr Duckworth agree that they are of Anglian type. They occurred in considerable numbers in the earlier part of the excavations, that is in the north half of Tebbutt's pit. But it was difficult to make out their exact mode of occurrence there. In the southern part of the same field the remains were taken out by our own workmen, as I have said, under more constant supervision, and it was quite clearly proved that the parts of the body were separated before the ligaments

<sup>1</sup> *Op. cit.* R. xxxvi. 24.



had altogether perished; that the bodies were not buried in graves dug to receive them; that generally if not always the material lying on the adjoining ground was thrown over them; and that the fosse was after that periodically if not continuously occupied.

The next group of skeletons occurred in graves all over the area. These were shallow excavations dug some 8 inches to a foot into the chalk and covered by surface soil which varied from one to three feet in depth. The bodies were not oriented but carefully laid out at full length in the grave. There were almost always fragments of Roman or Romano-English pottery in or near the graves but no relics of any kind so associated with the interment as to furnish a clue to its age. They probably belonged to the Settlement of Romanized British of which we found traces in the shallow trenches here and there over the top of the hill, and the character of the skulls is not inconsistent with this view.

The third group of skeletons belonged to quite young children, and occurred in the fosse at a much higher level than that at which the skeletons of the first group were found. They were clearly disposed of during the period of the occupation of the fosse, as the fireplaces occurred above and below them. They were placed without much care in shallow depressions and covered over with the soil and chalk débris.

#### GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

It would appear therefore that we had a deep circular fosse excavated in the chalk by a pre-Roman people who had little pottery, and that of a coarse quality and no great variety; who had hardly any other domestic appliances and left only a few flint scrapers and flakes, bones of domestic animals and perhaps some results of the chase. The material thrown out of the fosse was heaped up on the inside to form a vallum. The crumble from the sides of the neglected ditch filled the bottom to a depth of four feet more or less.

Then followed an episode during which bodies of young and old of both sexes were thrown into the fosse and not sufficiently covered to prevent the bodies from being dragged about and disintegrated, the head and legs being sometimes separated from the trunk. No relics indicate the age, race or condition of these people, and whether we have traces of a massacre or of a time when the residents used the neglected fosse to throw their dead into, we have no evidence. The

skeletons are pronounced to be of Anglian type, which may well be explained by referring them to the pre-Roman Teutonic invaders of Britain.

After this the fosse was gradually filled up by the accumulation of vegetable mould, by débris purposely thrown in and accidentally crumbling down the sides, by the refuse of people who occupied the fosse from time to time, constructed fireplaces in it, cooked food, and left a great quantity of pottery and kitchen remains in successive layers, which there is reason to believe it took a long time to accumulate.

When we try to assign any date to this part of the history of the earthwork we find that almost every group of objects is in some respect exceptional. The one fibula is of a type that cannot be identified with anything found elsewhere in our district. The fragments of Samian do not point to use of that foreign ware by people who lived here but look as if samples had sunk into the soil or been brought from some Roman station where it may have been common. So also the single oyster-shells which turned up here and there must have had some accidental origin. The thin biscuit ware with red and yellow ornament in slip which is abundant here is hardly known elsewhere except in the Gallo-Roman mounds of the Bosseno and in London, in both which localities it is rare and of doubtful age. The coarse pottery is identical with that made at Horningsea, where we have reason to believe the work was carried on down to Romano-English times. The last occupation of the War Ditches seems therefore to be later than the distinctively Roman period, but earlier than anything we can refer to the Saxon or the Dane, that is to say we should refer it to the Romanized natives who were in this district largely of Teutonic origin.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE DISSOLUTION OF THE  
 MONASTERY OF THORNTON CURTIS IN THE  
 COUNTY OF LINCOLN LEFT BY THE REV. CHARLES  
 PARKYN TO PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,  
 AND WRITTEN OUT AND ABSTRACTED BY ELLIS  
 H. MINNS.

[Presented 25 May, 1898.]

DEED of Surrender made out in the name of Willelmus Hobson prior et presidens capituli monasterij beate Marie de Thorneton courteis ordinis diui Augustini in comitatu Lincoln nunc per obitum vltimi Abbatis ibidem vacantis et eiusdem loci conventus. It follows the usual formula but was written specially as there is no change of hand or ink where e.g. name and county are filled in. It is dated in their chapterhouse Dec. 12, 31 Hen. VIII.

The convent seal with secretum is annexed. The main seal represents rudely Our Lady and the Infant with inscr. SIGILLVM: SCE M[ARIE DE THORNE]TON. The secretum is a late gem with a nude figure of a warrior (?) within a border with + SECRETVM.

The names of the following monks are written in the left-hand margin.

Per me Wyllm hobson p'orem. Per me Johannem yorke. Per me thomā apylltō. Per me Wylm Shawe. Per me Johem store alias Lunber'. Per me Robartt' Williamsoñ. Per me Edmundū Sothybe. Per me Thomā Epworth. Per me Johem Barcar. Per me, Johem bacar. Per me Rob't<sup>a</sup> pasm'. Per me nicolaū pynnynge. Per me Robarttū Hewett. Per me Wylm lyn. Per me thomam Jenson. Per me stephanū tōson. Per me Edwardū houdsū. Per me xpoferū smyth. Per me Jacobū Hewytt. Per me Thomā thorntōñ alia cook. Per me

Robtū Renelay. Per me Edwardū Ednā. Per me Johem hiltōn. Per me Robertū cocks. Per me Johem Butler. Per me Wyllm Rowthe. Per me Jacobum Booge. Per me Johem fryston.

This list agrees with those assigned pensions except in order and spelling.

The signatures of Hobson and Williamson agree with those on the inventory.

Letters Patent under privy seal of Henry VIII. made out to "Philip Parys and escuyers Johñ Tregonwel and Johñ Hewes docto's of the Lawe and to our welbiloved seruants Johñ ffreemañ and John Wisemañ to visit the Monasteries of Thorneton Crowland Spaldyng in o' countie of Lincoln."

They are dated at Westminster Nov. 6th, 31 Hen. VIII. and signed by

Thomas Crumwell.

A fragment of the privy seal remains attached.

The Inventory written in a paper book 12 in. x 8½ in. containing three sheets and a half or seven folios, numbered j ij iij viij v v (sic) vij. Folio v *bis* is put in with a guard. Pages v *bis* b, vij a and vij b are blank except that vij b is endorsed "An inventory of Thorneton Abbey."

It is all written in one hand except

- a. The superscription (j a) Thorneton Curtees.
- b. The account of the lead on p. v *bis* a.

which is in a more elaborate legal hand.

On this page the note as to the no. of pages and the last item in the column are in the general hand.

- c. The signatures of the "gardeins."

With the Inventory is folded an imperfect sheet in bad condition endorsed :

Pencyons out of Thornton  
Abbey at y<sup>e</sup> dissolution.

and

Pencyons'  
for thortonn.

It is written in the general hand of the Inventory on the first two pages of the sheet.

Inventory of the goods of the monastery of Thornton Curtis, Lincolnshire, transcribed from the copy made by the Rev. Charles Parkin and compared with the original in the possession of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Thys Inventory made the xiiij<sup>th</sup> day of decembre in the xxxi<sup>st</sup> yere (j) of the reigne of our souereigne lorde kinge henry the viij<sup>th</sup> conteynythe all the goodes, jewels, plate, vestmentes, stuffe of houshold, grayne, brewinge vessels, neat, Shepe, leade belles and other thinges belonging to the late monastery of thorneton curteis in the Countie of lincoln, left by the kinges Commissioners the day and yere above wreten in the handes and custody of Sir William Hobson and Sir Robert Williamson gardeins of the said house of thorneton, savely to be kept to the kinges maiesties vse, wherof parcell was yeven by the said Commissioners to the forsaid gardeins as hereafter amonge other thinges is declared.

Thorneton  
Curtees.

*In the Vestrie.*

In primis viij chalices with patentes of siluer weinge unc'	...	...	...	clvij
Item ij litle altar basons of silver weinge unc'	...	...	...	xvj
Item a texte closed with siluer				not weid
Item a litle avitte for frankencense a peir of censors and ij cruettes weinge unc'	...	...	...	lxvij
Item ij litle altar basons gilt weinge vnc'	...	...	...	xvij
Item ij cruetts with couers gilt weing vnc'	...	...	...	xiiij
Item a mitre sett with stones and perles, with ij hanging labels and ij belles of siluer				not weid
Item a bagle staffe plated with siluer apon woode with the hedde parcel gilt				not weid
Item a maser with bandes and crosebandes and the knappe of siluer				not weid
Item a crose of siluer with a staffe plated				not weid
Item a crosse of siluer gilted without a staffe plated				not weid
Item a crosclotthe of grene sarcenet and another of blewe				(j b)
Item an alter front of velvet with starres of gold				
Item ij linen alter clothes apon the altar				
Item a cope of blewe tissewe with vines of gold				
Item a sute of white tissewe with ij copes sutable				
Item a sute of grene tissewe with ij copes sutable				
Item a sute of rede tissewe with ij copes sutable				
Item a cope of rede tissewe perled with gold				
Item iij sengle copes of old course yelowe silk				
Item a sute of white rede and grene damask with ij copes				
Item iij copes of rede sateñ imbrodered with floer de luces				
Item ij copes of old blake caffa				

- Item a cope of rede damask nedle werk with gold  
 Item a cope of rede velvet imbrodered with Jessey  
 Item iiij copes of rede velvet with angels and flowers  
 Item ij copes of crymson velvet with Egles  
 Item ij copes of course rede bawdkyn  
 Item an old cope of rede turky sateyn  
 Item a cope of blewe sarcenet  
 Item a sute of grene bawdkyn with iiij copes  
 Item iiij copes of blewe sateyn of briges  
 Item a cope of rede and grene velvet with rosemary branches  
 Item a cope of red silk with traffle  
 Item an old cope of silk with Imagery  
 Item a sute of grene damask powdered with gold with one cope sutable  
 Item a sute of grene velvet imbrodered with flowers with one cope sutable  
 Item a cope of grene sateyn of briges with flowers  
 Item a cope of blewe veluet with flowerdeluce  
 Item a sute of blewe veluet with borders of red veluet and iiij copes sutable  
 Item a sute of black veluet with flowers with one cope  
 Item a sute of white bawdkyn damask powdred with gold in thoffers  
 with one cope sutable  
 Item a cope of white fustian with roses (ij)  
 Item iiij copes of old white bawdkyn  
 Item a cope of white chamlet with flowers  
 Item ij copes of white sateyn of briges with scripture  
 Item viij copes of white dammaske with offers of rede veluet  
 Item iiij copes of white bawdkyn damaske with gold  
 Item a sute of rede bawdkyn with gold without a cope  
 Item a sute of cruel bawdkyn without a cope  
 Item a sute of purple sateyn with flowers without a cope  
 Item an old sute of white bawdkyn without a cope  
 Item a sute of old yelowe veluet without a cope  
 Item a sute of old rede veluet without a cope with a chesable of rede  
 bawdkyn  
 Item a sute of red sateyn without a cope  
 Item a sute of old rede damask without a cope  
 Item a sute of old rede bawdkyn without a cope  
 Item an old pall of grene bawdkyn  
 Item a sute of sateyn of briges without a cope  
 Item a chesable of white veluet with Egles  
 Item a pilowe of blewe veluet and a crosclothe of sarcenet  
 Item ij grete chestes, one longe settle, an almery  
 Item a rowndell to put copes in, ij long chestes and a plumpe of leade  
 Item iiij almeries in the churche to put copes in  
 Item the hole churche and chapels furnyshed with seates chestes and  
 almeries without defacing any parte of the same

*In the Quier.*

Item the quier hanged with Arres with garters tunnes and bushes of thorne all aboute

Item ij peir of organes good and badde

Item iiij litle candlestickes of tynne with a stander of the same and iiij wooden stoles for rectours

Item ij litle branches of Ireñ

Item a cradle of Ireñ about the founders tombe

(ij b)

*In Ihus chapell aboute the rode.*

Item a vestment of blewe wolstede with silke and gold

*In our lady chapell.*

Item ij alter frontes of stayned clothe, ij alterclothes of lyneñ and a frontlet of rede wolsted old

Item ij sngle vestmentes, one of white bustian and thother of white bawdkyn

Item a corporase with a case of rede taffeta

Item ij peir of organes good and badde

*In thabbates chapell ther.*

Item an alter front of stayned clothe with lily pottes

Item ij alterclothes of lyneñ and a frontlet of saten of briges yelowe and rede

*In saint John Baptist chapell.*

Item an alterfronte of steyned clothe, ij alterclothes of lyneñ, a frontlet of old blewe veluet

Item ij vestmentes one of dornipe and thother of bustian

*In saynt Wllm chapell.*

Item ij altarfrontes of white steyned clothe

Item ij alterclothes one of diaper and thother playne with ij old frontletts, iiij small old pilowes ij sngle vestmentes, one of red bawdkyn and thother of white bustian

*In saynt Jamys chapell.*

Item ij old peynted altar frontes, and one lymen altar clothe, iij small pilowes and an old vestment of grene bawdkyn

*In Saynt laurence chapell.*

Item an old peynted alterfronte, one lymen alterclothe ij sngle vestmentes one of white bustian and thother of blewe wolstede and iij old pilowes

*In saint Mihels Chapell.*

(iij)

Item ij alterfrontes of steyned clothe a frontlet of old rede wolsted, ij sngle vestmentes one off Dornipe and thother of white fustian

*In saynt Katherins Chapell.*

Item a front of lynen Cawlewise, one playne lynen clothe, ij playne towels ij sngle vestmentes, one of yelowe wolsted and thother of white bustian

*In the nexte chapell ther.*

Item an aulterfronte, of white steyned clothe ij alterclothes of lynen, an old frontlett, ij sngle vestementes of fustian and thother of bawdkyn  
 Item ij other vestmentes one of rede bawdkyn with swannes and thother of white bustian with garters, a corporase, an alterclothe of diaper a vestment of rede bawdekyn with offers of Diuerse armes

*In saynt peters chapell.*

Item an alterfronte of steyned clothe a frontlet of bustian white and rede  
 Item a sngle vestment of white bustian straked  
 Item a vestment of white saten of briges

*In Saint Nicolas chapell.*

Item iij sngle vestmentes one of dornipe another of wolsted the thirde of bustian

Item ij frontes with ij frontletes of white and rede bustian

(iij b)

	Item a bason and Ewer gilt weinge vnc' ...	xlviij
	Item a bason and Ewer parcell gilt weinge vnc' ...	lxxxvj
Plate gilt and parcell gilt.	Item a standinge cuppe with a couer gilt with a mihel apon the toppe weinge vnc' ...	xlviij
	Item a standinge cupe with a couer gilt with scripture soli deo honor et gloria vnc' ...	xlvj
	Item ij saltes with one couer gilte weinge vnc' ...	lxij
	Item ij saltes with a couer parcell gilte vnc' ...	xl
	Item ij flatt bolles without couers gilt vnc' ...	xxxv
	Item iij bolles with one couer white weinge vnc' ...	lxxxiiij
	Item ij goblets with one couer gilt weinge vnc' ...	liij
	Item a drinkinge pott with a couer gilt weing ...	xij
	Item ij drinkinge pottes without couer white vnc' ...	xiiij di
	Item fyve gilt spones with swannes vnc' ...	v di
	Item xiiij spones white weinge vnc' ...	xxj



*In thabbates chamber.*

Item a trussing bede, a fetherbede, a matres a bolster, ij couerletes,  
 Implements. a presse cupbord of Joyners werk, a cownter, ij formes,  
 a chayer a chest the tester and curteyns of grene saye the  
 chambre hanged with rede and yelowe saye

*In thinner chambre ther.*

Item a trussingbede, a fetherbede, a matres a bolster a couerlet a  
 cownter a chayer a chest the tester and curteyns of rede and yelow  
 say, the chambre hanged with tapessery

*In the Cheffe chambre.*

Item a bedde of doune, a bolster ij fustians a coveringe of sateñ of  
 briges, the tester and curteyns of straked chamlet, ij quishins of  
 grene sateñ of briges, one of black and red chamlet, a cownter with  
 a carpet, ij chayers ij aundierns the chambre hanged with rede and  
 blacke saye

*In the back chambre ther.*

Item ij fetherbedes ij coverings ij bolsters a tester of steyned clothe, (iiij)  
 a longe settle, the chambre hanged with steyned clothe

*In the bell chambre.*

Item the chambre hanged with white peynted clothes j fetherbede one  
 bolster ij coveringes of Arres ij fustians, a tester of the salutation of  
 our lady with curteyns of white fustian a chayer, a table a bedstede  
 an aundiern a bason and Ewer

*In the iij bedde chambre.*

Item iij bedstedes iij fetherbedes iij bolsters iij coveringes of Arres iij  
 curteyns of blewe buckram and ij chestes bownd with Iren

*In the boron chambre on highe.*

Item iiiij fetherbeds iiiij couerletes and iiiij old bolsters

*In the white chamber ther.*

Item fyve fetherbedes v bolsters and fyve coveringes old and worne

*In the lowe hostrie.*

Item ij old fetherbedes ij coveringes and a bolster

*In the nexte chamber ther.*

Item ij old fetherbedes ij matres ij couerletes ij bolsters and ij bedstedes  
 The hole somme of couerletes within the above specified chambrs is in  
 nombre ... .. • ... .. xx  
 The hole nombre of pilowes ther ... .. xxvj  
 Item peir of shetes is in nombre ... .. xvj

*In the great hall.*

(iiij b)

Item iiij longe tables ij benches, one settle iiij formes a portall of  
 weinscott, a lavatory of leade, the hall hanged with Arres

*In the Parlure.*

Item a longe table ij cownters ij benches a chaier ij formes, ij joyned  
 stoles, a rownde table ij carpettes and a branche of brasse

*In the pantrie and buttrie.*

Item ij gret arckes ij chestes, an almyrre a table ij formes and fyve  
 cannes for drink  
 Item ij table clothes of diaper, iiij plaine clothes too towels of diaper  
 Napery. and one playne towell vj diaper napkins, vj playne and  
 fyve Candlestickes

*In the larder house.*

Item a brasse panne, an axe, ij powdring tubbes and a chopping borde

*In the ketchen.*

Item ij boyling leades of brasse, vi brase pottes ij pannes of boleyne metall  
 viij spittes a chaffer ij gredierns, a peir of duble cobberdes a clener ij  
 brandierns, a brassen mortar, a peir of tonges a skewer, a cesterne  
 of leade with other trashe

Pewter ther. Item a garnyshe and a halfe of pewter vessell with ij gret  
 chargers

*In the ffrater.*

Item vij longe tables with benches, ij formes an old cownter a cupbord,  
 vi platers vij dishes, x potengers viij sawcers vj litle canstickes of  
 tynne ij saltes of tynne a bell ij playn table clothes and vj towels

*In the cloyster.*

Item a lavatory of tynne, a frater bell, and certayn old seates ther

*In the New hall.*

(v)

Item a longe table with a benche, a forme, iij rownde setles, a shorte table  
a peir of tonges, a fierforke, a portall and a condiate of tynne

*In the parlure ther.*

Item ij longe tables apon two frames of weinscott, ij benches backed with  
joyners werke, a cownter iij forms a cupborde a portall Item  
Napery and vj platers vj dishes vj potengers v sawcers a salt a bason  
pewter. and ewer of pewter, ij chaffers, ij table clothes iiij towels  
ij napkyns Item the parlure hanged with stayned clothe

*In the brewehouse.*

Item one gret vessell of copper and an other of brasse ij mashinge fattes, a  
keler, an old mashe fatt a troughe x kelters of leade, iiij yele fattes  
ij gret bolles ij stopettes and certeyne pece of leade

*In the bakehouse.*

Item a mouldinge borde, ij knedinge troughes, a brake a kemmell, a  
scaldinge leade, ij boltinge arckes and ij sifting arckes

*In the Covent Celler.*

Item xxx<sup>ti</sup> hogshedes with iiij gutters of leade, ij troughes leaded and a  
cowntertable

*In the garnet.*

Item in Rie by estimacion quarters	...	...	...	...	v
Item mastlyn by estimacion quarters	...	...	...	...	v
Item wheate by estimacion quarters	...	...	...	...	xx <sup>ti</sup>

*In the maltehouse.*

Item malte by estimacion quarters	...	...	...	...	xx <sup>ti</sup>
Item a cesterne of leade ther					

*In the killhouse.*

Item malte apon the kyll by estimacion quarters	...	...	...	...	viiij
Item beanes by estimacion quarter	...	...	...	...	j
Item in the same howse malte by estimacion quarters	...	...	...	...	xl <sup>ti</sup>

*In the Barne.*

Item wheate in the mowe quarters	...	...	...	...	xl <sup>ti</sup>
Item barley by estimacion quarters	...	...	...	...	xl <sup>ti</sup>
Item pease by estimacion quarters.	...	...	...	...	xvj
Item hey by estimacion loodes	...	...	...	...	xl <sup>ti</sup>

*Catall about the housse.*

(v b)

Item iij kyne, iiij sowes, v hogges, xij yeringes and xx<sup>ti</sup>iij fatt oxen and one fatt cowe

Item more hey by estimacion loodes ... .. xxx<sup>ti</sup>

Item pease in the cowhouse gerthe quarters ... .. x

*To the Cellerers office.*

Item ij draught oxen, too draught horses

Item a shode carte with iiij horses and ther apparels

Item ij plowes with x horses and ther apparels

Item lyme by estimacion quarters ... .. lxxx

*Belles.*

Item vij belles in the steple gret and small

*Burntham ferme.*

Item xxj horses good and badde, vj kyne, vj steres ij oxen, xxvi hogges, one thousande shepe or theraboute and ij hundrethe quarters barlie

Item a fether bedde, a coueringe with ij couerlettes iiij matres, iiij peir of shetes a cupbord ij chestes ij tables, ij formes, iij bolsters ij pilowes ij brasse pottes, a ketele, a panne, a spitt and ij Iren cobberdes

Of whiche gooddes plate, stuffe of household and other the premisses these parcels folowing were assigned by the said Commissioners to the foresaid gardeins for ther owne vse

In primis a litle bason and ewer gilte

Item a standinge cuppe with a couer gilte

Item ij saltes with one couer parcell gilt

Item ij drinking pottes without couers white

Item fyve gilt spones with swannes

Item all the stuffe in thabbates chambre and the Inner chamber of the same

Item all the stuff in the ij belle chamber in the lowe hostrie

Item the gret maser before specified

*Leade.*

Thornton. Item on the Rouffe of the malte garnard there in (v\*)

leade by estimacion ... .. xviiij ffother

Item on the Rooffe of the barne by estimacion ... .. x ffother

Item on the Whete garnard in ffothers by estimacion ... .. x et d

Item on the brewhowse in ffothers ... .. xl

Item on the Rooffe on the body of the churche in ffothers ... .. xliij

Item on the Steple in ffothers by estimacion ... .. v

Item on the Crosse yles of the churche in ffothers ... .. xxxij

Item on the quyre Rooffe with ij yles there in ffothers ... .. xliij

Item on the Chapter Rooffe in ffothers ... ..	ij
Continetur Item on the newe halle Rooffe in ffothers ...	xvij
istud Invētariū Item on the Cloyster Rooffe by estimacion ...	xxvij
in quinq' pa- Item on the frayter Rooffe in ffothers by estimacion ...	xx-ff
ginis p'ceden- Item on our lady Chappell Rooffe in ffothers ...	xij
tibz et ista Item on Thomas bekett Chappell Rooffe in ffothers	x
semi pagina.	
Item on the pynnales of the churche and in dyuers other places abowte the churche in ffothers ... ..	v
Item on the ffermary Rooffe in ffothers ... ..	xij
Item on the Abbottes chamber Rooffe in ffothers ... ..	vij
Item on the Dorter Rooffe in ffothers ... ..	xxxvj
Item on the halle Rooffe in ffothers ... ..	x
Item on the newe Parler Rooffe in ffothers ... ..	vj
Item on the Kechyn Rooffe and other places abowte the Kechen in ffothers ... ..	xij
Item lefte in the custody of the said gardeins all the indent' of the said house	

## Sum of the Leade

Per me Wyllm hobson

Per me Robarttum Wilyyamson

## [Pensions.]

Pensions assigned ..... k..... cōmi]ssioners to the gardeins and [.....  
 ...] late monastery off thorneton in the [countie of linco]ln  
 Thorneton to be paid vnto them during ther [lyve]s at ij termes of the  
 Curteis. yere that is to say at the feast of thanunciacion of our lady  
 and sainte Michael tharchangell by euen portions with proviso that  
 in case any of the said late chanons shalbe taken at the establishment  
 the colleage ther to be of the company therof then his portion here  
 after lymited to cease and be void frōm that tyme forwarde and he so  
 taken to stand to thordināce of the said colleage in all thinges  
 accordingly

In primis to Wm Hobson late priour and now one of the gardeins ther ... ..	xli <sup>li</sup>
Item to Robert Williamson one of the gardeyns ther ...	xli <sup>li</sup>
Item to John Yorke ... ..	v <sup>li</sup> vjs viij <sup>d</sup>
Item to thomas appleton ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item to Willm Shawe ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item to John Store ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item to Edmonde Sothebie ... ..	v <sup>li</sup> vjs viij <sup>d</sup>
Item to John Barker ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item to John Baker ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item to Robert Pasmer ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item to thomas Jhenson ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup> xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>

Item to Nicolas pynnyng ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item to Stephen thomson ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item to Xpofer Smythe ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item to James Hewet ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item to John Coke student ... ..	vj <sup>li</sup>
Item to Robert Ryneley student ... ..	vj <sup>li</sup>
Item to Robert Coke ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item to John Butler ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item to Jamys bogge ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item to Willm lyme ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Sum ... ..	

late chanons of thorneton

W out of the said late monastery  
W s as herafter ensuith the

xiiijth day of [decem]bre A°. rr. h. viij' xxxj'

Item to Willm Rowthe ... ..	vj <sup>li</sup>
Item to John freston ... ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item to Thomas Epsorthe ... ..	vj <sup>li</sup>
Item to Edwarde Hudson ... ..	vj <sup>li</sup>
Item to John Hilton ... ..	vj <sup>li</sup>
Item to Edward Edname ... ..	vj <sup>li</sup>
Item to Robert Hewett ... ..	vj <sup>li</sup>

Item to the same Robert Hewett for seruing the cure at twaite with the parsonage of welton v<sup>li</sup>, And for the reparacions to be kepte bankes to be defended and other charges to be borne ther in the discharging of the kinges highnes iiij<sup>li</sup>, All thes to be taken of the former ther, accordinge to thindentures made betwene the late Abbat and covent of thorneton of thonne party, and Mr Richard Crumwell esquier of thother partie

Names of Monks on deeds of surrender :

*Peterborough.*

John Abbat.  
John Walpooll. Prior.  
John Alnewyke.  
Wm Dastre.  
Wm Bristowe. Chaunter.  
Rt Burne.  
Rt Kyrktoñ.  
Wm Thorntoñ.

Christopher lyncollñ.  
Edward Bardeney.  
Rt Londonñ.  
Wm Clyff.  
Wm Hertford.  
Richard Glynton.  
John Holdebyche.  
Roger Byrde.  
Wm Ramsey.

John Morton.  
 Rd Notyngham.  
 John Pomfrett.  
 John Ryall.  
 John Peterburgh.  
 Ambrose Caster.  
 Rt Couentre.  
 Rd Grantam.  
 Humfrey Naturus.  
 Henry Sutton.  
 Christopher Croyland.  
 Rd Depong.  
 Gryffin Glocester.  
 John Overton.  
 Rt Netlam.  
 Thomas Ketyeryng'.  
 Wm Excyter.  
 Wm Wysebyche.  
 John Lesyngham.  
 Geoffrey Lynne.  
 John Croyland.

*St Neots.*

John Raundes. Prior.  
 Dom. Ryc. Starton.  
 Richardus Carnake.  
 Roberte Hatley.  
 Wm Barford.  
 Wm London.  
 John Wyesman.  
 Robert Necolas.

*Dunstable.*

Gervase Mercham. Prior.  
 Thomas Claybroke.  
 Richard Kent.  
 George Edwards.  
 Edmund Gren.  
 John Nyx.  
 Peter Whippe?  
 John Stalworth.  
 Rycharde Bowstred.  
 Augustine Curteys.  
 Robert Fomer.  
 Nycholas Claybroke.  
 John Persewall.

*Launde.*

John Lancaster.  
 Wilyam Stafford.  
 John Lodyngton.  
 Thomas Trewman.  
 William Howghtun.  
 William Alderwas.  
 William Leti.  
 Hugh Halsted.  
 Robert Lydntū.  
 Thomas Borow.  
 Radulphus Ostū.

*Thornton Curtis.*

William Hobson. Prior.  
 John Yorke.  
 Thomas Appylton.  
 Wm Shawe.  
 John Store alias Lanbert.  
 Robartt Williamson.  
 Edmund Sothybe.  
 Thomas Epworth.  
 John Barcar.  
 John Bacar.  
 Rt Pasmer.  
 Nicolas Pynnyngge.  
 Rt Hewytt.  
 Wm Lyn.  
 Thos. Jonson.  
 Stephen Tomson.  
 Edward Houdsun.  
 Christopher Smyth.  
 James Hewytt.  
 John Thornton alias Cook.  
 Rt Renelay.  
 Edward Ednam.  
 John Hilton.  
 Rt Cockes.  
 John Butler.  
 Wylliam Rowthe.  
 James Booge.  
 John Fryston.

*Crowland.*

John Westis Abbat.  
 Wm Pynchbeke Prior.  
 Antony Overton.  
 Ric. Whatlad.  
 Ric. Slefurth ?  
 Ric. Coventre.  
 John London.  
 John Boston.  
 Rt Uffurth.  
 John Ramsey.  
 Wm Tofft.  
 Wm Gedney ?  
 Thomas Stoke.  
 Nicholas Holbych.

## Commissioners.

*Thornton, Crowland and Spalding.*  
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 John Hewes, LLDD.  
 John Freeman, John Wiseman.

*Launde.* Leicester.

Phelipe Parris, Esq., John Tregonell,  
 John Hewis, LLD.  
 John Beamond, George Gifforde,  
 Robert Burgoyne, Briane Caye.

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Phelipp Parris, Esq., Sir Willm Parr,  
 knight.  
 John Tregonwell and John Hewes,  
 LLD.  
 George Gifforde, Robert Burgoyne.

Wm Bardena.  
 Thos. Croylande.  
 John Halyntene ?  
 Wm Bucknell.  
 John Ufford.  
 John Roderam.  
 Thos. Grantham.  
 Rt Starnford.  
 Peter Freston.  
 Wm Bougham ?  
 Thom. Cotnam.  
 Wm Chesterton.  
 Rt Portyngter ?  
 Wm Dentun.

*Newenham and Dunstable.* Beds.

Phillipp Parrys, John Gostwike,  
 Esqs.

John Tregonell, John Hewes, LLD.  
 William Candishe and Francis Job-  
 son.

*Ely and Thorney.* Cambs.

Phelip Paris, Esq.  
 John Tregonwell, John Hewes, LLD.  
 Thomas Megges, William Lee,  
 Thomas Mildemaye.

*Ramsey and St Neots.* Hunts.

Phelipe Parris, Esq.  
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 Thomas Myldemay, Thomas Miggis.  
 Willm Lee.



### ROMAN VESSELS FOUND AT HAUXTON MILL.

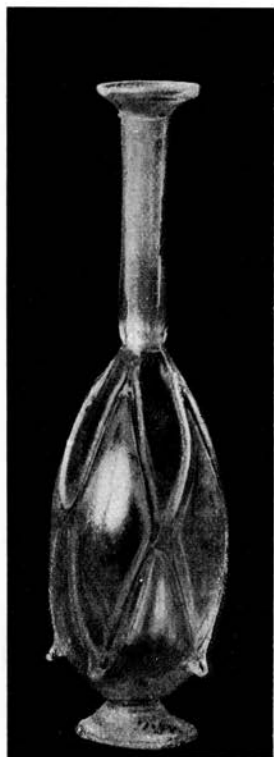
At the Annual General Meeting held on the 23rd of May, 1900, Mr HENRY HURRELL exhibited several Roman Vessels found near Hauxton Mill between 1870 and 1874. Illustrations of four of these are here given (Pls. XXII; XXIII).

The vessels were found rather near the surface, some four or five hundred yards above the mill, between the mill stream and the rivulet which carries off the water when the mill is not working.

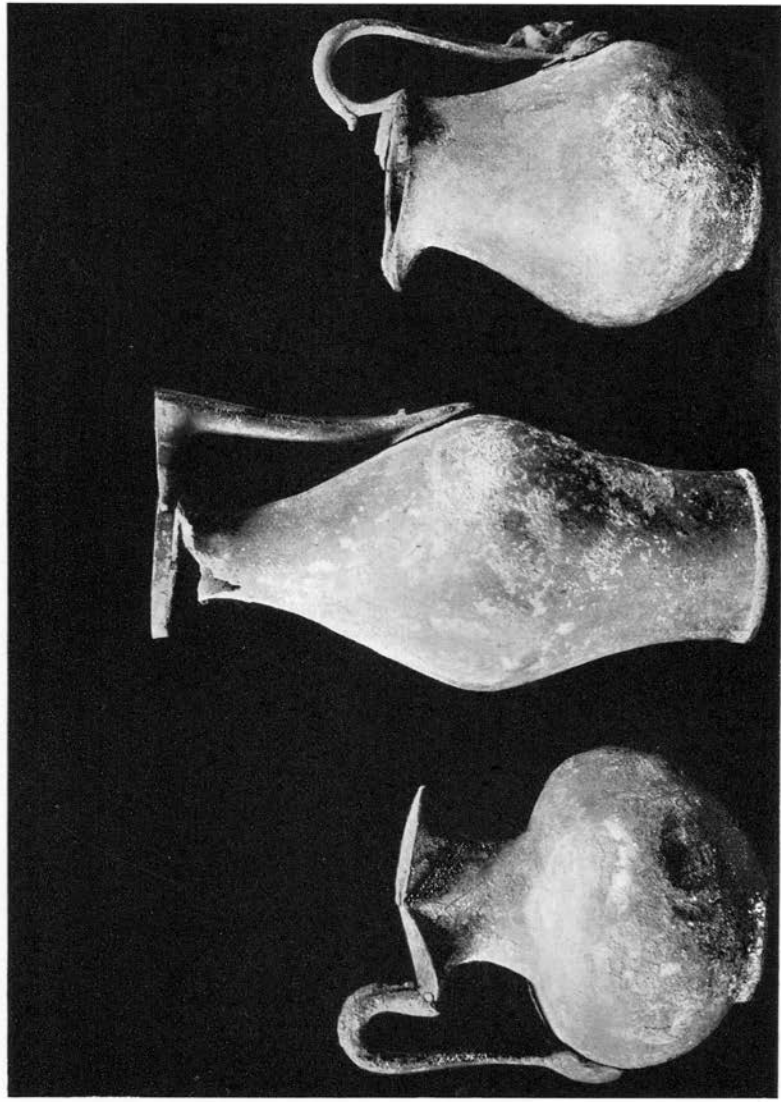
Plate XXII: a delicate glass bottle nine inches high, quite uninjured.

Plate XXIII: three bronze jugs, measuring respectively, A, six inches, B, ten inches, and C, six inches in height. The handles of these have been broken off.

Besides those illustrated here, several other objects, including glass and pottery, were found. All are now preserved at Madingley Hall.



ROMAN GLASS BOTTLE (Hauxton Mill).

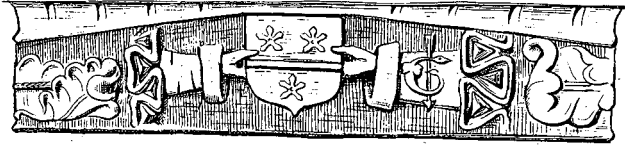


A

B

C

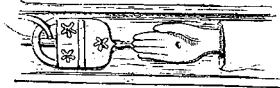
ROMAN BRONZE JUGS (Hauxton Mill).



Carving at Duxford (p. 378).

## ERRATA IN No. XLIII.

- Vol. x. Pl. xii. *read* Figs. 1—2 Jesus Lane, Cambridge.  
 „ 3—6 Late Celtic pottery after Evans.  
 „ 7 Roman urn. Chesterford.
- p. 256, l. 8, *for* Fig. 1 *read* Fig. 2.  
 end of 6th par. *after* toe *read* (Figs. 3 and 4) with a clip on the side instead.  
 in paragraph 9 *after* sometimes *read* the ends of the shoe were joined by a plate (Fig. 5) or.  
 in par. 9 *for* Fig. 2 is from Stuntney *read* Fig. 6 is from Stuntney.
- Pl. xvii. p. 256 at bottom of plate *for* Ancient Horseshoes *read*
1. Old ox-shoe from Boroughbridge, near Tebay, Westmorland. Given to Rev. Canon Weston by Mr Day.
  2. Shoe said to have been found with Saxon remains at Haslingfield.
  - 3 and 4. Shoes found at Brigsteer in Westmorland.
  5. Found at Beetham Green in Westmorland, probably pathological.
  6. Found on Stuntney Island near Ely, probably pathological.
- p. 257, l. 10. *for* Fig. 3 *read* Fig. 1.  
 ib. l. 24. *for* Fig. 4 *read* Fig. 7.



Carving at Duxford (p. 378).

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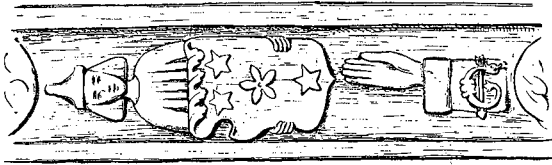
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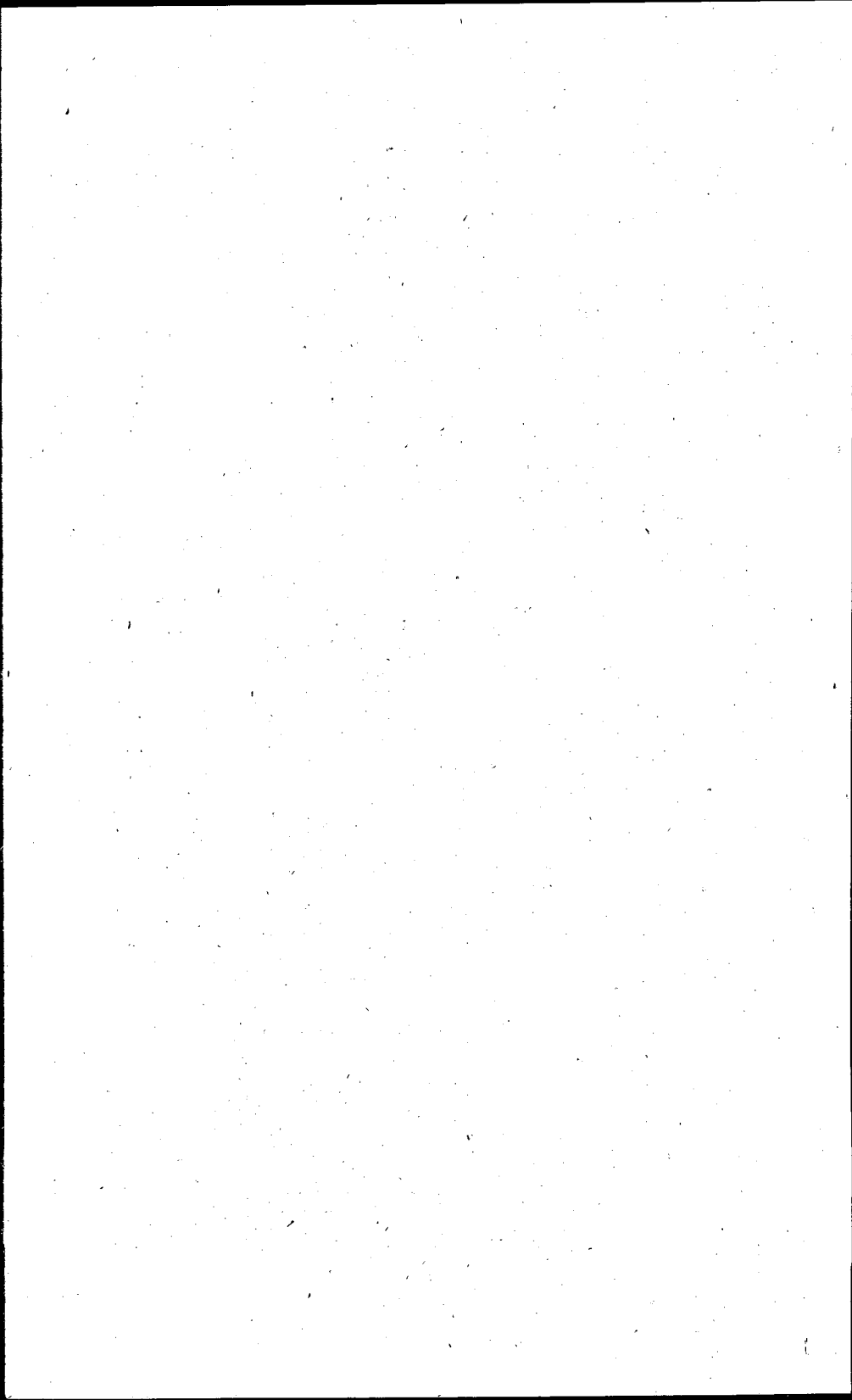
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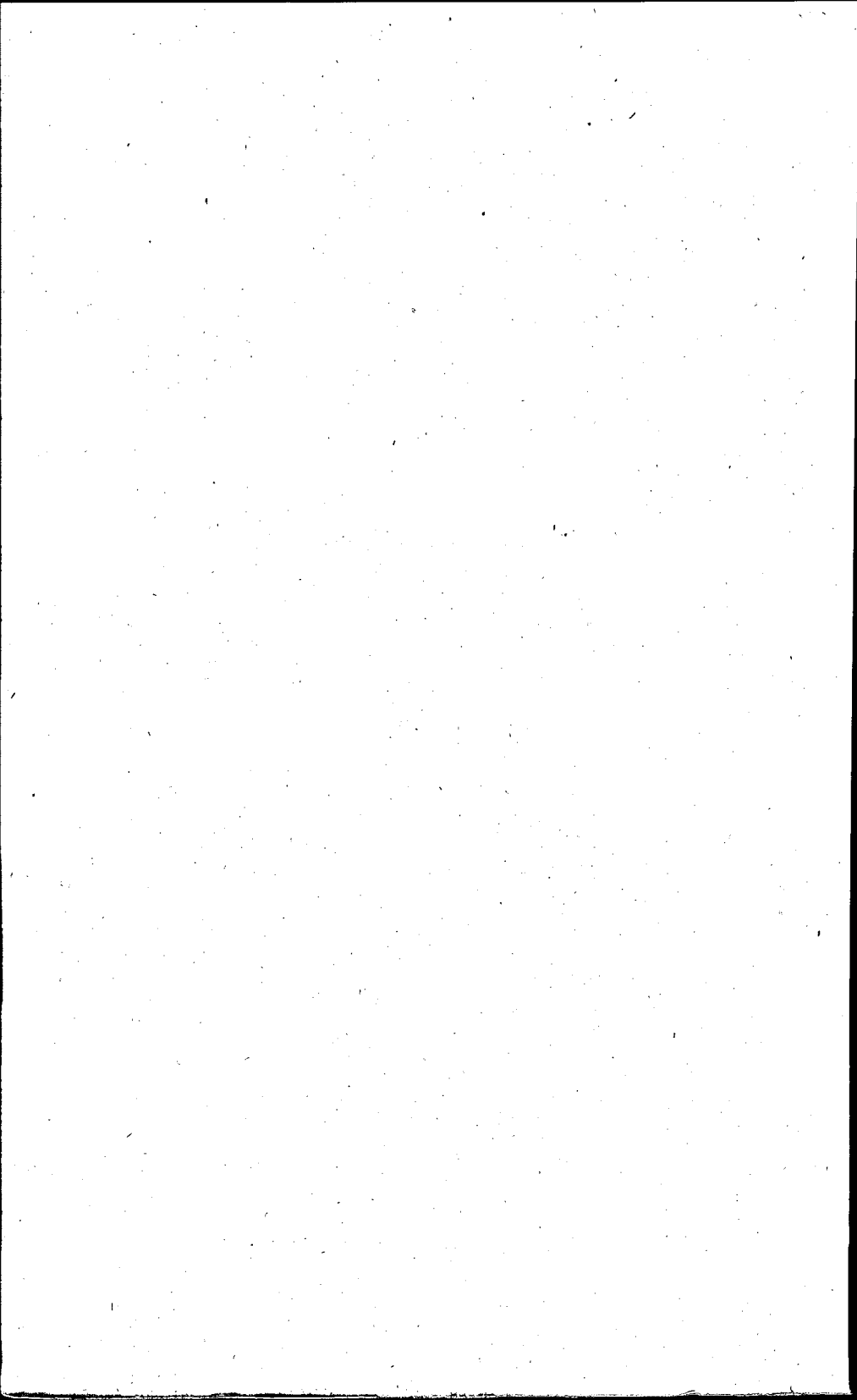


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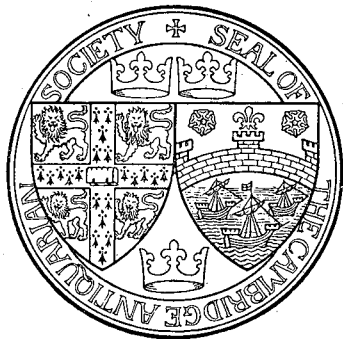


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<sup>1</sup> The window at the east end was covered up at the time of taking this photograph.

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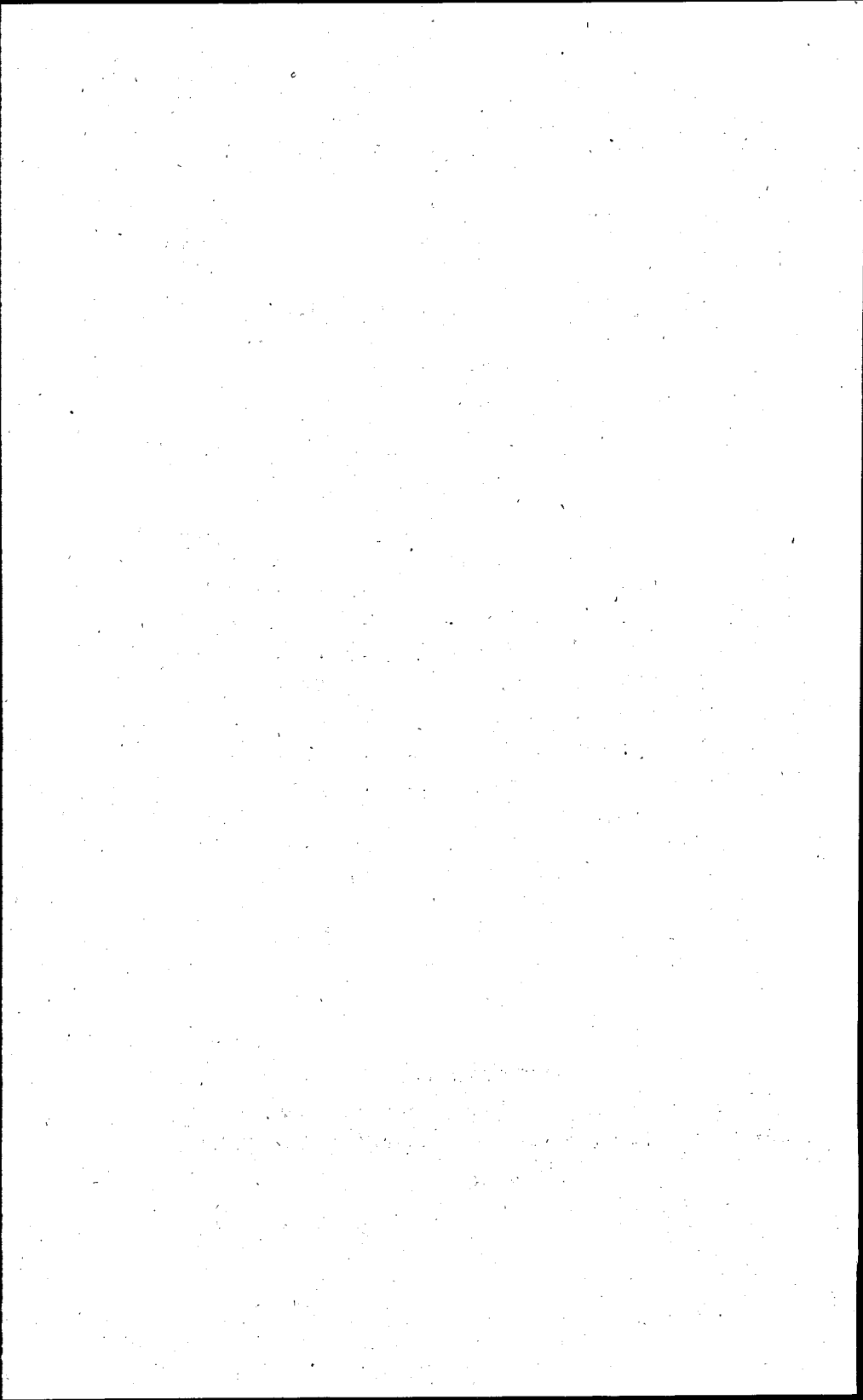
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May 24, 1886)		May 24, 1899.	
May 23, 1887.		May 23, 1900.	
May 21, 1888.		May 29, 1901.	
May 27, 1889.		May 11, 1903.	

\* \* \* With the Lists have been printed the following: The Laws, since 1880; List of Publications, since 1882; List of Societies in Union, since 1884; Report, since 1886; President's Address 1887—1893; Summary of Accounts, since 1894.

10 February, 1904.

Proceedings, 14 October, 1902, to 18 May, 1903. With Communications, No. XLIV. pp. 293—498 end. Plates XVIII—XXIII and 21 other Illustrations.

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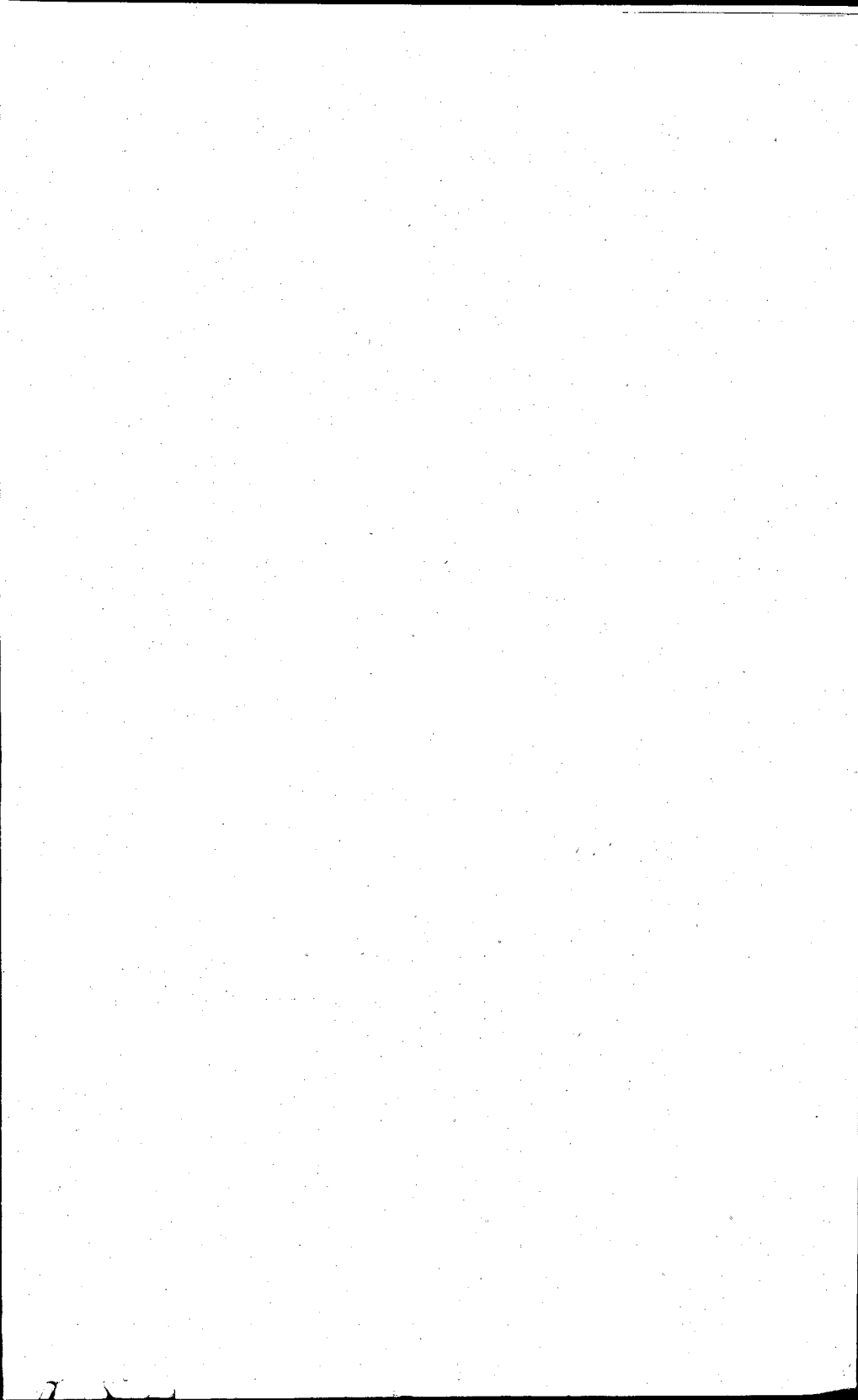
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