

*Scrubby.*

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

OCTOBER 1930—OCTOBER 1931

WITH  
**Communications**  
MADE TO THE SOCIETY



VOLUME XXXII

Edited by E. A. B. BARNARD, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.

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## N O T E

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PROCEEDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS**

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## A FOURTEENTH CENTURY HOUSE IN LINTON.

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

(Read 3 November, 1930.)

The house described in this paper stands in the middle of the village of Linton, and nearly a mile from the manor house of Great Barham, yet it was anciently part of that manor. The present parish of Linton is made up of four manors, Great and Little Linton and Great and Little Barham. The village of Linton is formed from the manors of Great Barham and Great Linton. Great Linton was once a market town in which many of the houses were held by burgage tenure.

It is due to the fact that this house belonged to Barham that it is possible to learn so much about its ancient history. For the owners of Barham have been more than usually careful about their muniments. Robert Millicent, the second owner after the suppression of the friary, left several volumes of compilations from the court book and rentals, as well as boxes full of the records themselves; and the present owners, the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, have continued the good work, have had their muniments catalogued and have not discouraged outsiders who wanted to see them.

Pl. I, fig. 2, shows the house as at present. Traces of par-getting or ornamental plaster work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries can be seen. The small panels under the right-hand gable are of plaster. In the bedroom behind there is a long panel which represents two children pulling at a long bundle, one at each end. Four other ancient houses in Linton contain panels of similar plaster work. The house is now made into two cottages. The people who live in the left-hand cottage ascend by a staircase in the front of the house and sleep in the bedroom over the right-hand doorway. The people who live in the right-hand cottage pass up a staircase at the back of the house and sleep in the room with the dormer window. The bedroom over the left-hand door is occupied by people who live in the cottage more to the left.

PLATE I



Fig. 1. Linton Street about the year 1880. A boy is standing in front of Chaundlers. On the right is seen the sign of the Race Horse Inn, which is shown in Pl. III, fig. 1.



Fig 2. Chaundlers in 1930.



century Simon de Furneaux, lord of the manor of Barham, divided his fief in order to make an estate for his son Michael. Whether he was a younger son or illegitimate is not known. The estate got the name of Michaelots; it consisted of this field, part of Borley wood, and other land near the Wool Street, about eighty acres in all. But Michael did not leave any direct heirs; his land came to his nephew Simon de St Omer, and ultimately into the hands of the lord of the manor of Great Linton<sup>1</sup>. Thereafter for many years the Michaelots pieces paid rent to Barham, and with the aid of the rentals also in the Treasury most of the houses on the north side of the street can be traced back for centuries. All the plots between that marked "Malyns," and now represented by the Bell inn and close, and London Lane, now Cole's Lane, belonged to one person in 1562, but we are only concerned now with those marked Lyntons and Chaundlers. After a close study it seemed to the writer that Robert Millicent transposed these names by mistake when he copied the map, and thus caused himself and others coming after him some trouble. For after describing the rents due from the plot marked Chaundlers, he has added later in the margin "This rent is for lands formerly Lintons, not for Chaundlers." So it is the plot marked Lyntons which is described here under the name Chaundlers.

*Chaundlers.*

Michael de Furneaux may have lived here in 1279; in the next century it belonged to Robert de Lynton. This family had famous connexions according to Walter Rye (*Chaucer a Norfolk Man*, 1913). One of them was an executor to the founder of Clare College; another was uncle to the poet Chaucer. But at Linton the family parted with its property gradually during the fourteenth century, and was extinct by 1403. Towards the end of the reign of Edward III, Adam the Chaundler was owner, and it is supposed that he built the present house and put his crest, a pelican in her piety, above his parlour window looking down the street. His tenure did not last long, and after various changes of ownership, by 1455

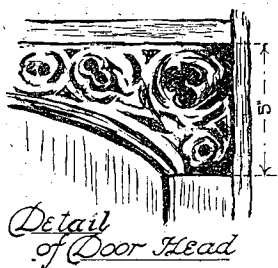
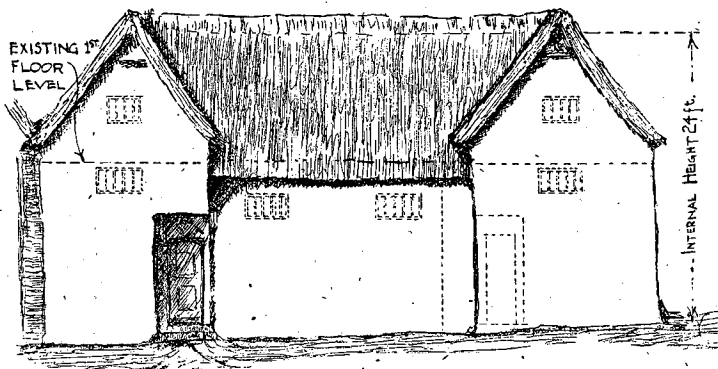
<sup>1</sup> But the name persists to this day, and the manor of Linton is called "Great and Little Linton, Chilford and Michaelots."

the house had come into the hands of the Millicent family, who put their crest, a fleur-de-lys, under each gable, where it is still to be seen. At the same time they may have covered up the pelican. This was not the branch of the Millicent family which afterwards owned Barham, and ultimately endowed Pembroke College therewith; that branch was known as "Millicent-in-the-lane," whereas the branch which owned this house was called "Millicent-of-the-Maypole." Two interesting occupants of this house during the seventeenth century were Capt. Adam Laurence and his daughter. He was a captain in the Parliamentary army, gave evidence against the Royalist vicar and raided Barham Hall for arms. The daughter was a lady learned in Greek, Hebrew and mathematics. See *Dict. of Nat. Biog.* under "Elizabeth Bury."

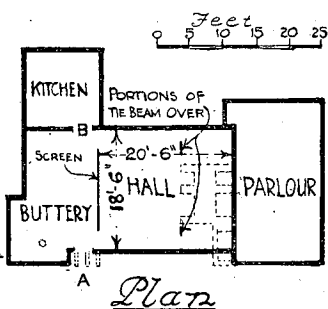
*Plan II* (1). This gives the front elevation of Chaundlers, which is about 46 ft. long, and 24 ft. high to apex of roof inside. The house is now tiled, but originally it was thatched, and is so represented here. All the details have been dotted in except the door, because the door is the only original detail now to be seen. It is a very important one, as it gives a certain indication of the antiquity of the house. The spandrels of the hood moulding contain geometrical tracery which is characteristic of the fourteenth century and is seen on the plan. It was a very difficult subject to photograph because of the overshadowing cantilever floor rafters, and it is very much worn and filled up with paint so that there are no sharp edges at all, and some of the centre has been cut away. No part of this wall has been seen with the plaster off. The dotted windows and door are only conjecture.

The domestic arrangement of the house was as follows. The chief entrance was by the doorway now existing. On the left was the buttery or pantry, and above this the men's bedroom or "chamber over the pantry"; the door entered a passage which led straight through to the kitchen, which was behind the buttery. This passage was separated from the hall by an oak screen, which still exists in its original position. This will be seen in the ground plan. The central portion of the house was taken up by the hall; this was  $28\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long by  $18\frac{1}{2}$  ft. broad, and was 24 ft. high up to the meeting of the rafters,

there being then no upper floor and no dormer window in the roof. There was no chimney stack. The fire was on the floor in the centre of the hall, the smoke wandered about amongst the rafters, and then escaped through a louvre on the ridge.



*Detail  
of  
Cable*



*Edwd. & Bred,  
Linton,  
Cambridge Dec. 1931.*

Chaundlers.

Plan II. (1) Elevation. (2) Ground plan.

A floor has now been put in at the dotted line, and the rafters plastered over, and an inner wall has been made by cutting off the angle between floor and roof. This space is now used as cupboards. When the plaster is picked off the rafters in these cupboards, they are found to be blackened by smoke,

not burned, proving that they were once exposed to the smoke from an open fire.

At the end of the great hall was a door which led into the parlour, originally meant for women alone, but at this period used for a withdrawing room for the older members of the family and guests. Above this room was the women's bedroom, called the solar in ancient times, but in all inventories seen it is called "the chamber over the parlour." Access to this was given by a ladder through a hole in the floor, which can be seen in many old houses, or by a ladder and doorway outside. The dotted floor level of the bedroom is probably the original level, it is the level of the present floor; the floors of the middle rooms are several inches lower. The greatest height of the bedroom is 4 ft. less than the height of the downstairs room. At the apex of each gable is shown a fleur-de-lys, the badge of the Millicents.

As to the position and size of the windows, nothing certain can be said, as the plastering work is so good that it has withstood the weather of centuries. The windows, if glazed, were small; if only closed with a shutter, they were larger. All the windows dotted in are conjectural. It will be noticed that the windows on the ground floor are very high up; they were safer like that; they were not for looking out of, nor for looking into the room, but for letting in light only.

The dotted line to the left of the east gable represents the present line of the gable building. It was thus altered about fifty years ago for the purpose of putting in a second window. It was when the alteration was being made that the plaster pelican was found. The original structure was wholly timber framed, and such bricks as now appear are later additions.

*Plan II (2).* This represents the ground plan of the house, original in blank, additions dotted in. It consists of a four-roomed ground floor, hall, parlour, buttery and kitchen. The chief entrance was at *A*, by the door with the geometrical tracery. From this door a passage led straight through to the kitchen, being separated from the hall by a panelled oak screen; this screen still exists, untouched by paint or staining. The panelling is of that ancient kind where the beading is not carried along the lower end of the panel. The screen has



PLATE II



Plaster representation of a pelican in her piety  
from a fourteenth century house in Linton.



been saved by being covered with canvas and wallpaper on the hall side, and on the other by being in a dark disused staircase, put in when the house consisted of three cottages instead of two. There must have been a wall on the other side of the passage *A-B*, but that was done away with when the staircase just mentioned was put in and the present passage from doorway *A* to the kitchen was made. Doorway *B* is now blocked up, but the curved top can be seen built into the north wall. The original wall *A-B* probably had two doors in it leading respectively to beer cellar and pantry; two such doors still exist in the guild-hall of the Holy Trinity, Linton, a building more than one hundred years later than this.

The hall was 24 ft. high up to the apex of the roof; this would contain a good volume of air, which was needed when the fire was in the middle of the floor and the smoke wandered about the rafters. The dotted lines represent the position of the massive chimney stack put in in the seventeenth century. An interesting survival of the open hall are the remains of a main tie-beam, cut through when the chimney stack was put in. These are seen in the ceiling of the sitting room of the left-hand cottage.

The parlour was 25 ft. long and a little over 12 ft. broad, and 14 ft. high. There are no signs of any original windows or doors. The chimney stack destroyed the entrance to the parlour and the modern door and windows on the street may have destroyed the original openings there. On the east side of the house, next to the "Bell," there are signs of shutters and closed-up windows, but not very ancient. The north side of the house is not interesting and is obscured by modern additions and fruit trees.

And now the most interesting part of this paper. The plaster pelican shown in Pl. II was found in the house about fifty years ago, embedded in the wall at the angle of the east gable looking to the west, just above the level of the present doorway. It represents a pelican in her piety, or a pelican feeding her young, issuing out of a conventional flower. On the beak are signs of red colour, and there is no doubt that the plumage was blue. The nest with young has been lost.

This heraldic conceit is the crest of the Chaundler family. For many years it has been asserted that this house was built by Adam the Chaundler in the reign of Edward III with little chance of proof or credency, but it is a curious coincidence that the Chaundler crest should be found embedded in the walls. Some authorities assert that the pelican is much later than the fourteenth century, and they may be right. But these facts seem to be established: (1) Adam le Chaundler lived on the site in the reign of Edward III. (2) The house was called "Chaunders" in the fifteenth century. (3) The pelican was found embedded in the wall in the nineteenth century. (4) The pelican is the crest of the Chaundler family. The plaster pelican can be seen in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Downing Street, Cambridge.

It would not be right to close without noticing the fire hooks, Pl. III, fig. 1, which used to hang at the east end of this house, as shown in Pl. III, fig. 2, but are now no longer there<sup>1</sup>. As enquiries have been made as to what had become of them, this seems a good chance to record the answer. A few years ago a portion of the Linton estate was sold, including "Chaunders" with the fire hooks there hanging. The new owner soon sent a lorry and took the fire hooks away. The Linton parish council demanded them back as public property. The new owner was a lawyer and a reasonable man, but he denied that the parish council had any claim in law on him for the hooks. After some correspondence, however, he sent them back to the writer as a personal gift. They are now hanging up in the Millicent Chapel of the parish church.

#### EXTRACTS FROM TWO BARHAM RENTALS OR SURVEYS.

These extracts from the aforementioned rentals concerning the two plots "Chaunders" and "Lyntons" for the years 1562 and 1577, show what a mine of information these old documents are. The end of the sixteenth century seems to have been a period when many manorial surveys were made. In one district they are known to exist for Barham, Castle Camps, Linton, Sawston and Whittlesford.

<sup>1</sup> See also *C.A.S. Comm.*, Vol. XII, p. 235, G. E. Wherry, "The rings under the eaves of old houses."

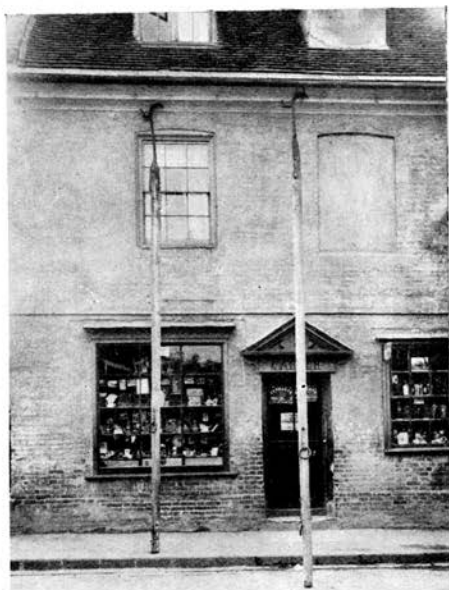


Fig. 1. Linton fire hooks standing against the house formerly the Race Horse Inn. Under the eaves may be seen five rings, one of them under the hook on the right.



Fig. 2. East gable of Chaundlers, showing plaster panels and fire hooks hanging on the end.

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*Chaundlers, 1562.*

Henry Lawrence in right of Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Pomell deceased, holds a tenement called Chaundlers in which he now lives, and eighteen acres of land formerly John Mylsents of Maypole afterwards Feryours then Fulwells and now the said Richard Pomells and one meadow called Cookstole, and one pightell called Dants pightell, with appurtenances lying both in the Vill of Lynton and in the fields of Barham, for the fifth part of a knight's fee, at a rent per annum for his house and lands 18*d.* for Cookstole meadow 4*d.* for Dants pightell 3*d.*

*Chaundlers, 1577.*

Joan Lawrence wyddow holdeth also of the manor of Bergham all her lands, teñts and heredytaments called Chaundlers sometye Ferroures and late Fulwells by the fifth part of a knights fee, fealty, suyte of Court, and the yearly rent of three shillings.

She also holdeth of the sayd manor, one meadow called Cuxstoolle meadow<sup>1</sup>, sometime Martens, then Fulwells and late Richard Pomells by the hundredth part of a knights fee, fealtie, suyte of Court and the yearly rent of fower pence.

She also holdeth of the sayd manor one pightell called Dants pightell, sometye Olyvers and Martens, then Dants, afterwards Fulwells and late Richard Pomells by the hundredth part of a knight's fee and a rent of three pence.

On the left-hand side of this entry are these notes made at a later period by Robert Millicent: "Nota that Chaundelers postea Coppingers payeth yeerly 2*s.* as appereth by all my rentalls." "Nota hii sequentes tenuerunt tenementum et terras voc' Chaundelers. Adam le Chaundeler et Johannes Cok, tempore E. 3. Michael Cok 20 R. 2. Coppingers A<sup>o</sup> 22 R. 2. Johannes Bovers A<sup>o</sup> 7 Hen. 6. John Mylsent of the Maypole, 2 E. 4. Wm. Mylsent of the Maypole, 13 E. 4. John Mylsent of the Maypole 12 H. 7. John Ferroure, 17 H. 7. Stephen Fulwell 2 H. 8. Robert Fulwell, 30 H. 8. Stephen Fulwell, 36 H. 8. Richard Pomell, et modo H. Lawrence."

<sup>1</sup> This meadow is marked on the map of 1600. The name became corrupted into "Culmstock."

On the right-hand side are these notes in the same handwriting: "Md. that Chaundlers lands payed yearly by my auncient record 2s. & John Milsent payd 12*d.* a yere for his teñt where in Ferroure dwelt now the wyddowe Larrance, all next to Bauds Mess'." Added later, "Hic redditus est pro terris quondam Lyntons et non pro Chaundlers teñt."

*Lyntons, 1562.*

The heirs formerly both of Walter Linton and Robert Linton, afterwards of John Hamond, then of John Grene, and lately of Thomas Bawde in right of his wife, who was the daughter and sole heir of the said John Grene and now Richard Pomell and Katherine his wife, hold their lands and tenements lying in the town of Lynton and in the fields of Bergham called Lyntons of the manor of Bergham for the service of one knight's fee and rent yearly of 2*s.* 6*d.* and the work of one man for one day in harvest.

*Lyntons, 1577.*

Joan Laurence widow holdeth one messuage in Lynton in Bergham fee, with a 3 acre croft of pasture thereto adjoining and all of her lands formerly Furneux, sometime Robert Lyntons, then Hammonds, next Greenes, afterwards Thomas Bawdes and now lately Richard Pomells her father's of the manor of Barham by a whole knight's fee, fealtie, suyt of court and by the yearly rent of 7/-, and a day's work of one man by the space of two days in harvest tyme, the 7*s.* to be paid yearly at the feasts of St Michael the Archangel and of the Annunciation of our Lady.

LIST OF OWNERS OF CHAUNDLERS.

1279.	Michael le Furnels holds of Simon de Furnels Kt. 80 acres of land with a messuage for the yearly rent of 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> and a rose.		
	<i>Hundred Roll,</i>		
temp.			
Edw. III.	Adam le Chaundler	<i>Rental</i>	3 <i>s.</i> rent
	John Cok	<i>Court Roll</i>	
1396.	Michael Cok	<i>Rental</i>	3 <i>s.</i> „
1418.	The tenement called Chaundlers	„	3 <i>s.</i> „



1428.	John Bover (an addition says "Now John Milsents")	<i>Rental</i>	3s. rent
1438.	The tenement called Chaundlers late John Bover	"	3s. "
1455.	John Millicent	"	3s. "
1474.	William Millicent	<i>Court Roll</i>	
1495.	John Millicent	"	
1496.	John Ferroure "for late Bover's & Myl-sent's"	<i>Rental</i>	3s. "
1505-7.	John Ferroure	<i>Court Roll</i>	
1512.	Alice Ferroure	<i>Rental</i>	3s. "
1528.	Stephen Fulwell "Chaundlers"	<i>Court Roll</i>	
1536.	Robert Fulwell "Chaundlers"	"	
1541.	William Millicent for "Chaundlers" late Robert Fulwell's and Ferroures	<i>Rental</i>	3s. "
1545.	Stephen Fulwell, paid relief for "Chaundlers" late his father's, Robert Fulwell	<i>Court Book</i>	
	Richard Pomell	"	
	Joan Pomell	"	
1562.	Henry Lawrence and Joan his wife	"	

## LIST OF OWNERS OF LYNTONS.

1279.	Robert de Linton holds of Simon de Furnels Kt. 16 acres of land and 5 roods of meadow for a yearly rent of 2s. 4d. and he owes scutage. <i>Hundred Roll.</i>		
	Robert de Linton occurs 1318, 1327, 1340. <i>Subsidy Rolls.</i>		
1380.	Robert de Lynton	<i>Rental</i>	
1397.	"	"	
1418.	Tenants of land and teints late of Robert de Lynton	"	7s. rent and two days' work
	William Hammond	"	
1428.	Thomas Hammond, barbour	"	"
1453-5.	John Hammond	"	"
1493.	John Green	<i>Court Book</i>	
1499.	William Green	"	
1504-12.	Thomas Green	<i>Rental</i>	7s. rent and two days' work
1515-41.	Thomas Bawde in right of his wife, sister of Thomas Green	"	
1562.	Richard Pomell in right of Katherine his wife, daughter of Thomas Bawde	"	"
1577.	Joan Lawrence, daughter of Richard Pomell	"	"

## NOTES ON THRIPLow PLACE.

By H. C. HUGHES, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

(Read 3 November, 1930.)

This very pleasant old house has recently been thoroughly repaired by its new owner, Mr R. J. Younger, and its life prolonged. It seems worth while to put on record some notes of its history.

Thriplow is noted in history as having been the birthplace of Elias Rubacus, who was a learned author in the reign of Henry III. Here, too, the army, in the rebellion against King Charles I (influenced by their General, Oliver Cromwell) began to let the Parliament know that they would be masters, and on Thriplow Heath formed the Conspiracy of Agitators in 1648.

These events, however, have no direct connection with Thriplow Place.

I owe to Mr J. C. Vinter, of the Manor House, Thriplow, the following notes on the history of the House and Manor.

### A. THE HOUSE.

It was not called the Manor House because (1) it was moated on three sides and therefore called Bury or Berry (copy of Court Roll 1668), (2) there were other manor houses in the village.

The present house was built by the Benings in between 1680 and 1713, and added to in 1811. In the structure there are many signs of an older building—stone mullions, much decayed timber frame, etc., but so far no documentary or other evidence is available.

### B. THE MANOR.

This was granted to the Abbots of Ely by Duke Brithnoth A.D. 991 (Lysons). It was later subdivided, and the principal manor was alienated in 1600 (Lysons) to Harvey (no trace) and Lucas of Red Cross Street, London (Ancient Deeds).

The earliest mention of Lucas in Thriplow is 1572 (Ancient Deeds). Amongst other lands he had purchased land of Joyce Thursbye, to whom it had come by purchase and inheritance from John Basset of Chishull, who had sold it in 1444 (Ancient Deeds). It is to be noted that on his memorial in the Church Lucas is described as "of Bassets in Thriplow": therefore it may be supposed that the house belonging to the manor was known as Bassets.

Lucas died in 1601, and the only particulars so far available as to the ownership over the next half-century are these:

(1) That in the Register, Mary, daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Marie Howard, was christened in 1618, and it is certain that no Howard was connected with any other property in Thriplow at this time; but their presence, of course, might be accounted for in other ways.

(2) That Thomas Chicheley was the biggest landowner in Thriplow in 1640/1 (Lay Subsidy 83/404), and was stated to be living in Thriplow. He was one of the Wimpole family, descended from Archbishop Chicheley.

Unfortunately, Laver in 1640 is silent as to the name.

However, in 1647 W. Reynolds is described as "Gent" in the Registers, a title used very sparingly, and in a copy of Court Roll 1668 Thomas Reynolds is Lord of the Manor of Thriplow Berry.

In 1673 there was no "mansion" in Thriplow (Carter's *History of Cambridgeshire*).

In 1677 Copy of Court Roll gives Richard Minshull, D.D., Master of Sidney Sussex, as Lord of the Manor.

In 1681 the Benings purchased the estate (Lysons).

The Benings remained till *circa* 1820 as Lords of the Manor, and we then find (1823) Ambrose Hope Perkins as Lord.

Henry Perkins, who was Secretary to the M.C.C., sold the house to the Ellis family about 1884 and from them it came to the present owners in 1929.

When Mr Younger acquired it the house consisted of a beautifully proportioned Queen Anne block of five sash windows with a rather similar wing running north. On the east

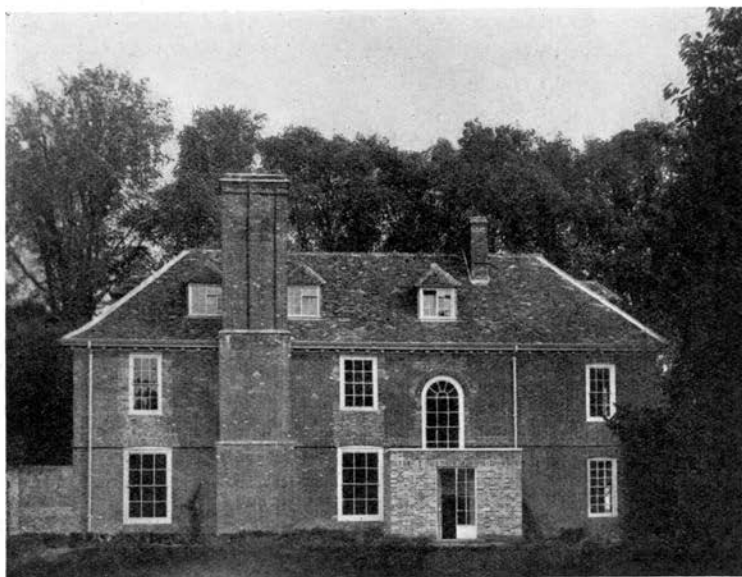
of the main block the old kitchen retained its big chimney with a brick-built room behind and part of the oak frame covered with wattle and daub, of an older, probably seventeenth century, house. This oak frame had very much decayed and had all been encased in the early nineteenth century with a thin brick casing which had only speeded up the decay. An oak panelled door remained and enough oak panelling had been saved to panel a small room on the first floor over the south end of the drawing-room, and to make two doors for cupboards. Built into the thickness of the walls of the Benings' house, however, were layers of clunch rubble, containing a number of fragments of mullions and transomes, which suggests that the Elizabethan or Jacobean house had been built of clunch.

The entrance to the house had been moved from the centre of the Benings' block to the centre of the whole south front in the early nineteenth century and a porch built. This has now been removed, a front door inserted in the old place in the centre of the fenestration and the nineteenth century brickwork, which was very flimsy, replaced with thin white-flecked Luton bricks. A medallion of dolphins, the general design based on an old book-plate, carved by Clare Sheppard, records the date of the new restoration.

The early date of the house is shown by the bold cornice mouldings and heavy oak sashes, with solid frames, the sliding sash-window before the time of pulleys. The windows are kept open by wedges. All the old sashes that remained were very carefully repaired, and none destroyed.

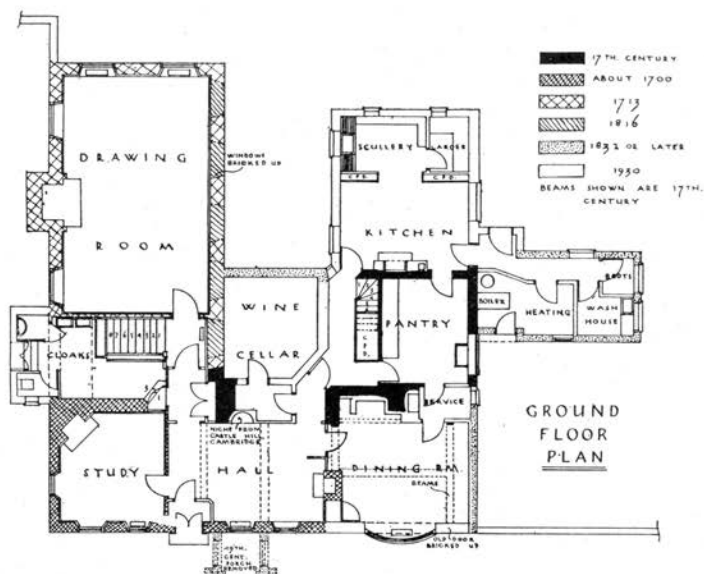
I think it probable that this block was built first, soon after the Benings got possession of the house, as there is a straight joint in the brickwork right up to the staircase. The first-floor rooms and the little room to the left of the entrance are agreeably panelled in pine, with heavy bolection-mouldings, the fireplaces being simply brick recesses, surrounded by a plain moulding.

Then, I think in 1713, the date cut on the clunch keystone of a blocked-up window on the east side, they must have added a very handsome drawing-room with windows on three sides of similar type to the old, solid oak frames and oak



*Photo: J. H. Bullock*

Side view



Thriplow Place



sashes, with a bedroom above and a little boudoir, which they would have lined with the old oak panelling. A big open fireplace was bounded by two rather heavy Tuscan pilasters, and the room panelled—only the panelling by the fireplace has survived. The fireplace was brought up-to-date in the middle of the eighteenth century by a finely modelled mantel-piece of Adam type and in the nineteenth by a huge grate which has been removed. Also a very amateur mantel-piece of boards, with a little stucco decoration, was devised in the little study, the painted board over the mould of the fireplace showing on its coral pink the outline of two moulded flowers. This drawing-room was a fine room and had a noble chimney. The carpentry of the Benings' work, however, was mostly made up of pieces of the old house, cut up and refitted. The drawing-room, indeed, was spanned by two great elm beams, a foot square in section. One of these at some time had cracked right through and the whole floor was only held up by the subsidiary joists. This has been replaced by a steel joist. Probably, at the same time as the Adam fireplace, the staircase was remodelled.

Water is never much more than a foot or two below the ground at Thriplow, and, when the three-sided moat got congested, the site would have become very wet. So by 1820 all the panelling of the drawing-room must have perished except that round the fireplace, and it was swept away and the room repanelled in large thin panels, mostly rotten in their turn by 1929. Most of this panelling has been renewed. At the same time the western windows were enlarged, the eastern blocked up and several old oak frames fitted with large-paned windows.

A little later the wine cellar was built between the two wings, the kitchen quarters refurbished up, and a small dairy built at the back. The present owner has, as stated before, moved back the front door, rebuilt the front of the kitchen, added new kitchen quarters at the back, and a cloakroom on the garden side, and rebuilt the small wing which now contains the heating boilers. The roof has been stripped and retiled, the attics have been reconstituted and all the dormer windows are new.

The main front of the house centred on an avenue leading southward to the road: this road has now degenerated to a muddy lane, and a new entrance drive, with a lodge of early nineteenth century type, has been made to the north. Beside the old avenue was a low long range of stables and coach-houses, the side towards the avenue of soft red brick, with large doors of early Gothic-revival type, some of which are still there. The back was of studwork. This range was in such poor condition that it had to be rebuilt as cottage, power-house and garage, but the form has been kept, though it is 18 inches higher. Beyond it is a pond. Behind these stables is a roofless dovecote of the same soft brick (probably seventeenth century). There is another dovecote close by, built of studwork with the familiar part-gabled roof of this part of the country, which belonged to the fine old house behind. This is now three cottages, but was probably the "Bassetts" mentioned on a tombstone in the church.

The Place has a fine walled garden close to the drawing-room. A plan of the early nineteenth century proposed the removal of the garden in favour of a more extensive landscape design, but it gives a nice formality to the garden and excellent shelter for plants—more shelter than is needed indeed, for the old three-sided moat is lined with lofty trees, which set Thriplow Place apart in a hurrying world.



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