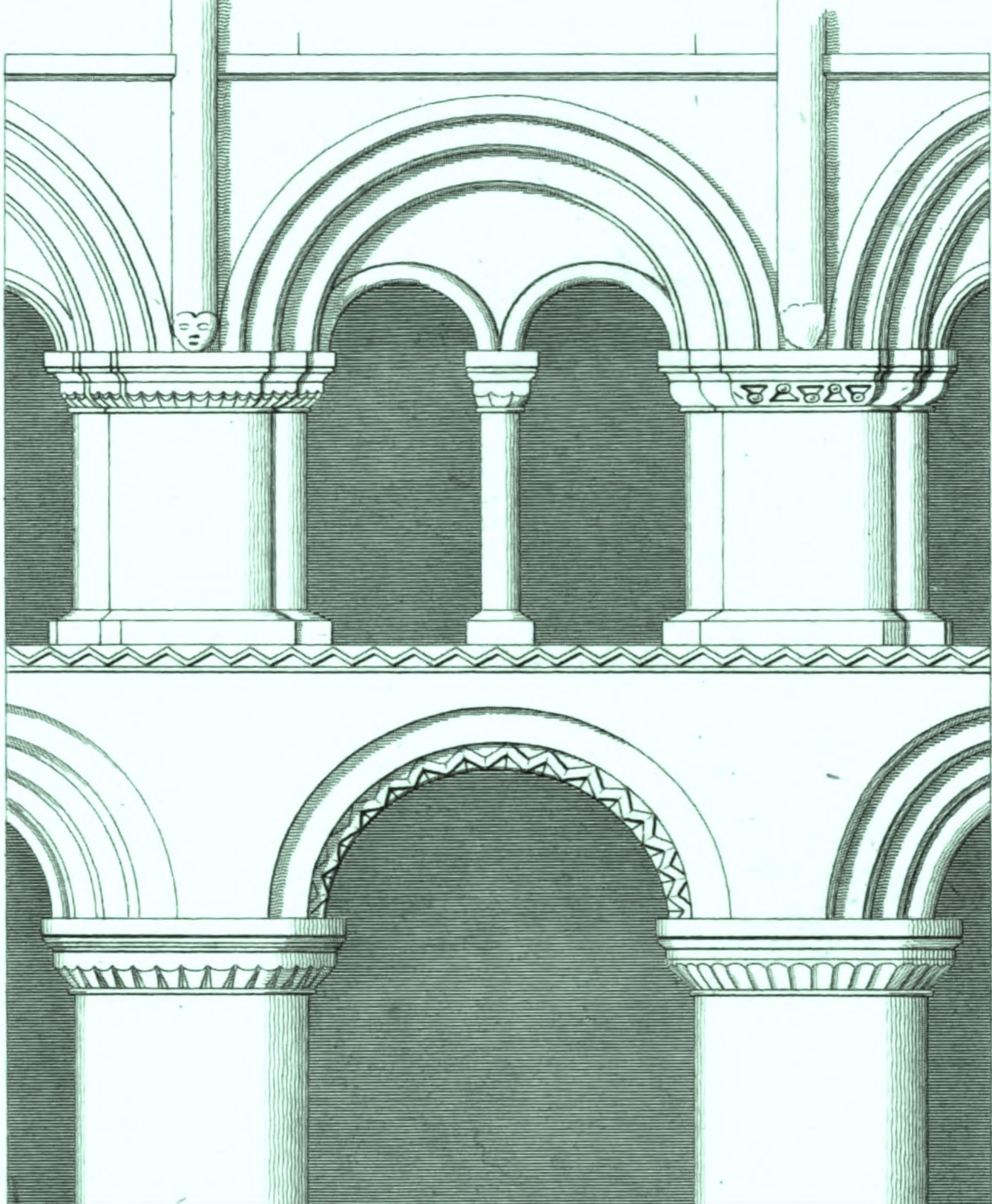

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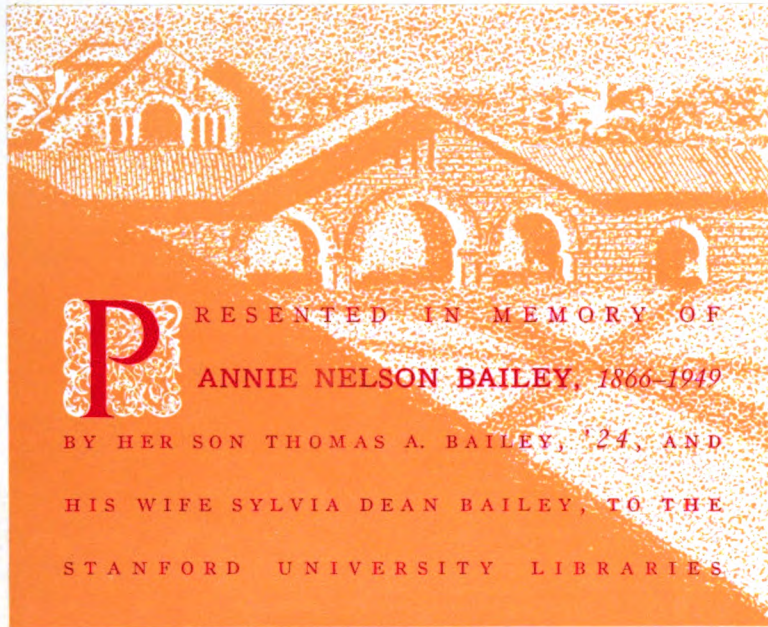




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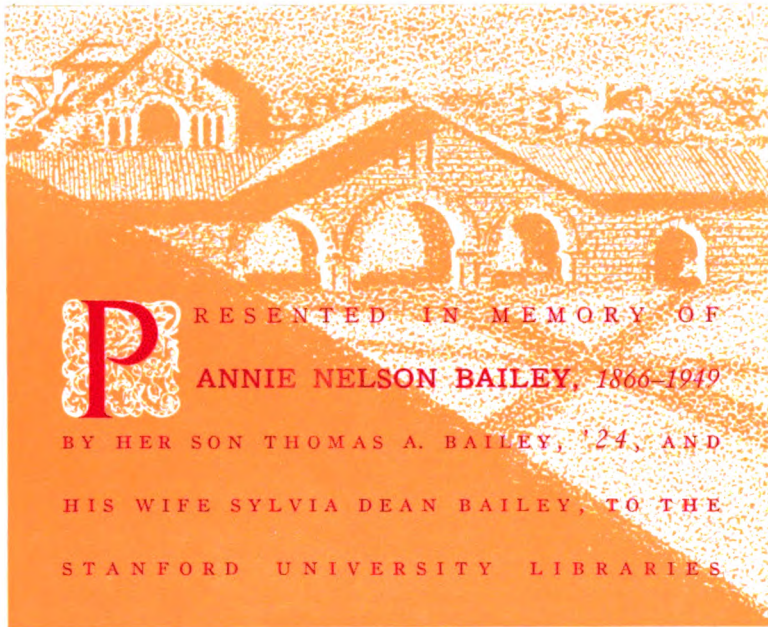
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MAGNA BRITANNIA;
BEING
A CONCISE TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT
OF
THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
OF
G R E A T B R I T A I N.

By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A. M. F. R. S. F. A. and L. S.
RECTOR OF RODMARTON, IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE;
And SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S.
KEEPER OF HIS MAJESTY'S RECORDS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

VOL. II. PART I.
CONTAINING
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR T. CADELL AND W. DAVIES, IN THE STRAND.
1808.

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Strahan and Preston,
New-Street Square, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Second Volume of this Work, in which we propose to include Cambridgehire, Cheshire, and Cornwall, has been unexpectedly delayed; but the account of Cambridgehire being already printed, we are induced to publish it alone, as a First Part of the Volume: and as we conceive that the publication of the Counties singly, will in several respects be the more eligible mode, we propose to adopt it through the remainder of the work. The account of Cheshire will go to the press immediately, and we hope to be able to publish it in the course of the present year, and then to proceed with Cornwall. Our progress must necessarily be comparatively slow, till we come to those Counties, of which regular histories have been published, unless we could be satisfied with more cursory enquiries than would be consistent with the plan of our Work, and the accuracy we are anxious to attain. With the utmost attention some errors are unavoidable, where so great a number of facts are to be stated. Though we have left no source of enquiry untried, whence it appeared to us probable that we should obtain accurate information, yet no doubt there may be individuals, who are more particularly acquainted with the details of several matters here stated, than those to whom we have applied: if any such should discover material errors or omissions in our Work, we shall feel much obliged, if they will favour us with notices of them, as it is our intention to insert corrections and additions at the end of each Volume.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No Map of Cambridgeshire having been hitherto published, which is by any means accurate, either in the general outline, or the positions of the several Places, we are peculiarly fortunate in being able to give a more correct one, having been obligingly furnished by Mr. Thomas Fisher, banker, of Cambridge, with the use of a Trigonometrical Survey of that County, made by the late Charles Mason, D.D. Fellow of Trinity College; we are also indebted to Mr. Arrowsmith for a corrected outline, and to Mr. William Cuffance of Cambridge, for corrections of the Course of Rivers and Roads in the Southern part of the County.

The number of Plates in this part of the second Volume will be greater than in the two others, in consequence of the numerous remains of Gothic Architecture, which are to be found in Cambridgeshire; such of these as serve to exhibit a series of the styles of different Centuries, have been selected with the friendly assistance of Mr. Robert Smirke, by whom the greater part of the Drawings has been made, with that skill and accuracy which are well known to those who have had opportunities of examining his Architectural Drawings; and it is but justice to Mr. Lee to say that his Etchings are executed with the utmost fidelity.

Many of the subjects are expressed by little more than an outline, in order to shew the several parts distinctly, which are often in a great measure lost in more laboured Engravings. We think it necessary here to observe, that our Plates are intended to convey correct ideas of the forms of curious objects, for the purpose of information; and not to produce a picturesque effect; besides, when executed in this manner, they not only answer our purpose better, but we are enabled at the same time to give a much greater number of them. We have made such a selection of the Brass Plates from ancient gravestones, as shews the greatest variety of the dresses



ADVERTISEMENT.

dresses of former ages; these have been engraved with the most scrupulous accuracy, and some of them * under the most favourable circumstances; as we have been favoured by Craven Ord, Esq. with the use of impressions printed off from the originals.

* Those of Sir Thomas Braunton in Wisbech Church, Thomas Peyton, Esq. and his wives in Isleham Church, and a knight and his lady in Westley-Waterlefs Church.

E R R A T A.

Page 50. line 22. *for* St. Cyric *read* St. Mary.

68. — 23. — Sir Thomas Peyton, Knt. *read* Thomas Peyton, Esq.

— 25. — Sir Thomas, *read* He

98. — 11. *dele* by whom it

105. — 12. *for* seventeen *read* sixteen

— 14. — three *read* two

109. — 10. — ten *read* nine

— 11. — four *read* three

115. — 11. — Volterza *read* Volterra.

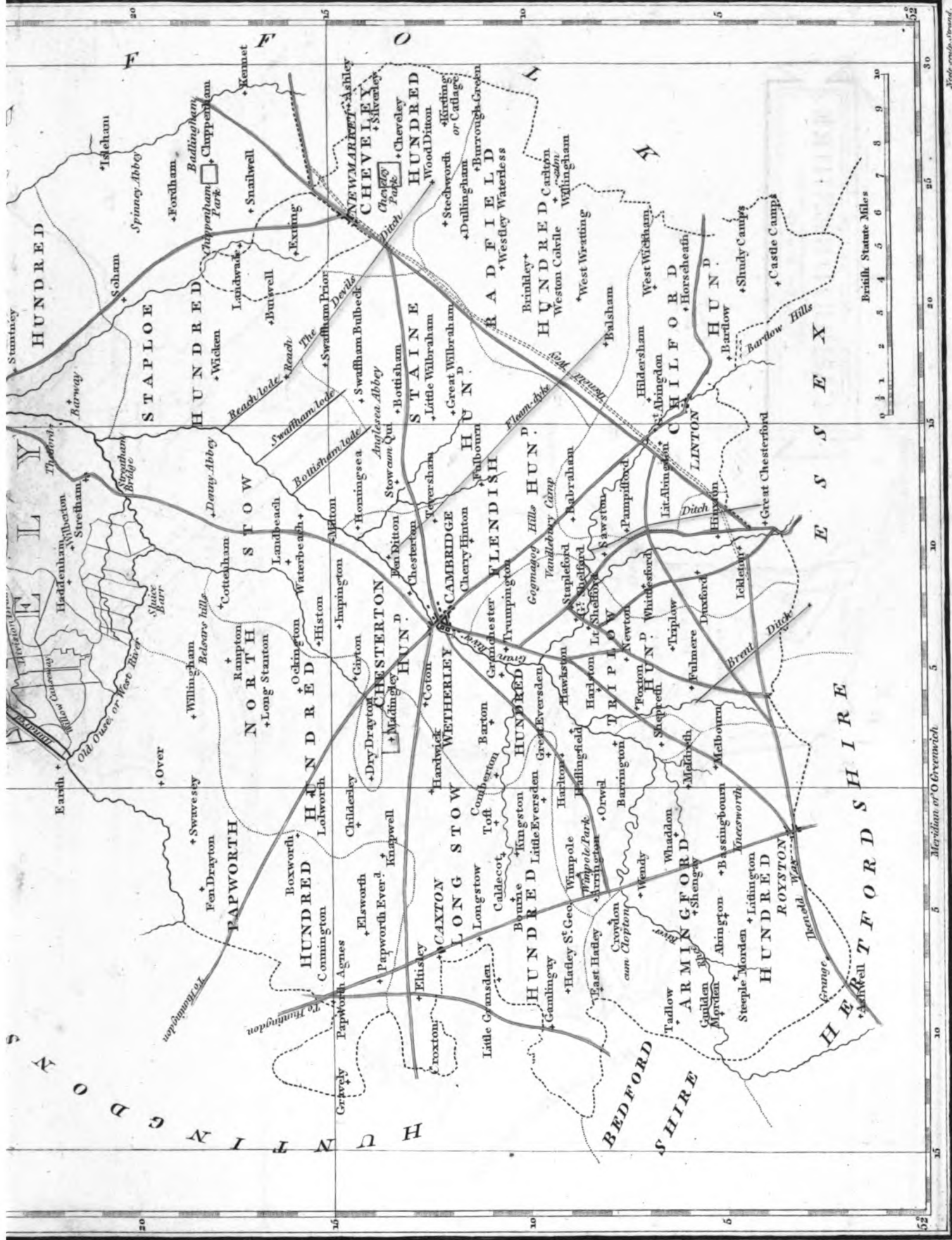
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Scale of Statute Miles

Published May 1st 1868 by Gubbins & Davies.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Vol. II.

B

C A M B R I D G E S H I R E.

Ancient Inhabitants and Government.

THIS county, called in the Saxon Chronicle *Granta-brycg-scir*, takes its name from the ancient town of Cambridge, which is there written *Grante-brycge*, *Grantan-brycge*, and *Granta-brycge*. It was formerly inhabited by a British tribe; supposed by Camden to have been the *Iceni*, *Cenomagni*, or *Cenomanni*. Mr. Whitaker is of opinion, that the kingdom of the *Iceni* contained two nations, and that the *Cenomanni* being one of them, inhabited the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge^a. In the first division of Britain under the Romans, Cambridgeshire formed a part of *Britannia Superior*; in the second division it was in *Britannia Prima*^b; and under the last division was included in the district of *Flavia Caesariensis*^c. After the expulsion of the Romans, this county became part of the kingdom of the East-Angles.

During the wars which happened among the nations which composed the Saxon Heptarchy; the kingdom of the East Angles, in which Cambridgeshire was included, became subject successively to the kings of Mercia, and the kings of Kent: when Edward the Elder had rescued it from the power of the Danes, he annexed it to his own dominions, it having been the only kingdom of the heptarchy which was not united under his great predecessor Egbert. On a subsequent division of England into three great districts, Cambridgeshire was comprised within that which was denominated *Denelege*, or the Danish jurisdiction. Here it may be proper to observe, that from an early period, the Isle of Ely formed a separate district, with an independent jurisdiction: it was called by the Saxons South *Girwa*; and its inhabitants were sometimes denominated the *Girvii*; Tonbert, the husband of Etheldreda, foundress of Ely abbey, gave it her in dower, and she bestowed it on that monastery with all its liberties and privileges: after the destruction of

^a Hist. of Manchester, 1. 95.

^b See Gough's Camden, 1. cxviii.

^c Whitaker ut supra.

Ely by the Danes, king Burhred annexed the isle to the crown of Mercia. Having been restored with all its privileges to the abbey, after it was refounded by king Edgar, and again confirmed by Edward the Confessor; the abbots of Ely, and afterwards the bishops, continued to exercise the privileges of a county palatine, till the reign of Henry VIII. when they were, in common with those of other jurisdictions of a like nature, considerably abridged by an act of parliament. The bishop of Ely nevertheless, still possesses a jurisdiction of considerable importance and dignity, he is Custos Rotulorum of the isle, and has almost Sovereign Authority within his franchise, which is styled the royal franchise, or 'liberty of the bishops of Ely. The civil officers of this franchise are a chief justice, who holds a session of pleas above forty shillings, under a commission from the bishop and a session of Oyer and terminer and goal delivery by virtue of a commission from the king; a chief bailiff who exercises the same functions in the isle as the sheriff does in a county; a deputy bailiff and two coroners, and several subordinate officers, all of whom are appointed by the bishop. The spring assizes for the isle are held at Ely, and the April and October sessions; the summer assizes and the other sessions at Wisbech: at each place there is a shire-hall and a goal. The inhabitants of the isle are exempt from serving on juries in the county, as well as from every other office^d, and from contributing to the county rate.

Historical Events.

MOST writers, who have treated of the historical events connected with this county, have related the exploits of queen Boadicea, and her brave but unsuccessful struggle against the Roman power; but although Cambridgeshire formed part of the dominions of this heroine, yet as it does not appear to have been the scene, either of her successes or defeat, we shall pass on to the conquest of East-Anglia by the Danes, in which Cambridgeshire sustained more than its share of the general calamity. This conquest was effected by a large army of the Danes, who came over to England under the command of Inguar, or Hungar, and Hubba, sons of Lothbric, a Danish chief, accompanied by several other chiefs or generals. Their rage was principally directed against the East-Angles, on whose coast their father Lothbric, having been shipwrecked, was by king Edmund hospitably received, and permitted to partake, at his pleasure, of the sports of the field, to which he was much addicted, but was shortly afterwards slain by one of the king's falconers. This man having been, by way of punishment, committed to the mercy

^d Excepting that of sheriff to which some gentleman of the isle is appointed every third year.

of the waves in the same bark which had conveyed Lothbric to England, reached the coast of Denmark; where he represented to his sons, that Lothbric had been put to death by Edmund's command, instigated them to revenge their father's death, and accompanied them in their expedition. An extract from a chronicle of the monastery of St. Edmundsbury (preserved by Leland^c;) in which the above particulars are briefly related, states this invasion to have happened in the year 870, which corresponds with a passage from the chronicle of the church of Ely, copied by the same author^f. Abbot Bromton observes, that some writers have placed the death of king Edmund, and the consequent subjection of his kingdom to the Danish power, in the year 866, others in 870^g; the latter agree with the chronicles of St. Edmundsbury and Ely. The consequence of this success of the Danes to the county of Cambridge, was plunder and devastation every where; and the destruction of its chief town^h, and of the monasteries of Ely, Sohamⁱ, and Thorney^k, with the slaughter of their defenceless inhabitants. It appears by the chronicle of Ely, that the Danes in their first attack upon the isle of Ely were repulsed, and obliged for the present to abandon their intention; and that, on their second landing, they met with an obstinate resistance, but being at length overpowered by numbers, the islanders were put to flight, and together with many of the English nobility, who had retired with their effects to the isle as a place of security, became a prey to the invaders^l.

In the year 875, Cambridge, which it is probable had in the mean time been rebuilt, became the head quarters of the Danish army under Guthrum, or as he is called by some historians, Godrim, who had been made governor of the East-Angles, and two other generals^m. At this time the army continued at Cambridge a year; and it is probable, that in the fifty years during which East-Anglia continued under the Danish yoke, it was frequently one of their principal military posts; for we are told, that in the year 921 the Danish army, which was stationed at Cambridge, surrendered themselves to the victorious Edwardⁿ. In the year 1010, the Danes landing at Ipswich, fought a battle at a place called Ringmere, with Ulfkettel, general of the East Angles; whose troops all fled at the first onset of the Danes, excepting the men of Cambridgeshire, who fought manfully, and obtained

^c Collectanea, vol. 1. p. 220. ^f Collectanea, vol. 1. p. 221. ^g Decem. Scrip. I. 805.

^h Leland's Collect. I. 407. from the chronicle of Thomas Rudbourne, a monk of Winchester.

ⁱ Ibid. I. 221. from the chronicle of Ely. See also J. Bromton in Decem. Scrip. I. 807.

^k See Stevens's Continuation of Dugdale, I. 493.

^l See Bentham's Ely, p. 68.

^m Simon Dunelm. and J. Bromton in Decem. Scrip. I. 127, 817. See also Sax. Chron. and Leland's Collectan. I. 193. ⁿ Sax. Chron.

for

for their county a high renown, which lasted as long as the British throne was filled with monarchs of the Saxon race°. The Danes, nevertheless, overpowering them by numbers, proved victorious, and ravaged the whole kingdom of the East Angles during three successive months: having plundered the rich monasteries in the fens^p; among other devastations, they burnt Hokington, Drayton, and Cottenham manor houses belonging to Croyland Abbey^q, and Cambridge again fell a sacrifice to the flames^r. In their route thence towards Essex they halted at the village of Balsham, where the helpless inhabitants were slaughtered, without distinction of age or sex, with the exception of one man, who, as abbot Bromton informs us, defended himself against the whole Danish army on a step of the church tower, which was standing in his time^s.

After the Duke of Normandy had by his victory at Hastings gained possession of the English throne, most of the prelates and nobility, who could not brook submission to the conqueror's power, retired to the isle of Ely, which being surrounded on all sides by deep fens promised them a secure retreat; and for a while enabled them to baffle all the efforts of the victorious monarch, although he employed his whole army in the attempt to subdue it. Almost all our ancient historians seem to comprise within the year 1071, the whole of these transactions, from the retreat of the English nobility into the island to the conqueror's final success. The ancient monastic history of Ely, preserved among the Cotton MSS. and a register of the abbey of Peterborough, both agree that it was in the *seventh* year of their holding the island against the king, that he at length succeeded in gaining possession of it; and this appears to have been in the year 1074.

The sum of what the learned antiquary Sir William Dugdale has collected^t, chiefly from the above-mentioned sources, is as follows^u. Not long after the battle of Hastings,

* "Dum Angli regnaverunt, laus Grantebrigienſis provinciæ ſplendidè floruit." Hen. Huntingdon inter Scriptores poſt Bedam, f. 407. See alſo Simon Dunelm. and J. Bromton, Decem. Scrip. I. 167. and 887, and Mat. Weſt. 199. ^p Bromton.—Florence of Worceſter ſpeaks of theſe deſtroyations in Cambridgſhire as having happened in the year 1011. ^q Ingulphus Hiſt. Angl. Scrip. Vet. I. 56. ^r Sim. Dunelm. and J. Bromton, Decem. Scrip. I. 168, 888. See alſo Roger Hoveden. ^s Decem. Scrip. I. 888. ^t See his Hiſtory of Draining and Embanking, p. 187—191. ^u It muſt be obſerved, that moſt of our hiſtorians differ from the hiſtories of Ely and Peterborough, not only in dates, but in the manner of the conqueror's taking poſſeſſion of the iſland, which is deſcribed to have been by a ſucceſſful aſſault in the year 1071. The circumſtantial account of the Ely hiſtorian, who may be ſuppoſed to have derived his information from annals of the monaſtery, written at the time and upon the ſpot, ſeems to have the beſt claim to credit. It is probable, that the death of Earl Edwin, and the ſurrender and imprifonment of Earl Morcar, ſpoken of by the hiſtorians, happened after they had quitted the iſland and joined Ralph de Waſer, earl of the Eaſt Angles.

archbiſhop

archbishop Stigand being obnoxious to the conqueror fled to the isle of Ely; the abbot of St. Alban's, the bishop of Durham, and a great number both of the clergy and laity to the amount of many thousands, among whom were the Earls of Leicester, Warwick, Hereford, Suffolk, and Northumberland, from time to time followed their example. Being assembled in such force they chose Hereward, a brave knight, younger son of Leofric Earl of Mercia, for their general, and fortified the island against the king. According to the register of Peterborough, this must have been in the year 1067. Matthew Paris, who lived in the reign of Henry III. tells us, that a wooden fortress, then erected in the fens, remained till his time, and was known by the name of Hereward's Castle. The king, on hearing of these transactions, hastened towards Cambridgeshire with his whole army, invested the isle by land and water, caused a castle to be built at Wisbech*, and a fortress to be made at Reche on the south side of the isle: and having ordered a rendezvous of his army at Aldreth, where the fen was four furlongs in breadth, caused a bridge or causeway to be made of wood, stone, and faggots of all kinds, with trees and great pieces of timber fastened underneath with cow hides; but this structure proved so insecure, that the greater part of his army in attempting to pass it were drowned in the fens. He now gave over for the present any farther attempts to subdue his enemies in the island, and retired with the remains of his army, leaving certain guards of soldiers on the borders of the fens, to prevent them from laying waste the neighbouring country: some incursions, nevertheless, were made by the islanders, in one of which they set fire to the town of Burwell, and had a successful skirmish with some soldiers from the king's garrison at Reche.

During all this time the earls and knights were entertained in the refectory of the abbey at Ely, the earls sitting at the high table with the abbot, and the knights and monks at the other tables alternately, every man with his target and lance hanging near him on the wall, to be ready for immediate action. The king being with his court at Brandon in Suffolk, a few miles to the east of the isle of Ely, Hereward went thither in disguise, and succeeded in gaining information of the measures which had been concerted for reducing the island. The king now advanced a second time with his army to Aldreth, and caused great store of wood and faggots to be brought thither for the purpose of making another causeway; having summoned all the fishermen in those parts to meet him with their boats at a place called Cotinglade, to convey the materials to Aldreth: Hereward having disguised himself as one of that occupation, repaired thither with a boat, and was among the most active in bringing materials to the place appointed at Aldreth; but as soon as

* M. Paris.

they

they were collected together in a great quantity, he took an opportunity of setting fire to the whole pile. The king having ordered a more strict guard to be kept night and day, caused certain earth-works to be thrown up near the causeway, which are supposed to be those now called Belfar's hills, a name which is conjectured to have been derived from Belafius the Norman general¹. When the besieging army was on the point of making another attack on the island, the inhabitants set fire to the reeds, which, spreading far and wide, caused a great panic among the assailants, and a hasty retreat with much loss.

About this time, which must have been in the year 1074, Ralph de Waher, or Guader, whom the conqueror had made Earl of the East Angles, rebelled against his benefactor, and having encamped with his army near Cambridge, was joined by most of the chief English nobility from the island; but on the advance of the king's army, under the command of the bishops of Baieux and Constance, retired precipitately to Norwich². Hereward with his forces still resolutely defended the isle, and the king despairing of succeeding in his attempts to reduce it by assault, seized on all the lands of the monastery, which were without the limits of the island, and divided them among his soldiers, who were thus excited to more than ordinary diligence, in the service in which they were engaged. No sooner had the abbot and monks received this unwelcome intelligence, than they resolved to send private messengers to the king, then at Warwick, with an offer of the payment of 1000 marks, and the surrender of the island, on condition that he would resume his grant and restore the possessions of the church: the offer having been accepted, they took the opportunity while the brave Hereward, who had defended their island for seven years, was absent on a foraging party, to admit the king and his army, who before Hereward's return were encamped at Witchford, within two miles of Ely. Finding that resistance would now be vain, but disdainingly to submit to the mercy of the Norman invader, Hereward with a few followers made good his escape, and though he never ceased, as we are told, to concert hostile measures against the conqueror, he not only had the singular good fortune to escape death or imprisonment, but what is more remarkable, it appears that his estates descended to his heirs, and continued, although in turbulent times, for many generations in his posterity³.

¹ The field where these earthworks are to be seen is called, in a record of the reign of Henry III. *campus de Belafis*. In the ancient picture of the Norman officers at Ely, the name of Belafius occurs, and he is styled *Præses Militum versus Elyc.*—See Bentham's History of Ely. ² Sim. Dunelm. See Decem. Scrip. I. 208. Bromton makes Ralph de Waher's rebellion to have happened in the year 1075.

³ Hereward's only daughter and heir married Hugh de Evermue Lord of Deping, in Lincolnshire, from whom the great lordship of Brunne, in the same county (being Hereward's patrimony) descended, by female heirs, to the families of Rullos, Fitz-Gilbert, and Wake.

At

At the commencement of those civil wars, which distracted the nation during the greater part of king Stephen's reign; Nigellus bishop of Ely, being attached to the interest of the empress Maud, built a wooden castle at Ely, surrounding it with bulwarks; and having repaired the castle at Aldreth, placed a garrison in it, and after consulting with some of the more powerful of his lay neighbours, they resolved to defend the island against the king. Stephen having sent an army to besiege it without success, went himself with a fleet of small vessels to Aldreth; and having made a temporary bridge for his cavalry, entered the island, put his enemies to flight, marched to Ely, obliged the bishop's soldiers to quit Aldreth Castle, and garrisoned it with some of his own troops. The bishop made his escape, and joined the empress Maud, who was then at Gloucester: this was in the year 1140. Two years afterwards (the island being still in a state of revolt) Geoffry de Mandeville Earl of Essex, and Gilbert Earl of Clare, were sent thither by the king, to take and imprison such of the bishop's men as they should find in arms: meantime, the bishop being returned, he with the assistance of the empress, again possessed himself of the island and of Aldreth Castle.

Some time after this in the year 1144, the men of Ely (the bishop being then at Rome) suspecting that the king's friends were meditating mischief against them, and being aware that they had not force sufficient to defend the Island, called to their assistance Geoffry de Mandeville Earl of Essex, whom the empress Maud had won over to her party, and committed to his care the castles of Ely and Aldreth. The earl being much incensed against the King, who had not long before imprisoned him, and afterwards granted him his liberty, upon what he thought hard terms, laid waste the royal demesnes wherever he came, as well as the lands and possessions of such as were attached to the King's interest. Having spoiled Ramsey abbey, he traversed Cambridgeshire from west to east: at Benwick near Doddington where was a passage into the Isle of Ely, he placed a garrison; thence passing by way of Ely he went to Fordham at the eastern extremity of the county, where he placed a strong garrison of horse. Stephen in revenge laid waste the possessions of the bishop, and in addition to these repeated devastations, the miserable inhabitants of the isle of Ely were afflicted with the complicated horrors of famine and pestilence: meanwhile the earl of Essex lost his life in an encounter with the king's forces^b: Gervase of Canterbury says that he was slain at the siege of a castle, which the king had built at Burwell^c in this county, which is only a few miles from Fordham.

^b From an account written by Richard of Ely in the Ely Annals, printed in Leland's Collectan. I. 599, 600.—and Wharton's Anglia Sacra, I. 619—624. ^c Decem Scrip. I. 1360.

In the year 1216 the war between king John and his barons being then at its greatest height, the king appointed Falcaſius de Brent governor of Cambridge caſtle^d. The iſle of Ely was now doomed again to deſolation: Walter Buuck, with a party of Brabanters, entered the iſland, oppoſite a place called Herebie, and plundered the monaſteries, carrying away the monks and extorting great ſums for their releaſe^e. Soon after the earl of Salifbury, Falcaſius de Brent, and Savary de Mallo Leone, entered the iſland at Stuntney bridge, ſpread deſtation as they went, and robbed the churches of what had been ſpared by Buuck and his party; they entered the cathedral of Ely with drawn ſwords, threatening to burn it to the ground, a fate which by the payment of 209 marks, the prior with ſome difficulty averted; many perſons of all ranks were taken priſoners, but moſt of the richer inhabitants made their eſcape over the ice, and either concealed themſelves in the neighbourhood, or fled to London^f.

About this time the barons who were in London, went with ſome cavalry into Cambridgeſhire, laid waſte the whole county, took Cambridge caſtle, and carried away priſoners, twenty of the king's ſervants whom they found there^g. The king ſhortly afterwards quitted Wincheſter, with the intention of wreaking his vengeance on the eſtates of ſome of the rebellious barons, and in the proſecution of this purpoſe, marched into Cambridgeſhire, where we are told he did "hurt enough"^h. From thence he paſſed on into Norfolk and Suffolk, and not long afterwards died at Newark caſtle in Nottinghamſhire: meantime the barons took poſſeſſion of the iſle of Ely, one fortrefs excepted, whither the king's friends had retreated. Leland ſeems to be of opinion that this was Ely caſtle, the keep of which he deſcribesⁱ: this keep is ſtill to be ſeen.

Soon after the acceſſion of Henry the third a council was held at Cambridge, by Louis the Dauphin of France and the Engliſh barons^k. In this reign the iſle of Ely was again doomed to become one of the chief ſcenes of civil diſcord and its attendant evils; in 1266, whiſt the king was engaged in the ſiege of Kenilworth, John Dayville with other rebellious barons and diſinherited perſons, having laid waſte Cambridgeſhire and Huntingdonſhire, took poſſeſſion of the town and the iſle of Ely on the eve of St. Lawrence^l; the biſhop who had undertaken to keep the iſle for the king's uſe^m, ſaved himſelf by flight, and went with the news to court, where he met with a cool reception for having ſo ill defended his poſtⁿ. The barons having eſtabliſhed themſelves in the iſland, fortified it on every ſide^o, and daily ſent

^d M. Paris, 276.^e Ibid. 278.^f Ibid. 286^g Ibid. and Mat. Weſt. 276.^h Holinſhed III. 604.ⁱ Leland's Collectan. II. 322.—See a marginal note on a paſſage in the Annals of Walter of Coventry^k Holinſhed.^l M. Paris 1000.—Annal

Waverl. and W. Hemingford.—Rer. Ang. Scrip. II. 222, and 588.

^m Holinſhed.ⁿ M. Paris.^o W. Hemingford.

out

out their foraging parties, who plundered Cambridge ^p and committed great depredations in various parts of the county.

In the month of February following, the king, with the intention of checking these depredations, came himself to Cambridge, where he commanded gates to be erected, and a ditch to be dug round the town, with all possible expedition ^q; but unchecked as it should seem by the king's presence, the Barons continued their depredations. Whilst they were plundering the village of Hornsey, Sir Walter Cottenham, (who had been knighted by the barons,) with a few others of plebeian rank, fell into the king's hands and were executed ^r. The king remained at Cambridge the whole Lent ^s, and was there joined by prince Edward who brought with him from Scotland an army of 30,000 men to his assistance.

With this reinforcement he marched to Windsor, his presence being more immediately wanted in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, by reason of the rebellion of the earl of Gloucester: Cambridge was left undefended ^t to the mercy of his enemies, who, as soon as they heard of his departure came thither, burnt down the house where he had been lodged, and destroyed the gates which had been put up by his command; they threatened also to set fire to the priory of Barnwell, but were persuaded to desist at the entreaty of the Peches, patrons of that monastery, who were of the barons' party ^u.

Matthew Paris speaks of the king's blockade of the isle of Ely and its subsequent capture by prince Edward, as having happened in 1268; as to the former (besides the evidence of the Barnwell Chronicle) it is certain from record, that the king's residence at Cambridge already spoken of, was in the early part of the year 1267, and it is most probable that the capture of the island took place before prince Edward left Cambridgeshire with his Scottish forces. The king had given authority to William Charles, to provide barges with foldiers to serve against his enemies in the isle of Ely, with power of fining such as should resist him in the execution of his commission. Whether this armament was to co-operate with prince Edward, or whether it had been employed in any previous attack, it is certain, that a warrant for the levying of fines on such as had resisted the king's commission, bears date March 20, 1267, the king being then at Cambridge ^v. The capture of the island by prince Edward appears to have been effected without opposition; when by means of bridges of boards and hurdles, which were made by the instructions of the neighbouring

^p M. Paris. ^q Leland from a chronicle of the monks of Barnwell—Collectanea, I. p. 439. ^r Ibid.
^s Holinshed. ^t Holinshed, who evidently translates in this instance from Matthew of Westminster, seems to have misinterpreted the expression, "*dimissis custodibus*" which he renders "leaving a convenient number to defend Cambridge." The Barnwell Chronicle, which relates the consequences of its unprotected state, expressly says "*relinquit sine custodia.*" ^u Leland's Collect.
^v Pat. 51. Hen. III. M. 24. *in dorso.*
 l. 439.

peasantry, he had procured a safe passage for his army; the barons attempted no farther resistance, some fought their safety by flight, the remainder capitulated^v. It is somewhat remarkable that among the latter was lord Wake a lineal descendant of the brave Hereward, who two centuries before, held the island against William the Conqueror.

We meet with no other historical event, connected with this county before the civil wars in the 17th century, except the proclaiming of the lady Jane Gray at Cambridge by the duke of Northumberland in 1553^x.

At former periods, Cambridgeshire appears to have experienced the miseries of civil commotions more than other counties; but in the war between king Charles and his parliament, it had the good fortune to be almost wholly exempt from them, none of its towns sustained a siege, no battle was fought in it, nor does it appear that either of the contending armies made any long stay there. The only injury which it sustained during the war, seems to have been some plunder committed by the king's troops, when he came into Cambridgeshire with his army in 1645^y. At the beginning of the war, Cambridgeshire and the isle of Ely, associated under lord Grey of Werke for the parliament^z, and petitioned for arms for the defence of the county against the commissioners of array^a. Lord Clarendon speaks of Cambridgeshire, as one of the associated counties in which the king had not any visible party, nor one fixed quarter^b. The University indeed were for the most part loyal, and did what was in their power for the king's service, by voting their plate.

In 1643, Cromwell took possession of Cambridge for the parliament^c; and the Earl of Manchester being sent down to visit the university, expelled a great number of the most eminent loyalists. In the year 1645, Cromwell, who had a considerable estate in that district, was sent down with three troops of horse to secure the isle of Ely^d; Sir Francis Ruffel one of the sequestrators for Cambridgeshire, and afterwards one of Cromwell's lords, was governor of the isle^e; his son-in-law, Hugh Underwood, was governor of Whittlesea^f. In the month of August 1645, the king marched towards Cambridge, but departed without attacking it^g; Whitelocke says that his troops plundered the county. In the month of June 1647, the parliamentary army under Fairfax and Cromwell, had their head quarters at Kennet, near Newmarket^h. Whilst they were stationed there, the king was seized at Holdenby by cornet Joyce, who was proceeding with his charge towards the army, when Cromwell dispatched a messenger, with instructions to convey his Majesty to Lady Cutt's house at Childerley near Cambridge, whither he

^v See M. Paris and Walter Hemingford.

^x Holinshed.

^y Whitelocke.

^z Ibid.

^a Vicars.

^b Vol. II. 8vo. edit. 172.

^c Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, I. 273.

^d Heath's Chronicle 77.

^e Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells.

^f Ibid.

^g Heath.

^h See Whitelocke, Heath, &c.

arrived on the 7th of June. The next day, Fairfax and Cromwell waited on him, and disavowed any knowledge of the seizure of his person. At his majesty's request they gave orders for his removal to Newmarket, which took place on the 9th.^a Whilst the army remained in Cambridgeshire they had a general rendezvous, on Triplow heath, and another near Royston¹. During this important period, Cromwell who had obtained leave from the parliament to repair to the army, acquired that influence with them, which laid the foundation of his future greatness.

Ancient and modern Division of the County.

WHEN the Survey of Domesday was taken, the town of Cambridge was taxed as a hundred; the remainder of the county was divided into 14 hundreds, exclusively of the two hundreds of Ely; these two hundreds are now divided into three, Ely, Witchford, and Wisbech: Ely contains, besides the city of that name, the parishes of Downham, Littleport, and Stuntney; that of Witchford, contains the parishes of Wichford, Dodington, Chatteris, Haddenham, Wentworth, and Witcham; the hundred of Wisbech, contains the parishes of Wisbech, Elme, Leverington, Stretham, Sutton, Whittlesea, and Wilberton; besides Mepall, Newton, and Tidd St. Giles, which are not mentioned in the Survey. The other hundreds remain as they were, and contain the same parishes and hamlets, excepting that Clopton, which in the Survey is described in Armingford, is now deemed to be in Wetherley hundred.

The following is a list of the hundreds with their modern names.

Cestretone	- -	Chesterton	Radefelle	- -	Radfield
Chavelai	- -	Cheveley	Stanes	- -	Stane
Cildeford	- -	Chilford	Staplehou	- -	Staploe
Ermingford	- -	Armingford	Stou	- -	Stow
Flamindic or Flamidinc	- }	Flendish	Trepelau or Trepesslau	- }	Triplow
Noreftou	- -	North-Stow	Wederlai	- -	Wetherley
Papeword	- -	Papworth	Witelesford	- -	Whittlesford.

The following is a list of the manors noticed in the survey of Domesday, with their modern names, as far as they could be ascertained.

Abintone in the hundred of Armingford	}	Abington near Shengay, or Abington Pigotts	Badburgham or Badburgham	}	Baberham or Babraham
Abintone in the hundred of Chilford	}	Great and Little Abington	Barentone	- -	Barrington
Atelai or Hatelai	- -	East Hatley	Basingborne	- -	Basingbourn
Averfdone	- -	Everfdon	Bece	- -	Landbeach
			Belesham	- -	Balsam
			Bellingham	- -	Badlingham
			Bercham	- -	Barham

^a Dugdale's view of the troubles.

¹ Whitlocke.

Bertone

Bertone -	- Barton	Duncham -	- Downham
Bochefworde -	- Boxworth	Elefworde -	- Elsworth
Bodichesham -	- Bottisham or Botsham	Epintone -	- Impington
Brone or Brane -	- Bourn	Erningtone or Er- } ningtune }	Arrington
Burch -	- Burgh or Burrow Green	Escelforde -	- Shelford
Burewalle -	- Burwell	Esceprid -	- Shepreth
Caldecote -	- Caldecot	Esselinge -	- Qu. Ashley
Campas or Canpas } Carlentone or } Carlertone }	Castle Camps and Shudy Camps	Euresdone -	- Everdon
Cauftone -	- Caxton	Fordeham -	- Fordham
Cestretone -	- Chesterton	Foxtone -	- Foxton
Cetritz -	- Chatteris	Fugelesmere -	- Fulmere or Foulmere
Chavelai -	- Cheveley	Fuleberne -	- Fulbourn
Chenepewelle -	- Knapwell	Gamelingei -	- Gamlinghay
Chenet -	- Kennet	Gisleham -	- Iselham
Chertelinge -	- Kirtling	Grantefete -	- Granchester
Chingestone -	- Kingston	Gratedene -	- Little Granden
Chipcham -	- Chippenham	Gravelai -	- Graveley
Cildrelai or Cilderlai } Cloptone -	Childreley - Clopton	Gretone -	- Girton
Coelia in the hundred of Stanes }		Hadreham -	- Haddenham
Contone or Cunitone }	Conington	Hardwic -	- Hardwick
Cotelham -	- Cottenham	Hallingefeld -	- Hallingfield
Crawedene -	- Crowden	Hatelai and Hectellie }	Hatley
Crocheftone -	- Croxton	Havocheftun -	- Hawkston
Cumbretone -	- Comberton	Helle -	- Elme
Ditone in the hundred of Chevely }	Wood Ditton	Herleston -	- Harlton
Ditone in the hundred of Flen-dish }	Fen Ditton	Herletone -	- Harlton
Dodesworde -	- Duxford	Hestitone or Hif- } titone }	Hinxton
Dodington -	- Doddington	Hichelintone or } Inchelinton }	Ickleton
Draitone in the hundred of Cherterton }	Dry Drayton	Hintone -	- Hinton
Draitone in the hundred of Papworth }	Fenny Drayton	Hiftone -	- Histon
Dullingham -	- Dullingham	Hochinton -	- Hockinton or Hogginton
		Horningefie -	- Horningsey
		Horfei -	- Horseheath
		Lidlintone -	- Litlington
		Lindene -	- Lindon-end in Haddenham
		Lintone -	- Linton
		Litelport -	- Littleport
		Litel-tedford -	- Thetford in the isle of Ely
		Lolefworde -	- Lolworth
		Madinglei -	- Madingley
		Melleburne -	- Melbourn
		Melrede -	- Meldreth
		Merehe -	- March

Mid-

Middletone	-	-	Milton	Utbeche	-	-	Waterbeach
Mordune	-	-	Gilden and Steeple Morden	Wadone or Wadune	-	-	Whaddon
Ordwelle, Oredwelle or Orewelle	}		Orwell	Wandrie in the hundred of Witlesford	}		
Ovre	-	-	Over	Waratinge	-	-	Wrattling
Pampesworde	-	-	Pampisford or Pampsworth	Watewelle or Witewelle	}		
Papeworde	-	-	Papworth	Werateworde	-	-	Wratsworth in Orwell
Rantone	-	-	Rampton	Weslai	-	-	Westley
Saham	-	-	Soham	Westone	-	-	Weston
Saliton	-	-	Sawfton	Westwiche	-	-	Westwick in Hockinton
Scelgei	-	-	Shengay	Wiborham or Witborham	}		Wilbraham
Severlai	-	-	Silverley	Wiceford	-	-	Witchford
Sextone	-		{ Saxham or Saxon, in Wood Ditton	Wicheam in the hundred of Ely	}		Witcham in Witchford hundred
Snellewelle	-	-	Snailwell	Wicheam in the hundred of Chilsford	}		West Wickham
Stantune	-	-	Stanton	Wicham in the hundred of Stapletou	}		Wicken
Stapleforde	-	-	Stapleford	Wilbertone	-	-	Wilberton
Sticesworde or Stivicesworde	}		Stechworth	Winepole	-	-	Wimpole
Stou	-	-	Stow	Winteworde	-	-	Wentworth
Stradham	-	-	Stretham	Wisbece	-	-	Wisbech
Stuntenci	-	-	Stuntney	Witelesforde	-	-	Whittlesford
Suafam	-	-	Swafham	Witfeie	-	-	Whittlesea
Sudtone	-	-	Sutton	Wivelingham	-	-	Willingham
Svavefye	-	-	Swavefey				
Tadelai	-	-	Tadlow				
Teverfham	-	-	Teverfham				
Toft	-	-	Toft				
Trepelau	-	-	Triplow				
Trumpintone	-	-	Trumpington				

The parishes of Bartlow, Brinkley, Coton, Eltisley, Leverington, Mepall, Newton, Outwell, Tidd St. Giles, and Upwell, as well as a great number of hamlets, and manors, are omitted in the Survey.

Ecclesiastical Division and Jurisdiction.

THE County of Cambridge was formerly part of the diocese of Lincoln, but the abbots of Ely always claimed an independent jurisdiction, within the limits of their own isle. In the year 1108, a bishopric was founded at Ely; and the whole of the county of Cambridge, with the exception of a few parishes, having been taken out of the jurisdiction of the see of Lincoln, was added to the isle of Ely, to constitute a diocese for the new bishop. The manor of Spaldwick in Huntingdonshire, was given

given to the bishop of Lincoln, as some compensation for the diminution of his Jurisdiction ^k.

All those parishes (being 15 in number) which lie on the east side of the ancient boundary of Mercia, and never formed part of the diocese of Lincoln, continue to be comprised within that of Norwich, to which they originally belonged; and constitute part of the deanery of Fordham, within the archdeaconry of Sudbury. The parish of Ifelham is in the diocese of Rochester; Emneth in the county of Norfolk is in the diocese of Ely. Whilst Cambridgeshire was in the diocese of Lincoln, that county, with Huntingdonshire, and part of Hertfordshire were under the jurisdiction of one archdeacon: immediately after the foundation of the see of Ely, Cambridgeshire was placed under the jurisdiction of an archdeacon, who took his title from the county town; the sacrist of the abbey exercising archidiaconal powers within the isle of Ely, as he had been accustomed to do before the foundation of the bishopric; but the second archdeacon, William de Lavington, having assumed the title of archdeacon of Ely, claimed jurisdiction in the isle, as well as in other parts of the county. From this time disputes were perpetually arising between the bishop and the archdeacon, till the year 1401, when their respective jurisdictions were finally settled by an award^l.

The diocese of Ely is divided into 8 deaneries, Berton, otherwise Barton, Bourne, otherwise Knapwell, Camps, Cambridge, Chelton, Ely, Shengay, and Wisbech.

Wolsey's list, as quoted by Camden, makes the number of parishes in this county, 163; Heylin makes them 141, including probably only the rectories and vicarages; the editor of the *Magna Britannia*, published in the year 1720, makes them 183, which is evidently erroneous. The present number, appear to be 165: the number occasionally varies in all counties, by the creation of new parishes, and the depopulation of others. The only modern parish in this county, is that of All Saints in Newmarket: in some instances of depopulated villages the parishes continue distinct, although the churches have been long dilapidated, and scarcely a house remains, as is the case at Childerley^m; in others the payment of taxes having been consolidated with that of neighbouring parishes, the places are no longer considered parochial, such as Clopton, Malton and Silverley. At Histon the memory of the parish of St. Etheldred is almost lost, even in the village, yet that and St. Andrew, are both recognised in the inclosure act, passed in 1801: there were formerly two parishes at Burwell, Duxford, Long-Stanton, and Whittle-

^k Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*. Vol. I. p. 615. in the notes. of Ely's Register. See Bentham's *Ely*, p. 270.

^l The award is in the bishop of
^m There were formerly two parishes of this name, Childerley-Magna, and Childerley Parva, the latter is quite lost; Childerley-Magna remains as a parish, although the church has been destroyed.

sea,

sea, still contain two parishes, and have two churches in each, but at Whittlesea, the boundaries of the respective parishes are unknown. Fulbourn contains two parishes, but only one church, that of St. Vigor; Swaffham-Prior also has two parishes, but the church of St. Mary has lately been taken down.

Several of the benefices are consolidated, as Hawkston with Newton; St. Giles's and St. Peter's in Cambridge; Mepal and Sutton; Clopton and Croydon; Swaffham-Prior St. Mary, and Swaffham-Prior St. Cyric, and Elme with Emneth in Norfolk; Wendy and Shengay also are held together: others have chapels annexed, as the chapel of Willingham to Carleton; Maney to Coveney; March and Benwick to Dodington; Thetford to Stretham; St. Mary's chapel and Gyhern to Wisbech; St. Mary's in the Marsh to Newton in the isle of Ely; Parson-Drove to Leverington; Stuntney to the church of the Holy Trinity, and Chetisham to St. Mary's at Ely.

Of the 165 parishes, sixty-two are rectories, with cure of souls, eighty-one vicarages, and twenty-two curacies or donatives; among the vicarages, six have sinecure rectories, and two are endowed with the great tithes. Of the vicarages and donatives, sixty-eight were before the reformation, appropriated to religious houses; three to the bishop of Ely; two to the bishop of Rochester; two to the archdeacon of Ely; sixteen to colleges in Cambridge; two to colleges in Oxford, and one to the dean and chapter of Windsor. Of those which had belonged to religious houses, sixteen are now vested in colleges at Cambridge, sixteen in the bishop of Ely; and eleven in the dean and chapter, the others are in lay hands.

Monasteries, Colleges, and Hospitals.

THE Benedictine monks had an abbey at Ely, which was placed under the government of a prior, when Ely was converted into a bishop's see; an abbey at Thorney, and for a short time cells at Cambridge and Denny; the Benedictine nuns, an abbey at Chatteris, and priories at Cambridge, Ickleton, and Swaffham-Bulbeck; the Austin-canon, priories at Anglesey, Barnwell and Spinney; the Gilbertines, priories at Cambridge, Fordham, and at Mirmaud, in the parish of Upwell; the Minoreesses an abbey at Denny; the Templars had for a short time houses at Denny, and Great Wilbraham; the Knights-Hospitallers preceptories at Chippenham and Shengay; the Austin-friers, Black-friers, Grey-friers, White-friers, Bethlehemite-friers, the friers de Sacco, and friers of St. Mary had all establishments at Cambridge; the Crouched or Crossed Friers had a house at Bareham in the parish of Linton. Ancient records and historians speak of a nunnery at Eltesley, and monasteries at Horningsea and Soham. There were Alien priories at Iselham,

Linton, and Swavefey, and a small priory at Thirlinge, in the parish of Upwell, of which no particulars are known.

There was a college at Newton, in the isle of Ely, consisting of a warden, and several chaplains; the present number of colleges in Cambridge is 16 exclusive of Downing college, newly founded, and not yet built. King's hall, and Michael-house, two ancient colleges, were incorporated into Trinity college, by Henry VIII. Christ's college was built on the site of an ancient college called Gods-house.

There were three ancient hospitals at Cambridge, one of which, St. John's hospital, was converted into St. John's college. There were ancient hospitals also, at Sterebridge, near Cambridge; at Ely; at Leverington; at Long-Stow; at Thorney; at Wisbech; at Whittlesford, and at Wicken; none of these are now in existence.

Market Towns, &c.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE contains one city, Ely: the county returns two members to parliament*; the town, and the university of Cambridge, each two members; there is no other borough in the county. The number of market towns exclusively of Cambridge, and Ely, is four; Linton, March, Thorney, and Wisbech. A part only of Newmarket, and Royston are in this county; Cambridge, Ely, Linton, and Wisbech are considerable corn markets.

The markets at March, and Thorney, are merely for butchers meat; that of Thorney is held under the incorporation charter of the conservation of the fens, (which bears date 1634). Under the same charter a market, long since discontinued, was granted to Stretham. Markets were formerly held at the following places, by virtue of ancient charters, Great-Abington, Abington-Pigotts, Baberham, Balsham, Barrington, Bassingbourn, Brinkley, Caxton, Chippenham, Clopton, Cottenham, Fen-Ditton, Foxton, Fulmere, Gamlingay, Ickleton, Impington, Kingston, Rampton, Reche in the parish of Burwell, Sutton, Swaffham-Prior, Swavefey, Whittlesford and Wicken. Soham had a market which has been difused about a century; there was a market also at Whittlesea, which has not been discontinued more than 20 years; it is probable that both these were held by prescription, the charters not having been found on record; they were both in ancient time places of note: Soham was a bishop's fee.

* By stat. 34 & 35 Hen. 8. the sum of 10l. was charged on the manor of Burlewas in Madingley for the payment of the fees and wages of the knights of the shire for Cambridgeshire. See the account of Madingley.

Population.

In the year 1377, the number of persons charged to a poll-tax, from which the clergy, children, and paupers, were exempted, was 27,350; but it seems doubtful whether it was exclusively of the town of Cambridge, and the city of Ely, in each of which 1782 persons were taxed; if they were taxed separately, the total number would be 30,794. In Carter's history of Cambridgeshire, published in 1753, the county is said to contain 20,000 houses, and 100,000 souls, but this was evidently a vague calculation, and considerably over-rated the population. It appears, by the returns made under the act of parliament for ascertaining the population of this kingdom in 1801, that there were 16,451, houses in Cambridgeshire, of which 16,139 were inhabited; the total number of inhabitants, is stated to be 89,346, of whom, 44,081, were males, 45,265, females. Of this total number, there were 28,054, principally employed in agriculture, and 11,988, in trade, manufactures and commerce.

The following account of the number of houses, families, and persons, is taken from the above mentioned return, and arranged alphabetically

	Inhabited Houses.	Unhabited Houses.	Families.	Persons.
Abington-Great	47		50	272
—— Little	34		38	185
—— Pigotts	24		41	177
Arrington	30		44	190
Ashley (with Silverley)	38		54	272
Baberham	38		50	196
Balsham	143		180	542
Barrington	63	4	85	348
Bartlow	13	1	17	83
Barton	29	1	43	218
Basingbourn	128	2	189	828
—— Kneefworth a hamlet of Basingbourn	24		24	120
Bottisham	125	1	179	864
Bourne	91	2	111	554
Boxworth	37		41	220
Brinkley	33		45	275
Burrough-Green	46	1	53	276
Burwell	269	1	269	1250
Caldecot	13		15	75
Cambridge—All Saints	127	1	131	704
—— St. Andrew, Barnwell	79		79	252
—— St. Andrew the Great	168	4	229	1082
	D 2			Cambridge

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

	Inhabited Houses.	Uninhabited Houses.	Families.	Perfons.
Cambridge—St. Benedict	110	11	127	650
— St. Botolph	117	3	142	645
— St. Clement's	109	4	149	651
— St. Edward's	131	4	160	665
— St. Giles's	194	4	240	916
— St. Mary's the Great	140	3	165	761
— St. Mary's the Less	94	2	116	555
— St. Michael's	51	1	54	310
— St. Peter's	82	3	102	392
— St. Sepulchre's	104	1	110	479
— Holy Trinity	185	1	274	1214
— Univerfity				811
Total in Cambridge	1691	42	2078	10,087
Camps-Caftle	74	1	106	546
— Shudy	51		59	349
Carlton cum Willingham	34		44	229
Caxton	44		63	336
Chatteris	387	3	570	2393
Chefterton	134	3	271	741
Cheveley	82	5	85	398
Childerley	4		7	47
Chippenham	98		113	524
Clopton cum Croydon	31		34	208
Comberton	45		62	295
Connington	28		31	182
Coton	25	1	34	126
Cottenham	189	2	245	1088
Coveney	41		49	212
— Manca, a hamlet of Coveney	76	2	100	500
Croxton	34		43	171
Ditton-Fen	49	2	76	337
— Wood	113	7	121	648
Doddington	57		75	374
— Benwick	58	1	77	346
— March	536	19	616	2514
— Wimblington	97	1	102	557
Downham	169	1	179	844
Drayton-Dry	76		86	376
— Fenny	51	2	61	256
Dullingham	83	4	103	468
Duxford St. Peter and St. John	105	1	114	464
Elme	162	5	186	951
Elfworth	94	1	127	585
Eltelley	46	1	52	250
				Ely

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

21

	Inhabited Houses.	Uninhabited Houses.	Families.	Persons.
St. Mary	221	3	256	1117
— Chetifham, hamlet of St. Mary's	7		7	48
Ely } Trinity	535	37	562	2596
— Stuntney, hamlet of Trinity parishi	23	2	27	125
College	11	8	11	62
Total in Ely	797	50	863	3948
Everden Great	34	1	46	212
— Little	25		34	150
Fordham	125		152	700
Foxton	46	1	68	322
Fulbourn-All Saints and St. Vigors	129	5	163	702
Fulmere	76		85	420
Gamlingay	146	2	208	847
Girton	30	3	47	232
Granchester	35		58	294
Granden, Little	38	1	41	232
Gravelly	30	2	36	156
Haddenham	186	8	226	1090
Hardwicke	19		28	152
Harlton	64		90	412
Harlton	36		38	156
Hassingfield	65		90	387
Hatley, East	15		11	94
Hatley-St. George	19		21	101
Hawkston	31	1	44	144
Hildersham	26		45	170
Hinton	67		67	319
Hinxton	45		60	270
Histon St. Andrew and St. Ethelred	76		104	523
Horningsea	39		48	203
Horseheath	50	1	74	342
Icklington	77	2	121	493
Impington	18	1	22	92
Ipselham	272	4	306	1212
Kennet	17	2	26	111
Kingston	31		43	225
Kirtling or Catlage	78	1	96	458
Knapwell	21	2	21	97
Landbeach	45		51	235
Landwade	3	1	5	25
Leverington	108	1	130	593
— Parson-Drove, a township of Leverington	68		93	454
Linton	183		246	1157
Litlington	62	2	73	350
				Littleport

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

	Inhabited Houses.	Uninhabited Houses.	Families.	Persons.
Littleport	234	3	336	1602
Lolworth	17	1	18	98
Madingley	36	1	36	190
Melbourn	130		182	819
Meldreth	73		103	444
Milton	40		58	273
Morden-Gilden	84	3	84	428
——-Steeple	74		98	430
Newmarket, All Saints *	61	5	86	485
Newton	18		29	114
Newton in the isle of Ely	46	1	58	283
Okington	42		55	284
——-Westwick, a hamlet of Okington	7		7	33
Orwell cum Malton	68		102	375
Outwell †	46	2	52	228
Over	144	1	144	689
Pampisford	35		46	202
Papworth-Agnes	9		9	80
——-Everard	21		22	111
Rampton	27	1	35	162
Royton ‡	77	3	81	356
Sawton	94	3	120	466
Shelford-Magna	83	4	135	570
——-Parva	47		61	220
Shengay	5		7	42
Shepreth	42		46	202
Snailwell	21		37	200
Soham	444	7	444	2004
Stanton Long, All Saints	58		58	296
——-St. Michael's	18		24	104
Stapleford	47	1	64	235
Stechworth	56	2	74	342
Stow, Long	22	1	31	175
Stow cum Quy	44	1	50	235
Stretham	104	1	137	636
——-Thetford, a hamlet of Stretham	23		25	119
Sutton	153	2	217	944
Swaffham-Bulbeck	83	3	108	540
——-Prior	168	2	181	791
Swavefey	168	5	181	831

* This is only the Cambridgeshire part of Newmarket. The parish of St. Mary, which is in Suffolk, contains 252 houses, and 1307 inhabitants.

† The church of this parish, and part of the village are in Norfolk.

‡ This is only the Cambridgeshire part, the Hertfordshire part contains 206 houses, and 975 inhabitants.

Tadlow

	Inhabited Houses.	Uninhabited Houses.	Families.	Persons.
Tadlow	18		17	101
Tevertham	22		35	154
Thorney	245	1	291	1598
Toft	34	1	44	208
Triplow	46	1	73	334
Trumpington	60		100	494
Tydd St. Giles	82	2	108	535
Upwell *	150	3	153	830
Waterbeach	114		129	553
Welches-Dam, extrapar.	16		22	102
Welney	48	1	50	265
Wendy	12		23	109
Wentworth	15	1	25	115
Wefley	18		31	126
Weston-Colville	47	2	72	318
Whaddon	37		48	221
Whittlesea, St. Andrew and St. Mary	734	11	842	3841
Whittlesford	60	2	100	416
Wicken	84		116	614
Wickham-West	78		78	332
Wilberton	48	2	67	301
Wilbraham, Great	55	1	72	354
—— Little	34		41	183
Willingham	145	1	183	795
Wimpole	47		56	324
Wisbech St. Mary's	150	2	169	831
—— St. Peter's	1008	14	1042	4710
Witcham	58	2	68	323
Witchford	44	1	60	294
Wrating-West	110	2	124	541

Principal Land Owners, at various Periods, and principal extinct Families.

AT the time of the Norman survey, 68 hides, and 40 acres of land, making 8,140 acres, were vested in the crown, besides 14 hides and a half, which were held by tenants, immediately under the crown: 20 hides belonged to the fee of Lincoln, and about 12 hides were held under that fee; a small estate was attached to the fee of Rochester: the bishop of Winchester had 13 hides and a half, and two hides and a half were held under him; this appears to have been private property, not attached to his fee. Two hundred and eighty five hides were vested in religious houses: the abbot and convent of Ely had 187 hides, (12,440 acres) in their own

* The church, and the greater part of this parish, are in Norfolk.

possession, besides 19 hides held under them. The abbot and convent of Ramsey had 52 hides; the abbey of Croyland 26 hides; the abbies of Thorney, Chatteris and St. Wendrille in Normandy, smaller estates.

The largest lay proprietors were, Alan Earl of Britany, Picot de Cambridge, Hardwinus de Scularis or D'Echallers, and Eustace Earl of Boulogne. The Earl of Britany had seventy-eight hides in his own possession, and ninety hides were held under him, all of which had belonged to Editha, the queen of Edward the Confessor. Picot de Cambridge had sixty-four hides in possession, and eighty-seven others were held under him; Hardwin D'Echallers, thirty-six hides, and the fee of thirty-eight; and the Earl of Boulogne, twenty-five hides, and the fee of five others.

In a second class of land-holders may be reckoned Judith, Countess of Northumberland; Robert Gernon, ancestor of the Cavendish family; Eudo, steward of the king's household; Aubrey de Vere, ancestor of the Earls of Oxford; Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel; Wido de Rainbuedcourt; William de Warren, (afterwards Earl of Surrey); Geoffrey de Mandeville, ancestor of the Earls of Essex; and Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham; who had in their own possession, from ten to twenty hides each, besides what was held of them by other persons. John Fitz Waleran had nine hides and a half; Hugh de Porth, ancestor of the St. Johns, and David de Argentomago, had six hides and a half each: there were fourteen smaller proprietors, none of whom held so much as five hides.

Very few of these estates continued for any length of time in the descendants of the families who possessed them at the time of the Norman survey. A small part of the vast property of the Earl of Britany, consisting of the manors of Fulbourn and Swavefey, continued in his descendants of the male line, the Zouches, as late as the year 1400, and afterwards passed by female heirs to the families of Botetort, Burnell, Boteler, and Carey. Most of the estates of Picot de Cambridge, passed by female heirs to the families of Peverell and Pecche, the last of which became extinct in the male line about the end of the fourteenth century. Whaddon, the seat of the barony of Scales or D'Echallers, continued in the male descendants of Hardwinus de Scularis for several generations: Whaddon in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was in the family of Moor, descended from D'Echallers in the female line. The descendants of Aubrey de Vere retained some of the manors of their ancestor for several generations: Great-Abingdon and Castle-Camps were not alienated until the sixteenth century.

Among the earliest possessors of lands in Cambridgeshire, of whom we have any notice from records subsequent to the Norman Survey, were the Bassingbourns and the Argentines. The Tiptofts, who were before possessed of several manors in the county, succeeded to the estates of the Bassingbourns, whose chief seat was at the village of

of that name; but whether by purchase or inheritance does not appear. They had seats at Burwell and Great-Everfden; their estates passed by female heirs to the Ingoldsthorps and Nevilles, and eventually became divided among the co-heiresses of John Neville, heir to the Alingtons^a; some of them were alienated at an earlier period, but Horfeheath the seat of the family, and the manors of Argentines in Melbourn, and Alingtons in Bottisham, were not sold till after the death of William Lord Alington, the last heir male, which happened in 1692.

Next after those already mentioned, in point of date, we find the families of Colville, Buftler, Freville, Trumpington, St. George, Delahay, Engayne, Burgerst, Hestarton, Hobledod, Huntingfield, Hafelden, and Avenell; of these the only family now extant, is that of Colville, no longer resident in the county; Newton their ancient seat, was sold by R. Colville^o esq. in 1792. The heiress of the Buftlers married into the family of Paris, the principal branch of which, after possessing their estates for several generations, ended in an heir female, who brought them to the family of Andrewes, afterwards baronets. The family of St. George, whose name appears as early as the reign of Edward I., became enriched at a later period by marriage with the heiresses of Engayne, Delahay, and Avenell: the last heir male of the St. Georges of Cambridgeshire, was Sir Henry St. George, Garter principal king of arms. Hatley St. George, the seat of the family, being the only remaining part of their estates, which in former times had been very extensive, was alienated several years before his death, which did not happen till the year 1715. The memory of most of the above mentioned families, is still kept up by manors called after their names; some of them occur in several parishes. Towards the middle of the fourteenth century, the ancestor of the Cottons^p, who had been settled in the county, for some generations before that period, became possessed of the Landwade estate by marrying a heiress of the Hastings family.

In the early part of the fifteenth century, we find the Pigotts possessed of estates at Abington near Shengay, (which from them acquired the name of Abington-Pigotts,) and elsewhere in that neighbourhood: the heiress of the late Granado Pigott esq. married the Rev. Wm. Foster, who has taken the name of Pigott in addition to that of his own family. Nearly contemporary with the Pigotts, as to

^a With the estates of the Argentines, the Alingtons inherited the honorable office of cup-bearer at the coronation.

^o The Rev. Nathaniel Colville, of Lawshall in Suffolk, (brother of the late R. Colville esq.) still possesses some of the family estates in Elme, Leverington, and Wisbech.

^p A branch of the Cottons of Huntingdonshire, who were descended from the Cottons of Cheshire, a distinct family from those above mentioned, settled in Cambridgeshire at Connington and Hatley St. George, in the seventeenth century: they are now extinct.

their settlement in this county, were the Peytons now baronets, and the Chicheleys. The last of the Chicheley family was Sir Thomas Chicheley, master of the ordinance to King Charles II., by whom most of the Cambridgeshire estates of that family were sold: the Peytons were of an ancient family in Suffolk. The families of Cutts and Hinde became possessed of estates in this county, about the close of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century: the estates of the Hindes passed by a female heir to the Cottons of Landwade; those of the Cutts family have been long alienated. Childerley, the family seat, was sold by John Cutts, afterwards Lord Cutts of Gowran, in whom the male line became extinct.

The principal grantees of monastic lands in this county, were Sir Edward North, Sir Richard Long, and Dr. Wendy, Physician to King Henry VIII. Sir Edward North made Kirtling, or (as it was generally called) Catlage, a noble mansion, which was pulled down a few years ago, his principal seat: the manor of Kirtling, with those of Carlton, Ashley, and Silverley, have descended to the Earl of Guildford; the remainder of his estates in this county, were either again surrendered to the crown, or otherwise alienated. Sir Richard Long's estates passed by a female heir to the Ruffells, and having been vested in Sir Edward Ruffell, (afterwards Earl of Orford) have passed by bequest and inheritance to the Marchioness of Downshire, on whose second son they are settled: Dr. Wendy's estates have passed by female heirs to the Earl of Delaware.

The principal families which became possessed of considerable estates in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or early in the seventeenth century, appear to have been those of Dockwra, Burgoyne, Cage, and Willys, all extinct: their estates have been variously dispersed, excepting those of the latter, which appear to have passed entire by successive alienations, to their present owner, Mr. Panton. Towards the latter end of the seventeenth century, Dr. Watson, Bishop of St. David's, Sir Thomas Sclater, and Sir George Downing, became possessed of considerable estates in Cambridgeshire: those of Dr. Watson passed by inheritance to the families of Ward and Serocold, and some of them are still possessed by the latter. Sir Thomas Sclater's estates passed to the families of Bacon, King, and Standley: the greater part of Sir George Downing's constitute the endowment of Downing College, founded by his descendant, the last baronet of that family, who died in 1749.

About the beginning of the last century, Charles Duke of Somerset purchased large estates in Cambridgeshire, which he divided between his two daughters on their marriage, and they are now the property of his descendants the Duke of Rutland, and the Earl of Aylesford. About the year 1720, Edward Lord Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, purchased several estates, most of which belonged to the Chicheleys: after an interval of about twenty years, the greater part of these
estates

estates passed by sale to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and are now the property of his grandson the present earl, who has considerably increased the family estate, by recent purchases.

Nobility of the County, and Places which have given Title to any Branch of the Peerage.

THE first earl of Cambridge, was William Meschines, a younger son of Ranulph Earl of Chester: David and John successively Earls of Huntingdon, the latter of whom died in 1237, were also Earls of Cambridge. John of Hainault, a relation of Queen Philippa, and William Marquis of Juliers, had successively^a that title given to them by King Edward III: after the decease of the Marquis, which happened in 1360, the king created his fifth son, Edmund de Langley, Earl of Cambridge; to whose eldest son, Edward Duke of York the title descended, and was afterwards conferred on his younger son Richard, who was beheaded in 1415. Richard Plantagenet created Duke of York and Earl of Cambridge by King Henry VI, lost his life at the battle of Wakefield in 1460. James Marquis of Hamilton, was, in 1619 created Earl of Cambridge; the title became extinct on the death of his younger son William Duke of Hamilton, in 1651. The title of Duke of Cambridge was successively conferred on four sons of James Duke of York, who all died young: Queen Anne conferred it on George Augustus, Elector of Hanover, afterwards King George I. In 1801 it was revived in the person of his Royal Highness Adolphus Frederic, youngest son of his present Majesty, by whom it is now enjoyed.

Philip Lord Hardwicke^r, Lord High Chancellor, was, in 1754 created Viscount Royston and Earl of Hardwicke, which titles are now enjoyed by his grandson. The brave Admiral Russell, was in 1697 created Baron of Shengay in this county, and Earl of Orford; which titles became extinct at his death.

Robert de Toni was Lord Toni of Kirtling in this county, and Gilbert Peche, Lord Peche, of Brune (Bourn) in 1297; Sir Edward North, (ancestor of the Earl of Guildford,) was created Baron North of Kirtling in 1553, and Henry Bromley Baron Montfort of Horseheath in 1741. In 1770, the Right Honorable Charles Yorke, second son of the Earl of Hardwicke was created Baron Morden of Morden in Cambridgeshire, but died before the seals were put to the patent.

^a Brooke states that it was first enjoyed by the Marquis of Juliers, but though the error is not corrected by Vincent, it is clear that John of Hainault preceded the marquis in the title. See Gough's Camden.

^r In 1733 he had been created Baron Hardwicke of Hardwicke in Gloucestershire, a manor which he possessed by purchase from the family of Trye, before he had acquired any property in this county.

Noblemen's Seats.

THE noblemen's seats in this county, are Wimpole, the Earl of Hardwicke's; and Cheveley, the Duke of Rutland's; Cheveley is seldom inhabited by the duke, except during the shooting season. Hare Park, built a few years ago by Earl Grosvenor on some land held on lease under Colonel Jeaffreson, is inhabited by his Lordship during the Newmarket Meetings, having been intended merely for that purpose. Catlage the ancient seat of the Norths, which has lately been pulled down, had not been inhabited by any of the family since the death of Lord Elibank's lady, who had it in dower from her first husband William Lord North. Horseheath the seat of Lord Alington, and afterwards of Lord Montfort, was pulled down in the year 1777^c. Gogmagog Hill, sometime the seat of the Earl of Godolphin, is now the property and residence of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, younger brother of the Duke of Leeds.

Baronets extinct and existing.

THE extinct baronets of this county, are Sandys of Wilberton, created in 1612, Ruffell of Chippenham^a, 1629, Willys of Fen Ditton, 1641, another branch of the same family^b, 1646; Cutts of Childerly created in 166e, Sclater of Cambridge^c and Bennet of Baberham^d the same year; Peyton of Doddington, created in 166o, and a younger brother in 1666^e, Pickering^f of Whaddon created in 1661, Downing^g of East Hatley, created in 1663, and Clarke of Snailwell, created in 1698^h. The ancestor of Sir Yelverton Peyton, now of Southampton, was of Melham when created a baronet in 1611.

There is not at present, one baronet in this county who resides at the place of which he was described in the patent of his creation; Sir Charles Cotton, the descendant of Sir John Cotton of Landwade, created a baronet in 1641, has a seat at Madingley, inherited from the Hindes.

Long-Stanton the seat of the Hattons, whose ancestor was created a baronet in 1641, is the property of Mr. Thomas Hatton. Doddington, sometime the seat of the Peytons, has been long deserted by the family: Sir Henry Peyton, father of the

^a See the account of Wimpole in the Parochial Topography.
of it in Campbell's Vitruvius Britannicus.

^c There is an engraving

^b Extinct in 1804.

^v Extinct in or about the year 1732.

^w Extinct in 1684.

^x Extinct by the death

of Sir Levinus the third baronet.

^y Both extinct, but the title has been again revived.

^z Extinct in 1705.

^a Extinct in 1749.

^b Extinct in 1806.

present

present proprietor was created a baronet in 1776, the title being then revived for the second time in his family.

Sir James Bland Burgefs, when created a baronet in 1795, was described as of Westoe in the county of Cambridge, which he then rented of Mrs. Crop. The ancestor of Sir Charles Nightingale, bart. now of Kneefworth, was of Newport-Pond in Essex, when created a baronet in 1628.

Principal Gentry and their Seats.

MENTION has already been made, under the head of principal Land-owners, of some of the existing gentry, and of several ancient families now extinct, or continued only in the female line.

Indeed, almost all the ancient families are extinct; to the best of our knowledge there is not one family out of a list of 235 recorded in the year 1433, now resident in the county, excepting the Cottons of Landwade, now removed to Madingley, and of the rank of baronets: Richard Bendyshe esq., retains the mansion and estate at Barrington, which was then the residence of his ancestor^c, but does not at present live in the county: the descendants of Sir John Colville, whose name stands second in that list, have entirely quitted the county^d.

The ancestor of Mr. Huddleston settled at Sawston about the year 1500 having acquired that estate by marriage, with one of the coheireffes of John Neville, Marquis of Montagu. The ancestor of Mr. Leeds, settled at Croxton, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having purchased that Manor of Sir Richard Sackville; Sir Thomas Dayrell ancestor of the present Mr. Dayrell of Shudy-Camps settled first at the adjoining village of Castle-Camps: Sir Thomas was grandson of Paul Dayrell of Lillingstone-Dayrell in Buckinghamshire, where this ancient family have been settled for several centuries. Mr. Jeaffreson's family have been settled at Dullingham ever since the year 1656; Mr. Holworthy is representative of the Disbrowes who settled at Ellworth in 1656; Mr. Jenyns's and Mr. Hitch's families have resided somewhat more than a century, at Bottisham^e and Melbourn; Mr. Hitch's ancestor purchased Melbourn in 1703.

^c Thomas Bendyshe esq. descended from the Bendysches of Essex, settled at Barrington in consequence of his marriage with a coheireffes of the family of Bradfield: he died in 1447.

^d See p. 25. ^e Sir Roger Jenyns, then Roger Jenyns esq., had a seat at March in the Isle of Ely, in 1673, several years before he purchased the manor of Allingtons and Vauxes in Bottisham.

The

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The following is a list of the present Gentlemen's seats, as accurately as they could be ascertained:

Abington, —— Lodge,	} the seat of	John Mortlock, esq. Mrs. Holt. Rob. Jones Adeane, esq. The master of Pembroke Hall for the time being. Richard Bendyshe esq. Sir Busic Harwood knt. M. D. Rev. G. L. Jenyns. Marmaduke Dayrell esq. Mrs. Hand. —— Tharpe, a minor. George Milner esq. In the occupation of George Nicholls esq. Joseph Leeds esq. Christopher Jeaffreson esq. Rev. Matthew Holworthy. Francis Noble esq. R. G. Townley esq.	Hatley St. George ^s Hilton, - Melbourn, - Milton, - Sawton, -	} the seat of	J. W. Quintin esq. Richard Sumpters esq. Wortham Hitch esq. Sam. Knight esq. Ferdinand Huddleston esq.	
Barham Hall,		Little Shelford, occupied by Mr. Ch. Finch.				
Barrington,		Long Stanton, Stechworth -	} the seat of		T. D. Hatton esq. Rich. Eaton esq. J. P. Allix esq. F. C. J. Pemberton esq.	
Bartlow,		Swaffham - Trumpington,			——, another seat, the property of the Reverend Christopher Anstey.	In the occupation of Nathaniel Wedd esq.
Bottisham, Shudy-Camps,		Tyrrels (Shepreth), Westoe Lodge (Castle-Camps),			Wm. Woodham esq. Mrs. Crop, (in the occupation of Benjamin Keene esq.) Ebenezer Hollick esq.	
Cheveley, - Chippenham, Comberton, Connington (belonging to the Hatton family), Croxtan, - Dullingham		Whittleford,			Rev. James Hicks.	
Elsworth, -		Great Wilbraham, Woodbury Hall (Gamlingay), West Wrating,			Rev. John Wilkieson. General Hall.*	

* It appears by a list of the seats of Nobility and Gentry in 1673, printed at the end of Carter's History of the county, that the following villages had mansions, which were then the residence of their owners. All these have since been pulled down or converted into farm-houses.

Bourne, - Barton, -	} the seat of	John Hagar esq. Devereux Martin esq. Henry Slingsby esq. Sir Fr. Dayrell Knt. Rich. Cutts esq. Towers Castle esq. Wm. March esq. Sir Thomas Wendy K. B.) Sam. Fortry esq. —— Ballard esq.	Littleport, - Steeple-Morden, Meldreth, - Newton, - Quy, - Long-Stow, - Shepreth, - Stuntney, - Westwick, -	} the seat of	Edw. Partheriche esq. Thos. Duckett esq. George Pyke esq. Wm. Colville esq. Jof. Child esq. Sir Ralph Bovey bart. Wm. Layer esq. Thos. Steward esq. Thos. Buck esq.
Burrough Green, Castle-Camps, - Childerley, - Haddenham, -					
Hallingfield,					
Hockington, - Ifeham, -					

Geographical and Geological Description of the County.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE is bounded on the north by parts of Lincolnshire and Norfolk ; on the east by Norfolk and Suffolk ; on the south by Hertfordshire and Essex ; and on the west by Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, and Northamptonshire. Its greatest length from Tydd St. Giles to Odsey-Grange, is about 45 miles, and the breadth in the widest part, from Gamlingay to Ashley, is about 30 miles. Dr. Halley has calculated the number of statute acres contained in this county at 570,000, Dr. Beeke at 530,000. The want of an actual survey, precludes the possibility of so exact a calculation being made, as in most other counties.

The face of the country exhibits considerable variety. The north part, including the isle of Ely, is for the most part fen land, and quite level, intersected with numberless canals and ditches, and abounding with windmills like those of Holland, for conveying the water from the lands, into channels provided for carrying it off to the sea. The inclosures are here mostly formed by ditches, and few trees are to be seen, except pollard willows. There are some rising grounds in this part of the county ; the most considerable of them is that on which the city of Ely stands. Those parts of the county adjoining Suffolk, Essex, and Hertfordshire, have gently rising hills, with downs, and open corn fields ; and a considerable portion of wood in the part adjoining Suffolk, from Wood Ditton to Castle-Camps ; but in other parts the county is very bare of timber. A great change has been made in this county within the last fifteen years, from the inclosures which have taken place ; no fewer than thirty parishes having been inclosed by act of parliament, within that space of time. Gogmagog hills, which begin about 4 miles south-east of Cambridge, though of no great height, yet being the highest in the county, command a very extensive view. There is some pleasing scenery about Linton, Hildersham, and other villages, in the valley through which the Granta runs, between Cambridge and Bartlow, where there is no want of elm trees. The views from the upper part of the Earl of Hardwicke's park at Wimpole are very rich ; the park is well wooded, as is also that of Sir Charles Cotton at Madingley, and the Duke of Rutland's at Cheveley.

The substrata of this county are chalk, clunch, gravel, gault, sand, silt and peat-earth. The chalk extends through the hilly part of the county, from Royston to Newmarket ; the clunch which seems to be the substratum of chalk, (being a calcareous substance found in large masses, and not so white nor so soft as chalk,) chiefly abounds in the parishes of Burwell and Iselham ; it is at present much used for lime and fire stones ; and it has been formerly employed in the churches of this county,

county, for coigns ; mullions, and stone tracery of windows ; for effigies on sepulchral monuments, and other works of sculpture.

The gault is a stiff blue clay, chiefly prevailing on the east and west sides of the upland division of the county. The stratum of sand which crosses Bedfordshire, begins in the parish of Gamlingay in this county. The *silt* which is a sea-sand very finely pulverized by the agitation of the waves, is found in the marsh land of several parishes in the northern extremity of the county near Wisbech, where it is used for mending the roads, and when it has been well wetted and begins to dry, it answers the purpose extremely well. The silty soil is esteemed very favourable to vegetation. The peat-earth extends through the whole of the fen-land.

The vast extent of fen land in the north part of this county comprises nearly half of that extensive district, called the Bedford Level,† which occupies also part of the counties of Norfolk, Lincoln, Northampton, and Huntingdon. From various circumstances which have occurred in digging channels through the fens, such as the finding timber trees, some felled, and others rooted in the earth, parts of buildings, and various building materials, it is supposed that at some remote period this county was all firm land, and that its fenny nature was occasioned by frequent inundations of the sea, and the still more prejudicial stagnation of fresh waters, caused by the obstruction of the old natural outfall at Wisbech, of the Ouse, Grant, and Nene, and of several lodes, and lakes. To endeavour to prevent these inundations commissions were from time to time issued to enforce the repair of banks and sewers. Instances occur in these early times of large estates being drained and brought into cultivation by their respective owners ; but it frequently happened, that what proved a source of profit to the individual was a great detriment to the public, as in the instance of Walter de Langton bishop of Lichfield, and lord treasurer to K. Edward I. who for the sake of draining his manor of Coldham, turned the course of the Nene, and obstructed the navigation of that river. His representatives were many years afterwards compelled to destroy the dams which had been constructed by the bishop.

The most important work as to publick utility, prior to the reformation, was the great channel made by bishop Morton, which served the double purpose of discharging the overflowing of the Nene, and affording the convenience of water carriage from Wisbech to Peterborough. It has been said that after the dissolution of monasteries, the fenny country became more overflowed than it had formerly been, the sewers and banks which, through the care of the religious houses, had been

† The whole extent of the level is about 400,000 acres.

kept in a state of good repair, having been neglected by the new proprietors of the monastic estates. The first project of a general drainage, (which indeed was before the making of bishop Moreton's canal,) appears to have been in the reign of Henry VI. when Gilbert Haltoft, one of the barons of the exchequer, who resided near Ely, had a commission for that purpose, under which he proceeded to make laws, but nothing effectual was then done ^s.

In 1578 Queen Elizabeth granted a commission to Sir Thomas Cecil and others, for draining the fens by and through the drains called Clowes Crows, and so to the sea; but it does not appear that any thing more effectual was done under this commission than under the former. About the year 1588, Needham Fen on the borders of Norfolk was drained by the land-owners. In 1600, an act of parliament passed for a general drainage, under which little was effected. King James soon after his accession to the throne, adopted several measures for encouraging the proceedings under this act, and ordered surveys to be made; according to which the fen lands appeared to contain 307,242 acres ^b. Sir John Popham, lord chief justice, with others, were the undertakers, and were to have 130,000, acres, of the worst of the fen grounds for their share; seven years were allowed for accomplishing the work, which commenced in 1605 ¹, by the making of a drain, still called Popham's Eau; but the undertakers met with various obstacles, and no great progress was made in the work; nor were Sir William Aylofffe and his coadjutors more successful, who in the year 1618 entered into an agreement, for which they had the sanction of the privy council, to drain all the fens in the Great Level, on the terms of having a beneficial lease of the king's and prince's lands, two thirds of such of the other lands as were drowned the whole year, and one half of those which were drowned half the year: the work nevertheless meeting with much opposition in the country, was carried on with little effect.

In consequence of these several failures, the king, in 1621, declared himself the principal undertaker, but being diverted from the subject by other affairs towards the close of his reign, no progress was made. In 1630 Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, a Dutchman, at a session of sewers then held at Lynn, agreed to undertake this great work, on condition of having 95,000 acres of the recovered lands, assured to him as a compensation for his cost and labour, but in consequence of preju-

^s History of the Navigation of King's Lynn, Fol. 1766. p. 19.
the number about 400,000.

^b Later surveys make
¹ An act passed this year for a particular drainage of 6000 acres, encompassed with a bank called the Ring of Waldersea and Coldham. This drainage was successful, and the land so drained has been exempted from the operation of subsequent acts of parliament with respect to the general drainage.

dices imbibed against him as a foreigner, the land-owners rejected his offer, and petitioned Francis Earl of Bedford, who himself had a large property in the fens, to undertake it on the same terms. The Earl having acceded to their request, an instrument was drawn up by which the agreement between himself and the land-owners was ratified and confirmed, and various regulations for the present and future management of the concern were laid down^k. This instrument, which was the foundation of the laws by which the Bedford Level Corporation is still governed, having been made and ratified at a Session of Sewers held at Lynn, in the year 1631, received the appellation of the Lynn Law. The Earl of Bedford associated with himself in this great undertaking, the Earl of Bolingbroke, Lord Gorges and others, the adventure being divided into shares.

In the year 1635, the king granted the adventurers a charter of incorporation with extensive privileges, and so rapid was the progress of the work that in about three years afterwards, at a Session of Sewers, held at St. Ives in October 1638, the Great Level was adjudged to be drained according to the intent of the Lynn Law, and the 95,000 acres were ordered to be set out for the adventurers according to the terms of their agreement. Of these 95,000 acres, 12000 had been made over to the king as an acknowledgement for his gracious favour in countenancing and assisting the undertaking, and 40,000 of the remaining 83,000 were made liable to taxation for the purposes of maintaining and repairing the works: but notwithstanding this great undertaking seemed at that time to have been so successfully accomplished, and the adventurers to have been on the point of receiving the recompence of their labours, the cost of which is said to have been not less than 100,000*l*. all these flattering prospects soon vanished, for at a Session of Sewers held at Huntingdon in 1639, the whole proceedings of the last commission were annulled, the drainage was adjudged to be incomplete and defective, and it was determined that the Earl and his associates had not performed their contract, nor were they entitled to the land which had been allotted them. The king now proposed to take the whole concern upon himself, and the Commissioners offered him 57,000 acres over and above the 95,000 already mentioned, of which 40,000 were to remain to the adventurers as a recompence for their loss incurred.

With respect to this part of the history of the Bedford Level, the statement of different writers varies very much, either from party bias or the discord-

^k Notwithstanding this general undertaking for draining the whole Level had been resolved on, it appears that some works of a less extensive nature were meanwhile carried on, for in 1632 an agreement was made by the land-owners of that neighbourhood for draining the fens in Tynd St. Giles, and some adjoining parishes in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk with Henry Dereham esq. who was to have two-fifths of the recovered land for his allotment.

ant

ant nature of the source from which they have derived their materials, some¹ asserting that the drainage was *really* incomplete and defective, others,^m that the commissioners by whom it was so adjudged were persons wholly ignorant of the business, devoted to the court, and determined to transfer the undertaking, with all its expected advantages, from the Earl of Bedford and his associates to the king. Which-ever statement be true, the event was, that on account of the troubles which soon afterwards ensued, no attempt was ever made under the authority of the New Commission to improve the works of the drainage; meantime all the works which had been made at so great an expence went to decay, and in this condition things remained till the year 1649 when an act was passed by the Convention Parliament which declared all the proceedings at Huntingdon null and void, and the whole management of draining the level on the general plan of the Lynn Law was committed to the care of William Earl of Bedford, son and heir of Earl Francis, the original undertaker, who died in 1641.

In 1662 an act of parliament passed for confirming the act made during the interregnum (since called the Pretended Act) in its most essential points. By this act taxes were laid on the 95,000 acres for maintaining the works of the level, and this taxation was further adjusted by an act of 1667. Twelve thousand acres were allotted to the crown, including 2000 which had been granted by King Charles I. to Jerome Earl of Portland, and the remaining 83,000 were vested in the Corporation of the Bedford Level, which under this act (15th Charles II.) consists of a governor, 6 bailiffs, 20 conservators and commonalty. The officers are elected annually on the Wednesday in Whitfun week; the commonalty consists of all such persons as are possessed of 100 acres in the fens; a conservator must be possessed of 200 acres; the governor and bailiffs of 400 acres.

The Great Level has been from an early period divided into three great districts, the North Level, the Middle Level, and the South Level; the greater part of the Middle Level, and a considerable portion of the South Level are in Cambridgeshire, comprehending the whole Isle of Ely, and a few parishes to the south-east of the Isle, and including a district of nearly 200,000 acres. It would have been inconsistent with the compass of this work to have entered more minutely into the history of this important undertaking: further particulars may be seen by consulting Dugdale on draining and embanking, Vermuyden's discourses, Nalfon Cole's Laws of the Bedford Level, the history of the Navigation of

¹ See particularly Dugdale on draining and embanking, and the History of the Navigation of Lynn, &c. ^m See Nalfon Cole's Laws of the Bedford Level.

King's Lynn, and other treatises written professedly on the subject. Notwithstanding the immense sums which have been expended and the skill which has been exerted in this great work, much remains yet to be done. With the view of obtaining a more effectual general drainage, an act for making a navigable cut from Lynn to Eau Brink passed in the year 1795; and another act to amend the former, in 1805: measures have been since taken for carrying the plan into execution with all convenient dispatch.

Produce.

THIS county may be considered as chiefly arable, producing an abundant supply of corn, of which a considerable quantity is exported for the London markets: the average produce of wheat on the up-lands, is calculated at twenty-four bushels to the acre; barley, oats, &c. at thirty bushels: the fen-lands are more productive, particularly for oats, which yield on an average about forty bushels to an acre: it is supposed that about one fourth of the fen-lands which are actually in cultivation, are cropped with cole, which is principally sown to be eaten green with sheep, very little being now cultivated for the seed^a. The cultivation of hemp and flax is practised to a considerable extent, in the parishes of Upwell, Welney, Outwell, Elme, and Wisbech, particularly in the two former, in which there were last year (1806.) one hundred and eighty-seven acres of hemp, and eighty-two acres of flax^o. In the parishes of Fulbourn and Hinton, a considerable quantity of saffron was formerly cultivated, but its culture has been wholly disused more than thirty years^p. The neighbourhood of Ely is particularly favourable to the production of garden vegetables.

That district of the county, which by old authors is termed *the Dairies*, comprehends the parishes of Shengay, Wendy, Whaddon, &c.; but the dairy farms in this district, are now much more inconsiderable than those in the parishes of Chatteris, Mepal, Sutton, Swaveley, Over, Willingham, Cottenham, Rampton, Land-

^a A great deal of cole-seed was some time ago grown for the purpose of making oil, but the culture of cole, when not eaten off by sheep, being found very detrimental to the land, it has been of late much disused.

^o In the five parishes there were about 500 acres of both: there is more grown in those parts of these parishes which are in Norfolk.

^p No tithe of saffron has been taken at Fulbourn since the year 1774, the great expence of hedge-wood to fence in the pens, and the comparative disuse of saffron, together with the importation of it from abroad, reduced the price so low, that the cultivation was no longer attended with sufficient profit: about 4lb. of dried saffron per rood, was reckoned a fair crop. The price varied very much, for the last few years, it was between 20s. and 30s. per lb.

beach,

beach, Waterbeach, Stretham, Ely, Littleport, Soham, and Fordham. The whole number of cows kept in these parishes, is supposed to be between nine and ten thousand; in the parish of Cottenham alone, about fifteen hundred are kept; in Willingham, about twelve hundred; these two parishes make the cheese so much esteemed, which goes by the name of Cottenham cheese: the parish of Soham also is celebrated for good cheese.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Fossils.—Pyrites balls, called by the country people horse gold, are found in the chalk pits of this county: Woodward also mentions a marquestite, in texture resembling the grain of wood, found in sinking a well on Gogmagog hills¹. A great variety of extraneous fossils are found in the chalk pits, especially in the large one near Cherry-Hinton. Woodward enumerates *Echini*, Shark's teeth, and cones of fir², as found in this pit, and *Vermiculi* in a pit near Haslingfield³; petrified wood in a pit near Cambridge⁴. The clunch pits at Burwell produce large *cornua ammonis*, *nautili*, and several other kinds of extraneous fossils. Elephants' grinders, and other animal remains, have been found in a gravel pit near Chesterford; and a small tortoise in flint at Milton⁵.

Rare Plants.—This county is peculiarly interesting to the botanist, the plants indigenous to the county being very numerous, and many of them rare. Its botanical history has been amply elucidated: Ray, who was a member of the University of Cambridge, published a catalogue of Cambridgeshire plants in 1660, and enlarged it in 1685. Professor Martyn in 1763, increased the number from 626 to 829. The Rev. Richard Relhan, F. R. S., in his last edition of the *Flora Cantabrigiensis*, has increased it to 1334; among the more rare may be enumerated, the *Veronica spicata*, growing in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, *Schœnus mariscus*^{*}; *Campanula Hybrida*; *Herniaria glabra*, near Newmarket, *Caucalis daucoides*, and *Caucalis latifolia*, corn fields near Kingston; &c. *Selinum palustre*, sides of the drains which run eastward from Prickwillow; *Athamanta libanotis*, chalk pits near Hinton; *Cicuta virofa*, fens between Ely and Prickwillow; *Statice reticulata*,

¹ Woodward's Catalogue, vol. 1. p. 181.

² Ibid part 2. p. 22. 67. 84.

³ Ibid. p. 22.

⁴ Ibid p. 20.

⁵ Now in the collection of Samuel Knight esq.

by whom it was found.

^{*} This, though usually esteemed as a rare plant, is so common on the moors about Cambridge, that it is often used for lighting fires. Botanist's Guide, from which most of the *habitats* are taken.

Tydd marsh, *Linum perenne*, Gogmagog hills, &c. *Ornithogalum Pyrenaicum*, Little Everfden; *Frankenia levis*, Tydd-gote near Wisbech; *Silene Anglica*, corn fields near Newmarket; *Silene otites*, plentifully on the balks near Chippenham; *Lythrum hyssopifolium*, Hinton and Teverfham moors, Oakington, &c. *Euphorbia stricta*, Everfden wood; *Chelidonium Hybridum*, corn fields; *Stratoides aloides*, several places in the isle of Ely; *Anemone pulsatilla*, Gogmagog hills, Bartlow Barrows, &c. *Thalictrum minus*, about Linton, Bartlow; &c. *Teucrium scordium*, abundantly in the isle of Ely[†]; *Ajuga chamæpitys*, the borders of Triplow Heath; *Leonurus cardiaca*, near Trumpington; *Galeopsis versicolor*, Aldreth caufeway, and near Wisbech; *Malampyrum cristatum*, Madingley, Kingston, &c. *Arabis turrita*, walls of Trinity and St. John's Colleges; *Geranium Phæum*, near Teverfham; *Geranium sanguineum*, Wood-Ditton, &c. *Lathyrus aphaca*, near Newmarket; *Lathyrus latifolius*, woody part of the Devil's-ditch; *Lathyrus sylvestris*, woods near Linton, Castle Camps, &c. *Lathyrus palustris*, Little Everfden, &c. *Astragalus hypoglottis*, Gogmagog hills, &c. *Astragalus glycyphyllus*, near Madingley, Trumpington, &c. *Trifolium ochroleucum*, near Comberton, Hinton, &c. *Hippocrepis comosa*, chalky hills; *Medicago falcata*, about Qui, Chippenham, &c. *Lactuca saligna*, between Hiltton and Cottenham; *Crepis biennis*, between Bottisham and Newmarket; *Hypochæris maculata*, Gogmagog hills, &c. *Carduus eriophorus*, Madingley, Hinton, &c. *Gnaphalium luteo-album*, between Hawkstone and Little Shelford; *Gnaphalium dioicum*, and *Cineraria integrifolia*, Gogmagog hills; *Ophrys Loeselii*, moors at Hinton, Teverfham, &c. *Ophrys muscifera*, about Hinton, Teverfham, &c. *Ophrys Monorchis*, chalk pits near Hinton, and Gogmagog hills; *Ophrys aranifera*, chalky pastures near Shelford, Abington, &c. *Malaxis paludosa*, Gamlingay bogs, and Hinton moor; *Spargania natans*, Wilbraham moor, Burwell fens, &c. *Littorella lacustris*, Gamlingay bogs.

Rivers, and Navigable Canals.

THE Ouse, now called the old Ouse, enters Cambridgeshire at a place called the Hermitage, in the parish of Haddenham, near Earish bridge. It passes between Haddenham and Willingham, and between Wilberton and Cottenham, forming the boundary line between the isle of Ely and the rest of the county; thence it takes its course northwards, crossing the road from Cambridge to Ely at Stretham bridge (built under an act of Parliament passed in 1762), and passing Stretham to

[†] Camden speaks of it as peculiar to the isle.

a place

a place called Upware, where it receives the Cam ; from thence it passes by Thetford to Ely, a few miles beyond which, at a place called Prickwillow, (where it receives the Lark ², which is navigable to Bury St. Edmunds,) it becomes the boundary between the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, and so continues to Brand Creek, eleven miles from Ely, at which place it receives the little Ouse, and quits the county.

The original course of the Ouse from Brand Creek is supposed to have been between the counties of Cambridge and Norfolk, by Welney, Upwell, Outwell, Elme, Emneth, and Wisbech, and that it fell into the sea at Cross-Keys wash. A navigable canal was made in this line a few years ago from Outwell to Wisbech.

The Ouse in its present course enters the county about two furlongs to the north west of Earith bridge, runs down the Hundred Feet, or New Bedford river, passing in nearly a north-west direction by Sutton, Mepal, and Manea, and enters Norfolk a little to the west of Welney.

The Cam or Granta is formed by the union of two small streams of water, one of which, the Rhee, rises at Ashwell in Hertfordshire, and enters this county at the point where Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire meet, thence by Gilden-Morden, Wendy, Arrington, Shepreth, Harlton and Harlston : between the last mentioned place, and Granchester, it unites with the other stream which rises at Little Henham in Essex and enters the county at Great Chesterford, and runs by Ickleton, Whittlesford and Little-Shelford, (where it receives another small stream coming from Bartlow,) thence to the point where it joins the Rhee. At this place, the Cam or Granta, acquires its name, and passes through Granchester to Cambridge where it becomes navigable ; from thence it passes by Chesterton, Fen-Ditton, Horningsea, Milton and Waterbeach. Near Thetford, at a place called Upware, it falls into the old line of the Ouse, and passes as before described

The river Nene, in its old course, enters this county at Benwick, and runs through March, Upwell and Outwell ; at the last mentioned place it enters Norfolk, at the turnpike road leading from Downham to Wisbech, and discharges itself into the Ouse, at Salter's Lode, near Denver sluice.

The Nene in its present course divides Huntingdonshire from the isle of Ely, till it enters the isle at Moreton's Leam ; passing by Whittlesea, Guyhirn, and

² The river Lark, or Mildenhall, is a boundary for several miles between Cambridgeshire, and Suffolk.

Wisbech, to Cross-Keys wash: there is a navigable canal from Peterborough by Stanground sluice, Whittlesea, and through Whittlesea Dyke, to the old Nene, a little below Benwick, and so to March.

A navigable canal called Vermuyden's, or the Forty Foot Drain, commences at Ramsey; it enters the isle of Ely near Ramsey Mere, and passes by Puttock bridge, and between Chatteris and Doddington, to Welches Dam, where it enters the old Bedford river, and proceeding in the old course of that river, leaves the county a little to the west of Welney. Most of the canals which intersect the isle of Ely in various directions, were made for the purpose of drainage; but the greater part of them are applicable also to the purposes of navigation. The Hundred Foot river before mentioned, is the main channel for vessels passing from the upper to the lower parts of the Ouse. The old Bedford river, which runs parallel with the Hundred Foot river from Earith to Denver sluice, is now scarcely ever employed for the purpose of navigation, excepting the lower part near Denver sluice; having nearly been choaked up since the new Bedford river was made.

There is a short canal from the Ouse commencing near Barway chapel to Soham; another to Reche, and a third to Burwell.

The Cambridgeshire rivers abound with fish; pike and eels are particularly abundant and esteemed very fine; in addition to the more common fish, smelts are caught in considerable quantities in the new Bedford river.

Roads.

THE great north road to Edinburgh, &c. enters this county at Royston, passes through Kneefworth and Arrington, near Whaddon and Wimpole; between Bourn, and Long Stow, to Caxton, which is a post-town; from thence through Papworth-Everard and near Papworth-Agnes, where it quits the county between the 52d and 53d mile stone from London.

The road from London through Potton and St. Ives to Wisbech,* passes through Gamlingay and Eltisley to Papworth-Agnes, where it crosses the great north road above mentioned; it crosses the county of Huntingdon and re-enters Cambridgeshire at Chatteris ferry in the isle of Ely, and passes through Chatteris, Doddington, March and Guyhirn to Wisbech; thence a turnpike road continues, passing near Leverington and Newton, and through Tydd St. Giles towards Boston.

* The road from Cambridge to Wisbech, is by the Huntingdon road, till it meets the road above mentioned near Fenny-Stanton.

The

The great road from London to Newmarket and Norfolk, enters Cambridgeshire at Great-Chesterford, passes by Bourn bridge between Baberham and the Abingtons, crosses the Devil's ditch at the turnpike gate, about two miles from Newmarket, beyond which place it passes between Chippenham and Kennet, and quits the county near the five mile stone from Newmarket, (66 miles from London.) A collateral road branches off from it near Bourn bridge, and passes through Pampisford, by Whittlesford bridge between Duxford and Triplow to Royston.

The road from Cambridge to Norwich, passes through Barnwell, between Fen-Ditton and Teversham, Wilbraham-Parva and Stow *cum* Qui, and through Bottisham, after which it falls into the Newmarket road at the turnpike-gate, about two miles from that town. The road from Cambridge to King's Lynn in Norfolk, passes near Chesterton through Milton, and leaving Waterbeach on the right hand, and Landbeach on the left, proceeds through Stretham and Thetford to Ely; and from thence to Littleport, at a short distance from which place it enters Norfolk. *

There are three turnpike roads from Cambridge to London; one of these having passed through Trumpington, Great-Shelford, Stapleford, and Sawston, joins the Newmarket road near Chesterford: a collateral road branches off from this at Shelford, which passing through Little-Shelford, Duxford and Ickleton, joins it again at Chesterford. Another road to London passes through Trumpington, Hawkston, Newton and Fulmere, and leaves Cambridgeshire near the eleven mile stone, not far from Heydon-Grange in Essex. A third road to London quits the last mentioned road at Hawkston, then passes through Harleston, near Foxton, Shepreth and Meldreth, through Melbourn to Royston; where it enters Hertfordshire.

The road from Cambridge to Huntingdon passes by Girton, Oakington, Long-Stanton, Swavefey, and Fen-Drayton on the right; and by Madingley, Dry-Drayton, Lolworth, and Connington on the left, and enters Huntingdonshire near the ten mile stone at Fenny-Stanton. The road from Cambridge to St. Neot's passes between Madingley and Coton, Dry-Drayton and Hardwicke, Childerley and Caldecot, Knapwell and Bourne, Papworth-Everard and Caxton, through Eltisley, and leaving Croxton on the left, enters the county of Huntingdon at the fourteen mile-stone, near White-hall.

The road from Cambridge to Colchester passes over Gogmagog hills † through

* This road was begun in the year 1763, by a bequest of 200l. left by alderman Rife. There was afterwards a subscription of 1963l. 2s. 6d. and a loan of 5000l. towards completing it.

† The part of this road called Wort's Causeway, extending from Cambridge to Gogmagog hills, was made by a benefaction of Mr. Wm. Wort, who in 1709 left the sum of 1500l. for that purpose, and 20l. per annum to keep it in repair.

the Abingtons, Linton and Horseheath, and enters the county of Suffolk about the sixteen mile stone from Cambridge.

The road from Ely to Newmarket passes through Stuntney to Soham, to which place it is a turnpike road; from thence between Fordham and Landwade, near which place it enters the county of Suffolk. A turnpike road, from Ely to Wisbech, goes through Witchford, between Wentworth, Witcham and Sutton, and through Mepal to Chatteris, where it joins the road from London to Wisbech; another is making from Streatham through Wilberton and Haddenham to join the last mentioned road, about five miles and a half from Ely.

A turnpike road enters the Isle of Ely, near Ramsfey-mere, and passing through Whittlesea and Thorney, enters the county of Lincoln, near the spot where that county and Northamptonshire join, at the extremity of the Isle of Ely: another has been begun from Cambridge to join the north road at Arrington, which is to pass through Barton, near Harleton and Orwell on the left, and Comberton, the Everdens and Wimpole on the right: some miles of this road are completed.

Manufactures.

FULLER who wrote in the reign of King Charles II. says "there are mills nigh Sturbridge-fair where paper was made in the memory of our fathers; pity the making thereof is disused^a." A pretty extensive paper manufactory is now carried on at Sawton. Fuller also speaks of the manufacture of baskets as being very prevalent in this county in his time. "Their making" he says, "is daily improved with much descant of art, splitting their wickers as small as threads, and dyeing them into several colours, which daily grow a greater commodity^b." A considerable manufacture of coarse earthen ware and of white bricks has been long carried on at Ely from the gault found in that neighbourhood. There are several mills in the county for preparing oil from cole and rape seed, some of the most considerable of which are at Wittlesford, Sawton, Hawkston and Shelford.

ANTIQUITIES.

Roman Antiquities.—Few Roman antiquities have been discovered in this county, except on the site of the station at Cambridge; where coins, urns and earthen ware of various kinds, particularly of the red Samian ware, and Roman utensils have been frequently found.

^a Fuller's Worthies. p. 149.

^b Ibid.

In the corner of Trumpington field in a gravel pit, several years ago, there were found many curious *pateræ* of fine red ware, one large vase three feet long; brads *lagenæ*, a dish of brads embossed, the handle of a sacrificing knife, the brasses of a table book, some large bones and Roman coins, all which were deposited in Trinity College library at Cambridge^c.

An urn full of Roman brads coins was taken up about the year 1713, at Elm^d not far from a *tumulus*; a Roman altar is likewise said to have been found near the same place^e. In the road between March and Ely, three urns full of burnt bones, and a pot containing 160 Roman *denarii* were found in 1730. Roman urns have likewise been found at Soham.

Roman coins have been found on Newmarket heath^f, within the site of the camp at Arbury, and within that called Vandlebury, on Gogmagog hills. Several of them in large brads, and a silver ring was found there in 1730^g. Several spear heads and celts were discovered in a gravel pit near Sawston, a few years ago, some of them are in the possession of Ferdinand Huddleston esq. of Sawston.

British and Roman Roads and Stations *.—“The whole county of Cambridge is traversed by ancient roads, in a great variety of directions, two of which are with reason supposed to be British, and others are evidently Roman; but it labours under a very great disadvantage, being almost the only county in England which has never been regularly surveyed; the maps of it are of course extremely inaccurate, and in some instances tend to embarrass instead of assisting our researches.

“The first of these roads is the *Ikeneld-Street*, which enters the county from Suffolk near Newmarket, and keeping by the hilly ground to the east of the present turnpike road, bears directly for Ickleton, without bending out of its course; or inclining towards the considerable Roman station at Chesterford, not far from which it passes. It has been remarked by Stukeley and Mafon, that in its crossing one of the ancient ditches, so common in this part of the country, the fosse has been evidently filled up to admit the road. It goes through Ickleton, and by Ickleton Grange over Fulmere field to Royston, where it crosses the *Ermin-Street*, and keeps strait on the side of the chalky hills to Baldock and Dunstable. In some part of the line here described, especially over Fulmere field, from frequent ploughing, and the confusion occasioned by numerous field roads, it is not easy to follow it; but in much of its way over the heath near Newmarket, on the hill south-west of Ickleton, and on the downs to the east and west of Royston,

^c Mafon's MSS.

^d Stukeley's Itin.

^e Gough's Camden. vol. ii. 142.

^f Ibid. 137.

^g Ibid. 138.

* Communicated by the Bishop of Clwyne,

the marks of its course are so evident, as to leave no doubt that a road of considerable antiquity and importance, under the name of the *Ikeneld-Street*, must have once proceeded in this direction: in the greater part of its progress, it runs not far from the boundary of the counties of Essex, Herts, and Cambridge.

“ Much less is known of the road which is supposed to have been the British *Ermin-Street*, and which entering Cambridgeshire at Royston, kept to the left of the present turnpike road, to Caxton and Godmanchester, preserving the old name of *Ermin-Street*, under which it may be found in our early maps.

“ Another celebrated ancient road, which passes through this country, is the great Roman way which connected the colonies of Colchester and Chester: we owe the discovery of the course of this road to the sagacity of Dr. Mason, who, after Horsley, appears to have been the most intelligent of all our antiquaries in this line^b. It enters Cambridgeshire from Withersfield in Suffolk, bearing nearly from east to west, passes through Horseheath Park, leaving Balsham on its right, crosses the Ikeneld-Street, and proceeds very straight over the open country: with its crest highly raised and visible, to Gogmagog hills*; it descends the hills, having the two large barrows close on its left, in a line with Wort's causeway, and bending a little to avoid the deep part of the fen, (just at the point where the Linton road falls in,) the Roman road keeping its line, while the causeway declines to the right, they become separated; and the former proceeds along the lands to the first old inclosure, where it has the appearance of throwing off a branch to the village of Granchester, at *Red Cross*, which we shall treat of presently; and keeping on the highest land, between the two fens of Cherry-Hinton and Shelford, continues its course down St. Andrew's Street, the church of that name standing upon it, in a direct line by Trinity church, to the river, and the great south-east gate of the Roman station beyond it: and there is some reason to think a bridge was constructed here for the accommodation of travellers, as was certainly the case over the river at Wroxeter, on the Rykeneld-Street at Birmingham, and at Little-Chester over the Derwent near Derby. Indeed the ingenious Mr. Essex in building the modern bridge is said to have discovered the foundation of one, which had been raised here in very early times, and which he conceived to be of Roman workmanship.

“ After passing through the station, our road left it by the opposite gate, keeping nearly in the line of the modern road to Huntingdon: it passed through the fields of the farm called Hows house, where a barrow containing several Roman coins, was removed in making the present turnpike road, and went close by Lolworth

^b See also Stukeley's *Carausius*, p. 203. and very perfect in many places.

* Between Vandlebury and Balsham it is 40 feet wide,

hedges, to which it directly points; as may be seen in descending near the two barrows, on Gogmagog hills; and then proceeds through the village of Fen-Stanton, to the next station at Godmanchester, in its way towards Leicester and Chester.

“ The branch of this road, which I mentioned as being thrown off at the first instance, after the junction of the Linton road on the south-east side of Cambridge, seems to descend immediately into Shelford fen, where it disappears for a short time; but as the ground rises on the west side of the fen, the road appears in its old line rising with it; it then crosses the great London road just to the north of the village of Trumpington, goes straight down a green balk in the corn field opposite, which soon becomes an old lane leading into Trumpington fen, nearly opposite Granchester church: in the fen it is again lost, as these ancient roads often are, in low marshy ground; but on crossing the river, and coming again on the line of the road, it is found, keeping its course as before in an old lane, which, after passing through the village of Granchester, becomes a more frequented way, leading to Barton, where it falls into the Roman way from Cambridge to Sandy.

“ It must not be concealed however, that some antiquaries of the present day, are not convinced of the existence of this vicinal road; and though they confess it to have all the marks of a trackway used in ancient times, are inclined to account for these appearances, by the supposition, that when the Roman bridge and causeway were destroyed by the barbarians, travellers naturally looked on each side of the ruined station for the nearest fords, and passed the river Cam at Granchester and Chesterton, as they did the Ouse at Offord and Hemingford; and as no signs of a raised causeway appear in this line, the idea is by no means destitute of plausibility: of this however, any one who traces it, may judge for himself.

“ As this Roman road from Colchester to Chester, connected the south-east and north-west coasts of Britain, and opened the country in the direction from one sea to the other; so another considerable road, whose course led also through Cambridgeshire, seems to have been made by the same people from the north-east coast of Norfolk to St. David's, in the south-west part of the island, which will be treated of more at length in other parts of this work.

“ This road crosses the Ouse in its way from Downham, and enters the county about half a mile above the mouth of Stoke river: is visible in Coham farm, passes through Littleport (which Stukeley would derive from *Portlow*, the British word for a military way,) goes straight to Ely, then by the east end of Grunty fen to Stretham, and over the old river at a ford near an Ozier-holt, half a mile below the ferry-house; after which it goes over the road and ditch, into the fen; being visible until it drops into the fen, where as usual it disappears. It comes

out

out into better ground at Denny-hedges, and the crest of it is plainly to be seen as it quits the turnpike road at the gate going into Landbeach common, where it leaves the modern road on its left, and crosses the common to some closes near Landbeach, leaving that village about a furlong to the east. It has now the form of an ancient drove-road, passes a place called King's-hedges, leaving Impington on the right; goes within a short distance of Arbury camp, which is also on its right, and to which it seems to throw off a road; then proceeds between the Chesterton and Histon roads, strait over the lands to the windmill; and so to the north-east gate of Cambridge castle. It is again visible on the other side of the station in an old lane, hardly passable except in summer; but after crossing the Madingley road, may be easily followed along the green balks in the fields at the back of the colleges, until it falls into the common road from Cambridge to Barton, at a *tumulus*, the usual attendant on ways of this sort: it then proceeds directly to Barton, being described in law writings by the name of the Old Road, and Barton church stands upon it; then passes over Bourne brooke, near the bridge called My Lords, just beyond which is another *tumulus*, and the raised crest of the road is plainly to be seen; it leaves Orwell to the left, mounts the range of hills not far from Orwell windmill, and descends strait by a hedge-row into a lane, crossing Lord Hardwick's long avenue, and presently after, the turnpike road, having Armingford bridge on the left; it then enters the closes on the opposite side of the road, and seems to have borne to the right, towards the Roman station at Sandy.

“ Dr. Macon, who, (being rector of Orwell,) had many opportunities of examining this ground, was of opinion that traces of another road were to be seen on the south side of the river, near this place, which he conceived to have been thrown off from this in some part of its course, and to have formed the communication between Cambridge and Verulam.

“ That the stations of Cambridge and Chesterford must also have been connected by a military way, there can be little reason to doubt; no traces indeed of the road appear at present, but it probably proceeded in the course of the present turnpike road by Sawston and Great-Shelford, in the latter of which villages very near the road on the north-east side of it, on a farm called Grahams, is a very complete Roman camp, with the square vallum and fosse still existing, which I am surprised to find has escaped the notice of Stukeley.

“ The Roman military way which succeeded the *Ermin-Street*, and is often called by the same name, appears rather to have had a more easterly course from Royston to Kneefworth, Arrington bridge, Cungrave, Caxton and Papworth-Everard, to God-

manchester, but has been completely obliterated by the modern London road which passes in the very same line.

“ Evident marks of another ancient road appear on the high ground near the stand, to the north of Newmarket; it seems to have come from Essex, crosses the Ikeneld-Street about one mile east of the town, and goes by Fordham and Soham, with a raised gravel crest, over the fens to Ely; it is conjectured by Dr. Maſon to have been the Roman way from Colchester to Lincoln; and though ſir William Dugdale accounts for the origin of this road in another manner, it appears to me that Dr. Maſon is right, and that what Dugdale calls the raising the cauſeway was in fact only the repair of it.

“ Sir William Dugdale mentions another road of no leſs than 60 feet in breadth, and three feet deep in hard gravel, leading acroſs another part of the fens, viz. from Downham by Plantfield and Charke to the high grounds about March; and thence by Eldern Hall, Whittleſea and Peterborough, from which laſt place it has been recently traced to the Roman ſtation near Caſtor. Such a road muſt have formed a moſt uſeful communication between the Roman gariſons in Norfolk and thoſe in Northamptonſhire; and Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes that a branch of this Downham road, paſſed by way of Upwell and Elm, (where coins, urns and an altar have been found,) to Wiſbech, and thence into Lincolnſhire by Spalding and Sleaford: nor is this unlikely, as the care of the Romans was ſuch in the latter times of the empire, to ſecure the ſea coaſt, that we find forts and roads evidently conſtructed, with this ſole view, along the whole eaſt ſhore of the iſland; and it is by no means probable, that the line would be interrupted in this part of the coaſt only, and the troops obliged upon any alarm to make a conſiderable *detour* without reaſon.

“ Though Cambridgeſhire is as it were ſurrounded by Roman towns of conſiderable importance, on the very borders of the county; by Godmancheſter to the north-weſt, Icklingham to the north-eaſt, Cheſterford to the ſouth-eaſt, and Sandy to the ſouth-weſt, one ſtation only appears to have been within the county, and that was at Cambridge itſelf; where a gentle elevation of the ground, abundance of Roman remains, the meeting of different military roads, and other combined circumſtances, point out a city to have exiſted; the ſite of it is extremely evident at preſent, on the north bank of the river: it contains about 30 acres, including part of the preſent caſtle, a ſpot likely to have been fixed upon by the Romans, as being ſheltered by the ground riſing to the north, and gently declining to the ſouthern ſun; here their coins and pottery are frequently found, and even the remains of the vallum appear very plainly on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the
ſtation

station and in the terrace walk of the meadow belonging to Magdalen College.

“Whether this station was the *Camboritam* of the Itineraries is much more difficult to decide: Stukely gives that name to Chesterford, Horsley to Icklingham, Gale and Reynolds to Cambridge; and the confusion of the 5th Iter of Antonine and 3d of Richard, (which are the only iters where this town is mentioned,) is of so hopeless a kind, as to leave the subject in perfect obscurity: the case is almost without a parallel, for we find actual roads and decided marks of Roman stations, at the usual distances on these roads; but the distances themselves cannot possibly be reconciled to any of the numbers assigned in the Itineraries. The idea of Horsley who carries travellers back several miles, on the very road they came; and that of Mr. Reynolds who leads them into a part of the country, where he is forced to create both roads and towns for their use; appear to me to labour under insuperable difficulties: and the more ingenious and more plausible conjecture of Mr. Leman, that an X has been added to the three successive stations of *Iciani*, *Camboritum*, and *Durolipons*, and a V added to those of *Durobrivis* and *Caufennæ*, in the same manner as we know that an X has been added to that of *Villa Faustini*, immediately preceding them, (though this emendation would undoubtedly make them fall exactly where every one would wish to place them,) seems to give a degree of regularity and system to the blunders of a transcriber, which the very nature of the case can hardly admit. I feel myself therefore incompetent to affix any certain name to the station at Cambridge, though if I was obliged to decide, I should on the whole prefer that of *Camboritum*.”

Ancient Church Architecture.—No county in England produces a richer display of ancient church architecture than Cambridgeshire; since Ely cathedral alone furnishes a pretty complete series of the styles which prevailed from the eleventh century to the sixteenth. The first examples we shall produce are of that species of architecture, generally known in this country by the name of *Saxon*, which is the same that prevailed throughout Europe, after the decline of the Roman Empire; and which is in fact nothing more than *Roman* in a degenerated state, and enriched with a great variety of grotesque and irregular ornaments. Of this mode of building, which with some variation in the magnitude of the edifices, and in their decorations, prevailed in England from the seventh century to the twelfth, a very curious example, and unquestionably one of the oldest in the kingdom, occurs in the remains of the conventual church at Ely; the greatest part of which still exists, though filled up with the prebendal houses. This building is undoubtedly of as early a date as the reign of king Edgar, in the tenth century; and indeed
there

Fig. 1.

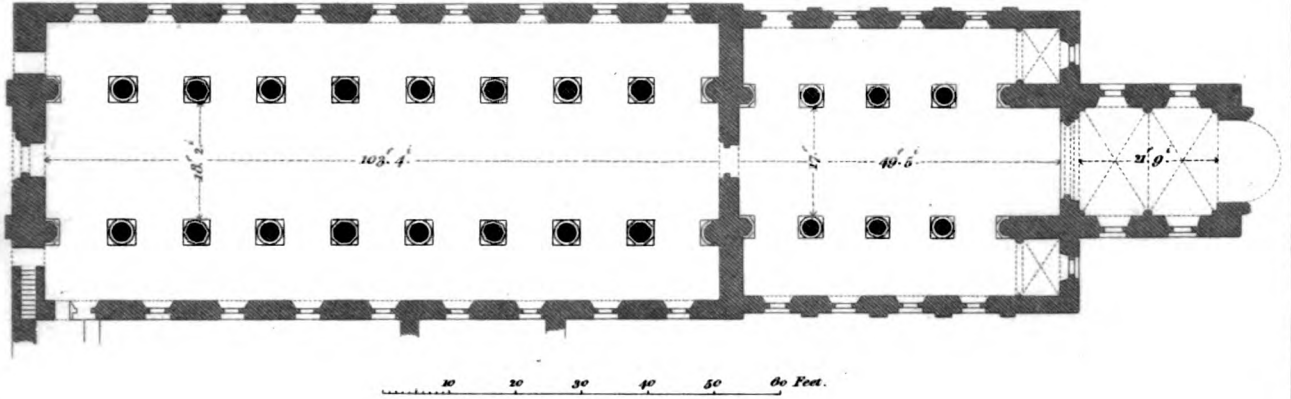


Fig. 2.

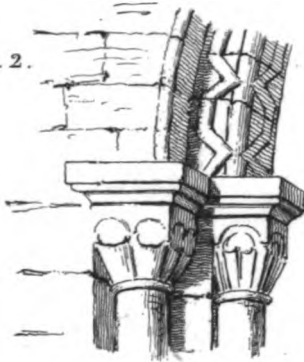
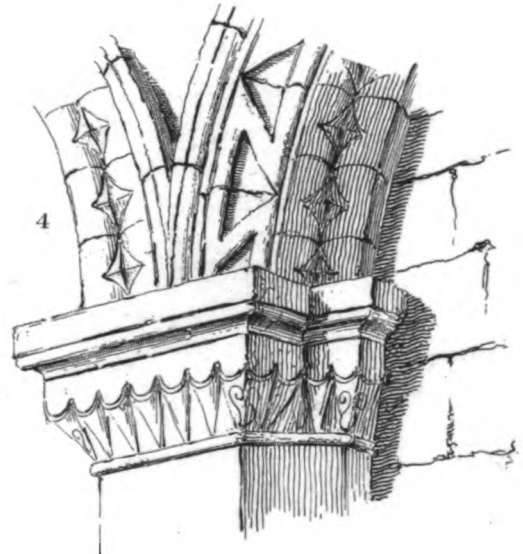
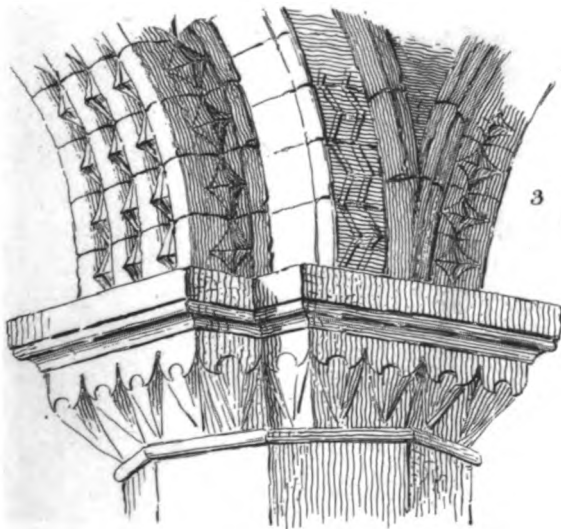
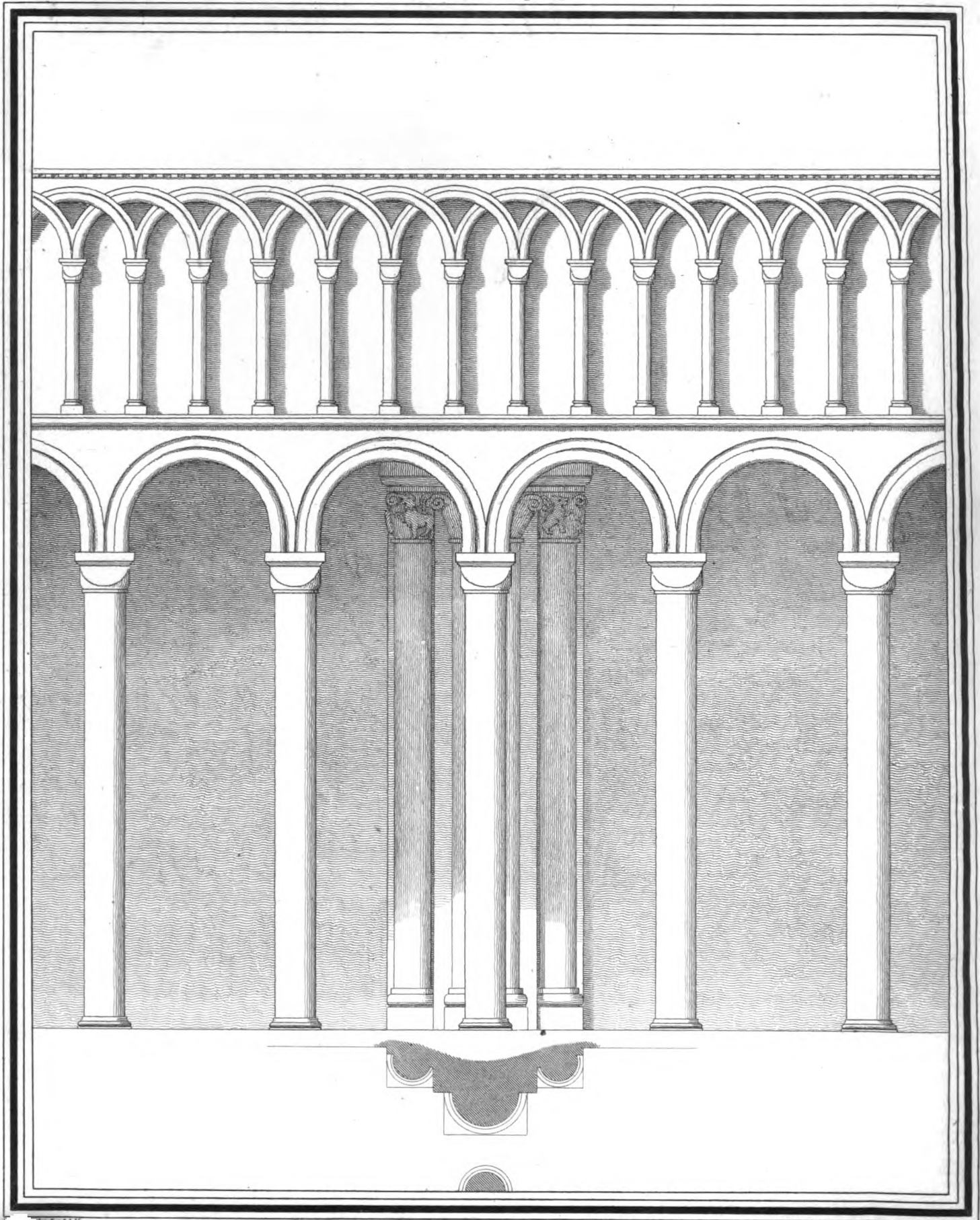


Fig. 1. Plan of the old Conventual Church at Ely.
 2. 3. 4. Specimens of the Capitals and Arches of
 the same Church.

These parts which are not now to be traced are taken from M. E. P. Plan, in Benthams History of Ely Cathedral.



XIth Century.



PART OF THE END OF THE SOUTH TRANSEPT OF ELY CATHEDRAL.

there is reason to suppose, that at least some parts of it are remains of the original edifice, erected by St. Etheldreda the foundress of the monastery, in the latter part of the seventh century^k. This church was an oblong building consisting of a nave and choir, both of them with side aisles, from which they were separated by round and octagonal pillars alternately placed, and circular arches. The east end of the building is supposed to have been originally semicircular^l; but a chapel appears to have been afterwards added there, which is now converted into a house for one of the prebendaries.

Bartlow church has a round tower at the west end, which is supposed to be a part of the church, said in the Saxon Chronicle, to have been built in the year 1020 by permission of king Canute, to pray for those who were slain in the great battle of Assandune^m; and indeed it seems highly probable, that this is the church there spoken of; since the field, containing the four very remarkable *tumuli* called Bartlow hills, which denote the site of the battle, and are actually in the parish of Ashdon, adjoin the church-yard of Bartlow; the whole of the present tower nevertheless does not appear to be of so high antiquity.

The priory church at Iselham, now converted into a barn, remains entire, about 100 yards west of the parish church; it is of plain Saxon architecture, about 80 feet long and 20 feet wide, with small round headed windows; the east end is circular and vaulted with stone. The great arch between the nave and chancel is circular; the piers have double half columns with plain capitals; several parts of the building are of herring-bone masonry.

The two transepts of Ely cathedral, afford specimens of the more massy kind of architecture, introduced by the Normans; which differed little from that of their Saxon predecessors, except in magnitude. These are the oldest parts now existing of that edifice, which was begun by Simeon the ninth abbot, between the years 1081 and 1093. It is supposed that these transepts were built by Richard his successor.

^l The remains of the nave of Thorney Abbey church, consist of two tiers of semicircular arches, resting on massy pillars: this church was begun in 1085 and consecrated in 1128. The nave of Ely cathedral, which is nearly in the same style as that of Thorney Abbey church, was begun about the middle of the reign of king Henry the first, and completed before 1174; it has massy pillars,

^k See Bentham's Ely, p. 74, and the several authorities there produced.
pl. iv. p. 30. where this chapel is said to have been built in 1102.

^l Bentham's Ely,
^m Sax. Chron. p. 151.

with plain capitals, and circular arches with plain mouldings". The two door-ways on the south side of the nave have circular arches, and are very richly ornamented, more especially that which is nearest to the west end, the whole of which is covered with a profusion of figures and foliage; some parts are so highly relieved as to produce a very rich effect: within the arch over the door is a rude representation of our Saviour supported by angels in bas relief.

Stantney church and Sterebridge chapel are buildings entirely of Saxon architecture; the former has a door-way on each side of the nave, ornamented with chevron mouldings; as is also the great-arch, between the nave and chancel: the capitals of the pillars are foliated. Of Denny Abbey church, founded about the middle of the twelfth century, there are considerable remains, now converted into a farm-house, in several parts of which appear pillars with various Saxon capitals, and semicircular arches ornamented with chevron mouldings: the four great arches of the middle tower still remain.

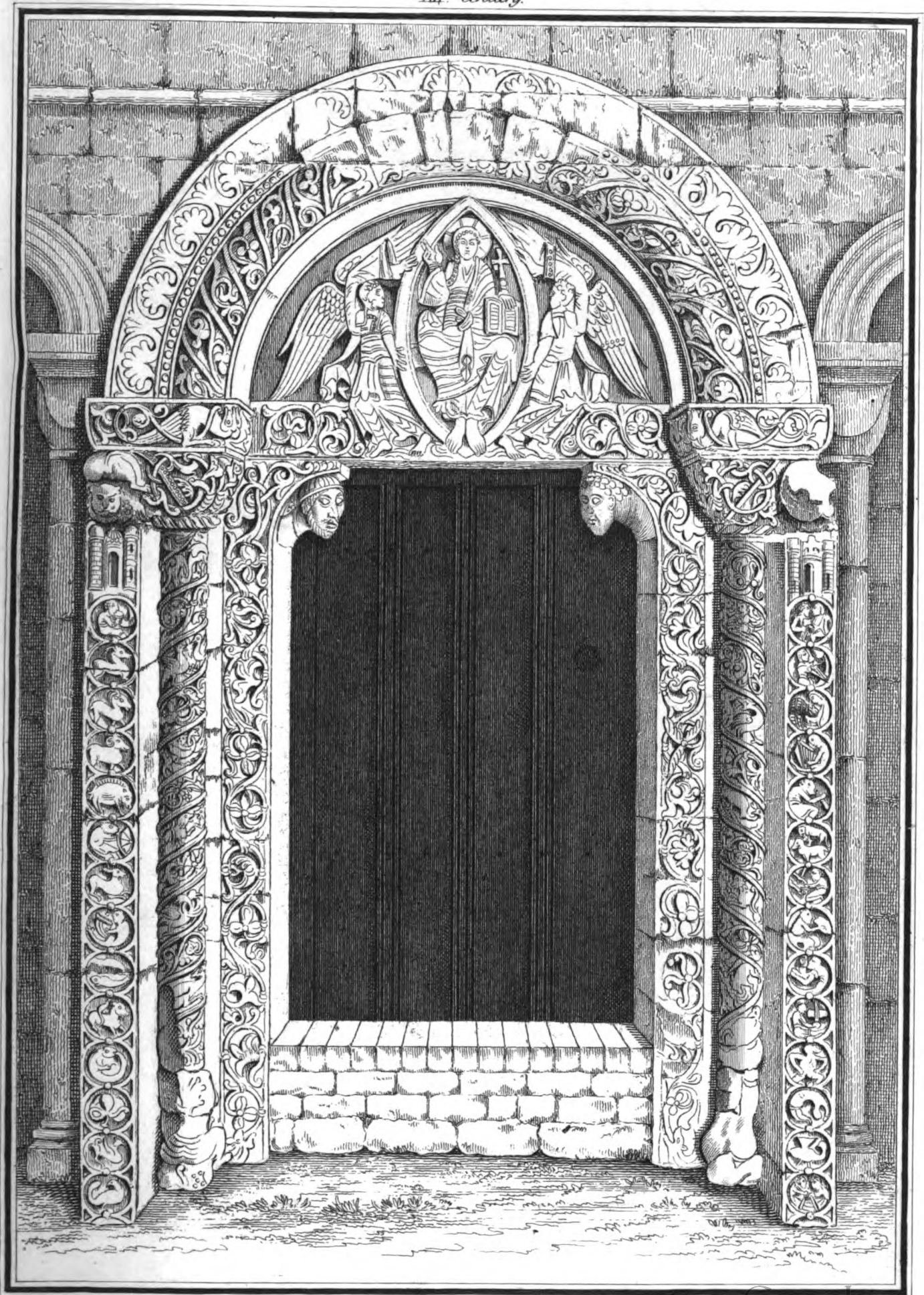
St. Sepulchre's church at Cambridge, being one of those round buildings erected in imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, exhibits a very curious specimen of this ancient architecture. It is 41 feet in diameter, and has a peristyle of eight clumsy pillars, supporting circular arches with chevron mouldings. This church is supposed to have been built in the reign of king Henry the first, and to be the oldest of this form in England; the upper story of the tower, and the square part at the east end are Gothic.

The towers of Snailwell, Westley-Waterless and Swaffham-St. Cyric churches, may also be classed with the Saxon buildings of this county; the two former are round with round headed windows, but the upper part of that at Westley is of a more modern date, with pointed windows. That of Swaffham-St. Cyric, now in ruins, is a very remarkable building; the lower part is square, the second story is octagonal, both of these have round headed windows, the upper story is more modern, and has sixteen sides. The nave of Ickleton church has pillars with plain capitals and circular arches, apparently very ancient. The great arches between the nave and chancel in the churches of Duxford St. John's, Hawkston, and Kirtling, and of St. Giles's, in Cambridge and that between the steeple and nave of St. Bennet's in Cambridge, are semicircular.

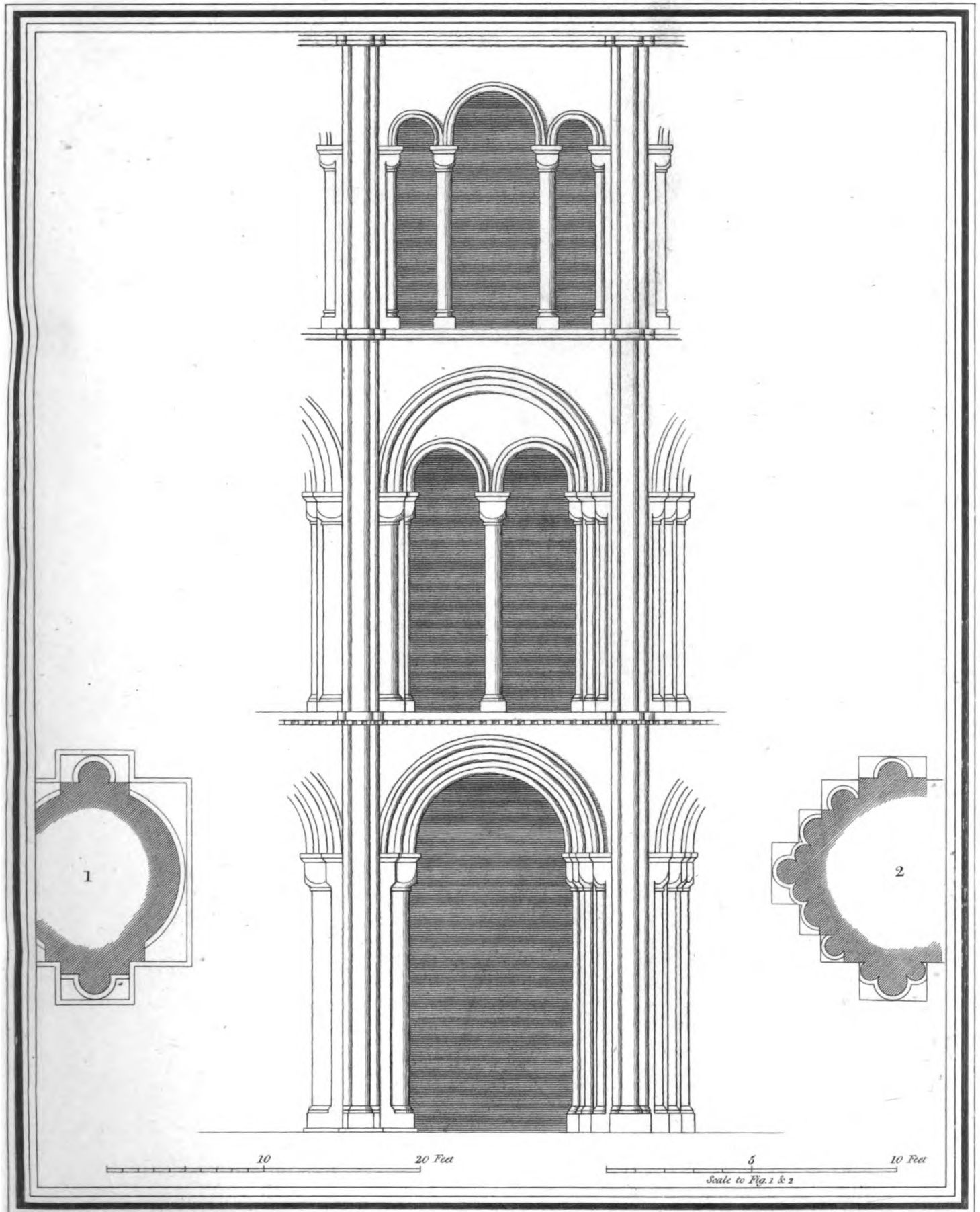
Several churches have Saxon door-ways, amongst which may be enumerated those of Hawkston, Kirtling, Kennet, Pampisford, Little Abington, Bourn, Co-

* See the annexed plate.

• Archæologia, vol. vi. p. 173.

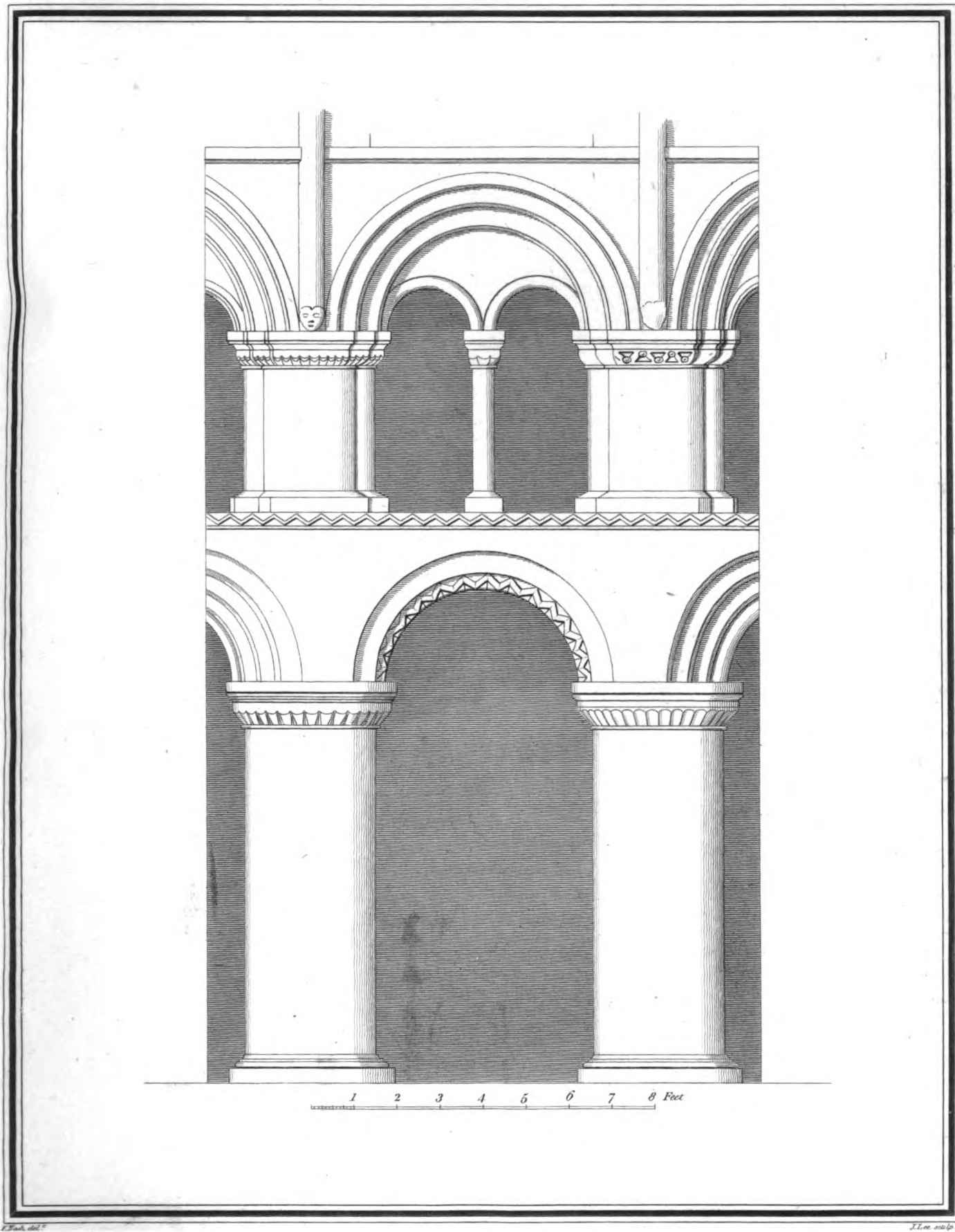


DOOR WAY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE NAVE OF ELY CATHEDRAL.



PART OF THE NAIVE OF ELY CATHEDRAL.

1. 2. Plans of the Piers of the lower Tier of Arches.



SPECIMEN OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF ST SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH AT CAMBRIDGE.



ton, Duxford St. John's, and St. Peter's in Cambridge, all of which have semicircular arches; and some of them are enriched with various ornaments, as that of Hawkston, which is ornamented with circles, &c. Pampisford has a row of small rudely executed figures in bas relief within the arch. That of Kirtling has a fitting figure rudely executed. Kennet has slender pillars with foliated capitals, Duxford St. John's has the chevron moulding, and a transept stone with a cross over it.

There are some examples in this county of the pointed arch, enriched with the chevron and other Saxon mouldings, which style may be considered as the immediate forerunner of the Gothic; the most remarkable of these are to be seen in Soham church, and in the south door-way of St. Giles's in Cambridge, which has a sharply pointed arch, much enriched, under a very high and sharply pointed pediment: and in St. Mary's church at Ely, the north and south door-ways of which have pointed arches, enriched with chevron and other Saxon mouldings; those in the south door-way seem to have been taken from the ruins of the conventual church; the pillars of these door-ways are slender, with foliated capitals.

The next examples of ancient church architecture, which we shall produce, are some of the earliest of that style generally known throughout Europe by the name of *Gothic*. A great variety of conjectures have been made by ingenious men, respecting the origin of this kind of architecture; the best opinion seems to be, that one of its most prominent features, the pointed arch, arose from the intersection of two circular ones, which so frequently occurs in churches, erected in the twelfth century, in different parts of Europe^p; towards the close of that century, the pointed arch appears to have been much used in Italy, but it was soon abandoned on the revival of the Grecian architecture. In England, France, Germany, and Spain, the Gothic architecture continued much longer, and was no where more generally used, nor perhaps exhibited so great a variety of elegant ornaments or such just proportions as in this country, though in point of magnitude and splendid decoration, our cathedrals must be allowed to be inferior to several of the same kind on the continent^q.

Since Cambridgeshire affords such a series of the different styles of this light and elegant kind of architecture, so peculiarly appropriate to religious edifices, we propose in the annexed plates to exhibit specimens of them, taken chiefly from Ely cathedral and King's college chapel; and have classed them in centuries, conceiv-

^p It is to be seen in the west front of two very ancient churches at Palermo and Placentia, erected in the early part of the twelfth century. ^q As those of Strasburg, Amiens, Rheims, Milan, Burgos, and Toledo.

ing that to be the most convenient, and best mode of arrangement; for though it may happen, that the style of one century should sometimes run into the next, yet there has been always one mode sufficiently prevalent in each, to be considered as appropriate to that century.

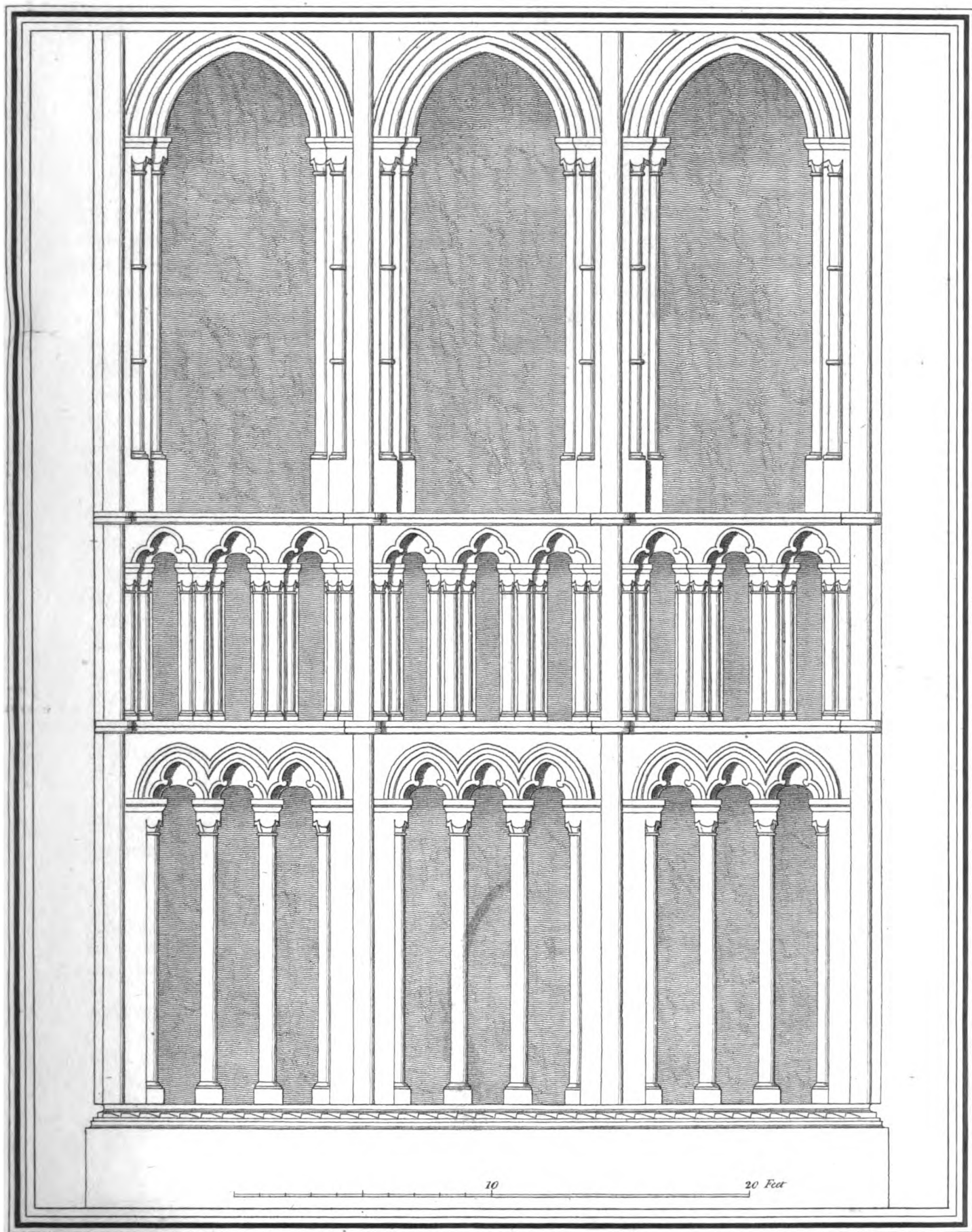
One of the most ancient buildings in this county, in which the pointed arch makes its appearance, is the great tower at the west end of Ely cathedral, and the south transept adjoining; which were erected by bishop Ridel between 1174 and 1189. This part of the cathedral retains some traces of the Saxon architecture, especially in a door-way on the east side of the transept, richly ornamented with chevron mouldings; yet, upon the whole, it may be considered as an early specimen of the Gothic; it is covered with a profusion of arches and small pillars both within side and without; some of the arches are round, some with trefoil heads, and many of them pointed; a great part of the inside of the tower which was intended to be seen from below, is surrounded with several tiers of arches with detached pillars, producing a very rich effect; this will be best understood by the annexed plan and elevation.

XIIIth Century.—In the beginning of the thirteenth century, the Gothic architecture appears to have been completely established. In this early style the arches differed very much, but were usually sharply pointed; the windows were long and narrow (lancet shaped), and frequently decorated on the inside, and sometimes on the outside also, with slender shafts, frequently with *fasciæ* round them, and the capitals enriched with foliage. There were often three, and sometimes more windows under one arch, with trefoils or quatrefoils between their tops: some of the windows consisted of two lights, divided by a pillar or mullion, with a quatrefoil between them. The columns were frequently surrounded by slender marble pillars, detached from them in the shaft, and uniting with them in the bases, and in the capitals, which were often very richly ornamented with foliage. The vaultings were usually high pitched, the cross-springers had plain mouldings, and were enriched at their intersection, with orbs, foliage, and other sculptured devices. The general characteristic of this style is simplicity, but when ornaments were introduced, they were usually elegant, and well executed; especially the foliated capi-

* The upper story of the tower, an octagonal building was added about 1380. Bentham's Ely, p. 286. The tower was anciently flanked on the north side with a transept similar to that on the south; but the northern part falling, or being taken down, another building was begun on a more contracted plan, and a different design, and carried up only about 12 or 14 feet. Ibid p. 283.

† For these and many other observations respecting Gothic architecture, we are chiefly indebted to Mr. Bentham's excellent dissertation on the subject, prefixed to his History of Ely Cathedral.

XIIth Century.



Arch. Society, London

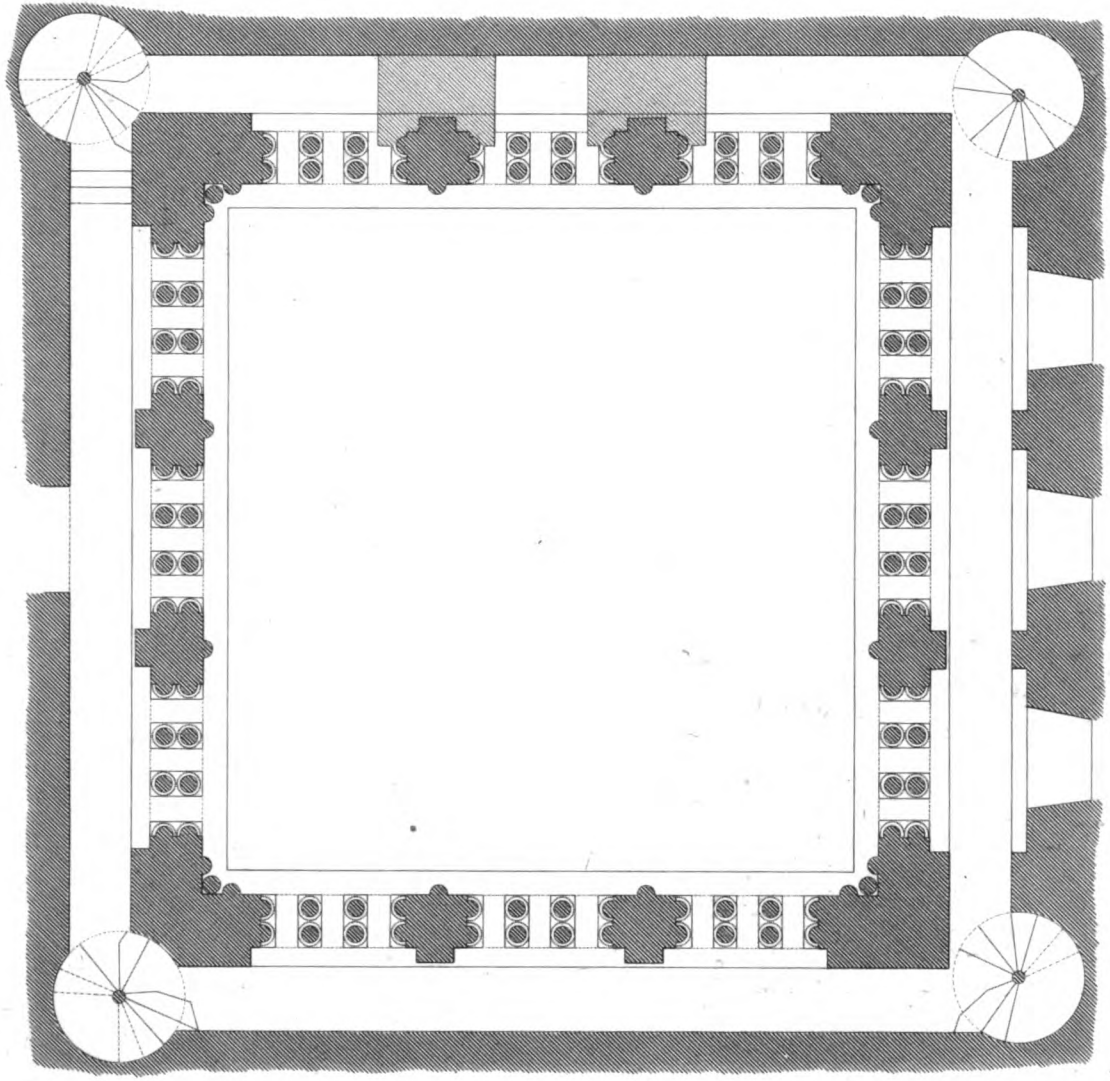
J. Lee sculp.

PART OF THE INSIDE OF THE WESTERN TOWER OF ELY CATHEDRAL.

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Published by T. Agnew & Sons, Ltd. 1898

XIIth Century.

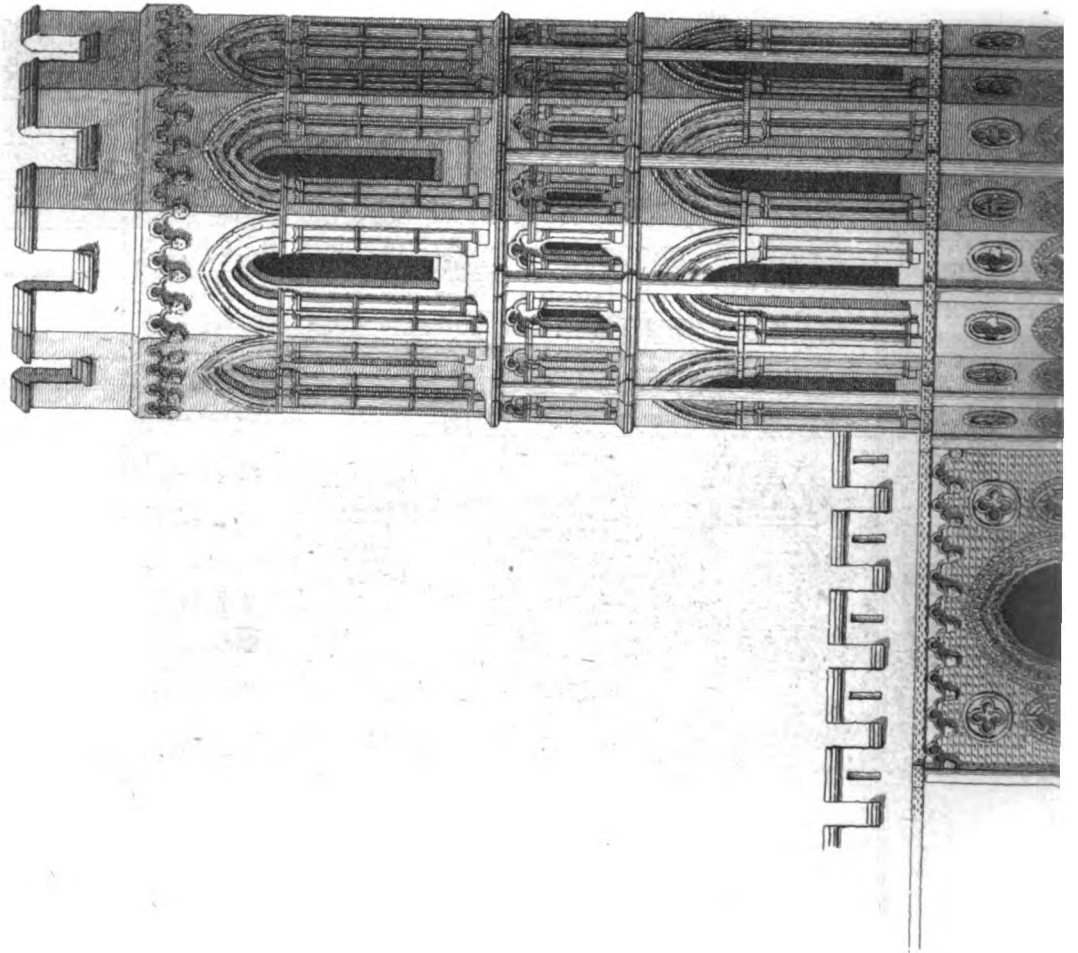


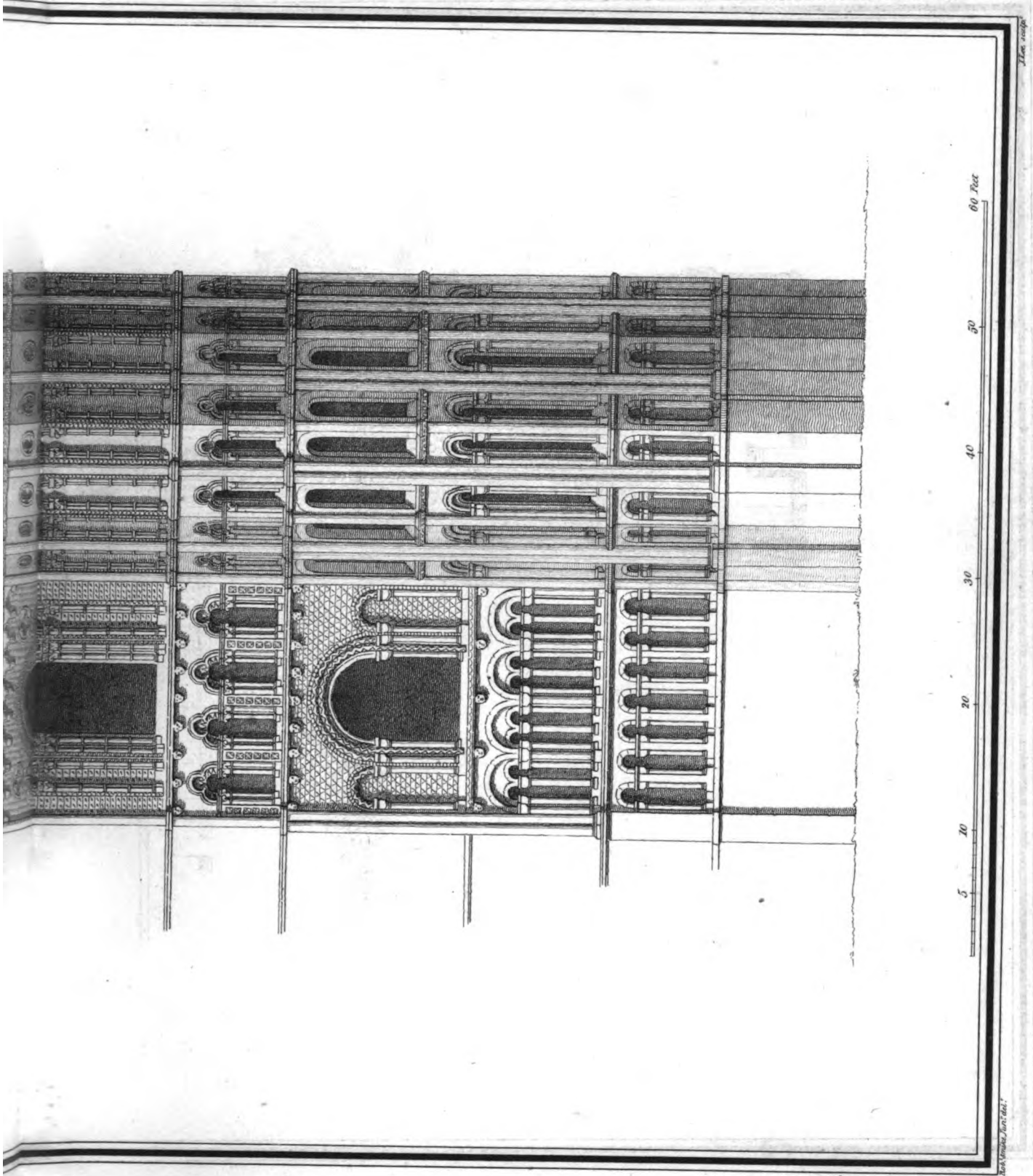
See p. 51, under 'Plan'.

See page 51.

PLAN OF THE BELTRY STORY OF THE GREAT WESTERN TOWER OF ELY CATHEDRAL.

XIIIth Century.



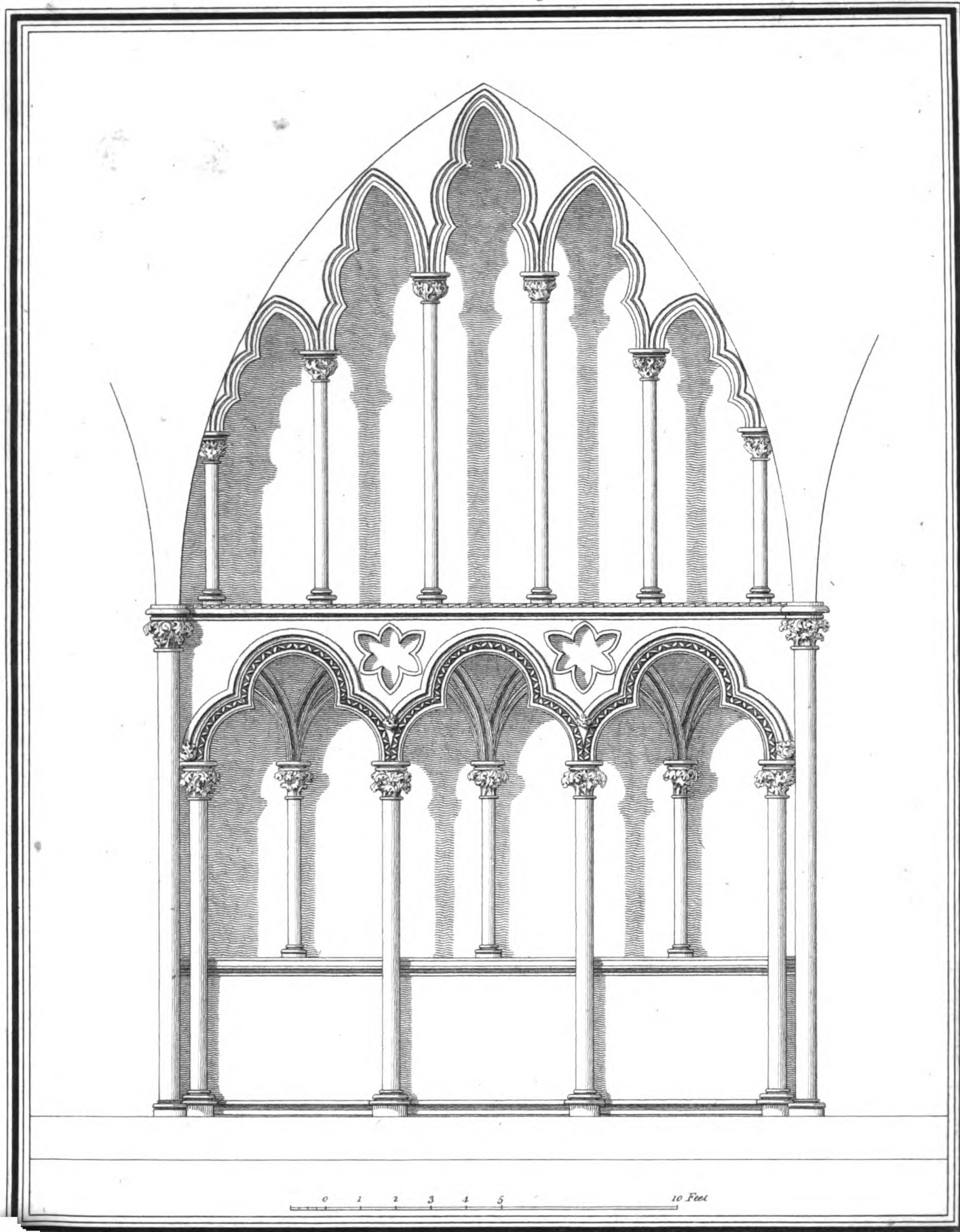


ELEVATION OF PART OF THE WESTERN TRANSEPT OF ELY CATHEDRAL.

THE CATHEDRAL

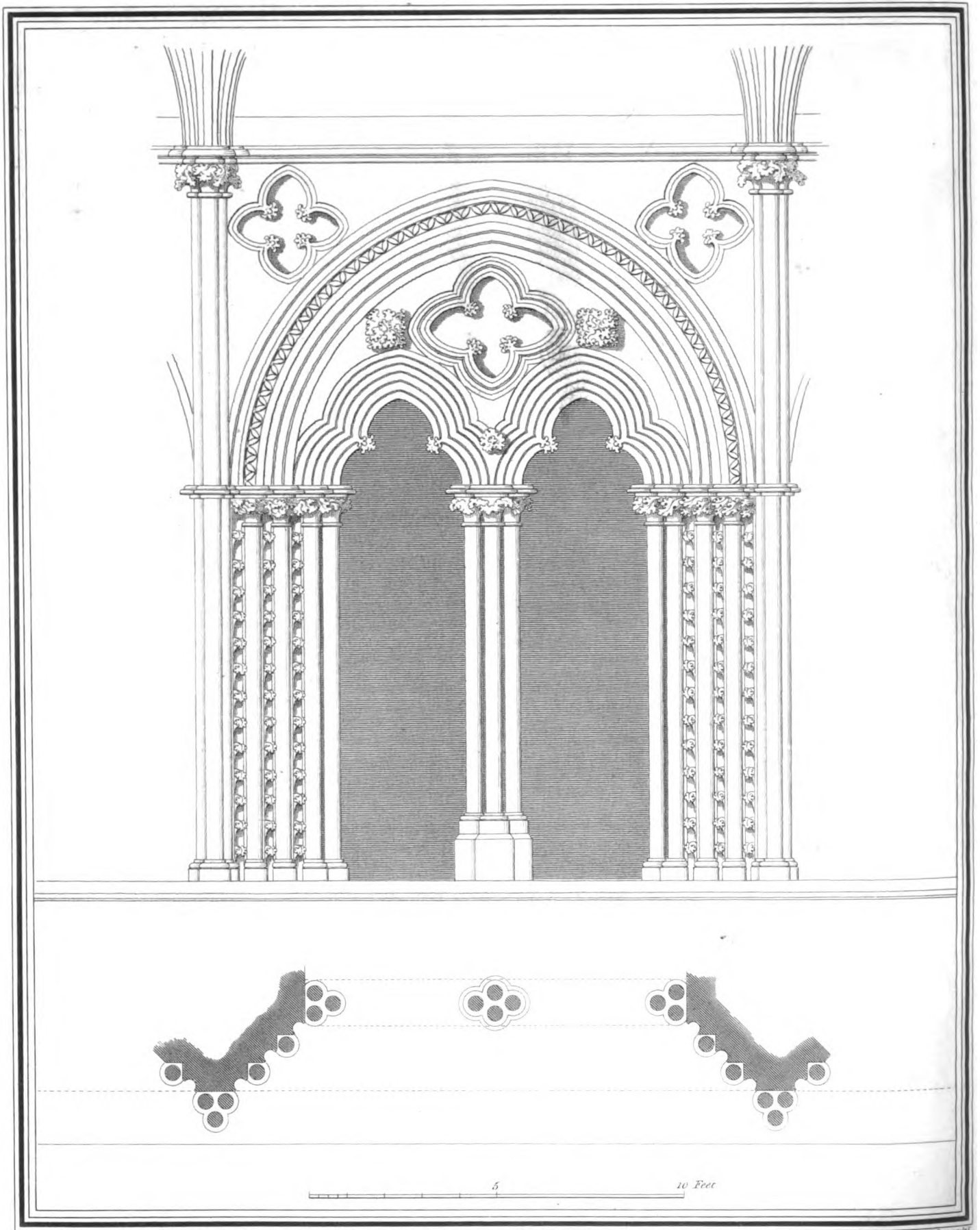
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XIIIth Century



PART OF THE GALLILEE AT THE WEST END OF ELY CATHEDRAL

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ONE OF THE SECONDTIER OF ARCHES IN THE OLD PART OF THE PRESBYTERY, IN ELY CATHEDRAL. MCCXXXV.

Published by T. Cadell & W. Davies No. 1. 1844

tals of pillars, and the scrolls of foliage with which the spandrils of arches were sometimes filled. Towards the latter end of this century, the pillars became more solid, the lights of the windows were enlarged, and the slender detached shafts in a great measure laid aside.

The gallilee or vestibule at the west end of Ely cathedral, begun by bishop Eustachius about the year 1200, and the presbytery of the same building, now used as the choir, begun by bishop Northwold in 1235, and finished in 1252, afford very satisfactory examples of this style; since they exhibit specimens of most of the varieties which occur in it. The chancels of Foxton, Kennet, and Cherry-Hinton churches, and of Barnwell chapel, are in the style of this century, all of them with lancet-shaped windows, most of which have slender detached shafts between them. On each side of the chancel of Cherry-Hinton, is a range of the kind of windows above mentioned. Some parts of Haddenham and Leverington churches, may also be classed with the buildings of this century. The tower at the west end of the former, has a door and three circular windows, enriched with several mouldings, one of them ornamented with rose-buds. Leverington church has a handsome tower with a spire at the west end, which seems to be of this age. Jesus college chapel at Cambridge, formerly the church of a convent of Benedictine nuns, is a fine example of the early Gothic style; it is built in the form of a cross, with a tower in the middle, resting on four pointed arches one of the mouldings of is enriched with flowers; on each side of the chancel are lancet-shaped windows with slender shafts. The inside of the tower is surrounded with very elegant pointed arches enriched with various mouldings formerly seen from below, but now hid by a ceiling: in the north wall of the north transept is a gallery with Saxon arches.

XIVth Century—The Gothic architecture of the fourteenth century, differed considerably from that of the preceding one; particularly in the vaulting and the formation of the windows: the vaulting became more decorated and divided into various angular compartments, forming a sort of tracery, ornamented at the intersections with foliated orbs, carved heads, and other embossed work. The columns were clustered, frequently with rich foliated capitals; the windows were greatly enlarged and divided into several lights by stone mullions, ramified into various forms, in the upper part; more particularly the great eastern and western windows, which frequently occupied, nearly the whole width of the nave or choir, and were carried up almost as high as the vaulting. The arches of door-ways, monuments, &c. were often very richly ornamented on the sides with foliage, generally known by the name of crockets; and the pinnacles were usually enriched in the same manner. In the early part of this century the arches were also frequently ornamented with rows of rose-buds, in the hollow mouldings. In this century also prevailed that singular arch, formed

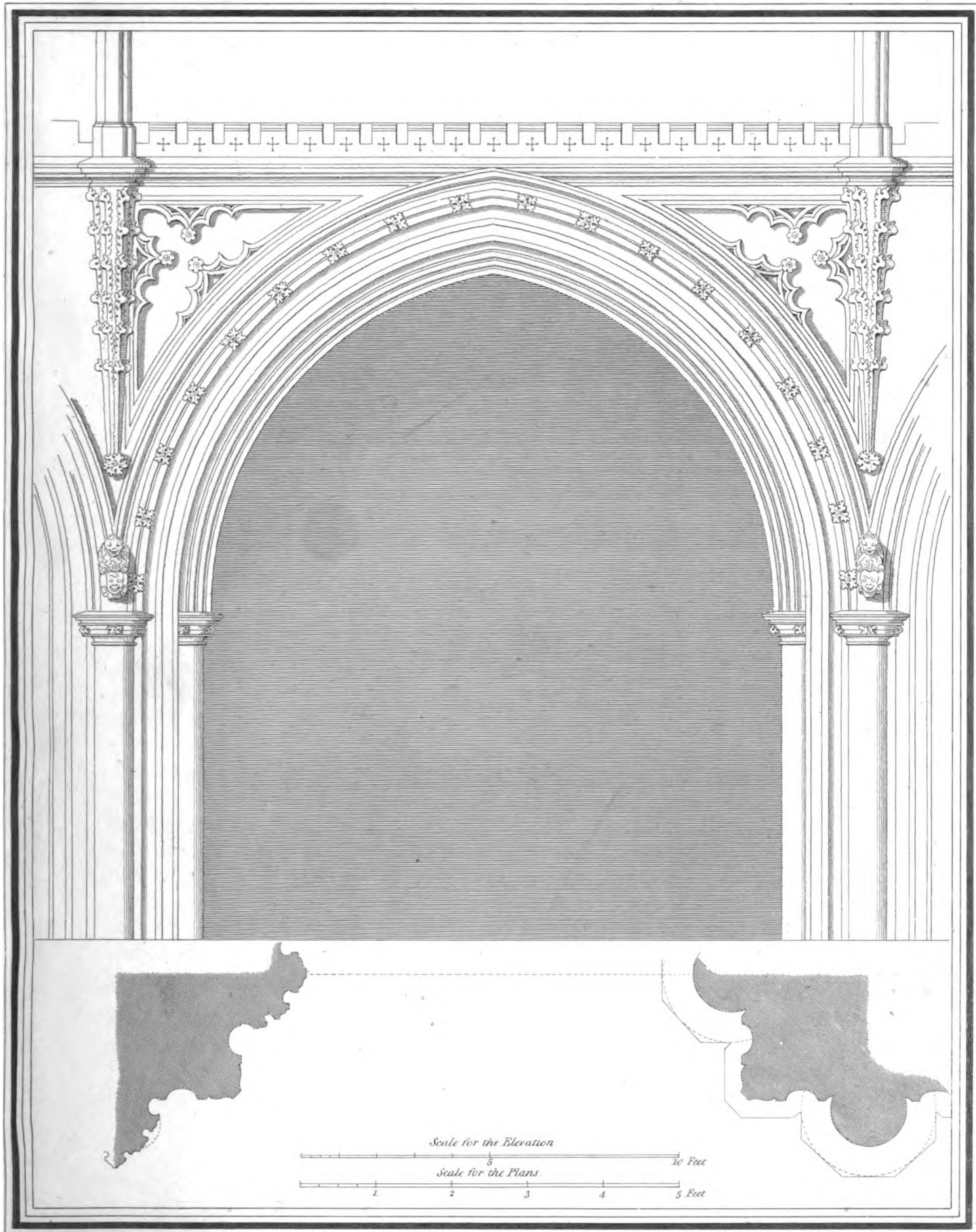
formed of four segments of circles contrasted, like an ogee moulding. Buttresses, terminating in pinnacles, and sometimes ornamented with tracery, were much used in door-ways, tombs, piscinæ, &c. where slender pillars had been employed for the same purpose in the preceding century.

The three first arches east of the lantern, in the cathedral church of Ely, begun in the latter part of Edward the second's reign, A. D. 1322, exhibit elegant specimens of the pillars, vaulting, and windows of this century. Of the same age is that elegant structure, of an octagonal form, supported by eight pillars, covered with a dome, and crowned with a spacious lantern, forming the center of Ely cathedral, which was begun in the year 1322, when the old tower fell down; the stone work was completed in six years, and the wood work of the dome in fourteen more, *anno* 1342, at the expence of more than 2400*l.* under the care of Alan de Walsingham, sub-prior of the convent, and sacrist of the church, a man skilful in architecture, and a good mechanic. St. Mary's chapel (now Trinity parish church) at Ely, adjoining the north transept, was built about the same time, and is another proof of the architectural abilities of Alan de Walsingham, by whom it was designed. The form of this chapel, generally deemed one of the most perfect structures of that age, is an oblong square; it has no pillars nor side aisles, but is supported by strong buttresses, and was decorated on the outside with statues over the east and west windows. Round this chapel is a range of stone seats, with canopies highly enriched with pinnacles, crockets, &c.; the spandrils are covered with a profusion of ornaments, admirably well executed; over the canopies were a great variety of subjects from scripture, carved for the most part in very bold relief: hardly a single figure of these now remains entire, the whole having been mutilated either by the reformers or the puritans. There is also a very elegant little chapel, adjoining the deanery at Ely, now a dwelling house, which was the prior's chapel, and built in the time of John de Crauden, who became prior in 1321², under the direction, as it is supposed, of Alan de Walsingham before mentioned: the style of its decorations resembles that of the buildings known to have been executed by him. The floor of this chapel is composed of tiles ornamented with a rich mosaic design³. Specimens of the architecture of this century are very frequent in the parish churches of Cambridgeshire; those of Grantchester, Trumpington, Balsham and Sutton, are among the most remarkable. The chancel of Grantchester is singularly

² For a more particular account of this chapel, see Mr. Wilkins's description of it. *Archæol.* vol. xiv. p. 105. and a correct idea of the several parts of it will be formed from plates 24, 25, 26, 27, and 29 of the same work.

³ *Ibid* pl. 28. and vol. x. p. 151.

XIV.th Century.

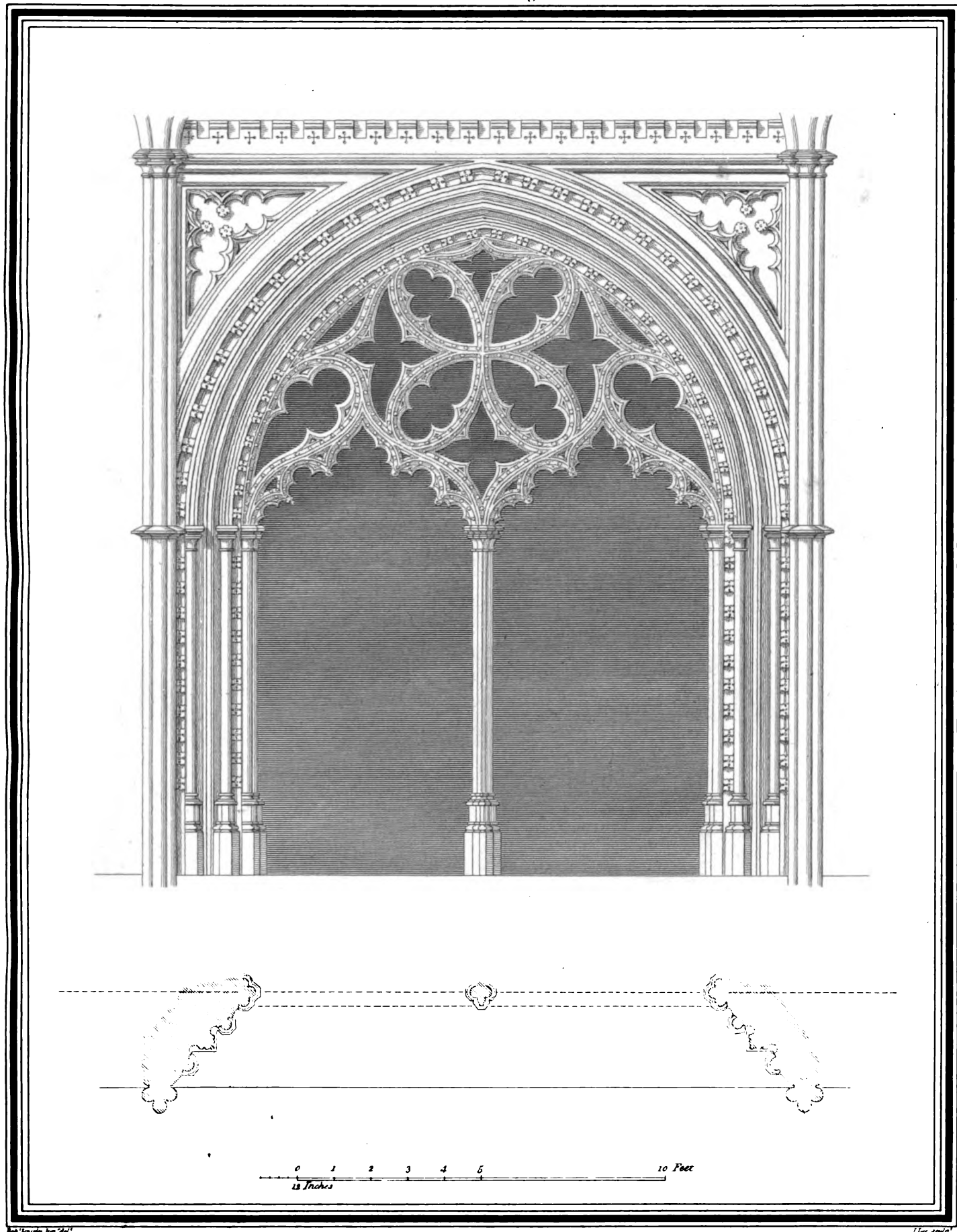


Robt. Smirke, Junr. del.

J. Lee. sculp.

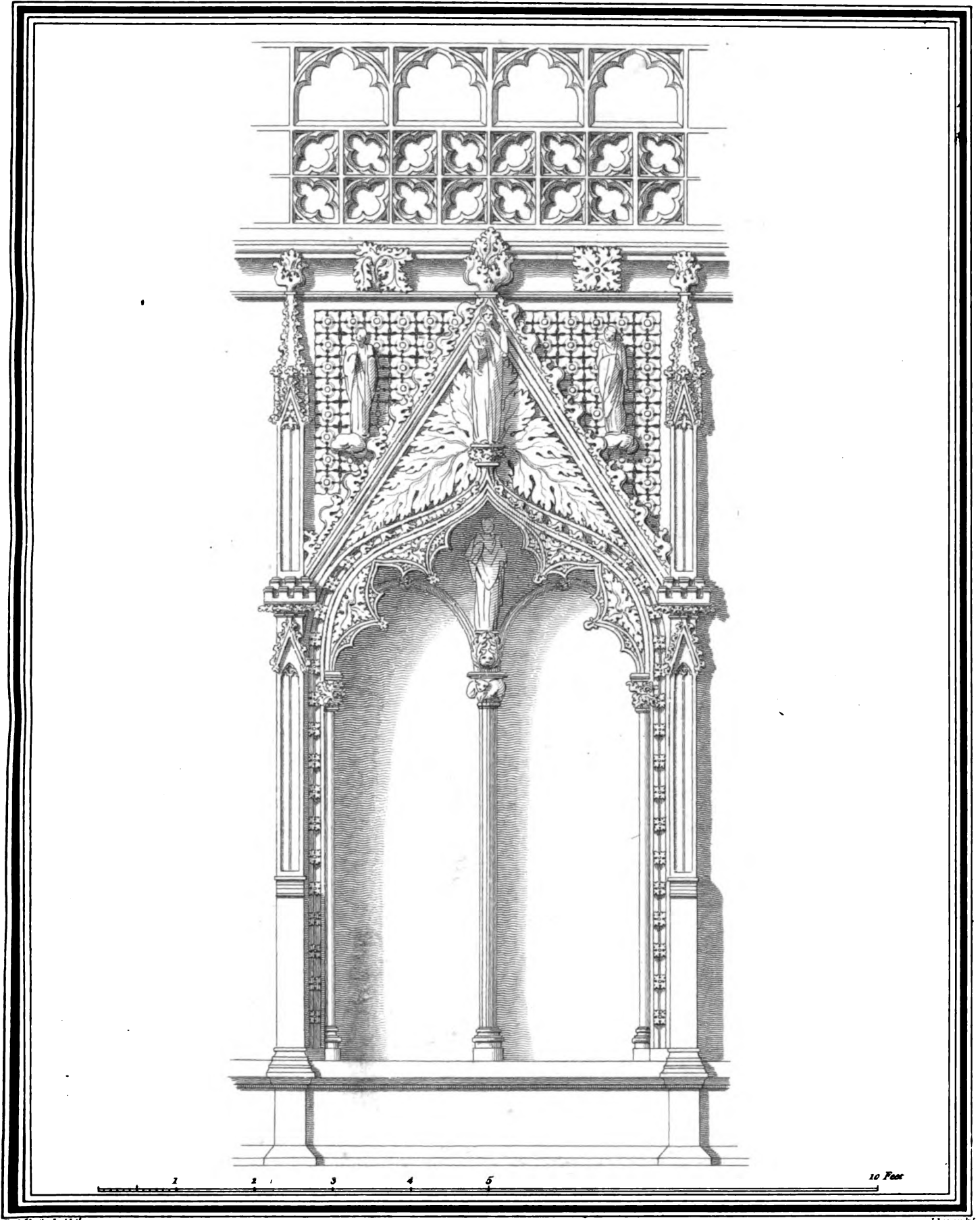
ONE OF THE LOWER TIER OF ARCHES IN THAT PART OF THE PRESBYTERY OF ELY CATHEDRAL REBUILT MCCXXII

XIVth Century



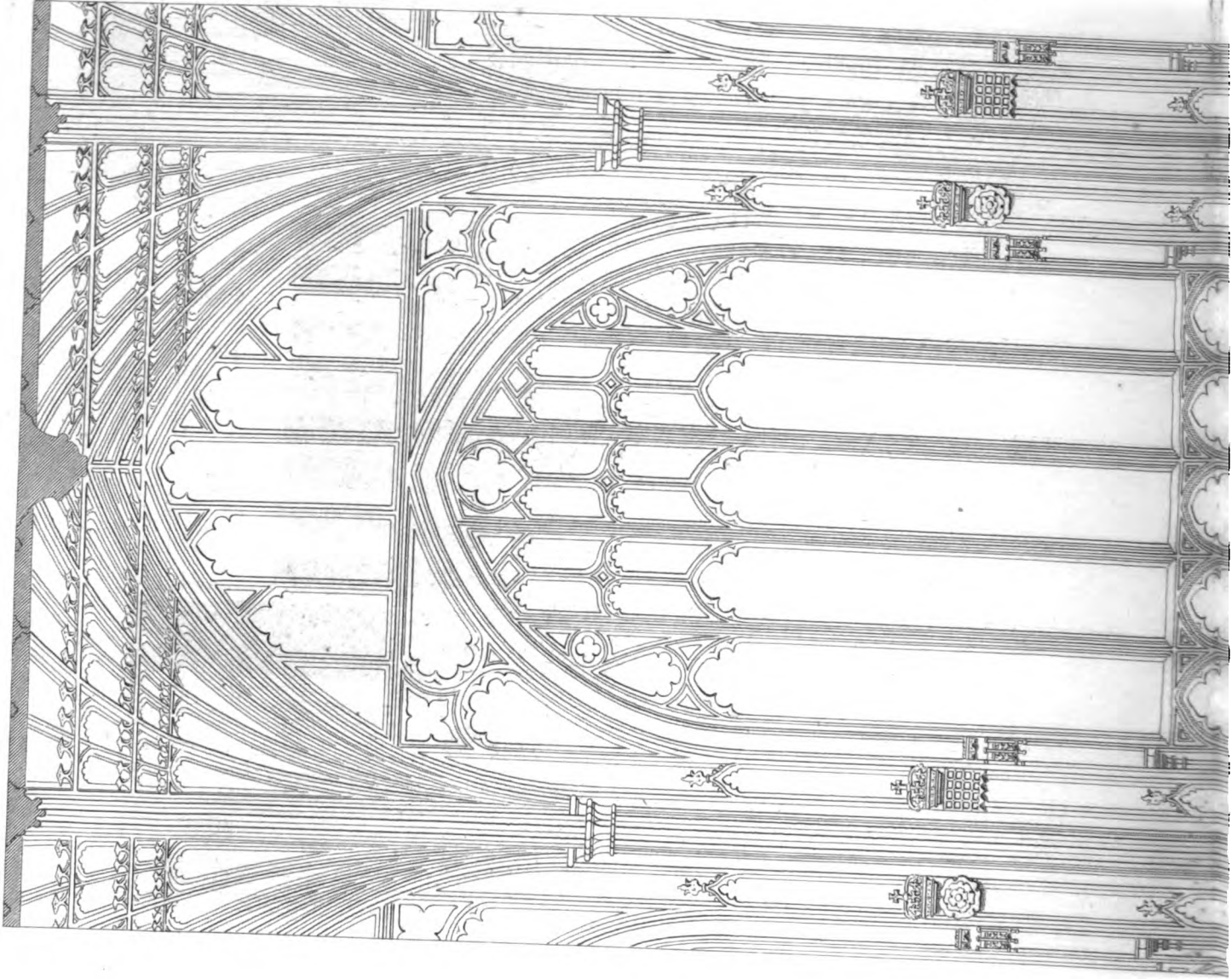
ONE OF THE SECOND TIER OF ARCHES IN THAT PART OF THE PRESBYTERY OF ELY CATHEDRAL, BEGUN MCCXXII.

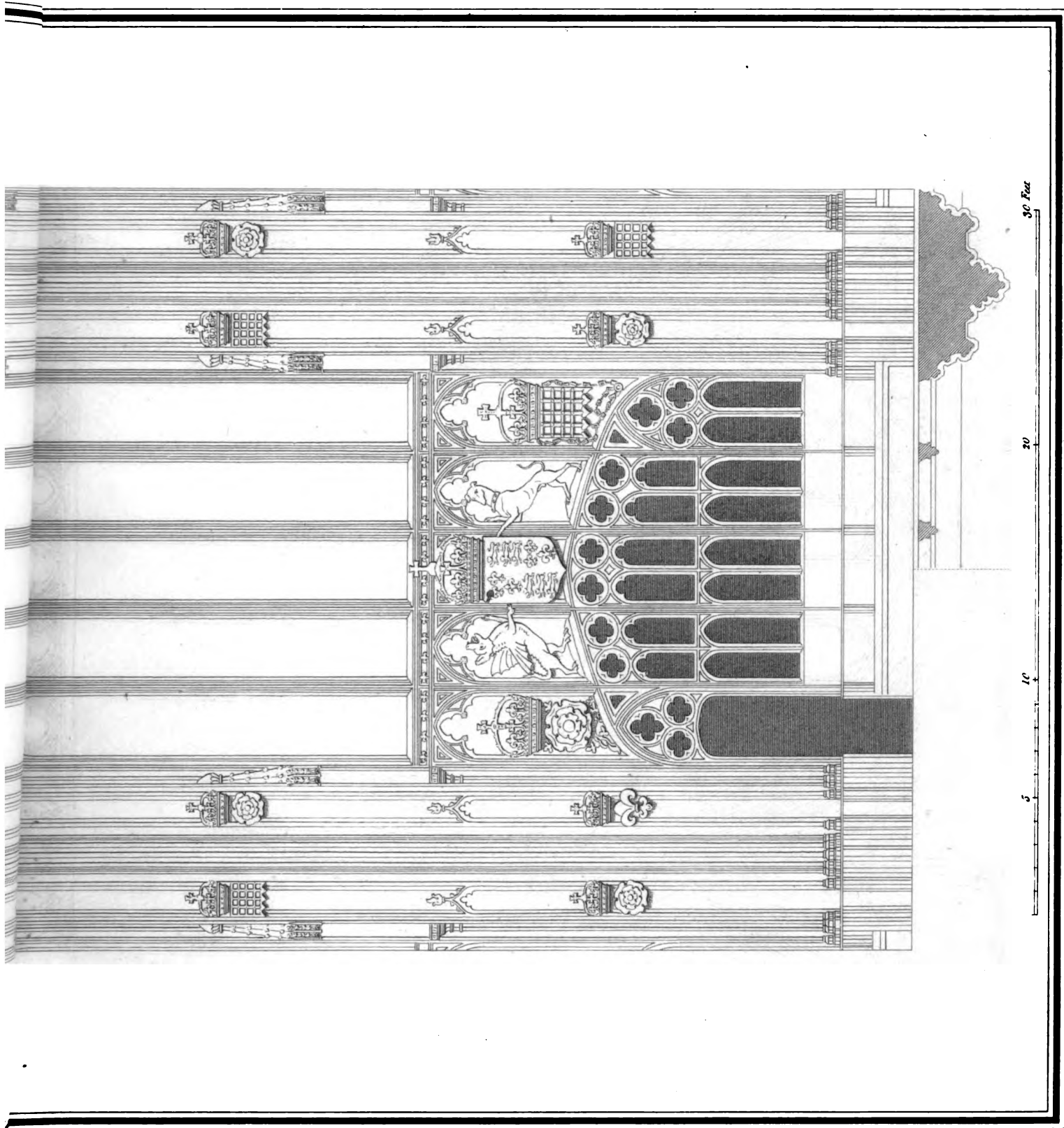
XIVth Century.



ONE OF THE NICHEs ON THE NORTH SIDE OF ST. MARY'S CHAPEL IN ELY CATHEDRAL.

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light and elegant, the windows being large and uniform, with tabernacles between them. Trumpington church is a remarkably handsome uniform building of this style, with a lofty nave, side aisles and transepts; the chancel, from the form of the windows, seems somewhat older than the church. Balsham church, a large and handsome structure, was built by John de Sleaford, who was master of the wardrobe to king Edward III. he died in 1400, and lies buried in the chancel. Sutton church is a large, lofty building, having a nave and side aisles with light clustered pillars, and very elegant windows: there is a square tower at the west end, over which is an octagonal turret of two stories, the lower of which is enriched with quatrefoils. Haslingfield church has a tower with four octangular embattled turrets at the west end, surrounded with quatrefoils at its base. The chancels of Horseheath, Bartlow, and Basingbourn, may be classed with the buildings of this century; the latter is large and lofty. The chapel of Our Lady, on the north side of Fordham church, to which there is an ascent by a winding staircase⁷, is a very elegant building; it has an under-croft with a groined roof, part of which serves for the church porch, and part for a vestry and other purposes. The nave of Bottissham church is lofty and elegant with clustered pillars and pointed arches; under all the windows on the south side there are flat arches both within side and without. There is a remarkable chapel on the north side of Willingham church, now used for a vestry, it has a very highly pitched roof of stone, without any wood work or covering of lead. The spandrils of the arches, which rest on brackets, are pierced with quatrefoils, &c.

XVth Century.—In the fifteenth century, especially in the reign of king Henry the VIIth, the Gothic architecture underwent a considerable change, the angles of the arches became more and more obtuse, till at last they were sometimes almost flat: the ribs of the vaulting were divided into an infinite variety of parts, and enriched with a profusion of sculpture, and with clusters of pendent ornaments; the side walls were also very frequently covered with abundance of rich tracery; the heads of the windows, instead of being divided into various forms, as in the preceding century, were filled with a great number of small compartments, with trefoil heads, separated by perpendicular mullions; the large windows were usually divided by two large mullions into three compartments, which were subdivided into smaller ones. The finest and most perfect example of this highly embellished style, is to be found in the magnificent chapel of King's college in Cambridge, begun by king Henry the VIth, in the year 1441, carried on by king Henry VII.

⁷ It was formerly used as a school.

and

and completed by king Henry the VIIIth. Every part of the ante-chapel exhibits a rich display of Gothic tracery, with roses, portcullises and the royal arms with the dragon and greyhound for supporters carved, in high relief: the vaulting of the roof is singularly rich and elegant, in the same style as the roofs of St. George's chapel at Windsor and Henry the VIIth's chapel. Burwell church is a light and elegant building of this century, with a lofty nave and side aisles; over the arch between the nave and chancel, the wall is much enriched with Gothic tracery, in the centre of which runs an inscription ^a by which that wall and the roof of the nave appear to have been erected in 1464: the nave has clustered pillars and pointed arches on the piers between the windows; on both sides of the chancel and at the east end are tabernacles, the canopies of which are richly ornamented with crockets. St. Mary's church in Cambridge was begun in 1478, and finished in 1519, the steeple is more modern not having been finished till 1608 ^a; the nave of this church is very light, and richly ornamented. Bishop Alcock's chapel on the north side of the choir in Ely cathedral was begun in the year 1488; the sides are filled with tabernacles, having canopies with lofty pierced pinnacles; the whole covered with a profusion of tracery, crockets, and other ornaments, very sharply executed in clunch; the roof is highly enriched with tracery. The nave of Iselham church exhibits another elegant specimen of the architecture of this century; it owes much of its ornament to the benefaction of Christopher Peyton esq. who raised the roof in the year 1495. The spandrils between the arches are enriched with quatrefoils, roses, and Gothic tracery, including the arms of the benefactor and his lady. Over the arches on each side, is a range of large and elegant windows; the wooden roof is ornamented with roses, figures of angels, &c. On each side runs the following inscription "*Pray for the good prosperite of Crystofer Peyton and Elizabeth his wyfe and for the soule of Thomas Peyton sqwyer, and Margarete his wyfe fader and moder of the sayd Crystofer and for the sowles of al the awncestre of the sayd Crystofer Peyton wych dyd mak thys rose in the yere of owre Lord M^cCCCC^oLXXXV^o beyng the X zere of Kynge Hery the VII.*" It has been supposed from this inscription, that only the wooden roof was added by Christopher Peyton, but as the arms of Peyton, are introduced in the spandrils of all the arches of the nave, impaling the arms of Elizabeth his wife ^b, it is clear that he must also have built all that is above

^a Orate p aīabz Johis Benet Johanie et Alicie ux' ei parentū que suoꝝ qui fieri fecer't hunc parietē ac Carp'ntariā navis ecclie a dō MCCCCLXIII. ^a Fuller's Hist. of Cambridge.

p. 90.

^b A Saltire engrailed, a chief ermine, as on her grave-stone in this church.
those

those arches, which, with the pillars supporting them, are probably of an earlier date; the old pitch of the roof, which was sharp, is to be seen within the church against the east wall of the tower. It was much the fashion in the middle, and latter end of the fifteenth century, to alter churches, which had been erected about half a century before, and which had for the most part highly pitched roofs, by adding a second story, filled with windows, over the arches of the nave, and lowering the pitch of the roof, as in the instance above mentioned at Iselham.

Landwade church is a light elegant building in the form of a cross, erected by Walter Cotton esq. vice-chamberlain to king Henry the VIth, who died in 1445. Over church is a very handsome uniform building, in the style of the fifteenth century, with a spire at the west end; the nave is separated from the side aisles by clustered pillars, the capitals of which are embattled, and enriched with roses and various mouldings. There is a large stone porch, on the south side, with clustered pillars, and embattled capitals terminating in plain pinnacles, at the east and west corners, on the outside. The nave of Cherry-Hinton and Horseheath churches, and the chancel of Harlton church, may be referred to the same period; the east end of the latter is much enriched with tabernacles and Gothic tracery.

At the west end of Whittlesea church, there is a handsome tower with a very lofty spire, by far the most elegant building of the kind in this county: the tower is much ornamented with niches, pinnacles, and quatrefoils; the spire is enriched with crockets*. The nave of March church is a handsome building of the same century; it has a wooden roof, with numerous projecting figures of angels, and is the richest specimen of the kind in Cambridgeshire. This appears to have been erected by William Dredeman, who died in 1501, and whose grave-stone is in the nave, with the effigies of himself and his wife on brass plates; his name appears also formed with flints on the outside of the wall of the nave.

Bishop West's chapel at the east end of the south aisle of Ely cathedral is one of the latest specimens of Gothic architecture; indeed it cannot be considered as pure Gothic, having a considerable mixture of the Italian style; the whole of this chapel is extremely rich, and is covered both within side and without, with a great profusion of Gothic tabernacles, and arabesque ornaments, all executed with great delicacy, and originally painted and gilt. The bishop's arms and his motto, "*Gratia Dei sum quod sum*," are intermixed with the ornaments, in various parts of the chapel.

* A West view of this church is annexed to the account of Whittlesea in the Parochial Topography.

Ancient painted Glafs.—The more antient remains of painted glafs in the Cambridgeshire churches, are neither numerous, nor of any great consequence; a few fragments in the chancel windows of Horseheath church, appear to be of the fourteenth century, and coëval with that building. Of the same age are some fragments in the windows of the nave of Trumpington church, among which are the arms of the family of Trumpington, and of the see of Ely. In the chancel windows of the same church are considerable remains, some of them apparently more ancient than those in the nave; part of one of the south windows of this chancel is represented in the annexed plate: from the shield, charged with the device of three leopards' bodies, uniting in one head, which appears from his seal to have been used by Edmund Crouchback earl of Lancafter in 1273²; one should be led to suppose, it was executed about his time.

The east window of the north aisle of Leverington church, which is in the style of the fifteenth century, is nearly filled with painted glafs; in the five larger lights are ten figures of Jewish kings, each attended by a saint or prophet, with a motto on a scroll; the several divisions between the figures, are formed of vine branches; the smaller compartments are filled with figures of the Virgin Mary, symbols of the evangelists, &c. In a south window of the chancel of the same church are considerable remains, consisting of our lady of pity which is in the middle, on one side the figure of a knight in plate armour, and his lady in a blue mantle, on which is a lion rampant, argent, with this inscription on a scroll, "*Iu fro sine make us fre, for John's love yat baptised ye*"; on the other side are figures of a knight and his lady kneeling, the knight is in plate armour, with a red surcoat, the lady in a white mantle, on which is a lion rampant, gules³, over them is a scroll with this inscription^b "*Lady lede us all fro barm to him yat lay ded in yi barm.*"

In Landwade church are some remains of painted glafs, coeval with the building, which was erected in the reign of king Henry the sixth, consisting of several figures of saints and angels. In the east window of Christ's college chapel are small whole length portraits painted on glafs, of king Henry the seventh, and some others of the family of Margaret countess of Richmond, the foundress of the college^c.

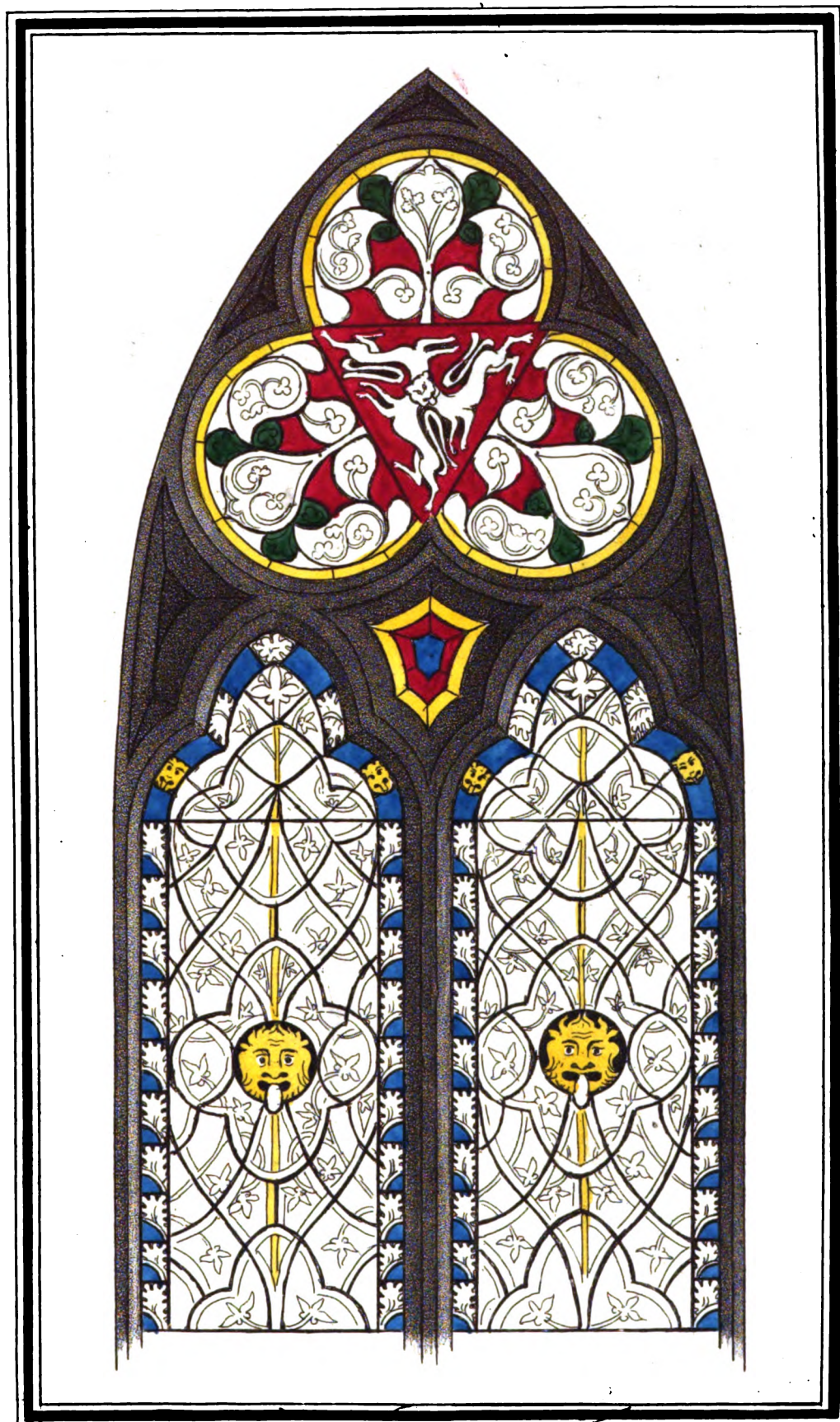
² Sandford's Genral. Hist. p. 102.

³ Said by Blomefield to be the arms of Bokenham.

^b See Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 243. where this inscription is inaccurately copied, "in your arm" being given for "in thy barm," i. e. lap, alluding to the figure of our lady of pity.

^c These were removed from a little chapel, said to have been that of the foundress on the north side of the chapel.

The



ANCIENT PAINTED GLASS IN TRUMPINGTON CHURCH.

The windows of King's college chapel at Cambridge exhibit a magnificent display of painted glass of the reign of king Henry the eighth. The greater part of these are very well preserved, the colours are brilliant, and some of the designs have great merit. The great east window has eighteen different subjects of our Saviour's passion. There are twelve windows on either side of the chapel, each of them divided into ten larger compartments in two ranges, besides several small ones in the arches; those in the upper range contain subjects taken for the most part^d from the old testament, and those in the lower range from the new testament: the smaller compartments are filled with the king's arms, and roses, crowns, fleurs de lys, and portcullises, with these letters, H. K. (Henry and Katherine). The great west window has no remains of painted glass.

Rood-lofts, screens, &c.—Between the nave and chancel of Bottisham church there is a screen of three stone arches with open quatrefoils in the spandrels.

In Comberton, Chippenham and Wood-Ditton are handsome Gothic screens of rood-lofts. In Fulbourn one arch of the rood loft remains, which is richly ornamented with pinnacles, crockets, and vine leaves. At Harleton is a stone screen of the rood-loft, the stairs which led to it also remain, as they do in many of the Cambridgeshire churches.

At Cherry-Hinton there is a Gothic screen between the nave and chancel, on the lower part of which are remains of some paintings, among which are portraits of a man and his wife kneeling, with inscriptions, "*Maria Magdalene*," &c. In Blomefield's time they seem to have been better preserved, for he describes these screens as beautifully painted, with the virgin of pity, &c. and those also of the chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, &c.^e.

The rood-loft at Ickleton remains with a rich screen; the under part, of the loft is ornamented with rich Gothic tracery. At Kennet is the screen of a rood-loft, painted and gilt: the rood-loft at Gilden-Morden is very large and compleat, having a double screen, forming two pews, about six feet square on each side of the passage to the chancel; the upper part is of light open Gothic work, in the style of the fifteenth century, the lower part is painted with flowers, and the figures of St. Edmund and St. Erkenwold, with their names inscribed; round the sides runs this inscription,

*" Ad mortem durā Ihu de me cape curam.
Vitam venturam post mortem redde securam.*

^d The paintings in some of the compartments of the two windows nearest the west end on each side, are not taken from scripture, but from legendary histories. ^e See Blomefield's Cambridgeshire, p. 2.

*Fac me confessum rogo te Deus ante recessum.
Et post decessum celo michi dirige gressum."*

Between the nave and chancel of Over church, there is a rich Gothic screen, at the back of which, in the chancel, are six wooden stalls.

The wooden stalls in the choir of Ely cathedral exhibit a rich example of the Gothic sculpture of the fourteenth century; they are admirably light and elegant, and their various ornaments are executed with great delicacy. Round three sides of the chancel of Balsam church are wooden stalls, richly ornamented, which appear, from the inscription on his grave-stone, to have been erected by John de Sleaford, master of the wardrobe to king Edward III. who died in the year 1401. In Witcham church is a large stone pulpit.

Fonts.—There are but few fonts in this county which are entitled to particular notice; those in St. Peter's church at Cambridge, and at Oakington may be referred to the twelfth century at least; the former is surrounded with four rudely executed human figures, terminating in serpents; the latter is square, standing on four pillars, and ornamented on the sides with circular arches. The font at Kingston is in the style of the early Gothic; it is octagonal, standing on eight short pillars, over which are trefoil arches enriched with crockets: those in Trumpington church, and St. Clement's at Cambridge are octagonal, enriched with quatrefoils and shields, in the style of the fourteenth century. There are several in the later Gothic style, being octagonal, and richly ornamented with tracery, the most elegant of which, are those of Dullingham, Ifelham, Tydd St. Giles, and Leverington: the last has niches round it, in which are sitting figures of bishops, &c. and is much enriched with pinnacles, crockets, roses, &c. Most of the other Cambridgeshire fonts are round or octagonal, and without ornaments, and many of them supported by five pillars.

Stone Stalls and Piscina.—In Bartlow and Arrington churches are double *piscina*, with interlaced arches. In Little-Abington is a small double niche in the chancel, with pointed arches, separated by a pillar: the arches have hollow mouldings ornamented with flowers.

In Barrington church in the north wall of the north aisle is an elegant niche, with an ogee arch, enriched with crockets and semi-quatrefoils. In Basingbourn are three stone stalls of unequal height, and a double *piscina*, much enriched with crockets, grotesque heads, pinnacles, &c. extremely well executed in clunch. In Bottisham church are three stone stalls, with obtuse arches and double *piscina*; and a fin-

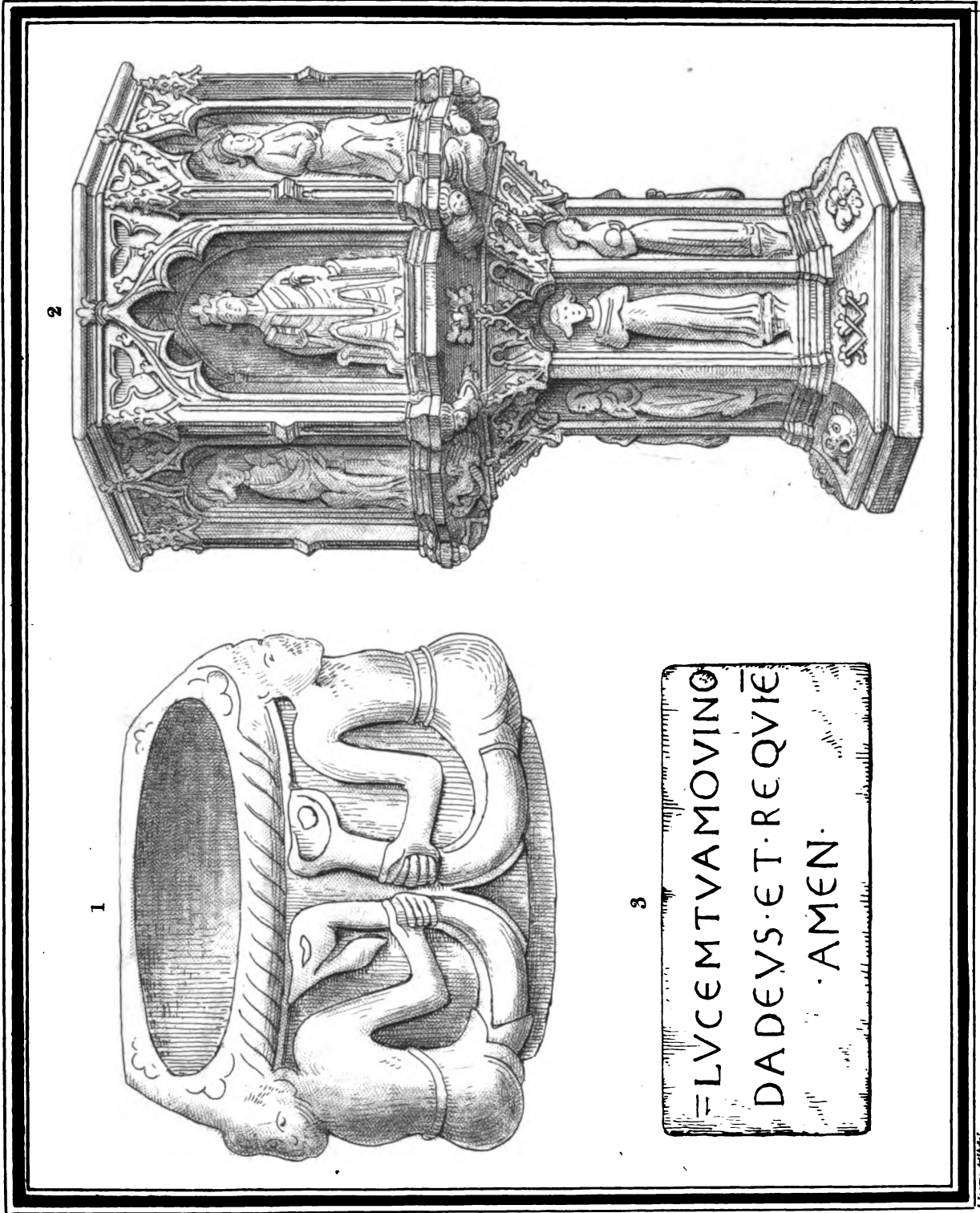


Fig. 1. Font in S^t Peter's Church, Cambridge. 2. Font in Leverington Church.

3. Inscription on the Base of a Cross, in Ely Cathedral. See p. 73.

a single stone seat and *piscina* at the east end of the south aisle. At Bourn, Milton, and Cottenham are three stalls, of unequal height with *piscina*, the latter are embattled and richly ornamented with quatrefoils and semi-quatrefoils in the style of the fifteenth century. At Milton is a double *piscina*, with an elegant detached pillar, the capital of which is ornamented with lilies. At Coveney is a double *piscina* under a single arch. At Caxton a *piscina* with two arches in the early Gothic style, having a detached pillar in the middle. At Doddington and Witcham double *piscinae*. At Willingham three stone stalls with plain arches, having trefoil heads and a *piscina* †. In St. Michael's church at Cambridge are two stone stalls of unequal height, very richly ornamented in the style of the fourteenth century ‡. At Fulbourn are two of unequal height under one arch. At Fen-Drayton two stone seats of unequal height with a double *piscina* adjoining. At Hinton in the chancel is a double *piscina*, and three stone stalls of unequal height, with detached pillars and plain mouldings, in the style of the early Gothic. At the south end of the south transept of Histon church, a double *piscina* and niches with plain pointed arches. In Kennet church a double *piscina* with pointed arches and detached pillars. At Leverington are three stone stalls of unequal height, with plain pointed arches. At Soham are three of an unequal height, richly ornamented with crockets, roses, &c. and a *piscina* adjoining. At Sutton a double *piscina*, and three stone seats of unequal height, without canopies. At Swaffham-Bulbeck are three stone stalls of unequal height, the arches over which are ornamented with crockets, &c. At Swavesey are three of unequal height with a *piscina*, and in Whittlesea-St. Mary two stone stalls of equal height, having plain ogee arches, with quatrefoil heads.

Ancient Sepulchral Monuments. XIIIth Century.—In the south aisle of the choir in Ely cathedral, is an ancient monument of a bishop, with his effigies carved in Purbeck marble, round the edge of which is a hollow moulding, with a scroll of roses; the figure is much mutilated, the head and hands being destroyed: this seems to be of an earlier date than the monument of bishop Northwold, in the same church, and was probably either that of John de Fontibus, who died in 1225, or of Geoffry de Burgh who died in 1228, though removed (as most of the monuments of this church have been) from its original position.

The monument of Hugh Northwold bishop of Ely who died in 1254, is carved out of a block of Purbeck marble, and very elaborately ornamented: before the removal of the choir it stood in the middle of the presbytery, which

† All the stone stalls and *piscinae* above enumerated are in the chancels of the respective churches, unless otherwise expressed.

‡ It appears that there were originally three.

was

was built by him, but is now placed upon the altar tomb of bishop Barnet, on the south side of the presbytery. The bishop is represented in his episcopal habit, with his mitre and crozier, within a niche at the head of which is a semi-quatrefoil: the pillars on the side are ornamented with rich scrolls of foliage; one of his feet rests on a lion, the other on a dragon. On the sides of the monument are six small niches with rich canopies, each containing a small image, on the right side those of a king, an abbot and a monk; on the left an abbess, a queen and a nun; the latter have been supposed to represent St. Etheldreda in those three characters^f. At the foot of the monument is a representation of the martyrdom of St. Edmund, alluding to the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, over which this ecclesiastic had presided before he became bishop of Ely.

The monument of William de Kilkenny bishop of Ely, who died in 1256, is placed between two of the arches, on the north side of the presbytery in Ely cathedral; it has the effigies of the bishop, in a niche ornamented with foliage, of Purbeck marble; in the spandrels of the canopy are angels with censers^g.

The monument of William de Luda bishop of Ely, who died in 1298, consisting of three remarkably elegant open arches, with pinnacles and pediments richly ornamented with crockets, stands between two pillars on the south aisle of the presbytery, in Ely cathedral^h; under the middle arch of this monument is a slab from which the brass plates have been stripped; a fragment of the inscription remainsⁱ.

In the north wall of the chancel of Stretham church, under a plain pointed arch is a slab with the following inscription in Lombardic capitals: "*Nicholus de Kyngeston gyt ici dieux de s'alme eyt merci amen.*" This Nicholas de Kyngeston is said by Blomefield to have been rector of Stretham, and founder of the chancel in the time of king Edward the first.

In the nave of Bottisham church is the grave-stone of Elyas de Bekingham one of the justices itinerant, so celebrated for his integrity, in the reign of king Edward I. There appears to have been a figure of him in his robes, under a canopy engraved on a brass plate, which is now lost: the following inscription may still be traced, "*Hic jacet Elyas de Bekingham quondam Justiciarius Domini Regis Angliæ cujus anime propicietur deus.*" He was made one of the justices itinerant A. D. 1275; the time of his death is not known.

On the north side of the chancel in Little-Shelford church, under an ogee

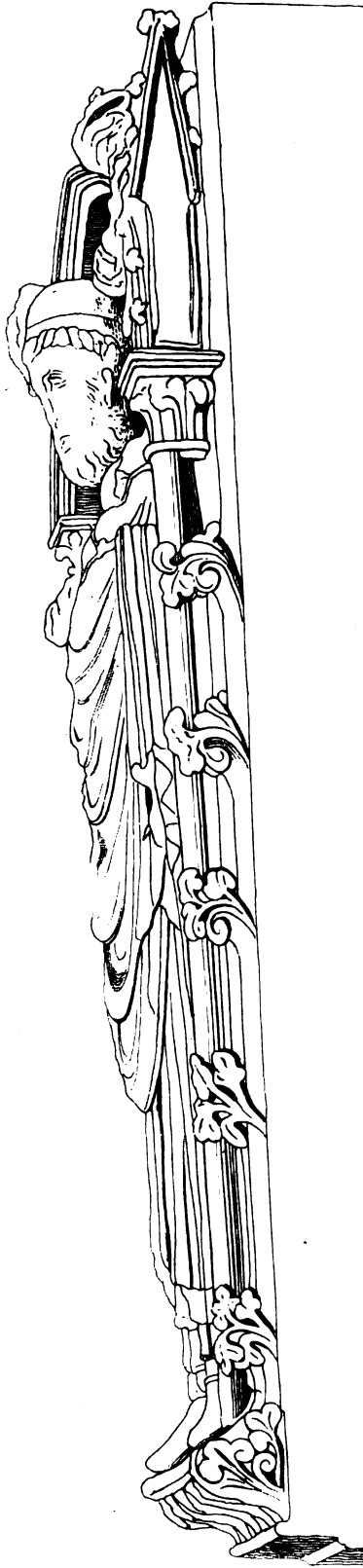
^f Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. i. p. 46.
pl. xvi.

^h It is figured in Bentham's Ely, pl. xvii.

^g It is very inaccurately figured in Bentham's Ely
ⁱ "..... de Luda quond.

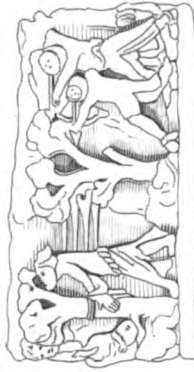
..... ius ecclesie cujus anime pro

arch,



Monument of W^m de Kilkenny, Bishop of Ely, in Ely, Cathedral. 1256. p. 62.

F 5

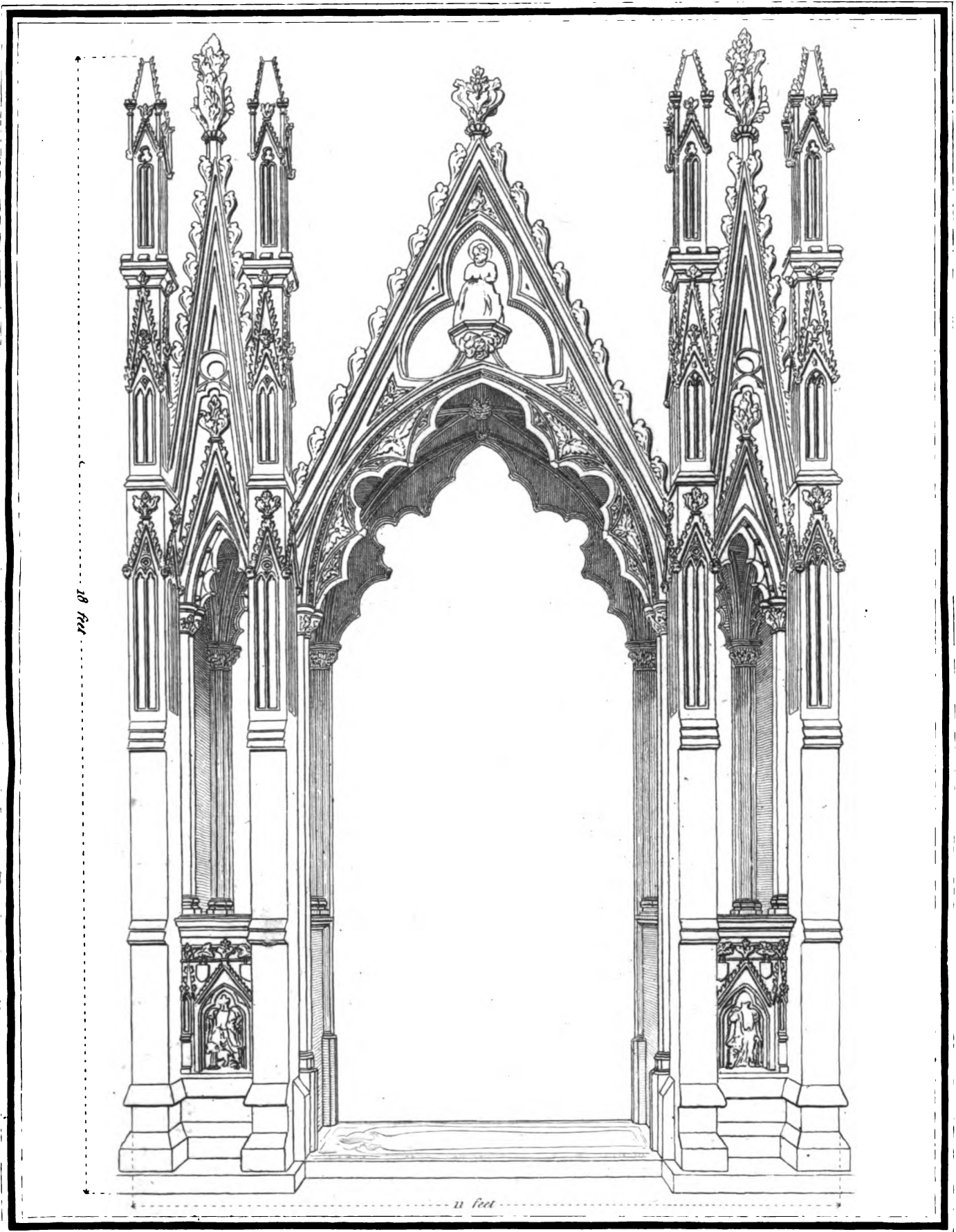


The East end of Bishop Northwold's Monument.

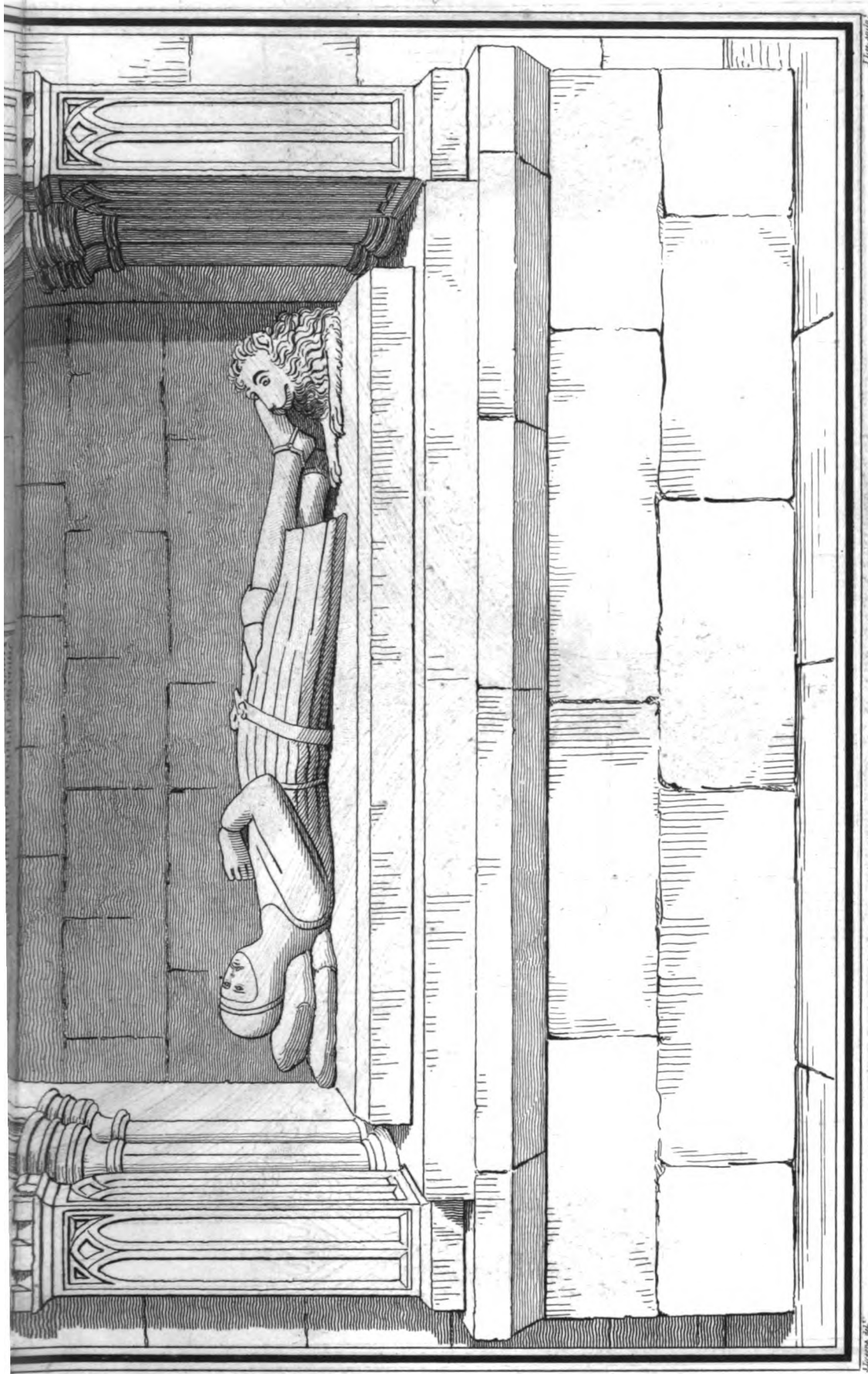


Monument of Hugh Northwold, Bishop of Ely, in Ely Cathedral. 1284. p. 61.

F 6 10



Monument of William de Luda Bishop of Ely in Ely Cathedral 1298.



MONUMENT OF SIR JOHN FREVILLE, IN LITTLE SHELFORD CHURCH.

Published by Trivett & Dunsen, 1864

arch, richly ornamented with crockets, is the monument of sir John de Freville, who died in the sixth year of king Edward the second, * being an altar tomb, with the effigies of a cross-legged knight, carved in stone, with a lion at his feet; at the back of the arch is the following inscription on a tablet in Lombardic capitals :

“ *Ici gist sire Johan de Freville*
 “ *Ke fust seigniour de ceste vile*
 “ *vous ke par ici passet*
 “ *Par charite pur lalme priet.*”

These are all the monuments of the thirteenth century, the age of which can be nearly ascertained; there are several others in the Cambridgeshire churches, which appear to belong to the same century, though they bear no certain evidence of their exact date; among which the following may be enumerated. In Baltham church-yard near the east end of the chancel are four raised monuments, with crosses florées on their slabs which are ridged.¹ Three of these ridged slabs (like the lids of stone coffins) with crosses on them, are placed on the church-yard wall at Chesterton.^m A similar one lies in the south transept of Jesus college chapel in Cambridge, being the grave-stone of one of the nuns of St. Radegund, with this inscription in Lombardic capitals, “ *Moribus ornata jacet hic bona Berta Rosata.*” In the church of Tydd St. Giles is a grave-stone with a cross and the following fragment of an inscription, “ *Orate pro anima dni Job'n Fysnir aie de ppiciet' ame . . .*”^o There is a grave-stone in Landwade church with a cross on it and another in the north aisle of Landbeach: two slabs in the nave of Sawston church with crosses florées, and inscriptions in Lombardic capitals, very much defaced; in one of which the name of Talbot may be traced, and a slab in Litlington church with a cross florée and the following mutilated inscription in Lombardic capitals “ *Roberd: de Sei . t . . . n: gyt: ici priet: pur: lalme: ke: deu: ei: m*” A similar slab is in the nave of Rampton church with this inscription, “ *. . . . Thomas de Huntingfo . . ist ici deu del alme eyt merci.*” Under an arch in the north wall of the chancel of Rampton church, is the effigies of a knight in mail and surcoat, with his right hand on the handle of his sword, and a lion at his feet; being the monument of one of the family of de Lisle^p. In the north transept of Iselham church, under an obtuse arch over

¹ Esch. 6 Ed. II. n. ¹ Two of these were formerly opened, and in one of them a skeleton was found in a stone coffin, in the other a skeleton laid in gravel without a coffin. See Blomefield's Camb. Collec. p. 199. ^m Figured in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. I. Introd. pl. iii. fig. 6, 7, 8.

ⁿ Ibid. vol. ii. Introd. pl. xvi. fig. 5. ^o Ibid. pl. xviii. fig. 1. 8. Ibid. vol. i. Introd. pl. iii. fig. 2. ^p Mr. Cole saw the arms of de Lisle on the shield.

which is a pediment, ornamented with crockets, lies the effigy of a crossed-legged knight in mail and surcoat, with a lion at his feet carved in chunch⁹.

XIVth Century.—In the chancel of Fulbourn church is the grave-stone of William de Fulbourn, who was appointed one of the barons of the exchequer in the year 1328, with the effigies of an ecclesiastic, in a richly ornamented cope, under an elegant canopy, engraved on brass plates with this mutilated inscription round the verge of the stone, "*Hic jacet Dominus Willms de Fulburne quondam canonicus Ecclesiarum Sancti Pauli London mense Augusti anno dñi : miles*"

At his feet are the following lines :

" Vermibus hic donor, et sic ostendere conor.

" Quid sicut hic ponor, ponitur omnis honor."

The monument of John Hotham bishop of Ely, who died anno 1337, consisting of an altar tomb under a canopy with two tiers of arches, stands in the north aisle of the presbytery of Ely cathedral. It was originally placed in the middle of that part of the presbytery which he had built; and had the effigies of the bishop, and various sculptured decorations, the greater part of which have been destroyed; the lower arches and their spandrels are much enriched with sculptured foliage, in the style of that part of the presbytery which this bishop built.

In the middle of the nave of St. Clement's church in Cambridge is the grave-stone of John de Helfingham, mayor of Cambridge, who died in 1329, with a cross (the brass plate of which is gone) and the following inscription in Lombardic capitals, "*Ici gist John de Helysingham clerk jadis Meyre de Caynbrigge pur charit pries pur lui qel q p . . . era quarante jours de pardoun avera qi morust la quarto jour de jull le an de grac . . . tre seysnour myl treis cent vinte neuvime."*

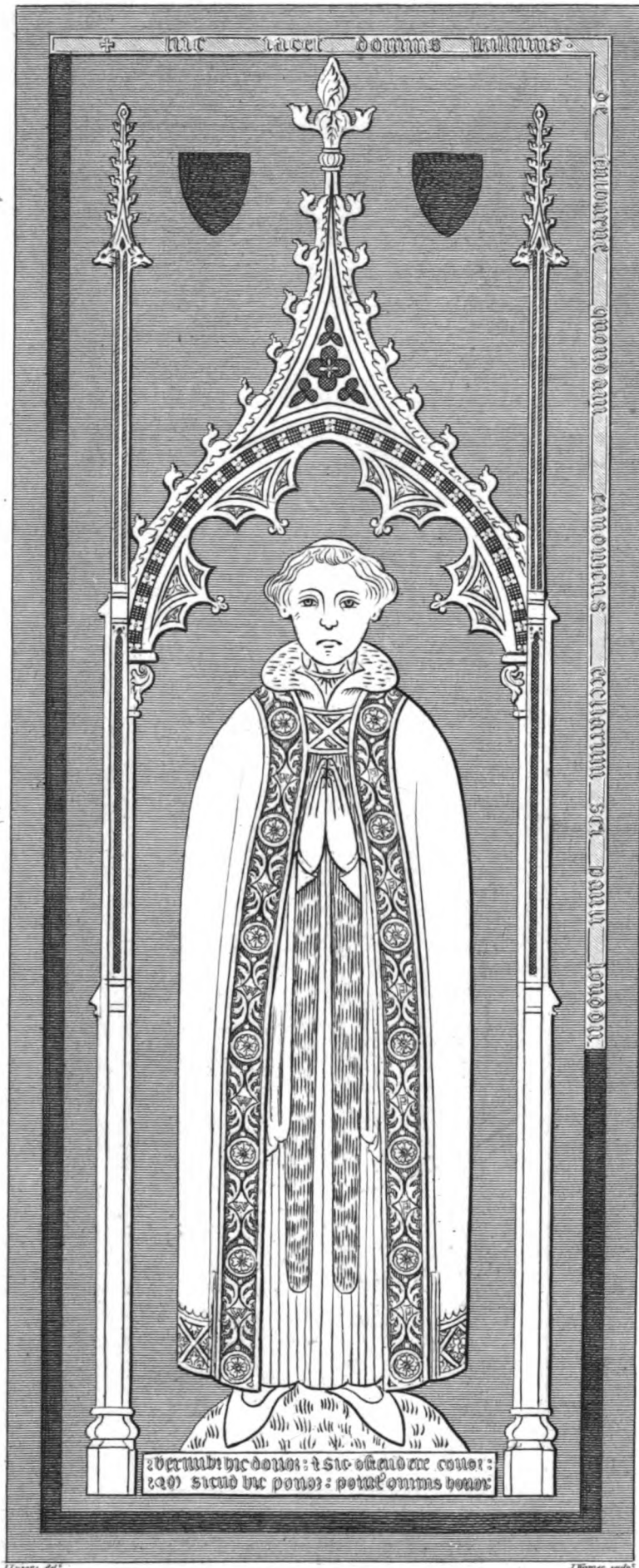
In the south aisle of the nave of Westley-Waterless church is a grave-stone with figures of a knight and his lady engraved on brass plates under canopies. The knight is represented in mail and surcoat, with plate armour on the front of his legs and arms, ornamented with lions' heads, he has a long sword and a shield, on which are his arms, on a fess three lozenges vair; at his feet is a lion. The lady has a veil and wimple, and is habited in a long loose robe, part of which

⁹ Figured in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. ii. pl. cv.

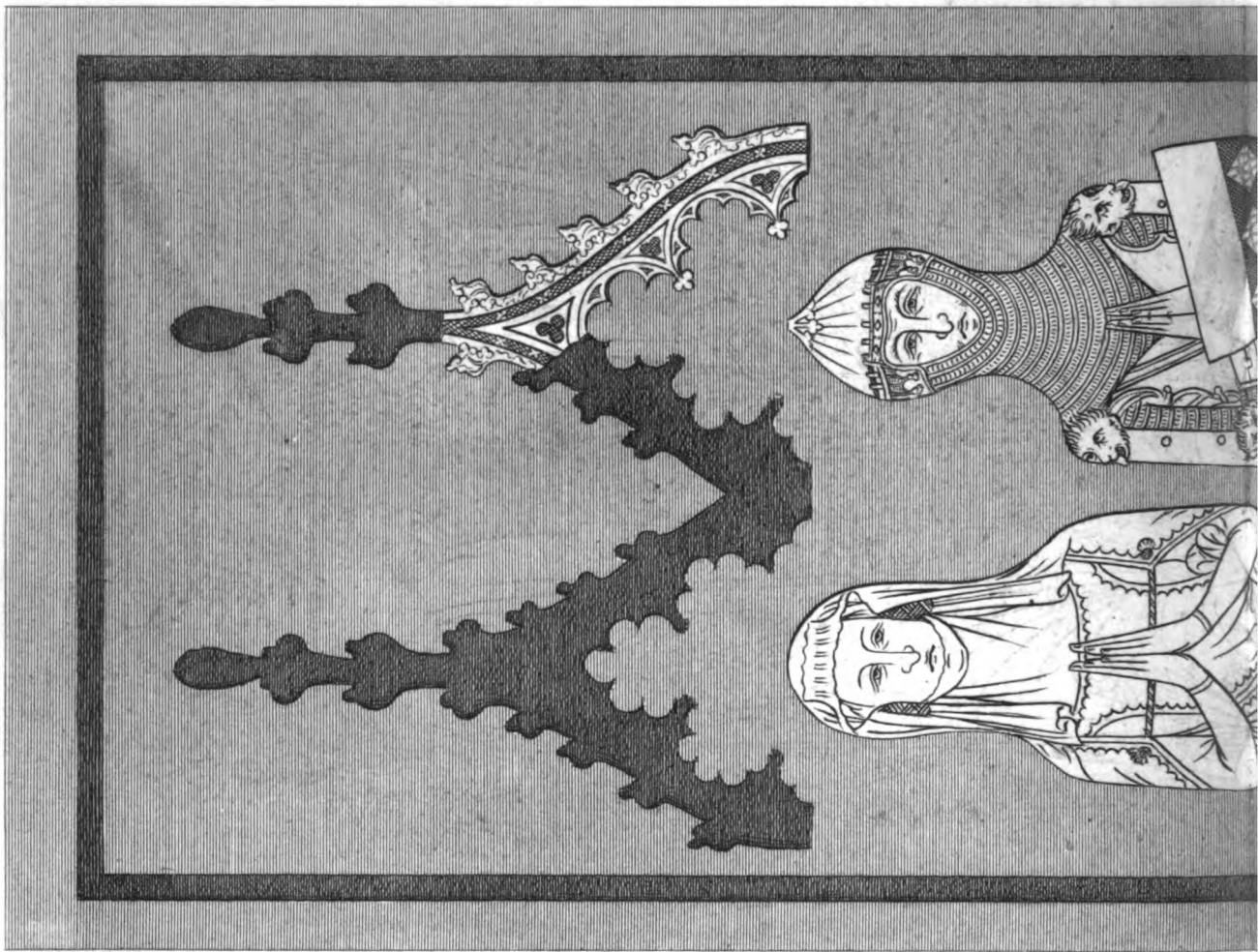
⁹ Bentham, 158.

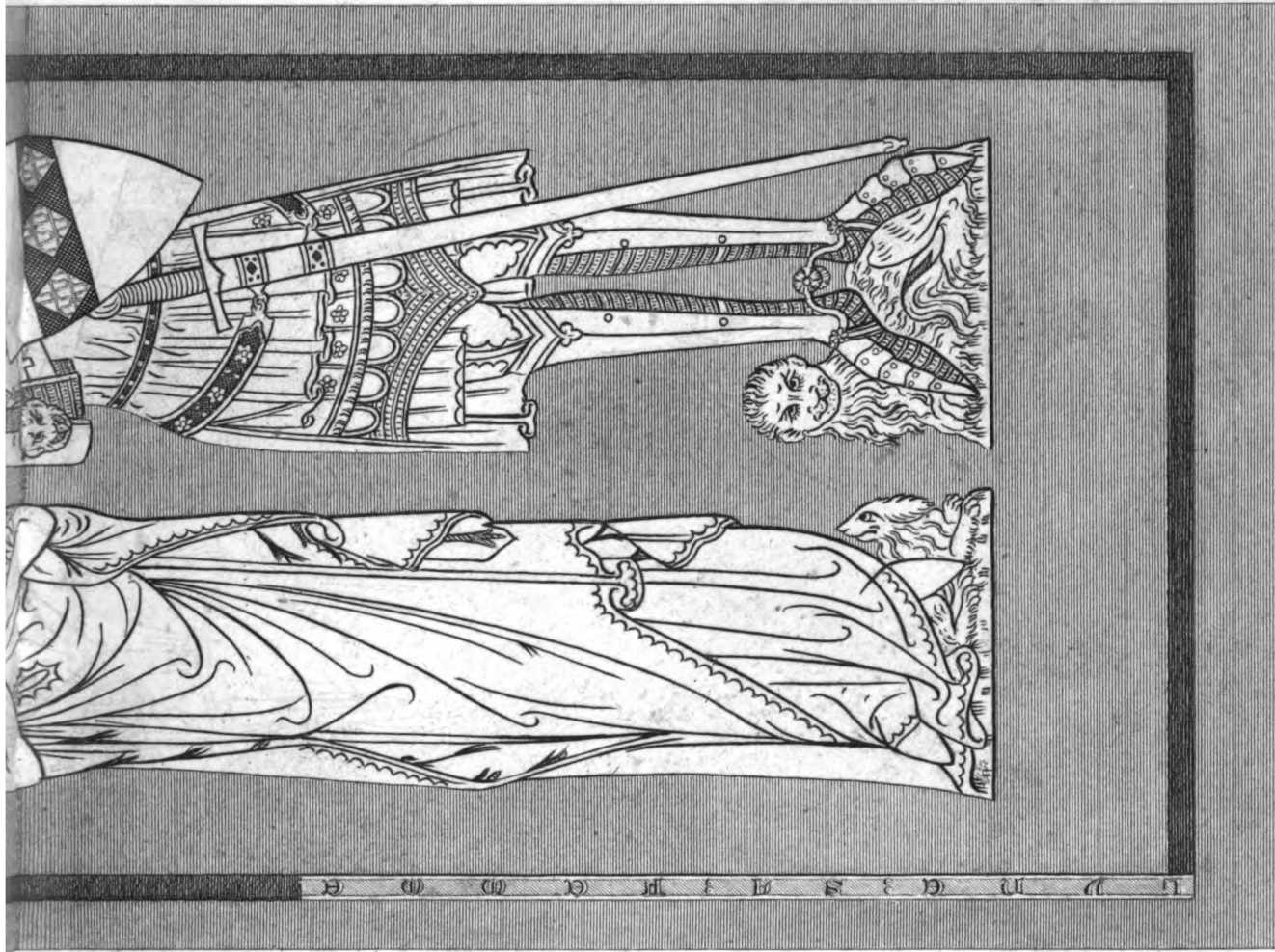
⁹ Ibid. pl. xviii.

⁹ Blomefield has the following words in this place, "*. . . me endormie en pais.*" Camb. Collect. p. 59. the words which follow in his book are evidently erroneous; the mutilated part of the inscription may be thus supplied, "*que l'alme endormie en pais qui pur l'alme priera quarante jours.*" &c.



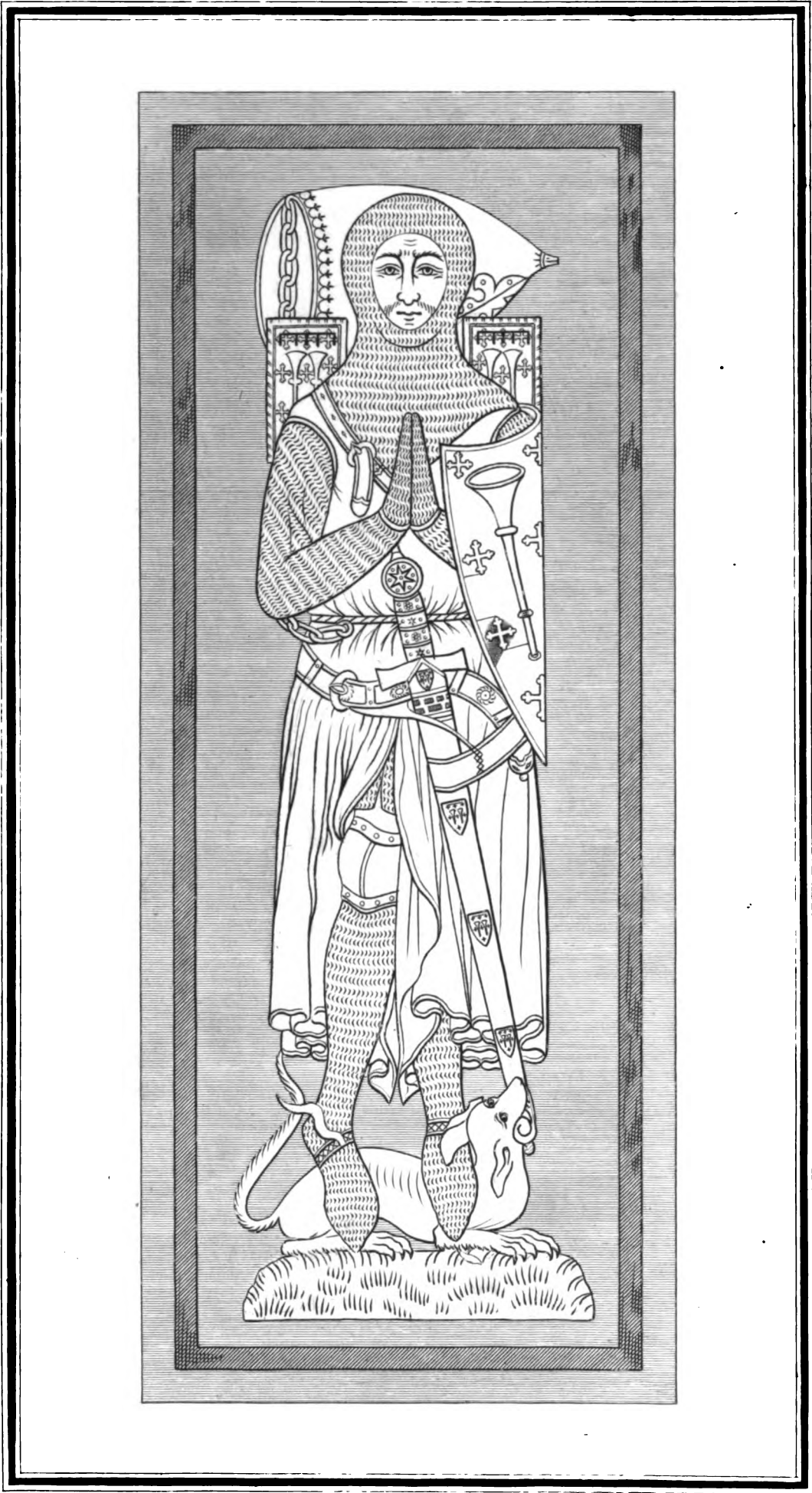
GRAVESTONE OF W^{DE} FULBURN IN FULBURN CHURCH.





GRAVESTONE OF A KNIGHT (SUPPOSED TO BE SIR JOHN DE CREKE) AND HIS LADY.

in the Church of St. Andrew's, York



GRAVESTONE OF ONE OF THE TRUMPINGTON FAMILY IN TRUMPINGTON CHURCH.

is tucked up under her left arm, only a fragment of the inscription (“... *lyne sa femme*”) remains. This is commonly supposed to represent sir John de Creke who lived in the reign of king Edward II. and his lady, but the arms are not those of his family. In Trumpington church, under an ogee arch, between the north aisle, and a chapel on the north side of it, is an altar tomb, with a slab of Purbeck marble, on which is the effigies of a crusader, engraved on a brass plate: the arch is much enriched with semi-quatrefoils and foliage; the altar tomb with Gothic niches: the knight is in armour of mail, with the arms of Trumpington² on his shield, and also on the scabbard of his sword. This has been supposed to be the monument of sir Giles de Trumpington, who possessed a manor in Trumpington, in the reign of king Edward the third; but the armour seems rather to correspond with that of the reign of king Edward the first, which makes it more probable that it was intended for sir Roger de Trumpington, who died in the seventeenth year of that king.

In the south aisle of Wood-Ditton church is a grave-stone, with the effigies of Henry English who died in 1383, and Margaret his wife, on brass plates; he is represented in plate armour, mail gorget, and pointed helmet, with a lion at his feet; his lady in a long gown, with a mantle and mittens. In Iselham church is a plain altar tomb, with the effigies of a knight carved in clunch, with curling hair and beard, a diadem round his head, ornamented with jewels, and a rich necklace; he is in plate armour, with a helmet under his head, and a lion at his feet. On the north side of the chancel in Burrough-Green church, are three altar tombs ornamented with shields and quatrefoils, under rich Gothic canopies; in the middle one is the effigies of a lady, in a mantle and gown, the latter buttoned down the front, with a close reticulated head-dress: on the two other tombs are effigies of knights in armour. The style of these monuments agrees with that of the fourteenth century, and it is most probable that they were designed for sir Thomas and sir John de Burgh, lords of this manor, both buried here, and the second wife of the latter, who died in the beginning of the succeeding century; as the head-dress of the lady agrees with that then in use: all these monuments are much mutilated³.

To this century may also be referred, an altar tomb under an ogee arch in Hildersham church, on which are brass plates of a knight and his lady; he is represented in plate armour with a pointed helmet, long sword, strait by his side, and a lion at his feet; she in a long gown and mantle with a veil: on this monument

² Semée of croselets, 2 trumpets with a label of 5. for difference, the same arms are in a north window of the north aisle. ³ Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 1. p. 220.

are the arms of Paris. In the chancel of Horfeheath church is a grave-stone of Purbeck marble, with brass plates of a knight in plate armour, mail gorget, and studded cuisses², with a pointed helmet and a very long sword: over his head was a canopy and figures of angels holding his crest, the brass plates of which are gone. Two monuments formerly stood in a small chapel on the south side of Hildertham church, on one of which was the effigies, carved in wood of a cross-legged knight (supposed to be Sir Robert Busteler, temp. Edward II.) on the other that of his lady, also of wood: the chapel has been taken down and these effigies were lying in the belfry, in the year 1805.

XVth Century.—In the chancel of Balsham church is a large grave-stone of John de Sleaford, master of the wardrobe to king Edward the third, and rector of Balsham, enriched with brass plates, containing the effigies of an ecclesiastic, under a rich canopy of three arches; over the middle one is a representation of the Trinity, and of two angels, conveying the soul of the deceased to heaven; at the top are the arms of England and France (semée of fleurs de lys) quarterly; and the same, impaling four lions rampant quarterly, for Heinauld, being the arms of Phillippa queen of Edward III. Within the canopy is a shield with the arms of the see of Ely, and a blank space from which another has been taken, which no doubt bore the arms of Sleaford: the cope is ornamented down the sides with figures of saints³. On a border of brass running round the stone, with the symbols of the evangelists at the corners, is the following inscription:

- “ Ion Sleaford dicitur: Rector mundo q, relictus.
 “ Bursa non Strictus: jacet hic sub marmoris pictus.
 “ Fautor justorum: constantis ultor viciorum.
 “ Quae Rex Edwardus: dilexerat ad mala tardus
 “ Gardrobam rexit: illi dum bene vixit
 “ Ecclesiam struxit: hanc nunquam postea luxit
 “ Hec fecit stalla: large fundens q, catalla
 “ Canonicus primo: Wellys Ryppon fuit imo
 “ Edwardi festo: decessit fine modesto.
 “ Regis et Anglorum: qui detulit acta reorum.
 “ Milleno: quadrigeno quoque pleno
 “ Huic addens primo: deductum corpus ad imum

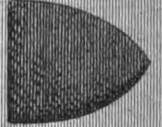
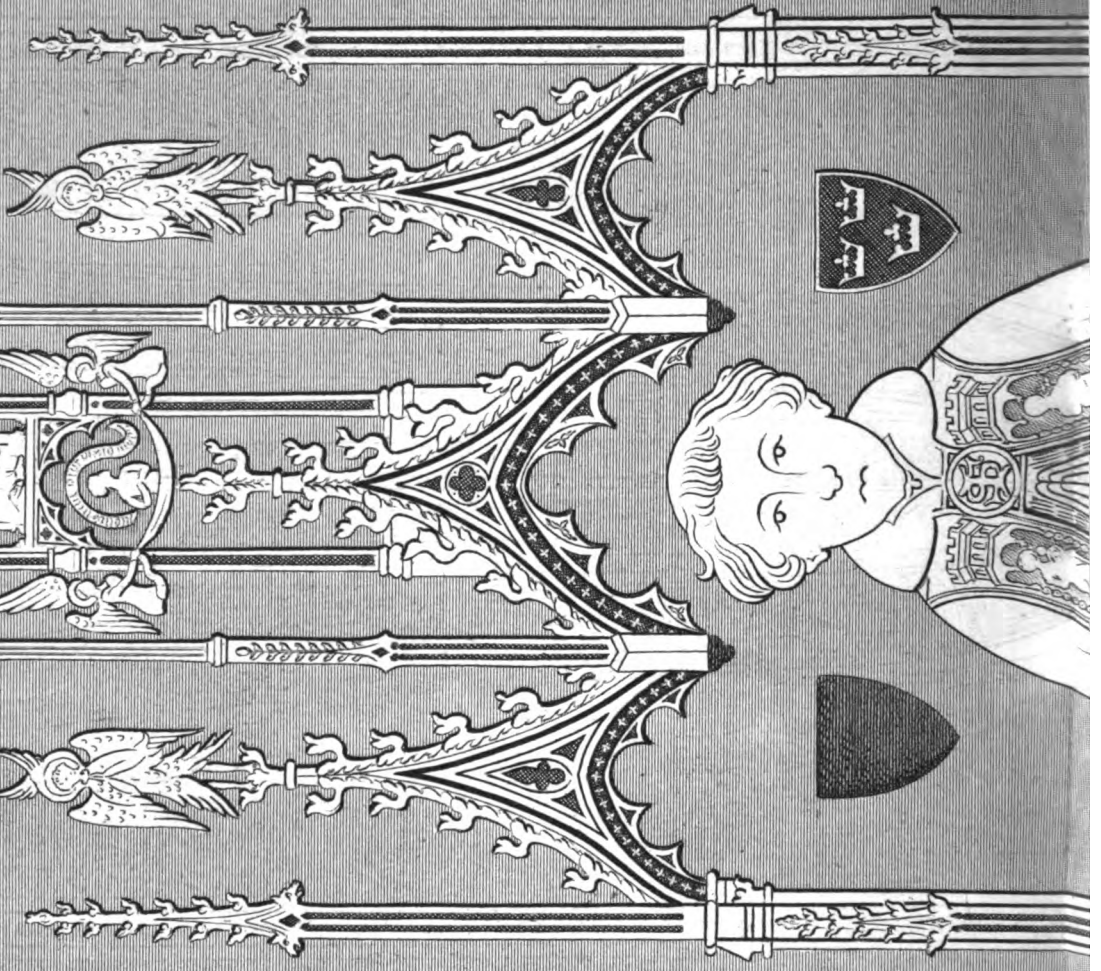
² The armour resembles that on the effigies of Sir Philip Pelton in Botton church, Herts, (1361) figured in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 1. pl. xli. p. 113.

³ The figures are those of the Virgin Mary, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, St. Etheldreda, St. Katharine, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Margaret, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Wilfrid.

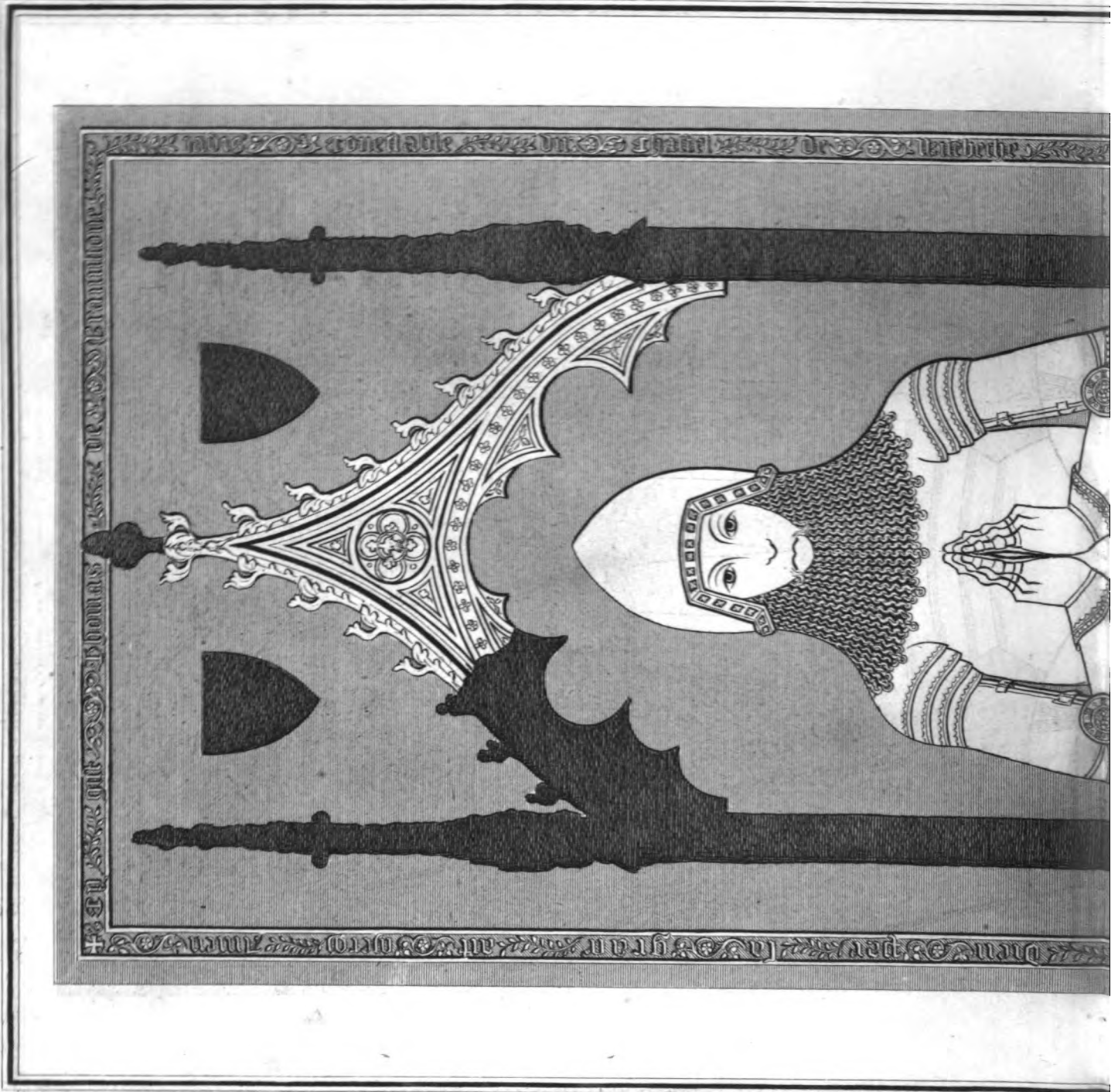


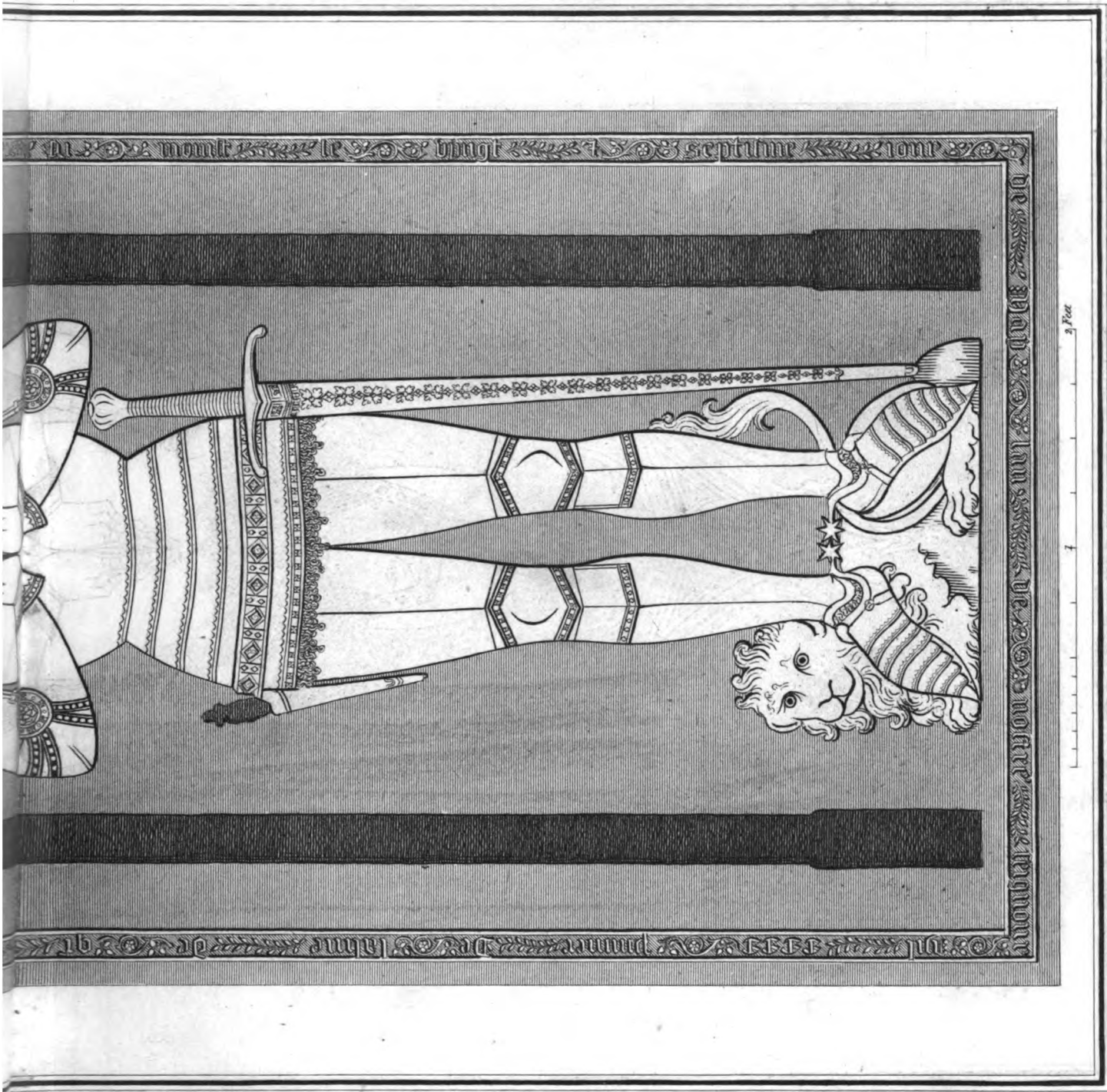
¶ Hantor mitor: contās vltor vltor. ¶ Quē rex Edward: dilexerat ad mala tard' ¶ Bardnob

+ ION Slesfordict' rector: mudo grehct' ¶ Buria uoftrict: laet hie sbmanuotepit



¶ Sdm: edum cor' ad unū ¶ Sclen's tpe: celospetor mltitue ¶ Nil balat mltie: q' pmlt' oln' s'ie





GRAVESTONE OF SIR THOMAS DE BRAUNSTON IN THE CHURCH OF WISBECH ST PETER MCCCCI.

“ O Clemēs x̄pe : Celos precor intr't ut iste
 “ Nil habeat triste : q' p'tulit oībz iste.”

In the south aisle of the church of Wisbech St. Peter is a grave-stone with the effigies of Thomas de Braunston, constable of Wisbech castle, who died in the year 1401, engraved on brass plates; he is represented under a rich Gothic canopy, in plate armour and pointed helmet, with a lion at his feet, and an inscription round the verge of the stone. In Haddenham church is the grave-stone of William Noion, rector of that church, and canon of York, Lincoln, and Chichester, who died in 1405. The brass plate on which the figure was engraved is gone, the canopy and inscription remain. In a chapel at the east end of the south aisle of Hinkeston church is a large slab of Purbeck marble, with brass plates of a knight in plate armour, with a lion at his feet, and a long sword by his side, between two ladies in long gowns and mantles, each of whom has a little dog at her feet; with this inscription round the verge of the stone, “ *Hic jacent Thomas de Skelton miles quondam Senescallus Jobis Ducis Lancastr' et postmodum Senescallus Dni Henrici nup' Regis Anglie quarti Ducatus sui Lancastr' qui obiit V^o. die Maij Anno Dni Millō CCCXVI. ac Margareta et Katerina quondā uxores ejus qu*”

In the church of Hatley St. George is a grave-stone with engraved brass plates of St. Baldwin St. George who died in the year 1426; he is represented in plate armour, with a very long sword, and a lion at his feet.

The monument of cardinal Lewis de Luxemburgh, bishop of Ely, who died in 1443; with his effigies on an altar tomb, under a rich canopy of three arches, stands under the last arch, on the south side of the Presbytery of Ely cathedral at the east end, and is at present hid by the altar-piece ^b.

In the south transept of Iselham church is a grave-stone with brass plates containing the effigies of sir John Barnard knight, who died in 1451, and his lady, under Gothic canopies. He is represented in plate armour, bare headed, with his helmet under his head, having on it his crest, a bear's head; he has large indented elbow pieces, a long sword, and a bear at his feet. The lady has a reticulated head-dress and veil, a mantle and close boddice and a dog at her feet ^c.

In the nave of Balsham church is the grave-stone of John Blodwell, an ecclesiastic who died in 1462, with his effigies engraved on brass. He is represented in a rich cope, under a canopy ornamented with figures of saints ^d in niches; round the verge of the stone is the following inscription :

^b It is figured in Bentham's History of Ely Cathedral, p. xix. ^c Engraved in Mr. Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. ii. p. 167. pl. lx. ^d St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. Allaphus Epus, St. Nicholas, St. Bridget, and St. Winefred.

“ *Egregius doctor hoc qui sub marmor pausat
 John Blodwell longo tempore cecus erat
 Hic residens vetulus, decor ecclesie bonus hospes.
 Cui deus hospicium sit requiesque dies
 Qui obiit XVI. die mensis Aprilis anno domini
 Millmo CCCCLXII.* ”

Under an arch on the fourth side of the presbytery in Ely cathedral is an embattled altar tomb, with the effigies of a man between his two wives, under a rich Gothic canopy of three arches ^f: he is represented in plate armour, and curled hair, with a collar of SS about his neck; under his head is a helmet with his crest, being a bird with erect wings. On the hollow of the helmet is a shield, charged with the arms of Tiptoft, a saltire engrailed; the same arms occur on one of the shoulder pieces and on the breast. The lady on his right hand has a long gown and mantle, and a coronet on her head ^g. This monument has been commonly ascribed to John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, who was beheaded in 1470, and though it is pretty certain that he was not buried here, yet there seems good reason for supposing it to have been intended for a memorial of him and his wives ^h.

The grave-stone of William Gray, bishop of Ely, who died in 1478, is between two pillars of the north aisle of the presbytery of Ely cathedral, near Bishop Alcock's chapel robb'd of its brass plates; the flat arch or canopy, ornamented with quatrefoils, figured in Bentham has been removed ⁱ. On the north side of the chancel in Iselham church, under a flat arch, enriched with quatrefoils, foliage, &c. is an altar tomb of Purbeck marble, with the effigies of sir Thomas Peyton knt. who died in the year 1484, and his two wives, under elegant Gothic canopies engraved on brass plates. Sir Thomas is represented bare headed in plate armour, with large scalloped elbow pieces, and a long sword across his middle. Both the ladies appear in the same head-dress of this century; one of them has a very rich embroidered gown, the other a fur cape and cuffs, the hands of both are held up and spread open in an unusual manner.

^e This inscription is very inaccurately printed in Blomefield's Collections. Under the figure is another Latin inscription in hexameter and pentameter verses, by which it appears that he was a native of Wales, and studied at Bologna and Rome.

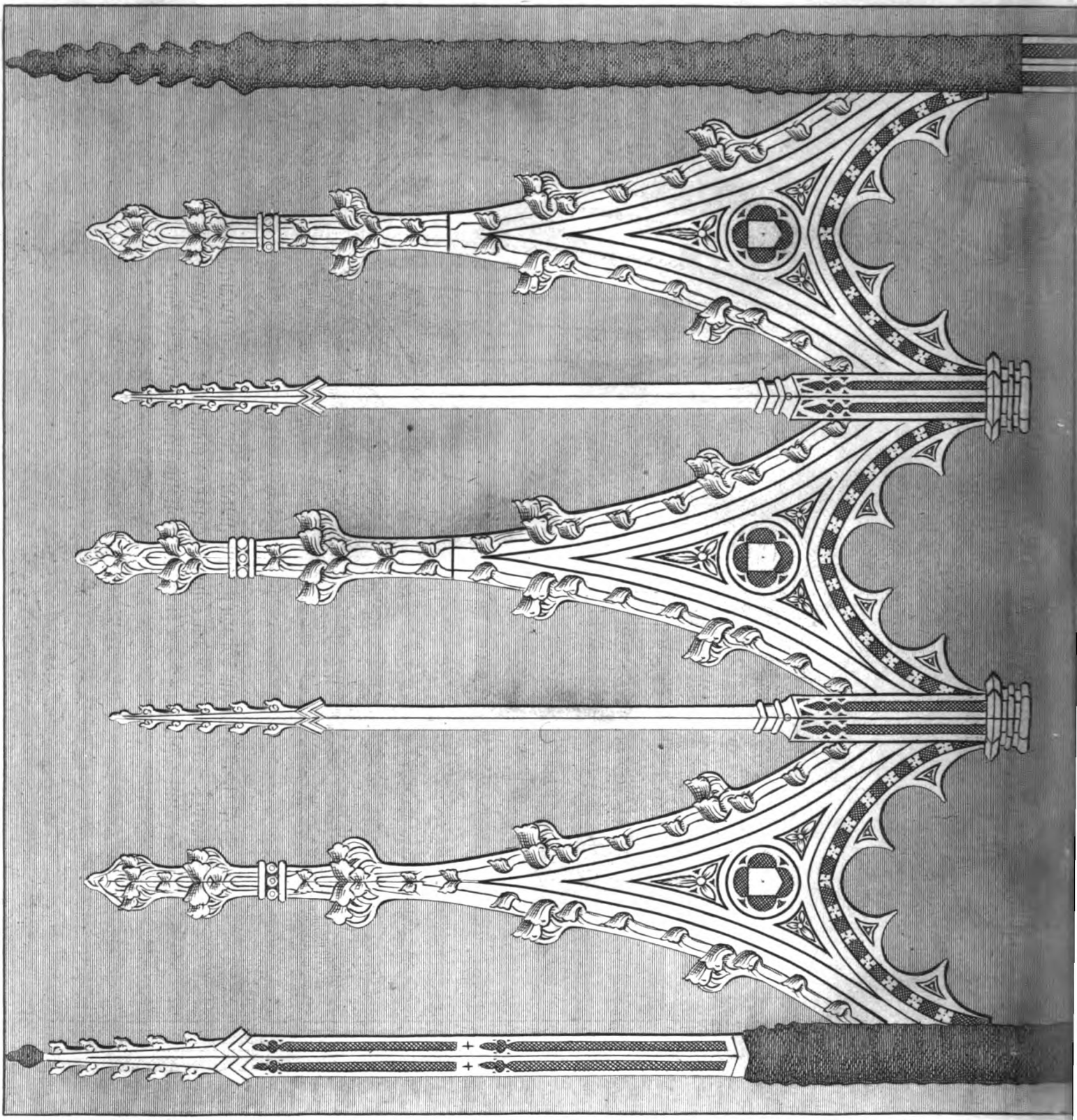
^f A view of this monument is engraved in Bentham's Ely, pl. xxxvii. and a bird's eye view of the figures, in Gough's Sep. Monum. vol. 2. pl. lxxxix.

^g There is also a coronet now on the man's head, but it was placed there when the monument was repaired on the removal of the choir: it does not appear in the plate in Bentham's Hist. of Ely Cathedral.

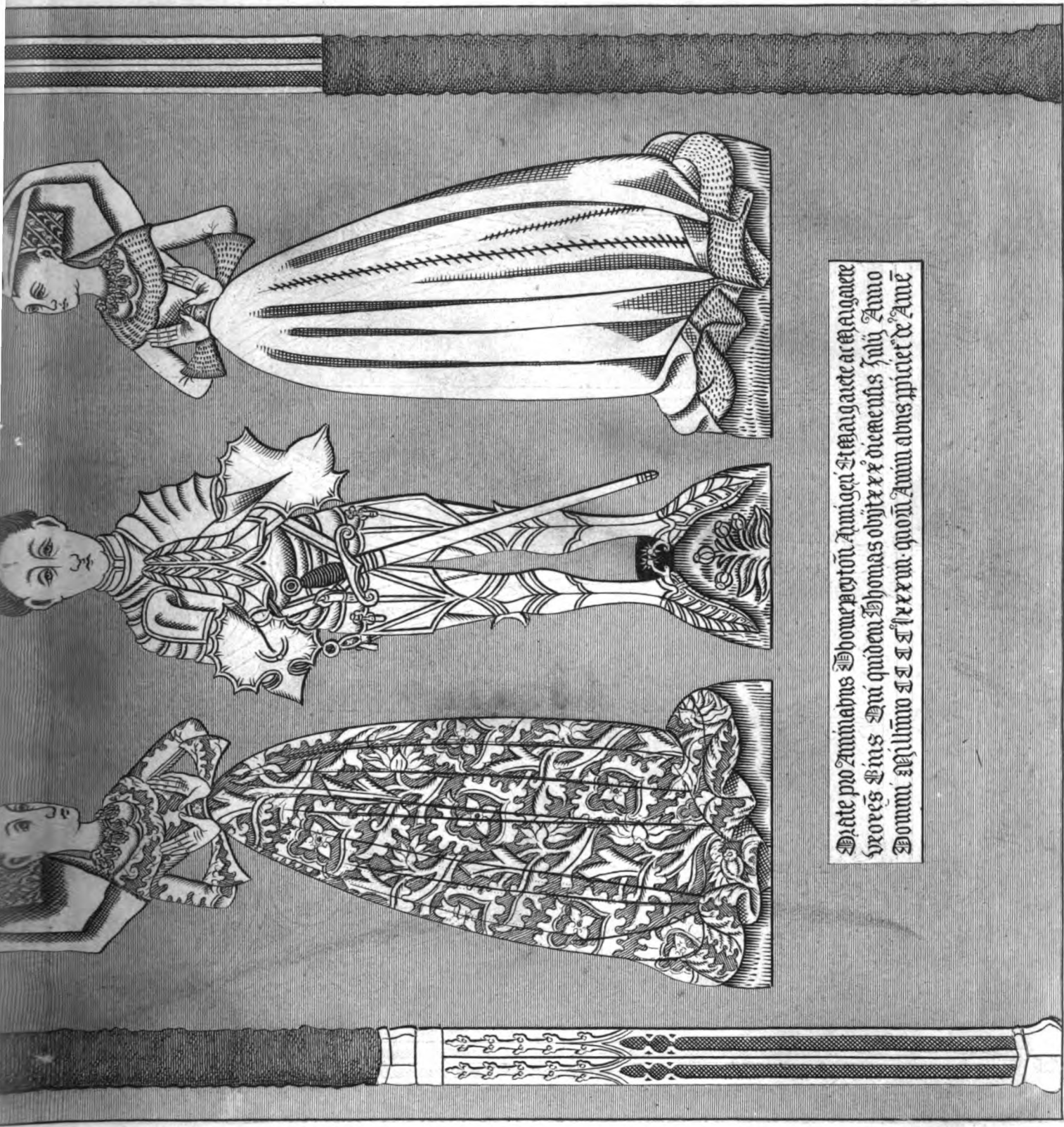
^h “ Mr. Brook, the late Somerset herald supposed that as the Tiptofts resided chiefly at Burwell castle, the wife or wives of this earl died there and were buried at Ely, that he erected this monument, intending to have been buried there, had not his untimely death prevented it.” See Gough's Sep. Monum. vol. 2. p. 228.

ⁱ pl. xx.

A grave-



BRASS PLATES ON THE MONUMENT OF THOMAS



Diate pro Annibabus Thome Poynton Annigeni Stragauate ac Margarete
 uxores eius Qui quidem Thomas obiit xx die mensis July Anno
 Domini Millesimo DCLxxiii. quom Annu abns ppriet de Annē

YTON ESQ. AND HIS WIVES, IN ISLEHAM CHURCH.

A grave-stone of white marble in the chancel of Tadlow church, has the figure of a lady in a long gown and mantle engraved on it; this figure is a good deal defaced, but the following inscription round the edge of the stone is still legible: "*Hic jacet corpus Margarete Brogorele quondam uxoris magistri Willi Brogorele qui obiit in festo sancti Valentine Mart'is anno dñi mllmo CCCCLXXXIII.*" In the chancel of Girton church are two grave-stones, with brass plates, of two rectors of that church in their ecclesiastical habits; one of them, William Malster, died in 1492, the other, William Stevyn, in 1497. In one of the chapels on the north side of King's college chapel, in Cambridge, is the grave-stone of Dr. William Towne, who died in 1496, with his effigies in his doctor's gown, hood, and bonnet.

The monument of John Akcock, bishop of Ely, who died in 1500, is on the north side of the splendid chapel, erected by him at the east end of the north aisle of the presbytery of Ely cathedral. It consists of the mutilated remains of an emaciated figure, on an altar tomb much enriched with tracery, having the bishop's device, a cock several times repeated.

To the fifteenth century may also be referred the several monuments hereafter mentioned, the exact date of which cannot be ascertained, viz. a grave-stone in the chancel of Horseheath church with brass plates, representing a knight in plate armour and mail gorget, with a very long sword; over whose head are mutilated figures of angels holding his crest; there has also been formerly a Gothic canopy, now stripped off. A grave-stone in the chancel of Hildertham church, with brass plates, containing the figure of a knight under a Gothic canopy, bare headed, in plate armour, with a long sword. Another grave-stone in the nave of Balfham church, with brass plates, representing a knight in armour, bare headed, with a long sword and a lion at his feet.

On the north side of the chancel of Fulbourn church, under a flat arch, ornamented with semi-quatrefoils, is the representation of an emaciated corps in stone, lying on a winding sheet, said to have been the monument of John Careway, who was rector of that church about the middle of the fifteenth century. In the chancel of Lolworth church there is a slab of white marble, with the figure of two ladies in the dress of Edward the fourth's reign engraved on it; the inscription round the edge is nearly obliterated, but from the arms it appears to have been designed for some of the family of Langley, who possessed the manor at that time. Two mutilated effigies of a knight and his lady lying on the ground behind the altar in Borough-green church, are probably some of the Ingoldesthorp family, which became possessed of the manor of Borough-green, in the early part of this century.

XVIth Century.—In the chapel on the north side of Wimpole church is a grave-stone with a brass plate of a priest in a rich cope, being the effigies of Thomas Worley, who died in 1501.

In the nave of Trumpington church is a large grave-stone with brass plates of John Burgoyne esq. who died in 1505, and Margaret his wife. He is represented with strait hair, in plate armour, with a surcoat, on which are his arms, a talbot, with a dog at his feet, at the four corners are the symbols of the evangelists.

The monument of Richard Redman, bishop of Ely, who died in 1505, is placed between two pillars, on the north side of the presbytery in Ely cathedral. It consists of an altar tomb, enriched with quatrefoils, with the effigies of the bishop under a Gothic canopy of three arches, highly ornamented with foliage and tracery. In various parts of the monument are shields, with the bishop's arms, the arms of the see of Ely, and symbols of the passion.^k

In the north aisle of March church is a grave-stone, with brass plates, of a man and his wife, and a representation of the annunciation over them; he is figured in armour and surcoat, his lady in gown and mantle, on which are the arms of Southwell. She has the angular head-dress of Henry VIII.'s reign, with this inscription: "*Here lythe Katryn late wyfe to Antony Hansart Sust. to S^r. Robard Southwell knyght and councelor to kyng Henry VIII.*" 1507. The grave-stone of Robert Hacomblyn, who was provost of King's college, Cambridge, when the painted glass was put up in the chapel of that college, 18th Henry VIII. is in one of the small chapels on the south side, with his effigies in his doctor's robes, and the symbols of the evangelists on brass plates: the inscription is gone.

In the chapel of Trinity hall in Cambridge, is the grave-stone of Dr. Walter Hewke, master of that hall, who died in the year 1510; the head is lost from the brass plate, on which is engraved his effigies in a rich cope, ornamented with figures of the twelve apostles. The monument of Hugh Ashton, archdeacon of York, who died in the year 1522, is on the north side of the Ante-chapel of the St. John's college, in Cambridge: the effigies of the archdeacon rests on a table, supported by marble pillars, under which is an emaciated figure lying on a winding sheet; over these is a flat arch, richly ornamented, in each spandril of which appears his rebus or device, an ash issuing from a tun. On the north side of the chancel in Milton church is an altar tomb, with a slab of Purbeck marble, on which are brass plates, with the effigies of Wm. Coke, one of the justices of the common pleas, in his robes, and his lady; under which are

^k This monument is figured in Bentham's Ely, pl. xxii.

two sons and three daughters : round the slab is an inscription, from which it appears, that the monument was erected by Alice, the wife, to the memory of her husband, who died in 1553 ; at the corners are the symbols of the evangelists. In the fourth aisle of the presbytery of Ely cathedral, is the grave-stone of Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely and lord chancellor, who died in 1554, with his effigies engraven on brass, holding a book in his right hand, with the great seal pendent from it.

Monastic Remains.

THERE are considerable remains of the rich monastery at Ely, besides those already described. The refectory of the convent has been converted into the deanery ; adjoining to this are several others of the monastic buildings, now converted into dwelling houses. In the deanery garden, on the south side of the cathedral, are the remains of the ancient chapter-house, which was a square building of plain Saxon architecture¹. The large western gate of the monastery house remains entire, which was not finished at the time of the death of Prior Buckton in 1393^m. Of Thorney abbey nothing at present exists except part of the nave of the church. Besides the remains of the church of Denny abbey before noticed, there is a building near it, which appears to have been the refectory of the convent, at present used as a barn : it is about 85 feet long, and 21 feet wide. A few walls of Swavesey abbey, including a pointed door-way, are to be seen nearly adjoining the church on the north side. There are some remains of Anglesey priory, in the back part of a mansion house, which has been erected on its site, apparently not more ancient than the reign of Elizabeth ; the most remarkable of these remains consist of a kind of undercroft 36 feet by 22, with a groined roof supported by clustered pillars, now divided into two rooms ; and a row of arches, supported by brackets, against a wall on the outside of the building.

Some part of Barham priory remains, in the mansion house which now occupies its site ; the monastic form is still to be traced in the hall, the cloisters, and the chapel ; some ancient windows appear at the back of the house, which from their form do not seem to be much earlier than the reformation. The church and cloister of the Benedictine nunnery of St. Radegund at Cambridge, (now Jesus college chapel) is the only remaining part of that monastery.

¹ See plan and section of it in Bentham's Ely, pl. l. fig. 2. and 3. fig. 2. where is a plan and section.

^m Ibid. p. 222. and pl. i.

Some

Some vaults neatly groined under a farm-house, at Swaffham-Bulbec, are the only remains of the nunnery there. Of Barnwell priory some buildings still exist, and serve for various purposes of a farm; the church is still used for divine service. The ancient hospital near Whittlesford bridge is now converted into a public-house: the chapel, which is 61 feet 9 inches long, and 16 wide, serves for a barn; it is in the style of the fifteenth century; a large room in the house, now used as a kitchen, has beams much enriched with carved foliage, on one of them is a shield of the form used in the latter end of the fifteenth century, charged with a cinquefoil between three mullets, and the initials I. G. formed of a dragon and a bolt.

Castles and Sites of Castles.

THE castle at Cambridge was originally built by William the Conqueror, on the site of the Roman station, but of this Norman edifice no part now remains; there is a gate-way built in the reign of Edward III. a fine piece of masonry, now used as a prison; the lofty mount was probably a British work: a similar mount and some other earth-works shew the site of the castle at Ely. There are some remains of a castle in Cheveley park, which seems to have been nearly square, surrounded with a deep ditch; a small fragment of wall built with flints is standing, in which is a fire-place formed of pantiles. In a close, a small distance from the west end of the church at Burwell, is an oblong mount, 80 paces long and 50 wide, at the north-east corner of which stands a fragment of the wall of the castle, about 15 feet high, built of clunch: this castle was surrounded by a moat now dry. There were formerly Norman castles at Bourn and Campes, of which only some earth-works now exist, and at Wilbech, of which no traces remain. There are some old entrenchments at Swaveley, called the castle, probably remains of the mansion house of the Zouches. Walter de Bassingbourn had the royal licence in 1265, to convert his mansion house into a castle, and the manor is still called the castle manor; but of this castle there are no remains.

Ancient Mansion Houses.

GREAT Barham hall, (formerly a monastic building,) apparently not much older than the reign of Henry VIII. has been modernized, but retains some of its original windows. A large mansion house, now converted into a farm-house, with large transom windows, stands on the site of Anglesey abbey. Some parts of the manor-

house at Childerley, an ancient seat of the Cutts's, now divided into two farm-houses, appears to be as ancient as the reign of king Henry VIII.: there is one room in it very richly ornamented with paintings of flowers and arabesque ornaments. At Downham in the isle, are some remains of the ancient bishop's palace, a brick building, with a door-way of stone, the arch of which is richly ornamented with crockets, and the arms of the see of Ely, and of bishop Alcock; the window frames are also of stone, and appear to be of the time of Henry VIII. Some parts of the ancient manor-house at Landwade, the seat of the Cottons, which still remain, surrounded by a moat, seem as ancient as the beginning of the sixteenth century, other parts are more modern, with large transom windows. Madingley, the seat of sir Charles Cotton, appears, from what remains of the original edifice, to have been built in the reign of king Henry VIII.: it is of brick, with window frames and various ornaments and devices in stone; on the bow window, on the east side of the house, on six compartments surrounded with Gothic tracery, are the arms of England, with the lion and dragon as supporters; the rose and crown, with the initials R. H.; the plume of feathers, with P. E.; the arms of Hinde, with the initials J. H. (John Hinde) are also on several parts of the building. Sawston hall, a large quadrangular building, erected in the reign of queen Mary, by sir John Huddleston, retains a good deal of its original appearance externally, and also internally in the hall and a long gallery at the top of the house.

Crosses.

THERE is preserved at the west end of the north aisle of the nave of Ely cathedral, the base and part of the shaft of an ancient cross, which formerly stood at Haddenham, in the isle of Ely, with this inscription in Saxon capitals on the base "*Lucem tuam Ovino da deus et requie amen.*" Ovinus was steward to St. Etheldreda, and died about the year 680. At Stretham in the highway near the church, stands an elegant Gothic cross, on an octagonal base, ornamented with quatrefoils, at the top are four niches with pedestals for images.

Camps and Earth Works.

ON the highest part of Gogmagog hills there is a large camp called Vandlebury; it is circular, and at present consists of a lofty vallum, and a ditch: it had formerly two other ditches, which were levelled for lord Godolphin's gardens and plantations*. This camp commands a very extensive view, in every direction; it

* Mafon's MSS.

appears to have been occupied by the Romans, from the coins which have been found there; but was most probably a British work. At Kings-hedges in the parish of Chesterton, are remains of a camp called Arbury, which was circular and contained about four acres^b; a considerable part of the vallum has been levelled, where it remains the ditch is not deep. In Willingham field, on the edge of the fen, about half of a circular entrenchment remains, which, when entire, contained about six acres; it consists of a high vallum and a ditch, and is situated near the end of Aldreth causeway, leading across the fens towards Ely: this entrenchment is known by the name of Belfar's hills, and is supposed to have been thrown up by William the Conqueror, when he besieged the isle of Ely; it seems, nevertheless, more probable, from the resemblance it bears to the two works already noticed, of Vandlebury and Arbury, that it was originally a British work, afterwards occupied by the Conqueror, who probably threw up some additional works: it must at all times have been a very important station, as commanding the pass into the isle of Ely. Some of the earth works round the sites of the castles at Camps and Bourn, are supposed to be the remains of British camps^c.

Some of the earth-works, surrounding the castle at Cambridge, are unquestionably Roman; the large mount was probably British, as well as that within the site of the castle at Ely. In the parish of Great Shelford, on the north side of the village, is a camp called Granhams, apparently Roman, being a parallelogram of about 400 paces long, and 150 wide, with an additional work extending to a considerable distance from the north end of it: the vallum is in no part high, and much of it is destroyed on the south and west sides: the ditch is deep, and full of water. Another Roman earth-work in Cambridgeshire, is the large bank which extends through the parishes of Elme, Wisbech, Newton, and Tydd St. Giles, and from thence into Lincolnshire; thrown up for the purpose of draining the fens.

The most remarkable earth-works in Cambridgeshire, are the ditches, which extended from the woods, on the east side of the county, to the fens; the most entire of them is called the *Devil's Ditch*, and extends from Wood-Ditton (*i. e.* Ditch-Town) to Reach in the parish of Burwell; it runs nearly in a straight line for seven miles, crossing the London road, at the distance of a mile and a half from Newmarket: it is no where so perfect as for the space of about a mile, beginning at Reach; the works here consist of a deep ditch, with an elevated vallum, the slope of which measures 52 feet on the west, and 26 feet on the east side: the whole of the works are about 100 feet in width. There is another ditch called *Fleamdyke*, running parallel to it, at the distance of seven miles; and extending

^b Mason's MSS.^c *Ibid.*

from the Woodlands at Balsam, to the fens at Fen-Ditton, a distance of twelve miles. A considerable part of this ditch has been levelled, but it still remains very entire between Great Wilbraham and Balsam, where it serves as a boundary to the hundred which takes its name from it, and where the works resemble those of the Devil's Ditch, but are not quite so large. "There is a third ditch, about a mile south of Bourn bridge, lying upon declining ground between Abingdon wood and Pampisworth, pointing towards Cambridge: towards the middle it has been filled up, for the Ikeneld way to pass over it, which shews it to be older than the road; it is very large and deep, but has no bank on either side: this ditch, like the two others, extends from the woods to flat soft land^d." Brant or Brent ditch is a slighter work of this kind, "which proceeds from Heydon in Essex, pointing nearly to Barrington; continuing over part of Foulmire field, till it ends in a piece of boggy ground^e."

Various conjectures have been formed respecting the origin of these ditches, which was unquestionably very remote. The Devil's Ditch at present serves for the boundary between the dioceses of Norfolk and Ely, and some have supposed all these ditches were originally intended for boundaries of tribes or kingdoms; but from the strength of the works, which was much more than would have been necessary for a mere boundary, the better opinion seems to be, that they were formed for purposes of defence, by the people inhabiting the country between them and the sea: the ditch being on the opposite side from the sea. "The situation of the Devil's Ditch and Fleamdyke were extremely well chosen, and would have secured the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk from incursions from the midland counties^f."

Miscellaneous Antiquities.

In the year 1634, three silver plates were discovered by a labourer at plough, in the parish of Sutton in the isle of Ely; one of them, which was circular, had a Dano-Saxon inscription round it, which has been variously interpreted^g: there is an engraving of it, and an account of the discovery, in Hickes's *Thefaurus*, vol. 3. p. 187^h; several large gold rings were found at the same time, and a hundred silver coins of William the Conqueror. In 1757, several human skeletons, an iron sword, spear, and *umbo* of a shield, with an earthen urn and glass vase, were found at Chatteris, in a kind of tumulus, near Somersham ferryⁱ. A stone coffin was

^d Mafon's MSS.

^e Ibid.

^f Ibid.

^g Gough's Camden, vol. 2, p. 140.

^h Also in Gough's Camden, vol. 2. pl. 2. fig. 7.

ⁱ Gent.'s Mag. for 1776, p. 119.

* L 2

found

found in a tumulus between Haslingfield and Comberton ; and several human skeletons in one on Gogmagog hills in 1778 ^k.

PAROCHIAL TOPOGRAPHY.

THERE is no general history of this county, excepting a very scanty and incorrect work, published in 1753, in one volume 8vo. by Edmund Carter, a schoolmaster of Cambridge. It has very little intrinsic value, but, from its rarity, bears a high price ; almost the only use we have been able to make of it, is that we have in a few instances quoted it, as supplying where other evidence has been wanting, the names of the proprietors of the principal seat or manor in any parish when that work was published. Francis Blomefield, the Norfolk antiquary, published, in the year 1751, Collections relating to the Univerfity and Town of Cambridge, and feveral Parishes in the County. Mr Blomefield's unpubliſhed collections are in the poſſeſſion of Richard Gough, Eſq. The collections conſiſt principally of church notes, and ſuch matters as relate to the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of the ſeveral pariſhes. The moſt original works relating to the univerſity of Cambridge, are Parker's *Σκελετος* Cantabrigienſis, printed in Leland's Collectanea, and Dr. Fuller's Hiſtory of the Univerſity, annexed to his Church Hiſtory : theſe are the foundation of all later hiſtories of the univerſity ; Carter's is, indeed, for the moſt part, a tranſlation of Parker's *Σκελετος* Cantabrigienſis. The hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti, or Bene't college, has been treated of at large, and publiſhed by the late Rev. Robert Maſters, rector of Landbeach. An account of King's college chapel, written by the late Dr. James, when an undergraduate, was publiſhed in 1769 under the name of Henry Malden, the chapel clerk. The Rev. Thomas Baker, B. D. left a MS. hiſtory of St. John's college ^l, and various MSS. collections relating to the Univerſity and County ^m : and there are collections relative to ſome of the other colleges in MS. preſerved in their reſpective libraries. A few copies of an account of Pythagoras's ſchool in Cambridge, by the late Rev. Joſeph Kilner, formerly a fellow of Merton

^k Gough's Camden, vol. 2. p. 137, 138.

^l In the Harleian Collection at the Britiſh

Muſeum.

^m A catalogue of Mr. Baker's MSS. Collections, part of which are in the Britiſh Muſeum, and part in the Univerſity Library at Cambridge, is printed at the end of his life, publiſhed by the Rev. Robert Maſters, in 1784.

college in Oxford, were printed, but never published. The late Mr. Bentham published an elaborate history of the monastery and cathedral of Ely. Two short tracts on the architecture of this cathedral have been published by the Rev. John Haggitt, and the Rev. George Millers, and the latter has lately been republished with additions.

An account of the parish of Waterbeach was printed in 1795, (but never published) by Mr. Masters, who had been some time vicar. The most important MSS. collections for Cambridgeshire, are those of Mr. Layer, who was lord of the manor of Shepreth, in the reign of Charles I. A volume of these collections is among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum^a: it relates to the hundreds of Armingford, Long-Stow, Papworth, North-Stow, Chesterton, Wetherley, and Triplow, containing, besides church notes, &c. a very satisfactory detail of the descent of the principal landed property in each parish, down to his own time, collected with great care from the most authentic sources, and, in many instances, from records which either do not now exist, or are not easily accessible. Mr Cole obtained possession of Layer's notes for a few parishes in other hundreds, copies of which are to be found in his own extensive collections hereafter mentioned. In the following brief parochial account, we have amply availed ourselves of Layer's collections, in the hundreds of which they treat, as will be seen by our references, interspersing such additional information as we have procured from public records, and from two valuable MSS. volumes, obligingly lent us by Marmaduke Dayrell, Esq. of Shudy-Camps: these volumes, duplicates of which are in Trinity college library, contain, besides a transcript of the hundred rolls in the Tower^o, copies of the *Nomina Villarum*, and the escheat rolls for Cambridgeshire: they are the more valuable, because the original of the *Nomina Villarum*, which was in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's office, has been lost more than fifty years; and the escheat rolls are not at present in such a state of arrangement as to be accessible. The contents of these rolls have supplied additional information in many instances where Mr. Layer's collections have appeared deficient, and in those parishes of which he has not treated, have afforded still more essential service.

Whatever we could obtain from records, we have availed ourselves of; where we

^a The Earl of Hardwicke has a copy of this volume in his valuable library at Wimpole.

^o The hundred rolls which remain among the records in the Tower, are those for the counties of Cambridge, and Huntingdon, Oxford, and Lincoln: they consist of inquisitions taken by Commissioners appointed for each county in the reign of king Edward I. and contain the particulars of the several manors in each parish, the names of the proprietors and tenants, the tenures, customs, services, &c. and in some instances the boundaries of the commons, and free warrens.

have not had an opportunity of access to the originals, we have quoted such abstracts as are to be found in public libraries. The abstracts of the inquisitions, *post mortem*, among the records of chancery, made by Mr. Thomas Cole, and now deposited in the British Museum, will be found frequently quoted under the name of Cole's escheats. The extensive collections relating to Cambridgeshire, by the Rev. William Cole, in the same valuable repository, have been looked over, and are occasionally, but not very frequently referred to; as we have preferred quoting the originals of the very numerous records and other MSS. which he had copied with such indefatigable industry. The more modern part of our account of the respective parishes has been collected from personal observation and inquiry, aided by various information respecting local circumstances, communicated by the clergy, and other obliging correspondents.

In our brief accounts of the several colleges in Cambridge, we have taken the history of their foundation, &c. from Parker and Fuller, their constitution and present state, from the last edition of the University Calendar; and, in most instances, either the master or some intelligent person in each college, has kindly undertaken to revise and correct them.

GREAT-ABINGTON, in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, lies about two miles west of Linton, and about eight miles to the south-east of Cambridge. It had formerly a market on Fridays, granted^a in or about 1256 to the earl of Oxford, with a fair on the festival of St. Lawrence, both discontinued beyond the memory of man.

The manor, which, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, had belonged to Wulwin, a noble Saxon, was given by the Conqueror to Aubrey de Vere, whose descendants continued to enjoy it, until the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was sold by Edward Vere, earl of Oxford. Having been previously in the families of Bennet and Western^o, it was purchased of the latter about the year 1775, by Mr. Pearson, a merchant of Riga, by whom it was conveyed, in 1800, to John Mortlock, Esq. the present proprietor. This manor is stated in the hundred roll, anno 2, Edward I.^p, to have had the right of free warren, the power of life and death, &c.: the boundaries of the warren are there described. Abington Lodge, in this parish, belonged formerly to the family of Younghusband, from whom it passed by

^a Cart. 41 Hen. III.

^o Maximilian Western, Esq. was sheriff of the county in 1716.

^p Among the records in the Tower.

marriage

marriage to sir William Jerningham, it is now the property and residence of Mrs. Holt, widow of Thomas Holt esq.

Mr. Mortlock is patron of the vicarage and impropiator; the great tithes belonged formerly to the priory of Hatfield. This parish has been inclosed under an act of parliament, (passed in 1801,) by which an allotment was assigned, in lieu of all tithes to the impropiator, who was to compensate the vicar by a corn rent. In the church is a monument for sir William Halton knt. who died in 1639.

LITTLE-ABINGTON adjoins the last mentioned parish, and lies in the same hundred and deanery. The manor was given by John de Vaux, in or about the reign of king Edward I. to sir Roger de Tuddenham, whose family held it some time under that of Vaux. It was afterwards successively in the families of Buftler and Paris¹; it is now the property of John Mortlock esq. 'The church of Little Abington was given by Stephen earl of Britanny, to the monastery of St. Mary in York²'; but it seems to have passed again into lay hands; for it appears, that John de Vaux having reserved it when he alienated the manor, his daughter Petronilla de Nereford gave it to the prior and convent of Pentney, in Norfolk, to whom it was appropriated. The impropriation has been many years vested in the family of Perne, who have resided in the rectory house³; the present impropiator is the Rev. Andrew Perne, who is patron and incumbent of the vicarage. In 1801, an act of parliament passed for inclosing this parish, under which allotments were assigned in lieu of the rectorial and vicarial tithes.

ABINGTON IN THE CLAY, called also *Abington-Pigotts*, and *Abington juxta Shengay*, lies in the hundred of Armingford and deanery of Shengay, four miles west of Royston, and eleven miles nearly south of Cambridge. It had formerly a market on Fridays, granted to the Bassingbourns, in or about the year 1335⁴. About the middle of the 13th century, the manor belonged to a family who took their name from the village⁵: it was sold by them to the Bassingbourns about the year 1314⁶: about the year 1379, it passed by purchase to sir John Pecche, alderman of London⁷, and was inherited by his son, sir William: about 1427 it became the property of the Pigotts, who for many generations possessed the manor, and had their chief seat in this village. They removed to Bassingbourn about the middle of the last century, but continued to be lords of this manor till the death of the late Granado Pigott esq. in 1802; his daughter and only surviving child, (his only son having received his death's wound in Flanders, in the campaign of 1794⁸,) married the

¹ Escheat Roll. ² Dugdale's Monasticon, I. 391. ³ Chester Perne esq. of Little Abington, was sheriff of the county in 1740. ⁴ Cart. 9. Edward III. ⁵ Layer's MSS. ⁶ Ibid.
⁷ Ibid. ⁸ See the epitaph on the next page.

Rev.

Rev. William Foster, (now Foster Pigott) one of the fellows of Eton college, who, in right of his wife, is proprietor of this manor, and patron of the rectory. The manor of Moynes, which took its name from a family who formerly possessed it^a, came into the possession of the Pigotts in the reign of Henry VI. and descended with the other manor. The manors of Allens^a and Grendons, so called from their several proprietors, were united to the principal manor in the reigns of Henry the VIIth. and VIIIth. as was in the latter reign the manor of Downhall, anciently held by the service of holding the king's stirrup when he mounted his horse at Cambridge castle^b. Almost the whole landed property in the parish is now vested in Mr. Foster Pigott. In the parish church are several memorials of the Pigott family^c.

This parish has been inclosed pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1770; the lands were not exonerated from tithes.

ARRINGTON in the hundred of Wetherley and deanery of Barton, is situated on the Erming-Street, about seven miles north-west of Royston, and nine miles south-west of Cambridge. The manor, which had belonged to Aluric, a noble Saxon, was given by the Conqueror to Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury; the paramount manor was afterwards successively in the earls of Gloucester, the Staffords, and Mortimers. In the 9th year of K. Edward II. there were four inferior manors held by the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, Robert le Poges, Ralph de Paxton, and John de Wanton. The first was given to the Knights-Hospitallers about the year 1258, by Sybilla de Deveney, and granted, after the dissolution of monasteries, to the family of Long. The other three must have been Overhall, Netherhall, and Goldinghams, (the latter having been afterwards so called from a family who possessed it in the reign of Edward III.). They seem to have been formed out of one manor, which had been anciently in the Peverells, and had been divided among the co-heirs of Matilda de Dyve in the reign of Henry III. Netherhall was afterwards in the family of St. Andrew^d. The whole landed property of the parish be-

^a Layer's MSS.

^a The Grendons had a manor in Abington, 38 Edw. III.

The Allens in the reign of Henry VI. Layer's MSS.

^b Escheat

^c The monument of the late Granado Pigott esq. has the following epitaph—"S. H. M. Cum uxore tandem optimâ Mariâ, unicâ Ricardi Symes de Bexley in comitatu Cantix armigeri filiâ, Granado Pigott, hujusce villæ dominus, conquiescit. Hæc ob. 19^{mo} Aprilis A. D. 1773, æt. 42, Ille ob. 18^{vo} Septembris A. D. 1802, æt. 71. E. duobus liberis, Alter, Granado, spes domus antiquissimæ, Inchix apud Belgas gloriosam pro patriâ mortem oppetivit: scilicet gravi vulnere inter hostes vi suâ dissipatos, excepto, 26^{vo} Aprilis, 15^{to} Maii, A. D. 1794, æt. 29^o obiit; ac in Castris Tournais, uti militem decuit sepultus est. Sola superstes Maria Gul^o Foster Pigott S. T. P. Etonensi nupto eum parvatum optimorum tum Fratris charissimi memor, H. T. P. C.

^d Escheat Edward I.

longe

longs now to the earl of Hardwicke, having passed from the Chicheley family by the same title as Wimpole. The Chicheleys appear to have been possessed of Goldinghams, in Arrington, as early as the year 1559; they had Overhall and Netherhall before the year 1500^c. The great tithes which were appropriated to the priory of Ikington, are now vested in the master and scholars of Trinity college in Cambridge, who are patrons of the vicarage.

ASHLEY is a small village, on the borders of Suffolk, three miles south-east of Newmarket; it is situated in the hundred of Cheveley, and deanery of Fordham, (being within the diocese of Norwich).

The manor seems to have been given by some of the Vere family, (who possessed it as early as the time of the Norman survey,) to the Knights-Hospitallers; it was granted in 1540, as late parcel of their possessions, to sir Edward North^f, whose descendant, the earl of Guildford, is the present proprietor. The patronage of the rectory, which continued in the Veres, was purchased by sir Edward North, of John Vere earl of Oxford^g, and has descended with the manor: the church has been many years dilapidated. The rectory is united to the neighbouring vicarage of Silverley, which was in ancient times deemed a distinct parish, but is now in every respect consolidated with Ashley. There is only one house in Silverley; the church, of which the tower remains, has been long dilapidated; divine service is performed in a chapel on Ashley green. The manor of Silverley was held under the Veres, by the family of Arick, in the reign of Edward I.^h; it was granted with Ashley to sir Edward North, and is now the property of the earl of Guildford, who is improPRIATOR of the great tithes, and patron of the united benefice of Ashley *cum* Silverley.

BABURHAM or BABRAHAMⁱ, in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, lies about four miles north-west of Linton, and about six south-west of Cambridge. It had formerly a market on Mondays, granted in or about the year 1335, to John duke of Brittany, and not long afterwards confirmed to John of Gaunt. Babraham was one of the manors of Algar, earl of Mercia: when the survey of Domesday was taken, Alan earl of Brittany had the principal estate, his successors in the title either as earls or dukes, long continued to possess the paramount manor: there were several subordinate manors. The family of Hamelyn had a manor which was

^c Escheat Rolls. ^f Record in the Augmentation Office. ^g Cotton MSS. Nero, c. ix. No. 7.
^h Hundred Roll. ⁱ Now most usually written Babraham, in ancient records Badburham & Badburham

held by two co-heiresses in the reign of king Edward III. and seems to have been the same, which, in the succeeding reign, was given by sir John Knevet and others to the minorettes of Brusyard, in Suffolk.^b The Cifrewatts held a manor under this abbey, which appears to have been the same that by the name of Mompillers, was in the family of Denton, about the year 1515. Before the year 1593, sir Horatio Palavicini, became possessed of the whole manerial property of the parish, consisting of the manors of Baburham, Brusyards, the manor of the rectory which had been given to the monks of Waltham, by Geffery de Scales; the manors of Mompillers, Willinghams, Beveridges, Tuckleys, or Taples, and Blunts^c. Willinghams, Beveridges, and Taples, had been in the reign of Edward VI. in the family of Lokton; and Brusyards and Mompillers, had in the succeeding reign, been in the possession of the family of Chapman^d. The family of Taylor appear to have possessed the Babraham estate in the early part of queen Elizabeth's reign.

Palavicini, who was a Genoese, is said to have been employed in this kingdom by the pope, in the reign of queen Mary, as collector of his dues; and the tradition is, that, on the accession of Elizabeth, taking advantage of the protection which the great change of affairs ensuing thereupon afforded him, he converted the money to his own use, and settled himself in this country^e. Carter, who published a concise history of Cambridgeshire in 1753, has metamorphosed him into a cardinal, and calls him the pope's legate. It is certain, that he was in great favour with queen Elizabeth, that he was naturalized by patent in 1586^f, that he commanded one of the English men of war in the great battle with the Spanish Armada in 1588, and that he was employed by the queen in her negotiations with the German princes^g. The precise time of his settling at Babraham is not known, his eldest son, Toby, was born there, in 1593; sir Horatio died at Babraham on the 6th of

^b Escheat Rolls.

^c Ibid.

^d Gough's Camden, II. 139.

^e Escheat Rolls.

^f This is alluded to in a satirical epitaph printed in Lord Orford's anecdotes of painting, from a MS. in the possession of Sir John Crewe of Utkinton, in Cheshire:—

“ Here lies Horatio Palavazene,
Who robb'd the Pope to lend the Queene;
He was a thiefe; A thiefe? thou lycst,
For whic? he robb'd but Anti-Christ.—
Him Death with besome swept from Babram
Into the bosome of old Abraham;
But then came Hercules with his club,
And struck him down to Belzebub.”

^g See Gough's Camden, II. 139.

^h Ibid.

July

July 1600, and on the 7th of July in the following year, his widow was married to Sir Oliver Cromwell: some time afterwards, two of Sir Horatio's sons, married on the same day, two daughters of Sir Oliver Cromwell. Sir Toby Palavicini, the eldest son, having squandered his inheritance, sold Babraham, which either immediately or soon afterwards, passed to the Bennets. Thomas Bennet of Babraham, (son of Thomas Bennet, alderman of London, who is supposed to have purchased this estate of Sir Toby Palavicini) was created a baronet in 1660. After the death of Sir Levinus Bennet, the third baronet, Babraham devolved to Edward Alexander, who married Levina one of his co-heiresses. Mr. Alexander took the name of Bennet by act of parliament in 1742, and died in 1745. His grandson, Richard Henry Alexander Bennet esq. sold this estate in 1765: after an intermediate purchase it became the property of Robert Jones esq. whose daughter and only child married Colonel (afterwards General) Adeane, father of Robert Jones Adeane, esq. the present proprietor.

Babraham House, which was a large building, is said by Mr. Cole to have resembled Crewe Hall in Cheshire: it was erected in 1576 by the Taylor family, and improved by Sir Horatio Palavicini, whose arms were over the chimney-piece in one of the principal rooms.

In the church are some monuments of the Bennets, two brothers of which family, successively baronets, Sir Richard, who died in 1658, and Sir Thomas, who died in 1667, married daughters and co-heirs of Sir Levinus Munck.

Levinus Bush esq. by his will, bearing date 1722, devised an estate at Babraham, consisting of a portion of the manor to his aunt, Mrs. Judith Bennet, on condition that she should give 1000l. at her death to charitable uses. Mrs. J. Bennet by her will, bearing date 1723, after noticing this legacy, and a legacy of the same amount bequeathed to her by the will of her brother, James Bush, then living, for the purpose of building and endowing a free school and alms-house, gives a further sum of 1000l. to charitable uses, and directs that 500l. shall be expended in building a school and an alms-house for six poor widows or old maids; that 25l. per annum should be charged on her estates for the purpose of apprenticing children, and 100l. per annum for the support of the school and alms-house^p. In consequence of Mr. Bush having died before Mrs. Bennet, his legacy of 1000l. became void, and the income of the school and alms-houses was reduced to 50l. by a decree of the Lord Chancellor in 1733. The affairs of the charity having been negligently managed, and considerable arrears in-

^p 20l. per annum for the master, 30l. per annum for the alms-women, besides 12l. per annum for clothes, and 10l. per annum for firing, the remaining 28l. per annum to form a further fund for apprenticing and clothing children.

curred, proceedings were from time to time instituted in the Court of Chancery. Trustees were appointed, the arrears ordered to be laid out in stock, and the application of the dividends regulated by decrees and orders bearing date 1757, 1762, and 1793. The whole of the funds of the charity having amounted to 1352l. 16s. 4d. Old South-sea Annuities; the master now receives a salary of 20l. per annum, which is as much, and the alms people 3s. a week each, which is rather more than Mrs. Bennet had provided for by her own legacy. The sum of 25l. for apprenticing children remains unaltered. The present trustees are Benjamin Keene esq. R. G. Townley esq. and the Rev. E. Fisher.

The great tithes of this parish were formerly appropriated to Waltham Abbey, they are now the property of Mr. Adeane who is patron of the vicarage.

Two remarkable floods are recorded to have happened in this village (in 1655 and 1749)¹.

BALSHAM, in the hundred of Radfield and deanery of Camps, lies about three miles north of Linton, and about 10 miles east of Cambridge. There was formerly a market at this place on Mondays, granted to the bishop of Ely in or about the year 1244, together with a fair for three days at the festival of the Holy Trinity². By a subsequent charter in the reign of Edward II. the market-day was altered to Wednesday³; the market and fair have long been discontinued, but the annual feast or wake is kept for three successive days, beginning on the 6th of July.

The manor of Balsbam was given to the church of Ely by Leofleda, daughter of Duke Brithnoth and wife of Oswy: after the foundation of the see of Ely, this was one of the manors assigned to the bishop, and it continued annexed to the see till the year 1600, when having been alienated by bishop Heton in an exchange with the Crown⁴, it was procured by Mr. Thomas Sutton, the munificent founder of the charter-house, (who, for some years before, had been an inhabitant of this parish) and was by him, together with the advowson of the rectory, made part of the endowment of his noble institution, in the governors of which it still continues to be vested.

The manor of Oxcroft in this parish and West-Wratting, was successively during the 13th and 14th centuries in the families of Basset, Despencer, and Aspale⁵, at a later period in the families of Lawrence⁶ and Heneage⁷. It is now the property of Lord Francis Osborne who purchased it of earl Grosvenor.

¹ Carter, 119. ² Cart. 29 Hen. III. ³ Cart. 12 Edward II. ⁴ Bentham's Ely, 196. ⁵ See Esch. 56 Hen. III. and Esch. 5 and 29 Edw. III. It was granted to sir John Aspale on the attainder of Hugh le Despencer—Escheat roll. ⁶ Esch. temp. Eliz. ⁷ Esch. temp. Car. I.

The parish church was rebuilt by John de Sleaford, master of the wardrobe to king Edward III. and rector of Balfham, who died in 1401. The oak stalls which still remain in the chancel, were erected also at his expence. Both his tomb and that of John Blodwell, a succeeding rector and dean of St. Afaph, who died in 1462, are very richly ornamented with brass plates⁷. The parish of Balfham has been inclosed pursuant to an act of Parliament passed in 1801, when an allotment of land was made to the rector in lieu of tithes.

Balfham is recorded in history as the place where the Danes committed great barbarities in the year 1010⁸. Gogmagog hills, which are situated partly in this parish, are called by Henry of Huntingdon, the pleafant hills of Balfham.

BARRINGTON, in the hundred of Wetherley and deanery of Barton, lies about seven miles fouth-west of Cambridge, and about the same distance north of Royston. It had formerly a market on Mondays, granted in the year 1335 to Thomas de Heflarton⁹, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Margaret. The survey of Domesday mentions only two manors in Barrington, one of which had belonged from old time to the abbess and convent of Chatteris; the other to Robert Gernon ancestor of the Cavendishes. The former, which acquired the name of the manor of Chatteris, was afterwards augmented by a fourth part of the lay manor given by Robert Westbury. Soon after the conquest, this lay manor became vested in the Montfichets, and formed part of the barony of that name; Richard de Montfichet, who died about the year 1268, left a son who died without issue, and two daughters, Margaret married to sir Hugh de Bolebec, and Philippa, the wife of sir Hugh de Playz. Sir Hugh de Bolebec left four daughters, co-heiresses, the elder of whom married sir Roger de Lancaster. The whole of Bolebec's moiety, (the other co-heiresses dying without issue) passed to sir John Lancaster, son of sir Roger, excepting one fourth part, the share of Matilda, the youngest daughter, which passed by successive sales to Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Barringtons, and from them descended to the Heflartons. In or about 1326, sir John de Lancaster and his wife Annora, gave their estate at Barrington, called the manor of Lancasters, to Hervey de Stanton, who soon afterwards bestowed it on his foundation of Michael House. The moiety of Barrington's which passed in marriage with Margaret Montfichet to sir Hugh de Playz, became subdivided between two co-heiresses; one moiety of it came in marriage to the Veres; Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, conveyed it in 1332, to Warren de Barrington; this moiety and Matilda Bolebec's portion being both in the family of Barrington, descend-

⁷ See p. 66, 67.

⁸ See p. 6.

⁹ Cart. 9 Edw. III.

ed to Alice, the wife of sir Thomas Hesterton, who, in 1374, gave her estate, since called the manor of Hesterton, to Michael House. After the dissolution, the manor of Chatteris was given by the crown to the same society; thus did these manors and portions of manors become again united, and upon the subsequent incorporation of Michael House into the splendid establishment founded by that monarch, the above mentioned manors became vested in the master and fellows of Trinity college, to whom they still belong^b. This college has a manor farm also, containing about 200 acres, called Spaldings, which belonged to Spalding abbey.

A manor or nominal manor of small extent, now the property of Richard Bendyshe esq. has been for several centuries in that gentleman's family, from whom it had acquired the name of the manor of Bendyshe, as early as the year 1493^c. In the church are some monuments of the Bendyshe family, whose descendant, Richard Bendyshe esq. has a seat at Barrington, at present uninhabited.

The church of Barrington was appropriated to Michael House in 1329, the rectory and advowson were granted to Trinity college with the estates before mentioned.

This parish has been inclosed pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1796, when a corn-rent was allotted in lieu of the rectorial tithes, and a rent of 80l. or 85l. per annum, in lieu of the vicarial tythes. There is no endowed school at Barrington, but Trinity college allows 5l. per annum for teaching poor children.

BARTLOW in the hundred of Chilford and deanery of Camps, lies two miles east of Linton on the borders of Essex. In the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. the manor of Bartlow belonged to the family of Chishull^d. In the year 1502, on the partition of the estates of John marquis of Montagu, among his co-heiresses, this manor, which had been inherited from the Ingoldesthorps, (and by them, it is probable, with their other Cambridgeshire estates from the Tiptofts) was assigned to the lady Isabella, and her husband, William Huddleston esq.^e; sir Edmund Huddleston died seised of it in 1612. It is now the property of Marmaduke Dayrell esq. whose grandfather purchased it of the Rev. Mr. Mapletoft about the year 1755.

A considerable part of this parish is in the county of Essex, comprising the whole hamlet of Steventon-end, in which is Walton's-park, a manor and seat of lord viscount Maynard. In the church are some monuments of the Tyrells. The Rev. Joseph Hall, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

^b The above account of the Barrington manors is principally taken from notices communicated by Mr. professor Hailstone from the college muniments. ^c The name of the Bendyshe family occurs in the muniments of Trinity college about the middle of the 14th century. ^d Hundred roll of Cambridgeshire, 8 Edward I. among the records in the Tower and Nomina Villarum, 9 Edward II.

^e From a copy of the deed communicated by Ferdinand Huddleston esq. of Sawston.

BARTON, which gives name to a deanery, lies in the hundred of Wetherley, about three miles west of Cambridge. Several manors in this parish are spoken of in ancient records, some of which we have not been able to trace to the present time; Lancaſter's manor, which had belonged before to ſir Robert de la Beche, was purchaſed of Henry duke of Lancaſter, in the year 1359, by Thomas Eltiſley, the firſt maſter of Benet college, and by him ſettled on that ſociety^f. The manor of Burgherſt, which, at an earlier period, had been in the family of Lord, was ſo called from Bartholomew lord Burgherſt, who poſſeſſed it in the reign of Edward III.^g; it was afterwards ſucceſſively in the families of Somer^h, Vereⁱ, Charlton^k, Ward^l, and Martin; in 1680, it was ſold by Devereux Martin eſq. to the univerſity of Cambridge. The vice chancellor for the time being has this eſtate: the manſion belonging to it, formerly the ſeat of the Martins, is occupied as a farm-houſe. A third manor held of the barony of Leydett, paſſed from the De la Vaches^m by a female heir to the Greys of Wiltonⁿ. John, or Edmund lord Grey, ſold it to ſir Henry Colet, whoſe ſon, Dr. John Colet, gave it to the Mercers company, in truſt, for charitable purpoſes. Another manor held alſo of the barony of Leydett, was ſold by the Bretton family to Geffrey de Hatfield, who gave it to the priory of Barnwell, in or about the reign of Edward I.^o. A manor diſtinct from either of the foregoing, and held of the barony of Kemeys, appears to have been in the family of Mauncell in the reign of Edward I.^p. In the church are ſome memorials of the family of Martin. The improper tithes which had belonged to Merton abbey, were given by king Henry VIII. to King's college^q. The biſhop of Ely is patron of the vicarage.

BASSINGBOURN, in the hundred of Armingford and deanery of Shengay, lies about three miles north-weſt of Royſton. It had formerly a market on Mondays, originally granted (together with a fair for eight days at the feſtival of St. Peter and St. Paul) by king Henry III. to Peter de Savoy^r, and confirmed by king Edward III. to John duke of Britanny^s, and afterwards to John of Gaunt^t. The market has been diſcontinued beyond the memory of man; it was held at a place formerly called the Queen's Kyllands; a ſtatute fair for hiring ſervants is annually held at Baſſingbourn, and another at the hamlet of Kneefworth.

^f Maſter's Hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti (or Benet) College. ^g Eſch. 29 Edward III. ^h Eſch. 28 Henry VI. ⁱ Mr. Dayrell's MSS. ^k Eſch. 5 Edward IV. ^l Layer's MSS. ^m Matthew De la Vache was one of the lords of Barton, 9 Edward II. Nomina Villarum. ⁿ Layer's MSS. ^o Eſch. ^p Hundred roll. ^q Manning's Hiſtory of Surrey, vol. 1. p. 251. ^r Cart. 37 Henry III. ^s Cart. 9 Edward III. ^t Cart. 18 Edward III.

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The manor of Richmond's in this parish, was part of the large dower of queen Editha, consort of king Edward the Confessor, the whole of which was given by William the Conqueror to Alan earl of Brittany and Richmond. This manor became annexed to the latter earldom, and was enjoyed with it by the immediate heirs of the earl of Brittany; by Peter de Savoy^a, by John de Dreux, duke of Brittany^b, by John of Gaunt^c, Ralph earl of Westmorland^d, John duke of Bedford^e, and Edmund de Hadham^f; it was afterwards granted to George duke of Clarence, and, on his death, became vested in the crown^g; King Charles I. granted it to Edward Ditchfield and others, citizens of London: as early as the year 1682, it appears to have been in the Hatton family, in which it still continues. The Hattons are also proprietors of the castle manor, to which Seymours and Roufes, so called from the families who possessed them in the 13th century^h, have been long united. The castle manor belonged at a very early period to the baronial family of Bassingbourn, one of whom was sheriff for the county in 1169; his descendant Warine de Bassingbourn, in 1265 had the royal licence for converting his manor-house into a castleⁱ. We have not been able to ascertain how long the family continued here, or whether the manor passed by female heirs or purchase; but it appears, that in the reign of Henry VI. it was the property of John Tiptoft, lord Powis^j, from whose family it passed by inheritance in the female line to the Ingoldesthorpes and Nevilles^k; from the latter it seems to have passed to the Lynnes, who were in possession in 1557^l, and resided at Bassingbourn for several generations^m.

The manor, or reputed manor of Frating hall in Bassingbourn, was purchased of sir Thomas Bendyshe, by Martin Perfe, as executor of Dr. Stephen Perfe, and made part of the endowment of the grammar school founded by him at Cambridge in the year 1615. The reputed manor of Goyse or Guyfes, which, in the reign of Edward III. belonged to the family of Goysⁿ, has been for some time in the Nightingale family, and is now the property of sir Charles Nightingale, bart. In the reign of Edward I. Matilda, daughter of William Taylor, held a manor in Bassingbourn, of the honour of Bononia, as heir of Hugh Clopton,^o but to which of the above mentioned manors this is to be appropriated we have not found.

^a Cart. 25 and 46 Henry III. ^v Cart. 9 Edward III. ^x Cart. 18 Edward III. ^y Esch. 5 Henry VI. ^z Dugdale's Baronage, II. 202. ¹ Esch. 35 Henry VI. ^b Esch. 18 Edward IV. ^c Layer's MSS. and Esch. Henry III. Seymour's continued separate as late as 1,63, when it was the property of Richard Caldecote esq. see Esch. 3 Edward IV. ^d Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. p. 680. ^e Esch. 21 Henry VI. ^f Layer's MSS. ^g Cole's Escheats, Harleian MSS. ^h Cambridgehire Pedigrees in the British Museum. ⁱ Layer's MSS. ^k Hundred Roll.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Nightingales of Kneefworth, among which is that of the late sir Edward Nightingale bart. who died in 1804. There are some memorials also of the family of Turpin, who were many years settled at Bassingbourn^k. At the west end of the North Aisle, is a parochial library, founded by Edward Nightingale esq. in 1717.

There is an antient book of churchwardens accounts in this parish, which contains many particulars worthy of notice: the earliest date is 1497. In that year several entries of church-ales occur, the profits of which are carried to the parish account. In the year 1511, "the playe of the holy martir Seynt George," appears to have been represented at Bassingbourn, with much celebrity, on St. Margaret's day; several neighbouring villages, both in Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire, seem to have joined in the expences^l; some individuals contributed labour^m, others gave provisions, as wheat, malt, and sheep; six sheep and three calves were purchased by the parish, besides chickens, "for the gentlemen:" the players and the musicians were hired for the occasion, the latter came from Cambridge. Hobard, a brotherhood priest, appears to have been the prompterⁿ. On the first of March preceding, the sum of 3l. 8s. 3½d. was collected, towards the making of a new image of St. George.

The tithes of Bassingbourn, given by Stephen earl of Britanny to the monastery of St. Mary at York, became afterwards vested, probably by exchange, in the dean and canons of St. Martin le Grand in London, to whom they were appropriated in the year 1400^o. The dean and chapter of Westminster, who, under charters of king Henry VII. and king Henry VIII. possess all the estates of that college, are now impropiators of the great tithes and patrons of the vicarage. This parish in the inclosure act which passed in 1801, is stated to contain about 3500 acres: allotments of land were then given in lieu of tithes. The Pigotts of Abington were for many years lessees of the great tithes under the church of Westminster, and resided at the

^k The dates on their tombs are from 1494 to 1683.

^l The receipts are thus entered:

"Received of the township of Royston, 12s.

"of the township of Tharfield 6s. 8d. &c." 28 parishes or townships are enumerated as contributing various sums.

^m John Bocher gave the painting of three falchions and four *tormentums*: John Good, carpenter and wheelwright, gave the workmanship of the falchions and *tormentums* beside some of the stuff. ⁿ The sum of 2s. 8d. was paid to Hobard, a brotherhood priest, for *bearing* the play-book. A few other circumstances relative to this village drama are subjoined. "Payde for fetchinge the dragon and in expences besides the carriage, 9d.; to the garnement man for garnements and propyrtys and play-book 22d.; to Gyles Ashewelle for easement of his crofte to play in, 12d." ^o Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*.

rectory house until the year 1773, when the late Mr. Pigott removed to Bath, having sold the lease to Mr. Bowdler, by whom it was alienated to the present lessee, the Rev. William Cowling, who now resides at the rectory.

Kneefworth, a hamlet of this parish, has been for many years a feat of the Nightingales, now of sir Charles Nightingale bart. whose father having proved his descent to the satisfaction of the college of arms in the year 1797, claimed and assumed the title, which, in 1628, had been granted to the Nightingales of New-Port-Pond in Essex, and had been supposed to be extinct by the death of sir Robert Nightingale, the last heir-male of the elder branch of the family in 1722.

In 1720, Edward lord Harley conveyed a manor, with a house and lands in Kneefworth, which had belonged to the Turpins, to Edward Nightingale esq. in exchange for an estate in Whaddon.

When the act for the inclosure of Bassingbourn passed, it was provided, that this hamlet should not be inclosed, unless with the consent of the late sir Edward Nightingale, and the master and scholars of Corpus-Christi college, and in case of their refusal, the allotment for the tithes of Kneefworth, was to be deducted out of sir John Hatton's allotment, and the tithes of the hamlet to be vested for the future in sir John and his heirs: Kneefworth still remains uninclosed; the tithes have been lately purchased by the earl of Hardwicke.

There was formerly a chapel of ease at Kneefworth, long ago dilapidated; the door-way, being the only part remaining of the building, is now the entrance to sir Charles Nightingale's home barn.

BOTTISHAM, in the hundred of Stane and deanery of Camps, is a large village lying on the road from Cambridge to Newmarket, seven miles from the former and six from the latter.

At Anglesey in this parish, was a small priory of Austin canons, founded by king Henry Ist. Its revenues were valued at 12*l.* 19*s.* per annum, when dissolved in the reign of king Henry VIII. The site of the priory, and the manor of Anglesey¹, or Anglesey *cum* Bottisham, which is the paramount manor, were granted by that monarch to John Hinde esq.² from whom they passed soon afterwards to the family of Foulke. Thomas Hobson, the carrier, who became possessed of them in 1627, conveyed them two years afterwards to the family of Parker,

¹ Henry Knighton, Dec. Scrip. 2384.

² The Hundred Roll for the county of Cambridge, (2 Edw. I.) states, that the predecessors of Gilbert de Clare, then earl of Gloucester, gave the whole of the manor of *Bodekeham* in moieties to two religious houses, Anglesey and Tonbridge; the latter moiety formed the manor of Tonbridge, see the next page.

³ Tanner.

by whom they were possessed somewhat more than a century*. In 1736, Alexander Parker esq. sold the manor of Anglesey to sir George Downing bart. the founder of Downing college; this sale having taken place after the date of his will, (by which he bequeathed all his estates for the purpose of founding the college,) the fee of the manor of Anglesey became vested in sir Jacob Downing bart. the heir at-law. His widow and devisee bequeathed it to her nephew, Jacob John Whittington esq. of whom it was purchased in 1793 by the Rev. George Jenyns, the present proprietor. The site of the priory, which had been reserved by Mr. Parker when he sold the manor, was sold by him in 1739 to Samuel Shephard esq. sometime one of the representatives of the county; of whose grand-daughters (being daughters and co-heirs of lord viscount Irwin, who married his only daughter,) it was purchased in 1793 by the widow of the late Soame Jenyns esq. and is now by her bequest the property of the Rev. G. L. Jenyns.

The site of the priory is occupied by a farm-house, in which are some remains of the conventual buildings*.

The manor of Alingtons belonged to an ancient family of that name. The father of William Alington, successively treasurer of Ireland and Normandy, who died in 1446, is described as lord of Bottisham: the treasurer's son having married the heiress of sir John Argentine, acquired by that match the manor of Horfeheath in this county, which became the chief seat of the family. This manor, and the manor of Vaux's, which evidently took its name from the noble family of Vaux, which had large possessions in the county, were purchased by sir Roger Jenyns, of the Alington family; and are now, pursuant to the bequest of the late Soame Jenyns esq. the property of the Rev. G. L. Jenyns.

Bottisham hall, the seat of Mr. Jenyns, was rebuilt a few years ago, on or near the site of a more ancient mansion, which was many years the residence of Mr. Soame Jenyns.

A manor called Tonbridge, now belonging to Downing college, was formerly parcel of the possessions of the priory of Tunbridge: it had been several years in the Downing family.

In the parish church is the tomb of Elias de Bekingham, justiciar of England in the reign of K. Edward I. whose name has been transmitted with honor to posterity, by the pen of the historian; his uprightness and integrity having been clearly manifested, at a time when all his brethren, one only excepted, had been convicted of the most shameful corruption. There is a handsome monu-

* Court Rolls of the manor. * See p. 71. † Hollinshed.

ment of white marble with whole length figures, in memory of sir Roger Jenyns knt. who died in 1740, and the monument of Soame Jenyns esq. by Bacon, with the following inscription: "Near this place are interred the remains of Soame Jenyns, the only son of sir Roger Jenyns knt. and dame Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters of sir Peter Soame, of Heydon in the county of Essex; he sat in parliament 38 years, and as one of the lords commissioners of trade 25 years: he was twice married, first to Mary, the sole daughter of colonel Soame, of Dereham in the county of Norfolk; afterwards to Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry Grey esq. of Hackney in the county of Middlesex: she survived him. He was born the 31st of December 1703, and died leaving no issue, the 18th of December 1787. His amiable and benevolent temper, the superior powers of his understanding, accompanied with an uncommon brilliancy of the truest and chastest wit, his exemplary moral character, his able defence of christianity*, whose rules he uniformly practised, were all such excellencies in him as will survive with an affectionate and deep regret for his loss in the remembrance of those with whom he lived. When they are no more, posterity will know from his writings the justness of the sketch here drawn of his character. This memorial was erected by his afflicted widow, who, having passed her life in the exercise of those virtues which render her sex amiable, died July 25th, 1796, aged 94."

Sir Roger Jenyns abovementioned, founded a school at Bottisham, for the education of 20 children, and endowed it with 20l. per annum; the children and master are appointed by the proprietor of Bottisham hall.

In the year 1621 Giles Breame esq. descended in the female line from the Alingtons, founded an alms-house at Eastham, in the county of Essex, for six poor persons, three of whom were to be parishioners of Bottisham. The estate with which this alms-house was endowed, was let in 1795 at nearly 50l. per annum, a moiety of which was given to the poor of Bottisham, besides a small rent for three of the apartments, it having been found inconvenient to fill up the vacancies with parishioners of Bottisham at so great a distance. Various benefactions were in ancient times given for the maintenance of lights in "Lode-street, Long-meadow, and Bottisham-street," which were of great use to direct travellers in the night.

The great tithes of Bottisham, which had been appropriated to the priory of Anglesey, were in 1801 vested in the master and scholars of Trinity college in Cambridge, under whom they were held on lease by the governors of St. Bar-

* Alluding to his celebrated work entitled "A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion."

tholomew's

tholomew's hospital in London. When the parish was inclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1801, allotments of land were assigned in lieu of tithes, to the improPRIATORS and to the vicar. The parish is stated in the act to contain upwards of 4000 acres.

A dreadful fire happened at Bottissham in 1712, which consumed 20 houses, the damage was estimated at 3000l.

Bottissham-Lode is a hamlet belonging to this parish.

BOURNE, which gives name to a deanery, lies in the hundred of Stow near Caxton, and about nine miles west of Cambridge. It was the seat of the barony of Picot de Cambridge, who had a castle at this place, of which the moat and other vestiges remain. The castle is said to have been burnt down in the barons' wars, during the reign of K. Henry III. by Ribald de Lisle^a. Picot de Cambridge, who held this manor when the survey of Domesday was taken, had very large possessions in Cambridgeshire, and was sheriff of the county: on the rebellion of his son Robert, king Henry I. gave his forfeited estates to his cousin and nearest relation Paganus, or Payne Peverell, one of whose co-heiresses married Hamon Peche, sheriff of Cambridgeshire in the reign of K. Henry II.^b Gilbert Peche (great-grandson of Hamon,) received summons to parliament as a baron, and died in the reign of K. Edward I. having, disinherited his own children, and made the king heir of his barony^c. The manor of Bourne not long afterwards became the property of the Riggelby family, and was called in later records the manor of Riggelby's, otherwise the Castle manor^d: it passed through the families of Hingreth and Ellis to the Hagars, who possessed it many years, and so lately as 1632^e. About the year 1733 it was purchased by Balthazar Leyel esq. And is now the property of the earl of Delaware, whose father married the only daughter and heir of Henry Leyell esq. who died in 1803. The manor-house, formerly the seat of the Hagars, and since of the Leyells, stands on the site of the castle to the south-west of the church.

Whilst the Castle manor of Bourne was in the Hagar family, three other manors were united with it^b; Sudbury, called afterwards Ragons and Dyves, having been successively in those three families^c; Burwash, which from sir John Burgh-

^a So called by Camden; it is most probable that this was Robert de Lisle, who took part with the rebellious barons—See Dugdale's Baronage. The manor-house of the prior and convent of Barnwell at Bourne was destroyed at the same time. See History of Barnwell in Bib. Top. Brit. p. 26.

^b Dugdale's Baronage.

^c Ibid.

^d Layer's MSS.

^e *i. e.* at the date

of Layer's Collections: it is probable that it continued longer in that family.

^b Layer.

^c William de Suberis or Sutbury, had it temp. Edw. I. the Ragons temp. Hen. VI. the Dyves temp. Hen. VIII. Layer.

erst or Burwath passed by female heirs to the Chaucers and De la Poles became vested in the crown by attainder, and was granted to the Hindes^d; and the manor of St. Georges^e, which most probably belonged to the family of that name. A manor which had been given by Payne Peverell to Barnwell abbey, belongs now to Christ's college in Cambridge. Some records make mention of the manor of Myles, so called from a family which possessed it in the reign of Henry III^f. It appears also, that the priory of St. Neots had a manor in Bourne, in the reign of king John, which in ancient records^g, is stated to have been part of the early possessions of that convent.

In the parish church, a spacious Gothic structure with a large square tower, are some monuments of the Hagar family, and that of the late Henry Leyell esq.

The church of Bourne, with the chapel of the castle, and the chapel of Caldecote were given by Picot de Cambridge to the monks of Barnwell^h. The impropriation and advowson are now vested in the master and scholars of Christ college, having been given to that society, by the Countess of Richmond their foundress.

A mineral water at Bourne, is said to have been formerly in much repute, but for many years has been quite neglectedⁱ.

Boxworth, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies about eight miles north-west of Cambridge, and about the same distance S. E. of Huntingdon. It was according to Layer the feat of the Barony of Hobridge or Bokesworth. The principal manor, which in the reign of K. Henry III. belonged to the Boxworth family, was called Overhall; it passed afterwards through the families of Lovett, Copley and Hutton. The last of the Hutton family bequeathed this manor to his wife, who join'd with her second husband sir William Hinde, in the sale of it to sir John Cutts^k: after the death of John Lord Cutts, which happened in 1706, it became the property of Thomas Sclater Bacon esq. who was succeeded by his wife's half brother John Standley esq.^l The present proprietor is George Thornhill esq. of Diddington in Huntingdonshire, who purchased of Mr. Standley in the year 1785.

The manor of Huntingfields belonged to a family of that name, as early as the reign of K. Edward I^m: after the death of sir William de Huntingfield, in 1376, it passed to the Knevettsⁿ, in which family having continued till the year 1516: it was

^d Layer's MSS.
dale's Monasticon II. 29.

^e Ibid.

^f Ibid.

^g Hundred Roll.

^h Dug-

dale's Monasticon II. 29.

ⁱ Bloomfield's Cambridgeshire Collections.

^k Layer.

^l Carter, p. 129.

^m Esch. 25 Edward I.

ⁿ It was conveyed to John de Hugh and others in the latter end of Edward III.'s reign, in trust for John Knevelt and Eleanor his wife, who it is probable was sir William Huntingfield's daughter.
then

then purchased by the Huttons °, and has since passed with the other manor. A third manor, which had belonged to Tiltey abbey, was united to this estate, by sir John Cutts †.

In the parish church is the monument of Dr. Nicholas Saunderfon F. R. S. the celebrated blind professor of mathematics, in the university of Cambridge, with his bust. Mr. Cole in his MS. collections observes that he had often seen him riding up to the hills. Dr. Saunderfon died April 19th, 1759, in the 57th year of his age. Mr. Thornhill is patron of the rectory.

BRINKLEY, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies five miles south of Newmarket, and seven north-east of Linton. It had formerly a market on Wednesdays, granted to William de Mohun, in or about the year 1252 †, with a fair for three days at Michaelmas: a few years afterwards, the market-day was altered to Tuesday †. We have not found any traces of the early history of the manor; but it may be presumed that it was in the family of Mohun, from the circumstance of the grant of the market. As early as the middle of the 15th century, it appears to have belonged to the family of Stoteville † or Stuteville, which had a seat called Brinkley hall: of this family it was purchased by John Godfrey esq. †, whose grandson sold it to Mr. William Ford the present proprietor. Brinkley hall is now occupied as a farm-house.

The advowson of the rectory was given by bishop Watson to St. John's college in Cambridge.

This parish has a fifth share of an estate, bequeathed in 1729, by Mrs. Elizabeth March, for the education of poor children, now producing about 100l. per annum.

BURGH, or BURROUGH-GREEN, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies about four miles south of Newmarket, and about eight miles north of Linton. It contains only one tithing, divided into two hamlets, Burrough-end and Paddle-hole-end; of the latter only one cottage remains. Before the Norman conquest the manor of Burgh belonged to queen Editha, consort of Edward the Confessor, who had large possessions in this county, and as this is the only one of her manors, where a deer park is described in the survey of Domesday, it is

° Layer's MSS.
45 Hen. III.

† Ibid.
† Elcheat Rolls.

† Pat. Vafcon. 37 and 38 Henry III.

† Cart.
† Mr. Godfrey was sheriff of the county in 1746.

most

most probable, that she had a palace here for her occasional residence ^a. The Conqueror gave this manor, and the whole of queen Editha's property in Cambridgeshire to Alan earl of Brittany. We next find it in the family of De Burgh ^a, from which it passed by a female heir to the Ingoldesthorps, Elizabeth, second daughter of John Nevill Marquis Montagu, by Isabella daughter and sole heir of sir Edmund Ingoldesthorp, married to Thomas lord Scrope of Upsal, who died about the year 1491 ^b. having bequeathed the manor of Burgh, or Burrough-Green to his niece Lucy, daughter of sir Anthony Browne ^c. In 1521, we find it in the possession of sir John Cutts ^d; it was afterwards in the families of Cage ^b, and Slingsby. Early in the last century it became the property of Edward Russell earl of Orford, who dying without issue in 1727, this manor appears to have been purchased of his representatives by Charles Duke of Somersset; it is now the property of the earl of Aylesford, whose father the late earl acquired it in marriage with the Duke's younger daughter. The style of the manor is Burrough-Green *cum* Brettons. What remains of the manor-house (an ancient brick mansion) is now occupied by a farmer; the Slingsby's were the last family which inhabited it ^e.

An estate called Ravenhold, which had been given by William Bateman and others to the monks of Barnwell in the year 1392 ^d. was granted to sir Edward North in 1540 ^e: it now forms part of the endowment of Downing college.

In the parish church are mutilated monuments, supposed to be those of sir Thomas, and sir John de Burgh, sir Thomas Ingoldesthorp who married the heiress of Burgh, and sir Edmund Ingoldesthorp who married the daughter and heir of John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester: these in Layer's time were all to be distinguished by the arms on the shields, now obliterated: there are some memorials also for the family of Cage. The earl of Aylesford is patron of the rectory.

^a Near the village and near to a wood still called Park Wood, within the Demesnes of the manor, is a moat about 12 feet deep and 30 feet in breadth, inclosing somewhat more than an acre of ground; without the moat are the remains of a keep, and other traces of buildings: there can be little doubt that this was the ancient site of the manor.

^b In 1330 sir Thomas de Burgh had the king's licence to impark his woods at Burgh. Pat. 4 Edward III. ^c Dugdale. ^d Layer's MSS.

^e Cole's Escheats. ^f Cole's MSS. Sir Anthony Cage the younger, was living as lately as the year 1634, as appears by a grave-stone in the church commemorating a servant of the family.

^g From the information of the Rev. C. Wedge, the rector, who informs us also, that some closes in which is the site of a moated building, are called Bretton's closes, the residence no doubt of an ancient family of that name, from which the manor of Brettons was so called.

^h Escheat Roll

ⁱ Record in the Augmentation Office.

Dr. Samuel Knight, rector of this parish, founded a charity-school here in the year 1734, and endowed it with an estate partly freehold, and partly held on lease under Pembroke Hall, now let at 54*l.* 12*s.* *per annum*, the whole of which, after providing for repairs, renewals of the lease, and other necessary deductions, (besides a rent charge of 1*s.* for bread on Easter-day) is paid to the master, who is to be appointed by the rector, preference being given to the curate, if resident, and willing to accept of the appointment : the children of the poorest inhabitants : and such others as shall be nominated by the rector or curate, to be taught free of expence.

BURWELL, in the hundred of Staplehoe^e, lies about four miles N. W. of Newmarket ; it is situated within the diocese of Norwich and deanery of Fordham.

The abbot and convent of Ramsey had a large estate and manor in this parish given by King Edgar and Elflore de Langyath ; upon the dissolution of monasteries it was granted to Sir Edward North^h, who, after possessing it about five years, surrendered it again to the crownⁱ, under which it has ever since been held on lease, except during the protectorate of Cromwell, when the manor was sold to Richard Ashfield, and others, and the manor house to Justinian Povey^k. A lease from the crown, which is nearly expired, is vested in the representatives of the late lessee, the Rev. William Affleck.

Burwell Castle, of which the moat and other considerable vestiges remain, was besieged in the reign of King Stephen by Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, who lost his life by a wound from an arrow before its walls^l. The castle appears to have belonged to the abbey of Ramsey. The remains of it, consisting of a piece of ruined wall and extensive earthworks, are situated in a close, a little to the west of the church within the manor of Ramsey.

The manor of Tiptofts takes its name from the baronial family of Tibetot or Tiptoft, who possessed it as early as the year 1277^m, before which time it had belonged to the family of Camoisⁿ. John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, died seized of this manor, and another manor in this parish called Dullinghams, in 1470^o. From the Earl of Worcester, the manor of Tiptofts passed by descent to Sir Thomas Lovell, who possessed it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth^p. In 1632, Tiptofts was in the family of Marthe, Dullinghams in the Cromwells : they now both belong to the Earl of Aylesford, whose father acquired them in marriage with the younger daughter of Charles Duke of Somerset. A third manor, called the manor of St. Omer, which, in 1632, belonged to the Goodwin family^q, has since been in that

^e A *balk* in Burwell field is called Staploc *balk*. ^h Records in the Augmentation Office. ⁱ Ibid.

^k Ibid. ^l See p. 9. ^m See Cart. 6. Edw. I. ⁿ Esch. 5. Edw. I. ^o Esch. 10. Edw. IV.

^p Escheat Roll. ^q Layer's MSS.

of Ifaacfon¹, and is now the property of Mr. William Sandiver, furgeon, of Newmarket.

There were formerly two churches in Burwell; that of Burwell St. Andrew has been dilapidated nearly 200 years¹. Burwell St. Mary is a very handsome gothic building, which appears to have been erected soon after the middle of the fifteenth century; the wall between the nave and the chancel, and the roof of the nave, were completed in 1464, at the expence of the Bennet family, as appears by an inscription still remaining in the church, where are memorials for the families of Cotton, Gerard, and Ruffell². An estate, consisting of a hundred acres of arable land, given in ancient times by certain persons for the repair of this elegant gothic structure, was recovered by the exertions of Mr. Turner, the present vicar; under whose superintendence it was put, and by whom it has been since kept in a state of complete repair. When Sir Edward North surrendered the Burwell estate to King Henry VIII., he prevailed on that monarch to give the rectory and rectory-manor of Burwell St. Mary to the university of Cambridge; a vicarage was then endowed, with a stipend of 20*l.* *per annum*, payable out of the tithes. Sir Edward North stipulated that his heirs should appoint to the vicarage one of two persons nominated by the university; and as a farther compensation for his good offices, he is said to have received of the university the sum of 700*l.*, for which transaction Dr. Lever, master of St. John's College, in a sermon preached before King Edward VI., gives him the appellation of a Judas. Pursuant to a covenant in the deed of conveyance to the university, a sermon is annually preached in this church on Midlent Sunday, by the vice-chancellor, or his deputy³. The dilapidated rectory of St. Andrew belongs also to the university, having been purchased at a subsequent period.

A memorable and most melancholy accident happened at Burwell in the year 1727, when 79 persons, being spectators at a puppet-show, exhibited in a barn, lost their lives in consequence of a fire which destroyed the building. It is thus recorded in the parish register.

“ 1727, September 8, N. B. About nine o'clock in the evening a most dismal fire broke out in a barn, in which a great number of persons were met together to see a puppet-show; in the barn there were a great many loads of new light straw; the barn was thatched with straw, which was very dry, and the inner roof of the barn was covered with old dry cob-webs, so that the fire like lightning flew round the barn in an instant; and there was but one small door belonging to the barn, which was close nailed up, and could not easily be broke open; and when it was opened, the passage was so narrow, and every body

¹ From the information of the Reverend H. Turner, Vicar of Burwell.
no remains of it, the ruins of the west end have been removed since the year 1770.

² There are now
³ Sir William

Ruffell, bart. 1663, and Lady Ruffell, 1717. ⁴ From the information of the Reverend H. Turner.

so impatient to escape, that the door was presently blocked up; and most of those who did escape, which were but very few, were forced to crawl over the heads and bodies of those that lay on a heap at the door, and the rest, in number seventy-six, perished instantly, and two more died of their wounds within two days. The fire was occasioned by the negligence of a servant, who set a candle and lanthorn to, or near, the heap of straw which was in the barn. The servant's name was Richard Whitaker, of the parish of Hadstock in Essex, near Linton, in Cambridgeshire, who was tried for the fact at the Assizes held at Cambridge, March 27, 1728, but was acquitted." The names of the sufferers are subjoined in the register ^a.

Reach, formerly a market town, is partly in this parish, and partly in the parish of Swaffham-Prior ^y. It is probable that the market originated in the grant to Robert Tibetot of a market within his manor of Burwell on Wednesdays, and a fair for 15 days, to begin on Whit-Monday ^z; the market at Reach has been long wholly discontinued. There is a great fair for horses held annually on Rogation Monday, the tolls of which belong to the corporation of Cambridge. There was anciently a chapel at Reach, now dilapidated; the site is in the parish of Burwell. The manor of East-Reach, in Burwell, was in the family of Chapman in the reign of James I. ^a it does not appear to be now known.

A navigable draining cut, comes up to Reach, and another to Burwell.

CALDECOT, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourn, lies about eight miles west of Cambridge, and about nine miles north of Royston. The manor of Caldecot having been the property of Sir Robert Belknap, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was granted, on his attainder in 1391, to John de Burton Clerk ^b. It was afterwards in the Kymbell family; and, at a later period, in the families of Ashfield and Stamford, descended from two daughters of Joan Kymbell, widow, who died in the reign of Edward IV ^c. Sir Robert Peyton was possessed of it in 1518, Sir John Hinde in 1550 ^d. From the Hinde it passed, by successive purchases, to the families of Peck and Thorowgood; in 1632 it belonged to the Frekes ^e. The present proprietor is Mr. Butler, who purchased it about the year 1780 of the family of Tawney.

The inappropriate tithes to which a manor is annexed, having been given by Picot de Cambridge to the monks of Barnwell, are now vested in the masters and fellows

^a An account of this fire was published in 1769 by Thomas Gibbons, D.D. ^y Separated by the Devil's ditch, which runs through it. Most of the houses are in the parish of Swaffham-Prior, though the site of the chapel is in Burwell. ^z Cart. 6. Edw. I. 1274. The parish feast is still held on Whit-Monday. ^a Escheat Roll. ^b Pat. 15. Ric. II. ^c See Escheat Rolls, Edw. IV. and Hen. VII. ^d Layer. ^e Ibid.

of Christ's College, Cambridge, who are patrons of the vicarage: it was anciently a chapel to Bourne. The vicarage is now consolidated with the rectory of Toft.

CAMBRIDGE, the county town lies in the hundred of Flendish, at the distance of 44 miles from London. It takes its name from the more modern appellation of the river on which it is situated, the ancient name of which was Granta. In the record of Domesday, the town is called Grentebraige.

The foundation of the university is enveloped in much obscurity. Although some writers have carried back its origin to a more remote period, it seems more probable that Cambridge first became the seat of learning in the seventh century; when, as we are told by Bede in his ecclesiastical history, Sigebert, King of the East Angles, with the advice of Felix, the bishop, instituted within his kingdom a school for learning, in imitation of what he had seen in France: this school is presumed to have been fixed at Cambridge. It is certain that, from a very early period it was the abode of numerous students, who at first resided in apartments hired of the townsmen, and afterwards in inns or hostels, where they lived in community under a principal^f, at their own charge. Some say that Edward the Elder, when he repaired the ravages of the Danes at Cambridge, erected halls for students, and appointed professors; others maintain, that a regular system of academical education was not introduced till the year 1109, when the abbot of Crowland having sent some learned monks, well versed in philosophy and other sciences, to his manor of Cottenham, they repaired to the neighbouring town of Cambridge, whither a great number of scholars flocked to their lectures, which they arranged after the manner of the university of Orleans.

The first charter, known to have been granted to the university of Cambridge, is that of the 15th of King Henry III., which grants the privilege of appointing certain persons, called taxers, to regulate the rent of lodgings for the students, which had been raised to an exorbitant height by the townsmen; this was about 50 years before the foundation of Peter House, the first endowed college. In the year 1333, King Edward III. granted some important privileges to this university, making its authority paramount to that of the town; and ordaining that the mayor, bailiffs, and aldermen, should swear to maintain the rights and privileges of the university. These distinguished favours caused the townsmen to be more than ever jealous of the authority of the university; and their discontents at length broke forth into open violence in the succeeding reign, when, emboldened by the temporary success of Wat Tyler and his rebellious

^f A list of these hostels, with a description of their sites, is printed in Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge, annexed to his Church History.

crew,

crew, the chief townsmen, at the head of a mischievous rabble, seized and destroyed the university charters, plundered Bene't College, and threatened the university with fire and sword, if they did not renounce their privileges, and subject themselves for the future to the government of the townsmen. The consequence of this rash proceeding, was the king's decision that all privileges, hitherto enjoyed by the town, should be forfeited, and they were thereupon granted to the university; particularly the inspection of weights and measures, the licensing of victualling-houses, the jurisdiction of Sturbridge fair, the regulating the price of candles and fuel, and the punishment of forestallers and regraters. At the same time the university obtained a grant that no action should be brought against any scholar, or scholar's servant, by a townsman, in any other than the chancellor's court.

In 1430, Pope Martin V. determined, from the testimony of ancient evidences, that the university were exclusively possessed of all ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction over their own scholars. Queen Elizabeth, in the third year of her reign, granted an extensive charter to the university; and, by an act of Parliament, 13 Eliz. c. 29, this, and all preceding grants, were confirmed, and the university is declared to be incorporated by the name of the chancellor, masters, and scholars. The office of chancellor, as chief magistrate of the university, had existed from a very early period: it was only annual till the year 1504, when Bishop Fisher was chosen chancellor for life: the other principal officers are the high steward; the vice-chancellor; two proctors, whose business it is to regulate the discipline and preserve the peace of the university; two moderators, who superintend the exercises at the schools; two taxers, whose duty it is to regulate the market, examine the assize of bread, and inspect the weights and measures; two scrutators, who regulate the business of the congregations; a public orator; a commissary; a registrar; three esquire bedels; two librarians; and several inferior officers.

In the year 1604, King James granted the universities of Cambridge and Oxford the privilege of sending each two representatives to Parliament.

The public buildings, belonging to the university, are the schools, the public library, and the senate house.

The schools, in which are held disputations, as exercises for degrees in the several faculties, were originally begun on their present site in 1443. They occupy three sides of a small court; on the west side are the philosophy schools; on the north, the divinity school, built at the charge of Sir William Thorpe; on the south, the schools for law and physic; and on the east side is a lecture room for the professors fitted up in 1795; this side was originally built by Archbishop Rotheram in 1475. There is an apartment at the north end of the philosophy school, in which is deposited the valuable collection of fossils, given to the university in 1727 by Dr. Wood-

ward: the lecturer in mineralogy, who has a handsome salary, given also by Dr. Woodward, has the care of this collection. The whole of the upper story of this building, a great part of which was formerly divided into schools for different sciences, is now occupied by the university library, which, in its infancy, was deposited only in the upper apartment of the east side, and afterwards extended over the north side also. In 1648, the sum of 2000*l.* was voted by Parliament for repairing the library at Cambridge. The principal acquisition to this library was in the early part of the last century, when King George I. having purchased a very large collection of books, of the executors of Dr. Moore Bishop of Ely, amounting to upwards of 30,000 volumes, for the sum of 6000 guineas, gave them to the university of Cambridge, and contributed the sum of 2000*l.* towards fitting up rooms for their reception; the Prince gave 1000*l.*; the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Chandos, the Archbishop of York, and the Earl of Anglesey, 500*l.* each for the same purpose, and smaller benefactions were given by others ^g. The north and west sides were then fitted up. Before this time there had been but one librarian, who was called Keeper of the University Library. The place of principal librarian, then newly created, was given to the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, on account, as it is said, of his having, when at Rome, successfully maintained the honour and dignity of the university. The library is supposed to contain at present about 96,000 volumes. Among the books most rare and worthy of notice in this extensive library, are a MS. copy of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, a fac-simile of which was printed under the care of Dr. Kipling, and a large collection of the earliest printed books by Caxton, and from the foreign presses. The upper part of a mutilated colossal statue from the temple of Ceres at Eleusis^h, being the gift of Messrs. Clarke and Cripps of Jesus College, by whom it was brought to England, has lately been placed in the vestibule of the library. Among other portraits, in the several rooms, are those of Dr. Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. Conyers Middleton, and Roger Gale, the antiquary, which do not occur elsewhere in the university. All members of the senate, and all the bachelors of law and physic in the university, are entitled to have books at any time to their own apartments, not exceeding 10 volumes, unless by a particular dispensation: under-graduates are allowed also to have books on the recommendation of a privileged person.

The Senate House, in which degrees are conferred, and other public business of the university transacted, stands at right angles to the east side of the schools, and to St. Mary's church, forming the north side of an intended grand quadrangle. It was

^g Commemoration Book of the university.

^h This is supposed to be a fragment of the celebrated Ceres of Eleusis: a pamphlet was published in 1803, containing testimonies of different authors on this subject, with an account of its removal from Eleusis in 1801.

executed

executed from a design of Sir James Burrough by Mr. Gibbs, at the expence of the university, aided by subscriptions : the foundation was laid June 22, 1722 ; and about the year 1730, it was so far finished as to have been fitted up for its intended use, but it was not till the year 1766 that the west end was entirely completed. The building is of Portland stone of the Corinthian order; the inside, which is fitted up in the Doric style, is 101 feet by 42, and 32 feet in height ; the galleries, on great public occasions, are supposed to be capable of holding 1000 persons. Near the centre of the area are two statues ; that of King George I. by Rysbrack, and King George II. by Wilton ; at the east end are a statue of Charles Duke of Somerset by Rysbrack, and the figure of Glory, executed by John Baratta of Florence in 1715.

The Botanic Garden was founded by Dr. Richard Walker, vice-master of Trinity College, who purchased the site of the Augustine friars for that purpose, at the expence of 1600*l.* ; a large green-house was built by subscription¹ : a new building has lately been erected as a lecture room for the professor of Botany, and the reader in Chemistry. The garden is under the care of the vice-chancellor, the heads of King's, Trinity, and St. John's Colleges, and the Regius Professor of Physic: A catalogue of the plants has been published by Mr. Donn, the present curator.

The first endowed college at Cambridge was *Peter-House*, founded in 1257 by Hugh de Balsam, then sub-prior, afterwards Bishop of Ely, who having purchased two hostels belonging to the jesuits, and the friars of Penance, united them, and appropriated the building for the residence of students ; but it was not till 1280, after his promotion to the see, that he endowed the college with revenues for the support of a master, 14 fellows, two bible-clerks, and eight poor scholars. After his death, a new college was built on the site of the new hostels, for which purpose the bishop gave, by will, the sum of 300 marks ; he gave them also the church of St. Peter. Among the principal benefactors in subsequent times were Simon Langham, Bishop of Ely, who gave the rectory of Cherry-Hinton ; bishop Montacute, who appropriated the church of Triplow, and gave the manor of Chewell in Haddenham ; Margaret Lady Ramsay, who founded two fellowships and two scholarships, and gave two advowsons ; and Dr. Hale, one of the masters, who gave the sum of 7000*l.*, and two rectories. There are now fourteen fellowships on the old foundation ; seven of the fellows must be from the northern, and seven from the southern, part of the kingdom, and only two from

¹ A benefaction of 2000*l.* 3 *per cents.* red. was given by the Rev. Edward Betham, late fellow of King's College ; and another of 500*l.*, which has accumulated to 2000*l.*, in the same stock, was bequeathed by the late Charles Lord Viscount Maynard.

any county, excepting Cambridge and Middlesex, from each of which four natives are eligible. Besides these, there are eight fellowships, called bye-fellowships, the election to which is open, but the fellows have no vote, nor are they entitled to any office or preferment in the society. The present number of scholars is 48; the stipends are small; a few of them are in the patronage of Lord Melbourne, a preference being given to persons educated at Hertford school. There are 10 livings in the gift of this society, two of which are in Cambridgeshire, one in Huntingdonshire, one in Leicestershire, one in Rutlandshire, one in Somersetshire, and four in Suffolk, besides the rectory of Knapton in Norfolk, of which the master has the alternate presentation: Triplow, which was given by Bishop Montacute, and is enumerated by Fuller amongst the livings in the gift of this college, is now in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, who is visitor.

Among the eminent persons who have been members or masters of this society, are Cardinal Beaufort, Archbishop Whitgift, Andrew Perne Dean of Ely, Moryson the traveller, Crashawe the poet, Bryan Walton editor of the Polyglot Bible, Dr. Sherlock Dean of St. Paul's, Sir Samuel Garth, the learned Jeremiah Markland, and Gray the poet.

This college, which stands on the west side of Trumpington street, consists of two courts; the larger of which, being 144 feet by 84, has been cased with stone; the north side of the lesser court has a modern front: the chapel, which stands in this court was built by subscription in the year 1632; in the east window is a painting on glass of the crucifixion*. On the north wall is the monument of Dr. Joseph Beaumont, master of the college, a learned divine, who died in 1699; on the opposite side that of Samuel Horne, a fellow, who died in 1634. On the floor are memorials for Dr. Bernard Hale, master, who died in 1663; Dr. Thomas Richardson, master, 1733; Dr. John Whalley, master, 1748; and Charles Beaumont, fellow, a great benefactor to the buildings, who died in 1726. The master's lodge is a detached building, on the opposite side of Trumpington street.

Clare Hall was originally founded in 1326 by Dr. Richard Badew, (afterwards chancellor of the university) by the name of University Hall. Having been burnt to the ground about the year 1342 by an accidental fire, it was rebuilt, through the interest of Dr. Badew, by Elizabeth de Burgh, one of the sisters and co-heirs of Gilbert Earl of Clare, who munificently endowed it with lands for the maintenance

* It is composed of two different designs, one of them by Rubens, painted for the high altar of the Recollect's church at Antwerp; the other by Lambert Lombard, from which the groups on the sides are taken.

of

of a master, ten fellows, and ten scholars, and gave it the name of Clare Hall. Besides the fellowships on the old foundation, which are called the senior fellowships, there are three others founded by the Earl of Exeter in 1612, and two by John Freeman, Esq. in 1622, and two by Joseph Diggons, Esq. in 1658: the seven last-mentioned have nearly the same privileges annexed to them as the fellowships on the old foundation: there are also three bye-fellowships, two for natives of Kent, founded by Mr. Phillpot in 1717, and the other founded in 1637, by Mr. Borage, for his own name and kindred, or, in default, for a Norfolk man. There cannot be more than two of the senior fellows of the same county, and the majority must be of counties south of Trent; the other fellowships are open. The principal benefactors to this college, since the founder, has been Dr. Samuel Blythe, one of the masters, who gave 600*l.* to purchase advowsons and books. There are seventeen livings in the gift of this college; two in Cambridgeshire; one in Hertfordshire; three in Huntingdonshire; one in Lincolnshire; one in Norfolk; four in Suffolk; two in Surrey; one in Wiltshire; and two in Yorkshire. Among eminent persons, who have been members of this society, may be reckoned Thomas Philipot, the herald and antiquary; Archbishop Tillotson; Dr. Burnet, author of the Theory of the Earth; and John Parkhurst, author of the Hebrew and Greek Lexicons; Dr. Cudworth, author of the Intellectual System, (afterwards of Christ's college); William Whiston; Martin Folkes; Dr. Langhorne; Whitehead, the poet-laureat; Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter; Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle; and the late Marquis Cornwallis. Clare Hall was rebuilt, in its present state, of Ketton stone, in the year 1638; it consists of one court, 150 feet by 111, and has a handsome front towards the fields, with pilasters of the Tuscan and Ionic orders. This college had no chapel till the year 1535, before which time it is supposed that the members attended divine service in the south aisle of St. Edward's church, which belongs to the college, and in which several of the masters and fellows are interred. The present chapel, which projects from the other buildings of the college at the north-east corner, was begun in the year 1763, and consecrated in 1769. Sir James Burrough gave the designs, which was executed by Mr. Essex. Over the altar is a picture of the Salutation by Cipriani: in the ante-chapel are monuments of Dr. Blythe, who died in 1713, and Dr. Wilcox, 1762, both masters of the college, and great benefactors: the hall is 69 feet by 21. This college has a bridge over the Cam, leading to a spacious shady walk, much frequented in the summer.

Pembroke Hall was founded in the year 1343 by Mary de St. Paul, third wife of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who procured a charter for an establishment of 24 fellowships, and six scholarships, but her intentions were only partially carried

into execution; in 1347, she endowed it with estates for the maintenance of a master, six fellows, and two scholars. King Henry VI. is said to have trebled the revenues of the college, by bestowing on it the priory of Linton, with its appurtenances, and the rectory and manor of Soham; the present number of fellowships is fourteen, besides two bye-fellowships: they are open to all counties, with this restriction, that there shall be no more than a fourth part of the fellows from any one county. Besides several other scholarships of inferior value, there are six of 30*l.* *per annum* each, founded by the Reverend Charles Parker; five of these are for superannuated scholars from Merchant Taylors' school, the other for a scholar from the free school at Bowes in Yorkshire; there is another scholarship (36*l.* *per annum*) for a superannuated scholar of Merchant Taylors' school; and two, now 28*l.* *per annum* each, founded by Serjeant Moses, for scholars of Christ's Hospital. There are ten livings in the gift of this college, of which one is in Cambridgeshire; one in Essex; two in Huntingdonshire; four in Norfolk¹; and two in Suffolk. From the great number of prelates who have received their education at Pembroke Hall, it has been called *Collegium Episcopale*. Amongst its more eminent members may be reckoned the Archbishops Grindall and Whitgift^m; bishop Fox, bishop Ridley, and bishop Andrews; Spencer, Gray, and Maſon, the poets; Dr. Longⁿ, the late master, an eminent astronomer; Stanley, editor of *Æschylus*; and Mr. Pitt.

Pembroke Hall is situated on the east side of Trumpington Street, nearly opposite Peter House; it consists of two courts of nearly the same dimensions, about 95 feet by 55. The hall, which divides the two courts, is about 42 feet by 27. On the east side of the inner court is a small detached building, erected for the purpose of containing a large hollow sphere, 18 feet in diameter, invented by Dr. Long; the inside is so contrived as to make an excellent room for astronomical lectures, and is capable of containing conveniently about 30 persons. On the inside of the sphere, which is made to turn round with much ease, are represented the Constellations, &c. It has lately been repaired and newly painted. The keeper has a salary of 6*l.* *per annum*, bequeathed by Dr. Long. Among the college plate, is preserved a curious ancient cup of silver gilt, the gift of their foundress in the reign of King Edward III.

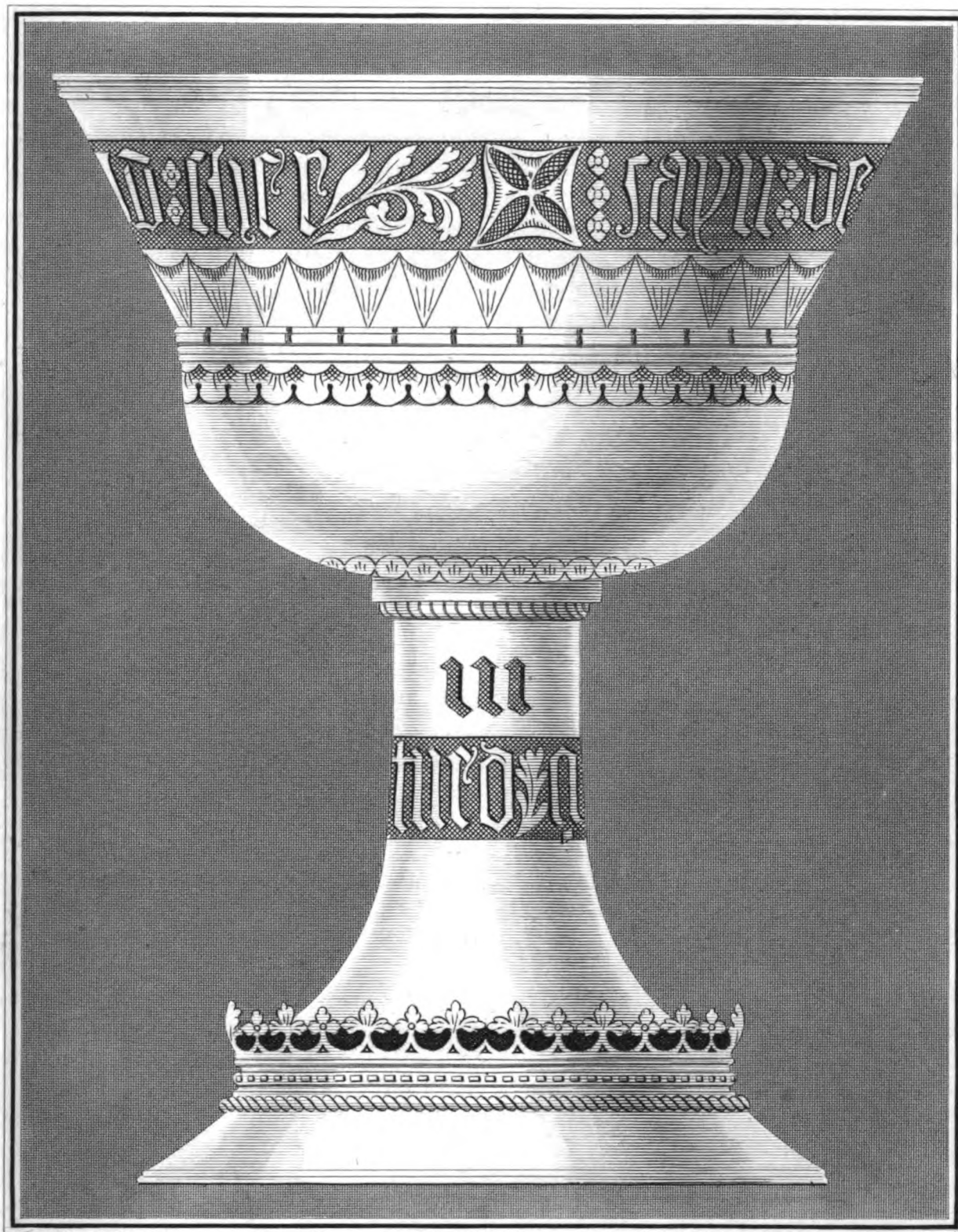
The chapel was built by Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely, after a design of his nephew, Sir Christopher: it was dedicated in 1665 by the bishop, who gave the ma-

¹ Two of these, viz. Sall and Cawston, are held in trust to be presented to such of the descendants of Erasmus Earle as have been educated at Pembroke Hall, and taken a degree therein. ^m He

was also of Peter House, as was Mr. Gray.

ⁿ There is an original portrait of him in the

Combination room, which has been engraved.



An Ancient Cup of Silver, gilt, belonging to Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, a Present from the Countess of Pembroke Foundress of the College in the Reign of K. Edward III.

The following are the Inscriptions round it

"Sayn Denys y^e as me dere for hes lof drenk and mak gud cher"

"M.V. God help at ned"

nor of Hardwick, in this county, to keep it in repair. Over the altar is "the Burial of Christ," by Baroccio, of which there is an engraving by G. Sadler. In the College Lodge is a Feast of the Gods, a large picture of the school of Rubens. The Lord Chancellor is visitor of Pembroke Hall.

Corpus Christi, or Bene't college, is usually ranked the fourth in seniority, the building having been begun in 1344, although the foundation was not fully completed till about the year 1353^o, for which reason it is sometimes placed after Trinity Hall and Caius college, which were founded in the intermediate period. The founders of this college were the brethren of the two guilds of Corpus Christi and the Virgin Mary, by which joint name the college was originally called; but soon after its foundation it acquired the name of Bene't college, (by which it has ever since been usually distinguished) from the adjoining church of St. Benedict, the advowson of which was purchased for the college of Sir John Argentine and Sir John Maltravers^p. Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who was alderman of the above-mentioned guilds, procured from the king a charter for ratifying the endowment of the college. The number of fellowships varied originally according to the revenues of the college; it is now twelve, two of which are appropriated to the city of Norwich, and four others to the county of Norfolk; the remainder are open. Archbishop Parker, when master, by his exertions in supporting the rights of the college, and improving their estates, enabled them to add two fellowships to the number then existing, (which was eight) and gave certain rent-charges to the college, for the purpose of founding two other fellowships, and eleven scholarships. The archbishop was a great benefactor to the college also, by donations of money, plate, books, and a very valuable collection of MSS^q. One of the fellowships, and a scholarship, were founded by Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, wife of Thomas Mowbray, the first Duke. There are sixty-two scholarships^r and exhibitions belonging to this society,

^o Masters says that it was not finally and fully established and confirmed till the year 1356. History of the College, p. 16. ^p Masters's History of the College. ^q This

valuable collection has been secured from injury or dispersion with more than ordinary care. The archbishop appointed the masters of Trinity Hall and Caius College, visitors, to inspect the library annually on the 6th of August; and ordained, that if at any time a certain number of books should be missing, and not recovered within six months, the whole collection should devolve to Trinity Hall, in which case the master of Bene't College should become a visitor; and if the like neglect should again happen, the collection should go to Caius College; and if it should occur whilst in possession of that society, it should revert to Bene't College. The archbishop's regulations have proved so effectual, that the collection has never yet been forfeited.

^r Seventeen have been added since Mr. Masters published the History of this College.

eleven of these were founded as before-mentioned, by Archbishop Parker, mostly for natives of Norfolk; six by Sir Nicholas Bacon, the preference to be given to students from Redgrave school; and twelve by bishop Mawson, to be given to such students as shall excel in the annual examinations. The stipends of the scholarships are various; more than two-thirds of them are under 20*l. per annum*. There are twelve livings in the gift of this college; five of which are in Cambridgeshire; one in Dorsetshire; two in Essex (given by Dr. Tooke); two in London, consolidated; and two in Norfolk, always held together. Among the eminent persons who have been members of this college, may be reckoned Archbishop Parker, already mentioned; bishop Latimer; Sir Nicholas Bacon; Robert, Earl of Lindsey; Archbishop Tenison; Philip, the second Earl of Hardwicke; and his brother, the Right Honourable Charles Yorke; Robert Browne (founder of the sect of the Brownists); John Fletcher, the dramatic poet; Stephen Hales, the natural philosopher; Nathaniel Salmon, the topographer; Dr. Stukeley; and the late Robert Masters, who published a history of the college.

The vice-chancellor, and the two senior Doctors in Divinity, are visitors of Bene't College; but, in extraordinary cases, the king.

Bene't College, which adjoins St. Bene't's church, a little to the east of Trumpington street, consists principally of a court about 115 feet by 90. On the south side, are the master's lodge and the hall, an ancient room, in the windows of which are several coats of arms, removed from the chapel, which was built principally by the benefaction of Sir Nicholas Bacon; the date over the door is 1578; but Mr. Masters observes, that the building was not begun before 1579. The only monument in the chapel, is that of John Spencer, D. D. master of the college, author of a learned treatise "De Legibus Hebræorum," who died in 1693. There are grave-stones in memory of Dr. John Barnardiston, master, who died in 1778, and Dr. William Coleman, master, 1794.

Among the college plate, is an ancient drinking horn, which belonged to the gild of Corpus Christi. It is figured in the third volume of the *Archæologia*, Plate IV.

Trinity Hall was founded in 1347¹ by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, who, with that intent, had purchased a hostel, which had long been the residence of students, and, for a few years preceding, had been occupied by some monks of Ely. The bishop intended it for a master and twenty fellows, of which seven at least were to be Canonists or Presbyters, and ten at least Civilians, and three scho-

¹ Parker's ΣΚΙΛΙΤΩΣ Cantabrigiensis. Some writers make 1350 the date of the foundation, being the year in which the first licence of appropriation, which appears on record, was granted.

lars ; but his endowment was found to suffice only for the maintenance of a master, three fellows, and two scholars. There are now twelve fellowships ; two of which were founded by Simon de Dalling, master ; three by Richard Nix, bishop of Norwich ; one for a Presbyter by Dr. Huke, and one by Dr. Mowse, both masters ; and one by Robert Goodknap, for a Presbyter. It has been the modern usage, that all the fellowships, excepting those founded by Dr. Huke and Dr. Goodknap, should be held by laymen ; none of the fellowships are restricted to counties. The scholarships are eighteen in number, they have small stipends, and were founded by various benefactors. Bishop Bateman not being known to have any existing heirs, the king is visitor. There are ten livings in the gift of this college ; one in the town of Cambridge ; four in Huntingdonshire ; two in Norfolk ; two in Suffolk ; and one in Essex.

Among eminent persons who have been members of this society, may be reckoned Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester ; William Barlow, bishop of Lincoln ; Dr. Hallifax, and Dr. Horsley, of late successive bishops of St. Asaph ; Thomas Tuffer, author of the *Points of Good Husbandry* ; Sir Peter Wyche, the traveler ; Dr. Walter Haddon, master of the Requests to Queen Elizabeth ; Sir Robert Naunton, Secretary of State to King James I. Philip Earl of Chesterfield ; Sir William de Grey, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas ; and several other eminent lawyers who have of late filled, or now fill, distinguished situations in their profession.

This college, which is situated near the river, between Clare Hall and Gerrard-hofstel lane, consists of a small neat court, faced with stone. In the hall is a bust of the late Earl of Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in white marble ; on the north wall of the chapel, is the monument of Dr. Thomas Eden, master, 1645. On the south wall, that of Dr. John Andrew, dean of the arches and chancellor of the diocese of London, 1746 : within the rails of the altar, is the tomb of Dr. Thomas Preston, master of the college, who died in 1598, with his effigies on a brass plate : Dr. Preston being then fellow of King's College, distinguished himself so much in the academical exercises, when Queen Elizabeth visited the university in 1564, that she called him her own scholar, a circumstance which is alluded to in his epitaph¹. There are memorials also in the chapel, and ante-chapel, for Walter Huke, master, 1510 ; Laurence Mopted, master, 1557 ; Dr. John Cowell, master, author of the *Law Interpreter*, 1611 ; Dr. Robert King, master ; 1676 ; and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, sometime master, 1741.

¹ “ Conderis hoc tumulo Thomas Prestone, scholarem,
“ Quem dixit Princeps Elizabetha suum.”

Genville

Gonville and Caius College, now generally known only by the latter name, was founded in the year 1348, by the name of Gonville Hall: its original site was near Bene't College, where is now the fellows garden belonging to that society. The founder, Edmund Gonville, rector of Terrington and Rushworth, in the county of Norfolk, maintained during his life-time a master and four fellows; his intention was to found 20 scholarships; but having left the foundation incomplete, he entrusted the accomplishment of it to bishop Bateman, to whom he bequeathed a large sum of money for that purpose. The bishop having by an exchange procured two buildings in St. Michael's parish, removed thither the site of the hall, as being near to Trinity Hall, of which he himself had been the founder; one of these buildings had been the mansion of Sir John de Cambridge, a justice of the common pleas^u; the other was spoken of in old writings as having been the site of the ancient schools of philosophy. The endowment at first sufficed only for the maintenance of three fellows; this number, by the munificence of several benefactors, had been increased to nine before the year 1557, when Dr. Caius, physician to Queen Mary, and afterwards master of the society, procured a charter for enlarging and newly modelling the foundation, which, from that time, was called Gonville and Caius College. Among the principal benefactors, before this second foundation, is reckoned William Phifwick, or Fyfwicke, Esquire-bedel of the university, who gave his dwelling-house to be a hostel for students, subordinate to this college: this hostel, which was called after the donor's name, was afterwards incorporated into Trinity College by King Henry VIII. Dr. Caius, who, by Queen Mary's charter, is deemed co-founder of the college, gave, for the increase of its endowment, some manors in Norfolk, Dorsetshire, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire, which had belonged to dissolved monasteries, and built the south court, still called after his name, at his own expence. There are now twenty fellowships belonging to this college, besides seven bye-fellowships; three of the fellowships are of Gonville's foundation, open to all counties, and to laymen; three founded by Dr. Caius for natives of Norfolk; and six by various benefactors in the intermediate period; two of these are confined to the diocese of Norwich; the others are open to all counties and dioceses, (but with a preference to the diocese of Norwich,) and one of them is open to laymen. The other eight fellowships are in every respect open, excepting one, which is for a priest, who must be a native of the diocese of Norwich; six of these fellowships were founded by Joyce Frankland, widow; one by Dr. Wendy; and one by Matthew Stokys, fellow of the college; six of the bye-fellowships were founded by Stephen Perse, M. D. in 1615; and three by Mr. Wortley in 1749.

^u Appointed to that office in 1331.

Dr.

Dr. Perfe's fellowships are open to all counties, and to laymen, with a preference to persons educated at the grammar-school founded by him in Cambridge; one of Mr. Wortley's fellowships is for a native of Devonshire; another for a native of Norfolk; the third is open. The number of scholarships is 77; ten of these are for natives of the city of Norwich; 26 for natives of the diocese; three for natives of London; two for natives of Cambridge; two for natives of Hertfordshire; one for a native of Bedfordshire; one for a native of Canterbury; and one for a person educated at some school in London or Westminster; the remaining 31 are in every respect open. There are likewise 14 exhibitions of different value, given in augmentation of the scholarships. Christopher Tancred, Esq. who died in the year 1754, founded four medical studentships in this college, at present worth above 100*l.* *per annum* each, the electors to which are the masters of Caius and Christ's Colleges, Cambridge; the master of the Charter-house; the president of the College of Physicians; the governors of Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals; and the treasurer of Lincoln's Inn². Caius College has been a celebrated nursery for the professors of Medicine and Anatomy ever since the time of its second founder, Dr. Caius. That learned physician³, among other benefactions, gave an annual sum, for the dissection of two bodies of malefactors, for which he obtained a licence from Queen Elizabeth; he appointed also, as before mentioned, that two of the fellows on his foundation should be graduates in medicine; Archbishop Parker founded a scholarship in the same faculty. Among those who have most eminently done honour to their society in this profession, are Dr. Francis Gliffon; Sir Charles Scarborough; and Dr. William Harvey; all eminent anatomists; particularly the latter, whose discovery of the circulation of the blood will ever immortalize his name. Among other distinguished characters who have been members of this society, may be reckoned Dr. Branthwaite, master of the college, and one of the translators of the Bible; Sir Thomas Gresham; Sir Peter Le Neve, the herald and antiquary; Richard Parker, author of the *Σκελετός Cantabrigiensis*; Dr. Brady, the historian; Henry Wharton, author of the *Anglia Sacra*; Sir Henry Chauncy, and Francis Blomefield², the historians of Hertfordshire and Norfolk; the celebrated bishop Taylor; Jeremy Collier; the learned Dr. Samuel Clarke; Shadwell, the poet; and Lord Thurlow.

There are 22 livings in the gift of this college; one of which is in Devonshire; two in Dorsetshire; one in Essex; sixteen in Norfolk; and two in Suffolk.

² They were appointed by Mr. Tancred trustees of his various charities, which were first settled by him, subject to several contingencies, by deed in 1721; further increased by his will in 1746; and, after his death, confirmed and regulated, and the trustees incorporated by act of Parliament.

³ Dr. Caius distinguished himself not only in his own profession, but as an antiquary, particularly by his *Treatise on the Antiquity of the University of Cambridge*.
² Mr. Blomefield published also some Collections relating to the university, town, and county of Cambridge.

The master of Bene't College, the master of Trinity Hall, and the senior Doctor of Physic, are visitors of this college.

Caius College is situated on the west side of Trumpington street, having Trinity College on the north, Trinity Hall on the west, and the Senate House on the south: it consists of three courts. The court, built as above-mentioned by Dr. Caius, is supposed to have been designed by John de Padua, architect to King Henry VIII.; the gate leading into the first court, is inscribed "*Humilitatis*;" that which forms the communication between the first and second court has on one side the word "*Virtutis*;" and on the other side "*Jo. Caius posuit Sapientia*;" the third gate, which is ornamented with pillars of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, leads to the public schools, and is inscribed with the word "*Honoris*." On the north wall of the chapel, is the monument of Dr. Caius, whose body lies in a sarcophagus, under a canopy, supported by Ionic columns, with the following laconic epitaph, "*Fui Caius,*"—" *Vivit post funera virtus, 1573, Ætat. 73.*" This monument was removed from the east end, when the chapel was rebuilt, about the beginning of the last century; at which time the body of the deceased is said to have been seen in an uncorrupted state: on the same wall is the monument of Stephen Perse, M. D. a great benefactor to this college, and to the university, who died in 1615: on the south wall, are the monuments of Dr. Thomas Legge, a dramatic writer, and master of the college, 1607; Dr. Gostlin, president, 1704; and Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. bishop of Ely, and master of the college, 1754. In the ante-chapel, are grave-stones in memory of Sir James Burrough, knight, master, an ingenious architect, who designed the Senate House, and other public buildings in Cambridge (1774), and Dr. Smith, master, 1795.

King's College was originally founded by King Henry VI. in the year 1441, on the sites of Augustine's Hostel, a hostel called God's house, and the church of St. Nicholas, and was then intended only for a rector and ten scholars. The following year William Bingham founded a hostel contiguous to the King's for a proctor and 25 scholars. In 1443 Bingham having surrendered his hostel to the King, the pious monarch founded his college upon a more ample scale, including within its site the church of St. John Zachary, on which the hall now stands. The church of St. John belonged to Trinity Hall, to which society the Church of St. Edward was given in exchange. The new foundation consisted, as it now does, of a provost and 70 fellows and scholars, besides conductors, choir-isters, and inferior officers: the scholars are supplied by a regular succession from

* It appears from the college archives, that the *Portus Sapientia* was built in the year 1565, and the *Portus Honoris* in 1573.

Eton college, founded by the same monarch, the Eton scholars being annually elected to succeed to scholarships at King's, their numbers varying^b according as vacancies occur : in three years after succeeding to scholarships, they become actual fellows.

This college possesses some remarkable privileges and exemptions: the power of the provost is almost absolute, within the precincts of his own college, the proctor having no authority within its walls, nor are the under-graduates subject to any examination, but by their own provost and the fellows. The bishop of Lincoln is visitor.

There are 28 livings in the gift of this college; of which two are in Cambridgeshire; two in Devonshire; one in Dorsetshire; one in Essex; three in Hampshire; two in Hertfordshire; one in Lancashire; one in Lincolnshire; one in Leicestershire; one in Middlesex; four in Norfolk; one in Northamptonshire; four in Suffolk; two in Surrey; one in Warwickshire; and one in Wiltshire. King's College seems to have nearly as good a claim as Pembroke Hall to be called *Collegium Episcopale*, above thirty prelates, who had been members of this Society before the year 1740, being enumerated in Carter's history of the university of Cambridge.

Among the more eminent prelates, who have been members of this college, may be reckoned Bishops Fox, West, Aldrich, Cox, Guest, and Wickham, in the 16th century; Bishops Montague and Pearson in the 17th; and Bishops Fleetwood, Hare, and Weston in the 18th century: among statesmen, Sir Jo. Cheke, Dr. Thomas Wilson, Sir Francis Walsingham, Walter Haddon, Sir Albert Moreton, Sir Robert Walpole, Horatio Lord Walpole, and the late Earl Camden: among those who have distinguished themselves in various branches of literature, Edward Hall, the historian; William Oughtred, the mathematician; Dr. Cowell, the civilian, afterwards master of Trinity Hall; Dr. Castell, author of the Heptaglott Lexicon; Waller, the poet; Dean Stanhope; Christopher Anstey; Jacob Bryant, and Horace Earl of Orford. All these, excepting Walsingham, Waller, and Anstey, were on the Foundation.

King's College is situated on the west side, and nearly in the centre of Trumpington street; it consists of several detached buildings: the old Court, which is situated between Clare Hall and the Schools, appears to be of the age of the Foundation, and retains its original form; it is a stone building, about 120 feet by 90: a little to the south of this court stands the Chapel, deservedly esteemed the chief ornament of Cambridge; and one of the most beautiful specimens of the en-

^b Nine in two years is rather below the average: the election takes place about the end of July.

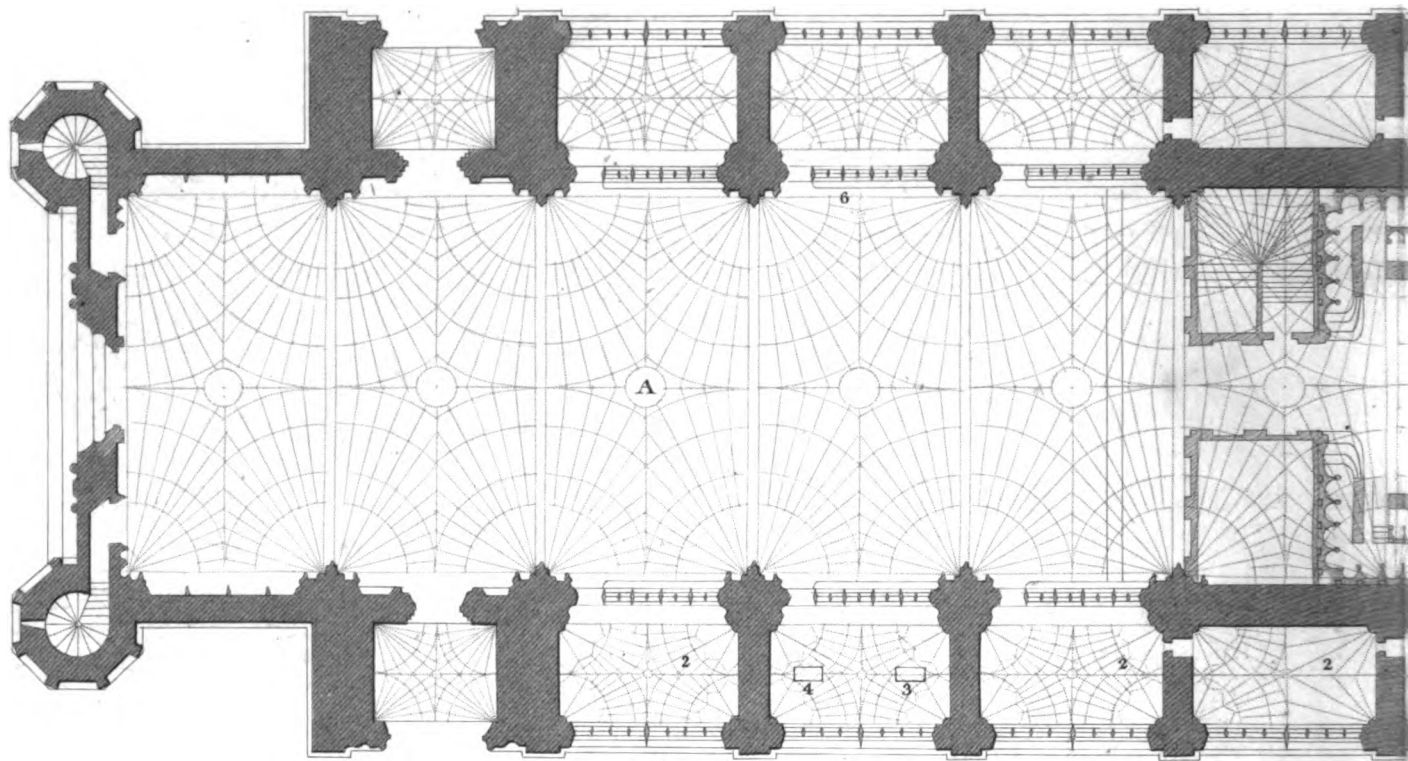
riched style of Gothic architecture in the kingdom. This splendid structure, which has been already described more at large ^c, was begun by King Henry VI. who gave the college a quarry, called Thesdale quarry, in the Lordship of Heselwode, in Yorkshire, with the stone of which, a great part of the chapel is supposed to have been built; and left very particular directions in his will, as to the design and dimensions of every part of it ^d: the unhappy termination of this monarch's reign, put a stop to this great work, which was not resumed with much effect ^e till about the year 1479, when, through the interest of his chaplain, Dr. Field, Warden of Winchester Collge, King Edward IV. became a benefactor to the building, which, after experiencing various interruptions, was finished in the year 1515, with money bequeathed for that purpose by King Henry VII., who began to patronize the work the year before his death, till which time it had been wholly suspended since the year 1484, when King Richard III. contributed 700 l. towards the expences of the building. It is not certain to whom the honour of designing this magnificent structure is to be attributed, but it is generally given to Nicholas Cloos, one of the first fellows of the college, and afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; who was appointed Overseer of the works at the commencement of the building by King Henry VI. the succeeding overseers whose names have been collected from records, are Dr. Field, warden of Winchester, appointed by King Edward IV.; Thomas Cliffe, appointed by King Richard III.; and Thomas Larke, who was overseer in the reign of K. Henry VIII. The beautiful painted glass in the windows, which represents various subjects from scripture history ^f; was put up in the early part of King Henry the Eighth's reign, part of his predecessor's bountiful legacy having been expended, as is supposed, on this distinguished ornament of the chapel. Some have doubted whether the west window was ever filled with stained glass: others have supposed that it was destroyed by the soldiers, who were quartered in the church during the civil war: the preservation of the rest, some have attributed to the influence of Dr. Whichcote, then provost, with the ruling powers: others have supposed that the glass was taken down and buried. With respect to the west window, it is certain that by an agreement still existing among the college archives, it was to be fitted up with painted glass. When Dowling, having been commissioned by Parliament to destroy all vestiges of superstition, visited Cam-

^c See p. 56. ^d The part which was built in the reign of Henry VI. is still to be distinguished by the colour of the stone.

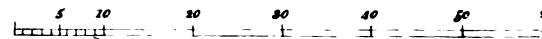
^e It appears nevertheless that some progress was making in the buildings at least three years before, for in an indenture which is preserved among the archives of Caius College, John Wulrich is described as master mason of the works at King's College, in the 16th year of King Edward IV. and John Bell as mason-warden.

^f See farther mention of it, p. 59.

bridge

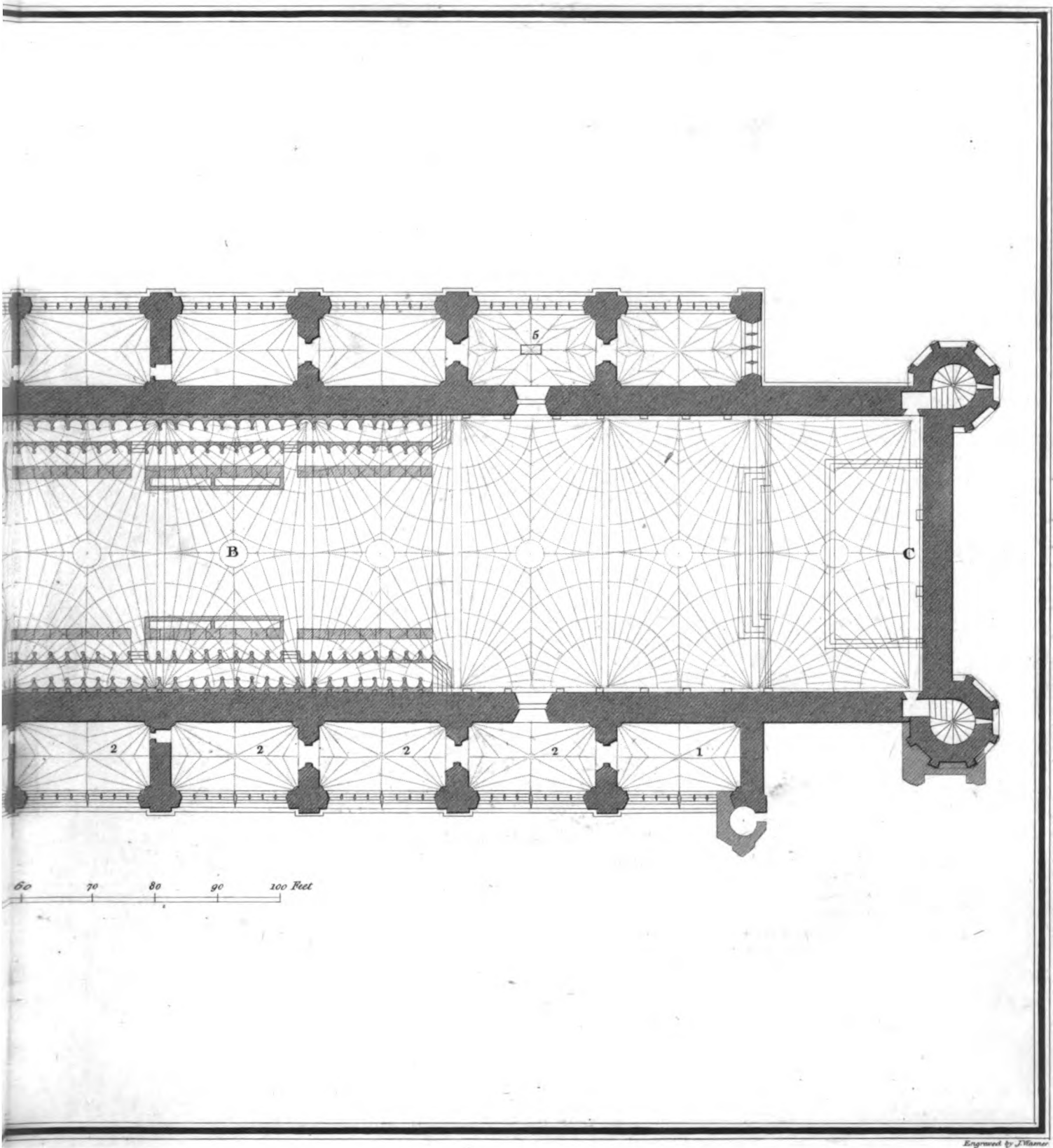


- A. *The Nave.*
 B. *The Choir.*
 C. *The Altar.*
 1. *The Muniment room.*
 2. *2. &c. the College Library.*
 3. *Monument of the Marquis of Blandford.*
 4. *Gravestone of Provost Hacomblynn... see page 70.*
 5. *_____ of Walter Towne 1496.*
 6. *The part of which the Section is given at p. 56.*



Drawn from actual Measurements by F. East

PLAN OF KING'S COLLEGE



Engraved by J. Hume

CHAPEL IN CAMBRIDGE.



bridge in 1643, the stained glafs remained in the windows ; for “ the thousand superstitions” mentioned in his Journal, as being in King’s College chapel, could refer to nothing else : these pictures, he ordered to be taken down ; and it is very probable that the provost, after executing literally the mandates of Parliament, caused the glafs to be carefully laid by, in such order that it might be replaced without much difficulty. The west window, perhaps, had not been secured before the arrival of the soldiery, who can scarcely be supposed to have shewn more forbearance here, than in other parts of the kingdom, which abound with testimonies of their fanatical zeal.

Over the altar is a picture of The Descent from the Cross, said to have been painted by Daniel de Volterza, but is believed to be rather by his scholar, Giacomo da Puntormo, given by the present Earl of Carlisle, who was a member of the college : the altar-screen, designed by Mr. James Essex, was put up about the year 1770.

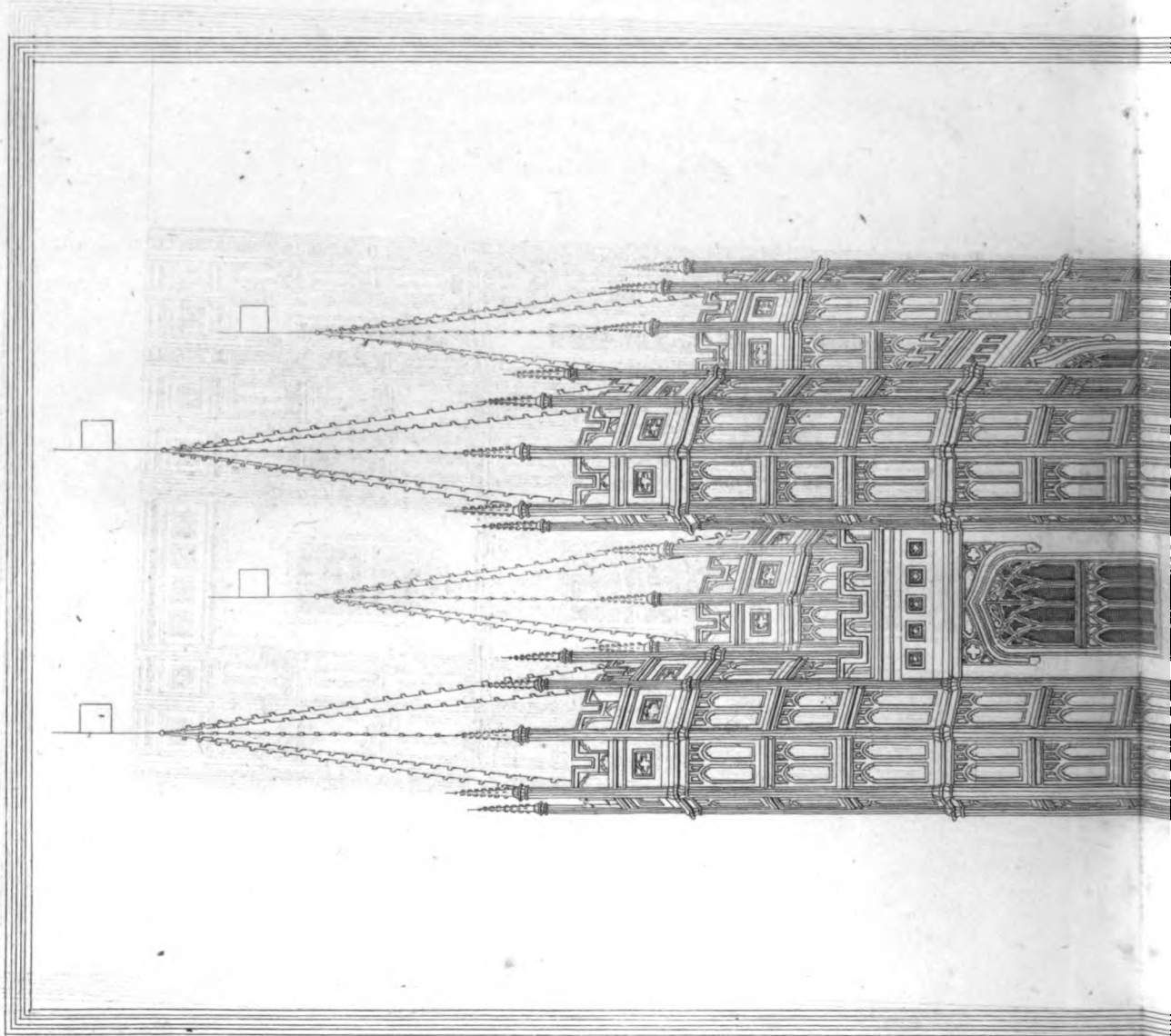
On each side of the chapel, between the buttresses, are nine small chapels, or, as they are called in the founder’s will, closets. In the first chapel from the west, on the south side, is the monument of Martin Freeman, a fellow, with his bust, 1630, and that of Dr. John Sumner, provost, 1772. In the second chapel is the gravestone of the learned provost, Robert Hacombleyn, in whose time the roof of the chapel was built, and the windows glazed : he died in 1518. In the same chapel are the monuments of Dr. Samuel Collins, the ejected provost, 1651 ; John Churchill, Marquis of Blandford, son of the celebrated duke of Marlborough, who died a student of this college in the 16th year of his age^s (1702) ; and the late Robert Glynn Clobery, M.D. a much respected member of the college, who died in 1800, having bequeathed a large sum of money towards the intended improvement of the buildings. On the floor is a gravestone of Dr. John Coplestone, provost, 1689. In the window is a portrait, supposed to be that of the founder, in stained glafs. In the third chapel are the gravestone of Dr. Robert Brassey, provost, 1558 ; Dr. Charles Roderick, provost, and Dean of Ely, 1712, and the monument of Dr. William Cooke, late provost of the college, and Dean of Ely, who died in 1797. This and the remainder of the chapels on the south side, in which are no monumental inscriptions, have been fitted up for the college library, which has lately received a valuable addition, the late learned Mr. Bryant having bequeathed his collection to the college. The chapels on the north side contain but few monuments ; in the fifth chapel from the west is that of Sir Thomas Page, provost, 1681 ; in the next chapel the gravestone of William

^s On this monument is a Latin epitaph written by Bishop Hare.

George, provost, and Dean of Lincoln, 1756, and in the eighth that of Walter Towne, fellow, who died in 1496, with his effigies engraved on brass. Carter mentions some other monumental inscriptions, chiefly for provosts and fellows of the college, which have been either obliterated or removed. In the antechapel near the south door is a tablet for John Stokys, who died in 1559, put up by Matthew Stokys, Esquire-bedel of the university, and fellow of this college. It was the founder's intention, to have built a cloister at the west end of the chapel, 200 feet by 175, and in the centre of the west side, a tower 120 feet in height to the corbel table. No part of this design ever took effect; but a lofty wooden tower was erected near the west end of the chapel, for the reception of the bells, which are said to have been presented to the founder by Pope Calixtus III. This tower being much decayed was taken down about the year 1740. There is an original drawing of the King's intended tower in the British Museum, from which the annexed plate is engraved. The founder had intended that the chapel should form the north side of a large court, or, as it is termed in the founder's will, a quadrant: at the east end of the south side was to have been the provost's lodge; the west building, which was to have been 230 feet in length, was intended to contain a hall 100 feet in length, and a library of 110 feet; the building on the east side, of corresponding dimensions with that on the west, was to have contained chambers for members of the college, and, in the middle, a tower for a gatehouse 30 feet by 25, and 40 feet high. No attempt appears to have been made towards completing the founder's original intention till the reign of King George I.; when, what is called the new building, being an edifice of Portland stone, 236 feet in length, was erected from a design of Mr. Gibbs, being intended to form the west side of the great court projected by the founder: the first stone was laid on the 24th of March 1724. Mr. Gibbs gave designs also for the north and south sides, and published engravings of the whole; but no farther progress was made in the work. Gibbs's building, though handsome as a distinct structure, unfortunately does not at all harmonize with the chapel: and, among other plans for the improvement of the college, it was recommended by Mr. James Wyatt, either to alter its external appearance, or to remove it entirely, substituting in its place a building more in unison with that venerable edifice, and to complete the whole with magnificent buildings in a corresponding style. Mr. Wyatt's designs are at the provost's lodge, but nothing has been determined either as to the plan of the building or the time of its commencement.

The

PLAN DE L'ÉGLISE DE SAINT-ÉTIENNE DE MONTMAYEUR, VUE DE L'ÉGLISE
D'APRÈS LE PLAN DE L'ÉGLISE DE SAINT-ÉTIENNE DE MONTMAYEUR



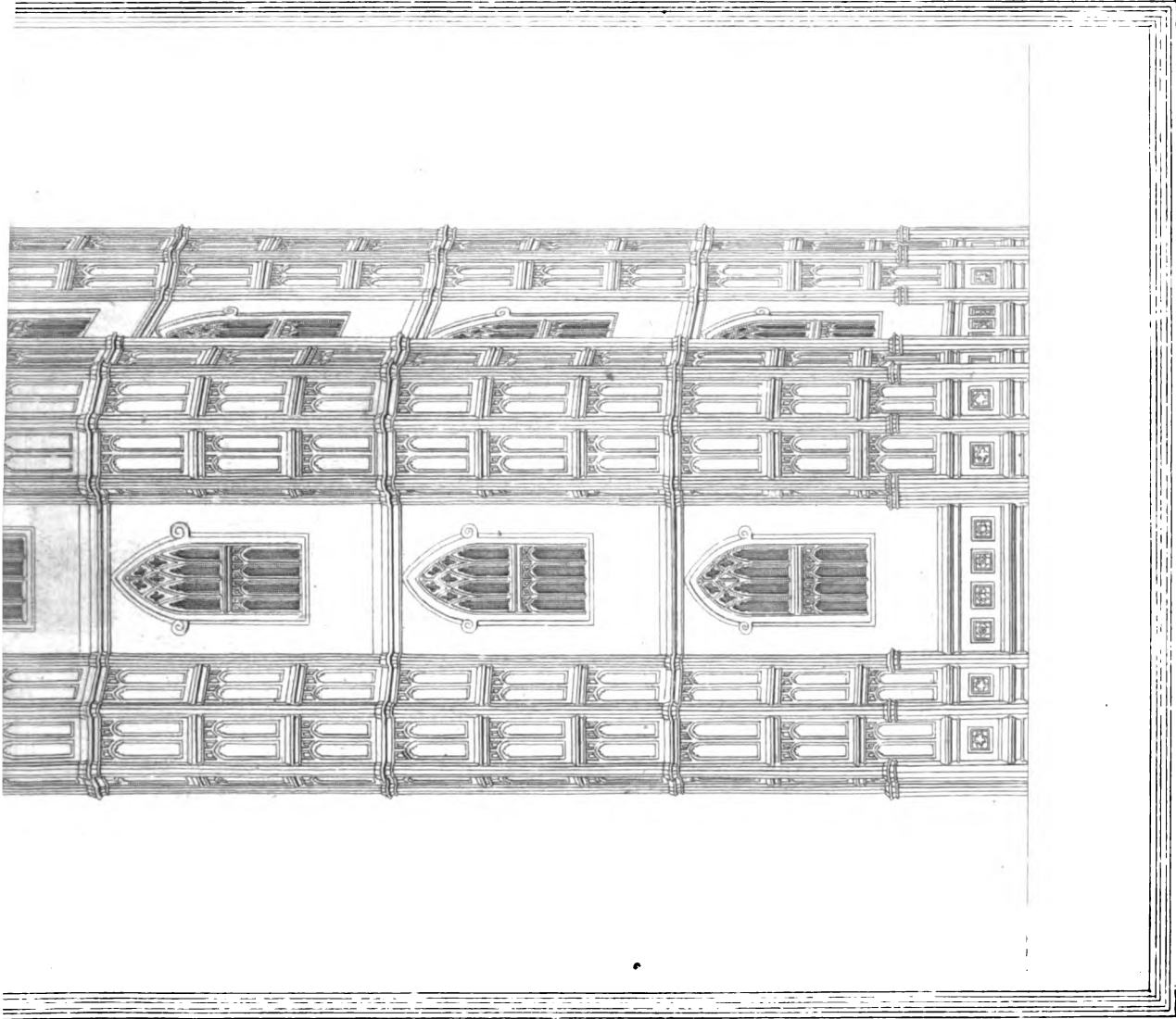


Plate 104

DESIGN FOR THE TOWER OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
from an original Drawing in the British Museum.

Published by T. Agnew & Sons, London.

The Provost's Lodge, which is situated near the east end of the chapel, is an ancient building, but the apartments are large and commodious. When Queen Elizabeth visited the university in 1564, she took up her abode at this lodge, the hall of which was her guard-chamber; the dining-room over it, her presence chamber; the gallery, and the adjoining rooms, her private apartments: an ancient chair, still in the gallery, is said to have been used as her chair of state.

The lawn, to the west of the college, communicates by means of a stone bridge, with the shady walks on the other side of the Cam.

The foundation of *Queen's College* was begun by Margaret of Anjou, Henry the Sixth's Queen, in 1448, and completed by Elizabeth, the consort of his rival, in 1465. In this college are 19 fellowships, one bye-fellowship, 19 scholarships of 8 l. *per annum* each, and eight small exhibitions. The fellowships, under certain restrictions, are open to all counties; 12 of the fellows at least must be in priest's orders: the King is visitor. King Richard III. intended a great benefaction to this college, by conferring on it all the forfeited estates of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, but it was rendered null and void on the accession of King Henry VII. who restored the whole to the Earl. The greatest benefactors in modern times, have been Ferdinando Smythes, a fellow, who gave the sum of 1500 l. for the use of three Bachelors of Arts, till the time of taking their Master's degree, and Mr. Hughes, late vice-president, who bequeathed the residue of his property, amounting to about 2000 l., to the college.

There are ten livings in the gift of this college; three in Cambridgeshire; one in Essex; one in Leicestershire; three in Norfolk; one in Nottinghamshire; and one in Wiltshire. Among the eminent persons, who have been educated at this society, may be reckoned Sir Thomas Smith, afterwards provost of Eton; Thomas Brightman, author of a celebrated Treatise on the Revelations; John Weever, author of the Funeral Monuments; Dr. Thomas Fuller, author of the Worthies of England, and other well known works; Bishop Patrick; and Dr. John Wallis, the mathematician. Erasmus, who is said to have studied also at St. Mary Hall in Oxford, was sometime a student of this college.

Queen's College, which is situated to the west of Catherine Hall, on the banks of the river, consists of two courts. In the chapel, which has been modernized, are memorials for Dr. John Stokes, master, who died in 1568; Dr. Henry James, master, 1716; Dr. John Davies, 1731; and Dr. William Sedgwick, 1750.

In the Master's Lodge are several pictures; the most remarkable are, a curious ancient altar-piece, in three pannels, of Judas betraying our Saviour, the Resurrection, and Christ appearing to the Apostles after the Resurrection, much in the style:

style of Martin Schoen, and in high preservation. Some authentic portraits of the foundress, Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV. ; and a good one of Erasmus on wood; there is also a very good picture of Daniel Wray by Dance.

The Gardens, on the other side of the river, are connected with the college by a wooden bridge of one arch, (built in 1746,) which has been much admired for the ingenuity of its construction.

Catherine Hall was founded in 1475 by Robert Woodlark, third provost of King's College, and chancellor of the university, who endowed it for a master and three fellows. In the reign of K. Edward VI. the number of fellowships was increased to six; besides which there are eight bye-fellowships; one of which was founded by Mr. Frankland, for a person educated at Coventry school; one by Mr. Holway, called the conduct-fellowship; and six for natives of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, by Mrs. Ramsden. The senior fellowships are open, but there must not be more than two fellows of any county at the same time. Mrs. Ramsden founded also 10 scholarships of 20*l.* *per annum* each, for natives of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire; and there are 16 other scholarships of smaller value. An act of Parliament was procured by the college in 1756, to enable them to purchase a site, and erect buildings for the reception of Mrs. Ramsden's fellows and scholars. Queen Anne annexed a prebend of Norwich to the mastership of this college. The Lord Chancellor is visitor. There are only four livings in the gift of this society; one in Cambridgeshire; one in Essex; and two in Norfolk.

Among the eminent persons educated at Catherine Hall, may be reckoned Archbishop Sandys; John Strype, the antiquary; Ray, the naturalist; Dr. Lightfoot, the orientalist; Bishop Blackall; Bishop Hoadley; and Bishop Sherlock. The last mentioned prelate bequeathed his valuable library to the college, and gave a salary of 20*l.* *per annum* to a librarian.

Catherine Hall is situated on the west side of Trumpington street; the buildings occupy three sides of a court, the east side being open to the street. The chapel was consecrated in the year 1704; in the antechapel is a monument for the lady of Sir William Dawes, Bart. master of the Hall, and afterwards Archbishop of York; that of Dr. John Eachard, a great benefactor to this college, of which he was master, and author of a well-known work, entitled, "Reasons for the Contempt of the Clergy," who died in 1697; and the tomb of Dr. John Addenbrooke, fellow of the college, and founder of the hospital which bears his name, who died in 1719.

Jesus College was founded in 1496 by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, who had obtained from King Henry VII. a grant of the nunnery of St. Radegund, then lately oppressed; all the lands which had been given to that monastery, were given as an endowment,

endowment, and the buildings were converted into a college. The original number of fellows was only six; they have since been increased to sixteen by the donations of several benefactors: eight of the fellows must be of the northern, and eight of the southern counties, and six out of the whole must be in priest's orders. Contrary to the custom of other colleges, the election of fellows is not vested wholly in the society, but the Bishop of Ely selects one out of two candidates, nominated by the college, and he has the sole appointment to one fellowship, founded by Bishop Stanley: the mastership is also in the bishop's appointment, and he is visitor of the college. Tobias Rustat, yeoman of the robes to King Charles II., founded eleven scholarships, of 15*l. per annum*, at this college, (open to all counties) for clergymen's orphans, raised since to above 30*l. per annum*, according to the merit of the scholar, at the discretion of the society; and there are two scholarships, one of 20*l.* the other of 15*l. per annum*, for sons of living clergymen. There are several other scholarships, with various stipends.

There are 16 livings in the gift of this college; nine of which are in Cambridge-shire; one in Essex; one in Gloucestershire; one in Hertfordshire; and four in Suffolk.

Among eminent persons who have been educated at Jesus College, may be reckoned Archbishop Cranmer; Archbishop Bancroft; Bishop Bale, the biographer; Dr. John Nalson, the historian; Roger North, the biographer; John Flamsted, the astronomer; Fenton, the poet; Dr. Jortin; and Gilbert Wakefield.

Jesus College, which is situated at the extremity of the town, towards the New-market road, consists of a small court, surrounded by a cloister, and another principal court, about 140 feet by 120, of which only three sides are occupied by buildings. The chapel, which was the conventual church, exhibits, particularly in the chancel and tower, considerable remains of the original structure. Over the altar is a picture of the Presentation in the Temple, by Jouvenet. In the south transept of what is now the antechapel, are the tombs of Berta Rosata, one of the nuns²; and of Prior John de Pykenham; the latter is supposed to have been removed from the neighbouring convent of Franciscans: in the north transept, is the monument (with a medallion of the deceased in a flowing peruke) of Tobias Rustat, yeoman of the robes to King Charles II. a benefactor to the college, remarkable for his great wealth and extensive charities, dispensed both in his lifetime and by bequest: he died a bachelor in 1693, at the age of 87. There are memorials also for several of the masters and presidents of the college; Dr. Sherman, presi-

² See p. 63.

dent,

dent, who died in 1671; Dr. Boldero, master, 1679; Dr. Cook, president, 1707; Dr. Ashton, master, 1752; and Dr. Caryl, master, 1781. In the combination room is a very curious whole length portrait of the founder.

Although *Christ's College* was originally founded in the reign of King Henry VI. by the name of God's House, yet its foundation is generally dated from its second and more ample establishment, by Margaret Countess of Richmond, in 1505. King Henry having occasion to remove the college of God's House, which had been founded by William Bingham, rector of St. John Zachary in London, for a provost and four fellows, for the purpose of enlarging the site of his newly founded college, gave them a house without Barnwell gate, which had belonged to the monks of Tiltey and Denny. It was the King's intention, on account of his having removed the site, to have increased the revenues of this college, but his design was prevented by the fatal termination of the civil wars in which he was soon afterwards engaged. The Countess of Richmond having altered its name to *Christ's College*, endowed it with lands for the support of a master, 12 fellows, and 47 scholars; another fellowship was founded by King Edward VI.; and two others by Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baynes. Founders' heirs have a preference in the election to the latter; they are open to all counties, as is the fellowship founded by King Edward; the 12 senior fellowships are open also, but there must not be more than one fellow of any county at the same time, nor more than six born south of Trent. The senior fellows are obliged to take priest's orders; the other fellowships are open to laymen. The Lady Margaret's scholarships are 18 l. 4 s. *per annum*; there are 14 other scholarships of various value, six of which are appropriated to students from Giggleswick school, and some small exhibitions. Christopher Tancred, Esq.¹ founded four studentships in divinity in this college, to be held for eight years; they are nearly 80 l. *per annum* each. The vice-chancellor^k, and the two senior doctors are visitors of the college.

There are 17 livings in the gift of *Christ's College*; four of which are in Cambridgeshire; one in Essex; one in Hertfordshire; one in Leicestershire¹; two in Lincolnshire; four in Norfolk; two in Northamptonshire; one in Pembrokeshire; and one in Suffolk.

Among the eminent persons who have been members of this society, may be enumerated John Leland, the antiquary; Bishop Latimer^m; Milton; Hugh Broughton, and Dr. Lightfootⁿ, the orientlists; John Cleland, and Francis Quarles,

¹ See Note, p. 111. ^k If the vice-chancellor should happen to be of this college, the provost of King's supplies his place as one of the visitors. ¹ To this living the Earl of Berkeley must present one of two fellows nominated by the college. ^m Bishop Tanner makes him of Bene't College.

ⁿ He was afterwards master of Catherine Hall.

poets; Dr. Joseph Mede, an eminent divine; Archbishop Sharp; Dr. Thomas Burnet, author of the Theory of the Earth; Dr. Laurence Echard, the historian; Dr. Saunderson, the mathematician; Bishop Law; and Archdeacon Paley.

Christ's College is situated in St. Andrew's street, near the church of that Saint: the ancient building consists of a court, which is 138 feet by 120, cased with stone; a more modern building, fronting the garden and the fields, extends about 150 feet in length.

On the north side of the chapel, near the altar, is a monument by Joseph Catterns, in memory of Sir John Finch, who died at Constantinople, where he was then resident as ambassador from our court, in 1680; and his friend and companion in his travels, Sir Thomas Baynes, who died in 1682. Within the rails of the altar is the gravestone of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, author of the Intellectual System, and master of this college, who died in 1688. In the antechapel are memorials for Dr. John Covell, master, 1722; and Hugh Thomas, Dean of Ely, and master of the college, 1780. In the east window of the chapel, are portraits of King Henry VII. and some others of the family of the foundress.

The foundation of *St. John's College* was projected and begun by Margaret Countess of Richmond a short time before her death, which happened in 1509. It was completed by her executors, under the authority of a papal bull, and the royal mandates of her son and grandson King Henry VII. and Henry VIII., which gave them the power of suppressing a decayed hospital, dedicated to St. John, then existing on the same site. The college, then consisting only of the present first court, was four years in building; the fabrick is said to have cost between four and five thousand pounds. The number of fellowships on the old foundation is 32; one of them is in the appointment of the Bishop of Ely: they are open to all counties, with this restriction, that there must not be more than two fellows (belonging to that foundation) of any county at the same time. Twenty-one fellowships have since been founded by several benefactors; they are all appropriated to particular schools, districts, counties, families, or choirs. In 1637, William Platt, Esq. founded four fellowships, since increased by the college to nine: the stipends of the fellows, who are called after the name of their founder, are small, and they are not entitled to the same privileges as the other fellows.

The number of scholarships in this college is 114. Four, which were founded by Mr. Platt, have been increased to nine; nine founded by the Dukes of Somerset, are appropriated to the schools of Hereford, Marlborough, and Manchester: the remainder were founded by various benefactors. There are a considerable number of exhibitions of different value. The Bishop of Ely is visitor.

There are 36 livings in the gift of this college; three of which are in Bedfordshire; two in Berkshire; three in Cambridgeshire; one in Carnarvonshire; one in

Devonshire; five in Essex; one in the Isle of Wight; two in Hertfordshire; three in Kent; two in Leicestershire; one in Lincolnshire; two in Norfolk; one in Northamptonshire; two in Oxfordshire; one in Pembrokeshire; three in Suffolk; and three in Yorkshire. The college has two presentations out of three to the vicarage of Great Horstead in Hertfordshire; and the alternate presentation (with Brazen-Nose College in Oxfordshire) to Wotton-Rivers in Wiltshire. Besides the above patronage, there are five livings in Norfolk in the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk, which must be given to the foundation fellows of St. John's College.

Among eminent persons who have been members of St. John's College, may be reckoned Roger Afcham; Sir John Cheke (afterwards provost of King's); Sir Thomas Wyat; Lord Treasurer Burleigh; Lord Keeper Williams; Dr. John Dee; Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford; Lord Falkland; Dr. William Whitaker; Dr. William Cave; Bishop Stillingfleet; Bishop Beveridge; Dr. Jenkins, master of the college, who wrote on the reasonableness of Christianity; Dr. Powell, master of the college; Dr. Balguy; Dr. Ogden; Thomas Stackhouse, author of the History of the Bible; Dr. William Wotton^o, and Dr. Bentley^p, celebrated critics; Benjamin Jonson; John Cleland^q; Ambrose Phillips, Prior, Otway, Broome, Hammond, and Macon, poets; Martin Lister, the naturalist; Francis Peck, and Thomas Baker, antiquaries; and the late Dr. Heberden.

St. John's is situated to the north of Trinity College, and occupies the whole space between Trumpington street and the river, consisting of three courts: the dimensions of the first, which is the most ancient, are about 228 feet by 216; it is entered from the street by a handsome turretted gate-way coeval with the foundation of the college: the second court, which is chiefly occupied by the apartments of the fellows, is very handsome; its dimensions are about 270 feet by 240; it was built by the benefaction of Mary Countess of Shrewsbury: the inner court, next the river, is of smaller dimensions than the others. The north side of the first court is occupied by the chapel; that of the second by the master's lodge; and that of the third by the library, extending altogether the whole length of the college, from east to west, about 480 feet.

Over the altar, in the chapel, is a painting of St. John in the Wilderness, by Mr. Ker Porter: on the floor is a brass-plate, with the figure of an ecclesiastic, and the arms of Zouch, one of the masters probably of the suppressed hospital. There are memorials also of Dr. Humphrey Gower, master, and Margaret-professor of Divinity, 1711; Dr. John Newcome, Dean of Rochester, Margaret-professor and master of St. John's, 1765; and Dr. Powell, master, 1775.

^o He had been before of Catherine Hall. ^p Afterwards master of Trinity College. ^q Before of Christ's College

In the antechapel are the monuments of Hugh Ashton¹, one of the executors of the foundress, and a great benefactor to the college, who died in 1522; Dr. Metcalfe, master, 1537; Dr. John Smith, who, at the time of his death in 1715, was engaged in publishing an edition of the works of the venerable Bede; and William Wilfon², a late fellow, who distinguished himself by a treatise on the Divinity of our Saviour. On the floor is the gravestone of Thomas Baker³, the antiquary, sometime fellow of St. John's, who was ejected for non-conformity in 1716. He wrote a history of his own college, the manuscript of which is among his collections in the British Museum. At the entrance of the chapel, near the steps leading to the master's lodge, is a tablet in memory of the learned Dr. Whitaker, master, who died in 1595.

The Library, built by Archbishop Williams, is a spacious room, and contains one of the most valuable and extensive collections of books in the university, among which are those given to the college by Matthew Prior, Esq. consisting chiefly of the French historians. In the master's lodge is a spacious ancient gallery, nearly 155 feet in length, with a richly ornamented ceiling, now divided into a suite of rooms, containing many portraits of benefactors and members of the college, among which are an ancient whole length of the foundress, a picture of her time, much ornamented with gilding; a portrait, said to be of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, by Holbein; and a whole length of Prior, painted in France. The Hall, which, with its offices, divides the first and second courts, is a spacious Gothic room, and is ornamented with several portraits, among which are whole lengths of the foundress, Sir Ralph Hare, and Archbishop Williams.

The spacious gardens and walks belonging to this college, lie on the west side of the river, over which is a stone-bridge, of three arches, leading from the inner court.

Magdalen College was built by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the year 1519, by the name of Buckingham House, on the site of an ancient hostel belonging to the Abbeys of Ely, Ramsey, and Walden, in which some of the monks of those monasteries resided from time to time. At a much more remote period, it is supposed by some to have been the original site of Barnwell Priory. The Duke of Buckingham not having completed the building, at the time of his

¹ See p. 70. ² The Epitaph is as follows:—"Gulielmo Wilfon, S.T.B. socio hujus collegii, integro, benevolo, pio; qui postquam eternum illud Christum esse Deum, scriptis feliciter illustraverat, obiit anno salutis 1800, Ætatis suæ 38. Amici mœrentes posuerunt."

³ The Epitaph is as follows:—"H.S.E. Thomas Baker, S.T.B. collegii hujus olim socius qui ex senatus-consulto, A.D. 1716 ejectus, in his ædibus hospes postea, consenuit: pius, modestus, doctus, antiquitatis peritissimus. Obit Julii 2º, 1740; Ætatis 84."

attainder, the college reverted to the crown, and was granted to Thomas Lord Audley, Lord High Chancellor of England, who, in 1542, endowed it for a master and four fellows. The foundation fellowships are open to all counties; there are 13 bye-fellowships, which are also open excepting two, one being appropriated to Shrewsbury school, and another a travelling fellowship, with a stipend of upwards of 100 l. *per annum*, founded by the Rev. Drue Drury, and held for a limited term, being appropriated to the county of Norfolk. The other bye-fellowships were founded by Hugh Dennis, Esq. Mr. Spenloffe, Dr. Goche, and Mr. Smith. There are 38 scholarships belonging to this college of different value, founded by several benefactors; four of these, being 20 l. *per annum* each, were founded by Dr. Millington for natives of Shropshire; and three of the same value, founded by Mr. Milner, are appropriated to the schools of Leeds, Halifax, and Heversham. There are two exhibitions of 40 l. *per annum*, founded by Mr. Holmes.

The possessor of Audley-End, (heretofore the seat of the founder), now Lord Braybroke, is visitor of the college, and appoints the master.

There are six livings in the gift of this college; one in Cambridgeshire; two in Lincolnshire; one in Middlesex; one in Suffex; and one in Wiltshire.

Among eminent persons who have been members of Magdalen College, may be reckoned Lord Keeper Bridgman; Bishop Walton*, editor of the Polyglot Bible; Bishop Rainbow; Dr. Howell, the historian; Bishop Cumberland; Dr. Waterland; and the late Professor Waring, the celebrated mathematician.

This college, which stands on the north side of the river, consists of two small courts: the larger of which is about 110 feet by 78. In the master's lodge are six portraits of persons of the Ferrar family, said to be by C. Jansen, and an authentic one of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, the original founder, which has been engraved by Houbraken, by mistake for his father Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. On the north side of the second court is a stone building, the body of which is appropriated to the reception of the Pepysian library, and in the wings are the apartments of the fellows. The library was given to the college by Samuel Pepys, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, in the reign of King Charles II. and King James II. In this repository, among other valuable curiosities, are preserved many very rare portraits, and other engravings, a large collection of old ballads, many of which are not elsewhere to be found; and the original narrative of the escape of King Charles II., after the battle of Worcester, communicated by that monarch to Mr. Pepys, and taken in short-hand from his

* He had been also of Peter-House.

own mouth ; but what may be considered as the most valuable part of the library, is a collection of papers relating to the maritime affairs of this kingdom, which was made by Mr. Pepys, with a view to composing a naval history of Great Britain, which ill health prevented him from executing.

On the site of *Trinity College*, there were formerly seven hostels, one of which, Phifwick's or Fyfwycke's hostel, was attached, as before-mentioned, to Gonville Hall, and two colleges, Michael-House and King's Hall. Michael-House, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, was founded in 1324, by Harvey de Stanton, Chancellor of the Exchequer to King Edward II. King's Hall was founded by King Edward III. in 1337, for a master and 32 scholars ; and is said to have been so magnificent a structure, as to have been capable of accommodating King Richard II. and his court, when he held a parliament at Cambridge in 1381. Among other persons eminent in their day, Bishop Fisher was educated at Michael House ; Bishop Tonstall at King's Hall. Both these colleges were suppressed in 1546, having been resigned into the King's hands by their respective masters, previously to the foundation of Trinity College, which took place the same year ². The King having made the lands of the suppressed colleges a part of the new endowment, appointed his college to consist of a master and 60 fellows : and Queen Mary added to the endowment the rectories of Eversham, Kendal, and Kirkby-Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, and of Sedbergh and Aysgarth, in Yorkshire, then producing a revenue of 338 l. ³ *per annum*, for the maintenance of 20 scholars, 10 choiristers, and their master, four chaplains, 13 poor scholars, and two sizar. Some other scholarships have since been added : the present number is 69. The fellows are chosen from the scholars, who become superannuated when of sufficient standing to take their master's degree ; both fellowships and scholarships are open to all counties, except one scholarship of 37 l. *per annum*, founded by Mr. Newman, which is to be given alternately to natives of Cambridgeshire and Kent. Laymen and clergymen are equally eligible to the fellowships ; but if a fellow be not admitted to priest's orders within seven years after taking his degree of Master of Arts, he loses his fellowship. There are two fellowships, one intended for a student of law, the other for a student of physic, exempt from this obligation. The privilege of retaining a fellowship, without going into orders, may be conferred by the master. A few of the scholarships are appropriated to Westminster school. There are 14 exhibitions, most of which are under 10 l. *per annum*, given by several benefactors. The master is appointed by the King, who is visitor of the college, excepting with respect to the master, to whom the Bishop of Ely is visitor.

² The foundation charter is printed in Rymer, vol. xv. p. 106, from Pat. 38. Hen. VIII. p. 7.

³ Or, as Fuller says, 376 l.

There

There are 59 livings in the gift of Trinity College; eight of which are in Bedfordshire; two in Buckinghamshire; twelve in Cambridgeshire; one in Durham; two in Essex; four in Hertfordshire; one in Leicestershire; three in Lincolnshire; one in Middlesex; six in Nottinghamshire; three in Norfolk; one in Northamptonshire; one in Staffordshire; one in Suffolk; one in Warwickshire; three in Westmoreland; one in the Isle of Wight; and eight in Yorkshire. The college has one presentation in three to the rectory of Guiseley in Yorkshire. Three of the advowsons, now vested in this college, belonged to Michael-House, and five to King's Hall.

Among the many eminent persons who have been educated at Trinity College, may be reckoned Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; Lord Chancellor Bacon; Sir Edward Coke; Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke; Charles, Earl of Halifax; Sir Isaac Newton; William Outram²; Roger Cotes; Dr. William Whitaker³; Bishop Hacket; Abraham Cowley; John Dryden; Dr. Donne; Nathaniel Lee; George Herbert; Richard Duke; Lord Lansdowne; Sir Robert Cotton; Sir Henry Spelman; Dr. Gale; John Le Neve; Francis Willoughby; Philemon Holland; Andrew Marvell; Robert Nelson; Dr. Samuel Knight; and Dr. Conyers Middleton.

Archbishop Whitgift, Bishop Wilkins, Bishop Pearson, Dr. Isaac Barrow, and Dr. Bentley, were masters of this college. Ray, the naturalist, who had been educated at Catherine Hall, was a fellow.

Trinity College is situated between St. John's and Caius College, occupying the space between Trumpington street and the river: it consists of two large courts of unequal dimensions. The larger court forms a most magnificent assemblage of buildings, being about 630 yards in circuit: the west side, which is the longest, is about 174 yards; the east side about 163 yards; the north 145; the south about 141. This court is entered from Trumpington street by a turretted gate-way, said to have been formerly the entrance to King's Hall. An astronomical observatory was fitted up on its summit for the use of Roger Cotes, the Plumian Professor, in the early part of Dr. Bentley's mastership; it was taken down a few years ago: on the north side of this court is the chapel; on the west, the hall and master's lodge. The inner court is called Neville's, from Thomas Neville, master of the college, and Dean of Canterbury, by whose benefaction the principal part of it was built: the library, which now forms the west side, is of later date, the building having been projected by Dr. Barrow. The library, and the cloisters of this court, which extend along the north, south, and west sides, were designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

² Afterwards fellow of St. John's.

³ Afterwards master of St. John's.

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The Chapel, which was begun by Queen Mary, and finished by Queen Elizabeth, is above 200 feet in length. Over the altar-piece is a painting of St. Michael binding Satan, by West; the gift of Bishop Hinchliffe, the late master. On the north wall is the monument of Thomas Sekford, (son of Sir Henry Sekford, Bart.) who died a student of this college in 1624: on the south wall, that of George Chare, 1696. There are memorials also for Sir Thomas Sclater, Bart. 1684, and for some of the fellows and other members of the college. In the antechapel is a statue of Sir Isaac Newton, in white marble, by Roubiliac, presented to the society by Dr. Smith, who succeeded Dr. Bentley as master. On the west wall are the monuments of Daniel Lock, 1754, and Francis Hooper, 1769, two fellows of this college, with their busts, by Roubiliac and Read; and a large tablet, in memory of Roger Cotes^b, Plumian Professor, an eminent mathematician, who died in 1716: on the north wall is a tablet in memory of Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. author of a celebrated poem on the Immortality of the Soul, and other works, who died in 1762^c. The Hall, which is about 100 feet in length, is a very handsome room, in the mixt style of architecture which began in the reign of Henry VIII.; it has a large bow-window at each end of the high table. The master's lodge, which contains several spacious apartments, has always, since the time of Queen Elizabeth, (who was herself lodged at King's College,) been the residence of the Sovereign, when the university has been honoured with a royal visit, and the Judges always lodge there during the assizes. Among the portraits in this lodge, the most remarkable are a whole length of Henry VIII. larger than life, by Lucas de Heere, after Holbein; and a half length of the Earl of Essex, by Mark Garrard.

^b On the tablet is the following Epitaph from the pen of Dr. Bentley: "H.S.E. Rogerus Roberti filius Cotes, Collegii hujus S. Trinitatis socius, Astronomiz et experimentalis Philosophiz Professor Plumianus, qui immaturâ præreptus morte pauca quidem ingenii sui pignora reliquit, sed egregia et admiranda, ex inaccessis Matheseos penetralibus felici solertiâ tum primûm eruta; post magnum illum Newtonum societatis hujus spes altera et decus gemellum; cui ad summam doctrinæ laudem omnes morum, virtutumque dotes in eumulum accesserunt; eo magis spectabiles amabilesque quod in formoso corpore gratiores venirent; Natus Burbagii in agro Leicestriensi, Jul. 10. 1682, Obiit Jun. 5. 1716."

^c The Epitaph is as follows: "M.S. Isaaci Hawkins Browne, A.M. Gulielmo Browne nati, hujus collegii, cujus et Pater socius fuerat, alumni; Poetæ venusti, sublimis; senatoris spectati, gravis; viri excellenti animo ac virtuti præditi: immortalitate quam Christianus præsentaverat, vates illustraverat; frui cœpit A. D. 1762. Æt. 55. Ut ædes quas vivus colebat, defunctum ne silerent, hoc marmor patri optimo, filius unicus, L.H.B. P.C."

The Library, a magnificent room 200 feet in length, was built with the amount of a subscription, procured chiefly by the exertions of Dr. Barrow. The collection of books is large and valuable. Among the MSS. is a small folio, containing some of Milton's works in his own hand-writing. At each end are two pedestals, supporting the busts of Newton and Bacon, Ray, and Willoughby, in white marble, by Roubiliac: at the south end is a statue of Charles, Duke of Somerset, chancellor of the university, by Rysbrack. Among the portraits, are whole lengths of Dr. Isaac Barrow, and Dr. Thomas Neville, masters of the college. The south window is filled with a painting on glass, by Peckett, from a design of Cipriani, pursuant to the will of Dr. Smith, who bequeathed a sum of money for that purpose. The subject is imaginary, being the presentation of Sir Isaac Newton to King George III., with Sir Francis Bacon sitting at the bottom in his Chancellor's robes. At the foot of the stair-case are some Roman inscriptions, and other antiquities; which had been collected by Sir Robert Cotton, and deposited at his seat at Connington in Huntingdonshire, whence they were removed, and given to this college by Sir John Cotton of Stratton in 1753: there is a Roman mile-stone also, found near Water-Newton in Huntingdonshire, given by Richard Gough, Esq.; and the celebrated Sigean inscription, given by Edward Wortley Montagu, whose bust, by Scheemaker, was presented to the college by his daughter, the Countess of Bute. There are also two Greek inscriptions, presented by John Hawkins, Esq. who brought them from Greece.

Emanuel College was founded in 1584 by Sir Walter Mildmay, on the site of the monastery of the Black Friars, which he had purchased of Mr. Sherwood. The original foundation was only for a master, three fellows, and four scholars. There are now twelve, which are called foundation fellowships, besides one founded by Mr. Gillingham, which enjoys nearly the same privileges as the others; these fellowships are open to all counties, but there must not be two fellows of any county at the same time. Sir Wolstan Dixie, sometime Lord Mayor of London, a contemporary of the founder, gave lands for the support of two fellows and two scholars, distinct from those of the foundation. These fellows have no vote in the society, nor have they any claim to college livings: the fellowships are in the gift of Sir Wolstan Dixie's heirs, and the candidates must be founders' kin, or have received their education at Market-Bosworth school. Most of the scholarships are open: there are five exhibitions of 14 l. *per annum*, and several others of 10 l., or under. The visitors of this college are in some cases the vice-chancellor, and the two senior doctors; in others, the vice-chancellor and the master of Christ's College.

There are 15 livings in the gift of Emanuel College, one of which is in Hampshire; one in Hertfordshire; three in Huntingdonshire; two in Leicestershire; one in Norfolk; one in Rutlandshire; four in Somersetshire; and two in Suffolk; one

one of these, Fressenfield *cum* Witherdale, in Suffolk, is in the gift of the master.

Among eminent persons who have been members of Emanuel College, may be reckoned Bishop Hall; Matthew Poole, author of the *Synopsis Criticorum*; Joshua Barnes; Dr. Wallis^d, the mathematician; Sir Robert Twisden, the antiquary; John Morton, the historian of Northamptonshire; Sir Francis Pemberton; Sir William Temple; and Anthony Blackwall, author of "the Sacred Classics defended and illustrated."

This college, which is situated in St. Andrew's street, consists chiefly of one court. The present chapel, which was designed by Archbishop Sancroft, was completed in 1677: the principal benefactor to the building was Sir Robert Gayer, K. B. who contributed 1040*l.* Over the altar is a painting of the return of the Prodigal Son, by Amiconi. At the entrance of the chapel is a memorial for Laurence Chaderton, the first master of the college, and one of the translators of the Bible; who died in 1640, at the great age of 103: his bones were removed from the old chapel, where they had been originally interred. In the cloister, near the chapel-door, is a tablet in memory of Dr. Farmer, the late master, who distinguished himself as a commentator on Shakespeare^e.

The old chapel has been fitted up as a library, to which Archbishop Sancroft gave his own collection. Among numerous portraits in the picture gallery, a whole length of Sir Anthony Mildmay, Knt. and a half length of Mr. Francis Ash, have considerable merit.

Sidney-Suffex College was founded in 1596, on the site of the monastery of the Grey-Friars, pursuant to the will of Frances Sidney, Countess of Suffex, who died in 1589. It was intended for the maintenance of a master, 10 fellows, and 20 scholars; but the estates being found insufficient for the purpose, after defraying the expences of building, the number of fellows was by her executors reduced to seven: two others were added by Sir John Hart, citizen of London^f. Besides

^d He was afterwards of Queen's College.

^e On the tablet is the following inscription:

A. Ω.

"Ricardus Farmer, S.T.P. magister hujus collegii, vir facetus et dulcis, festivique sermonis, Græce et Latine doctus, in explicandâ veterum Anglorum poesi subtilis atque elegans; Academiæ Cantabrigiæ studiose et amplificandæ studiosus; Regis et patriæ amantissimus; vixit ann. LXII. mens. III. dies XIII., decessit sexto Id. Septemb. Anno domini MDCCLXXXVII. et conditus est juxta aram vicini Sacelli in sepulchro quod sibi vivus nuncupaverat."

^f There was another fellowship founded by John Freston, Esq.; and four by Sir Francis Clerke; but these being of small value, have merged into the others, and are not now distinguishable.

the nine foundation fellowships, there are two founded by Mr. Peter Blundell, appropriated to Tiverton school, which are tenable for 10 years only: and one by Mr. Smith, in the nomination of the Fishmongers' Company of London. The fellowships and scholarships of this college are open to all counties. Sir John Brereton, King's Serjeant, who built the second court, gave the sum of 3000 l. to the college. There are two exhibitions of 40 l. *per annum* each, founded by Mr. Lovett, for clergymens' sons or orphans: the preference to be given to those educated at Oakham or Grantham schools: Mr. Bearcroft founded two exhibitions for clergymens' sons. Mr. Taylor founded a mathematical lectureship in this college, of 120 l. *per annum*, which is not tenable with a fellowship.

There are six livings in the gift of Sidney-Suffex College; one in each of the counties of Cornwall, Kent, Northampton, Nottingham, Suffex, and York: the Nottinghamshire living is in the gift of the master solely.

Among eminent persons who have been members of this college, may be reckoned Oliver Cromwell; Bishop Seth Ward^a, master; Thomas Fuller^b, the historian; Archbishop Bramhall; Lord Chief Baron Atkins; Sir Roger L'Esrange; Gatacre, the critic; Dr. Comber, Dean of Durham; Thomas Woolston, who wrote against miracles; and William Wollaston, author of the Religion of Nature delineated. Cromwell's admission to the college is thus entered in the register, "*Aprilis 23, 1616. 14 J. 1. Oliverus Cromwell Huntingdoniensis admissus ad comneatum sociorum Aprilis vicesimo tertio 1616, tutore Mro. Ricardo Howlet.*" To this has been subjoined in a later hand: "*Hic fuit grandis ille impostor, carnifex perditissimus, qui pientissimo, rege Carolo I^{mo} nefariâ cæde sublato, ipsum usurpavit thronum, et tria regna per quinque ferme annorum spatium sub Protectoris nomine indomitâ tyrannide vexavit.*"

Sidney-Suffex College stands on the east side of Bridge street, near the end of Jesus College Lane, and consists of two courts. The chapel and library were rebuilt about the year 1780, under the direction of Dr. Elliston, the late master. In the former, over the altar, is a picture of the Repose after the flight into Egypt, by Francesco Pittoni. In the antechapel is the tomb of Dr. Paris, master, who died in 1760. In the master's lodge, among other portraits, are those of Mr. Wollaston; the learned Dr. Hey, lately Norrifian Professor of Divinity; and of Oliver Cromwell, by Cooper, in crayons.

John Shelley Sidney, Esq. of Penhurst, in Suffex, is visitor, as representative of the founders.

^a He was before of Christ's College.

^b He was before of Queen's College.

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The foundation of *Downing College*, not yet built, received the sanction of the royal charter, in the year 1800, after many years litigation with the heirs at law of the founder, Sir George Downing, Bart. who, by his will, bearing date 1717, bequeathed all his valuable estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, in trust for that purpose, provided that such of his relations as he had left the reversion of them to, in succession, should die without issue. Sir Jacob Garratt Downing, the last of his relations, who had any claim under his will, died without issue in 1764. The college is intended to consist of a master, two professors, one of law, the other of medicine, and 16 fellows. The master, professors, and three fellows only, were appointed by the charter: the other fellowships are to be filled up by the King's sign manual, after the college shall be built. The future masters are to be elected by the two Archbishops and the masters of St. John's College and Clare Hall, out of those who shall be, or have been, professors or fellows of the college. The professors are to be elected by the same persons, together with the master of Downing College. The annual salary of the master is 600 l.; that of the professors 200 l. each; and of the fellows 100 l. each. The fellowships are to be held only for 12 years, unless by particular dispensation.

A spot of ground had been for some time fixed on and marked out for the site of the college, in the fields called the Leas, opposite the beast-market, and some plantations made: the first stone of the building was laid with much solemnity on the 18th of May 1807; and the work is now proceeding from the designs, and under the direction, of Mr. Wilkins, junior.

The most ancient religious house, which we read of as founded in Cambridge, was that of the Austin Canons, established in 1092 by Picot, the sheriff, at the instance of his wife Hugolina, for a prior and six canons¹: its original site was near the castle. The foundation having been left incomplete at Picot's death, and his son having been attainted for rebellion, the new monastery partook of its patron's misfortune, and fell into great poverty²: Payne Peverell (standard-bearer to Robert Duke of Normandy) to whom the King had given the forfeited Barony of Bourn, pitying its impoverished state, begged of the King a spot of ground in the suburbs of Cambridge, where was a spring called Bairnwell, (as it is said,) from its being the resort of children, who performed certain childish ceremonies there on the eves of the Nativity, and of St. John the Baptist: on this site, where there had been a hermitage and an oratory dedicated to St.

¹ Tanner.

² Leland's Collectanea, vol. I. p. 437.

Andrew, he built a new monastery, on a larger scale, dedicating it to St. Giles and St. Andrew; hither he removed the canons from their small cell near the castle, of which some ruins were visible in Leland's time, and intended to increase their number to 30, but died before he had made a sufficient endowment. The Pecches, who inherited the Barony of Bourn, were great benefactors to this convent: in 1284, Sir Gilbert Pecche gave the patronage to King Edward I. In 1287, a part of the convent was destroyed by fire¹: at the dissolution its revenues were rated at 256 l. 10 s. 11½ d. clear yearly value. The site was granted successively to Sir Anthony Browne, Edward Lord Clinton, and Thomas Wendy, M.D. John Wendy (son of Thomas) was seized of it in 1559. It was afterwards in the Chicheley family: in the year 1659, Sir Thomas Chicheley having conveyed the site of Barnwell priory, and the estate annexed, to Neville Alexander Butler, Esq. in exchange for the manor of Orwell, it became the seat of the Butler family: after the death of the late Jacob Butler, Esq. which happened in 1765, the estate was sold to Thomas Panton, Esq. father of Mr. Panton, the present proprietor. There are some remains of the conventual buildings, now converted into a barn, &c. the mansion is occupied by the tenant of the farm.

The Benedictine Nunnery of St. Radegund is said to have existed soon after the Norman conquest², but it seems probable that it was not established till about the year 1130. Bishop Nigell's charter³, which is the earliest now extant, is without date: it is most probable that it was granted soon after his promotion to the see in 1133, since it speaks of the nunnery as a little cell then lately established in the suburbs of Cambridge; and it appears from Parker's *Σκελετός Cantabrigiensis*, that Pope Honorius II. confirmed the appropriation of the church of St. Clement to these nuns, in the second year of his pontificate, which was A.D. 1133, the very year in which Nigell became bishop of Ely. This convent was originally dedicated to St. Mary; and it was not until the time of Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, who has by some writers been deemed the founder, that it acquired the name of St. Radegund, to which saint that monarch dedicated the monastery, when he endowed it with more ample revenues, and built the conventual church about the year 1160. Part of this building still remains as be-

¹ Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. I. p. 449. ² See Parker's *Σκελετός Cantabrigiensis*. ³ In the Archives of Jesus College.—The next charter, in point of antiquity, is a grant of certain lands and a fishery near Cambridge, which, from circumstances, must have been executed in 1152, by Constantia, widow of Eustachius, son of King Stephen.

fore:

fore described °, forming the present chapel of Jesus College. It has been asserted by most writers, that the monastery of St. Radegund was dissolved by King Henry VII., on account of the notorious incontinency of the nuns; but the more correct statement seems to be, that the buildings of the monastery being decayed, the establishment involved in debt, and even the ornaments of the convent sold; the nuns, most of whom (for the charge of incontinency appears to have been well founded) were in a state of pregnancy, abandoned the monastery, which becoming thus an escheat to the crown, the site of the convent, with all the lands belonging to it, were granted by the king to bishop Alcock, for the purpose of founding Jesus College, as before-mentioned.

Wharton, in a note to the *Historia Eliensis* †, speaking of the acts of Nigellus, Bishop of Ely, who died in 1169, mentions his having founded a hostel for canons regular to pursue their studies, on the site of St. John's College; but Bishop Tanner, from the authority of the Ely registers, and other records, describes this house as a hospital for a master and brethren, founded by Henry Frost, burghers of Cambridge, in the time of Bishop Nigellus.

The Grey Friars, or Franciscans, are supposed to have settled in Cambridge soon after the year 1224; the townsmen gave them for their habitation the Old Synagogue, now the gaol; but finding the situation inconvenient, they removed, not long afterwards, to the spot where Sidney-Suffex College now stands. The buildings of this monastery were so spacious, that, as Ascham observes in his epistles, “they were not only an ornament and grace, but had great conveniences for holding the assemblies, and doing all the business of the university.” The site of the friary was granted by King Henry VIII. to the master and fellows of Trinity College, of whom it was purchased by Frances Sidney, Countess of Suffex, for the site of the college, then about to be founded, pursuant to the intentions of that celebrated Lady.

The Bethlehemite Friars settled themselves at Cambridge in 1257, in a house in Trumpington street, of which they had procured the grant.

The Friars de Sacco, or De Penitentiâ Jesu Christi, settled in the same street in 1258, having purchased a capital messuage of John Le Roos, opposite St. Edmund's Chapel. This order was suppressed in 1307; the site is now annexed to Peter-House.

° See p. 53.

† Parker's *Συναγωγὴς Cantabrigienfis*.

‡ *Anglia Sacra*, vol. I. p. 619.

The friars of St. Mary settled themselves in the parish of All-Saints, near the castle, about the year 1274.

The Priory of the Black Friars was founded before the year 1275: after the dissolution of monasteries, it was granted to Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalfe; it passed afterwards to the Sherwoods, and was purchased by Sir Walter Mildmay, founder of Emanuel College, which is built upon its site.

The Austin Friars are supposed to have settled at Cambridge about the year 1290. Their convent, which was in the parish of St. Edward, in or near the pease-market, was founded by Sir Geoffrey Pitchford, and granted on the dissolution to William Keynsham. When Mr. Gough published his edition of Camden's Britannia in 1789, the refectory of this convent was standing, being then used as a lecture-room by the Professor of Botany; it has since been pulled down, and there is now scarcely a trace of the conventual buildings remaining, except a small arch with Gothic tracery, forming part of a cold bath in the gardens of John Mortlock, Esq.

The White-Friars, or Carmelites, who had originally settled at Chesterton, and afterwards, about the year 1249, removed to Newenham, in the suburbs of Cambridge, where a habitation was given them by William Malherbe, settled in this town in the year 1316, on a spot of ground 120 feet by 65, just within the walls, which was given them by King Edward II. having been reserved by the King for the perambulation and defence of the town. The site of this monastery, which is now occupied by the garden of the provost of King's College, was granted by King Henry VIII. to John Eyre.

A small priory of Gilbertines was founded by Bishop Fitzwalter in the year 1291; they occupied the old chapel of St. Edmund the King, opposite Peter House. The revenues of this priory were estimated in the reign of King Henry VIII. at 14 l. 8 s. 8½ d. clear yearly value, when the site was granted to Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalfe.

About the beginning of Edward the third's reign, John de Crauden, prior of Ely, bought a house in Cambridge, where he placed a few Benedictine monks for the convenience of pursuing their studies in the university: this establishment was but of short continuance.

In treating of the annals of Cambridge, with which will be blended the history of the Corporation, we shall begin with the first well authenticated fact, related by our historians, the burning of Cambridge by the Danes in 871. The deso-

Escheat Roll, Edward II.

Tanner.

lated site was chosen by the invaders as one of their principal stations: in 875 three of their generals wintered here with an army, and it appears that they occasionally occupied this station till the year 921. When the Danish army, quartered at Cambridge, submitted to Edward the Elder, that monarch repaired the decayed buildings, and made it once more a seat of learning. In 1010, Cambridge was again destroyed by its old enemies the Danes. Whilst the Isle of Ely was held against William the Conqueror by the English nobility, that monarch built a castle at Cambridge, on the site, as is supposed, of the Danish fortress; but if so, it appears that it was on a more extended scale; for it is stated in the Survey of Domesday, that 27 houses were destroyed for this purpose. In 1088, Cambridge was again destined to feel the fatal effects of civil commotion, the town and county being laid waste with fire and sword by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, who was then in arms in support of the cause of Robert Curthose. To compensate the impoverished town for this calamity, King Henry I. exempted the townsmen from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, upon condition of their paying the sum of 101 marks annually into the Exchequer, which was the rent which had been till that time paid by the sheriff. It appears, nevertheless, that, in the succeeding reign, the burghesses gave the sum of 300 marks, and one mark of gold, for a confirmation of this privilege¹.

In the year 1174, a great fire happened at Cambridge, which, among other extensive damages, injured more or less most of the parish churches, and destroyed that which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity². Upon the agreement made in 1101 between Earl John and the chancellor, William Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, King Richard then being in Palestine, Cambridge castle was among those, which the chancellor was allowed to retain in his own hands³. King John, in the first year of his reign, in consideration of 250 marks, granted the townsmen of Cambridge the same privileges as the King's free and demesne burghesses⁴. The following year he granted them a mercatorial gild, with extensive privileges; and, in 1207, the liberty of being governed by a provost to be chosen annually by themselves⁵. King Henry III. altered the style of their government, to that of a mayor and four bailiffs; and granted the town many valuable privileges⁶.

In the year 1208, Fulk, son of Theobald, gave King John 120 marks, and three palfreys, for the farm of the castles of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and the custody

¹ Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 274.

² eem Scriptorum, vol. I. p. 665.

Collectanea.

³ Madox, p. 299.

⁴ See Blomefield.

⁵ Fuller.

⁶ Ralph de Diceto inter De-

⁷ See the charter printed in Blomefield's

of Cambridge castle ^b. King John was at Cambridge on the 16th of September 1216 ^c, about a month before his death, on his departure he intrusted the defence of the castle to Falcaſius de Brent ^d; but it was ſoon after taken by the barons ^e. After the King's death, a council was held at Cambridge between Lewis the Dauphin, and the barons ^f. The diſcords between the townſmen and the ſcholars had arrived at ſuch a height, as to call for the aſſiſtance of the civil power in 1249: not many years afterwards, (in 1261,) diſſenſions aroſe in the univerſity between the northern and the ſouthern men, which were attended with ſuch ſerious conſequences, that great numbers of ſcholars withdrew themſelves from Cambridge, retiring for the purpoſe of purſuing their ſtudies without interruption, to Northampton, where an univerſity was for a ſhort time eſtabliſhed ^g. In 1265, the Iſle of Ely being then in rebellion, the King came to Cambridge, and took up his abode in the town; his brother, the King of the Romans, who accompanied him, was lodged in the adjoining priory of Barnwell. The King immediately on his arrival began to fortify the town, cauſing gates ^h to be erected, and a ditch to be dug round the walls with all ſpeed: during his ſtay, Walter Cottenham, who had been knighted by the rebellious barons, was taken at Hornſey, and executed at Cambridge. The King being ſuddenly called away, by the unwelcome news of the Earl of Glouceſter's ſucceſſes, left Cambridge without a gariſon; of which his enemies, in the Iſle of Ely, taking advantage, marched thither immediately, with Lord Haſtings at their head, burnt the gates which the King had ordered to be erected, and the houſe where he had lodged: the townſmen fled at their approach, leaving their houſes to be plundered and deſtroyed: the priory of Barnwell was ſaved from the flames by the interceſſion of the Pecches, who were patrons of that monaſtery, and then in arms with Lord Haſtings and his party ⁱ.

A few years after, in 1270, Prince Edward came to Cambridge, and cauſed an agreement to be drawn up, by which certain perſons were appointed by the town and the univerſity, for keeping the peace between the ſtudents and the inhabitants. The ſame illuſtrious perſonage, in 1294, being then King, ſpent two days in Cambridge caſtle; and, it is obſerved by the annaliſt who records the fact, that it was the firſt time that it had been honoured with a royal viſit within the memory of man ^k. The ſame year a great fire happened at Cambridge which deſtroyed St. Mary's church, and many of the adjoining houſes. In 1381, the townſmen of Cam-

^a Madox, p. 319. ^c Rot. Pat. 18. John. ^d Mathew Paris. ^e Ibid. ^f Holinshed.
^g Fuller. ^h The ſouth gate is ſaid to have been near Pembroke Hall; the eaſt gate near Great St. Andrew's church. ⁱ Leland's Collectedanea, vol. I. p. 439. ^k Ibid. vol. I. pp. 443, 444.

bridge,

bridge, taking advantage of the temporary success of the rebels of Essex and Kent; proceeded to acts of the greatest violence, destroyed the charters of Bene't College, and those belonging to the university; obliging the chancellor, and all other members who fell into their hands, to renounce the privileges which they enjoyed by royal grants, and to promise submission to the usurped jurisdiction of the burgesse^l: Walsingham says, that the tumults extended into the county, and into the Isle of Ely: the arrival of the Bishop of Norwich with an armed force, put an effectual stop to these lawless proceedings^m; and the King soon afterwards, as a punishment for their rashness and presumption, deprived the burgesse of their charter, and bestowed all the privileges, with which they had been invested, on the universityⁿ. Not long after this event, in 1388, a parliament was held at Cambridge by King Richard II. who, during his abode there, was lodged in the priory of Barnwell^o.

Nothing remarkable occurs in the history of Cambridge for nearly two centuries, except a royal visit from King Henry VII. in 1505, and the restoration of their charter to the burgesse by King Henry VIII., with abridged privileges, by which they were rendered more subordinate to the university, than they had been under their former charters. After the death of King Edward VI., the Duke of Northumberland, then chancellor of the university, having determined to espouse the cause of Lady Jane Grey, came to Cambridge with an army to seize the Lady Mary, who being at Sir John Huddleston's house at Saufton, and having intelligence of his design, escaped into Suffolk. The Duke advanced with his army towards Bury, but finding the country flocking in to the Lady Mary, and himself almost deserted by his army, he returned with a small party to Cambridge, and endeavoured to make his peace, by proclaiming Queen Mary in the market-place; he was, nevertheless, arrested for high treason the same night in King's College; his subsequent fate is well known: Stephen Gardiner, the bigotted Bishop of Winchester, succeeded him as chancellor of the university. Queen Elizabeth honoured Cambridge with a visit in 1564: she made her public entry on the 5th of August, having been lodged the night before at Haslingfield. The provost's lodge, at King's College, was fitted up for her reception, the hall was her guard-room, the dining-room over it her presence-chamber, the gallery, with the adjoining rooms, her private apartments; the great Officers of State, and attendants of the court, were lodged in other col-

^l See Fuller.^m Fuller.ⁿ Ibid.^o Leland's Collectanea, vol. II. p. 382.

leges. Her Majesty was entertained, during her stay, which was prolonged to five days, with plays, orations, and academical exercises: a theatre for dramatic representations had been constructed in the hall at King's College; but its dimensions being found too small, another, upon a larger scale, was erected in the nave of the chapel, where, on the Sunday, being the day after her arrival, she was present at the representation of the *Aulularia* of Plautus, which was succeeded on the Monday and Tuesday by the tragedy of Dido, and the sacred drama of Ezechias: on the day before her departure, after the disputations in St. Mary's Church, she addressed the university in a Latin speech, wherein she earnestly recommended a close application to study, and held out a promise that she would either be a considerable benefactress to the university in her life-time, or charge her executors to fulfil her intentions, if they should be rendered abortive by her death^p. On the 7th of March 1615, King James, with his son Henry, Prince of Wales, visited the university of Cambridge: the King and Prince were lodged at Trinity College, which has ever since, on occasion of royal visits, been the residence of the monarch: the Earl of Suffolk, who was chancellor of the university, and Lord High Treasurer, kept an open table at St. John's College, at the expence, as it was said, of 1000 l. a-day; it is certain that 26 tons of wine were consumed at this table in the five days that the King staid in Cambridge. Public disputations were held daily by the university for his Majesty's entertainment, and plays acted^q; the celebrated comedy of *Ignoramus*, which was then first produced, diverted his Majesty so much, that being at Newmarket for the purpose of hunting, about two months afterwards, he paid a second visit to Cambridge, (on the 13th of May) for the express purpose of seeing it again represented: on this occasion he staid two nights at Trinity College^r: it has been said, that the celebrated Duke of Buckingham being then a student at Cambridge, first attracted the royal notice by his performance of one of the characters in this comedy^s. King James paid another visit to Cambridge a short time before his death in 1625^t: King Charles I. and his Queen were there in 1632; on which occasion the university got up some comedies for their entertainment^u.

In the year 1630, the plague raged so violently at Cambridge, that the Summer Assizes were held at Royston, the commencement was postponed to October, and there was no Sturbridge fair.

^p See a copious account of this royal visit in the first volume of Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, published by Mr. Nicholls.

^q See the Appendix to the third volume of Queen Elizabeth's Progresses.

^r Ibid.

^s Coke's Detection, vol. I. p. 75. The dates in Coke are erroneous.

^t Fuller.

^u Ibid.

Upon

Upon the first symptoms of an approaching war between King Charles and his parliament, the university of Cambridge stood forwards to demonstrate their loyalty, by tendering the college plate to be melted down for their Sovereign's use. In the year 1643, Cromwell, who, before he had attained to any celebrity as a public character, had been some time an inhabitant of Cambridge, and had twice represented the borough, took possession of the town for the parliament, and put in it a garrison of 1000 men². The same year the Earl of Manchester, then chancellor of the university, being attached to the cause of the parliament, came to Cambridge, and after a general visitation of the colleges, expelled all those members who were known to be zealously attached to their royal master, and to the church discipline: among those who suffered upon this occasion, were Cowley, the poet, then fellow of Trinity College; Dr. Isaac Barrow, then fellow of Peter House; Sir Charles Scarborough; and Seth Ward, the mathematician, (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury,) then fellow of Sidney-Suffex College. In the month of August 1645, the King appeared with his army before Cambridge; Heath says, that he departed without attacking it³; Whitlocke, on the contrary, tells us, that his troops plundered the town; if so, it must have been in a defenceless state, as we have no account of any siege or assault. In the month of March 1647, Sir Thomas Fairfax, then General of the parliamentary army, visited Cambridge, and was received with all the honours of royalty at Trinity College; a rich bible was presented to him in the chapel, and a magnificent banquet prepared for him in the hall, where he was addressed in a Latin oration by one of the fellows, who had served as a private in his regiment: the town also prepared a banquet upon the occasion⁴: on the 11th of June the same year, the General kept a public fast at Cambridge. King Charles II. honoured Cambridge with a visit, October 14, 1671, and again September 27, 1681; King William, October 4, 1689; Queen Anne, and the Prince of Denmark, April 16, 1705⁵; George I. October 6, 1717; and George II. in April 1728: on all these occasions, the royal guests were entertained by the university, in the hall of Trinity College; and it was customary for the corporation to present them with 50 broad pieces of gold.

The corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council men, four bailiffs, a high-steward, recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor,

² Vicars.

³ Heath's Chronicle.

⁴ Whitlocke.

⁵ Howell's History of England.

upon entering into office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges, liberties, and customs of the university. The town of Cambridge has sent members to parliament from the earliest period of our parliamentary records: Oliver Cromwell was chosen one of its representatives in 1639, and again in the Long Parliament of 1640. The election is vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeses not receiving alms; the number of voters is now about 250.

When the Survey of Domesday was taken, the borough of Cambridge contained 373 houses, of which 47 were then in ruins, and 27 had been lately destroyed for the purpose of building the castle. In the year 1377, the number of persons in Cambridge charged to a poll-tax, (from which the clergy, children under 14 years of age, and paupers, were exempted,) was 1722^b. The number of houses, in 1749, was 1792, of which 156 were inns and public-houses; the number of inhabitants 6131^c. According to the returns made to Parliament in 1801, pursuant to the act for ascertaining the population of the kingdom, there were then 1691 inhabited, and 42 uninhabited houses in Cambridge: the number of inhabitants, exclusively of the university, was 9276. Although the town was so much smaller, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, it was then divided into ten wards, whereas it now contains only four, Bridge Ward, High Ward, Preachers' Ward, and Market Ward; there are 14 parishes.

The castle, which was built in the reign of William the Conqueror, on the site of the Roman station, afterwards occupied by a Danish fortress, was, at an early period, as hath been before observed, occasionally the residence of our monarchs: after it ceased to be so occupied, the buildings which seem to have been extensive, were suffered to go to decay. King Henry IV. gave the stately hall to the master and fellows of King's Hall, for the purpose of building their chapel. Queen Mary is said to have given some of the stones of Cambridge castle to Sir John Huddleston for rebuilding his house at Sauston. In 1632, the site of the castle was granted in fee-farm to Henry Brown and John Cliffe, subject to a yearly rent of 16 s. 8 d. in trust, as is supposed, for the county. It is certain that the county was in possession of it, subject to the above rent, in 1660, and that the quarter-sessions were regularly held in the castle from that time, till after the building of the shire-hall. During the civil war, the castle had been made a garrison for the parliament, and some works had been thrown up adjoining the castle ditch. All that remains of the ancient building is a gate-house, which has been long used as a prison: a new county-gaol, built in the form of a cross,

^b Archæologia, vol. VII. p. 340—347.

^c Carter.

with

with an octagonal building in the centre, has been lately erected within the site of the castle, from the designs of Mr. Byfield.

The shire-hall, in which the assizes and quarter-sessions for the county are held, was built in 1747^d, it contains two courts, and is about 80 feet by 35, and about 37 in height.

The town-hall was built in 1782; the principal room, in which concerts are occasionally held, is about 70 feet by 28. Opposite the town-hall is a conduit, erected in 1614 by Thomas Hobson, the carrier, who left lands for its repair: the water is conveyed to this conduit about half a mile in leaden pipes. James Montague, Bishop of Winchester, about the same time, proved himself a great benefactor to Cambridge, by bringing a rivulet through the town and through the King's-ditch, which, till that time, had been a great nuisance^e. In 1788, an act of parliament passed for paving and lighting the town.

The great bridge over the Cam, which had been repaired by Robert de Lestre, sheriff of the county, about the year 1307^f, was rebuilt in the year 1482, when the proprietors of the principal estates, in 20 neighbouring parishes, were taxed, to defray the expences, as it appears had been the customary mode, aided by a toll^g. The present bridge was built by subscription in 1754.

The market, which has been held from time immemorial, is on Saturday: it is a great mart for corn, and abundantly supplied with all kinds of provisions, particularly fresh water fish from the Isle of Ely. The butter, brought to Cambridge market, is made up in pounds, consisting of slender rolls a yard long, for the convenience of the college butlers, who divide them into small lengths called sizes; a great quantity of butter in firkins, is landed every week at the wharf, and forwarded in waggon to London.

A fair was held at Cambridge, from very ancient times, in Rogation week: it is recognized and confirmed by King John's charter, in the year 1200^h. Another, at the festival of the assumption of the Virgin Mary, was granted by King Henry VI. to the nuns of St. Radegund in 1438ⁱ; this is still held in Jesus College Lane, by the name of Garlick Fair, though consisting only of a few stalls for toys, &c.

^d The site was granted by the corporation to the county in 1746, on a lease of 999 years, at a pepper-corn rent, stipulating for the use of the building at all times, when not wanted by the county, the corporation agreeing, on the other hand, to accommodate the county with the use of the town-hall at the assizes, and other public meetings. ^e Granger, vol. I. p. 346. ^f Hundred Roll. ^g Ibid.

^h Cart. 2. Joh. The hundred roll temp. Edward I. speaks of it as held "ex antiquo consuetudine, ex concessione Regum Predecessorum Dⁿⁱ Regis per Chartas." ⁱ Cart. 16. Hen. VI.

In

In the parish of Little St. Andrew, or Barnwell, are held Midsummer fair, and Sturbridge fair, which are annually proclaimed by the principal officers of the university, with much solemnity.

Midsummer, or Pot fair, (which latter appellation it has acquired from the great quantity of earthenware there exposed to sale,) is held for a fortnight on a common called Midsummer-green. It has been supposed to have originated, from the resort of a great concourse of people, to see certain sports and ceremonies, which were annually performed on St. John's eve by children, at a well from which the village is said to have derived its name; and it has been asserted that King Henry III. constituted a chartered fair at this place, granting it to the prior and convent of Barnwell. The fact is, that King Henry III. in the 13th year of his reign, granted to the monks of Barnwell a fair at the festival of St. Etheldreda, to continue for four days^k: the duration of this fair was prolonged by King Richard II. to 14 days^l. As there is now no trace of the fair of St. Etheldreda, and as the time to which it was extended, is precisely the duration of Midsummer fair, it seems very probable that the whole story of the fair, originating from the childish plays on Midsummer eve, is a groundless tradition; and that the time of keeping this fair was long ago changed from October to Midsummer, as being more distant from Bartholomew tide, when the great mart of Sterebridge, or, as it is usually spelt Sturbridge, fair, held in the same parish, commenced.

Sturbridge fair is supposed to be of great antiquity; and it seems probable that it was to this mart at Cambridge that the Irish merchants brought cloth, and other goods, in the reign of King Athelstan, as may be collected from a passage in the ancient history of Ely^m. The profits of this fair were granted by King John to the brethren of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen at Sterebridgeⁿ; the desecrated chapel of which has long been used as a victualling-house during the fair. King Henry VIII., in the year 1539, in consideration of the sum of 1000 marks, granted the rights and profits of this fair to the corporation of Cambridge, and the charter was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in or about the year 1588^o. The ground for the fair is marked out by the mayor and aldermen in procession on the 4th of September, by which day the grounds must be cleared of corn, to give time for the erection of booths,

^k History of Barnwell in Bib. Top. Brit. ^l Cart. 11, 12, 13, and Rich. II. ^m Hist. Angl. Scrip. III. 482. ⁿ See Gough's Camden II. 136, from Baker's MSS. taken from an inquisition. ^o The booths and booth-grounds, with the liberty of building booths, and the profits thereto belonging, were granted to Thomas Willys, Esq. in 1605: this ground now belongs to Mr. Panten.

and

and other preparations for the fair. On the 18th^p, the principal officers of the university, attended by the corporation^q, repair to the spot and proclaim the fair, which then commences, continuing three weeks; the ground must be cleared of the booths by Michaelmas day, O. S. at noon. The whole extent of the fair occupies an area of nearly half a mile square; the booths are built in the form of streets, or rows, distinguished by the names of the various descriptions of tradesmen, by which they are occupied; a spacious square, formed by some of the largest booths, was formerly occupied by woollen-drapers, tailors, and others concerned in the cloth trade; it still retains its ancient appellation of the Duddery; but the cloth trade is very much diminished: the principal commodities now sold at this fair are hops, leather, and cheefe: on the 25th of September there is a great horse-fair. Sturbridge fair was formerly one of those great marts, at which the chief business between the wholesale dealers and the country shopkeepers was transacted; and from its central situation it was so well adapted for this mode of intercourse, that the trade carried on there is said to have equalled, if not exceeded, that of any fair in the kingdom^r. Carter, who published a short account of Cambridgeshire in 1753, after the trade of the fair had begun to decline, says, that 100,000 l. worth of woollen goods had been known to be sold in a week's time in the Duddery; and a prodigious trade having been carried on by the tailors from London, it had been not unfrequent for a wholesale man to carry back orders for 10,000 l. worth of goods, and that there was once a booth of Norwich stuffs, in which there were goods to the value of 20,000 l. that the returns for wool, at one fair, had amounted to 50,000 l. or 60,000 l. and for hops little less. The trade of this fair, as well as that of others of the same nature, has been for many years gradually declining, and is now of little importance; the business between whole-

^p Being the Vigil of the Nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary: it was originally proclaimed on the Vigil of Holyrood day, which, according to the old style, would be September 25, now the horse-fair; and, it is observable, that this is the first day of the fair according to King John's charter. This fair was originally holden for two days only, as appears by the hundred roll for Cambridgeshire, bearing date 8 Edward I. namely, on the eve and festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, commonly called Holyrood day: in Henry the Eighth's time, it continued from the morrow after St. Bartholomew's day to the 14th day after Holyrood day: that monarch's charter extended it from St. Bartholomew's day to Michaelmas day; St. Bartholomew's day, O. S. September 4, is now the day on which the fair is marked out; it does not commence until a fortnight afterwards.

^q They take precedence alternately. ^r Queen Elizabeth's charter describes the different quarters of the fair, as then assigned for the sale of various commodities.

^r Fuller says that it was in his time the largest fair in the kingdom: he tells a story of its having originated in a clothier of Kendall having accidentally wetted his cloth in the river there, and exposed it to sale at a cheap rate.

sale dealers and the shopkeepers, being now principally transacted through the medium of travellers. The mayor of Cambridge holds a court of Piepowder during the fair, and has eight constables in attendance, who, from their dress, are called red-coats: the university have the regulation of weights and measures: the taxers are in constant attendance to hear and redress complaints on this subject; the proctors also attend to keep proper decorum among such of the junior members of the university as visit the fair, which, besides its former attraction of various shows and diversions, has, for the last 14 or 15 years, been attended (with the permission of the officers of the university) by a regular set of comedians, the Norwich company¹, who have occupied a spacious booth, chiefly constructed of wood, which was erected on their first coming to the fair; it has been lately taken down, and preparations made for the erection of more substantial buildings in the parish of Barnwell, at a little distance from Sturbridge. On the two Sundays, during the fair, divine service used to be performed twice a day, and a sermon preached by the minister of Barnwell: a pulpit being placed in the open air. In the year 1710, the minister successfully vindicated his claim against the mayor of Cambridge, who had appointed a preacher: some advertisements, which were published on that subject by William Piers, minister of Barnwell, are printed in Carter's history of Cambridgeshire: the sermons have been many years dispersed.

Ancient records mention several manors within the town and suburbs of Cambridge: the principal of these were the manor of Moothall, belonging to the corporation, the manor of Newenham, and two nameless manors belonging to the priories of Barnwell and St. Radegund. Besides these, there were certain manors in the town which belonged to individuals; the Earl of Lancaster had a manor; John Winslow died seised of a manor, in the reign of Richard II.; the Cotton family, and Ivo de Harleston, had manors in the reign of Henry IV.; the latter is described as in the parish of St. Clement². The manor of Cotton-hall belongs to the master and fellows of Trinity Hall: the manor-house, an old brick mansion which stood opposite Pembroke Hall, has been pulled down.

¹ For some years before the fair was attended by the Norwich company, it had been visited by strolling companies of comedians; but, at an earlier period, plays were not allowed: they had however drolls, music-booths, and rope-dancing. History of Barnwell in Bib. Top. Brit. ² So the Record (Esch. 5. Hen. IV.) The master and fellows of St. John's College claim a manor of this name in the parish of St. Giles. A capital messuage, called Harleston, in the town of Cambridge, with lands appertenant to it, was purchased by the college of Sir John Mordaunt in the year 1534. It appears by the Record of 5 Hen. IV. that this manor then extended into Coton, Waterbeche, Fordham, &c.

The manor of Mortimer's, in Newenham, was conveyed in the year 1501 to the master and scholars of Gonville Hall, now Caius College; by the executors of their benefactress, the Lady Scrope, who was one of the co-heiresses of Constantine Mortimer, the last heir-male of one branch of that ancient family; it is described as lying in the town and fields of Cambridge, and having some mills appertenant, called Zouche's mills².

The manor, which belonged to the priory of St. Radegund, passed, with the other estates of that monastery, to Jesus College; it extends over a great part of the town. When the parish of St. Giles was inclosed, the master and fellows of Jesus College, and the corporation, both claimed to be lords of the soil. The manor house of St. Radegund stands opposite Jesus College: it was burnt down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and having been rebuilt by the master, Dr. Pierrepont, at his own expence, the college, out of gratitude, granted a lease of it, after his death, to his family for 99 years: the present lessee and occupier is John Haggerston, Esq.

The manor, which belonged to Barnwell Priory, is now held, with the site of the priory, by Mr. Panton, who, in right thereof, claims to be lord of the waste and soil in the parish of St Andrew the Less: this claim, which is contested by the corporation of Cambridge, is directed by the act of Parliament, passed this year (1807) for the inclosure of the said parish, to be tried in or before Hilary term in the ensuing year.

The manor of Merton Hall, in the parish of St. Giles, was purchased in 1270 of the family of Dunning, whose ancestors had possessed it from the time of the Conquest, by Walter de Merton¹; and by him given, soon after its foundation, to the college at Oxford, which bears his name. In 1446, the warden and scholars of Merton College, in compliance with the wish of King Henry VI., gave it to that monarch in exchange for the manor of Stratton St. Margaret in Wiltshire; but stipulated, that if they should be disturbed in the possession of this manor, Merton Hall, and its appendages should revert to them. The King wanted this estate for the purpose of bestowing it on his newly founded college in Cambridge, in which it continued till the year 1463, when it was recovered under a legal process, by its former owners, who had lost the manor of Stratton by virtue of an act of resumption²: since this transaction, it has been uninterruptedly in the possession of Merton College. The old mansion of this estate has been long known by the name of Pythagoras's school. Many conjectures have

¹ Cole's MSS.² Mr. Kilner's account of Pythagoras's school.³ Ibid.

been formed on the origin of this appellation, but nothing satisfactory has been advanced: the evidences of Merton College throw no light whatever upon it, nor does it appear by any document in the possession of that college, that it was a public building or ever used for a school. The deeds, which bear date previously to its being in the possession of the college, speak of it merely as a stone-house, which appears to have been the mansion of the Dunninges. The most remarkable part of the building is a large hall, 61 feet by 21 feet 8 inches; it had formerly an undercroft, with circular arches and plain pillars, apparently as ancient as the early part of the twelfth century, which has been removed for several years^a.

The 14 parish churches in Cambridge, are those of All Saints; St. Andrew the Great; St. Andrew the Less, or Barnwell; St. Bene't; St. Botolph; St. Clement; St. Edward; St. Giles and St. Peter (united); St. Mary the Great; St. Mary the Less; St. Michael; St. Sepulchre; and Trinity: besides these, there are said to have been formerly the churches of St. John; St. Nicholas; St. Zachary; St. Peter, without Trumpington gate; All Saints, in the Jewry, which belonged to the nuns of St. Radegund; and the chapel of St. Edmund.

The church of All Saints, which belonged anciently to the abbey of St. Albans^b, and was afterwards appropriated to the nuns of St. Radegund, is a vicarage in the patronage of Jesus College. In the church, which stands at the north end of Trumpington street, is the monument of Richard Bassett, Esq. the last heir-male of the ancient family of Bassett of Fledborough, in Nottinghamshire, who died in 1702: among many tombs, now defaced, was that of Isaac Barrow, M.D. (great-uncle of the celebrated divine of that name), who died in 1616^c. Within the limits of this parish are three colleges, St. John's, Jesus, and Sidney-Suffex; and part of Trinity.

Great St. Andrew's church is at the north end of Preacher's or St. Andrew's street, near the spot where Barnwell-gate formerly stood. This church was, in 1228, annexed by Bishop Geoffrey de Burgh, to the office of Sacrist in the church of Ely^d; it is now a curacy in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. Archbishop Tennison was minister of this parish. The church was repaired, and, in great part, rebuilt in 1643, chiefly by the benefaction of Christopher Rose, Esq. who died in 1664, and bequeathed an augmentation of 10 l. *per annum* to the minister. On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Dr. John Edwards, some time

^a A plan and elevation of this part of the building, were engraved at the expence of the Reverend R. Masters, and a south-west view of the whole building was published by Back in 1730.

^b Lives of the Abbots of St. Albans, annexed to M. Paris, p. 1002.

^c Blomefield.

^d Wharton's Ang. Sac. vol. I. p. 635.

fellow

fellow of St. John's College, spoken of in his epitaph, as "a laborious and useful writer," who died in 1716, at the age of 79. In the north transept, is a cenotaph in memory of Captain James Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator, who was slain by the natives of Owyhee in 1779; the monument commemorates also his three sons; Nathaniel, who was lost with Captain Boyle Walsingham, on board the *Thunderer*, in 1780; Hugh, who died a student at Christ's College in 1793; and James, a Commander in the Navy, who lost his life on board the *Spitfire* sloop of war, in going from Poole to Spithead, in 1794. Christ's and Emanuel colleges are in this parish.

The church of Little St. Andrew, or Barnwell, lies half a mile east of the town: it is a small edifice, supposed to have been built out of the ruins of the priory. Among other monumental inscriptions of less note, are several for the family of Butler, who were owners of the priory, and resided there many years: the most remarkable is that of the late Jacob Butler, Esq. the last heir-male of the family, who died in 1765, being a man of very singular character; he wrote his own epitaph, inscribed on five large tablets, some of which were put up in his life time. They contain a brief history of his life, with an account of all his losses, quarrels, law-suits &c.

The patronage of the benefice, which is a perpetual curacy, is vested in Mr. Panton, who has the small tithes, and a portion of the great tithes of the parish, which were formerly appropriated to the prior and convent: the remainder are held in severalties by the masters and fellows of Jesus and Bene't colleges, and Peter House, the curate of Great St. Andrew, and the rector of St. Botolph: under the inclosure act, passed in 1807, land is to be allotted in lieu of tithes, except those belonging to Jesus College, and to be divided between the tithe proprietors. The village of Barnwell contains several houses belonging to the parishes of St. Bene't and Trinity. It has several times suffered by fire; the last accident of this kind, and the most destructive, was on the 30th of November 1731, when the greater part of the village was consumed. Mr. Butler, in his epitaph above mentioned, is said to have lost 4000 l. by the last mentioned fire, and one which happened in the year 1717.

St. Bene't's Church, situated on the north side of Bene't College, a little to the east of Trumpington street, was the burial place of Thomas Hobson, the celebrated Cambridge carrier. The church of St. Bene't, which had formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Albans, was appropriated, in the year 1578, to Corpus Christi, or,

* There is an engraved portrait of him prefixed to his "Divinity" in folio, and another to his Sermons in 8vo. † Lives of the Abbots, by M. Paris.

as it is more commonly called, Bene't College, and is said to have been one of the last rectories ever appropriated; the benefice is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the above mentioned college; part of that college, and part of Catherine Hall, are in this parish.

The church of St. Botolph lies on the east side of Trumpington street, opposite Silver street. On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of the learned Thomas Playfere, Margaret-professor of Divinity, who died in 1609, with a half-length effigies of the deceased under an arched canopy: on the east wall is a tablet in memory of Mr. James Essex, an ingenious architect, who died in 1784. The benefice is a rectory, in the patronage of Queen's College, which is situated in this parish, as are part of Bene't College, and part of Catherine Hall.

In St. Clement's church, which is situated in Bridge street, a little to the south of the great bridge, is the gravestone of John de Helyfingham, mayor of Cambridge, who died in 1329, with an inscription in Lombardic capitals. This church was appropriated to the nuns of St. Radegund, and now belongs to the master and fellows of Jesus College, who appoint to the perpetual curacy.

St. Edward's church lies a little to the west of Trumpington street: at the east end of the south aisle, which belongs to Clare Hall, is the monument of Dr. Samuel Blythe, master of that college, and a great benefactor, who died in 1713: on the floor are the tombs of Dr. Morgan, master of Clare Hall, 1736; Dr. Wilcox, master, 1762; and several fellows of that society. In the register of this parish is the following singular entry:

“ 1650. { Elinor Gaskin said
 She lived four-score years a maid,
 And twenty and two years a married wife,
 And ten years a widow, and then she left this life.”

“ This was Elinor Bowman, commonly called the widow Bowman, who died August 17th, and was buried decently in St. Edward's church-yard, Aug. 18.; her age 112 years.”

The church of St. Edward was appropriated to Barnwell priory till the year 1445, when the prior and convent surrendered the advowson with that of the adjoining parish of St. John Zachary to the King, who immediately granted the church of St. Edward to the master and fellows of Trinity Hall, to whom both the rectory and vicarage were appropriated. The church of St. John Zachary was pulled down the following

following year : the site being occupied by some of the buildings of King's College ; the parishes were then united ; the minister of St. Edward's is appointed by the master and fellows of Trinity Hall.

The church of St. Giles stands at the north end of the town : it contains nothing remarkable except the monument of the learned Nicholas Carre, Greek professor, who died in 1569. This church is supposed to have been built on the original site of the monastery, founded by Picot the sheriff, afterwards removed to Barnwell ; the rectory was appropriated to the prior and convent of that place, now to Jesus College ; the Bishop of Ely is patron of the vicarage. This parish has been inclosed pursuant to an act of Parliament, passed in 1803, by which it appears that it contains 1200 acres of land without the town, and several manors : allotments of land were made under this act in lieu of tithes : part of Magdalen College is in this parish.

Opposite to St. Giles's church is that of St. Peter, which has been dissolved many years ; the benefice having been consolidated with that of St. Giles : the parishes remain distinct.

The Church of Great St. Mary, situated near the centre of the town, was begun to be rebuilt in 1478, and finished in 1519, except the tower, which was not completed till the year 1608 ; its architect, John Warren, died the same year, as appears by a tablet, erected to his memory, against the east wall of the chancel. This church was the burial-place of the celebrated reformer, Martin Bucer, whose body was taken up in the reign of Queen Mary, and burnt with that of Paul Phagius in the market-place : on the south wall of the chancel is the monument of Dr. Butler, an eminent physician^s, a fellow of Clare Hall, and a great benefactor to that college, who died in 1617 : there is a half length effigy of the deceased under an arch, with one hand on a skull, the other holding a book ; the head is executed with much spirit : adjoining to Dr. Butler's monument is that of John Crane, Esq. who bequeathed large sums to various public charities, and died in 1652 ; his epitaph calls him "*Medicus et Pharmacoopus*," and speaks of him as having enjoyed almost equal celebrity with his predecessor Dr. Butler : in the north aisle is the gravestone of Russel Plumtree, M.D. 1793 ; and in various parts of the church are memorials for aldermen of the corporation. Academical exercises were formerly performed, and public orations spoken in this church ; Queen Elizabeth, when at Cambridge in 1564, attended the disputations here. The university sermons are still preached in St. Mary's, except on a few particular occasions. The vice-chancellor, heads of colleges,

^s There is an engraved portrait of him by Paf-

noblemen,

noblemen, and doctors, sit, in a gallery, which occupies the place of the Rood-loft; the masters of arts, and fellow commoners, have seats in the area of the nave; and there are galleries in the aisles for the batchelors and under-graduates. William Worts, Esq. who died in 1709, left the sum of 1500*l.* to accumulate for the purpose of building these galleries, which was performed pursuant to the directions in his will, and 20 *l.* *per annum* for keeping them in repair. The benefice of St. Mary the Great is a curacy in the gift of Trinity College. The market-place, town-hall, and shire-hall, are in this parish: the church-wardens of which were made a body corporate by King Henry VIII. in 1535.

The Church of St. Mary the Less, St. Mary *de Gratiâ*, or St. Mary without Trumpington gate, was built in 1327, on the site of an old church, dedicated to St. Peter, which gave name to the adjoining college of Peter House in this parish. This church is the burial-place of Dr. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, who died in 1667; a sermon, in commemoration of Dr. Andrew Perne, Dean of Ely, a great benefactor to the university, and particularly to Peter House, is preached here annually by a fellow of that college, before the university, on the Sunday before May-day. St. Mary the Less is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the master and fellows of Peter House, who have the impropriation of the great and small tithes.

St. Michael's Church stands on the east side of Trumpington street, opposite Caius College. The south aisle of this church was anciently a chapel for Michael House, founded by Harvey de Stanton, who died in 1327, and is supposed to have been buried under an ancient stone arch in the south wall: the north aisle was the chapel of Gonville Hall; and, after the foundation of Trinity College, that society, to whom the church of St. Michael is appropriated, attended divine service in the chancel for many years, until their chapel was completed. The Bishop's visitations and confirmations are held in the spacious chancel, which is surrounded by stalls supposed to have been taken from Trinity College. In the year 1556, this church was interdicted as having been the burial-place of Paul Fagius, or Phagius^h, then esteemed an arch-heretic; his body, and that of Martin Bucer, another eminent pillar of the reformed religion, who was buried at St. Mary's, were taken out of their graves, and publicly burnt, together with their

^h The following entry, in the ancient parish register, ascertains the date of his burial: "Paulus Phagius buried Nov. 24, 1549."

writings,

writings, at the market-crofs : the church was then reconsecrated by the Bishop of Chester, acting as the deputy of Cardinal Pole¹. In the south aisle of this church is the gravestone of the learned Dr. Conyers Middleton, principal librarian to the university, who died in 1750. The perpetual curacy of this parish is in the patronage of Trinity College.

St. Sepulchre's Church, or the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, sometimes, from the peculiar form of its structure, of which an account is elsewhere given^k, called the Round Church, stands on the east side of Bridge street. It contains no monuments of note, except a tablet in memory of Dr. Ogden, an eminent preacher and divine, who died in 1778. The parish register records the extraordinary circumstance of the baptism of four children of Henry Coe, a shoemaker, two male and two female, which were born at one birth, in the month of November 1766^l. A Cambridge newspaper of that date says, that the procession to the church, consisting of 16 sponsors, the father, nurses, &c. was attended by a great concourse of people; the mother is there stated to have been in a fair way of recovery; and it appears by inquiry that she did recover. One of the children died at the age of two months, another at 15 months, a third at 20 months, the other, Sarah, grew up, and is still living.

In the register of burials is the following singular entry :

“ July 10, 1804, buried John, son of John and Mary Nourish. N. B. It was quite a *Lusus Naturæ*, having no arms at all, and the feet, legs, and thighs, crushed into the body.” This child lived seven weeks.

The church of St. Sepulchre was formerly appropriated to the priory of Barnwell; the vicar is now appointed by the church-wardens, and principal inhabitants of the parish.

Trinity Church is situated at the south end of Bridge street : it was wholly destroyed by fire in the year 1174; and rebuilt, but no part of the present structure

¹ Fox's Martyrs.

^k See p. 50.

^l Their baptism is thus entered in the parish register :

1766.

“ Nov. 5th,
 William, } Sons
 Henry, }
 Elizabeth, } Daughters
 Sarah, }
 of Henry and
 Mary Coe.

These four children were all born at one birth, in the night between the 6th and 7th of October last.”

appears

appears to be of that age. The most remarkable monuments in this church are those of Francis Percy, alderman of Cambridge, (1711) descended from the Percys of Alnwick Castle; and his two sons Algernon and Henry; and that of Sir Robert Tabor, an eminent physician, who died in 1681: he is supposed to have been the first who administered the bark with success in intermittent fevers; it is said that having cured the Dauphin, the King of France bought the secret of him, and communicated it to the world. This practice, now so universally established, was treated as empiricism by some of his contemporaries, particularly in a book called the Conclave of Physicians, by Dr. Gideon Harvey, who denies Tabor the merit of the discovery, asserting that the virtues of the Jesuit's powder for stopping of quartan agues, had been experienced above a hundred years before. Sir Robert Tabor, or Tabor, is thus described in his epitaph: "*Medicus singularis, unicus Febrium malleus, Carolo II. ac Ludovico XIV. illi M. Britanniae, huic Galliae serenissimis Regibus, Ludovicae et Mariae Hispanarum ac Indiarum Reginae, serenissimo Galliarum Delphino, plurimisque Principibus nec non minorum Gentium Ducibus ac Dominis, probatissimus.*" Trinity Church was formerly appropriated to the abbey of West-Dereham in Norfolk, now to the Bishop of Ely, who appoints the perpetual curate.

The learned Sir John Cheke, tutor to King Edward VI. Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, and William Whitehead, poet-laureat, are the only eminent persons who have occurred to us as natives of Cambridge; the parishes in which they were born are not known.

In speaking of the charitable foundations at Cambridge, notice should be taken of those ancient hospitals, which, if they so long existed, were suppressed at the reformation, as connected with the superstitions of the Roman Catholic church. These were the hospital of St. John the Evangelist, founded in the 12th century by Henry Frost, burgess of Cambridge, for a master and brethren, suppressed in 1509, for the purpose of founding St. John's College; the hospital of St. Anthony and St. Eligius for lepers, brethren and sisters, existing in the 14th century; the hospital of Lazars, near St. Anne's Hermitage, founded before the year 1397, by Henry Tangmer, burgess of Cambridge, and the ancient hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, for lepers at Sterebridge. The patronage of the last mentioned hospital was originally in the burgeses of Cambridge, afterwards in the Bishops of Ely. It is stated in a record of the reign of Edward I. that the house of lepers at Sterebridge had been unjustly seized about 30 years before by Hugh Northwold, Bishop of Ely, whose successor retained it, having placed in it certain chaplains, to the exclusion of the lepers, who ought and used to be there supported; that this usurpation was to the

disinheritance of the King, and the detriment of the burgesſes of the town of Cambridge, who held the town of the King in fee-farm ; that complaint had been made on this ſubject to the King and his council, but that no redrefs had been obtained ^m. The free chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, called Sterebridge Chapel, was granted by King Henry VIII. on leaſe to the corporation of Cambridge : in 1605, King James I. granted this chapel, and the lands thereto belonging ; the booths, and booth-grounds belonging to the fair, with the liberty of building booths, and the profits thereto belonging, to Thomas Willys, Eſq. The chapel is now the property of Mr. Gillam ; the booth-grounds belong to Mr. Panton.

The moſt ancient hoſpital, or alms-houſe, in Cambridge, is that annexed to King's College, which was founded by Margaret, wife of Roger Fawkener, in the reign of Edward IV. in or about the year 1472, and was conveyed to the college, with a tenement called the ſchool-houſe, for the purpoſe of fulfilling the founder's intention, in the year 1504 ⁿ ; it formerly ſtood near St. Mary's Church, on the ſite occupied by the ſenate-houſe. This alms-houſe is occupied by four poor women, who have their maintenance from the college table, are allowed fuel, and ten ſhillings a quarter ; one of them receives two guineas *per annum*, as organ-blower at the chapel.

Nearly of the ſame date is Jakenett's alms-houſe, founded in 1473 by Thomas Jakenett, burgeſs of Cambridge, for four poor perſons : over the alms-houſe, which was on the ground floor, was a ſecond ſtory, or, as it is called in the deed of foundation, " a high chamber," which was to be let, and the rent applied to keeping the houſe in repair, and celebrating the anniversary of the founder and his wife : it had no other endowment. This chamber had for many years pre-viously to 1788, been divided, and occupied alſo by poor perſons, (four poor widows) put in by the pariſh : in the above-mentioned year, under the powers of the act for paving and lighting the town of Cambridge, Jakenett's alms-houſe, which was ſituated near Great St. Mary's Church, was taken down, and partly at the expence of the pariſh, but principally by benefactions, rebuilt, at the end of Wall's lane. In the year 1805, Mr. Joſeph Merrill, of Cambridge, bookſeller, bequeathed the ſum of 1667 l. bank ſtock, to the truſtees of Story's alms-houſe, for the purpoſe of paying, by half yearly payments, the ſum of 6 l. each to the eight poor perſons of Jakenett's alms-houſe ; the remainder of the intereſt to be appropriated to the defraying of incidental expences.

Queen's-College alms-houſe, is alſo of very ancient date : it is ſituated in Silver ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. Botolph, and inhabited by eight poor widows, nominated

^m Hundred Roll.

ⁿ Deeds among the archives of King's College.

by the president of that college; they receive 2 s. a-week each, a small allowance of meat, a chaldron of coals yearly, 20s. at Sturbridge fair, and 2 s. 6 d. on Christmas-eve: we can learn nothing further of its early history, than that it was purchased of Bene't College about the year 1560.

In Wall's lane, in the parish of Trinity, is an alms-house for six poor women, founded in 1585, by Matthew Stokys, Esquire-bedle of the university, commonly called the vice-chancellor's alms-house, from the circumstance of his having the appointment of the pensioners, who received only 10 s. *per annum* each, until the year 1796, when a grace passed the senate, at the instance of Mr. Tyrwhitt of Jesus College, for increasing their allowances to 2 l. 10 s. 0. In the year 1615, Stephen Perfe, M. D. senior fellow of Caius College, founded an alms-house at the corner of Free-school lane, in the parish of St. Edward, for six poor single persons, not under 40 years of age, of the parishes of St. Edward, St. Michael, and St. Bene't; the preference to be given to the two former: the pensioners, who receive 4 l. *per annum* each, are appointed by Caius College. Henry Wray, in 1628, founded an alms-house, in Wall's lane in the parish of Trinity, for widows and widowers, and endowed it with his estates in that lane; there are now seven widows and two widowers in the house, who receive an allowance of 2 s. 6 d. a-week each. Thomas Hobson, the carrier, who died in 1630, founded an alms-house, in the parish of St. Bene't, for six poor widows, who receive a weekly allowance of 2 s. 6 d. each, and are entitled to a gown every other year. Mrs. Elizabeth Knight, of Denny-Abbey, founded (in the year 1647) an alms-house for six old maids: this alms-house is under the management of the corporation; the lands with which it is endowed produce now about 30 l. *per annum*. In the parish of St. Giles is an alms-house, founded by Captain Edward Story, in 1692, for four clergymens' widows, two other widows, and four old maids, three of the old maids are to be of Trinity parish; the remainder of the pensioners of this parish; it was endowed with estates worth about 200 l. *per annum*, which have been but little increased; the endowment consisting chiefly of houses, and subject to considerable deduction for repairs, renewals, &c. The allowance to the pensioners is 10 l. *per annum* each, besides gowns, to which has of late years been added an allowance of coals. Dr. Goddard left a legacy to augment the stipend of the clergymens' widows, with which the trustees purchased 410 l. 4 *per cents*.

At the south end of the town is a general hospital, or infirmary, called Addenbroke's Hospital, from Dr. John Addenbroke, its original founder, who left the

• University Calendar.

sum

sum of 4000 l. for its building and endowment, to become due at the death of his widow, which happened in 1720. The building was begun in or before 1753, and finished and opened for the reception of patients in 1766, when the sum left, after defraying the expences of the building, being found insufficient for its support, an act of Parliament was obtained to make it a general hospital: it has since been supported by benefactions which have more than trebled the capital (about 1800 l.) which remained in 1766, voluntary contributions, the profits of music-meetings, &c. the number of patients annually cured or relieved is, upon an average, 700. The master and fellows of Catherine Hall, of which Dr. Addenbroke was a member, were trustees under his will: under the act of Parliament, the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and the representatives of the university, the Bishop of Ely, the lord-lieutenant of the county, the county members, and the High Sheriff, the members for the town, the High Steward, and the Mayor, are perpetual governors. Subscribers of two guineas are governors; and benefactors of ten guineas, governors for life: the Earl of Hardwicke is president.

Dr. Stephen Perse, before mentioned, by his will, bearing date 1615, bequeathed funds for erecting and supporting a free grammar-school, in the town of Cambridge, for 100 scholars to be taught gratis: the master to be a master of arts in the university, and to have a salary of 40 l. *per annum*; the usher, who must have taken a bachelor's degree, to have a salary of 20 l.; the scholars to be natives of Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton, or Trumpington: on a vacancy of the place of master or usher, such candidates as have themselves received their education at the school to be preferred, if properly qualified: scholars from this school are to succeed, in preference to others, to the fellowships founded by Dr. Perse at Caius College: the master's salary has been augmented by a benefaction of 3 l. *per annum*, and the ushers by half that sum, bequeathed by Mr. Griffith.

The charity-schools at Cambridge were first instituted in 1703 by the celebrated William Whiston, then Lucasian professor of mathematics in the university. There are eleven schools; nine of which are kept by mistresses, who teach the younger boys to read, and the girls to work; and two by masters, who teach such children as have made the best progress in the dames' schools, writing and arithmetic. There are now 288 children educated in these schools; the number has been larger^p, but was diminished on account of the insufficiency of the funds, which arise principally from an annuity of thirty pounds *per annum*, bequeathed by William Worts, Esq.

^p. In 1753, there were 300: in 1796, they were reduced from 418 to the former number. See Carter's history of Cambridgeshire, and the University Calendar.

in 1709¹; the interest of sundry benefactions, voluntary contributions, and the collections at an annual charity sermon in Trinity church: the children are selected in certain proportions from all the parishes in Cambridge.

Thomas Hobson, by his will, bearing date 1629, gave houses to trustees for the support and maintenance of a house of correction, for setting the poor to work, and other charities, at the discretion of the corporation. Cambridge is one of the twenty-four cities and towns to which Sir Thomas White gave, in rotation, the sum of 104 l. to be lent in sums of 25 l. to four young freemen, without interest for ten years, preference being given to clothiers; the odd 4 l. to be employed by the respective mayors, &c. for their care and pains².

CASTLE-CAMPS, in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, lies at the south-east extremity of the county, about 15 miles from Cambridge, and about six miles from Linton. The manor, which had belonged to Wulfwin, one of the Thanes of King Edward the Confessor, was given by William the Conqueror to Aubrey de Vere, ancestor of the Earls of Oxford of that name, and was parcel of the barony, by virtue of which they held the office of Lord High Chamberlain of England³: in the reign of King Henry VIII. it was the seat of John Vere, commonly called Little John of Camps, eldest son of Sir George Vere, who, on the death of his uncle John Earl of Oxford without issue, succeeded to the title⁴. In the year 1580, it was sold by Edward Earl of Oxford to Thomas Skynner, citizen of London; about 25 years afterwards, it was purchased of Sir John Skynner by Thomas

¹ Wm. Worts, Esq. one of the Esquire-bedels, by his will of that date, bequeathed all his estates in trust, charged with an annuity of 30 l. to the charity-schools so long as they should endure, and be kept up in any reputation: the residue of the rents to accumulate, first for the purpose of raising the sum of 1500 l. to build galleries in St. Mary's Church, as before mentioned; afterwards a farther sum of 1500 l. to make a causeway towards Gogmagog hills; after the accomplishment of these objects, which had taken place before the year 1767, the estates were to be charged with two annuities of 20 l. *per annum* each, for the purpose of keeping the galleries and causeway in repair; out of the residue of the estates, the sum of 100 l. *per annum* each was to be given to two bachelors of arts, who should travel into foreign countries during the space of three years; to take different roads, and each of them to write a Latin letter once a month to the vice-chancellor of the university, who should communicate them to the regent-house, and have them fairly written, to be deposited among the MSS. in the public library: the letters to contain an account of the religion, learning, laws, politics, customs, manners, and rarities, natural and artificial, which they should find worthy of observation in the countries through which they should pass; these travelling fellows to be chosen every three years, and never to be both of the same college: the residue of the profits of his estates are bequeathed for the support and augmentation of the university library.

² Morant's Essex, vol. I. p. 163.

³ Hundred Roll,

Edward I.

⁴ Dugdale's Baronage.

Sutton,

Sutton, Esq. founder of the charter-house, who made it part of the original endowment of that establishment.

The castle, which was an ancient seat of the Veres, was, for some years after his purchase of the estate, the residence of Mr. Sutton : when Buck made a drawing of it in 1731, there were considerable remains of the building ; the greater part fell down in 1738^a ; a brick tower remained until 1779, when it was blown down by a high wind. A farm-house has been fitted up for the tenant on the site, which is surrounded by a moat, and exhibits other marks of having been a place of strength : the park, as we are informed by a record of the 13th century, was four miles in compass^b.

During the 17th century, the castle estate was held on lease by the family of Reynolds. In the parish church is a monument of Sir James Reynolds of Camps, who died in 1650, and his son and grandson both of the same name, all of whom it is probable were inhabitants of the castle. Sir John Reynolds, another son of Sir James, was a distinguished general officer during the protectorate of Cromwell ; he was cast away in the year 1657, on his return from the continent, where he had a command in the French King's army, then engaged in a war with Spain. A descendant of this family, Sir James Reynolds, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, and afterwards one of the Barons of the Exchequer in England, had a summer residence about half a mile from Castle-Camps, called the Green-house (now a farm-house belonging to Mr. Johnson) ; he died in the year 1747, and lies buried in the parish church, where there is a monument to his memory. There are memorials also for Sir Thomas and Sir Francis Dayrell, descended from the ancient family of that name at Lillingstone-Dayrell, in Buckinghamshire^c, and for a son of Sir Thomas Nevill. Sir Thomas Dayrell was chosen for the comeliness of his person, to command the masque before the King and Queen at Whitehall on Candlemas night, 1623 ; and a second time in the city, when he was knighted, being at that time of Lincoln's Inn : he was an active royalist during the civil war ; Sir Thomas Dayrell died in 1669 ; Sir Francis, who was his second son, in 1675, of the small-pox : the Dayrell family resided for some years in this parish before they settled in the adjoining village of Shudy-Camps. Sir Thomas Nevill was of Westoe Lodge in this parish, which now belongs to the widow of the late Richard Crop, Esq. and is in the occupation of Benjamin Keene, Esq.

The manor of Olmsted-Hall, partly in this parish, and partly in that of Bumpsted St. Helion, in the county of Essex, was successively in the families of Olme-

^a Cole's MSS.

^b Eich. 48. Hen. III.

^c Sir Thomas was son of Francis Dayrell, Esq. second son of Sir Thomas Dayrell of Lillingstone Dayrell.

sted

sted^a and Skrene^a; it now belongs to the master and fellows of Queen's College in Cambridge:

The rectory was in ancient times given by the Vere family to the monks of Abington; the governors of the charter-house are now patrons. Dr. Nicholas Grey, the first master of the charter-house, who died in the year 1660, was rector of Castle-Camps.

SHUDY-CAMPS, in ancient records, called Shudee-Camps, and Schode-Camps, adjoins to Castle-Camps, being 14 miles south-east of Cambridge, and about 13 south of Newmarket: it was sometimes called Parva-Camps; and appears to have acquired its present name from the family of Shudee, who, in ancient times, possessed the manor, and gave the hamlet of Northoe to the monks of Ely^b.

The manor of Shudy-Camps was held by the family of Hanchet, in the reigns of King Edward I. and King Edward II. of the family of Playz, as heirs of the Montfichets: at a later period, it was successively in the families of Cholmeley^c and Bentley^d: it is now the property of Marmaduke Dayrell, Esq. in whose family it has been ever since about the middle of the seventeenth century. The manor-house, now the seat of Mr. Dayrell, was built by his grandfather, Sir Marmaduke.

The manor of Shardelowe was conveyed in the reign of Edward III. by the abbot and convent of Waltham Holy-Cross, to John Shardelowe, Joan his wife, and Thomas his brother, in exchange for manors in Essex^e; it is probably the same that was given (by the name of the Manor of Shudy-Camps,) by John Methwold, and others, to the master and chaplains of a chantry at Thomeston^f, now Thompson, in Norfolk. Subsequently to this, there have been two manors called Shardelowe Mynotts, and Shardelowe Alingtons; the former was for many years in the family of Bridge, from which it passed by marriage to Hufsey, and after an intermediate alienation, was purchased in 1801 by Mr. Dayrell. Shardelowe Alingtons, which it is probable belonged to Lord Alington's family, has passed by inheritance, with other Cambridgeshire estates, from Charles Duke of Somerset to the Earl of Aylesford.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Thomas Higham, Esq. had a manor in this parish called Jaques, and a capital messuage called Mafcalls^g.

^a Hundred Roll for Cambridgeshire, 8 Edward I. and Esch. 5 Edward II. ^b Esch. 5 and 14 Edward IV. ^c Hundred Roll. ^d Roger Cholmeley possessed it 14 Henry VIII. it was then held under the Bishop of Ely. Escheat Roll. ^e George Bentley was seized of this manor 19 Jac. it having been then lately purchased of Sir Richard Cholmeley. Escheat Roll. ^f Esch. Roll. ^g Pat. 16. Rich. II. p^t. ^h Esch. Roll.

The manor of Nosterfield-Priors, which was given about the year 1230 to the priory of Hatfield-Regis, in Essex, by Robert Earl of Oxford, is now the property of Mr. Dayrell, having been purchased by his father of Lord Leigh. *Nosterfield* and *Northoe* are two small hamlets belonging to Shudy-Camps : Northoe is held by Lord Aylesford under the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Dayrell family. The rectory, which had been appropriated to Waltham Abbey by Julian, daughter of Jeffrey de Sude-camps, is now vested in the master and fellows of Trinity College in Cambridge, who are patrons of the vicarage.

CARLTON, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies about six miles south of Newmarket, and about seven miles nearly north of Linton. The church and rectory-house are situated on very high ground, and command an extensive view over a richly wooded and cultivated country.

The manor of Much-Carlton, or Carlton-Magna, which had been the property of Algar, Earl of Mercia, was granted by William the Conqueror to his relation William de Warren, under whom about two-thirds of it were held by the Abbot of Clugny, when the survey of Domesday was taken ; it afterwards belonged successively to the priory of Lewes^s, and to the Knights Hospitallers. King Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Edward North^h, and, at a subsequent period, to Thomas Lord Cromwell. The learned Sir Thomas Elliot, author of a Latin Dictionary, the best then extant, "The Governor," and several other works, was the next possessor ; he was some time sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, resided at Carlton, and dying there in 1546, was buried in the parish church ; his heir, Richard Puttenham, sold this manor in the reign of Edward VI. to Hugh Stewkley, Gent. of whose descendant, Sir Hugh Stewkley, Bart. it was purchased in 1675 by Sir John James, Knt. : in 1720, Sir Cane James, Bart. sold it to John Godden Wolfe : it is now the property of the Honourable Thomas Brand of the Hoo, in Hertfordshire, to whose grandfather it was devised in 1742 by March Wolfe, Esq.

The manor of Carlton-Parva, Lophams^l, or Barbedors, was for some time in the family of Fynderne^k ; afterwards in the Puttenham ; Richard Lord Dacre died

^s Nomina Villarum 9 Edward II. ^h Fee-Farm Roll in the Augmentation Office. ^l John Lopham and William Barbedor, successively possessed it, temp. Edward III. Escheat Roll. ^k See in Pat. 6 Edward IV. p. 1. a grant to Sir Thomas St. Leger on the attainder of Sir Thomas Fynderne ; and Esch. 8 Henry VIII. when, it having been restored to the family, Sir Thomas Fynderne died seised of it.

seised

seised of it in 1630¹. This manor is now the property of Henry Soame, Esq. of Little Thurlow-hall in Essex, whose ancestor, William Soame, Esq. was possessed of it soon after Lord Dacre's death^m.

Mr. Brand is patron of the rectory: the parish, which contains about 2000 acres, has been enclosed pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1799, when a corn-rent was given to the rector in lieu of tithes.

At Willingham, a hamlet of this parish, there was formerly a chapel of ease, of which some ruins remain; both the benefice and manor are styled Carlton *cum* Willingham. The manor of Gatwards, in Willingham, which was held formerly under the prior of Lewes, has been long united to the manor of Little-Carltonⁿ.

CAXTON, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, is a decayed town on the high road from London to Edinburgh, about 13 miles from Cambridge. It had formerly a market, which was originally granted to Sir Baldwin Freville in the year 1247^o; it was then held on Monday; the day was afterwards changed to Tuesday, on which day it was held so lately as the middle of the last century^p; since which time it has been discontinued: a small fair is held the beginning of October.

Caxton, which had belonged to Turgar, a Thane of King Edward the Confessor, was, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, the seat of the barony of Hardwinus de Scalariis, or D'Echalers. From his family, it passed, by heirs female, to the Frevilles and Burgoynes; the co-heirs of the Burgoynes sold it to the Cage family^q, of whom it was purchased, in 1698, by John Gape, Esq. ancestor of the Reverend L. C. Gape, the present proprietor.

The master and fellows of Caius College have the manor of Swansley in this parish, given them by their second founder, Dr. Caius.

In the church are several memorials of the Barnard family^r, who had a seat at Caxton, now uninhabited. The church of Caxton, which had belonged to the

¹ Cole's Escheats, Brit. Mus. ^m Escheat Roll, Car. I. ⁿ Ibid. ^o Cart. 32. Henry III.

^p Carter's Cambridgeshire. ^q Layer's MSS. John Cage, Esq. had purchased one moiety of the Thursbys before 1605. Escheat Roll. John Burgoyne, Esq. the last heir-male of this branch of the family, died in 1488, when his estates passed to the Henninghams and Thursbys; George Henningham, Esq. left three daughters, two of whom were married into the families of Lynche and Pychard. ^r From 1679 to 1794: among others, is a monument of Mary daughter of William Barnard, and wife of John Henson, "who, in the compass of less than ten months, was maid, wife, widow, a mother, and died."

priory

priory of Lewes, was, in 1351, appropriated to the Dean and Canons of Windfor, who are patrons of the vicarage.

Matthew Paris, the historian, is said to have been a native of this parish.

CHATTERIS, a populous village in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies in the fens, about ten miles nearly west of Ely, and about seven miles south of March. Alwen, sister of Ednothus, the first abbot of Ramsey, and wife of Ethelstan, King of the East-Angles, niece to King Edgar, and mother of Ailwen alderman of England, the founder of Ramsey Abbey, established at this place a convent of Benedictine Nuns, under the government of an abbess. This nunnery was, in the reign of Henry I., at the instance of Hervey, the first Bishop of that See, annexed to the church of Ely: between the years 1304 and 1310, it was destroyed by fire¹. A few years after the suppression of the nunnery, (in 1551,) the abbey estate, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, were granted to Edward Lord Clinton². Within the last century, this estate, now called the manor of Chatteris, has been in the families of Holman, (of whom there are memorials in the church) Hake³, and Fawcett⁴: the present proprietor is Thomas Conway Warth Seymour, a minor, whose father, John Seymour, Esq.⁵ inherited from the Fawcetts. The late Mr. Seymour sold the rectory and advowson: the rectory now belongs to Mrs. Harriet Cowper; the advowson of the vicarage to Robert Chatfield, Esq. The manor-house, an ancient mansion, stands in the centre of the town, within the walls of the nunnery.

Another manor in Chatteris, being the largest as to the extent of its jurisdiction, now called the manor of Chatteris-Ramsay, was given to the abbot and convent of Ramsey, by Ethelstan Manesune, or, as some say, by King Edgar, though it is more probable that he only confirmed the gift. After the dissolution of monasteries, this manor was for many years in the family of Caryl, from whom it descended by female heirs to the Worfleys and Terrys: it is now the joint property of Thomas Caryl Worley, Esq. and William Dunn Gardner, Esq. who purchased a moiety from the Terrys. The manor-house, which stood within a moated site, at a place called Caryl's Grove, has been pulled down; the offices are fitted up as a farm-house.

¹ It was during the time of Robert de Orford, Bishop of Ely. Dugdale's Monast. II. 869.

² Record in the Augmentation Office. ³ Coles's MSS. ⁴ Carter. ⁵ He died in 1802, as appears by his monument in the church.

The manor of St. Andrews in Chatteris, which anciently belonged to the family of St. George, became the property of Bene't College, about the year 1390^a. The manor of Chatteris, otherwise Lifles and Tyndalls in Chatteris, belonged to the Steward family, during a great part of the 16th and 17th centuries^b: afterwards to the Drakes, from whom it passed by inheritance to Lord Rokeby's family. A fifth manor, called Chatteris *alias* Bartles, is the property of William Dunn Gardner, Esq. who has a feat at Chatteris: he took the name of Gardner in addition to that of Dunn, on inheriting the estates of John Gardner, Esq. who married the heiress of Mr. Marriott, of Chatteris, and died in 1804, as appears by his monument in the church. The Bishop of Ely is lord of the franchise of Chatteris, where he holds a court-leet for appointing officers, and is entitled to all waifs and strays. A house, called the Guildhall, in which the courts are held, was given to the parish, with other premises and lands, now worth between 60 l. and 70 l. *per annum*; the profits to be distributed annually amongst widows and decrepid old men.

The parish of Chatteris was formerly divided by a river, called the old west-water, running from Somersham to the ferry-turnpike; this river has become dry land since canals have been made in other directions for draining the fens; a house, near to the place where the ferry formerly was, still retains the appellation of the ferry-house^c.

At Hunny farm in this parish, are some subterraneous remains of ancient buildings, probably of a chapel which contained the bones of St. Huna, chaplain to St. Etheldreda, foundress of the monastery at Ely, who is said to have retired to a hermitage at a place which was afterwards called after his name, where he died, and was buried: wonderful cures were reported to have been performed at his tomb, before his remains were translated to Thorney^d.

CHESTERTON, which gives name to a hundred and deanery, lies a little more than a mile north of Cambridge. The manor, which had been parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown, was given to the priory of Barnwell by King John, in the first year of his reign^e: the prior had a grange at Chesterton and a prison^f; an ancient brick building still remaining in the village, was probably a part of the prior's mansion. After the reformation, this manor is supposed to have been granted to one of the Brakin family, who died seized of it not long afterwards, in 1545^g: this

^a Masters's History of that College, p. 35.

^b Coles's Abstract of Escheats, Brit. Mus.

^c From the information of the Rev. Mr. Chatfield, vicar.

^d See Wharton's Anglia Sacra,

Vol. I. p. 600.

^e Cart. 1 John, Anno 1199 or 1200.

^f See Leland's Collectanea,

vol. I. p. 440.

^g Layer's MSS.

family continued to reside at Chesterton for several generations; till 1619, and perhaps later^h. In 1632, the manor belonged to Lady Jermynⁱ: in 1753, it had been many years in the family of Rant; it is now the property of John Rant Benson, Esq. whose father inherited it from his uncle, John Rant, Esq.

The impropriate rectory, which had been given by King Edward I. in 1273, to the abbey of St. Andrew at Vercelli, in Italy, was granted by King Henry VI. with the advowson of the vicarage, to King's Hall, and is now vested, together with all other possessions of that house, in the master and fellows of Trinity College; a manor is attached to the rectory^k: the Vesey family had a manor in this parish in the reign of King Edward I^l.

A manor, called Chesterton Ferry, in Chesterton and Barnwell, belonged, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the family of Ellys^m.

In the year 1729, the sum of 5 l. *per annum*, out of money given to the parish of Chesterton for charitable uses, was appropriated, by a decree of Chancery, towards the education of poor children.

Cambridge Castle is within this parishⁿ.

CHEVELEY, in the hundred of that name, and within the deanery of Fordham, in the diocese of Norwich, lies on the borders of Suffolk, about two miles south-east of Newmarket. The manor of Cheveley was given by Edelfeda, wife of Brithnod, a noble Saxon, to the monks of Ely^o: King Canute gave them the manor of Ditton in exchange for Cheveley^p, which, in the Survey of Domesday, is described as parcel of the crown demesnes. King John granted Cheveley to Gilbert Pecche^q: it appears to have been afterwards successively in the families of Loveday, Ormesby^r, and Pulteney^s: at a later period, it was, for several generations, in the Cottons, who built a brick-house in the park, which, in the year 1632, was, according to Layer, their principal residence. Sir John Cotton of Landwade, the first Baronet of the family, sold this estate, before the year 1673^t, to Henry Jermyn, Esq. afterwards Lord Dover, who died without issue in 1703, having bequeathed his estates to his relation Sir Jermyn

^h Cambridgeshire Pedigrees in the British Museum. ⁱ Layer. ^k Ibid. ^l Ibid. ^m Escheat Roll. ⁿ See pp. 72, 140, 141. ^o Hist. Angl. Scrip. vol. III. p. 494. ^p Ibid. vol. III. p. 503. ^q Cart. Ant. in Turri Lond. No. 31, 32, et Oblat. Rot. 1. John. ^r Roger Loveday died seized in the reign of Edward I. on which seisin was given to his wife Sybil, she taking an oath not to marry without the King's consent. ^s Orig. 15. Edward I. Rot. 14. ^t Escheat Roll. Edward II. ^u Esch. 23. Edward III. ^v See a list of seats in Cambridgeshire, (1673) in Blome's Britannia.

Davers, Bart. : from him it passed by purchase to Charles Duke of Somerset, and is now the property of the Duke of Rutland, whose grandfather, the Marquis of Granby, received it in marriage with Lady Frances Seymour, one of the daughters of the Duke of Somerset. The Duke has a seat at Cheveley, where he generally resides in the shooting-season : it is situated in a well-wooded park, within which, near the Cheveley gate, surrounded by a deep ditch nearly square, are some vestiges of a castle, the residence of its ancient proprietors: the towers, described by Mr. Laver, have long ago been removed. The Bensted family had a manor in Cheveley, for several generations, held under the superior manor ².

In the parish church are several memorials of the family of Folkes, who resided in this parish during the space of nearly two centuries ³ : one of the daughters of the late Martin Folkes, Esq. married Christopher Hand, Esq. now deceased, father of the Reverend J. T. Hand, patron and rector of this parish : the widow of Christopher Hand, Esq. resides in a modern built house, which occupies the site of an old mansion belonging to the family of Folkes.

Mr. John Ray, by his will, bearing date 1558, gave 50 acres of land in the common fields at Cheveley, for the support of a free grammar-school, and Lord Dover gave a small farm at Worlington in Suffolk, (now let at 22 l. *per annum*,) for the augmentation of the master's salary. Mr. John Warren gave, by will, in 1748, the interest of 300 l. N.S.S. annuities, as a salary for a school-mistress, to teach poor girls to read and sew.

CHILDERLEY, in the hundred of Chesterton, and deanery of Bourne, lies about six miles west of Cambridge.

The manor of Childerley belonged anciently to Saer de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, afterwards in succession to the families of Aclee and Beele, from the latter of which it passed by co-heiresses to Lyons and Seyton : Seyton's moiety passed, by successive alienations, to Juliet and Hore : the family of Hore possessed also the manor of Little Childerley, which, with the advowson of that church, held under the Bishop of Lincoln, had belonged, for a considerable time, (from the reign of King Edward I.) to the Childerleys. The last of the Hore family, which had possessed the Childerley estate, for several generations, left an only daughter, about the reign of King Henry VII. the wife of Thomas Fulthorpe, who sold it to Sir John Cutts. The other moiety, which had passed by female heirs to the Ragonells, was purchased

² Escheat Rolls. Edward III. &c.

³ The dates on the tombs are from 1642 to 1746.

of

of the representative of that family² by Sir John Cutts, who died seized of the whole in 1521. This Sir John Cutts, whose father, of the same name, was of Horham Hall in Essex, married a daughter of Sir John Hinde, and settled at Childerley before the year 1516, when he served the office of sheriff for the county. His grandson and namesake was the Knight whose short name is said to have disgusted the Spanish Ambassador, whom Queen Elizabeth had consigned to his care; his Excellency found, however, as we are told, that what his host "lacked in length of name, he made up in the largeness of his entertainment³." After the seizure of King Charles I. by Cornet Joyce, at Holmby in Lincolnshire, in the month of June 1647, as he and his party were proceeding with their royal prisoner towards the parliamentary army, then encamped at Kennet, near Newmarket, they were met by messengers from Cromwell, by whose contrivance the King was conveyed to Childerley, then in the possession of Lady Cutts^b, a widow; the next day he was waited upon at this place by Fairfax and Cromwell, who, at his request, gave orders for his removal to his own house at Newmarket^c, whither he arrived on the 9th of June. Sir John Cutts, son of this Lady, being the sixth of the same name in lineal descent, was made a Baronet by King Charles II. a few weeks after his restoration: on his death, in 1670, the title became extinct, and Childerley devolved to Richard, son of John Cutts, Esq. of Woodhall, in Essex, a distant relation of the Baronet, and father of John Lord Cutts, of Gowran, by whose death this branch of the family also became extinct. In the year 1686^d, Childerley was sold by Lord Cutts, then John Cutts, Esq. (it being some years before he was ennobled) to Felix Calvert, Esq. ancestor of the present proprietor, Nicolson Calvert, Esq. M. P. of Hunston House, in Hertfordshire. The seat of the Cutts family is occupied as two tenements by farmers who rent the estate; a chamber is still shewn in which they say that King Charles was confined: from the style of the ornaments in this room, it appears to have been part of the mansion built by the first Sir John Cutts, soon after he became possessed of the estate.

In ancient times, there were two adjoining parishes called Childerley-Magna, and Childerley-Parva: the church of Childerley-Magna was rebuilt, and dedicated in 1351^e: the benefices were consolidated about the year 1489^f; after which

² Laver's MSS. ³ Fuller's Worthies. ^b Dugdale's View of the Troubles. ^c Ibid.

^d Pat. 2. Jac. II. The editors of the Magna Britannia, published about the year 1720, were mistaken in saying that it was sold by Lord Cutts, one of the Justices in Ireland: John Lord Cutts, the only Peer of the family, (who sold Childerley some years before he was ennobled,) was a celebrated military character. ^e Cole, from the Ely Register. ^f Gough, from the same authority.

it is probable that the church of Childerley-Parva was taken down, and the two parishes were esteemed as one. In the reign of King Charles I. Sir John Cutts depopulated the whole parish, for the purpose of improving his park; pulled down the remaining church to enlarge his offices, and reserved the great tithes in his own hands, giving what stipend he pleased to the rector; mean time, he had service performed in a private chapel, by a minister, neither appointed nor paid by the incumbent. Archbishop Laud, in his report of the state of his province to the King, complained much of this proceeding: but the near approach of the civil war prevented any interference of the royal power. The chapel above-mentioned, said to have been consecrated by Bishop Heton, has been defecrated more than half a century^s, and is now used as a barn. The few inhabitants of the parish (for there is now only one cottage besides the old mansion) attend divine service either at Boxworth, or Dry-Drayton: the rector recovered his right to tithes, by a process in the Exchequer in the year 1717ⁿ; Mr. Calvert is patron of the rectory.

CHIPPENHAM, in the hundred of Staplehoe, lies within the diocese of Norwich, and deanery of Fordham, about five miles from Newmarket. The manor, which had belonged in the reign of Edward the Confessor to Orgar the sheriff, was granted by William the Conqueror to Geffrey de Mandeville: his son, William de Mandeville, gave it, in the year 1184, to the Templars^l, who, in the reign of Henry III., procured a charter for a market on Mondays, and a fair, for two days, at Michaelmas^k, both of which have been discontinued beyond the memory of man. After the abolition of the order of Templars, this estate passed, with most of their landed property, to the Hospitallers, who established an infirmary at this place, and possessed the manor, until the general dissolution of religious houses, when it was granted in fee-farm (anno 1540) to Sir Edward North^l. Sir Thomas Revett died seised of this manor in 1582^m, leaving no male issue; Alice, one of his daughters, married Thomas Gerard, Esq. (son of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls) whose daughter, Elizabeth, brought it in marriage to Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Navy, created a Baronet in 1628. When King Charles I. was at Newmarket, during the civil war, he went over to Chippenham to partake of the diversion of bowling at the seat of Sir William Russellⁿ, who seems to have retained his attachment to his royal master, not-

^l Coles's MSS.

^k Gough's Camden.

^l Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. II.

^k See Regist. Cartarum Templarior. Cotton, MSS. Brit. Mus. Nero C. IX. ^l Records in the Augmentation Office.

^m Coles's Escheats.

ⁿ Cole's MSS. quoted from

a MS. in the library at Cambridge. R. 10. 17—8.

withstanding

withstanding his son Sir Francis was an active friend of the Parliament, and a double alliance had been formed between his family and the Cromwells; his grandson, Sir John, having married the Protector's youngest daughter, and one of his grand-daughters being married to the Protector's son, Henry. Sir William Russell died in 1663, and was buried at Burwell: his son and grandson successively inherited the title, but enjoyed it only a short time, the latter dying in 1669; Sir William Russell, son and heir of Sir John, having ruined his fortune by raising troops at the Revolution^o, sold his estate, at Chippenham, to the brave Admiral Russell, (nephew of William Duke of Bedford,) who, for his splendid victory at La Hogue, was created Baron Shengay, and Earl of Orford. The noble Admiral built a magnificent mansion at Chippenham, where he entertained King George I. on the 4th of October 1717^p: by his will, bearing date 1727, he bequeathed his estate at Chippenham to his niece Lady Tipping, whose daughter and heir married Samuel Sandys, Esq. of Ombersley in Worcestershire; Mr. Sandys was created a Peer in 1743; a few years afterwards, he sold his estate at Chippenham, which, by successive purchases, has been the property of Crisp Molineux, Esq. George Montgomery, Esq. and Drummond Smith, Esq. In 1790, John Tharp, Esq. grandfather of the present proprietor, who is a minor, bought it of Mr. Smith^q.

Lord Orford's noble mansion was pulled down before the year 1790, and the materials sold; the present house was built as a hunting-box by Mr. Smith; the park is large, and the extensive plantations, made by the late Mr. Tharp, have contributed much to the embellishment of the open country in which it is situated.

The monastery of Chicksand, in Bedfordshire, had a grange, with a considerable estate, in this parish^r.

In the parish church is the monument of Sir Thomas Revett, before-mentioned, and that of Harriet, wife of Dr. Samuel Knight, author of the Life of Erasmus, who was vicar of this parish. The church having been destroyed by fire about the middle of the 15th century, an indulgence for rebuilding it was granted in 1447^s. The impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage, given in ancient times to Walden Abbey by Geoffrey de Mandeville, have passed, since the reformation, with the manor. This parish has been inclosed pursuant to an act of Parliament, passed in 1791, when allotments of land were assigned to the impropiator and the vicar, in lieu of tithes.

^o Noble. ^p Mercurius Politicus.
Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Nero C. IX. fol. 143.

^q Now Sir Drummond Smith, Bart. ^r See
Cole's MSS. from the Ely Registers.

The Earl of Orford built a school-house at Chippenham in 1714, and, by his will, bequeathed a salary of 20*l.* *per annum* to the master for teaching all the poor children in the parish.

Badlingham, or *Baddingham*, is a hamlet of this parish : it is probable that it once had a chapel, the vicarage being sometimes styled Chippenham *cum* Badlingham. The manor of Badlingham belonged formerly to the family of Francis, afterwards to the Tiptofts¹, Earls of Worcester, from whom it descended to Sir Thomas Lovell : at a later period, it was in the Clarkes of Snailwell ; it is now annexed to the manor of Chippenham, having been purchased by the late John Tharp, Esq.

COMBERTON, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, lies about five miles nearly west of Cambridge. The principal manor was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown² : it does not appear when, or to whom it was first granted, but, in 1296, it was in the family of La Merk³, from whom it obtained the name of Merks. It was held by the serjeanty of being keeper of the King's falcons⁴, and descended, by female heirs, to the families of Hastings and Longueville⁵ ; Sir William de Quintin died seised of it in 1364, and Sir Robert Green, (who inherited from the Quintins) in 1417 ; from this time it acquired the appellation of Greens, by which it is still known. The Broughtons appear to have been possessed of this manor in 1480⁶ : it was afterwards divided among co-heirs ; the greater part being in the family of Armiger : about the beginning of the last century, it was purchased by the ancestor of Hale Wörtham, Esq. the present proprietor.

The manor of Burdeleys in this parish, (now corruptly called Birdlimes) took its name from the ancient family of Burdeley, which possessed it in the 13th and 14th centuries⁷ ; from the Burdeleys it descended to the Chambres⁸ ; and having afterwards become vested in the crown, was granted to the Savoy hospital : and after the suppression of that house, to the governors of St. Thomas's hospital, to whom it still belongs. The small manor of Heveds, which has been long annexed to this estate, belonged, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, to Erchanger the baker : it appears, that, in the reign of Henry III. it was the property of Robert de Herdewyk, who held it by the serjeanty of providing a hot simnel every day for

¹ See Esch. Henry VI. and Edward IV.

² Domesday.

³ Cart. 25. Edward I.

⁴ Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 454 ; a record of the year 1374 says, by the service of carrying a Goshawk at the coronation. Escheat Roll.

⁵ Layer's MSS. and see Esch.

34 Edward I. 10 Edward III. and 21 Edward III.

⁶ Esch. 20 Edward IV.

⁷ See

Layer's MSS. and Esch. 21 Edward III.

⁸ Layer.

the

the King's dinner, for which service he was allowed a quarter of wheat every week, and all the bran of the bread made from the King's demesne ^d. This estate being then in the family of Heved, is described in a record of the ensuing reign, as held by the service of being the King's baker ^e: it was purchased of the Heveds by John de Burdeley in 1317 ^f.

Picot the sheriff gave the church of this parish, together with a manor, to the prior and convent of Barnwell: the rectory is now held on lives under the fee of Ely: an ancestor of George Milner, Esq. the present lessee, purchased the lease about the year 1700 of the Neville family; Mr. Milner has a feat at Comberton. The master and fellows of Jesus College are patrons of the vicarage; the advowson having been procured for them by Bishop Thirlby.

CONNINGTON, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies about nine miles nearly to the west of Cambridge, and about six east of Huntingdon. The manor was successively in the families of Connington, Danfie, Hutton, Baker, and Watson, having passed principally by purchase; the last mentioned family possessed it from about the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the following century, if not later ^g. After this it belonged to a younger branch of the Cottons of Connington, in Huntingdonshire ^h, descended from Sir Robert Cotton, founder of the Cottonian library; Frances, only surviving child of Thomas Cotton, Esq. who died in 1729, brought it in marriage to Dingley Akham, Esq. who died in 1781: this estate is now vested in trustees for the Hatton family; the house is occupied by George Nicholls, Esq. The manor of Segraves, which seems to have been long merged in the other manor, was successively in the Segraves and Mowbrays. The family of Elsworth had another manor, to which the advowson of the church belonged: this manor seems to have been the same which was in the family of Smyth in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was then called Smyth's manor ⁱ. The Bishop of Ely is patron of the rectory; the advowson having been given to the see in 1282 by Thomas de Elsworth.

CORON, anciently called Cotès, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, lies about three miles west of Cambridge. The manor, which be-

^d Testa de Nevill. ^e Blount's Tenures. ^f Escheat Roll, Edward II. ^g Layer's MSS:
^h The Cottons of Huntingdonshire were originally of Cotton Hall, in the parish of Sandbach in Cheshire, which continued in the family till the death of Thomas Cotton above mentioned. ⁱ Escheat Roll.

longed for more than two centuries to the baronial family of Engayne, and their representatives ^k, has been long vested in the master and fellows of Catherine Hall, who are patrons of the rectory.

In the church is the monument of Dr. Andrew Downes, Greek professor in the university of Cambridge, translator of the Apocrypha, who died at Coton in 1627.

A record, in the reign of Edward I., states that the chapel of Cotes belonged to the manor of Granchester, held under the honour of Boulogne, till it was lost in the King's Court, by default, in the last reign ^l.

Dr. Gale, one of the vice-presidents at a meeting of the Royal Society, in the year 1682, being in the chair, informed the society that he knew a man of Coton, in Cambridgeshire, who was then 120 years old; he had been told that at upwards of 100 he had new hair, and a new set of teeth ^m: no notice of this extraordinary instance of longevity appears in the parish register.

COTTENHAM, in the hundred and deanery of Chesterton, lies about six miles north of Cambridge. A market on Mondays, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, were granted, in 1264, to the rector of Cottenham, and his successors ⁿ. Cottenham is celebrated in history, as the place whither Geoffrey abbot of Crowland, sent the monks, who seem first to have established a regular course of academical education at Cambridge ^o. In the year 1676, the greater part of the village was destroyed by fire ^p.

The two principal manors in Cottenham belonged to the monks of Ely and Crowland the former was given by Uva ^q, the latter by Turketel, a priest of the Saxon royal blood ^r: the manor, which belonged to the church of Ely, was afterwards annexed to the fee. About the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Hindes were possessed of the manor of Crowlands; the manor of Lifles, in Cottenham, which had belonged to the Lifles of Ridgmont ^s; the manor of Sahams, or Sames, which had been in the Burgoynes and Thurbys ^t; and a lease of the Bishop of Ely's manor.

^k The co-heiresses of Thomas Engayne married to Goldingham, Pavenham, and Barnack, held it 41 Edward III. Escheat Roll. ^l Hundred Roll, in the Tower. ^m Birch's History of the Royal Society, vol. IV. p. 165. ⁿ Cart. 49. Henry III. ^o Peter Blefe. See Hist. Angl. Scrip. vol. I. p. 114. ^p Carter. ^q Wharton, vol. I. p. 61. ^r Hist. Norman Scrip. p. 541. ^s Cart. 26 Edward I. Esch. 30, Edward III. Rot. Parl. vol. III. p. 313. ^t Or rather a moiety of the manor of Sahams; the other moiety being in severalties between Alice Lynch, and others. Layer's MSS.

All these estates they soon afterwards sold to Thomas Hobson, the celebrated Cambridge carrier, from whom they descended to his grandson ^a. About the year 1700, they were in the family of Rogers; Mrs. Alice Rogers, who died in 1728, bequeathed them to Roger Gale, Esq. by whom they were sold to Mr. Snagg of Marston-Morteyne in Bedfordshire: on the death of his widow, in 1770, they devolved to her representatives; and, on a division of her estates, became the property of William Finch Ingle, now William Finch Finch, Esq. who is the present proprietor.

The family of Burdeley had formerly a manor in Cottenham ^a, which, in the reign of Edward III., passed, by co-heiresses, to the Marshalls and Chambres ^y: the Pelhams ^z had a manor, in the reign of Edward I. which was afterwards in the church of Ely.

The family of Pepys were settled for several generations at Cottenham: John Pepys, who was living in 1619, had a numerous posterity, and was ancestor of the Pepys's of Impington and those of Essex: Roger Pepys of this family was Lord Chief-Justice of Ireland ^a.

The Bishop of Ely is patron of the rectory, which is one of the most valuable in the county: it was worth 500 l. *per annum* in the time of Oliver Cromwell, when, on the dispossession of Dr. Manby, he gave the disposal of it to his sister Robinia, who bestowed it, with her own person, on Dr. Peter French ^b. Archbishop Tennison, son of Mr. Tennison, then curate, was born at Cottenham, and baptized October 2, 1636.

The dairies in this parish and neighbourhood are very extensive, and produce a celebrated cheese, which takes its name from this village: there are never fewer than 1200 milch cows kept in the parish, besides a considerable number of young cattle.

Mrs. Catherine Pepys by her will, bearing date 1703, gave a house in Cottenham, for a school-master, and the sum of 100 l. to purchase lands; the rent to be given as a salary to the master for teaching 16 poor children. Mrs. Alice Rogers, who died in 1728, gave a rent charge of 10 l. *per annum* to the master for teaching five more children; she gave another rent-charge of the same amount for apprenticing two boys. In 1671, Mr. Moreton gave the moiety of an estate in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, for apprenticing children of this parish ^c; and Mrs. Jane Brigham, in 1715, a rent charge of 15 l. *per annum* for the same purpose.

^a Layer's MSS.

^x Hundred Roll.

^y Escheat Roll.

^z Escheat 21 Edw. I.

^a Cambridgeshire Pedigrees, Brit. Mus.

^b Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.

^c This estate

is about to be advanced, and it is supposed the share belonging to this parish will be at least 60 l. *per annum*.

COVENEY, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, stands on an eminence overlooking the fens, about three miles west of Ely. The manor belonged anciently to the monks of Ely, and having been for some time wrongfully withholden from them, was recovered by Bishop Nigell before the year 1169^d: when it again came into lay hands does not appear; Warren de Lisle died seised of it in 1297^e: it continued in the Lises nearly a century; and was afterwards in the Scropes of Bolton^f. At a later period, it was successively in the families of Steward^g and Drake^h: from the latter it passed by marriage to the Robinsons: it is now the property of the Right Honourable Morris Robinson, Lord Rokebyⁱ, who is patron of the rectory.

Manea, a hamlet of this parish, lies at the distance of five miles from Coveney, the nearest way across the fens; by the horse road it is ten miles distant: it has a chapel of ease, in which, on account of its distance from the mother church, all services are performed, and a separate register of christenings, marriages, and burials is kept. The manors of *Manea* and *Wardy-hill*, another hamlet of this parish, appear to have been always held with that of Coveney. The celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton was rector of Coveney.

CRAWDEN, or CROWDEN, commonly called CROYDON, lies in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay. It now forms one parish with Clopton, by the name of CROYDON *cum* CLOPTON. Clopton was originally a distinct parish, and had, in ancient times, a market on Wednesdays, granted in 1291 to Robert de Hoo^k: the parish church was dedicated in 1351: it was afterwards united to one of the Hatleys, by the name of Clopton *cum* Hatley. In the reign of King James I. the Bishop of Ely consolidated the benefice with that of Croydon; the church was about that time pulled down; and they have ever since been esteemed as one parish, having the same church-wardens, and other officers, and being assessed together to the King's taxes; there are now only six houses at Clopton.

The manor of Talboys, in Croydon, belonged to a family of that name so early as the year 1316, and for more than two centuries afterwards: the manor of Francis, so called from its possessors of that name in the fifteenth century, became the property of the Walters, who continued to possess it in the reign of Henry VIII.^l

^d Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, vol. I. p. 619.
^e 37 Henry VI.

^f Esch. 10 Car. I.

^g Esch. 26 Edward I.

^h See *Mag. Brit.* 1720.

ⁱ Esch.

^l Grandson

of Matthew Robinson, Esq. of West-Layton, in Yorkshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Drake, Esq. of Cambridge.

^k Esch. 20 Edward I.

^l Escheat Roll.

The manor of Clopton was so early as the year 1273 in the family of Bereford^m; in 1371, it was held under Sir Baldwin de Bereford by the Cloptons, who afterwards were possessed of the fee, and held also the manor of Rouses in Clopton, which, in 1316, had belonged to the family of Rouseⁿ. In or about the reign of Edward IV. the heiress of the Cloptons married a Chicheley, who sold the manor of Clopton to the Fishers: Agnes, daughter and sole heir of John Fisher, married the first Lord St. John of Bletsoe, whose grand-daughter brought Clopton in marriage to Lord Howard of Effingham; Lord Howard sold it to Francis Lord Russell^o. In the reign of James I. the manorial property, as well as the benefice of this parish, appears to have been united^p; the manor of Croydon *cum* Clopton being then in the family of Cage^q: it is now the property of the Reverend J. C. Gape of St. Albans, whose ancestor, John Gape, Esq. purchased it, in 1698, of Adelaar Cage, Esq.

The family of Heron held a manor in Crawden, of the Honour of Peverell, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV.^r

Mr. Gape is patron of the united benefice of Croydon *cum* Clopton. Clopton is a rectory; Croydon a vicarage. The church of Crawden was given to the prior and convent of Barnwell, in the reign of King John, by Hugh de Crawden, who had been a monk of that house^s.

CROXTON, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about 13 miles nearly west of Cambridge, and about nine miles south-east of Huntingdon. The manor, which, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, belonged to David de Argentomago, was afterwards successively in the families of Sanzavor, Arundell, and Sackville^t; Sir Richard Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, sold it in the year 1573 to Dr. Edward Leeds, master of Clare Hall, prebendary of Ely, and rector of Cottenham and Croxton, all of which preferments he resigned some years before his death, and retired to the manor-house of Croxton, which he had rebuilt. From Dr. Leeds this manor has passed in uninterrupted succession to his descendant Joseph Leeds, Esq. the present proprietor. The manor-house, a handsome brick mansion, was rebuilt, about the year 1760, by the late Mr. Leeds; a well has of

^m Escheat Roll.

ⁿ Ibid. Edward II. and Edward III.

^o Layer's MSS.

^p They were not united in 1559; for Croydon then still continued in the Chicheleys, as appears by the Escheat Roll, temp. Eliz.

^q It appears also by the Escheat Roll of Jac. I. that Sir John Cage had the manor of Francis in Clopton, and Talboys in Crawden.

Escheat Roll.

^r See Escheat Roll, Richard II.

^s Layer's MSS.

late

late years been sunk, in which fine water was found, after digging to the depth of 303 feet.

The manor of Westbury, which belonged successively to the families of Seymour^a, Ashfield, and Coosen, has long lost its manerial rights. The estate, which formed this manor, was purchased in 1806 of Mr. Bacchus, (to whom it had been recently sold by the Pym of Bedfordshire,) by Joseph Leeds, Esq. who now possesses the whole landed property of the parish.

In the parish church are several monuments of the family of Leeds; among others, that of Edward Leeds, Esq. and Martha, his wife, who lived together in wedlock 52 years^{*}; and that of the late Edward Leeds, Esq. master in chancery, 1803: Mr. Leeds is patron of the rectory. John Leeds, Esq. by his will, bearing date 1705, gave a rent charge of 8 l. 12 s. 6 d. for charitable purposes in this parish; 6 l. of which he appropriated for the salary of a schoolmaster[†].

FEN-DITTON, in the hundred of Flendish, and deanery of Cambridge, lies about three miles north by east of Cambridge, on the east bank of the Cam. A market at this place, long ago discontinued, was granted to the Bishops of Ely in 1270[‡]. The monks of Ely had large estates both in Fen-Ditton and Wood-Ditton: a manor in Ditton was given to them by Ethelfleda, wife of Duke Ethelstan, and Ethelfleda, wife of Duke Brithnod; another manor, by the grand-daughter of Duke Brithnod and her husband; a third by King Canute, in exchange for Cheveley: it would be difficult to distinguish these donations; but it is certain that Wood-Ditton was taken from the church of Ely by Archbishop Stigand, and that it was held under the King in farm, by William de Nowers, when the Survey of Domesday was taken. Fen-Ditton was one of the manors appropriated to the see of Ely when it was made a Bishopric, and was one of those alienated from the see, and surrendered to the crown in 1600. King James I. in 1605, granted this manor to Thomas Willys, Esq.[§] whose grandson, of the same name, was created a baronet in 1641: after the extinction of the title, which happened by the death of Sir William Willys, in or about the year 1732[¶], this estate devolved to some maiden sisters, of whom it was purchased in 1733 by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, for her

^a Laver's MSS. The Seymours possessed it 9 Edward II. Nom. Vill. the Ashfields temp. Henry VIII. ^{*} He died in 1679 at the age of 93; she in 1672, aged 70. [†] Return of charitable donations to the House of Commons. [‡] Cart. 55, Henry III. the roll being mutilated, the days on which the market and fair were held cannot be ascertained. [§] Escheat Roll, Jac. I. [¶] The last court of Sir William Willys, Bart, was held in 1731.

grand-

grand-daughter Lady Mary Godolphin, and was part of her marriage portion : her husband, Thomas Duke of Leeds, having procured an act of parliament for that purpose, sold it in 1749 to Thomas Panton, Esq. of Newmarket, chief groom to his Majesty, and father of Thomas Panton, Esq. the present proprietor.

Bigging, now a farm-house in this parish, is said to have been a seat of the Bishops of Ely : the present manor-house, called the Hall, some time the seat of the Willys family, is occupied as a farm-house by Mr. Panton's principal tenant.

Two small manors, called Muschetts and Bullants, were held formerly under the Bishops of Ely : Muschetts was successively in the families of Muschett, Cheyney, and Vaux ; Bullants belonged, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the family of Wood^c.

In the parish church are several memorials of the Willys family ; the Bishop of Ely is patron of the rectory : the parish has been inclosed pursuant to an act of Parliament, passed in 1803, when an allotment of land was given to the rector in lieu of tithes.

There is a charity-school in this parish, founded in the year 1729, by Mrs. Elizabeth March, and endowed with the fifth part of an estate, which then produced 70 l. *per annum*, and is now worth about 100 l. *per annum*. An alms-house for six poor widows was built by one of the Willys family in 1665, but is not endowed.

WOOD-DITTON lies in the hundred of Cheveley, and deanery of Fordham, within the diocese of Norwich, about two miles south-west of Newmarket. After Wood-Ditton was taken away, as before-mentioned, from the fee of Ely, two manors seem to have been formed, in this parish, called Ditton-Camois and Ditton-Valence. Ditton-Camois, called afterwards Bensted, was successively in the families of Camois^d, Pulteneye^e, Lovayne^f, Bensted^g, and Cotton^h. In the year 1564, Sir Edward North died seized of the manor of Bensted, and of the manor of Ditton-Valenceⁱ, which had been in the families of Pakenham^k, Oldhall, and George, or Gorges^l, and had been given to the crown, in exchange, by Sir Giles Capell, in 1542^m. It appears that they were again separated ; for, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Ditton-Valence was in the family of Wendy, from whom it passed by inheritance to the Coningsbys, in the reign of Charles Iⁿ. It is now the property of the Duke of

^c Escheat Rolls. ^d Esch. 43 Henry III. ^e Esch. 23 Edward III. ^f Esch. 49 Edward III. ^g Esch. 50 Edward III. ^h Esch. 18 Henry VIII. ⁱ Collins's Peerage. ^k Escheat Roll. Edward III. ^l Rot. Parl. vol. VI. p. 435. It appears that Sir Theobald George held it 2 Edward IV. ^m Escheat Roll. ⁿ Record in the Augmentation Office. ^o Escheat Roll.

Rutland, whose grandfather obtained it in marriage with one of the daughters of Charles Duke of Somerset.

The tithes of Wood-Ditton were given in 1177 to Merton Abbey; and in 1261 were leased by that convent in fee-farm, to the priory of Thetford. In 1539, the impropriate rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, were granted to Thomas Duke of Norfolk: after passing through various hands, they became the property of Charles Duke of Somerset, from whom they descended with the manor to the Duke of Rutland. The vicarage is consolidated with the rectory of St. Mary, Newmarket.

Saxon, or *Saxham*, a hamlet of this parish, called in the Domesday Survey Sextone, was one of the manors given to Aubrey de Vere by William the Conqueror, and continued in his descendants till the reign of Henry VIII. or Queen Elizabeth^o: it has been many years united to the manor of Wood-Ditton.

DODDINGTON, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies about 11 miles north-west of Ely. The manor, which was one of the ancient estates of the church of Ely, was alienated by Bishop Heton to the crown in the year 1600: it soon afterwards became the property of the Peytons, who appear to have been settled at Doddington nearly a century before, as lessees to the Bishop. John Peyton, Esq. of Doddington, was created a baronet in 1660; and dying without issue, his next brother, Algernon, was advanced to the same dignity in 1666: the title becoming again extinct in 1771, on the death of Sir Thomas Peyton, the last heir-male of this family, Henry Dashwood, Esq. whose father married a daughter of Sir Sewster Peyton, succeeded to the estate, took the name of Peyton by act of Parliament, and was created a Baronet in 1776; his son Sir Henry is now lord of this manor, and patron of the rectory. Doddington was anciently a seat of the Bishops of Ely; Bishop Balsham died there in 1286: it was at a later period a seat of the Peytons; but has been many years deserted by the family: what remains of the mansion is now fitted up as a farm-house.

In the parish church are memorials for Sir Sewster Peyton, Master of the Buckhounds, who died in 1717, and several of the family of Waddington. John Nalson, the historian, who married one of the Peyton family, was rector of this parish.

Lionel Walden, Esq. in the year 1719, gave the sum of 500 l. in money, for the purpose of building a free-school at Doddington, the place of his nativity, and for the maintenance and education of so many poor children as his trustees should think fit: this benefaction having remained for many years unappropriated (the donor's inten-

^o It belonged to the Earl of Oxford, 29 Henry VIII. to Lord Neville and Robert Abingfield, 6 Eliz. Escheat Rolls.

tions not having been carried into effect) accumulated to the sum of 1800 l. 3 *per cent.* and 500 l. 4 *per cent.* A school has since been established, and we are informed that the master has a salary of 40 l. *per annum*, and a house. Mr. Thomas Waddington, in 1722, gave a piece of land, then valued at 2 l. *per annum*, for the instruction of poor children of Doddington.

This parish, the most extensive in the county, and one of the most extensive in the kingdom, contains 38,000 acres of rich land; the tithes have lately been let, as we are informed, at the sum of five thousand guineas *per annum*.

Benwick, March, and Wimblington, are hamlets of this parish; the two former have chapels of ease. Benwick lies four miles west of Doddington, at the conflux of the Nen, and the west water of the Ouse.

March is a considerable town¹, four miles north of Doddington, and 15 north-west of Ely. In the year 1671, Sir Algernon Peyton procured the grant of a weekly market at March on Friday, and two fairs, each of which was to last three days, one beginning on the Monday before Whitsuntide, (horses to be sold only on the Wednesday,) the other on the second Tuesday in October²: the market is merely for butchers' meat. The manor was given to the monks of Ely by Oswy and his wife Leofleda, daughter of Duke Brithnod³: it now forms part of Sir Henry Peyton's estate.

The chapel of St. Mary is a very handsome Gothic structure, with a spire, erected about the year 1343; in which year an indulgence was granted by the Pope to all those that should resort to it: in the north aisle is the gravestone of Catherine, wife of Anthony Hanfart, and sister of Sir Robert Southwell, Privy-Counsellor to King Henry VII. and King Henry VIII.: there are memorials also for the families of Harrison and Walsham.

William Neale, Esq. who died in 1696, founded a school at March, for the instruction of eight boys in English and Latin, and endowed it with 33 acres and a half of adventure-land in White's fen⁴. Mr. Henry Wade having left a house and lands⁵, to be disposed of in charitable uses, for the benefit of this parish; the rents were thus appropriated, by a decree in chancery in 1713, 20 l. *per annum* to a schoolmaster for teaching 20 poor children of March; 20 l. *per annum* for apprentice fees; 5 l. *per annum* for decayed house-keepers; and the residue for the purpose

¹ Containing 555 houses, as appears by the return to Parliament in 1801.

² Pat. 22. Car. II.

p^l. 7. No. 8.

³ Hist. Ang. Scrip. vol. III. p. 469.

⁴ Mr. Neale directed by his

will, that this land should never be broken up, unless it should be overgrown with rushes; in that case to be once cropped with oats, and again laid down to greenward: on failure of these conditions the land was to be forfeited to his heirs.

⁵ Producing a rent of 10 l. 15 s. when the return of charitable donations was made to the House of Commons.

of buying heifers or young cows for poor house-keepers on Easter-Monday^a; the master of Mr. Neale's school enjoys also the above-mentioned salary, and the further sum of 6 l. 15 s. (paid by the church-wardens) arising from some land, devised in 1653 by Mr. James Sheppard, for the purpose of educating poor children, and the interest of 30 l. given by Mr. Gabriel Sheppard. There are some almshouses at March inhabited by parish paupers, but not endowed.

At *Wimblington*, another considerable hamlet^x of *Doddington*, a school was founded in the year 1714 by Mr. Thomas Eaton, for the education of 40 children in reading, writing, and arithmetic; it was endowed with lands of considerable value; but, in consequence of a litigation in chancery, the school has not yet been established. The Bishop of Ely, the Lord of the Manor, the Rector and the Curate of *Doddington*, the curate of *March*, and 13 of the principal gentry in the neighbourhood, are trustees. It is intended to build a school-house and dwelling-house for the master, when the funds arising from the estate, which now produces upwards of 50 l. *per annum*, will permit.

DOWNHAM, in the hundred and deanery of Ely, lies about three miles north of Ely. The manor having been purchased by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, was given by him to the monks of Ely^y. On the division of the manors of the church, in the time of Hervey the first Bishop, Downham was one of those annexed to the see, and became one of the chief residences of its prelates. Bishop John de Fontibus died at his palace at Downham in 1225^z; Bishop Robert de Orford in 1310^z; Bishop Fordham in 1425^b; and Bishop Grey in 1478^c. Downham palace was repaired by Bishop Andrews^d, who was promoted to the see in 1609; Bishop Wren was arrested at Downham, and sent from thence prisoner to the Tower, by order of Parliament, in 1642^e. The palace having been suffered to go to decay during the interregnum, and no repairs having been attempted by the succeeding prelates, Bishop Patrick, who was promoted to the see in 1691, procured an act of Parliament to enable him to lease out the mansion and demesnes, and to secure himself and his successors from dilapidations^f; George Grant, Esq. of Piccadilly is the present lessee.

There are considerable remains of the Bishop's palace, which appears to have been rebuilt by Bishop Alcock, the founder of Jesus College in Cambridge,

^a John Walfham in 1670 gave a rent-charge of 4 l. 20 s. *per annum*, for buying four heifers for poor persons.

^x Containing, in 1801, 98 houses, according to the returns under the population act.

^y Hist. Eliens. in Hist. Ang. Script. vol. III. pp. 468. 471.

^z Wharton's

Ang. Sacra, vol. I. p. 635.

^b Bentham's Ely, p. 155.

^c Wharton, vol. I. p. 666.

^d Ibid. p. 673.

^e Bentham, p. 198.

^f Ibid. p. 201.

^g Ibid. p. 206.

whose

whose device, with the arms of the see, are upon a rich door-way of brick and stone, ornamented with crockets, &c. ; the offices are fitted up as a farm-house ; the park, in the reign of Henry III., contained 250 acres ².

In the church is the tomb of John Johnson, fellow of Jesus College, a civilian, who died in 1685 ; and a tablet for Elizabeth, wife of Richard Lake, M. A. the mother of 16 children: her husband died in 1714. The Bishop of Ely is patron of the rectory.

DRY-DRAYTON, in the hundred and deanery of Chesterton, lies about five miles north-west of Cambridge. The principal manor belonged to the Abbot and convent of Crowland, to whom it was confirmed by King Edred's charter. The manor-house having been destroyed by the Danes, Abbot Brichtmer, a favourite of King Canute, in the year 1032, built a handsome mansion on its site for his summer residence ¹. The manor, after the dissolution of monasteries, was granted, together with a smaller manor which had belonged to the priory of Swavesey, to Thomas Hutton ; the Huttons were before possessed of the manor of Chambers in this parish, so called from the family of De Camera, who possessed it in the reign of Edward I. ; and was afterwards in the families of Bray and Burgoyne ¹. The manor of Dry-Drayton, comprising, it is presumed, the three manors thus united, passed successively through the families of Lawrence, Cutts, Weld ², and Howland ¹ : Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, having married the heiress of the Howland family, became possessed of this estate : it was sold, in 1795, by the late Duke of Bedford to the Reverend Dr. Smith, Prebendary of Westminster, who is the present proprietor, patron of the rectory, and incumbent. The manor-house, which had been occasionally a residence of the Duke of Bedford, is occupied by a farmer : the advowson of the rectory was formerly attached to the Swavesey manor.

FENNY-DRAYTON, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies about 10 miles north-west of Cambridge, and about two miles south-east of St. Ives. In the reign of Edward II. there were two manors in this parish, which, from the families who then possessed them, were called the manors of Zouches and Segraves ; the latter descended to the Mowbrays. The Knevetts held a considerable estate under the Zouches in the reign of Richard II. ² The Battisfords appear to have

¹ See an account of the manors of the see of Ely in the time of Bishop Hugh de Balsam. Cotton MSS. Claudius C. IX. ² Ingulphus in Rerum Ang. Scrip. vol. I. p. 61. ³ Layer's

MSS. ⁴ Dry-Drayton is described as the feat of Humphry Weld, Esq. 1673. Blome.

⁵ Duke of Bedford's Monuments.

⁶ Escheat Roll.

been possessed of both manors in the reign of Henry VIII. : John Battisford, the last heir-male of the family, left an only daughter, who was 13 years of age, in 1632. It is now the property of Mr. Priestly of Buckden, who purchased it a few years ago of the Reverend Matthew Holworthy.

The church of Fenny-Drayton in ancient times belonged to the abbot and convent of *Bona Requies*, or *Bon Repos*, in Lesser Brittany^a. The master and fellows of Christ's College, in Cambridge, are now the impropiators and patrons of the curacy. There is no charity-school in this parish, but the inhabitants have a right of sending four boys to a free school at the adjoining parish of Fen-Stanton, in Huntingdonshire.

DULLINGHAM, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies about four miles south of Newmarket, and about seven north of Linton. When the Survey of Domesday was taken, the manor of Dullingham, which had formerly belonged to Algar Earl of Mercia, was parcel of the possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Wendrille in Normandy. John Duke of Bedford died seized^o of the manor of Pains Hall, which, from the reign of Henry III. to the middle of the reign of Edward III., had belonged to the family of Pointz^p; and the manor of Beauchamp Hall, which, for nearly the same period, had belonged to the Beauchamps of Somersetshire^q: these united estates^r, by the name of the manor of Dullingham, were given on the attainder of John Earl of Oxford, in the reign of Edward IV., to John Lord Howard^s, who soon afterwards exchanged Dullingham with the crown for other estates^t: it was restored to the Earls of Oxford, who continued in possession in the reign of Henry VIII.^u: as early as the year 1595 it was in the Wingfields, and they continued to possess it till 1656, when it was purchased by Colonel John Jeaffreson, ancestor of John Jeaffreson, Esq. the present proprietor, who resides in the manor-house.

A manor in Dullingham, which had been given to the monks of Ely by Oswy and his wife Leofleda, daughter of Duke Brithnod^v, was granted in 1540 to Sir Edward North, who, about five years afterwards, surrendered it again to the crown^w:

^a Rot. Parl. I. 12.
20. Edward III.

^o Esch. 9. Henry V.
^p Esch. 32. Edward I. 35 Edward III.

^q Esch. 1. Edward I.
^r In the

reign of Edward I. they were described as moieties of the manor of Dullingham, held by the families of Pointz and Beauchamp, under the abbey of St. Wendrille, in Normandy. Esch. Roll. The heirs of the Beauchamps, 35 Edward I. were Alicia Seymour and John Marriot.—Ibid. ^s Pat. 15. Edward IV. p. 2.

^t Pat. 18. Edward IV. p. 2.

^u Escheat Roll.

^v Hist. Ang. Scrip. vol. III. p. 496.

^w Records in the Augmentation Office.

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in the reign of James I. it was in the family of Peniston ^a. It is probable that this has been united either to the last mentioned manor, or to that of the rectory: the whole manerial property of the parish now belongs to Colonel Jeaffreson, whose ancestor, in 1733, purchased of the Edgar family, an estate, described as the manor, rectory, and advowson of Dullingham; which, in the reign of Charles II., had belonged for many years to the Milicents. The rectory of Dullingham was before the reformation parcel of the estates of the prior and convent of Thetford, and had been granted in 1539 to Thomas Duke of Norfolk ^a. In the year 1535, Thomas Hilderham had a small manor in this parish called Matfrees, from the family of Matfrey, who possessed lands in Dullingham in the reign of Edward I. ^b

Earl Grosvenor has lately built a handsome house, on a piece of ground called the Hare Park, which he holds on lease under Colonel Jeaffreson, and resides here occasionally during the Newmarket meetings.

In the parish church are some monuments of the family of Jeaffreson. There is a charity-school in this parish, endowed with 5*l.* *per annum* by Mr. Borodale Milicent, who died in 1678. The parish of Dullingham is now inclosing under an act of Parliament, passed in 1806, by which allotments of land are assigned in lieu of tithes to the impropiator and to the vicar.

DUXFORD-St. John, and DUXFORD-St. Peter, are two small parishes adjoining, and intermixed, in the hundred of Whittlesford, and deanery of Camps. The village in which both the churches are situated, lies about five miles south-west of Linton, eight miles north-east of Royston, and about the same distance south-east of Cambridge. In the year 1547, Sir Richard Long died seised of the manor of Temple, in the parish of Duxford-St. John ^c, which belonged formerly to the Knights Templars; his grand-daughter brought it in marriage to William Lord Russell of Thornhaugh, father of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford; it was afterwards in the family of Webbe ^d. The manor of Lacy's in the same parish, so called from Henry Lacy, who possessed it in the reign of Edward I. ^e belonged successively to the family of Fyndern ^f, Taylor and Symonds ^g; they were both afterwards in the family of Barry, and being in settlement, James Barry, Esq. in 1758, procured an act of Parliament under which they were sold to the late Richard Crop, Esq. who died in 1796.

^a Esch. ^a Record in the Augmentation Office. ^b Escheat Roll. ^c Esch. 38. Henry VIII.
^d Lacyr. ^e Hundred Roll. ^f Esch. 8. Henry VIII. ^g Lacyr.

They

They are now the property of his widow ; the reversion is vested under Mr. Crop's will, in his nephew Charles Long, Esq.

The manor of Bustlers, in the parish of Duxford-St. Peter, belonged to a family of that name, afterwards to that of Paris^b. About the year 1680, it was purchased by Sir Thomas Sclater, Bart. : in 1770 this manor was purchased by Lord Montfort of Thomas Sclater King, Esq., whose family became possessed of it by bequest from Thomas Sclater Bacon, Esq. devisee of Sir Thomas Sclater : Lord Montfort sold it not long afterwards to Richard Trott, Esq. grandfather of the Rev. Edmund Fisher, junior, the present proprietor. Richard de Duxford, and William le Boys, had manors in Duxford in the reign of Edward I.ⁱ ; but we find no traces of them in records of a later date. The master and fellows of Caius College have a manor in this parish called Dabernoons, which in the 13th and 14th centuries belonged to the family of Dabernoon, and was purchased by the College in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of John Brown, their representative in the female line.

The master and fellows of Bene't College are patrons of the rectory of Duxford-St. Peter ; and the master and fellows of Clare-Hall are impropiators of Duxford-St. John, and patrons of the vicarage.

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 of arable land, and some meads in Duxford, a water-mill, a free chapel, and a fair, which, in the reign of Edward I., is stated to have been kept *de antiquo tempore*^k. The hospital estate is now the property of Mrs. Crop.

ELME, in the hundred and deanery of Wisbech, lies about two miles south-east of Wisbech. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Ely, who is patron of the sinecure rectory, and of the vicarage. Ancient records speak of some subordinate manors in this parish ; Benford, which, in the reign of Edward III., belonged to the Peverells^l, Hansted, which belonged in the reign of Charles I. to Francis Lord Aungier^m, and Coldham, which, in the reign of Edward I., was the property of Walter Langton, Bishop of Litchfield : the latter was inherited of the Bishop, by the Peverells, and was afterwards in the family of Vennour ; Sir Henry Peyton, Bart.

^b Layer's MSS.

ⁱ Hundred Roll.

^k Ibid.

^l Escheat 5. Edward III.

^m Esch. 8. Car.

is the present proprietor: Coldham-house was pulled down a few years ago, and a farm-house erected on its site.

In an ancient record, "the house of Lepers" is mentioned as a boundary between the parishes of Elme and Wifbech. Emmeth, in the county of Norfolk, is a chapel of ease to Elme.

Mr. Thomas Squire, in the year 1689, gave by will a school-room, and a house and lands to provide a salary for a school-master, to teach the poor children of the parishes of Elme and Emmeth to read, write, and cast accounts.

ELSWORTH, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies about eight miles nearly west of Cambridge, and about the same distance south-east of Huntingdon. The whole of this parish belonged to the abbot and convent of Ramsey; Ethelstan Menefune, who gave them the eastern mansion, with part of the manor, died in 996^a; Alfwara gave them the church, and another portion of the manor^b; the western mansion, with a portion of the manor attached, was given by King Canute to Turkell his General, who, in consequence of a fatal calamity in his family, his wife having been convicted of murdering his son by a former marriage, gave it to Etheric Bishop of Dorchester; the Bishop conveyed it to the abbot and convent of Ramsey^c, already possessed of the other portions of the manor. In the year 1550, the manor of Elsworth, and the manor of the rectory, were granted to Thomas Wendy, Esq.^d; of whose descendants they were purchased in 1656 by Samuel Disbrowe^e, Esq. Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland during the civil war; Mr. Disbrowe, who resided at Elsworth, died in 1690: his granddaughter^f brought it in marriage to Matthew Holworthy, Esq.^g After Mr. Holworthy's death, it was possessed by his daughter Mrs. Heathcote, who, having no children, devised it to Matthew Heathcote, who took the name of Holworthy, and was grandfather of the Reverend Matthew Holworthy, now lord of the manor, patron of the rectory, and incumbent. In the rectory manor the fine for renewal is certain, a double quit-rent; in the other manor, it is at the will of the lord. Lancelot Brown, Esq. claims a paramount authority over Elsworth, as lord of the manors of Fen-Stanton and Hilton, in Huntingdonshire^h.

In the parish church is the monument of Samuel Disbrowe, above-mentioned, and several memorials of the Holworthy family.

^a Dugdale's Mon. vol. I. p. 231.

^b Hist. Ang. Scrip. vol. III. p. 418.

^c Ibid.

438, 441

^d Abstract of the title.

^e Ibid.

^f Only daughter of James

Disbrowe, M.D.

^g Only son of Sir Matthew Holworthy, Knt. of Great Palsgrave, in Norfolk.

^h Inclosure act.

The parish of Elsworth has been inclosed pursuant to an act of Parliament, passed in 1800, when an allotment of land was given to the rector in lieu of tithes; the parish is described in the act as containing 3900 acres.

Dr. Franklin, by his will, bearing date June 27, 1695, bequeathed the sum of 400 l. for building and endowing three alms-houses for poor widows.

ELTISLEY, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about 12 miles nearly west of Cambridge. The manor of Stow, or Goldinghams, afterwards called the manor of Eltisley, belonged successively to the families of Stow, Ward, and Goldingham^a. Sir William Goldingham left two daughters, who married into the families of Chilterne and Mannock^b: in the year 1656, this manor was sold by Sir Francis Mannock, Bart. to Major-General Disbrowe, whose descendant, Mr. John Disbrowe, devised it in 1741 to the two sons of his nephew, William Walford of Bocking: it is now the property of Joseph Leeds, Esq. of Croxton, having been purchased of the Walford family in 1789, by the late Edward Leeds, Esq.

The manor of Pappeley, in this parish, belonged to the prior and convent of Huntingdon; after the dissolution it was in the Marshall family^c; and now belongs to the master and fellows of Emanuel College.

The parish church of Eltisley is dedicated to St. Pandionia, the daughter of a King of the Scots, who, in her flight from some persons who attempted her chastity, is said to have taken refuge in a nunnery at Eltisley, the prioress of which was her relation: her legend adds, that she died there, and was buried by a well called St. Pandonia's well; from whence her body was removed into Eltisley church in the year 1344, a sermon for her translation having been composed by Sir Richard, a parish priest there^d. Nothing further is known of this nunnery, than that it is said to have been near the site of the vicarage-house, and to have been destroyed about the time of the conquest^e. St. Wendreth also is said to have been buried at Eltisley^f. The church contains nothing remarkable, except the mutilated effigy of a knight in armour and his lady.

The church of Eltisley was appropriated to the abbey of Denny in 1512; after the revolution, the rectory and advowson were granted to Edward Eldryngton, Esq. who, in 1642, sold his estate to Sir William Bowyer: having passed by sale to the families of Searle and Mannock^g, it was purchased in or about the year 1600

^a Layer's MSS. .
Itin. 8. p. 97.
the information of G. W. Leeds, Esq.

^b Esch. 16. Edward IV.

^c Tanner.

^d Leland's Collectanea, vol. I. p. 10.

^e Layer.

^f Leland's
^g From

By the Disbrowe family, who settled at Eltisley. John Disbrowe, who was buried there in 1610, was grandfather of Major-General Disbrowe, and of Samuel Disbrowe, Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland, both of whom were born at Eltisley, the former in 1608, the latter in 1619. The Major-General was married at Eltisley to Jane Cromwell, Oliver's youngest sister, in 1636; James Disbrowe, elder brother of the Major-General, inherited the estate at Eltisley, where he resided. His descendants possessed this estate until the year 1713, when it was sold by John Disbrowe to Mrs. Hester Barron of Everiden^c; and having been devised by her to the family of Day, was purchased of them by the late Mr. Leeds in 1798^f; it is now the property of Joseph Leeds, Esq.: the parsonage-house, which had been the seat of the Disbrowes, has been pulled down.

ELY, the capital of the isle of that name^g, though far from populous, lays claim, as being a Bishop's see, to the title of a city: it is situated near the river Ouse, 15 miles from Cambridge, and 68 from London. The first origin of the place was the foundation of a monastery by Etheldreda, daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, near the site of the cathedral: her first design was to build it, and the structure was actually commenced at a place called Cratendon, about a mile from the present city, where Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, is said to have founded a monastery, which was destroyed some time afterwards by the army of Penda, King of Mercia. The legend of the foundress, the circumstances of her marriage to Tonbert, a nobleman of the East Angles, and after his death to Egfrid, King of Northumberland; her persevering to live in a state of virginity; her departure from the Northumbrian court; her taking the veil at Coldingham abbey; and her subsequent retirement to the Isle of Ely, (which had been her dower from

^c From the information of Mr. Leeds.

^f Ibid.

^g The etymology of the word Ely has been variously explained; the opinions of those authors who derive it from *Helig*, signifying, in the British language, willows, or from the Saxon *Æl*, an eel, are rendered most plausible by local circumstances; Venerable Bede, who lived in the eighth century, adopts the latter derivation: it appears by the Domesday Survey, that the number of eels to which the several lords of manors in the island were annually entitled, amounted altogether to more than 100,000; Wisbech alone paid 28,000, Stuntney 27,250.

The boundaries of the isle of Ely are thus described by an ancient historian: "At Erhithbrigge begins one entrance into the island, which extends as far as Sotton grove, and so at Mephale, and so at Wychhombrigge, and so at Ely-Donnhom, and so at Litteport, and so at the town of Ely, and so at Haveryngmere, and so at Stratham lode, and so at Andlonge Wefche, on the south side of the island, and so at Alderhethbrigge, and so at Erhithbrigge. These are the entrances into the island, one at Litteport, another at Stonteneyebritte, the third at Alderhethbrigge; the fourth at Erhithbrigge." See Sprott's Chronicle, published by Hearne, p. 199.

her first husband Tonbert,) for the purpose of founding a monastery as above-mentioned, may be read at large, as taken from the monkish annals, in Bentham's History of Ely Cathedral.

The buildings at Ely are said to have been begun in 673 by Etheldreda, who became herself the first abbess, died in the year 679, and was canonized as a saint. A town by degrees grew about the monastery, and both were in a flourishing condition, when the Danes, in the year 870, having entered the isle, marched directly to Ely, plundered the town and convent, and set fire to both, having first massacred the religious, both men and women, excepting a few who escaped by flight; some of these a few years afterwards returned to Ely, and sufficiently repaired some parts of the church to render it fit for their own habitation, and the celebration of divine service. This was the commencement of a college of secular clergy, which continued at Ely till the year 970, (being just 100 years after the Danish massacre,) when the monastery was restored to its former flourishing state, and replenished with monks by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, under the patronage of King Edgar, who, in consideration of a large sum of money paid by the Bishop, restored to the convent the jurisdiction of the isle; which, after the Danish massacre, had been annexed to the crown by Burhed, King of Mercia. The same Bishop bestowed other princely benefactions on the abbey: Brithnoth was appointed the first abbot under the new establishment, which consisted of regular monks of the order of St. Augustine.

In the time of the second abbot, anno 991, the brave Duke Brithnoth marching against the Danes, previously to the battle of Malden, was most hospitably entertained with his whole army in the abbey; and having been admitted a member of their society, gave them several valuable manors, (all of which, excepting one^b, have passed into lay hands,) on condition that if he should be slain in battle, they should bring off his body and bury it in the church of their convent; a duty which the event called on them to perform, and which they punctually discharged. At the fatal battle of Assendon, in 1018, the monks of Ely, who came thither to pray for their countrymen, were all massacred by the Danes. After the accession of King Canute to the English throne, the new monarch shewed much partiality to the monks of this convent, and for several years kept the festival of the purification at Ely with his Queen Emma. Prince Edward, who afterwards succeeded to the throne of his ancestors, and obtained the name of the Confessor, received his education within the walls of

^b The manor of Tripplow-Pittensaries: the others were Croxton, Fulbourn, Hardwick, Impington, Pampsworth, and Feverham,

this

this monastery, where his unhappy brother, Alfred, ended his life a prisoner, after his eyes had been put out by command of King Harold, the son and successor of Canute the Dane.

When the English nobility, in the interest of Edgar Atheling, having retired into the isle of Ely, defended it for a long time against the Conqueror's army, they and their officers were entertained daily in the refectory of the convent: farther particulars relating to this event have been already given[†]. It will be sufficient to observe here, as immediately connected with the history of the convent, that after the abbot had been obliged, from motives of humanity, to abandon the cause of his friends, and assist the King in gaining possession of the island, the victorious monarch paid a visit to the convent, and made an offering at the altar of St. Etheldreda: nevertheless he shewed his resentment against the monks for having, in the first instance, favoured his enemies, by imposing a heavy fine on them; he also took away all the gold, silver, and jewels of the church; but restored them, at the instance of Theodwin, whom he had appointed abbot on the death of Thurstan. During the time of his successor Simeon, who lived to the great age of 100 years, the convent was obliged to maintain a guard of soldiers for the defence of the island.

In the year 1109, Ely was made a Bishop's see; on this event, the manors belonging to the church, were divided by the Bishop between himself and the monks: he appears to have taken by far the larger share; the unequal division was much complained of by the monks; and it appears, by what we learn from William of Malmesbury, a contemporary historian, to have been in a proportion of more than three to one in the Bishop's favour: the revenues of the monks were considerably augmented by the grants of succeeding Bishops. After the foundation of the Bishopric, the convent was governed by priors till the dissolution. Nigellus, the second Bishop of Ely, having espoused the cause of the Empress Maud, among the measures which he took for the defence of the isle, built a castle at Ely, of which no traces remain except the keep; it gives name to one of the wards of the City. The priory, in which there was at that time between 30 and 40 monks, was surrendered to King Henry VIII. in the year 1539; the possessions of the convent were then estimated at 1084 l. 6 s. 9½ d. clear yearly value; those of the Bishop at 2134 l. 18 s. 6½ d. The Bishopric is still charged with this sum for first fruits, notwithstanding the great alienations of manors belonging to the see by Bishop Cox and Bishop Heton. The peculiar privileges and jurisdictions belonging to the Bishopric of Ely have been already spoken of*. Soon after the suppression of the priory, the King (in the year 1541) placed in the cathedral of

[†] See pp. 6, 7, 8.

* See p. 4.

Ely a Dean, eight prebendaries, and other ministers ; endowed the chapter with the site of the dissolved monastery, and most of its possessions ; and as a reward for his ready compliance in acceding to the King's wishes, made Robert Steward, the last prior, Dean.

The episcopal palace of Ely stands near the west end of the cathedral ; it was much altered by Bishop Mawson, but retains some traces of the ancient structure, besides the gallery, built by Bishop Goodrich, 100 feet long, in which are portraits of Bishops Andrews, Felton, Patrick, Fleetwood, Greene, Butts, Gooch, Mawson, Keene, and the present Bishop, Dr. Yorke. In the library, is a rude painting of the funeral of Bishop Cox, who died in 1581, with the procession on the outside, and the ceremony within the church ; there is also the original of the *Tabula Eliensis*, engraved in Mr. Bentham's history. During the alienation of the church lands in the 17th century, the palace was sold to James Standish for the sum of 1862 l.

The deanery and prebendal houses occupy the site of the ancient conventual buildings, many parts of which, now remaining, are described in the introduction to this county, under the head of ancient architecture, where more particular mention will be found also of the cathedral, which, as it was built at various times with much art and cost, and the dates of the several parts of the structure are well known, forms a most interesting study for the architect and antiquary. The monuments of the Bishops, prior to the reformation, some of which possess much architectural beauty, are there noticed, and that supposed to be of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester. Among the most remarkable monuments of later date, are those of Bishops Heton, Laney, Gunning, Patrick, Moore, Fleetwood, Greene, and Butts¹. The inscriptions are all printed, and there are engravings of all the monuments in Bentham's History of this church. There is a gravestone for Dean Tyndall, who died in 1614^m ; and there are also the monuments of Dean Cæsar, who died in 1636ⁿ ; Robert Steward, Esq. 1570 ; Sir Mark Steward, Knight, 1603 ; Henry Morley, Esq. 1800 ; and that of Humphrey Smith, Esq. an eminent engineer, who drained Thorney level and Deeping fens, and died in 1743 ; the last mentioned monument, which was designed and erected by John Sanderfon, architect, is in St. Mary's Chapel, and has a bust of the deceased.

¹ The monuments of Bishop Heton and Bishop Gunning have effigies of the deceased ; that of Bishop Gunning is well executed in white marble ; the monument of Bishop Butts has his bust : there is a memorial for Bishop Keene on a plain gravestone.

^m The gravestone of Dean Tyndall has a figure of him engraved on a brass plate.

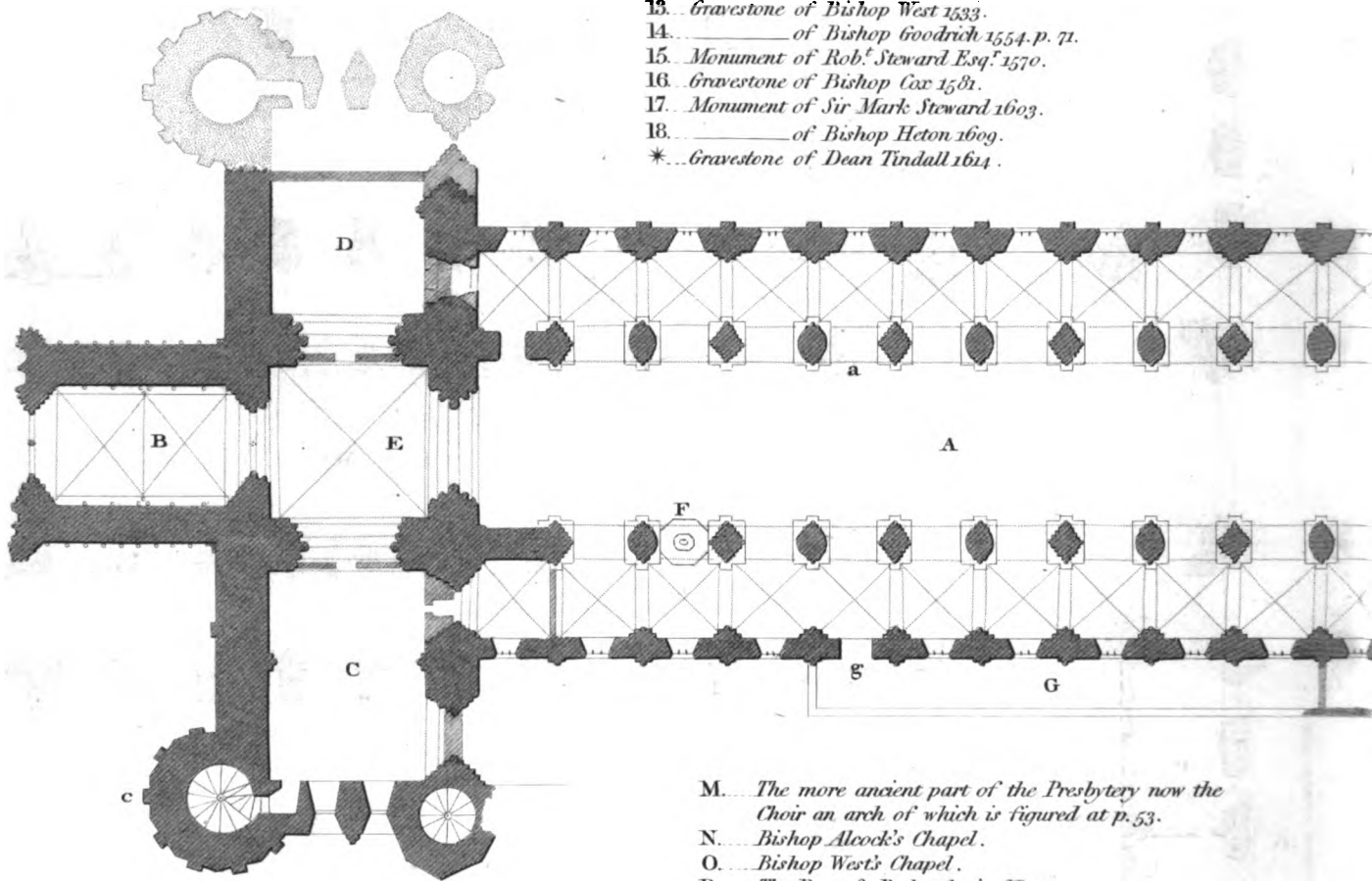
ⁿ The monument of Dean Cæsar has his effigies in a kneeling posture in stone.

The

- A..... *The Nave*— a. the part represented at p. 50.
 B..... *The Galilee or Western Vestibule.*
 C.D..... *The Western Transept*— c. the part shown in the engraving at p. 52.
 E..... *The Western Tower.*
 F..... *The Font.*
 G.G.G..... *Remains of the Cloister*— g the door way shown at p. 50.
 H..... *The Lantern.*
 I.K..... *The great Transept*— k. the part figured at p. 49.
 L..... *That part of the Presbytery begun in 1322, the arches of which are figured at p. 54.*

- 1... *Monument of a Bishop supposed to be either John de Fontibus who died A.° 1225, or Geoffrey de Burgh 1228. see page 61.*
 2... *of Bishop Northwold 1254 p. 62.*
 3... *of Bishop Kilkenry 1256 p. 62.*
 4... *of Bishop de Luda 1298 p. 62.*
 5... *of Bishop Hotham 1337 p. 64.*
 6... *Gravestone of Prior Crauden 1341.*
 7... *Monument of Bishop Barnet 1373.*
 8... *of Cardinal De Luxemburgh 1443 p. 67.*
 9... *supposed to be John Tiptot E. of Worcester & his Wives 1470.*
 10... *Gravestone of Bishop Gray 1478 p. 68.*
 11... *of Bishop Alcock 1500 p. 70.*
 12... *Monument of Bishop Redman 1505.*
 13... *Gravestone of Bishop West 1533.*
 14... *of Bishop Goodrich 1554 p. 71.*
 15... *Monument of Rob. Steward Esq. 1570.*
 16... *Gravestone of Bishop Cox 1581.*
 17... *Monument of Sir Mark Steward 1603.*
 18... *of Bishop Heton 1609.*
 *... *Gravestone of Dean Tindall 1614.*

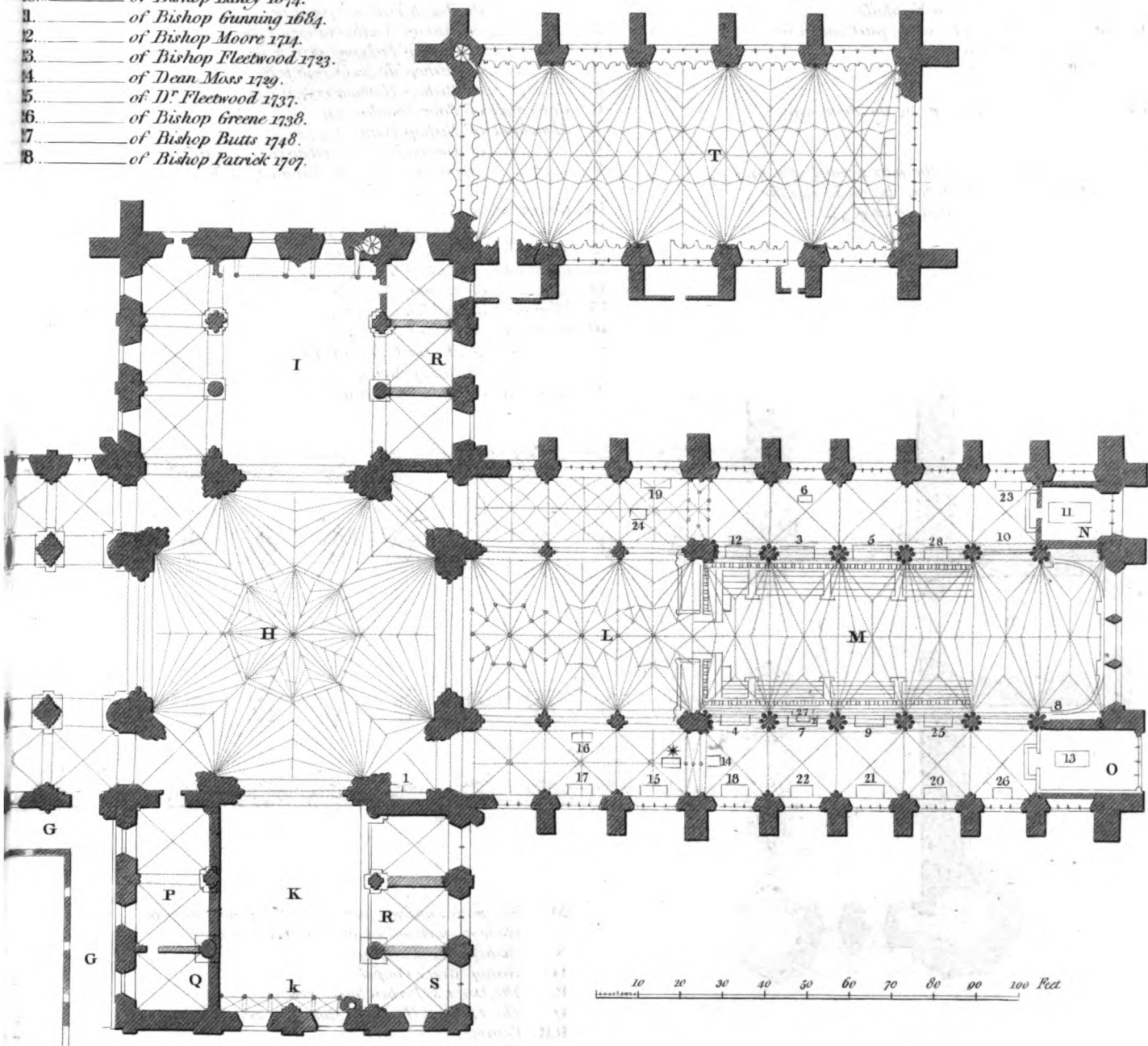
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- M..... *The more ancient part of the Presbytery now the Choir an arch of which is figured at p. 53.*
 N..... *Bishop Alcock's Chapel.*
 O..... *Bishop West's Chapel.*
 P..... *The Dean & Prebendaries Vesty.*
 Q..... *The Chapter House & Muniment room.*
 R.R..... *Vestries.*
 S..... *The Library.*
 T..... *S. Mary's Chapel now Trinity Parish Church.*

Drawn from actual Measurements by P. Nash.

- D. Monument of Dean Caesar 1636.
- 10. of Bishop Laney 1674.
- 11. of Bishop Gunning 1684.
- 2. of Bishop Moore 1714.
- 3. of Bishop Fleetwood 1723.
- 4. of Dean Moss 1729.
- 5. of D^r Fleetwood 1737.
- 16. of Bishop Greene 1738.
- 17. of Bishop Butts 1748.
- 18. of Bishop Patrick 1767.



CATHEDRAL .

Engraved by J. Warner.

Published by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Feb. 2. 1808.

The city of Ely is not incorporated, nor has it any jurisdiction distinct from that of the island; Browne Willis enumerates it among the disused boroughs as having once (23 Edw. I.) sent members to Parliament, and being summoned to send members to the great council at Westminster (27 Edw. III.). Ely is divided into three wards^o, each of which has its separate constable. The spring assizes for the Isle of Ely, and the Easter and Michaelmas Quarter-sessions, are held here. The market, which is held by prescription, was altered in 1801 from Saturday to Thursday: King Henry I. granted a fair at Ely to the abbot and convent for seven days, to commence three days before the festival of St. Etheldreda: in 1312, the prior had a grant of a fair for 15 days at the festival of St. Lambert^p; and, in 1318, the Bishop had a grant of a fair to last 22 days, commencing on the vigil of the ascension^q. Matthew Paris speaks of a fair, established by King Henry III. at Westminster, as being very prejudicial to the Ely fairs^r. St. Lambert's fair has been discontinued; the others are still held, and are called the old and new fair; they are both held for nine days: the old fair now commences the 29th of October, being the festival of St. Etheldreda, old style: this fair was in ancient times noted for the sale of ribbands of various colours, which were held in veneration, as having touched the shrine of St. Etheldreda, and were called St. Awdrey's ribbands; hence the origin of the word *tawdry*. In 1665, St. Etheldreda's fair was prohibited on account of the great plague; the advertisement issued on that occasion describes it as a fair of great resort, particularly from London, Yarmouth, Colchester, and Cambridge^s.

According to the returns made to Parliament, under the population act, the city of Ely in 1801 contained 796 houses, of which 40 were uninhabited; the number of inhabitants was 3713.

There is no manufacture in or near the city, except some potteries of coarse ware: many of the inhabitants are employed in the culture of gardens; great quantities of asparagus, and various other vegetables, being sent, by the gardeners in the neighbourhood of Ely, to Cambridge and London. The cherry gardens are extensive; the soil, indeed, seems to have been from a very early period favourable for the growth of fruit; three acres of vineyard at Ely, are mentioned in the Survey of Domesday; and the anonymous author of a Chronicle of the monastery, which seems to have been written about the year 1368, speaks of this vineyard as being in his time very productive, "*multum dans vinea vinum*." The city has the advantage of water-carriage by the Ouse, and other navigable rivers connected with it, to Cambridge, the principal towns of Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.

^o Steeple-high ward, Fore-hill ward, and Castle-hithe ward; these are all in the parish of the Holy Trinity, the parish of St. Mary being in the suburbs. ^p Cart. 5. Edward II. ^q Cart. 12. Edward II. ^r p. 734. ^s "Newes," Sept. 21. ^t Wharton's Ang. Sac. vol. I. p. 592.
Ely

Ely contains two parishes; that of the Holy Trinity, and St. Mary's. The beautiful chapel of St. Mary in the cathedral, has been appropriated as the parochial church for the former; the congregations of both parishes, after having heard divine service in their respective churches, go to hear a sermon in the cathedral.

Chetisham, about a mile and three quarters from Ely, is a hamlet to St. Mary's, and has a chapel of ease.

Stuntney, about a mile and a quarter from Ely, which has also a chapel of ease, is a hamlet to the parish of the Holy Trinity. Wolstan de Delham, sheriff of Cambridgeshire, gave the manor of Stuntney to the secular clerks who inhabited the monastery at Ely before its restoration by King Edgar. On the partition of the manors of the church by Bishop Hervey, Stuntney was one of those assigned for the maintenance of the monks, and was appropriated to the office of cellarer. After the dissolution, it was not given, with the other possessions of the monastery, to the Dean and Chapter, but granted in 1540 to Sir Edward North: not long afterwards it came into the Steward family. Sir Mark Steward, who settled at Stuntney, was nephew of Dr. Steward, Dean of Ely, of the ancient family of the Stewards of Dundevale in Scotland: their descendants continued at Stuntney till about the middle of the last century, but the manor was alienated before the year 1723 to Robert Lightfoot, Esq.: it is now the joint property of Francis Bagge, Esq. Chief Bailiff of the Isle of Ely, and his wife Mary, who is one of the representatives of Mr. Lightfoot: the seat of the Stewards is now a farm-house. The Stewards were lessees under the church of Ely, of the rectory of Ely, called the Sectary, and of the tithes of the parishes of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary. On the death of Sir Thomas Steward in 1636, this estate passed by bequest to his nephew Oliver Cromwell, who, in the same year, took possession of the rectory-house, which was his constant residence, except whilst he was preparing for his abortive project of migrating to North America, till he was chosen one of the members for Cambridge in the Parliament of 1640: whilst he resided at Ely, he was a warm opponent of the schemes for draining the fens; and it is said that his mind was then at the highest pitch of enthusiasm, absorbed in melancholy, and disgusted both with the religious and civil establishments of the kingdom. He occasionally retired to Ely after the commencement of the war, and being resident there in the month of January 1644, by his personal authority ordered the cathedral service to be discontinued: he first wrote to the "clergy-vicar" to request that he would desist from using it, but finding that his

^o Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, vol. I. p. 617.

^r Noble's *Memoirs*, vol. I. p. 109,

^s Fee-farm Roll in the Augmentation Office.

request was disregarded, he entered the cathedral with a party of soldiers, and with his sword drawn, ordered the vicar "to leave off his fooling;" and drove the whole congregation from the cathedral².

There are two manors in Ely, called Ely-Barton and Ely-Porta; the former, which is the paramount manor, belongs to the Bishop, the other to the Dean and Chapter. Barton farm, which extends into the parishes of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary, is held on lease under the Bishop by Thomas Page, Esq. This farm, when the church lands were put up to sale after the termination of the civil war, was sold to Richard Cromwell for 1289 l. 19 s. 8 d. New-Barnes grange and mansion were sold about the same time for 2805 l.: this estate was held on lease under the Bishop, by the late Mr. Tatterfall, the celebrated horse-dealer, who had a country-house at New-Barnes: the present lessee is Samuel Farmer, Esq. Keton manor-farm, in Trinity parish, was anciently appropriated to the sacrist of the church of Ely; it belongs now to the Dean and Chapter, and is on lease to Mr. John Pond. Thorney manor-farm, in the parish of the Holy Trinity, which belonged formerly to the church of Ely, is now freehold, the property of Harry Spencer Waddington, Esq.: it belonged formerly to the Stewards³. Norrey manor-farm, or as it is called in title-deeds, Northney dairy, is held on lease under the Dean and Chapter by Mr. John Hatch, junior; Quaney manor-farm, or dairy, by the Reverend James Bentham, son of the antiquary, who was a native of Ely, having been born within the precincts of the college. Tydbersley, now called Turbetsy; Shepey, now Shippey; and Brame, now Braham, were ancient manors of the church of Ely. Turbetsy farm, in the parish of the Holy Trinity, is now held on lease under the Dean and Chapter by Thomas Gotobed, Esq. that of Shippey, in the same parish, by Francis Marketts, Esq.; and that of Braham, in the parish of St. Mary, by Miss Wade.

The two ancient hospitals of St. John and St. Mary Magdalen were united by Bishop Northwold about the year 1240: the rectory of Littleport had been appropriated to one of them not long before (about 1225) by Bishop de Burgh. By the ordinance of Bishop Northwold, the united hospital was to consist of 13 chaplains and brethren, who were to have a common refectory and dormitory, and to wear an uniform habit; they were to be under the immediate government of the Sacrist of Ely^b. In 1453, the hospital was fallen into great decay and poverty^c; not long afterwards Bishop Grey made one of his secular priests master or warden^d. In the reign of Henry VIII., the revenues of the hospital were valued at 25 l. 5 s. 3½ d. *per an-*

^a Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.

^b Esch. Eliz. and Car. I.

^c Bentham.

^d Coles's MSS. from Bishop Bouchier's Register.

^e Tanner.

num. In 1561, at the instance of Dr. Edward Leeds, its last master, who was at the same time master of Clare Hall, it was granted, with all its appurtenances, to the master and fellows of that college^c, to whom the site still belongs; there are scarcely any remains of the buildings.

The free school at Ely was founded by King Henry VIII. at the same time that he established the Chapter. The master is appointed by the Dean and Chapter; his salary is only 18 l. *per annum*, but there is a good house belonging to the school, besides other advantages.

In the year 1740, Mrs. Catherine Needham, formerly of New Alresford, in the county of Southampton, founded and endowed a charity school at Ely for 24 boys: the master's salary is 31 l. 10 s. *per annum*, and the boys are clothed and apprenticed out of the profits of the estate, the rent of which is now 223 l. 10 s. *per annum*^f. There is a good house attached to the school for the residence of the master, who is appointed by the trustees; the number of boys has lately been increased from 24 to 30. Bishop Laney, who died in 1675, gave lands, now producing upwards of 250 l. *per annum*, for apprenticing poor children of Ely and Soham; these lands are vested in trustees; the premiums are limited to 10 l.

Various small estates, amounting in the whole to upwards of 270 l. *per annum*, are vested in "the governors of the lands and possessions of the poor of the city or town of Ely," who were incorporated by that name in the reign of Charles I. Oliver Cromwell was one of the first governors. The rent is distributed by the governors, who consist of the Bishop, Dean, Archdeacon, and nine of the principal inhabitants of Ely, in sums not exceeding eight shillings each, to the poor; every poor inhabitant has the privilege also of digging 5000 turves for fuel, from a tract of turf-land vested in the governors for that purpose. They have also some valuable commons on which such of the poor as have stock are permitted to depasture their cattle, and about 150 acres of waste land, which the poor by turns are allowed to mow. The dividends of some money in the funds, given by John Howard and Mary Austin, are distributed also by the governors, by whom the whole appears to be very judiciously managed.

GREAT-EVERSDEN, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about five miles south-west of Cambridge. It has usually been supposed that the Berners family held the principal manor of this parish^g, by gift from William the Conqueror; but on referring to the Domesday Survey, it appears that Hugh de Ber-

^c Tanner. and Layer's MSS.

^f It was only 80 l. *per annum* when first devised.

^g See Dugdale

ners, had only one hide, and Wido de Rainbuedcurt six hides. At an early period, the manor of Eversden was in the Andevilles^b, and passed afterwards successively to the families of Perrersⁱ, and Castleacre^k. John Lord Tiptoft died seised of this manor in 1442, and his son the Earl of Worcester in 1470: Joan, Lady Ingoldesthorp, the Earl's daughter, gave it in 1491 to the master and fellows of Queen's College. The parsonage manor, which formerly belonged to the monastery of St. Alban, was granted after the dissolution, with the impropriate rectory, to the family of Warner; and afterwards, by purchase, became the property of Dr. Dove, Bishop of Peterborough, who bequeathed this estate to his relation Sir William Dove: it is now the property of Mr. T. D. Finch. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

LITTLE-EVERSDEN, an adjoining village in the same hundred and deanery, lies about the same distance nearly west of Cambridge. The manor, having passed with Great Eversden ever since the reign of Henry IV., is vested in the master and fellows of Queen's College, who are patrons of the rectory. The advowson was given to the college in 1572 by John Chetham of Great Livermore in Suffolk, Gent. in consideration of which benefaction he and his heirs were to have the privilege, of nominating to one of the smaller scholarships in that college.

FORDHAM, in the hundred of Staplehoe, is in the diocese of Norwich, and gives name to the deanery in which it is situated; it lies about five miles north-west of Newmarket, and about six south-east of Ely. A small priory of Gilbertines was founded at this place in the reign of King Henry III.^l by Sir Robert de Fordham, as a cell to the great monastery of that order at Sempringham in Lincolnshire, to which the church of Fordham had been given by the above-mentioned monarch. The annual revenues of this priory, which was called Fordham or Bigging, were estimated, in the reign of King Henry VIII., at the clear sum of 40l. 13s. 4d.; at that time there was only one monk besides the prior in the house: after its suppression, the site and the priory manor were granted to Philip Paris, Esq. and Margaret, his wife. At a later period, Fordham Abbey became the property and seat of a younger branch of the Ruffells of Chippenham; William Ruffell, Esq. who died, and was buried at Fordham, in

^b Layer's MSS.

ⁱ Esch. 9. Edward III.

^k Sir William Castleacre, who died

7. Henry IV., (1405) appears to have acquired it of Sir William de Hoo, (See Cl. 4. H. IV.) Sir William Castleacre, by his will, bearing date 6. Henry IV., directed the reversion of his manor of Eversden, called Perrers, to be sold. (See Cl. 8. Henry V. m. 14. dors.)

^l Bishop Tanner says, that a religious house had been begun in this parish at an earlier period by Henry, Rural-Dean of Fordham.

1701, was grandson of Sir William Russell of Chippenham, the first baronet, who married the only daughter of Henry Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: he left a numerous family (all now extinct) in a state of pecuniary distress: Admiral Sir Charles Wager, who purchased the estate, and built a fine seat on the remains of the old mansion, educated one of the daughters at his own expence, and gave her a marriage portion. Fordham Priory was sold by Sir Charles Wager to Edward Harrison, Esq. Governor of Fort St. George, whose only daughter and heir brought it in marriage to Charles Lord Viscount Townshend. William Metcalfe, Esq. purchased the estate of Lord Townshend; and his son, James Metcalfe, Esq. sold it in 1790 to the present proprietor, Francis Noble, Esq. who pulled down the capital mansion, esteemed one of the finest seats in the county, and resides in a modern-built house, which occupies the site of the offices. Mr. Noble gives a deputation for the priory manor, by the name of Fordham-Bigging.

The family of Kemske had a manor in Fordham in the reign of Edward I.^m, probably the same which afterwards belonged successively to the families of Hengrave, Feltonⁿ, and Wodehouse^o. This manor, by the name of Feltons *alias* Hengraves was purchased of Thomas Poley in the year 1563 by the master and fellows of Trinity Hall in Cambridge. The family of Bassingbourn had a manor in Fordham, which descended to the Tiptofts, Ingoldesthorps, Nevilles, and Fortescues^p: it now belongs to the master and fellows of St. John's College in Cambridge, having been purchased of Sir Adrian Fortescue, and Anne his wife, in 1509. The manor of Coggeshall belonged to a family of that name in the reign of Edward III.^q: it is now vested in the master and fellows of Christ's College in Cambridge. There is another manor in this parish, now belonging to Mr. John Rayner, of which we could learn no particulars. The manors of Soham and Netherhall-Wygorne, extend into Fordham.

In the parish church are some memorials of the Russells. Near the church is an ancient decayed building, said to have been formerly a school.

The register records the circumstance of King James I. hunting the hare, and taking some refreshment in Fordham field on the 27th of February 1604^r.

^m Esch. 16. Edward I.

see Esch. Roll, Edward III.

ⁿ Sir Thomas Felton purchased of Sir Edward Hengrave in 1362,

^o Esch. 30. Henry VI.

^p By the partition deed between

the co-heiresses of John Neville, Marquis of Montague, this manor was assigned to Sir Adrian Fortescue, and Anne his wife.

^q See Esch. 49. Edward III.

^r It is thus circum-

stantially recorded:—"1604. Upon Wednesday the 27th of February, the high and mighty Prince James, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. did hunt the hare with his own hounds in our fields of Fordham, and did kill six near a place called Blackland, and did afterwards take his repast in the fields, at a bush near the King's park."

Thomas Hynson, in the year 1626, built six alms-houses at Fordham for six poor widows ; which have not been endowed.

The master and fellows of Jesus College in Cambridge are patrons of the vicarage ; the advowson having been procured for them by Bishop Thirlby : the great tithes belong to the see of Ely, and are on lease to Mr. John Filby.

FOXTON, in the hundred of Triplow and deanery of Barton, lies about eight miles south of Cambridge, six miles north of Royston, and nine west of Linton. It had in ancient times a market, by virtue of a charter granted to the De la Hayes in 1325^a, which gave them the privilege also of holding two fairs annually, one at the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, the other at the festival of St. Andrew ; the charter was confirmed in 1366^b : there is now only one fair, which is held at Easter. The principal manor, called the Bury, or Foxton-Chatteris, belonged to the nuns of Chatteris, and was purchased of King Henry VIII. by Sir Ralph Warren^c, the daughter and heir of whose son Richard, brought it in marriage to Sir Oliver Cromwell, who gave it to his son-in-law Sir Henry Palavicini : in the early part of the last century it was in the Hattons of Long-Stanton^d, afterwards in the Mitchells^e : in 1786, it was purchased of Thomas Parker, Esq. by Richard Bendyshe, Esq. the present proprietor.

The manor of Mortimers in Foxton, was in the family of Mortimer of Attleborough in Norfolk, as early as the reign of Edward I. : it passed by female heirs to the families of Radcliffe, Harlyng, Chamberlayne, and Scrope of Bolton^f : in, or shortly before, the year 1700, it was purchased of the Scrope family by Thomas Bendyshe, ancestor of Richard Bendyshe, Esq. the present proprietor. The De la Hayes, to whom the market was granted, possessed a manor in this parish, which passed by a female heir to the D' Engaynes : Sir John D' Engayne left two daughters, co-heirs, Joan married to Sir Baldwin St. George, and Mary the wife of William Bliton ; this manor having been divided into moieties, which passed by other marriages to the families of Dockwra^g and Wimbish, they were afterwards esteemed separate manors, being called after the names of their owners : having passed severally through various families, they have been again united, and are both the property of Mr. Bendyshe. The Welbores, who were for some time possessed of one of these estates, were settled at Foxton for more than two centuries.

^a Cart. 19. Edward II. ^b Pat. 39. Edward III. p. 1. ^c Layer. There had been a previous grant in 1543 to Elrington and Metcalfe, who surrendered it again to the crown the following year. See Records in the Augmentation Office.

^d From the information of Mr. Bendyshe.

^e Layer.

^f Court Rolls.

^g Ibid. and Inquis. 19. Henry VI.

^h See the next page.

The parish church appears to have been built about the year 1456^c. The church of Foxton was formerly appropriated to the almoner of Ely^d; it now belongs to the Dean and Chapter, under whom the rectory is held on lease by William Hurrell, Esq. The Bishop of Ely presents to the vicarage.

FULBOURN, in the hundred of Flendish, and deanery of Cambridge, lies about five miles south-east of Cambridge, comprising two parishes, All Saints and St. Vigor's, which have long been united in one township, and in most respects incorporated^e, although the boundaries of each are known. The churches stood within the same church-yard; that of All Saints fell down in the year 1766, and has never been rebuilt: in 1775, an act of Parliament passed for enabling the inhabitants of the parish of All Saints to sell the materials of their church, and for giving power to the vicar to officiate in the church of St. Vigor^f. The benefices still continue distinct; St. Vigor's being a rectory in the gift of the master and fellows of St. John's College in Cambridge; All Saints a vicarage in the patronage of the see of Ely.

The manor of Zouches, in the parish of All Saints, is considered as the paramount manor. This manor, which had been held by Godwin Cilt under Queen Editha, the consort of King Edward the Confessor, was given by the Conqueror to Alan la Zouch, Earl of Brittany; and continued in the Zouch family, and that branch of the Mortimers which took the name of Zouch, and were called by way of distinction Zouch of Mortimer, till the year 1400, when, on the death of Hugh la Zouch, it devolved to Sir John Botetort, who married his sister and sole heir^g. Sir Hugh Burnell, who married the heiress of Botetort, died seised of this manor, in 1420^h; on the attainder of John Ormond *alias* Boteler, (who inherited from the Burnells,) it was granted, in 1475, to Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex; but was restored afterwards to the Ormond family, and passed by a female heir to Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon. It appears to have been afterwards in the Dockwras, a family of considerable antiquity in Hertfordshire, a younger branch of which, on being possessed of this manor, settled at Fulbourn; Thomas Dockwra died seised of it in 1601; Periam Dockwra, Esq. in 1620ⁱ.

^c An indulgence having been granted in that year to all such as should contribute to the structure of the Nave, Chancel, or Tower. ^d Bentham's Ely, p. 128. ^e All parochial rates, excepting church rates, have long been assessed in common, and there has been only one set of officers excepting church-wardens.

^f Divine service, under this act, is to be performed by the rector of St. Vigor, and the vicar of All Saints alternately, week by week, unless otherwise arranged by mutual agreement, or directed by the ordinary of the diocese. The parishioners of All Saints are in future to be assessed to the church-rates for St. Vigor's parish, and the impropiator to contribute jointly with the rector of St. Vigor to the repairs of the Chancel. ^g See Dugdale's Baronage. ^h Esch. 8. Henry V. ⁱ Esch.

Soon after this, the manor of Zouches became the property of the Tyrrells; Sir Thomas Tyrrell in 1642 died seised of this and other manors in Fulbourn, which had belonged to the Dockwras; but that family appears nevertheless to have retained some property in the parish, Mrs. Anne Dockwra having, in the year 1710, bequeathed an estate in Fulbourn, consisting of 74 acres of land, in trust, for the benefit of poor quakers in Cambridge, the place of her residence¹. From the Tyrrells, the manor of Zouches passed by inheritance to the Daltons of West-Wrattling, the last heir-male of which, Tyrrell Dalton, Esq. was buried at Fulbourn in 1730; the same year this manor appears to have been the property of the Reverend John Perkins¹, rector of St. Vigor's: in the year 1742, Mr. Perkins sold it to William Greaves, Esq. who afterwards assumed the name of Beaupré Bell: it is now the property of Richard Greaves Townley, Esq. great-nephew of Mr. Greaves, who died in 1787.

Mr. Townley's seat, called Fulbourn-house, adjoins the old manor-house of Zouches, a part of which remains, and is fitted up for offices: it appears to have been built about the time of Henry VIII. Among other portraits at Fulbourn-house is that of Michael Dalton, author of the Country Justice. A court-leet and court-baron are annually held for the manor of Zouches. A fee-farm rent, issuing out of this manor, having been purchased by the Earl of Nottingham, was by him made part of the endowment of a hospital at Ravenston in Buckinghamshire.

The manor of Dunmowes belonged in ancient times to a family of that name². In the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I., it was in the family of Dockwra, and appears to have been afterwards in the Daltons: it is now the property of Mr. Townley, having been purchased by the late Mr. Greaves of the family of Ward: the manor-house, called the Hall-farm, was the residence of the Daltons³.

The manor of Maners-fee, or Manors, to which the church of St Vigor was formerly appendant, was given to the monks of Ely by Duke Brithnoth⁴: it was one of the manors appropriated to the Bishop in the reign of Henry I., not long afterwards it was alienated to the Fitz-Walters, under whom it was held by the family of Manners⁵. Baldwin de Maneris sold it to Sir John Botetort in 1311⁶: before 1360, it came into the possession of the Zouch family⁷, since which time it has passed with the manor of Zouches.

¹ From the information of the Reverend Robert Fiske, rector of St. Vigor's and vicar of All Saints, Fulbourn. ² Court Rolls of the manor. ³ Hundred Roll, 2 Edward I. ⁴ From the information of Mr. Fiske. ⁵ It was then called the manor of Fulbourn. See Dugdale's Mon. I. 94.

⁶ Blomefield's Collectanea, p. 36.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Esch. Roll, Edward III.

The

The families of Colville and Shardelowe had distinct manors here, called after their names. Sir John Colville was patron of the free-chapel of St. Edmund near his manor-house, of which, in the reign of Richard II., he twice appointed the warden: about the same time, (1388) Sir John Shardelowe had a licence for an oratory in his manor-house of Fulbourn^a. In 1400, Robert Shardelowe died seized of the manors of Colvilles and Shardelowes^b; it is probable that they were soon afterwards purchased by the Botetorts, or by Sir Hugh Burnell, who died seized of them in 1424^c: they were held with Zouches by the Bouchiers, the Dockwras, and the Tyrrells^d. Shardelowes has since been separated, and is now vested in the co-heiresses of the late Reverend Walter Serocold, who possessed it by inheritance from Dr. Thomas Watson, some time Bishop of St. David. There is a farm-house on the site of the ancient mansion, which is surrounded by a moat.

The Abbess of Barking had a manor in Fulbourn as early as the reign of Edward I., which, after the dissolution of monasteries, continued in the crown as late as the year 1602^e: we could not learn what became of it afterwards, or to whom it now belongs.

In the parish church of St. Vigor, are the gravestone (with his effigies on a brass-plate, under a rich canopy,) of William de Fulbourn, Canon of St. Paul's, Chaplain to King Edward III., one of the Barons of Exchequer, and patron of St. Vigor's; an altar-tomb, with an emaciated figure, said to be that of John Careway, some time rector, who, by his will, bearing date in 1441, left a benefaction to the poor of this parish; and a monument, with the figures of a knight in armour and his lady, for one of the Wood family, which, from the impalement, appears to be that of Edward Wood, Esq. of Fulbourn, who married a Chicheley: he was father of Sir John Wood, who, in 1633, sold an estate^f in this parish to the Tyrrells, and went to reside at Leeds, where he lies buried: Nicholas, the father of Edward, was the first of the family who settled at Fulbourn^g.

Alan, Earl of Brittany and of Richmond, gave the church of All Saints in Fulbourn, to the abbot and convent of *Bon-Repos* in Normandy, who leased it to the abbot and convent of Sawtre in Huntingdonshire^h: it belonged to that abbey at the time of the general dissolution of monasteries, after which the impropriate

^a Blomefield. ^b Esch. s. Henry IV. ^c Ibid, 8 Henry V. ^d See Esch. Roll.
^e Ibid. Eliz. ^f It does not appear what this estate was. In 1602, being then John Wood, Esq. he is stated to have held under the King, as of his manor of Barking, a toft called Wrights, on which a fair mansion had been formerly built. Escheat Roll, Eliz. ^g Blomefield.
^h Ibid.

rectory

rectory was granted to the family of Cromwell: in 1563; it passed by sale to the Killingworths, of whom it was purchased in 1712 by Dr. Watson, some time Bishop of St. David; it is now vested in the co-heiresses of the Rev. Walter Serocold, as representatives of William Watson, Esq. brother and devisee of the Bishop.

In the church of All-Saints, which, (as was before-mentioned) fell down many years ago, was the monument of Mrs. Elizabeth March, who died in 1722: she bequeathed a farm in Ockington, now worth about 100 l. *per annum*, for the endowment of reading-schools in Fulbourn, and four other parishes. On the north side of the church are some ancient alms-houses, which have no endowment.

An act of Parliament, for inclosing Fulbourn, passed in 1806; under this act lands are allotted in lieu of tithes to the rector, vicar, and impropiators.

FULMERE, (or as it is now usually written FOULMIRE,) in the hundred of Trip-low, and deanery of Barton, lies about five miles north-east of Royston, and about nine miles south of Cambridge. The manor belonged in ancient times to the Montfichets from whom it passed by female heirs to the families of Playz, Howard, and Vere. Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, sold it, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Skyner, alderman of London, from whom it passed, by successive conveyances, to the families of Aldred and La Motte^c: it is now the property of Knight Mitchell, Esq. in whose family it has been for a considerable time^d.

In 1332, Sir Thomas Hesterton died seized of the manor of Fitz-John in this parish, which, having acquired from his family the contracted name of Harlston, passed by female heirs to the families of Child and Hutton; and having been purchased of the latter by the Aldreds, became united to the manor of Fulmere^e. There was anciently a market in this place, which having been long discontinued, was revived by Edward Aldred, Esq. who procured a new charter from King James I., but the market soon declined, and was of short continuance^f. The Earl of Hardwicke, (by a late purchase) is patron of the rectory, to which a manor is annexed.

GAMLINGAY, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies on the borders of Bedfordshire. It had formerly a Market on Tuesdays, originally granted to the Avenells, some time Lords of the Manor^g: it has been many years discontinued, the business having been removed to the neighbouring town of Potton, in Bedfordshire. When the Survey of Domesday was taken, the principal manor in

^c Laver's MSS. ^d William Mitchell, Esq. lord of the manor of Fulmere, died in the year 1745, as appears by his monument in the church. ^e Laver's MSS. ^f Ibid.

^g Laver's MSS. We have not been able to find the charter among the records at the tower.

Gamlingay,

Gamlingay belonged to Eudo Fitz Hubert, steward of the king's household. At an early period it was in the Avenells, who had their chief seat here; Robert Avenell, the last heir male of the family, died in the reign of Richard II., after which the manor passed by female heirs to the families of Bradford and St. George, by the latter of whom, after a possession of more than a century it was sold to the Brograves^b. In the year 1600, it was conveyed by John Gill and others to the warden and fellows of Merton College, in Oxford.

The manor of Woodbury was for many generations in the Babington familyⁱ, who held it under the Frevilles, as superior lords; from the Babingtons it passed, by female heirs, to the families of Delves and Sheffield: Edmund, Lord Sheffield, sold it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the Machells, of whom it was purchased in the reign of King Charles I., by Sir John Jacob, one of the farmers of the customs, whose family had then been settled in Gamlingay for more than a century^k. This estate appears to have been sold among others, on account of the great embarrassments occasioned to the Jacob family, by the large sums of money taken up by Sir John for the service of King Charles I., and never repaid by the crown. It was conveyed in 1674 by Sir Thomas Wolstonholme, and other Trustees, to William Mainstone, Esq. who married the daughter of Sir Thomas Jones, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and died in 1683, as appears by his epitaph in Gamlingay Church: his nephew and heir sold Woodbury, in the year 1696, to Ralph Lane, an eminent Turkey Merchant. Mr. Lane died in 1732, and was buried in the church-yard at Gamlingay, where he had made a burying place for his family: by his will, bearing date 1726, he bequeathed a close, then of the yearly value of 40 s., to be vested in the churchwardens of Gamlingay, for the benefit of the parish-clerk, on condition of his keeping this burying place neat, and clear from weeds; planting it with roses and rosemary, and keeping the iron-work duly painted, which conditions have ever since been punctually performed. Mr. Lane's eldest daughter and co-heir brought the manor of Woodbury in marriage to George, Earl of Macclesfield, President of the Royal Society: his son, the present Earl, sold it in 1803 to the Reverend John Wilkieson, who is about to pull down Woodbury-hall, having built a new Mansion in another part of the grounds: part of this estate extends into Huntingdonshire.

The Manor or Grange of Shackleton belonged to the abbot and convent of Sawtrey, in Huntingdonshire, and was granted soon after the reformation to Sir Richard Cromwell: from him it passed to the Burgoynes, of whom after they

^b Layer.

ⁱ The Babingtons had it from the reign of Edward I., to that of Edward IV. Layers MSS., and Escheat Edward IV.

^k Layer.

had possessed it nearly a century, it was purchased by Sir John Jacob: the next possessor was Sir George Downing, bart.¹, who having pulled down the manor-house on his adjoining estate at East-Hatley, built a magnificent mansion on this estate. Sir George, the last Baronet, who died in 1749, left all his estates, on failure of issue from his nephew Jacob Downing, and Serjeant Barnardiston, for the purpose of building and endowing a college in Cambridge, to be called after his name. This foundation, both the above-mentioned persons having many years ago deceased without issue, has at length, after much litigation with the heir at law, taken place; and the college having been incorporated, although not yet built, this estate is now vested in the master and fellows: Sir George Downing's great mansion at Gamlingay was pulled down in 1776, and the materials sold.

Brookend-house, in this parish, the property of Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. of Madingley, is in the occupation of Thomas Quintin, Esq.

The rectory of Gamlingay belongs to Merton College in Oxford; it was anciently in moieties, one of which belonged to the Avenells²: this estate forms the manor of the Mertonage, and was part of the endowment given to the college by their founder, Walter de Merton; who had purchased it of William de Leycester. It appears by an ancient map in the British Museum, drawn in 1601, that the parish of Gamlingay, then contained 3255 acres of cultivated land, and 500 acres of waste, exclusively of the Woodbury estate, and the Grange. The Bishop of Ely is patron of the vicarage. The parish church is a handsome structure; the altar-piece was brought from Ely-house in London.

An alms-house having been built on the Woodbury estate, by Sir John Jacob, in 1665, Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, widow, by her will, bearing date 1754, bequeathed the sum of 2000 l. old S.S.A., to be vested in three trustees; the interest, subject to the repairs of the alms-house, and other expences incidental to the trust, to be divided among eight poor widows inhabiting the said alms-house: the proprietor for the time being, who, by course of inheritance, shall be entitled to certain lands to be bought pursuant to the directions of her will, she appointed to be always one of the trustees; and to have the nomination of the widows in case of vacancies, unless the said lands should be alienated, in which case her heir at law to be a trustee and patron: the Earl of Macclesfield fills both these situations.

There is a small charity-school in this parish, having for its endowment only 40 s. *per annum*, given by John Mean in 1769.

¹ It is probable that it was sold about the same time as Woodbury; Sir George Downing was Sheriff in 1806.

² Hundred Roll, 8 Edward I.

GIRTON, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Chesterton, lies about three miles nearly north of Cambridge. The manor was given to the abbot and convent of Ramsey, by Eyericus, who was promoted to the see of Dorchester in the year 1016. Soon after the reformation, it became the property of the Hindes, who acquired also by purchase a manor, which having been successively in the families of Trumpington, Enderby, and Pigott, had been called after their respective names^o: these estates are now, by inheritance from the Hindes, the property of Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. who is patron of the rectory.

GRANCHESTER, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, lies about two miles south-west of Cambridge: it has been supposed by some to have been the ancient Grantacester mentioned by Bede, whilst others, from various circumstances, are inclined to believe that Grantacester, which had been evidently a Roman station, was situated in what is now the north suburb of Cambridge: it is certain that in the Domesday Survey, and other very ancient records, the name of this village is written Granfete, Grauncete, and Grauntefethe: the manor of that name was at an early period in the noble family of Lacy: Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who died in 1312, gave it to a kinsman, supposed to be his natural son, directing that he, and his successors, should always name their eldest son Henry^p: it is probable that this kinsman died without issue, for it appears that the manor of Granchester descended, with other estates of the Lacies, to the house of Lancaster; and that King Henry IV. gave it to the provost and fellows of King's College, newly founded by him. In 1451, not long after the foundation, the manor of Burgherft, in Granchester, so called from its former possessor, Bartholomew Lord Burgherft^q; and the manor of Jak, in the same parish, were purchased, in trust for the college, of the executors of Henry Somer, Esq.: in the old mansion, which belonged to this estate, was some years ago a large hall, with a pulpit and gallery; the arms of Somer remained in one of the rooms: Henry Somer's name was returned in a list of the gentry of Cambridgehire in 1433^r.

Walter de Merton gave an estate in this parish, in ancient writings^s, called *Manerium de Grauntefethe*, which he had purchased of the Sengham family, to the warden and fellows of his newly founded college in Oxford. The prior and convent of St. Neots had a manor in Granchester in the reign of King John^t.

^o Layer.
ler's Worthies.

^p Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 105.
^q In the possession of Merton College.

^r Esch. 29. Edward III.
^s Escheat Roll.

^t Ful-

The

The rectory of Granchester was purchased by Bene't College in Cambridge in 1359, and the great tithes were appropriated to the master and fellows in 1380: in the intermediate time, (1373) John, King of Castile and Leon, had given an estate in Granchester to this college.

The church appears to have been built in the time of Bishop Fordham, who died in 1425: his arms are on the tower; the inside of the chancel is very light and elegant.

LITTLE-GRANDSDEN, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies on the borders of Huntingdonshire, about 12 miles south-west of Cambridge. The manor was one of the ancient estates of the church of Ely, and one of those assigned to the Bishop soon after the creation of the see: it was alienated by Bishop Heton to the crown in 1600; and, in 1602, granted to Edward Skipwith; not long afterwards it was the property of Sir Erasmus Dryden, Bart.; and, in 1660, of Sir Thomas Cotton, of whose descendant it was purchased, in 1719, by Thomas Pindar, Esq.: after passing through several hands, it was purchased of George Shergold, Esq. in 1786, by Thomas Quintin, Esq. grandfather of Thomas Quintin, Esq., the present proprietor. The advowson of the rectory is still in the see of Ely.

GRAVELY, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies on the borders of Huntingdonshire, about 12 miles west of Cambridge, and five south of Huntingdon: an extract from the register of Ramsey abbey, printed in Dugdale, says that the manor was given to the abbot and convent of Ramsey, by Ethelstan Manesune, who died in 986*. The Hundred Roll† for this county, states, that it was given in the reign of King Edgar, by Countess Lewena; as the dates are not inconsistent, it is probable that the countess had the paramount lordship, and confirmed the gift. Since the reformation, it has been vested in the master and fellows of Jesus College, who are patrons of the rectory. This parish has been inclosed pursuant to an act of Parliament, passed in 1802, when an allotment of land was given to the rector in lieu of tithes. The Reverend Henry Trotman, rector of this parish, founded a charity-school in the year 1763, "for instructing 12 poor children in the principles and duties of the Christian religion, as laid down in the Catechism of the church of England, and teaching them to read, write, and

* Escheat Roll, Edward III.

† Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. I. p. 231.

‡ 8 Edward I.

cast accounts :” the master is appointed by the rector ; his salary is 6*l.* *per annum.*

HADDENHAM, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies about six miles south of Ely, and about ten north of Cambridge. It is divided into two districts, Haddenham-end and Lindon-end, and has two hamlets, Hill-row and Aldreth. The principal manor, in ancient times, was that of Lindon, which, with its appendages of Haddenham and Hill, was purchased for the abbot and convent of Ely by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, and Abbot Brithnoth².

This manor having been assigned to the Bishop, continued attached to the see, till alienated by Bishop Heton in the year 1600 : in 1632 it belonged to the Earl of Suffolk³, and was afterwards in the family of March, who had been possessed of the manor of Graies in Haddenham, as early as the year 1614 : by the marriage of one of their descendants with the heiress of Rowlands, they became possessed also of the manor of Hinton, in this parish ; and the three manors passed, as described below, to the present proprietor, the Earl of Hardwicke. The seat of the March family is now a farm-house.

The manor of Hinton, in Haddenham, which had belonged to the monks of Ely, was granted by King Henry VIII. in 1540 to Sir Edward North^b ; it was afterwards successively in the families of Brakin, Wren, and Jolles^c : Sir John Jolles bequeathed it in the year 1613 to Thomas Towers, Esq. of an ancient Lincolnshire family : in 1693, an act of Parliament passed for selling this manor, then still in the Towers family, to pay debts : it was purchased by David Rowlands, Esq. supposed to have been the translator of Lazarillo de Tormes^d. The heiress of Mr. Rowlands, who died in 1717, married Ralph March, Esq. whose family had been settled at Haddenham more than a century^e : Sarah Rowlands March, heiress of both families, married first Mr. Pell Gatward, and afterwards Isaac Lawrence Wollaston, Esq. who, in 1749, on the death of his uncle, Sir Edward Lawrence, created a Baronet at the advanced age of 90, succeeded to the title, pursuant to a remainder in the patent, and died in 1756 : on the death of an only son, in his minority, the title became extinct. This manor, with Haddenham and Graies already mentioned, was sold, in 1766, by the trustees of the young Baronet, who appears to have been then living, to the late Earl of Hardwicke.

^a Hist. Ang. Scrip. Office.
in the Brit. Mus.

^c Layer's MSS.

^b Layer.

^d Cole's MSS.

^e Fee-farm Rolls in the Augmentation Office.
^f Cambridgeshire Pedigrees

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The manor-house was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Mr. Wren, and acquired the name of the Wren's nest ^f: it was the seat of several of its successive owners, but has been pulled down many years, excepting the hall in which the courts of the manor are still held.

A small manor, in Haddenham, called Chewells, was given by Bishop Montacute in 1344 to Peter-House ^g, under which college it is held on lease by the Rev. Samuel Hunt.

In the parish church are several monuments, and other memorials of the families of Rowlands and March. The roof of the north aisle was put up at the expence of John Godfrey, who died in 1454, as appears by the epitaph on his gravestone.

The church of Haddenham was appropriated to the archdeaconry of Ely in 1401: the archdeacon appoints the perpetual curate.

Haddenham is one of the five parishes, whose schools were endowed, by Mrs. Elizabeth March, who died in 1722, with lands now producing about 100 l. *per annum*.

At Aldreth, in this parish, in ancient writings called Alderhithe, is one of the principal approaches to the Isle of Ely ^h. In the Hundred Roll for Cambridgeshire ⁱ, it is recorded that Aldreth-bridge and causeway, which was a public high-way had been out of repair for 16 years, but had then lately been repaired by the Bishop of Ely; that the tolls were let at 20 s. a-year; a foot-passenger paid one farthing at this bridge, and a horseman a halfpenny.

There was formerly a great cattle-market held at Aldreth, as appears by a petition ^k of the inhabitants of the isle of Ely, in the reign of Charles I., signed by Oliver Cromwell, and others; this market, which had been celebrated as a great mart for fat cattle, is stated to have been for some years discontinued, in consequence of the decay of Aldreth-bridge, which, as the petitioners affirm, ought to be kept in repair by the Earl of Suffolk, as lord of the manor of Haddenham; the object of the petition, which is addressed to Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, is to request him to lay their case before the King, and to implore his favour in behalf of the petitioners.

HARDWICK, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about five miles west of Cambridge. Duke Brithnoth gave the manor to the abbot and con-

^f Cole's MSS.

^g Bentham's Ely, p. 159.

^h See in p. 7, an account of a temporary

causeway, made there by William the Conqueror, for the purpose of attacking the island.

ⁱ Among

the Records in the Tower. (8 Edward I.)

^k Communicated by Henry Evans, Esq. of Ely.

vent of Ely in 991 : it was afterwards annexed to the *fee*, till alienated by Bishop Heton in 1600. Soon after this it was in the family of Long, whose heirs brought it in marriage to Lord Russell : after some intermediate alienations it became the property of Bishop Wren, who gave it to the master and fellows of Pembroke Hall, for the support and repairs of their new chapel, built chiefly at his expence.

The Bishop of Ely is patron of the rectory.

HARLTON, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, lies about six miles almost south of Cambridge, and about seven miles north of Royston. The manor belonged to the baronial family of Huntingfield, during the 12th, 13th, and part of the 14th centuries¹ : it was afterwards successively in the families of Colehill, Child, Hutton, and Barnes². The manor of Harlton was purchased of the Barnes family, by Thomas Fryer, M.D. who died in 1623, as appears by his monument in the church ; his son Henry, by his last will, bearing date 1631, left this manor, and all his other estates, subject to a perpetual annuity to Mary Wollacot and her heirs, to charitable uses, without specifying how they should be disposed of (with the exception of 35 l. *per annum*, appropriated to the poor of Harlton, and some smaller sums to certain parishes in London.) Mr. Fryer, very soon after making his will, was killed in a duel, at Calais, and his elder brother, John Fryer, M.D. who had been disinherited by his father, having secreted the will, kept possession of the estates, as heir at law, and it was not till after his death, in 1672, that the will was discovered. By a decree of the court of chancery, made in the year 1676, the whole of the estates were vested in the Governors of Christ's Hospital, for the benefit of that noble establishment, subject to the payment of the specific sums mentioned in Henry Fryer's will. The manor of Ladies in this parish, was united to Huntingfield's before the year 1474 both being then in the family of Child³.

The rectory of Harlton is in the patronage of the master and fellows of Jesus College, in Cambridge. The sum of 100 l. was given by the Reverend Dr. Cooke, formerly rector of this parish for the endowment of a school, but was lost by the insolvency of his executors.

¹ Layer's MSS. ² Ibid. ³ Escheat Roll. The manor probably took its name three sisters and coheirs of Gilbert de Clare, who held a knight's fee in Harlton. 9 Edw. II. *Nomina Villarum*.

HARLSTON, in the hundred of Triplow, and deanery of Barton, (formerly written Harleston) lies about six miles from Cambridge.

The manor of Harleston-Tiptoft belonged, at an early period, to the family of Tibetot, or Tiptoft, who were eventually Barons Tiptoft, and Earls of Worcester; and from them descended by female heirs to the Ingoldesthorps, Nevilles, and Scropes: in the reign of James I. it was sold to the Duckfield family, one of whose coheiresses married into that of Buck^o: it is now the property of Mr. Rivers Taylor, who purchased it of Charles Wale, Esq. in the year 1800.

The manor of Harleston-Shadworth, which had belonged also to the Tiptofts, descended through the families before mentioned to the Wentworths, who were succeeded by the families of Lovell^p, Symons, and Wendy^q. The daughter and sole heir of Mr. Lyell, who had inherited by female descent from the Wendy family^r, brought this manor in marriage to the late Earl of Delawar: it is now the property of the present Earl who is a minor.

The manor of Botelers, so called from the ancient family of that name, was in the Duckfields in the reign of James I., and passed, by a coheiress, to the Wilkinsons^s: after passing through various hands it is now in the family of Green.

The prior of Barnwell had a manor in this parish^t. Alice de Hestarton, in the reign of King Edw. III., gave an estate in Harleston, held under the prior of Barnwell, to the master and fellows of St. Michael's House in Cambridge^u: this has passed, with the other estates of St. Michael's House to Trinity College.

The Bishop of Ely is impropriator of Harleston, and patron of the vicarage. This parish has been inclosed pursuant to an act of parliament, passed in 1798, when allotments of land were made to the Bishop of Ely, as impropriator, (under whom the master and fellows of Jesus College were lessees,) to the dean and chapter of Ely for a portion of tithes, and to the vicar.

HASLINGFIELD, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, lies five miles almost south of Cambridge. The manor belonged, at an early period, to the Someries, who granted large estates to the priory of Stratford le Bow, and the

^o Layer's MSS. ^p Escheat Roll. Eliz. ^q Layer. ^r Sir
 Thomas Wendy, K. B. the last heir male of his family was succeeded in his estates, by his nephew
 Thomas Stewart, Esq. of Barton Mills. ^s Layer. ^t Ibid. ^u Escheat Roll.
 Abbey

Abbey of St. Mary, at York^a. The prior and convent of Anglesey also had (in the reign of Edw. I.) an estate consisting of 120 acres of land, which they had purchased of Elias de Hafwell; and the prior and convent of Clerkenwell had another estate of the same extent. Two estates, held by the families of Picott and Monkhouse, in the reigns of Edw. I. and Edw. II., being each described as one fourth of the manor of Haslingfield, were purchased in the succeeding reign by the family of Scales^b; and formed a manor called after their name. Elizabeth, heiress of Lord Scales, married Anthony Widville, Earl Rivers, who having bequeathed the lands which had belonged to his first wife, the Lady Scales, to his younger brother, Sir Edward Widville, this manor passed from that branch of his family, by a female heir, to the Tindalls^c, by whom it was sold to Dr. Thomas Wendy, Physician to King Henry VIII., and one of the witnesses to his will. Dr. Wendy had also the manor of Minchins, or Stratfords, which had belonged to the nuns of Stratford-Bow, and the manor of Melfords, which had been held by the Melford family, under the abbot and convent of St. Mary, at York. These manors having continued in the Wendy family for several generations, have passed, with Harston, to the Earl of Delawar: the manor-house, an ancient decayed building, now occupied by a farmer, was built by Dr. Wendy, above mentioned, who died in 1560. Queen Elizabeth, on the night previous to her public entry into Cambridge, when she honoured that University with a visit, in the month of August, 1564, slept at the house of Mr. Worthington, at Haslingfield^d.

The family of Sterne had a manor in Haslingfield, called after their name, in the reign of Edward III^e.

In the parish church, a handsome gothic structure, built in the year 1352, are several monuments of the Wendy family: among others, that of Dr. Wendy; with the effigies, in alabaster, of himself and his wife, and those of his son and *his* wife; and the monument of Sir Thomas Wendy, K. B., 1673, with his effigies in statuary marble.

^a Dugdale's Baronage. The Earls of Brittany also gave an estate (two hides) to the Abbey of St. Mary, at York. Dugdale's Monast. I. 47 and 391. ^b Escheats temp. Edw. I. and Edw. II. ^c Originalia, 18 Edw. II. Rot. 12. ^d It was

granted, by King Richard III., on the attainder of Lord Rivers, to John, Duke of Norfolk; but was afterwards restored to the Widvilles. ^e Peck's Desid. Curios. vol. II. p. 31.

Probably he had some temporary interest in the manor, or was tenant of the manor-house. There does not appear to have been any other house of consequence in the parish. ^f Loyer.

Stephen,

Stephen, Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond, gave the church of Haslingfield to the priory of Romburgh, in Suffolk (a cell to St. Mary's Abbey, at York). Sir Thomas Wendy being possessed of the abbey estate, endowed the vicarage with a moiety of the great tithes: it is also endowed with the tithes of hay. The advowson has been alienated from the Wendy family, and now belongs to Charles Michell, Esq., of Forcett Hall, in the County of Durham.

Simon Ertman, a Dane, who died at Haslingfield, in 1658, left the sum of 400 l. for the endowment of a charity school. Sir Thomas Wendy, by his will, (1673,) directs that in lieu of the 400 l. given by Simon Ertman, which was then in his hands, 20 l. *per annum*, should be charged on some of his estates; and he gives 10 l. *per annum*, for such charitable uses as the lord of the manor of Scales, and the vicar may appoint. Sir Thomas Wendy's rent-charge for the school, after deducting taxes, produces now only 16 l. *per annum*; to which is added 12 l. *per annum*, out of lands given to the parish in 1494, by William Skellman for charitable uses.

There was formerly a chapel on a hill near the town, then called White-hill, now Chapel-hill, to which was a great resort of pilgrims^d; particularly at the festival of Easter, when it is said that the village was scarcely large enough to contain the numbers that flocked thither: there are now no remains of this chapel.

EAST-HATLEY, or CASTELL-HATLEY, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies about seven miles N.W. of Royston; and about thirteen S.W. of Cambridge. This place was, in ancient times, reputed one vill with Clopton; and the manor was, in the reign of Edw. II., divided between the families of Bereford, Rous, and De Quoye^e. In the reign of Henry VII. the manor of East-Hatley came to the Castells^f; who, after a possession of about two centuries, were succeeded by the Downings. The manor and advowson of the rectory are now vested in the master and fellows of Downing College, in Cambridge. The manor-house, the ancient seat of the Castells, was pulled down by Sir George Downing, about the year 1685; the site which is moated is now occupied by a farm-house.

HATLEY-ST.-GEORGE, or HUNGRY-HATLEY, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourn, lies about ten miles almost west of Royston; and about

^d Layer's MSS.

^e Nomina Villarum Brit. Mus.

^f Layer.

thirteen miles nearly west of Cambridge. The manor was, as early as the reign of Henry III.¹, in the family of St. George, who had their chief seat and a park here². Among the descendants of this family were Sir Richard St. George, Clarencieux, Sir Henry St. George, Norroy, and Henry St. George, Garter king of arms; the latter, in whom the male line of this branch of the family became extinct, died in 1715, at the age of 92. This estate appears to have been alienated many years before his death; Sir Robert Cotton (of the Connington family) was possessed of it as early as the year 1684. He built a fine seat at Hatley, which passed with the manor to his daughter and heir, who married ——— Trefusis, Esq. and afterwards Secretary Craggs. The manor of Hatley-St. George was sold by her son to the family of Pearse³, of whom it was purchased, about the year 1782, by the late Thomas Quintin, Esq.; and is now the property of his son, John Whitby Quintin, Esq., who resides at Hatley Hall: Mr. Quintin is patron of the rectory.

In the parish church, which was built in 1352, are some memorials of the family of St. George, among which is the gravestone of Sir Baldwin St. George, who died in 1425, with his effigies in armour on a brass plate.

HAWKSTON, in the hundred of Triplow and deanery of Barton, lies about five miles south of Cambridge, on the road to Royston. The manor of Hawkston *cum* Newton was procured for the church of Ely by Abbot Brithnoth⁴, and was one of those assigned to the monks, by Hervey, the first bishop. After the reformation it was granted to the dean and chapter, who are patrons of the vicarage and impropiators of the great tithes, which were formerly annexed to the office of chamberlain of the convent⁵. Another manor in Hawkston belonged anciently to the Veres: it was sold by the coheirs of John, Earl of Oxford, to Isaac Barrow, M. D. and passed, by successive sales to the families of Symonds, Wendy, and Burgoyne⁶: it was purchased of the Burgoynes, about the year 1740, by John Stevenson, Esq. whose son's executors sold it, about the year 1796, to the father of Mr. Lilley, the present proprietor. The parish of Hawkston has been inclosed, pursuant to an act of parliament passed in

¹ Layer's MSS. ² See Hundred Roll, 8 Edward I.
of Hatley St. George, was sheriff of the county, in 1749.

³ Best Pearse, Esq.

⁴ Bentham's Ely, p. 75.

⁵ Ibid, p: 128.

⁶ The Burgoynes purchased of the Stewarts. Thomas Stewart, Esq. was nephew, heir at law, and devisee of Sir Thomas Wendy, K. B., who died in 1673.

1798, when allotments of land were assigned to the impropiators and to the vicar.

HILDERSHAM, in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, lies about eight miles south-east of Cambridge. The manor of Hildersham, which had, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Wulwin, a noble Saxon, was one of those given by the Conqueror to Aubrey de Vere; it was afterwards successively in the families of Busteler and Paris²: Robert Paris, the first of the family, who possessed this estate, died in the year 1408³: it continued in the male line till the reign of Charles I., when an heiress brought this estate in marriage to Sir William Andrews, created a Baronet in 1641. After the death of Sir William, the last Baronet, it passed successively to the family of Southcote, and to Lord Petre. This estate, consisting of the manors of Nether-hall and Upper-hall^b, was purchased of Lord Petre by John Mortlock, Esq. the present proprietor.

In the parish church are several monuments of the families of Paris, Andrews, and Southcote. In the south chapel, now pulled down, were monuments of a Crusader and his Lady, with their effigies carved in oak, now deposited in the belfry. The chapel was built by William Busteler, rector of the parish, and the Crusader may have been Sir Robert Busteler, who died seized of the manor in 1370. The Reverend Charles Goodwin, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

HINTON, commonly called **CHERRY-HINTON**, in the hundred of Flendish, and deanery of Cambridge, lies about three miles south-east of Cambridge. The manor of Hinton, which had belonged to Editha, consort of King Edward the Confessor, was given by the Conqueror to his son-in-law, Alan Earl of Brittany and Richmond, and was held in the reign of Henry III. as parcel of the Earldom of Richmond, by Peter de Savoy, and his successor in that honour, John Duke of Brittany^c. The manor of Hinton-Netherhall, with the advowson of the church, was held of the honour of Richmond by the Hintons, and afterwards by the Moubrays^d. On a partition of the Moubray estates between the noble families of Howard and Berkeley, this manor fell to the lot of the latter, and was given, among others, by William Marquis of Berkeley to Sir Reginald Bray^e. Not long afterwards it was given to the

² The Bustelers appear to have been in possession as early as the reign of Edward I. Hundred Roll.

³ Esch. 10 Henry IV.

^b It is probable that one of these, but it would be impossible perhaps to distinguish which, was the same manor, which, in the reign of Edward I., was in the family of Pauncefote. See the Hundred Roll.

^c Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 50.

^d Esch. 6 Richard II., &c.

^e Rot. Parl. VI. 529.

hospital of the Savoy, founded by King Henry VII., and, upon its suppression by King Edward VI., was granted, with its other possessions, to the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital. The manor of Hinton-Upperhall, which belonged, in the reign of Richard II., to Henry Lord Fitzhugh^f, was afterwards parcel of the possessions of the abbess and convent of Sion^g. Towards the latter part of the seventeenth century, it became the property of the Reverend Thomas Watson, who was deprived of the Bishopric of St. David's, in 1691: he was succeeded by the Reverend Walter Serocold, who married the daughter and only child of his brother, William Watson, Esq. It is now vested in the sisters and co-heiresses of the late Walter Serocold, Esq. The manor-house, which was the seat of the Serocolds, is now occupied by the tenant of the farm; that of Hinton-Netherhall is occupied also by a farmer. There was a small manor in this parish called Mallets, from the Mallet family, who possessed it in the reign of Edward I. This manor, towards the close of the fifteenth, and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, was in the families of Hudleston and Talyard^h.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Serocold family; among others, that of Walter Serocold, Esq. Captain in the Navy, who lost his life at the siege of Calvi, in Corsica, July 8, 1794; an extract from Lord Hood's letter, bearing testimony to his merits, is inscribed on the monument.

The advowson of the church of Hinton, was sold to the Bishops of Ely by John de Hinton, before the year 1286. Bishop Montacute gave it to the master and fellows of Peter-house in the year 1344, and the rectory, to which a manor is annexedⁱ, was appropriated to the college in 1395^k: the master and fellows are patrons of the vicarage. The culture of saffron, which prevailed in this and the neighbouring parishes, has been wholly disused.

HINTON, in the hundred of Whittlesford, and deanery of Camps, lies about 10 miles south-east of Cambridge. There were anciently two manors in Hinton, one of which was for several generations in the family of St. Andrew^l, the other

^f See Esch. 10 Richard II. and Rot. Parl. It is probable that Lord Fitzhugh succeeded the Keryells, who, in the reigns of Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III., held a nameless manor in Hinton, of which no trace is afterwards to be found. Escheat Rolls.

^g Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 552.

^h Escheat Rolls, Henry VII. and VIII.

ⁱ The rector of Hinton had view of Frankpledge, in the reign of Edward I. Hundred Roll.

^l The Bea-

tham's Ely, p. 159.

^k Esch. 3 Edward I. and 43 Edward III.

passed

passed by marriage from the Strattons to the families of Stourton and Talmache^m: both these manors belonged, in the reign of Henry VI., to John Vere, Earl of Oxfordⁿ, whose son, in 1493, gave them to the prior and convent of Colne^o. After the dissolution, the manor of Hinxton, including the above-mentioned manors, came again into the possession of the Veres, who were succeeded by the families of Machell and Deane. Sir John Deane, (about the reign of James I.) gave it to five brothers of the name of Chamberleyne, in consequence of which the manor became divided, and was for a considerable time held in severalties: two parts passed by purchase to the Dods^p; and the whole having been reunited, was for many years in the family of Flack. It was purchased of Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart. devisee of Barrington Flack, Esq. by Mr. Ebenezer Hollick, and is now the property of William Hollick, Esq.

Hinxton-hall, built by L. Vachell, Esq. was sold, on the death of E. Green, Esq. in 1804, to Jonathan Miles, Esq. and is now, (1806,) again on sale.

In the reign of Richard II., Sir Henry Trevett had an estate in Hinxton, of the inheritance of his wife, the heiress of the Limbery family, which was held by the payment of a lamprey in the month of March^q. In the parish church are some monuments of the Dayrells of Shudy-Camps^r: among which is a cenotaph in memory of Sir Thomas Dayrell, who was buried at Castle-Camps in 1669. The gravestone of Sir Thomas Skelton, Steward of the Duchy of Lancaster, who died in 1416, has the figures of himself and his two wives on brass plates.

The rectory, which had been appropriated to the priory of Barnwell, is now vested in the master and fellows of Jesus College, in Cambridge, who are patrons of the vicarage.

Histon, in the hundred and deanery of Chesterton, lies about three miles nearly north of Cambridge. The manor of Histon-St. Andrew, anciently called Colvilles, after having been in the families of Colville and Baynard^s, was given by Sir Philip Tilney, in or about 1391, to Denny Abbey^t. It was granted, after the dissolution, to Sir William Bowyer, and remained several years in his family^u.

The manor of Histon-St. Etheldreda belonged to the abbot and convent of Eynsham, in Oxfordshire, and was granted, after the reformation, to Sir Thomas

^m Escheat Rolls, Edward II. and III.
ⁿ Escheat Roll.
^o Ibid.
^p Henry VII.
^q Laver's MSS.
^r Escheat Roll.
^s The Dayrells had a seat for several years at Hinxton, where they were lessees of the rectory under the Bishop of Ely.
^t Temp. Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II.
^u Laver.
^v Ibid.
^w Laver.
 Eliot,

Eliot, who bequeathed it to his nephew, Richard Puttenham^a: it was soon afterwards purchased by the Hindes, who sold to the Gardiners^b, descended from a family of that name at Macclesfield, in Cheshire. The Gardiners remained at Histon for three or four generations. Whether they were possessed of both manors does not appear; but it is certain that they were united in their successors the Archers. Hoste Archer, Esq. the last of this family, who died in 1740, bequeathed the manors of Histon-St. Andrew and Histon-St. Etheldreda to Mr. Guy Sindry, town-clerk of Cambridge, who devised them to Thomas Sumpter, Esq. father of Richard Sumpter, Esq. the present proprietor, who resides occasionally in the manor-house.

Histon-St. Andrew, and Histon-St. Etheldreda, were formerly separate and distinct parishes. About the year 1600, Sir Francis Hinde, being possessed of the manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage of Histon-St. Etheldreda, pulled down that church, used some of the materials in building his house at Madingley, and sold the remainder^c: not a stone of this structure, which stood about a furlong to the west of the church of Histon-St. Andrew, now remains. The two parishes, which have been long united, contain about 1920 acres.

In the parish church of Histon-St. Andrew, are memorials of the families of Archer, Willys, and Sumpter: the impropriate rectory of both parishes, the tithes of the one having been formerly appropriated to the nuns of Denny, and those of the other to the monks of Eynsham, was for many years in the family of Willys, from whom it has passed by the same title as the Hornsey estates, to the present proprietor, Thomas Panton, Esq.: Robert Michell, Esq. is patron of the vicarage. Histon-St. Andrew, and Histon-St. Etheldreda, have been inclosed, pursuant to an act of Parliament, passed in 1801, when allotments of land were assigned to the impropiator, and to the vicar, in lieu of tithes. At Histon, is one of the five schools, founded by Mrs. Elizabeth March of Fulbourn, who died in 1722; they are endowed with lands, now producing about 100*l.* *per annum*.

HOKINGTON, or HOGINGTON, now generally written OCKINGTON, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Chesterton, lies about five miles north-west of Cambridge. Tarketel, a priest of the Saxon blood royal, gave the manor to Crowland Abbey^d; some time after the reformation it was in the Joscelyn family^e; and now belongs, together with the impropriate-rectory and advowson of the vicarage,

^a Layer. ^b Ibid. ^c Wharton's *Life of Archbishop Laud*, p. 562.
^d *Ordericus Vitalis in Hist. Norman. Scrip.* 541.

^e Layer's MSS.

^f Or.
 (which

(which had also been vested in the abbey) to the master and fellows of Queen's College, in Cambridge: it was purchased by the college in the year 1560.

Ancient records speak of several lay manors in this parish, one of which, as an appendage to the manor of Lilford in Northamptonshire, had been in the Willoughby's of Eresby, by descent from the Latimers^c. The family of Elmes had a manor from the reign of King Henry VII. to the year 1632^d, and perhaps later; and the family of Hutton had a manor in this parish, in the reign of King Henry VII. We could learn nothing further of their history: it is probable that one of them was the property of Samuel Fortrey, Esq., who had a seat here in 1673^e.

A very remarkable instance of contemporary longevity occurs in the history of this parish, in the year 1315, when there were living at the same time, one person of 120 years of age, two who were upwards of 100, and two others upwards of 90; as appears from the proceedings in a tithe cause, recorded in the register of Crowland Abbey.

The manor of *Westwick*, a hamlet of this parish, belonged in the reigns of King Edward I. and Edward III. to the Lisles of Ridgmont^f, afterwards for several generations to the Finchams^g; at a later period to the family of Perfe^h; it is now the property of Mr. Cook. This hamlet is in the hundred of Chesterton, and has been erroneously described as a hamlet of Cottenham.

HORNSEY, in the hundred of Flendish and deanery of Cambridge, lies about five miles nearly north of Cambridge. In very ancient times there was a considerable monastery at this place of royal foundation; which was destroyed by the Danes, in or about the year 870. A manor which had belonged to the monks, was purchased some years afterwards, by Ethelward Bishop of Winchester; and given to the abbot and convent of Ely: We have not been able to find what became of this manor after the reformation; it has probably been annexed to the manor of Eyhall, in some ancient records called Upwereⁱ: this manor was anciently in the family of Pecche, from whom it passed by marriage to the Howards^k: Mary de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, died seized of it in 1364^l: about the early part of the 16th century it came into the possession of the Willys family^m; and having passed

^c Escheat 20. Ric. II.

^d Layer.

^e Carter's Cambridgeshire.

^f Escheat Roll.

^g Cambridgeshire Pedigrees. The Finchams were possessed of it as early as the reign of Henry V.

^h Layer's MSS. Thomas Buck, Esq. had a seat at Westwick in 1673, it is probable that he succeeded the Perfes in the Manor.

ⁱ See Esch. 5. Ed. III.

^k Ibid.

^l Esch. 38. Edw. III.

^m They appear to have had a seat at Eyehall for four generations before Thomas Willys, who was created a baronet in 1641. Wotton's Baronetage.

by the same title as Fen-Ditton^a, is now the property of Thomas Panton, Esq. of Newmarket.

The Master and Fellows of St. John's College, being impropiators of the great and small tithes, had an allotment of land in lieu thereof, when this parish was inclosed pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1802: the college presents to the benefice, which is a perpetual curacy.

HORSEHEATH, in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, lies three miles and a half from Linton, and 14 miles and a half from Cambridge. At an early period the families of Audley^o, Lymbury^p and Horsfeth or Horseheath^q, had manors in this parish: the manor belonging to the Audleys, being held of the honour of Richmond, must have been the same, which when the survey of Domesday was taken, belonged to Alan Earl of Britanny and Richmond; and had been part of the estate of Queen Editha. Lymburys, so called from its possessors, was held under the earls of Oxford, of the honour of Hevenyngham, by the service of holding the Earl's stirrup, whenever he should mount his palfrey, in the presence of the owner of that manor^r. Horsfeth-hall was held by the Horsfeths, under the Earls of Gloucester, as of the honour of Clare. The Alingtons, who eventually became possessed of the whole manerial property of the parish, first acquired the manor, which had belonged to the Audleys: they settled at Horseheath before the year 1429^s: William Alington, Esq., who was treasurer of the exchequer for Ireland^t had the King's licence to make a park at Horseheath in 1448^u: Sir William Alington, probably his son, was in 1479 appointed one of the privy council with a handsome salary^v: in 1528 Sir Giles Alington purchased of William Methwold the manor of Bower-hall in Horseheath^w, which had been in his family from the reign of Richard II.^x; if not before. This Sir Giles Alington^y was Master of the Ordnance to King Henry VIII. and having been at the siege of Boulogne, brought from thence a bell, which, within the memory of man, was used as a dinner bell at Horseheath-Hall^z. Sir Giles Alington, or his Son of the same name, entertained Queen Elizabeth at Horseheath in the year 1578, in her progress from Norwich to London^{aa}. Another

^a See p. 174. ^o Temp. Hen. III. Ldw. I. and Edw. II. ^p Temp. Edw. I. Edw. III.

^q Temp. Edw. III. Ric. II. Escheat Rolls. ^r Escheat Roll. ^s See a tomb of the family in the parish church.

^t Pat. 7. Hen. IV. ^u Layer's MSS. We have not been able to find the grant.

^v Pat. 18. Edw. IV. ^w Cole's MSS. ^x Esch. 15. Ric. II.

^y Prefixed to a small folio called "the Mirrour of Good Manners," written by Alexander Barclay, is a wooden print of the author presenting his work to Sir Giles Alington, as his patron.

^z Cole's MSS. ^{aa} Carter 207.

Sir Giles Alington did penance at Paul's Cross, and in St. Mary's church at Cambridge in the year 1631, for marrying his own niece, the daughter of his sister Mrs. Dalton^c; the same punishment was inflicted on the lady, who died of the small pox in the year 1644^d: Sir Giles was also fined in the Star-Chamber the sum of 12000 l.^e, which by a writer not very well affected to the house of Stuart^f, is said to have been shared between Queen Henrietta Maria, and the Earl of Holland. William Alington, who was created an Irish Peer, by the title of Lord Alington, in 1646, built a magnificent mansion at Horfeheath, after the design of Webb, in 1665, at the expence of 70,000 l. This estate was sold, with the house, about the year 1687, for only 42,000 l. to John Bromley, Esq., who expended 30,000 l. more in building^g, and died in 1707: his grandson was in 1741 created Lord Montfort of Horfeheath. Thomas, the second Lord Montfort, having involved himself in embarrassments, was obliged to sell this estate: the advertisement for the sale, which bears date 1776, besides the manors of Horfeheath and Limbury's, already spoken of, enumerates Jacob's, which had belonged to the family of Jacob, who were of Horfeheath^h, and of Bromley in Middlesex; Carbonels, in Horfeheath and Shudy-Camps, which in the reign of Henry VII. had belonged to the family of Gardinerⁱ; Barnham or Barham (Burnham); Eynell (Enhale) and Stretly-Hall in West-Wickham; Goodrige; and Yend. We have not met with any notice of the two last mentioned manors, nor do we know in what parishes they are situated. The splendid mansion^k, on which such large sums of money had been expended, was sold in 1777 for the materials: the hall was 50 feet by 40, and 40 feet in height^l: it had been stripped of its furniture in 1775, and the valuable portraits^m removed. The park, which contained 880 acresⁿ, has been disparked. The estate was purchased in 1783 by Stanlake Batson, Esq. who is the present owner.

^c Sir Giles Alington married Dorothy, daughter of Michael Dalton, author of the Country Justice, by his wife Mary, Sir Giles's own sister: it is somewhat remarkable, that this incestuous marriage should have been celebrated (Dec. 2, 1630) at the parish church of West-Wratting, where her father Mr. Dalton resided; by which it seems probable that it was not without the knowledge, if it had not the approbation of that eminent lawyer.

^d Sanderfon's Life of King Charles I.

^e Ibid.

^f Sir Edward Peyton in his "Divine Catastrophe of the House of Stuart."

Mr. Cole in his MS. collections, from the information of Lord Montfort.

^g Kimber's

Baronetage.

^h Escheat Roll.

ⁱ There is an elevation of this house in Campbell's

Vitruvius Britannicus.

^l Cole.

^m Among these were Oliver Cromwell, by Walker, Beau Fielding in armour by Lely; Sir Godfrey Kneller by himself; and Lord and Lady Derwentwater by the same artist. Cole's MSS.

ⁿ Sir Giles Alington had the king's licence to enlarge it in

1550. Cole's MSS.

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F f

In

In the parish church are several monuments, and other memorials of the Alington family, the earliest of which bears date 1429: there is a dormitory for the Montfort family. The governors of the charter-house are patrons of the rectory.

ICKLETON, in the hundred of Whittlesford, and deanery of Camps, lies about five miles south-west of Linton, and about nine south-east of Cambridge. There was in ancient times a priory of nuns at this place, founded, as some say, by Aubrey de Vere, the first Earl of Oxford, or, according to the opinion of others, by his father-in-law, Sir William de Cantilupe °. The prioress had a grant from King Henry III. of a market on Thursday at Ickleton, and a fair^p; the latter is still continued, being now held on the 22d of July. The annual revenues of this priory, were valued in the reign of King Henry VIII. at 71 l. 9 s. 10½ d. That monarch, in 1538, granted the site of the priory, with the church-yard, and all the demesnes, the fair^q, the manor which had belonged to the abbey of Calder, in Cumberland, the manor, which had belonged to the abbey of West-Dereham, in Norfolk, and a grange called the Hovel, which had belonged to the priory of Tyltey, in Essex, (all in the parish of Ickleton^r;) to the Bishop of Ely, and his successors^s, in exchange for Hatfield. In 1600, these estates reverted to the crown, by the surrender of Bishop Heton: in the reign of King James I., they were the property of Sir John Wood, Knight^t: the present proprietor is the Honourable Charles Percy Wyndham, who inherits from Percy Earl of Thomond.

Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, became possessed of a manor in Ickleton, in the reign of Edward I., by a grant of the prior of Montmorel^u.

Another manor was in the family of Lymbury, in the reigns of King Edward II. and Edward III.; in the succeeding reign it passed by marriage to Sir Henry Trevett^v; a third was successively in the families of Segrave and Moubray; John Moubray, Duke of Norfolk, was seized of it in 1461^w: it is probable that this was the same estate, which, in the Escheat Roll of King James I., is called the Manor of Brayes; a great part of the property, which passed by inheritance from Thomas Moubray, Duke of Norfolk, to the Marquis of Berkeley, having been given by that nobleman to Sir Reginald Bray. Lionel Copley, Esq. had a manor in Ickleton in 1491, which was held under the Earls of Oxford.

° Tanner. ° Cart. 11. Henry III. p^t. 1. m. 11. ° It appears the market had been then discontinued. ° These are now described as the manors of Priors, Caldres, Durham, and Heovells, in Ickleton. ° Record in the Augmentation Office. ° Escheat Roll. ° Pat. 28. Edward I. ° Escheat Rolls. ° Ibid.

The

The impropriate rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, are still vested in the see of Ely.

IMPINGTON, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Chesterton, lies about three miles north of Cambridge. A market at this place on Thursdays, and a fair for eight days, to begin on the Saturday in Easter week, (both long ago discontinued) were granted to Peter de Chauvent in the year 1300^a. The manor of Impington was given to the abbot and convent of Ely in 991, by Duke Brithnoth^b; this manor being held under the see of Ely, passed successively to the families of De Lisle^b, Chauvent^c, Colville, and Burgoyne^d: a portion of it, called Ferme-part, was sold by the co-heirs of the Burgoynes to the Pepys family before the year 1632^e; another, called the Manor of Burgoynes, became the property of the master and fellows of Christ's College in Cambridge: Ferme-part now belongs to the Reverend John Pine Coffin, of Portledge, in Devonshire, nephew of the late Mr. Pepys, who died in 1778: he succeeded to it on the death of Mrs. Pepys in 1805. The manor-house, many years a seat of the Pepys family, was rebuilt by the late Mr. Pepys's father about the year 1725: it is at present uninhabited. The manors of Burgoynes and Ferme-part extend only over one half of the parish of Impington; Mr. Sumpter's manor of Histon extending over the other half. Mr. Panton claims a paramount jurisdiction over the whole parish.

The rectory of Impington, which belonged to the monks of Ely, was appropriated to the purpose of augmenting their library^f, or as one of their historians expresses it, making books for the library^g: since the reformation, it has been vested, together with the advowson of the vicarage, in the Dean and Chapter. This parish has been inclosed pursuant to an act of Parliament, passed in 1801, by which allotments of land were made to the Dean and Chapter as impropiators; to the vicar; and to the Pepys family, for a considerable portion of the great tithes annexed to their estate.

Impington was the residence of Elizabeth Woodcock, who, on her return from Cambridge market, February 2, 1799, was enveloped in a snow-drift, under which she remained confined nearly eight days and nights: she was taken out alive,

^a Cart. 29 Edward I. ^b Hist. Ang. Scrip. vol. III. p. 493. ^c Leland's
Collectanea, vol. I. p. 440. Simon de Lisle sold the manor to Peter de Chavent, or as he is elsewhere
called Chauvent. ^d Ibid. and Esch. 31 Edward I. ^e The Burgoynes had the
manor in 1505. See the tomb of John Burgoyne in the church. ^f Layer's MSS.

^g Wharton's Anglia Sacra, vol. I. p. 619.

^h Ibid. vol. I. p. 634.

and under the care of Mr. Okes, a surgeon of Cambridge, was so far recovered on the 17th of April, after the loss of all her toes, and most of the fleshy part of her face, as to be deemed in a state of convalescence. About this time, a pamphlet drawn up by Mr. Okes, and the Reverend Mr. Holme, then curate of Impington, was published for her benefit. Through imprudence, in not abstaining from the immoderate use of strong liquors, her health never became completely re-established, and she died in the month of July the same year.

ISLEHAM^a, or ISELHAM, in the hundred of Staplehoe, lies about six miles east of Ely, and about seven north of Newmarket. There was in ancient times a priory at this place, which was a cell to the monastery of St. Jacutus de Infula, in Brittany; but nothing can be discovered either as to the time of its foundation, or the length of its continuance; it is certain that it existed in the year 1219, and about the year 1254¹: it seems probable that the monks removed to Linton, which was another cell to the abbey of St. Jacutus, as no mention is made of the priory of Isleham in the grant of the English possessions of that monastery to Pembroke-hall^b. An ancient building now used as a barn, which stands in the village at a small distance west of the parish church, was the conventual church or chapel: it is of the most simple style of Saxon architecture¹, and seems to indicate that the foundation was very little, if at all later, than the time of the conquest. The priory estate is held on lease under Pembroke-hall, and has lately been renewed to Mr. John Moore, who purchased it of Mr. Buller in 1807.

The manor of Isleham was given at an early period by Roesia de Dunstanville to the family of Bridport, which was possessed of it in the reign of King Edward I^m: some time after this it belonged to John de Orreby, a baron; his daughter and sole heir was the second wife of Henry Lord Percy, who died in 1368ⁿ; Mary, their only daughter, brought this manor in marriage to Lord Roos of Hamlake; but having no issue, it passed to a younger branch of the Percies: Sir Henry Percy, styled in right of his mother, Earl of Athol in Scotland, died seized of it in 1427^o, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Bardolf, in or about the year 1439^p, leaving no male issue; this manor appears to have reverted to the elder branch: Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who was killed in the battle of

^a So spelt in ecclesiastical records; in other ancient records generally Iselham.

Thorpe's Regist. Roffens. p. 437, and 449.

¹ See p. 49.

^m Hundred Roll.

ⁿ Collins's Peerage.

^o See

Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

^p Ibid.

^q Esch. 18 Esch. Hen. VI.

St. Albans,

St. Albans, died seized of it in 1455; on the attainder of his son in 1461 it was given to George, Duke of Clarence, but was restored, with all other lands belonging to the earldom, in 1472^a. Before the year 1563, this manor was in the family of Peyton^r, which was before possessed of the manor of Bernards, and afterwards acquired that of Beck-hall, which in the reign of Henry VI. had been in the family of Woodhouse^r, and at an earlier period in that of Walkfare^r. The manor of Isleham was held in ancient times under the Earl of Arundel, by the singular service, that whenever the Earl, in going to the wars, should pass Haringesmereⁿ, in this parish, the tenant should meet him and present him with a gammon of bacon on the point of a lance^r. The manor of Bernards had belonged to a family of that name; Margaret, one of the co-heiresses of Sir John Bernard, who died in 1451, brought this estate in marriage to Thomas Peyton, Esq.^r, who was sheriff of the county in 1442 and 1452. The family of Peyton had been some time before settled in Cambridgeshire, by the marriage of Sir John, son of Sir Robert Peyton, of Peyton, in Suffolk, and grandfather of Thomas before-mentioned, with the daughter and heir of Sir John Gernon, of Wicken: their descendant, Sir John Peyton, Knt., of Isleham, was created a baronet by King James I., at the first institution of the order in 1611: the present baronet, Sir Yelverton Peyton, resides at Southampton. We have not been able to learn when the Isleham estate was alienated from the Peyton family: in 1683, the three manors of Great-Isleham with Beck or Bernards; of Beck-hall; and of New-hall and Up-hall^r, belonged to Mrs. Catherine Maynard, widow; in 1696, to Sir Rushout Cullen, who, in 1730, was succeeded by John Francis Buller, Esq.^r, great grandfather of John Buller, Esq. one of the commissioners of the customs, who, in 1807, sold the estate to Mr. Robert Knight, the present proprietor.

In the parish church^b are several monuments of the Bernards and Peytons^c. Isleham is a peculiar of the diocese of Rochester; the vicarage is in the patronage of the Bishop of that see, to whom the rectory is appropriated. An estate in this parish, to which it is probable the rectory became annexed, was given by King Alfred to Burric, Bishop of Rochester, and his successors^d.

^a The Earls of Northumberland continued possessed of Isleham, 9 Hen. VIII. Escheat Roll.

^r Escheat Roll, Eliz.

^r Escheat Roll.

^r Esch. Edward III.

ⁿ Herringmere is now a piece of arable land in the open fields, containing about ten acres; on the east side of it is an ancient road overgrown with grass.

^r Hundred Roll, 8 Ed.

ward I. ^r Kimber's Baronetage.

^r Of this manor we have found no

earlier notices. ^r From the information of Hugh Jackson, Esq. steward of the manor.

^b See particulars relating to its structure, p. 56.

^c See p. 65, 67, 69.

^d Thorpe's

Regist. Rossens. p. 436.

A hof-

A hospital for five widowers and five widows was founded at this place by the Lady of Sir Robert Peyton, who died in 1518: it is endowed with lands now let at 96 l. *per annum*, and a rent-charge of 12 l. payable by the lord of the manor.

At Little-Isleham, a depopulated hamlet of this parish, was a free chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, of which there are now no remains: in the south aisle of the parish church is a memorial for Christopher Green, warden or master of this chapel, the advowson of which was vested in the Peyton family*. The manor of Shrewsbury, in Little-Isleham, formerly belonging to the abbot and convent of Shrewsbury, is now vested in the provost and fellows of King's College in Cambridge.

KENNET, in the hundred of Staplehoe, and deanery of Fordham, in the diocese of Norwich, lies about two miles north-east of Newmarket. The manor was anciently in the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk^f, from whom it passed with the title, to the Brothertons and Moubrays: on the partition of the Moubray estates, between the noble families of Howard and Berkeley, this manor was assigned to the latter; William Marquis of Berkley, on failure of issue from himself, settled it on Richard Willoughby and his heirs^g; John Willoughby died seised of it in 1557^h. In the early part of the ensuing century it was in Lord Petre's familyⁱ; soon afterwards in that of Barnardiston. About the year 1777, John Onslow, Esq., who had lately taken that name in exchange for Williams, and was allied by marriage to the Barnardistons, sold it to the present proprietor, Mr. Oliver Godfrey. The advowson of the rectory is annexed to the manor.

Kentford, in Suffolk, although a distinct parish, is esteemed a chapelry of Kennet: the manors have always been united.

The head-quarters of the parliamentary army were at Kennet, in the month of June, 1647^k.

KINGSTON, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about six miles nearly west of Cambridge: it had formerly a market on Thursdays, granted in 1305 to Sir Constantine Mortimer, together with two fairs, one at the festival of St. Margaret, for six days, the other for three days at the festival of St. Luke^l: both the market and fairs have been long discontinued.

* Temp Hen. VIII. Cole's Escheats.

^f See Escheat 35. Edw. I.

^g Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 366. ^h Esch. 4 & 5 Ph. & Mar.

ⁱ William, Lord Petre,

died seised of it in 1637, Robert, Lord Petre, in 1638.

^k In Dugdale's View of the Troubles,

the name of this village is erroneously printed Kenton.

^l Cart. 34 Edward I.

There

There were in ancient times two manors in this parish: one of these is stated, in the record of Domesday, to have been from time immemorial parcel of the demesne of the crown; this manor, in the reign of King Henry III. was the property of Robert Mortimer, grandfather of Sir Constantine, to whom the market was granted: Margaret, the grand-daughter of Sir Constantine, and sole heiress of this branch of the Mortimer family, married John Fitz-Ralph, whose great grand-daughter and sole representative became the wife of Sir Robert Chamberleyne. After this manor had been in the Chamberleyne family for five descents, they sold it (before the year 1632) to Mr. Crane, an eminent apothecary of Cambridge^m; his heir, William Crane, Esq. about the year 1663 conveyed it by the name of Kingston-Wood to Sir Thomas Hatton, Baronet: in or before the year 1691, Francis Henry Lee, Esq. appears to have been the possessorⁿ: about the year 1720 it became the property of Edward Lord Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford; and having been purchased of his representatives, by Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, some time lord high chancellor, has descended to his grandson, the present earl.

The other manor was held when the survey of Domesday was taken, under Picott, the Sheriff, by Ralph de Bancis: it was afterwards for several generations in the family of St. George, and being called by the name of Kingston-Bancis, or Kingston-St. George was sold by the family of St. George, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Robert Catlyn, lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench. Sir Robert sold it to the Chamberleynes, and thus it became united to the other manor^o. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth a small manor, called Debdens, was held under the Chamberleynes by the family of Martyn^p. The provost and fellows of King's College, in Cambridge, are patrons of the rectory, which belonged formerly to the priory of Spinney.

Mr. Francis Todd, by his will, bearing date 1702, founded a charity school in this parish, and endowed it with 13 l. *per annum*, directing that 10 l. should be appropriated as a salary for the master; 2 l. to the minister for catechising the children; 13 s. 4 d. for books; and 6 s. 8 d. for rewards to be given to the most deserving.

KIRTLING^q, (commonly called Catlige or Catlage) in the hundred of Chevely, and deanery of Fordham, in the diocese of Norwich, lies on the borders of Suf-

^m Layer's MSS. Mr. Crane, who died in the year 1652, at the age of 81, is called in his epitaph "*Medicus et Pharmacopæus præstantissimus.*" See p. 149. ⁿ Court Rolls of the

Manor; but it is possible, although he is styled lord of the manor, that he might have been a trustee for the Hatton family. ^o Layer's MSS. ^p Escheat Roll. ^q In the

Survey of Domesday it is written Chertelinge.

folk, about five miles south of Newmarket. The manor, which had belonged to Earl Harold, was, when the survey of Domesday was taken, the property and one of the seats^r of Judith, Countess of Northumberland, relict of Earl Waltheof; her daughter Judith having brought it in marriage to the family of Tony^a, it became the chief seat of their barony. In the reign of King Henry III. Roger de Tony adhering to the king's party, the rebellious barons took possession of his castle at Kirtling, and committed it to the custody of Henry de Hastings'. The heiress of the family of Tony married Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick^a, whose descendants inherited this manor for several generations. In the reign of King Henry VIII. it was purchased (probably of the Warwick family) by Sir Edward North, treasurer, and afterwards chancellor of the augmentations, who, in 1554, was created by Queen Mary Lord North of Kirtling. This noble peer built a fine mansion, which acquired the name of Catlage-hall, on the site of the ancient castle of the barony of Tony; which was surrounded by a deep moat. At this mansion Roger, the second Lord North, entertained Queen Elizabeth, in the twenty-first year of her reign; a tradition, for which we have not found any authority, asserts that it had been one of her prisons in the reign of her sister Mary. The last of the North family, who inhabited Catlage-hall, was the widow of William, the sixth Lord North: this lady, who was daughter of Elimet, treasurer of the united provinces, resided there many years with her second husband, Lord Elibank, who died in 1778. One wing of Catlage-hall was pulled down before the year 1752^s, and the remainder of the mansion^t shared the same fate in 1801; a handsome brick gateway, with four octangular turrets, through which was the approach to the house, still remains. Several valuable portraits of the North family were removed many years ago to Wroxton, in Oxfordshire, which has long been their principal seat. Kirtling is now the property of Francis, Earl of Guildford, whose grandfather, Francis, the seventh Lord North, was advanced to that title in 1752. Lord Guildford has another manor in this parish (inherited from his ancestor, Sir Edward North) called Benstedes, from a family of that name, which possessed it for more than two centuries^z.

In the parish church are several monuments of the noble family of North, among which are those of Edward, the first Lord North, who died in 1564; Roger Lord North, 1600; Dudley, Lord North, 1666; Dudley, Lord North, 1677;

^r So it appears by the mention of a deer-park, which occurs only twice in the Survey of Cambridgeshire. ^a Dugdale's Baronage. ^b Ibid. ^c Ibid. ^d Cole's MSS.

^e There is an engraving of Catlage-hall from a drawing made by the Rev. Cooper Wyllyams in 1791, in a work entitled Topographical Miscellanies. ^f Cart. 32 Edw. I.—Esch. 11 Edw. IV.

and Charles, Lord North and Grey, 1690. Mrs. Dudleia North (sister of William Lord North) a very learned lady, of whom we have an account in Ballard's Memoirs, having fallen a victim to her intense application to study, was buried at Kirtling in 1712. In Kirtling church also is the tomb of Edward Myrfin, a great traveller, who died in 1553^u.

The great tithes of this parish are appropriated to the see of Rochester: Lord Guildford is patron of the vicarage. At Up-end, a hamlet of Kirtling, was a seat of the family of Folkes, now the property of the Reverend J. T. Hand, of Cheveley.

KNAPWELL, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies about six miles north-west of Cambridge, and about eight south-east of Huntingdon. The manor, which had been given to the abbot and convent of Ramsey by Ednothus, Bishop of Dorchester^x, was granted, after the reformation, to William Cooke, Esq. serjeant at law, from whose family it passed by successive purchases, to the families of Marsh and Cage: in 1632 it belonged to Sir Anthony Cage, whose grandson, Adelard, sold it, about the year 1690, to John Gape, Esq. it was soon afterwards conveyed to the family of Perne, of which it was purchased in 1773, by the father of William Squire, Esq., the present proprietor.

The Reverend Frishney Gunnis is patron and incumbent of the rectory: the rector has an allotment of land in lieu of tithes and glebe, under an inclosure-act passed in the year 1775.

LANDBEACH, in the hundred of North-Stow and deanery of Chesterton, lies about five miles north of Cambridge. The manor of Chamberleyne, in this parish, belonged anciently to the family of De Beche; in the year 1359 it was purchased, by the master and fellows of Bene't college, of Sir Thomas Chamberleyne, whose grandfather, Sir Walter, bought it of Helen de Beche^y. The site of the manor-house

^u The epitaph is as follows:

“ Here restith the cors of Edward Myrfin, gentilman, born in y^e citie of London, educated in good vertu and lernyng, traveled thrōgh all the countreis and notable cities, princes courtes, with other famose places of Europe, and lykewife of y^e Iles of Greece, and foe to the Turkes courte, then being in the citie of Haleppo, on the borders betwene Armenia and Siria, and foe retournyng thrōgh Jury to Jerufalem, and foe to Damasco, and from thence passing by diverse coūtreis, with fondrye adventures, arived at lengeth in his owne natyve citie, where shortly after he endid his life, in the yere of our Lorde God on M. CCCCC, fyftie and threc, and in the xxvii yere of his age.

^x Promoted to that see in the year 1004.
(or Bene't) College.

^y Masters's History of Corpus Christi

of Chamberleyne, surrounded by a moat, with considerable traces of buildings, is in a close to the east of the church. The manor of Bray's belonged to the family of Bray, during the thirteenth and the early part of the fourteenth century^a; it was afterwards, for more than a century, in the family of Keteriche^b: Robert Kirkby died seized of it in 1567, leaving no male issue^c: it is now vested in trustees acting under the will of William Worts, Esq., who in the year 1709 bequeathed this estate for charitable uses^d.

In the parish church is the gravestone of William Rawley, S. T. P., who died in 1667: he was chaplain to Lord Chancellor Bacon, and published his life and works. On the outside of the church, is a monument for the late rector, Robert Masters, B. D., F. S. A., author of the history of Corpus Christi (or Bene't) College, who, after an incumbency of 41 years, died in 1798, at the age of 84.

The master and fellows of Bene't college are patrons of the Rectory: the rectory-house has the appearance of great antiquity; the cellars are vaulted with stone, and have groined arches: the arms of Bishop Lisle, who was promoted to the see in 1345, are on one of the walls. An act of parliament for inclosing this parish passed in 1807, when an allotment of land was given to the rector in lieu of tythes.

William Gonel, the friend of Erasmus, was a native of Landbeach; his descendant, Matthew Gonel, the last of the family, died there in 1793^d.

LANDWADE, in the hundred of Staplehoe, lies about three miles west of Newmarket: the manor was, as early as the year 1231, in the family of Hastings^e; in the reign of King Edward III. Sir Thomas Cotton, grandson of Sir Henry Cotton, of Cotton-hall, acquired it by marriage with Alice, daughter and heir of John de Hastings^f: Sir John Cotton, his immediate descendant, (after an interval of six generations,) was made a baronet by King Charles I. in 1641; he married the heiress of the Hindes of Madingley hall, which has long been the principal seat of the family. The present baronet and possessor of this estate is Sir Charles Cotton, vice-admiral of the white. The remains of the old mansion, which are within a moated site, in a retired spot, surrounded with wood, exhibit the architecture of the early part of the 16th and 17th centuries; part of the building has been fitted up for a farm-house.

^a Layer's MSS.
^b p. 156.

^c Ibid. and Esch. 19 Edw. IV.

^d Cole's Escheats.

^e See

^f From the information of the Rev. Mr. Burroughes, the present rector.

^g Layer's MSS.

^h Kimber's Baronetage.

In the parish church, which was built by Walter Cotton, Esq., who died in 1445, are several monuments and other memorials of the Cottons, among which may be particularly noticed a brass plate in memory of William Cotton^g, vice-chamberlain to King Henry VI., and the monument of Sir John Cotton, who died in 1593, much enriched with the ornaments then in use: the windows were filled with stained glass, of which there are some remains.

Landwade is a separate parish, and not attached, as some have supposed, to the neighbouring parish of Exning, in Suffolk. The church, which was formerly a chapel to Burwell^h, is exempt from ecclesiastical jurisdiction: Sir Charles Cotton, in whom the tithes are vested, pays a small stipend to a minister of his own appointment: the parish is of very small extent, containing less than a hundred acres.

LEVERINGTON, in the hundred and deanery of Wisbech, lies about two miles north of Wisbech, near the borders of Lincolnshire and Norfolk: it is divided into two townships, called Leverington St. Leonard's, and Leverington-Parfordrove. We have not been able to procure any information respecting Richmonds, the principal manor in this parish, (so called probably from having belonged anciently to the Earls of Richmond,) of an earlier date than the year 1632ⁱ, when it belonged to the family of Carville^k. Some years ago this estate was sold in lots by the family of Mason; the manor, with a principal farm, was purchased by the Johnsons of Leverington, to whom it now belongs. The manor of Fitton, so called from an ancient family of that name, passed afterwards successively to the families of Hode^l, Everard, and Buckworth: the latter was possessed of it in 1632^m; we could gain no farther information respecting this estate, which appears to be no longer known as a manor. In the parish church are memorials of the families of Crosse, Swaineⁿ, and Johnson: in some of the windows are considerable remains of painted glass^o.

The bishop of Ely is patron of the rectory. Sir Thomas Smith, provost of Eton College, and secretary of state in the reign of King Henry VIII., was rector

^g This William Cotton was killed at the battle of St. Alban's, in 1453: it appears by his epitaph that he was keeper also of the wardrobe, receiver to the queen, and collector for the duchy of Lancaster.

^h See the Hundred Roll for Cambridgehire, temp. Edward I.

ⁱ A licence

for celebrating divine service in the chapel at Richmond manor, in Leverington, granted in 1390, is mentioned in Blomefield's Collectanea, but the owner's name does not appear.

^k Layer's

MSS. ^l Esch. 40 Edward III.

^m Layer.

ⁿ All now remaining at

Leverington; the earliest date of any monumental inscription for the Crosse family is 1633: Robert Swaine, Esq. was sheriff of the county in 1681.

^o See p. 58.

of Leverington : the present rector, Dr. James Nasmyth, has distinguished himself by his edition of Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, and other works.

Certain lands in this parish having been appropriated before the reformation to superstitious uses, have been since vested in feoffees, for the purposes of charity : out of the rent of these lands, a salary of 20 l. per annum is given to a schoolmaster, for instructing poor children ; some alms-houses at Leverington, which have no endowment, but are inhabited by parish paupers, are kept in repair by the feoffees of this estate.

There was a hospital, in ancient times, at Leverington, dedicated to St. John the Baptist^s, of which no traces remain ; nor is its site known : it is probable that the above-mentioned lands, now vested in feoffees for charitable uses, belonged formerly to this hospital.

A chantry, founded at Fitton-hall, in the reign of King Edward III., by John Hode, then lord of that manor, and Martin de Holbeche, was transferred, in the year 1459, by the permission of Bishop Grey, to a chapel then built at Parson-drove, for the accommodation of that township : the lands belonging to this chantry were vested, after the reformation, in feoffees, for the maintenance of a chaplain, who was originally required to be approved by the rector of Leverington, and was removable by him ; but the nomination is now only in the feoffees, who after deducting all expences for repairs, &c. pay the remainder of the rent of the estate to the chaplain, who has a good house attached to his cure.

Trokenholt, the site of an ancient hermitage and chapel, given to the monks of Thorney, by Nigellus, Bishop of Ely, in the reign of King Henry II.^s, is in the township of Parson-drove : there are no remains of buildings.

LINTON, in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, is a market town ten miles south-east of Cambridge, and forty-six from London. The market, which is principally for corn, is now on Thursday ; it was originally on Tuesday, having been granted to William de Say, in the year 1245, together with a fair for three days, at the festival of St. Lawrence^s : this fair has been discontinued, but there are now two other fairs, the 30th of July^s, and Holy Thursday ; the former is a great sheep fair, the chief business of the latter, besides the sale of pedlary, &c. is the retaining of harvest-men. According to the returns made to par-

^s Tanner's Notitia.

^s Dugdale's Monasticon, I. 245.

^s 1 Cart. 30 Henry III.

^s This fair was granted in 1281 to Simon Furneaux, then Lord of the manor of Barham, to be held on the eve and festival of St. Margaret. Cart. 10 Edward I. A manor was granted by the same which probably was held also at Linton.

liament under the population-act in 1801, Linton then contained 183 houses, and 1157 inhabitants.

In the reign of King Edward III., there was an alien priory at Linton, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Jacutus de Infula, in the diocese of Dole, in Brittany^a: it was seized into the hands of the crown, with other alien priories, in the reign of King Henry V., and given by his successor (its revenues being then valued at 23 l. 8 s. 10 d. *per annum*) to the master and fellows of Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge^b. The grant was made in the year 1439, and was to take place after the death of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, which happened in 1447^c.

At the time of the Domesday survey, there were two manors in Linton, both of which belonged to Alan, Earl of Brittany; one of these, Linton-Magna, was successively in the families of Say^d, Busteler^e, and Paris^f; the other, Linton-Parva, in the Leicesters^g and Huntingfields^h; these manors were united as early as the reign of King Henry VI. in the Paris family; of which they were purchased, together with two manor-farms, called Chilfordⁱ, and Michaelots^j, in the year 1675, by Sir Thomas Sclater, Bart. who, dying in 1684, bequeathed these estates to his great nephew Thomas Sclater, Esq. then a student at Trinity College, Cambridge: he afterwards assumed the name of Bacon, and was, at the time of his death, in 1734, M. P. for the town of Cambridge. In 1768, Mr. Thomas Sclater King, to whose family the same estates had been devised by Mr. Bacon, sold them to Lord Montfort, of whom they were purchased, three years afterwards, by Dr. Keene, bishop of Ely, father of Benjamin Keene, Esq. the present proprietor. On this estate was formerly a park called Catley park, with a large mansion, which was the seat of Sir Thomas Sclater^k: the house was pulled down soon after Bishop Keene's purchase, and the offices converted into a farm-house. The lord of the manor of Linton-Magna, had in ancient times very extensive privileges, such as right of free-warren, the power of life and death^l, &c. &c.

In the parish church are several monuments, and other memorials, of the families of Paris, Loan, Flack, and Millicent, and a handsome monument by Wilton, for Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Sclater Bacon, Esq. of Catley park, who died in 1726,

^a Tanner. shire, 8 Edward I.

^b Ibid.

^c Layer's MSS.

^d Hundred Roll for Cambridge-

of Edward I. it belonged to Sir Roger de Leicester, one of the king's justices itinerant. Hundred Roll.

^e Layer.

^f In the reign

^g Esch. Edward II. and Edward III.

^h Chilford, which is situated in

the centre of the parish, gives name to the hundred.

ⁱ Michaelots or Mekellots, was in the

family of Paris, as early as the reign of Henry VI. Escheat Roll.

^j Sir Thomas Sclater, of

Catley park, was sheriff of the county in the year 1680.

^k Hundred Roll.

and

and of her brother, Peter Standley, Esq. of Paxton-place, Hants, who died in 1780. The most ancient monument of the Paris family is that of Sir Philip Paris, who died in 1502 : Philip Paris, who died in 1680, was the last heir male of the family.

The master and fellows of Pembroke-hall have the impropriate rectory, which belonged formerly to the priory : the bishop of Ely is patron of the vicarage.

At Barham, in this parish, was a priory of Crutched friars as early as the year 1292 ; it was a cell to the monastery of Welnetham, in Suffolk. The site of this priory was granted by King Henry VIII. to Philip Paris, Esq. and afterwards to John Millicent, Esq. who was before possessed of the manor of Barham, purchased of the Loktons^k : this manor had been in the family of Furneaux, from nearly the time of the conquest, till about the year 1396^l : the Millicents possessed this estate for several generations ; Robert Millicent, Esq., the last of the family, died in 1740 : the manor and priory were purchased of his representatives, by the Reverend Christopher Lonsdale, who became the second husband of his widow : Mrs. Lonsdale died in 1807, at the advanced age of 93 ; having bequeathed her estates at Barham to the master and fellows of Pembroke-hall. Barham-hall, late the seat of Mrs. Lonsdale, appears to have been formed out of the conventual buildings, soon after the reformation ; the hall, chapel and cloisters remain, but have undergone considerable alterations ; under Mrs. Lonsdale's will, it was appropriated, with a few acres of land annexed to it, as a country-seat for the master of Pembroke-hall for the time being^m. At Barham-hall are several portraits of the Millicents, one of whom appears to have been usher of the black rod.

Barham and *Little-Linton*, are hamlets of Great-Linton : the tithes of Barham were given by Alan, Earl of Brittany, to the abbey of St. Sergius and Bacchus, in Normandyⁿ.

LITLINGTON, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies about three miles west of Royston, and about five north-east of Baldock, in Hertfordshire. Litlington was one of the manors of Algar, Earl of Mercia : in the

^k Layer's MSS.

^l Ibid.

^m Under Mrs. Lonsdale's will, one third of the profits of the estate is appropriated to the sole benefit of the master ; one third to be divided among the fellows, and the remainder to augment the building fund.

ⁿ Dugdale's Monasticon,

vol. I. p. 572.

Conqueror's

Conqueror's reign, it was divided between William the Chamberlain, and Otho the Goldsmith, who held immediately of the King : from this time it appears that there were two manors^o, afterwards distinguished by the names of Huntingfields and Ovedales, or D'ovedales. Huntingfields belonged to a family of that name in the reign of King Edward III.^p; of late years it has been in the family of Radcliffe, and is now the property of Delmé Radcliffe, Esq., who assumed that name on his marriage with Miss Clarke, niece and heiress of the late John Radcliffe, Esq. D'ovedales, which had been before in the family of Valence, was in the reign of Edward II. the property of John D'ovedale^q. In the year 1352, William de Nolton, or Notton, had a grant of ten houses, and some lands in Litlington, to be held by the service of holding the King's stirrup, whenever he should mount his palfrey at Cambridge Castle^r; it appears, by other records, that this was the manor of D'ovedales^s: this manor now belongs to the Reverend William Foster Pigott, in right of his wife, as sole heiress of the ancient family of Pigott, by which it was possessed before the year 1465^t.

In the parish church is an ancient gravestone, with an inscription in the old French character, in memory of Robert de St. Alban; and that of Robert Stoughton, alderman of London, who died in 1690.

The rectory was impropriated, in the year 1338, to the master and fellows of Clare-hall, who are patrons of the vicarage.

LITTLEPORT, in the hundred and deanery of Ely, lies about five miles north of Ely, on the road to Lynne. The manor, which had been one of the ancient estates of the church of Ely, was alienated by Bishop Heton, in the year 1600: it now belongs to the Earl of Hardwicke, whose grandfather, the lord chancellor, purchased it in 1734, of Edward Partheriche, Esq.; the Partheriches had been in possession nearly a century. The church of Littleport was appropriated to the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, in Ely, by Bishop Geoffry de Burgh, who died in 1228^u: it is now a rectory in the patronage of the bishop.

LOLWORTH, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about seven miles north-west of Cambridge. The manor, which had belonged to a pre-

^o In the *Nomina Villarum*, temp. Edward II., the lord of only one manor is mentioned, Henry de Sarfene; but in the Escheat Roll of the same year, two manors are described, held under the honour of Clare, by the heirs of Hobridge, and the heirs of Valoynes, or Valence; to the latter the advowson of the church was annexed.

^p Esch. 11 Edward III.

^q Layer's MSS.

^r Pat. 26 Edward III. p. 2.

^s Escheat Roll, Edward IV.

^t Esch. 5 Edward IV.

^u Bentham's History of Ely, p. 146.

bendary in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, was held, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, under Picot, the sheriff, by one Robert. In the reign of King Henry IV., this manor was the property of Sir William Castleacre, Knight, who, on condition of certain payments, bequeathed it to the prior and convent of Ely; but the executors not performing their trust, according to the testator's intention, sold it to John Herrys for the sum of 600 marks; which money was afterwards paid to the prior and convent^a: not long afterwards, this manor was in the Langleys, of whom it was purchased by Sir John Cutts about the year 1500; and continued in his family for several generations. In the year 1690, being then in the family of Edwards, it was put up to sale: it is now the joint property of Sir Henry Hawley, Bart., and Paul Orchard, Esq., of Hartland Abbey, in Devonshire, who has three-fourths^b. They are also joint patrons of the rectory.

In the parish church, is the monument of Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Brocket, and wife of Sir John Cutts: it was put up in 1610, by her son.

Walsingham, the historian, speaks of a terrible destruction of houses and corn, caused by lightening, at Lolworth, in the year 1393.

MADINGLEY, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Chesterton, lies about three miles west of Cambridge. The whole lordship of this parish belonged for several generations to the family of Burdeley, or Burlewas^c, which became extinct in the reign of King Edward III.: the co-heiresses married into the families of Marshall and Chambre^d: the manor of Burdeleys, or Burlewas, was afterwards in the Swaynes, who continued to possess it in the year 1530^e: it was probable that they were lessees under the county of Cambridge: we have not been able to discover when or how this manor became the property of the county, but there is reason to suppose that it was long before the year 1530^f.

^a See Cl. 8 Henry V. m. 14 dors. ^b Cole's MSS. ^c About the year 1740, the manor of Lolworth belonged to four co-heiresses of the name of Smith, one of whom married Sir Henry Hawley's uncle, and another Mr. Orchard's father; the other sisters having died unmarried, their shares passed by bequest to Mr. Orchard.

^d Laver's MSS. ^e Ibid. ^f The name is written both ways in ancient records. It is said in the act of 1543, that by means of the yearly rent of this manor, the inhabitants of Cambridgeshire had been *heretofore* discharged of the payment of the knight's wages. In the reign of King Henry V., the inhabitants of the isle of Ely came to an agreement with the rest of the county of Cambridge, whereby, for the sum of 200l. paid to the county, the inhabitants of the isle were for ever discharged from paying their *quota* towards the wages of the knights of the shire. The county, on petition to Parliament, procured the royal assent for purchasing lands of the yearly value of twenty marks, with this sum of money; and Mr. Browne Willis, with much probability, supposes that the manor of Burlewas was then purchased. Notit. Parl. I. p. 139.

The

The feoffees of the manor, who held it in trust for the county, let it to farm at the annual rent of 10l., for the purpose of paying the fees, wages, and other charges, of the knights of the shire. In 1543, an act of Parliament passed, by which, "for the more sure and perfect continuance of the said rent, it was enacted, that John Hinde, Esq. Serjeant at Law, his heirs and assigns for ever, should have, hold, and enjoy the manor of Burlewas, otherwise called the shire-manor, and the lands thereto belonging, on condition of paying the said sum of 10 l. *per annum* to the sheriff, and two knights of the shire, then incorporated by the name of the wardens of the fees and wages of the knights of the shire of Cambridge, chosen in Parliament, for the use of the said knights, towards the maintenance of their charges. In consideration of the premises, the county of Cambridge, and the inhabitants of the same, were for ever discharged of all sums of money, formerly levied and paid for the fees of the knights of the Parliament of the said county."

Serjeant Hinde, afterwards one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, being lessee of the shire-manor, became also possessed of the manors of Marham and Harleston ^a, which, in the 14th century, had belonged to families of those names; a manor which had been parcel of the possessions of Barnwell Abbey, and an estate which had belonged to the Knights Templars: all these, by the marriage of Sir John Cotton of Landwade, the first Baronet of that family, with the daughter and heir of Edward Hinde, Esq. passed to the Cottons; and are now the property of Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the White.

Madingley Hall, the seat of Sir Charles Cotton, was built by Mr. Justice Hinde in the reign of King Henry VIII., and although it has been modernized, retains some traces of the original structure ^b. Among numerous portraits at Madingley, are several of the Cotton family, by Lely and Kneller; a good picture of Secretary Craggs; and one of William Stewkley, Esq. by Walker. The park and pleasure-grounds are extensive, and well wooded.

The parish church, a neat structure, with a stone spire, stands in Sir Charles Cotton's grounds. The lease of the great tithes, held under the Bishop of Ely, has long been vested in the families of Cotton and Hinde. The Bishop is patron of the vicarage.

MELBOURN, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies about three miles north of Royston. A manor in this parish was given to the monastery

^a The manor of Marham was held under the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, Harleston under the manor of shire-hall. Escheat Roll.

^b There is a bird's-eye view of Madingley, by Kip, in the *Nouveau Theatre de la Grande Bretagne*, plate 57.

of Ely by King Edgar ^a, and was one of those assigned by Bishop Hervey to the monks: it now belongs to the Dean and Chapter, and is called the Bury manor. The Ayloffes were for many years lessees of this manor, and resided at Melbourn-Bury: Sir William Ayloff, Bart. married the heiress of John Sterne, Esq. of Melbourn; the lease was afterwards in Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart., and was by him sold to the late Mr. John Trigg, in whose executors it is now vested.

The prior and convent of Ely had another manor in this parish, called Caxtons, from a family of that name, to whom it had formerly belonged ^y; it was given to the convent by Sir William Castleacre: it seems probable that this merged in the Bury-Manor, for the name is not now known.

In the year 1703, Richard Hitch, Esq. purchased of the representatives of Lord Alington, who died in 1692, the manors of Melbourn *cum* Meldreth, Argentines, and Trayles, now the property of his descendant, Wortham Hitch, Esq. who resides in the manor-house: it is probable that this manor of Melbourn *cum* Meldreth, comprehends a manor, extending into both parishes, which was given by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, to the monks of Utica, in Normandy ^z; and that which, at the time of the Norman survey, belonged to Hardwinus de Scalariis, or D'Echalers, and still continued in the representatives of that family in the reign of Queen Elizabeth ^a. The manor of Argentines was in the family of Argentine, as early as the latter end of the 13th century; and passed by marriage to the Alingtons, in the reign of King Henry VI. ^b The manor of Trayles belonged to the baronial family of Trally, or Trailli, which became extinct at an early period ^c. Another manor, called Melbourn-Browne, was held under Winchester College by the family of Browne, in the year 1469 ^d.

In the parish church, which is a handsome structure of the fourteenth century, are several memorials of the family of Hitch, or, as they are called in some of the earliest date, Hicks. The rectory of Melbourn was appropriated to the monks of Ely, for the increase of hospitality, by Bishop Kilkenny, who died in 1256 ^e: it is now vested in the Dean and Chapter, who are patrons of the vicarage.

^a Bentham's Ely. p. 73.

^y They held it under the family of D'Echalers.

^z Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. I. p. 270, and vol. II. p. 966.

^a It then belonged to the

Moore, as representatives in the female line of the family of D'Echalers.

^b Giles Ar-

gentine died seized of a manor in Melbourn, 11 Edward I.; William Argentine, 6 Henry VI.; William Alington, 39 Henry VI. Esch.

^c Laver's MSS.

^d Escheat Roll. Edward IV.

^e Bentham's Ely, p. 149.

William

William Ayloff, Esq. who died in 1691, founded a school for the education of forty poor children of this parish and Meldreth, and endowed it with 15 *l.* *per annum*, issuing out of the great tithes of Gargrave, in the county of York.

MELDRETH, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies about four miles north of Royston, and nearly nine south of Cambridge. When the Survey of Domesday was taken, Hardwinus de Scalariis had a small manor in this parish, and the patronage of a monastery of which we find no other mention: the manor, which extended into Melbourn, belonged, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the family of Moore, by descent from that of De Scalariis, or D'Echale's ^f. The prior of Ely had a manor in Meldreth, which had been assigned to the monks by Bishop Hervey: it is probable that this has been united to the manor of Bury, in Melbourn and Meldreth, now belonging to the Dean and Chapter ^g. The Veyfies had formerly a manor in this parish ^h, still called after their name; it was afterwards successively in the families of Cavell, Caldecote, and Hafelden ⁱ; from the latter it passed by female heirs to the families of Bury and Clerk ^k: it is now the property of Mr. William Holder, who purchased of Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. The manors of Flambards and St. Lowe, both so called from their ancient owners, were united in the Tyrrels, were afterwards in the noble family of Petre ^l, and are now the property of Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart. The manor of Topcliffe, was at an early period held by the Brampton family, under the priory of Ware; Sir Edmund De la Pole was seized of it in the reign of King Henry IV. ^m: it now belongs to St. Thomas's Hospital, having been granted by King Edward VI., and described as late parcel of the possessions of the hospital of the Savoy: both this manor and Flambards extend into Melbourn. The manor of Sheene, which had belonged to the Carthusian priory of that name ⁿ, and afterwards to Jesus College, in Rotherham, was granted, by King Edward VI., to Robert Chelster, and Catherine, his wife; at a subsequent period, it passed by sale to John Sterne, Esq. of Malton ^o, whose daughter and heir brought it in marriage to Sir William Ayloff: it now belongs to the family of Pyke of Baythorne, in Essex.

^f See the preceding page. ^g Ibid. ^h Walter Veyfic, Bishop of Carlisle, held a manor in Meldreth, temp. Edward II. Escheat Roll. ⁱ Layer's MSS. ^k Cambridgeshire Pedigrees in the British Museum. ^l Layer's MSS. ^m Ibid. ⁿ Escheat Roll, Henry VIII. ^o Layer's MSS.

The rectory of Meldreth was appropriated to the monks of Ely by Bishop Eustachius, who died in 1215^o: it is now vested in the Bishop, who is patron of the vicarage.

MEPAL, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies about four miles west of Ely. The manor was given to the monks of Ely by Alan Walsingham, their prior, in 1345^p, and is now vested in the Dean and Chapter.

In the parish church is the monument of James Fortrey, Esq. of Byall-fen^q, with the following inscription: "Near this place lie the remains of James Fortrey, Esq., descended from an ancient stock in Brabant, which took asylum in England from the persecution of the Spaniards, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was third son of Samuel Fortrey, Esq., who, upon undertaking the drainage of the Bedford Level, erected a commodious habitation in Byall-fen, which, coming into his son's possession, was by him enlarged with several convenient apartments, and with gardens, and other improvements, so as to make it (in such a situation) the admiration of the time^r. He was bred in courts and in camps; was page of honour to Mary of Modena, then Duchess of York; afterwards groom of the bed-chamber to her husband, King James II.; major in the horseguards, and at the same time commanded a troop in Lanier's regiment of horse. He would have followed his unhappy master's fortune in exile, but was forbidden by his commands, on account of his ill state of health: fidelity and gratitude forbade him to engage in the service of his successor. Having lived a favourite of Princes, he rather chose obscurity; and after residing some time as fellow-commoner at Queen's College, in Cambridge, passed the remainder of his days in retirement, between Portugal and Byall-fen; at the last-mentioned place he died the 18th of August 1719, in the 63d year of his age, loved, lamented, and honoured by all who knew him. He married the Right Honourable Susanna Lady Bellasis, Baroness of Osgodby, in her own right, but left no issue." There is another monument for his elder brother, Samuel Fortrey, Esq., who died in 1688.

MILTON, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Chesterton, lies about four miles north of Cambridge. The manor was for several generations in the Le Stranges, who seem to have inherited it from the families of Deyville and

^o Bentham's Ely, p. 145.
extra-parochial spot near Mepal.

^p Stevens's Continuation of Dugdale, vol. I. p. 398.
^r It is now a farm-house.

^q An

De Montibus¹. The Earl of Derby, who inherited from the Lords Strange, of Knockin, sold it, in the reign of King Henry VIII., to William Coke, Esq. one of the Justices of the King's Bench. In the reign of King James I., it was in the family of Harris: the present proprietor is Samuel Knight, Esq., whose father purchased it of the Pembertons in 1767.

The patronage of the sinecure rectory belongs to the provost and fellows of King's College: the rector presents to the vicarage. The Reverend William Cole, whose collections for this county have been already spoken of, resided at Milton.

GUILDEN-MORDEN, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies about six miles west of Royston, and about thirteen nearly south-west of Cambridge, near the borders of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire. In the reign of King Edward II., there were two principal manors in this parish, then belonging to the families of Kyriell and Avenell¹: it is probable that the former was the same which Sir Robert Belknap, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was seized of at the time of his attainder in 1388²; and which was given two years afterwards by William Bateman to the priory of Barnwell³: soon after the reformation, this manor, by the name of Barnwell, seems to have been united to the manors of Bonesbury, or Bondsbury, Bancis, Foxleys, and Pychards, which were called altogether by the name of the Manor of Guilden-Morden⁴. Of Bonesbury, we find no other notice; than that it was in the family of Hafelden, in the reign of Edward IV. The Hafeldens were possessed also of the manors of Bancis, Foxleys, and Pychards, all of which had belonged to families from whom they derived their names: Foxleys was sold by Sir John Foxley to the Hafeldens, and had been before in the families of Bigot and Boteler. These estates passed, in the reign of King Henry VIII., to the Peytons, by the marriage of Sir Robert Peyton with the daughter and heir of Francis Hafelden, Esq. Sir Robert Peyton, son of Sir Robert above-mentioned, sold them to Thomas Mead, Serjeant at Law, by whose son, Sir Thomas, they were conveyed to William Hays or Hayes, who died in 1617⁵. It appears by his epitaph, that this Mr. Hayes married the daughter of Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier,

¹ Eubulo de Montibus had a grant of the manor of Milton, 37 Henry III., the heiress of Roger Deyville married into the family of Le Strange, in which the names of Eubulo and Roger continued for several generations.

² *Nomina Villarum.*

³ See a grant of John Burton, clerk,

Pat. 15. Rich. II., p. 2.

⁴ Layer's MSS.

⁵ The Escheat Roll of James I. describes

Thomas Hays, Esq., as seized of the manor of Guilden-Morden, and the manor of Barnwell, in 1621.

⁶ Layer's MSS.

who, after his death, became the wife of Sir Simon Clarke, Bart. In 1653, Thomas Story, Esq., became possessed of these estates by his marriage with the widow of Francis Hayes : Mr. Story died in 1706 ; and, some years afterwards, Sir George Downing purchased these manors of the trustees of his will ; the purchase having been made after Sir George had bequeathed his estates for the purpose of founding a college at Cambridge, the Guilden-Morden estate went to the heir at law, and passed by bequest to the family of Jacob John Whittington, Esq. who, in the year 1806 sold it to the Earl of Hardwicke. Morden-hall is occupied by the tenant of the principal farm. The manor of Avenells, in which the family of that name were succeeded by the Hydes ^a, and Hatfields ^x, is now the property of Simeon Leete, Esq. : its claim to manerial rights was not allowed at the time of the late inclosure. Some ancient records speak of a manor in this parish, called Herewards, which belonged to a family of that name in the reigns of Edward I. and II. ^y, and in the following reign to Sir William Lovell ^z. The manor or manor-farm of Odsey (a hamlet in this parish) belonged to a priory in Bedfordshire, and, after the reformation, was granted to the family of Sewster ^a : when the inclosure act passed in 1800, it was in the family of Fordham.

In the parish church, a handsome gothic structure, are memorials for the families of Hays or Hayes, and Story.

The church of Guilden-Morden, with the chapel of Redderia, was given by Picot, the sheriff, to the monks of Barnwell ^b, to whom the tithes were afterwards appropriated. The rectory of Guilden-Morden was one of those given by Queen Elizabeth to the bishop of Ely, at the time when several manors belonging to that see were surrendered to the crown ^c. The above-mentioned chapel, which stood at an endship, or hamlet, of this parish, now called Roderith, or Redreth, has been long ago destroyed. The master and fellows of Jesus College, in Cambridge, are patrons of the vicarage, the advowson of which was procured for them by Bishop Thirlby ^d. This parish has been inclosed, pursuant to an act of Parliament passed in 1800, by which land was allotted to the impropiator, and to the vicar in lieu of tithes.

STEEPLE-MORDEN, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies on the borders of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, about six miles N.W. of Royston, and about thirteen from Cambridge. The manor of Steeple-Morden was

^a Esch. Roll Edward IV.

^x Layer's MSS.

^y Ibid.

^z See Esch.

Roll Edward III. : it was an estate consisting of a fourth part of a knight's fee.

^a Layer.

^b Dugdale's Monasticon, II. p. 29.

^c Layer.

^d Bentham's Ely, p. 192.

anciently in the family of Fitzwalter^c; at a later period in the Fortescues^f. In the year 1621 the Earl of Suffolk fold the manors of Steeple-Morden and Brewys or Bruces, which from that time seems to have merged into the other, to Mrs. Joyes Norton, mother of Mr. Ducket, whose family possessed the estate about fifty years. After some intermediate alienations, it was fold in 1698, by the Hon. Thomas Wentworth, *alias* Watfon, to Charles Shales, Esq. who married the daughter of Sir Charles Barrington; his son, John Shales Barrington, Esq., fold Steeple-Morden, in 1737, to Peter Leheup, Esq. of whose family it was purchased about the year 1746, by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke: it is now the property of his grandson, the present Earl. Morden-house, an old mansion, formerly the seat of the Duckets, and afterwards of the Leheups, was pulled down and sold for the materials in 1765.

The manor of Bruces was so called from John de Bressy, or Brucy, who possessed it in the reigns of Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III.^g: it was afterwards successively in the Pigotts and Sewfters; from the latter it passed by purchase to the Earl of Suffolk^h. The manor of Cheynes, or Cheynes' Place, was in the family of Chcyne, before the reign of Edward I.ⁱ; it is now, by descent from a heiress of the Cheynes, the property of Lord Willoughby de Broke. The manor of Oldfields was successively in the families of Northbrooke^k, and Gery^l: it is now the property of Nicholas Westcomb, Esq.

The steeple of the parish church fell down more than half a century ago, by which accident the chancel was crushed in^m; the steeple has never been rebuilt.

The inappropriate rectory of Steeple-Morden, to which a manor is annexed, has long been vested in the Warden and scholars of New College, in Oxford, who are patrons of the vicarage: the vicar has a lease of the great tithes: This parish has been inclosed pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1807; the lands remain subject to tithes.

NEWMARKET, in the hundred of Cheveley, and deanery of Fordham, (in the diocefe of Norwich) is a market town, thirteen miles from Cambridge, and sixty-one

^c Esch. Roll, Edward I. and Edward II. Rolls.

^h Layer.

ⁱ Esch. Roll, Hen. VIII.

^f Ibid. Hen. VIII.

^g See Escheat Roll, 1 Edward I.

^m Cole's MSS.

^g Escheat

^k Layer.

from

from London. It consists of two parishes, and stands partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Suffolk. The Market is on Tuesday; the fairs are Whitfun-Tuesday and November 8th. We have not found any enrolment of the charter, but it is probable, that the town which we first find mentioned in record, in the year 1227^k, took its name from a market then recently established. In the parish of All-Saints, which is in Cambridgeshire, stands the king's house, first built by king James I. for the purpose of enjoying the amusement of hunting. His successor, the unfortunate Charles, was brought thither a prisoner by the army in 1647; he was removed from the house of Lady Cutts, at Childerley, on the 9th of June, having requested it as a favour from Cromwell and Fairfax: the head-quarters of the army were then at the neighbouring village of Kennet. In conducting him from Childerley to Newmarket, they took him by way of Trumpington, to avoid passing through Cambridge, the town's people having testified a disposition to shew him respect; Sanderfon says that flowers were strown before him in the highway as he passed from Childerley^l. The king remained about ten days at Newmarket^m.

King Charles II. rebuilt the house at Newmarket, which had fallen to decay during the civil wars, and frequently resorted thither for the sake of the races. On the 22d of March, 1683, it being then the time of the races, the town was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire. The King and Queen, and the Duke of York, were then at Newmarket, and their being in consequence obliged to return hastily to London, some days before the time appointed for their journey, is said, by some writers, to have occasioned the defeat of the Rye-house plotⁿ. The races at Newmarket^o, have ever since been honoured by royal patronage, and both on that account, and the excellence of the course, have maintained a celebrity much surpassing that of any other in the kingdom. His present Majesty has never visited Newmarket, but the races have been frequently honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The races are held seven times in the

^k Cart. 11 Henry III.
Whitelocke's Memoirs, p. 257.

^l Life of King Charles I. p. 986.

^m See

ⁿ See Bishop Spratt's History of the Ryehouse Plot.
^o We have found no mention of these races before the reign of Charles II., but it is probable that there had been races at Newmarket at an earlier period. Sir Simon D'Ewes, in his Journal, makes incidental mention of a horse-race in Cambridgeshire, in the reign of King James I. near Linton, at which town most of the company lay on the night of the race. Top. Brit. No. XV. p. 11.

year

year, being distinguished by the names of the Craven Meeting; the first and second Spring Meetings; the July Meeting; the first and second October Meetings; and the third October or Houghton Meeting^p: the whole of the race-course is in Cambridgehire.

The site of the house built by King James at Newmarket, and a house called the Hare-park Lodge, are on lease to the Duke of Rutland: the present King's-house is a moderate sized brick mansion; a room is shewn in it called King William's apartment, and another called Queen Anne's. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor of Newmarket, by inheritance from Charles, Duke of Somers^{et}; who gave it, with Cheveley, and some other manors in the neighbourhood, in marriage with his eldest daughter, to the Marquis of Granby. It had been before for many generations in the Alingtons, and their predecessors the Argentines^q, who had also the patronage of a chapel in Newmarket, dedicated to St. Simon and St. Jude.

Ancient records speak of a manor in Newmarket, which belonged to the priory of Fordham^r; the manor of Botelers, which belonged to the ancient family of that name^s; the manor of Wyke's-place, belonging to the Slades^t; and a manor which belonged to the priory of Thetford^u.

In the parish church of All-Saints, is the monument of Tregonwell Frampton, Esq., a celebrated sportsman, who was keeper of the running-horses to King William, Queen Anne, King George I., and King George II. He died in 1728, at the age of eighty-six: there are two portraits of him in mezzotinto, one of which is inscribed "the Father of the Turf." The benefice of All-Saints is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich: it is a separate and distinct parish, in no way connected with Wood-Ditton, as hath been erroneously supposed.

There are two charity-schools in Newmarket, one for twenty boys, the other for twenty girls, endowed by Queen Anne with 50 l. *per annum*.

NEWTON, in the fens, lies about three miles north of Wisbech, in the hundred and deanery of Wisbech. The Bishop of Ely, in right of his manor of Wisbech-Barton, is lord paramount of the whole hundred. The manor of Newton, held under the Bishop, continued in the Colville family from nearly the time of the conquest till

^p The Craven meeting begins on the Monday in Easter week; the first spring meeting on the Monday fortnight following; the second spring meeting a fortnight afterwards; the July meeting early in that month; the first October meeting on the Monday of that week in which the first Thursday in October falls; the remainder within the month of October. ^q See Escheat Rolls from Edward II.

to Henry VIII.

^r Escheat Roll, Edward II.

^s Esch. Henry IV.

^t Esch.

Henry VIII.

^u Laver's MSS.

the year 1792, when it was sold by Richard Colville, Esq. to Mr. James Redin, the present proprietor. Newton-hall, the ancient seat of the Colvilles, has been pulled down : in the parish church are some memorials of the family.

In the reign of Henry IV., Sir John Colville founded a college in this parish for four chaplains, four clerks, and ten poor men, called the college of St. Mary by the Sea-coast. One of the chaplains, who served the parish church, had 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per annum*; the others 100 shillings; the clerks 40 s. 4 d.; and the poor men, who lived in a house called the Bede-house, 6 d. a-week each, and clothes. There are no remains of this college, which was latterly called the Chapel of St. Mary, or the Chapel of the Sea : it stood on the Roman bank adjoining Marshland : after the reformation, the lands belonging to it were annexed to the rectory; the parsonage-house stands on the site of the college. The Bishop of Ely is patron.

NEWTON, in the hundred of Triplow, and deanery of Barton, lies about six miles south of Cambridge, and seven nearly north of Royston. The manor was procured for the monks of Ely by Brithnoth, the first abbot, in the reign of King Edgar^b; and was one of those assigned by Bishop Hervey to the convent : it now belongs to the Dean and Chapter; they are also impropiators of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage, which is united to Hawkstone. This parish has been inclosed pursuant to an act of Parliament, passed in 1798, by which lands were allotted in lieu of tithes.

In the parish church are memorials of the family of Swann, which was settled at Newton for several generations; the heiress of Robert Swann, (the last of the family) who died in 1727, married John Stevenson, Esq. The old mansion, which was the seat of the Swanns, and afterwards of the Stevensons, has been pulled down.

OCKINGTON. See HOGINGTON.

ORWELL, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, lies about eight miles south-west of Cambridge, and about seven north-west of Royston. The manor of Orwell was at an early period in the baronial family of Camois, under which it was held by John de Kirkby, Bishop of Ely, who died in 1290^c: from the Bishop's collateral relations, it passed by a female heir to the family of

^b Bentham's Ely, p. 75. King Edgar granted the tenants of this manor an exemption from toll. Hundred Roll for Cambridgeshire. ^c Esch. 5. Edward I.

Prilly^d. It was afterwards in the Pembridges, from whom it passed by marriage to Sir Simon Burley: being forfeited to the crown by his attainder in the reign of Richard II., it was granted to the Beauforts, and having passed by inheritance to Margaret, Countess of Richmond, became again vested in the crown^e. About the middle of the seventeenth century, this manor was in the family of Aglionby^f, and passed by marriage to the Butlers, who exchanged it with Sir Thomas Chicheley, of Wimpole, for Barnwell priory, near Cambridge. After this, it passed in the same manner as Wimpole to Edward Earl of Oxford, of whom it was purchased by the grandfather of Richard Bendyshe, Esq., the present proprietor.

The manor of Wratfworth belonged to a family of that name, in the reign of Edward I.: the Walters possessed it in the reign of Henry VIII., and were succeeded by the Cages^g, of whom it was purchased, in the year 1686, by Sir Thomas Chicheley: it has since passed with Orwell.

In the chancel of the parish church, are memorials for some of the rectors; among whom were Wolfran Stubbs, D.D., some time Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge; and Charles Mason, D.D. Woodwardian Professor of Mineralogy, who left behind him large collections relating to the Roman roads and stations in Britain, and copious materials for a map of Cambridgeshire; he died in 1770.

On the roof of the chancel are the arms of Burley, Mortimer, Scrope, Tiptoft, D'Echalers, and other families which were contemporaries, about the latter end of the fourteenth century, at which time it appears that the two last mentioned, as well as Sir Simon Burley, had manors in Orwell.

John Colbatch, D.D., some time rector of the parish, founded a school for instructing the poor children of Orwell; the boys in reading, writing, and the five first rules in arithmetic; the girls in reading, knitting, and plain work; the master and mistress to be chosen by the trustees, who are six in number.

The master and fellows of Trinity College are patrons of the vicarage and sinecure rectory, which, in the reign of Edward III., had been given by Margaret, relict of John Kendall, to the warden or chaplain of a chantry at Hitchin.

Adjoining to this parish, and now esteemed a part of it, is *Malton*, formerly a distinct parish. The manor was for many years in the Tyrrells, and was by them sold to Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who gave it to the master and fellows of Christ's College, in Cambridge^h. This college had formerly

^d Originalia, 30 Edward I. Rot. 18.

^e Ibid.

^f Layer's MSS.

^g Ibid.

^h Ibid.

a house at Malton, which was reserved as a place of retirement for its members, during seasons of epidemical sickness; it has been pulled down many years^h.

Malton church having been before that time dilapidated, and applied to profane uses, was fitted up as a chapel by Robert Sterne, lessee of the manor under the college, in the early part of the seventeenth century, and divine service was for some years performed in itⁱ; but it has been again defaced, and is now used as a barn.

OUTWELL, in the hundred of Wisbech, and deanery of Fincham, in the diocese of Norwich, lies partly in Norfolk, and partly in Cambridgeshire; as the church, and five-sixths of the parish, are in Norfolk, it will be more particularly treated of in that county. Richard Greaves Townley, Esq. is lord of the manor by inheritance from the Beauprés: the Bishop of Ely is patron of the rectory.

OVER, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Chesterton, lies on the borders of Huntingdonshire, three miles from St. Ives, about seven north-east of Huntingdon, and about eleven from Cambridge. The manor was given to the abbot and convent of Ramsey, by Ednothus, Bishop of Dorchester, the second of that name^k. King James I., in the year 1619, granted it to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; Sackville Wade, Esq., was lord of the manor in 1676, as appears by his epitaph in the church; since that time it has been successively in the families of Kirkby, Phillips, and Edwards, and is now the property of J. N. Taylor, Esq.

The Bishop of Ely had a manor in Over, in the reign of Edward II., which was held under the fee in 1506, by the family of Hutton^l. A small manor in this parish was purchased for Bene't College, in Cambridge, by Dr. Botwright, the master, in 1473^m.

Over the west door of the parish church, is a rude carving in *bas relief* of the Virgin, described in the Revelations, as clothed with the sun, and standing on the moon. The master and fellows of Trinity College, in Cambridge, are patrons of the rectory.

Mrs. Kirkby, lady of the manor, in the early part of the last centuryⁿ, gave the sum of 300l., since laid out in the purchase of lands, for the endowment of a cha-

^h Layer's MSS. ⁱ Ibid. ^k He was promoted to the fee in 1004. See Leland's Collectanea, vol. I. p. 580. ^l Escheat Roll. Henry VIII. ^m Masters's History of the College, p. 46.
ⁿ Before the year 1727.

rity-school in this parish, and the relief of poor widows ; Mrs. Alice Walpole in 1709, left 2 l. 10 s. *per annum*, for teaching six poor children.

PAMPISFORD, or PAMPSWORTH, in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, lies about seven miles nearly south of Cambridge, five west of Linton, and eight nearly north of Royston. When the Survey of Domesday was taken, there were two manors in Pampsworth, one of which belonged to the abbot and convent of Ely, having been given to that monastery by Duke Brithnoth, in the year 991^o ; the other was held by two knights, whose names are not mentioned, under Alan, Earl of Brittany and Richmond : the former manor was alienated from the church of Ely by Hervey, the first Bishop, and given to his nephew, William de Laventon, chaplain to King Henry I., to be held by him under the abbey by knight's-service^p : in the reign of Edward I., it was in the family of Fitz-ancher, or Fitz-anger, afterwards in the Shardelowes^q. The other manor being held of the honour of Richmond, was successively in the families of Brock, Creek, Colville, and Marsh^r. The family of Marsh was in possession as early as the reign of King James I. ; and it is probable that the two manors had been before that time united, as we have found no later mention of more than one, which was afterwards in the Parkers^s ; and is now, by inheritance, the property of William Parker Hamond, Esq.

The improper rectory and advowson of the vicarage, which belonged formerly to the nuns of Blackeburgh^t, were, after the reformation, successively in the families of Wood and Tyrrell, and are now the property of John Mortlock, Esq., of Cambridge : the parish has been inclosed pursuant to an act of Parliament, passed in 1799, by which allotments of land were given in lieu of tithes.

PAPWORTH-AGNES, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies on the borders of Huntingdonshire, about five miles nearly south of Huntingdon, and about twelve nearly west of Cambridge.

The manor of Ruffells, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of King John, to a family of that name, from which it passed successively to the families of Papworth and Mallory. The Mallorys, who became possessed in the reign of Henry V., re-

^o Bentham's Ely, p. 84.

^p Ibid. p. 272.

^q Temp. Edward III., as appears by

the Escheat Roll. ^r Sir Henry Brock held it, temp. Edward I. ; Sir John de Creek, temp. Edward II. ; Henry Colville, temp. Henry VII. ; Thomas Marsh, 15 Jac. I. Escheat Rolls.

^s The Parkers succeeded the family of Marsh about the year 1706.

^t It was appropriated to

them in the year 1377.

tained it till the early part of the seventeenth century, when they sold it to the Caters^a: it has been since in the families of Cotton and Pigott; and is now the property of Mrs. Grace, who has the patronage of the rectory. The manor-house stands partly in the county of Huntingdon. The manor of Francis's, after having been in the families of Beaumys and Francis, passed to the Mallorys, and became united to the other manor.

In the *Nomina Villarum*, bearing date 1316, John Knevelt is mentioned as lord of a manor in Papworth; and it appears that his descendants continued to possess an estate there in 1517^b. Ten virgates of land in this parish were held in the reign of Edward I., (being then the property of John Ruffell,) by the service of maintaining two paupers, to pray for the souls of King Henry III. and King John^c. A small estate, afterwards annexed to the manor of Ruffells by the Mallorys, was held formerly under the Bishop of Ely, by the annual render of twenty-five wooden trenchers^d.

PAPWORTH-EVERARD, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies about six miles south of Huntingdon, and about ten miles nearly west of Cambridge. The manor having been successively in the families of De Beche and De la Haye, passed, in moieties, by female heirs, to the St. Georges and Blitons. Blitons moiety passed, by inheritance, to the Wimbishes and Nortons, and afterwards, by successive sales, to the families of Mallory and Thoroughgood^e. About the middle of the seventeenth century, the whole was vested in the Mordens; and having since passed, by successive sales, through the families of Phillips, Pedley, Holworthy, and Moreland; is now the property of Charles Madryll, Esq.

The master and fellows of Trinity College, in Cambridge, are patrons of the rectory.

RAMPTON, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Chesterton, lies about six miles north of Cambridge. The manor was for several generations in the ancient family of Lisle, of Ridgmont^b, who, in the reign of Edward I., had a weekly market at Rampton, and an annual fair^c: we have not found any record of the grant. The manor was afterwards in the Scropes^d: about the year 1623;

^a Laver's MSS. ^b Escheat Roll, Henry VIII. ^c Hundred Roll. ^d Escheat Roll, Edward II. ^e Laver's MSS. ^f From the reign of Henry III. to 30 Edward III. Laver's MSS., and Esch. ^g Hundred Roll. The festival is not mentioned. ^h In the reign of Richard II., there was a law-suit between John Windsor and Sir Richard le Scrope, for the manor of Rampton, and other estates, which was determined in favour of the latter. See Pat. 17 Richard II. p. 2.

having

having been in the family of Alcock, it was purchased by Sir John Lemon^c, alderman of London, whose descendant sold it to Mr. Strode, the present proprietor.

In the parish church is an ancient monument of one of the Lisle family, whose residence is supposed to have been a little to the east of the church, where is a moated site, with considerable vestiges of buildings.

Soon after the conquest, Picot, the sheriff, gave the advowson of Rampton to the monks of Barnwell: the Reverend John Perkins is the present patron and incumbent.

ROYSTON, a market town on the road from London to Cambridge, lies partly within this county, but mostly in Hertfordshire. The Cambridgeshire part contains nothing worthy of notice, except the sites of the King's house, and the hospital of St. Nicholas; the town, therefore, will be treated of more at large in the county of Herts, in which are the church, the sites of the priory, and of the hospital of St. John and St. James, the market-place, and the subterraneous chapel.

The King's house was built by King James I., as an occasional residence for enjoying the amusements of hawking and hunting. That monarch was at Royston with his favourite, the Earl of Somers, when he received intelligence of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury: the Earl was arrested as a principal in this infamous transaction in the King's presence; and it is said, that his Majesty, who, at the moment of the arrest, had been leaning on his favourite's shoulder, said very coolly, as soon as he had quitted the apartment, "Now the De'el go with thee, for I will never see thy face any more^f." At the commencement of the civil war, King Charles removed from Hampton Court to his house at Royston, previously to his setting up his standard at Nottingham^g. On the 24th of June 1647, being a prisoner to the army, whose head-quarters were then at Royston, he was lodged in his own house there two nights^h. The survey of Royston-houseⁱ, taken during the *interregnum*, describes the King's lodgings as in good repair, consisting of a presence-chamber, privy-chamber, and other rooms. It has since gone to decay, and there are now very small remains of the building. In 1753, the site was leased to John Minchin for fifty years; this lease, at the time of its expiration in 1803, was vested in Mrs. Anne Wortham, to whom it has not as yet been renewed.

^c Escheat Roll, Jac. I. of King Charles I., p. 482. tion Office.

^f Coke's Detection, vol. I. p. 82, 83.
^g Whitlocke's Memorials, p. 259.

^h Sanderfon's Life
ⁱ In the Augmentation

The

The hospital of St. Nicholas existed as early as the reign of King John, who granted the brethren a fair at the festival of St. Nicholas^k. There are no remains of this hospital, the site of which is covered with modern buildings.

SAWSTON, in the hundred of Whittlesford, and deanery of Camps, lies about six miles south of Cambridge, and about seven nearly north of Royston. There are four manors in this parish, Pyrotts, Dernford, Dale, and Huntingtons; all now the property of Ferdinand Huddleston, Esq. The manor of Pyrotts continued, until the year 1329, in the immediate descendants of Pirotus, who held it under Eudo Fitzhubert, Steward of the Household to William the Conqueror. Sir Edmund De la Pole died seized of this manor and Dernford in 1419^l. Mr. Huddleston's ancestor married one of the co-heiresses of John Neville, Marquis Montagu, and in her right acquired these manors, which had descended from the De la Poles, through the Ingoldesthorps, to the noble family of Neville. The manors of Dale and Huntingtons were purchased by Sir Edmund Huddleston before the year 1580^m: the manor of Dale, or Le Dale, had been in the Sawstons, who held it under the manor of Pyrotts, by the service of finding an armed soldier, whenever the owner of that manor should attend the King to the warsⁿ. The manor of Huntingtons was purchased of the Moores, representatives of the Huntingtons from whom it acquired its name. A paramount manor in Sawston, was confirmed, in the reign of Richard III., to the Duke of Buckingham, as representative of the Bohuns and Mandevilles: one Roger held an estate under Geoffrey de Mandeville, when the Survey of Domesday was taken.

William Huddleston, who settled at Sawston, in consequence of his marriage with one of the co-heiresses of the Marquis Montagu, was of an ancient family in Cumberland; his son, Sir John Huddleston, entertained the Princess Mary at his house, immediately after the death of her brother, King Edward VI., and contrived her escape to Framlingham Castle, for which his house was plundered by the mob, who took part with Lady Jane Gray. The Princess is said to have been conveyed to Framlingham on a double horse, behind Mr. Huddleston's servant; on her accession to the throne, she rewarded her protector by bestowing on him the honour of Knighthood, and making him Vice-chamberlain; it has been said also, that she gave him a great part of the materials of Cambridge Castle to re-

^k Tanners. ^l Esch. 7 Henry V. It appears by the Escheat Roll, that the De la Poles had Dernford as early as 37 Edward III. ^m From the information of Mr. Huddleston. ⁿ See the Hundred Roll for Cambridgeshire, and Escheat Rolls.

build his house at Sawston : it may be observed, however, that this ancient mansion, now the seat of Ferdinand Huddleston, Esq., is chiefly of brick : the date corresponds with the tradition, for it appears that it was built in 1557. In the gallery are several portraits of the Huddleston family ; among which is that of Sir John Huddleston above-mentioned. In the parish church, are monuments for Sir John, and others of the family ; there is an ancient tomb also for Hera De la Pole, who died in 1423 : she was wife of Sir Walter De la Pole, and daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Bradston ; this tomb is almost concealed by a monument of one of the Huddlestons.

The rectory of Sawston, which had belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, or rather to the preceptory of Shengay, which was subordinate to that priory, was granted, by King Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Long : it is now in moieties between Mr. Huddleston and Mr. Gosling^o, who are joint patrons of the vicarage. The parish of Sawston having been inclosed pursuant to an act of Parliament, passed in 1802, the impropiators and the vicar have allotments of land in lieu of tithes.

GREAT-SHELFORD, in the hundred of Triplow, and deanery of Barton, lies about four miles nearly north of Cambridge. The Bury manor, in Shelford, was given to the monastery of Ely by the parents of Leofsin, when he was professed a monk^o : having been assigned to the Bishop in the reign of Henry I., it continued to be annexed to the see, until alienated to the crown by Bishop Heton, in the year 1600. After having been, in the intermediate time, in the family of Goldwell^o, it was purchased, in 1614, of the executors of Christopher Rogers, for the sum of 2000 l., by the master and fellows of Gonville and Caius College.

The manor of Valence, Moynes, or Grendons, now corruptly called Granhams, was anciently in the Le Moynes, of whom it was purchased, in the reign of Edward II., by Agnes Valence^r : it was held, by what was called Goldsmith's service, that is, the making or repairing the King's crown whenever either should be wanted, being allowed 2 s. a-day for wages^o. From the Valences this manor descended to the family of Hastings, under which it was held by the Grendons : in the reign

* The impropriation and advowson had been divided into six parts, one of which had been in the Huddleston family more than a century ; the other five parts were, in 1724, the property of Stephen Corby, of whose co-heirs they were purchased by Mr. Gosling. Mr. Huddleston has since purchased two of these parts, in consequence of which he is become possessed of a moiety of the rectory, and has the alternate presentation. ^o Bentham's Ely. ^o Layer's MSS. ^o Ibid.

^o Hundred Roll, 8 Edward I.

of Henry VIII., it was purchased by Sir John Hinde, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, whose son, Sir Francis, sold it to the Goldwells¹. In 1632, it was the property of Valentine Cary, Bishop of Exeter, whose nephew, Ernestus Cary, in the year 1646, sold it to the family of Ventris: it passed afterwards to the Duncombes, of whom it was purchased, in 1714, by the master and fellows of St. John's College in Cambridge.

The parish church is said to have been built by Bishop Fordham, who died in 1425: the steeple was blown down by the great storm in 1703, and again in 1798; it has since been rebuilt by subscription. In this church are monuments, and other memorials, for the families of Goldwell, Torrell, and Redman: of the latter family was Dr. William Redman, Bishop of Norwich, who died in 1602: his widow was buried at Shelford: Mary Redman, a young lady of this family, who died in 1612, is described, in her epitaph, as "a fair flower whom too hasty death pluck'd from the face of the earth, to stick in the bosom of heaven."

The Bishop of Ely is impropiator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage.

LITTLE-SHELFORD, in the hundred of Triplow, and deanery of Barton, lies about five miles south of Cambridge, near the road to Chesterford. The manor was for more than three centuries in the family of Freville², of which it was purchased, soon after the year 1600, by J. Bankes, Esq.³ Mr. Bankes sold the manor-house to Sir Toby Palavicini; and his son the manor to Daniel Wigmore, Archdeacon of Ely. On the site of the manor, Sir Toby Palavicini built a house in the Italian style of architecture, which, when scarcely finished, he sold to John Gill, Esq.⁴ It was afterwards again united to the manor, and the estate was sold, in the year 1707, to Roger Gillingham, Esq., of whose family it was purchased, in 1745, by William Finch, Esq. Mr. Finch pulled down the house which had been erected by Sir Toby Palavicini, and built another on the site. The manor, and advowson of the rectory, are now the property of William Finch Finch, Esq., formerly William Finch Ingle. The manor-house is occupied by Mr. Charles Finch.

In the parish church is the monument of Sir John Freville, a Crusader, who died 6 Edward II., [see p. 63.] and some memorials for the families of Wale and Ingle.

There was formerly a hermitage at the bridge, between Great and Little-Shelford, of which John Lucas was hermit, in 1398⁵.

¹ Layer's MSS.
tanea, p. 8.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Blomefield's Collec-

SHENGAY,

SHENGAY, which gives name to a deanery, lies in the hundred of Armingford, about seven miles north-west of Royston. The manor of Shengay, written in the record of *Domesday Scelgei*, was, at the time of taking that survey, the property of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury. In the year 1145, his daughter, Sibylla de Reynes^a, founded at this place a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers, to whom she gave the manor^b; a sister of this order is spoken of as resident at Shengay in 1185^c. After the reformation, the preceptory of Shengay was given, with the manor, to Sir Richard Long, from whom this estate passed, by a female heir, to the noble family of Russell. When the brave Admiral Russell, who possessed this manor, was created an Earl, his second title was Viscount Shengay. The manor is now, by inheritance, the property of the Marchioness of Downshire^d. The remains of Shengay-house, formerly the preceptory, were taken down about the year 1794; the hall, and some other parts of the conventual buildings, were standing not many years before. There was formerly a monument at Shengay for Sir Robert Dalrymple, preceptor of the Knights Hospitallers, who died in 1404^e. The present chapel at Shengay, which was built by Lord Sandys^f, the Marchioness of Downshire's father, has been of late years disused. The benefice is a curacy, now consolidated with Wendy, and in the patronage of the Honourable Thomas Windfor, who is impropriator of the tithes; Shengay is nevertheless esteemed a separate parish.

SHEPRETH, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, lies about eight miles nearly south of Cambridge, and about six north of Royston. The manor of Chatteris, in Shepreth, to which the advowson is annexed, belonged to the nunnery of Chatteris; and was granted, after the reformation, first to Elrington and Metcalf^g, and afterwards to Sir William Laxton, alderman of London: Sir William's niece brought it in marriage to the Wautons, from whom it passed, by bequest, to William Layer, Esq., father of John Layer^h, the antiquary. The last heir-male of the Layer family died in 1706; the manor of Shepreth was purchased of his representatives, by the ancestor of the present proprietor, Hale Wortham, Esq. of

^a Camden speaks of this lady as the wife of John de Reynes. She was either before or afterwards the wife of Robert Fitzhamon. See Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. I. p. 29.

^b Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. II. p. 546.

^c *Ibid.* vol. II. p. 550.

^d See p. 167.

^e Cole's MSS.

^f *Ibid.*

^g Record in the Augmentation Office.

^h See in p. 77, some account of Mr. Layer's Collections for Cambridgeshire, which we have frequently quoted, and from which the particulars relating to this manor are taken.

Royston : the manor-house, which was built by Mr. Layer, has been long occupied by the tenant of the farm. The lord of this manor possesses a right of free-warren, and has a royal charter for keeping swans on the stream which runs from Ashwell, in Hertfordshire, to Cambridge. The manor of Tyrrells, or Flambards, was successively in the families of Fitz-Ralph and Tyrrell ; from the latter it passed, by a female heir, to the noble family of Petre^b, in which it continued until the early part of the last century, when it passed to the Coxalls, of whom it was purchased, in 1760, by the father of William Woodham, Esq., the present proprietor, who resides in the manor-house.

The manors of Dockwra's and Wimbish were formerly one, which was successively in the families of De la Haye^c and Engayne ; having been divided into moieties, between the Blitons and St. Georges, they became two manors, called, from subsequent proprietors, Dockwra's and Wimbish : they were again united by purchase in the family of Ingrey ; and, by successive conveyances, passed to the Hancocks and Richardsons, and, by bequest, to the Hales^d : having been a second time separated, Dockwras now belongs to Mr. Woodham, and Wimbish to Mr. Ingle, by inheritance from his uncle, Mr. John Gifford, who purchased it of John Stevenson, Esq. of Newton. Dockwra's has been in Mr. Woodham's family since the year 1759, and, during the preceding century, had passed through the families of Ladkin, Plover, Hunt, Comber, and Fairchild.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Layer family. Mr. Wortham is impropiator of the great tithes, which belonged to the nuns of Chatteris ; and is also patron of the vicarage.

SNAILWELL, in the hundred of Staplehoe, and deanery of Fordham, in the diocese of Norwich, lies about three miles north of Newmarket. The manor was given to Ely Abbey by the parents of Leofsin, when he was professed a monk, in the reign of Edward the Confessor ; the abbot leased it to Archbishop Stigand : when the Survey of Domesday was taken, it was possessed by Hugh de Porth, ancestor of the St. Johns ; this record states, that it was claimed by Simeon, abbot of Ely ; and Wharton mentions that it was recovered by his successor Nigellus^e ; but we find no other traces of the Abbot, Prior, or Bishop of Ely, having a manor in Snailwell. The Lords St. John of Basing, descended from Hugh de Porth, had a superior manor, which was held under them, as of the manor of Basing, by the families of Manners,

^b Layer's MSS. in 1324. Escheat Roll.

^c A fair at Shepreth was granted to John De la Haye by King Edward II.,

^d Layer.

^e Anglia Sacra.

Hengrave and Thornton^m. The Pastons held a manor, in Snailwell, immediately of the King, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV.ⁿ In the year 1523, Thomas Chefewright held the manor of Hale in Snailwell, which had been Robert Burley's, under the prior of St. John of Jerusalem^o: in 1564, John Gatward held the manor-farm of Spinney under William Paston^p. Samuel Clarke, Esq. being possessed of the manor of Snailwell, and having a feat there, was created a Baronet in 1698; Sir Arthur Clarke, by whose death the title became extinct, was buried at Snailwell, in the month of June 1806. The manor was sold by Sir Samuel Clarke to the grandfather of the Honourable Thomas Brand, of whom it was purchased by the late John Tharp, Esq. of Chippenham: it is now the property of his grandson, a minor. The manor-house has been long uninhabited, and is in a very ruinous state.

In the parish church are some memorials of the family of Lucke. The Bishop of Ely is patron of the rectory.

SOHAM, in the hundred of Staplehoe, and deanery of Fordham, in the diocese of Norwich, is a considerable town, on the borders of Suffolk, about five miles south-east of Ely, and about seven nearly north of Newmarket. It had formerly a market on Thursdays, which has been disused somewhat more than a century^q. There are still two fairs, May 9th, for cattle, horses, and pedlary, and the Monday before Midsummer, now a mere holiday fair: another fair, held some years ago three days before Michaelmas, has been discontinued. We have not been able to find the charters, either for the market or fairs; it is probable that the former was held by prescription, as Soham appears to have been a place of note from a very remote period, having been the see of the Bishops of the East-Angles; Felix, the first Bishop, was buried there, but afterwards removed to Ramsey^r: the Bishop's palace, and a church, were destroyed by the Danes in 870^t. On the east side of the street, opposite the church, are many vestiges of buildings, and several human bones were dug up on this spot a few years ago^v: there is no doubt that this was the site of the Bishop's palace and the cathedral church, which, it is probable, were adjoining buildings.

^m Escheat Rolls, Edward III., Henry VI., &c. ⁿ Escheat Rolls. ^o Ibid. Henry VIII.

^p Ibid. Eliz. ^q Some aged inhabitants, now living, affirm that their fathers remembered the market in their younger days. ^r Leland's Collectanea, vol. II, p. 247. ^s Ibid. 247, 248. ^t From the information of Mr. Fisher, the present vicar.

Before

Before the draining of the fens there was a large lake or mere at Soham, through which was in ancient times a dangerous passage by water to Ely^a: Hervey, Bishop of Ely, made a causey from Ely to Soham through the fens^b.

The manor of Soham, having been parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown, (as appears by the Survey of Domesday) was given by King John to Hubert de Burgh^c; John de Burgh conveyed it to King Edward I. in 1273^d: in 1372, it was granted to John Duke of Lancaster^e; and, in 1459, was made parcel of that Duchy: in 1604, it was granted to Sir Roger Aston and Richard Grymesditch; and, in 1624, to Edward and Robert Ramsey, in trust for the Earl of Holderness^f, of whom it seems to have been purchased by the Chicheleys, for it appears that they possessed it in 1632^g. Sir Charles Wager was lord of this manor in the early part of the last century; it was sold by him to Edward Harrison, Esq., Governor of Fort St.-George, whose daughter brought it in marriage to Charles Viscount Townshend. It is now the property of Thomas Martin Dennes, Esq., by whom it was purchased, in 1806, of the late Marquis Townshend. This manor extends into the parish of Fordham.

The abbot and convent of Ely had a small manor in Soham, given them by Duke Brithnoth in 991^h; this estate continued in the church of Ely when the Survey of Domesday was taken; and it appears that it was held under the Bishops of that see, in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. by the St. Georgesⁱ. The family of Basset had a manor in Soham, in the reign of Henry III.^j, which passed by marriage to the Despencers^k. The families of Seyney^l, Crevequer^m, Mortimerⁿ, and Huntingfield^o, had manors in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. One of these estates was afterwards in the family of Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester^p; and, having descended by female heirs to the families of Ingoldesthorp and Neville, has of late years passed, with the manor of Soham, by the name of Netherhall-Wygorne: this manor also extends into Fordham. Another manor, called Netherhall-Tindalls^q, has, during the last two centuries, been successively in the families of Barnes^r,

^a Leland's Collectanea, vol. II. p. 248. Soham Mere, containing 1369½ acres, has been drained and converted into tillage. ^b Dugdale on Draining. ^c Cart. 13 Henry III.

^d Pat. 2 Edward I. ^e Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 115. ^f From the information of Robert Harper, Esq., of the Duchy Office. ^g Layer's MSS. ^h Bentham's Ely, p. 84. ⁱ Escheat Rolls. ^j Esch. 56 Henry III. ^k Esch. 9 Edward I.

^l Escheat Rolls. ^m Esch. 10 Edward I. ⁿ Esch. 32 Edward I. ^o Esch. 1 Edward II. ^p Esch. 10 Edward IV. ^q John Tindall had a manor in Soham in 1500. Escheat Roll. Henry VII. ^r Edward Barnes was possessed of it in 1561. Escheat Roll, Eliz.

Foulkes,

Foulkes, Hanmer, and Hervey: in 1805, it was purchased of the Herveys by the present proprietor, Mr. Robert Pigott.

In the parish church, which has a large and lofty tower, seen at a great distance, are memorials of the families of Barnes, Hamond, and Cockayne.

The rectory of Soham was given by King Richard I. to the abbot and convent of Pyne, who, in the year 1285, conveyed it to the abbot and convent of Rewley, near Oxford. About the year 1450, it was purchased of the monks of Rewley by the master and fellows of Pembroke-hall^p, who are proprietors of the rectorial manor, and patrons of the vicarage.

The manor of *Barway*, a hamlet of this parish, was parcel of the estate of John Neville, Marquis Montagu, most probably inherited from the Tiptofts; and passed in marriage with his daughter Lucy to Sir Anthony Browne. About the year 1572, it was purchased by the master and fellows of Pembroke-hall, of the family of Pechey, or Petchie. At this hamlet is a chapel of ease, supported wholly by the inhabitants: there is another hamlet, about two miles from Soham, called the *Cotes*.

On the division of the commons in 1685, Sir Thomas Chicheley, then lord of the manor, and the other land-holders, allotted one hundred and sixteen acres of moorland for the benefit of the poor, the profits of which were to be appropriated to the purposes of setting them to work, providing a salary for a schoolmaster, and apprenticing children^q: the master of the school, to which children of the poor are admitted without any limit as to number, receives at present a salary of about 50*l. per annum*.

Mr. Richard Bond founded three alms-houses at Soham in 1502, and Mr. Thomas Pechey nine others in 1581, all for poor widows; they are none of them endowed, except with a small allowance for fuel.

STANTON, or LONG-STANTON, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Chesterton, lies about six miles north-west of Cambridge: it contains two parishes and two churches, one dedicated to St. Michael, the other to All-Saints; but the boundaries of the two parishes are not now distinguishable.

The manor of Tony's, in Stanton, passed from the family of Tony, by female heirs, to the Beauchamps and Nevilles^r; of this manor no later mention has been found, nor of that of Camps, which, in the reign of King Henry VII., was in the family of Ade, by inheritance from the Locrams^s. The Colvilles had a manor in

^p Obligingly communicated by the master from the College Archives.
of the vicar.

^r Layer's MSS.

^s Escheat Roll.

^q From the information

Stanton, called after their name, which passed to the Burgoynes; and from them, by purchase, to the Hattons. The Cheynes had, from an early period¹, a manor in Stanton, called Walwyns, or Cheyne's Place, and another, called French Ladyes manor. The heiress of this branch of the Cheynes, married Thomas Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, whose descendant, Lord Vaux, possessed this estate in 1632².

A decree in chancery, bearing date 1757, states, that the ancestors of Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart., had been then possessed, for more than a hundred years, of the manors of Long-Stanton³, Cheynes, Walwyns, and Colvilles. The family of Hatton, descended from the Hattons of Cheshire, settled at Stanton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. John Hatton, Esq., the first of the family who resided there, was first cousin of the celebrated Sir Christopher Hatton; his third son, Thomas, succeeded to the estate, and was created a Baronet in 1641. Long-Stanton is now the property of Thomas Hatton, Esq., younger brother of Sir John Hatton, the present Baronet: the manor-house, a spacious ancient mansion, was some years ago modernized.

The church of St. Michael is thatched, and contains nothing worthy of notice: in the church of All-Saints are several monuments, and a *Columbarium* of the Hatton family. The church of All-Saints was given by John Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to the collegiate church of Astley, in Lincolnshire, to which the great tithes were appropriated. Since the reformation, the rectory has been attached to the see of Ely: the Bishop is patron of the vicarage. The Bishops of Ely had formerly a palace at Long-Stanton, whither they occasionally retired. Queen Elizabeth was entertained at dinner there by Bishop Cox, on the day that she quitted Cambridge, after her visit to the university, in the month of August 1564⁴. The president and fellows of Magdalen College, in Cambridge, are impropiators of Stanton-St. Michael's, and patrons of the vicarage.

STAPLEFORD, in the hundred of Triplow, and deanery of Barton, lies about four miles from Cambridge. The principal manor, called the Bury, was part of the ancient possessions of the church of Ely: it was one of the manors assigned to the monks, by Hervey, the first Bishop; and now belongs to the Dean and Chapter. The manor, or nominal manor of Sternes, in this parish, was so called from an ancient family of that name, who possessed it for several generations, and built a chapel at Stapleford: they were succeeded by the Woods. Sir John Wood

¹ Nicholas Cheyne had lands in Stanton, temp. Edward I.

² Layer's MSS.

³ Dugdale's

Baronage, vol. I. p. 233.

⁴ Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, vol. I.

fold

fold it to Sir Henry North, of whose son it was purchased by Sir William Haughton⁷; it was afterwards, for many years, in the family of Joscelyne: Arthur Joscelyne, the last heir-male, died in 1740⁸; he was succeeded in the possession of this manor by the Earl of Godolphin, who probably purchased of his co-heirs. It is now, by bequest of the last Lord Godolphin, the property of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, younger brother of the Duke of Leeds, who has a seat at Gogmagog-hill, in this parish, which was rebuilt in the year 1759.

The dean and chapter of Ely are impropiators of the rectory of Stapleford: the Bishop is patron of the vicarage.

STECHWORTH, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies about four miles south of Newmarket, and about ten east of Cambridge. The manor was given by Ofwy, a noble Saxon, to the abbot and convent of Ely, when his son Elfwin was professed a monk, for the purpose of providing him clothes during his life, and afterwards to remain to the convent^a. After the reformation, it was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Edward North^b: from the Norths, it passed, by purchase, to the noble family of Russell; and, about the year 1669, from the Earl of Bedford to Richard Lord Gorges, who died in the year 1712, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, having bequeathed this estate to his nephew, Henry Fleming. Richard Fleming, Esq., who died in the year 1740, gave it, by will, to the sons of Browne Willis, the antiquary^c. In the year 1786, the manor of Stechworth was purchased of John Willis Fleming, Esq., by Richard Eaton, Esq., who pulled down a large brick mansion, erected by Lord Gorges, and built another on the site, which he has given to his son, who resides in it; and has much improved the place by extensive plantations.

Lord Gorges, who sat in the Long Parliament, was surveyor-general of draining the fens, for twenty years; having been appointed to that situation in 1656^d: In the church is a handsome monument, to the memory of his son Henry, who died at the age of nineteen in 1674: it is ornamented with a figure, in white marble, of the deceased; and with those of his father and mother, in mourning attitudes. In the year 1700, Lord and Lady Gorges founded an alms-house at Stechworth, for two poor men and two poor women, and endowed it with 30 l. *per annum*;

⁷ Sir William Haughton was possessed of it in 1632. Layer's MSS.

⁸ Bentham's Ely, p. 86.

^d Ibid.

^b Record in the Augmentation Office.

^a Cole's MSS.

^c Cole's MSS.

the allowance to each of the paupers is 2 s. a-week, besides clothes and fuel; they are appointed by the lord of the manor.

Mr. Eaton is impropriator of Stechworth, and patron of the vicarage.

LONG-STOW, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about a mile from Caxton, and about ten miles nearly south-west of Cambridge. The manors of Stow and Brune were given to the abbot and convent of Ramsey by Ethelgiva, second wife of Earl Ailwin, who died in 985^d. Stow was held under the Abbey, by a family which took its name from the village, as early as the reign of King Henry I., this family continued to possess it for more than a century, and was succeeded by the Wautons and Denstons^e. In the reign of King Edward IV. it was in the Broughtons^f, from whom it passed by marriage to the family of Cheney: in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was purchased of the Cheney's by Anthony Cage, Esq.^g, who built the manor-house. The Cages were succeeded by the Boveys: Sir Ralph Bovey, Bart., who resided at Long-Stow, and died in 1679, bequeathed this estate to the Reverend Mr. Davies, who took the name of Bovey; his daughter and heir married Sir Thomas Alston, Bart., and, dying in 1778, gave this manor by will to her son John, of whom it was purchased by the Reverend Robert Thomson, L.L.D., the present proprietor. Stow-hall is now occupied by a farmer.

The manor of Borne-court, or Brune-court, which, in the reign of King Edward III., was in the family of Brune^h, was at a later period in the Gerysⁱ: it has been long united to the other manor. An estate in this parish, consisting of two virgates of land, was held until the reign of King Edward I., when the serjeanty was commuted, by the singular service of finding a truss of hay for the King's *Cloaca*^k, or, as some records^l express it, *Camera forinfeca*, whenever he should visit Cambridge: the Escheat Roll says simply, by the service of providing the King with a truss of hay whenever he should come to Barnwell.

Adjoining the parish church was a chapel built by Sir John Cage, who died in 1610; this chapel, which was blown down by a high wind in 1719, contained several monuments of the Cage family, one of which, with the effigies of a knight and his lady, is now in the chancel. The monument of Sir Ralph Bovey, Bart., who died in 1679, has a half-length statue of the deceased, in white marble, rising from

^d Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. I. p. 231.

^e Layer's MSS.

^f Esch. 20 Edward IV.

^g Layer.

^h Esch. 11 Edward III.

ⁱ Temp. Henry VIII., Escheat Roll.

^k See Blount's Tenures,

^l Liber feodorum.

the tomb, and laying hold of an anchor let down to him by a hand from above, alluding to his epitaph ^m, which was written by himself.

Dr. Thomson is patron of the rectory: the parsonage-house is moated.

There was formerly a hospital at Stow for poor sisters, founded in the reign of King Henry III., by a chaplain of the name of Walter, who was some time vicar of the parish ⁿ.

STOW-QUI, or STOW *cum* QUI, in the hundred of Stane, and deanery of Camps, lies about five miles east of Cambridge, and about eight nearly west of Newmarket. The family of Traylly had the manor of Qui more than a century ^o. Reginald Traylly, the last heir-male, died seized of it in 1401 ^p; his estates passed, by inheritance, to the families of Hugford and Lucy ^q. This manor seems to be the same as Stow-Qui *alias* Holme-hall, which, at a later period, was successively in the families of Ansty ^r, Cholmeley ^s, Lawrence, Child ^t, and Whichcote. Sir Paul Whichcote, Bart. of Qui-hall, died in 1721 ^u; soon after which this estate was purchased by the ancestor of Thomas Martyn, Esq., the present proprietor.

Another manor, to which the advowson of the church of Stow was annexed, as early as the year 1273, belonged to the family of Engayne ^x: it was afterwards in the crown, and having been given by King Henry VI. to the provost and fellows of King's College in Cambridge, was reconveyed to the same monarch, and was by him granted to the prior and convent of Barnwell, to whom the tithes were appropriated ^y: we have not been able to discover what became of this manor after the reformation. The tithes are vested in the Bishop of Ely, who presents to the perpetual curacy. Brian Stapleton, son of Sir William, had a manor in Stow-Qui, called Brians, in the year 1419 ^z.

- ^m " Vixi diu, mea vita fugax et inutilis ipse,
ⁿ " Quæ mihi deficient perfecit ipse Deus:
^o " Immergor fundo, relevat tamen anchora Christus;
^p " En mihi mira salus, mors tua, vita mea."

^q See the Hundred Roll for Cambridgehire in the tower. The words of the record are: " Dⁱ. Walter, Capellanus, quondum Vicarius de Stow fundavit super duas acras de terrâ extendent. juxta altam viam voc. Arming-street, dor. umelemof. ad hospitand. pauperes in honorem beatæ Mariæ Virginis et instituit ibidem ordinem puellarum quam vestiunt de Ruffet." ^r Hundred Roll, 8 Edward I.—Esch.

Henry IV. ^s Esch. 3 Henry IV. The niece and heirs of Reginald Traylly married Sir William Hugford. ^t Escheat Rolls, Henry IV. and VI. ^u Ibid. Henry VIII.

^v Ibid. ^x Blomefield. John Child, Esq. had a feat at Qui in 1673. ^y Kimber's Baronetage. ^z Hundred Roll. ^{aa} Blomefield. ^{ab} Escheat Roll, Henry V.

In Stow church, which stands in the fields, at a distance from the village, on a spot called Stow-end, are memorials of the families of Sterne, Lawrence, Child, and Martyn.

Jeremy Collier, the celebrated Nonjuror, was born at Qui-Stow^a.

STRETHAM, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies about seven miles south of Ely, and about ten north of Cambridge. The manor, which was purchased for the abbot and convent of Ely by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, was afterwards annexed to the see of Ely, from which it was alienated to the crown, in the year 1600, by Bishop Heton: the next year it was granted to the family of Sandys. About the year 1658, this manor was in moieties between Sir William Walker and the family of Hanson: the latter moiety passed soon afterwards to the Harbords, and became sub-divided. The late Sir Charles Morgan, who had inherited one half of this moiety, purchased the other of Lord Byron: and having also purchased the other moiety of the Walker family, became possessed of the whole, which is now the property of his son. Sir Charles Morgan many years ago resided occasionally at a house in this parish, called the Plantation, formerly a seat of the Harbords.

In the parish church is an ancient gravestone in memory of Nicholas de Kingeston, who was rector of Stretham in the reign of King Edward I.: the Bishop of Ely is patron of the rectory.

At *Little-Thetford*, a hamlet of this parish, is a chapel of ease. The manor of Little-Thetford, which was alienated from the see of Ely by Bishop Heton in 1600, is supposed to have been granted to Sir Roger Thornton, in whom it appears to have been soon afterwards vested: from the Thorntons it passed to the families of Sandys and Child. About the year 1770, John Drage, Esq., successfully prosecuted his claim to this manor in a suit at law, and it is now vested in his representatives, the Reverend Dr. Nafmith, and James Merest, Esq.

SUTTON, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies about five miles west of Ely: it had anciently a market on Thursdays, granted in 1312 to the prior of Ely, together with a fair for fifteen days at the festival of St. Lambert^b; they have been long both discontinued. The manor of Sutton was obtained by the convent of Ely, in the time of Brithnoth, the first abbot^c: it was one of those

^a Biograph. Brit.

^b Cart. 5 Edward II.

^c Bentham's Ely, p. 75.

assigned to the monks by Bishop Hervey, and is now vested in the dean and chapter. The parish church, a beautiful gothic structure, was built about the year 1370, in the time of Bishop Barnet. The vicarage is consolidated with the rectory of Mepal, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Ely, in whom the great tithes of Sutton are vested. The dean and chapter support a charity school in this parish, and allow a salary of 20 l. *per annum* to the master.

SWAFFHAM-BULBECK, in the hundred of Stane, and deanery of Camps, lies about five miles west of Newmarket, and about ten north-east of Cambridge. A Benedictine nunnery was founded at this place, before the reign of King John, by the Bulbeck family; at the time of its dissolution it was occupied by a prioress and eight nuns, its revenues were then estimated at 40 l. *per annum*. In 1538 King Henry VIII. gave the priory estate to the bishop of Ely and his successors, in exchange for other lands^d: the impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage are annexed to this estate. The conventual church was built about the year 1352, there are no remains of it, nor of any other buildings of the nunnery, except some groined arches under a farm-house, which now occupies its site.

The manor of Swaffham-Bulbeck, which belonged at an early period to the family of Bulbeck, passed by a female heir to the Veres, Earls of Oxford, who possessed it for many generations. This manor, by the name of Michell-hall in Swaffham, is now the property of William Parker Hamond, Esq. by inheritance from the Parkers. The manor of Burgh-hall, now corruptly called Budge-hall, took its name from the family of Burgh, to which it belonged in the reign of King Edward III^e. From the Burghs it passed by a female heir to the Ingoldesthorps, and was afterwards successively in the Mordaunts and Alingtons^f. This manor now belongs to the Earl of Aylesford, whose father acquired it in marriage with one of the daughters of Charles, Duke of Somerset. A manor called Momplers was held under the manor of Burgh-hall, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the coheiresses of Rudston^g.

A charity-school was founded at Swaffham-Bulbeck, in the year 1721, by Mrs. Frances Towers, and endowed with 50 l. *per annum*.

^d Tanner.

^e Esch. 8 Edward III.

^f Escheat Rolls, Henry VIII. and Eliz.

^g Escheat Roll.

This

This parish has been inclosed pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1799, by which allotments of land were set out in lieu of the rectorial and vicarial tithes.

SWAFFHAM-PRIOR, in the hundred of Stane, and deanery of Camps, lies about four miles west of Newmarket: it contains two parishes, St. Mary and St. Cyric. There was formerly a market at Swaffham on Fridays, granted in 1309, together with a fair for five days, at the festival of St. John the Baptist, to the prior of Ely⁷. The manor of Swaffham-Prior was obtained for the convent of Ely, by Brithnoth the first abbot²; was one of those assigned to the monks, by Bishop Hervey; and now belongs to the dean and chapter.

There are several manors in the two parishes of Swaffham-Prior, besides that which belongs to the church of Ely. The manors of Baldwins², *alias* Lees³, and Knights, were purchased by their late owner, John Peter Allix, Esq. of the representatives of William Finch, Esq. who died in 1779: the manor-house is occupied by a farmer. Swaffham-house, the seat of Mr. Allix, lately deceased, was purchased and rebuilt by his grandfather, Dr. Peter Allix, Dean of Ely: it had been for more than a century the property and residence of the family of Rant.

The manor of Totehill, or Totehall, so called from an ancient family of that name^c, was at a later period for some time in the family of Ellys, and is now the property of John Stevenson, Esq. whose mother was a daughter of Sir John Ellys. The manor of Shadworth^d belongs to the master and fellows of Queen's College, in Cambridge, having been purchased in the year 1473, with money bequeathed for that purpose, by John Collinson, Archdeacon of Northampton. One of the above-mentioned manors, but it is uncertain which, was in the reign of Edward II. in the family of Gosfield^e: a manor which might have been either Tothill or Shadworth, those names being of later date, was held in farm by William Pulteney, in 1349^f, granted to Robert de Corby, in 1361^g, and aliened to Evesham, in 1376^h. Another manor, which had been in the family of Brigham, belonged to Peter-house, in 1378ⁱ. St. Clere's manor, held by the family of that name un-

⁷ Cart. 3 Edward II. ² Bentham's Ely, p. 149. ³ This manor took its name from the family of Baldwin, to which it belonged in the 13th century. Hundred Roll. ⁴ William Att-Lee had a manor in Swaffham-Prior, in 1408. Escheat Roll. ⁵ Joan Totehall had a manor in Swaffham-Prior in 1408. Escheat Roll, Hen. V. ⁶ John Shadworth had a manor at the same date. Ibid. ⁷ Nomina Villarum. ⁸ Escheat Roll Edward III. ⁹ Pat. 35 Edward III. p. 2. ¹⁰ Escheat Roll. ¹¹ Ibid, Edward III.

der the prior of Ely, the Earl of Oxford, William Att-Lee, John Shadworth, and Joan Tothill, in 1408^k, passed to coheiresses in 1439^l, and appears to have been in the Chamberleyne family in 1497^m: we have not seen any mention of it in records of later date, nor does its name appear to be now known.

The church of St. Cyric, having been for some years dilapidated, is now rebuilding: the old tower, which is square below, and octagonal at top, remains: the church of St. Mary has been pulled down, but the tower remains; in this church was the monument of Sir John Ellys, master of Caius College, who died in 1716, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

The benefices of Swaffham-Prior-St. Cyric and Swaffham-Prior-St. Mary, were united by act of Parliament in 1667; the patronage of the one having been in the bishop of Ely, and of the other in the dean and chapter, the presentation is now alternate: the two parishes together are called the township of Swaffham-Prior. The impropriation is vested in the dean and chapter, the vicarage-house is at present occupied by Sir Charles Watson, Bart.

Some fen-lands having been allotted, under the draining-act, in 1663, for the benefit of the poor, the sum of 5*l.* *per annum* was appropriated as a salary for a schoolmaster, who teaches ten poor childrenⁿ: there is a good house for the master, near the church-yard gate. Some cottages are allotted for the poor, but they have no endowment.

The hamlet of *Reach* is principally in this parish: it lies about a mile to the north of Swaffham-Prior.

SWAVESEY, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies on the borders of Huntingdonshire, about four miles east of St. Ives, and about ten north-west of Cambridge. There was formerly a market at this place on Tuesdays, and a fair for three days at Michaelmas, granted to the Zouches, in the year 1243^p. The manor of Swavesey, which had belonged to Editha, the consort of King Edward the Confessor, was given by the conqueror to Alan le Zouch, Earl of Brittany, his son-in-law. This Alan gave the church of Swavesey to the abbot of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus, in Normandy; in consequence of which a priory of Black Monks was established at Swavesey, as a cell to that abbey. In the year 1393, the priory of Swavesey was conveyed by the abbot and convent of

^k Ibid. Henry V.

^l Ibid. Henry VI.

^m Ibid. Henry VII.

ⁿ From

the information of the Reverend George Jenyns.

^o See p. 99.

^p Cart. 28 Henry III.

St.

St. Sergius and St. Bacchus, with the king's permission, to the Carthusian monks of St. Anne, near Coventry¹. The principal manor of Swavefey continued for many generations in the Zouches, collateral descendants of the Earls of Brittany, and passed by female heirs to the families of Burnell, Boteler Earl of Ormond, and Cary: Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, sold it to Sir John Cutts, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth¹. Sir John purchased also the manors of Bennetts, or Burgoynes, which had been in the families of Burgoyne and Heningham; and the manor of Hobbledods, which had been in the families of Hobbledod and Higham¹. Swavefey was for several generations the property and residence of the Cutts family, and passed afterwards by marriage to the Pickerings and Actons; of the latter it was purchased about the year 1718 by Thomas Sclater Bacon, Esq. who bequeathed it to John Standley, Esq¹. After an intermediate sale to the Marklands, it was purchased, about the year 1773, by the family of the present proprietor, Thomas Cockayne, Esq, of Ickleford. This manor had very extensive privileges granted by King Henry III. a view of frankpledge, twice in the year, free warren, the power of life and death, the regulation of weights and measures, &c. &c.² About half a mile south-west of the church is the site of a castle, probably an ancient seat of the Zouches, who are known to have resided at Swavefey, in the fourteenth century.

The site of the priory, of which there are some small remains on the north side of the church, was granted with the priory manor, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the bishop of Ely and his successors. Mr. Cockayne, a few years ago, purchased of the late Duke of Bedford the lease of this manor³, which is held on lives under the bishop. Mr. Cockayne is also lessee of the great tithes, which were appropriated to the priory in 1411, and granted to the see of Ely, together with the priory estate. Before their purchase of the manor, the Cockaynes had an estate in this parish, which they inherited from the family of Este.

In the parish church are several monuments of the Cutts family, of which there were five knights in succession, of the name of John. The monument of Anne, Lady Cutts, who died in 1631, is in the form of a cabinet of black marble, with folding doors set open. The young and beautiful Lady Cutts (wife of John Lord Cutts, of Gowran) whose amiable and interesting character has been delineated by the elegant pen of Bishop Atterbury, was buried at Swavefey; but there is no memorial of her in the church: she died Nov. 23, 1697, aged eighteen years and as many days.

¹ Tanner. Roll, 8 Edward I.

¹ Layer's MSS.

¹ Ibid.

¹ Cole's MSS.

¹ Hundred

² It came to the duke by inheritance from the Howlands.

The

The master and fellows of Jesus College are patrons of the vicarage, the advowson of which was procured for them by Bishop Thirlby.

TADLOW, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies on the borders of Bedfordshire, seven miles north-west of Royston, and about thirteen south-west of Cambridge. The manor was anciently in the family of Fitzwarren^a; at a later period in the St. Georges^b, and afterwards in the Downings. It is now vested in the master and fellows of Downing College, in Cambridge, pursuant to the will of Sir George Downing, Bart. who died in 1749. This college has also the manor of Hobbledods, in Tadlow, which had in former times been successively in the families of Hobbledod, Brograve^c, and Hinde^d; and the impropriate rectory and advowson, which at an early period had been given to the monks of Barnwell, by Picot the sheriff.

TEVERSHAM, in the hundred of Flendish, and deanery of Cambridge, lies about four miles east of Cambridge. A manor in Teversham was given to the monks of Ely, by Brithnoth, the first abbot^e: as we find no further traces of this manor, it is probable that it was alienated and dismembered at an early period. The manor of Bassingbourn and Warburton, so called, we may presume, from families, by which it had been successively possessed, became the property of Dr. Watson, some time Bishop of St. David's, and was purchased of one of his representatives, Thomas Watson Ward, Esq. in 1786, by Mr. Loggan, of the Bull Inn, at Shooter's Hill: it is now, under a decree of chancery, passed in 1807, the joint property of Mr. Loggan's widow, and his heir at law. The manor of D'Engaynes, which had passed by a female heir from the family of De la Haye to that of D'Engayne^f, was given by Roger Townshend, Esq. in the year 1538 to the master and fellows of Caius College, in exchange for Pattisley, in Norfolk. The manor of Allens belongs to St. Thomas's Hospital in London, having been granted to the governors by King Edward VI., as late parcel of the possessions of the Savoy Hospital. The master and fellows of Pembroke-hall have an estate in this parish given them by Sir William Hussey, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of King Henry VII. In the parish church are, the monuments of Edward Steward^g, Esq. 1596, and John Rant, Esq. 1696. The Bishop of Ely is patron of the rectory.

^a Layer's MSS. and Esch. 22 Edward III.

^b Esch. Edward IV. and Henry VIII.

^c In the parish church is a memorial for John Brograve, who died in 1493; his son died seised of the manor of Hobbledods, in 1518.

^d Francis Hinde, Esq. was seised of this manor in

1550. Escheat Roll, Edward VI.

^e Bentham's Ely, p. 84.

^f Layer's MSS.

^g His only surviving daughter married Sir Thomas Jermy, K. B.

THORNEY, in the hundred and deanery of Witchford, lies in the north-west corner of the fens, about twenty miles from Ely; it has a small market on Thursdays, granted to the Earl of Bedford by the charter of the Bedford Level, bearing date 1638, together with two fairs, now held on July 1, and September 21: much frequented for the sale of horses and cattle; there is a holiday fair on Whitmonday. This parish, according to the returns made to parliament under the population-act in 1801, contained at that time 246 houses, and 1598 inhabitants.

At this place, which was originally called *Ankerig*, was founded about the year 662, a monastery, or rather an assemblage of hermitages, or as some writers call them eremitical cells^f, in which several hermits or anchorites lived under the government of a prior: it is said that Saxulph, the first abbot of Peterborough, was the founder; and that the cells were occupied by monks from that monastery^g. Some of the hermits had the honour of canonization, as St. Tancred, St. Torthred, and St. Tona. The Danes destroyed these hermitages in the year 870, and the place lay waste, until the year 972, when Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester founded, on the site, an abbey for Benedictine Monks, which became an opulent establishment, and ranked among the mitred abbies; its revenues were estimated in the reign of King Henry VIII. at 411 l. 12 s. 11 d. clear yearly value^h. A great part of its possessions, with the site of the priory, was given in 1549 to John, Lord Russellⁱ, ancestor of the Duke of Bedford, who is lord of the manor, and sole proprietor of the parish.

William of Malmesbury, who lived in the reign of King Henry II., speaks with great enthusiasm of the beautiful situation of Thorney, and the extreme fertility of the soil, and he describes it as abounding with orchards and vineyards^k.

^f See Stevens's continuation of Dugdale, I. 493.

^g Tanner.

^h Ibid.

ⁱ Ibid.

^k "Thorneiâ ulterior scripto & contractior spacio, sed prior laudum titulo, paradisi simulachrum, quod amœnitate jam cœlos ipsos imagnetur, in ipsis paludibus arborum ferax, quæ enodi proceritate luctantur ad sydera, æquorea planities herbarum viridantibus comis oculos advocat, currentibus per campum nullus offensionis datur locus. Nulla ibi vel exigua terræ portio vacat, hic in pomiferas arbores terra se subigit; hic prætextitur ager vineis, quæ vel per terram repunt, vel per baiulos palos in celsum surgunt. Mutuum certamen naturæ et cultus, ut quod obliviscitur illa, producat iste. Quid dicetur de ædificiorum decore, quæ solum mirabile quantum inter illas paludes solidum inconcussis fundamentis sustinet? Solitudo ingens ad quietem data monachis, ut eo tenaciùs hæreant superis, quo castigatiùs mortales conspiciantur. Fœmina ibi si visitur, monstro habetur, maribus advenientibus quasi Angelis plauditur. Cæterum ibi nullus nisi momentaneè converfatur, famuli monachorum et ipsi feriatis diebus absunt. Verè dixerim infulam illam esse castitatis diverforium, honestatis contubernium, divinorum philosophorum gymnasium. Thorneie propter condensitatem dumorum vocata." Scrip. post Bedam. p. 167, 168.

After

After the reformation, the greater part of the conventual church, which had been rebuilt between the years 1085 and 1125, was taken down; the present parish church appears to be a remnant of the Norman structure, and to have been formed out of the central part of the nave. In the church-yard are several tombs of the Refugee French, or Walloons; a colony of whom settled at Thorney, about the middle of the seventeenth century; having been employed by the Earl of Bedford in draining the fens. The epitaph of the Reverend Ezekiel Danois, who died in 1674, speaks of him as the first minister of the French colony, which began to assemble at Thorney, in 1652; but it appears that Bishop Wren granted a licence to Stephen de Cursol, a Frenchman, to preach at Thorney, either in French or Latin, in the year 1640: many of the inhabitants are descended from these refugees.

The Duke of Bedford is impropiator of the whole tithes of the parish, and patron of the donative, which is exempt from the bishop's jurisdiction.

An ancestor of the Duke of Bedford built a school-house at this place; the Duke allows a salary of 20 l. *per annum*, to a master, and supports ten or twelve poor families in some alms-houses which have no permanent endowment.

TOFT, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about six miles nearly west of Cambridge, and about ten north-west of Royston. The manor of Barnwell, in this parish, so called from having belonged to the priory of that name, was granted after the reformation to Sir Richard Gresham, and by him sold to Sir John Hinde¹. The manor of Leventhorp² was anciently in the family of Beche, from which it passed in succession to the Avenells and Kymbells: it was purchased of the heirs of Joan Kymbell, by Francis Hinde, Esq. The two manors having been united in the family of Hinde, in the course of time lost their ancient appellations³: they have of late years passed, by the name of the manor of Toft, through various hands; and were the property of the Reverend Dr. Smith, prebendary of Westminster, lately deceased, who purchased of John Mortlock, Esq. of Cambridge.

In the parish church are some memorials of the family of Everfden of Everfden⁴. The church of Toft was given by Alan, Earl of Brittany, to the abbey

¹ Laver's MSS. ² It seems to have acquired this name from John Leventhorp, who inherited a part of the manor from the Stamfords, who were coheirs of the Kymbells. ³ In records of the reign of James I. and Charles I. they were still called the manors of Barnwell and Leventhorps, and the site of the former was described as the priory close. ⁴ William Everfden, Esq. of Great Everfden, was sheriff of the county in 1698.

of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus, in Normandy. The master and fellows of Christ's College, in Cambridge, are patrons of the rectory.

TRIPLOW, in the hundred of that name, and in the deanery of Barton, lies about eight miles south of Cambridge, about six nearly north of Royston, and about eight west of Linton. The manor of Triplow was given to the monks of Ely, by Duke Brithnoth, in 991; it seems to have been afterwards divided into two manors, one of which was attached to the see of Ely, the other remained with the monks; and having been appropriated to the *Pitantiarius*, acquired the name of Triplow *Pittensaries*: this manor is now vested in the dean and chapter, under whom it is held on lease by Benjamin Wedd, Esq. The Bishop's, which was esteemed the principal manor, was alienated from the see by Bishop Heton, in the year 1600; and immediately after this it passed by grant and purchase to the families of Harvey and Lucas^a: it is now the property of Ambrose Benning, Esq. by whose ancestor it was purchased in 1681: this manor is called Triplow-Bury, or Triplow-Place.

The manor of Barringtons, which was anciently held of the Earls of Hereford, by the service of meeting them at the boundary of the parish whenever they should pass through Triplow^b, continued in the family of Barenton or Barrington, from the reign of King Edward I. until about the year 1560, when it passed by sale to Richard Pryme, Esq. whose son continued to possess it in 1632^c: it was afterwards in the Hatton family. Dr. Humphrey Gower, master of St. John's College, in Cambridge, who died in 1711, being possessed of this estate bequeathed it to his successors in the mastership, intending the house for their country residence; but it was only for a short time so occupied: about the year 1775 a great part of the house being out of repair, was taken down; the remainder was fitted up as a farm-house.

The manor of Bacons, or Bakyns, held under the Bishop of Ely, was successively in the Colvilles and Tyrrells; the latter continued to possess it in 1632^d: this estate is now the property of Hale Wortham, Esq. of Royston. The manor of Crouchmans, which was also held under the see of Ely, passed by female heirs from the family of Crouchman to the Huntingtons and Mordaunts^e; it was purchased of the latter in the reign of Henry VIII., by the master and fellows of Trinity College, in Cambridge.

^a Layer's MSS.^b Hundred Roll.^c Layer's MSS.^d Ibid.^e Ibid.

The rectory of Triplow was appropriated to the master and fellows of Peterhouse by Bishop Bateman : the Bishop of Ely is patron of the vicarage.

Triplow-heath was the scene of a grand rendezvous of the Parliamentary army, under the command of Fairfax and Cromwell, in the month of July 1647^a.

TRUMPINGTON, in the hundred of Triplow, and deanery of Barton, lies about two miles south of Cambridge, on the road to Royston. The manor of Cayleys, or Trumpington De la Pole, to which the advowson of the church belonged, was anciently esteemed the chief manor in this parish ; it was held under the Earls of Winchester, as early as the year 1237, by the family of Cayley, in which it continued more than a century ; it afterwards passed in succession, partly by inheritance, and partly by purchase, through the families of Barrington, De la Pole, Ingoldesthorp, Neville, Scrope, Browne, Cutts, Chaplin, Bacchus, and Baron^c. The latter became possessed of it by purchase in the year 1616 : in or about the year 1775, Mr. Crabtree, who married the niece and heirs of the last of the Baron family, sold it to the father of F. C. J. Pemberton, Esq. the present proprietor, who has a seat at Trumpington.

A manor, which belonged for nearly two centuries to the family of Trumpington^d, passed by female heirs to the Enderbys and Pigotts : it was sold by the latter, in 1547, to Edward Pychard, Gent.^e This manor was purchased of the Pychards, in 1675, by Sir Francis Pemberton, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, from whom it descended to Mr. Pemberton, the present proprietor. In the year 1314, Giles de Trumpington had a grant of a fair, to be held within this manor for three days, at the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula* ; the parish feast is still held on this festival : the manor of Trumpingtons was held formerly under the Lords Ferrars of Groby.

The manor of Arnolds took its name from the family of Arnold, who held it under the Valences^b ; it afterwards passed by female heirs through the families of Porter, Francis, and Charlton : it was forfeited by the Charltons, and granted to John

^a Whitlocke's Memorials, p. 255. ^c See Layer's MSS. and Blomefield. ^d Esch. 17 Edward I., and 19 Edward IV. About the year last-mentioned, Sir Walter Trumpington, died seized of this manor, leaving an only daughter married to Richard Enderby, Esq. ^e Blomefield, —the name is sometimes spelt Pycher or Pychar. ^b In the reign of Edward IV., it was held under Lord Hastings, as of his manor of Great Shelford. Alicia de Hawkstone held a manor in Trumpington, which was possessed of considerable privileges, under the Valences, in the reign of Edward I., —Hundred Roll. It is not improbable that this may have been the same manor.

Fortescue;

Fortescue, who died seised of it in the year 1518. This manor having been in the intermediate time in the Locker family, became, by purchase, the property of Dr. Eden, master of Trinity-hall, who died in 1645: it now belongs to Mr. Pember-ton, having been purchased by his ancestor, the Chief Justice, of the representatives of Dr. Eden.

The manor of Beaufoes, or Crochemans, was sold by the family of Beaufoe to that of Crocheman, or Crouchman, in the year 1331; from the Crouchmans, it passed by female heirs, or family-conveyances, to the families of Winceflowe, or Wynstlowe, Huntingdon, Paris, and Bowyer: having acquired the name of Bowyer's manor, it escheated to the crown for a debt, being then in the family of Barne^a: it was afterwards granted to Hansard and others, who sold to Edward Bacchus, Esq. Mr. Bacchus rebuilt the manor-house; his grandson sold the manor to James Thompson, Esq. This was the estate of the late Christopher Anstey, Esq., author of the popular poem, entitled "the Bath Guide," and other poetical works: Mr. Anstey inherited it from the Thompsons; it is now the property of his eldest son, the Reverend Christopher Anstey: the manor-house is in the occupation of Nathaniel Wedd, Esq.

The manor of Tincotts, or Tickencotts, was formerly in a family of that name, afterwards in the Francis's: Sir Edmund Denny, who was made Baron of the Exchequer in 1514, was seised of this manor, and was succeeded by the Dacres, from whom it passed, by successive purchases, to the Pychards^c, and Thompsons: it was inherited, with Crochemans, by Mr. Anstey, and is now the property of his son.

Some records speak of a manor in Trumpington, as belonging to the nuns of St. Radegund, and afterwards to the master and fellows of Jesus College^d: The college has an estate of about thirty acres of land in Trumpington, but does not now claim any manerial privileges. The abbot and convent of Ely had a manor in Trumpington, given them by Duke Brithnoth in the year 991^e; it does not appear when this manor was alienated from the monastery, but no mention is made of it in records of a later date.

In the parish church is the monument of a Crusader, one of the Trumpington family^b; and some memorials of the Pychers or Pychards.

^a Layer. ^b From the Bowyers it appears to have passed immediately, by inheritance, to the Searles. Escheat Roll, Henry VIII. ^c The Escheat Roll of James I., speaks of a house at Dagling-end, held of the manor and fellows of Jesus College, as of their manor of Radegund, in Trumpington. ^d Hist. Ang. Scrip. vol. III. p. 493. ^e See p. 65.

William Austin, in the year 1679, gave fourteen acres of land in Bottisham, now producing 10 l. *per annum*, for the education of four poor children of this parish.

TYDD-ST. GILES, in the hundred and deanery of Wisbech, lies in the most northern part of the county, on the borders of Lincolnshire, from which it is separated by the shire-drain. The Bishop of Ely is lord of the franchise: the manor of Tydd-St. Giles, held under the Bishop, was in the family of Colville in the fourteenth century ^c; at a later period in that of Wood ^d: it is now the property of Lady Trafford, having been for a considerable time in the family of her late husband. The Bishop of Ely is patron of the rectory.

UPWELL, in the hundred of Wisbech, and deanery of Fincham, in the diocese of Norwich, lies partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Norfolk: as the church, the hamlet of Welney, and the greater part of the parish, are in Norfolk, it will be more particularly treated of under that county. In the Cambridgeshire part of the parish are the sites of two ancient monasteries: one of these having been known by the names of Welle, Mirmaud or Marmaud, was a small priory of Gilbertines founded in the reign of Richard I., or in that of King John, by Ralph de Hauville, as a cell to the priory of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire; it was valued in 1534 at 10 l. 7 s. 7 d. clear yearly income ^e. The estate belonging to this priory, now known by the name of Orman's farm, was granted, by Queen Elizabeth, to Perceval Bowes, and John Mofyer: it is now the property of Mr. Bacon, by purchase from the Audleys of Lynne, in whose possession it had been for many years ^f: there are no remains of the conventual buildings.

Little more is known of the priory of Thirling, than that such a religious house existed in the year 1528 ^g. Lands, called Thirlings, and an old mansion in the village of Upwell, which bears the appearance of having been a religious house, are now the property of Sir ——— L'Esrange.

Richard Greaves Townley, Esq., is lord of the manor of Upwell, by inheritance from the families of Bell and Beaupré, and is patron of the vicarage.

WATERBEACH, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Chesterton, lies five miles north of Cambridge, and eleven miles south of Ely.

^c Esch. 35 Edward III.

^d In the manor-house, an ancient structure, now occupied by a farmer, are the arms of Wood impaling Montague. Robert Wood, Esq., married a daughter of Sir Edward Montague in 1539,

of the Reverend John Townley, rector.

^e Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

^f Tanner.

^g From the information

Robert,

Robert, chamberlain to Conan, Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond, having professed himself a monk at Ely about the year 1160, gave a small island, called Elmeneye, in the parish of Waterbeach, to that convent, in consequence of which a small cell was established there; but the monks being much incommoded by floods, it was soon afterwards removed to a spot of ground, given them by Aubrey Picot, at Denny, in the same parish. This little monastery appears not to have been long inhabited by the monks of Ely; for we find, that, in the following century, it was occupied by Templars, who were possessed of the manor of Waterbeach^l. In the year 1293, the Lady Dionysia de Mountchenfi founded an abbey at Waterbeach^k, for minorettes of the order of St. Clare: in the year 1336, Mary de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, gave them the manor of Denny^l: two years afterwards, the same lady, being possessed of the monastery of Denny, which had belonged, as before-mentioned, to the Templars, whose order was then abolished, converted it into an abbey of minorettes, and transferred thither the nuns of Waterbeach, having previously obtained the King's licence^m. At the time of its dissolution, there were twenty-five nuns in this abbey, which was endowed with lands of the clear yearly value of 172 l. 8 s. 3½ d., most of which were granted, with the site of the monastery, to Edward Elringtonⁿ. The manors of Waterbeach and Denny, with the site of the abbey, which had reverted to the crown, were leased to Thomas Hobson, the carrier, and afterwards granted in fee to Sir George Whitmore, whose descendants continued to be possessed of this estate until the year 1700, or thereabouts. They were succeeded by Thomas Sclater Bacon, Esq.; from whom it passed by bequest to the Standleys: it is now the property of Henry Pointer Standley, Esq., who assumed the latter name on inheriting, by devise, the estates of the late Mr. Standley. The abbey-house, and demesnes, have been many years rented as a farm, (being one of the most extensive in the county,) by the family of Herrington. The present house is built within the body of the conventual church, and several semicircular arches and pillars are remaining, which evidently are part of the original structure: the refectory of the convent is now used as a barn^o. The manor

^l Tanner. ^k The site of this abbey was in the Hall-close, south of the church. ^l Pat. 10 Edward III. p. 1. ^m Pat. 12 Edward III. p. 3. ⁿ Tanner. ^o A plan of the remains of Denny Abbey was made out many years ago by the late Mr. James Essex, the architect, a copy of which is here inserted: the following account of these remains, which accompanied the Plan; is extracted from Mr. Essex's MSS. in the possession of the Rev. T. Kerrich.

“ It appears that the church of the original priory, founded in A. D. 1160, though small, was built in the form of a cross, with a tower over the intersection of the transept with the nave, raised upon four handsome semicircular arches, supported by four large pillars: the entrance was at the west end, by a door about four feet wide, with a round arch ornamented with a fret; and over the door was

manor of Botelers in Waterbeach, was successively in the families of Boteler, Bohun, and Walwyn^r: the name is not now known. The Bishop of Ely has the impropriation of this parish, which belonged to the monks of Barnwell; and is patron of the vicarage. Robert Jenkins, an eminent divine, master of St. John's College, in Cambridge,

^r Layer's MSS.

was a window. The whole length of the nave, from the west door to the arch of the transept, was about twenty-seven feet; the breadth eighteen feet: on each side were two arches opening into the side aisles; and above the arches there were two windows, with small pillars and round arches. The whole length of the transept, from north to south, was about sixty feet within the walls, and the breadth about eighteen. The original roof was very near an equilateral triangle in the pitch. There are no remains of this church beyond the great eastern arch of the tower; but from the length of the nave, which is now standing, we may suppose it never extended more than three arches beyond the tower eastward; with two plain walls beyond, and a semicircular *Tribuna* at the end; this being the mode of building at that time.

This church is represented in the plan at (a); the parts now standing are distinguished by black lines: those parts which may be traced, though not standing, are hatched; and the parts not traceable, are filled with dots. There is part of a building adjoining to the south-west corner, at (h), which was part of the monks' priory.

If the eastern part of the old church was standing in the twentieth year of King Edward III., when the convent was enlarged by the Countess of Pembroke, it was then taken down and enlarged; the breadth being extended to the length of the old transept, and the length to about ninety-five feet: the width may be determined by two semi-pillars remaining at the west end, adjoining to the old tower; and the foundations of the south and west walls, on which the garden walls now stand, shew the extreme length and width of the whole.

It appears from the style of the buildings now remaining, and from the regular disposition of them in the plan, that the Countess of Pembroke not only enlarged the church, but rebuilt the other parts of the abbey to correspond with it. Adjoining to the north end of the transept of the old church was added a building, (b) which had a door, opening into a cloister, [e]: this probably was the abbess's apartment, and was separated from the other cloister, [ddd] by a door, with a large arch at [e]. There are two buildings, one on the east, the other on the west side of this cloister, [f & g] as appears by part of the old walls now standing, the remains of which are traceable. The width between the walls was about fifteen feet and a half; the length of the building on the east was about seventy feet; that on the west about ninety feet.

On the north side of the cloisters was the Refectory, a large handsome room, ninety-three feet six inches long, and twenty-two feet six inches wide: the walls were wainscotted part of their height, and the rest was plastered and painted in imitation of tracery, a sort of ornament much used in the time of Edward III: on the east side of the abbey was a spacious garden or pleasure-ground, inclosed with high walls, containing about four acres; in the angles of which there seem to have been summer-houses. There were many other buildings and offices belonging to the abbey, which were destroyed,

Cambridge, who died in 1727, was vicar of Waterbeach⁹, as was the late Mr. Masters, who wrote the history of Bene't College, and drew up a concise account of this parish, which was printed, but not published.

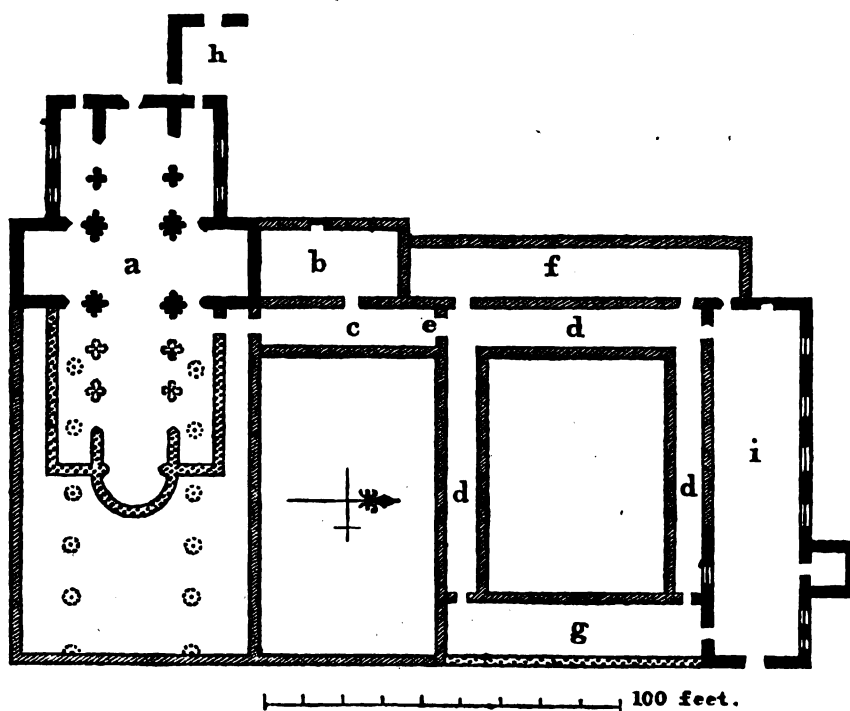
Mr. John Yaxley, alderman of Cambridge, by his will, proved, in 1628, gave directions for building an alms-house, at Waterbeach, for six poor widows, and endowed them with 12 l. *per annum*. The foundation of this alms-house has been usually ascribed to John Robson, who was Mr. Yaxley's executor: Mrs. Jane Brigham

⁹ Masters's History of Waterbeach.

^r Ibid.

^r Ibid.

or converted to other uses after the dissolution; the new part of the church being then taken down, and the remains of the old part converted into a farm-house. The whole abbey was enclosed within a double entrenchment, which may be seen in several places."



Brigham, in 1705, gave, by will, a rent-charge of 15 l. *per annum*, to the widows in this alms-house.

Mrs. Grace Clark, gave, by will, in 1687, the interest of 100 l. for teaching six poor children, the remainder to be given to the poor: this money was laid out in the purchase of ten acres of land: Mrs. Dorothy Stone, who died in 1688, gave some land for the augmentation of the school^t. The master's salary is now worth more than 40 l. *per annum*, besides a good house and garden: the number of children is limited to eighteen.

WENDY, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies about five miles nearly north of Royston, and about eleven south-west of Cambridge. In the reign of King Edward II., there were three manors in this parish, then held by the prior of St. John of Jerusalem^s; Walter Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and William Bradfield^t. The manor, which belonged to the priory, had been given to the Knights Templars by Sir Robert D'Engayne; and, on the suppression of that order, was granted, with most of their other estates, to the Hospitallers: the other manors became divided into three, called after the names of their proprietors, Gambons, Bramptons or Bromptons, and Fitz-Ralphs^u: it is probable that these have been united to the principal manor, which, from time immemorial, has passed with Shengay, and is now the property of the Marchioness of Downshire. Wendy great house is now occupied by a farmer.

The parish church is a modern structure. The rectory of Wendy was given to the monks of Ely, by Robert, chamberlain to the Duke of Brittany, and passed afterwards successively to the Templars and the Hospitallers: the Honourable Thomas Windfor is the present impropiator, and patron of the donative.

WENTWORTH, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies about four miles west of Ely. It was one of the ancient manors belonging to Ely abbey; was assigned, among others, to the monks, by Bishop Hervey, and now belongs to the dean and chapter of Ely, who are patrons of the rectory: it was formerly annexed to the office of sacrist in the monastery.

^s Masters's History of Waterbeach.

^t There was a preceptory of this order at Wendy, inha-

bitated by two of its sisters in 1180. Dugdale's Monasticon.

^u Nomina Villarum.

^v Richard Gambon was possessed of a manor in Wendy, temp. Rich. II.; and held another manor under the Fitz-Ralphs. Escheat Roll. The Bromptons was possessed of a manor from the reign of Edward I. to 36 Edward III. Layer.

WESTLEY, commonly called **WESTLEY-WATERLESS**, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies about five miles south of Newmarket, about eight north of Linton, and about ten east of Cambridge. A manor in Westley belonged, from a very remote period, to the monks of Ely¹. It appears, by record, that a manor, in this parish, passed by conveyance, in the early part of the fourteenth century, from the family of Creke² to that of Vauncy, between which families there appears to have been an alliance³: Mary, daughter of Richard Gardiner, was seized of this manor in 1490⁴; in the reign of James I., it was in the Alingtons⁵; it is now the Earl of Aylesford's, by inheritance from Charles Duke of Somerset, who, it is probable, purchased of the representatives of the last Lord Alington: the manor-house is occupied by a farmer.

In the parish church, which has a circular tower, is a gravestone, with figures engraved on brass, of a knight, (supposed to have been Sir John Creke, who died in the reign of King Edward II.) and his Lady⁶.

The Reverend George Varenne is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

WESTON-COLVILLE, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies about nine miles south of Newmarket, six north of Linton, and eleven east of Cambridge. The principal manor was for several generations in the family of Colville, to which it appears to have passed by marriage with an heiress of the Uffords, in the reign of King Edward I. In the year 1466, this manor being in the crown, in consequence of the attainder of Sir Thomas Fynderne, was granted, together with the manor of Weston-Moynes⁷, to Sir Thomas St. Leger⁸: they were afterwards restored to the Fyndernes⁹, from whom they passed successively to the families of Elliott¹⁰, Puttenham, Dacre¹¹, and Carter¹²: they are now the property of John Carter Pollard, Esq., who is patron of the rectory: the manor-house is uninhabited.

The parish has been inclosed, pursuant to an act of Parliament passed in 1777, by which allotments of land were made to the rector, and some other persons claiming portions, in lieu of tithes.

WHADDON, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies about four miles north of Royston. The manor belonged, in the time of William the Con-

¹ Domesday. ² John de Creke was lord of the manor in 1316. Nomina Villarum. ³ Esch. 49 Edward III. ⁴ Esch. Roll. ⁵ Ibid. ⁶ See p. 64, 65. ⁷ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 626. ⁸ So called from the family of Le Moynes, who possessed it in the reign of Edward II. Nomina Villarum. ⁹ Pat. 6 Edward IV. p. 1. ¹⁰ Cole's Escheats. ¹¹ Ibid. ¹² Ibid. ¹³ Magna Britannia, 1720.

queror,

queror, to Hardwinus de Scalaria, and continued in his descendants in the male line, until the death of Sir John D'Echalers, or De Scalersⁱ, in 1467^k, when it passed by co-heiresses to the families of Moyné, Moore, and Harcourt^l: the whole was inherited by the Tempests^m, of whose representatives it was purchased, in 1648, by Henry Pickering, Esq., created a Baronet in 1661: the title became extinct by the death of Sir Henry, the second Baronet, in 1705; his widow sold the manor of Whaddon, in 1716, to Edward Lord Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford; of whom it was purchased by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke; it is now the property of his grandson, Philip Earl of Hardwicke. In the above purchase were included the manors of Lady-Bury, and Whaddon *alias* Turpins. The manor of Lady-Bury, which was in the family of D'Echalers as early as the year 1355, was held of the honour of Richmondⁿ: the manor of Whaddon *alias* Turpins, was for about four centuries in the family of Turpin^o. In the year 1720, Edward Lord Harley conveyed to Edward Nightingale, Esq., a manor in Kneefworth, with a house and lands, which had then lately belonged to the Turpins, in exchange for a capital mansion and lands, called Lillies, in Whaddon, which have passed with the manor to Lord Hardwicke. The manor-house of Whaddon, which had been the seat of the Pickerings, was pulled down a few years ago.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Pickerings and Tempests: the brass-plates have been all taken away from the gravestones of the family of D'Echalers.

The rectory of Whaddon is vested in the dean and chapter of Windsor, who are patrons of the vicarage: it was appropriated to that collegiate church in 1351, having before that time belonged to the priory of Lewes^p.

WHITTLESEA, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies on the borders of Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire, about five miles east of Peterborough. It contains two parishes, St. Mary and St. Andrew, but their respective boundaries cannot be ascertained^q, and they are so far consolidated, that, although

ⁱ It appears by Dugdale, that the Lords Scales, who were of Middleton, in Norfolk, and possessed Hallingfield in this county by purchase, were of the family of De Scalaria, or De Scalers.

^k Esch. 7 Edward IV. ^l Alice, one of the three co-heiresses of Sir John D'Echalers, married John Moore; Anne married John Harcourt; and Margaret, Henry Moyné. Escheat Roll, Edward IV.

^m Thomas Tempest, Esq., of Whaddon, died in 1644, as appears by his epitaph in the church.

ⁿ Escheat Roll, Edward III.

^o They were in possession at least as early as the reign of Edward I. Hundred Roll.

^p Escheat Roll, Edward III.

^q It is worthy of remark that the vicar of St. Andrew, being entitled to the small tithes of that parish, can only obtain them by uniting with the lords of the manor, who have all the tithes of the other parish in a joint claim; the vicar is then allowed a third part of the small tithes of the whole, as it has always been supposed that St. Andrew's parish is not more than half so extensive as the other; both together contain about 2700 acres.

in distinct patronage, they are generally held by the same person; and only one register of births, &c. is kept for both.

Whittlesea had formerly a market, which had not been wholly disused, until within the last twenty years; the market day was Friday; we have not been able to find any grant of it on record: there is a fair for horses on the 13th of June.

The manor of Whittlesea-St. Mary, with the advowson of that church, belonged to the abbot and convent of Thorney; this estate has been for a considerable time in the Waldegrave family, and is now vested in the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, and the representatives of her sisters, the late Countess of Euston, and Lady Hugh Seymour⁹.

The manor of Whittlesea-St. Andrew, which had belonged to the prior and convent of Ely; and the impropriation^r of the parish of St. Mary, together with the patronage of that benefice, have long been held with the manor of Whittlesea-St. Mary. The King presents to the vicarage of Whittlesea-St. Andrew.

In the church of Whittlesea-St. Mary, are memorials of the families of Hake, Whitstone, and Underwood; in that of St. Andrew, memorials of the families of Stona, Moore, Read^s, and Underwood. The latter family had resided at Whittlesea many years before the civil war, at which time Hugh Underwood, Esq. was Deputy-Lieutenant of the isle of Ely, and Governor of Whittlesea^t.

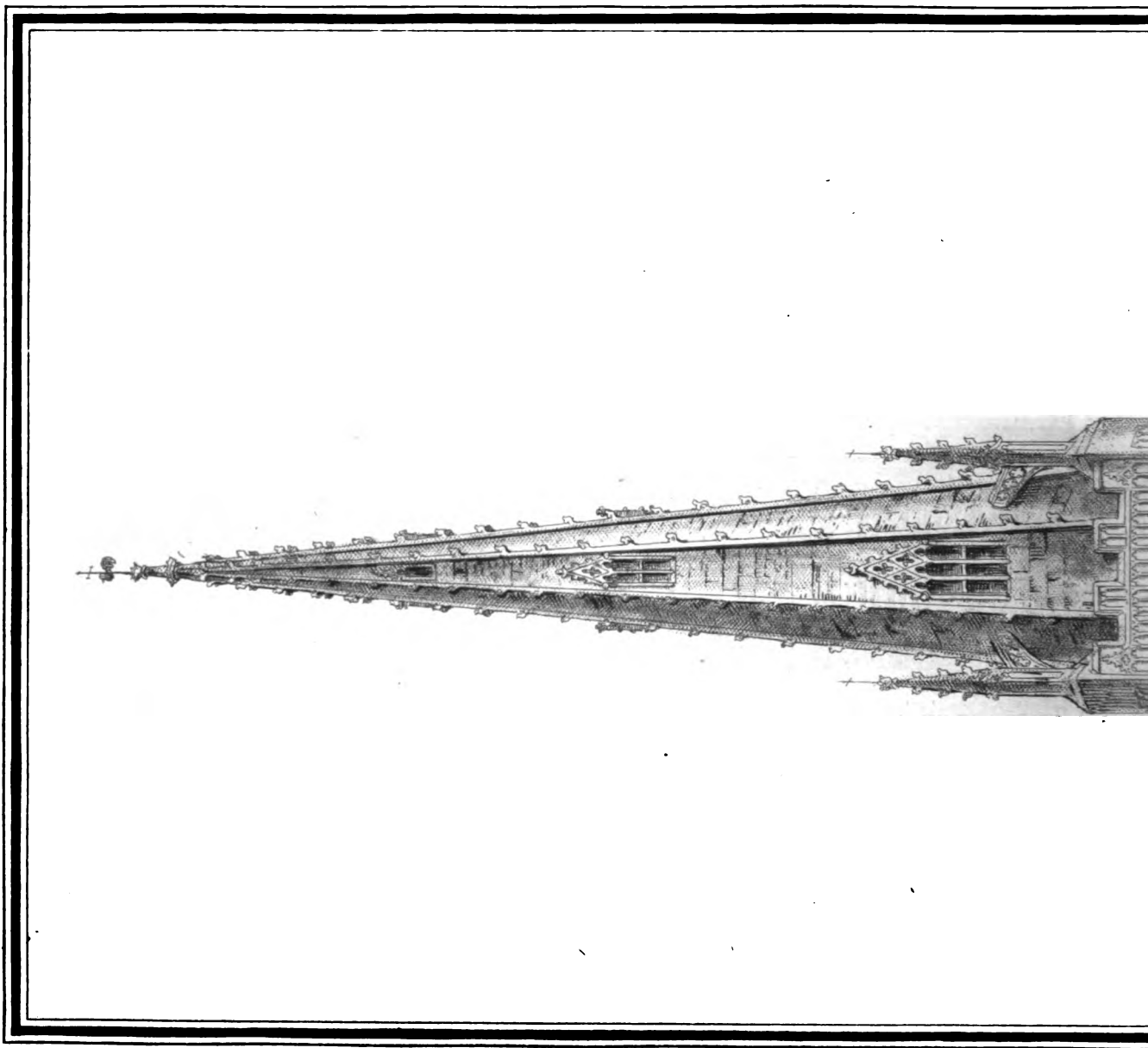
The church of Whittlesea-St. Andrew was given to the monks of Ely by Nigellus, Bishop of that see, for the purpose of augmenting their library, or, as it is elsewhere expressed, making books for the library^u.

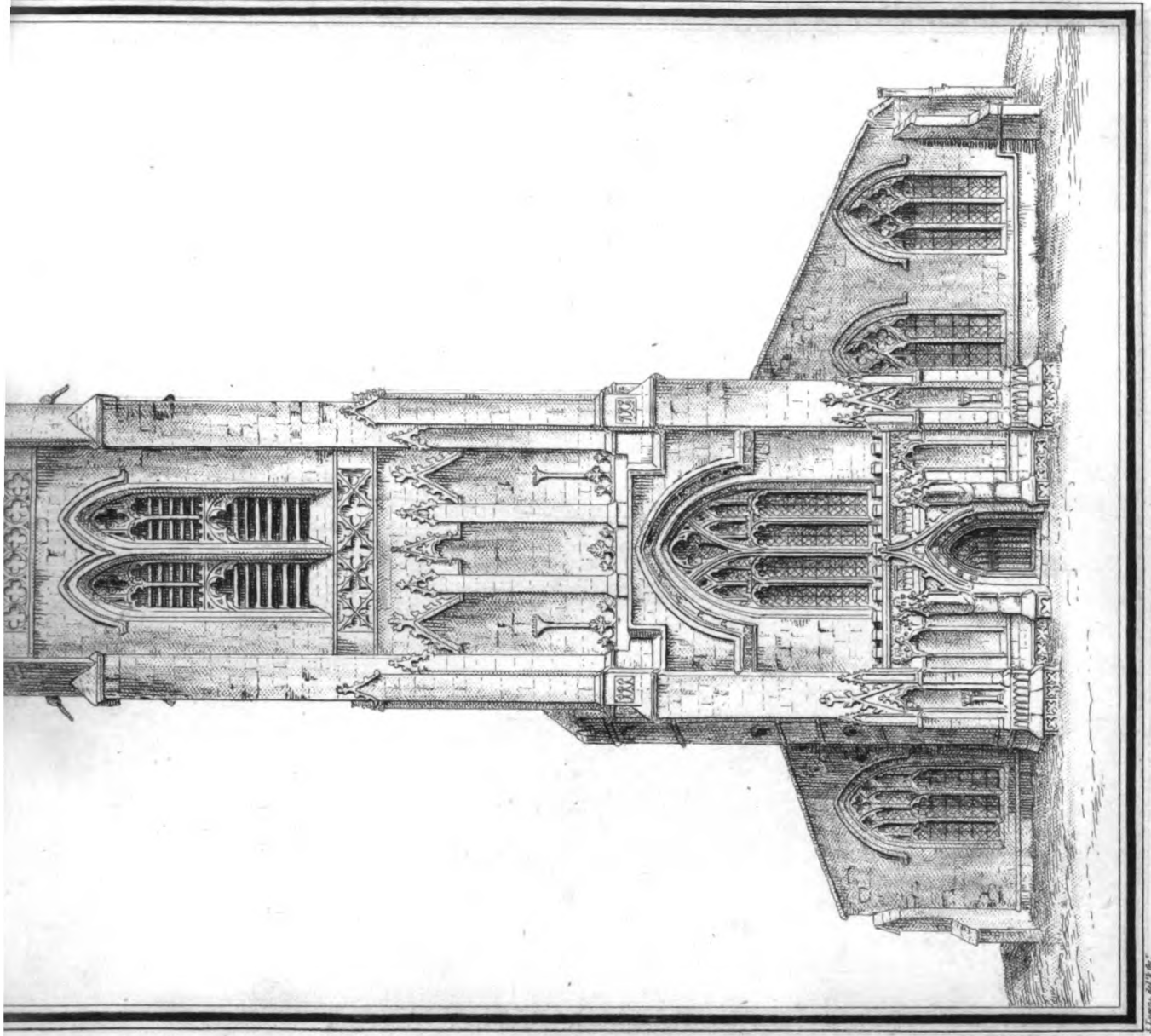
There is a charity-school at Whittlesea for the instruction of twenty-seven children; the master's salary is 25 l. *per annum*, of which 15 l. *per annum* was given, about the year 1730, by Mr. Kelfall. There are some alms-houses, supported by the parish.

Whittlesea, exclusively of the town, is divided into five districts, called *Estry*, *Cotes*, *Eldernal*, *Willow-hall*, and *Glassmoor*. At Eldernal was a chapel, consecrated in 1525, and long since dilapidated^x; at Glassmoor were found, about the year 1742, several Roman lamps, made of the red ware^y. Whittlesea-Mere is in the county of Huntingdon.

⁹ Under the will of their father James, Earl of Waldegrave.
of Whittlesea-St. Mary are attached to the manor.
was sheriff of the county in 1672.
Anglia Sacra, vol. I. p. 619 and 634.

^r The great and small tithes
Richard Read, Esq. of Whittlesea,
Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells.
Wharton's
^s Cole's MSS.
^t Ibid.





WEST VIEW OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH AT WHITTLESEA.

Published by T. Agnew & Sons, Limited, 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

WHITTLESFORD, in the hundred of that name, and in the deanery of Camps, lies about five miles west of Linton, about seven south-east of Cambridge, and about eight north-east of Royston. This place had in ancient times a market on Mondays, granted, in 1266, to Baldwin de Akeney, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Bartholomew²: the market has been discontinued beyond the memory of man, but a tradition still prevails in the village, that it was once a market town.

The manor of Whittlesford was successively in the families of Alkin or Akeney³; Hanward⁴, Scales⁵, Bouchier⁶, and Tylney⁷: the Huddlestons, who purchased of the last-mentioned family, were possessed of it in 1632⁸, and perhaps much later. About the year 1745, being then the property of Henry Earl of Carlisle, it was sold to John Stevenon, Esq., of whose son it was purchased by the father of Ebenezer Hollick, Esq. the present proprietor, who has a seat at Whittlesford, built not long ago, at no great distance from the moated site, within which stood an old mansion, that had been the seat of the Tylneys and Huddlestons.

The rectory of Whittlesford was given by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to the collegiate church of Warwick, to which it became appropriated: the present impropriator is Mr. Thomas Thurnall. The master and fellows of Jesus College, in Cambridge, are patrons of the vicarage, the advowson of which was procured for them by Bishop Thirby.

Mr. William Westley, who died about the year 1723, gave two small farms at Hempsted, in Essex, now let at 50 l. *per annum*, for the purpose of founding schools at Whittlesford, for the instruction of thirty boys and fifteen girls; the master's salary is 25 l., the mistress's 10 l.; the remainder of the income is laid out in the purchase of clothes, books, &c. The Westleys inhabited an old mansion at Whittlesford, which bore the appearance of having been in former times the residence of a family of some consequence, having a great hall, with a raised floor at the upper end, for the master's table; it was become much dilapidated, and has been lately fitted up as a farm-house by its present proprietor, Mr. Hollick.

Selden, in his titles of honour, speaks of an alderman's court⁹ having been held at Whittlesford about the year 990.

The remains of the ancient hospital, at Whittlesford-bridge, are in the parish of Duxford-St. John.

² Cart. 51 Henry III. ³ Temp. Henry III. and Edward I. Escheat Rolls. ⁴ Escheat Roll, Edward II. ⁵ Ibid. Henry VI. ⁶ Ibid. ⁷ Ibid. ⁸ Layer's MSS. ⁹ An alderman's court, in Saxon times, was somewhat similar to our assizes.

WICKEN

WICKEN, or, as it was anciently called, Wykes, in the hundred of Staplehoe, and deanery of Fordham, in the diocese of Norwich, lies about six miles nearly south of Ely, and about thirteen nearly north of Cambridge; it had in ancient times a market on Mondays, granted in 1331 to Humphrey de Bassingbourn; together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Laurence^b. The manor was anciently in the Thorntonsⁱ; from whom it passed by female heirs to the families of Bassingbourn^k, Colville^l, Gernon^m, and Peyton: Sir John Peyton, who died in 1393, married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John Gernonⁿ. Wicken was for many generations a feat of the Peytons of Isleham, of whom there are memorials in the parish church. Sir Henry Peyton, who lived in the time of the civil war, was an active parliamentarian; he published a pamphlet on the imprisonment of the five members, and another after the King's death, called "the Divine Catastrophe of the house of Stuart." The manor of Wicken was sold, about the year 1800, by the Earl of Bestborough, in whose family it had been many years, to Mr. John Rayner, who farms the estate, and resides in the manor-house. Spinney Priory, in this parish, was founded, in the reign of King Henry III., for three Austin canons, by Sir Hugh de Malebisse, who had married Beatrice, lady of the manor of Wykes: Lady Bassingbourn, about the year 1302, augmented it with four more canons. About the middle of the following century, this priory having fallen to decay, both in its buildings and revenues, was united to the priory of Ely, by Walter, Bishop of Norwich, as ordinary of the place^o. After the reformation, the site of the priory, and a manor in Wicken, which had belonged to the canons as early as the reign of Henry VI.^p, were granted in trust for Sir Edward North^q. Sir George Somerset died seized of the priory estate in the year 1559^r: about the middle of the following century, it became the property of Henry Cromwell, some time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who, after the restoration of King Charles II., led a retired life at Spinney, until the time of his decease, which happened in 1673. He lies buried in Wicken church, where there are memorials for him, and some others of the Cromwell family^s. King Charles II. is said to have visited Henry Cromwell in his retirement, when the sports of the field led him on some occasion into the neighbourhood of Spinney abbey, and various traditionary

^a Cart. 5 Edward III.

ⁱ See Bishop Tanner's account of Spinney Abbey.

^k Ibid.

^l Dugdale.

^m Ibid.

ⁿ Kimber.

^o See Tanner's Not. Mon.

^p Dugdale's

Monasticon, vol. II. p. 321, 322.

^q Tanner.

^r Cole's Escheats.

^s Elizabeth

Cromwell, buried at Wicken in 1674, has been erroneously taken for the Protector's widow, who died in 1665, and was buried at Norborough, in Northamptonshire, as appears by the register of that parish. See Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells.

anecdotes

anecdotes are current, as to the circumstances of the visit ^a. Henry Cromwell's son mortgaged the Spinney Abbey estate, in the year 1687, to Philip Welbore; it was afterwards purchased by Edward Russell, Earl of Orford, and is now by inheritance from Charles Duke of Somerset, the property of the Earl of Aylesford, who is impropriator of the great tithes ^a of Wicken, and patron of the curacy.

In the year 1321, Mary, Lady Bassingbourn, founded a hospital at Wicken for seven poor old men; it was attached to the priory of Spinney, the monks of which were bound to provide for each of the pensioners, a farthing loaf, a herring, and a pennyworth of ale daily; besides fuel, and clothing ^b. There are no remains of this hospital.

WEST-WICKHAM, in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, lies about three miles nearly North of Linton, and about ten south-east of Cambridge. There were anciently two manors in this parish, called De la Hayes and Burnhams ^c, from families to which they belonged in the thirteenth and the early part of the fourteenth centuries: both these manors, in or before the reign of Henry VIII., were united in the Alington family ^d, and passed with Horseheath, until the sale of that estate by Lord Montfort: they were purchased about the year 1783 by the late Earl of Hardwicke, and descended with the title to his nephew, the present earl, who has the impropriation, and is patron of the curacy.

The manor of Wickham-Wolves, of which we find no other notice, was held under the Alingtons, by Edward Earl of Worcester, in the reign of Edward IV^e. The manor of Enhale, or Enhall, now called Eynell, in this parish, was held under the Bardolfs, by the family of Manners, in the reign of Edward I., and afterwards passed successively to the families of Duttertone and Harleston: it continued in the latter more than a century, until the attainder of Richard Harleston, in 1476 ^e, after this it was successively in the Alingtons and Bromleys, and is now the property of the Earl of Hardwicke. In the year 1326, Dionysia de la Riviere, heiress of the Peverells, who from an early period had possessed the manor of Stretly in this parish ^f, conveyed it to Robert Pelican ^g. Sir Guy de Bryen, in 1370, gave a manor in Stretly to the hospital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield ^h. There was another manor in Stretly, called Stretly Hall, held un-

^a See Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells. ^a The rectory had been given to the priory of Spinney by Sir Hugh Malebisse, and appropriated to the canons of that house. ^b Tanuer.
^c Escheat Rolls. ^d Ibid. Edward IV. and Henry VIII. ^e Escheat Roll, Edward IV.
^f Ibid. Edward I. Edward II. Edward III. and Edward IV. ^g Escheat Roll.
^h Cl. 19 Edward II. ⁱ Pat. 44 Edward III.

der the Bishop of Ely, of which Jane, wife of Sir John Clinton, died seized in 1386^b. The manor-farm of Stretly-hall, and another manor-farm called Yelling, having been successively in the Alingtons and Bromleys, were purchased with the manor of West-Wickham, as before mentioned, and are now the property of the Earl of Hardwicke.

WILBERTON, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, so called, it is probable, from Wilbertus, a Saxon, who was killed by the Danes in 870^c, lies about six miles East of Cambridge, about eight north of Linton, and about the same distance west of Newmarket. St. Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, bought this manor of Bramdune, son of Athelforth, and gave it to the abbot and convent of Ely^d; it was afterwards attached to the see of Ely, from which it was alienated by Bishop Heton, in 1600. Having been granted to Sir John Jolles, alderman of London, he built a large brick mansion for his country-seat on the ancient site of the manor, called the Berrysted: it is now a farm-house. The manor passed in succession to the families of Thompson^e, Towers, and Barlee^f: it is now the property of Miss Catherine Buckle, devisee of the late Mr. Barlee.

The rectory of Wilberton has been from ancient times appropriated to the archdeacons of Ely, who have been patrons of the curacy; and the parsonage-house was formerly their country-seat. King Henry VII., and his son, Prince Henry, were entertained here by Archdeacon Alcock for several days, when that monarch came to offer his devotions at the shrine of St. Etheldreda, at Ely^g. In 1632, the parsonage was the seat of Sir Miles Sandys, as lessee under the archdeacon^h, and afterwards of the Malabar family: it is occupied as a farm-house by Mr. Crow, the present lessee.

In the parish church, a handsome light gothic structure, lie buried Archdeacon Wetheringfeteⁱ, who died in 1440, and Archdeacon Bole, who died in 1477.

GREAT-WILBRAHAM, in the hundred of Stane, and deanery of Camps, lies about six miles nearly east of Cambridge; about eight north of Linton, and about the same distance nearly west of Newmarket. The manors of Great and Little Wilbraham, otherwise Temple, belonged formerly to the Knights Templars,

^a Esch. Ric. II. ^b See Ingulphus. ^c Hist. Ang. Scrip. III. 466. ^d Layer's MSS.
^e Cole's MSS. Haynes Barlee, Esq. was sheriff of the county in 1669.
^f Layer's MSS. ^g Ibid. ^h Archdeacon Wetheringfete is mentioned among the eminent divines of this county by Fuller, who says that he flourished in the reign of Edward III.

who also possessed the church of Wilbraham. The estate of the Templars consisted chiefly of lands given them by William Loveday, which were held of the king, by the service of finding every year a fore sparrow-hawk, to be brought to the king's court by the proprietor, who had a right to his maintenance for twelve days, with two horses, two grooms, and two hounds^a. In the year 1545, King Henry VIII. gave the manor of Great-Wilbraham, with the rectory and advowson^b, which, after the suppression of the Templars, had been granted to the Hospitallers, to the college of Fotheringay^c: this college having been suppressed in the reign of King Edward VI., Queen Mary gave the manor and rectory of Great-Wilbraham to Sir John Huddleston^d, as a recompence for his seasonable assistance, when Lady Jane Gray was proclaimed Queen, immediately after her brother's death. Dr. Watson, afterwards Bishop of St. David's, purchased this estate of the Huddlestons in 1683; it passed next to Mr. Ward^e, who married the Bishop's niece, and was purchased of his family, in 1788, by the Reverend James Hicks^f, the present proprietor. The manor-house, the seat of Mr. Hicks, is called the Temple, and was probably the site of a preceptory of the Templars, which is known to have been established at Wilbraham at an early period^g. Mr. Hicks has also the manor of Lustres and Lovetofts; which belonged, in 1316^h, to Edward Lovetotⁱ or Lovetoft, became afterwards vested in the Hospitallers, and has since passed with the other manor. The Templars had a grant of freewarren, which has been recognized and confirmed by more modern grants.

The manor of Great-Wilbraham, otherwise Lisses, belonged, in the reign of King Edward III., to the Baronial family of Lisle of Ridgmont^b; this family, though not summoned to Parliament at a later period, continued for several generations in the male line, and resided at Wilbraham. "The male heir of the family of Edmund de Lisle, says Camden, writing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is still living, lord of the place, remarkable for his age, and blessed with a numerous family." William Lisle, probably grandson of Edmund, afterwards one of the

^a Blount's Tenures. ^c They had been previously granted (in the year 1540) to Sir Edward North, and by him surrendered to the crown. ^e Record in the Augmentation Office.

^b Sir John Huddleston appears to have inherited another manor in Wilbraham from Edward Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, who was possessed of it in 1470. Escheat Roll, Edward IV. It was the same, probably, which, in 1316, belonged to Robert Fitz-Walter. Nomina Villarum. After the reformation, it appears to have passed with the Temple manor. ^d Thomas Watson Ward, Esq. was sheriff of the county in 1743. ^f From the information of Mr. Hicks. ^g Tanner.

^h Nomina Villarum. ⁱ The Lovetots were a family of Baronial rank; the site of their barony and most of its lands were in Huntingdonshire. Testa de Nevill. ^b Esch. 16 and 30 Edward III.

Esquires of the Body to King Charles I., quitted his fellowship of King's College on succeeding to this estate; he was a learned antiquary, particularly conversant in the Saxon language, on which subject he published some treatises^e. We have not been able to gain any farther information concerning the family of Lisle, nor to discover whether it is extinct, or when this manor passed from them, or their representatives, into other hands: it is now the property of the Earl of Aylesford, by descent from Charles Duke of Somerset. The manor of Hinton-Uphall, in Cherry-Hinton, belonging to the representatives of the late Mr. Serocold, extends into this parish.

The impropriate rectory, and advowson of the vicarage^f, were purchased by Mr. Hicks, of the Ward family, in 1797. The parish has been inclosed, under an act of parliament passed in 1797, by which allotments of land were given to the improprator and vicar in lieu of tithes.

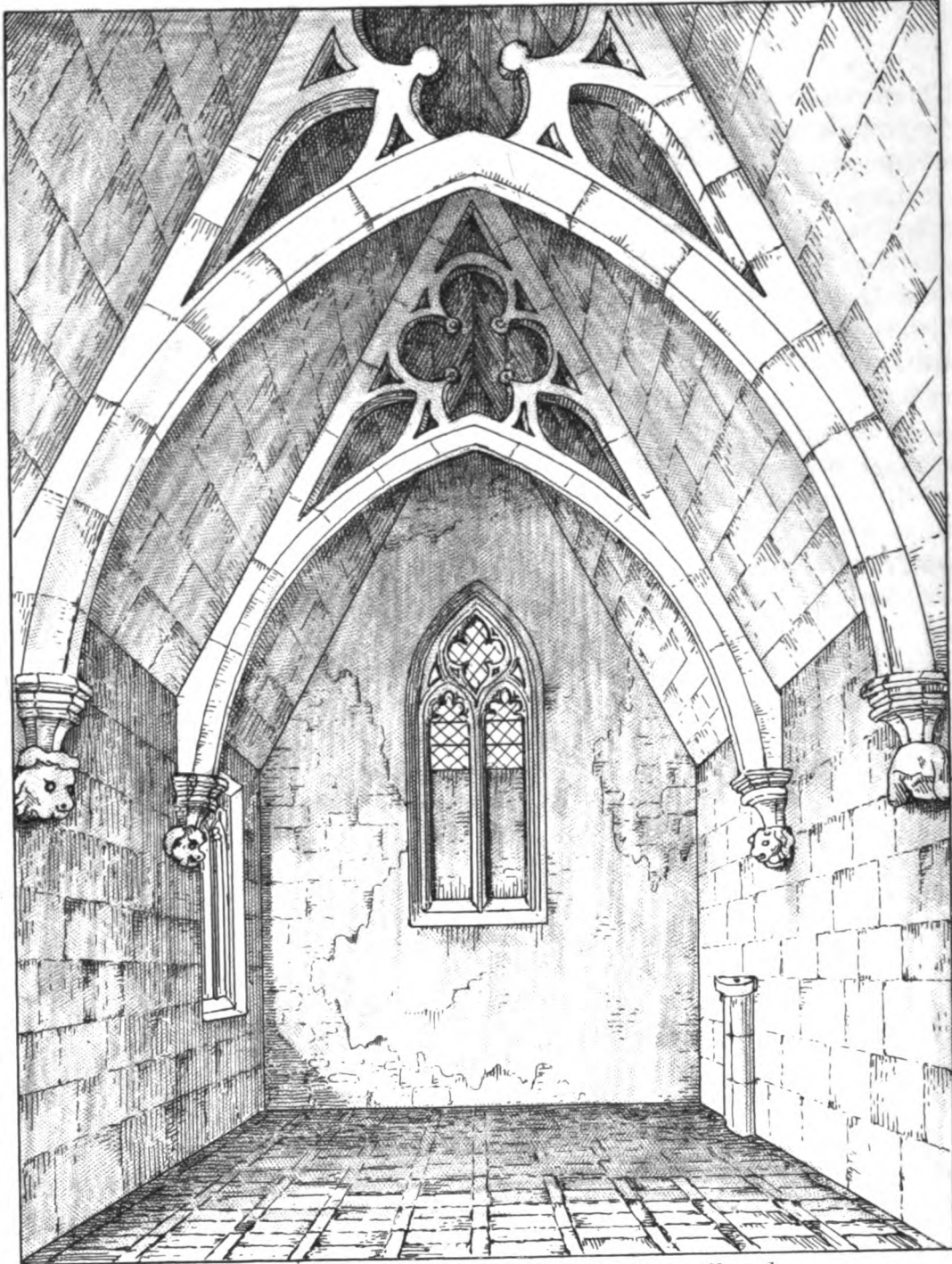
LITTLE-WILBRAHAM, in the hundred of Stane, and deanery of Camps, lies about seven miles east of Cambridge, about the same distance west of Newmarket, and about nine miles north of Linton. The manor of Little-Wilbraham was in the Veres, Earls of Oxford, in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.; in the succeeding reign it was held under the Veres by the family of Chamberleyne^g; it afterwards belonged to Sir William Phelip, and passed by a female heir with the title of Bardolf to William Lord Beaumont^h, who was attainted in 1461. King Edward IV. granted it, in 1468, to Richard Quatremaynesⁱ, who, having founded a chantry in the parish church of Rycot, in Oxfordshire, endowed it with this manor^k. After the reformation, the manor of Rycots, in Little-Wilbraham, was granted to Sir John Williams; and, having passed by sale to the family of Hinde, was purchased, with the advowson of the rectory, in 1570, by the master and fellows of Bene't College in Cambridge^l.

The manor of Anglesea, in this parish, probably so called from having belonged to the priory of that name, was given by Mr. Thomas Wale, citizen of London, in the year 1625, to the corporation of the city of Coventry, in trust for charitable uses^m.

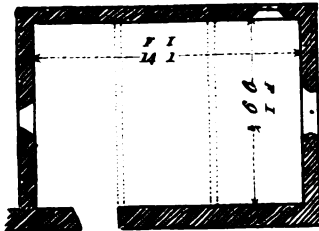
This parish has been inclosed under an act of Parliament passed in 1797, by which an allotment of land was given to the rector in lieu of tithes.

^e Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ^f The endowment of the vicarage is recorded in a register of the Templars in the British Museum. Cotton MSS. Nero, C. IX. ^g Escheat Rolls.
^h Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 54. ⁱ Rot. Parl. vol. VI. p. 307. ^k Ibid.
^l Masters's History of that College, p. 108, 109. ^m Principally for the purpose of founding a school at Monk's-Kirby, in Warwickshire.

WILLINGHAM,



Chapel adjoining the Chancel of Willingham Church.



Plan of the Chapel.

WILLINGHAM, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Chesterton, lies about ten miles north-west of Cambridge, and about nine south-west of Ely. Before the present turnpike-road was made, the only carriage road from Cambridge to Ely passed through this village. The manor of Willingham was given to the abbot and convent of Ely, by Uva, a Saxon^a: it was one of those manors which were afterwards attached to the see, and alienated by Bishop Heton in 1600; soon afterwards this manor was granted to Thomas Parkes, whose only daughter and heir brought it in marriage to Sir Miles Sandys^b: at a later period it was successively in the families of Holman, Brownell, and Askham, and is now in the Hatton family; the late Sir Thomas Hatton having married the heiress of Dingley Askham, Esq. This manor is very extensive; the manor-house, now in a ruinous state, is inhabited by a cottager.

The manor of Brunnes was at an early period in the successive possession of the families of Brune and Druell^c: in 1632 it was the property of Mr. Marth^d, whose descendants were succeeded, about the year 1706, by William Parker, ancestor of William Parker Hamond, Esq. the present proprietor.

In the church there is a chapel on the north side of the chancel, with a stone roof of a singular construction, represented in the annexed plate.

This parish was the birth place of Thomas Hall, who, having attained almost to the height and proportions of manhood, died at the age of five years and ten months, on the 3d of September 1747^e. An account of this extraordinary boy was published in a pamphlet, called *Prodigium Willinghamense*, by Mr. Dawkes, a surgeon. Some particulars concerning him had been communicated, in 1744, to the Royal Society by Mr. Almond, of Willingham, and were published in the *Philosophical Transactions*; his age was then two years and ten months, he had attained the height of three feet eight inches and a half, and was large in proportion. Mr. Almond states that he was so strong, as to be able to throw from his hand a blacksmith's hammer of seventeen pounds weight: his voice was a deep bass; he had the marks of puberty, and whiskers on his upper lip; at this time he was carried about as a show: it appears from Mr. Dawkes's pamphlet, that this boy grew at the rate of an inch a month, until the end of March 1745; in the next thirteen months he grew only five inches: in November 1746, his height was four feet five inches and five-tenths; the length of his foot was eight inches, and the calf of his leg ten inches six-tenths in circumference; he then weighed eighty-five pounds, or six stone and one pound. He was buried at the church-yard in Willingham, where it was intended that a tombstone should have been erected to his memory, but it does not ap-

^a Hist. Ang. Scrip. vol. III. p. 496.

^b Layer's MSS.

^c Ibid.

^d Ibid.

^e He was born Oct. 31, 1741.

pear

pear that it was ever put in execution: an epitaph designed for it, written in Latin and English by Mr. Dawkes, is printed at the end of his pamphlet.

A charity-school having been founded by subscription at Willingham in the year 1593, an estate was purchased with the money then collected, which now lets for 20 l. *per annum*. Dr. Saywell, master of Jesus College, in Cambridge, gave, by will, in the year 1700, a rent-charge of 10 l. *per annum*, as an augmentation of this school; the number of children is limited to thirty-six¹.

Dr. William Smith, provost of King's College, founded an alms-house at this place for four poor widows, in the year 1616; and endowed it with 12 l. *per annum*. A house, given to this parish by Henry Greves in the year 1505, is now let for 11 l. *per annum* for the benefit of the poor.

Much of the cheese, which takes its name from the neighbouring village of Cottenham, is made in this parish, in which about 1200 milch-cows are usually kept.

WIMPOLE, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, lies about eight miles north-west of Royston, and about nine south-west of Cambridge. There were formerly several distinct manors in this parish, all of which eventually centered in the Chicheleys, who settled at Wimpole in the reign of King Henry VI. The manor of Avenells took its name from a family which held an estate under the Beches; to this was united another manor, which had been in the families of Kingston and Bancis¹. The manor of Bassingbourn was successively in the Bassingbourns and Porters; that of Francis *alias* Cobbs, passed successively through the families of Francis, Norwich, Cobb, and Standen, to Sir William Porter, who appears to have conveyed this manor and Bassingbourn to the Chicheleys². The manor of St. George's, after having been for many generations in the family of St. George, was conveyed to the Chicheleys³, as were also a manor which had passed by co-heiresses from the Kymbells to the Botelers and Leventhorps⁴; and the manor of Rampton, in Wimpole, formerly belonging to the Lisles; the manor of Wimpole *alias* Claydons, was purchased of the Wingfield family, with the advowson of the church⁵, by Sir Thomas Chicheley, in 1615. The first of the family who settled at Wimpole was John Chicheley, Esq. of Higham-Ferrers, great nephew of the Archbishop; from him the Wimpole estate descended to Sir Thomas Chicheley, Master of the Ordinance in the reign of King Charles II., who, in the

¹ From the information of the present rector, Dr. Law.

² Layer's MSS.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Layer's MSS.

⁵ Ibid

⁶ The advowson had formerly been attached to the manor of Rampton. Robert de Lisle claimed it in the reign of Edward I., by virtue of a grant from Conan, Earl of Brittany, to his grandfather, Ralph Dapifer.

year

year 1686, sold it to Sir John Cutler. Sir John, by a deed bearing date 1691, gave it, in case of failure of issue from his daughter, the Countess of Radnor, to Edmund Boulter; who, having disposed of his interest to the Countess, conveyed it to her in fee: her husband, the Earl of Radnor, having survived her, and being possessed of the Wimpole estate, sold it, in 1710, to John Duke of Newcastle; in 1739, it was purchased by Philip Earl of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, of Edward Earl of Oxford, and his Countess, who was only daughter and heir of the Duke^a: it is now the property of his grandson, Philip Earl of Hardwicke. Wimpole-house, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, is a spacious brick mansion; the central part was built by Sir Thomas Chicheley about the year 1632^b; the wings were added by Lord Oxford; the house was newly fronted, and the principal apartments fitted up by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. In the gallery and drawing-room are a valuable collection of pictures by the old masters, and a few portraits, among which are those of Matthew Prior, who was a frequent visitor at Wimpole in Lord Oxford's time, Richard Earl of Warwick by Vandyk, Bishop Burnet by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and a fine one of Ben Jonson by Cornelius Jansen: the library contains a large and valuable collection of books; the state-papers of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke are deposited in an adjoining room secured from fire: the chapel was painted by Sir James Thornhill.

The deer-park contains two hundred and fifty acres; in front of the house is a spacious avenue, extending two miles and three quarters in length.

The parish church was rebuilt in 1749, after a design of Flitcroft: in a window removed from the old church, are several ancient coats of arms in stained glass: the Chicheley chapel, in which is a monument of Sir Thomas Chicheley, who died in 1616, remains on the north side of the church: it was repaired by the Earl of Oxford in 1732. The monuments of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, who died in 1764, and that of his son, the Honourable Charles Yorke, who died in 1770, shortly after receiving the great seal, were designed by J. Stuart, and executed by Scheemakers; the former has medallions of the Lord Chancellor and his Countess, on a sarcophagus of Sienna marble: there are also monuments for the second Earl of Hardwicke, who died in 1790, and for his brother, the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Yorke, who was created Baron Dover in 1788, and died in 1792. In

^a The accounts of this manor, and of Lord Hardwicke's other Cambridgeshire estates, are given from materials obligingly communicated by his Lordship. ^b Layer's MSS.

some

some of the windows are several arms of the family of Yorke, and its alliances, by Pecket.

There is a charity-school at Wimpole supported by Lady Hardwicke, in which upwards of thirty children are educated.

WISBECH, which gives name to a hundred and deanery, is a large market-town in the extreme northern part of the county, about thirty miles from Ely, forty-two from Cambridge, and ninety from London. The market, which is on Saturday, is held by prescription, the charter not appearing on record: it is abundantly supplied with all sorts of provisions, and is a great mart for corn, of which about one hundred thousand quarters are annually exported from this town, by the Ouse and canals^b, which have opened a communication to Cambridge, Lynne, and other towns: other principal exports from this place, are rape-seed and long-wool, great quantities of which articles are sent into Yorkshire. Timber, from Northamptonshire, is brought to Wisbech, and forwarded thence for the use of the navy: the principal imports are wine, deals, and coals. King Edward III., in the first year of his reign, (1327) granted the Bishop of Ely a fair, to begin on Trinity eve, and to last twenty-two days^c; this fair has been discontinued; there are four other fairs at Wisbech^d; the Monday before Lady-day, the day after Palm-Sunday, Whit-Tuesday, and Lammas day.

The gild of the Holy Trinity at Wisbech, consisting of an alderman, clerk, bailiffs, dean, and two chamberlains, which had been founded in 1379, having been suppressed, with all other establishments of a similar nature; the estates belonging to it, which had been given for pious and charitable uses, were, through the interest of Bishop Goodrich, granted to the principal inhabitants, who were incorporated by King Edward VI., in 1549, and invested with the management of the funds arising therefrom, which now amount to 1300*l. per annum*, for the benefit of the town^e: the charter was renewed in 1611, and again in 1669. The corporation is known by the name of the burgeses of Wisbech, being persons possessed of freehold estates of 40*s. per annum*; ten of these are annually elected capital burgeses, and one of them, who is called the town-bailiff, has for the year the management of the town-estates. The capital burgeses hold the market on lease, under the Bishop of Ely;

^b Bishop Moreton, in the fifteenth century, made a navigable canal at his own expence, for the convenience of water-carriage to his town of Wisbech, but it was not attended with the expected advantage, and was found to be injurious to the navigation of the Nene. ^c Cart. 1 Edward III. ^d From the information of the Rev. A. Jopson, vicar.

they

they have no civil jurisdiction in the town. The summer assizes, and the Epiphany and Midsummer quarter-sessions for the isle of Ely, are held at Wisbech. The Magistrates meet for the dispatch of business twice every week.

A handsome custom-house, with a room for the meeting of the Magistrates, and transacting other public business, was completed, in 1804, by the corporation, at the expence of 2500 l. The stone-bridge was erected about the year 1757, under the management of the corporation, at the expence nearly of 2300 l.

The inhabitants of Wisbech having been numbered by the direction of Bishop Gunning in 1676, were found to amount to one thousand seven hundred and five^a; according to the returns made to Parliament in 1801, they amounted to five thousand and four.

Before the draining of the fens, Wisbech was subject to very destructive inundations; the first mentioned in history was in the year 1236, when many lives were lost; the whole country, for many miles round, having been laid under water, and the town almost destroyed^f: similar calamities, not quite so fatal in their consequences, have occurred at various times^g: the last inundation of the sea, by which the town and neighbourhood of Wisbech suffered material injury, was on the 13th of November 1613, when almost the whole hundred was laid under water; some lives were lost by the sudden breaking down of the banks, and the damage sustained by the loss of corn and cattle was incalculable. The next year, in the month of March, considerable damage was done by a fresh-water flood, occasioned by a sudden thaw after a deep snow. These two destructive accidents were recorded by the vicar on a tablet in the church; it has been since removed, but the inscription is preserved.

During the time that the Isle of Ely was held against William the Conqueror, by the English Barons, that monarch built a castle at Wisbech, to keep them in check, and prevent their making incursions into the neighbouring counties^h. King John was at Wisbech a few days before his death, on the 7th of October 1216ⁱ. King Edward IV. visited this town on his return from Lynn to Crowland in 1469^k. Wisbech was garrisoned for the Parliament, during the civil war, under the command of Sir John Palgrave. In 1643, the burgeses lent the sum of 150 l. to Captain Dodson, who was besieging Crowland, then one of the royal garrisons^l.

^a Ibid. ^f See Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. I. p. 282, and Matthew of Westminster, p. 296.

^g In Dugdale, on draining, is an account of another great inundation in 1253. ^h Mat. Paris.

ⁱ Pat. 18 John. ^k Blomefield's *Collectanea*, p. 246. ^l Communicated by Mr.

Jopson from the records of the town.

The manor of Wisbech was given to the abbot and convent of Ely by the parents of Ailwin, Bishop of Elmham^m, when he was professed a monk in that monasteryⁿ: a part of this large estate, after the creation of a Bishop's see at Ely, was assigned to the monks, and formed the manor of Wisbech-Murrow, now belonging to the dean and chapter; the remainder being called the manor of Wisbech-Barton, was annexed to the see: this is of very large extent, and is the paramount manor of the hundred.

Wisbech castle, which is said to have occupied the site of that built by William the Conqueror^o, was, from an early period, a palace of the Bishops of Ely; it was rebuilt by Bishop Morton about the year 1480^p; his successor, Bishop Alcock, died there in 1500^q: in the reign of Queen Elizabeth this castle was made a prison for the papists; abbot Frekenham died there during his confinement^r: it was repaired by Bishop Andrews, who was promoted to the see in 1609. When the church lands were exposed to sale in Cromwell's time, Wisbech castle was purchased by Secretary Thurloe, who built a house on its site, after a design of Inigo Jones; and made it his residence: in the year 1658, he was elected to sit in Parliament for the town and borough of Wisbech^s, which, probably through his interest, was then designed to be a Parliamentary borough, but it does not appear that the design took effect; for Thurloe having been likewise returned for Huntingdon, made his election to serve for that town; and there is no record of any other person having been elected in his room at Wisbech. Since the restoration, the castle estate has been leased out by the Bishops: the lease was for many years in the family of the Southwells, who resided at the castle. The present Bishop sold the site, under an act of Parliament, to Joseph Medlicott, Esq., who has built several houses on the ground adjoining the castle.

Ancient records speak of a manor called Todenham-hall, in Wisbech, held by the family of Todenham, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries^t.

Whitehall, near Wisbech, was a seat of the ancient family of Everard, who were settled there as early as the year 1300^u. The heirs of this family married the an-

^m He was the son of Osby by his wife Leofeda, daughter of Duke Brithnoth. ⁿ Bentham's Ely, p. 87. ^o It is the more probable from the existence of the office of constable in the Bishop's castle, which was retained until the beginning of the seventeenth century: The castle, which was erected by the Conqueror, is said to have been destroyed by the flood of 1236. It is probable that it was soon repaired or rebuilt, as the names of some of the constables, during the following century, have been handed down. ^p Bentham's Ely. ^q Ibid. ^r Cole's MSS. ^s Communicated by Mr. Jopson, from the records of the town. ^t From 10 Edward I. to 16 Richard II. See Blomefield's Collectanea, and Esch. 16 Richard II. ^u Cambridgeshire Pedigrees, in the British Museum.

cestor

cestor of the present Sir Everard Buckworth, Bart.; Theophilus Buckworth, Bishop of Down, was of this family, and died at Whitehall in 1652. Whitehall is now the property of the Reverend J. T. Hand of Cheveley.

In the parish church, which is a large irregular structure, with a handsome tower, is the gravestone, with his effigies, in armour, on a brass-plate, of Thomas de Braunston, constable of Wisbech castle, who died in 1401², and there are monuments, and other memorials, for the families of Sandford, Southwell, Worrall, Haslewood³, &c.

The dean and chapter of Ely have the great tithes of about eleven thousand acres of land in this parish, which had been appropriated to the prior and convent by Bishop Balsam: the vicar, by endowment and prescription, is entitled to the remainder. The rights of the vicar were chiefly settled by two instruments, bearing date 1252 and 1275, the particulars of which are printed in Blomefield's *Collectanea* for Cambridgeshire. By the deed 1252, it appears that the vicar had, among other sources of revenue, the manor of the vicarage and the lands annexed to Kilhushing chapel, which had belonged to the priory of Spinney. The Bishop is patron of the vicarage.

Wisbech-St. Mary is a chapel of ease to Wisbech-St. Peter; it stands in the fields, about two miles from the town, and is said to have been originally the mother church. In this chapelry are two hamlets, Wisbech-Murrow, of which, as before-mentioned, the dean and chapter have the manor; and Guyhern, or Guyhern, which lies about four miles south of Wisbech, and has a chapel of ease; there was formerly a chapel at Murrow, another at Piggessdove, built in 1347, and a third at a place called Kilhus, or Kilhushing. It appears also that there was in ancient times another church in the town, dedicated to St. George, which stood in the timber-market⁴.

There are meeting-houses at Wisbech for the two descriptions of Baptists, the Methodists, the Independents, and the Quakers. At Guyhern is a meeting-house for a sect called the Culymites, from their founder, David Culy, who lived at that place in the early part of the last century. Their tenets are nearly the same as those of the disciples of Mr. Whitfield.

There was an ancient hospital at Wisbech, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in the patronage of the Bishops of Ely⁵; but no traces of it remain, nor is its site known.

² See p. 67.

³ Amy, relict of Dr. John Haslewood, Judge-Advocate, in the reign of King Charles II., is said in her epitaph to have been related to Queen Mary and Queen Anne.

⁴ Blomefield's *Collectanea*.

⁵ Tanner.

Dr. Hawkins gave the sum of 300 l. to build six alm-houses for the poor, and Mrs. Jacomin Sturmin 100 l. to build alm-houses for poor widows; these were pulled down about the year 1756, in order to enlarge the church-yard, and other houses built in lieu of them, by the parish. The poor people in these houses are appointed by the capital-burgessees, who give them allowances out of money in their hands, to be appropriated to charitable uses.

There is an ancient grammar-school in the town, in the patronage, and under the superintendence of the capital-burgessees, by whom the master is elected: he holds his situation for life, unless displaced for mis-conduct by the Bishop of Ely, who is visitor: the salary and perquisites are estimated at about 160 l. *per annum*. There are also two charity-schools at Wisbech, one for fifty boys, the other for thirty girls, supported by the interest of various benefactions and voluntary contributions. Mr. John Crane, an eminent apothecary at Cambridge, who died in 1652, enlarged the school-house, and gave another house for the increase of the master's salary. Mr. Crane also left a sum of money to be lent to poor tradesmen^b; and Mr. William Holmes gave the sum of 300 l. for the same purpose, to be lent in sums of 10 l., for three years.

Mr. Nicholas Sandford, who died in 1603, was a great benefactor to this town, by procuring, at his own expence, the restoration of an ancient exemption from toll, granted to the tenants of Wisbech-Barton manor by King Richard L., and confirmed by King John, King Henry IV., and King Henry VI.^c.

WITCHAM, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies about three miles nearly west of Ely. St. Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, purchased the manor of Bramdune the son of Athelforth, and gave it to the abbot and convent of Ely: it was one of the manors assigned by Bishop Hervey to the monks, and is now vested in the dean and chapter. The church of Witcham was appropriated to the prior and convent of Ely: since the reformation, the great tithes have been in lay hands, and are now vested in a minor, the heiress of William Papworth, Esq., who died in 1791. The dean and chapter are patrons of the vicarage.

^b Among other benefactions of this kind, Mr. Crane left the sum of 100 l. to be lent *gratis* to a honest man, the better to enable him to buy good fish and fowl for the university of Cambridge, having himself observed much sickness occasioned by unwholesome food of that sort. ^c This is recorded, though rather obscurely, in the following rude verses on his gravestone:

“ A Patterne for townefmen whom we may enroll,
“ For at his own charge the towne he freed from toll.”

WITCHFORD,

WITCHFORD, in the hundred of that name, and in the deanery of Ely, lies about three miles south-west of Ely. The manor was given to the abbey of Ely by Abbot Brithnoth; and having been one of those assigned by Bishop Hervey to the monks, was appropriated to the office of porter of the convent: it now belongs to the dean and chapter of Ely, together with the great tithes, and advowson of the vicarage.

WEST-WRATTING, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies about five miles north of Linton, about nine nearly west of Cambridge, and about the same distance south of Newmarket. A manor in this parish was given to the abbot and convent of Ely, by Elfhelm, a Saxon knight, about the year 990^d; this manor now belongs to the dean and chapter. A lay manor, which belonged, when the Survey of Domesday was taken, to Hardwinus de Scalariis, passed afterwards to the Frevilles, who possessed it for several generations^e; it was called after their name, and, at a later period, was successively in the families of Dalton and Jacob: was purchased of the heirs of Sir John Jacob, Bart., who died in 1740, by Sir Robert Smyth^f, who sold it to Tenison Shaftoe, Esq. About the year 1790, it was purchased of the heirs of Robert Shaftoe, Esq., by Richard Taylor, Esq., who sold this manor, and Wratting-park, to their present proprietor, General Hall.

Another manor, in West-Wratting, belonged to the family of Brigham, who, in the reign of King Edward III., conveyed it to Thomas De Lisle, Bishop of Ely; the Bishop gave it to the master and fellows of Peter-house. The lease of an estate, which is called the Manor of Charls, being held under that college, was purchased of the Shaftoes by Mr. Taylor, who sold it to the late Duke of Bedford; on a part of this estate, where Mr. Shaftoe had stables for his horses, and a house for his training groom, the Duke built a more extensive range of stables, and improved the house, so as to be fit for his own occasional residence, during the Newmarket meetings. This house and estate he sold, some time before his death, to Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., the present proprietor^g; the house is occupied at present by his brother, the Rev. Mr. Williamson.

The manor of Parys, in West-Wratting, took its name from the family of Parys, or Paris, who possessed it in the reign of Henry VI.^h; it was afterwards for many years in the Daltons, of whom it was purchased, about the beginning of the last

^d Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, vol. I. p. 633. ^e Esch. 6 Edward II.—20 Edward IV. ^f Cole's MSS. ^g From the information of the Rev. William Bywater. ^h Escheat Roll.

century, by the corporation of the sons of the clergy. The manor of **Scarletts**, in this parish, now the property of the Rev. Andrew Perne, belonged to his ancestor of the same name in 1568¹. The manor of **Oxcroft**, in Balsham, the property of Lord F. G. Osborne, extends into West-Wratting.

The Daltons, who resided many years at West-Wratting, possessed the principal landed property of the parish; the whole, or the greater part of which, it is probable, was purchased by Michael Dalton, author of a book, formerly very popular, called the Complete Justice, and other works, who settled at this place in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He died in the year 1644, and lies buried in the parish church, where there is a memorial for Frances, his first wife, who died in 1601; Mary, his second wife, daughter of Sir Giles Alington, of Horseheath, survived him, and was buried at West-Wratting in 1647. The incestuous marriage between his daughter Dorothy, and her uncle Sir Giles Alington, which, with the punishments inflicted on the parties, has been already spoken of², was solemnized at West-Wratting, December 2, 1630.

In the parish church are some memorials of the Shaftoes: Sir John Jacob, who died in 1740, expended the sum of 767l. 6s. in repairing and improving the church and vicarage-house.

The church of West-Wratting was appropriated by Bishop Longchamp to the monks of Ely, for the support of their infirmary³: the great tithes are now vested in the dean and chapter, who are patrons of the vicarage.

¹ Escheat Roll, Eliz.

² See p. 217.

³ Wharton's Anglia Sacra.

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