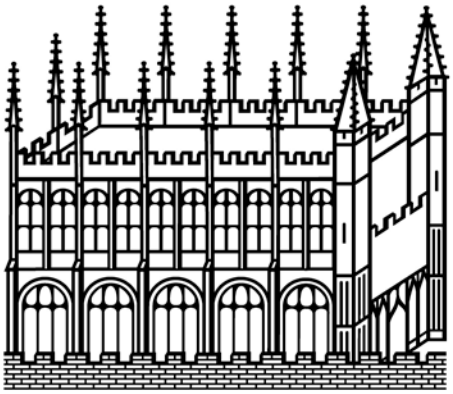


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HISTORY OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

HISTORY,

GAZETTEER, AND DIRECTORY

OF

CAMBRIDGESHIRE,

COMPRISING

A General Survey of the County,

INCLUDING THE

ISLE OF ELY;

AND EMBRACING SEPARATE

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE, THE CITY AND DIOCESE OF ELY, THE TOWN AND PORT OF WISBECH.

AND OTHER

TOWNS, PARISHES, HUNDREDS, AND MANORS.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED

A LIST OF THE SEATS OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

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PREFACE.

In the compilation of the present volume, all possible care has been taken to avoid the errors, and profit by the experience of former writers; and, to secure authenticity, the most unremitting endeavours have been used, and neither labour nor expense spared. Every town, parish, and almost every house in the county, has been visited for the purpose of collecting or revising the local information on the spot; the best typographical authorities have been carefully consulted, and all irrelevant matter which would have augmented the size of the work, without adding to its usefulness, excluded,—whilst nothing was rejected which was really important. It is, therefore, presumed that the work will be found as accurate as is compatible with the vast body of matter, and the diversity of subjects compressed within its pages; and, that it will be an useful and valuable acquisition, either in the office or library.

The arrangement of the work embraces a general review of the early history of this kingdom, with much useful information of a miscellaneous character;—particular and descriptive histories of the far-famed University, and the town of Cambridge; the city of Ely with its ancient abbey, and magnificent cathedral; the important town and port of Wisbech; and a topographical survey of every parish and

township in the county, with a digest of the manorial history of each parish. Especial attention has been paid to the all-important subject of the Drainage of that portion of the Great Level of the Fens, situate in Cambridgeshire.

A directory of the principal inhabitants of each place succeeds its history, and the whole, which comprises a variety of information too miscellaneous to be dwelt upon in this preface, is arranged under the heads of the eighteen hundreds into which the county is divided,—thus affording with the aid of a copious index of places, persons, and subjects, all the advantages of an Alphabetical Gazetteer.

The principal works to which the compilers are indebted, are the *Magna Britannia*, by Messrs. Lysons, Bentham's Ely, with Stephenson's Appendix to the same; the *Histories of Wisbech*, by Colonel Watson; and Messrs. Walker and Craddock, the *University Calender* and the excellent *Guide to Cambridge*, published by Mr. John Deighton, the *Parliamentary Gazeteer*, &c., &c.; and the statistical matter is chiefly extracted from Parliamentary reports of Population, Public charities, &c.

An expression of gratitude is here most justly due to the several clergymen and gentlemen who have kindly aided the work by their valuable literary contributions; and to its numerous subscribers the volume is very respectfully dedicated.

Peterborough, December 31*st.*, 1850.

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Abington Lodge, 3 miles N. of Newmarket, Rev. James Barker
Ansty Hall, 2 miles S. of Cambridge, Ebenezer Foster, Esq.
Babraham House, 7 miles S.W. of Cambridge, R. J. Adeane, Esq.
Barrington Hall, 7 miles S.W. of Cambridge, John Bendyshe, Esq.
Berrystead House, 6½ miles W. of Ely, Alexander Pym, Esq.
Bottisham Hall, 7 miles N.E. of Cambridge, George Jenyns, Esq.
Bourne Hall, 9 miles W. of Cambridge, Earl de-la-Warr
Brinkley Hall, 6 miles S. of Newmarket, Robert Wm. King, Esq.
Brook-end House, (Woodbury) 4 miles N. of Potton, James Payne, Esq.
Burystead House, 6 miles W. of Ely, John Vipan, Esq.
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Chippenham Hall, 5 miles N.E. of Newmarket, John Tharpe, Esq.
Conington Hall, 9 miles W. of Cambridge, William W. Chaffy, Esq.
Croxton Park, 13 miles W. of Cambridge, George O. Newton, Esq.
Dullingham House, 5 miles S.W. of Newmarket, William Pigott, Esq.
Fordham Abbey, 5 miles S.W. of Newmarket, William D. Gardiner, Esq.
Fulbourn House, 5 miles E.S.E. of Cambridge, Richard G. Townley, Esq. M.P.
Gogmagog Hill, 5 miles S.S.E. of Cambridge, Lord Godolphin
Grove House (Sutton), 6 miles W. of Ely, Benjamin Vipan, Esq.
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Hinxton Grange, 6 miles W. of Linton, Charles Nash, Esq.
Hinxton Hall, 6 miles S.W. of Linton, Edward H. Greene, Esq.
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Stetchworth Hall, 3 miles S. of Newmarket, S. Y. Benyon, Esq.
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Wimpole Hall, 9 miles S.W. of Cambridge, the Earl of Hardwicke
Woodbury Hall, 4 miles N. of Potton, Sir W. Booth, Bart.
Woodbury Old Hall, 4 miles N. of Potton, William Wilkieson, Esq.
Wratting Hall, 5 miles N. from Linton, Edward Frost, Esq.
Wratting Park, 5 miles N. of Linton, Sir Charles W. Watson, Bart.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 206, last line, for *John Cowling,** Esq., M.P., for the University, read *Wigram, Esq.*, M. P.

„ 395. (Soham Directory) *add* Sarah Martin, farmer, Barway.

„ „ do. *add* Edward Bullman, do., do.

„ „ do. *add* Fyson Fullard, do., do.

„ „ do. *add* John Brainsby, do., Soham.

„ „ do. *add* Edward Cooper, beer retailer, &c., Barway.

„ 517. last three lines, the vicarial tithes of Chatteris, were commuted for a corn rent of £900, instead of £1,200, the glebe land is 320 acres, instead of 300, and the land alloted, in lieu of common rights, 24½ acres instead of 44 acres.

„ 519, (Chatteris Directory) *add* Thomas Islett, Esq., Messrs. Day and Wallingford, Solicitors; and Joseph Sears, gardener and shopkeeper.

„ 523, last line, for Thomas Henry Richard, read Henry Thomas Richards.

„ 533, for Henry Hayes, vict., Red Lion, read William Hayes.

„ 535, *add* to Francis Bavin, Esq., Hill House.

---

* When this portion of the work was going through the press, Mr. Cowling was the only Candidate for the representation of the University; and his return looked likely to be un-opposed. Subsequently, however, Mr. Wigram came forward, and Mr. Cowling retired from the contest.

GENERAL REVIEW.

But little is known of the original inhabitants of Britain previous to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, though the Ancients seem to have been acquainted with the Island at a very early period. Some writers inform us that York was founded in the year of the world, 2983, and Nottingham about forty years after, by the British king Ebranc; and others carry back the birth of the University of Oxford to the fall of Troy, and that of Cambridge to the days of Cantabar, 394 years before the Christian Era. Historians all agree, that the Aborigines of Britain were several tribes of Gallic Celts, who emigrated from the continent and settled here, probably more than a thousand years before the Roman Conquest; their persons were tall, their clothing was untanned skins, and they painted the naked parts of their body with a blue colour, decorating the skin with figures of various objects, particularly the heavenly bodies, and they shaved all their beard except the upper lip, which like the Gauls they suffered to grow to a great length. Agriculture was introduced into Britain by the Belgic Gauls, and the inhabitants of the southern part of the Island had made some progress towards civilization prior to the Roman invasion, whilst the whole of the northern tribes were as wild and uncultivated as their native hills. Their towns were a confused assemblage of huts covered with turf or skins, little superior to the Kraals of the Hottentots; and for the sake of security generally planted in the midst of woods and morasses, and surrounded with palisadoes of trees piled upon each other, like the fortification observed at this day among the New Zealanders. The general food of the southern tribes was milk and the flesh of their herds, superstition having forbid the use of fish, and several kinds of animal food; but the poor savages of the north subsisted principally by hunting, and the spontaneous fruits of the earth.

The religion of these Ancient Britons, which also formed part of their monarchial government, was Druidical. Its origin is not known with any degree of certainty, though some affirm that it was introduced into England by the Phœnicians of Cadiz, who were the first merchants that traded in this Island, and for a considerable time monopolised its commerce. Others contend that the Druids accompanied the Celts in early ages from the east.

The religion and government of the Druids prevailed in every part of the kingdom. Their dispensation of justice was not under any written code of laws, but on what they professed to be equitable principles, all their verdicts being determined by such a sense of impartial justice as the assembled delegates entertained, and in a discordance of opinion in the congress, appeal was made to the Arch-Druid, whose sentence was decisive. Their religious ceremonies were nearly in unison with those of the ancient Hebrews; they worshipped on high places and in deep groves, and were not, as some authors have asserted, addicted to idolatry, but adored the god of nature, and rendered him praise on the yearly succession of seasons, which they kept as solemn festivals. They dwelt largely in allegory and symbolical representations, and clearly explained the mysteries and symbols used in their ceremonies to the initiated, but to none else. The sons of chief personages were disciples in their ethic schools, where the rules of moral life were inculcated as the foundation of human wisdom; and in order to guard the people against any possibility of sophistry and innovation, their maxims of justice were taught orally. They studied medicine and the virtues of plants, of which the mistletoe was their chief specific, and they held nothing so sacred as the mistletoe of the oak, which they gathered with much pomp and ceremony on a certain day appointed for their greatest festival.

In their civil government, capital offenders were sentenced to death and publicly sacrificed in the most awful and solemn manner, whilst those convicted of smaller crimes were excluded from public worship and deprived of all civil and religious benefits until they had sincerely repented.

The British Druids exercised their utmost authority in opposing the usurpation of the Roman invaders, who, inflamed with resentment, determined on the utter extermination of the Druidic order, consequently its priests were sacrificed to this inhuman policy; and those who fled to the Isle of Anglesey perished in the flames by the orders of Suetonius, and subsequently great numbers of them were massacred in the unsuccessful effort of the Britons under queen Boadicea. After this period, the power and splendour of the Druids rapidly disappeared.

Aborigines.

The Brigantes, who inhabited the whole of the northern counties, were the most numerous and powerful of the tribes at the time of the invasion of the Romans. Their metropolis was *Isurium Brigantium*, now the small village of Aldborough, near Borough bridge, in Yorkshire,

The Coritani, another numerous tribe occupied the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Leicester, Lincoln, Derby, and Nottingham. The City of Lincoln and town of Leicester now occupy the site of their principal towns.

The Catyeuclani inhabited the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford. The site of their towns is supposed to be Sandy, near Biggleswade, in Bedfordshire, and a piece of ground near the town of St. Albans.

The Iceni or Simeni are supposed to have been the ancient inhabitants of *Cambridgeshire*, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk and Suffolk; their capital being at Castor, upon the Yare, three miles from Norwich.

The Cornavii possessed Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire; the *Trinonantes*, Middlesex, and Essex, but it does not appear that they possessed London; the *Dobuni*, occupied Gloucestershire, and probably Oxfordshire; and the *Damoni*, Cornwall and Devonshire, and some antiquarians think a part of Somersetshire.

The Belgæ were the ancient inhabitants of Wiltshire and parts of Somersetshire and Hampshire; the *Durotriges* possessed Dorsetshire; the *Regni*, Surrey and Sussex, and perhaps a part of Hampshire; the *Altrebatii*, Berkshire; and the *Cantii*, Kent and probable a part of Middlesex.

The Silures. This tribe inhabited the counties of Hereford, Radnor, Brecknock, Monmouth, and Glamorgan; the *Demetæ*, the counties of Cærmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke; and the *Ordovices* were the ancient possessors of North Wales.

The Parisi were a small tribe inhabiting Holderness and other parts of the east-riding of Yorkshire, and the *Otadeni* seem to have possessed the sea coast from the river Tyne, northward to the Forth, including a great part of Northumberland.

Romans.

Julius Cæsar, having overrun Gaul, invaded Britain in the 699th year after the foundation of Rome, and fifty-five years before the birth of Christ, and after a sanguinary struggle succeeded in establishing a Roman government, but unsteady and of short duration, for their empire was so distracted by intestine war, that the conquerors, having little force to spare for the preservation of distant conquests, were obliged to return home, consequently the Britons remained unmolested till A.D. 43, when the emperor Claudius sent over an army under the command of Plautius, who perfected the conquest of a part of Britain, and after exterminating many thousands of the Druids, abolished their rites and ceremonies. But the dominion of the Romans in Britain was not finally established until they were placed under Agricola, who, in A.D. 80, ventured to penetrate into the North of England, marching his legions from *Mancunium* (Manchester), along the western coast to Scotland, where he endeavoured to secure his conquests, by erecting a chain of forts across the isthmus, between the Friths of Forth and Clyde. He then marched his troops back through the conquered tribes, and in the year 84, he extended from Solway Frith to Tynemouth, a chain of stations, which in A.D. 124, were connected by an earthen rampart,

raised by the emperor Adrian, as an obstruction to the sallies of the Caledonians who obstinately refusing to crouch to the imperial eagle, frequently descended in rage from their mountains, and penetrating into the Roman territory, committed dreadful ravages.

This earthen barrier was afterwards strengthened by the great stonewall which the emperor Severus built across the island from Solway Frith to the river Tyne, a distance of 80 miles, in A.D. 208. Severus lived and held his court at York for more than three years, while his son was in the north superintending the completion of the great wall, and he died there, February 5th, 211. Eboracum (York), subsequently became the capital of *Maxima Cæsariensis*, the Roman province, which comprised all the country from the Tyne and Eden, on the north, to the Humber and Mersey on the south. The Roman towns were divided into four classes, viz., the *colonies*, inhabited by veterans, rewarded by the lands of the conquered nations; the *municipia*, occupied by Roman citizens, having the privilege of making their own laws; the *Latian cities*, whose inhabitants had the right of electing their own magistrates yearly; and the *stipendiary towns*, charged with the imperial tribute, from which the other towns were exempt. Tacitus, describing the change which the manners of the Britons underwent, says "They, who a little while before disdained the language, now affected the eloquence of Rome; this produced an esteem for our dress, and the *toga* came into general use, by degrees they adopted our vicious indulgences, porticoes, baths, and splendid tables; this among these uninformed people was called cultivation, whereas, in fact, it was only an appendage to slavery."

The emperor Constantius having married a British princess, by whom he had his son *Constantine the Great*, who was born at York, in 272, assumed the purple and died in 307, after delivering over to his son the imperial dominion. The inauguration of Constantine the Great, in the city, where he first drew breath, procured for Eboracum (York), the name of *Altera Roma*. The British soldiers in the pay of Rome, saluted their illustrious countryman, emperor at York, and presented him with a *tufa*, or golden globe, as a symbol of his sovereignty over the island of Britain. He prized this emblem highly, and upon his conversion to christianity had a cross placed upon it, and had it carried before him in all his processions. The tufa has been the usual sign of royalty since that period, and is considered a part of the regalia.

Soon after the inauguration of the emperor Constantine, he not only left Britain, but Europe also; and removed the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, called afterwards from him, Constantinople.

In 312, Constantine renounced Paganism, and embraced christianity, and in the following year, after the conquest of Italy, he made a solemn declaration of his sentiments in the celebrated edict of Milan which restored peace to the

Catholic church, and promulgated the principle of religious liberty. The Britons remained quiet until the 20th year of the reign of Constantine, when they rebelled under the command of their king Octavius, but were soon vanquished by the Roman lieutenant *Traherus*. A war afterwards ensued in which the Romans were defeated, and Octavius was crowned king of all Britain.

After this, Octavius ungratefully sought to dispossess his benefactors, the Picts and Scots, of that part of the country allotted to them by Casarius; but the king of Scotland being informed of his intention, came suddenly upon him and compelled him to flee to Norway.

Constantine now divided his vast dominions for their better government into four *prefectures*, Italy, Gaul, the East, and Illyria. Britain was included in the prefecture of Gaul. The emperor having taken the flower of the British youth to his wars in Gaul, this country was again left open to the devastating incursions of the Caledonians (or Picts and Scots), who, in 364, renewed their attacks, and the country was at the same time harrassed by the Saxons, whose predatory descents on the coast indicated their intention of seizing on a dominion which imperial Rome now held with a feeble hand.

Internal dissentions and external assaults were hastening fast the downfall of the empire of Rome, and in 448 the Romans finally relinquished all possession, power, and authority in Britain, in the four hundred and seventy-sixth year after *Cæsar's* coming over. "When the tyrants had left none but half foreigners in our fields," writes William of Malmsbury, "None but gluttons and debauchees in our cities; Britain robbed of the support of her vigorous youth, and the benefit of the liberal arts became a prey to her neighbonrs, who had long marked her out for destruction. For immediately after, multitudes lost their lives by the incursions of the Picts and Scots, villages were burnt, cities demolished, and all things laid waste by fire and sword. The inhabitants of the island were greatly perplexed, and thought it better to trust to anything than a battle: some of them fled to the mountains, others having buried their treasures, many of which have been dug up in our age, betook themselves to Rome for assistance."

Many striking evidences of the stupendous public works accomplished by the Romans during their residence in this country still remain. "Like a conqueror of modern times, they bestowed extraordinary attention on their public roads and walls, and at a distance of 1400 years, we can trace in legible characters around us, the labours of the mistress of the world." The Roman veterans were no less famed for their valour in the field than for their knowledge and assiduity in architecture and sculpture, for they fought and laboured with equal skill and vigour, and it is much to be regretted that this wise policy of keeping the soldiery usefully employed in time of peace should have been abandoned by the modern European nations.

The Roman soldiers employed much of their leisure hours in perpetuating their names, or complimenting their victorious leaders by monumental inscriptions; and also by inscriptions commemorative of the completion of buildings and public works; and in erecting and inscribing statues in honor of their principal deities; but after the introduction of the Christian religion these statues were destroyed. Many Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood of the great stations, where they had been secreted either by the Roman soldiers, or by the affrighted Britons, when the northern tribes or the Saxon invaders burst in upon their country and razed their towns to the ground.

ROMAN ROADS.—The Romans bestowed very great attention, labour, and expense on their public roads, which generally consisted of a regular pavement, formed by large boulder stones or fragments of rock, embedded in gravel, and varied in width from four to fourteen yards, and were carried over rivers, not by bridges but by fords.

The four principal roads which traversed Britain, were the *Watling Street, Ermine or Hermin Street*, the *Fosseway*, and the *Icknild Street.*

Watling Street, an ancient and very celebrated road, commenced at Dover, and traced its course to London, St. Alban's, Weedon, over Bensford-bridge, High Cross, Atherstone, Wall, Wroxeter, and Chester, from which last place a branch appears to point in nearly a straight direction through St. Asaph to Segonitium, or Caer Sciont, Carnarvonshire. Another branch directs its course from Wroxeter to Manchester, York, Lancaster, Kendal and Cockermouth. Much discussion exists amongst antiquarians respecting the etymology of this ancient highway. Hovden thinks it was called the Watling Street from Wathe, or Wathla, a British King. Whittaker, the Manchester Historian, and Stukely are of opinion that it was the Guetheling road—Sarn Guethelin, or the road of the Irish, the G. being pronounced as a W. Spelman fancies it was called Werlam Street, from its passing through Verulam; Camden thinks that it derives its names from an unknown Vitellianus, but that its etymology is from the Saxon Wadla, a beggar, because this road was the resort of such people for the charity of travellers. Somner derives the name from the Belgic Wentelin, while Baxter contends that it was made by the original Britons. Dr. Wilkes says, that it was more indented and crooked than other Roman roads usually are, and supposes that it was formed of wattles, which was the idea also of Pointer.

The *Ermine Street* extended from London to Lincoln and Warrington, passing through Northamptonshire near Castor, where it divides itself into two—the one called the Forty-foot way leading to Stamford, and the other named Long Ditch or High Street, passing through West Deeping into Lincolnshire.

The *Fosseway* led from Bath to Lincoln and Newark; and the *Icknild Street* extended from Caister in Norfolk, through Colchester to London.

Saxons.

After the Romans had vacated Britain, the country sunk into a state of anarchy, barbarous nations invading it frequently, and civil wars prevailing more and more among the Britons themselves, so that it lay for some time as it were without blood or spirit, and without any face or appearance of government. While under the Romans, England and Wales contained thirty *civitates*, or signiories, governed by their own magistrates, and it is supposed that the Britons when left to themselves, established the same number of republics. But civil discord very soon established military tyrannies, and to aggravate these evils, the Picts and Scots were continually renewing their attacks on them. The most considerable nation of the Britons at this time (A. D. 448) was the kingdom of Streth Cluyd, generally called the kingdom of Cambria. It comprehended all the western lowlands of Scotland, as far as Dumbarton, and was further extended by the union of North Wales, and by the accession of the intermediate counties on the coast of the Irish Channel. These territories were united under *Enean Urdd*, and after his death divided amongst his posterity. The Saxons were at length invited as auxilliaries against the Picts and Scots, who were no sooner driven back to their native hills, than the Saxons in their greedy desire to possess the fertile country for which they had been fighting, turned their swords upon the Britons, who made an obstinate resistance, in which they fought many great battles under Vortigern and the renowned King Arthur, who in 520 almost expelled the Saxons from the kingdom; but after the death of that monarch they again prevailed, and by a slow progression of conquest at length obtained possession of that part of the island which from them received the name of England. They were confederated tribes, consisting of the Angles, the Jutes, and the genuine Saxons, who had long been settled on the shores of the German ocean and extended from the Eyder to the Rhine. The Britons yielded to them no part of the country till it had been dearly purchased with blood, and three years past from their invasion under Hengist and Horsa, before they established the northern part of the *Heptarchy*, or seven kingdoms of *Kent, South-Sex, East-Angle, West-Sex, Northumberland, East-Sex, and Mercia*, into which England was divided. The Saxons are supposed to have come over to Britain in the twenty-first year of Theodosius the younger, that is A.D. 428. Ancient writers however are at variance respecting the exact year, some fixing it twelve years later. Camden says "at what time soever they came over, it is certain they shewed wonderful courage, and this tempered with great prudence: for in a short time they became so considerable, both for numbers, discipline, and conquests, that they were in a most prosperous and powerful condition, and their victory in a manner entire and absolute." All they conquered except

some few who took refuge in the uncultivated western parts, yielded, and became one nation with them and embraced their laws, name, and language. Besides *England*,* the Saxons possessed themselves of the greatest part of Scotland, and the Highlanders, who are the true Scots, call them *Sassons* to this day. The name of England was established A. D. 800, when Egbert assumed the sovereign authority. Several of the counties are mentioned before the extinction of the Saxon Heptarchy the smaller provinces or kingdoms of which became counties, as Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Essex. Hampshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Berkshire (portions, or shires of the kingdom of Wessex) are mentioned before the accession of King Alfred, A.D. 871; Devon and Cornwall about the same time; Gloucestershire soon after, and most of the other counties from South to North are named in history previously to the Norman Conquest.

The Religion of the Saxons, which prevailed till nearly the close of the sixth century, was founded on traditional tales received from their fathers, not reduced to any system. They were likewise strangely superstitious; for which reason we are told, that, besides their soothsaying, they were principally directed by the *neighing of horses*, which they looked on as the surest presage, whenever they had weighty matters under debate. Camden, tells us that they much used the casting of lots; after cutting a branch from some fruit tree, they divided it into little slips: each of these they distinguished by several marks, and so cast them promiscuously upon a white cloth. Next, if the consultation was upon public affairs, the Priest—but if upon private, the master of the family, after intercession to the gods, looking up to heaven, took each of the pieces up three several times, and then gave an interpretation according to the mark set upon them. To foretel the events of war, they used to take a captive of the nation against which their design was, and compel him to fight a duel with some of their own country, and by the issue of this, they concluded which side would conquer.

The God they worshipped most, was Mercury, whom they called *Woden*, and whom they looked upon as the God of war and the ancestor of their princes; his sacrifices were men, and to him was consecrated the fourth day of the week, which we therefore at this day call *Wednesday*. They believed that if they could only propitiate this deity, by their valour they should be admitted after death into his hall, and there repose on couches, satiate themselves with strong drink from the skulls of their enemies whom they had killed in battle. The sixth day they consecrated to *Venus*, whom they called *Frea* and *Frico* from whence we call that day *Friday*: as Tuesday is derived from *Tuisco* the founder of the German nation, and Sunday, Monday, and Saturday from the gods *Sunnan*,

* Under the Saxon Heptarchy, the counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk, formed the kingdom of the *East-Angles*.

Munnan, and *Seator* to whom those days were dedicated. *Thor* whom they looked upon as another powerful god, they took to be the ruler of the air, and to him was dedicated the fifth day of the week, or Thursday; and they had also a goddess called *Eoster*, to whom they sacrificed in the month of April; whereupon says *Bede*, they call April, *Eoster Monarth*, and we at this day call the paschal feast, *Easter*. But happily idolatry was now soon to give way to christianity in Britain, and the glory of converting England to the christian faith was reserved for Pope Gregory the great. Before his pontificate he had desired to come over, and obtained permission from Pope Benedict I., but was prevented by the people, who would not suffer him to leave Rome. This undertaking he had always at heart, and it rose from the following incident. It happened that Gregory had observed in the market place of Rome, some British youths exposed for sale, whom their mercenary parents had sold to the Roman merchants. Struck with their fine features and fair complexion, he asked to what country they belonged, and was answered that they came from Britain: and finding that they were still heathens, he sighed deeply and said "It was a lamentable consideration that the prince of darkness should be master of so much beauty, and have so many comely persons in his possession; and that so fine an outside should have nothing of God's grace to furnish it within." Bede adds, that he again asked, what was the name of that nation, and being told that they where called Angli or Angles, "Right," said he "for they have angelical faces, and it becomes such to be companions with the Angels in heaven." What is the name of the province from which they are brought, continued he, and upon being told it was *Deira*, a district of Northumbria, "Truly, *Deira*, because they are withdrawn from wrath, and called to the mercy of Christ," said he, alluding to the Latin *De ira Dei eruti*. What is the name of the King of that province? *Ella* or *Alla*, was the reply. "Alleluia," cried he, "the praise of God, the creator, must be sung in those parts."

On his elevation to the Pontifical chair, in 590, he immediately turned his thoughts to this abandoned part of the vineyard, and dispatched Austin or Augustine the superior of his own monastery, with forty other zealous labourers to preach the gospel in Britain; and by their preaching the christian religion made such rapid progress that it soon became the prevailing faith of the country, and Augustine was created Archbishop of Canterbury in the year 600, and Paulinus, Archbishop of York, in 628. So great was the crowd of converts to christianity that Paulinus is said to have baptised ten thousand persons in one day in the river Swale in Yorkshire, "What a joyful sight" says an old fragment, "for angels and men! so many thousands of a proselyte nation, coming out of the channel of the same river, as out of the womb of a mother! one single pool preparing so many inhabitants for the heavenly mansions."

The English no sooner received the truths of christianity than with a most fervent zeal they gave up themselves to it, and employed their best endeavours to promote it, by discharging all the duties of christian piety, and by erecting churches and monasteries, so that no part of the christian world could either show more, or richer religious establishments. So many persons, eminent for sanctity did it produce, that England was justly styled *the island of Saints.*

The Saxons, lived for a long time in a flourishing condition, under their Heptarchy, till at length, all the other kingdoms, shattered with civil wars were subdued to that of the West-Saxons, and Egbert the ambitious king of that kingdom united them in name, as he had already done in government, and published an edict ordering the whole Heptarchy to be called *Englelond*, i. e. *the land of the Angles*, about 390 years after the first arrival of the Saxons in this country.

The Danes,

Who had for several ages kept the Anglo-Saxons in a state of perpetual alarm, fitted up a mighty fleet and invaded the kingdom in A.D. 867. They proceeded all through the country, burning cities, destroying churches, wasting the lands, ransacking and overturning everything in their way, and with the most barbarous cruelty they murdered the Kings of the East Angles and Mercians, and took possession of their kingdoms, with the greater part of that of Northumberland. Their success in Northumbria compelled the Anglo-Saxon kings and princes to confederate for mutual defence, and by the skill and wisdom of Alfred the Great, the invaders were subdued in 880, after that renowned monarch had emerged from his retreat in a swineherd's cottage. To prevent the rapine and disorders which formerly prevailed in the realm, Alfred divided the kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tithings, caused the inhabitants of each district to be made responsible for the damage committed by lawless mobs, established trial by jury, and composed a body of laws on which the glorious superstructure of English liberty was finally erected. He was not less generous than brave, and by acts of kindness, sought to convert the Danes from deadly enemies to faithful subjects.

The restless spirit of the Danes, not brooking restraint, they again commenced hostilities, but after plundering Mercia, in 910, they were again defeated with great slaughter by Edward the elder, son and successor of the great Alfred. During the reign of Ethelred, king of England, they became so numerous and turbulent, that he attempted to destroy their power by secretly ordering them to be massacred on the 13th of November, 1012. The slaughter on that fatal day was great in the southern parts of England, but in the north the Danes were too numerously intermingled with the Saxons to be sentenced to assassination; and the detestable act so inflamed them with indignation, that in a short time the

Saxons became the sport of a revengeful enemy. To revenge the wrongs of his countrymen, *Sweyne, king of Denmark*, undertook the conquest of England, and after several times invading the kingdom and harassing its inhabitants, during a period of ten years, he succeeded in establishing himself on the English throne. Ethelred, with a few of his followers, seizing a boat, fled into Normandy, leaving his crown and kingdom to the conqueror. Sweyne died at Gainsboro' in 1014, and his son Canute was proclaimed king, but being obliged to return to Denmark, the English in his absence recalled their exiled monarch, who ruled by force of arms over the southern parts of the island till his death in 1016. Canute died in this country king of England, Denmark, and Norway in 1036.

Harold and Hardicanute, were the last Danish, and Edward the Confessor and Harrold II., the last of the Saxon monarchs of England. In Edward's reign the most approved Danish laws were incorporated with the customs, maxims, and rules of the Britons, the West-Saxons, and the Mercians. This code became common throughout England, and were the laws so fondly cherished by our ancestors in succeeding ages, and so often promised to be adhered to by princes, as the surest means of securing their popularity.

The Malmsbury historian, speaking of the English at this remarkable period says "they wore clothes that did not reach beyond the middle of the knee, their heads were shorn, and their beards shaven, only the upper lip was always let grow to its full length. Their arms were loaded with golden bracelets, and their skin dyed with painted marks."

Norman Conquest.

On the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1041, Harold II. son of earl Godwin, minister of state, ascended the throne of England, but was opposed by his brother Tosto, the exiled earl of Northumberland, who prevailed upon *Harrald Hadrada* or *Harfagne*, king of Norway, to assist and accompany him in his invasion of England. In 1066, this monarch accordingly entered the Tyne with a fleet of 500 ships, where he was joined by Tosto, and after having plundered those parts, they weighed anchor and sailing along the coast of Yorkshire, proceeded up the Humber, as far as Riccal, within ten miles of York. Here the Norwegians landed, and marching against the city, took it by storm, after having defeated Morcar, earl of Northumbria, and Edwin (earl Chester) his brother, in a severe conflict at the village of Fulford. Harold the king of England, immediately marched to York with a powerful army, to oppose the invaders. At the king's approach they withdrew, leaving one hundred and fifty of their men to prevent the English from taking peaceable possession of York, and to retard then in their progress. And as a further means of securing the

fidelity of the city, the invaders also selected five hundred of the principal inhabitants as hostages, whom they sent on board their ships.

The Norwegians having moved a few miles from York, to Stamford Bridge, where they secured a very strong position, were pursued by Harold, and on the 23rd of September, a sanguinary battle ensued. The only passage across the Derwent was over a narrow wooden bridge, on which it is said a single Norwegian had placed himself, and by his extraordinary valour and strength, opposed the whole English army for three hours, and slew with his own hand forty of Harold's men. This champion was, however at length slain, and Harold became master of the bridge. The English then rushed on with resistless impetuosity; the conflict was dreadful; each army consisting of 60,000 men who fought, without quarter on either side from seven in the morning till three in the afternoon. At length the ranks were broken on the side of the Norwegians, Tosto and the king of Norway, with the greater part of the army were slain on the field, and Harold proclaimed the victor. The booty which fell into the hands of the conqueror was very considerable, and the miserable remnant of the Norwegian army after having delivered up their hostages, the citizens of York, and bound themselves by an oath never to disturb the British dominions again, departed, in twenty small vessels, though more than five hundred ships were employed in conveying them thither.

Harold's triumph was, however, of short duration, for, on his return to York; he received intelligence that William duke of Normandy, nephew of Edward the Confessor, who with his dying breath had named him his successor, had landed with an immense army at Pevensey, in Sussex. Harold, immediately repaired towards the south, and marched at the head of his forces in order to expel the invader. The two armies met at Hastings, and on the fourteenth of October, just three weeks after Harold's triumph at Stamford Bridge, he lost both his life and kingdom in this, his last and most desperate battle. William, we are told, "out of a pious care for the interest of Christendom, and to prevent the effusion of christian blood, sent out a monk, as mediator between both; who proposed these terms to Harold, either to resign the government, or to own it a tenure in fee from the Norman, or to decide the matter in a single combat with William, but he, like one who had lost the government over himself, rejected all propositions, and foolishly flattering himself with success, because it was his birthday, promised to give them battle."

Camden describing this most sanguinary, and decisive engagement, tells us that the night before the battle was spent by the English in revels, feasting, and shouting; but by the Normans in prayers for the safety of their army, and for victory. Next morning, by break of day, the Normans after a regular shout, sounded to battle, and both armies drew up. The Normans charged first with

a volley of arrows from all parts, and that being a sort of attack to which the English were strangers, proved exceeding terrible, for they fell so thick that they thought the enemy had got into the midst of their army. Next, they charged the front of the English, who resolving rather to die than attempt a retreat, kept their ranks, and repulsed them with great loss. Thus, hand to hand, and man to man, they were for some time very warmly engaged; but the English kept close in one body, and maintained their ground with so much bravery, that the Normans being most miserably harrassed, were upon the point of retreating, had not William acted the part as well of a common soldier as a general, and by his authority prevented their retreat. By this means the battle was continued, and the Norman horse were sent with all speed to reinforce them, while the English were overwhelmed with showers of arrows, and yet for all that they kept their ranks, for Harold, behaving himself in all respects like a brave general, was everywhere ready with succours, and William, on the other side was nothing inferior.

He had two horses killed under him, and when he found that nothing could be done by force, he began to act by stratagem. He ordered his men to retreat and to give ground; but still to keep their ranks. The English taking this for flight thought the day was certainly their own, whereupon they broke their ranks, and, not doubting of victory, pursued the enemy in great disorder. But the Normans rallying their troops on a sudden, renewed the battle, and enclosing the English in that disorder, killed great numbers, while they stood doubtful whether they should run or fight. At last, Harold was shot through the head with an arrow, when his forces gave way, and to save their lives escaped by flight, after having fought without intermission from seven in the morning to the dusk of the evening. And thus ended the Saxon monarchy, and brought England into subjection to the Normans, after the lapse of six hundred and seven years.

William the Conqueror having now established himself on the throne of England, set up various claims to his new possessions, laid aside the greater part of the English laws, and introduced the Norman customs, and even ordered all causes to be pleaded in French, and we are told by *Ingulphus*, who lived at that time that he "obliged all the inhabitants of England to do homage and swear fealty to him and his successors.

He made a seal also, on the one side of which was engraven, *Hoc Normantorum Guliemum noscepatronum*, by this the Norman owns great William *duke;* and on the other side, *Hoc Anglis signo Regem fatearis eundem*, by this too, England owns the same their king.

And he distributed all the fair territory of Britain amongst the numerous train of military adventurers, who had accompanied him from Normandy under

the promise of reward, to hold as he himself held the kingdom, by the sword.*

Having thus profusely distributed the land and property of the country amongst his rapacious followers, the conqueror erected numerous fortresses to overawe the insulted and oppressed inhabitants, and conscious of the detestation in which he was deservedly held, he entertained a perpetual jealousy of the English, and in the restless apprehensions of his guilty mind he compelled them to rake out their fires, and extinguish their lights at the hour of eight o'clock every night, and they were reminded of this duty by the toll of the *Curfew*.

Having by these tyrannical measures, silenced the disaffected and constrained the country to a state of sullen quietude, he caused a survey to be taken of all the lands in England, the four northern counties excepted, on the model of the book of Winchester, compiled by order of Alfred the Great. This survey was registered in a national record called *Dom Boc*, or *Doomsday Book*,† or judgment, alluding by metaphor to those books out of which the world shall be judged at the last day. It was to serve as a register of the possessions of every English freeman, to ascertain what quantity of military was owed by the king's chief tenants; to affix the homage due to him and to record by what tenure the various estates of Britain were held. This survey was undertaken by the advice and consent of a great council of the kingdom, which met immediately after the false rumour of the Danes intended attack upon England, in the year 1085, as it is stated in the Saxon chronicle, and it did not occupy long in the execution, since all the historians who speak of it vary but from the year 1083 until 1087. There is a memorandum at the end of the second volume, stating that it was finished in 1086. The manner of performing the survey was expeditious: certain commissioners, called the king's justiciaries, were appointed to travel throughout England, and to register upon the oaths of the sheriffs, the lords of each manor, the priests of every church, the stewards of every hundred, the bailiffs and six

* "The grants of the landed property in England made by the conqueror to some of his barons, were excessive. To Geoffry, bishop of Constance he gave two hundred and fifty Manors, to Ranulph de Baynard, eighty-five, and to Roger de Bresli, a hundred and forty-nine. He made Odo, bishop of Bayeux, Earl of Kent, who possessed in that county, and in several others, four hundred and thirty-nine lordships. Robert earl of Montague, on whom he bestowed the earldom of Cornwall, had in that and other counties, seven hundred and thirty-three manors. The manor of Richmond, in Yorkshire, had a hundred and fifty-six lordships, besides which the earl possessed, by the gift of the King, his father-in-law, two hundred and seventy-six in other parts of the Kingdom."

† The Doomsday Book was, until 1695, kept under three locks, the keys of which were in the custody of the treasurer and two churchwardens of the Exchequer, but it is now deposited in the Chapter House at Westminster, where the fee for consulting it is 6s. 8d. and for transcripts from it, 4d. per line.

villains,* or husbandmen of every village, the names of the various places, the holders of them in the time of king Edward the Confessor, forty years previous; the names of the possessors, the quantity of land, the nature of the tenants, and the several kinds of property contained in them. All the estates were to be then *triply* rated; namely, as they stood in the reign of the Confessor; as they were first bestowed by king William I.; and as they were at the time of the survey. The manuscript itself consists of two volumes, a greater and a less. The first of these is a large folio, containing the description of thirty-one counties, upon 382 double pages of vellum, numbered on one side only, and written in a small but plain character, each page having a double column. Some of the capital letters, and principal passages, are touched with red ink, and others have red lines run through them, as if they were intended to be obliterated. The smaller volume is of a 4to size, and is written upon 450 double pages of vellum, but in a single column, and in a very large and fair character: it contains three counties, and a part of two others.

The Normans were remarkable for their courage and valour: though seated in the midst of warlike nations, they never made submission without an appeal to arms. Their valiant behaviour in the wars of the holy land exceedingly increased their honour, and Roger Hovedon extolling their deeds of arms tells us "that bold France, after she had experienced the Norman valour, drew back; fierce England submitted; rich Apulia was restored to her flourishing condition; famous Jerusalem and renowned Antioch were both subdued."

For centuries after the Norman conquest, the restless and vindictive Scots continued to make frequent, and devastating incursions, and to lay waste and plunder the territories of their neighbours in the northern counties of England until their final union; for though truces were several times patched up, hostilities soon recommenced with increased fury; and the border counties, being the first scenes of action, suffered more during these semi-barbarous ages than any other part of the kingdom.

The union of the two countries had been suggested by the English court, for centuries before its accomplishment; but the Scots always contemptuously rejected the terms held out to them. Queen Anne at length, by her unwearied perseverance, and the assistance of a number of the leading men of both nations, effected, after serious and protracted debates, this important *desideratum*.

Population, and other statistics, from the most authentic sources.

The area of England is 50,387 square miles; Wales, 7,425; Scotland, 29,600;

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* Villains were those who were sold with the land, but could not be removed, like the slaves, who could be sold from one person to another.

Ireland, 32,445; Guernsey, 50; Jersey, 62; Alderney, 6; and Isle of Man, 210; making a total of 120,185 square miles.

The following table shows the distribution of the soil of Great Britain in statute acres:—

	Arable and Gardens.	Meadows, Pastures, and Marshes.	Wastes capable of Improvement.	Incapable of Improvement.	Total in Statute Acres.
England	10,252,800	15,379,200	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales	890,570	2,226,430	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland	2,493,950	2,771,050	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
British Islands...	109,630	274,060	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
Totals	13,746,950	20,650,740	10,500,000	13,454,799	57,952,489

The number of farms in the United Kingdom is estimated at 2,000,000, and the property derived from agriculture in Great Britain and Ireland, £216,817,624.

It is calculated that at least 1,200,000 acres of land in England are taken up with hedges; half of which without inconvenience might be dispensed with.

The counties of England now return 144 members; the cities return 50; the universities 4; and the boroughs 273, making a total number of 471 members of Parliament for England; the number of the commons including Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, is 658 members.

The population of England was, in 1700, 5,475,000 persons
" " in 1801, 8,331,434 "
" " in 1811, 9,538,827 "
" " in 1821, 11,261,437 "
" " in 1831, 13,089,338 "

TOTAL POPULATION OF ENGLAND in 1841, was 14,995,138; 7,323,387 males, and 7,671,751 females; 3,644,461 males, and 3,661,302 females under 20 years of age; and 4,130,763 males, and 4,475,231 females above 20 years of age.

WALES contained 911,603 inhabitants, viz., 447,707 males and 463,896 females; 214,280 males, 212,445 females under 20 years of age; and 233,427 males, and 241,451 females above 20 years of age.

SCOTLAND contained 2,620,184; viz., 1,241,862 males and 1,378,322 females; 611,534 males and 611,814 females under 20 years of age; and 630,328 males and 766,508 females above 20 years of age.

Islands in the British Seas.—Guernsey, and the adjacent Isles, with *Jersey* and the Isle of *Man*, contained 57,556 males, 66,484 females under 20 years of age; and 30,304 males and 38,300 females above 20 years of age.

The Army abroad and in Ireland, 89,230; *Navy*, afloat, 30,098 men, and

969 females, total, 31,067; merchant seamen afloat, 68,156; to which must be added, 4,130 males and 886 females, supposed to be travelling during the night of June 6th, 1841. Grand total for England, Wales, Scotland, and the British Isles, 18,844,432. The number of persons living in England and Wales on the 6th of June, 1841, above 100 years of age, was 249, of which 82 were males, and 167 females; 7,932 persons 90 years old and upwards; 343,031 persons 70 years old and upwards; and 697,035 persons 60 years old and upwards.

IRELAND contained 8,175,238, viz.; 4,019,629 males and 4,155,609 females; making a grand total for the United Kingdom, including the army and navy abroad, of 27,019,670 persons.

Mr. Farr, whose services are so valuable in conducting the duties of the statistical branch of the Registrar General's department, in a very able paper on the increase of the population says "about one third of the population are employed in agriculture, and of these fully three-fourths are directly or indirectly engaged in the raising of corn. The average growth of all sorts of corn in the united kingdom may be safely estimated at about 64,000,000 quarters, of which about 55,000,000 are consumed by man and the lower animals.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufacture of woollen and linen clothes first introduced into England by the Romans, is by far the most extensive and important that ever have belonged to any nation. We may indeed be said to be purveyors of most descriptions of manufactured articles for all the world; and there are but few nations, how remote or barbarous soever, that are not indebted for some considerable portion of their comforts, and sometimes even of their necessaries, to the skill and ingenuity of British artisans. A very large proportion of the people are engaged in, and directly depend upon manufactures for support, and they supply the materials of that commerce for which this empire is so peculiarly distinguished; and which extends to, civilizes, and enriches almost every country of the globe.

The following estimate of the gross annual produce of some of the great departments of manufacturing industry is considered by Mr. Mc. Culloch, to be nearly correct:—

Cotton.....	£35,000,000	Linen	£8,000,000
Woollen	22,000,000	Silk	10,000,000
Iron and Hardware	17, 000,000	Glass & Earthenware	4,250,000
Leather	13,500,000	Paper	1,500,000
Watches,Jewellery,&c.	3,000,000	Hats	2,400,000

The value of the above articles amounts to a gross sum of £116,650,000, but exclusive of these there are other departments of manufacturing industry of great value and importance; such as the manufacture of spirits, beer, cabinet makers goods, &c.

SPINDLE STATISTICS.—It appears, by statistics recently published, that there are 28,000,000 spindles at work in the world. Out of these, England, including the united kingdom, commands a force of 17,500,000; America, with all her competition, 2,000,000; Russia about the same number; France, 3,000,000; and Belgium considerably less than any of the three.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

This county which takes its name from the ancient town of Cambridge, was formerly inhabited by a British tribe, supposed by Camden to have been the *Sceni Cenomagni*, or *Cenomanni*. In the first division of Britain under the Romans, it formed a part of *Brittania Superior;* in the second division it was in *Brittania Prima;* and under the last division was included in the district of *Flavia Cæsariensis.*

The *Iceni*, its original inhabitants we are told by Tacitus, were a very warlike people, who, though they first submitted to the Romans, were afterwards found in arms, and inviting the Trinobantes and other Britons to join them in opposing and revenging the cruelty and oppression of their tyrannical and foreign masters who had wasted their country, whipped their queen *Boadicea*, then a widow, and endeavoured to reduce them all into a state of slavery, by disarming them and exacting a tax of £300,000., in those days an immense sum. It was that very *Boadicea*, who shines in our annals at the head of a *British* army, that with an irresistable fury, engaged the *Romans*, and after slaying 80,000 of them, razed their colony of *Camulodunum*,or *Malden* in *Essex*, and *Verolamium*, or St. *Albans* in *Hertfordshire*, routed the ninth legion, and having put *Catus Decianus*, the procurator to flight, must certainly have freed her people from their oppression, had not the *Roman* lieutenant *Paulineus Suetonius*, with a more powerful army, vanquished her, bravely encountering that general with 230,000 *Britons*. The consequence of this defeat, was not only the death of *Boadicea*, who broke her heart at the loss of her country, but the entire subjection of the *Britons* and abolition of the *Iceni*.

In the time of the *Heptarchy*, when several *Saxon* chiefs settled in this county upon the ruins of the *Roman* government, Cambridgeshire became part of the

kingdom of the *East-Angles*, (which consisted of this county, with those of *Huntingdon*, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*) and was so called on account of its easterly situation, in respect of the other *Saxon* kindoms.

During the wars which happened among the nations which composed the Saxon Heptarchy, the kingdom of the East Angles, became subject successively to the kings of Mercia and the kings of Kent. When Edward the elder rescued it from the power of the Danes, he annexed it to his dominions, and 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 a very early period, the Isle of Ely formed a separate district, with an independent jurisdiction, and when the Danes invaded England in 867, under the command of Inguar or *Hungar*, and *Hubba* sons of *Lothbric*, a Danish chief, their rage was principally directed against the East Angles, on whose coast *Lothbric* (father of Hungar and Hubba) 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 afterward slain by one of the king's falconers. This man having been by way of punishment committed to the mercy 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. The consequence of the success of the Danes, to the county of Cambridge, was plunder and devastation every where; and the destruction of its chief town; and of the monasteries of Ely, Soham, and Thorney, 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.

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 Godrim, who had been made governor of the East-Angles, and two other generals. 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 Edward. In the year 1010, the Danes landing at Ipswich, fought a battle at a place called Ringmere, with Ulfkettle, 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 for their country 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. They plundered the rich monasteries of the fens, and among other devastations they burnt Oakington, Drayton, and Cottenham manor houses belonging to Croyland Abbey, and Cambridge fell again a sacrifice to the flames.

Soon after the Norman conquest, the Conqueror on his return from the reduction of York erected a castle at Cambridge, and at this time a number of Saxon prelates, nobles, and clergy goaded to resistance by the arbitrary measures of the king, retired with their forces to the morasses of the Isle of Ely, where they formed an encampment, which received the name of the Camp of Refuge. They chose for their leader Hereward, a brave knight, a younger son of Leofric, earl of Mercia, and fortified the island against the king. 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," say Messrs. Lysons in their Magna Britannia, "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 further 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 Cotingelade, 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 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 Belsar's hills, a name which is conjectured to have been derived from Belasius the Norman general. 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." The insurgents retained possession of the isle for seven years, but were at length reduced by the king after a prodigious waste of men and money, in the year 1072.

The other historical events of the county will be found in the histories of Cambridge, the Isle of Ely, and other important places,

The celebrated Abbe Floriacenses, an historian of the year 970, in a description of the kingdom of the East Angles, says that it is encompassed on the north by large wet fens, which begin almost in the heart of the island; and the ground being a perfect level for more than 200 miles, the water of these fens descends in great rivers to the sea. He adds, that these large fens make a prodigious number of lakes, which are two or three miles over, and by forming a variety of islands, accommodate great numbers of monks with their desired solitude and retirement. That the flat country might easily be overflowed to a great extent, merely by an accidental obstruction of the rivers through which the water of the fens was carried off is very evident, and that such an inundation actually happened there is indispensible evidence, yet more authentic than that of any history; for timber of several kinds have been found rooted in firm earth below the slime and mud that lie immediately under the water.

In other places a perfect soil has been found at the depth of eight feet with swaiths of grass lying upon it as they were first mowed. Brick and stone, and other materials for building, have also been found at a considerable depth, by the workmen employed in digging drains, to carry off the water; and in setting a sluice there was found 16 feet below the surface, a complete smith's forge with all the tools belonging to it.

When the chancel of Wisbech Church was repaired in 1635, there was found eight feet below the bottom, a stratum of firm ground, which had once been the bed of the river, as appeared by many large stones, and old boats, which were lying upon it and had been buried in the slime.

Whatever was the condition of the county before the inundation, it suffered a great change afterwards ; the waters stagnating became putrid, and filled the air with noxious exhalations ; the inhabitants could have no communications with the neighbouring towns by land, and by water it was difficult in some places and impracticable in others.

Ancient and Modern Division of the County.—When the Doomsday survey was taken (1086) the town of Cambridge was taxed as a hundred ; the remainder of the county under the name of Grantbridgeshire was divided into 14 hundreds, exclusively of the two hundreds of Ely, these two hundreds are now divided into three, Ely, Witchford, and Wisbech. The other hundreds remain as they were, and the following is a list of their ancient and modern names.

Cestretone.	Chesterton.	Radefelle.	Radfield.
Chavelai.	Cheveley.	Stanes.	Staine.
Cildeford.	Chilford.	Staplehow.	Staploe.
Ermingford.	Armingford.	Stow.	Stow.
Flamindic.	Flendish.	Trapelau.	Triplow.
Noreston.	North Stow.	Wederlai.	Wetherley.
Papeword.	Papworth.	Witelesford.	Whittlesford.

For the ecclesiastical division of the County, see History of the Diocese of Ely.

Monasteries, Colleges, &c.

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-canons, priories at Anglesey, Barnwell and Spinney ; the Gilbertines, priories at Cambridge, Fordham, and at Mirmaud, in the parish of Upwell ; the Minoresses 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-friars, Black-friars, Grey-friars, White-friars, Bethlemite-friars, the friars de Sacco, and friars of St. Mary had all establishments at Cambridge ; the Crouched or Crossed friars 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 Isleham, Linton, and Swavesey, 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. King's-hall, and Michael-house, two ancient colleges were incorporated into

Trinity college by Henry 8th, and Christ's college was built on the site of an ancient college called God's-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, Leverington, Long Stow, Thorney, Wisbech, Whittlesford, and at Wicken.

British and Roman Roads and Stations.—Two of the many ancient roads by which this country is traversed are with reason supposed to be British, and others are evidently Roman. The first is the *Ikeneld Street*, which enters the county near Newmarket, and keeping up the hilly ground to the east of the present turnpike road and bears directly through Ickleton, over Foulmire field to Royston where it crosses the *Ermine street*. Much less is known of the road which is supposed to have been the British *Ermine street*, which enters this county at Royston, and keeps to the left of the present turnpike road to Caxton and Godmanchester. Another celebrated ancient road, which passes through this county is the great Roman way which connected the colonies of Colchester and Chester. It enters Cambridgeshire from Withersfield in Suffolk bearing nearly from east to West, crosses the Ikeneld Street, and proceeds over the open country, crossing the Gogmagog hills, and continuing its course down Saint Andrew's Street, (Cambridge,) 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. After passing through the station it kept nearly in the line of the present Huntingdon road, close by Lolworth hedges, then proceeds through the village of Fen Stanton to the next station at Godmanchester, in its way towards Leicester and Chester. Another considerable Roman road whose course also led through Cambridgeshire connected the north-east coast of Norfolk with the south-west part of the island. This road crosses the Ouse on its way from Downham, and enters this county half-a-mile above the mouth of Stoke river: passes through Littleport and Ely, and through the fen towards Landbeach, then proceeds between the Chesterton and Histon roads 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, and after crossing the Madingley road and the fields at the back of the colleges it falls into the common road from Cambridge to Barton the church of which latter place stands upon it. From Barton it passes over Bournebrook near the bridge called my lords, and leaving Orwell to the left, it mounts the range of hills, and descends straight into a lane crossing Lord Hardwick's avenue, and 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. It is supposed that the stations of Cambridge and Chesterford were connected by a military way of which no traces are visible, but it probably proceeded in the course of the present turnpike road by Sawston and

Great-Shelford. The London road from Royston to Godmanchester passes on the line of the great military way called the *Ermine Street*. Evident marks of another ancient road appear on the high ground near the stand, to north of Newmarket which is conjectured to have been the Roman way from Colchester to Lincoln. Sir William Dugdale mentions another road of no less than 60 feet in breadth and 3 feet deep in hard gravel, leading across the fens from Downham by Plantfield and Charke towards March, thence by Eldern Hall, Whittlesea and Peterborough, to the Roman station at Castor. Though Cambridgeshire is as it were surrounded by Roman towns on the very borders of the county, by Godmanchester to the N. W., Icklingham to the N. E., Chesterford to the S. E., and Sandy to the S. W., one station only appears to have been within the county, and that was Cambridge itself, where a gentle elevation of the ground, abundance of Roman remains, the meeting of military roads, and other combined circumstances point out the evident site of a City.

Few Roman antiquities have been discovered in this county except on the site of the station at Cambridge, where coins, urns, and earthenware of various kinds have been frequently found.

Principal Landowners, at various periods, and principal extinct Families, from the Magna Brittania.—At the time of the Norman Survey, 68 hides,* and 40 acres of land, making 8,140 acres, were vested in the crown, besides 14½ hides, which were held by tenants immediately under the crown: 20 hides belonged to the see of Lincoln, and about 12 hides were held under that fee; a small estate was attached to the see of Rochester: the bishop of Winchester had 13½ hides, and 2 hides and a half were held under him; this appears to have been private property, not attached to his see. 285 hides were vested in religious houses: the abbot and convent of Ely had 187 hides (12,440 acres) in their own possession, besides 19 hides held under them. The abbot and convent of Ramsey had 52 hides; the abbey of Croyland 26 hides; the abbeys of Thorney, Chatteris, and St. Wendrille in Normandy, smaller estates.

The largest lay proprietors were, Alan earl of Britany, Picot de Cambridge, Hardwinus de Scalariis or D'Echallers, and Eustace earl of Boulogne. The earl of Britany had 78 hides in his own possession, and 90 hides were held under him, all of which had belonged to Editha, the queen of Edward the Confessor. Picot de Cambridge had 64 hides in possession, and 87 others were held under him; Hardwin D'Echallers, 36, and the fee of 38; and the earl of Boulogne, 25 hides, and the fee of five others.

* A hide is generally estimated at 100 acres, and was considered to employ one plough for a year, hence it is sometimes called a plough-land. It is by some derived from the Saxon *hyd-u-tectum*, the roof of a house; this quantity of land being considered as the proper annexation to a farm-house.

In a second class of land-holders may be noticed 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 10 to 20 hides each, besides what was held of them by other persons. John Fitz Waleran had 9½ hides; Hugh de Porth, ancestor of the St. Johns, and David de Argentomago, had 6½ hides: there were fourteen smaller proprietors, none of whom held so much as 5 hides.

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 Swavesey, 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 14th century. Whaddon, the seat of the barony of Scales or D'Echallers, continued in the male descendants of Hardwinus de Scalariis 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 16th 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 Basingbourns, whose chief seat was at the village of that name; but whether by purchase or inheritance does not appear. They had seats at Burwell and Great-Eversden; their estates passed by female heirs to the Ingoldesthorps and Nevilles, and eventually became divided among the co-heiresses of John Neville, heir to the Alingtons; some of them were alienated at an earlier period, but Horseheath 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 in 1692.

Next after those already mentioned, in point of date, we find the families of Colville, Bustler, Freville, Trumpington, St. George, Delahay, Engayne, Burgherst, Heslarton, Hobledod, Huntingfield, Haselden, 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, Esq., in 1792. The heiress of the Bustlers 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 14th century, the ancestor of the Cottons, who had been settled in the county, for some generations before that period, became possessed of the Landwade estate by marrying an heiress of the Hastings family.

In the early part of the 15th 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 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 ordnance 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 15th or beginning of the 16th 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 some years since, 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 Russells, and having been vested in Sir Edward Russell, afterwards earl of Orford, have passed by bequest and inheri-

tance 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 17th 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. Towards the latter end of the 17th 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. 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, Cambridge, 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 them 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.

Ancient Tenures.—The services, &c. by which lands were formerly held of the Crown or other chief lords, were many of them of a singular nature; amongst those by which estates in Cambridgeshire were held, the following will be found the most curious.

In the reign of Henry III., Robert de Herdewyk held a manor in Comberton, called Heveds, by the service of providing a hot simnel every day for the king's dinner, for which he was allowed a quarter of wheat every week, and all the bran of the bread made from the king's demesne. It would seem from various ancient records, that the owner of this manor had the title of the king's baker.

The manor of Downhall, in Abington Pigotts, was held by the service of holding the king's stirrup when he mounted his horse at Cambridge Castle. The manor of D'ovedales, in Litlington, was also held by the same service.

John Russell, in the reign of Edward I., held ten acres of land in Papworth Agnes by the service of maintaining two paupers to pray for the souls of king John and king Henry III. In the reign of Edward II. an estate in the same parish was held under the bishop of Ely by the annual render of twenty-five wooden trenchers.

The manor of Valence, in Great-Shelford, was held by the service of making or repairing the king's crown whenever either should be wanted, being allowed 2s. a day for wages. This was called goldsmith's service.

An estate in Long Stow was formerly held by the service of finding the king with a truss of hay when he should come to Barnwell. This serjeantry was commuted in the reign of Edward I.

The manor of Barringtons, in Triplow, was anciently held by the service of meeting the earls of Hereford at the boundary of the parish whenever they should pass through Triplow.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, which is one of the inland eastern counties, is bounded on the north west by Northamptonshire; on the west by the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford; on the south by Hertfordshire and Essex; on the east by Suffolk; on the north east by Norfolk; and on the north by Lincolnshire. Its greatest length from north to south is about 50 miles, its greatest breadth at the southern and widest extremity, somewhat more than 25; and its circumference about 130 miles. Its area is 857 square miles, or 584,480 acres, though the parliamentary return gives only 536,313 acres. Its shape is oblong, the southern or upper part being wider than the northern. It is divided into 19 hundreds, and contains 165 parishes, 1 city, (Ely) 2 boroughs (Cambridge and Wisbech), and 6 market towns. According to the population act in 1841, it contained 34,558 houses and 164,459 inhabitants. The amount of property assessed in 1815 is £645,554. It returns 7 members to parliament, viz:—3 for the county, 2 for the university, and 2 for the town of Cambridge: it pays 9 parts of the land-tax, and provides 480 men for the national militia.

The sheriffdom of Huntingdonshire is united with this county, and that officer is chosen one year out of that part of Cambridgeshire called the Upland, or southern part; the next year out of the isle of Ely; and the third year out of Huntingdonshire. Cambridgeshire is comprehended in the Norfolk circuit: the assizes are held at Cambridge and the quarter sessions there and at Ely and Wisbech. The county goal and house of correction is at Cambridge, and there are houses of correction also at Ely and Wisbech. Cambridgeshire virtually includes two shires or separate jurisdictions, the shire proper and the isle of Ely. The bishop of Ely was formerly Custos-rotulorum of the isle, and a court was held under his commission. Of these two great divisions of the county the isle of Ely contains about 260,000 acres of what may be considered marsh lands, and a population of 62,000, and Cambridgeshire proper about 320,000 acres, and a population of 103,000 souls.

Rivers.—The principal rivers of Cambridgeshire are the *Ouse*, the *Granta* or *Cam*, and the *Nene*. The old Ouse enters the county, at a place called the Hermitage in the parish of Haddenham, near Earith bridge, which is a very hand-

some chain one; thence it runs eastward through the fens forming the southern and south-eastern boundary of the isle of Ely, till at some distance above Denny Abbey it assumes a northerly direction, and passing Ely and Littleport, and after receiving the Cam at Harrimere, the Lark which is navigable to Bury St. Edmund's, at Prickwillow, and the Little Ouse at Brand Creek, Norfolk, it passes northwards to the wash. It is navigable in its whole course through the county. The Cam, navigable to Cambridge, has three branches, the chief of which rises near Ashwell, in Hertfordshire, and enters this county to the west of Guilden Morden; thence flowing to the north-east, it receives several rivulets; and near Grantchester has its current enlarged by the united waters of its sister streams which flow into this county from Essex. Hence, taking a northerly course, the Cam glides through the walks of the principal Colleges at Cambridge, and, having passed several villages, falls into the Ouse at Harrimere, in the parish of Stretham. Its length above Cambridge is 25 miles; and from Cambridge to its junction with the Ouse 15 miles. The Nene in its old course, enters the county at Benwick, runs through March, Upwell, and Outwell, and there enters Norfolk. The Nene, in its present course, divides Huntingdonshire from the isle of Ely, till it enters the isle at Morton's Leam: passing by Whittlesea, Guyhirn, and Wisbech to Cross Keys wash. Besides the above rivers, the channels of which appear to have been marked out by nature, there are numerous streams in the north part of Cambridgeshire, which were dictated by the conveniences, and formed by the industry of man. These intersect the county in various directions; and by carrying off the surplus waters of the fens, have been the means of bringing many thousand acres into cultivation.

Canals.—A navigable canal called Vermuyden's or the 40 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, or the New Bedford river, is the main channel for vessels passing from the upper to the lower parts of the Ouse. The old Bedford 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.

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.

Face of the Country, Soil, and Produce.—The surface of this county being chiefly flat and open, affords little variety of scenery. The Gogmagog hills, a bleak bare range a few miles S. E. from Cambridge, though of no great elevation, yet rising from a level country command extensive and interesting prospects. To the S. W. of Cambridge is Orwell hill, which rises to an altitude of 300 feet above the level of the sea. The Vale of Granta, or Cam, between Cambridge and Bartlow, abounds with elm trees, and here the scenery around the village is fine. The Churches are generally erected on the highest ground and many of them may be distinguished at the distance of several miles. The south-eastern division of the county reaching from Gogmagog hills to Newmarket is bleak, and thinly inhabited, being connected with that vast tract of land, which, extending southwards into Essex, and northwards across Suffolk, into Norfolk forms one of the largest plains in the kingdom. The south and south-west parts of the county are more elevated than the rest, and thus form a contrast to the northern division. The soil of Cambridgeshire is varied, consisting in the uplands of chalk, gravel, loam and tender clay; in the fens of a strong black earth lying on clay or gravel; and about Wisbech of a mixture of sand and clay. The greater part of the county is inclosed, and the application of the land is extremely various. In those parts which have been reclaimed, from the floods, or are subject but to occasional overflows, it has all the fertility of water meadows. The crops of oats are particularly exuberant; great quantities of wheat and coleseed are also grown; while many thousand acres, particularly on the north-west side, are appropriated to pasture. Some very fine butter is produced in this county; and the vicinity of Cottenham is famous for a peculiar kind of cheese of very good flavour. A vast number of calves are fattened for the London market, in the district of Cottenham, Willingham and Soham. The oxen are usually of the Norfolk and Suffolk breed, and the cows of the Cambridgeshire horned breed. The south and south-western parts are productive of wheat, barley and oats. In some of the parishes bordering on Essex, Saffron is cultivated, and the neighbourhood of Ely is particularly favourable to the production of garden vegetables.

The isle of Ely is the northern division of the county and extends southward almost as far as Cambridge, the whole level, of which this is part is bounded on one side by the sea, and on the others by uplands, which taken together, form a kind of rude semi-circle resembling a horse-shoe. As this part of the county

is nearly all meadow and fen land, vast herds of cattle are bred here, and the numerous lakes, rivers, and canals which divide the fens abound in fish and wild-fowl, and afford the inhabitants an easy communication with the neighbouring counties as with the sea.

Woodland.—There is an inconsiderable quantity of woodland in this county, the whole quantity of timber scarcely amounting to 1000 acres, and these principally scattered through the parishes of Stetchworth, Wood-Ditton, Linton, Bartlow, Boxworth, and the parks of Cheveley, Wimpole, and Madingley. The soil however, in many other parts of the county is friendly to the culture of oak, ash, and elm, and on the chalky lands beech might be advantageously grown.

This county is celebrated for its botanical productions, an accurate account of which has been published by the late Rev. Rd. Relhan, of King's College, under the title of "*Flora Cantabrigiensis.*"

Roads.—The great north road to Edinburgh, &c., enters this county at Royston and passing through Wimpole, Caxton, and Papworth, enters Huntingdonshire about 53 miles from London. The road from London through Potton and St. Ives to Wisbech, passes Chatteris, Doddington, and March, and from Wisbech it directs its course to Boston in Lincolnshire. The great road from London to Newmarket and Norfolk enters this county at Great Chesterford, and passing in a south easterley direction to Newmarket, enters Suffolk at Kennet. The road from Cambridge to Norwich passes through Barnwell and Bottisham, after which it falls into the Newmarket road about two miles from that town. The road from Cambridge to King's Lynn in Norfolk, passes near Chesterton through Milton, Stretham and Ely; 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 Foulmire, and leaves Cambridgeshire near the eleven mile stone near Heydon Grange in Essex. A third road to London quits the last mentioned road at Hawkston, then passes through Harleston, Shepreth, and Meldreth, through Melbourn to Royston, where it enters Hertfordshire.

The road from Cambridge to Colchester passes over Gogmagog hill,† through

* This road was begun in 1763, by a bequest of £200 left by Alderman Riste, there was afterwards a subscription of £1963 2s. 6d., and a loan of £5000 towards completing it.

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

the Abingtons, Linton, and Horseheath, and enters the county of Suffolk about 16 miles from Cambridge. The road from Cambridge to Huntingdon passes by Girton, Oakington, Long Stanton, and Swavesey, and enters Huntingdonshire near Fenny-Stanton. The road from Cambridge to St. Neot's passes between Madingley, Coton and several villages, and leaving Croxton on the left, enters the county of Huntingdon near Whitehall, 14 miles from Cambridge. The road from Ely to Newmarket passes through Soham, and Fordham. A turnpike road from Ely to Wisbech goes through Witchford, Mepal, and Chatteris, where it joins the road from London to Wisbech.

Railroads.—The Eastern Counties railway enters Cambridgeshire from Essex at Great Chesterford 47½ miles from London, and passing through Whittlesford, and Shelford, in which places there are stations, reaches Cambridge. From Cambridge it directs its course through the centre of the county by Waterbeach, to the Ely junction, and thence through the fen district of the Isle of Ely to Peterborough. The stations between the cities of Ely and Peterborough are Chetisham, Manea, March, Estrea, and Whittlesea. This company has also a branch line from Wisbech to Cambridge, via. March, Chatteris, and St. Ives. Another branch of the Eastern Counties railway runs from the Ely junction to Brandon and Norwich. The East Anglian railway from Lynn in Norfolk, with a branch to Wisbech, also terminates at the Ely junction. This company have obtained a bill for a line from Ely to Huntingdon, which is completed only to St. Ives. A line is also projected from Cambridge to Shepreth to meet the Royston and Hitchin railway extension. The Newmarket railway passes through the south east angle of the county and joins the Eastern Counties line at Great Chesterford. These lines in connection with existing railways now unite the Ouse and Mersey, the Cam and the Tyne.

(For further particulars respecting these Railways, see the History of the places through which they pass.)

Market Towns.—The number of market towns in this county exclusive of Cambridge and Ely is three, Linton, March, and Wisbech. A part only of the market towns of Newmarket, and Royston are in Cambridgeshire. Cambridge, Ely, and Wisbech are good corn markets, the latter ranking amongst the first in the kingdom. Markets were formerly held at the following places by virtue of ancient charters, Great Abington, Abington Pigotts, Babraham, Balsham, Barrington, Bassingbourn, Brinkley, Caxton, Chippenham, Clopton, Cottenham, Fen-Ditton, Foxton, Foulmire, Gamlingay, Ickleton, Impington, Kingston, Rampton, Reach, in the parish of Burwell, Sutton, Swaffham-Prior, Soham, Swavesey, Thorney, Whittlesford, and Wicken.

Mines, Minerals, and Manufactures.—There are no mines in this county, nor any mineral of sufficient importance to require description. In the parish of

Foulmire, a stone was dug up in the quarries there which produced vitriol. Ely and its neighbourhood has long been remarkable for the manufacture of white bricks, and a course pottery of the same clay. There are no other articles of consequence manufactured in the county. Fuller, who wrote in the reign of 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," he also speaks of the manufacture of baskets as being very prevalent in this county in his time. There are several mills in the county for preparing oil from flax, hemp, cole, and rape seed.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND BEQUESTS for the relief and education of the poor are as numerous in Cambridgeshire, as in most counties. They are in almost every town and parish in the county as will be seen in the histories of the towns and parishes, where we have given brief but explicit accounts and descriptions of the *Public Institutions*, *Almshouses*, and *Benefactions*, of each place, in which task we have availed ourselves of the *Reports of the Commissioners deputed by Parliament, to inquire into the State and Appropriation of Public Charities in England.* This commission commenced operations in 1817, but had not finished till 1835, though in 1827, no less than £138,850 had been paid by the nation in salaries to the commissioners, and other extravagant charges. The reports comprise about 30 large folio volumes, published for the use of Parliament and the public libraries. It is to be hoped the commission has in a great measure, effected the object for which it was instituted, viz. the correction of the numerous abuses of public trust. The spirit of all that relates to Cambridgeshire has been transferred to this work together with the substance of the last year's report, published by the trustees and managers of the other institutions and charities, which afford such publicity of their receipts and disbursements.

County Rates and Expenditure. The treasurer's account for the isle of Ely is kept distinct from that of the remainder of the county. The income for the last year ending Christmas 1849 was £5,748 17s. 7d. for the county; and £5,132 8s. 8d. for the isle. These sums include the following items viz. for the county not including the isle: Balance due to the county, Christmas 1848, £2,137 and amount of rate for the year ending 1849, £3,449; for the isle, Balance of last year accounts, £188; the isle rates £3168 5s. 10d., amount of fines received under the convictions for assaults, false measures, &c. £105, expenses of criminal prosecution and conveyance of convicts to 30th December, 1848 £1,299 16s. 10d. and maintenance of convicted prisoners to the 30th September, 1848, £306, the expenditure of the same year was, for the county £5,748 17s. 7d.; for the isle £5,132 8s. 8d., including the following items, viz:—for the county, gaoler for sundry expenses of poor prisoners, turnkeys salaries, &c., £354, sundry tradesmens' bills for the gaol, £1122 10s., other bills relating to the gaol, £189

11s., conveyance of transports, £22, printing and stationery bills, £133 12s., coroners bills, £267, chaplain's salary, £150, treasurer's salary, £50, gaoler's salary, £220, chief constable's salary, £72 10s, surveyor, £60, prosecutions at the assizes, £1,139, prosecutions at the session, £435 10s, inspector of weights and measures, £100, conveyance bills, £202, building an arch across Wimpole road, £84. 12s., repair of Shelford bridge, £80., clerk of the peace's bill, £240. 12s., clerk of the peace's registration bill, £103.; for the isle, expenses of conveying vagrants and offenders to gaols, &c., £121., prosecution orders at assizes and sessions, £1286., expenses of houses of correction, £2065., expenses of sessions houses, £63., repairs of shire-halls and houses of correction, &c., £94., treasurer's salaries, £60., clerk of the peace, clerk of assize, and magistrate's clerks for general business, £204., coroner's accounts, £548., salaries to high constables and others, £180., printing, &c., £99., repairing bridges, £54. 7s., inspectors of weights and measures, £80., clerk of the peace's bill, £104., maintenance of a lunatic, £32. 10s., and incidental expenses, £176.

History of the Town of Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE occupies a pleasant position on the north-west bank of the river Cam or Granta: its origin is hid in the almost impenetrable gloom which is cast over the Aborigines of Britain. Some authors affirm that it was once a large and populous British city denominated *Cair Graunth*. That it was divided into four parts, by two streets crossing each other at right angles, one running in the same direction as does that of the present town from the foot of the Gogmagog-hills, and passing the Cam by a ford where the iron bridge now crosses it; and the other which intersected it passing through the city from S.W. to N.E. towards Ely. Carter tell us that "it once extended from the castle of *Grandchester*, or *Grantchester*, (*i. e.* a grand city) now a small village two miles S.W. of the town, to the castle of Chesterton,* three miles in length along the west bank of the river *Cam:* "but we have nothing remaining of that ancient city;" he continues, "except the village of *Grandchester*, and the parishes of St. Giles' and St. Peter's, now part of modern Cambridge, being the two extremities of that ancient city." By the Saxons it appears to have been known at various periods as *Grantabryege*, *Grantanbryege*, *Grantebrige*, and *Grantabric:* in the Doomsday survey it is called the borough of *Grentebrige*, and it is often called in history both *Cambridge* and *Grantbridge* from the river, signifying the bridge over the Cam or Granta. From Doomsday book we learn that in the time of Edward the confessor, Cambridge was divided into 10 wards, and contained

* Cambridge Castle, but called as above from its situation in the parish of Chesterton

altogether about 400 houses, of which number at least one-eighth were waste or decayed, besides 27 which had been destroyed to make room for the castle. The customs of the town then amounted to £7 per annum, and the land-gable to a few shillings more. The town was held of the crown by Picot the sheriff, whose conduct appears to have been much complained of by the burgesses whom he had deprived of their common pasture, and of whom he required the loan of their ploughs 9 times a year, whereas in the preceding reign, they lent them only 3 times a year and supplied neither cattle nor carts. It is remarkable that in this survey there is no mention of the existence of any university or academical society here at the time.

During this and several succeeding reigns there was a mint at Cambridge.

ROMAN STATION.—There exists no doubt as to Cambridge having been the site of a Roman city or station of importance, which was situated on elevated ground on the north bank of the river, though its name seems to be a matter of uncertainty. Dr. Talbot, Dr. Gale, and Mr. Reynolds considered it the town designated *Camboritum*, or *Camboricum* in the Antonine Itinerary, Camden and Burton thought the village of Grantchester was *Camboritum*, whilst other antiquarians fix its site at the Gogmagog hills, Chesterford, Comberton, and Icklingham in Suffolk. Horsley supposed that Cambridge was *Durolipons* the next station in the Antonine Itinerary. Dr. Stukeley who terms Cambridge the city of Granta says "I have, in company with Mr. Roger Gale, traced out the vestiges of that city, without any difficulty; being an oblong square which was walled about and ditched, the Roman road which comes in a straight line from Huntingdon hither, runs through the midst of it, and so in a straight line through the town by Christ's college and Emmanuel to Gogmagog-hills, where it passes by Bartlow and Haverhill, in Essex, probably to Colchester, the *Camulodanum colonia*. In the garden of Pythagoras's school, south and west of that building, the trace of the ditch of the Roman Granta may easily be discerned; and the turn or angle of it, to which the angle of that building corresponds. Then the west side of the ditch runs on the outside of the late Mr. Ketil's house, and turns quite on the outside of the town on the north, so round the outside of the castle through Magdalen college close which is the south-side of it. The terrace walk of that college is the vallum whereon the Roman wall stood: then it runs by the south-side of St. Giles's church-yard to the garden of Pythagoras's school. The longest side of this city from east to west was 2500 Roman feet; the shortest side from north to south, 2000, so that the road cuts it in the middle." Four streets crossed each other here at right angles; the principal running from S.E. to N.W. continued from the foot of the Gogmagog-hills, passed the Granta by a ford to Godmanchester, another station. The former seems to have been on the S.W. side of the city. Mr. Gough tells us that he has

found several fragments of urns amongst the corn in the adjoining fields; and Mr. Essex, an eminent architect in his day, was of opinion that St. Peter's church had been erected on the site of a Roman temple, several Roman bricks or tiles having been found with its walls. British and Roman coins from Vespasian downwards, Roman urns of great variety of colour, shape, and decoration; fragments of coloured glass, partaræ, and other sacrificing utensils have been found here at various times. An ancient signet was discovered here, on the subject of which Dr. E. D. Clarke, in 1820, communicated with the society of antiquaries; and from the conjunction of certain symbols he was of opinion, that it was the signet of one who was Pontifex Maximus, which, after the subversion of the Roman republic, was always held by the emperors; and he concluded that the letters A. V., which appeared upon the signet, signified *Augustus*.

Many Roman coins have been found where the present great bridge is situate, and Stukeley considers that the Romans had a ford here across the river. Mr. Essex, in rebuilding this bridge, is said to have discovered the foundation of a bridge, which he considered to have been of Roman workmanship. Few remarkable stations or passes of rivers but have lesser ones adjoining, and to Cambridge are annexed Grantchester and Chesterton.

CAMBRIDGE CASTLE.—This ancient fortress, which was an extensive stone building, was erected by William the Conqueror on the site of the Roman station afterwards occupied by a Danish fortress. Dr. Mason considered it to have occupied the site of the Roman Prætorium. In its construction, it is said, might have been traced Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and modern, and, perhaps, British workmanship. It possessed a magnificent hall. The east side of the castle may have been bounded by a river, for the deeds in the Cottonion library, relating to the foundation of St. Giles's church, mention the river as running close to it. The ancient fosse appears to have been about 12 feet deep, 39 feet broad, both sides having a slope.

In 1291 Edward I. lay two nights in Cambridge castle, as before that time, says Stowe, "never any king had done that could be remembered. He had at that time a great stable of horse at Barnwell, Adam de Kiston being master thereof." The ditches of this monument of military antiquity were deepened, and bastions added by Oliver Cromwell, who fortified it during the civil war, and caused the road (now St. Peter-street) which turned south-eastward by St. Peter's church, over the green, to be made.

In 1632, the site of the castle was granted in fee-farm to Henry Brown and John Cliffe, subject to a yearly rent of 16s. 8d. 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. Not a vestige of

this great Norman structure now remains; after it had ceased to be a royal palace it was suffered to go to decay. Henry V. gave the stately hall to the master and fellows of King's hall for the purpose of building their chapel, and Queen Mary is said to have given the other materials to build Trinity-hall chapel, and the stones to Sir John Huddleston to rebuild his mansion at Sawston.—The gate-house, the last remnant of the castle, and which was long used as the county prison, was taken down some years since to make way for the erection of the county courts, which, with the county gaol now occupy the site of the castle.

Near the site of the castle, and within the bounds of the intrenchments, is a high artificial mound called *Castle Hill*, overgrown with green sward, and looking like those mounds which the traveller observes near Salisbury plains, and on the plain where the ancient city of Troy once stood. Some writers are of opinion that this great cone was raised by the ancient Britons for some purpose of defence, or as some lasting monument to the great dead; whilst others contend that it is of Danish origin: but by whomsoever it was erected, certain it is, that all the ground about it has been adapted to such various uses as the custom or fashion of the Saxons, Normans, or Danes successively dictated or required.—The summit of this mount affords a beautiful and commanding prospect of the town and university, and of the surrounding country to a great extent, Ely cathedral being discernible from it by the naked eye.

Mr. Charles Henry Cooper, the present town-clerk of Cambridge, in his excellent work, "*Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge*," lately published, tells us that in A. D. 695 "the monks of Ely being desirous of providing a suitable sepulchre for the body of their foundress, St. Etheldreda, proceeded by water from Ely till they came to a desolate city called Grantacester, near the walls of which place they discovered a tomb of white marble of elegant workmanship, with which they returned to their monastery."

In the year 871, Cambridge was plundered and burnt by the Danes. The desolate 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 it 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, the town was again destroyed by its old enemies, the Danes. In 1088, the town and county were 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, duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror. In 1174, the greater part of the town was destroyed by a dreadful fire, which entirely destroyed Holy Trinity church, and damaged most of the other churches (then built of wood.) In 1267, Henry III., accompanied by his brother Richard, king of Almaine, and

a large army visited Cambridge on hearing of the injuries committed by the adherents of the rebellious barons. He then took measures for fortifying the town: caused a ditch to be made on the south and east sides, whereon he erected two gates,* and was about to build a wall, but being suddenly called away to the neighbourhood of London, which city had been taken by the Earl of Gloucester, the islanders, as they were called, forded the ditch, burnt the gates, and plundered and destroyed all the houses where the king had been entertained.

"Frequent civil discord followed these melancholy events" says a writer of the present day, "and the town suffered greatly from plunder and anarchy during the succeeding century. In the year 1381, too, a serious dispute arose between the townsmen and the university. The townspeople assembled at their hall, and having chosen and obliged James de Grantcestre to act as their leader they committed the most flagrant acts of violence. They broke open the doors of Corpus Christi college, and carried away the charters, jewels, and other goods belonging to that foundation. They obliged certain of the masters and others to renounce, under pain of death and destruction of their dwellings, all the privileges that had ever been granted them. After this, they broke open the University chest in St. Mary's church, and taking out all the records, burnt them with the other papers in the market place. Many other acts of violence accompanied these proceedings; and the misguided crowd, to ensure their own safety, forced certain of the principal members of the university to sign a bond, which vested its *entire* future government in the burgesses of the town; and contained an acquittance from all actions which might be brought against them on account of the present tumults. Soon afterwards, however, this usurped power was wrested from their hands, by Henry le Spencer, bishop of Norwich, who entered with some soldiers. Several of the principal leaders were imprisoned during life; the mayor was deprived of his office; and the liberties of the town, granted by King John and Henry III., were declared forfeited, and part of them bestowed on the chancellor of the university. The Charter was however renewed to the corporation in the following year, but with abridged privileges: and it was also afterwards confirmed by Henry IV., in 1404; again by Henry VI., in 1423† and 1437, and lastly by Henry VIII., in 1548. For nearly a century after this, little occurred relating to the history of the town which claims notice

* The ditch is still called the King's ditch. One of the gates stood near Great St. Andrew's church, and was called Barnwell gate; and the other, near the church now called St. Mary the Less, was designated Trumpington gate.

† The following are amongst the charges in the accounts of the treasurer of Cambridge during the first half of the 15th century:—

"Expenses of Wm. Weggewode and Roger Kyche, burgesses of parliament, for 80 days, at 12d. each, £8,

here, if we may except the unhappy strife which from time to time broke out between the two bodies. It never, however, reached its former height.

In 1574, the town was visited by the plague, and again more severely in 1630, which occasioned the business of the university to be suspended, and all the students had liberty to retire to their respective homes. The number of persons who fell victims to its ravages amounted to between 300 and 400. During the continuance of the malady, the assizes were removed to Royston.

On the 20th, and 21st, January, 1615, there was a great flood in Cambridge; on the next day the great frost began which continued at least 45 days and nights, and on the 12th of February a great snow began.

In 1643, Cromwell, who had twice represented the borough, took possession of the town for the parliament, and put in it a garrison of 1000 men. In August 1645, Charles I., appeared with an army before Cambridge, but departed without attacking it. In March, 1647, Sir Thomas Fairfax, then general of the parliamentary army, visited the town, and was received with all the honours of royalty at Trinity College, both by that society and the corporation of the town; and on the 11th of June, in the same year, he kept a public fast here.

Cambridge has been frequently honoured with royal visits. King Stephen was here in 1139; John in 1216; Henry III., in 1265 and 1270; Edward I., in 1294; Edward III., in 1328; Richard II., in 1388 and 1390; Edward IV., in 1461 and 1463; Richard III., in 1484; Henry VII., in 1485, 1491, 1498, and Henry VIII., in 1522; Queen Elizabeth in 1564; James I., in 1615 and 1624; Charles I., and his Queen in 1632; Charles II., in 1671 and 1681; William III., in 1689; Queen Anne, and Prince George of Denmark in 1705; George I., in 1717; George II., in 1728; the king of Denmark, attended by Conte de Bernstorff, his principal secretary of state, in August, 1768; the prince and princess of Orange in 1797; and lastly Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1843 and 1847. On many of these occasions the royal guests were splendidly entertained by the university, at Trinity College, and it was in former times customary for the corporation to present them with fifty broad pieces of gold." As royal visits have not been so frequent in late years as in former times, a statement

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Expenses for the execution of two prisoners, 4s 1d.

Breakfast to the council of the town in the time of John Greneland, mayor, 3s 10d.

A gallows for the execution of a certain felon, 16d.

Present to the duke of York, being here at the time of Christmas (in 1434), 25s 4d.

Four flagons of red wine given to the bishop of Ely, 2s 8d.

One gallon of bastard and three gallons of red wine given the lord de Tiptoft, 3s 4d.

Breakfast for John Burgoyne, Wm Godered, and Nicholson Hewysh, and others, occupied about divers things touching the town, 12d.

For wine to Wm Weggewode in the presence of the mayor and other burgesses occupied about business touching the town, 12d."

of the ceremonial which was observed on the part of the *town* on the occasion of the first visit of our beloved queen Victoria, from the pen of the same writer, may not be deemed superfluous. A sketch of that part borne by the *university* will be given under the description of *Trinity College* at a subsequent page. "The 25th of the month (October 1843) was the day appointed for her Majesty to make her entry. The municipal body proceeded in order and in full official costume to the head of Trumpington street, where a triumphal arch for the entry had been erected. They there waited her Majesty's arrival. A little after mid-day the royal carriages made their appearance, advancing with the utmost rapidity. They were flanked by a troop of yeomanry cavalry, and accompanied by a countless cavalcade of horsemen consisting of the nobility, gentry, and yeomen from all parts of the country under the command and regulations of the lord lieutenant. These had escorted her majesty from Royston. The *coup d'œil* was most imposing. After her majesty's carriage had passed the triumphal arch, the pace was slackened, when the mayor, advancing to the side of the carriage, presented on his bended knee the mace to her majesty, who graciously ordered it to be restored, and permitted the corporation to escort her to her royal residence at Trinity College, which they did bare-headed, amidst the acclamations of the thousands who lined the streets and greeted her majesty on her passage through them. On the arrival of her majesty at the entrance to Trinity College, the vice-chancellor and all the assembled chief functionaries of the university then received and dutifully welcomed her. The corporation had drawn up addresses to be presented to her majesty and the prince, and in the evening of the same day the mayor, his chaplain, and a select number of the corporate body had the honor of presenting them at Trinity College lodge, and were most graciously received. Her majesty and the prince devoted the greatest part of their time to visiting various colleges and other public buildings in the university, when the mayor and other official gentlemen, having the police and a numerous force of other officers under them, were in attendance to keep order. Her majesty and the prince took their departure for the earl of Hardwicke's on the afternoon of the 26th, expressing themselves highly gratified with their reception at Cambridge, and after having contributed to the unaffected pleasure and enjoyment of all the inhabitants. On the evening of the 27th, her majesty graciously received the nobility and gentry of the county, with the heads of the university, the mayor and other magistrates of Cambridge, and a number of resident naval and military officers of rank, at Wimpole, the seat of the earl of Hardwicke."

The Dukedom of Cambridge.—From an early period Cambridge conferred the title of earl on some distinguished individual, but since the year 1660 it has given the title of duke to a member of the royal family or some foreign prince. The first earl of Cambridge on record is William de Meschines (son of Ranulph

de Meschines), whom we find in the enjoyment of the title and dignity in 1139. David, king of Scots, was the next earl, and during his life the earldom seems to have been annexed to that of Huntingdon. In virtue of his title, David received "the third penny" of the county, which was the third part of the profits arising from pleas in the county court, and which then amounted to about £10 per annum. After his death, which occurred in 1219, the earldom of Cambridge was in abeyance for nearly 200 years, and in 1342 John de Hainalt, uncle to the queen of king Edward III., was in the enjoyment of the title; to him succeeded William, Marquis of Julien, and Enmund Langley, Edward Plantagenet, and Richard de Conisburgh, dukes of York. This last-mentioned duke laid claim to the crown, by descent from Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., and this claim originated the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, commonly called the wars of the roses. After his death the earldom of Cambridge remained again in abeyance for 160 years. In 1619, James, Marquis Hamilton, was created earl of Cambridge, and he was succeeded successively by his sons James and William. In 1660, Charles Stuart, son of James, duke of York, was styled *duke* of Cambridge, James, Edgar, and Charles Stuart were his immediate successors; and in 1706, George Augustus, then prince electoral of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, but afterwards king George I., of England, was duke of Cambridge. Since then the dukedom has continued in the royal family, and the last duke, Adolphus Frederick, youngest son of George III., was raised to the peerage in 1801 by the titles of duke of Cambridge, earl of Tipperary, and baron of Culloden, and died on the 8th of July, 1850. He was succeeded by his son the prince George William Frederick Charles, the present duke.

Ancient Religious Houses.

Of the numerous religious establishments the following seems to have been the principal :—

Barnwell Abbey.—The most ancient religious foundation in Cambridge we read of was that of the *Austin* or *Augustinian canons* established by Picot, the Norman lord of Bourn, and many years sheriff of Cambridgeshire, in or about the year 1092. Hugolina, his wife, having been dangerously ill and despaired of by the king's physicians, vowed to God and St. Giles (whom she looked upon as her peculiar patron), that if she recovered she would establish a house of religious in honor of God and St. Giles. Her husband having assented to this vow, and she being perfectly recovered in three days, they consulted St. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, and Remigius, bishop of Lincoln, (in whose diocese Cambridge was then situate), and built a church and convenient apartments near the castle of Cambridge, which they dedicated to St. Giles. Here they placed

six canons regular under the superintendence of Galfrid, canon of Huntingdon; and then endowed the society with the churches of St. Giles, Cambridge, and Guilden Morden, with the chapels of Redreth, Tadlow, Bourn, with the chapels of the castle, of Caldecot, Comberton, Madingley, Rampton, Harston, and Hinxton. Also two parts of the tithes of all the demesnes of all his knights pertaining to the barony of Bourn, viz., of Quy, Stow, Waterbeach, Milton, Impington, Histon, Girton, Oakington, Rampton, Cottenham, Lolworth, Trumpington, Haslingfield, Harlton, Eversden, Toft, Caldecot, Kingston, Wimpole, Croydon, Hatley, Pampisford, and Aldewinde. The foundation, however, having been found 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 poverty. Cain Peverell, a famous soldier, who was standard-bearer in the Holy Land to Robert, duke of Normandy, and to whom Henry 1st granted the estates of Picot, erected a new and spacious monastery at Bairnwell* (Barnwell), in the suburbs of Cambridge, and in 1112 translated the canons of St. Giles thereto. This monastery was erected on the site of a hermitage, and an oratory dedicated to St. Andrew, and the new establishment was dedicated to St. Giles and St. Andrew. The founder of the new foundation intended to increase the number of canons to 30, but he died before he had made a sufficient endowment. The family of Pecche, who succeeded to his inheritance, were great benefactors to it, and in 1284 Sir Gilbert Pecche gave the patronage to king Edward I.— This priory subsequently became the richest and most important of the various conventual foundations in Cambridge. But little now remains of the edifices, which were of great extent, and were either in the Norman or in the early English style, save the ancient chapel, which is entire, but very dilapidated, and fragments of broken walls, and a few portions of out-offices. The chapel, which consists of a plain body, and which until lately was used as the parish church,† is 70 feet long and 18 feet wide, and the east window is an excellent specimen of the lancet style. An extensive fire, caused by lightning, broke out in the priory chapel on the evening of St. Blase's day (3rd February) 1287, which consumed the tower and injured the church so materially that it was rendered unfit for the performance of divine service for more than a year afterwards. When king Richard II., visited Cambridge and held his parliament there in 1388, Barnwell abbey was deemed worthy of being his temporary residence: but

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* *Bairnwell* is said to have derived its appellation from a spring of the same name, which was much resorted to by children who performed certain childish ceremonies on the eve and nativity of St. John Baptist.

† This ancient church is supposed by some to have been built out of the ruins of the abbey, and by others to have been the abbey chapel.

"Mute is the matin bell, whose early call,
Warned the grey fathers from their humble beds;
No midnight taper gleams along the wall,
Or round the sculptured saint its radiance sheds.
No martyr's shrine its high wrought gold displays,
To bid the wandering zealot hither roam;
No relic here the pilgrim's toil o'erpays
And cheers his footsteps to a distant home."

The monastery was dissolved in 1539, when its annual revenues were rated at £256 11s. 10d. according to Dugdale, and £351 15s. 4d. according to Speed. The site and estate annexed was granted successively to Sir Anthony Browne, Edward, lord Clinton, and Thomas Wendy, M.D. It was afterwards in the possession of the Chicheley family, and in 1659 Sir Thomas Chicheley exchanged it for the manor of Orwell, with Neville Alexander Butler, Esq., whose family seat the mansion erected on the site of the monastic edifice became. After the death of Jacob Butler, Esq., in 1765, the estate was sold to the family of Panton. The mansion is now divided into three tenements, and let to separate persons. The old chapel of Corpus Christi college was built partly with the remains of this abbey.

Nunnery of St. Rhadegund.—This Benedictine convent is said to have existed some time after the Norman conquest, but it seems probable that it was not established till about the year 1130. Nigell, bishop of Ely's charter, without a date, is the earliest now extant, but it is supposed to have been granted soon after his elevation to the see in 1133, as it speaks of the nunnery as a little cell then lately established in the suburbs of Cambridge. It also appears that Pope Honorius 2nd confirmed the appropriation of the church of St. Clement to these nuns in the second year of his pontificate, which was 1133, the 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. Rhadegund, 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. We read in Cooper's annals, that about the year 1292 "the rectory of the parish church of St. Rhadegund was appropriated to the nuns of that house, they paying the annual pension of 40s. to the vicar of All Saints," and that at the same time "the parish of St. Rhadegund was united with that of All Saints, from which it had been before separated by the king's ditch." In 1376 the nunnery was destroyed by fire, which reduced the nuns to such distress that they were obliged to beg for their support. In the reign of Henry VII., the buildings being decayed, the establishment involved in debt, and even the ornaments of the convent sold, the nuns abandoned it, and being thus escheated to

the crown, the site of the convent with the lands belonging it were granted by the king to bishop Alcock for the purpose of founding Jesus college. The present beautiful chapel of that college forms part of the building.

The Grey Friars or Franciscans are supposed to have settled in Cambridge about the year 1224, when the townsmen gave them for their habitation the old synagogue. But, finding the situation inconvenient, they removed about 50 years afterwards to a house which occupied the site on which now stands Sidney college. 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 convenience for holding the assemblies, and doing all the business of the university." The site of the friary was granted by Henry VIII., to the master and fellows of Trinity college, of whom it was purchased by Frances Sidney, countess of Sussex, for the site of the college.

The Friars of the order of Bethlehem settled in Trumpington-street, where they remained till 1307, when their order was suppressed. There was no other house of these friars in England.

The Friars of the Sack or of the Penitenne of Jesus Christ, settled in the same street in 1258, having purchased a capital messuage of John C. Roos. Their monastery occupied more than three acres. In 1307 this order being of the lesser order of friars was suppressed, and shortly afterwards the site of this house came into the possession of St. Peter's college.

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 Emmanuel college, which is built upon its site.

The Austin Friars or Friars Hermits of the order of St. Augustine are supposed to have settled at Cambridge about the year 1290, in the parish of St. Edward. Their convent was founded by Sir Geoffry Pitchford, and granted at the general dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII., 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.

In Cooper's Annals' we find the boundaries of this convent thus described: "towards the north it abutted on the Peas market, towards the east on Slaughter-house lane, towards the south on Downing street, and towards the west on Free school lane."

The Friars of the order of Mount Carmel, commonly called *Carmelites* or *White Friars,* who had originally settled at Chesterton, removed about the year 1249 to Newnham in the suburbs of Cambridge, where they built a number of

cells with a handsome church, cloister, dormitory, and all necessary apartments on a site of more than three acres. A portion of the site was given them by Michael Malherbe, and the residue they had of the gift of others and by purchase. In 1290 "they petitioned parliament that William de Hamilton might give them a house, which he had in the town of Cambridge, where they might build their house anew, because they then dwelt without the town, viz. at Newnham, where they suffered in winter many and great inconveniences on account of the inundation of the waters, so that scholars could not have access to them to hear divinity, nor could they go to the town to obtain their victuals. On this petition an inquisition was awarded, and shortly afterwards they erected a new house within the walls of the town where they continued till the dissolution of religious houses. The site of this house is now occupied partly by the gardens of Queen's college and partly by those of the provost of King's college."* It was granted at the dissolution by Henry VIII., to John Eyre.

A small *Priory of Gilbertines*, usually called *White Canons*, was founded by bishop Fitzwalter about the year 1290. They occupied the old chapel of St. Edward, opposite Peterhouse, where they continued under the government of a prior till the general dissolution of monastic foundations, when their revenues were estimated at the clear yearly value of £14. 8s. 8½d, and the site was granted to Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalfe. These canons applied themselves much to lectures and disputations.

The Dominicans or Friars of the order of St. Dominic, commonly called *Black* or *Preaching Friars*, were established by some private persons about the year 1275 in a house on the site now occupied by Emmanuel college; and the foundation was afterwards augmented by the lady Alice, wife of Robert de Vere, 5th earl of Oxford. At the dissolution the site was granted to Edward Elrington, and Humphrey Metcalfe, of whose heirs it was purchased by Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer and privy councillor to queen Elizabeth. This gentleman founded and endowed Emmanuel college.

About the beginning of the reign of Edward III., John de Crauden, prior of Ely, purchased 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.

The Friars of St. Mary settled in Cambridge in 1273. Some years afterwards they built a house near the church of All Saints, by the castle. This order appears to have been suppressed in 1307.

Ancient Charitable Foundations.—There were formerly as many as 77 ancient edifices in Cambridge, consisting of guilds, hospitals, priories, convents, hostels,

* Cooper's Annals of Cambridge.

&c., and besides them 18 churches some of which have been removed to make way for colleges and college chapels.

The following are the hospitals, &c.,founded in Cambridge for the relief of the aged, infirm, and poor, previous to the reformation.

The Hospital of St. John the Evangelist founded in the 12th century, by Henry Frost, burgess of Cambridge, for a master and brethren: this foundation was suppressed in 1509 for the purpose of founding St. John's college. *The Lazar-house, or hospital of St. Anthony and St. Eligius* for lepers, brethren and sisters, founded in 1361, by Henry Tangmer, burgess of Cambridge: a particle of this foundation still subsists in the shape of almshouses for six poor women. The *Hermitage of St. Anne* founded by the same individual in the same locality, the south end of the town, was converted to secular uses at the reformation.

The Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene for lepers, at Sterebridge (Sturbridge near Barnwell): the chapel, called the free chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, and Sterebridge chapel, still stands in a ruinous state in a close near the Eastern Counties railway. This venerable relic of the charity of bygone ages consists of a small body and chancel of Saxon architecture; the entrance on the south side is through an enriched arched doorway. The patronage of this hospital was originally vested in the burgesses of Cambridge, but afterwards in the bishops of Ely. For particulars of the other hospitals or almshouses, which still exist, see a subsequent page.

MANORS.—Ancient records mention several manors within the town and suburbs of Cambridge, the principal of which were the manor of Moothall, belonging to the corporation, the manor of Newnham, and two nameless manors belonging to the priories of Barnwell and St. Rhadegund. Besides these, there were certain manors in the town which belonged to individuals; the earl of Lancaster had a manor; John Winslow, died seized of one, in the reign of Richard 2nd; the Cotton family, and Ivo de Harleston, had manors in the reign of Henry 4th; the latter was in the parish of St. Clement. The manor of Cotton-hall belongs to Trinity-hall; the manor of Mortimer's, in Newnham was conveyed in 1501, to the master and fellows of Gonville-hall, now Caius college, by the executors of Lady Scrope. The manor which belonged to the nunnery of St. Rhadegund passed with the other estates of that foundation to Jesus college: this manor extends over a great part of the town, and the manor-house stands opposite Jesus college. The Barnwell priory manor is now held with the site of the priory and estate.

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 Merton, and by him given, soon after its foundation to the college at Oxford, which bears his name. In 1446, the warden and scholars of the 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 resumption: 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.* Tradition represents this building as the only one left of the original hostels for students, who resorted there for educational purposes at a period long before the existence of the university; and in this place it is said, Erasmus read his first Greek lectures in England. The evidences of Merton college, however, throw no light upon this, nor does it appear from any document in the possession of that college, that it was 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 Dunnings." The most remarkable part of it is the hall which is 61 feet long and 21 feet wide. It is composed of rough stones, with circular arches and strong buttresses; the arches are mostly Saxon, but the building is without ornament.

MODERN CAMBRIDGE, the capital of the county and distinguished seat of a celebrated university is locally situated in the centre of a flourishing agricultural country, in the hundred of Flendish (but possesses separate jurisdiction), on the river Cam, or "Granta," 51 deg. 11 min. north latitude, and 52 miles north from London by road, and 57¼ by railway. It is a parliamentary borough and assize town; the mart at which the agricultural produce of the greater part of the county is exchanged for furniture, clothing, and articles of foreign commerce; the place of reunion of the gentry, freeholders, and farmers, and the site of the county institutions. Cambridge derives its modern name from the river Cam and the bridge over it, by which it is divided into two unequal parts; it is irregularly built, the greater part lying S.E. of the river over which there are several bridges belonging to the colleges. Its extent is about 1½ mile from north to south and somewhat more east and west. The entrance from London is by Trumpington-street, but the opening of the Eastern Counties railway has made Regent-street the principal thoroughfare. A neat cast iron bridge of one arch, erected by subscription in 1823, connects the town on both sides of the river. Cambridge is nearly surrounded by the colleges and their gardens, which occasioned old Fuller, in his quaint style to remark, that "Oxford was a university in a town; and Cambridge a town in a university." During late years the town has been a considerable thoroughfare, particularly since the draining of the fens,

and the raising of excellent roads, on the northern coast, over places before deemed impassable. The chief of the business of the place is immediately or remotely connected with the university; but being the county town, and owing to its advantageous situation, as the head of the inland navigation from Lynn, it happily secures, in addition, a respectable trade in coals, timber, and corn, particularly oats and barley. A considerable portion of the oil, pressed by the numerous mills in the isle of Ely, from flax, hemp, and coleseed, is also brought up the Cam. A great quantity of butter is likewise conveyed every week from Norfolk and the isle of Ely, through Cambridge to London, where it obtains the name of Cambridge butter. Cambridge being situated on a plain, and the surrounding country being also flat, a distant prospect from it is not very favourable, as a picturesque view. Many fine views, however, of detached parts disclose themselves in different situations. Lofty trees embosom most of the eminent buildings; and the rich turrets of King's college chapel are always conspicuous. The town was first paved in the reign of Henry VIII., who caused it to be enacted by parliament, that all persons who had any houses, lands, &c., in Cambridge, bordering on the highways, should pave them to the middle of the said ways, "in length as their grounds do extend," and also keep them in repair, under the penalty of *sixpence* for every square yard. This regulation being but little observed, after the lapse of two centuries a new act was passed in 1787, for "the better paving, cleansing, and lighting of the town, and widening the streets, lanes, &c. Many improvements in each of these respects have since been effected; and greater neatness and convenience are manifest than before. The want of elegance in the town is however amply made up by the fine and interesting appearance of the university.

When the survey of Doomsday 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 the poll-tax, (from which the clergy, children under 14 years of age, and paupers, were exempted,) was 1722. The number of houses, in 1749, was 1792, of which 156 were inns and public-houses; the uumber of inhabitants 6131. 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, was 9276.

The population of Cambridge, including the university, in 1841, was 24,453, but at the time of making the return the number of persons resident in the university was only 660. The increase since then may probably be estimated at 2000 more. The town consists of 14 parishes, of which the following table is an enumeration, shewing the rateable value, population, &c. of each:—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	Population.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
All Saints		237	554	677	1231	£ 6713
Andrew, St., the Less.....		2134	4552	4934	9486	28129
Andrew, St., the Great		422	803	1180	1983	9775
Benedict, St.		169	430	592	1022	5685
Botolph, St.		129	341	382	723	4490
Clement, St.		219	530	509	1039	4060
Edward, St.		123	282	337	619	4380
Giles, St.....		502	953	1134	2087	7981
Mary, St., the Great	3470	191	493	520	1013	6520
Mary, St., the Less.....		158	268	436	704	5715
Michael, St.....		77	184	248	432	2831
Peter, St.....		149	305	322	627	2837
Sepulchre, Holy		139	296	342	638	2744
Trinity, the Holy		483	969	1220	2189	8228
Cambridge University.....		17	559	101	660	———
Total.....	3470	5249	11519	12934	24453	100088

The borough extends about 3 miles 1 furlong from east to west, and has an average breadth of 1½ mile. Of the 14 parishes of which the borough is composed, only two of them (St. Giles, and St. Andrew the Less,) extend beyond the limits of the town. The latter is situated on the east of the town, and comprises the populous suburb of Barnwell. It appears to be an unsettled point whether the colleges in general are extra-parochial. Downing college, the new buildings of St. John's and the grove of Catharine-hall, are admitted to be within the parochial limits, by the payment of the poor's rate; and the parish officers pass through some of the others, but they are considered by the university authorities to be extra-parochial, and consequently not within the borough.

History and Description of the University.

The origin of this illustrious seat of learning, not inferior to any in the world, and which has produced as great men as ever adorned the literary world, is lost in the night of time. Antiquarians yield the honor of age to Oxford, but from time to time some enthusiastic son of Granta has stood out for the superior age of his *Alma Mater*. It was formerly contended that it existed as an university at least 600 years before the christian era; that it was founded by Cantabar a fugitive prince from Spain, and that Anaximander and Anaxagoras came to this place and taught philosophy. Later writers have with more probability attributed

the foundation of this most splendid and effective establishment to Sigebert king of the East Angles, who according to Venerable Bede with the advice of St. Felix, (the first bishop of Dunwich, who presided over the churches of East Anglia from A. D. 630 to his decease in 638), in the early half of the seventh century established in his own dominions, a school in imitation of certain institutions for education which 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 at their own cost. Some of these hostels were in process of time richly endowed and out of them arose some of the present collegiate establishments. Some are of opinion 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 Petrus Blæsensis Jeffrey abbot of Croyland, having lost his monastery by fire, partly to raise money to re-build it, and partly to settle his monks in the meantime, sent four of the most learned of them to his manor of Cottenham. These four monks who were named Gilbert, Odo, Terricus, and William; being well versed in philosophy and other sciences repaired often to Cambridge where they taught their several arts in a hired barn, and succeeded in drawing a great number of scholars to their lectures, which were arranged after the manner of the university of Orleans. The scholars were wonderfully pleased with the learning and diligence of these monks and rewarded them so liberally that they returned 100 marks yearly to their abbot for the re-building their monastery. Jeffrey seeing his monks thus successful went to them, and joined in his preaching with them, and by their united labours Cambridge became of a sudden a noble seat of learning. Inns, halls, and hostels were built for the reception of students. Fuller gives a list of above thirty of them where students lived under the rule of a principal or master; but none of them were endowed for above 200 years. The knowledge of Greek was first introduced into the university about the year 1516, by Rd. Croke a fellow of King's college, and the first public orator of the university. It was greatly patronised by bishop Fisher, the chancellor of the university, and especially in St. John's college, over which foundation he had presided both as the confessor and executor of Margaret countess of Richmond. The prosperity of these schools induced the lovers of learning to provide better for the subsistence both of the professors and convenience of students; whereupon they built the colleges, which, though but inconsiderable at first, formed the foundation for our present great endowments and magnificent temples. The great religious orders had also their houses or hostels here for the students of their respective communities, and some of them in progress of time were

richly endowed. Out of them arose some of the present collegiate establishments. The first authentic charter granted to the university, was by Henry III., in the 15th year of his reign (1230), about 50 years before the foundation of Peter-house. This charter granted the privilege of appointing "taxers" to regulate the rent of lodgings for the students, which had been raised to an exorbitant height by the townsmen. In 1333, Edward III. granted some important privileges, making its authority paramount to that of the town; and ordaining that the mayor and other civil officers of the town should swear to maintain the rights and privileges of the university. These distinguished privileges 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 crew, the chief townsmen at the head of a mischievous rabble seized and destroyed the university charters, and committed the other excesses related in a preceding page.

In 1430, Pope Martin V., decided that the university exclusively possessed all ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction over its own scholars. Several statutes were subsequently given relating to the studies of this place, but no regular body of them was consolidated before the time of Henry VIII., when under the direction of Cromwell, then chancellor of the university, that was effected. These were revised with many additions in the succeeding reign; and again in that of queen Mary, under the direction of cardinal Pole: but for their completion, together with an extensive charter of incorporation, Cambridge is indebted to queen Elizabeth and the zeal of lord Burleigh. These important statutes were finally settled, after two revisions, in the 13th year of her reign, 1570; and by these the university is governed at the present day.

In 1534, the university renounced the supremacy of the Pope, and in the following year resigned all its charters to the king, who soon after restored them and reinstated the university in its privileges.

James I., in 1614, conferred on the university the privilege of sending two members to parliament, the right of election being vested in the members of the senate.

In the contest between Charles I. and his parliament, the university suffered severely, having early declared themselves in the king's favour. Cambridge became the principal garrison town of the seven associated parliamentary counties, and the soldiers committed every species of devastation. Those members of the university who refused to subscribe the solemn league and covenant, were deprived, and in many instances otherwise injuriously dealt with.

The university has separate jurisdisdiction over its own members, and also exercises a superiority over the town of Cambridge.

Present State of the University.

The following particulars respecting the university, its professorships, fellowships, prizes, scholarships, &c., are compiled chiefly from the university calendar, published annually, and the excellent Cambridge Guide, published in 1845, both by Deighton and Co., Cambridge.

THE UNIVERSITY is a society of students in all and every of the liberal arts and sciences, incorporated by the name of *The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.* The fame of this little commonwealth stands upon the union of 17 colleges, or societies, devoted to the study of learning and knowledge, and for the better service of the church and state. All these colleges and halls (which here possess equal privileges) have been founded since the beginning of the reign of Edward I., and are maintained by the endowments of their several founders and benefactors. Each college is a body corporate, and bound by its own statutes; but is likewise controlled by the paramount laws of the university. Each of the colleges furnishes members both for the legislative and executive branch of its government. The place of assembly is the Senate-house. All persons who are Masters of Arts, or Doctors in Divinity, the Civil Law or Physic, having their names upon the college boards, holding any university office, or being resident in the town of Cambridge, have votes in this assembly. The senate is divided into two classes, or houses, viz. Regents and Non-Regents. Masters of Arts of fewer than 5 years' standing and Doctors of fewer than 2, compose the Regent or upper house, or, as it is otherwise called, the white-hood house, from its members wearing their hoods lined with white silk. All the rest constitute the Non-Regent or lower house, otherwise called the Black-hood house, its members wearing black silk hoods. But doctors of more than 2 years' standing, and the public orator of the university, may vote in either house, according to their pleasure. Besides the 2 houses, there is a council called the Caput, chosen annually upon the 12th. of October. It consists of the vice-chancellor, a Doctor in each of the faculties, divinity, the civil law, and physic, and two masters of arts, who are the representatives of the Regent and Non-Regent houses. For the dispatch of the university business, the vice chancellor calls a meeting of the senate. Any number of the members of which, being not fewer than twenty-five, including the proper officers, constitutes a congregation. Every member has a right to present any proposition or grace to the consideration of the senate; but previously to its being voted by the two houses, it is to be read and approved by the council or caput, each member of which has a *negative* voice. After a grace has passed the caput, it is read in the non-regent house by one of the scrutators, and also in the regent house by the senior proctor; and the congregation is adjourned by the vice-

chancellor. It is read in like manner at the second congregation; and if a *non-placet* be put in by a member of the non-regent house, it is there voted; and in case the number of *non-placets* is equal to, or exceeds that of the *placets*, the grace is thrown out, and can proceed no further; but if the *placets* be greater than the *non-placets*, it is carried up into the regent house, and there undergoes the same process; and if it pass through both houses, it is considered a regular act of the senate; and if the subject be of a public nature, it becomes a statute.

The executive branch of the university is committed to the following officers:—

A Chancellor, who is the head of the whole university. He is chosen by the body of the senate, and is generally one of the nobility. The office is biennial, or tenable for such a length of time beyond two years as the tacit consent of the university may choose to allow.

A High-steward, who has special power to take the trial of scholars impeached of felony within the limits* of the university, and to hold and keep a court-leet. He appoints a deputy by letters patent.

A Vice-chancellor, who is annually elected on the 4th of November, by the senate. He must be the head of some college and his office, in the absence of the chancellor, embraces the execution of the chancellor's powers, and the government of the university, according to its statutes†.

A Commissary, who is an officer under the chancellor. He holds a court of record for all privileged persons and scholars under the degree of M.A.

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* The jurisdiction of the university extends a mile every way round, reckoning from any part of the extremities of the town.

† Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely, in his "Observations on the statutes of the university of Cambridge," says, "The custom as well as the statutes of the university have attached to the office of vice-chancellor a great variety of incompatible duties. He is the chief and almost the sole administrative of the university, all others being placed under his immediate direction and control: he summons and presides at all congregations of the senate, and gives admission to all degrees: he presides at the meeting of every syndicate however numerous and laborious they may be; he proposes and decides nearly every academical prize, and assists at all examinations for university scholarships and medals; he is the judge, either by himself or with the other heads of houses as his assessors, in all complaints brought before him by the proctors and other officers, whether relating to members of the university or others, in cases which are subject to his jurisdiction; he examines and grants every license, including the lodging houses of students and the public houses of the town; his sanction is necessary for every exhibition in the town, and for every public proceeding in the university; he is the public host, and gives public dinners in succession to all the resident graduates in the university; he manages the public and trust estates and finances of the university, ordering and superintending every repair, making every payment, and keeping, verifying, and balancing the entire accounts of receipt and expenditure during his year of office."

A Public Orator, who is the voice of the senate upon all public occasions, writes, reads, and records the letters to and from the body of the senate, and presents to all honorary degrees with an appropriate speech.

The Assessor, is an officer specially appointed by grace of the senate, to assist the vice-chancellor in his court.

Two Proctors, who must be masters of arts, and are elected annually on the 10th of October. They attend to the discipline and behaviour of all students under the degree of M.A.; read the graces, and take the votes in the regent house. They are assisted by *two pro-proctors*.

A Librarian, to whom the management of the university library is confided.

A Registrary. *Two Taxors*, who are M.A's., appointed to regulate the markets, examine the assize of bread, and try the lawfulness of weights and measures.

Two Scrutators, who read the graces in the non-regent house.

Two Moderators, nominated by the proctors, and appointed by a grace of the senate. They act as the proctors' substitutes in the philosophical schools, superintending alternately the exercises and disputations in philosophy, and the examinations for the degree of bachelor of arts.

Three Esquire Bedells, whose office is to attend the vice-chancellor, whom they precede with their silver maces upon all public occasions.

Besides these, there are the *University Printer, the Library Keeper, the Under Library Keeper, the School Keeper, the Yeoman Bedell, and the University Marshal.*

There are two *Courts of law* in the university: viz., the *Consistory Court of the Chancellor*, and the *Consistory Court of the Commissary*.

The Two Members whom the university sends to parliament, are chosen by the collective body of the senate.

The University Counsel are appointed by a grace of the senate.

The Solicitor is appointed by the vice-chancellor.

The Syndics are members of the senate, chosen to transact all special affairs relating to the university, such as the framing of laws, regulating fees, inspecting the library, buildings, printing, &c.

The Professors have stipends allowed from various sources; some from the university chest, others from government, or from estates left for that purpose.

The several orders in the respective colleges, are as follows:—

GRADUATES.—1. *A Master*, or *Head*, who is generally a Doctor in Divinity; excepting in Trinity hall, Caius college, and Downing college, where they may be doctors in the civil law or in physic. The head of King's is styled PROVOST; of Queens', *President*. Several of the colleges have vice-masters.

2. *Fellows*, who generally are doctors in divinity, the civil law, or in physic; bachelors in divinity; masters or bachelors of arts; and some few bachelors in the civil law or in physic, as at Trinity-hall and Caius college. The fellows are

chosen by the masters and seniors of the several colleges from amongst those scholars who have distinguished themselves in mathematical science and classical learning. The statutes of some few of the colleges require the fellows to be born in England, in particular counties, districts, &c.; but the fellowships at Trinity, Sidney, Downing, Clare-hall, Jesus college, and Trinity-hall, are *perfectly* open to all competitors, and for the most part at St. Peter's, Pembroke, Corpus Christi, St. John's, Magdalene, and Emmanuel colleges. The fellows have rooms and commons free of expense, and receive annual dividends of money, according to the several foundations on which they are placed, and varying with the rent of the college estates. The fellowships are, in most instances, tenable for life, but become void by marriage, succession to a college living, or to preferment, or property beyond a certain value. The number of fellowships in the university is somewhat above 400.

3. *Noblemen Graduates, Doctors* in the several faculties, *Bachelors in Divinity* (who have been masters of arts), and *Masters of Arts*, who are not on the foundation, but who retain their names on the boards for the purpose of being members of the senate.

4. *Graduates* who are neither members of the senate, nor in *statu pupillari*, are those bachelors in divinity who are denominated *ten-year-men*. They are allowed by the 9th statute of Queen Elizabeth, which permits persons, who are admitted at any college when 24 years of age and upwards, to take the degree of bachelor in divinity after their names have remained on the boards *ten* years. During the two last years they must reside in the university the greater part of three several terms, and perform the exercises which are required by the statutes.

5. *Bachelors in the Civil Law and in Physic*, who sometimes keep their names upon the boards till they become doctors.

6. *Bachelors of Arts*, who are in *statu pupillari*, and pay for tuition whether resident or not, and generally keep their names on the boards, either as scholars, with an intention of offering themselves as candidates for fellowships, or of becoming members of the senate. If they erase their names, they save the expense of tuition and college *detrimenta;* and nevertheless may take the degree of M.A. at the usual period, by putting their names on the college boards a few days previously to their incepting.

UNDERGRADUATES, OR STUDENTS.—1. *Fellow-Commoners*, who are frequently the younger sons of the nobility, or young men of fortune, and have the privilege of dining at the fellows' table, whence the appellation possibly originated.

2. *Pensioners*, who are usually sons of the clergy and gentry: they pay for their commons, rooms, &c. and enjoy no pecuniary advantages from the college, unless they are scholars.

3. *Scholars*, who are elected on the foundation mostly in the same manner as the fellows, and generally enjoy rooms rent-free, commons, and pecuniary

dividends. They read the graces in hall, lessons in chapel, &c. The number of scholarships and exhibitions in the university is upwards of 700.

4. *Sizars* are generally students of more limited means than the preceding. Those on the foundation usually have their commons free, and receive various emoluments.

The government of each college is vested in the master and senior fellows, who appoint several officers from amongst the fellows, for the education of the students, and due administration of all matters belonging to the well-being of the respective foundations. The *Tutors* undertake the direction of the classical, mathematical, and other studies of the junior members; prepare them for the public examinations, and furnish them with advice and assistance in other respects. Many of the undergraduates have private tutors, generally junior fellows, and bachelors of arts. The *Deans* take cognizance of the moral conduct of the students, and enforce regular attendance in hall and chapel. All gross offences against the university or college statutes are followed by expulsion; minor ones by rustication, (which is banishment for a certain length of time from the university); and those of a more trivial nature, by fines, or literary tasks, termed impositions. The *Lecturers* assist in tuition, and especially attend to the exercises of the students in greek and latin composition, themes, declamations, verses, &c. The *Bursars* have the management of the college estates and other revenues. The *Stewards* attend to the interior concerns and repairs of the colleges. The *Chaplains* read prayers; and in those colleges that have choirs,—singing clerks, choristers, and an organist belong to the foundation.

The university has for many years been increasing very rapidly. The number of members *resident* during term, is generally about 2000. Besides these there are above 250 inferior officers and servants, who are maintained on the several foundations.

The ordinary course of study preparatory to the degree of B.A., is well calculated to inform the mind, and strengthen the judgment: it may be considered under the four heads of *Theology*, *Natural Philosophy*, *Moral Philosophy*, and the *Belles Lettres*. On these subjects, independently of the *public* lectures which are delivered by the several professors in the university, the students attend the lectures of the tutors of their respective colleges; and the instruction comprehended in the four general heads above named may be thus stated. In the *first*, the Historical Books of the Old Testament, the Greek Testament, the Evidences of Christianity, and Church History. In the *second*, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy, Differential and Integral Calculus, Newton's Principia, &c. In the *third*, Butler's Analogy, and Paley's and Stewart's Moral Philosophy. In the *fourth*, the most celebrated Greek and Latin Classics.

Besides a constant daily attendance on lectures, the undergraduates are

examined in their respective colleges yearly, or half-yearly, in those subjects which have engaged their studies; and, according to the manner in which they acquit themselves in these examinations, their names are arranged in classes; and those who distinguish themselves, receive prizes of books of different value.

By this mode of procedure, the students are prepared for those *public* examinations and exercises which the university requires of all candidates for degrees.

Professorships.

(The names of the PRESENT PROFESSORS *will be found in the list of University Officers, prefixed to the Cambridge Directory.)*

Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity.—An election to this professorship, founded 1502, by *Lady Margaret*, mother of Henry VII., is to be every *two* years. The professor is chosen on the last day of easter-term, and his two years to commence from the next following feast of the nativity of the Blessed Virgin, (Sept. 8th). When the lectureship becomes vacant, the same person may be re-elected, but this ceremony is generally dispensed with, and the professor continues in his office as before. When, however, an election does occur, the electors are, the chancellor, or vice-chancellor, doctors, inceptors, and bachelors in divinity, who have been regents in arts. Lady Margaret's stipend was 20 marks per annum., which was augmented by James I. with the rectorial tithes of Terrington, Norfolk. Its present value is about £1800 per annum.

Regius Professor of Divinity.—The electors are, the vice-chancellor, the master, and the two senior fellows of Trinity, the provost of King's, and the masters of St. John's, and Christ's colleges. If any of the electors of the aforesaid colleges be vice-chancellor, the president of Queens' is to supply his place. The candidates must be B.D., or D.D.. This professorship, founded by Henry VIII, 1540, and endowed with a stipend of £40 per annum, has since been augmented by James I. with the rectory of Somersham, Hunts. Present value about £1750 per annum.

Regius Professor of the Civil Law.—The professor is appointed by the queen, to continue in office "*durante bene placito.*" Founded by Henry VIII. 1540—salary, £40 per annum.*

Regius Professor of Physic.—This office may be held by the professor during his natural life. It was founded by Henry VIII., in 1540, and the appointment is in the queen. A large house and shop in market street was left to this professorship by Mr. Crane. Present value about £100 per annum.

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* This statement merely includes the allowance from government.

Regius Professor of Hebrew.—A candidate must be an M.A., B.D., or D.D. The electors are the same to this as to the regius professor of divinity. Preference is given *(cæteris paribus)* to fellows of Trinity college. Founded by Henry VIII. 1540*: salary, £40* per annum.

Regius Professor of Greek.—Doctors in all faculties are excluded from the enjoyment of this professorship. The professor must not be under the standing of M.A., or B.D. Electors, and preference, the same as the last.—Founded by Henry VIII., 1540*: salary £40* per annum.

Arabic Professorship.—No person can hold this in conjunction with any other professorship. The candidate must be well learned *(probe eruditus)*, and skilled in the oriental languages, especially the arabic. Among persons so qualified, heads of houses, fellows, and then masters of arts, being gremials of the university, are to be preferred. The electors are, the vice-chancellor and the heads. Founded by Sir Thomas Adams, bart., 1632. Value, £70 per annum.

John Palmer (late arabic professor) bequeathed £1000 for the perpetual augmentation of the arabic professorship. By a grace of the senate passed October 20th, 1841, this sum was invested in the 3 per cent. consols.

The Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.—The reader and professor of arabic is appointed by the Lord Almoner, and the stipend (£50 per annum.) paid out of the almonry bounty.

Mathematical Professorship.—The Lucasian professor must be M.A. at least, and well skilled in mathematical science. The electors are, the vice-chancellor and all the masters of colleges. The professorship was founded 1663, by Henry Lucas, Esq., M.P. for the university, and is endowed with an estate, value £100 per annum, in Bedfordshire.

Moral Theology, or Casuistry.—The professor must be D.D., or B.D., and not less than forty years of age. The electors are, the vice-chancellor, the regius professor of divinity, the lady Margaret's professor, and the master of St. Peter's; but in case of an equality of votes between the electors, the last has the casting vote. Founded by John Knightbridge, D.D., fellow of St. Peter's, 1683: the stipend augmented by Dr. Smoult.—Value, about £100 per annum.

PROFESSORSHIP OF CHEMISTRY.—(Founded by the University, 1702.)—The professors, previous to the year 1773, were elected by a grace of the senate; but there being several competitors for the office at that time, this mode of election became impracticable; and, as it appeared that no adequate provision had been made for such cases, it was decided that the election should, on that occasion, be "*more burgensium:*" by a grace dated 24th October, 1793, it was

* By a recent act of parliament the two stalls at Ely next vacant are to be appropriated to the regius professorships of Hebrew and Greek.

* This statement merely includes the allowance from government.

determined that all subsequent elections to this professorship should be in the same manner. The salary is £100 per annum, which is paid by the lord's commissioners of her majesty's treasury, on exhibiting a certificate of a course of lectures.

Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.—The candidates may be bachelors, married men, Englishmen *(Nostrates)*, or foreigners. The electors are, the vice-chancellor, the masters of Trinity, Christ's and Caius colleges, and the Lucasian professor. If any of the masters be vice-chancellor, the master of St. John's acts in his stead. Founded by Dr. Plume, archdeacon of Rochester, 1704. This professorship was endowed with the rent of an estate situated at Balsham. The stipend was increased by the bequest of Dr. Smith; £50 per annum being left by him to the Plumian professor, on condition of an examination for Smith's prizes being annually made. The late professor having represented to the university, that the income of the professorship offered no adequate remuneration for the increased labours occasioned by the superintendence of the observatory, a grace of the senate was passed February 27, 1829, for granting annually to the professor from the common chest (by grace), such a sum as would raise the income of the professorship to £500 per annum.

Anatomical Professorship.—All members of the senate have votes, and the majority of such decide the election. Founded by the university, 1707.—Salary, £100 per annum.

Modern History and Languages.—The professor is appointed by the queen, and holds the professorship during pleasure. He must be either an M.A., or of a superior degree. Founded by George I. 1724: salary, £400 per annum.

Botanical Professorship.—This professorship was founded by the university in 1724. A salary of £100 was allowed by government, on condition of a course of lectures being annually delivered, as in the case of the professorships of anatomy, chemistry, &c. Government afterwards increased the salary to £200, and made the professorship a patent office.

Woodwardian Professorship of Geology.—This professorship was founded by Dr. Woodward, in the year 1727; and on January 31, 1731-2, the four executors of the founder's will appointed Dr. Conyers Middleton the first professor. After their decease the election was vested in the members of the senate; in addition to whom the following persons were allowed, by the express direction of the founder's will, to give their votes by proxy, viz., the chancellor of the university, the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Ely, the president of the royal society, the president of the college of physicians, and the members for the university.

Astronomy and Geometry.—This professorship is in the appointment of the lord high chancellor, the lord president of the privy council, the lord privy

seal, the lord high treasurer, and the lord steward of the queen's household. Founded by Thomas Lowndes, Esq., 1749: salary, an estate about £300 per annum.

Norrisian Professorship of Divinity.—The stewards of this institution are, the master of Trinity, the provost of King's, and the master or president of Caius. The candidates for this professorship give a written notice to the three stewards within the first fourteen days of November. The stewards select two, and signify their names to the heads of houses on or before the first day of February next ensuing, and the election of one of the two nominated must be within the first fourteen days of the succeeding May. The electors must be a majority of ten heads of houses. The professor may have been educated at either university, may be lay or clerical, but cannot be elected under his thirtieth, or re-elected after his sixtieth year. No person can continue in office longer than five years, but may be re-elected.—Founded by John Norris, Esq., of Whitton in Norfolk, 1760: salary, £105 per annum. In conformity with the founder's directions, the Norrisian professor of divinity delivers 50 lectures during the Michaelmas and lent terms, gratuitously, to those who have been matriculated or incorporated into the university, on three days in the week, at the lecture-room under the public library. Candidates for holy orders are required to attend 20 lectures in the same term in order to obtain the professor's certificate; and no undergraduate is admitted to attend the lectures, unless his name have beforehand been entered in a book kept for that purpose. By the will of the founder, the professor is required to read or cause to be read during each course of 50 lectures, certain portions of bishop Pearson's exposition of the creed.

Natural and Experimental Philosophy.—A member of Trinity college is to be preferred *(cæteris paribus)*, for this professorship; next a Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Derbyshire, or Cheshire man. Founded by the Rev. Richard Jackson, M.A. 1783. Salary, £160 per annum.

Downing Professor of the Laws of England.—The professor is elected by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the master of St. John's, Clare Hall, and Downing. Founded in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, bart., K.B., 1800: salary, £200 per annum.

Downing Professor of Medicine.—The foundation, election, and salary, the same as the preceding. The Downing professor of medicine must give a course of 50 lectures on some medical subject. A certificate of attendance on these lectures is required of persons proceeding to the degree of M.B.

Professorship of Mineralogy.—This professorship was founded by the university in 1808, and afterwards endowed by government with a salary of £100 per annum.

Lectures had been given by Dr. Clarke for two years prior to the establishment of the professorship, and specimens exhibited which had been collected during

his travels. His principal object was to call the attention of the university to the importance of mineralogical studies; to illustrate the natural history of the materials used by architects, sculptors, and lapidaries, both ancient and modern; the mineralogy of the sacred scriptures, and of the ancient poets and historians; and, finally, to suggest the means of pursuing this branch of knowledge without the expense and incumbrance which have usually been its attendants. After the death of Dr. Clarke, the senate decreed that the professorship should be continued.

Political Economy.—The title of professor of political economy was conferred by a grace of the senate, in May 1828, on George Pryme, Esq., A.M., late fellow of Trinity college. Lectures on this science had been given by him for some years previous, under the sanction of the university. They attempt to analyse the original and efficient causes of national prosperity—to shew by what measures of the legislature, and by what conduct of individuals in private life, it is augmented or diminished—and to assist the reader of history in explaining the phenomena of the strength or weakness, the rise or fall, of states. They are usually given in the Michaelmas term.

Music.—This professorship was founded by the university, 1684, and the election is by a grace of the senate: no salary.

Barnaby Lecturers.—These annual lecturers are so called from being chosen on St. Barnabas' day, June 11. The mathematical lecture was founded at a very early period by the university, and the other three were endowed in 1524, by Sir Robert Rede, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of king Henry VIII. The mathematical lecturer is paid by the vice-chancellor £4; the other three by the bursar of Jesus college £3 4s. each.

Lady Margaret's Preacher.—This preachership, value £10 per annum, was founded in 1503, and, according to the grant, is to be retained for only three years, but that practice is now dispensed with, and the preacher continues without a fresh election. The electors are the vice-chancellor, and the heads of houses. Doctors, Inceptors, and B.D.'s only are eligible to this office, and one of Christ's college is, *cæteris paribus*, to be preferred.

Sadlerian Lectures.—Seventeen Algebra Lectureships in the several colleges were founded by lady Sadler, and the lectures commenced in 1710. The stipend of the lecturer nominated by the master of Emmanuel college is £60, and that of each of the other lecturers is £40 per annum.

Mr. Hulse's Foundations.—The Rev. John Hulse was educated at St. John's college, became Bachelor of Arts in 1728, and died in 1789, bequeathing his estates in Cheshire to the university for the advancement and reward of religious learning. The various purposes to which he appropriated the revenue of these estates, are—first, the maintenance of two scholars at St. John's college—secondly, to recompense the exertions of the Hulsean prizeman—thirdly, to found and

support the office of Christian advocate—and fourthly, that of the Hulsean lecturer or Christian preacher. The salaries of these offices vary according to the annual rent of the estates, different proportions of which are set apart for each, the largest belonging to the lecturer.

Christian Advocate.—(Extract from Mr. Hulse's Will, dated July 21, 1777.)—The person to be elected into such office (on Christmas day, or within seven days after, for a term not exceeding five or six years) to be a learned and ingenious person of the degree of Master of Arts, or of Bachelor or Doctor of Divinity of the age of 30 years, and resident in the university; who is to compose yearly, whilst in office, some proper and judicious answer or answers every year, to all such new and popular, or other cavils and objections, against the Christian or revealed religion, or against the religion of nature, as may, in the opinion of the trustees, or any two of them, seem best or most proper to deserve or require an answer, whether the same be ancient or modern objections, but chiefly such as are most modern, and especially such as have appeared in the English language of late years against christianity, and which may not seem to have received a full and sufficient answer, if any such there shall be, unto the year preceding his election; as likewise to be ready to satisfy any real scruples or objections in a private way, that may be brought from time to time by any fair and candid enquirer against the same: such writer to be called the Christian Advocate, and such his written answers to be in English, and only against notorious infidels, whether atheists or deists, not descending to any particular controversies or sects among christians themselves, except some new or dangerous error, either of superstition or enthusiasm, as of popery or methodism, either in opinion or practice, shall prevail: in which case only it may be necessary for that time to write or reason against the same; and such treatise or treatises to be every year printed, the expense whereof shall be deducted out of the temporary stipend or salary: and the remainder of the said stipend or salary, or rents and profits, shall be paid or given every year to the several authors successively as a reward for the same; but if the person chosen into the said office shall neglect or not discharge his office as he ought to do, he is to forfeit and lose his salary for that year, which is, in such case, to be equally divided between the six senior fellows of St. John's college. The Christian Advocate is not afterwards eligible to the office of Hulsean Lecturer.

Hulsean Lecturer or Christian Preacher.—(Salary, nearly £300 per annum.)—The persons eligible are, M.A.'s of the university, under forty years of age. The office is only annual, but the same individual may, under certain circumstances, be continued for any successive number of years, not exceeding six. The duty of the lecturer is, by Mr. Hulse's will, to preach and *print* 20 sermons in each year. The subject of the discourses is—to shew the evidence for revealed

religion, or to explain some of the most difficult texts or obscure parts of holy scripture,—or both. By a decree of the court of Chancery in 1830, it was ordered that the number of lectures shall be reduced to *eight*, and that the time of printing be enlarged for the term of one year from the delivery of the last lecture.

Travelling Bachelors.—William Worts, M.A., of Caius college, formerly one of the Esquire Bedells of this university, gave two pensions of £100 per annum each, to two recent B.A.'s, presented to the vice-chancellor by the master of the college whose turn it is to nominate, and elected by the senate. The bachelors are required to visit foreign countries, to take different routes, and severally to write, during their travels, at least one latin letter in each year, descriptive of the customs and curiosities of the places visited by them; which letters, as soon as received by the vice-chancellor, are laid before the senate, and afterwards deposited in the university library. The income of these travellers is continued for the space of three years, the period during which they are to continue abroad.

Whitehall Preachers.—The Whitehall preacherships were established by George I. in the year 1724. They were originally 24 in number, twelve from each university. By a recent alteration they have been reduced to two, one from each, who are to hold the office for two years. They must be fellows of colleges during their time of holding the office, to which they are appointed by the bishop of London, as dean of her majesty's chapel.

Combination Papers, &c.—The sermons before the university at Great St. Mary's, are preached by bachelors in divinity and masters of arts who have completed their first year, beginning with the former. The two papers, one published in July, and the other in December, are made out by the Esquire Bedells and signed by the vice-chancellor. Persons of sixty years of age, and upwards, are excused from preaching. The combination papers are, immediately on their publication, sent to the tutors of the respective colleges, who communicate to the persons named in the paper the time appointed for them to preach. Substitutes procured by such as omit to preach in their turn, receive three guineas a sermon. The vice-chancellor appoints the preachers for the lent and summer assizes, and for extraordinary fasts and thanksgivings. The payment is five guineas a sermon.

The professors are paid from various sources; many of them have ancient stipends which were considerable at the period at which they were fixed, but which have become inadequate from the diminished value of money; to some professorships foundation estates are attached, and to the Regius and Lady Margaret's professorships of Divinity the impropriate rectories of Somersham and Terrington: the others are paid by stipends from the privy purse, or by government, one of them receiving £400., another £200., and the rest £100. per annum.

The *annual income* of the university arises from various sources, of which the following are the principal:—The rectory of Burwell and a farm at Barton, producing about £1000. per annum.

The produce of fees at matriculation, for degrees, cautions for certain academical exercises for degrees, and other irregular sources of income not easily enumerated, the gross amount of which is very variable, but does not average more than £2000. per annum. The trading profits of the *Pitt* (University) *Press*, which have as yet seldom been very considerable.

The *Statutes* of the university were printed in 1785, and a copy of them may be found in the public library, in the library of every college, and in the senate-house; the vice-chancellor and the two proctors for the time being have also each one copy.

Graces of the senate possess generally the force of statutes; but no grace of the senate is considered valid which is inconsistent with the statutes of the 12th of Elizabeth, and certain nearly contemporary interpretations of them, or with king's letters which have been accepted and acted upon by the university.

The *Terms* of this university are three, and are fixed by invariable rules. Michaelmas, or October term, begins on the 10th of October, and ends on the 16th of December. Lent or January term begins on the 13th of January, and ends on the Friday before Palm Sunday. Easter, or Midsummer term, begins on the eleventh day (the Wednesday se'nnight) after Easter-day, and ends on the Friday after commencement-day. Commencement-day is always the first Tuesday in July.

University and College Prizes.—The prizes and scholarships for the encouragement of literature, free and open to the competition of the whole university, amount to upwards of £1900. per annum. Three-fourths of this sum is given for classics and English composition, the remainder for theology and mathematics.

The *annual prizes* in the different colleges amount to about 700*l*., two-thirds of which is allotted for the encouragement of classical literature.

The following is a complete list of the *university prizes*.

Chancellor's Medals.—1752.—Two gold medals, value fifteen guineas each, are given annually by the *Chancellor* of the university, to two commencing B.A., who, having obtained *Senior Optimes* at least, acquit themselves the best in classical learning. In addition to these, the chancellor gives annually a third gold medal, to any resident undergraduate, for the best English poem.* The adjudicators of these prizes are the vice-chancellor, the provost of King's, the masters of Trinity, St. John's, Christ's, Clare Hall, St. Peter's and the senior

* Several of these poems have been printed under the title of *Cambridge prize poems*.

fellow of Trinity who has gained a medal, the public orator, the greek professor, and the professor of modern history.

Camden Medal.—The most noble the Marquis Camden, wishing to mark his sense of the respect shewn to his late father by the university, is pleased to give annually a Gold Medal as a prize for the best exercise composed in latin hexameter verse.

Member's Prizes, 1753.—*The Representatives* in parliament of this university give 4 annual prizes, of 15 guineas each, which are adjudged by the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges, to two B.A., and two undergraduates, who shall compose the best dissertations in latin prose; which are read publicly on a day appointed near to the commencement.

Sir William Browne's Prizes, 1775.—Sir William Browne, Knight, M.D., directed 3 gold medals, value 5 guineas each, to be given yearly to three undergraduates on the commencement day. The first to him who writes the best Greek ode in imitation of Sappho: the second, for the best Latin ode in imitation of Horace: the third for the best Greek and Latin epigrams, the former after the manner of the Anthologia, the latter after the model of Martial. The subjects are appointed by the vice-chancellor, the sole adjudicator of the prizes.

Seatonian Prize, 1750.—The Rev. Thomas Seaton, M.A., formerly fellow of Clare Hall, bequeathed to the university the rents of his Kislingbury estate, now producing clear £40. per annum, to be given yearly to that Master of Arts who shall write the best English poem upon a sacred subject. The vice-chancellor, the master of Clare Hall, and the Greek professor, determine the subject. The poem is printed, and the expense deducted out of the product of the estate. The remainder is given as a reward to the composer.

Le Bas Prize.—A large number of members of the civil service of India who were students at the East India college at Haileybury at various intervals during the thirty years that the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, M.A., formerly fellow of Trinity college, was connected with that Institution, desirous of testifying their regard for Mr. Le Bas, and of perpetuating the memory of his services, raised a fund amounting to about £1920, three per cent. Consols, which they offered to this university for founding an annual prize, to be called in honour of Mr. Le Bas, the *Le Bas Prize*, for the best English essay on a subject of general literature.

Norrisian Prize, 1781.—John Norris, Esq., of Witton, in Norfolk, by will bequeathed a premium of £12. per annum, £7. 4s. of which is to be expended upon a gold medal, the residue in books, to the author of the best prose essay on a sacred subject, which is to be proposed by the Norrisian professor. The candidate must be above 20 years of age, and under 30; and must have attended 20 of the Norrisian lectures in the course of some one year. The prize is adjudged by the master of Trinity, the provost of King's, and the master of Caius; and the essay

must be published within two months by the author, in default of which he forfeits the £12.

Smith's Prizes, 1769.—The Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., late master of Trinity college, left two *annual prizes* of £25 each, to two commencing B.A. the greatest proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy. The adjudicators are the vice-chancellor, the master of Trinity, the Lucasian, Plumian, and Lowndean professors.

Burney Prize.—The late *Richard Burney, Esq. M.A.*, of Christ's College, previously to his death on the 30th Nov. 1845, empowered his cousin, Mr. Archdeacon Burney, to offer, through the vice-chancellor, to the university, the sum of £3,500 reduced 3 per cent. stock, for the purpose of establishing an annual prize, to be awarded to the B.A., in his first year of standing, who should produce the best essay on a subject to be set by the vice-chancellor. On the day after this offer was communicated to the vice-chancellor, Mr. Burney died; but his sister and executrix, Miss J. Caroline Burney, being desirous of carrying her brother's intentions into effect, generously renewed the offer. The prize is awarded to the B.A. in his first year of standing, who shall produce the best English essay "on some moral or metaphysical subject, on the Existence, Nature, and Attributes of God, or on the Truth and Evidence of the Christian Religion."

Hulsean Prize, 1802.—The late Rev. John Hulse, B.A., formerly of St. John's college, bequeathed to the university certain estates for the advancement of *religious* learning; and directed in his will, that out of the rents, an *annual* premium of £40. (since increased to £100.) should be given to any member of this university, under the degree of M.A., who composed the best dissertation in the English language on the Evidences, &c., of the Christian Religion. *See extract from his will at a preceding page.*

Porson's Prize, 1817.—This prize was instituted from a fund raised by the friends of the late professor Porson, and appropriated to his use, during his life. This fund (amounting to £400.) was transferred, by the trustees, to the university, upon condition that the interest should be annually employed in the purchase of books, to be given as a prize for Greek verses. The verses are to be a translation of some passages in Shakspeare's Plays, or those of Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher.

Sir Peregrine Maitland's Prize.—The friends of Lieutenant-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., late commander in chief of the forces in South India, being desirous of testifying their respect and esteem for his character and principles, and for his disinterested zeal in the cause of Christian truth in the East; have raised a fund for the institution of a prize in one of the universities, and for the establishment of two native scholarships at bishop Corrie's grammar school, at Madras,—such prize and scholarships to be associated with the name

of Sir Peregrine Maitland. In pursuance of the foregoing scheme, the sum of £1000. has been given to the university of Cambridge for the purpose of instituting a prize, to be called "Sir Peregrine Maitland's Prize," for an English Essay once in every three years, on some subject connected with the propagation of the gospel, through missionary exertions, in India and other parts of the heathen world.

Adams Prize.—Several members of St. John's college having raised by subscription a fund for the purpose of establishing a prize to be connected with the name of Mr. Adams, in testimony of their sense of the honour he had conferred on his college and the university by having been the first among the mathematicians of Europe to determine from perturbations the unknown place of a disturbing planet exterior to Uranus, offered the said fund to the university for its acceptance, and the grant was confirmed by grace of the senate, April 7, 1848. The Adams prize is awarded every two years, during the Michaelmas term, to the author of the best essay on some subject of pure mathematics, astronomy, or other branch of natural philosophy.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—*Craven's Scholarships,*—1649.—John, lord Craven founded two classical scholarships of 25*l.* per annum each, which were in 1819 augmented in number to five, and in value to 50*l.* per annum each. Electors, the vice-chancellor, the five regius professors, and the public orator.

Battie's Scholarship, 1747—Wm. Battie, M.D., left an estate which is of the present value of about £32. per annum, on a plan similar to the preceding. The electors are, the vice-chancellor, the provost of King's, the regius professors of the civil law, physic, and divinity, and the proctors for the time being.

Worts Benefaction, 1767—William Worts, M.A., formerly Esquire Bedell, gave two pensions of £100. per annum each, to two travelling B.A., who are required to visit foreign countries for three years.

Browne's Scholarship, 1775.—Sir William Browne, knt. M.D., left a perpetual rent-charge of £21. per annum, upon sundry estates, for founding a scholarship which, with all the arrears that may happen by vacancy, is tenable for seven years; but the posessor, if of another college, is obliged to remove to St. Peter's. Electors, the same as to lord Craven's.

Davies Scholarship, 1810.—The Rev. J. Davies, D.D., provost of Eton college, bequeathed £1,000 in the three per cents, to found a scholarship for the greatest proficient in classical learning. Electors, the vice-chancellor, the provost of King's, the five regius professors, and the public orator.

Bell's Scholarships, 1810.—The Rev. Wm. Bell, D.D., late fellow of Magdalene college, in the year 1810, transferred £15,200, in the three per cents, to the university, in trust, to found eight new scholarships for the sons or orphans of those clergymen whose circumstances would not enable them to bear the whole

expense of sending their sons to the university. The electors are, the vice-chancellor, the regius professors of divinity and the civil law, the Lucasian professor, and the public orator.

Pitt Scholarship, 1814.—Value upwards of £50 per annum, was founded from the surplus of a subscription, raised by the members of the university, to defray the expense of erecting a statute of the late Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, in the senate house; with the addition of £500, presented by the Pitt Club.

Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships.—1819, were founded in compliance with the will of the Rev. R. Tyrwhitt, of Jesus college, who bequeathed £4000., navy 5 per cents, for the foundation of three scholarships, in order to promote and encourage hebrew learning. By a decree of the senate 1826, three additional scholarships of a second class were created with a stipend of £20. per annum each. The three of the first class receive £30. per annum each.

Crosse Scholarships.—1833, were founded by the Rev. John Crosse, late vicar of Bradford, in Yorkshire, who left in trust £2000. free of legacy duty, for three theological scholarships, the candidates to be B.A. in the first year from their degree; the scholarships to be tenable for three years. The electors are the vice-chancellor, the three professors of divinity, and the professors of hebrew, greek, and arabic.

Lumley Exhibitions, 1657.—These are five of £15. per annum each, to poor scholars of Oxford and Cambridge, with preference to the school of Thornton, Yorkshire, founded by Elizabeth, Viscountess Lumley, in 1657. The scholarships are in the appointment of both universities.

Porson Scholarship.—The venerable Charles Parr Burney, D.D., archdeacon of Colchester, the representative of the last surviving trustee of a fund, which was raised by the friends of the late professor Porson for his benefit, proposes in conformity with the intention of the said trustee, to invest the residue of the said fund now remaining in his hands, and the interest thereon, in the 3 per cent. consolidated bank annuities, in the names of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Cambridge, upon certain trusts, for the purpose of founding a scholarship, to be called the "Porson scholarship," so soon as the money so to be invested shall have accumulated to such an amount as will produce the yearly sum of £65.

DEGREES.—Persons are admitted to degrees according to their standing in the university. The time required by the statutes for the several degrees, is as follows:—a B.A. must reside the greater part of 12 terms, the first and last excepted; there are invariably 3 terms in a year, therefore he must be a member 4 years; an M.A. must be a B.A. of 3 years' standing; he is not obliged to reside; a B.D. must be an M.A. of 7 years' standing; a D.D. must be a B.D. of 5, or an M.A. of 12 years' standing; a B.C.L. must be of 6 years' standing

complete, and must keep the greater part of 9 several terms; a D.C.L. must be of 5 years' standing, from the degree of B.C.L., or an M.A. of 7 years' standing; a B.P. must keep the greater part of 9 several terms, and may be admitted any time in his sixth year; a Doctor in Physic the same as a Doctor in the Civil Law; a Licentiate in Physic is required to be an M.A. or M.B. of 2 years standing; A Bachelor in Music must enter his name at some college, and compose and perform a solemn piece of music, as an exercise, before the university. A Doctor in Music is generally Mus. Bac., and his exercise is the same. Noblemen, and such as are entitled to *honorary* degrees, at two years' standing, are as follows:—1. Privy Counsellors. 2. Bishops. 3. Noblemen, viz. Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons. 4. Sons of noblemen. 5. Persons related to the sovereign by consanguinity or affinity, provided they be also Honourable. 6. The eldest sons of such persons, and Baronets and Knights, to the degree of M.A. only. The several degrees are conferred by the university at congregations, appointed for that purpose, during each term; and when they are taken at the *regular* time, it is called *commencing;* accordingly the *Bachelors' commencement* takes place annually in January; and masters of arts, and doctors in the several faculties, *complete* their respective degrees at the Midsummer commencement, which is always on the first Tuesday in July. Bachelors in Divinity are admitted on the 11th of June.

University Costume.—A *Doctor in Divinity* has three robes: the *first*, a gown made of scarlet cloth, with ample sleeves terminating in a point, and lined with rose-coloured silk, which is worn in public processions, and on all state and festival days:—the *second*, is the cope, worn at Great St. Mary's during the service on Litany-days, in the Divinity Schools during an Act, and at Conciones ad Clerum; it is made of scarlet cloth, and completely envelopes the person, being closed down the front; is trimmed with an edging of ermine; at the back of it is affixed a hood of the same costly fur:—the *third*, is a gown made of black silk or poplin, with full round sleeves, and is the habit commonly worn in public by a D.D.: Doctors, however, sometimes wear an M.A. gown, with a silk scarf. These several dresses are put over a black silk cassock, which covers the entire body, around which it is fastened by a broad sash, and has sleeves coming down to the wrists, like a coat. A handsome scarf of the same materials, which hangs over the shoulders, and extends to the feet, is always worn with the scarlet and black gowns. A square black cloth cap, with silk tassel, completes the costume.

Doctors in the Civil Law and in Physic have two robes:—the *first* is the scarlet gown, as just described, and the *second*, or ordinary dress of a D.C.L., is a black silk gown, with a plain square collar, the sleeves hanging down square to the feet:—the ordinary gown of an M.D. is of the same shape, but trimmed at the collar, sleeves, and front with rich black silk lace.

A *Doctor in Music* commonly wears the same dress as a D.C.L.; but on festival and scarlet-days is arrayed in a gown made of rich white damask silk, with sleeves and facings of rose-colour, a hood of the same, and a round black velvet cap with gold tassel.

Bachelors in Divinity and *Masters of Arts* wear a black gown, made of bombazine, poplin, or silk. It has sleeves extending to the feet, with apertures for the arms just above the elbow; and may be distinguished by the shape of the sleeves, which hang down square, and are cut out at the bottom like the section of a horse-shoe.

Bachelors in the Civil Law and in Physic wear a gown of the same shape as that of a Master of Arts.

All graduates of the above ranks are entitled to wear a hat, instead of the square black cloth cap, with their gowns, and the custom of doing so is generally adopted, except by the HEADS, *Tutors*, and *University* and *College Officers*, who consider it more correct to appear in the full academical costume.

A *Bachelor of Arts* gown is made of bombazine or poplin, with large sleeves terminating in a point, with apertures for the arms, just below the shoulder-joint. *Bachelor-Fellow-Commoners* usually wear silk gowns, and square velvet caps. The caps of other bachelors are of cloth.

All the above, being *Graduates*, when they use surplices in chapel, wear over them *Hoods*, which are peculiar to the several degrees. The hoods of *Doctors* are made of scarlet cloth, lined with rose-coloured silk; those of *Bachelors in Divinity*, and *Non-Regent Masters of Arts*, are of black silk; those of *Regent Masters of Arts* and *Bachelors in the Civil Law and in Physic*, of black silk lined with white; and those of *Bachelors of Arts*, of black serge, trimmed with a border of white lamb's wool.

The dresses of the *Undergraduates* are the following:—

A *Nobleman* has two gowns; the *first*, in shape like that of the fellow-commoners, is made of purple ducape, very richly embroidered with gold lace, and is worn in public processions, and on festival days: a square black velvet cap with a very large gold tassel is worn with it:—the *second*, or ordinary gown, is made of black silk, with full round sleeves, and a hat is worn with it. The latter dress is worn also by the bachelor-fellows of King's college.

A *Fellow-Commoner* wears a black prince's stuff gown, with a square collar, and straight hanging sleeves, which are decorated with gold lace; and a square black velvet cap with a gold tassel. The fellow-commoners of Emmanuel college wear a similar gown, with the addition of several gold-lace buttons attached to the trimmings on the sleeves:—those of Trinity college have a purple prince's stuff gown, adorned with silver-lace, and a silver tassel is attached to the cap:—at Downing the gown is made of black silk, of the same shape, ornamented with tufts and silk lace; and a square cap of velvet with a gold tassel is worn. At

Jesus college, a bachelor's silk gown is worn, plaited up at the sleeve, and with a gold-lace from the shoulder to the bend of the arm. At Queens' a bachelor's silk gown, with a velvet cap and gold tassel, is worn: the same at Corpus and Magdalene; at the latter it is gathered and looped up at the sleeve,—at the former (Corpus) it has velvet facings. Married fellow-commoners usually wear a black silk gown, with full round sleeves, and a square velvet cap with silk tassel.

The *Pensioner's* gown and cap are mostly of the same material and shape as those of the bachelor's: the gown differs only in the mode of trimming. At Trinity and Caius colleges the gown is purple, with large sleeves, terminating in a point. At St. Peter's and Queens', the gown is precisely the same as that of a bachelor; and at King's the same, but made of fine black woollen cloth. At Corpus Christi is worn a B.A's. gown, with black velvet facings. At Downing and Trinity-hall the gown is of black bombazine, with large sleeves, looped up at the elbows.

Students in the Civil Law and in Physic, who have kept their acts, wear a full-sleeved gown, and are entitled to use a B.A. hood. B.A's. and undergraduates are obliged by the statutes to wear their academical costume constantly in public, under a penalty of 6*s.* 8*d.* for every omission.

Very few of the *University Officers* have distinctive dresses:—The *Chancellor's* gown is of black damask silk, very richly embroidered with gold. It is worn with a broad rich lace band, and square velvet cap with large gold tassel.

The *Vice-Chancellor* dresses merely as a doctor, except at congregations in the senate-house, when he wears a cope. When proceeding to St. Mary's or elsewhere, in his official capacity, he is preceded by the three esquire bedells with their silver maces, which were the gift of queen Elizabeth.

The *Regius Professors of the Civil Law and of Physic*, when they preside at acts in the schools, wear copes, and round black velvet caps with gold tassels.

The *Proctors* are not distinguishable from other M.A., except at St. Mary's church, and at congregations, when they wear cassocks and black silk ruffs, and carry the statutes of the university, being attended by two servants, dressed in large blue cloaks, ornamented with gold-lace buttons.

The *Yeoman Bedell*, in procession, precedes the Esquire Bedells, carrying an ebony mace; his gown as well as those of the *Marshall* and school keeper is of black stuff with square collar and hanging sleeves.

Charges for Tuition:—The quarterly payments of persons in *statu pupillari* in every college, are the following:—Noblemen, £10; Fellow-Commoner, £5; Pensioner, £2 10s.; Sizar, 15s.; Bachelor Fellow-Commoner, £2; and Bachelor of Arts, £1.

The following *Table of Average Expense*, regularly incurred by the student, is calculated for one of the colleges: the difference is not much at any other

college:—*Annual:* Tuition, £10; rooms, rent, £10; attendance, assessed taxes, &c., £6 5s.; coals, £3 10s.; and college payments, £5 7s. 4d. *Cost of Living:* Breakfast, dinner, and tea, at 16s. 6d. a week, for 25 weeks, making the average 3 terms' residence in the year £19 3s.; laundress, £5 8s.; total, £59 13s. 4d.

Rent of rooms varies in the several colleges from £4 to £30.

Price of lodgings—8s. to 28s. per week; the most frequent payment is 14s. or 16s.; and *half-price* is paid in vacations.

Entertainment in rooms, attendance of a gyp, orders in the hall, are extra and optional.

Professors' lectures are 3 guineas for the first course, 2 guineas for the second, and afterwards *gratis;* and several are free of payment. Private tuition is for the most part £14, or £7 a term.

The revenues of the university were estimated in 1835 as follows:—Heads of houses, 17 in number, £12,650; 431 fellows, whose revenue is £90,330; 793 scholarships, with £13,390; 179 college officers, with £17,750; 252 prizes of the value of £1038; 591 benefices and incumbents, with £93,300; rent of rooms, £15,680; and college revenues £133,268.

The University Colleges.*

Each college is an independent body, under the title of *Master, Fellows,* and *Scholars,* and the union of the whole forms the university. The following are the names of the several colleges placed in chronological order:—

	FOUNDED		FOUNDED
1 St. Peter's College	1284	10 Jesus College	1497
2 Clare Hall	1326	11 Christ's College	1505
3 Pembroke College	1347	12 St. John's College ...	1511
4 Gonville and Caius College	1348	13 Magdalene College ...	1519
5 Trinity Hall	1350	14 Trinity College	1546
6 Corpus Christi College ...	1351	15 Emmanuel College ...	1584
7 King's College	1441	16 Sidney Sussex College ...	1588
8 Queen's College	1448	17 Downing College	1800
9 St. Catherine's Hall ...	1475		

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* "The statutes of the university of Cambridge," says Dr. Peacock, "and of nearly all the colleges of which it is composed, have undergone few essential changes in the course of nearly three centuries, whilst very few vestiges remain of the system of education which they prescribe, or of the practical regulations which they enforce. If the inconveniences which resulted from the continuance of this remarkable discrepancy between the theory and practical working of the constitution of these bodies were confined to the retention of a few unimportant forms which have lost their original import,

It is with pride that every Englishman must look on these venerable buildings, and recollect that here were passed the youthful days of many of those great men who have distinguished the past and present age. It is to Cambridge and Oxford, with some of the monasteries and abbeys, that we have to look for the schools of those great men who have filled the offices of Chancellor, Judges, and Prelates, since the earliest days of England's progress. It is to those places we have to look for the fountains of knowledge, which, proceeding inductively has, aided by the natural temperament of the people, raised England from that weak position of being a prey to every roving or ambitious nation to that proud position of teaching to the whole world the laws of sound policy and government.

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and which neither tended to weaken the sense of the strict obligations of the oaths, nor to embarrass and retard the progress of important improvements in the scheme of academical education of government, they could hardly be considered as sufficient to justify a departure from a system which not only possessed the sanction and authority of antiquity, but which has been shewn by experience to be capable of accommodating itself to the varying wants, as well as to the varying habits of different ages; but a very slight examination of some of those statutes, which the university possesses no power of altering without an appeal to an authority external to itself, will be sufficient to prove that these inconveniences are neither few nor unimportant, and are such as not merely justify, but absolutely require, a decisive and comprehensive reform." The statutes by which the university, as well as the various colleges, are governed, contemplated a state of things as remote from that which now exists as the habits and literature of the 14th and 15th centuries are unlike those of the present times. Every fellow of Queen's college is obliged to swear that whenever the name of the founder or foundress is mentioned in his presence he will pray for their souls. Dr. Peacock says, however, that the statutes of this college have lately been revised by the Queen in council, and possibly this clause may have been erased. The fellows of Christ's college are directed by the foundress to pray for the soul of her son, Henry VII. &c. This clause, it is true, is not administered, but this only shifts the burden to other shoulders. The statute remains, and, whether actually administered or not, is equally binding upon, or rather equally distressing to, the fellows of the college, whose oath runs in this form—"I will never at any time seek, nor, if others seek and obtain, will I accept of any dispensation of the college statutes, or of this my oath." The oath taken by the kindred society of St John's is framed to the same effect, though still more rigidly expressed:—"I swear that I will never seek a dispensation affecting any particle contained in the statutes, nor avail myself of dispensations obtained by any other person or persons, secretly or openly, directly or indirectly." But if the oaths and statutes of other colleges lash the consciences of their respective societies with whips, those of King's college sting with scorpions. The vengeance of heaven is arrayed against provost, fellow, or scholar who shall seek, or even contemplate new statutes, or interpret the existing ones otherwise than according to their obvious meaning and literal construction. The bishops and archbishops are solemnly inhibited from proposing or sanctioning any such alterations, and "our heirs and successors, the kings of England," are in a similar manner for ever forbidden to interfere! Eton is governed by the same code.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, commonly called *Peter-house*, is the most ancient and first endowed college in Cambridge. It was founded in 1284 by Hugh de Balsham, then sub-prior, but afterwards bishop of Ely, for a master, 14 fellows, and 8 scholars. After his death, the present college, which derives its name from its vicinity to the church of St. Peter, situated where the church of St. Mary the Less now stands, was built on the site of two hostels, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits and the Friars of the order of Penance, and which the founder purchased and appropriated for the residence of students. For the building of the new college he left by will the sum of 300 marks, and 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 Montacate, who appropriated the church of Triplow, and gave the manor of Chewell in Haddenham; Margaret lady Ramsay, who founded 2 fellowships and 2 scholarships, and gave 2 advowsons; and Dr. Hale, one of the masters, who gave the sum of £7000 and two rectories. Two fellowships of £70 per annum each, and four new scholarships of £30 per annum each have recently been added to the college from the donation of the Reverend Francis Gisborne, M.A., late fellow of St. Peter's. The foundation fellowships are open without restriction to natives of any part of the British dominions, but no one is eligible who is M.A., or of sufficient standing to take that degree. The bishop appoints to the mastership one of two candidates presented to him by the society. The candidates must be doctors or bachelors of divinity, and must be selected if possible from the fellows on the foundation. Formerly there could not be more than 2 fellows of a county except Cambridge and Middlesex, and 7 fellows were confined to the northern and 7 to the southern divisions of England and Wales; but these restrictions were removed by letters patent which came into operation in June 1839. One-fourth part of the foundation fellows are required to be in priest's orders. The 5 senior clerical fellows may hold any livings with their fellowships, provided they are not valued at more than £20 in the *Liber Regis*, and within 20 miles of the university. The bye-fellowships are distinct from the former, and are perfectly open and unrestricted; but the possessors of them are not entitled to any office or voice in the affairs of the college. They are, two founded by Andrew Perne, D.D. in 1589; two by lady Ramsay in 1601; and four by Thomas Parke, Esq. in 1637. The rest of the scholarships, 58 in number, of different value, are paid in proportion to residence. A few of them are in the patronage of lord Melbourne, and preference is given

* In June 1291, the founder decreed that a solemn commemoration of him, with a full service for the dead, should be celebrated by all the regents in their robes yearly on the vigils of the saints Vitus and Modestus (14th June), and the morning following in the church of St. Peter by Trumpington gate.

to scholars from Hertford school. There is an exhibition from the company of cloth-workers, and one from the ironmongers. The society elect one sizar annually. The candidates must be in the first year of their residence, and must have been previously admitted as pensioners. Annual prizes are given, together with the vacant scholarships, to those who are most successful in the midsummer examination. A deserving candidate may obtain more than one scholarship at the end of his first year, and may also be elected to others at the end of his second and third years. The lord bishop of Ely is visitor; the Rev. Henry Wilkinson Cookson, D.D., the present master; and there are 11 benefices and one grammar school in its patronage.

Description.—This college, which stands on the west-side of Trumpington-street, consists of three courts, the first of which is separated from the second by the cloister and chapel, and has the library on the south. The second court west of the cloister is about 145 feet long and 85 broad, and was one of the earliest cased in Ketton stone: it is in the modern style and forms a neat quadrangle. The third, or Gisborne court, has lately been built from part of the munificient donation of the Rev. Francis Gisborne. It is in the gothic style and measures 95 feet in length and 87 in breadth. The *Chapel* presents a very solemn air arising from its canopied stalls, painted windows, and beautiful carved and gilt coved ceiling. The building partakes of the Gothic-Italian style of the 16th and 17th centuries. It was erected by subscription, and consecrated by Francis White, bishop of Ely, in 1632, and was highly embellished but deprived of many of its ornaments in the civil wars. In the report of the commissioners are these words: "We pulled down two mighty angels with wings, and divers other angels, the four evangelists, and Peter with his keys on the chapel-door, together with about 100 cherubims, and many superstitious letters in gold. Moreover, we found six angels on the windows; all of which we defaced." The altar-piece is of Norway oak, over which is a fine window of painted glass, deeply coloured, representing the *Crucifixion*, the principal figures, nearly as large as life, are copied from the famous picture of *Rubens* in the Recollects' church, at Antwerp, and the organ was given by Sir Horatio Mann. Choral service is performed here on the evenings of Saturday and Sunday, and on the eves and evenings of Saints' days. The *Library*, which runs parallel with the south-side of the chapel, is spacious and contains a collection of about 6000 printed books, many of an early date. There are also several MS.S. some of them very valuable, and amongst which are transcripts of the works of Aristotle and Albertus Magnus; many of the writings of the fathers, particularly those of St. Augustine; and a beautiful latin bible given 28th November, 1300, by Thomas De Insula, afterwards bishop of Ely. The room contains several antique portraits of masters and fellows, and others connected with this house from 1418 to 1578.

The *Hall* is a plain room, 48 feet long and 24 broad, containing on the screen several portraits of the founder, fellows, &c.

The *Master's Lodge*, opposite the college, is a large detached modern building in which are several paintings: amongst them is one of St. Jerome in the desert, after *Rembrandt*, and one of the duke of Savoy. South of the college is a pleasant grove of limes, which leads to an extensive garden, bounded on the river side by the ancient college wall.

Eminent Men.—Among the eminent persons who have been members or masters of this society are the famous Cardinal Beaufort, lord chancellor and bishop of Winchester, 1404; Dr. Roger Marshall, an eminent mathematician and physician to Edward IV.; George Joy, one of the early reformers, who died in 1553; Fines Moryson, a celebrated traveller, who died in 1614; Matthew Wren (master), bishop of Ely, 1638; Col. Hutchinson, a commander in the parliamentarian army; Bryan Walton, bishop of Chester, 1660; Dr. Joseph Beaumont (master, 1664), builder and donor of the lodges; Sir Samuel Garth, M.D., 1691, author of the "Dispensary;" Dr. Wm. Sherlock, dean of St. Paul's, 1691; Thos. Gray, the celebrated poet; Dr. Samuel Jebb, an eminent physician and antiquarian, who died in 1772; Jeremiah Markland, the learned critic; and Edw. Law; and lord Ellenborough, lord chief justice of England, who died in 1818.

CLARE-HALL was originally founded by Dr. Richard Baden, chancellor of the university, in 1326, who built a house of learning called university-hall, and by Chaucer Solere-hall. This edifice was destroyed by fire about the year 1342, and rebuilt through the interest of Dr. Baden, by lady Elizabeth De Burgh, sister and co-heir of Gilbert, earl of Clare, who munificently endowed it in 1347 with lands for the maintenance of a master, 10 fellows, and 10 scholars; and obtained a charter of Edward III. for converting it into a college, and gave it the name of Clare-hall. Richard III. augmented the endowments, which have also been increased by the donations of Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter, 1612; John Freeman, Esq., 1622; Dr. William Butler; Dr. Samuel Blythe; and Joseph Diggons, Esq., besides numerous smaller benefactions. This college now consists of a master, 10 senior or foundation fellows, 9 junior, and 3 bye-appropriation fellows, besides scholars, students, and foundation servants. All these fellowships with the exception of those which are appropriated, are perfectly open to all persons who are Bachelors of Arts, or of a higher degree, no one being superannuated, or incapable of being a candidate on account of age, or length of standing in the university. Candidates for the mastership must be either a Bachelor or Doctor in Divinity. The 9 junior fellowships were founded by different benefactors, (*viz.* 3 by lord Exeter in 1612, 2 by John Freeman, Esq., in 1622, and 4 from the estates bequeathed to the college by Joseph Diggons, Esq., in

1658.) Of these, 2 may be held by laymen, the other 7 require priest's orders after a certain standing. They enjoy the same privileges as the seniors. The 3 bye-appropriation fellows have no voice in any college business, can hold no college office, and are incapable of being ever elected into any other fellowship. They are obliged to take priest's orders within 7 years after they are bachelors of arts. Two of these fellowships, founded by Mr. Philpot, are appropriated to natives of Kent, with a preference to those born in the hundred of Blackheath. The third was founded by Mr. Borage, for his name and kindred, or a Norfolk or a Norwich man. This fellowship is not tenable by a non-regent M.A. There are 8 scholarships lately increased, 4 of which are £50. per annum each, and the other 4, £20. each, besides a weekly allowance in the butteries of 3s. 3d. during residence. They are tenable by undergraduates only, and are so arranged that one on each foundation shall be vacant every year. There are also, 1 founded by Sir John Trott, value £20. per annum, and tenable till M.A.; 1 founded by Mr. Ralph Scrivener, value about £14. per annum; 2 by Mr. Cave, appropriated to scholars from Wakefield school, value one guinea each per week during residence; 1 by Alexander Metcalfe, appropriated to a scholar from Hull school, value 12s. per week during residence; 1 by Benjamin Cherry, Esq., of £40. per annum, appropriated to natives of Hertford; or in case of there not being a candidate from thence sufficiently qualified, open to general competition; besides these there are upwards of 30 other scholarships, varying in value from two to six shillings per week, and having allowances in the butteries during residence. All the above scholarships (except the 4 specified) are open to all competitors. Four exhibitions of £20. per annum each, were founded by archdeacon Johnson, with a preference to persons educated at Oakham and Uppingham schools.

Annual Prizes.—One of £10 left by Mr. Greaves of Fulbourn, to any B.A., not a fellow of the college who shall compose the best Dissertation on the character of king William III. Two silver cups value £6 each, left by Dr. Green of Tamworth; the first as the reward of regularity of conduct, and the second of general learning. Prizes are given for the best declamation and theme; and to the best reader in the chapel. There is also an annual exhibition, when two prizes of £20 and £10 respectively are given to the first and second man in mathematics in each year; and a prize not exceeding £10 to the first man in classics of the second and third years, in addition to prizes in books bearing the college arms to such as may be thought deserving. There are 16 benefices in the patronage of this college; the chancellor, with two persons appointed by grace of the senate, are visitors, and the Rev. Wm. Webb, D.D., F.L.S., is the present master.

Description.—Clare Hall is delightfully situated on the eastern banks of the Cam, and consists of one spacious court (exclusive of the chapel), which is entered on the east and west sides, by two porticoes, or rather lofty arched passages.

This *court* is 150 feet long, and 111 broad, and is uniformly and handsomely built with stone, having been erected in its present form between the years 1638 and 1690, a long delay having taken place in its completion by reason of the civil war.

On the north side are the library, hall, and combination-room; on the west, north of the portico, the master's lodge; and in the rest of the area are the apartments of the fellows and students.

The Chapel situated without the court at the eastern front of the college was begun in 1763 from an elegant design of Sir James Burrough, and finished in 1769 at a cost of £7000. The exterior is ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, rising from a rustic base, and supporting a handsome cornice, crowned with a balustrade. The ante-chapel which is entered from the north-east corner of the court, is an octagon, lighted by a graceful dome. The interior is adorned by a handsome coved ceiling of stucco-work, seats and wainscoting of Norway oak, neatly carved, and a floor of black and white marble. Over the altar, is a beautiful alcove, with fluted columns of the Corinthian order, and a fine painting of the *Salutation*, by *Cipriani*. The communion-plate belonging to this college, is of pure gold richly embossed. This chapel is allowed, for chasteness of design and elegance of decoration, to excel any building of its kind in the university.

The Hall is a fine room, 69 feet long, 21 broad, and about 25 high, with a gallery at the west end, leading to the combination-room, about 33 feet square and 15 high, handsomely wainscoted with oak, and containing portraits of Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter, by *Mirevelt;* archbishop Tillotson; bishop Moore; a whole-length of the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university, by *Shackleton;* and a copy, by *Freeman*, of Lady Elizabeth Clare, the foundress.

The Library opens into the combination-room at one end, and the master's lodge at the other. It is nearly of the same dimensions as the former, and is elegantly fitted up and ornamented with columns: the books are extensive and well selected. Among them is a good collection of the best Italian and Spanish authors, and one of the few of Pope Sixtus V. folio bibles.

The Master's Lodge which fronts the west, has a tasteful and pleasant garden at the front, sloping to the river; but the principal attractions of this college are its beautiful walks and lawn, and handsome bridge.

Among the *eminent men* belonging to this college, are Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, who died in 1400; the pious Ferrar who died in 1637; Thomas Philpot, the historian of Kent, 1659; Peter Gunning, bishop of Ely 1674; John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, 1691; Josiah Hort, archbishop of Tuam; John Moore, bishop of Ely, 1707; Edmund Gibson, bishop of London; Wm. Whitehead, poet laureat, a native of Cambridge, 1757; John Parkhurst,

M.A., author of the Hebrew and Greek Lexicons who died in 1797; and Edward King, the celebrated Antiquary and Critic who died in 1807.

PEMBROKE HALL.—This college was founded in 1347 under the name of Valence-Mary, by Mary de St. Paul, the widow* of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, and king Henry VI. was so liberal a benefactor to it, as to obtain the name of a second founder. There are *fourteen* foundation fellowships open to persons of every *nation*, and unrestricted as to counties, except that in the election to the fellowship which was established by archbishop Grindal, formerly master of the college, a preference is given to a scholar educated at St. Bees' school in Cumberland. When more than 12 of the fellowships are filled, 6 of the fellows must be in orders; when less than 12 are filled, 4 of the fellows must be in orders. There are also 2 bye-fellowships, one founded by William Smart, Esq., of Ipswich, with a preference for the scholars on his own foundation in this college; the other founded by Benjamin Lany, D.D., formerly bishop of Ely and master of the college.

The scholarships belonging to the college are—6, foundations of the yearly value of £28 each; 3, founded by archbishop Grindal, of the yearly value of £28 each, for scholars educated at St. Bees' school; 8 Greek, seven founded by Thomas Watts, D.D., formerly archdeacon of Middlesex, and the other by Thomas James, Esq. Of these the 4 senior scholarships are of the yearly value of £14 each, and the 4 junior of the yearly value of £12 each, with a preference for those who have been educated at the grammar school at Ipswich. 6, founded by Charles Parkin, M.A. formerly rector of Oxburgh in Norfolk, of the yearly value of £50. Of these 5 are for such scholars of merchant tailors' school as have been there 4 years at the least immediately before their removal to the university, and the other for one who has been a scholar of the free school at Bowes in Yorkshire for two years at the least immediately before removal to the university. 1, founded by William Stuart, D.D. formerly chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, of the yearly value of £80, for a superannuated scholar of merchant tailors' school, who has been there 5 years at the least immediately before appointment.

The exhibitions belonging to the college are—1, of the yearly value of £70.

* The Countess of Pembroke became a widow on her bridal day, under the following melancholy circumstances: she was married in the morning to the earl of Pembroke, who according to the fashion in those times, engaged in a tilting match for the entertainment of the company present, was unhappily slain by accident, by one of his own relations: an event of such a nature and occurring at such a time could not fail making a deep impression on the mind of a lady who had married a husband, and seen him a lifeless corpse on the same day. She therefore resolved to sequestrate herself as much as possible from all worldly pleasures, and spend the remainder of her days in retirement and tranquility. Amongst several other of her public acts of charity she built this college.

founded by Mr. John Holmes, for a scholar educated at Blackrode school in Lancashire. This exhibition is given by the governors of the school, and the scholar who holds it also receives from the college an additional exhibition, the gift of Mr. Warren, formerly a Blackrode scholar, of the yearly value of £5.—*Several* founded by Sergeant Moses, who presided over the college during the time of the Commonwealth, of the yearly value of £50 each, for scholars educated at Christ's hospital, which exhibitions they hold in addition to others of the yearly value of £80 each, allowed by the governors of the school. 1, of the yearly value of £6, founded by Roger Long, D.D., formerly master, for a scholar appointed by the master to keep the key of the room in which Dr. Long's sphere is placed. Besides the above there are other exhibitions, given to the college by Robert Mapletoft, D.D. formerly master, and by others, to which the college have made such an addition that *three* sizars may have £12 each yearly.

There are 10 benefices in the gift of this college, the queen is visitor, and the Rev. Gilbert Ainslie, D.D., is the present master.

Description.—Pembroke College is situate on the east side of Trumpington-street, nearly opposite to St. Peter's College, and consists chiefly of two courts. The first court is 93 feet long, and 54 broad, and has the Library on the north, and the Hall which separates the two courts, on the east. The second court is about 122 feet long, and 92 broad. The venerable appearance of this college caused queen Elizabeth, when she visited Cambridge, to salute it with those words:—*Oh! domus antiqua et religiosa.* The third court, which is small, is formed by the *Chapel, Lodge,* and *Cloister.* The *Chapel,* built at the cost of bishop Wren, from a design of his nephew, Sir Christopher Wren, is an excellent building in the Palladian style, perhaps the best proportioned in the university. It was dedicated in 1665, and bishop Wren gave the manor of Hardwick to keep it in repair. Over the altar is a painting of "the Burial of Christ," by *Baroccio,* and the decoration of the ceiling, stalls, &c., is very bold and beautiful. The *Library,* which is on the north side of the first court, was formerly the College Chapel. It is remarkable for the beauty of its ceiling, and it contains a good collection of books.

The *Hall,* a neat room, 42 feet long and 27 broad, contains portraits of bishop Ridley and John Bradford, martyrs, the foundress and others.

In the Combination-room are portraits of archbishop Grindall, Right Hon. William Pitt, Gray and Mason, the poets, and other distinguished personages. Some curiously contrived water-works are in the gardens, and at the north-east corner of the inner court is a detached brick building, erected for the purpose of containing an astronomical machine, or hollow sphere, invented by Dr. Roger Long, Lowndean Professor of Astronomy, and constructed by himself and Mr. Jonathan Munns, an ingenious tin-plate worker of Cambridge. The sphere is

18 feet in diameter, and is entered by steps over the south pole. On the interior are painted the figures of the constellations, and thirty persons may conveniently sit around it. Although it weighs above 1000lbs., it may be readily turned round with a small winch, and when in motion it presents the actual appearance of the relative situation, and the successive revolutions of the heavenly bodies. Among the college plate is preserved a curious silver gilt cup, the gift of the foundress.

Eminent Men.—Nicholas Ridley (master) bishop of London, 1550; Dr. William Turner, a celebrated naturalist, dean of Wells, 1568; Spenser, the poet; Edmund Grindall, master, archbishop of Canterbury, 1575; John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, 1583; Gabriel Harvey, the poet; Lancelot Andrewes, bishop of Winchester, 1618; Thomas Neville, dean of Canterbury, who built Neville's court, Trinity College; Crashaw, the poet; Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely, 1638; Ralph Brownrigg, bishop of Exeter, 1642; Thomas Stanley, author of the "History of Philosophy," and editor of "Æschylus," who died in 1678; Dr. Roger Long, master, 1730; Right Honourable William Pitt, who died January 23, 1806; and George Tomline, formerly Pretyman, bishop of Lincoln, 1787; and of Winchester, in 1820.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, originally styled *Gonville Hall*, and now commonly called *Caius College*, was founded in 1348, by Edmund Gonville, rector of Terrington, in Rushworth, Norfolk, who began the building near where Corpus Christi college now stands. He did not, however, live to carry his designs into execution, but on his death left a sum of money for its completion, at the disposal of William Bateman, bishop of Norwich. In 1353, Bateman established the college where the Gonville court at present stands; and previously to this removal he had changed Gonville's statutes for statutes of his own, and altered the name to the "Hall of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary the Virgin." Thus, and by certain endowments, he made himself a Second founder. The revenues were afterwards increased by various benefactors.

In 1558, John Caius,* the third founder, obtained the royal charter, by which

* This erudite scholar was born at Norwich in the year 1510, and became student when very young in Gonville Hall, whence he went to Italy, and studied physic in the University of Padua, under the famous Baptista Mantuanus, of Verona. Here he delivered Greek lectures, and wrote and translated many esteemed medical treatises. Returning to England about 1551, he greatly exerted himself to allay the ravages of the sweating sickness, and about five years after published the history of that dreadful disorder, in latin. He then applied himself to the erection of his college, and laboured with much anxiety to effect its complete establishment. He was successively physician to Edward VI., and to queens Mary and Elizabeth. In the year 1568, he published his work "De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiæ." He also wrote a treatise "De Canibus," and several other valuable works, being equally eminent as a critic and antiquary. He died in 1573.

the former foundations were all confirmed, and his own foundation was established. By this charter the college was thenceforward to be called Gonville and Caius College.

There are now 29 fellowships; 12 of which are called senior fellowships:—3 of the old foundation, which are opened without restriction as to profession or place of birth; 1, by Dame Mary Pakenham, founded in 1393, open to natives of all counties; 1, by Stephen Smith, rector of Blomorton, in 1478, for one in priest's orders; 1, by the Lady Ann Scroope, in 1502, for one in priest's orders, born in the Norwich diocese; 1, by Thomas Willowes, in 1503, for one in priest's orders; 1, by John Bayly, D.D., in 1534, open without restriction as to profession or place of birth; 1, by Mrs. Elizabeth Clere, for one in priest's orders, born in the Norwich diocese; 3, by Dr. Caius, in 1558, of whom 2 are to be physicians and 1 studying Theology; for men of Norfolk. The government of the College is vested in the master and 12 senior fellows.

The other fellowships are as follows:—1, founded by Dr. Wendy in 1559, for one in priest's orders, and born in the Norwich diocese; 6, founded by Mrs. Joyce Frankland, in 1586, open without restriction as to profession or place of birth; 1, by Mr. Matthew Stokys, fellow, by will dated 1631, for one in priest's orders; 6, by Stephen Perse, M.D., by will dated 1615; open without restriction as to profession or place of birth; but with a preference in favour of his own scholars; and 3, by Bartholomew Wortley, rector of Bratton Fleming, N. Devon, in 1742. To one of these, N. Devon has a claim; another is confined to Norfolk.

The scholarships in the gift of the college were founded by Dr. Caius, Mr. Willowes, Mrs. Frankland, Mr. Stokys, Dr. Perse, Mr. Sigo, Mr. Gale, Mr. Atkin, Mrs. Hore, Mr. Hewet, Mrs. Trapps, Dr. Bisby, Archbishop Parker, Mr. Willison, Mr. Cutting, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Branthwaite, Dr. Gostlin, Bishop Cosins, and Mr. Stockton. They are as follows:—3, of £60. a-year; 1, of £40.; 3, of £36.; 6, Perse, £30., together with the option of rooms, rent-free, in the Perse, building; 1, of £28. a-year; 1, of £22.; 2, of £20.; one of these, which was founded by Mr. Mickleburgh, is given annually for proficiency in chemistry; 20, of £15 16s. 8d.; 3 of these are given for proficiency in anatomy and physiology; and 5 of these scholars have rooms in the Caius court, rent free, except a small reserve; 2, of £13. 6s. 6d.; 1, of £12. 15s. 8d.; 1, of £12. 1s. 8d.; with rooms in the Gonville court, rent free, except a small reserve; and 1, of £8. The annual stipends of the scholars receive a small augmentation from the Tancred bequest.

The exhibitions are 18 in number, and may be held either by scholars or others; 3, on the Wortley foundation, each £18. per annum; 4, on the Peter's foundation, each £20; to which the master presents; 3, founded by the college, £10. each; 4, founded by Dr. Belward, who died 1803, each £14. (the appoint-

ment to be made by the master;) for students, being Norfolk men, and in need; 1, by Dr. Moss, £5. per annum, in the gift of the master; 1, by bishop Gooch, in 1750, £4.; in the gift of the master; 1, by Mr. Parham, in 1711, £6.; and 1, by Mr. Fairclough, in 1689, of £5.

Tancred Studentships.—There are also connected with the college, 4 studentships in medicine, founded by Christopher Tancred,* Esq., each of the annual value of £113. 8s. The candidate who is elected to one of these studentships is obliged to enter at this college within a month from the time of election. These students are required to take the degree of bachelor in physic as soon as they are of sufficient standing for the same, and they may hold the studentship for three years after their degree. Those therefore who are elected previous to admission at any college, can hold them eight years.

Harrow Scholarships and Exhibitions.—Two scholarships, founded A.D. 1830, by John Sayer, M.A., barrister-at-law, and formerly a senior fellow of the college, of the annual stipend of £52. 10s. The scholars are elected by the governors of Harrow school, and proceed to this college. Two exhibitions founded at Harrow school, by John Lyon, in 1590. Each exhibitor at present receives £10 yearly for 4 years.

Plate to the value of £10, the gift in 1774 of Dr. Schuldham, is awarded each year to one judged worthy amongst the commencing B.A. This society consists of 29 fellows and 50 scholars; twenty-two benefices, and the Perse free school, Cambridge, are in its patronage; the masters of Corpus Christi and Trinity-hall, and the senior doctor in physic are visitors; and the Rev. Benedict Chapman, D.D., is the present master.

Description.—Caius college is situate north of the senate-house. It consists of three courts, which are entered by three singular gates from the designs of *John of Padua.* These gates are the first specimens of the kind erected in Great Britain, and since the destruction of old Somerset house, the only works of that architect remaining in the kingdom. They are intended to convey the moral lesson, that "before honour cometh humility." The first court is entered from Sidney-street through the first of these gates, which bears the inscription "*humilitatis,*"—the gate of humility: this is called the Tree-court, and consists of a small neat building, in front of which are planted some handsome trees. The second court is entered from the first through the second gate, which is a noble portico having two inscriptions: on one side is "*virtutis,*" the gate of virtue; and on the other side "*Jo. Caius posuit sapientiæ,*" John Caius built this in honour of wisdom. The third or fellows court is a handsome quadrangle,

* C. Tancred Esq. (who died August 1754) also founded four studentships of nearly the same annual value, appropriated to law, to be held only by students of Lincoln's Inn, who are not required to be members of the university.

from which the third gate leads to the schools and senate house. This gate is more ornamented than the other two, and exhibits specimens of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. The front facing the schools is supposed to be constructed after the plan of the *Arch of Adrian* at Athens, and the portal bears the inscription "*honoris*," the gate of honour, which it seems to have been the opinion of Dr. Caius, all who pass this gate to take their degree should attain. In the plan of these three gates we may easily perceive a regular climax of moral consequences. The *chapel* is on the north side of the second court. It is a small but beautiful structure, and is handsomely fitted up with wainscoting of Norway oak neatly carved. Over the altar is a painting of the *Annunciation* by *Ritz*, after *Carlo Maratti*. On the north wall is the monument of Dr. Caius, whose body lies in a sarcophagus, under a canopy supported by Ionic columns. 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 was discovered whole and perfect, the beard very long, and the countenance strongly resembling the portraits of him in the college.

The library contains a very valuable collection of books and MSS., especially on heraldry and genealogy. The hall in the third court is a good room, 39 feet long and 21 broad, is embellished with a coved ceiling and other decorations, and contains several portraits of eminent physicians. The *combination room* is handsomely fitted up, and contains some valuable paintings, amongst which are portraits of bishop Warren and Dr. Parr.

The *master's lodge* is a modern and commodious building, in front of which is a good garden. Here are portraits of nearly all the masters from the refounding of the college, with an original portrait of Dr. Caius on board.

Eminent Men.—John Skip, bishop of Hereford, 1539, one of the compilers of the liturgy; Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, London, 1570; Gruterus, the author of "Inscriptiones Orbis Romani," &c., who died 1627; William Harvey, M.D., the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, 1628; Jeremy Taylor, bishop of Down and Connor, 1660, who was a native of Cambridge; Dr. Brady, master, 1660, who was regius professor of Physic, and author of a history of England; John Cosin, bishop of Durham, who died in 1672; Thomas Shadwell, the dramatic poet, who died in 1692; Henry Wharton, author of "Anglia Sacra," who died in 1695; Sir Henry Chauncey, the historian of Hertfordshire, who died in 1719; Francis Blomefield, the historian of Norfolk; Jeremy Collier, author of "Ecclesiastical History," &c., who died in 1726; Dr. Samuel Clarke, the famous critic, metaphysician, and mathematician, who died in 1729; Sir James Burrough, knt., master, an ingenious architect; Dr. Shuckford, author of the "Sacred and Profane History," who died in 1764; Edward, lord Thurlow, lord chancellor of England, 1778; and a long list of

eminent physicians, amongst whom are Dr. Francis Glisson, and Sir Charles Scarborough. It is worthy of remark, that most of the Cambridge antiquarians have been of this college.

TRINITY HALL was founded in 1347 by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, who with that intent had purchased an hostel which had long been the residence of students, and for a few years preceding had been occupied by some monks of Ely. The study of common and civil law more particularly is encouraged here, as well as that of the usual university subjects. There are 12 fellowships open to all her majesty's subjects, wheresoever born, without restriction. Bishop Bateman, the founder, originally intended to have founded 20 fellowships; but dying before the designed foundation was completed, (*viz.* A.D. 1355, at Avignon), his legacy was only deemed sufficient for the maintenance of a master, 3 fellows, and 2 scholars. The 9 remaining fellowships were founded by the following benefactors:—2, by Simon Dalling; 3, by bishop Nix; 1, by Robert Goodnape; 1, by Dr. Hewke; 1, by Dr. Mowse; and 1, by the college. It is usual thet 10 of the fellows should be laymen, and two in holy orders. There are in all 15 scholarships, namely, 3, of the first class of 50 guineas a year each; 3, of the second class of 30; and 9, of the third class of 12 each. These scholarships are awarded according to merit to undergraduates who distinguish themselves at the college examinations in the lent and midsummer terms of their first year, and are tenable during residence. There is also a provision, worth about £30 a year, for a chapel clerk, who is usually selected from the more distinguished of the scholars. The scholarships were founded by the following benefactors, and have been subsequently augmented by college grants:—2, as above by bishop Bateman; 1, by Simon Dalling; 1, by Mr. Spicer; 2, by bishop Nicke; 1, by Lawrence Maptyde; 1, by Gabriel Dunne; 2, by Dr. Hervey; 1, by archbishop Parker; 2, by Dr. Bushby; 1, by Dr. Mowse; 2, by Dr. Allen. Of the 12 guinea scholarships 2, are founded by Dr. Allen, with preference *eæteris paribus*, first, to founder's kin; secondly, to scholars from the free grammar school at Richmond, Yorkshire; thirdly, to scholars from any other school in Yorkshire; fourthly, to scholars from the Norwich diocese; and fifthly, to scholars from the town or county of Cambridge.

Prizes are given in books to the best proficients at a general examination. Prizes are also given for the best exercises in english and latin composition.

This college possesses the patronage of 9 benefices; the vice-chancellor is visitor. and the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, L.L.D., is the present master.

Description.—Trinity Hall is situated behind Caius college on the banks of the Cam, and consists of two courts and other buildings. The first court which contains the chapel and hall is handsomely built of stone. The second court is a convenient pile of brick and stone.

The *Chapel* has a coved ceiling with richly gilt and painted armorial bearings. In the ante-chapel are the remains of some curious brasses.

The *Hall* is a handsome room, 36 feet long, 24 broad, and 25 high, and has a music gallery at the north end. Here is a portrait of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Knight, who bequeathed the handsome sum of £3000 towards improving the college, and a well executed bust of the celebrated earl of Mansfield, by *Nollekins*, the gift of Sir James Marriott, a former master.

Amongst the portraits in the *Combination-room* are those of John Andrew, D.C.L., late fellow of this college, who bequeathed £20,000 for the erection of new buildings; Dr. Samuel Johnson, bishop Corbet, and archbishop Laud. The *Library* contains, besides a large collection of choice miscellaneous works, a more complete study of the canon, civil, and common law than can be easily found elsewhere in this country. The *Master's lodge*, which has been recently enlarged and beautified, contains the portraits of bishop Gardiner, Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield by Hoare, and several others. The *Garden* at the back of the college is extremely pleasant. A light and elegant cast-iron bridge of one arch, in the gothic style, has lately been erected between this and Trinity college at an expense of £1000. The contributions were raised in 1834. One half was contributed by the corporation, and by various members of its body and other inhabitants of the town; and the other half by the societies of Trinity-hall, and Trinity and Caius colleges, and individual members of the university.

Eminent Men.—Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, 1531; Thomas Thirlby, bishop of Ely, 1554, one of the compilers of the liturgy; Sir Robert Naunton, secretary of state to James I.; William Barlow, one of the translators of the bible—bishop of Lincoln, 1608; Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield, 1726; Sir James Marriott, knt., judge of the admiralty, master, 1764; John Eardley Wilmot, lord chief justice, who died in 1792; and Samuel Horsley, bishop of St. Asaph, in 1802.

Corpus Christi or Bene't College was founded in 1351 by the benevolence of the brethren of two societies or *guilds* in Cambridge termed "*gilda corporis Christi*," and "*gilda beatæ Mariæ virginis.*" Soon after its foundation it acquired the name of Bene't college from the adjoining church of St. Benedict, the advowson of which was purchased for the college. Henry, duke of Lancaster, who was an alderman of the above-mentioned guilds, procured from the king a charter for ratifying the endowment of the college. There are 12 fellowships; 8 of which are open to all the Queen's subjects wherever born; 2, are appropriated to natives of Norfolk, and 2, to the Norwich scholars on archbishop Parker's foundation. All the fellows are required to take orders within 3 years after their election, and the degree of B.D. within eight years after that of M.A.

The Scholarships and Exhibitions are as follow :—*Eight on the old foundation not appropriated. These scholarships have recently been augmented by a college grant of £15 per annum each, and are given to such students as excel in an annual examination. Three 1567, two 1569, by archbishop Parker; patrons, the mayor and aldermen of Norwich. The former are appropriated to men born at Norwich; the latter to natives of Norwich, Wymondham, or Aylsham, students of their respective schools. §Three, 1569—The right of nomination belongs, 1st, to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, who are to appoint such sons of their Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincolnshire tenants as are educated at the school of that city. 2ndly, to the dean and chapter of Westminster, for students from Westminster school. 3rdly, to the master and fellows, for students from any seminary in the province of Canterbury. Value, £20 a year. §Two, 1569, patrons, the master of Eastbridge hospital and the dean of Canterbury, appropriated to natives of Kent, educated at Canterbury school. §One, 1574, patrons, the mayor and aldermen of Norwich: appropriation the same as in the other scholarships of this patronage. *One, 1652, by John Meres, appropriated to a native of Cambridgeshire. Six, 1577, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper; patrons, 1st, heirs male of Sir Nicholas, with the advice of a fellow sent by the college, and the master of Redgrave school. 2ndly, the master and fellows.—Appropriation, 1st, to students from Redgrave school, and 2ndly, in default of such, to any students. Three, 1580, by John Parker, Esq.; patrons of one, the archbishop of Canterbury: of the other, the master and fellows. Appropriation, the archbishop to appoint a native of Canterbury, from the school there; the master and fellows, natives of Aylsham and Wymondham, educated at their respective schools. Four, 1695, by Roger Manners, Esq., unappropriated; patrons of three, the master and fellows; of the fourth, the master only. *Three, 1618, by Alice Caston, not appropriated; the names of Caston, Clench, Brownrig, and Amfield, to have a preference. *One, 1636, by John Borage, value £5 a year; the name and kindred of the founder to be preferred. *One, 1659, by Edward Colman, value £20 a year; appropriated to one or more of the founder's name: in default of such, to four scholars from Norwich and Wymondham schools. *Two, 1677, by archbishop Sterne, value £10 a year each; appropriated to natives of York and Mansfield; 2ndly, to natives of the York diocese. One, 1693, by Dr. Spencer, the master, patron, not appropriated; value £20 a year with rooms. *Three, 1700, by Samuel Chapman, value 1s. a week.

* All the scholarships, to 1618 inclusive, vary from 1s. to 2s. 3½d. a week; and to those founded in 1567, 1569, (except that founded by Mr. Meres) 1574, and 1577, nine rooms are appropriated.

Note—All the scholarships marked § were founded by Archbishop Parker, and to those with the asterisk preceding, the master and fellows are patrons.

*Four, 1766, by George Sykes, value £10 a year each; appropriated to students from St. Paul's school. One, 1781, by John Stock, Esq., appropriated to the master of St. Paul's school; value £30 a year, with the accumulation during a vacancy, except £15 paid to the college; appropriated to a student from St. Paul's school. *Twelve, 1794, by bishop Mawson, given to such students as excel in an annual examination; present value, eight of £30, and 4 of £40 a year each, payable weekly, according to residence.

Archbishop Parker, when master, was a great benefactor to the college, and exerted himself much in supporting its rights and improving its estates. The society now consists of a master, 12 fellows and 57 scholars. There are 11 benefices in its patronage; the vice-chancellor and two senior D.D. are the visitors, and in extraordinary cases the queen; and the Rev. James Pulling, B.D., is the present master.

Description.—This college, which stands about the middle of Trumpington-street, formerly consisted principally of the old court and chapel; the latter built in 1578, at the expense of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper in the reign of Elizabeth, and father of the illustrious statesman and philosopher of that name. The new quadrangle, lodge, and chapel were designed by *William Wilkins, Esq., M.A.* of Caius college, funds having accumulated for the purpose of their erection, from the munificent bequests of archbishop Herring and bishops Mawson and Greene, formerly masters of the college. The first stone of the new buildings was laid by the right hon. the earl of Hardwicke, K.G., high steward of the university, on the 2nd of July, 1823.

The grand west front faces Trumpington-street, and is lofty and imposing, being 222 feet in length, and presenting a noble elevation of three stories. In the centre is a superb entrance gateway, flanked by lofty towers; on each side are noble apartments, and the northern and southern extremities are finished with projecting windows most elaborately wrought, and terminated by towers to correspond with those at the portal. The whole exterior is built with Ketton stone, and is richly ornamented with niches and other chaste devices. Passing under the gateway, the spacious quadrangle, 158 feet long by 129 feet broad, attracts our attention. It contains the chapel and library, the hall and master's lodge, and 47 sets of apartments for the fellows and students.

The *Chapel*, which occupies the centre of the east-side of this beautiful court, is an elegant structure in the ecclesiastical style of architecture. The turrets are highly ornamented with tracery, and terminated by spires and finials of exquisite workmanship in imitation of the two main turrets at the west-end of

* All the scholarships, to 1618 inclusive, vary from 1s. to 2s. 3½d. a week; and to those founded in 1567, 1569, (except that founded by Mr. Meres) 1574, and 1577, nine rooms are appropriated.

Winchester cathedral. The western doorway is remarkably handsome; the roof is vaulted with groins in several compartments and the great window over the altar is glazed with some ancient stained glass, which was purchased for the college at the expense of the late Mr. Hampp, a Dutch merchant, residing at Norwich, who collected it in his travels on the continent. In the window are represented the Holy family and the Nativity. Over the communion table is a painting of the Holy family, by *Elizabeth Sarrani*, the gift of the late lord Godolphin. The paintings on the other windows represent the death and assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the scourging of Christ, Saints Peter, Paul, and Catherine, the Blessed Virgin and Child, and the four Evangelists. The window over the west door was contributed by the various members of the college, in 1831; and that on the south-side next the altar, was given by Mr. Wilkins, the architect. The dimensions of this chapel are 75 feet long, including the ante-chapel, 25 feet wide, and 33 high.

The *Library* occupies the south-side of the court and is an elegant room, 87 feet long, 22 wide, and 25 high, fitted up with bookcases of carved oak, and a handsome gothic screen to separate the collection of manuscripts from the rest of the library. The ceiling is a gothic arched vault, springing from a rich cornice, and the whole of the interior richly ornamented. Here is a collection of MS.S. left to the college by archbishop Parker, which is considered amongst the most valuable in the kingdom. They are of very ancient date, some of them being as old as the 8th century, but are chiefly remarkable as comprising a large and very rare collection of papers relating to ecclesiastical affairs, which had been collected on the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., and amongst them were found interesting documents relative to the reformation, and a copy of the 39 articles with the manuscript corrections of the compilers. 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 this 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 this college. The archbishop's regulations have proved so effectual, that the collection has never yet been forfeited. The books are so carefully kept that even a fellow of the college is not permitted to enter the library unless accompanied by another fellow or scholar, who must attend him during his stay, according to the will of the donor. The library contains a portrait of the archbishop which is supposed to be an original.

The *Hall* and combination room compose the north-side of the quadrangle. The hall is 62 feet in length, 27 in width and 35 in height; the roof is beautifully ornamented, the walls panelled with carved oak to the height of 11 feet from the floor, and the windows on the north side are filled with beautifully coloured glass, representing the armorial bearings of the various corporations of Thetford, Norwich, Canterbury, &c., archbishop Parker, Sir Nicholas Bacon, and those of former masters and fellows. This is one of the most beautiful refectories in the university, and one of the best works of the architect. The Combination-room contains a fine copy of Raphael's School of Athens, by *Nicholas Poussin*, presented to the college by Mr. Wilkins, also portraits of archbishop Tenison; Dr. Edward Tenison, bishop of Ossory, by *Kneller;* dean Colet, and others.

The *Master's lodge*, which is spacious and handsome, forms a portion of the right wing of the quadrangle. Its principal front is towards the south in a walled garden. The lodge contains many fine pictures of distinguished persons, amongst which are—Erasmus, on board; Cardinal Wolsey; Thomas lord Cromwell; Sir Thomas More; Robert, earl of Leicester; Dr. Richard Love, by *D. Mytens;* Matthias Mawson, bishop of Ely, by *Heins;* John Fox, the martyrologist; archbishop Parker; bishop Bradford, by *Enoch Zeeman;* Dr. Colman, by *Romney;* John Spencer, and John Barnardiston, by *Vandermyn*.

Among the plate of the college is a curious antique drinking horn, which belonged to the guild of Corpus Christi, and is figured and described in the 3rd. vol. of the Archæologia.

Amongst the *Eminent men* who belonged to this college are George Wishart, the martyr, 1546; Matthew Parker, (master) archbishop of Canterbury 1559; Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper in the reign of queen Elizabeth; John Fletcher the dramatic poet, who died in 1625; Rd. Boyle, earl of Cork who died in 1643; Dr. John Spencer, author of "De Legibus Hebracorum" master, 1667; Thomas Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury 1694; Thomas Green, master, bishop of Ely 1728; Nathaniel Salmon, historian of Hertfordshire and Essex who died in 1742; Thomas Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, 1747; Matthias Mawson, master, bishop of Ely, 1754; Philip, 2nd. earl of Hardwicke, high steward of the university 1764; Wm. Stukely, eminent as a physician, divine and historian, who died in 1765; Robert Masters, F.A.S. the historian of the college, who died in 1798; Richard Gough, the eminent antiquary, who died in 1809; and John Lamb, D.D., the late master, and dean of Bristol, author of "an historical account of the thirty-nine articles, &c." who died in this present year, 1850.

KING'S COLLEGE was originally founded by king Henry VI. in 1441, on the sites of St. Augustine's hostel, then called God's house, and the church of St. Nicholas, and was then intended only for a rector and 10 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 conducts, choristers, and inferior officers: the scholars are supplied by a regular succession from Eton college, founded by the same monarch, the Eton scholars being annually elected to succeed to scholarships at King's, their numbers varying according as vacancies occur: in 3 years after succeeding to scholarships they become actual fellows.† This college possesses some peculiar privileges: the provost has absolute authority within the precincts, and by special composition between this society and the university, its undergraduates are exempt from the power of the proctors and other university officers, within the limits of the college: and they are in no way examined by the university for their degree of B.A.

Annual Prizes.—Dr. Cooke (formerly provost) left £6. to such scholar or scholars as shall be adjudged to have deserved well by application to their studies and general orderly behaviour. Dr. Glynn bequeathed £20 to be equally divided, towards the end of Easter term, between such scholars as have in the course of the year been most distinguished for learning and regularity of conduct. There are two £5 prizes for Latin declamations, left by Dr. James; two £5 prizes for English declamations, given annually by the college; and a prize of £5 given by the college to the best translation of an English subject into Greek Iambics. At the end of the Easter term the scholars are publicly examined in the hall, and divided into classes according to their respective merits. Books bearing the college arms, to the value of £10, are given to the three first men in the classical

* Cardinal Beaufort was a benefactor to this college. "In a second codicil to his will, dated 9th of April, 1447, the Cardinal, calling to mind the noble colleges of St. Mary at Eton, and St. Nicholas at Cambridge, and desirous of partaking of the prayers and all other suffrages and acts of piety to be offered therein, bequeathed to each of the colleges £1000."—*Bentley's Excerpta Historica*, Part I. p. 44. In the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III., Thomas de Rotheram, archbishop of York, contributed largely to it. Pope Clement VII. also, by his bull dated the 4th of the Nones of November, 1528, empowered Cardinal Wolsey to dissolve such monasteries as contained but 6, 4, or 3 monks, to the amount of 8000 ducats of gold, and transfer their property towards the increase of the revenues of the collegiate church at Windsor and of this college.—*Johnston's Assurance of Abbey Lands*, p. 44,

† This and Trinity Hall are the only colleges at which undergraduates can be elected fellows. Here, however, they are obliged to take both Bachelor's and Master's degree in the university when of sufficient standing, or otherwise they are not entitled to the full proportion of their dividends.

and mathematical examination. There is also an annual examination in divinity; at which the 3 scholars, who are placed highest in the first class, and who have deserved well in other respects, receive prizes: provided by the yearly interest arising from the sum of £500 given for this purpose to the college. King's college possesses the patronage of 32 benefices, the bishop of Lincoln is visitor, and the Rev. George Thackeray, D.D., F.L.S., chaplain in ordinary to her majesty, is the present provost.

Description.—This college, which graces the west side of the parade to which it gives its name, originally consisted of the chapel and a court north of it. This court was purchased a few years since for the purpose of enlarging the university library. The present building consists principally of a *grand quadrangle*, south of the chapel, which measures 280 feet in length and about 270 in breadth, and contains the chapel, hall, library, and rooms for the fellows and scholars. About the beginning of the last century it was determined to erect a large quadrangle suitable to the dignity and wants of the college, and the undertaking was commenced accordingly in 1724 under the direction of Mr. Gibbs, the well-known architect of St. Martin's church in London. He erected the west side of the intended square which is a specimen of the manner in which the whole was to have been finished. This building is 236 feet long, 46 in breadth, and 56 feet high: is in the Grecian style; of white Portland stone beautifully carved, with a lofty Tuscan portico in the centre, leading to the lawn, and comprises in three lofty stories 20 suites of rooms for the fellows elegantly fitted up. After the completion of this splendid range, the design of forming a grand square was then abandoned, but afterwards resumed, and the new buildings were commenced in 1824. On the 12th of July in that year the first stone was laid by the Rev. Samuel Berney Vince, vice-provost; and the whole has been since completed in the gothic style, under the direction and according to the plans of *William Wilkins, Esq. M.A.*, late fellow of Caius college, and architect of Downing and Corpus Christi colleges, and of the King's court at Trinity.

This elegant square is entered by a beautiful gateway from Trumpington-street, from which it is separated by a screen, or highly ornamented wall 280 feet long, which is a somewhat singular piece of architecture. The gateway is 82 feet from the ground to the top of the dome tower, and is surmounted with several turrets, spires, and pinnacles.

The Chapel forms the north side of the quadrangle, and stands quite distinct from any other building. On entering the college the majesty of this truly magnificient pile is fully opened to the spectator. What a length and height and massiveness, and yet a lightness there is about it! there is nothing to prevent the eye embracing the whole at one view. This splendid structure on account of its magnitude deservedly ranks among the finest edifices in the kingdom, and

is one of the most beautiful specimens of the enriched style of gothic architecture in the world. Fuller, in his church history, says "that it is one of the rarest fabrics in Christendem, wherein the stone work, wood work, and the glass work contend which most deserves admiration." The eastern end is the most ancient and the purest of the structure, the walls at the west end were the last completed of the main body.* The perforated battlements to the porches and small chapels were not completed till after the year 1530. The dimensions of the chapel are outside 316 in length, 84 in breadth, 90 feet in height to the battlements, more than 101 to the top of the pinnacles, and 146⅓ to the top of each of the four corner turrets. The length of the interior is 291 feet, the breadth 45½ feet, and the height 78 feet.

The exterior is exceedingly noble; the immense buttresses, necessary for the support of the walls, would probably have produced a very heavy effect, had not the interstices been filled up with small chapels. The interior is still more impressive than the exterior. The vast roof, unsustained by a single pillar at once gratifies and astonishes: such a vast canopy of stone which seems to hang like fan-work in the air, and suspend itself by an almost magical deception. Its structure was so greatly admired by Sir Christopher Wren, that according to tradition he came once a year to survey it. There is a doubt respecting the identity of the architect of this building: some maintaining that it was Nicholas Cloos or Close, who was made fellow of the college by Henry VI., in 1443, and afterwards bishop of Litchfield; whilst others affirm that it was his father who was the architect. "But the slightest doubt upon the matter," says a recent writer, "seems a wonder in this age of inquiry, when twenty writers will be scribbling upon the derivation of some important word. Here was a man" he continues, "who built a chapel, about the finest in the world, and no one knows exactly who it was did it." It was begun by Henry VI., who caused the foundation stone to be laid by the Marquis of Suffolk as his proxy, on the eve of St. Michael's day, September, 1447, and 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.

The building was not advanced to any great extent before the king's death; only a small portion of the north and south walls being built, and the eastern end carried up a few feet from the ground.† The unhappy wars which disturbed the latter part of his reign, prevented the progress of the work, and added to this,

* The figures on the western door (which is greatly inferior in its character to the chapel itself) are apparently intended to refer to those on the doors of Solomon's Temple, 1 *Kings*, vi. 33-35.

† The part which was built in the reign of Henry VI., is still to be distinguished by the colour of the stone.

Edward IV., his successor, pillaged the foundation without ever making any adequate compensation, depriving it and Eton college of nearly £1000 per annum. He however proceeded with the building in 1479. From June 14th, 1483, to March 22nd, 1484, nothing was done, when Thomas Cliff was chosen overseer of the works by Richard III.: Henry VII., in 1509, a few weeks before his death, gave £5000 towards its completion, and his executors, under a power granted by his will, gave a further sum of £5000 for the same purpose, in 1513. It was not till July 29th, 1515, in the 7th of Henry VIII., that the outside was wholly finished. Nothing more was done till the 18th of this reign (1526), when an agreement was made, for painted windows.

The screen and part of the stalls appear to have been put up 8 years later, in the year 1534. The chapel has two roofs, between which a man may walk upright. The inner roof of stone already mentioned, is beautifully ornamented with tracery and the ribs are locked with key-stones of very large dimensions, bearing the rose and portcullis alternately. Over this inner roof is one of timber covered with lead. The walls on the inside of the ante-chapel are ornamented with carved stone of exquisite workmanship, representing the arms of the houses of York and Lancaster, with numerous crowns, roses, portcullises, and *fleur-de-lis*. In the centre of one of these roses at the west end is a small figure of the Blessed Virgin, the "*Rosa Mystica.*" About the middle of the chapel is a screen and an organ loft of wood, curiously carved, which separates the ante-chapel from the choir. It was erected in 1534, when Anne Boleyn was queen to Henry VIII. The west side is ornamented with several lovers' knots; and a panel near the wall, on the right, displays the arms of Anne Boleyn impaled with those of the king. On a panel, at the upper part of the screen, is a piece of sculpture in very bold relief, representing the Almighty hurling the rebellious angels from heaven. On this screen stands a richly-toned organ, erected by Mr. Avery.

The Choir was lengthened in the last century by the space of one window, and is from the entrance to the altar paved with fine marble; on each side are the stalls for the fellows, students, &c.

The altar-piece was erected from the designs of the late ingenious James Essex about 1770. The communion plate is superb, and amongst it is a silver dish representing in bold relief the Last Supper: two immense silver candlesticks, double gilt, also decorate this part of the chapel. The altar-piece has been still further embellished with an inimitably beautiful and expensive painting of the *Taking down from the Cross*, presented to the society by the late earl of Carlisle, who was of this college. The painting was purchased by his lordship, when travelling on the continent, as the work of *Daniel de Volterza;* but connoisseurs are of opinion that it is actually a production of *Raphael*, and one of the best, in the second manner, of that immortal master. On each side of the chapel,

between the buttresses, are 9 small chapels (20 feet by 10), or, as they are called in the founder's will, closets, in a few of which there are monuments and grave-stones of former masters, fellows, and other distinguished personages. Four of these side chapels at least have been chantries. The chapel is lighted by 26 windows nearly 50 feet high, 25 of which are painted in the most brilliant and beautiful colours. Cromwell quartered his cavalry in the ante chapel of this unrivalled fane, and his inhuman brutes chopped the noses and wings off the angels as far as they could reach upwards with their impious hands. This painted glass was put up in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., 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 great west window was ever filled with stained glass: others have supposed that it was destroyed by the soldiers, who were quartered in the chapel 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 archieves, it was to be fitted up with painted glass. When Dowsing, having been commissioned by parliament to "destroy all vestiges of superstition," visited Cambridge in 1643, the stained glass remained in the windows, for "the thousand superstitions" mentioned in his journal as being in the 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 glass 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 soldiers, 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. The subjects of the painting are of the most interesting scriptural events, and are upwards of one hundred in number. Each window is separated by mullions into five lights, and these are divided, about the middle, by stone transoms. In the upper parts of the windows the subjects are always from the old testament, and in the lights immediately under them are representations of certain passages from the new testament, which for the most part correspond to those from the old. Thus, in the upper compartments of the window is the queen of Sheba offering presents to king Solomon, and Abraham performing the ceremony of circumcision; in the divisions beneath, the wise men's offering, and the circumcision of Christ: and thus a peculiar correspondence between the delineations

* The fine imposed upon Nix, bishop of Norwich, for an act of præmunire, of which he was attainted in the reign of Henry VIII.. was appropriated to the glazing of these beautiful windows,—*Bagshawe's Argument in Parliament on the Præmunire*, 1641.

of the upper and lower divisions of the same window is observed throughout the whole. In the central light of each division are depicted an angel and a saint exhibiting scrolls and labels descriptive of the events represented in the other lights on each side. *The grand east window* differs from the others: it is 53 feet high and 28 feet wide; the upper and lower divisions are separated by large mullions into three compartments, and these again subdivided by smaller ones into three lights, occupied by one subject. These six subjects represent, in colours of almost inconceivable beauty, the sufferings and crucifixion of our redeemer.

The *centre* of the *lower division* represents Pilate washing his hands, and declaring himself innocent of the death of our lord. Below the judgment-seat, is Christ bound with a crown of thorns on his head, and surrounded by several figures, which are strongly characterized. In the lower division on the *right*, is Christ delivered to be crucified, and the *left side* represents him bearing the Cross. Pilate appears on horseback, accompanied by a high-priest and many attendants; our saviour, nearly fainting with fatigue, is receiving a handkerchief from a female,* whom he surveys with grateful benignity; preceding him is a soldier holding the cords of the cross, with features expressive of the most ferocious brutality. Near him is a man bearing a hammer, with malignant exultation painted in his countenance. In the distance is Mount Calvary.

In the *centre* of the *upper division* is the *Crucifixion*. Our lord is represented on the cross between two thieves. The countenance of the penitent thief expresses the most extreme sorrow, accompanied with tears; that of his hardened companion is as strongly marked with derision and mockery. Below is Mary Magdalene embracing the cross; and in the foreground three soldiers, casting lots for his garment. On the left are St. John and the Blessed Virgin. In the *upper division*, on the *right* is Christ nailed to the cross, Pilate's countenance here as throughout the history, expresses remorse.—Jesus is extended on the cross: his body appears drawn up, and lying hollow, from the violence of pain inflicted by driving the nails through his hands. On the *left* side Christ is taken from the cross: every muscle of the sacred body appears relaxed by death. On the left is the Blessed Virgin and St. John, the former fainting, and a female supporting her. The same discrimination of character, excellence of composition, and beauty of colouring, which distinguish this window, are, with some exceptions equally exhibited by the painting in the other windows, the subjects of which are subjoined.

First Window; North-side.—*Subjects not known.*

Second Window; *Upper Division, Left-side.*—These two lights represent an offering which was presented to God by Joseph and Mary before their marriage. *Right-side.*—The espousals of Tobias and Sarah. *Lower Division, left-side.*—

* Probably designed for the legend of St. Veronica.

Jephtha offering his daughter. *Right-side.*—The espousals of Joseph and Mary.

THIRD WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—The temptation of Eve. *Right-side.*—God appearing to Moses in a burning bush. *Lower Division, left-side.*—The salutation of the Blessed Virgin. *Right-side.*—The birth of Christ.

FOURTH WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—The ceremony of Circumcision first performed by Abraham. *Right-side.*—The Queen of Sheba offering presents to king Solomon. *Lower Division, Left-side.*—The circumcision of our Saviour. *Right-side.*—The wise men offering gifts to Christ.

FIFTH WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—The Institution of the Purification of Women. *Right-side.*—Jacob, to avoid the fury of Esau, is sent to Haran. *Lower Division, left-side.*—The Purification of the Blessed Virgin. *Right-side.*—Joseph, to avoid the fury of Herod, travels with Christ into Egypt.

SIXTH WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—The children of Israel worshipping (a false god) the molten calf. *Right-side.*—Pharaoh's cruelty towards the Hebrew children. *Lower Division, left-side.*—Simeon blessing (a real God) Christ in the Temple. *Right-side.*—Herod's cruelty towards the Jewish children.

SEVENTH WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—Naaman washing in the Jordan, whereby he was cleansed from his leprosy. *Right-side.*—Esau tempted to sell his birthright. *Lower Division, left-side.*—Christ baptized by St. John in the Jordan. *Right-side.*—Christ tempted in the Wilderness.

EIGHTH WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—Elisha raising the son of the Shunamite. *Right-side.*—David returning from battle in triumph, with the head of Goliah; women meeting him, and playing on their harps. *Lower Division, left-side.*—Christ raising Lazarus from the dead. *Right-side.*—Christ riding in triumph to Jerusalem.

NINTH WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—Manna falling from Heaven for the murmuring Israelites. *Right-side.*—The casting down of the rebellious angels. *Lower Division, left-side.*—The Last Supper of our Lord. *Right-side.*—Our Saviour praying in the garden: the apostles asleep.

TENTH WINDOW: *Upper Division, left-side.*—Cain slaying his brother Abel. *Right-side.*—Noah drunk with new wine; one of his sons casting a garment over him. *Lower Division, left-side.*—Judas betraying Christ; Peter smiting the High Priest's servant. *Right-side.*—Christ bound and blindfolded.

ELEVENTH WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—Job tempted by Satan. *Right-side.*—Christ's espousals to the church. *Lower Division, left-side.*—Christ crowned with thorns. *Right-side.*—Christ scourged at the pillar.

FOURTEENTH WINDOW. South side. *Left-side.*—The lamentation of Mary Magdalen and others for the death of Christ. *Right-side.*—The lamentation of Naomi and her daughters, for the death of their husbands. The lower part of this window is not illuminated.

FIFTEENTH WINDOW: *Upper Division, left-side.*—Joseph cast into a pit by his brethren. *Right-side.*—The passage of the Israelites from Egyptian slavery. *Lower Division, left-side.*—Christ laid in his grave by Joseph of Arimathea. *Right-side.*—The passage of Christ, into the region of departed souls.

SIXTEENTH WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—Jonah coming forth from the Whale's belly. *Right-side.*—The Angel discovering himself to Tobit and Tobias. *Lower Division, left-side.*—Christ rising from the dead; the soldiers keeping watch around the sepulchre. *Right-side.*—Jesus discovering himself after his resurrection, to Mary Magdalen.

SEVENTEENTH WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—Reuben coming to the pit to seek for his brother Joseph. *Right-side.*—Daniel in the lion's den, and king Darius amazed at finding him alive. *Lower Division, left-side.*—The women going to the sepulchre to seek for Jesus. *Right-side.*—Mary Magdalen mistaking our Saviour for the gardener.

EIGHTEENTH WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—An angel appearing to Habakuk. *Right-side.*—An angel holding Habakuk by the hair over the lion's den. *Lower Division, left-side.*—Christ appearing to two of his disciples in the way to Emmaus. *Right-side.*—Christ breaking bread to two of his disciples at Emmaus.

NINETEENTH WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—The prodigal son acknowledging and renouncing his licentious life. *Right-side.*—Joseph meeting his father and brethren in Egypt. *Lower Division, left-side.*—Thomas acknowledging and laying aside his incredulity. *Right-side.*—Christ appearing to his eleven apostles.

TWENTIETH WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—Elijah taken up to Heaven in a chariot of fire, and Elisha catching his mantle. *Right-side.*—The law given to Moses from Sinai; some of the Israelites fallen on their faces at the foot of the mountain. *Lower Division, left-side.*—Christ ascending into Heaven. *Right-side.*—The Holy Ghost given to the Apostles.

TWENTY-FIRST WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—Peter and John restoring a lame man to his feet at the beautiful gate of the Temple. *Right-side.*—The imprisonment and scourging of Peter and John. *Lower Division, left-side.*—The beggar, restored to the use of his feet, walking before Peter and John towards the Temple. *Right-side.*—The death of Ananias.

TWENTY-SECOND WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—The conversion of St. Paul. *Right-side.*—St. Paul preaching and disputing at Damascus. A small figure of Paul, whom the disciples are letting down from the walls of Damascus in a basket. *Lower Division, left-side.*—Paul and Barnabas about to be done homage to as Gods. *Right-side.*—The stoning of St. Paul.

TWENTY-THIRD WINDOW; *Upper Division, left-side.*—Paul casting out a

spirit of divination from a woman. *Right-side.*—Paul before King Agrippa *Lower division, left-side.*—Paul's friends dissuading him from his intended voyage to Jerusalem. A very beautiful figure of a ship, representing the vessel in which Paul sailed from Ptolemais to Cæsarea in Palestine. *Right-side.*—Paul before the Roman governor Felix.

TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH WINDOWS. *Subjects not known.*—The arches of all these windows are divided into small compartments, illuminated with the arms and other devices of the monarchs who contributed towards the building. It is uncertain who were the persons who gave the original designs of the paintings. They have sometimes been ascribed to *Julio Romano*, who flourished when the windows were executed; others have imagined that the drawings of *Raphael* were resorted to for the subjects: as one of the finest paintings is evidently "the story of Ananias and Sapphira, as depicted by *Raphael* in the Cartoons." They were probably the work of various artists.—The glass of the whole of these beautiful windows have been undergoing a repairing, cleansing, and burnishing for the last eight years. In August, 1801, a marble tablet was erected against the east wall of this chapel to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Glynn, who was 63 years fellow of this college, and bequeathed to it £9000 towards the erection of new buildings. There is also in one of the side chapels a large table monument of marble to the memory of John Churchill, marquis of Blandford, son of the celebrated duke of Marlborough, who was a student here in 1702; and a portrait on glass of Henry VI., tolerably well executed. Choral service is performed in this chapel every *afternoon* at half-past three o'clock, and on the *mornings* of Sundays, Saints' days and other festivals, except in the vacations, when it is performed only on Sundays.

The *Hall* situated on the south side is a fine room 102 feet long, 36 feet broad, and 45 feet high. It has a beautiful pendant ceiling, after the fashion of Crosby hall in London; the arch is of the Tudor form, richly decorated with tracery of the most elaborate workmanship. The ends of the hall, above the passages, are converted into music-galleries, which are entered by staircases at the back of the building. The screen at the west end is light and elegant; the roof is surmounted externally with two lanterns of stone, highly finished; and the oriel window, the stained glass of which was presented by lord de Dunstanville, is covered with a dome of beautiful workmanship.

The *Library* is a handsome structure, adorned with buttresses and pinnacles, and a beautiful perforated parapet. There is a complete stone floor upon iron bearers to prevent accidents by fire. The interior is 93 feet long, 27 broad, and 18 high, and is elegantly fitted up with projecting book-cases of carved oak, well furnished with a scarce and very valuable collection of books, among which is a rare and curious MS. of the book of psalms, written upon parchment, about 4

spans long, by 3 broad, said to have been taken from the Spaniards at the siege of Cadiz in 1691. It contains also the valuable collection of the late Jacob Bryant, Esq., consisting of between 2000 and 3000 volumes, amongst which are many very rare and early printed classics, from A.D. 1470 to 1500.

The *Provost's Lodge*, which is newly built, is beautifully situated without the quadrangle at the western extremity of the south range of new buildings. It is extremely picturesque in its design, and exhibits a highly ornamented specimen of the Tudor domestic style. The front is 98 feet in length; the interior is tastefully fitted up in the Grecian style, and contains some very fine apartments. The state rooms measure 35 feet long and 20 feet broad. The lodge contains a portrait of Sir Robert Walpole by Dahl; and a good portrait of Dr. John Sumner the late provost.

When queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge in 1564, she took up her abode in the lodge* of this college for six days, where she was entertained with plays, orations, and academical exercises. A theatre for dramatic representations was constructed in the hall of the college, which was found too small, and "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 *Aularia* of Plautus, which was succeeded on the Monday and Tuesday by the tragedy of Dido and the sacred drama of Ezechias."

The beautiful lawn to the west of the college and in front of the lodge communicates by means of a stone bridge with the shady walks on the other side of the Cam.

Eminent Men.—Nicholas Cloos, or Close, son of the architect of the college, bishop of Litchfield, 1452; Thomas de Rotheram, lord chancellor, archbishop of York, 1480; Edward Hall, the Chronicler, who died in 1547; Sir Francis Walsingham, principal Secretary of State to queen Elizabeth, 1573; Richard Croke, a distinguished Grecian, who died in 1558; Walter Haddon, who died in 1572; Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, one of the translators of the Bible, and of the compilers of the Common Prayer, who died in 1581; Phineas Fletcher, author of the "Purple Island;" Dr. Giles Fletcher, Envoy to Russia from queen Elizabeth, who died in 1610; Dr. John Cowell, author of "The Interpreter," who died in 1611; Sir William Temple, provost of Trinity college, Dublin, who died in 1626; William Oughtred, the celebrated Mathematician, who died in 1660; John Pearson, bishop of Chester, 1672, and author of the celebrated "Exposition of the Creed;" James Fleetwood, provost, bishop of Worcester, 1675; Edmund Waller, the poet, who died in 1687; Dr. Thomas Hyde, the Orientalist, who died in 1703; Dr. George Stanhope, dean of Canterbury, 1703;

* The Old Lodge pulled down some years since.

Francis Hare, bishop of Chichester, 1731; Jacob Bryant, the famous Mythologist and Critic; and Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Oxford, K.G., and Prime Minister to George I., and George II., who died in 1745; Sir William Draper, K.G., who captured the island of Manilla in 1765, and presented the colours taken there to this college; he engaged in a controversy with *Junius*; Frederick, earl of Carlisle, who gave the altar piece; William Cole the Antiquary, who died in 1782; Rev. Chas. Simeon, author of the *Horæ Homileticæ;* and Bishop West.*

Queen's College was founded by the two queen's, Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI., in 1446; and Elizabeth Widville, consort of Edward IV., in 1465. There are 19 foundation fellowships perfectly unrestricted. All the fellows within 4 years from commencing B.A., must proceed to M.A., those who are on

* The following Note is copied from one of the *Guides to Cambridge*.—In the Cambridge portfolio is the following notice of bishop West:—"Nicholas West, when a 'young scholar at King's, being a factious fellow, set the whole college by the ears about the proctorship (because the choice had not gone to his liking); and when he could not effect his desire, set the provost's lodge on fire, and stole certaine silver spoones," It may be supposed, in the confusion that resulted naturally enough after this, he "went away (fuga sibi consuluit). But, within a short space after, he became a new man, repaired to the university, and with general approbation for his excellent learning, when his time was come, was made Doctor of Divinitie." He subsequently played a very eminent part in Church and State, and finally, at his death, became a benefactor to his college. "Ut expiaret sua furta et facinora quæ juvenis patraverit, insignem se collegio benefactorem præstitit." Another hand adds, "i. e., poculum dedit pulchre cœlatum et deauratum; ac præterea nihil."

We cannot say with certainty whether it is true that the celebrated archbishop Blackburne was a member of this or a neighbouring college, so remarkable for "fast men," and that, having got seven o'clock gates, during his first term, for "cutting" chapels, he ran away from the university, carrying off a fiddle from his tutor's rooms, with which he played his way up to London, where he underwent great hardships for some time. At last he bound himself apprentice on board a Newcastle collier; but, in his first voyage to the north, the "Fair Sally" was taken off Scarborough by the pirate schooner "Black Broom," then commanded by the dreaded Redmond of the Red Hand. When we next hear of him, some years after, it is as captain of the fearful Black Broom—sweeping the seas from Cyprus to Cape Wrath—the terror of every merchant in Europe. He retired from business in the prime of life, and set up as a country gentleman at the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds changing his name from Muggins to Blackburne—a corruption of Black Broom. Bucolic pursuits he soon found to be uncogenial to his active disposition, so he turned his attention in another direction, entered into holy orders, and, passing through the various gradations, seated himself in due time on the archiepiscopal throne of York. The fiddle he had carried off from Cambridge he had never, in all his various mutations of fortune, parted with; and, to his credit be it said, shortly after his elevation, he returned it to its owner, the Rev. Lawrence Leatherhead, in a case of the most costly and elaborate workmanship, in which was also enclosed his appointment to the archdeaconry of Holderness. The above history is from "our own Yorkshire Correspondent," and we beg to decline all responsibility as to its veracity.

the ecclesiastical foundation must, within 2 years from M.A., be in Holy Orders, and within 9 years from M.A., proceed to B.D.: only 2 fellows may remain laymen who proceed to M.A., like the rest and within 12 years from M.A., the one must proceed to L.L.D., the other to M.D. Another fellowship was founded in 1694, by D. Edwards, gent., which is perfectly open and may be held by a laymam: he has no vote in the society, and his privileges consist chiefly in a title to rooms and commons.

The scholarships, which were consolidated some years ago, have been again consolidated and augmented by college grants; and it has been agreed by the president and fellows that there shall in future be 15 scholarships, tenable till B.A.; two of which shall be £50. a year, two £40. and eleven £15. vacated *ipso facto* by non-residence of two consecutive terms.

These scholarships are disposed as follows:—To the 5 freshmen who pass the best examination at the division of the Easter term, provided they be considered worthy of such distinction, scholarships of £15; to the 2 junior sophs who pass the best examination, provided as above, scholarships of £40; and to the 2 senior sophs who pass the best examination, provided as above, scholarships of £50. If any students appear to deserve better scholarships than those above mentioned, their scholarships shall be increased, at the discretion of the president and fellows. Two *Sedgwick's Scholarships*, average £15. per annum, capable of increase to £20., but subject also to diminution; (sons of poor clergymen to be preferred). These require residence of *whole* terms; vacated *ipso facto*, by non-residence of *two* terms. One *Clark's Scholarship and Librarianship*, £50. per annum. One *Sandy's Exhibition*, £12. per annum. The Rev. Thomas Penny White, M.A., of this college, founded in 1842, an annual prize of the value of £30. to be given to the commencing bachelor who has taken the highest degree, provided he is among the first 4 wranglers, or among the first 4 in the Classical Tripos.

Annual Prizes.—One for the best composition in divinity, by a B.A., 10 guineas; 2 for a Latin and English dissertation by undergraduates, who are not questionists, 5 guineas each; and 2 to the best proficients in mathematics, of the second and third year, 5 guineas each. Prizes are also given to the most deserving of the freshmen, both in mathematics and classics.

Among the benefactors of this college may be mentioned king Richard III., who conferred on it all the forfeited estates of John Vere, earl of Oxford, but which were all restored to the earl on the accession of Henry VII.; Ferdinando Smythes, a fellow who gave the sum of £1500. for the use of 3 B.A., till the time of taking their master's degree, and Mr. Hughes a late vice-president who bequeathed the handsome sum of £2000. There are 11 benefices in the patronage of this college; the queen is the visitor, and the Rev. Joshua King, L.L D., is now president.

Description.—This college which has a very monastic appearance is situate on the west of Catherine-hall, on the banks of the Cam and consists principally of three courts. The entrance to the principal court is through a lofty tower gateway: this court is 96 feet long and 84 broad. The inner court has a range of cloisters on three sides each about 80 feet in length; and the *Walnut-tree court* has buildings on two sides only.

The Chapel, situated in the first court is 54 feet long and 21 feet broad, and has lately undergone repairs. The *Hall* in the same court is large, handsome, and well fitted up, and contains portraits by *Hudson* of Sir Thomas Smith, Elizabeth Widville, queen of Edward IV., and the learned Erasmus in very elegant frames presented to the college by the three sons of Harry fourth, earl of Stamford. Here is also a full length portrait of Joshua King, Esq., L.L.D., by *Sir Wm. Beechby*. The large oriel window is ornamented with the arms of the foundress, presidents and other distinguished personages, beautifully blazoned and stained in glass by the late *Charles Buss*, enamel painter. The other windows bear the arms of the earls of Hardwicke and Stamford, Sir Henry Russell and of the college. The *Combination room* adjoining the hall contains a fine portrait of Dr. Milner formerly president, and dean of Carlisle, by *Harlow*. The *Library* contains a collection of about 30,000 vols., including all the greek and latin books of that famous benefactor to the university Sir Thomas Smith; a fine copy of the Antwerp Polyglot Bible in eight folios, given by bishop Chaderton; above 100 volumes given by Henry Hastings, earl of Huntingdon; nearly 60 folios, given by Dr. Tindal, dean of Ely; about 600 volumes bequeathed by the learned John Smith, about A.D. 1650; 13 Persian and Turkish MSS. given by the Rev. Mr. Thompson; and 2000 volumes left by the Rev. David Hughes, vice-president of the college. It has been also within the last few years augmented by a collection of about 3000 valuable works left by the late dean Milner.

The President's Lodge which is commodious and extensive, contains several valuable pictures amongst which are the two royal foundresses; bishop Fisher; Henry earl of Huntingdon, 1601; admiral Caleb Barnes, 1665; general Monk and a valuable and curious altar piece, from the chapel in three panels, the subjects being, the betrayal of Judas, the Resurrection, and Christ appearing to his Apostles after the Resurrection. This altar piece is esteemed a great curiosity and is conjectured to have been presented to the college by Margaret of Anjou the first foundress. The gardens, grounds, and walks on both sides of

* When this erudite and ingenious scholar visited England, at the invitation of his friend, bishop Fisher, then chancellor of the university, he chose this college as his place of residence, having his study, says Fuller, at the top of the south-west tower of the old court, where he remained for several years. He had the degrees of B.A. and D.D. conferred upon him here in 1506.

the river connected by a singular wooden one-arched bridge formed in steps, are very beautiful and truly collegiate.

Eminent Men.—John Poynet, bishop of Winchester, 1550; John Aylmer, bishop of London; Sir Thomas Smith, the eminent greek scholar, secretary of state to Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth; John Davenant, president, bishop of Salisbury 1621; John Weever, the antiquary, who died in 1632; Dr. Thomas Fuller, author of the "Church History, &c.," who died in 1661; Anthony Sparrow, president, bishop of Norwich, 1676; Simon Patrick, president, bishop of Ely, 1691; Pomfret the poet, who died in 1703; Simon Ockley, professor of Arabic, 1711; and the Rev. Owen Manning the historian of Surrey.

St. Catherine's Hall.—This college or hall was founded in 1473, by Robert Wodelarke, D.D., chancellor of the university, and provost of King's college, for a master and 3 or more fellows. Accordingly, the visitors who were sent down to the university by king Edward VI., ordained that there should be then 6 fellows, and that for the future there should be a greater or less number in proportion to the revenues of the college. The fellows must be natives of England, and there cannot be more than two of the same county at the same time. Two of the fellows at least must be in priest's and one in deacon's orders. There are also 8 bye fellowships, founded by subsequent benefactors:—1 by Mr. Frankland, which is appropriated to a person educated at Coventry school; 1 by Mr. Holway, which is called the conduct fellowship; and 6 by Mrs. Mary Ramsden, with a preference first to natives of Yorkshire, then of Lincolnshire. Fellows on this foundation are not required to take orders, and all persons are ineligible who are 24 years of age. They are called Skirne fellows. Mrs. Ramsdem also founded 10 scholarships, with the same preference to Yorkshire and Lincolnshire men. These scholarships are now £35 per annum each, with chambers rent free. Mr. Frankland founded a scholarship of £10. per annum, which is appropriated to a person educated at Tamworth school. Mr. Holman founded 2 of £6. per annum each, which are appropriated to persons educated at Eton or Merchant Tailors school. There are also 3 scholarships of £20. 14s. 4d.—8 of £20.—1 of £12.—5 of £5.—7 of £4.—2 at £3. 6s. 8d.—2 of £2. 13s. 4d.—and 2 of £2. per annum each; all perfectly open. Bishop Sherlock founded the librarianship, worth £20. per annum, with chambers rent free. He also considerably augmented the salary of the master's sizar, the present value of which is £34. per annum, with chambers free. The chapel clerk receives £16. per annum and commons, with chambers free.

Books to the value of £5. are given annually to the best proficient in classics on Mrs. Ramsden's foundation. The society now consists of a master, who is always *ex-officio* prebendary of Norwich, 14 fellows, and 43 scholars. There are 4 benefices and 1 grammar-school in the patronage of the college; her majesty the Queen is visitor, and the Rev. Henry Philpott, D.D. is the present master.

Description.—Catherine hall which stands on the west side of Trumpington street opposite Corpus Christi college was rebuilt about the year 1700, and consists of one large court 180 feet long and 120 feet broad, built with brick and stone on three sides; the fourth being open towards the street with handsome iron palisades and a piece of ground planted with elms. The *Chapel* on the north side of the quadrangle is about 75 feet long, 30 broad, and 36 feet high, and was consecrated in 1704 by Simon Patrick bishop of Ely. In the ante-chapel is a handsome marble monument, erected by Sir William Dawes, bart., master, and afterwards archbishop of York, to the memory of his lady. Here is also a tomb of Dr. John Addenbrooke, a fellow of the college, and founder of the hospital in this town which bears his name.

The *Hall*, which joins the chapel, is a well-proportioned room, 42 feet long, 24 broad, and as many high; it is elegantly stuccoed, and has a fine painting of Robert Woodlark, the founder. In the *Combination-room* are portraits of Thomas Sherlock, D.D., master of the college, bishop of London, by *Vanloe;* and of John Goslyn, M.D., master of Caius college, and a benefactor to this society. Here is also a fine painting of St. Catherine, which was brought from Venice by Sir Charles Bunbury. The *Library*, over the hall and *combination-room*, is a handsome apartment, fitted up at the expense of bishop Sherlock, who bequeathed his own valuable collection of books to the college with a stipend of £20 per annum and rooms rent free for a librarian.

The *Master's lodge*, which is a lofty and commodious edifice, is elegantly fitted up, and contains several good pictures, including four by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Amongst the *eminent men* of this college are Dr. John Lightfoot, master, an eminent divine and Hebraist, 1650; Dr. John Eachard, master, a celebrated author, 1675; Offspring Blackall, bishop of Exeter, 1707; Sir William Dawes, bart., master, archbishop of York, 1713; Dr. John Addenbrooke, fellow, and founder of the hospital in Cambridge, who died in 1719; John Leng, editor of the "Cambridge Terence," bishop of Norwich, 1723; Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Winchester, 1734; John Strype, the famous antiquary, who died in 1737; Thomas Sherlock, master, bishop of London, 1748; and Joseph Milner, author of the history of the church of Christ, who died in 1797.

Jesus College was founded in 1496, by John Alcock, bishop of Ely, who had obtained from Henry VII. a grant of the nunnery of St. Rhadegund, then lately suppressed. All its lands were given as an endowment, and the buildings were converted into a college. There are 16 foundation fellowships, open to all her Majesty's subjects, without any restriction whatsoever; 5 of the original foundation, 4 founded by Dr. Fuller, master of the college, and the rest by various benefactors. Six of the fellows are required to be in orders. On every vacancy of a fellowship, the master and fellows nominate two candidates, of

whom the bishop of Ely elects one. There is one fellowship founded by James Stanley, bishop of Ely, to which the bishop has an exclusive right both to nominate and appoint, and the mastership of the college is also in the absolute appointment of the bishop of Ely.

Mrs. Sarah Jones, of Newport, Salop, bequeathed by her will, dated 21st February, 1825, the sum of £6000 in trust, the interest thereof to be paid to Mrs. Mary Gregory during her life; and after her decease to be equally divided in three fellowships, to be founded here, in memory of the Rev. Thomas Dummer Ley, late of Hingham, Norfolk, and formerly member of this college. Mrs. Gregory died in August, 1837, and the 3 bye-fellowships, called "Ley" fellowships, have been founded. The Ley fellows must be graduates of this university, and they cease to be fellows upon this foundation at the expiration of 12 years from the time at which they were of sufficient standing to complete the B.A. degree. If a Ley fellow be elected upon the foundation of the college, the Ley fellowship which he holds will become vacant upon his admission into the foundation fellowship.

The following is a list of the principal scholarships and exhibitions founded by different benefactors:—4, £10 per annum each, appropriated to natives of Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire; 14, about £30 per annum each, for clergymen's orphans of all counties in England and Wales. The possessors of these scholarships, founded by Tobias Rustat, Esq., have a classical examination annually, when, according to their respective merits, a gratuity to each of from £20 to £30 (in addition to the above sum) is given; 1, about £40 per annum, to the son of a living clergyman, with preference to a native of Nottinghamshire or Lancashire, *cæteris paribus;* 1, about £15 per annum, to the son of a clergyman, with preference to an orphan, equally open to all counties; 3, about £8 per annum each, open to all; 1, £2 per annum, open to all; 1, about £10 per annum, for a scholar from Doncaster or Arksay free schools; 2, £75 per annum each, for persons educated at Seven Oaks and Tunbridge schools; 2, £16 per annum each, left by Dr. Gatford, open to all clergymen's orphans, and tenable from the degree of B.A. to that of M.A.; 1, £6. 8s. 6d. per annum, for persons from Caistor, Louth, or Alford schools, or to the natives of Lincolnshire; 1, £3. 6s. 8d. per annum, to a native of Lancashire, Hertford, Cumberland, or Essex; 2, £4. 10s. per annum each: one to the county of Anglesea or Merioneth, the other to St. Peter the Poor, or St. Foster in London; and 1 of £60, or 2 of £30 per annum, or thereabouts, to persons educated at Loughborough school. Fifteen foundations, perfectly open, which are generally given to those who most distinguish themselves in the college examination at the division of the easter term. The scholars are allowed their commons free during residence.

Annual Prizes.—Books to the value of £6. 6s. for the best latin and English

declamations. Rev. Frederick Keller, formerly fellow, left £20 per annum to one or more deserving Bachelors: of which £10. in plate is given to the best proficient in mathematics, if a wrangler; and £10. in plate or books to the best proficient in classics, if in the first class of the classical tripos. Rev. Edward Otter, formerly fellow, gave the dividend of one year's fellowship, which, increased by the college, forms a divinity prize of £21. open every two years to Bachelors. Prizes in books are given to the best proficients in classics and in mathematics in each year. The society consists altogether of a master, 16 fellows, 3 bye-fellows, and 46 scholars. There are 16 benefices in the patronage of the college; the bishop of Ely is visitor, and the Rev. George Elwes Corrie, B.D., the present master.

Description.—Jesus college which is erected on the site of an ancient Benedictine nunnery of St. Rhadegund, is pleasantly situated at the eastern part of the town, in the midst of a fine grove and consists of two courts. The first court was erected between the years 1637 and 1643, and is about 141 feet by 120, and the second court is small and very ancient, surrounded by a cloister from which are the entrances to the chapel, hall, and master's lodge. This cloister and the chapel are the only remains of the nunnery. The south or principal front is 180 feet in length, and the entrance is through a handsome tower gateway. The *Chapel*, which was the ancient conventual church, is a very interesting specimen of the architecture of the 12th century. It is cruciform in shape, with a large square lantern tower rising from arches at the intersection of the nave and transepts, and exhibits particularly in the chancel and tower considerable remains of the original structure. The arches and pillars that surround the tower have a bold effect. Amongst the many munificent repairs, alterations and restorations recently made by the master and fellows, the interior of the tower has been thrown open to view, by the removal of a modern ceiling, the eastern porch of the tower unstopped and the choir thrown open to the rest of the chapel. The choir itself with its north aisle has been completely renovated; the eastern gable rebuilt in accordance with early English work remaining on the side walls, and three beautiful lancets filled with stained glass have been inserted. The north aisle has been thrown open by means of arches to the choir, and covered by a new roof decorated with colours. The flat ceiling of the choir taken down, and the waggon roof ceiling restored and richly ornamented and coloured from designs of A. W. Pugin Esq. The plain wainscot seats have been replaced by a double row of handsomely carved stalls and book-boards, and the old gallery and Italian work formerly in the eastern tower arch has made way for a beautiful carved oak screen. At the east end stands a new and extremely elaborately carved oak altar table, covered with a most splendidly embroided cloth; this with its table and a new organ richly carved and gilded was amongst many other smaller things, the munificent gift of an undergraduate of the college.

A strong feeling of solemnity is produced in the mind by the sombre tint of the carved wood-work, the warm colour of the roof and elegant arcaded enrichments of the walls all giving place to the brightest colouring of the east windows and the brilliant concentration of splendour in the altar; which is felt in no other chapel in the university. The very beautiful carving was executed entirely by Mr. W. Rattee of Cambridge. In the south transept is the tomb of Berta Rosata, a nun, bearing this inscription, "MORIBUS ORNATA, JACET HIC BONA BERTA ROSATA." Here also is another inscription, supposed to have been brought from a neighbouring house of Franciscans, "HIC JACET FRATER JOHANNES DE PYKENHAM, MAGISTER SACRÆ THEOLOGIÆ, PRIOR HUJUS LOCI, CUJUS ANIMÆ PROPRITIETUR DEUS." In the north transept is a tablet, with a medallion to the memory of Tobias Rustat, Esq., yeoman of the robes to Charles II., who was a very considerable benefactor to the college. Many of the masters, and the celebrated traveller Dr. E. D. Clarke, lie buried in this edifice.

The *Hall* is a fine room 54 feet long, 27 broad, and 30 high. The roof is beautifully and boldly composed of open and perforated woodwork of a Tudor character; the screen is in the Corinthian order; and the Dais has two very good bay windows with delicately enriched groined ceilings. Here are portraits of Tobias Rustat, Esq., a fine original by Sir Peter Lely; archbishop Sterne, master, archbishop Cranmer, the Hon. Francis Willoughby, and a portrait and cast of Dr. E. D. Clarke. The *Combination room* contains a curious full-length portrait of the founder, kneeling. The *Library* contains about 200 manuscripts.

The *Master's Lodge*, which is delightfully situated, contains portraits of archbishops Cranmer and Bancroft on board. The gardens of the master and fellows are well stocked with fruit trees, one of which is much revered having been planted by the hand of Dr. E. D. Clarke. The retired situation of this college was honoured by the commendation of the facetious and scholastic James I., who said "that if he lived in the university, he would pray at King's, eat at Trinity, and study and sleep at Jesus."

Eminent Men.—Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, 1553; John Bale, the famous antiquary, bishop of Ossory, 1552; John Flamsteed, F.R.S., the celebrated astronomer, M.A., 1674; Elijah Fenton, the poet, who died in 1740; David Hartley, moral philosopher, died in 1757; Dr. John Jortin; archbishop Herring; Gilbert Wakefield, the critic, fellow, 1776; Francis Fawkes, translator of "Anacreon," &c., who died in 1777; Samuel Hallifax, a learned civilian, and bishop of St. Asaph, 1789; Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt, founder of the Hebrew scholarships, who died in 1817; Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, the celebrated traveller and professor of Mineralogy, 1808, who died in 1822; and Coleridge, the poet.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—Although this college was originally founded by Wm. Bingham rector of St. John Zachary in London, for a master and 3 fellows, in

the reign of Henry VI., by the name of *God's House*, yet its foundation is generally dated from its second and more ample establishment by lady Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby mother of Henry VII., in 1505, who changed its name to Christ's college, incorporated the former society and its revenues with the present college and endowed it liberally, to maintain a master, 12 fellows, and 47 scholars. This foundation is for divinity, and the fellows are required to take priest's orders within 12 months after they have attained the proper age. The only appropriation of these fellowships is to the counties of England and Wales; and the restrictions are, that there shall not be two natives of the same county fellows at the same time, and that there shall be *six*, and only *six*, of the following nine counties, *viz.* Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Richmond, (this *cum adjacentibus* the foundress calls a county.)

King Edward VI., added another fellow, who shares in emoluments with those on the original foundation. He may be of any county, and is not obliged to take Holy Orders.

Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines founded 2 more fellowships, unappropriated as to county, but with preference to the kindred of the founders; the revenues are independent of lady Margaret's foundation. They may be held by laymen.

These 15 fellows have an equal claim to the college patronage, and are allowed by the statutes to hold preferment with their fellowships, provided it does not exceed the value of ten marks, after the deductions found in the *Liber Regis.*

The scholarships founded by lady Margaret are now augmented in value to 14s. weekly during residence. There cannot be more than three scholars of the same county at the same time. King Edward VI., founded three additional scholarships.

Besides these, various other scholarships and exhibitions have been founded by private benefactors; the principal of them are the following, viz:—2 founded by Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines, with preference to the kindred of the founders, about £10. per annum each; 6 founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, £2. per annum each; 3 founded by the Rev. T. Wilson, appropriated to scholars from Kirkby Lonsdale school, Westmoreland, about £20. per annum each; 3 founded by bishop Otway, appropriated to scholars from the same school, or in default of such, to scholars from Sedbergh school, Yorkshire, £7. per annum each; 1 founded by Dr. Patynson, with preference to a native of Northumberland, or of the diocese of Durham: of the same value as the foundation scholarships; 8 founded by the Rev. R. Carr, appropriated to scholars from Giggleswick school, Yorkshire, £5. per annum each; 3 founded by Mr. Petyt, with preference to scholars from Skipton school, in Craven, Yorkshire, £6. 13s. 4d. per annum each; 2 founded

by the Rev. R. Risley, with preference to natives of Lancashire, £1. per annum each; 1 founded by the Rev. R. Risley, with preference to the kindred of the founder, secondly, to the county of Huntingdon about £25. per annum; 1 founded by Mr. Broadbanke, to a native of the town of Huntingdon, £15. per annum; 4 founded by Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, with preference to natives of Hertfordshire, educated at Buntingford school, £12. per annum each; 1 founded by Dr. Plume, with preference to a scholar from Maldon, Chelmsford, or Brentford schools, £5. per annum; 2 founded by lady Drury, with preference to scholars from Scarning, Holt, Swaffham, or Norwich schools, about £30. per annum each; 1, founded by the Rev. C. Clarke, with preference to a native of Norfolk, educated at Norwich school, £10. per annum; 1, founded by Mr. Rawlings, with preference to a native, first of Suffolk, secondly of Norfolk, £3. per annum; 1, founded by Sir Maurice Berkeley, appropriated to a native of Gloucestershire, of the same value as the foundation scholarships; 1, founded by Mr. Harvey, with preference to a native of Bedfordshire, £5. per annum; and 1, founded by C. Tancred, Esq., with preference to a native of Newmarket, secondly of the county of Cambridge, about £35. per annum. Most of these appropriated scholarships are tenable with the foundation scholarships. Mr. Tancred also founded 4 divinity studentships, which now amount to £107. 8s. per annum each, and are tenable till M.A.

Annual Prizes.—Several prizes in books are given annually, and the interest of £1200. left by Dr. Porteus, bishop of London, in 1807, is expended in the purchase of three gold medals, which are contended for annually, and disposed of in the following order:—one medal of 15 guineas for the best latin dissertation on some evidence of Christianity; another of 15 guineas for the best English composition on some moral precept of the gospel; and one of 10 guineas to the most distinct and graceful reader in and regular attendant at chapel.

There are 18 benefices in the gift of this college; the vice-chancellor and two senior D.D., or if the vice-chancellor be of this college, the provost of King's are visitors, and the Rev. James Cartmel, B.D. (vice-chancellor for the present year) is master.

Description.—This college is situated in St. Andrew-street and consists principally of two courts. The principal court is entered through a fine stone tower gateway, over which the principal niche is exquisitely worked after the manner of the beautiful turrets and pinnacles in Gloucester cathedral. This court is uniformly cased in stone; it is 140 feet long and 120 in breadth, and contains the chapel, hall, and master's lodge. On the right of the second court is a newly erected range of building with a Gothic elevation; and on the east an elegant edifice of stone 150 feet long designed by *Inigo Jones.*

The Chapel is about 85 feet long, 27 broad, and 30 high, and is paved with

marble. On the north side of the Altar is a beautiful monument of white marble, by *Joseph Catterns*, erected to record the memory and friendship of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines, who were educated together at this college. Sir John died at Constantinople, whither he had been sent on an embassy. His body was brought to England in 1682, and interred here by his friend, who survived but a short period, and was buried in the same vault. In the east window are some well-executed whole-length portraits on glass, of Henry VII., and other members of the family of the foundress, whose own likeness is also preserved in this chapel, by an ancient painting on board. The eagle desk has lately been restored to its former beauty and freshness, and adds much to the ornament of the chapel.

The Hall is 45 feet long 27 broad, and 30 high, and contains a good portrait of the foundress kneeling. In the *Combination-room* is another portrait of the foundress, half length on board, and also portraits of Dr. Paley and Dr. John Kaye, bishop of Lincoln and late master of this college.

The Library contains several works presented by the pious foundress, some ancient manuscripts, and a splendid copy of the Nuremberg Chronicle in latin, printed in 1494. The *Gardens* of this college are very pleasant, and contain a bowling green, summer house, and a cold bath surrounded by a little wilderness. In the garden is a large but much decayed *mulberry tree*, planted by the hand of *Milton*, the father of English poetry, when a student here. The damaged parts of the trunk have been covered with sheet lead, and it is preserved with the greatest reverence. When a bough falls it is apportioned among the fellows with the utmost care. Honour to them who honour the most trivial monument of such a man!

Eminent Men.—Hugh Latimer, bishop of Worcester; Richard Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury; John Leland, the celebrated antiquary, who died in 1552; Dr. John Lightfoot, the learned divine and Hebraist, 1629; Arthur Hildersham, a celebrated puritan divine, who died in 1631; Joseph Mede, the learned writer on prophecy, who died in 1638; Francis Quarles, author of the "Emblems," &c., who died in 1644; Andrew Willet, author of "Synopsis Papismi," who died in 1621; John Milton, born 1608, and died in 1674; Dr. Henry More, the eminent divine and philosopher, who died in 1687; John Sharp, archbishop of York, 1691; Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, the blind mathematician; Lucasian professor, 1711; Hugh Broughton, the famous orientalist, who died in 1612; Dr. T. Burnet, author of "the Theory of the earth," who died in 1715; Beilby Porteus, bishop of London, 1787; and Dr. Wm. Paley, author of "the Evidences of Christianity," &c., archdeacon of Carlisle, 1782, who died in 1805.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—This college was founded by lady Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII., and derives its name from the

ancient hospital of St. John, founded by Henry Frost, a burgess of Cambridge in 1134, which then occupied the site of the present college. The foundress, the most munificent of all collegiate patrons, and in private life amongst the most exemplary of her age, was, after having founded Christ's college, advised to this noble work by Fisher, bishop of Rochester. Accordingly she took measures for dissolving St. John's hospital, the revenues of which amounted only to £80 per annum, and providing a rich endowment for the new foundation; but dying before the execution of the necessary deeds, Henry VIII. seized the foundress's lands, and refused his consent to the dissolution of the hospital. Application was then made by her executors to Pope Julius II., who granted a decretory bill, dated the 8th of the calends of July, 1510, authorising them to dissolve the old house, and establish the new college. The charter of the foundation is dated April 9th, 1511, and about that time the building commenced. The original endowment was for 50 fellows; but part of the foundation estates having been seized by Henry VIII., the funds were found to be sufficient for 32 only. These fellowships are (by letters patent from George IV.,) now open to natives of England and Wales, *without any restriction or appropriation whatsoever;* one only excepted, which is in the appointment of the bishop of Ely: but the bishop is required, agreeably to an arrangement between James Stanley, bishop of Ely, and the executors of the countess of Richmond, to elect according to the statutes in every respect. In this case, the master is visitor to the bishop.

There are also 21 fellowships founded by different benefactors, which have all the privileges of the former, and give an equal claim to the college patronage.

Candidates for fellowships must be B.A., at least; and no person is superannuated, provided he has proceeded regularly to his degrees. This being a divinity college, all the fellows are obliged to be in priest's orders within 6 years from the degree of M.A., except 4, who are allowed by the master and seniors to remain laymen; 2 for the practice of physic, and 2 for law. The rest must proceed to the degree of B.D., at the regular time. The electors are, the master and 8 senior resident fellows, in whom is vested the entire management of all the college concerns.

The following are the appropriated fellowships, with their founders:—4 by Mr. Ashton; 2 appropriated to the county of Lancaster or diocese of Chester; 1 to the county or diocese of York; and 1 to the bishopric or diocese of Durham; 1 by Mr. Bailey, which was augmented by his executor, to the parish of Tamworth, or to the county of Stafford or Derby, or the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry. The person elected must be a priest at 24 years of age, or within 12 months after: 2 by Mr. Beresford, to the name and kin of the founder; then to the parishes of Chesterfield, Wirksworth, and Ashbourne, Derbyshire; or Alconfield, Staffordshire; and next to the counties; and for default of such, to

the most apt and able within the university; 1 by Sir M. Constable, to a priest of the county of York; 1 by bishop Dee, to his name and kin of Peterborough, or Merchant Tailors' School; 1, by Dr. Fell, to Furness Fell, Lancashire; 2, by Mr. Gregson; 1, to the county of Lancaster, and 1 to the county of Norfolk; 2, by Dr. Lupton, and 1 by Mr. Hebblethwaite, to scholars on their foundation from the free grammar school of Sedbergh, Yorkshire; 2, by Dr. Keyton, to the choristers of Southwell, Notts.; 1, by lady Rokeby, to Beverley, or the county of York: the person elected must be in priest's orders within 6 months after election; 1, by Mr. Halytreholm, to Beverley, or any place in the county of York adjacent to the same: he must be in priest's orders within 12 months from the time of election; 1, by Mr. Simpson to Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland, or Richmond, Yorkshire; and 1, by Dr. Thimbleby, to the county of Cambridge; to most of the preceding appropriations, however, is added the following, or a similar limitation:—"If such a person in learning, and manners be found, and virtuous, and disposed to learning," &c., and in default of these qualifications, then the said fellows to be chosen of such persons "as be most singular in manners and learning. of what county soever they be, and be then abiding in the said college and university." In addition to the preceding fellowships there are 3 founded by Mr. Platt, which have been increased in number by the college; open to all candidates, but perfectly distinct from the rest. These fellows are not entitled to the same privileges as the others; they cannot hold any college office, or succeed to foundation fellowships; or be presented to any living in the college patronage, except those acquired by the bequests of the Rev. W. Winthorp, B.D., and the Rev. J. Palmer, B.D., formerly fellows of the college.

All livings valued under £30. in the King's books are tenable with college preacherships, which are 13 in number.

Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c.—The number of scholarships at this college is 114, and 27 of which were founded by lady Margaret. Four founded by Mr. Platt have been since increased by the college to 9; and are tenable, like the fellowships founded by him, by candidates born in any county. Those founded by the duchess of Somerset have been augmented by the society to 16, 5 of which are appropriated to scholars from Hereford school, with preference to natives of Somersetshire, Wilts, and Herefordshire; or to natives of the three said counties, though of any other school. The rest to those educated at Marlborough, Hereford or Manchester schools. The remaining scholarships were founded by various benefactors.

There is also a considerable number of exhibitions of different value, the principal of which are the following:—1, about £100. and 2 of £15. per annum each, founded by Mr. Nadin, for students in divinity; founder's kin, or men born in the province of Canterbury; 1, of £12. per annum, left by Mrs. Jones, to her

kindred, or natives of Shropshire; 2, of about £10. per annum each, founded by Mr. Robins, to founder's kin, or men born in Kent, with preference to scholars from Sutton Valence school; 2, of £20 per annum each, for scholars from Grantham school, Lincolnshire; 4, about £9 per annum each, left by Mr. Hewytt, for scholars from Linton school, Yorkshire; 2, about £10 per annum each, by Dr. Gower, for clergymen's sons, with preference to those educated at St. Paul's, London, or the free school, Dorchester; 4, about £20 per annum each, by archdeacon Johnson, for scholars educated at Oakham or Uppingham schools; 30, unrestricted, about £20 per annum each, left by Sir Ralph Hare; 6, about £8 per annum each, left by Mr. Baker, with preference to founder's kin; 4, about £14 per annum each, for scholars from Shrewsbury school; 3, about 7s. per week during residence, by Mr. Mount Stephen, with preference to scholars from Peterborough school; 4, £70. per annum each, for 7 years, for scholars from Shrewsbury school; and 1, of £4. per annum, payable by the Fishmongers' Company, who generally considerably augment this exhibition.

Mr. Wright left about £120 per annum, to be disposed of at the discretion of the master and four seniors. Sir Isaac Pennington directed by his will that good exhibitions should be given to students born in the parishes of Hawkshead and Colton. Their number and value are at the discretion of the master and seniors. Dr. Wood, late dean of Ely, and master of the college, founded 9 exhibitions of £40 per annum each. The exhibitioners to be chosen annually at midsummer from those students (not being either B.A., or of standing sufficient for that degree), "who are most in want of pecuniary assistance, and who are at the same time most distinguished for their regularity of conduct, industry, and learning." An exhibition, called the St. John Port Latin exhibition, value £50 per annum, has been founded for the best proficient in classical learning among the freshmen, whose names shall have been entered on the college boards before the end of the easter term next preceding their residence. The Sizars at this college are chosen by an examination, which takes place in the June previous to their commencing residence. The subjects are the elements of geometry, arithmetic, and algebra, and a few classical authors fixed upon in the preceding January. There are 9 Sizars, called *Proper* Sizars, on Dr. Dowman's foundation, who have their commons free, and usually hold exhibitions. They are chosen from the other sizars, (after a residence of, at least, 3 terms), preference being usually given to those who have ranked high in the classes at the general examinations, and by their conduct have obtained the approbation of the college.

Five pounds to the best proficient in moral philosophy, among the commencing B.A., whose names have appeared in the list of honours. Those who are in the first class of the two general college examinations are entitled to a prize of books. Those whose themes, verses, and declamations are thought deserving of notice

receive a similar reward. There are also several prizes of books, for which about £150 is allotted annually, and the Rev. W. Wilson, B.D., formerly fellow, has given prizes in books to the best readers of the lessons in chapel. St. John's has ever been the rival of Trinity in the race for academic honours, the two colleges running neck and neck for the senior wranglership. This society now consists of a master, 60 fellows, and 114 scholars: the college possesses the patronage of 46 livings and 6 grammar schools; the bishop of Ely is visitor, and the Rev. Ralph Tatham, D.D. is the present master.

Description.—This college, which is situated in St. John's street, consists of four courts, three of which are built principally of brick. The east or first court is entered by a spacious portal, with four massive towers of brick and stone richly sculptured. This gate is the most beautiful in the university, and, as an exquisite piece of carving, cannot be surpassed. In a niche over the entrance is a statue of St. John the evangelist. The first court, which is 228 feet long by 216 broad, contains the chapel and hall and the entrance to the master's lodge. The second court has a very chaste appearance, and measures 270 feet in length and 240 in breadth. Over the screens through which it is entered, in a niche, is a figure in stone, of Mary, countess of Shrewsbury, by whose benefaction this court was built in 1599. The third court was built by subscription in the reign of Charles II., and is smaller than either of the others. The *library* occupies the north side of the quadrangle. This court is entered under a tower, over which is a convenient observatory. The *new court* at the west side of the river, erected from a design of Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson of Birmingham, is entered from the last mentioned court both by the old bridge and by the new. The new bridge is built after the style of the bridge of sighs at Venice, and is covered so as to resemble a cloister, with windows, pinnacles, and battlements, and is considered one of the architectural ornaments of Cambridge. The new court is by far the noblest portion of the college and almost of the whole university: it is 480 feet long, 180 wide, and the height to the top of the lantern tower about 120. It is four stories in height, and accommodates about 120 members. The front is very beautiful; the general design and plan, however, are more bold and striking than the character of the separate parts, all the ornaments of which are the extreme of lightness. The main front is broken by a projection of considerable extent with four large and lofty turrets, one at each corner. The roof of this portion of the building is surmounted by a very delicate octagonal lantern with flying buttresses and pinnacles. Between the two front turrets is the main entrance, the arch of which, as of the other doors, excepting the cloister entrance, is in the Tudor style of architecture. There arise on either side the panelled work of this entrance, two slender buttresses which terminate before they reach the battlement, and above them are two lofty pinnacles. Between these but-

tresses the whole space is occupied by a slightly projecting series of bays formed by simple tiers of cinque-foil-headed lights; the intervening spaces being filled with panelled work, in the style of the 15th century, as seen in the altar and organ-screens in Gloucester cathedral. The heads of all the windows are pointed, of one, two, or more lights. The wings end in gables, and those in very elegant niches; the cloister is adorned in front with pinnacles, and forms an enclosure with 14 pointed windows of 2 mullions each, headed with elegant tracery. At the back it consists of bold open arches, and above them a battlement much bolder than in front. The main entrance is decorated with a rich pendant roof, and the whole cloister-roof is groined.

The *Chapel* is 120 feet long and 27 broad, and the interior, which is separated in two parts by a gallery, on which is erected a fine organ by *Hill*, is very chastely fitted up. A beautiful brass eagle desk has been presented to the chapel a few years since by the late Rev. Thomas Whytehead, a fellow of the college. The stalls are grotesquely adorned, and appear very ancient; the communion plate and cloth of gold used on communion days is magnificent; the east window is a very elegant design, and is fitted with fragments of richly painted glass; and the altar is adorned with a painting of St. John preaching in the wilderness. The chapel formerly had attached to it four chantries, only one of which, bishop Fisher's, north of the altar, now remain. In the ante chapel are monuments to the memory of archdeacon Ashton, one of the executors of the lady Margaret's will, and Dr. Whitaker, master of the college, 1586. The former represents this benefactor to the college, first in his robes, and underneath as a skeleton. The tomb is remarkable also for the rebus—*An Ash upon a Tun*. The excellent and celebrated antiquarian, Thomas Baker, who was a fellow on archdeacon Ashton's foundation, also lies buried under a flat stone near him. Here are also monuments to several others, together with a beautiful bust by *Chantry* of the Hon. Fox Townsend, who died while a student here.

The *Hall* is a fine room, measuring 60 feet by 30, with windows of a light and elegant design. Over the entrance in a niche is placed the statue of the foundress, and the hall contains her portrait in the habit of a nun. Here are also portraits of archbishop Williams, Sir Ralph Hare, Dr. Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham, and a curious half-length of bishop Fisher. On the occasion of the visit to the university, of king James I., in 1615, the earl of Suffolk, who was chancellor and lord high treasurer, kept an open table at this college at the expense, it is said, of £1000. per day; it is certain that 26 tons of wine were consumed at his table in the five days of the king's stay at Cambridge.

The *Library*, which is in the third court, is about 150 feet long, and contains a valuable collection of bibles, psalters, the fathers, works upon the Reformation and early classics, and some of the rarest specimens of printing before the year

1500, to be found in this kingdom or elsewhere. The learned Thomas Baker, formerly fellow, left a choice collection of books (1068 in number), to this library, as did also Dr. Gisborne, F.R.S., and Matthew Prior, the poet. Here are also the complete libraries of archbishop Williams and bishop Gunning. Bishop Morton gave £400. towards the library; Dr. Thomas Thurlin, formerly fellow, £300.; and £1000. to the college. Dr. Gower, Dr. Newcome, Frd. Dee, bishop of Peterborough; Rt. Grove, university registrar, Dr. H. Paman, and various other benefactors have augmented this noble library. Dr. James Wood, the late master, left to it in 1839, his valuable collection of books, about 4000 vols. This college possesses a most valuable literary rarity—a copy of Cranmer's great bible (1539) printed on vellum. It is supposed to have been the gift of the celebrated Cecil, lord Burleigh. In this library are kept amongst other curiosities, two half balls of lead taken from the skull of a body in Newport Pagnel church, in 1619.

The *Master's Lodge* contains a numerous assemblage of portraits, most of which are disposed in a noble and spacious gallery, extending the whole length of the north-side of the second court. In the lodge is a set of chairs said to have been presented to the society by Charles II. The fellow's garden in which is a bowling green, and the walks and gardens of the college are particularly beautiful.

Eminent Men.—Sir John Cheke, professor of greek, 1541, and an eminent statesman: was a native of Cambridge; Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, 1576; Roger Ascham, preceptor to queen Elizabeth; James Pilkington, bishop of Durham, 1560; Robert Horne, bishop of Winchester, 1560; William Cecil, lord Burleigh, earl of Exeter, prime minister to queen Elizabeth, and chancellor of the university; Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, and earl of Dorset, who died in 1608; Dr. John Dee, the mathematician, who died in 1608; Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, lord high treasurer to James I.; Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charterhouse, who died in 1611; the famous Ben Jonson, who died in 1637; John Williams, lord Keeper, archbishop of York, 1641; Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford,—beheaded in 1641; Lucius Cary, lord Falkland, killed at the battle of Newbury, in 1643; John Gauden, bishop of Worcester, 1662; Edward Stillingfleet, the learned bishop of Worcester, 1668; William Lloyd, bishop of Norwich, 1685; Thomas Otway, the dramatic poet, who died in 1685; Dr. John Nalson, the historian, who died in 1686; Dr. Richard Bentley, the eminent critic; master of Trinity college, 1700; William Beveridge, bishop of St. Asaph, 1704; Dr. Martin Lister, the eminent naturalist and physician, who died in 1712; Dr. William Cave, the ecclesiastical historian, who died in 1713; Mathew Prior, poet and statesman, who died in 1721; Thomas Baker, the learned antiquary, who died in 1740. He left behind him 39 volumes of curious

MSS., chiefly relating to the university; Ambrose Philips, the poet, who died in 1749; Leonard Chappelow, Arabic professor, who died in 1768; Dr. Thomas Rutherford, F.R.S., who died in 1771; Dr. Samuel Ogden, who died in 1778; William Mason, precentor of York, the musician and poet, who died in 1797; Dr. Darwin, who died in 1802; Charles Marquis Cornwallis, who died in 1805; Henry Kirke White, the poet, who died in 1806; Soame Jenyns, who died in 1807: and William Wilberforce, M.P.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE was built by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in 1519, (and called Buckingham house), on the site of an ancient hostel or Benedictine priory, established in 1428, 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 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 4 fellows. Besides the foundation fellowships which are unrestricted as to counties, there are 13 bye fellowships founded by the following benefactors:—two by Mr. Smith, and an estate at Longstanton is left for their maintenance. Dr. Goch, Mr. Dennis, Sir Christopher Wray, and one by lady Ann Wray, have founded two each, which may be held by laymen if the master pleases; one by Mr. Spendluffe, tenable for 5 years only; one by Dr. Millington appropriated to the Shrewsbury school; and one by the countess of Warwick. There is one travelling fellowship, left by the Rev. Drue Drury, worth upwards of £200. per annum, but tenable for only 9 years, and appropriated to the county of Norfolk. The master has the sole appointment to this fellowship, and the person must either be in holy orders, or designed for such, and must travel on the continent the greater part of the time that he holds it. Mrs Margaret Dongworth, by a legacy, augmented 4 of the smallest bye fellowships. The mastership of this college is in the gift of the possessor of the estate at Audley End. The foundation estate of Lord Audley consists of the impropriate parsonage of St. Catherine Creed church, London, and a considerable part of the city anciently called Covent Garden Christ church. There are 43 scholarships here, founded by several individuals. The annual Pepysian benefaction, value £50. is in the masters gift; and there are a few prizes awarded annually. There are 7 livings in the gift of the college; the possessor of the Audley End estate is visitor, and the Hon. and very Rev. George Neville Grenville, M.A., (dean of Windsor), is the present master.

Description.—This college stands in the street of its own name at the north side of the river, and consists of two courts. The first which measures 110 feet by 78, contains the hall and chapel, and from the walls having been surmounted

a few years since by an open parapet, it presents an air of neatness and elegance. The second court is entered through a gate that has this inscription: "*Garde ta Foi.*" Here is a handsome building of stone, containing the Bibliotheca Pepysiana and the fellows' apartments, with a piazza in front.

The Chapel which is about 50 feet fong and 18 broad, is a neat perpendicular building. It has recently been thoroughly restored, and is now as pleasing and complete as any in Cambridge. Until lately it was ceiled under the roof, and the space above used as a dormitory for undergraduates, but during the recent restoration this ceiling was taken down, and the old oak roof of very good character rendered visible. The chapel is now entered through a handsome screen and is lined by well carved stalls, and book-boards on each side. The windows have been restored and it is intended to fill them with stained glass. The altar table and chairs are very handsome and richly carved, Mr. Rattee of Cambridge was contractor for the work.

The Hall is a handsome room, 45 feet long, 18 broad, and 21 high; it is neatly wainscoted and ornamented, with a music-gallery at the south end. It contains paintings, by *Freeman*, of lord Audley; Edward Stafford duke of Buckingham; Sir Christopher Wray, knt.; and Edward Rainbow, bishop of Carlisle; master of the college, 1660; from originals: another, of bishop Cumberland, by *Romney;* a whole length portrait of Henry Howard, earl of Suffolk, by *Gibson;* Samuel Pepys, Esq., by *Sir P. Lely;* Dean Pickard; and one of Professor Farish.

The Master's Lodge, a lofty edifice of brick and stone, standing in the gardens north of the college, and completed in 1837, contains several good portraits, and amongst them are those of Nicholas Ferrar, said to be by *C. Jansen;* Samuel Pepys, Esq., by *Sir G. Kneller;* and the original portrait of the duke of Buckingham, by *Houbraken.* This last was given to the college, by Dr. B. Willis. This college has two *Libraries*, the principal of which was given by Samuel Pepys, Esq., who received his education within these walls. He was secretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Charles II, and James II., and dying in 1703 left the whole of his very valuable collection of books, MSS., and prints to the college together with money to construct an edifice to receive them 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 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 Britian, which ill health prevented

him from executing. In the front of this famous library are all the family arms, beneath which is the following inscription, "*Bibliotheca Pepysiana. Mens cujusque is est quisque.*" The *Old Library* in the first court is also well stored with valuable books.

Eminent Men.—Edward Rainbow, master, bishop of Carlisle, 1664; Dr. James Duport, the celebrated Greek professor, master, 1668; Richard Cumberland, bishop of Peterborough, 1691; Samuel Pepys, Esq.; Dr. Daniel Waterland, the learned divine, master, 1713; Edward Waring, the great mathematician; and Dr. William Bell, prebendary of Westminster, founder of the Bell scholarships, 1810.

Trinity College.—This noble and magnificent college, the mastership of which is in the appointment of the crown, was founded in 1546, and occupies the site of several hostels as well as of the three ancient societies, St. Michael's-house, King's-hall, and Phiswick's hostel. Michael-house, dedicated to St. Michael, the archangel, was founded in 1324, by Harvey de Stanton, chancellor of the exchequer to Edward II. King's-hall was founded by 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 Richard II. and his court when he held a parliament at Cambridge, in 1381. It was the best endowed in the university. Phiswick's hostel was founded by Wm. Phiswick, Esq., bedell of the university, in 1393. Amongst other persons, eminent in their day, bishop Fisher was educated at Michael-house, and bishop Tonstall at King's-hall. These colleges being suppressed at the dissolution of the religious houses, the king (Henry VIII.) made some additions to their revenues and founded the present spacious college for a master and 60 fellows by charter, dated December 19th, 1546, and dedicated it to the holy and undivided Trinity. 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. per annum, for the maintenance of 20 scholars, 10 choristers, and their master, 4 chaplains, 13 poor scholars, and two sizars. The royal foundation now consists of a master, 60 fellows, 4 conducts or chaplains, a librarian, and 69 scholars, but the number of persons now maintained on the establishment is upwards of 400. The government of the college is vested in the master and 8 senior fellows. The fellows of this society are chosen from the scholars, ineligible if M.A. or of sufficient standing to take that degree: there is no appropriation whatsoever: all are required to go into priest's orders within 7 years after they commence Masters of Arts, except two, who are appointed by the master, and permitted to remain laymen. The one is supposed to study law, the other physic. The scholarships are open to men of any county, but two or three are usually filled up annually by scholars chosen from Westminster

school; and one of £50. per annum, founded by Mr. Newman, for a native of Kent and Cambridgeshire alternately. Lady Campden founded several exhibitions from St. Paul's school to Trinity college, some of which are of £100. per annum, and others of £70. per annum. There are also 17 other exhibitions here, founded by several benefactors, most of which are under £10. per annum. There are 16 sizars upon the foundation, who are entitled to commons, rooms, and other emoluments, and various consolidated benefactions to the amount of £136. which is divided amongst them. Also all noblemen pay two guineas and fellow-commoners one guinea each per quarter for the same purpose.

Annual Prizes.—Dr. Paris left a prize of £4. for the best latin declamation; and a second latin declamation prize has been instituted by the college. Dr. Hooper left three silver goblets as prizes, one of £20., the other two of £10. value each for the three best English declamations upon subjects relating to the history of England. Any junior bachelor of arts who writes the best essay on the conduct and character of king William III. is entitled to a prize of £10. left by Mr. Greaves of Fulbourn. Three prizes are given by the college, for the best compositions in latin verse, in lyrical, heroic, and eligiac metres. An additional prize is awarded if there be a second exercise of especial merit on any of the subjects. Dr. Walker left a rent-charge of £10. for one or more poor scholars, most deserving at the time of taking the bachelor's degree. The best reader in chapel receives £4, the second ditto £2, at the discretion of the senior dean. A prize has been instituted by the college for the best English essay, by a senior soph, on some literary, moral or antiquarian subject. Archdeacon Wrangham in 1842 founded a prize to be given to one of the commencing B.A., who should have been in the first class at each of the three college examinations, and also in the first class of the mathematical and classical triposes. The Rev. Peter Leigh, in the year 1849, gave £515, 3 per cent. consols, as an augmentation of this prize. The Rev. E. Yeats founded 2 prizes of 10 guineas each, to be given in books; one to the scholar on the foundation who shall stand highest on the mathematical tripos; the other to the scholar who shall have most distinguished himself for general regularity of conduct. There are also several annual prizes in books given.

This college possesses the patronage of 59 benefices, (and to a sixtieth has the third turn of presentation) and 3 grammar scholars, with the alternate presentation to the mastership of Westminster school. The Queen is visitor, and the Rev. William Whewell D.D. is the present master.*

* The present highly distinguished master is a native of Lancaster; he was admitted a member of this college in 1812 and was second wrangler in 1816. He also obtained the Chancellor's medal for poetry in 1814. Soon after taking his degree he was elected fellow of Trinity, and appointed master in 1812 by the late Sir Robert Peel. As an

Description.—Trinity College is situated between Trinity-street and the river, having St. John's on the north, and Trinity Hall and Caius on the south: its buildings enclose three spacious quadrangular courts, and one of a smaller size, in which Bishop's Hostle is situate. The *first court*, which is the largest, contains a magnificent assemblage of buildings, including the chapel, master's lodge, hall, and combination-rooms, and measures on the south side 287 feet, on the west 344, on the north 256, and on the east 325. It is entered from the street by a stately turreted gateway, which is ornamented with a statue of Henry VIII., the royal arms, and six armorial bearings of other members of the royal family. It had formerly an astromical observatory on the summit, erected for the studies of the immortal Newton, which was removed in 1797.

This gateway is said to have been formerly the entrance to King's Hall. On the north side of this court stands a lofty tower with a clock in front, under which is a statue of Edward III., with the inscription, *Pugna pro Patria;* and on the south is a gateway, with four lofty towers at the corners, adorned with a statue of queen Elizabeth in her robes. In the south-west-corner is the entrance to a small pile of building, called Bishop's Hostle,* and also to King's Court. In the middle of this spacious and beautiful quadrangle stands an elegant octagonal stone conduit. The second court is more elegant but less spacious than the former, measuring 228 feet by 223 south and north, and 148 feet by 132 west and east. This court was erected in 1609, principally by the benefaction of Dr. Thomas Nevile, master of the college and dean of Canterbury, and from him called *Nevile's Court.* After the completion of this court, Fuller says, this was "the stateliest and most uniform college in Christendom." Since that time a magnificent library has been erected at the west end, and the south and north sides have been almost wholly rebuilt. *King's Court* so called in honour of his majesty Geo. IV., who contributed the sum of £1000. towards its erection is another splendid quadrangle, the building of which was commenced in 1823, the foundation stone being laid on the 12th of August by the Right Hon. Chas. Manners Sutton, D.C.L., speaker of the house of commons as the representative of his majesty. This court is 162 feet in length, and 150 in breadth; it occupied three years in erecting, and the cost of the building was upwards of £40,000.

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author he has gained a high degree of reputation. He was selected by the bishop of London to write the "Bridgewater Treatise on Astronomy" which is one of the most popular contributions to the series. Amongst his important works are his "History and Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences." His mathematical treatises are numerous; and he has contributed many valuable papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

* So called from its having been built by the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, (Dr. John Hacket), at an expense of £1200. The rents are appropriated to the purchase of books to the library.

The Chapel on the north side of the first court is a handsome edifice, in the Tudor style, and was erected by the sister queens Mary and Elizabeth. The interior measures 204 feet in length nearly 34 in breadth, and 44 in height. The Choir is fitted up with stalls beautifully carved and ornamented with fluted Corinthian pilasters, the carving by the celebrated *Gibbons*. The altar piece is embellished with a fine painting by *West*, of *St. Michael binding Satan*, the gift of bishop Hinchliffe, and on each side of the altar are two antique and curious paintings of our saviour and his precursor, the blessed virgin, and St. Elizabeth in niches painted in perspective. The roof is of timber handsomely carved with wreathed foliage, and the floor is of black and white marble.

The ante chapel is separated from the choir by the organ gallery of Norway oak, supported by fluted columns of the Doric order: on this stands a very fine toned organ. In the ante chapel is a most admirable piece of statuary, erected at the expense of Dr. Robert Smith, late master of the college, and executed by *Roubiliac*. Here is the figure of the great Newton in white marble; the philosopher is represented standing on a pedestal, in a Master of Arts' gown, with a prism in his hands. On the pedestal is this inscription, "*Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit.*" Here are also handsome monumental tablets and busts to the memory of Roger Cotes, a fellow of this college, and Plumian professor; Rev. Peter Paul Dobree, late Greek professor; Rev. John Wordsworth, Rev. Thomas Jones; two remarkably elegant specimens of sculpture, one by *Flaxman*, in memory of Isaac Hawkins Brown, Esq., and the Hon. Charles James Fox Maitland, youngest son of lord Lauderdale; and a statue of Weeks by Bacon, from the one at St. Alban's, given to the college by Dr. Whewell, the present master. Choral service is performed in this chapel on the mornings and evenings of Sundays and saints' days, on the eves of saints' days, and every Saturday evening.

The *Hall*, one of the finest of the description in the world, is built after the model of Westminster hall, to which alone it yields pre-eminence. Besides being used as the dining and banquetting room of the college, it is used on occasions of state, when the sovereigns visit the university. It is 100 feet long, 40 broad, and about 50 high: is ascended by a large flight of steps, and within is handsomely fitted up with carved wainscotting, and is surmounted by a lofty lantern. The roof is of open-work timber in the debased Tudor style. Over the screens is a richly carved music gallery. This stately room is decorated with several whole-length portraits of persons who have been connected with the college. In the centre, at the north end, is an original paintlng by *Valentine Ritts*, of Sir Isaac Newton; and amongst the portraits are those of John Dryden, the poet, "*glorious John*," by J. Hudson, Dr. Isaac Barrow, bishops Pearson and Wilkinson, lord chief justice Coke, Dr. Robert Smith, and lord Wm. Russell. The windows

are embellished with the arms, in stained glass, of several noble personages. The principal of the two *combination rooms* contains portraits of Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, by *Danse;* John, Marquis of Granby, leaning on his horse, attended by a black groom, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds;* an original of Sir Isaac Newton; a whole length portrait of prince William, duke of Gloucester, who was a student of this college, by *Opie;* one of Augustus Frederic, duke of Sussex, by *Lonsdale;* and one of the Marquis Camden, late chancellor of the university, by *Sir Thomas Lawrence.*

The Library.—This building, which forms the western side of Nevile's court, was erected from the design of *Sir Christopher Wren,* at a cost of nearly £20,000, is one of the best specimens of classical architecture in the kingdom. The elevation towards the court, which is richly ornamented with pilasters, chapiters, architraves, and festoons of fruit and flowers, is divided into two stories by attached columns of the Doric and Ionic orders. The whole is crowned by a handsome stone balustrade, in the centre of which are emblematical statues of divinity, law, physic, and mathematics, executed by *Gabriel Cibber* (the father of Colley Cibber, the poet laureate), who became deservedly celebrated for the two figures of *Raging,* and *Melancholy Madness,* on the gates of old Bethlehem hospital. In the centre arch of the lower story is a fine bas-relief of Ptolemy receiving the new greek version of the scriptures from the seventy interpreters. The elevation towards the walks has an air of majestic simplicity: the principal decorations are three doorways, flanked by columns, and surmounted by entablatures of the Doric order. Beneath this noble structure is a spacious piazza, supported by numerous pillars, and opening towards the walks with three gates of wrought iron. The entrance to the library is at the north end of the piazza, by a spacious staircase, having an enriched roof. A flight of black marble steps conducts to the interior. In the vestibule is placed the curious collection of ancient marbles and inscriptions by the eminent antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, presented to the college in 1750, and several Roman monuments and curiosities. The interior of the library, which is truly beautiful, is 190 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 38 in height. The entrance is at the north end, and the south end is terminated by folding-doors, opening to a balcony, over which is a window of painted glass, for the execution of which £500. was bequeathed by Dr. Robert Smith, formerly master. The window was painted by *Peckitt,* of York, from a design of *Cipriani.* The subject represents the presentation of Sir Isaac Newton to George III., who is seated under a canopy with a laurel chaplet in his hand, and attended by the British Minerva, who is apparently advising him to reward merit in the person of the great philosopher. Below the throne is the celebrated Bacon, in his robes, with a pen and book, as if preparing to register the reward about to be bestowed on Sir Isaac. The original drawing, which cost 100

guineas, is preserved in the library. This magnificent gallery is floored with black and white marble, alternately disposed in diagonal slabs, and the walls are adorned with Corinthian pillars and a rich cornice. Ranged on each side of the room, on handsome pedestals, are the following busts exquisitely sculptured, chiefly by *Roubiliac:—Right side:* John Ray, Thomas, lord Trevor, Sir Edward Coke, Roger Cotes, Dr. Isaac Barrow, *Sir Isaac Newton. Left side:* Francis Willoughby, Charles Whitworth, lord Galway, Sir Robert Cotton, Dr. James Jurin, Dr. Richard Bentley, and *Francis Bacon*, lord Verulam.

The library is divided into 30 spacious classes, disposed in cases of Norway oak elegantly carved, by *Gibbons;* on the top of the cases are busts of the following celebrated personages—*Right side:* Milton, Dryden, Pope, Addison, Fletcher, Beaumont, Spencer, Shakespeare, Inigo Jones, Dr. Sydenham, Tillotson, Locke, Ben. Johnson, Drs. Shepherd and Hooper. *Left side:* Homer, Virgil, Horace, Marcus Aurelius, Seneca, M. Brutus, Julius Cæsar, Cicero, Demosthenes, Plato, Socrates, Democritus, Anacreon, Dr. Robert Smith, and professor Porson. In a niche, is a fine statue of Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, chancellor of the university for 60 years, executed in the Roman style by *Rysbrack*, 1754. Here is a fine statue of Byron, by *Thorlwaldsen*, and some exquisite carvings in lime wood, by *Gibbons*. Among the portraits in the library are whole-lengths, by *Valentine Ritts*, of Dr. Isaac Barrow, Dr. Nevile, Sir Henry Puckering, and Monk, duke of Albemarle; Sir Robert Cotton, Abraham Cowley, Thomas Gale, dean of York; Roger Gale, the antiquarian; Charles Montague, earl of Halifax, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller;* and Dr. Hackett, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Here is also a very fine head-size copy of *Shakspeare*, by *Mark Garrard.* The books are both valuable and numerous, the collection having been frequently augmented by the gifts of different benefactors, and particularly by the recent bequests of 1000 volumes, made by the Rev. P. P. Dobree, late regius professor of Greek in this university; of 3000 volumes by the late Rev. Daniel Pettiward, rector of Great Finborough, Suffolk; of 700 volumes by the Rev. Robert Hole, late fellow; and lastly, by one of 1000 volumes of tracts upon various subjects, by the late venerable Fra. Wrangham, archdeacon of the east Riding of York. Many curious and valuable manuscripts are also deposited here, including the Arabic collection of Dr. Gale, and others of various descriptions. Amongst the very interesting curiosities preserved here, are an antique statue of *Æsculapius*, found at Samoe, about 14 miles from Rome; the globe, universal ring dial, quadrant, and compass, which formerly belonged to Sir Isaac Newton, and a lock of his hair; a quiver of arrows employed by Richard III. against Henry VII. at the battle of Bosworth field; a beautiful skeleton of a man in miniature, cut by a shepherd's boy; an Egyptian mummy, in very fine preservation, the outside being curiously gilt and painted; and the dried body of one of the aboriginal

inhabitants of the Madeira islands, in appearance like dried seal-skin; a Babylonian brick, presented by Gen. Sir John Malcolm, and a copy of *Magna Charta.* There are also some other curiosities, brought from the South Sea Islands, by Captain Cook, and presented to the college by the late earl of Sandwich. The Cam, which runs in front of the library, is crossed by an elegant cycloidal stone bridge of three arches. The walks are skirted with chesnut and lime trees, and the grounds are truly beautiful.

The Master's Lodge is also the residence of the sovereign on the occasion of any royal visit to Cambridge, and is always made use of, according to a provision in the charter of Henry VIII., by her majesty's going judges of assize. It is an extensive building containing several spacious apartments, which were fitted up a few years since in a rich style by Dr. Mansel, bishop of Bristol, the then master. Amongst the numerous portraits in the lodge are those of queen Elizabeth, Edward III., Sir Walter Raleigh, Henry VIII., Edward VI., queen Mary, and Sir Isaac Newton. Here is a bust of *Galileo,* by Caricini, and in the centre of the hall is a beautiful statue of Edward VI. in plaster-of-paris. Since the visit to the university of king James I. and his son Henry, prince of Wales, on the 7th March, 1615, the lodge has been a royal residence. On the occasion of the visit of king James, public disputations were held daily and plays were acted for his entertainment. The celebrated comedy of *Ignoramus,* which was then produced, pleased his majesty so much, that being at Newmarket for the purpose of hunting a short time afterwards, he paid a second visit to Cambridge (on the 13th May) for the express purpose of seeing it again represented. It is stated 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. When king Charles and his queen visited Cambridge in 1632, comedies were also acted for their entertainment. When her present majesty and her royal consort, prince Albert, visited the university and this royal college in the 25th October, 1843, *(several particulars of which will be found at page* 40), the state apartments in the lodge were fitted up in a magnificent style. Her majesty was received at the avenue of the grand entrance by the vice-chancellor (who was in that year master of Trinity College), attended by the heads of colleges and the other public functionaries of the university, who escorted her to the lodge of the college. This interesting ceremony was succeeded by one still more interesting, and which elsewhere could rarely be witnessed. Her majesty having graciously signified her pleasure to receive an address from the university in the afternoon of the day, in the hall, the entire body of the university assembled in the large court of the college. The whole of the north, east, and south sides of this spacious quadrangle were completely lined with the members of the university, in regular rank, commencing with those of King's college, and

ending with those of Downing, the whole procession headed by the vice-chancellor, noblemen, heads of colleges, and others of superior rank, and every one in full academical costume. The university being at this particular time at its fullest, the concourse was very great, and the sight most imposing. After the address had been received, her majesty and the prince went in state to divine service at King's college chapel. In the evening her majesty held a levee at Trinity college. The following day was principally devoted to her majesty's visit to the senate-house, and to the various colleges and other public institutions, and on this occasion the prince received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law in the presence of her majesty, who occupied a handsome throne in the senate-house. The chair used by queen Elizabeth on her visit to Cambridge in 1564, when she spent six days at King's college, was that now used by queen Victoria. The university and town evinced their loyalty on this occasion by the most superb illuminations and decorations, as well as the most brilliant displays of fire-works.

Having thus given a detailed account of the proceedings on her Majesty's first visit to Cambridge, we shall next take a glance at her second visit on Monday the 5th of July, 1847, and the two following days, it being on the occasion of the installation of his royal highness prince Albert, as chancellor of the university. "In glancing at a list of royal progresses to Cambridge during a period of nearly 1000 years" says a highly respectable journal of the day, "we find that only upon six occasions in upwards of 40 royal visits, has Cambridge been honoured with the presence of a queen, and one of these, the present sovereign. Although scarcely four years have elapsed since this auspicious visit, the reception of her majesty and prince Albert in Cambridge on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, could not have been exceeded in enthusiasm: all that warmth of feeling by which a monarchy-loving people can attest their affection for royalty was evinced upon this occasion, and that with perhaps greater fervour than when the queen and the prince visited Granta's time honoured seat of learning in 1843. This may possibly be explained by the present being not a mere visit of pleasure; but, in connection with an event as honourable to the university as gratifying to the feelings of the husband of the sovereign, in the choice of his royal highness for this academic office." Her majesty and her royal consort *en suite*, having travelled from London by the Eastern counties railway, were met at the Cambridge station by the earl of Hardwicke, lord lieutenant of the county; the late lord Godolphin, high steward of the corporation of Cambridge; Mr. Pate, the high sheriff of the county, the mayor and corporation of Cambridge, &c. &c. A guard of honour composed of a company of Chelsea out-pensioners under the command of Capt. Foster, and a detatchment of the Whittlesea yeomanry cavalry under Capt. Chas. Smith, formed an escort to accompany the royal party from the station to Trinity college. The duke of Norfolk, as master of the horse had previously arrived at

Cambridge, and with four of the royal carriages was in attendance to receive his sovereign. The railway station was profusely decorated with evergreens and flowers, outside the grand entrance spacious and lofty galleries were erected by the railway directors for their ladies and friends, the mayor and corporation &c., and high above all floated the royal standard among an array of union jacks and military ensigns. All the shops on the route to Trinity college were closed, the houses were decorated with flags and devices in flowers, and every window and public building was thronged with applauding spectators. The royal lodge at Trinity was appointed for her majesty's residence, and the preparations for the royal reception were very complete. After the usual formalities of presenting the insignia of office, &c., her majesty held a levee in the great hall of the college, at which the prince chancellor, habited in his gorgeous satin robes, read, and presented an address from the university. Among the many persons of note present, were the duke of Wellington, prince Waldemar and suite, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Harry Smith, the bishop of Oxford, the duke of Saxe Weimar, &c., &c.

The installation of his royal highness took place in the senate-house, in presence of her majesty who occupied a chair of state: the installation ode written by the poet laureate, was performed in a splendid manner, and the whole was conducted with all the "pomp and circumstance" suitable to the occasion.

Banquets, fetes, assemblies, concerts, illuminations, fire-works, &c., were "the order of the day" during the royal sojourn at Cambridge. The vice-chancellor (the master of Catherine Hall), gave the royal party, and distinguished visitors, a grand banquet at the hall of his college; a splendid banquet was held in the hall of Trinity college; a grand horticultural fete was given on the grounds of Downing college, and a magnificent breakfast took place in the cloisters of Neville court, Trinity college. A splendid fete also took place on the lawn in front of the new square of St. John's college, at which it is said 2000 persons were present, each of whom paid one guinea for a ticket of admission. A royal pavillion about 40 feet long, of red and white striped cloth, and the interior lined with yellow and white striped muslin, fitted up with state chairs, candelabra, mirror, &c., was erected on the lawn of Trinity college and on the college grounds of Downing, during the fete, and in the centre of the quadrangle of Neville's court was erected another handsome tent. The grounds of Trinity and St. John's were united by temporary wooden bridges thrown across the Cam, and an immense pavillion was erected for the purpose of dancing in the gardens of St. John's: Jullien's celebrated band was in attendance. Her majesty, prince Albert, and suite returned to London by railway on the Wednesday afternoon.

Eminent Men.—Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, the favourite of queen Elizabeth, beheaded in 1601; Sir Edward Coke, lord chief justice, 1613; the illustrious Bacon, baron Verulam, 1619; John Overhall, bishop of Norwich, 1618;

Fulk Greville, lord Brooke, 1620; Dr. John the poet, dean of St. Paul's, 1620; Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, the celebrated antiquary, who died in 1631; George Herbert, author of "The Temple" and "Priest to the Temple," who died in 1632; Dr. Philemon Holland, translator of Livy, &c., who died in 1636; Sir Henry Spelman, author of "The Archæological Glossary," &c., who died in 1641; John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1661; Abraham Cowley, the poet, who died in 1667; Richard Sterne, archbishop of York, 1664; Francis Willughby, the celebrated naturalist, who died in 1672; Dr. Isaac Barrow, master, 1673; Andrew Marvell, the poet and statesman, who died in 1678; Nathaniel Lee, the dramatist, who died in 1692; John Dryden, the poet, who died in 1700; Dr. Thomas Gale, dean of York, the eminent antiquary, who died in 1702; John Ray, the distinguished naturalist, who died in 1705; Robert Nelson, author of "The Festivals and Fasts," &c., who died in 1715; Roger Cotes, the eminent mathematician, and friend of Newton, who died in 1716; Sir Isaac Newton, born Dec. 25, 1642, and died March 20, 1727; Roger Gale, the learned antiquary, who died in 1744; Dr. Conyers Middleton, author of the "Life of Cicero," &c., who died in 1750; Zachary Pearce, bishop of Rochester, 1756; John Hinchliffe, master; bishop of Peterborough, 1769; Richard Watson, bishop of Llandaff, 1782; Richard Porson, the critic; Greek professor, 1792; John Tweddell, author of "Prolusiones Juveniles," who died and was buried at Athens in 1799; Peter Paul Dobree, Greek professor, 1823; and George Gordon Byron, lord Byron, the celebrated poet, who died at Missolonghi in Greece, April 19th, 1824.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE was founded in 1584 by Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer and privy counsellor in the reign of queen Elizabeth on the site of the monastery of black friars, which he had purchased of Mr. Sherwood. The original foundation was only for a master, 3 fellows, and 4 scholars, but there are now 12 foundation fellowships, besides 1 founded by Mr. Gillingham the possessor of which receives a dividend arising from a distinct estate, but is in most other respects on an equality with the foundation fellows. These 13 fellowships are (by a recent alteration of the statutes) open to Englishmen of all counties, *without any restriction whatever;* and a person becomes eligible to them on proceeding to the degree of B.A. All the fellows are obliged to proceed to the degrees of M.A. and B.D. as soon as they are of sufficient standing. The 4 senior fellows are obliged to take priest's orders. Besides these 13, there are 2 on Sir Wolstan Dixie's foundation, who are obliged to proceed to their degrees equally with those on the original foundation, but they have no vote in any college affairs, nor any claim to the offices or dividends of the college. Candidates for these fellowships must have taken the degree of B.A. and must be related to the founder, or have been educated at Market-Bosworth school in

Leicestershire. The heirs of the founder nominate, and the college admits the nomination. There are likewise 4 scholarships of Sir W. Dixie's foundation of £10. per annum, subject to the same restrictions. The foundation scholarships are open to Englishmen of all counties. The scholars receive upwards of 20 *guineas a year* in addition to the payment of *a guinea a week* during residence. Besides these there are many scholarships and exhibitions, founded by various benefactors, to be given to the candidates most distinguished for learning and exemplary conduct. Five by Dr. Thorpe, of £30 per annum, with a preference, *cæteris paribus*, to the sons of orthodox clergymen; 1 by Mr. Hubbard, of £12 per annum, to the best of Dr. Thorpe's scholars; 10 by Mr. Ash, of £10 per annum; 4 by archdeacon Johnson, of £24 per annum, with a preference to candidates from Oakham and Uppingham schools; 1 by Dr. Smith, of £16 per annum, with a preference to Durham and Newcastle schools; 2 by Mr. Richards, of £12 per annum, with a preference to Christ's hospital; 4 by Dr. Whichcot, of 4s. per week during residence, who are entitled to the same privileges as those of the foundation; 1 by Sir Busick Harwood, of £10 per annum, with a preference to a medical student; 2 by lady Romney, of £12 per annum each; and 2 by the Rev. J. Brown, of 10s. per week during residence. There are likewise exhibitions founded by the Rev. H. Aspinall, Rev. W. Branthwaite, Mr. Hobbs, lady G. Mildmay, Mr. J. Wells, Mrs. Titley, &c., which, in addition to the former, are given to the most deserving candidates.

Annual Prizes.—Plate to the amount of £12 is given to the best proficient in mathematics among the commencing B.A. Plate or books of the value of £12 is given to the best proficient in classics, if in the first class of the classical tripos, or £6 if in the second. This prize was instituted by the Rev. W. Hardyman, B.D., late fellow. Books to the amount of 5 guineas are given to the best dissertation upon some theological or historical subject, and to the amount of 3 guineas for the second. There are other prizes given also. This college possesses the patronage of 17 benefices and 3 grammar schools; the visitors are, in some cases, the vice-chancellor and two senior D.D.; in others, the master of Christ's college and the two senior doctors.

Description.—This college, which stands in St. Andrew street, was erected on the site of a Dominican friary founded about the year 1275. A fire in 1811 destroyed much of it, which was soon after rebuilt. The front next the street is of considerable extent, consisting of a body and two wings elegantly built with stone, with a pediment in the centre, supported by four columns of the Ionic order, under which is the entrance, through a piazza, into the principal court, which is 128 feet long, by 107 broad. This court consists of the cloisters and gallery, the hall, the combination-room, the master's lodge, and a modern and uniform structure of stone, ornamented with a balustrade and parapet, the chapel

and the cloisters forming the east side of the quadrangle. That part of the original building which was on the north-west, was rebuilt about the year 1829, and with an additional new building on the north, completes a small square, the south side of which is formed by the hall, and the east, by the library. These latter buildings are in the Tudor style of architecture.

The *Chapel*, which is entered from the eastern piazza of the court, was built from the designs of *Sir Christopher Wren*, and was finished in 1677. It is a handsome stone building, 84 feet long, 30 broad, and 27 high; the interior is extremely elegant, and is floored with marble; the ceiling is ornamented with stucco; and it is wainscoted with oak. The altar-piece is adorned with a painting of the *Prodigal Son*, by *Amiconi*, and at the west end is a handsome gallery containing a neat organ.

The *Hall*, which stands on the site of the *Chapel of the Black Friars*, is a very fine room. It is furnished with a music-gallery, and has a handsomely stuccoed ceiling, with two lofty oriel windows opposite each other, at the upper end. Here is a good painting of Sir Wolstan Dixie, knt. (the founder of two bye-fellowships and two scholarships), and another of Sir Walter Mildmay (the founder.) The *Combination-room*, which joins the hall, is handsomely fitted up, and contains a good portrait of Mr. Hubbard, late fellow, and registrar of the university. The gardens, which are pleasant and extensive, contain a neat bowling-green and a cold bath. In the fellows' garden is a beautiful Cedar of Lebanon.

Amongst the *eminent men* who have been members of this college may be noticed, William Bedell, bishop of Kilmore, 1629; Joseph Hall, one of king James' commissioners at the Synod of Dort, bishop of Norwich, 1641; William Sancroft, master, archbishop of Canterbury; 1677; Matthew Poole, author of the famous "Synopsis Criticorum," who died in 1679; Dr. Edmund Castell, the learned Orientalist, who died in 1685; Dr. Ralph Cudworth, author of "The Intellectual System," who died in 1688; Richard Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, 1691; Joshua Barnes, the learned greek professor, 1695; Sir William Temple, the celebrated statesman, who died in 1700; Anthony Blackwald, author of the "The Sacred Classics Defended" &c., who died in 1730; Thomas Martin, professor of botany, 1761; Dr. Richard Farmer, an able commentator on Shakespeare, master, 1775; Richard Hurd, bishop of Worcester, 1781; Thomas Percy, bishop of Dromore, 1782; Henry Homer, editor of several of the classics, who died in 1791; Charles Manners Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury, 1804; and Dr. Samuel Parr, the learned critic, who died in 1825.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE was founded on the site of a monastery of Franciscans or Grey friars in 1598, by lady Frances Sidney, countess of Sussex, widow of Thomas Radcliffe, earl of Sussex. This lady by will dated December 6th, 1588,

bequeathed £5,000., and some other property, to found a college for a master, 10 fellows and 20 scholars; but the bequest being insufficient to defray the cost of the buildings, and to support so great an establishment, the fellows were reduced by her executors to 7, but have since been increased by additional endowment. There are now 9 foundation fellowships, all open to natives of any part of her majesty's dominions. Besides the foundation fellowships, there are 2 founded by Mr. Peter Blundell, appropriated to his scholars of this college; and 1 fellowship founded by Leonard Smith, the nomination of which is vested in the warden and company of Fishmongers. The Blundell fellowships are tenable for only 10 years after the degree of M.A., but in other respects the fellows have the same privileges, authority, &c., as the foundation fellows. A Mathematical lectureship, present value £170. per annum, was founded by Mr. Taylor. It is not tenable with a fellowship, but may be held by a layman. This being a Divinity college, all the fellows of every description are obliged to take Orders within 3 years from the time of their election, and the degree of B.D., at the regular period prescribed by the university statutes. No fellow of this college derives any benefit from his fellowship unless he be a master of arts complete. There are 20 foundation scholarships, perfectly open, value 7s. each per week during residence; 2 scholarships founded by Mr. Peter Blundell, appropriated to scholars from Tiverton school; 2 founded by Dr. Micklethwaite, of 7s. each per week during residence; and 2 founded by Mr. Edward Montagu, 4s. each per week during residence.

Exhibitions.—Archdeacon Johnson left 4 exhibitions, now about £24. per annum each, with preference to those educated at the schools of Oakham or Uppingham, in Rutland; Mr. Lovett founded 2 for clergymen's sons, now above £40. per annum each. Preference to be given to candidates who have been 3 years at Grantham or Oakham school; Mr. Barcroft left 2 for clergyman's sons, value £12. each per annum; and the college has 2 exhibitions, value £12 each per annum, from the company of Haberdashers. Six mathematical exhibitions have been lately established on the foundation of Mr. Taylor. The yearly value of each is £50. *at least*, with rooms in college rent free. The exhibitions, as they become vacant, are given to those undergraduates of the college who distinguish themselves in mathematics at the annual college examination at midsummer. There are also several benefactions appropriated to students from certain schools in Yorkshire and Bedfordshire.

Annual Prizes.—A prize of £10. for the best proficient in mathematics at the time of taking the degree of B.A., provided his name appear on the first Tripos. There are two examinations in each academical year, at which prizes are adjudged to those who distinguish themselves in divinity, classics, mathematics, and general physics. There are likewise prizes for the best latin and english declama-

tions, the best latin theme, and for the best reader in chapel. The patronage of the college consists of six livings: the visitor is Sir John Shelly Sidney, bart., the heir of the foundress; but in some cases the vice-chancellor and two senior Doctors in Divinity: in others, the vice-chancellor and the masters of Christ's and Emmanuel are appointed visitors by the statutes. The Rev. Robert Phelps, D.D., is the present master.

Description,—Sidney college is situated in the centre of Cambridge, on the east side of the street to which it gives name. It consists of two small courts, both of which have undergone great alteration within the last few years, under the direction of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. The buildings are in the gothic style; the north court is embattled and gabled; the second or south court is gabled and embattled on two sides; the third side, on which stands the library and chapel, is ornamented with pinnacles, an enriched porch, and a bell turret; and the fourth side of both courts is open to the street, from which they are separated by a wall surmounted by iron railings.

The *Chapel* (originally the friars' dormitory) has been elegantly rebuilt under the direction of Dr. Elliston, one of the late masters, about the year 1760. It is 57 feet long and 24 broad. The altar-piece, by *Francesco Pittoni*, a Venetian, is a *Repose during the flight to Egypt*.

The *Hall* is a fine room 60 feet long and 27 broad, with a music gallery supported by pillars forming a vestibule at the entrance, and with a handsome bow window at the upper end. The *Library*, which forms a study to the master's lodge, is neatly fitted up, and contains, besides a well-chosen selection of books, several curiosities. Among them is part of an incrustation of a child's skull found in the isle of Crete about 10 feet beneath the soil, and brought to England in 1627. The teeth are white and sound and remain unchanged, but the other parts resemble a hard sand-stone. It was sent up to the celebrated Dr. Harvey, for the inspection of king Charles I. by his majesty's desire, and was then whole; but it has been since broken, and some parts have been lost. Here is likewise a bust of Cromwell, executed by the celebrated *Bernini*, from a plaster impression, taken from Oliver's face after his death, and sent to Italy; the countenance bears a great resemblance to the celebrated portrait by *Cooper*.

The Master's Lodge contains several handsome apartments. Among the portraits is an original in crayon, of Oliver Cromwell, which was presented to the college by Mr. Brand Hollis, 1765, and is esteemed a very correct likeness. A modern collector of pictures is reported to have travelled 200 miles to see this portrait. Here are also full-lengths of lady Sidney, the foundress, and William Wollaston, author of "The Religion of Nature;" some excellent views of Venice, by *Gwedyr*, a pupil of *Cannaletti*, and a good head of Dr. Hey. Cromwell was a member of this college, and his admission is thus noticed in the college register.

"Aprilis 26, 1616, 14 J. I. Oliverus Cromwell Huntingdoniensis admissus ad commeatum Sociorum Aprilis vicesimo sexto, 1616, Tutore Mro. Ricardo Howlet." He was born at Huntingdon on the 25th of April, 1599. The *grounds* of the college are laid out with much taste; the fellows' garden is retired and pleasant, and contains a shrubbery, summer-house, and bowling-green.

Eminent Men.—James Montague, 1595, first master, and bishop of Winchester; Dr. Samuel Ward, master 1609, who was sent by James I. to the synod of Dort; Edward Montague, earl of Winchester, chancellor of the university, 1648; Oliver Cromwell, "the lord protector;" John Bramhall, archbishop of Armagh, 1661; Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, 1667; Dr. Thomas Comber, dean of Durham, 1691; Thomas Rymer, collector of the Fœdera, who died in 1713; Wm. Wollaston, author of "The Religion of Nature delineated," who died in 1724; and Thomas Twining, translater of "Aristotle's Poetics," who died in 1804.

Downing College.—This, the most recent foundation in the university, was founded on the 22d of September, 1800, in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, bart., of Gamlingay park, in this county. This gentleman, in the year 1717, devised several valuable estates, in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, to his nearest relations, Sir Jacob Gerrard Downing and his three sons, with remainder to their issue in succession; and in case they all died without issue, he devised the estates to trustees, who were to found a college within the precincts of this university, to be called *Downing College*. The testator died in the year 1749, and his property descended to Sir Jacob, who, on the death of his sons without issue, in his life-time, became sole inheritor, and at his decease, in 1764, left his possessions to his lady; but the estates devised by Sir George Downing were claimed by the university for the use of the proposed college. The validity of the original will immediately became a subject of legal inquiry, but, after many years' litigation, was at length established; and the charter for the incorporation of the new college having been fully examined by the privy council, and approved by his majesty, the great seal was affixed to it by the lord chancellor (Loughborough), on the 22d of September, 1800. By this charter the college is empowered to hold landed property to the value of £1500 per annum in addition to the estates devised by the founder.

This college will consist of a master, 2 professors (one of the laws of England, and one of medicine), 16 fellows, two of which only are clerical, and 6 scholars. The objects of the foundation are stated in the charter to be students in law, physic, and other useful arts and learning. At present only the master, professors, and 3 fellows are appointed for the purpose of taking possession of the estates, administering the revenues, &c., but the remaining fellows and the scholars will be appointed after the erection of the buildings necessary for the college. The master is elected by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and

the masters of St. John's and Clare hall, from among those who are or have been professors or fellows. The electors to the professorships are the same as to the mastership, with the addition of the master. The professor of law must be, at the time of his election, LL.D., M.A., or LL.B., of Cambridge or Oxford, of ten years' standing from matriculation, and a barrister-at-law. The professor of medicine must be M.A. licensed to practise physic for two years, or M.D. or M.B. of Cambridge or Oxford, or a member of a Scotch university of seven years' standing, and 25 years of age, and who shall have attended the medical lectures in one of the Scotch universities for 4 years. The professors are bound to read a course of lectures in their respective faculties, on the usual terms, upon which public lectures are given in the university. The professorships are not vacated by marriage, or by the possession of any property, and the professors are capable of holding any of the lay offices in the college. The electors to the fellowships are, the master, professors, and fellows of the degree of M.A. After the building of the college is completed all graduates of Cambridge or Oxford are eligible, and the only restriction is, that there shall never be 8 fellows natives of the same county at one time. The clerical fellowships will be tenable for life, and subject to residence for a certain part of each term. The lay fellowships continue only for 12 years, and are not subject to any residence. Every lay fellow must declare either for law or physic. Those who declare for law must be called to the bar within 8 years after their election; and the medical fellows must take the degree of M.D. within 2 years after they are of sufficient standing. A lay fellow may also take orders after 6 years, without thereby vacating his fellowship. The late Mr. John Botwell, of this town, who gave by his will a considerable property to charitable uses, bequeathed to this college a collection of books, manuscripts, fossils and antiquities, with a request that the book-cases containing them might be placed in the college library. Among the manuscripts is a history of the topography and antiquities of this town, prepared for publication by Mr. Botwell. This collection is now in a room in the lodge. The annual salary of the master is £600; that of the professors £200 each; and of the fellows £100 each. There are two benefices in the patronage of the college: the queen, by the lord chancellor, is visitor, and the Rev. Thomas Worsley, M.A., F.G.S., is the present master.

Description.—A piece of land, called St. Thomas's Leys, containing nearly 30 acres, and situated between Emmanuel and Pembroke colleges, having been purchased for the site, and for grounds and walks, the first stone of the building was laid by the then master, Dr. Annesley, attended by the university in procession, on the 18th of May, 1807. So much of this college as has been hitherto built, has been executed after the designs of *Wm. Wilkins, Esq., M.A.*, in the Grecian style of architecture. It is to consist of one spacious quadrangle, and

is intended to be entirely faced with Ketton stone. Those parts of the east and west sides of the square which contain the hall, the combination-room, the master's lodge, the residences of the two professors, and apartments for the fellows, have been already completed.

The Master's Lodge and the *Hall* form the wings of the south-front, and are adorned with porticoes, &c. of the Ionic order. The capitals of the pillars, and the other architectural ornaments, are richly sculptured. The centre building of this front will comprise the *Chapel* and *Library;* the remainder of the quadrangle will be appropriated to the apartments of the students. The buildings already erected have cost above £60,000. The college was opened in May 1821, when undergraduates were admitted to reside and keep terms. Considerable progress has also been made in laying out the grounds. The plantations are in a flourishing condition; and the whole assumes a pleasing and diversified appearance. The principal entrance is in Regent-street.

Eminent Men.—Francis Annesley, D.C.L., first master, 1800; Sir Busick Harwood, professor of anatomy and medicine, 1801; Edward Christian, Esq., professor of the laws of England, 1801, and chief justice of the Isle of Ely; and William Frere, serjeant-at-law, D.C.L., master, 1812.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS

belonging to, or connected with the University are the following:—

THE SENATE-HOUSE.—This beautiful structure, in which degrees are conferred and the other public business of the university transacted, is situated about the centre of the town, and forms the north side of a splendid square, the university library and schools being on the west, St. Mary's church on the east, and the beautiful chapel of King's college south. The senate-house, which is built of Portland stone, was erected from a design of Sir James Burrough by Mr. Gibbs, at a cost of nearly £20,000, about £11,000 of which consisted of public subscriptions. His majesty George I. also gave £2,000; George II. £3,000; and the then lord high steward of the university £1,000 towards it. Its foundation stone was laid on the 22d of June, 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 exterior is of the Corinthian order; the interior, Doric. The interior is 101 feet long, 42 broad, and 32 high. The exterior is ornamented with a range of pilasters supporting the entablature, &c. between two rows of sash windows, and has a handsome stone balustrade surrounding the summit. In the centre of the grand front, on the south, is a magnificent pediment supported by four fluted Corinthian columns, the capitals of which are finely carved; under this is an entrance ascended by a flight of steps, and at the east end is another pediment supported by columns, and corresponding with that on the south. The interior is ornamented with

wainscot carvings and galleries of Norway oak, capable of accommodating more than 1000 persons. The ceiling of this magnificent saloon is richly ornamented with stucco work, executed with much taste, and the floor is of a black and white marble. Under a pediment of Norway oak, richly carved, and supported by four fluted columns, at the east end, is the vice-chancellor's chair. On the floor, on the north side, is a statue of George I. by *Rysbrack*, and opposite, on the south side, is one of George II. by *Wilton*. At the east end is a statue of Charles, duke of Somerset, when young, by *Rysbrack;* and in the same end is one in the finest Carara marble of the right hon. William Pitt, from the chisel of Nollekens, and for which a sum of upwards of £7000 was raised by subscription amongst the members of the university. This statue is considered to be the *chef d'œuvre* of the sculptor. In the centre of the square, in front of the senate-house, is a large model of the famous Warwick vase, presented by the late duke of Northumberland.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY consists of the whole range of the story over the public schools. The original building was erected about 1745 by Thomas de Rotheram, afterwards archbishop of York: and the part that fronts the square was built by subscription in 1775, king George II. giving £3000 towards it. This building is of stone, has a spacious piazza in front, and is finished by a handsome balustrade. The accommodation for the convenient reception of its increasing stores having been found inadequate, a new edifice has been commenced, the northern part of which, from the design of Mr. Cockerell, has been recently completed. It runs parallel with the north side of the old building, and occupies part of the site of the old court of King's college, lately purchased by the university for the sum of £12,000. This noble building measures 167 feet long, 36 feet high, and 45 feet wide. For the supplying this and certain other libraries with books provision was made by statute of the 8th of queen Anne, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning;" and by further provisions in subsequent reigns it has been enacted that the following libraries are entitled to a copy of every book published in this country, viz.: the British Museum, the Bodleian library at Oxford, the public library at Cambridge, the library of the faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, and Trinity college library at Dublin. To the same purpose the rents of the university's estate at Ovington in Norfolk are applied. This estate was bought with the money given to the university in 1666, by Tobias Rustat, Esq. M.A. yeoman of the Robes to king Charles II., to be laid out in land, the rents to be applied in the purchase of *choice* books for the public library, and the income of it is nearly £200 per annum. William Worts, M.A., fellow of Caius college, formerly one of the Esquire Bedells of this university, ordered by his will that the annual surplus of the rents and profits of his estate at Landbeach, in this county, producing about £500

per annum, after the discharge of other outgoings, should be applied to the use of the public library. The Rev. John Mainstre, M.A. late fellow of King's college, lately bequeathed £5000 to purchase books. A quarterly contribution of 1s. 6d. from all members of the university, excepting sizars, is likewise made for its support. The library now contains about 200,000 printed books and 2000 MSS. of almost every age and language. Here is a copy of *Magna Charta* on vellum, from the Cottonion library. A valuable MSS. of the four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in uncial letters, on vellum, in greek and latin, which was presented to the university by the celebrated Theodore Beza in 1581. This interesting relic is considered by all critics to be one of the most ancient manuscripts extant. It was found in the monastery of St. Irenæus at Lyons, where it had lain concealed for a long time, and it was in the possession of Beza for about 19 years. In a cabinet containing some valuable oriental MSS. and other curiosities, given by the late archdeacon Lewis, is a Chinese Pagod, a book written on reed (supposed to be the ancient Papyrus) with a stylus; a beautiful copy of the Koran; and a splendid Persian MS., written in 1388, entitled "*The Wonders of the Creation,*" being a treatise on astronomy and natural history. This book cost in Persia £100. Here are also amongst an immense number of the most valuable literary rarities, the first editions of the greek and latin classics, and several books by Wm. Caxton, the first printer in England, as well as *The Book of Chess*, by Caxton, in 1474, which was the first book printed in England. In a case, which is preserved with great care and under strict regulations, there is a collection of about 30 books and other documents relating to the Papacy, presented in 1840 by the Rev. Robert James M'Ghee. King George I. bought for 6000 guineas, and presented to the library, the collection of Dr. Moore, bishop of Ely, amounting to 30,000 printed volumes, with a considerable number of MSS. He also gave the munificent sum of £2,000 towards the fitting up of the library. In the basement story of the new building is the valuable collection of fossils, minerals, and other geological varieties, given to the university in 1727 by John Woodward, M.D., the founder of the professorship of geology. In various parts of the library there are portraits of celebrated personages, and among the relics of antiquity in the vestibule are the following: The famous antique colossal statue of the goddess Ceres, brought from the temple at Eleusis, on a pedestal designed by *Flaxman*. This statue weighs one ton and a half. The Cippus or Urn from the tomb of Euclid, and a valuable collection of antique marbles, inscriptions, and bas reliefs, brought from the shores of the Euxine, Archipelago, and Mediterranean. A fine bust of Dr. E. D. Clarke, by *Chantry*, has recently been added. The management of the library is commi[illegible] to Syndics, who are the vice-chancellor, the heads of colleges, all Docto[illegible] in each faculty, the orator, and all public professors, the proctors and se[illegible]ators. All

members of the Senate, and Bachelors in the Civil Law and in Physic are entitled to the use of the library, and may have as many as ten volumes in their possession at a time. Bachelors of Arts are allowed five volumes. The library is open daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The schools of this university were originally held in private houses, hired for the purpose every ten years; but this mode of engaging apartments being found inconvenient, the *public schools* were commenced in or near their present site in 1443, and completed about the year 1475, and they form a small quadrangle beneath the university library. Here are held disputations, as exercises for degrees in the several faculties. On the west side is the Philosophy school, on the north the Divinity school, on the south the school for the Civil Law and for Physic, and on the east is a lecture-room for the Norrisian and other professors. In the Registrary's office, adjoining the divinity school, is deposited the embroidered canopy of cloth and gold which was carried over queen Elizabeth when she visited the university in 1564. In the Law school is an emblematical statue of Glory, executed by *John Baratta*, of Florence, in 1715, and presented to the university by Peter Burrell, Esq. It was removed hither, in 1812, from the senate-house, to give place to the statue of Mr. Pitt. It is intended to rebuild these schools in a magnificent style with additional lecture-rooms, a museum of botany, and, if practicable, of zoology, an additional school for physic, and a new office for the registrary.

THE UNIVERSITY OR PITT PRESS.—This splendid structure, which is situated in Trumpington-street, consists of a quadrangle, the east front of which was completed in 1833 from a design of Mr. Blore. It is in the enriched style of the 15th century, and is embattled. In the centre of the front stands the great tower with its highly enriched and transomed oriel. This edifice was partly erected with the surplus remaining of the fund subscribed for the erection of a statue to the Right Hon. William Pitt. The committee at whose disposal the funds were placed, desiring to employ the surplus in some mode that might contribute to the honour and usefulness of the university in which Mr. Pitt had received his education, offered, with a noble liberality, to erect a building, which should form the front of the university printing offices, and be designated by the name of the Pitt Press. This munificent offer was accepted, and a large sum of money was expended by the university in purchasing the necessary site. The first stone of the new building was laid in 1831 by the marquis Camden, the chairman of the before-mentioned committee, attended by the earl of Clarendon, the earl of Harrowby, lord Farnborough, and Henry Bankes, Esq., M.P.; also members of that committee. This establishment enjoys a royal license, first granted by Henry VIII. in 1534, by which, in conjunction with one or two other establishments, the almost exclusive privilege of printing bibles and prayer-books

is exercised. It is also entitled to a drawback of the duty on all paper here used for printing. It formerly enjoyed a monopoly in almanacks, but now receives £500 yearly from government in lieu thereof. This sum is disposed of in assisting meritorious authors in the publication of their works. Besides bibles and common prayer-books, this press prints a variety of theological, classical, and scientific works, at which about 120 persons are employed. The first book known to have been printed at Cambridge was "Erasmus de Conscribendis Epistolis," A.D. 1521, by Sibert. In the same year he printed, among other books, Dr. Thomas Linacre's translation of Galen de Temperamentis, supposed to be the first book printed in England containing Greek characters. The management of the Pitt press is committed, by the senate, to the vice-chancellor, and a syndicate appointed for that purpose. Strangers and persons *in statu pupillari* are admitted to this establishment on *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays* and *Saturdays*, from twelve to one o'clock, if accompanied by a master of Arts.

THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM situated in Trumpington-street, is one of the most superb and beautiful buildings in this or any other country.

Richard, Viscount Fitzwilliam, formerly of Trinity Hall, (M.A. 1764), who died 5th Feburary, 1816, bequeathed to the university his splendid collection of books, paintings, drawings, engravings, &c., together with the dividends or annual proceeds of £100,000. South Sea annuities, for the erection of a museum for their reception. The dividends on the above-mentioned stock having accumulated to a sum exceeding £40,000, the university considered that it was now within its power to commence the erecting of the museum. The competition of architects was accordingly invited, and the choice fell on Mr. George Basevi, jun. The ceremony of laying the first stone was performed on the 2nd of November, 1837, and the building was steadily advancing towards its completion, when the works were suddenly suspended by the melancholy death of the architect, occasioned by an accidental fall from the tower of Ely cathedral, Oct. 16, 1845. C. R. Cockerell, Esq., the architect of the public library and many other works, was appointed to succeed him, and to this gentleman are due the designs for the interior of the entrance hall and fitting up of the library; the late architect having left no drawings for these two portions of his work. In the course of the year 1847, however, it became evident that the available funds would not suffice for the entire finishing of the hall, and it was therefore resolved that the building should be temporarily completed for the reception of the collections, and the remaining works, suspended for a period of years sufficient to allow of the accumulation of the requisite sum.

This magnificent structure forms nearly a square of about 160 feet, and has the advantage of being not only quite insulated, but also of being backed by the grove of St. Peter's college. It presents four finished elevations.

The principal or east front is a rich composition with 14 fluted Corinthian pillars, surmounted by a pediment, and so arranged as to form a peristyle or projecting octastyle, advanced one column beyond the lateral colonnades which thus constitute a part of the general portico, and may be entered through the pavillions at the ends. These last mentioned terminations to the facade carry on the order in interpilasters, containing a niche, with a sculptured panel both above and below it. The whole is raised upon a stylobate, with a single flight of steps leading up to and between the columns of the projecting centre. The facade altogether presents much piquant and scenic effect, which is aided by the absence of windows, and the substitution of niches to be filled with statues, besides others on pedestals. This noble and lofty portico is perhaps unrivalled for its dignity and picturesque beauty. The pediment is surmounted by a bas relief executed by Nichol which forms a striking feature in the elevation, its extreme height being 75 feet. Although somewhat plainer in themselves the three other sides have the same entablature as the principal front, and are ornamented with fluted Corinthian pilasters. The interior is in a corresponding style of magnificence. The hall, the upper part of which is on the level of the principal floor, serves also as a sculpture gallery, and is an exceedingly happy specimen of Italian architecture, and produces a very imposing *coup d'œil* on entering, notwithstanding the spaciousness and decorative character of the portico. It occupies an area of 70 feet by 46; is 50 feet high; and the vaulted roof is supported by 20 Corinthian pillars of marble. Some of the rooms are the most splendid of their kind in the country. From each side of the upper part of the gallery a door leads to the three principal picture rooms—the largest of which is 68 feet by 39, and the height 54 feet; the other two are 56 feet by 27 feet each, and their height 24 feet, besides these there are two other rooms to the garden front, of the dimensions of 40 feet by 27 feet each. All these five rooms open into each other, and form a noble architectural suite. The departments forming the libraries and the *Museum Disneianum* is approached by a flight of descending steps from the centre of the western side of the hall. The truly magnificent collection, bequeathed to the university by the earl, forms a very fine gallery of paintings 103 in number by the first masters; a large number of *drawings, busts, antiques, &c.*, by artists of the greatest eminence; a collection of invaluable *engravings* ancient and modern, contained in 520 thick folio volumes, bound in morocco; a *library* of more than 7000 vols., amongst which are many valuable MSS. and several finely illuminated *missals;* and the most extensive and valuable collection of music in the united kingdom, her majesty's alone excepted. The museum, has been augmented by several donations of paintings, books, MSS., &c.

THE MESMAN COLLECTION.—The late Daniel Mesman, Esq., bequeathed a valuable collection of pictures to the university, viz:—248 paintings and 33

drawings and prints, which are now deposited in the Fitzwilliam museum. The majority of the pictures are of the Flemish and Dutch schools, and they are considered to be a very genuine collection of the masters whose names they bear. The Mesman collection is principally in the south wing of the building.

The Museum Disneianum, or Disney collection.—John Disney, Esq., of the Hyde, Ingatestone Essex, lately presented his rare and valuable collection of marbles and other antiquities; and they are now deposited in the centre room of the basement story. The collection belonging to the Cambridge antiquarian society is about to be removed here also.

In the south wing (the Mesman room) is the splendid model of the Mausoleum or palace tomb at Agra,* East Indies, presented by the late Mr. Richard Burney, M.A., of Christ's college. This beautiful work of art is valued at £8000. The label on the model informs us that "Moon Tage, the beloved wife of the emperor Shah Jehan, while in the agonies of death, was assured by the deeply afflicted and disconsolate emperor in the passionate anguish of his heart; that as she surpassed in loveliness and virtue, all women in her life, so after death she should have a monument unequalled in the world erected to her memory." The emperor faithfully performed his promise. Amongst the statues in the gallery is a beautiful marble one of *Silence*, executed at Rome, by *Albertoni*, in 1845, and bequeathed by Mr. G. S. Maude, B.A., of St. Catherine's hall. The museum is open free to the public from 12 to 4 on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and on most other days subject to certain regulations.

The Astronomical Observatory.—This fine building which is situated on a gentle eminence on the Maddingley road about one mile from Cambridge, was erected in 1822-4, after the designs of Mr. J. C. Mead, of London, at an expense of upwards of £18,115, about £6000 of which was contributed by subscriptions, and the remainder was granted from the public chest of the university. It is constructed of Bath stone, in the Grecian Doric style of architecture,

* The town of Agra is situated in E. long., 77o. and N. lat., 27o. "This city has fallen so much into decay, as to possess but little to interest a stranger, except a magnificent building erected by an ancient Indian prince, a little to the east of the town, to the memory of his wife. It stands on the river side, but no description almost could give an idea of the beauty of the building. It is in the form of a temple, and is composed entirely of a white coloured marble. From the roof rises a dome of stupendous height which is surmounted by a large gilt ball, and on the top of this is placed a second ball, a size smaller; from this there rises a tall spear, placed upright, and on the point of it is fixed a crescent which from its great height appears very small. It was curious to remark that this great mass of building, which in the Indian language, is named the crown of edifices, covers several acres of ground, was 20 years in building, and cost a million of money, is terminated in what appears little more than a speck in the sky."—*Travels in South Eastern Asia.*

the centre being appropriated for astronomical purposes, and the wings for the residence of the professor and his assistants. The length of the building is about 160 feet, and the breadth about 58 feet. The centre is surmounted by a dome, 10 feet high, and 14 feet in diameter, which is so constructed, from its revolving on wheels, as to be moved round by a single hand, although upwards of three tons weight. One of the "Lions" of Cambridge is the magnificient telescope, given to the observatory by the Duke of Northumberland, the late chancellor in 1835. It is an object glass 11⅔ inches effective aperture, is equationally mounted, and 20 feet focal length, by M. CAUCHOIX of Paris. This splendid instrument is contained in a building, with a revolving dome 27 feet in diameter, near the observatory. The principal instruments in the observatory are a transit instrument of 10 feet focal length, by Dollond, a mural circle of 8 feet diameter, by Troughton and Simms, which was graduated on its pier; and an equatorial of 5 feet focal length with declination circle of 3 feet diameter, and hour circle of 2 feet diameter by Jones. The transit clock is by Hardy. There are also two other clocks, one by Molyneux and Cope, and one by Graham, with several small instruments, of which some have been purchased by the Plumian Professor according to the regulations of their foundation, and others have been bought by the university or have been presented to the observatory by individuals. Dr. Chapman the present Master of Caius college, lately presented a 46-inch acromatic telescope. Several improvements have been made in the instruments of late years, and a new machine for facilitating the reduction of the transit observations added. The duties enjoined on the observers principally consist in making regular meridional observations of the sun, moon and fixed stars: and in addition to these, other observations required or suggested by circumstances and the state of astronomical science, such for instance as may determine with greater precision the laws of refraction and the existence of parallax. The observations so made are, each year, under the care of the observer and his assistant, printed and published at the expense of the university; and copies of the same presented to the principal Observatories of Europe, viz. Greenwich, Oxford, Dublin, Paris, and Palermo.

The Observatory is open to members of the University and their friends every day, except Sunday, from half-past twelve o'clock to half-past 1. And no stranger can be admitted except in company with a member of the university.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—This rich and interesting collection consisting of more than 3,300 specimens, is now placed in a commodious building erected in Downing-street, at a great cost by the university. It is used by the professor of anatomy, and the regius professor of physic for the illustration of their respective lectures. In 1836, the rare and valuable collection of Dr. Marcartney, professor of anatomy in Trinity College, Dublin, consisting of more than 2,000

specimens, was purchased by the university, and by this addition the riches of the museum have in every department, except the osteological been more than doubled. The museum is at all times open to the regius professor of physic: to the other professors of medicine or natural science, to Doctors and Bachelors of Physic, and to all students attending the lectures of the Regius professor of physic, and of the professor of anatomy, or of any of the above-described professors, from 11 to 12 every day, with the exception of Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday. It is also open to all graduates, and to visitors introduced by any member of the senate, from 2 till 3 on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Geological Museum.—The collection in the geological museum consists of the specimens of English fossils bequeathed by Dr. Woodward to the university; and the foreign specimens which were purchased of him by the University in 1729 for £1000.

This noble monument of the talents and unwearied labours of Dr. Woodward long remained in a room ill fitted for its reception, where the specimens which formed the best part of the collection could not be well exhibited: but, during the summer of 1841, it was removed to a convenient and well-lighted closet, in the north-eastern corner of the museum, under the new wing of the public library. Out of respect to the founder this collection will be preserved in its original state, unmixed with the more recent additions to the museum. Professor Green added some valuable organic remains to the Woodwardian cabinets; and Professor Hailstone formed another distinct collection composed of his many rare and beautiful simple minerals and of specimens illustrative of the physical structure both of the British Isles and of some portions of the Continent. In this labour he was assisted by the munificence of various friends of the University. During the last twenty-five years continual additions have been made to the collection; partly by the personal labours of the present professor and his friends, and partly by the purchase of specimens made from time to time by the University, so that it now contains many thousand specimens of organic remains illustrating the natural history of the British rocks, from the newest beds above the chalk, to the lowest fossiliferous strata of Cumberland and North Wales. In 1843, a magnificient Plesiosaurus was added to the collection by a subscription of the members of the university. It contains also a noble series of many thousand rock-specimens from the most important formations of the British Isles. The Museum also contains some good foreign collections, among which may be specified, a miscellaneous series of many thousand fossils, purchased in 1840 of Count Munster; a beautiful series of organic remains from the Muschekalk; and a series of specimens, illustrating the teritary geology of France, partly collected, and partly purchased by the present professor.

Mineralogical Museum.—The collection of minerals formed by the late

Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, which was purchased after his death by the university for the sum of £1500, and was for some time kept in one of the apartments at the Pitt press, by permission of the syndics of the press, was removed in 1841 to the Mineralogical museum under the west end of the new library. The Museum contains, besides many rare and fine minerals presented by the marquis of Northampton, the Rev. C. Francis, and others, a very extensive and complete collection well adapted for the purpose of instruction, presented by professor Whewell. Soon after the completion of the museum, viscount Alford gave the university the rich collection of minerals and diamonds formed by the late Sir Abraham Hume, bart. This collection is arranged in the Mineralogical Museum, but kept distinct from the other collection belonging to the university.

The Botanic Garden.—A piece of ground containing about four acres, adjoining Downing street, which belonged originally to the Augustinian friars, was purchased in 1761 by Dr. Richard Walker, vice master of Trinity college for £1600, and appropriated for the purpose of a Botanic garden. Adjoining it is a spacious building, in which the annual lectures of the Jacksonian, Chemical, and Botanical professors are delivered. In this building is a laboratory and a collection of dried botanical specimens. This site, however, having become insufficient, an act of parliament was obtained empowering the university to procure a fresh one, and to dispose of the former. Thirty acres, within a mile of the town, and lying east of the London road, were accordingly purchased of Trinity hall. On the 2d of November, 1846, the vice-chancellor (Dr. Tatham) planted the first tree on the west side of the garden, the professor of botany (Rev. J. S. Henslow) the second, on the east, and the laying out of the ground is now in progress, the arboretum and herbaceous beds having been planted. It is intended that the Stoves and Greenhouses should occupy a central situation, and the surrounding parts be laid out in an ornamental style, with shrubberies and walks. Among the exotics, of which there is a great variety, and many of which are curious and valuable, are several plants from America and New Holland, some tea and coffee trees, and many others of curiosity and value; and especially we might notice a magnificent plant of the *Araucaria excelsa*, or *Norfolk Island Pine.* This garden is under the government of the vice-chancellor, the provost of King's the masters of Trinity and St. John's, and the professor of physic. The university have lately erected a neat iron bridge over the watercourse between the garden and Trumpington road. Who that has sauntered in the noon-day heat across King's bridge, says "a recent writer," and gazed upon the smooth verdant banks of the creeping Cam—peopled with myriads of cool silent fishes, and crossed by many an arch, one behind another, each casting upon the glassy water an image of perfect beauty—now ruffled by the form of a graceful swan—now shivered into a thousand fragments by the brisk sculls of a merry boat; who that has

walked beneath the stately elms in Queen's-grounds, or wandered in the pleasant "wilderness" of St. John's; who that in the witching time of night has paced the airy cloisters of Neville's court, when the high moon shines greenly upon the hall roof, and tints each arch and pillar with a fantastic light; what Cambridge-man can ever cease to love Cambridge? Warmly do I love it for itself, for its old associates, for its friendships never to be renewed elsewhere, for its expectations and for its disappointments. Warmly do I love it, and fain would I do it good. Yes: "*Vocatus et non vocatus defendam.*"

Churches and Chapels.

GREAT ST. MARY'S CHURCH is so called to distinguish it from another which bears the name of *St. Mary the Less*. This edifice, which stands near the centre of the town, and opposite the public schools, is not of any high antiquity. Stowe tells us that in 1293 the then existing church was in great part consumed by fire. The re-erection of the present structure was commenced in 1478 under the direction of bishop Alcock, and finished in 1519, except the tower, which was not begun till 1593, and not completed till 1608. The church now consists of a nave, chancel, side aisles, and a large, square, lofty tower crowned with four turrets, and containing a fine peal of 12 bells. The church, although much disfigured by modern misfittings, exhibits considerable proofs of the labour originally bestowed on its decoration. A dark gallery of semi-Italian style now supplants the chancel arch and roodscreen, and on every side huge disfigurements of various dates and styles protrude upon the sight. The parish, however, have commenced the work of restoration in a truly good style by pulling out the western doorway in the tower, and putting in its place a beautiful and chaste stone doorway with new oak doors, from designs by G. G. Scott, Esq., consisting of a succession of perpendicular mouldings resting on shafts, alternating with continuous mouldings and enriched with a compartment of quatrefoils. The spandrils over the label of the arch are ornamented with quatrefoils surrounded by the lily and the rose. The effect of the entrance is very good, but it makes the contrast on proceeding to the interior still more striking than formerly, and it is only to be hoped the work so well begun will be carried on with a spirit suited to the object. The contractor for the work was Mr. Rattee of Cambridge. This being the university church, the members of that body resort thither on Sundays and holidays to hear sermons preached by graduates appointed by a regular cycle. The afternoon sermons between October and May, inclusive, are usually delivered by select preachers, each taking a monthly course. *These* preachers are appointed by a grace of the senate. It being also a parochial church, the university has certain seats by faculty, and the parishioners have

their distinct weekly service performed in it at those other parts of the day when it is not occupied by the university. Academic exercises were formerly performed and public orations spoken in this church; queen Elizabeth, when at Cambridge in 1564, attended the disputations here. The vice-chancellor, heads of colleges, noblemen, D.D., and professors occupy the gallery or *throne* over the western part of the chancel; a part of the nave called the *pit* is set apart for the proctors, M.A., fellow commoners, &c., and over the side aisles and west end are extensive galleries for the B.A. and undergraduates. The western gallery, and organ gallery above it, are built with stone, and harmonize with the general style of the edifice. Wm. Worts, Esq., who died in 1709, left the sum of £1500 to accumulate for the purpose of building these galleries, and £20 per annum for keeping them in repair. Amongst the monuments is, one of Dr. Butler, fellow of Clare hall, and an eminent physician, who died in 1617; and one of John Crane, Esq., who left a large sum to various public charities, and died in 1652. This church was the burial-place of the celebrated reformer, Martin Bucer, whose body was taken up in the reign of queen Mary, and burned with that of Paul Phagius in the market place. The great bell of this church is tolled every morning at six o'clock, and every evening at nine. There is a circle cut in the south-west buttress of the tower from which all distances from Cambridge are measured.—The benefice is a curacy not in charge, valued in the parliamentary returns at £150 per annum: the patronage is vested in the master and fellows of Trinity college, and the Rev. W. Carus M.A. is the present incumbent.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH.—This edifice, which is situated in St. John's street, formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Alban's, and was afterwards appropriated to the nuns of St. Rhadegund. It is a plain building in imitation of stone, consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel and square tower, the tower being raised on arches over the causeway. At the west end of the church is a handsome white marble monument, by *Chantry*, to the memory of Henry Kirke White, the poet, who died at St. John's college of incessant study, October 19th, 1806. This monument was erected by an American gentleman named Boot, "as a tribute to departed genius," and the epitaph is from the pen of Wm. Smyth, M.A., professor of modern history. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £5. 6s. 3d., but now worth £130 per annum. It is in the gift of Jesus college, and the Rev. George Maddison, M.A., is the present incumbent.

ST. ANDREW THE GREAT CHURCH.—is situated at the north end of St. Andrew's street opposite Christ's College, near the spot where Barnwell-gate formerly stood. It is a neat modern structure faced with stone, consisting of a broad nave, side aisles, small chancel, and western tower: the windows contain some good perpendicular tracery. The interior is very beautifully fitted up, and large galleries run on each side of it. This church was in 1228 annexed by

bishop Geoffrey de Burgh to the office of sacrist in the church of Ely; it is now a curacy not in charge of the value of £120 per annum, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Ely, and incumbency of the Rev. J. Cooper M. A. Archbishop Tennison was minister of this parish. Here is a handsome cenotaph in memory of Capt. James Cook the celebrated circumnavigator and his family; his widow having been buried here, and a new porch of appropriate design has lately been erected over the entrance on the south side of the church.

ST. ANDREW THE LESS.—This parish which is commonly called BARNWELL, was about a century ago a detached hamlet* with little more than 50 houses, but is now connected by its buildings with Cambridge, and contains a population of nearly 10,000 inhabitants. Here stood the ancient PRIORY OF BARNWELL for particulars of which *see page* 41. The ancient parish Church supposed to have been built of the ruins of the Abbey having become too small and dilapidated, another was erected a few years since of larger dimensions. It is a plain spacious edifice in the Tudor Style, and consists of a nave with clerestory and side aisles, and is flanked at the angles with plain turrets. This edifice has been designated *Christ's Church*. Among the monumental inscriptions in the old church, 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. He was 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; this epitaph contains a brief history of his life, losses, law suits, &c. The living is a donative worth £48. per annum, in the patronage of the Rev. C. Perry, and incumbency of the Rev. J. H. Titcomb, M.A.

ST. PAUL'S DISTRICT CHURCH on the Hill's road, in the parish of St. Andrew the Less, is a handsome red brick building faced with cut stone, and consists of nave, side aisles and square tower. The whole structure is embattled. The living is a perpetual curacy worth £120. per annum, in the patronage of trustees and incumbency of the Rev. John Scott, M.A. These two churches we are told, owe their rise chiefly to the active and unwearied exertions, and the pecuniary liberality, not to say munificence of the excellent patron of the living, the Rev. Charles Perry, late fellow of Trinity college.

ST. BENET'S OR BENEDICT'S CHURCH.—This church, which is situated in Bene't-street, having become too small for the population of the parish, which is

* The village of Barnwell has been frequently reduced by fire, the last of which occurred on the 30th of September, 1731, and consumed the greater part of the village; so fierce was the raging element that the engine brought to extinguish it was destroyed by it, and the fire spread so fast that several persons in endeavouring to effect an escape were very much scorched.

about 1000, whilst the church affords seats only for about 240, is about to be enlarged, and subscriptions for that purpose are now being raised. The church of St. Benedict is one of great antiquity and interest. The tower, which is a curious specimen of Anglo-Saxon architecture, was restored a few years ago at the expense of the Cambridge Camden society. The plans (which have been supplied by Mr. Raphael Brandon) are designed to complete the restoration of the whole edifice; but as the estimate (£2600.) is beyond the means of the parish, the committee propose to carry them out at present only so far as to obtain the requisite amount of accommodation. By limiting their operations to the north-side of the church, they hope to obtain 100 additional sittings, while the church will be left in such a state as to admit of the completion of Mr. Brandon's scheme at any future time. This church formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Albans, but was appropriated in 1578 to Corpus Christi college, and is said to have been one of the last rectories ever appropriated. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the above-mentioned college and incumbency of the Rev. J. Pullen, M.A. The living is now worth about £150 per annum.—Thomas Hobson, the celebrated Cambridge carrier, was buried in this church.

St. Botolph's Church, Trumpington street, opposite Silver street, consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel and tower. The altar-piece is a fine painting of the *crucifixion*, brought from Antwerp by Mr. John Smith, late printer to the university, and presented to the parish. The west window has been restored, the entire exterior of the walls renovated, and the roof covered with scallop tiles. The benefice is a rectory in the patronage of Queen's college, and incumbency of the Rev. J. N. Peill, M.A. Its nett value is £122 per annum. Here are monuments to Thomas Playfere, Margaret professor of divinity, who died in 1609; and a tablet in memory of Mr. James Essex, an ingenious architect, who died in 1784.

St. Clement's Church, in Bridge-street, is a small edifice consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, small tower and steeple, the latter of which was erected a few years since from the bequest of William Cole, M.A., late of Milton, near Cambridge, the eminent antiquary. His monument, containing an extract from his will, is on the right hand of the entrance. The front of the steeple bears the motto "*Deum Cole.*" The fine early English doorway on the south side has been thoroughly restored at the expense of the late vicar, the Rev. Dr. Spence. This church was appropriated to the nunnery of St. Rhadegund, and now belongs to the master and fellows of Jesus college, who appoint to the vicarage. The Rev. James S. Bailey, M.A. is the present incumbent. The nett income of the benefice is about £56 per annum. Here is the gravestone of John de Helysingham, mayor of Cambridge, who died in 1329, with an inscription in Lombardic characters.

St. Edward's Church.—This edifice which is entered from a passage opposite

King's college, and from Peas hill, consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel and tower. A very beautiful font, an adaptation from the magnificent one at Littlebury, Essex, has been lately presented to this church at the joint expense of the Rev. C. W. Barry and the Camden society. The altar-piece, representing *our Saviour with his disciples at Emmaus*, was the gift of Wm. Mortlock, Esq.. 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, August 18; her age 112 years." This church was appropriated to the priory of Barnwell 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 granted this church 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 year, (the site is now occupied by some of the buildings of King's college), and the parishes were then united. In this church, bishop Latimer preached his sermon on cards from St. John, 1st chap. 9th ver. "Who art thou?" The Rev. Harvey Goodwin is the present minister, and the nett value of the living is £166. per annum.

St. Giles's Church.—This church which is a plain unsightly building, resembling more an old market house than a church, is situated in castle street, on the supposed site of the original monastery founded by Picot the sheriff, but afterwards removed to Barnwell.—*(See page 41)*. The rectory was appropriated to the prior and convent of that place, but now belongs to Jesus college. The bishop of Ely is patron of the vicarage to which the curacy of St. Peter's is annexed, and the Rev. E. Dodd, M.A., is the present vicar. The nett value of the living is £170. per annum.

St. Mary the Less, *St. Mary dei Gratia, St. Mary without Trumpington-gate, or Little St. Mary's church*, adjoining St. Peter's college in Trumpington street, though a plain looking much decayed structure, yet contains much to interest the architectural student. It consists of a body and chancel: Alan de Walsingham, under whom the lady-chapel at Ely was built, is supposed to have been its architect. The great window which has been lately filled with elegantly stained glass, is more exquisitely enriched with tracery than most in this kingdom, and may rank with the great western window of York cathedral or with the east window of Carlisle, though not for size, yet certainly for beauty. This church was built about the year 1327, on the site of the old church dedicated to St.

Peter which gave name to the adjoining college. It was used till 1632 as a chapel to St. Peter's college; Dr. Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely, who died in 1667 was buried in this church. The living is a perpetual curacy not in charge, now worth £95. per annum, in the patronage of St. Peter's college and incumbency of the Rev. J. G. Howes, M.A.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.—This church stands in Trinity-street, opposite Caius college, and consists of a nave side aisles and chapels, large chancel and low tower containing 4 bells at the west end of the south aisle. The chancel which is spacious is fitted up with fine ancient oak stalls supposed to have been brought from Trinity college. The rood screen, of beautiful workmanship which stood in the chancel arch, is now placed as a reredos, or altar screen. The great east and west windows are of bold flowing tracery. On the morning of Sunday the 11th of November, 1849, this venerable edifice was partially destroyed by fire from the overheating of the stove, and narrowly escaped entire destruction. Upon a careful examination by Mr. Scott, the architect, the damage was found to require very serious and extensive repairs including not only the entire restoration of the roof, but considerable strengthening of the walls, &c. The first contract for the restoration of the roof and walls was taken by Messrs. Quinsee and Attack at £1154. 5s., and several other alterations, restorations and repairs, are also being effected. Amongst them may be noticed the opening of a new doorway in the tower, the removal of the organ gallery and the repewing of the church. A chapel at the east end of the south aisle which was formerly closed has been thrown open and is being restored. In this chapel is a handsome eastern window, on each side of which is a richly carved niche which are being restored: a window here which was partly blocked up and used as a doorway is also being restored. In this chapel as well as in a corresponding one at the end of the north aisle, is a piscina. The master and fellows of Trinity college to whom this church was appropriated soon after the foundation of that college, defrays the expense of the repairs of the chancel, and the remainder has been raised by public subscription. The south aisle of this church was anciently a chapel for Michael house, founded by Hervey de Stanton. The north aisle was the chapel of Gonville hall, now Gonville and Caius college, and the society and students of Trinity college attended divine service in the chancel for many years before their chapel was completed. The visitations and confirmations of the bishop of Ely, are held in the spacious chancel. In the year 1556, this church was interdicted as having been the burial place of Paul Fagius or Phagius the celebrated reformer, and his body, and that of Martin Bucer, who was buried at Great St. Mary's were disinterred and together with their writings publicly burnt at the market cross. The church was then reconsecrated by the bishop of Chester as the deputy of Cardinal Pole. In the south aisle is

the gravestone of Dr. Conyers Middleton, librarian to the university who died in 1750. In 1804 as a vault was in process of construction in the chancel of this church, the workmen suddenly came upon an ancient coffin which is supposed to contain the remains of the pious founder of Michael house, who died in 1337, and was buried here. The skull lay in a recess excavated purposely for it, and was entire. Most of the teeth, which were remarkably large, remained, except the front teeth of the upper jaw. The crown of the teeth were flat and spacious, particularly that of the incisores, which are generally sharp. The lower jaw-bones were rather prominent, as well as the cheek-bones. It lay reclining a little to the right, whether originally placed so or occasioned by the partial decay of some of the supports is uncertain. The vertebræ was entire and in its original situation and some of the ribs were also left, and a shoulder-bone was discernible. In effecting the late alteration consequent on the late fire, this coffin was again exposed, and a new Yorkshire slab laid over it, bearing the following inscription:—"*Hervey De Stanton, Founder of St. Michael House, Cambridge, Died at York, Oct.* 18, 1337." The living is a perpetual curacy now worth £95. per annum; the patronage is vested in the master and fellows of Trinity college, and the Rev. James Scholefield, M.A., regius professor of Greek in the university, and prebendary of the Cathedral of Ely, is the present incumbent.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—This church which stands opposite that of St. Giles' now consists of a fragment of the old church; with a small ancient steeple. For a number of years this church was in a ruinous state and closed, but it has lately been repaired and the performance of divine service has been revived in it. The curacy is united with the vicarage of St Giles. Many have supposed that this church was built of the materials of a Roman temple.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, abutting upon Sidney street is a neat gothic structure, cruciform in shape, and consisting of nave, side aisles, transepts and chancel and a lofty spire. The chancel has been recently rebuilt, the whole church repaired, and it now presents a favourable specimen of the style of the 15th. century. The interior is handsomely fitted up, the pulpit is of elegantly carved stone, the mouldings and tracery of the great arches at the point of intersection very light and elegant; and the enriched buttresses that support the tower, but are open to the nave, constitute a peculiar feature of great beauty and effect. Sir Robert Tabor, an eminent physician, who first introduced the Jesuit's bark in cases of fever, and died in 1681, is interred here, and a monument is erected by the congregation to his memory. In the chancel is an elegant mural monument in the best ecclesiastical style, to the memory of the Rev. Charles Simeon, M.A. who died November 13th, 1836, after being minister of this parish 54 years. This church was wholly destroyed by fire in 1174; and was afterwards

rebuilt, but no part of the present structure appears to be of that age. It was formerly appropriated to the abbey of West Dereham, in Norfolk, but now to the bishop of Ely, who appoints the perpetual curate. The Rev. W. Carus, M.A. is the present incumbent, and the net value of the living is £96. per annum.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.—This ancient edifice, dedicated in honour of the Holy Sepulchre, stands in Bridge-street, and is a singular and curious specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of England. The church consists of two distinct fabrics; one of a circular form, and the other in the perpendicular style, the whole of which has been restored in a most spirited manner by the Cambridge Camden society. The restorations commenced in 1841, and were completed in 1843, after a very considerable expence, the greater part of which was defrayed by the Camden society. The Norman and circular body is entered through a western door, the arch of which is embellished round, with zigzag mouldings in the Norman style, and the effect on entering by the door is very striking. The clerestory of the circular nave contains eight small Norman windows, and the aisle four of the same kind somewhat larger, while the onward view is bounded by the large eastern window of the chancel. All these are filled with stained glass, chiefly by Mr. Willement and Mr. Wailes. The peristyle consists of eight massive Norman piers, and stands on a continuous ring of fine stone, the pavement within which is formed of encaustic tiles, and this nave is entirely open. The view of the interior from the centre of this pavement is certainly *unique*, and unparalleled. The perpendicular part consists of three short aisles which are fitted up with handsome open carved seats, and the east window is charged with the figures of our dying Redeemer on the cross, and the figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. John. The altar table and rails at the east end are the result of the decision of the court which removed the stone altar. A handsome cover has been placed upon the font, and the whole edifice has been restored in a manner seldom surpassed. The architect employed was Mr. Salvin, and the whole of the carving work was executed by Mr. Rattee of Cambridge. This architectural rarity is one of the few remaining ecclesiastical structures which owe their existence either to the crusading spirit or to the men themselves, whose lives were spent in alternate fighting and devotion—the 'poor fellow soldiers of Jesus Christ,' as they were originally called, who bound themselves by vow to rescue his sepulchre out of the hands of the Saracens, to protect the pilgrim on his way to it, and who afterwards formed into the two great incorporations of templars and hospitallers,* the wealthiest and most powerful orders in Europe. The name of the church, and its extraordinary circular form—an

* This remarkable order at one time possessed no less than 19,000 manors.

imitation of the circular shrine erected over the supposed spot of the tomb and resurrection of Christ, sufficiently indicate its origin. Three structures of the kind have perished: Temple-Bruer and Aislabey, in Lincolnshire, and the Old Temple, in Holborn. Four remain—the church of Little Maplestead, in Essex, a foundation of the knights hospitalers; the new Temple church, London, which belonged to the knights templars; the round church of St. Sepulchre, at Northampton, and the church at Cambridge under review. It cannot be supposed that this church was built by either of the two above-named religious orders of chivalry, as its consecration took place in the year 1101, nearly twenty years before these orders were instituted. The design of these structures, without doubt, was to plant upon the soil of England images of the far famed shrine of Palestine, to which was attached special sanctity and virtue, as well as to afford sites where friends and relatives might offer prayers for the safe return of pilgrims, and the success of the religious chivalry against the Saracen masters of the holy land. The parish register records the extraordinary circumstance of the baptism of four children of Henry Coe, a shoemaker, two males and two females, which were born at one birth in November, 1766. One of the children lived 2 months, another 15 months, a third 20 months, and the fourth a female to a good age. 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 patronage of the vicarage is now vested in the parishioners, and the Rev. R. R. Faulkner, M.A. is the present incumbent. The Rev. James E. Dalton M.A. is the curate, and the nett value of the living is £123. per annum.

The Catholic Church dedicated to St. Andrew, situated in Newtown, was opened on the 23rd of April, 1843. It is a small but exceedingly neat edifice; its design being by that eminent ecclesiastical architect A. W. Pugin, Esq., and is a correct specimen of the early English style. The interior which consists of a nave, side aisles, and south porch, has a very tasteful appearance and produces a devotional effect. The sanctuary is separated from the nave by a neat open screen surmounted by the *crucifixion* with the usual figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Evangelist. The altar is of Caen stone, in three compartments elegantly carved. The centre quatrefoil bears the figure of the Lamb with the symbols of the four Evangelists; and the quatrefoils on either side, the figures of winged angels. The tabernacle, which is from a design by *Pugin*, is brilliantly illuminated, and may be pronounced unique. Over the altar are three lancet windows filled with beautifully stained glass, by *Wailes*. These lights are charged with full-length figures of the blessed Virgin and infant Saviour, St. Andrew the

apostle, and St. Felix, apostle of the East Angles; above these is a small trefoil light bearing the figure of the descending dove in stained glass. In the south aisle are two stained glass lights: one a mortuary window, and the other a votive one, both of which were presented by Mrs. Leapingwell, of Cambridge. The votive window is charged with representations of the annunciation, nativity, crucifixion and resurrection of our Saviour; and the mortuary light bears the figure of the angel guardian holding an olive branch, and pointing to a crown above. The colouring of these lights is extremely rich. The benches are open; the font is of Caen stone, and a new organ is about to be erected. The Rev. Thomas Quinlivan, M.A. is the present incumbent.

The Catholic Day and Sunday Schools are under the direction of the *nuns* of the order of the "Infant Jesus," being an affiliation of the convent of Northampton. The present residence of the nuns is but temporary; but it is intended to erect a convent, and more suitable schools. There is a small but well selected *library* in connection with these schools, containing about 500 vols. on general subjects, history, &c. Mr. Charles Wratten is president of the committee, and Mr. Henry Quilton, librarian.

CHAPELS.—*The Baptist Chapel* St. Andrew-street, is a large commodious edifice, rebuilt a few years since, and capable of accommodating more than 800 persons. The interior is very neatly fitted up and is galleried on all sides; the Rev. Robert Roff is the present minister.

The Eden Chapel, (Calvinistic Baptist) Fitzroy-street, is a plain building erected in 1825.

Zion Chapel, (Baptist) East-road.—This is a large plain structure erected in 1837, galleried on three sides, and capable of seating about 600 persons. The Rev. T. C. Keen is the present minister.

The other dissenting chapels are the *Independent Chapel*, in Downing-street; the *Wesleyan Methodist Chapels*, in Hobson-street and Blucher-row, the former of which is a neat building erected in 1849; and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, in St. Peter-street. *The Society of Friends* have also a meeting-house in Cambridge.

Public Schools.

Perse's Free Grammar School, Freeschool-lane. Stephen Perse, M.D., fellow of Caius college, by will dated September 27th, 1615, bequeathed certain property in charge to his executors to purchase divers grounds and tenements to be applied, amongst other purposes to that of erecting and establishing a convenient house capable of containing 100 scholars to be used as a free grammar school, with apartments for a master and usher, who are required to be graduates in this university, the former an M.A., and the latter a B.A., at least. The scholars

are to be natives of Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton, or Trumpington. Every scholar on admission pays 20s. and to the assistant usher 10s. entrance and 10s. each half-year, for being taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and elementary mathematics. The age of admission is 10 years. No free scholar is to remain longer than till the Midsummer vacation next after he has attained the age of 18 years. The school is examined annually at Midsummer, by two M.A. appointed by the trustees, and prizes are awarded according to merit. Scholars educated three years at least at this school, are to be admitted *(cæterie paribus)*, before all others, to the Perse fellowships and scholarships at Caius college. In 1842 the old School-house was taken down, and new buildings were erected, comprehending a school-room, and houses for the master and usher. The school-room which seats 100 boys, is a very fine one, with a beautifully carved oaken roof, partly open. Here is a splendid globe, 3 feet in diameter, and weighing 8 stone, suspended for convenience from the roof. Mr. Peter Mason, M.A., is the present master; Rev. George Barber, M.A., usher; and Mr. Edward Wiles Gilbert, B.A., assistant usher. The master and four senior fellows of Caius college, are the trustees. The celebrated Jeremy Taylor, fellow of Caius, and afterwards bishop of Down and Connor, and of Dromore, was educated at this school, and is a native of Cambridge.

THE OLD SCHOOLS.—These schools, nine in number are under the patronage of the lord bishop of Ely, in union with the national society and the Cambridge board of education, and under the government of the parochial clergy of the town. The plan of establishing *free schools* for the town and liberty of Cambridge was first proposed in 1703 by the Rev. W. Whiston the Lucasian professor of Mathematics, and the design was favourably received by the bishop of the diocese, the heads of colleges, and other members of the university, and by their encouragement and subscriptions it was immediately carried into execution. The schools were originally carried on in private houses in the different parishes, and varied in number from eight to eighteen. They were of the kind familiarly called "Dames' Schools," and were supported entirely by voluntary contributions, being free to "the poor children of both sexes within the town and liberties of Cambridge." Upon this system they continued to be conducted, with slight modifications, for more than a century; and at one period (1787) the number of children amounted to 509. In 1813 a *free school for boys* which had been a few years before established under a separate board of governors in St. Peter's parish was united to the national society, and it was thought expedient that all the boys should be removed from the Dame schools and educated together upon the national system. For more than 20 years after this, the only boys' school for the children of the poor in Cambridge, was the one first mentioned in St. Peter's parish, the master of which received £30. per annum out of the fund of

the Dame schools, towards the expenses. In 1815, it was resolved, that a school in connection with the national society should be substituted for those dame schools, and in the following year a spacious room with a convenient house for the mistress was erected in King-street. In 1826, the design of establishing *Infant Schools* was formed, and in the same year, those in King-street and Pound-hill were erected and opened. In 1828, that in New-town was united to the other schools, In 1835, a committee was formed, and subscriptions collected for the purpose of erecting national schools in Barnwell, and before the buildings were finished, the management of the undertaking was transferred to the governors of the "old schools," by whom these schools were completed and united with the others. In consequence of the additional schools for the boys thus obtained, the annual payment towards the expenses of St. Peter's school was reduced from £30. to £15. for which the governors of the old school have still the privilege of sending children to it.

The nine old schools are locally situated as follows:—Three (boys, girls and infant) in St. Paul's district, Newtown; three (boys, girls and infant) in Barnwell; two (girls and infant) in King's-street, and one (infant) at castle end. About 1200 children at present receive instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in the truths and precepts of the christian religion, according to the doctrine and discipline of the established church, and the girls learn needlework and knitting, at these schools. Up to the year 1820 the education was afforded gratuitously, but now a single child pays 1½d., two of the same family 2½d., and and three or more of the same family 3d., per week. Of the profits of the needlework at the girls schools, one sixth is allowed to the mistress, and the residue laid out at christmas in rewards for the children. The school rooms are all large, airy and commodious, and exceedingly well conducted. It deserves to be noticed that amongst the earliest patrons of these schools are found the names of the illustrious Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Bentley, Dr. Smith, Dr. Otway, Dr. Newcome, and bishop Patrick. Amongst the benefactions and legacies of former years, the following are the principal, Sir Isaac Newton in 1709 a benefaction of £10, Mr. John Covel, cook of Christ's college a benefaction in 1722 of £1000, and a legacy in 1724 of £50; Dr. Otway a legacy of £300, Dr. Worts in 1712 an annuity of £30, Mrs. Ann Robinson in 1733 a legacy of £50, Dr. Newcome, master of St. John's in 1765, a legacy of £50, Mr. John Porter in 1773, £100, Mrs. Elizabeth Hide in 1777, £150, Dr. Carl in 1783, £100, Mr. Franks and Dr. Chapelow £50 each, Mr. Cheetham in 1787, £100, Mrs. Toms in 1789, £50, Rev. Mr. Spencer in 1790, a benefaction of £50, and a friend, per Rev. C. Simeon £215 in 1794. Mrs. Barker in 1792 a legacy of £50. 17s., Mr. Lombe in 1801, and Mr. Joseph Merrill in 1805, legacies of £200 each, Rev. R. Tyrwhitt in 1807 a benefaction of £50, Rev. Professor Farish £100, a Friend £50, Trustees of the

Perse funds £40, and executors of Mrs. Sarah Atkins £25. Among the recent benefactors of £10 each are Ebenezer Foster, Esq., Rev. F. W. Lodington, Rev. R. Sheepshanks, Mr. Deighton (a legacy of £10 in 1831), Rev. Dr. Thackeray, Mrs. Whewell and Rev. professor Sedgwick. According to the treasurer's account for the year ending michaelmas, 1849, the receipts amounted to £771. 1s. 7½d., including £218, annual subscriptions, donations of £17, collections after sermons £194, and the childrens pence £288. The disbursements for the same year amounted to about the same sum. *(For the teachers names see directory.)*

The National School on Honey hill, which is unconnected, as has been seen, with the "Old Schools," is a large building pleasantly situated. The governors of the old schools, as above mentioned, contribute the sum of £15 per annum towards the expenses of this school, for which they enjoy the privilege of sending children to it. About 100 children on an average attend through the year. Mr. John Downton is master.

The British Schools for boys, girls, and infants, situated in Fitzroy-street, are spacious, airy and comfortable rooms, capable of accommodating a large number of children. The schools seem to be well conducted, the teachers very efficient, and the attendance of children numerous. The average number of boys for the past year is about 240, girls 110, and infants 160. Mr. Henry Tendell is the present master, and the Misses Hickman and Whitford, mistresses.

St. Giles and St. Peter's Parochial School, Pound hill, is held in a building formerly used as a dissenting chapel. This school is principally supported by the Rev. F. W. Witts, fellow of King's college, and curate of the parish of St. Giles. The average attendance is about 100.

A Ragged School is held beneath Zion chapel, at which about 70 children attend. A new school-room is about to be erected in Occupation road.

Ragged Schools are about to be established at Barnwell, under the auspices of the Rev. J. H. Titcomb, incumbent of Christ church.

Cambridge Industrial School, Victoria-road, supported by subscription.—This neat brick building in the Elizabethan style was erected at a cost of nearly £1000 and opened on the 25th of March, in the present year (1850). It is calculated to accommodate 50 boys who are instructed in field labour, gardening, shoe-mending, &c., as well as in the general national system of education. Several acres of land adjoining the school have been hired upon a lease of 40 years, and this establishment is expected to be productive of much good. An annual subscriber of £1, or a donor of £10 has the privilege of recommending a boy, who is generally selected from the most refractory. Among the rules may be mentioned these: that each boy is expected to pay 2d. per week, and that it is proposed to furnish daily a dinner gratis to each boy in attendance. They are also supplied with leather for shoe mending gratis. The Rev. Harvey Goodwin, the secretary to

the committee, is the principal promoter of the scheme, and Mr. Richard Boning is the present master.

The Conventual Schools, conducted by sisters of the order of "the Infant Jesus," noticed at a preceding page, are also well attended. Thus we find more than 2000 of the children of the poor, including 100 at the free grammar school, receiving instruction at the public schools of Cambridge.

Almshouses.

St. Anthony and St. Eligius Hospital or Almshouse is the most ancient now in existence in Cambridge, having been founded about the year 1360. The following notice of its foundation is from Cooper's annals of Cambridge:—"About this time (1361) died Henry de Tangmer, a burgess of the town. He gave 18 or 19 houses, and about 85 acres of land in Cambridge and Newnham, to Corpus Christi college, and built at his own expense the hermitage of St. Anne, and the lazar-house or hospital of St. Anthony and St. Eligius, both situate in Trumpington street, in the parish of St. Benedict. These he gave to the same college, but the townsmen soon after took them away by violence." The hospital now consists of six very small houses or tenements at the top of Trumpington street, in which are as many poor women who now receive each 1s. 6d. per week besides a contribution from the corporation of £2 each, and some perquisites in clothing bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Day in 1681. This charity has been recently augmented by a bequest of £400 from the late Miss Turner, and two other bequests, as well as by a public subscription, and the whole has been vested in a freehold estate.

King's College Almshouses.—These almshouses, which were founded in or about the year 1472 by Margaret, wife of Roger Fawkener, for 4 poor women, originally consisted of a house on the site now occupied by the senate-house. In 1504 the site was purchased by the provost and fellows of King's college, who pulled the house down, and erected another near the college. In late years that also has been taken down, and four neat distinct tenements have been erected instead. The inmates daily receive from the college the remains of the commons. In the absence of the scholars, during the long vacation, they have a joint of meat in turn. They also receive £10 per annum each.

Jakenett's or Merrill's Almshouse, was founded in 1473 by Thomas Jakenett a burgess of the town for 4 poor widows or maidens belonging to Great St. Mary's parish; over the almshouse which was on the ground floor was a second story, called in the foundation deed, "a high chamber," which was to be let, and the rent applied to keeping the house in repair. In 1788 this building, which stood near Great St. Mary's church was taken down, and two houses were

erected in King street, by which means the accommodation was extended to 8 poor persons. Nicholas Scott by will dated October 1677 left the sum of £50, to be laid out in the purchase of lands or tenements, the rents and profits of which to be expended in coals to be given to these almspeople. Wm. Morden, in 1678, gave £20. the interest to be laid out in coals to be given them on St. Thomas's day, James Duport in 1679, gave the sum of 40s. the interest to be expended on the poor of Great St. Mary's parish, and Thomas King, in 1684, left £50. for the purpose of purchasing an estate, or rent charge of 40s. per annum to be paid to the poor almspeople. With these sums about 4a. 1r. of land was purchased in Coe-Fen croft for which at the enclosure of Barnwell 2a. 2r. 14p. were awarded. This allotment together with 3a. 3r. 14p. purchased with Scott's donation, lets for £31. per annum. Joseph Merrill of Cambridge, in 1805, left £1667. stock in the 3 per cent consolidated bank annuities to the trustees of Storeys Charity for the purpose of paying by half-yearly payments the sum of £6. each to the 8 poor persons in these almshouses. The late Mr. Joseph Gee, gave in 1831, the sum of £12. 10s. for their benefit, to which the inhabitants at the same time contributed the like sum. The poor women now receive each, 2s. per week and £3. half-yearly.

Queen's College Almshouses were founded in 1484, by *Dr. Andrew Dokett*, president of the Queen's college, and situate in Queens' lane, are appropriated to 8 poor widows, appointed by the president of Queens'. Each person receives 2s. and a pound of meat a week, and a chaldron of coals every year. They have also an additional gratuity of £1 the 25th Sept., and 2s. 6d. the 24th December.

Wray's Almshouses in King-street, for 4 poor widowers and as many poor widows, were founded in 1629 by Henry Wray, stationer in Cambridge, and endowed by him with certain lands and tenements which yield an annual rent of £215. The almshouses were rebuilt in 1838, and the inmates receive each 7s. per week and 8 cwt. of coals per year.

University Almshouses, King street.—Matthew Stokys, M.A., of Caius college, founded these in 1505 for 6 poor women, who are appointed by the vice-chancellor for the time being. By a grace of the senate in 1796, the stipend payable to these persons was increased from £10 to £50 per annum, at which latter sum it now remains.

Knight's, Staines, and Mortlock's Almshouses, opposite Midsummer common, for 2 poor widows and "4 poor godly ancient maidens," consist of 6 small but neat houses. Elizabeth Knight, of Denny abbey, left in 1647 the sum of £440 for building these almshouses, and supplying the inmates with firing, as also for purchasing lands to pay £3 a year to each of them. The property of the old foundation consists of a house and cottages in Cambridge; and of 29a. 1r. 26p. of freehold land in Great Swaffham, discharged of tithes, and allotted in lieu of

about 60a in the open fields. Wm. Staine, brother to Mrs. Knight, in 1679, left £50 out of the residue of his estate to be disposed of to this hospital in such manner as Dorothy, his wife and executrix, should think proper. Dorothy Staine, his wife, in pursuance of her husband's will in 1688, directed that for ever the sum of £3 per annum should be paid to the almspeople. She founded several other charities, and that they might have continuance for ever, directed that the sum of £200 should be laid out in the purchase of land, so that these sums might be paid out of the rents and profits. The property belonging to the charity yields an annual rent of £93. 10s. In 1818, the almshouses, which were falling to decay, were wholly rebuilt at the expense of Wm. Mortlock, Esq., of Cambridge, who gave the sum of £500. for that purpose. He also gave a further sum of £200. for their repair in 1826. The poor inmates of the almshouses receive £3. 1s. 8d. each at Midsummer and Christmas, and £4. 14s. each at Lady day and Michaelmas.

Storey's Almshouses.—Captain Edward Storey of Cambridge, by will dated 29th January, 1692, bequeathed certain lands and houses for founding almshouses for 4 clergymens' widows,—for 2 widows and 1 maiden of the parish of St. Giles, and for 3 maidens of the parish of Holy Trinity, each of whom were to receive an annuity of £10. The *clergymens' widows* received an augmentation of their annuities in 1781, by the bequest of the Rev. Peter S. Goddard, master of Clare-hall, which consisted of £3400, 3 per cent consols. The estate of Dr. Goddard was administered in chancery, and the assets not being sufficient, an abatement was directed, and the sum of £426. 2s. 9d. in cash was received by the trustees in 1786 in discharge of this donation; of this sum £363. was invested in the purchase of £410, 4 per cent. stock, now reduced to 3½, and the remainder was paid to the widows and absorbed in expenses. The *general fund* was further benefitted by the sum of £193. 12s., the surplus of the Rev. Wm. Cole of Milton's estate, bequeathed by him in 1782. This sum was laid out in the purchase of £202. 19s. 9d., 4 per cents. The Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt, and Thomas Loombe, Esq. gave £300. 4 per cent. consols in 1805 for the benefit of 2 widows and 1 maiden, of the parish of St. Giles, and 3 maidens of the parish of Trinity. An *anonymous benefaction* of £100. was laid out in August, 1819, in the purchase of £110. 5s. 9d. 4 per cent. bank annuities, now reduced and producing £3. 17s. 4d. per annum. Wm. Lunn, in 1821, gave the sum of £100 to the clergymen's widows. These various benefactions, with the exception of £410. the produce of Dr. Goddard's gift, have been invested, with accumulations made from time to time from the rents, in the purchase of £2,939. 0s. 5d. 3½ per cent. reduced annuities. A further sum of £750. was purchased afterwards. The dividends on these three sums, amounting respectively to £14. 7s., £103. 17s. 3d., and £22. 10s. make, with the rents of the real estate (Captain Storey's

endowment, which yields an annual rental of £672. 4s. 6d.) a total income of £811. 18s. 6d. at the time of the commissioners' report in 1837. The *general fund* has been still further augmented by Mr. J. Merrill, who in 1805 bequeathed a sum of money producing £50. per annum, distributable among the whole of those persons. Two clergymen's widows, and 2 widows, and 1 maiden of the parish of St. Giles, and 1 maiden of the parish of Holy Trinity, have been added a few years since, and the stipends of the inmates considerably augmented. The total number of inmates at present are—6 clergymen's widows, who receive each £11. 9s. per quarter, and 9 poor widows and maidens, whose quarterly allowance is £10. 12s. 3d. each. The almswomen are selected by the trustees after strict inquiry into their character and circumstances; the clergymen's widows must be above 40 years of age, and the others are chiefly from the class of respectable servants and decayed housekeepers. The almshouses being of an inferior description, 15 new handsome ones have been erected in an excellent situation in the parish of St. Giles, under the direction of the court of Chancery, and at a cost of about £6,000. It is intended to erect others from time to time, as the accumulations arising from the charity funds will permit. Mr. Orlando Hyde, solicitor, is steward to the trustees.

Perse's Almshouses were founded in 1615 by Dr. Perse, founder of the free grammar school, for 6 single women (widows or maidens) of the parishes of St. Edward and St. Michael, and in failure of such being found there, then of St. Benedict. The houses which are small and neat, are situate at the corner of Freeschool-lane, and the pensioners receive each 10s. per week. The master and four senior fellows of Caius college are the trustees.

Public Benevolent Institutions.

Addenbroke's Hospital or Infirmary is perhaps the most important monument raised to benevolence in Cambridge. This excellent hospital affords medical and surgical aid to the lame and sick poor, both as *in* and *out-patients*, on the recommendation of a subscriber. It is situated at the top of Trumpington street, and is an extensive building faced with stone, and consists of a centre and two wings; along the centre runs a handsome Doric colonnade supporting a balustraded gallery by fluted columns. It is approached through a lawn, and enclosed with iron palisades. This invaluable institution was founded by John Addenbroke, M.D., an eminent physician, formerly fellow of St. Catherine's hall, who in the year 1719 left about £4,000. to its erection and maintainance. Land was accordingly purchased in 1728, and the building erected in 1740; but the money being insufficient for the support of it, an act of parliament was obtained, in the year 1766, for making it a general hospital; and in *October* of the same

year it was first opened for the reception of patients. Since its foundation this hospital has received many legacies, and considerable donations; and in 1813 a bequest of £7,000. in the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities was made to it by Mr. John Bowtell, late a bookbinder and stationer in Cambridge, for the purpose of enlarging the building and extending its benefits to such patients as were not included in its original design. In consequence of this, the two wings, called *Bowtell's*, and a laboratory were erected in 1823 at an expense of £4,155. 16s. 7½d., of which £3,456. 10s. 2½d., besides the cost of furnishing the wings, was defrayed out of Bowtell's bequest, and the remaining £699. 6s. 5d. out of the general funds of the hospital. The colonnade by which the wings are united was erected at a cost of £666. 4s. 8½d. raised by voluntary subscription for the purpose. A distinct building was erected about the year 1835 for fever patients. The funded property belonging to the hospital consists at present of £19,800, 3 per cent. consols; £12,348. 19s. 5d. reduced 3 per cents.; and £4,511. 7s. 2d. 3½ per cents., making a total of the sum in the funds of £36,660. 6s. 7d. The expenses of the hospital are defrayed by the interest of this sum, together with the rents of lands, amount raised by donation and subscription, collections after annual sermons, and the proceeds of balls and concerts occasionally given at the university commencement. The stated income of the hospital as per report for the year ending Michaelmas, 1849, was, annual subscriptions, £1,238. 15s.; arrears of subscription due from the past year, £33. 12s.; dividends on stock, £1,033. 1s. 11d.; and rent of lands, &c., £12. 10s. Total of stated income, £2,317. 18s. 11d.: to which is added £2,665. 2s. derived from various sources, amongst which are—donations, £363. 1s. 6d.; legacies, £1,530. 5s. 1d.; benefactions, £63; collections after sermons, £358. 6s. 6d.; and balance of account from the past year, £256. 18s. Thus we find the total income of the year ending Michaelmas, 1849, was £4,983. 0s. 11d., whilst the expenditure of the year amounted to £4,638. 10s. 5d,, leaving a balance of £344. 10s. 6d. in the treasurer's hands. The number of patients admitted in the same year was 2,325, viz., 769 in, and 1,556 out patients; the number of patients cured was 1,210, and the number relieved was 512: the remainder continued on the books. In the year 1849 the daily average number of patients in the house was 79½. The total number of patients cured since the opening of the hospital in 1766, is 50,341. Amongst the donors and benefactors to the hospital for the past year are, Mr. Henry Webb, Babraham; L. S. Baxendale, and Thomas B. Bumpstead, Esq., £21. each; Madle. Jenny Lind, the celebrated "Swedish Nightingale," £100; H. B. Peacock, Esq., £50; the representatives of Mrs. Anne Harris, by H. H. Harris, Esq., £100; Rev. J. Tinkler, and Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, £10. 10s. each; and Mrs. Rush, Elsenham-hall, King's college and Caius college, £10. each. The legacies for the same year are, Mr. Sam. Salmon, £800;

Rev. George Jenyns, (less duty), £90; Mr. Fison, £450; and the Rev. Dr. Chafy, by court of Chancery, £190. 5s. 1d.

The physicians and surgeons attend gratis, and several clergymen residing in the university read prayers to the patients in weekly rotation. The rules and orders of the hospital are published, and it is required by them that two auditors be chosen annually to inspect and audit the accounts; that two contributors be weekly appointed to visit the house together or by turns; that all persons when admitted bring with them clean apparel, a change of linen, money to pay for washing, and that some person agree to pay their funeral expenses in case of death: but the latter requisite is now dispensed with in practice. Benefactors of 20 guineas or upwards are governors for life; annual subscribers of two guineas or upwards are governors during payment. For every guinea subscribed and every 10 guineas given in benefaction, the subscriber or benefactor shall have a right of recommending *one person* as an in-patient during the year, and *two persons* as out-patients, with the liberty of substituting two out-patients, for each in-patient which such contributor shall be entitled to recommend. Subscribers of two guineas or upwards may recommend as many additional patients as he thinks proper, paying one guinea for every additional in-patient and half-a-guinea for every additional out-patient so recommended, on admission. The governors of this institution are the principal officers of the university, town and county of Cambridge, and under their direction the whole of its affairs are managed. The present *Officers* of the charity are the right hon. the earl of Hardwicke, president, Thomas Mortlock, Esq., treasurer, John Haviland, M.D. and Frederick Thackeray, M.D. consulting physicians, John Okes, Esq., consulting surgeon, Messrs. Charles Lestourgeon, Josiah Hammond, and George M. Humphrey, surgeons, Mr. Frederick Barlow, secretary, Mr. John Henry Mitchell, house apothecary, and Miss Jane Bishop, matron.

Samaritan Fund.—In the year 1806, an individual on being released from the bed of sickness gave a benefaction of 20 guineas towards establishing a *Samaritan Fund* for the relief of those patients, who are discharged from the hospital and who cannot, through weakness or other causes, immediately support themselves. This well-intended benefaction has served as a foundation for those to build upon who are disposed to forward a plan which has been found highly advantageous in the London hospital. Some other benefactions have been received, and during the year 1817 a legacy of £50., bequeathed by the Rev. Robt. Tyrwhitt of Jesus college, was added to the balance in hand, and in 1832 another legacy of £100., bequeathed by Mrs. Hicks of Wilbraham Temple. Although at present the permanent income is too small to effect any material good, yet it is hoped that in the course of time, very considerable benefits may arise from this charitable beginning.

County Pauper Lunatic Asylum.—This establishment is about to be erected pursuant to act of parliament, in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, on the high-road from Cherryhinton to Fulbourn. The site 47 acres, was lately purchased of Mr. Robert L. Walker, for £3,157. 8s. 8d., and the expenses of completion, surveyors expenses, boring, &c., amounted to £150. making a total of £3307. 8s. 9d. to be divided into the following quotas, viz. :—County, nine-nineteenths, or £1,566. 13s. 6d.; Isle, seven-nineteenths, or £1,218. 10s. 6d.; Borough, three-nineteenths, or £532. 4s. 6d. The Isle of Ely treasurer has already received the order to pay the Isle quota to the treasurer to the asylum, G. E. Foster, Esq.

Victoria Friendly Societies' Asylum Chesterton Road.—This valuable institution, which has for its object the provision of a retreat for the infirm members of friendly benefit societies, is supported principally by subscription and voluntary contribution. It was established in 1837, by a few benevolent individuals, and in 1841 the first stone of the asylum was laid by the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, the lord lieutenant of the county, attended by the members of the corporate body and a numerous procession of all the orders and fraternities in the town, and a number of the county gentry. It consists of a handsome range of building pleasantly situated in a garden a short distance from the town, which affords accommodation to 12 families. The cost of the building was about £1500. Two rooms are allotted to each family or single person; and the stipend at present is 25s. per quarter with 1½ ton of coals, and 12lbs. of candles per annum, to which the interest of £650. out at interest is about to be added. The report of the committee for the year ending January 24th, 1850, states that the receipts for that year amounted to £977. 17s., including a balance of the last year of £60., the bequest of the late Mr. S. Salmon of £300., annual subscriptions £101. 15s.; and the amount of the sale of £100. exchequer bills. The balance in the treasurer's hands is the mortgage documents of the sum of £500. lent at 4½ per cent. per annum. Candidates for admission to this charity, whether male or female, must have been previously a member of some benefit society in Cambridge, or within five miles of it, for not fewer than 10 years. The excellence of such a requirement is, that it tends to secure respectability of character in the inmates, and operates most beneficially by making it the interest of those classes for whom the institution is intended, to cultivate habits of providence in the prime of life: and it can rarely be liable to abuse, inasmuch as the elections being in the hands of the subscribers, they will naturally prefer the most needy and deserving. The late Wm. Adams, Esq., of Cambridge, who, in his life-time, gave the sum of £220. for finishing the building of the asylum, bequeathed lately the handsome sum of £200. to the institution, and several other legacies are understood to have been promised to it. Mr. W. Rowe is secretary to the committee.

The Royal Albert Benevolent Society is another excellent institution supported by donations and subscription. It was established in March, 1846, for the solace and assistance of the last years of decayed tradesmen and others, for whom it is intended to erect an asylum. The society now finds its pensioners with lodgings, and £10. in cash and 2 tons of coals per year. This society is rising rapidly and deservedly in public favor, and enrolled during the past year no less than 86 new members. It had also the distinguished honor in the same year of receiving a donation of £10. from his grace the archbishop of York, and obtaining the right hon. the earl of Fitzwilliam, high steward of the borough, as patron. Mr. H. G. Atkins is hon. secretary, and the meetings of the society are held at the King's Head Inn, Sidney-street.

Mendicity Society.—This society, which was established about 3 years ago by several members of the university and gentlemen of the town, has for its object, the relief of the poor deserving wayfarers, such as artizans in search of employment, whom it supplies with food and lodgings. During the year ending November 1849, the average number of applicants weekly relieved was 57, so that about 3000 poor persons were by this means spared the humiliation of applying to the union workhouse for assistance. The expenses of the past year were £153. 4s. 9d., and the number of persons admitted into the societies' house up to the above date was 2972; 1085 of whom could neither read nor write. The societies' house is situated at Barnwell, in which accommodation is afforded to 24 travellers; 16 men and 8 women; and though the premises are not extensive, they are still adequate for the purpose.

Institution for Training Female Servants instituted March 1843.—This institution is situated on the west-side of Parker's Piece, and consists of a large handsome building, the front of which is elegantly furnished and let to respectable families, and the other apartments appropriated to the use of the servants. The institution was formed for the purpose of training girls not younger than 15 years in the various duties of domestic servants, as well as to protect their morals and give an opportunity to well disposed young persons to set out fairly in life, on leaving school with a good character. "Perhaps there is no period so important in the life of young females," says one of the reports of the asylum, "as that from 15 to 17; the mind is then most impressible, and if not directed to that which is good, is almost of necessity drawn to evil. It is on leaving school that their moral dangers begin, and it is then that they require the greatest care." "From want of employment, and a proper direction of their time," continues the same report, "and that kind of useful restraint which few mothers amongst the poor are qualified to exercise, they are too frequently thrown into bad company, and situations of peril; and thus many girls, having given great promise upon leaving school, are lost to society and themselves, not from

a wish to go wrong, but from not possessing the means of learning what is right. Cases of this kind have frequently occurred in Cambridge, and it was the desire to try something to remedy this evil which led to the establishment of the servants' institution. The plan of connecting with it a lodging-house for families is advantageous in two ways: first, it provides the means of instruction to the young people in a constant succession of just that kind of employment which is required to fit girls for service; and next it contributes towards the expense. From the very airy situation of the house, and the domestic comfort it affords, the apartments have been filled with persons of the highest respectability, and as a proof that the young servants are well trained, it may be stated that many of the families who have occupied the apartments, have expressed a wish to take the young people who have waited upon them into their own service, and several ladies who have received one young woman from the institution, have applied for a second." As many girls are admitted to the benefits of the asylum as the annual subscriptions will support. £10. per annum being the average expense of food, &c. for each. Others may be admitted of the age and character described by the payment of the annual sum of £10. a quarters pay in advance. The time of their continuance in the institution will depend upon their qualification for service, as the object is to keep them until they thoroughly understand their duties. Two years is the time appointed, and longer if under age when admitted The Rev. Professor Scholefield is treasurer to the institution.

The Female Refuge is a large building in Victoria-street, instituted for the support of reformed prostitutes. After remaining here for a term of two years, and having regained their lost character, situations are obtained for them, and there are several cases in which the once erring frail creatures, after spending the usual time here, have got good situations from which they have been comfortably married. This excellent asylum is also supported by voluntary contributions, and accommodation is provided for 35 inmates. The Rev. Professor Scholefield is president of the institution, and the Rev. J. H. Titcomb, secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Tofts, is matron.

The Provident Institutions or Benefit Societies in the town and county tend materially to reduce the pressure of the poor-rates. These institutions proceed from that laudable desire that prevails amongst the industrious labourers and mechanics to render themselves independent of the poor-house, by providing funds for their mutual relief in case of sickness or old age. These societies, include several secret orders under the appellation of Odd Fellows, Druids, Foresters, Gardeners, &c.

The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Freehold Land Society has been formed lately for the purpose of enabling mechanics and working men, by small weekly contributions, to purchase a piece of land, on which to erect cottages so

that they may possess a stake in the country, and a voice in the election of members of parliament. The principal feature of such a company is, that by the purchase of land in large quantities, it is able to supply each member with a small allotment at a cost very considerably less than he would have to pay in the retail land market; thus for the payment of 1s. 6d. per week, it is calculated that in five years, and in some cases much less than that period, every member will be in the full possession of a plot of freehold land worth at least 45s. per annum.

The following *Building Societies* have lately been established in Cambridge for similar purposes, viz:—the "Cambridge Benefit Building Society," established January 15, 1847; the "Town and County of Cambridge Mutual Benefit Building Society," established November 23, 1849; the "Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Benefit Building Society," established 1850; and the "Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Permanent Benefit Building Society," established also in 1850.

The Cambridge Poor Law Union Workhouse was erected in 1838 on Mill-road at a cost of about £6,500. together with a further expenditure of £800., which was subsequently incurred for drainage. It is a large commodious building capable of accommodating 250 persons, and the union comprehends the 14 parishes which constitute the borough. The present officers are Mr. Henry Smith, chairman, Messrs. Henry S. Foster and James Martin, vice-chairmen, Rev. John Orm, chaplain, Mr. Charles Newby, workhouse surgeon, Messrs. John Deighton and Robert Ransom, district surgeons, Mr. J. D. Fetch, clerk to the board of guardians, and Mr. and Mrs. James Hatfield, master and matron.

Literary, &c. Institutions.

Cambridge Philosophical Society.—This society was established November the 15th, 1819, for the purpose of promoting scientific enquiry, and of facilitating the communication of facts connected with the advancement of Philosophy and Natural history; and became a body corporate by virtue of a charter granted by his late majesty King William IV. The society consists of fellows and honorary members: the former are elected from such persons only as are graduates of the university; the latter must be such as are unconnected with the university, and are chiefly members of other learned bodies domestic and foreign. The society numbers amongst its members, men whose names stand foremost in the ranks of literary and scientific acquirements. The transactions are from time to time published. His Royal Highness the Prince Albert L.L.D. is the present patron. The society's reading room, library, museum and lecture room are situated in a large building near All Saints church. Mr. John Crouch, curator.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society for the encouragement of the study of

history, architecture and antiquities, has for its object to collect and print information relative to the above mentioned subjects. The subscription of each member of the society is one guinea per annum, for which he becomes entitled to all the publications of the society during the current year: any member may compound for his future subscriptions by one payment of *ten guineas*. The collection belonging to this society is about to be removed to the Fitzwilliam Museum. The Rev. George Elwes Corrie B.D. master of Jesus college is the present president of the council. This society holds its meetings in the same building as the Philosophical society.

Cambridge Architectural Society.—This society which was established on the ruins of the celebrated Cambridge Camden Society, has for its object the promotion of the study of ecclesiastical architecture. The society invites its members to examine every ecclesiastical building in their power, to read notes and exhibit drawings thereof at the meetings, and to read original papers on any of the subjects connected with its design. The lord bishop of Fredricktown is the present patron. The meetings of the society are held at the Hoop hotel; members resident in the university pay a terminal subscription of 7s. and other members 10s. per annum. The principal members of the late Camden society have formed another in London, called the Ecclesiological society under the superintendance of which the Ecclesiologist is published.

The Cambridge Naturalists' Club lately formed upon the plan of the Berwickshire and Tyneside clubs, is for the examination of the Natural history and antiquities of this county. From the little which as yet have been done towards an exploration of the district, much may be expected to result from the periodical visits to different parts of the neighbourhood which are proposed by this new body. We believe their plan to be that the members and their friends should meet at the place fixed as early in the day as may be possible, and after spending some hours in an examination of its neighbourhood, partake of a frugal dinner and then separate, after the members have communicated to each other any interesting facts in Natural History or antiquities which may have fallen under their notice. The originators of this interesting club were the Rev. J. M. Robinson of Barrington, C. Thurnall, Esq. Duxford, and C. C. Babington, Esq., St. John's college.

The University Union, Green-street.—This society, which is confined to members of the university, was established in 1815. It now numbers about 3,000 members, upwards of 2,000 of whom are honorary members. Debates on all subjects, not strictly theological, take place every Tuesday in term time. The president, treasurer and secretary are elected every term. The library contains upwards of 6,000 vols., and the reading-room of this as well as the other literary institutes are well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

The University Athenæum consists of a very select body of members who hold their meetings in term time only at private rooms in Trinity-street. There is also a Pitt club and a Beefsteak club in connection with the university.

Philo-Union or Cambridge Literary Society.—The object of this society which was founded in 1826, is the diffusion of general knowledge and the discussion of all subjects, not of a theological nature. The society meets at its room, (Wrestler's Inn, Petty-cury,) every alternate Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, and the debate, if any, commences at a quarter before nine. Twelve members are required to constitute an efficient meeting. The society now consists of about 150 members who pay a subscription of 15s. per annum, half-yearly in advance. The library contains a numerous and excellent selection of works, and the reading room, which is open to the members daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M., except on Sundays when the hours are from 8 P.M. to 10 P.M., is well supplied with newspapers, periodicals, &c. Mr. John Edis is the present president.

Mechanics' Institutes.—Incalculable are the advantages which must inevitably flow from these truly excellent institutions. By means of these the *arena* of learning is thrown open to all classes of the community; and we are happy to find that this great blessing seems duly appreciated by the inhabitants of Cambridge. The *Cambridge and Cambridgeshire Mechanics' Institute*, held in private rooms, in Sidney-street, was established in March 1835, and now consists of about 230 members, besides several honorary members. The library contains about 1250 vols., and the news-room is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals. Lectures are occasionally delivered on scientific and useful subjects. The right hon. the earl of Hardwicke is patron; George Leapingwell, Esq., is chairman; H. H. Harris, and John Eaden, jun, Esqrs., hon. secretaries; and Mr. W. Ellis, librarian. Open from 5 P.M. to 10 P.M.

Cambridge Fitzroy Reading Society.—This society, which is in its infancy, holds its meetings in New-square, and numbers more than 100 members. There are also town *Book Clubs* formed on different plans, and there are three *Freemason's Lodges* each of which has a large number of members.

The Cambridgeshire Agricultural Association was formed in 1832 for the protection and strength of the farming interests, and it now ranks in influence and efficiency among the most celebrated of similar associations.

The Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society was instituted in 1824. Prizes of silver medals and money are awarded for the finest fruits, flowers, and vegetables, produced at stated times of the year; the funds arise from donations and annual subscriptions. Here is also a Florists' society established for similar purposes.

Besides the *Cambridge Board of Education*, for the promotion of education in the principles of the established church, there are several tract and missionary societies for the promotion of christian doctrine both at home and abroad.

Newspapers, &c.—Three *newspapers* are published in Cambridge every Saturday morning. The *Cambridge Chronicle and University Journal*, the oldest, was established about 80 years ago, and has a good circulation in this and the neighbouring counties. The principles it advocates are conservative and protectionist. Messrs. Wm. Simpson, B.A., and Charles Wharton Naylor, are its proprietors.

The Cambridge Independent Press and Huntingdon Gazette has been in existence nearly 40 years, and also enjoys a very extensive circulation. Its principles are liberal or reform, and Mr. Henry Smith is the printer and publisher.

The Cambridge Advertiser and University Herald was established about 12 years ago; its principles are also liberal, and Mr. John Dickie is proprietor, printer, and publisher.

The Cambridge University Calender is published annually by Mr. John Deighton, agent to the university. This work appeared first in 1796, and with the exception of the year 1798, has been continued annually to the present time.

The Cambridge Town and County Choral Society, established in 1847, has for its object the performance of some of the finest works of the most eminent composers. It consists of subscribing and performing members, and its public concerts take place quarterly in the Town-hall, when an Oratorio is generally performed with the assistance of two or three professional singers. Members subscribing 10s. 6d. per quarter are allowed three tickets for the reserved seats; 7s. 6d. two tickets for ditto; 4s. one ticket for ditto; and 2s. 6d. one ticket for the non-reserved seats. The non-subscribers tickets are issued for the public performances at 4s. 6d. and 3s. The society consists at present of about 200 members. Mr. John Edis is secretary.

Public Buildings, &c.

Besides the Senate-house, Fitzwilliam museum, Pitt press, Observatory, &c., which are connected with the university, the other public buildings are as follows:

The Guild or Town-hall and Market-place.—The town-hall, a very sombre looking building, the front of which was built at the expense of the county in 1747, stands at the south end of the market-place. It consists principally of two great rooms, one of which (the front one) is fitted up as a court-house, and until the county courts and Shire-hall were erected a few years since, the county magistrates sat and the assizes were held here. The quarter sessions for the borough are still held here. The back portion of the hall, which was rebuilt in 1782, consists of a spacious court or assembly room 70 feet long, 28 broad, and 23 high, and two large parlours for the meetings of committees and for the general transaction of public business. The large room is adorned by five magnificent chandeliers of *ormolu*, the gift of his grace the duke of Rutland and the then members of parliament for the borough about 30 years since; and the public

concerts, balls and assemblies are held here. The *Market-place* consists of two spacious oblong squares united together and forming two sides of a perfect square. Not being considered sufficiently large for the business done here, application was made to parliament and an act was lately obtained to authorise and enable the mayor, aldermen and burgesses to enlarge and improve the market-place, to widen and improve the approaches to it, and to enlarge or rebuild the guild-hall, or to erect a new one on a more eligible site, and also for the better regulation and management of the markets and fairs of and within the borough, and the fair belonging to the town, held at Reach, in the parishes of Burwell and Swaffham prior; and for the better and more effectual government, regulation and improvement of the borough, and for other purposes connected with these several objects. The cost of obtaining this act, which is called the Cambridge Corporation Act, was £1,482. 11s. 11d., including £78. 7s. 2d. occasioned by negociations with the university, and £387. 6s. 3d. expended in combating the opposition offered to the bill by the master and fellows of Trinity-hall. The proposed improvements in the market-place are to be effected by means of the removal of the houses constituting Warwick-street, and the houses on the west side of the market-place, thereby forming it into one spacious square. This act empowers the mayor, &c. to borrow money on the credit of the borough fund, and to mortgage the borough fund for the repayment of the same with interest. There are few markets in the kingdom better supplied with all kinds of meat, poultry, fruit and vegetables than this, but from the very great consumption of the university, the articles are comparatively dear. Wednesday and Saturday are the chartered market days, but there is a market every day in the week for vegetables, poultry, eggs and butter. The sale of the last article is attended with the peculiarity of every pound designed for the market being rolled out to the length of a yard; each pound being in that state about the thickness of a walking-cane. This practice, which is confined to Cambridge, is particularly convenient, as it renders the butter extremely easy of division into small portions, called *sizes*, as used in the colleges.

From a *conduit* in front of the Guildhall a large supply of water flows continually through three spouts. This conduit was erected in 1614 chiefly from the bequest made by Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier between London and Cambridge. It is built of stone, octangular in shape, decorated with rude carvings, and inclosed with an iron palisade. The water is brought to this spot by a small channel, from a brook called the Nine wells, at Shelford, about four miles from Cambridge. In its course, after leaving the conduit head, at the top of Trumpington street, it supplies the line of houses on its route, as well as being carried by a branch round by Regent-st. and St. Andrew-st., and to nearly all parts of the town. An inscription on the conduit informs us that Hobson, on his

death, which happened on the 1st of January, 1631,* bequeathed the rents of some pasture land lying in *St. Thomas's Leys* for its maintenance, "The greatest genius "says the editor of the Cambridge guide "could not have done a more important service to the town or have taken a more effectual way to transmit his memory to a grateful posterity. In 1835 the university gave £150. and the corporation £50. for the purchase of an allotment of land in Great Shelford, immediately adjoining the nine wells, for the purpose of protecting its source. Hobson in his time rendered himself noted for furnishing the students of the university with horses. He made it an unalterable rule, that every horse should have an equal share of rest and fatigue, and would never suffer one to be taken out of its turn, hence the celebrated saying, "*Hobson's choice, that or none.*" There is a painting of Hobson on horseback hung in the gallery of the assembly-room of the guild-hall, which was purchased by subscription. Jas. Montague, bishop of Winchester, about the same time proved himself a great benefactor to the town, by bringing a rivulet through it, and through the King's ditch, which till that time had been a great nuisance.

The Shire-hall or County Courts, stand on the highest part of Cambridge, at the north-west extremity of the town, partly on the site of the ancient castle of Cambridge, the last remnant of which, the gatehouse, was removed to make way for their erection a few years since. They are very spacious and lofty, and consist of two courts, in which the assizes and quarter sessions are held. The front which is very handsome is built of Whitby stone, in the Doric style of architecture, and is surmounted by large full length statues, in Portland stone, of *Power*, *Mercy*, *Justice* and *Law*. The cost of the building was about £13,000.

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* Milton, honoured Hobson by writing the following epitaph :—

Here lies old Hobson ; death hath broke his girt.
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt:
Or else the ways being foul, twenty to one,
He's here stuck in a slough, and overthrown.
'Twas such a shifter, that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down ;
For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and *The Bull.*
And surely Death could never have prevailed,
Had not his weekly course of carriage failed ;
But lately finding him so long at home,
And thinking now his journey's end was come,
And that he had ta'en up his latest inn,
In the kind office of a chamberlain
Show'd him his room, where he must lodge that night.
Pulled off his boots, and took away the light:
If any ask for him, it shall be said,
Hobson has supped, and 's newly gone to bed.

The County Gaol and House of Correction is situated at the back of the Shire-hall, occupying the site of the ancient castle-yard. The buildings are inclosed in an octagonal court, surrounded by a lofty wall, and they have subterranean passages to the county courts. In the chaplain's report for 1850 he says, that the worst offenders come from the thinly populated districts of the Isle of Ely; and this he attributes to the want of moral culture in those districts. The governor made the same statement to the inspector of prisons, and added, that many of the prisoners from that part of the country were but little raised above brutes. From the cases illustrative of the low state of character and morality of some of the prisoners from the fens, given by the government inspector in his last report, we select the following, not by any means the worst: "D. W. S. (Isle of Ely) aged 19, labourer, single, can neither read, nor write; committed on a charge of setting fire to a stack of haulm; lives with his father, generally has work; never goes to church; knows there is a god; never said a prayer; does not know anything about the Lord's prayer; his father never went to church to prisoners knowledge." And this in the year of grace 1850, beneath the shade of one of our famous universities, and a great cathedral! The number of prisoners has much increased; in the year ending Michaelmas 1849, the average number was 91, the previous years 1847—1848, the number was 66, and the average number of the 5 years previous to that was only 63. However since the establishment of a rural police it is stated that there is a decrease of crime. The tread-wheel and oakum picking are the usual modes of punishment. There are 72 separate or single cells. Mr. Chas. Orridge is governor, Rev. Edward Ventris, chaplain, and Mr. A. W. Thurnell, surgeon.

The Town or Borough Gaol, which was erected in 1829, and contains 50 single cells, is situate on the eastern side of the town, overlooking Parker's piece. The buildings which are all of brick, are octagonal in shape with three double wings. The front which is very neat is in the castellated style, and consists of two massive towers between which is a handsome archway, with an excellent imitation of portcullis. The chief occupation of prisoners in this prison is the tread-wheel labour, the power of which is applied to pumping water; oakum picking, making mats, clothing, &c. The average number of prisoners last year was 38, which is 5 more than the average in the previous year. The number of commitments too increased from 315 to 375. Mr. John Edis is governor, Rev. J. B. Thurling, chaplain, and Mr. Josiah Hammond, surgeon. The local company of Chelsea pensioners commanded by lieutenant Webster, meet in May and November for six days exercise, at this gaol, where their arms and accoutrements are kept.

Hobson's Workhouse, commonly called the Spinning-house, situated in St. Andrew street is a large plain brick building. It was founded by Thomas Hobson, the carrier who in 1628 gave a house and premises whereon to erect a

house or houses "as well for setting the poor people of the town to work as well as for an house of correction for unruly and stubborn rogues, beggars and other poor persons who should refuse to work." He also left by will in 1630 the sum of £100. to purchase lands or tenements, the rents thereof to be applied to the maintenance of this workhouse, in providing wool, flax and other materials for setting the poor to work. To this was added the sum of £500. being the surplus on hand of a large sum of money collected at Cambridge by voluntary contribution in pursuance of the king's letter about the year 1631, for the relief of the poor during a pestilence, and the £600. was invested in land. In 1634 the further sum of £300. was invested in land, but it is not certain whether this sum arose from additional benefactions or from accumulations. The workhouse was further endowed in 1642 by Roger Thompson with £200.; in 1686 by George Griffith M.A. with £100; by Dr. James about the year 1732 with £20; and by John Bowtell in 1813, with £500. stock in the 3 per cent. bank annuities. The rent of the real estate of the charity according to the commissioners report is £281. per annum and if managed better would yield £600. per annum at least. For nearly 50 years this building has ceased to be a workhouse and the sole use to which it is now applied is for a receptacle for profligate and disorderly women, and common prostitutes committed by the vice-chancellor, particularly when afflicted with disease, their maintenance being paid by the university. This is now the purpose to which it is wholly applied and the inmates are allowed to remain there in a state of complete idleness. In 1812 the sum of £611. 5s. 3d. and in 1821, £1,133. 3s. 10d. was expended in repairing and enlarging the building which will now accommodate 60 persons. The vice-chancellor, and the mayor are the principal trustees. Mr. Edward Wilson is master. It is expected that a large portion of the premises will be appropriated to the use of a police station and lock up house for the borough. There being now gaols for rogues and beggars, and union workhouses for the poor, neither of the founder's objects can be carried into effect. A suit in chancery was filed several years since, for the better administration of the trust estate, which is now in the Master's office, and there it is likely to remain unless urgent steps are taken to expedite it.

Borough Police Office Miller's lane, as has just been shewn it is believed that this office and station will soon be held at the spinning-house. The Cambridge police division is co-extensive with the borough, and the police force consists of a superintendant (Mr. William Jaggard) four serjeants and seventeen constables.

The Eastern Counties Railway Station.—This station which is one of the largest and finest in the kingdom, being 410 feet in length, stands nearly one mile S. E. from the centre of the town and half that distance from the outskirt. It is a handsome white brick edifice, with stone dressings and copings. The facade consists of a long colonnade of 16 columns, supporting 15 lofty arches;

the three centre ones giving access to the station for foot passengers; whilst carriages enter and depart by the arches at the end. Between the arches are wreaths of oak and laurels sculptured in bold relief, surrounding the arms of the colleges and halls of the university. The whole is surmounted by a handsome cornice. The style is Italian, and the effect is extremely pleasing. This station is 57¼ miles from London.

The Corn Exchange on St. Andrew's-hill, erected in 1842, partly by the corporation, and partly by subscription, is a suitable and commodious brick building with a neat portico in front. The corn market, which has been held on Saturday from time immemorial, is very abundantly supplied.

The Parish Burial Grounds, Mill-road, consecrated November 7th, 1848, contain about 10 acres, tastefully laid out. The several parishes in Cambridge have portions allotted, and these allotments are marked and kept distinct from each other. A portion of the porter's lodge is used as a chapel, but it is intended to erect a chapel in the centre of the grounds.

Cambridge General Cemetery.—This burial ground, which is unconsecrated, was instituted in 1843. It is situated in a sequestered spot on the Histon-road, and consists of about three acres, very tastefully arranged and planted with trees and shrubs. In the centre is an exceedingly neat gothic chapel for the performance of funeral rites. It is cruciform in shape, built of pebble, faced with cut Caen stone. The windows and arches are very rich, and the former are filled with stained glass. The stained glass for the eastern window was presented by Ebenezer Foster, Esq., and family, and the expense of the other windows was defrayed by private subscription. The entrance lodge and gates are also very neat, and the expenditure connected with the execution of these various works, including the purchase of the ground, was about £2,500. At this cemetery the privilege of purchasing vaults and graves is open to persons of every religious denomination; all have equally the privilege of using funeral rites and ceremonies, and the assistance of such ministers as they may please. Mr. J. D. Fetch, solicitor, is secretary and registrar.

Corporation, Courts of Law, &c.

Though a borough by prescription, Cambridge was not incorporated till the early part of the reign of Henry I. Many valuable and important privileges have been granted to it by succeeding sovereigns, particularly by John, Henry III., Edward II., and Richard II. By the municipal act of 1835, the government of the town has been vested in a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. Under the authority of this act, the borough is divided into *five wards*, called the East Barnwell, West Barnwell, Market, Trinity, and St. Andrew's wards; the

burgesses of each ward electing six councillors, who retain their office for three years, but are eligible to be re-elected. A third of the council retire from office annually, and the vacancies are supplied by annual elections. The aldermen were formerly chosen out of the wealthier classes of citizens, and were *ex-officio* justices of the peace; they are now appointed by the councillors, and during their appointment, which is six years, they are members of the council, possessing no power or authority above the councillors. The mayor is elected annually by the council; aldermen and councillors only being eligible. The *Justices of the Peace* now act under a commission from the crown, and are a distinct body from the aldermen. The qualification of the councillors consists in the clear possession of property to the amount of £500. or being rated to the relief of the poor upon the annual value of £15, and the qualification of the aldermen is the same as that of the councillors. The corporation now consists of a mayor, high steward, recorder, 10 aldermen, 30 councillors, a town clerk, and other officers. The mayor on his election takes an oath to observe and maintain the privileges of the university. The arms of the corporation are *gules*, a bridge with three wall-towers thereon, *proper*, in chief a *fleur-de-lis*, *or*, between two roses, *Argent*, and in base three vessels in the water, *all proper*.

The following is a list of the corporation for 1850:—

Mayor: HENRY STAPLES FOSTER, Esq.
High-Steward: THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL FITZWILLIAM.
Recorder: HENRY STORKS, Esq.

ALDERMEN.

William Bishop, Esq.	Jas. Edmund Law, Esq.	Rowland M. Fawcett, Esq.
Chas. Edw. Brown, Esq.	George Livett, Esq.	Charles Finch, Esq.
Chas. Finch Foster, Esq.	William Ekin, Esq.	Richard Foster, Esq.
		William Warren, Esq.

COUNCILLORS.

The Mayor	William Baker	James Johnson
Andrew Young	Charles Asby	Joseph Wentworth
William Beart	William Bacon	Henry Edw. Chisholm
John S. Redhead	John Bentley	Edw. Rist Lawrence
Thomas Coward	John Gillam Bell	Hy. Hemington Harris
Charles Wagstaff	John Bonnett	Charles Balls
William Lusher	James Wm. Baxter	William Crisp
Thomas Nutter	Francis Eaden	Elliott Smith
Wm. Henry Apthorpe	Patrick Beales	Richard Rowe
Henry Smith	John Swan	John Deacon Fetch

*** For the borough magistrates and public officers, see list of magistrates for the county, &c., at the end of the Cambridge directory.

High Steward of the Borough.—This peculiar office, which is more of an honorary than a practical one, has been filled by the following distinguished persons :—

1529—Thomas Howard, third duke of Norfolk.
1547—Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, lord protector.
1551-2—John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, lord protector.
1553—Thomas Howard, third duke of Norfolk, *restored.*
1554—Thomas Howard, fourth duke of Norfolk.
1572—Roger lord North, of Kirtling.
1600—Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper, afterwards lord Ellesmere.
1617—Sir Francis Bacon, lord keeper, afterwards viscount St. Albans.
1626—Sir Thomas Coventry, lord keeper, afterwards lord Coventry.
1639—Sir John Finch, lord keeper, afterwards lord Finch.
1652—Oliver Cromwell, afterwards lord protector.
1660—Sir Edward Hyde, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Clarendon.
1670—Sir Thomas Chicheley, knight.
1688—Henry Jermyn, lord Dover.
1688—Sir Thomas Chicheley, knight, *restored.*
1698—Edward Russell, earl of Orford.
1727—Edward Harley, earl of Oxford and Mortimer.
1741—Henry Bromley, lord Montfort.
1755—Thomas Bromley, lord Montfort.
1800—John Henry Manners, duke of Rutland.
1836—Francis Godolphin Osborne, lord Godolphin.
1850—Charles William Wentworth, earl Fitzwilliam.

Borough Fund Account.—The funds of the corporation for the year ending August 31st, 1849, amounted to £6,107. 9s. 11d., of which the following are the items :—Balance due from the treasurer, Sept. 1st, £134. 17s. 10d.; rents of estates, £644. 15s.; markets and fairs, £1,099. 4s. 7d.; fines, &c., £70. 10s. 8d.; lords of the treasury, on account of expenses incurred in criminal prosecutions, £702. 16s.; borough rates, £3,108. 4s. 10d.; miscellaneous, £34. 13s. 11½d.; Mr. C. P. Harris, town clerk, the amount of a year's compensation annuity refunded, £197. 19s.; corn exchange, £102. 2s.; and felons' goods, £12. 6s. The expenditure for the same year was £5,870. 15s. 9d., the principal items being, the expenses of police, £1,485. 7s. 9d.; prosecutions, £666. 15s.; salaries, &c., £1,268.; and printing, &c., £136. 11s.

Courts of Law.—The assizes are held in the Shire-hall in March and July, at which two of her majesty's judges preside.

Quarter Sessions for the county are held four times a year in the same place; and *Petty Sessions* for the district are held here every Saturday by the district magistrates, except during the assizes.

The General Sessions for the Borough are held in the town-hall four times a year, at which the recorder, Henry Storks, Esq., serjeant-at-law, presides.

Petty Sessions for the Borough are held by the borough magistrates daily at 11 o'clock.

The Borough Court of Record for the recovery of debts, and determining pleas to any amount, is held in the town-hall on the Tuesday preceding each

quarter sessions, and on the second Tuesday in the months of February, May, August and November. All causes tried before this court must arise within the limits of the borough. George Leapingwell, Esq., is judge.

The County Court for the recovery of debts under £50. is also held here once a month, and at all the principal towns in the county.

Members of Parliament.—Cambridge, as has been shewn at a preceding page, has sent two representatives to parliament since the reign of king Edward I., (1296), when two burgesses were summoned to meet that monarch at a parliament assembled at Bury St. Edmunds. There have been several strong contests at parliamentary elections at Cambridge, and a good deal of party spirit manifested; but happily this feeling is not so virulent at present. The present members for the borough are Robert A. S. Adair, Esq., and the Hon. Wm. F. Campbell. Oliver Cromwell was one of the representatives of Cambridge in 1639, and again in the long parliament of 1640.

Fairs.—About the year 1150, king Stephen granted to the nuns of St. Rhadegund a fair on the vigil and feast of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin. This fair, commonly called *Garlic fair*, though now discontinued, appears to have been held as recently as 1818. About the year 1211, king John granted to the lepers of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene,* at Sturbridge, a fair in the close of the hospital, on the vigil and feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross, and from this grant is supposed to have originated the famous fair called *Sturbridge fair.*—King Henry VIII. in 1539, in consideration of the sum of 1,000 marks, granted the rights and proceeds of this fair to the corporation of Cambridge, and the charter was confirmed by queen Elizabeth in or about the year 1588. This once celebrated fair, anciently called *Steresbridge* or Stourbridge, is held in a field a little east of Barnwell, which is bounded by the river Cam and the rivulet *Stour*, from the latter of which, and the bridge over it, the fair derives its name. The Eastern counties railway now passes through the fair ground. The ground is marked out on the 4th of September, (by which day the ground must be cleared of corn), by the mayor and aldermen, when the dealers are allowed to erect their booths; and, on the 18th, the fair is proclaimed by the vice-chancellor and other officers of the university, and the mayor and corporation of the town. The time of its continuance is 14 days. It was formerly by far the largest fair in England, if not in Europe. In 1605, it was first attended by hackney-coaches from London; and the multitudes of people assembled in some years have been so great, that upwards of 60 coaches have plied at one time. Carter, who published an account of Cambridgeshire in 1753, says that after the trade of the fair had begun to decline, that £100,000. worth of woollen goods had been known to be sold

* The desecrated chapel of this hospital has long been used as a victualling-house during the fair. "To what base uses may we not come."

in a week's time in the Duddery, the drapers' department, 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. worth of goods, and that there was once a booth of Norwich stuffs in which there were goods to the value of £20,000., that the returns for wool, at one fair, had amounted to £50,000. or £60,000., and for hops little less. The shops or booths, he tells us, were built in rows like streets, having each their name, as *Garlick-row*, *Bookseller's-row*, *Cook-row*, *&c.*, and every commodity had its proper place, as the cheese-fair, hop-fair, wool-fair, &c. In several other streets or rows were all sorts of traders who sold by wholesale or retail, as goldsmiths, toymen, braziers, turners, milliners, haberdashers, hatters, mercers, drapers, pewterers, china-warehouses, and in a word, most trades that could be found in *London*, from whence many of them came. The *general* trade of this once celebrated mart, 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 wholesale dealers and shop-keepers being now principally transacted through the medium of travellers. Two days (September 25th and 26th) are set apart for the sale of horses, and in favourable weather a concourse of people attend from several miles round. The mayor, or his deputy, is entitled to hold a court during the fair for the prompt administration of justice, and the preservation of decorum. There is also a court of the commissary and proctors for the sealing of weights and measures ; and the hops, leather, &c. sold at the fair, are weighed in the taxors' scale. In former years, a preacher was appointed for the occasion, and divine service was performed, and sermons preached from a pulpit erected in the open air, at stated times during the fair, for the benefit of the strangers resorting to it.

Midsummer, or Pot Fair.—The same king (John) in 1211 granted to the prior and canons of Barnwell the fair there now called *Midsummer fair*, which is said to have originated from the resort of children and young persons thither yearly on midsummer's eve to amuse themselves with wrestling matches : which circumstance attracting the notice of pedlars, they began to dispose of their merchandize on the spot as early as the reign of Henry I. The charter for this fair was confirmed to the priory by Henry III. in 1229 for 4 days, and by Richard II. in 1389, when its duration was extended to 14 days. The principal article brought here for sale in after times was earthenware, whence it obtained the appellation of *Pot Fair*. It is now held on the common near Jesus college, called Midsummer common, on the 22d of June and two or three following days, after being proclaimed by the vice-chancellor and the mayor and corporation. On the first day there is a large fair for horses.

Banks.—Cambridge possesses four banking establishments (for particulars of which see Directory), as well as a bank for savings. *Savings Banks* have a very

beneficial effect on the industrious and provident habits of the working classes, by affording them a safe and profitable investment for what they can spare by economy during their health and prosperity, against a time of need.

The Cambridge Savings' Bank which stands in Sidney-street is a very neat building. The amount deposited in this bank on the 20th of Nov., 1849, was £130,446. 7s. 2d., belonging to 3193 individuals, 142 benefit societies, and 101 charitable institutions. The sum received within the past year was £21,951 3s. 9d., whilst that paid to depositors including interest, was £19,258. 11s. The expenditure of the same year was £629. 18s. 4d., including £119. 3s. 5d., expended from the separate surplus fund on account of the new building. The balance on the general account invested with the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt including interest was £130,183. 13s. 3d., and the balance in the hands of the treasurer was £807. 12s. 9d. The above 3193 depositors, arranged according to their respective descriptions are as follow:—1099 servants whose deposits amount to £39,975. 17s. 3d.; 1158 small tradespeople, £40,153. 0s. 9d.; 514 labourers, £16,765. 5s. 3d.; 226 journeymen, £8,861. 15s. 7d.; 179 apprentices, £2904. 4s. 10d.: and 17 shepherds, £828. 12s. 7d.

Recreative Amusements, &c.

Cambridge is very favourable to health; its general salubrity arises from the excellence of the air, water, and walks.

The College Walks, which traverse the pleasure grounds at the back of the colleges, are really beautiful, and are open to the public. These extensive walks are principally lined with noble trees and shrubs, and kept exceedingly neat. Through these grounds the classic river *Cam* winds its devious course. Who has not heard of the Cam with its drooping willows, its sedgy banks, and its sleepy waters? Who that is acquainted with the works of the bards who have celebrated it, cannot fancy himself floating down its gentle wave, or strolling by its classic marge? This interesting river, as has been already shewn, is formed by the union of several smaller streams which unite about four miles above the town. From the college grounds, it flows near the base of the *Castle Hill*, and its course is seen for some distance through the low grounds towards Ely.

The University Boat Races take place between Baitsbite and Chesterton, about two miles down the river from Cambridge. These races are generally attended by hundreds of the towns-people, and it is indeed an interesting sight on a fine summer's evening to see the population of Cambridge, gowned and ungowned, pouring by several avenues across the broad common, between the town and the river. The racing course extends about a mile and a furlong, and here may be seen twenty or thirty boats, arranged at brief intervals along a straight line of some 600 yards in length, each manned by eight young men, the

scions of the aristocracy of the land, in the very attitude of nautical impatience, awaiting the signal for the start in breathless silence; or in a few minutes after, struggling with 'might and main,' nerves and sinews all at work, amidst the cheers of an enthusiastic multitude, striving for the mastery. At the close of the season, the rival crews row in procession at the back of the colleges, and all draw up alongside each other in King's, and cheer the crew who are at the head of the river. The scene is generally witnessed by several thousand persons.

Parker's Piece.—A piece of ground belonging to the town of Cambridge, and situated at the back of Trinity and St. John's colleges, was exchanged by the master and fellows of the former college, with the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Cambridge, for a mansion-house called Michael-house Grange, situate in the parish of St. Andrew, and about 8 acres of arable land lately occupied with the same by Mr. Edward Parker, cook. The indenture of this agreement is dated 23rd March, 1612-13. After the expiration of the then existing leases it was agreed that 25 acres of other arable land lying entirely together in one piece, and adjoining to the town, 15 acres being parcel of and belonging to Michael-house Grange, late in the tenure of the said Edward Parker, and 10 acres, being parcel of the glebe lands of the rectory of Great St. Mary, should be laid out from tillage unto sward ground, and remain for ever common of pasture at all seasons of the year, for all such persons of the town and university, and for such cattle only and in such manner as theretofore had right in the grounds lately inclosed for the use of the college. The 25 acres to be ordered by the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses in the same manner as the other commons of the town had been ordered. The college paid £50. in consideration of this exchange, and it also agreed to procure or endeavour to procure within two years a decree of the Court of Chancery for establishing this agreement. These 25 acres constitute the common called Parker's Piece, from Edward Parker, the party mentioned in the above agreement. It is a splendid green nearly surrounded by terraces of elegant houses, and as a cricket ground is famous. It is the scene of many a well contested match between the rival clubs of the town and university, as well as between these and several other celebrated clubs in England. In honour of the coronation of her present majesty, a monster dinner took place on Parker's Piece, on Thursday, June 28th, 1838, at which 15,000 persons dined, in the presence of 25,000 spectators. The expense of this great feast was raised by subscription and all who presented themselves were served.

Fenner's Cricket Ground.—This ground which contains about 6½ acres was laid out in 1848 by Mr. Fenner, and is now considered one of the best private cricket grounds in the kingdom.

The Theatre.—This place of amusement is situated on the Newmarket-road, and is open for dramatic performances for five weeks in the year, in and about

the month of October. Dramatic exhibitions are also allowed during the continuance of Stourbridge fair. The acting of plays was formerly prohibited in and within 10 miles of Cambridge. The other amusements of Cambridge are concerts, balls, and oratorios which are generally held at the town-hall. There are also several billiard establishments here, of which the most commodious and extensive are those of Mr. John Brown, in Parker's-street, and the Ram-yard, Bridge-street.

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

Charities of the Town of Cambridge.

The Charities of Cambridge, of which the following is an analysis, are both numerous and important. The table here presented is extracted from the report of the charitable commissioners, presented to parliament in 1837. See also the particulars of the charitable institutions, schools, &c. at preceding pages.

Crane's Charity.—John Crane, a very eminent apothecary in Cambridge, and M.A., died in 1652, and left by his will money to buy an estate of £62. per annum, to be settled on the five corporations following, *viz.* that of the University of Cambridge, and those of Wisbech, Cambridge, Lynn, and Ipswich: the rents to be received in order, and to be applied by the university in their turn towards the relief of sick scholars. The present rent of the estate is above £400. per annum: the first payment was made about the year 1660. The gift to the town was to accumulate until it amounted to £200., which sum was to be disposed of in loans of £20. each, bearing no interest, to ten young men, in order to set them up in trade, they giving good security to repay the same at the end of 20 years. After the sum of £200. had been set apart, the rents of the estates are to be employed in the relief of poor persons of good character, and persons confined for debt. The distributors of this charity are the vice-chancellor, the professors of divinity, the civil law and physic, and the chief apothecary of the town, who meet to consider and determine the claims of applicants on the third Tuesday in the months of May and November in every year. Applications of scholars must be made to the tutors of their respective colleges.

Sir Thomas White's Charity.—Cambridge is one of the twenty-four cities and towns to which Sir Thomas White gave, in rotation, the sum of £104. to be lent in sums of £25. to four young freemen, without interest for ten years, preference being given to clothiers; the odd £4. to be employed by the respective mayors, &c., "for their care and pains."

Date.	*Donors and nature of Gifts.*	*To what purposes applied,*	*Annual Value.* £	s.	d.
1361	Henry de Tangmere, ...	... Built and founded the Spital houses or Hospital of St. Eligius			
—	Corporation of Cambridge, £12	To the poor women in the hospital ...	12	0	0
1621	Catherine Smith £50 ...	... Ditto ... ... ditto	4	0	0
1681	Thomas Day £80 ...	... To purchase clothes for these almspeople, and other purposes... ...	6	6	5
1647	Elizabeth Knight £440 ...	... For building and endowing an almshouse for 6 poor people	93	10	0
1679	William Staine £50 ...	... For the augmentation of Knight's almshouse			
1818	Wm. Mortlock, Esq. £700	... For rebuilding Knight's almshouses...			
1826	Ditto £200	... For repairing ditto			
1651	John Crane's charity ...	... For sick scholars *(See above)* ...	400	0	0
1617	Elizabeth Knight £160	... To be lent out in sums of £20 *(discontinued)*			
1642	John Sherward £200 ...	... To be lent in sums of £20 *(discontinued)*			
1618	Richard Foxton's charities	... To the several parishes in Cambridge *(lost)*			
1559	Richard Chevyn, house &c.	... To the poor of Cambridge	6	11	0
1566	Elizabeth Wulfe ...	... Coals to poor (80 bushels)	4	0	0
—	Lambert Damps ...	... Ditto (120 bushels)	6	0	0
1563	Thomas Johnson £50 ...	... Poor	1	14	0
1688	Edward Chapman £100	... Poor	3	12	0
1762	William Mott, rent-charge	... Poor, &c.	6	0	0
1782	Alderman Graves £6 a year	... To the poor *(lost)*			
1628	Thomas Hobson founded the spinning-house (*see particulars of it at a preceding page*) and endowed it with £100				
1631	The town of Cambridge further endowed it with £500 the surplus of a subscription				
1642	Roger Thompson £200	... To augment this charity ...	281	0	0
1646	The town of Cambridge £9	... Ditto			
1686	George Griffith £100 ...	... Ditto			
1732	Dr. James £20 ...	... Ditto			
1813	John Bowtell £500 ...	... Ditto			
1610	Thomas Hobson erected and carried water to the conduit, and left a rent-charge for its maintenance				
1615	Stephen Perse £5,000 to Caius college to pay thereout the annual sum of £8 for the maintenance of the new river to the conduit		8	0	0
1632	Edward Potto, rent-charge	... For the repair of the conduit, with Hod's rent-charge	52	0	0
1805	Joseph Merrill £700, for the maintenance of the conduit and watercourse, the residue to be employed for the benefit of the town ...		34	14	2
These sums were invested in the purchase of £1157. 0s. 6d. 3 per cent. consols.					
1835	The University, £150, and the Corporation £50, to purchase land for the protection of the source of this watercourse...				
—	The Corporation... ...	... In bread & moneyto prisoners in the jail	0	18	0
—	A few of the colleges ...	... Bread and victuals to prisoners in jail	0	16	1½
—	The old charity schools (See particulars at page 156). Income in 1849		771	0	0
—	Addenbroke's hospital (See particulars at page 162.) Income in 1849		4983	0	11
1593	Thomas Ellys, rent-charge of 6s. 8d. to the poor of the parishes of St. Peter, St. Giles, St Clement, St Edward, St Andrew, and Trinity		2	0	0
—	Trinity college	Poor	8	5	0
1710	Ann Docwra, 59a. 2r. 13p.	... For the benefit of the Society of Friends	60	0	0
1726	Susannah Forrester, rent-charge, All Saints parish, 5 poor widows, and 5 poor widowers, the minister £1, and dinner to trustees £2 ...		100	18	0
1783	Trinity College £7, 8s. and Jesus College £5. 5s. to the poor ...	...	13	12	0
1777	Samuel Forlow, rent-charge	... All Saints' Parish, poor	0	10	0
1816	Thomas Carrington, £20	... St. Andrew's Parish, ditto	4	0	0
1804	Wm. Noyes, £27... ...	... ditto ... ... ditto			
		Carried forward.....	£ 6864	7	7½

Date.	*Donors and nature of Gifts.*	*To what purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*		
		Brought forward.....	£ 6864	7	7½
1588	William Headley, rent-charge,	All Saints parish, poor	2	6	8
1706	Anne Strachie £30	Ditto ... ... ditto			
1783	Robert Franks £100	Ditto ... ... ditto			
	These two last-named gifts, together with two sums of £10 and £36, given respectively by persons of the name of Leach and Prentice, have been invested in the purchase of £235. 17s. 6d. 3 per cent consols		7	1	6
1833	Elizabeth Cook, widow of the celebrated Capt. Cook, £1000. 3 per cent. consols. for five poor aged women, repairing Capt. Cook's tomb, &c.		30	0	0
1563	Thomas Scott, rent-charge ...	St, Bene' Parish, poor, and a sermon	0	17	0
1673	Thomas Russell, £5	poor	0	5	0
1818	Gilbert Ives, rent-charge	ditto	4	0	0
1821	Ditto £800 to found and endow 4 almshouses, after the death of 3 annuitants, one of whom was living at the time of the enquiry ...				
—	He also gave £130 in his life time for the poor		4	18	0
—	He likewise gave the reversionary sum of £100 to the poor after the death of 3 individuals, one of whom was living at the time of the enquiry				
—	John Lanham, land	St. Botolph Parish, poor	10	0	0
1706	John Brewer, £50	ditto ... ... ditto	2	10	0
1563	Thomas Johnson	ditto ... ... ditto	1	14	0
—	Trinity college	ditto ... ... ditto	0	9	0
1615	Roger Thompson, rent-charge,	St. Clement's Parish, ditto	0	2	0
1593	Lambert Damps, rent-charge	ditto ... ... ditto	0	14	0
—	Perse's almshouses, see particulars at page 162 ...	... ...			
1612	Wm. Harbert, £50.	St. Edward's parish, poor almspeople			
	This sum was vested in property which now lets for £18; and a fine of £210 which was received from the lessee, was invested in the purchase of £204. 12s. 7d. 5 per cents since reduced		25	10	4
1778	Edward Freeman, £150, with which £244. 8s., 3 per cent. reduced bank annuities was purchased...		6	9	0
—	Trinity college	poor	0	9	0
1813	Edward Lunn, £100	ditto	3	15	6
1821	Gilbert Ives, £200	ditto	5	19	10
—	Donor unknown	house in Newnham repairs of church	12	0	0
1692	Edward Storey, founded almshouses, St. Giles' parish. See particulars at page 161. The income is about		750	0	0
—	Jacob Smith, rent-charge	poor widows ...	1	0	0
1815	James Harman. £80, the interest to be applied for subscription to Addenbroke's hospital from the parish of St. Giles		4	0	0
—	Bridgman's gift, the old parish workhouse, now let in tenements, poor		26	0	0
1472	Margaret Fawkner, founded the King's college almshouses. For particulars see page 159		10	0	0
—	Jakenett's almshouses. See particulars at page 159		27	0	0
1734	Ann Veer, £200 laid out in the purchase of land for the poor of Great St. Mary's parish...		23	0	0
1796	Mary Nunn, £30, for which £41, 4 per cent. was purchased, poor ...		8	0	0
—	Thomas Day's charity. See page 159				
1822	Alderman Bottomley, £200	sick poor ...	6	0	0
1809	Eliz. Goodall, £425, 3 per cent. consols for apprenticing children of the parishes of Great St. Mary, Trinity, or St. Edward		12	15	0
—	Ditto £527. 5s. 3d. to be lent in sums not larger than £100				
—	Eliz. Charles, or Mr. Ward, church lands, 10A. 2R. 22P....		12	10	6
1584	Dr. John Hatcher gave a new clock for the steeple of the church of Great St. Mary, and a rent-charge of 40s. to keep the same in repair		2	0	0
1684	John Westfield, land,	St. Mary the Less Parish, apprenticing children	18	0	0
1821	Rev. Fras. Gisborne, £150 ...	ditto ... coats to poor men ...	7	10	0
		Carried forward.....	£ 7891	3	11⅓

Date.	*Donors and nature of Gifts.*	*To what purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*		
		Brought forward.....	£ 7891	3	11½
1715	Thos. Richardson, master of Peterhouse, rent-charge for preaching a sermon every Good Friday		2	0	0
—	Church estate		12	0	0
1666	John Graves, 10 bushels of coal, St. Michael's parish, poor		0	10	0
1820	John Hovell, £19. 19s. This was added to other sums, amounting to £80, and land purchased for the poor		5	6	8
—	James Duport, D.D., £10	bread to poor ...	0	12	0
—	Trinity college	poor of this parish	8	5	0
—	Isaac Barrow, rent charge, St. Peter's parish church		1	6	8
1628	Henry Wray, founded almshouses, (see page 160)		215	2	0
—	Thomas Peacock, rent charge, Holy Trinity parish ...	poor	1	0	0
1645	John Austin, rent charge, ... ditto	ditto	5	0	0
1762	Wm. Mott, rent charge, for poor and preaching a sermon	... ...	5	0	0
—	Church estate	...	165	12	3
1666	John Graves, 10 bushels of coals, St. Sepulchre's parish...	... ...	0	10	0
—	Trinity college dole	... ...	0	10	0
		Total... ...	£8313	18	6½

Amongst the recent benefactors to the town is the late Wm. Adams, Esq., who left by will several hundred pounds, to various missionary and benefit societies, and other charitable institutions.

Cambridge Directory.

MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

University Officers,

1850.

		ELECTED.
Chancellor—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, L. L. D., Trinity, ...		1847
High Steward.—Lord Lyndhurst, L. L. D., Trinity		1840
Vice Chancellor.—James Cartmel, D. D., Christ's		1849
Commissary.—John Hildyard, M. A., Saint John's		1835
Representatives in Parliament	Rt. Hon. Henry Goulburn, M. A., Trinity	1831
	John Cowling, Esq., M. A., St. John's ...	1850
Deputy High Steward.—John Cowling, M. A., St. John's		1839
Public Orator.—Wm. Henry Bateson, B. D., St. John's		1848
Assessor to the Chancellor.—Wm. Hunt, M. A., King's		1805
Counsel.—John Cowling, M. A., St. John's		1845
Librarian.—Joseph Power, M. A., Clare Hall...		1845
Registrary.—Joseph Romily, M. A., Trinity		1832

Heads of Colleges.

FOUNDED.	COLLEGES.	HEADS.	ELECTED.
1257.	*St. Peter's,*	Henry Wilkinson Cookson, D. D. ...	*Master,* 1848
1326.	*Clare Hall,*	William Webb, D. D. F. L. S. ...	*Master,* 1815
1343.	*Pembroke,*	Gilbert Ainslie, D. D.	*Master,* 1828
1348.	*Gonville and Caius...*	Benedict Chapman, D. D.	*Master,* 1839
1350.	*Trinity Hall*	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Jenner Fust, L. L. D.	*Master,* 1843
1351.	*Corpus Christi...* ...	James Pulling, B. D....	*Master,* 1850
1441.	*King's*	George Thackeray, D. D. F. L. S.	*Provost,* 1814
1446.	*Queen's*	Joshua King, L. L. D.	*President,* 1832
1475.	*St. Catherine's Hall,...*	Henry Philpot, D. D....	*Master,* 1845
1496.	*Jesus*	George Elwes Corrie, B. D.	*Master,* 1849
1505.	*Christ's*	James Cartmel, D. D.	*Master,* 1849
1511.	*St. John's*	Ralph Tatham, D. D.	*Master,* 1839
1519.	*Magdalene...*	Hon. G. Neville Grenville, M. A. ...	*Master,* 1813
1546.	*Trinity*	William Whewell, D. D....	*Master,* 1841
1584.	*Emmanuel*	George Archdall, D. D.	*Master,* 1835
1598.	*Sidney Sussex...* ...	Robert Phelps, D. D.	*Master,* 1843
1800.	*Downing*	Thomas Worsley, M. A.	*Master,* 1836

Professors, &c.

FOUNDED.		ELECTED.
1502.	*Margaret of Divinity.*—John James Blunt, B. D., St. John's	1839
1540.	*Regius of Divinity.*—Jas. Amiraus Jeremie, D. D., Trinity	1850
1540.	*Regius of the Civil Law.*—H. J. S. Maine, L. L. D., Trinity Hall... ...	1847
	Deputy Regius of Civil Law.—C. B. Broadley, L. L. D., Trinity ...	1847

FOUNDED.		ELECTED.
1540.	*Regius of Physic.*—John Haviland, M. D., Saint John's	1817
1540.	*Regius of Hebrew.*—William Hodge Mill, D. D., Trinity	1848
1540.	*Regius of Greek.*—James Scholefield, M. A., Trinity	1825
1632.	*Arabic.*—Thomas Jarrett, M. A. St. Catherine's Hall	1831
——	*Lord Almoner's of Arabic.*—Thos. Robinson, M. A., Trinity...	1837
1663.	*Mathematics.*—George Gabriel Stokes, M. A., Pembroke...	1849
1683	*Moral Philosophy* —William Whewell, D. D. V. P. R. S. M. R. J. A. Trinity	1838
1702.	*Chemistry.*—J. Cumming, M. A. F. R. S., Trinity	1815
1704.	*Astronomy (Plumian)*—James Challis, M. A., Trinity	1836
1707.	*Anatomy.*—William Clark, M. D., Trinity	1817
1724.	*Modern History.*—Sir Jas. Stephen, K. C. B. L. L. B., Trinity Hall	1807
1724.	*Botany.*—J. S. Henslow, M. A. F. L. S., St. John's	1825
1727.	*Woodwardian of Geology.*—A. Sedgwick, M. A F. R. S., Trinity ...	1818
1749.	*Lowndean of Astronomy.*—G. Peacock, D. D. F. R. S., Trinity	1837
1768.	*Norrisian of Divinity.*—Geo. Elwes Corrie, B. D., St. Catherine's Hall	1838
1783.	*Jacksonian of Natural and Experimental Philosophy* } R. Willis, M. A. F. R. S. Caius	1837
1800.	*Downing of Law.*—Andrew Amos, M. A., Downing	1849
1801.	*Downing of Medicine.*—W. W. Fisher, M. D., Downing	1841
1808-	*Mineralogy.*—W. H. Miller, M. A., St John's...	1832
1828.	*Political Economy.*—George Pryme, M. A., Trinity	1828
1684.	*Music.*—T. A. Walmisley, M. A. Mus. D., Trinity...	1836
1503.	*Lady Margaret Preacher.*—J. Hymers, D. D. F. R. S., St. John's ...	1841
1803.	*Christian Advocate.*—Thomas Worsley, M. A , Downing	1844
1819.	*Hulsean Lectures.*—W. Gilson Humphry, M. A., Trinity	1848
	Esquire Bedells. H. Gunning, M. A , Christ's	1789
	Esquire Bedells. Geo. Leapingwell, M. A., Corpus Christi... ...	1826
	Esquire Bedells. W. Hopkins, M. A., St. Peter's	1827

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Arber, Wm., farmer, Maids'-causeway.
Arburn, Hy. clog, &c. maker, Bridge-st.
Baddams, Charlotte, ladies' shoe & corset dealer, 34, Bridge-street.
Bailey, J. L., milk dealer, Chesterton-road.
Baker & Masters, dyers, Sussex-street.
Baker, John, bird &c. preserver, 17 Trumpington-street.
Ballard, John, wood carver, 45, Regent-st.
Beales, Fras., farmer, Mount-pleasant.
Bidwell, C. M. land agent and surveyor, 71, Trumpington-street, and at Ely.
Bird, Wm. K., vinegar and mustard manufacturer, Magdalen-street.
Bowd, Rt., rope and twine maker, Sun-st.
Bowen, Eliza, turner, Union-road,
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Brown, John, billiard-room proprietor, Ram-yard.
Brown, Wm., whitesmith, &c., King-street.
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Campion, Wm., basket-mkr., Magdalen-st.
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Carter & Co., dyers, Petty-cury.
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Chamberlin, Dd., accountant, 45, Regent-st
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Coxall, Harriet, toy dealer, Union-street.
Curwain, Wm., horse & fly letter, Trinity-st
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Driver, Susannah, cheesemonger, Sussex-st.
Driver, Wm., brush mfr., King-street.
Earl, John, house agent, Gold-street.
Ekin, Samuel, soda & mineral water mfr., & importer of cigars, Corn Exchange-st.
Ellwood, Wm., university marshall, St. Mary's-street.
Enshaw, Isaac, pipe maker, East-road.
Freeman, Francis brick and tile manufacturer, Victoria-street.
Freeman, Hy., basket maker, Union-street.
Gallyon, Wm., gunsmith, Green-street.
Gathercole, Rt., cork cutter, East-road.
Gee, Henry, turner, King-street.
Genn, B. H., accountant, Willow-place.
Gifford, Francis George, agent to Gas Co., 41, Sidney-street.
Gimson, Thos., genl. dlr., Trumpington-st.
Goddard, Rt., whitesmith, Russell-street.
Graves, Wm., basket mkr., 9, Butcher-row.

Guarnerio, Gasper, jeweller, &c., Bridge-st
Haggis, Henry, farmer, New-road.
Haggis, T. W., horse dealer & livery stable keeper, Bridge-street.
Haggis, Wm., horse dealer & livery stable keeper, Pembroke-street.
Haggis, Wm., bricklayer, Silver-street.
Hagreen, Jas., dentist, St. Andrew-street.
Hall, W., hop & seed factor, Maids'-causeway.
Hanley, Rt., pipe maker, Gold-street.
Harper, J., stay maker, 9, St. Andrew-st.
Harwood, Rd., architect and land agent, Trumpington-street.
Haslop, Thos., whitesmith, Ram-yard.
Hazlewood, John, turner, Sparrow's-lane
Hinds, W. & Co., umbrella makers, St. Andrew-street.
Headley, J. & E., engineers, iron founders, &c., Eagle Foundry, Mill-road.
Headly, P. J., tallow chandler, Hobson's-st
Hobacq, F. profr. of French, 7, Downing-st
Hobbs, Wm. S., oil and colourman, 44, Bridge-street.
Holmes, Z. & Co., dyers, 45, Bridge-street
Howes, James, bricklayer, Russell-street.
Hurry, Stephen, wire worker, Sun-street
Hollingsworth, Thos., surveyor, Union-rd.
Hyder, Sarah, dyer, King-street.
Jarrold, Charles, slater, 47½, Regent-st.
Jennings, Dd., cheesemonger, Pembroke-st
Johnson, A., turner, Corn Exchange-st.
Juler, John, iron, &c. founder, King-st.
Kempton, J., accountant, 11, Northampton-street.
Kenedy, T., news agent, &c., St. John's-st.
Kidman, Wm., cattle dealer, George-st.
Lee, Johnson, pipe maker, Sidney-street.
Leonard, Jerh., hardware, &c., dealer, Sussex-street.
Lindsay, Wm., proprietor of medicated baths, 62, Regent-street.
Lilley, Wm. E. oil & colourman, Market-st.
Logan, S., boat builder, Thompson's-lane.
Lovett, D., wood carver, 13, Regent-street.
Lutt, E., ladies' shoe dlr., King's-parade.
Markham, Hy., law stationer, New-square.
Mason, Edward, boat owner, Shelly-row.
Marshall, Hy., cheesemonger, and dealer in brawn, Peas-hill.
Masterson, John, dyer, King-street.
Moden, R. & Son, oil and colourmen, 47, Sidney-street.
Morris, E., print seller, 13, Downing-ter.
Moule, Isaac, stay maker, Market-street.
Muncy, G., ladies' shoe dlr., Rose-crescent
Nicholls, W., engraver, Corn Exchange-st.
Nunn, Hy., livery stable keeper, Green-st.
Nutter, John, agent, Manor-street.
Oates, Samuel, brick and tile merchant, Butcher-row.
Oliver, John, wood carver Coronation-st.
Pain, John, glover, George-street.
Peters, Henry, cutler, St. Mary's-street.
Phillips, T. (berlin repository), Market-st
Pink, Ann, cork cutter, Union-street.
Piper, Charles, gun maker, Benet-street
Pont, Thomas Henry, dyer, Petty-cury.
Pratt, John, organist, 1, Belmont-place.
Preston, John, cattle dlr., George-street.
Preston, Thos., brick & tile manufacturer, Barnwell Abbey.
Proctor, George, artist, New-square.
Reed, J., rope & twine maker, New-street
Rowlands, Thos., engineer and millwright, East-road.
Rowton, Wm. appraiser and commissioner of special bail, 9, St. Andrew's-hill.
Ryan, Patk., pipe maker, George-street.
Sadd, Robert & Son, silversmiths, &c., 7, King's parade.
Sharman, Jas., toy dealer, Market-hill.
Shearman, Wm., sen., plasterer, &c., Russell-street.
Shearman, Wm., jun., plasterer, South-st.
Sheldon, Geo. E., toy dlr., St. Mary's-pas.
Short, John, letter receiver, James-street.
Simons, G., pianoforte mkr., 6, Regent-st.
Smith, Elliot and John, estate agents, 26, Trinity-street.
Smith, Hy. H., tallow chandler, Magdalen-street.
Smith, John, bricklayer, Northampton-st.
Smith, John, architect, 26, Trinity-street.
Smith, John, pawnbroker, Sun-street.
Smith, Wm., stay maker, 8, Market-hill.
Southgate, Samuel, professor of dancing, 7, Bridge-street.
Stanley, John, scale maker, Wheeler-st.
Stubbings, T., horse & fly letter, Sidney-st
Stucker, Edw., tallow chandler, George-st
Stutters, J., milk dealer, 35, James-street
Swan, Wm., railway carrier, coal, & porter agent, Hobson-street.
Swinton, A., stonemason, St. Peter's-street
Thompson, M., horse & fly letter, Thompson-lane.
Turner, Azra, tallow chandler, George-st.
Tunwell, John, farmer, Trumpington-st.
Venua, Rt., profr. of dancing, Jesus-lane.
Wade, Dd., rope & twine mkr., George-st
Walcot, Maria, (fancy warehs.) 6, Regent-st
Wallis, John, estate agent, East-road,
Walter, James, architect and surveyor, 4, Trumpington-street.
Walton, Rt., bone manure manufacturer, East-road.
West, Mary, stay maker, Freeschool-lane.

Wilkins, Ann, horse & fly letter, Hill's-rd.
Winterton, Charles, hardware, &c. dealer, Fitzroy-street.
Winterton, Christopher, hardware dealer, &c., Fitzroy-street.
Whittaker, T., general dlr., 63, Sidney-st.
Wiles, John. stonemason, Jesus-terrace.
Williams, P., sail maker, George-street.
Young, Wm. Hy., tobacco mfr., Jesus-lane.
Youngman, T., cattle dealer, Victoria-st.

Trades and Professions.

Academies & Public Schools.

Marked thus take Boarders, and those in italics are Public Schools.*

*Barber, T., Prospect-row.
Barham, W., Parker's-piece.
*Bartels A., Hill's-road.
Bays, Mary Ann, 57, Regent-street.
Bishop, Eliza & Anna Maria, Parson's-court.
Brown, Mary Ann, Castle-st.
Carter, James, Castle-street.
*Chamberlin, Fanny, 57, Regent-street.
*Crane, Johanna, New-sq.-
*Cross, C. B., Tennis-ct.-rd.
Denny, T., 4, Downing-ter.
*Dobson, Sarah, 20, St. Andrew's-street.
Harrott, H. W., Clarendon-street.
Johnson, A. C., 2, Wheeler-street.
*Johnson, Wm., 2, Regent-street.
Leeding, Edw., Union-road.
Low, Jas., 16, New-square.
Mason, Mary Ann, Parker's-piece.
Newland, A., King-street.
Orman, Rev. J., Fitzroy-st.
Overton, Harriet, Fitzroy-st.
*Purchas, G., Magdalen-st.
Reed, Lydia & Ellen, 9, Regent-street.
Seakens, P. B., Parker's-pce.
*Sturton, Eliz., Downing-st.
*Smyth, W. T., Brunswick-place.
*Wallis, Mary Ann, Free-school-lane.
Perse's Free Grammar, Free-school-lane, Peter Mason, M.A., Head Master; Rev. G. Barber, M.A., Usher; Edw. W. Gilbert, B.A., Assistant Usher.
British, Eden-walk, Henry Tendell, master; Hannah Hickman & Martha Whitford, mistresses.
Catholic Conventual School, Union-road, Sisters of the Order of the Infant Jesus.
National, Honey-hill, John Downton, master.
Industrial, Histon-road, Rd. Boning.
Ragged School, East-road, Mary Cuttriss, mistress.
St. Giles's & St. Peter's Parochial (Girls), E. Witts, Mistress.

National (Old) Schools:

BOYS. *Barnwell.*—George Lee.
St. Paul's.—Stephen Dixon.
GIRLS. *King-street.*—Abraham Newland.
Barnwell.—Mary Lee.
St. Paul's.—Frances Stutter.
INFANTS. *King-street.*—Matilda M. Newland & Kath. Marlow.
Pound-hill.—Sl. & Sarah Ginn,
St Paul's.—Ann Topping.
Barnwell.—Alice Edwards.

Attorneys.

Adcock, J., Market-street.
Adcock, S., St. Mary's-st.
Ashton, W. G., Sidney-st.
Barlow, F., 51, St. Andrew-st
Bays, G. Hy., 19, Sun-street.
Bell, John G., jun., Emmanuel-lane.
Bevill, Chas., Green-street.
Cockerell, Wm. D., Fitzwilliam-street.
Cooper, C. H., Jesus-lane.
Cory, Fredk. Green-street.
Eaden, J., jun., Sidney-st.
Fetch, J. D., 12, Park-ter.
Francis, C., Emmanuel-ln.
Foster, Ebenezer, jun., and Edmund, Green-street.
Garratt, J., 52, St. Andrew-street.
Gotobed, Henry, Trumpington street.
Grain, Fredk., Downing-st.
Green, O., 17, St. Andrew-st.
Harris & Co., Freeschool-ln.
Headley, Thomas 11, St. Andrew-street.
Hunt, J., 68, Bridge-street.
Ind, Rt. Laundy, (and agent to Gt. Western fishery, &c.) Sidney-street, and at Royston.
King, D., Trumpington-st.
Lawrence, J. P., 33, Sidney-street.
Marshall, J., Gonville-place.
Peed, Saml., Benet-street.
Randall, T., Trumpington-st
Prior, J. W., St. Andrew-st.
Rance, H., 54, St. Andrew-st
Taylor, F. J., Green-street.
Twiss & Marshall, Market-st

Auctioneers & Estate Agents

Bennett & Son, 48, Regent-street.
Parker, Thos., East-road.
Swan, John & Son, 19, Sidney-street.
Mann, J. R., Regent-street.
Wentworth & Son, (and undertakers), 24, Trinity-st.
Wisby, Chas., Trinity-street.

Bakers and Confectioners.

Bailey, F., Portugal-place.
Beaumont, John, East-road.
Beaumont, S., Prospect-row.
Bebee, M., 106, Fitzroy-st.

Beldam, John, Gold-street.
Bowbank, Eliza, 7, St. Andrew-street.
Bridges, John, Russell-st.
Bright, J., Maids'-causeway.
Brooker, S., 32, Regent-st.
Burbush, M., 58, Bridge-st.
Chandler, H., Burleigh-st.
Chandler, D., 66, Trumpington-street.
Clark, J., Downing-terrace
Clutton, John, East-road.
Collin, T., Annesley-place.
Crawley, Robert, 56, St. Andrew-street.
Crawley, William, Trumpington-street.
Dearle, J. H., St. Mary's-st.
Dickerson, C., Green-street.
Driver, Hy., Coronation-st.
Dummoyres, Benjn., Magdalen-street.
Emmerson, Wm. H., Warwick-street.
Freeman, Ed., Eden-street.
Fuller, H., Sidney-street.
Fuller, H., Wellington-row.
Fuller, J., 3, Regent.street.
Funge, J., 60, Bridge-street.
Gardner, John, Sun-street.
Gautry, G., Sussex-street.
Goode, Louisa, Castle-st.
Goodwin, Wm., George-st.
Gray, G., Coronation-street.
Gray, Wm., 2, Bridge-street.
Greenwood, S., Butcher-row
Green, Henry, King-street.
Groves, C., Clarendon-st.
Hawkins, P., Fitzroy-street.
Hill, Maria, George-street.
Horn, Henry, Jesus-lane.
Howes, Richard, George-st.
Ingrey, C., Rose-crescent.
Kempton, Wm., Honey-hill.
Launder, J., Park-street.
Livermore, Wm., Union-st.
Marfleet, J., George-street.
Moyse, B. D., Magdalen-st.
Newbery, Rt., East-road.
Newman, Chas., Manor-st.
Pettet, Wm., 4, Sidney-st.
Pryke, M. Hyde-park-corner
Rayment, E., 3, Butcher-row
Reynolds, Ann, East-road.
Richmond, J., Petty-cury.
Roberts, M., Fitzroy-street
Rocket, T., George the 4th-street.
Rogers, J., Magdalen-street.
Rutherford, Walter, Union-rd
Rutter, A., Fitzroy-street.
Rutter, R., 10, Sidney-st.
Scrafield, Wm., Market-st.
Seawell, Edw., East-road.
Smith, Fred., Silver-street.
Smith, Wm., King-street.
Smyth, Sarah, 23, Bridge-st.
Stevenson, John, 24, St. Andrew-street.
Swan, George, Newnham.
Thompson, W., James's-st.
Thurston, Wm., King-street.
Thurley, T. L., 72, Trumpington-street.
Todd, Smith, 32, Bridge-st.
Tyler, English, 34, St. Andrew-street.
Tyler, Wm., Magdalen-st.
Vaughan, W., St. Peter's-st.
Wallis, George, Castle-st.
Ward, Wm., George-street.
Watson, John, Castle-street.
White, G., Cambridge-place.
Wilderspin, J., Castle-st.
Wilderspin, T., Green-st.
Willoughby, W., Fitzroy-st.
Wright, Wm., Benet-street.
Young, A., Occupation-rd.

Bankers.

Cambridge Bank, Benet-st., John Mortlock and Co. Draw on Smith, Payne, & Smiths, London.
Cambridge Bank, Petty-cury, T. Fisher & Sons. Draw on Currie & Co., London.
Cambridge & Cambridgeshire Bank, Trinity-street, E. C. F. & G. E. Foster. Draw on Prescott, Grote, & Co.
London and County Bank, 60, Trumpington-st. Draw on the head office, London, T. R. Walker, Manager.
Savings' Bank, Sidney-street. Open on Saturdays. C. E. Brown, Actuary.

Blacksmiths.

Bridgeman, W., George-st.
Brunton, John, 49, St. Andrew-street.
Buck, C. & Co., George-st.
Dent, Rt., 24, Bridge-street.
Hicks, J., 26, Sun-street.
Laron, John, East-road.
Mallerson, J., Geo. 4th-st.
Pont, T., Northampton-st.
Waters, George & Son, St. Andrew's-hill.
Winter, Wm., Jesus-lane.

Bookbinders.

Armstrong, W., Green-st.
Barber, R., St. Edward's-pas.
Bowtell & Sons, All Saints'-passage.
Budden, E., St. Mary's-st.
Dodd, F. E., Rose-crescent.
Fynn, R., George-4th-st.
Gray, John, Green-street.
Haycock, J., St. Edward's-passage
Lawrence, Wm. Hy., St. Edward's-passage.
Nichols, Wm., (& engraver), Corn Exchange-street.
Nichols, Wm., Fair-street.
Wiseman, H. R., 9, Trinity-street.

Booksellers, Stationers, &c.

Deighton, John, (and publisher and agent to the University), 12, Trinity-st.
Franks, Chas., (and artist's colourman), 46, Sidney-st.
Grant, W. P., 8, Trinity-st.
Hall, John, (and publisher), Trumpington-street.
Hankin, Jas., Rose-crescent.
Hatt, John, (and circulating library), Peas-hill.
Hutt, Rd., (and modeller), 29, Trinity-street.
Johnson, E., 30, Trinity-st.
Johnson, J., 50, Sidney-st.
King, Mary, (and circulating library), Petty-cury.
Lake, H., 66, Bridge-street.
Macmillan & Co., (and publishers), Trinity-street.
Meadows, E., 6, King's-par.
Nichols, J., Fitzroy-street.
Page, J., 9, Market-street.
Sanderford, M., Freeschool-lane.
Smith, W. H., Rose-crescent
Thornton, Lydia S., Rose-crescent.
Wallis, H., 24, Sidney-st.
Wheeler, J. T., (and publisher), Rose-crescent.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Allgood, J., Wheeler-street.
Andrews, G., Warwick-st.
Andrews, S., 57, St. Andrew-street.
Banham, C., 37, Green-st.
Bentley, J., 15, Trinity-st.
Bond, Wm., 26, Sidney-st.
Bull, Josiah, Fitzroy-street.
Chamberlin, T., Castle-st.
Chapman, H., 4, Butcher-row
Chapman, J., 28, Sidney-st.
Claybourn, G., 12, Regent-st
Dewsberry, G., Broad-st.
Disbury, S., Castle-street.
Finch, John, 22, Sidney-st.
Flack, J., 9, Bridge-street.
Flack, R., St. John's-street.
Frost, G., Trumpington-st.
German, W., 1, Northampton-street.
Giles, Henry, Jesus-lane.
Gray, Thos., Sussex-street.
Groom, P. & T., Petty-cury.
Harvey, John, 13, Bridge-st.
Hayles, Fred., Peas-hill.
Hennessy, W., 6, Wheeler-st
Lee, H., 60, St. Andrew-st.
Levitt, Charles, Eden-street.
Liles, Wm., Fitzroy-street.
Major, John, Union-street.
Mence, H., All Saint's-pas.
Mortlock, Fred., (boot only) 27, St. Andrew-street
Mynott, W., 103, Fitzroy-st.
Newman, Ann, Sidney-st.
Ogle, George, Fitzroy-st.
Phillips, J., 50, Bridge-st.
Pleasance, F., Jesus-lane.
Porter, T., James's-terrace.
Presland, J., Pembroke-st.
Purvis, G., Market-hill.
Rickett, Frederick, 3, Trumpington-street,
Rockett, Maurice, St. Edward's-passage.
Rooke, J., Fitzroy-street.
Scarr, James, Union-road.
Scott, Thos. S., Corn Exchange-street.
Sewell, J., Fitzroy-street.
Swan, W. & J., 15, King's-parade.
Taylor, Wm., King-street.
Turner, T. F., Eden-street.
White, G., Hobson-street.
White, J. D., Trump.-street.
White, Wm. and Rt., Warwick-street.

Braziers & Tin-Plate Workers.

Copping, E., Red-hart-yard.
Freeman, G., Hobson-st.
Macintosh, W., Market-st.
Miller, George, Union-st.
Pilson, John, Pound-hill.
Pryor & Son, Petty-cury.
Pryor, S., St. Andrew's-hill.
Spalding, J., Rose-crescent.

Brewers.

Apthorpe, Wm. H., James's-terrace.
Bailey, Fred., (and porter), Sun-street.
Barton, J., James's-street.
Bullen, Wm., Magdalen-st.
Busby, Francis, Corn Exchange-street.
Beart, W., James's-terrace.
Eden, F., Thompson's-lane.
Ekin, W., 69, Bridge-street.
Foster, Rd. & Son, Thompson's-lane.
Harris, E., Newmarket-road.
Langton, B., Jesus-lane.
Lawrence, E. R., 18, Bridge-street.
Lilley, T., 49, Bridge-street.
Lyon, J. R., Chesterton-rd.
Nash, Searle & Co., Christ's-piece.
Nutter, T., Parker's-piece.
Odams, Rt., King-street.
Press & Page, King-street.
Papworth, W., Jesus-ter.
Prime, T., Victoria-street.
Smith, W. H., Magdalen-st.
Theobald, W., Fitzroy-st.
Twiss, J. P., Newmarket-rd.
Wells, E., 67, Bridge-street.

Builders

Bell & Sons, 75, Castle-st.
Bradwell, and Sons, 59, St. Andrew-street.
Brown, Rt., Malcolm-street.
Burgin, Wm., Eden-street.
Chapman, W., Freeschool-ln
Clayton, T., Magdalen-st.
Coulson, J., East-road.
Edlin, John, (and surveyor), King's-parade.
Featherston, Philip, George 4th-street.
Gales, W., Fitzroy-street.
Harris, H. Jesus-terrace.
Hicks, James, City-road.
Hillman, J., Downing-place.
Lusher, Wm., Fair-street.
Newman, Chas., East-road.
Oates, S., Butcher-row.
Papworth, W., Jesus-ter.
Peck, Mary Ann and Sons, Coronation-street.
Quinsee, Attack, and Co., King-street.
Rattee, James, (Cambridge wood and stone carving & building works), Hill's-road.
Reynolds, T., Fitzroy-st.
Rootham, D., Melbourn-pl.
Smith, T., Fitzroy-street.
Tompkins, J., Emmanuel-ln.
Tomson, T., 69, Trumpington-street.
Waters, J., Adam & Eve-row
Webster, J. and Son, Pembroke-street.
Whittaker, Richd., Tennis-Court-road.
Wilson, W., 9, James's-st.

Butchers.

Allen, Thos., Gold-street.
Bidwell, Thos., East-road.
Britton, Alfred, East-road.
Carpenter, S., Silver-street.
Carpenter, Wm., 29, St. Andrew-street.
Collins, J., Annesley-place.
Dring, O., Petty-cury.
Ellie, M., Fitzroy-street.
Evans, Z., Castle-street.
Elwood, T., 36, Market-hill.
Feaks, Edw., Petty-cury.
Fuller, J., George-street.
Goodliffe, G., 55, Sidney-st.
Goodliffe, J., King-street.
Gunton, J., Fitzroy-street.
Hall, S., Magdalen-street.
Haslop, E., Union-street.
Houlder, T., Fitzroy-street.
Kettle, J., Fitzroy-street.
Layton, W., Jesus-lane.
Linton, J. & W., Magd.-st.
Lister, Scott, Burleigh-st.
Masters, J., Jesus-lane.
Mitchel, J., 46, Bridge st.
Newman, J., East-road.
Nichols, G., Sussex-street.
Palmer, W. H., Petty-cury.
Richardson, G., Fitzroy-st.
Richardson, J., East-road.
Richardson, R., Fitzroy-st.
Robinson, W. W., Benet-st.
Skinner, W., Coronation-st.
Smith, J. E. Castle-street.

Stimson, Rt., East-road.
Swan, R., Coronation-street.
Tooby, B. M., Hyde-park-corner.
Wester, James, Jesus-lane.
Willimott, C., 54, Bridge-st.
Willimott, T., 42, Market-hill.
Willimott, C., 34, Market-hill.

Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers.

Adams, J., Jesus-lane.
Ansell, Wm. and Sons, 76, Trumpington-street.
Brook, T., Parker's-piece.
Cooke, Joseph. King-street
Edwards, T., Market-street.
Fisher, W., Fitzroy-street.
Fuller, Robert, New-street.
Fulsher, S., 57, Bridge-st.
Hill, Fredk., Eden-street.
Hills, R., 27, Bridge-street.
Hoppett, T., 17, St. John's-st
Legge, S., 22, Bridge-street.
Lockwood, J. W., Corn Exchange-street.
Manser, G., Union-street.
Metcalfe, Wm. and Co., 74, Bridge-street.
Saward, T., Magdalen-st.
Summers, J., Regent-street.
Squire, S., Sparrow's-lane.
Swan, J. & Son. 19, Sidney-street.
Thompson, H., Bridge-st.
Tofts, William, Peas-hill.
Tofts, William, Union-street.
Yorke, S., Benet-street.

Carpenters.

Canham, James, City-road.
Badcock, T., 23, Wellington-row.
Bestor, Rt., Bentinck-street,
Conder, John, (and wheelwright), Shelly-row.
Eve, W., Hobson-street.
Freeman, J., Fitzroy-street.
Gent, J., Maids'-causeway.
Gray, J., Emmanuel-lane.
Green, Chas. T., Green-st.
Kidd, John, King's-court.
Martin, Rd., St. Edward's-passage.
Moule, Joseph, Green-st.
Murray, J., Malcolm-street,
Rickard, J., 32, St. Andrew-street.
Slapp, Edward, East-road.
Tebbutt, G., Coronation-st.

Carvers and Gilders, Print Sellers & Picture Frame Dealers.

Hoppett, F., St. John's-st.
Johnson, T., 11, Regent-st.
Mutton, H., All Saint's-pas.
Mutton, W., 41, Trinity-st.
Peak, Rt. and Wm., 25, St. Andrew-street.
Roe, Rt., (and engraver), 14, King's-parade.
Troughton, Jph., 62, Trumpington-street.

Chemists and Druggists.

Brewster, W., 42, Sidney-st.
Cox, T., Trumpington-st.
Deck, J., 9, King's-parade.
Foster, J., 15, St. Andrew-st.
Hardman, I., Sussex-street.
Hobbs, W. S., 44, Bridge-st.
Jones, F. H., Market-hill.
Lyon, Henry, (and dentist), Petty-cury.
Lyon, Wm., 34, Bridge-st.
Orridge, John, Market-hill.
Pain, G. A., Rose-crescent.
Sheard, W., 30, Regent-st.
Smith, J., 17, Trinity-street.
Squires, Samuel, Peas-hill.
Sturton, J., 107, Fitzroy-st.
Symonds, T., 39, East-road.
Watson, Hy., Petty-Petty.

Glass, China, &c., Dealers.

Barratt & Son, St. Andrew-hill and market-hill.
Matthew & Gent, 25, Trinity-street
Pope, George, Sun-street.
Revitt, James, East-road.
Rowe, T., 35, Sidney-street.
Shippey, Wm. & E., Market-street.
Whybourn, T.; James's-ter.
Willson, Rt., 11, Trinity-st.
Woollard & Co., 6, Trinity-st

Coach Builders.

Barton, T., Corn Exchange-street.
Hammond, J., 28, Regent-st.
Howes, George and John, 9, Regent-street.
Hunnybun, T., Sidney-st.
Milward, E., Corn Exchange-street.
Morley, J., Russell-street.
Parker, F., Regent-street.
Parker, W., 43, St. Andrew-street.
Read, John, Castle-street.
Redden, John, (and heraldry painter), Sun-street,
Smyth, S., 35, St. Andrew-st.

Coopers.

Brown, O. D., Tennis-court-road.
Brown, Wm., Jesus-lane.
Graves, W., 9, Butcher-row.
Harrison, J., 15, East-road.
Johnson, D., Downing-st.
Johnson, J., 2, Wheeler-st.
Phillips, J., East-road.
Potter, J., Trumpington-st.
Revell, P., Honey-hill.

Corn, Coal, &c., Merchants.

Marked thus (*) are dealers only.

*Ashbourne, R., Fair-street.
*Beddall, Peter, Mill-road.
*Beddall, P., 30, Hill's-rd.
Beales, P., Newnham.
*Bell, E., (and seedsman), Peas-hill.
Brown & Robinson, Newnham.
Collins, W., Castle-street.
Cranwell, Ed., (coal) 7, Regent-street.
Cummings & Hazard, Mill-ln
Dennis, W., (timber) Sun-st.
Eaden & Son, 33, Bridge-st.
Fitch, R., New-square.
Foster, E. and C. F., (and millers), Mill-lane.
Hammond, Wm.. East-road.
Lawrence & Son, 28, Bridge-street.
Shepheard, T., 39, New-sq.
*Stimpson, J., 92, Fitzroy-st.
*Style, W,, Manor-place.
Wallis, S., New-square.
Wallis, J., George-street.
*Warrington, Wm., East-rd.
Warwicker, T. W., Sun-st.
Watts, J. S., (and timber and coal), Regent-street
*Wells, John, East-road.
*Wiles, M., 43, Hill's-road

Drapers, &c.

Armstrong, T., Burleigh-st.
Baker, W., 10, King's-par.

Barrett, J., Market-street.
Bonnett, J., Market-hill.
Burton, Wm., King-street.
Chater W. G. & J., 20, Sidney-street
Cook & Son, 31, Market-hill.
Dennis, H. John (and swandown mfr.) 53, Sidney-st.
Egar, J., Magdalen-street.
Goodliffe, W., 27½, Regent-street.
Hayden, Wm. and Stephen, 17, Sidney-street.
Hebblewhite, Frederick, 5, Market-hill.
Hodgingham, D., Malcolm-st
Lilley, W. E., Market-street.
Milligan, Jas., Market-hill.
Naden, James, East-road.
Powter, Thos., Petty-cury.
Ryan, Patk. & John, Trumpington-street.
Samborn, S., 94, Castle-st.
Sayle, Rt., (and silk mercer and general warehouseman), 12 & 13, St. Andrew-street.
Simpson and Basham, Petty-cury.
Smart, Joel, Petty-cury.
Smith & Bowbier, Union.st.
Smith, S., Castle-street,
Wallis, Wm., Peas-hill.
Walters, W., 1, Bridge-st.
Wisby, Jacob, East-road.
Wisdom, J., Fitzroy-street.
Woods, T., 97, Fitzroy-st.

Eating & Coffee Houses.

Bailey, H., 19, Bridge-st.
Hardman, E., 28, Trinity-st.
Manning, J., Butcher-row.
Mason, W., Coronation-st.
Over, H., (and confectioner) Union-street.
Royston, R., 25, Bridge-st.
Thring, J., Wheeler-street.

Fishmongers & Game Dealers.

Clayton, R. P., 11, Peas-hill.
Clayton, W., 48, Sidney-st.
Glasscock, Wm., Petty-cury,
Halls, J., St. John's-street.
Pryor, James, Petty-cury.
Styles, Fred., Market-hill.

Fruiterers, & Green Grocers.

Becket, Ann, (and confec.) Trumpington-street.
Clark, Wm., East-road.
Clements, T., All Saint's-pas.
Creek, James, Union-street.
Crisp, G., 16, King's-parade.
Dawkins, J., King-street.
Dyball, D., 7, Bridge-street.
Edwards, M. A., (and cook and confec.) 18, Trinity-st
Gray, James, George-street.
Johnson, W., Tennis-court-road.
Litchfield, Ed., All Saint's-passage.
Payne, A., 35, Market-hill.
Reynolds, Ann, East-road.
Sibley, J., Sussex-street.
Sussum, G., Bridge-street.
Weaver, Isaac, (and confec.) 48, St. Andrew-street.

Furniture Brokers.

Arnold, D., 114, Fitzroy-st.
Butler, E., Magdalen-street.
Clark, John, Sun-street.
Dawson, John, Sun-street.
Iress, Sarah, George-street.
Peak, Rt. and Wm., 25, St. Andrew-street.
Rogers, John, Magdalen-st.
Sadler, P., James's-terrace.
Smith, John, Trumpington-street and Peas-hill.
Thompson, E., Magdalen-st.
Thompson, H., Fitzroy-st.
Tomkins, Francis, Corn Exchange-street.
Wallis, J., (and appraiser), East-road.
Watkinson, W., Castle-st.
Widders, T., East-road.
Wiseman, W., (and confec.) Jesus-lane.

Gardeners, Seedsmen, &c.

Bailey, John, Mill-road.
Bailey, Wm., East-road.
Barton, J., Magdalen-street.
Cummings, —, Madingley-rd
Catling, E., Sen., St. Peter's-street.
Catling, E., Jun., Sun-street
Green, H., New-road.
Headland, J., 64, Bridge-st.
Peck, E., Malcolm-street.
Stead, Joseph, Manor-st.
Stitte, E. & C., Market-hill.
Turner, W., Albion-row.
Widnall & Davis, (and nurserymen), 21, King's-par., and Grantchester.

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

Adson, E., 41, St. Andrew-st.
Alliston, Wm., Silver-street.
Anthony, T., 113, Fitzroy-st.
Baker, Wm., Fitzroy-street.
Barron, Jas., 2½, Trumpington-street.
Bloomfield, Rt., Jesus-lane.
Bond & Son, 57, Sidney-st.
Bowd, George, New-street.
Brimley & Bond, (and tallow chandlers), 32, Market-hill
Bright, J., Maids'-causeway.
Brown, Peter, George-street.
Carter, Thomas, East-road.
Cory, M., Maids'-causeway.
Cory, M. & Son, 61, Trumpington-street.
Crisp, Ann, Fitzroy-street.
Crosbie, Wm., King-street.
Curson, Rose, 33, Regent-st.
Daffin, John, New-street.
Disbury, Sarah, Eden-street.
Doo & Son, 73, Bridge-st.
Flanders, Chas., East-road.
Fowell, Eliz., Trumpington-street.
Funge, Thomas, Eden-st.
Gautry, George, Sussex-st.
Garner, Jerh. B., Petty-cury.
Gladwyn, Ebenz., Fitzroy-st.
Goodbody, Wm., King-st.
Goodwin, Wm., George-st.
Hankin, Edw. J., Benet-st.
Harvey, John, Newnham.
Hiddles, Rt., Union-road.
Jackson, Wm., King-street.
Jay, Edward, (& hop & seed mcht.), 19, St. Andrew-st.
Johnson, Rd., 29, Mkt-hill.
King, George, Market-st.
Lever, Joseph, Eden-street.
Maris, Thomas, Union-road.
Marfleet, Joseph, George-st.
Marsh, Edw., Rose-crescent.
Mason, Aug. F., Sidney-st.
Matthew & Gent, 25, Trin.-st
Mead, William, East-road.
Moden, Henry, East-road.
Moore, John, V., 24, Trin.-st.
Norman, Robert, Castle-st.
Nixon, Wm., (and confectr.) Petty-cury.
Odams, John, George-street
Reynolds, John, Magdalen-st
Ripsher, Rd., Trumpington-street.
Rowe, Thos., 35, Sidney-st.
Sebley, J. E., 63, Bridge-st.

Shippey, William and Elias, Market-street.
Skinner, William, 30, St. Andrew-street.
Smith, William, Silver-st.
Thompson, Geo., (and confectr.), 62, St. Andrew-st.
Tomlinson, Ann, Union-rd.
Traylen, Christopher, 24, Hill's-road.
Twiss, James & P., (and hop mchts.), 12, Market-hill.
Wallack & Bond, (and tallow chandlers), Market-hill.
Wallis, George, Castle-st.
Ward, William, George-st.
Warren, C., Magdalen-st,
Warren & Baker, (& tallow chandlers), 4, Market-hill
Warren and Nichols, 51, Bridge-street.
Warland, Eliz., Bradmore-st.
Watson, Allen, Peas-hill.
Willson, Rt., 11, Trinity-st.
Williams, Geo., Petty-cury.
Woodley, T., 15, Petty-cury.
Woollard & Co., 6, Trinity-st
Young, And., Occupation-rd

Hair Dressers & Perfumers.

Agger, Robert, Petty-cury.
Bement, William, East-road.
Bennett, Wm., James's-st.
Biggs, Edward, Sussex-st.
Branton, L., Fitzroy-street,
Briggs, Rd., 5, St, Andrew-st
Delor, —, Sussex-street.
Dimmock, R., 8, King's-par.
Dimmock, James, 25, Sidney-street.
Donagan, Alfred, F., Rose-crescent.
Gurner, James, Market-st.
Hart, Dudley, 87, Trinity-st.
Hills, Wm., Pembroke-st.
Ingram, James, Saxon-st.
Moore, John, 71, Bridge-st.
Mutton, Geo., St. John-st.
Norton, Daniel, East-road.
Pilson, C., Corn Exchange-st
Richardson & Son, 55, Trumpington-street.
Rivett, John, King-street.
Saunders, Thos., Benet-st.
Scarr, Saml., Coronation-st.
Sharman, J., Magdalen-st.
Sharman, S., 15, Bridge-st.
Tuck, William, Silver-street.
Wilson, Fred. Magdalen-st.

Hatters.

(See also Drapers.)

Bays & Son, 11, King's-par.
Constable, J. F. and Son, Petty-cury.
Gage, Edward, Sussex-st.
Grain & Co., 1, King's-par.
Grundy, P. E., 29, Regent-st.
Jones, Wm., 10, Bridge-st.
Kent, Hy., 24, Petty-cury.
Palmer, John S., Petty-cury.
Robinson, George, Union-rd
Smart, Joel, Petty-cury.
Windridge, J., 54, Sidney-st.

Hosiers, &c.

Buttress, R., St. John's-st.
Gibson, Sophia, 57, Trumpington-street.
Golland, Thomas, C., 38, Trinity-street.
Harraden, F. L., 44, Sidney-street.
Pashler, C., 2, Market-hill.
Perry, Jane, 20, King'-par.
Rowe, Hy. F., (and college draper), 27, Trinity-st.
Rutherford, S., 11, Bridge-st
Smith, C. B., 18, Market-st.
Thompson, Saml, 4, St. Andrew-st.
Vawser, Rt., Petty-cury.
Warwicker, W., 32, Trinity-st

Hotels, Inns, &c.

Marked (*) are Commercial Inns.

Anchor, Wm. Reynolds, Butter-row.
Angel, Joseph Adcock, Market-street.
Baker's Arms, Chas. Cullum, East-road.
Barley Mow, Robt. Royston, 26, Bridge-street.
Baron of Beef, J. Doughty, 19, Bridge-street.
Beehive, Hy., Richardson, Honey-hill.
Bell & Crown, Edmd. Wells, 67, Bridge-street.
Bell, Wm. Gilbert, George-st
Bell, Geo. Manser, Peas-hill.
*Bird Bolt, Hy. Chas. Davis, St. Andrew-street.
Bird in Hand, Ann Carter, George-street.
Black Bear, John Trevis, Wheeler-street.
Black Bull, J. Low, George-street.
Black Bull, W. M. Stanley, 38 Sidney-street.
Black Lion, John King, Silver-street.
Black Swan, Rt. Dent, 24 Bridge-street.
Black Swan, J. Lee, Butcher-row.
Blackmoor's Head, Simon Barker, 17 Bridge-street.
Blue Boar, R. Pratt, 16, Trinity-street.
Bricklayers Arms, Tho. Nott, Saint Andrew-street.
Board, T. Houlder, Fitzroy-street
Board, Geo. Lapper, George-street
*Bull Hotel and Posting House, Hy. Edlin, Trumpington-street
British Fleet, Dd. Dickerson, Mill-lane
Bushel & Strike, Jh. Carter, Hobson-street
Butchers' Arms, Geo. Sealbrook, George Street
Castle, Wm. L. Watkinson, Castle-street
Castle, Mary Page, St. Andrew-street
Castle, Jas. Baxter, Butcher-row
Chip Axe, Jas. Careless, Butter-row
Coach & Horses, B. Lambert, Newnham
Coach & Horses, J. Bilton, Petty Cury
Cock, John Frisby, Silver-st
Cock, Mary Bacon, St. Andrew's-hill
Crane, Rt. Dyer, Market-st
Crispin Arms, Philip Arber, East-road
Crown & Anchor, John Wesson, Sun-street
Crown and Compasses, J. Royall, Trumpington-st.
*Crown & Woolpack, James Flack, Sidney-street
Crown, Mary Baxter, Jesus-lane
Dog & Duck, Jph. Pratt, St. Mary's-passage
Dog and Pheasant, Thomas Tarrant, Newmarket-road

Dolphin, Danl. Clark, Coronation street
Druids' Arms, T. Hoalden, Fitzroy-street
Duke of Sussex, Wm. Bossingham, Sussex-street
Duke of Wellington, T. Badcock, 23, Wellington-row
*Eagle, Hotel and Posting House, Chas. Turner and Co., Benet-street
Eagle, C. Newman, Benet-st
Eagle, Jph. Ripley, George 4th-street
Engineer, G Traiser, Hill's-rd
Falconer, Geo. Jarvis, Petty-cury
Fitzroy Arms, Charles King, Fitzroy-street
Five Bells, James Tarrant, George-street
Fountain, Rd. Martin, St, Andrew's-street
Freemasons' Tavern, Hy. F. Jones, Bridge-street
Gardeners' Arms, Eliza Ferguson, Burleigh-street
Garrick's Head, F. Spalding, King-street
*George, James Butcher, 12, Bridge-street
George 4th, Thomas Holder, James-street
George & Dragon, Robt. B. Goldsmith, George-street
Granby, Richd. Jordon, 36, Bridge-street
Green Lion, Brooks Wright, Short-street
Golden Cross, J. Hawkins, Fitzroy-street
Golden Rose, John King, Emmanuel-lane
Globe, William Britton, 56, Bridge-street
Half Moon, Joseph Tuck, Trumpington-street
Harp, E. Elworth, Fitzroy-st
Harp, Rd. Darby, King-st
Haunch of Mutton, John Bowyer, Corn Exchange-st
Hearts' Ease, Tho. Fletcher, Emmanuel-lane
*Hoop Hotel and Posting House, T. Donkin Bridge-st
Hopbind, G. T. Fiddaman, Fair-street
Hope and Anchor, Warrell Sheriff, Fitzroy-street
Horse & Groom, D. B. Edwards, King-street
Horse & Jockey, Jesse Humes St. Peter's-street
House of Commons, James Newman, Hill's-road
Jolly Butcher, W. Sharman, Prince's-street
King's Arms, Thos. Fletcher, King-street
King's Arms. A. W. Farrall. Prince's-street
*King's Head and Posting House, Charles L. Davis Sidney-street
King's Head, Jas. Jiggins, Warwick-street
Lamb, H Warren, Butcher-rw
*Lion Hotel and Posting House, William Mitchell, Petty-cury
Little Rose, Charles Moore, Trumpington-street
Locomotive, Peter Davey, Mill-road
Lord Nelson, James Marsh, Sidney-street
Nags Head, Jonah Read, Albion-row
Merton Arms, James Stevens Northampton-street
Merry Boys, George Cox, St. John's-street
New Red Lion, R. Goshawk, 38, Bridge-street
Old English Gentleman, Sophia Bush, Fitzroy-street
Old Guinea, Hy. Richards, Russell-street
Old Red Lion, Wm. Watts, 47, Bridge-street
Osborne Arms, Jas. Greenfield, Hill,s-road
Outrigger, Chas. Beavis, 30, Bridge-street
Paul Pry, Sarah Gaylor, Portugal-place
*Pickerel, William Bullen, Magdalen-street
Plough, Mary Burrell, Magdalen-street
Prince Regent, J. Scaplehorn, Regent-street
Prince of Wales, H. Orpwood, East-road
Queen's Arms, F. Busby, St. Andrew-street
Queen's Head, Henry Gee, St. Andrew-street
Railway King, James Tofts, Hyde-park-corner
Rainbow, Wm, Wells, James' terrace
Ram, Frederick Newman, Bridge-street
Red Bull, Thos, Hennesy, 58, Sidney-street
Red Cow, George Monk, Butcher-row
Red Lion, R. Gathercole, East-road
Robin Hood, Geo. Burbage, Hobson's-place
Rose and Crown, Susanna Plumb, Russell-street
Rosemary Branch, F. Gray Hyde-park-corner
Rutland Arms, Elisha Tabraham, Botolph-lane
Salmon, Hy. Crane, Willow-place
Salutation, Uriah Coulson, Bridge-street
Shakespeare, Geo, Hennesy, James'-terrace
Ship, Elizabeth Bromley, Burleigh-street
Sir Isaac Newton, Thomas Powell, Madingley-road
Sir Robert Peel, Jas. Willson, Hobson-street
Six Bells, Thos. Cleabourn.
Spotted Cow, Nichls. Jemmerson, Northampton-st
Spread Eagle, J, Windridge, 14, Downing-street
Stag's Head, George King, Green-street
Sun, William Low, Sun-street
Sun, Jane Smith, Peas-hill
Tailors' Arms, Frd, Newman Jesus-lane
Thatched Cottage, William Brooks, New-street
Three Archers, Geo. Thring St. Andrew-street
The Man laden with Mischief, John Rowell, Madingley-road
Three Bells, Jas. Thompson, Magdalen-street
Three Black Birds, William Wallis, East-road
Three Millers, Susan Bennison, Newnham
Three Swans, J. Thompson, Magdalen-street

Three Tuns, Thomas Ship, Market-hill
Three Tuns, Thos Whyman, Castle-street
Tiger, Wm. Gray, East-road
Town Arms, William Farren, Butter-row
*University Arms Hotel and Posting House, Mary Hewitt, Regent-street
Victoria Arms, Edward F. Wilson, Victoria-road
Victoria Tavern, J. Bullock, Chesterton-road
Waggon and Horses, Henry King, East-road
Waggon and Horses, Joseph Scarr, Mill-lane
Wheat Sheaf, John Selby, Castle-street
Wheat Sheaf, R. Winter, Silver-street
Wheat Sheaf, F. A. Mills, 61 St. Andrew-street
White Bear, John Henry Masters, Magdalen-street
White Bull, — 42, Bridge-st
White Horse, John Carter, Castle-street
White Horse, Eliz. Walker, Coronation-street
White Swan, Alice Watts, Petty cury
White Swan, John Hall, Castle-street
William and Mary, Robert Tate, Maids'-causeway
Woodman, T. Bailey, Sun-st

Beer Retailers.

Althorp James, East-road
Amey Tho. P. S. Blucher-rw
Appleby Jemh. George-st
Ayres Joseph, Madingley-rd
Bainbridge Thos. Broad-st
Baker Jane, New-street
Ballard Wm. Shelley-row
Barnes Henry, James-street
Barton Wm. Castle-street
Beaumont Thos. King-street
Beavis Chas. Bridge-street
Benton Charles (& brewer) East-road
Biggs John, Wheeler-street
Bond Thomas, Castle-street
Botson William, East-road
Brooks E., St. Edward's pas.
Brook Mary, Gold-street
Brown David, St. Edw's pas.
Brown John, Ram-yard
Bull Chas. Portugal-place
Burke John, East-road
Butcher M., 37, Market-hill
Cannell Daniel, Fair-street
Carroll, John, Russell-street
Carter James, Shelly-row
Chapman Sarah, George-st.
Clark C. 18, Trumpington-st,
Clark John, Falcon-yard
Clark Henry, Silver-street
Clears William, East-road
Collen J. Thompson's-lane
Connor C. Corn Exchange-st
Cook Philip, Annesley-place
Corvers George, Mill-road
Coulson Joseph, Burleigh-st.
Coulson Uriah, 20, Bridge-st
Coxall Wm., Clarendon-st,
Creamer Reuben, George-st
Curzon Edward, Gold-street
Davey Robert, Shelly-row
Dennison William, Sun-st.
Dennis J., Staffordshire-pl.
Dilley Stephen, Histon-road
Disbury Wm. 39, Market-hill
Dogget Percy, Corn-Exchange-street
Edwards Wm, Pembroke-st
Edwards Wm., Botolph-lane
Eston James, Broad-street
Everett Robert, East road
Everett F., Wellington-row
Fairy John, Burleigh-street
Fero John, Portland-place
Foote William, South-street
Freeman George, Hobson-st
Freeman Rt. Cambridge-pl.
Froment Robert, East-road
Fruiter Samuel, King-street
Gales William, Fitzroy-st
Glascock Wm. (& billiard-rooms) Bridge-street
Glover Thos., Sparrow-lane
Gray Arthur J., Tennis-court road
Gray J. G., Eitzroy-street
Gray William, Clement-lane
Gray Charlotte, 15, Fitzroy-st
Greenway Thos., Parker-st
Hall P. B., Gloucester-street
Hall William, Castle-street
Hard Charles, Eden-street
Hawes, Richard, Castle-st
Hicks Edward, St. Mary's-passage
Holder Edward, King-street
Horn Sarah, Prospect-row
Howes Rd., (& wine cooper) George-street
Hurley Joseph, Burleigh-st
Kettle Jas., Wellington-row
Kittridge Mercy, Thompson's-lane
Lamb William, Castle-street
Larmer Edward, East-road
Lofts John, New-street
Low John, Sun-street
Lucas Richard, King-street
Lupson Ths., Coronation-st
Machin Ann, East-road
Male Wm., Melbourne-place
Maling William, South-st
Mann William, King-street
Mansfield Wm., Bridge-st
Marshall Ths., Botolph-lane
Marten Ann, George-street
Mason Wm., Coronation-st
Masters James, (& butcher) Jesus-lane
Mathew Joel, Gloucester-st
Moore Jph., Maids-causeway
Morgan Charlotte, Castle-st
Motheram Ann, Hobson's-pl.
Mouse John, Prospect-row
Mowlam William, Castle-st
Nathan Mary, Pound-hill
Newbery Arthur, City-road
Newman Edward, Silver-st
Newman James, Jesus-ter.
Nichols Joseph, New-street
Odmas Robert, King-street
Papworth Wm., New-street
Peck Thos., Staffordshire-pl.
Percy Dogget, Corn-Ex.-st
Potters S. A., Fitzroy-street
Preston James, George-st
Prime Hannah, Trumpington-street
Purchas Lucy, Magdalen-st
Purkes John, James-street
Purser Henry, Silver-street
Raven Richard, Pound-hill
Ray John, Shelly-row
Ready Wm., Northampton-st
Richardson Jph., Sidney-st
Ricket John, Gold-street
Riddle William, Castle-street
Royston William, King-st
Ryan, Joseph, Albion-row
Savage James, George-street
See Geo., Northampton-st
Seymour Ann & John, Jesus-lane
Sismey John B., Castle-st
Sheldrick James, Fitzroy-st
Smith Isaac, George-street

Smith Wm. W., 38, Market-hill
Stenton Thos., Bentinck-st
Stinton Sophia, Castle-street
Sutton Rebecca, Mill-road
Swan John, Sun-street
Tenner George, Saxon-street
Tiplady John, Saxon-street
Topp Thos., Cambridge-pl.
Toulson Saml., King-street
Turner S. N., Cambridge-pl.
Wallis William, East-road
Walters John, Bridge-street
Walton Robert, East-road
Waster James, Jesus-terrace
Watson Henry, New-street
Wesson Thos., 20, Regent-st
Wheaton Joseph, East-road
Whyman Thomas, Castle-st
Wilk Phillip, George-street
Willett Thos., Chesterton-rd.
Wilson Ed. F., Chesterton-rd
Worseldine Rd., Hobson's pl.

Insurance Agents.

Accidental Death, Hy. Rance, 54, St. Andrew-street
Alfred Life, James Hunt, 68, Bridge-street
Alliance Fire & Life, Edward Cranwell, 7, Regent-street
Britannia Life, J. D. Fetch, 48, St. Andrew-street
British Empire Fire & Life, George A. Shippey, 59, Sidney-street
City of London Life, J. Boning, 36, Trumpington-street
Clerical, Medical, &c. Fire & Life, E. & E. Foster, Green-street
County Fire, John Orridge, Market-hill.
Crown Life, Twiss & Marshall, Market-street
Equity & Law Life, S. Adcock, St. Mary-street
European Life, John Swan & Son, 19, Sidney-street
Freemasons & General Life, Dd. King, Mill-lane
General Hailstorm, E. & J. Smith, Trinity-street
General Life, E. Copping, Petty-cury
Globe Fire & Life, Henry Gotobed, Trumpington-st
Gt. Britain Mutual Life, Wm. Brewster, 42, Sidney-st
Guardian Fire and Life, John Hall, Trumpington-street
Imperial Fire, Thos. P. Hart, 2, Regent's-terrace
Law Fire, J. Adcock, Market-street, & Jph. Garratt, 52, Regent-street
Legal Life, E. & E. Foster, Green-street
Liverpool and London Fire & Life, J. Dimmock, Sidney-street
London Fire, H. W. Smith, Magdalen-street
Medical Life, Joseph Garratt, 52, Regent-street
Military & Naval Life, S. & A. Peed, Benet-street
National Mercantile Life, Sam. P. Ekin, Corn-Exchange-st
National Provident, William Walters, 11, Bridge-street
Norwich Union Fire and Life, E. & J. Smith, Trinity-st
Pelican Life, A. T. Cross, 10, New-square
Phœnix Fire, Isaac Johnson, 2, Emmanuel-road
Professional Life, R. L. Ind, Sidney-street, & Thomas Allen, 7, Fitzroy-street
Provident Life, J. Orridge, Market-hill
Reliance Mutual Life, Bays & Son, 11, King's-parade
Royal Exchange Fire and Life, Saml. Peed, Benet-street
Royal Farmers' General Fire, Life and Hail, John Swan, & Son, 19, Sidney-street
Scottish Life, S. Adcock, St. Mary-street.
Scottish Widows' Life, John Eaden, Jun,, Sidney-street
Standard Life, T. P. Hart, 26, Hill's-road
Star Fire and Life, John Warren, Downing-street
Solicitors' and General Life, J. Adcock, Market-street
Suffolk Amicable Fire, Bays & Son, 11, King's-parade
Temperance Provident, &c., E. Copping, Petty-cury
West of England Fire and Life, Henry Rance, 54, St. Andrew-street
Yorkshire Fire and Life, W. H. Smith, Rose-crescent

Ironmongers.

Bell Joseph, 48, Bridge-st
Christmas Thos. S., Peas-hill
Cooch Jno, 3, St. Andrew-st
Hurrell Swan, (& iron and brass founder) 15, Mkt-hill
Ingle William, Magdalen-st
Juler John, (& founder), King-street
Scarborough & Brotherton, 6, Market-hill
Shallow & Coleman, 49, Sidney-street
Shippey George A., 59, Sidney-street

Leather-cutters.

Balls Charles, (& Currier), Trumpington-street
Barker Charles, 29, Sidney-st
Bright Joseph, Burleigh-st
Brook Joseph, King-street
Fox Jeseph, (& Currier), James'-terrace
Gibbett W. J., 52, Bridge-st
Holt Henry, 64, Sidney-st
Ingle John, (and Currier), Market-street
Rook Joseph, 35, King-street

Milliners & Dress-makers.

Abbott M. M. & E., 42, Trinity-street
Bonnet Lydia, 58, St. Andrew-street
Carter Mary, 60, Sidney-st
Cooper Martha, Rose-cresnt.
Fella Eliza, Fitzwilliam-st
Fynn Mary, George 4th-st
Gladwyn Jane, Sidney-street
Grain Susan, 14, St. Andrew-street
Gray & Hodgson, 14, Regent-street
Kent, E., 24, Petty-cury
Kingston Susannah, Prince's-street
Jacobs ——, 8, Rose-cresnt.
Lutt M. E., 31, Regent-st
Merce E. D., Market-hill
Miller Maria, Annesley-plce.
Pitchers Ann, St. Edwds-pas.
Powles Mary, Jesus-terrace
Purchas Fanny, New-square
Spenceley Mary, New-square
Trundle Ann, 2, Market-hill
Trustrun Eliza, 10, St. Andrew street
Willson M. A., Pembroke-st.
Young & Knowles, Mkt.-hill

Music & Musical Instrument Sellers.

Barker William, Benet-street
Chappell Thos. 17, King's-parade
Dawson George, Castle-st
Eastes John, (and musical circulating library), 65, Trumpington-street.
Ling Charles, 8, King's-par.
Simmons Geo., 6, Regent-st
Sippel Chas., St. Mary's-pas.
Wood Thomas, Market-st

Newspaper Offices.

Cambridge Independent Press, Henry Smith, printer and publisher, Market-hill (Saturday)
Cambridge Chronicle, Simpson and Naylor, proprietors, Market-hill, (Saturday)
Cambridge Advertiser, John Dickie, proprietor, 21, Sidney-street, (Saturday)

Painters, Glaziers, &c.

Allen Charles, George 4th-st
Austin William, King-street
Barnes Henry, James-street
Bentham Charles, East-road
Bernard J., Wellington-row
Copping Edw., Petty-cury
Dee Wm. Hy., Rose-cresnt.
Dowe Jas., Trumpington-st
Ellis Robt., 43, Sidney-street
Ellis Wm. Geo., St. Mary's-passage
Favell Edw., St. Andrew-st
Felton Edw., 2, Butcher-row
Felton Robt., 29, Bridge-st
Frohock George, King-street
Goode John, 72, Bridge-st
Gray Samuel, Green-street
Greef Ann, 4, King's parade
Hewitt Ann, Malcolm-street
Ingram Rt., St. John-street
James Henry, Burleigh-st
Jerrold Henry, King-street
Kempton Edward, Eden-st
Lack Walton, Silver-street
Marsh Thomas, King-street
Matton Jph., Magdalen-st
Neal Paul, Silver-street
Peck Mary Ann and Sons, Coronation-street
Phillips Octavius, Bentinck-street
Purkes John, James-street
Purkes Thomas, King-street
Reynolds Wm,, Butter-row
Taylor James, St. Peter-st
Whitehead John, Saxon-st
Whitehead Robert, Corn-Exchange-street
Wiles, Rd., 21, Trinity-street

Physicians.

Bond Henry J. H., 4, Regent-street
Fisher William W. Downing college
Haviland John, 21, Trumpington-street
Thackeray Frederick, St. Andrew-street
Webster J. H., 2, King's-par.
Drosier W. H., Caius coll.
Paget G. E., Caius college

Printers.

Dickie John, 21, Sidney-st
Foister Mary, Petty-cury
Freeman Thomas, Staffordshire-place
Jordan Hy, Botolph-lane
Ladds Edw., Manor-place
Metcalfe and Palmer, (and lithographers and copper-plate, &c.) Green-street
Simpson & Naylor, 9, Market-hill
Smith Hy., 11, Market-hill
Talbot Henry, Sussex-street
Wilson Samuel, Bridge-st

Saddlers, &c.

Baxter J. W., 20, Trinity-st
Haslop John, 1, King's-par.
Holland Rd., 40, Bridge-st
Newman J., 13, Butcher-row
Peppercorn Wm. B., Magdalen-street
Reader Wm., Sidney-street
Lucas Richard, King-street
Stevens Wm., 65, Sidney-st

Shopkeepers.

Anniss J., Northampton-st
Benton Alfred, Russell-st
Binder Mary, Fitzroy-street
Brooks Rd., Coronation-st
Ellis Ann, Staffordshire-pl.
Ellis Thos., Chesterton-road
Flack Edwin, Cambridge-pl.
Foote Wm., Burleigh-street
Freeman C., Chesterton-road
Frohock T., Melbourn-pl.
Henative John, South-street
Hickman Eliz., St. Andrew-hill
Hunt Sarah, Castle-street
Huggleton J., Prince's-st
Lathbrook Ann, Prince's-st
Mead William, East-road
Meynard Mary, Corn Exchange-street
Moden Rt., Staffordshire-pl.
Moden Robert, East-road
Peacock S., Magdalen-street
Pointington G., Emman.-ln.
Robison Cassandra, Magdalen-street
Robinson Charles, Castle-st
Robson Mary, Botolph-lane
Smith Jas., Staffordshire-pl.
Tofts Thomas, Burleigh-st
Warboys Matthew, Castle-st
Ward James, Mill-road
Wheaton William, East-road
Wines John, Castle-street

Straw-Hat Makers.

Baines T., 26, St. Andrew-st
Dulger Martha, South-street
Dunn Ann, Clarendon-street
Hawkins Louis, Fitzroy-st
Higgs Mary, King-street
Marshall Caroline, Union-rd
Mortlock Susannah, Prospect-row
Nainby Francis, 2, Sidney-st
Stow Bridget, Fitzroy-street
Taylor Sarah, St. Peter's-st
Young & Knowles, Mkt-hill

Surgeons.

Adams Dennis, Sidney-st
Bailey J. L., Maids'-causeway
Buller E., 5, Maids'-causeway
Carter James, Petty-cury
Deighton John, 47, St. Andrew-street
Fawcett & Hough, Benet-st
Ficklin & Bumpsted, Petty-cury
Green T., 22, Regent-street
Halstead J., 100, Fitzroy-st
Hammond J., Market-street
Hoblyn W. & F. P., Benet-st
Humphry George M., 56, Trumpington-street
Hutchinson B. W., 36, Sidney-street
Johnson George, 23, St. Andrew-street
Knowles Edw., 12, Sidney-st

Lestourgeon C., Trinity-st
Newby Chas., 55. Regent-st
Ransom Robert, Jesus-lane
Southee Rd., Parson's-court
Temple Alfred Rt., Trumpington-street
Thurnall A. W., Jesus-lane
Winterborn Bjn., Regent-st

Tailors & Robe-Makers.

Marked * are Tailors only.

Atkins W. C., 5, Bridge-st
Aves Wm. O., St. Andrew-st
Bainbridge J., 21, Trinity-st
Barrell John, St. John's-st
Battell Edward, Market-st
Beales Barnet, 37, Sidney-st
Beales Bjn., 39, Bridge-st
Billington and Thurlbourn, 14, Trinity-street
Bird E., 10, Fitzwilliam-st
Boning Rt., Pembroke-st
Bothwell S., Annesley-place
Briggs Wm., Magdalen-st
Brown & Sons, 13, King's-parade
Brown Wm., James-street
*Carpenter G., Fitzroy-st
*Cartwright M., 31, Bridge-st
Cole John, Silver-street
Conway George, Malcolm-st
Cook & Williams, All Saints-passage
Creeke T., 34, Sidney-street
Cross Chas., Trumpington-st
Davies John, (breeches mkr) 7, Trinity-street
*Eastwood G., Coronation-st
Field George, Fitzroy-street
Ginn John, Downing-street
Golden C., Corn Exchange-st
Greenwood E., Sparrow's-ln
Hinson Hy., St. Andrew-st
Hinson Wm. P., East-road
Hodson James, (& clothier) 65, Bridge-street
Holden Hy., 60, Regent-st
Holditch John, Tennis-ct-rd
Johnson John, St. John's-st
Johnson Wm., (& clothier) 51, Sidney-street
Kaye James, Russell-street
Keemish E. A., Warwick-st
Kempton John B., St. Edward's-passage
Marriott Wm., Jesus-terrace
Milligan James, Market-hill
Newbery John, Jesus-lane
Parfitt J., Senate-house-hill
Parker J., Northampton-st
Peters Thomas, St. Mary-st
Pickering John, Fitzroy-st
Pratt Thomas, Orchard-st
Ransom & Son, 22, Trinity-st
Redfarn & Banham, 1, Sidney-street
Ratford & Son, Mill-lane
Robinson Stephen, Green-st
Roeper Chas., 2, Trinity-st
Sabberton Wm., Jesus-lane
*Savidge W. B., St. John's-st
Smith & Son, 19, King's-st
Smith Henry, Peas-hill
Spencer Jas., Hy., 115, Fitzroy-street
Spink A. K., Market-hill
Spink Rt, 41, Bridge-street
Stearn Jas., Trumpington-st
Stearn Joseph, Park-street
Stearn Thos., St. John's-st
Stuart Chas., Rose-crescent
*Taylor Hy., 59, Sidney-st.
Taylor Watson, (& clothier), Market-street
Thurlbourn Wm. S, Green-st
*Tuffill Thomas, Sussex-st
Underwood Frederick, St. Edward's-passage
Vinter C. & J., St. John's-st
*Wright J., Hyde-park cor.
Wright William, East-road
Yorke Wm. B., Green-street

Teachers of Music.

Brown Hy. Jas., New-square
Challis Mrs. Maid's-causeway
Chappell T., 17, King's-par.
Eastes J., 65, Trumpington-st
Ingram H., Portugal-place
Large J. C., New-square
Machin Thos., New-square
Piper Peter, Benet-street
Relham Chas., Manor-street
Robson J. H., New-square
Sippel John, St. Mary's-pas.
Tapfield Saml., Manor-place
Wallis Ben., New-square

Tobacconists.

Bacon W. B., and J., 17, Market-hill
Bell Thos., Northampton-st
Briggs Chas., (& perfumer), 32, Petty-cury
Briggs Wm., 55, Bridge-st
Cohen Lazarus, Sussex-st
Fenner F. B., 5, Regent-st
Halls Robert, 34, Sidney-st
Martin James, 18, Sidney-st
Mason Augus. F., Sidney-st
Pilson C., Corn Exchange-st
Pleasance W., Rose-crescent
Wood John, 23, Trinity-st

Veterinary Surgeons.

Parkhouse Samuel, Tennis-court-road
Saintey Thos., Victoria-street
Sparrow & Brown, Downing-place
Wallis Page, Bridge-street
Waters George and Son, St. Andrew-hill

Watch and Clock Makers.

Bateman T., 4, St. Andrew-st
Crouch Ben., St. John-street
Crouch Ben., Sidney-street
Dumville John, 61, Bridge-st
Goodwin Wm., New-street
Harmsworth Jno. Petty-cury
Hitzman Jno., Rose-crescent
Lickert Henry, (clock only) James-terrace
Moody Matt., 108, Fitzroy-st
Peters Jas., and Son, (and engravers, &c) Market-hill
Reed Thomas, (and jeweller & silversmith to the Queen & H. R. H. Prince Albert), 16, Market-hill
Roe G. H., 7, Market-hill
Travil Thomas, Peas-hill
Wells Thomas, Market-street
Wilson Thos., (and optician, &c.,) St. Andrew-street
Wratten Chas., 10, Regent-st
Young W. H., 1, Jesus-lane

Whitesmiths & Bell-Hangers.

Audley William, Sun-street
Brown William, King-street
Daniel William, Fitzroy-st
Goddard Robt., Russell st
Haslop Thomas, Ram-yard
Impey Jph., Red Arch-yard
Langton Ben., Jesus-lane
Lawrence Martin, 93, Fitzroy-street
Procher R., Bridge-street
Purchas Rd., 7, Jesus-lane
Vail John, Downing-street
Watts Elijah, Sidney-street
Wood, George, Petty-cury

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Busby F., Corn Exchange-st
Barker Field D. 3, Market hill

Eaden Henry and Co., 12, Market-hill
Ekin William, 69, Bridge-st
Elliston Jno. F., (& importer of cigars) Downing-st
Hopkins Frs., 68, Bridge-st
Ind Sarah & Rt., Warwick-st
Lawrance E. R., 18, Bridge-st
Lee John. Benet-street
Miller Rd., 10, Market-hill
Nash, Searle & Co., Christ's-piece
Press and Co., Rose-crescent
Rowe Hy. Frs., 27, Trinity-st

Churches.

All Saints', Trinity-st., Rev. George Maddison, M.A., Vicar
Christ' Church, Newmarket-road, Rev. J. H. Titcomb, M.A., Incumbent
Holy Sepulchre, Bridge-street, Rev. R. Faulkner, B.D., Vicar; Rev. James Edw. Dalton, B.D., Curate
Holy Trinity, Sidney-street, Rev. Wm. Carus, M.A., Incumbent; Rev. Alex. Crisford, M.A., and Rev. Hy. Thos. Gibbins, M.A., Curates
St. Andrew the Great, St. Andrew-street, Rev. John Cooper, M.A., Vicar
St. Andrew the Less, Newmarket-road, Rev. Jnthn. H. Titcomb, M.A., Incumbent
St. Benedict's Benet-street, Rev. Joseph Pullen, M.A., Incumbent
St. Botolph's, Trumpington-street, Rev. John N. Peill, B.D., Rector
St. Clement's, Bridge-st. Rev. J. S. Bailey, M.A., Vicar
St. Edward's, St. Edward's-passage, Rev. H. Goodwin, M.A., Minister
St. Giles, Castle-street, Rev. E. Dodd, M.A., Vicar; Rev. Wm. F. Witts, Curate
St. Mary the Great, King's-parade, Rev. Wm. Carus, M.A., Incumbent
St. Mary the Less, Trumpington-st., Rev. J. G. Howes, M.A., Incumbent
St. Michael's Trinity-street, Rev. James Scholefield, M.A., Incumbent
St. Paul's, Hill's-road, Rev. John Scott, M.A., Incumbent; Rev. J. G. Nicholson, Curate
St. Peter's, St. Peter's-street, the Vicar of St. Giles
Catholic Church, Union-road, Rev. Thomas Quinlivan, M.A., Incumbent.

Chapels.

Baptist, St. Andrew-street, Rev. Robert Roff
Baptist (Zion), East-road, Rev. T. C. Keen
Baptist (Eden), Burleigh-st
Friend's Meeting-house, Jesus-lane
Primitive Methodist, St. Peter's-street
Wesleyan Chapel, Hobson-st
Wesleyan Chapel, Blucher-row

Public Officers.

County Treasurer, Thomas H. Fisher, Esq., Petty-cury
Borough Treasurer, W. H. Smith, Magdalen-street
Clerk to the Magistrates of the Borough, J. Eaden, jun., Sidney-street
Clerk to the Magistrates for the Cambridge Division of the County, Fred. Barlow, 51, St. Andrew-street
Clerk to the Magistrates for the Bottisham Division of the County, J. P. Lawrence, Esq., 33, Sidney-street
Clerk of the Peace for the Borough, Wm. G. Ashton, Esq., Sidney-street
Clerk of the Peace for the County, H. R. Evans, Fitzwilliam-street, and at Ely
Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the High Court of Chancery, and Attorney in the Insolvent & Bankruptcy Courts, Robt. Laundy Ind, Sidney-street
Coroner for the Borough, Chas. Henry Cooper, 29, Jesus-lane
Coroner for the Cambridge Division of the County, George J. Twiss, Market-st
Superintendant Registrar for the Cambridge District, J. D. Fetch, Sidney-st
Town Clerk, C. H. Cooper 9, Jesus-lane
Receiving Inspector of Queen's Taxes, John Whitehead, Hill's-road
Surveyor of Taxes, R. Talbot, Maid's-causeway
Deputy Registrar of the Diocese of Ely, H. R. Evans, Fitzwilliam-street
Clerk to the Conservators of the river Cam, Geo. J. Twiss, Market-street
Registrars of Births & Deaths, Thomas Denny, 4, Downing-terrace, for St. Andrew the Less; S. Knowles 50, King-st, for the district of Holy Trinity, St. Andrew the Great, & All Saints; St. Peters, Northampton-st for St. Giles, St. Peter, St. Clement, & Holy Sepulchre; and Jas. B. Shedd, Pembroke-st., for Great St. Mary's
Registrar of Marriages for the Borough, James B. Shedd, Pembroke-street

Public Establishments.

Addenbroke's Hospital, Trumpington-st., Fred. Barlow, Secretary
Anatomical Museum, Downing-st., J. Sims, Keeper
Borough Goal, Parker's-piece, John Edis, Governor
Botanic Garden, London-road
Cattle Market, Pound-hill
Mechanic's Institute, Sidney-street
Corn Exchange, John Smith, Keeper

County Gaol, Castle-street, Chas. Orridge, Governor
Female Refuge, Eliz. Toft, Matron, Church-st., Barnwell
Philo-Union Society, Petty-cury
Inland Revenue Office, Wrestlers Inn, Petty-cury, Jph. Clements, 18, New-square, Supervisor
Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington-street,
Institution for training young females to fill situations, as Domestic servants, Parker's-piece
Observatory, Madingley-road, Rev. Jas. Challis, M.A., Professor of Astronomy, James Breen and Charles Todd, Assistants
Philosophical Society, All Saints-passage, J. Crouch, Curator
Police Station, Miller's-lane, William Jaggard, Chief Constable
Senate House & School, King's-parade, Thomas Johnson, Keeper
Shire Hall, Castle-street, Jno. Missen, Keeper
Town Hall, Market-hill
Union Workhouse, Mill-road
University Library, King's-parade, Rev. Jph. Power, M.A., Librarian; John Bowtell, Keeper
University Pitt Club, Sidney-street, Chas. G. Hill, Esq., Treasurer
University Printing Office, or Pitt Press, Trumpington-street, Jno. Wm. Parker, Printer
Railway Station, Wm. Clarke, Collector
Theatre, Newmarket-road
Ramoneur Association, Sidney-street, Geo. Smith, Agent
Spinning House Prison, St. Andrew-st., Edw. Wilson, Master
Mendicity Societies' House, Barnwell

Coaches.

To & from London, *Star* daily (Sunday excepted), from the Crown & Woolpack
To Huntingdon & Thrapston *Rising Sun*, every morning, (Sunday excepted), from the Crown and Woolpack
To Bury, via. Newmarket, *Protector*, from the Red Lion Hotel, daily (Sundays excepted)
Omnibus to Royston from the Wrestlers' and Crown and Woolpack Inns, on Mon. Thurs. and Sat.
Carriers by Railway, and to all parts of the kingdom, daily, and by Van to the neighbouring districts almost daily

The Lieutenancy, Magistracy, and Members of Parliament of Cambridgeshire.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY,—Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, K.G., Wimpole.

HIGH SHERIFF, 1850.—John Vipan, Esq., Burystead-House, Sutton.

SUB SHERIFF.—John Lawrence, Esq., St. Ives.

HIGH STEWARD OF THE BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE.—Rt. Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

FOR THE COUNTY.—Hon. E. T. Yorke; Rd. Greaves Townley, Esq.; and Lord G. J. Manners.

CAMBRIDGE TOWN.—Robt. Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq.; and the Hon. W. F. Campbell.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn, M.A., Trinity; and John Cowling, Esq., M.A., St. John's.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Cambridge Division.

Sir St. Vincent Cotton, Bart., Madingley Hall
Rev. William Smith, Dry Drayton
John Cole Daintree, Esq., Fen Drayton
Rev. Charles Warren, Over
Rev. John Thornhill, Boxworth
Rev. Joshua King, L.L.D., Cambridge
Rev. William Whewell, D.D., Cambridge
John P. Bumgartner, Esq., Milton
Ebenezer Foster, Esq., Trumpington
The Mayor of Cambridge, *pro tem.*
The Vice Chancellor of the University, *pro tem.*
Rev. Wm. Webb, D.D., Cambridge
Rev. Gilbert Ainslie, D.D., Cambridge
Rev. George Thackeray D.D., Cambridge
Rev. John Frere, Cottenham

Bottisham Division.

Rd. G. Townley, Esq., M.P., Fulbourn
George Jenyns, Esq., Bottisham Hall
Rev. John Hailstone, Bottisham
Colonel Alix
Edward Hicks, Esq., Great Wilbraham

Arrington & Melbourn Division.

Hon. and Rev. Henry Yorke, Wimpole
John Bendyshe, Esq., Barrington
John Bendyshe, Jun., Esq., Kneesworth
Briscoe Hill Wortham, Esq., Kneesworth
John George Fordham, Esq., Odsey
John Edw. Fordham, Esq., Melbourn Bury
Rev. William Metcalfe, Foulmire
Rev. Henry Morice
Rev. William Law, Orwell
Rev. William H. Chapman, Basingbourn
Rev. Geo. G. F. Pigott, Abington Pigotts
Rev. James Fendall, Harlton

Caxton Division.

William Henry Cheere, Esq., Papworth
Thomas St. Quintin, Esq., Hatley
Samuel Newton, Esq., Croxton
Joseph Simpson, Esq., Longstow
Rev. Frederick Norris, Little Gransden

Linton Division.

Hon. Algernon Herbert, Ickleton
Sir Chas. W. Watson, Bart., West Wratting
John Hall, Esq., Weston Colville
Wm. Parker Hamond, Esq., Pampisford
Edward H. Green, Esq., Hinxton
Stanlake Batson, Esq., Horseheath
Thomas Mortlock, Esq., Great Abington
John Hall, Jun., Esq., Weston Colville
Thomas Barnard, Esq., Bartlow
Rev. Wm. Henry Markby, Duxford
Rev. John Bullen, Bartlow
Rev. George Pearson, Castle Camps
Rev. William Acton, Weston Colville
Rev. John Graham, Hinxton
Rev. Charles Townley, Little Abington

Newmarket Division.

Wyndham Berkeley Portman, Esq., Hare Park, Dullingham
James Drage Merest, Esq., Soham
Rev. William Godfrey, Kennett
William Pigott, Esq., Dullingham
Joseph Sidney Tharp, Esq., Chippenham
Alexander Cotton, Esq., Landwade
John Dobede, Esq., Exning
William Layton, Esq., Soham
Samuel Y. Benyon, Esq., Setchworth
Rev. Nicholas J. Hill, Snailwell
Rev. John Calthorpe
Rev. James Thomas Bennet, Cheveley
Rev. Henry Tasker, Soham

Justices of the Peace acting in and for the Isle of Ely.

Rev. Algernon Peyton, Doddington
Rev. John Wing, Thornaugh, North Hants
Rev. Henry Fardell, Wisbech
Rev. John Henry Sparke, Gunthorpe Hall, Norfolk
Tycho Wing, Esq., Thorney Abbey
Thomas Bowker, Esq., Whittlesey
Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, Elm
John Fryer, Esq., Chatteris
Rev. Edward B. Sparke, Feltwell, Brandon
Charles Smith, Esq., Whittlesey
Rev. Wm. Gale Townley, Outwell
Rev. George Millers, Ely
Thomas Page, Esq.
Joseph Cox, Esq., Wisbech
Charles Metcalfe, Esq., Wisbech
Robert H. Lewin, Esq., the Elms, near Lymington
Rev. G. Whitefoord, Newton
Rev. Geo. James Huddleston, Upwell
Rev. Wm. Selwyn, Bramstone
William Layton, Esq., Soham
Very Rev. Geo. Peacock, D.D., Ely
John Richardson Fryer, Esq., Chatteris
Rev. William Strong, Stanground
Rd. G. Townley, Esq., M.P., Fulbourn
Rev. William Howorth
Rev. Algernon Peyton, the younger
John Dunn Gardner, Esq., Chatteris
Albert Pell, Esq.
Rev. John Ashley, Feversham
Rev. Samuel Banks, Haddenham
Lieut. Colonel Hardy, Peterborough
Rev. Thomas Fardell, Ely
James Gay, Esq., Thurninghall, Norfolk
John Pope, Esq., March
Fred. Daniel Fryer, Esq., Elm

*** Having now sketched with a hasty but we hope a faithful hand, all that is interesting in the general features of the county, and town of Cambridge, we shall commence our topographical survey with the hundred of Flendish, and proceed thence *seriatim* through the several hundreds of the county, taking them in their natural order as they lie in each division, and describing the parishes in alphabetical order as we advance through each hundred.

SUMMARY OF THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE IN 1841.

HUNDREDS, &c.	Area in Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.		
			Males.	Females	Total.
Armingford ....Hundred	28,771	1,752	4,359	4,339	8,698
Chesterton.....Hundred	16,599	1,052	2,508	2,397	4,905
Cheveley .....Hundred	12,867	723	1,813	1,881	3,694
Chilford.....Hundred	21,430	1,215	2,816	2,885	5,701
Flendish .....Hundred	11,906	647	1,563	1,551	3,114
Longstow .....Hundred	25,126	1,147	2,879	2,832	5,711
Northstow.....Hundred	19,999	969	2,284	2,206	4,490
Papworth .....Hundred	26,230	1,305	3,214	3,131	6,345
Radfield.....Hundred	23,550	1,129	2,808	2,772	5,580
Staine .....Hundred	18,397	1,051	2,395	2,488	4,883
Staploe .....Hundred	39,572	2,577	5,824	5,842	11,666
Thriplow .....Hundred	16,279	1,117	2,599	2,634	5,233
Wetherley .....Hundred	18,559	997	2,490	2,470	4,960
Whittlesford .....Hundred	10,928	785	1,653	1,763	3,416
ISLE OF ELY.					
Ely .....Hundred	26,940	1,094	2,874	2,631	5,505
Wisbech .....Hundred	70,790	4,224	9,793	10,114	19,907
Witchford North ...Hundred	78,760	4,201	10,158	10,185	20,343
Witchford South ...Hundred	48,660	1,836	4,654	4,376	9,030
Cambridge Borough & University	3,470	5,249	11,519	12,934	24,453
Ely .....City	17,480	1,478	3,408	3,417	6,825
Total.....	*536,313	34,558	81,611	82,848	164,459

* The Area of the county is 857 square statute miles, and consequently 584,480 acres; the Area herein assigned to the several Hundreds amounts to no more than 536,313 acres, but this is copied (except the Isle of Ely parishes) from parochial information laid before a committee of the house of lords in 1831, and perhaps does not include the space occupied by roads, fences and commons.

FLENDISH HUNDRED.

Flendish or as it was anciently called *Flamindic* is a small hundred comprehending the town of Cambridge (which has a separate jurisdiction) and five parishes.

It is bounded on the east by the hundred of Staine, on the S.W., and W. by those of Triplow, Chesterton and Wetherley, and by North Stow, on the N.W. The following enumeration shews the names of the parishes (exclusive of the borough of Cambridge) with the number of acres, houses, and population in 1841, together with the rateable value of each parish:—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£.
Cherry Hinton.....	2,043	129	333	321	654	1,999
Fen-Ditton	1,862	128	270	267	537	2,460
Fulbourn	5,221	275	697	708	1,405	5,853
Horningsea	1,580	62	155	143	298	1,923
Teversham	1,200	53	108	112	220	1,359
Total.....	11,906	647	1,563	1,551	3,114	13,594

The Charities of Flendish Hundred,

With the date of nearly each bequest, the name of the donor, the amount, appropriation, and annual value, as abstracted from the parliamentary reports of the commissioners for inquiring respecting the charities of the kingdom.

Date.	*Donors and nature of gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*		
			£.	s.	d.
1722	Eliz. March, 139a. 2r. 24p. for the support of the schools of Fen Ditton, Fulbourn, Haddenham, Brinkley, and Histon,	... ...	190	0	0
1806	Rev. James Goodwin, £200 stock 3 per cent. consols, Fen-Ditton parish, school	... ...	6	0	0
—	——— ——— town land,	... ...	14	5	6
—	March's school, Fulbourn parish, (See Fen-Ditton par.)				
1442	John Careway, 67a. 3r. 23p. ...	ditto ... poor	98	12	0
1474	Geoffrey Bishop, 85a. 1r. 39p. ...	ditto ... bread to poor, and discharging the church and poor rates of poor cottagers ...	100	16	0
1722	Thomas Oslar, 2r. 20p. ...	ditto ... poor widows ...	2	0	0
1712	William Farmer, 41a. 2r. 28p. ...	ditto ... poor	55	0	0
1525	Robert Wright, 14a. 2r. 34p. ...	ditto ... church clock & ringing church bells	35	0	0
—	——— 3a. 0r. 14p. parish clerk's allotment,	ditto	1	5	0
—	Rev. Bewick Bridge, £1000. ...	Cherry Hinton par. school ...	35	0	0
—	Town lands, 4a. 1r. 39p. poor land, 10a. 0r. 3p. church land, Cherry Hinton parish		33	10	0
—	allotment for public works, 10a. 0r. 14p.,	Cherry Hinton par.	20	16	0
1654	Thomas Mills, rent charge, ...	ditto ... poor	0	13	4
—	Donor unknown, £37	ditto ... poor	1	2	6
—	Mrs. Martin's dole, (See Meldreth parish.) ...	poor	1	6	0
—	poor's land, Horningsea parish,	... ...	4	5	0
1729	Lady Joan Jermy, house and 11a. 0r. 23p.,	Feversham parish, poor, &c.	28	10	0
—	Moptyde's gift, ...		0	10	0
	Total, ...		£628	11	4

CHERRY HINTON PARISH.

Hinton, commonly called Cherry Hinton, is bounded on the north by the parishes of Barnwell, Fen-Ditton, and Teversham; on the east by those of Teversham and Fulbourn; on the south by Stapleford and Great Shelford; and on the west by Great Shelford and Trumpington. It contains, according to the parliamentary returns, 2,023 acres; its population in 1801, was 319; in 1831, 574; and in 1841, 654 souls. The amount of property assessed to the property-tax, in 1815, was £2,876. In ancient documents this parish is called "Hynton" or "Hinton;" and it would seem to have derived its additional designation from the particular fruit produced here in subsequent times. There are now several orchards in the parish; but they are not, in general, distinguished by the number of cherry-trees grown in them. The culture of Saffron formerly prevailed in this and the neighbouring parishes, and a great many extraneous fossils have been found in a large chalk pit near the village. The principal landowners are the master and fellows of Saint Peter's college, Lieutenant Serocold, Saint Thomas's Hospital, John Okes, Esq., Robert Emson, Esq., and the vicar. The soil of this parish and of the hundred of Flendish is generally very rich, and produces excellent crops of all kinds.

Manors.—The manor of Hinton, which had belonged to Editha, consort of Edward the Confessor, was given by William the Conqueror to his son-in-law, Alan, earl of Britany 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 Britany. 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 Mowbray's. On the partition of the Mowbray estates, it fell to the noble family of Berkeley, and was given among others by William, marquis of Berkeley, to Sir Reginald Bray. It was afterwards given to the hospital of Savoy, founded by Henry VII., and upon its suppression by Edward VI., was granted with the other possessions of that hospital to St. Thomas's hospital.—The manor of Hinton-Upperhall, which belonged in the reign of Richard II. to Henry lord Fitzhugh, was afterwards given to the convent of Sion, and towards the end of the 17th century it passed to the possession of the Rev. Thomas Watson, who was deprived of the bishopric of St. David's. He was succeeded by the Rev. Walter Serocold, husband to his niece, and it is now in the possession of lieutenant Serocold. The rectory manor now belongs to the master and fellows of St. Peter's college, Cambridge. There was formerly a small manor here called Mallets, from the Mallet family who possessed it in the reign of Edward I. The *manor-house* of the manor of Hinton rectory is now a farm-house in the occupation of Mr. Frederick Bullen.

The Village of Cherry-Hinton is situate about 2½ miles S.E. from Cambridge, and at the foot of the Gogmagog hills. From the rising ground at its south-western extremity there is an agreeable and picturesque view of nearly the whole village; the church, the white-looking cottages, and the various gardens and orchards. To the right of the road which leads up the ascent, there are several pits from which clunch is obtained; and several lime kilns, at which the clunch is burnt into lime. For the most part, the village in its appearance, is neat and pleasing; and if greater attention were paid to the cleansing of the several open drains or ditches, and to the condition of the lanes which diverge from the main street, a desirable improvement would be the result. The path across the fields, from Cambridge to this village, is, in the finer parts of the year, a somewhat favourite walk for members of the university.

The Church dedicated to St. Andrew is a structure of considerable interest: it consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, south porch, sacristy at the north side of the chancel, and a western tower containing a peal of five bells. The chancel and nave are in the early perpendicular style; the interior of the chancel is extremely beautiful, and as well as the nave present many features of great interest, well worthy of observation and study: here is a double piscina and niches with plain pointed arches. Amongst the monuments to the Serocold family is that of Walter Serocold, Esq., R.N., who was killed at the siege of Calvi, in Corsica, July 8th, 1794. An extract from lord Hood's letter bearing testimony to his merits is inscribed on the monument. The benefice is a discharged vicarage in the patronage of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, in the deanery of Cambridge, and incumbency of the Rev. John Cocker, M.A., fellow of that college. It is rated in the king's books at £9. 14s. 7d and is now worth about £180. per annum. The advowson was sold to the bishops of Ely, by John de Hinton, before the year 1286; bishop Montacute gave it to St. Peter's college in 1344, and the rectory with the manor annexed was appropriated to the college in 1395. The cover of the Chalice which forms part of the communion plate bears date 1569 and the following inscription, "FOR THE TOWNE OF HYNTOVN IN CAMBRYG SHER." The Chalice itself bears the same inscription.

The School was erected about eighteen years ago by the Rev. Bewick Bridge, the then vicar, who endowed it with the sum of £1000. new 3½ per cents., now reduced to 3¼ per cents. It is in connection with the national society. The interior consists of one room, which is in neat order and capable of affording accommodation to about one hundred scholars. The ventilation has been recently improved. The number of scholars on the books of the day school is 143, and from the commencement of the present year (1850) down to this time (May, 1850), the average daily attendance has been 83. In the winter months it is consider-

ably greater. The sunday school is also held in the same building, with an average attendance of about 80 scholars. The school is maintained out of the dividends of the above-mentioned sum of £1000. stock, which with a few voluntary contributions, and the weekly pence of the scholars, forms the master's stipend. A house for the master was erected in 1845, at an expense of £121. which was raised by subscription.

The Vicarage House is a neat brick building, surrounded by ornamental ground, situated a little south of the church, from which it is separated by the highway which runs through the village. It was erected about 30 years ago by the Rev. Bewick Bridge, the then vicar. The seat of John Okes, Esq., erected within the last 20 years, is a handsome building. There is an excellent and unfailing spring of water at the S.W. end of the village in a hollow piece of ground, which lies contiguous to the high road, and is called the *Spring Head*, from this spring many of the inhabitants obtain their supply of water.

For the charities of the parish see the prefixed table.

Cocker Rev. John, M.A., vicar
Oakes John, Esq.

Farmers.

Bullen Fred., manor-house
Empson Henry
Headley Francis, (and lime-burner)
Kidman Samuel, (and land surveyor)
Spencer John

Traders.

Beale Jph., vict., *Unicorn*
Coe Jph., vict., *Red Lion*
Grange C., vict., *Chequers*, (and carpenter & farmer)
Jordan Hannah, beer retlr
Rook John, beer retailer & farmer
Smith Dd., beer retailer and farmer

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

FEN DITTON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Horningsea, on the south by Teversham on the east by Quy-cum-Stow, and on the west by Chesterton. It contains 1862 acres; its population in 1801, was 317; in 1831, 528; and in 1841, 537 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2903. The principal land owners are Dr. Haviland, (lord of the manor,) Rev. H. H. Norris, the archbishop of York, and Mr. Wm. Fyson.

Manors.—A manor here was given to the monks of Ely by Ethelfleda, wife of duke Athelstan, and Elfleda wife of duke Brithnod. Another was given them by the grand-daughter of duke Brithnod and her husband, and a third by king Canute, in exchange for Cheveley. 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 or Wills, Esq., and after the death of Sir William Wills about the year 1732, it devolved on some maiden sisters, who sold it in 1733 to Sarah duchess of Marlborough, whose granddaughter lady Mary Godolphin carried it in marriage to Thomas duke of Leeds, who sold it in 1749 to Thomas Panton, Esq., of Newmarket, his majesty's chief

groom there. From the family of Panton it passed to its present owner. Two small manors called Muschetts and Bullants were formerly held under the bishop of Ely. *Bigging* now a farm house is said to have been a seat of the bishops' of Ely. The present *Manor-house* now a farm house also, was formerly the seat of the Wills' family.

The Village of Fen Ditton which is small, is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Cam, at the junction of the Fleam Dyke*; about 3 miles N.N.E. of Cambridge. A *market* here, long since discontinued was granted to the bishops of Ely in 1270.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch, and square tower containing five bells. The living is a rectory in the jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of Ely, deanery of Cambridge, and incumbency of the Rev. William Brown James, M.A. At the enclosure of the parish in 1803, about 290 acres of land was allotted in lieu of tithes and the living which is valued in the king's books at £26. 12s. 1d., is now worth £404. nett. per annum.

The Charity School was founded in 1729, by Mrs. Elizabeth March, and endowed with £20. per annum, being the fifth part of an estate which yields about £100. per annum. An unlimited number of children are taught free. The Rev. James Goodwin in 1806 left £200. stock in the 3 per cent consols, to apply the interest in dividends in the purchase of bibles, prayer books, &c., for the most meritorious boys attending this school.

The National School which is a neat brick building, was erected by subscription in 1844, and is principally supported by the present rector.

An Almshouse was erected in 1665-6, by a member of the Wills's family for six poor persons. It is unendowed, but the inmates are allowed 3s. per week from the parish. The town lands now yield only about £10. per annum.

Hornby Joseph Wm. Esq.
James Rev. Wm. B., M.A. rector

Farmers.

Banyard Henry James, Poplar hall.
Fyson William Bigging
Kent Thos., Manor-house,
Kent William
Smith Stephen
Wollard William

Traders, &c.

Collier R. master of freeschl.
Creek Joseph, blacksmith
Evans Thomas, vict., *Globe*, Paper-mills
Gilson Richard, beer retailer
Harvey Thomas, vict. *Plough*
Hill Sarah, shopkeeper
Newland Thomas & Martha, teachers of National schl.
Turner Willm., beer retailer
Wilmott Wm., miller, Paper-mills
Wollard Thos. vict., *King's-head*, (and stonemason)

Letters received through the Cambridge Post Office.

FULBOURN PARISH.

The parish of Fulbourn which contains 5221 acres, is bounded on the south by the "Old Roman Road" an ancient line of communication between the interior of the country and the eastern coast, on the north partly by the "Fleam Dyke",*

* For a description of the 'Fleam Dyke' see Reach Hamlet, Swaffham Prior parish.

and partly by a rivulet from which probably the village derives its name *Fullbourn*, which rises at the termination of the dyke, and continues its course until it runs into the Cam. Its population in 1801 was 702, in 1831, 1207, in 1841, 1405, and it is now suppossed to be about 1600 souls. The amount of assessed property is £4531. Fulbourn consists of the united parishes of All Saints and St. Vigors: all the parochial assessments are united for the common benefit and the names of both are sunk in that of Fulbourn, but each parish appoints its own officers, and the benefices continue distinct. The Newmarket railway has a station here, and the proposed branch to Cambridge will also pass through the parish, thus affording the inhabitants facility of railway communication with every part of the kingdom. The new *County Lunatic Asylum* is about to be erected in this parish, *(see page* 165*)*. The principal landowners are Richard Greaves Townley, Esq., M.P. for the county, and lord of the manor, Rev. Dr. Hall, Mr. John A. Cock, Messrs Chaplin, Wm. Dawson, Thos. Furbank, Daniel W. Merrington, and Matthew Cowell.

Manors. The manor of Zouches in the parish of All Saints which is considered the paramount manor, was held in the reign of the confessor by Godwin Cilt, but was given by the conqueror to Alan la Zouch, earl of Britanny, and continued in the Zouch family, and that branch of the Mortimers which took the name of Zouch till the year 1400, when on the death of Hugh la Zouch it was carried in marriage by his sister and sole heiress, to Sir John Botetort: it afterwards passed by marriage to Sir Hugh Burnell, who died possessed of it in 1420. After passing through the families of Ormond, Dockwra, and Tyrrell, it came by inheritance to the family of Dalton of West-Wratting, the last heir male of which, Tyrrell Dalton Esq., was buried at Fulbourn in 1730. The Rev. John Perkins, rector of St. Vigors was lord of this manor in the same year, and in 1742 he sold it to Wm. Greaves, Esq., who afterwards assumed the name of Beaupre Bell. From him it descended lineally to the present proprietor. The manor of Dunmose which belonged in ancient times to the family of that name and afterwards to the Dockwra's and Daltons, is now the property of Mr. Townley. The manor house called the hall farm was the residence of the Daltons. The manor of Manners-fee formerly belonged to the family of Manners, but having before 1360, come into the possession of the Zouch family, it passed with the manor of Zouches. 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. The farm house on the site of the ancient mansion of the Shardelowes is moated. The abbess of Barking also had a manor here at an early period.

The Village of Fulbourn which has been much improved of late, stands about 5 miles E.S.E. of Cambridge. The place is healthy and abundantly supplied with water. A fire by which a dwelling house with outhouses, &c., and one person was destroyed happened here on the 9th. September 1727, which being the next night to the dismal fire at Burwell, (for which see Burwell, parish) caused the greatest consternation. In 1817 some labourers digging on the common discovered two swords, a spear head and two ferrules, (supposed to have been the feet of spears) all of bronze. Dr. E. D. Clarke considered the swords were after the grecian model, differing essentially both as to shape and materials from the swords in use among the Romans. A singular sword was found many years previously in the river Cam, between Cambridge and Ely.

The Churches of All Saints and St. Vigor stood in one churchyard "scarce 20 feet asunder" till the year 1776, when that of All Saints being ruinous was taken down by act of parliament. The church of St. Vigor is a plain gothic edifice, having five aisles and three rows of pillars, and in the tower is a peal of six bells. In the chancel are two stone seats of unequal height, under one arch. Here is also the gravestone of Wm. de Fulbourn, canon of St. Paul's, chaplain to Edward III., and one of the barons of the exchequer, in 1328; and an altar tomb bearing an emaciated effigy, said to be that of John Careway, a great benefactor and rector of this parish in 1449. As has been above stated the livings are distinct, and both are in the deanery of Camps: that of All Saints is a discharged vicarage rated in the K. B. at £14. 17s. but now valued at £253 nett; and that of St. Vigors is a rectory, rated at £25. 15s. 2½d., the nett income of which is now £442 per annum. The master and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge, are patrons of the former, and the bishop of Ely of the latter. Both benefices are now enjoyed by the Rev. Francis R. Hall, D.D. Land was allotted at the enclosure of the parishes in 1806 in lieu of tithes.

The Independent Chapel which is capable of accommodating about 400 persons was erected in 1810 at the sole expense of Thomas Hancock, gentleman, and, enlarged in 1841 by voluntary contributions. The body is formed on the principle of open communion, and in connection with it is a large and flourishing sunday school. It appears that the nonconformists have for many generations resided in this village, from the fact that it contains no fewer than eight or ten private burial grounds, of which not more than two or three are now in use. The Rev. J. Kelsey is the present minister.

The Endowed School is held in a large room, hired for that purpose by the master. This school together with those in four other parishes were founded and endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth March who died in 1722, and whose monument was formerly in the church of All Saints. The endowment consists of a farm

at Oakington, out of the rents of which the teacher of the several schools receive £20. each. Mr. John Mason the present master of this school was a pupil here for seven years. All the children of the parish who wish to avail themselves of it are taught *reading* gratis.

Fulbourn House the seat of R. G. Townley, Esq., M.P., is a handsome mansion situated near the church, and adjoining the old manor house of the Zouches, a part of which remains, which appears to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII. Among the portraits at Fulbourn-house is one of Michael Dalton, a former lord of the manor, and author of the "Justice of the Peace."

Worthy.—Stephen de Fulbourne, archbishop of Tuam, and lord chief justice of Ireland about the year 1280, was a native of this parish. The *charities* of the parish yield about £220. per annum. For particulars see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Hall Rev. Francis R., D.D., rector
Kelsey Rev. J, (Independent)
Townley Rd. G., Esq., M.P.

Farmers.

Brown Phillip
Cock John Adolphus
Cowell Matthew
Dawson Thomas
Furbank Thomas
Furbank Phœbe
Harris Henry
King James
King Thomas
Miller William
Merrington Daniel Whiskin
Payne John
Payne Stephen
Wells John
Wells Thomas
Woollard Joshua
Wright Ann
Wright Thomas

Traders.

Buttress Wm., beer retailer
Chaplin John H., Thomas Abm., and Jph, millers, malsters, and farmers
Clark John, beer retailer
Dean S. & C. horse clippers
Hagger Thos., harness mkr., grocer, &c.
Holmes W., grocer & draper
Jeffs James, grocer
Mason John, schoolmaster, surveyor, letter receiver, and parish clerk
Mason Robert, vict., *Coach and Horses*
Pooley Benj., beer retailer
Pratt John, butcher
Redhouse Jph., vict., *White Hart*
Sutton Wm., vic.., *Six Bells*
Webb Jph., beer retailer
Webb L., vict., *Harrow*

Letters received through the Cambridge Post Office.

HORNINGSEA PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by that of Waterbeach on the north, Fen-Ditton on the south, Swaffham and Milton on east and west. It contains 1580 acres; its population in 1801 was 293; 1831, 272; and in 1841, 298 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £1668. The principal landowners are Dr. Haviland, (the lord of the manor); St. John's, and King's colleges, Cambridge; H. H. Norris, Esq., and Mr. William Saunders, Eye-hall. There was formerly here a considerable monastery for canon regulars, of royal foundation, which was destroyed by the Danes about the year 870, and never restored.

Manors.—A manor which had belonged to the monks was purchased by Ethelward, bishop of Winchester, and given to the abbot and convent of Ely, and after the reformation it was probably annexed to the manor of Eyehall, or, as it is called in some ancient documents, Upwere. This manor was anciently

in the family of Peeche, from whom it passed by marriage to the Howards.—Mary de St. Paul, countess of Pembroke, died seized of it in 1364, and in the early part of the 16th century it came into the possession of the Willys' or Wills' family, and passed by the same title as Fen-Ditton down to the present proprietor.

The Village of Horningsey, Horningsea, or *Hornsea,* which is small but neat, is situated on the river Cam about 5 miles E.N.E. of Cambridge, and contains a few very good houses.

The Church dedicated to St. Peter consists of a nave, side aisles, south porch, and square tower containing a peal of four bells. The chancel has been lately restored by St. John's college. It appears by an exemplification from the exchequer, dated 14th of Henry VII. (1499), that Eustachius, bishop of Ely, who died in 1215, appropriated the rectory of *Hornyngsay* to the hospital of St. John the Evangelist at Cambridge, and that about the year 1229 Hugo de Northwold, bishop of Ely, ordained that there should be no vicar, but that the church should be served by a parochial chaplain. The benefice consequently is a parochial chapelry exempt from visitation, rated at £50., and the Rev. Churchill Babington, M.A., fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, is the present incumbent. The patronage is vested in St. John's college, and the amount of the living has not been returned. The bounds between this parish and that of Ditton, and the right of tithes were settled by a decree of Master Henry Waare, official of the court of Canterbury July 27th, 1412, and confirmed by Johannes de Fordham bishop of Ely. At the enclosure of the parish in 1802 about 200 acres was allotted in lieu of tithes to the impropriators, the master and fellows of St. John's college. *The Parsonage House* is near the church.

The National School with a house for the teachers was erected in 1841. This parish enjoys a right to one of the fens in Bottisham jointly with the inhabitants of that parish, and to another fen situated in Qui and Horningsea with the inhabitants of the former. *The poors land* in the parish yields £6. per. annum.

Babington Rev. Churchill, M.A., parochial chaplain
Fletcher John, surgeon

Farmers.

Banyard Wm., Rectory farm
Banyard Thomas
Fison William
Saunders William
Saunders Charles
Saunders Isaac

Traders.

Adson John and Lucy, Nat. school teachers
Butter Samuel, beer retailer
FletcherThos., civil engineer
Holmes Wm., beer retailer
Peachey Alice, shopkeeper
Wilkin, J., vict., *Chequers.*

Letters received through the Cambridge Post Office.

TEVERSHAM PARISH

Is bounded on the south by Cherry-Hinton, on the north by Fen-Ditton, on the east by the Wilbrahams, and on the west by the borough of Cambridge. It contains 1200 acres, its population in 1801 was 154, in 1831, 197, and in 1841,

220 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1813. The principal proprietors of the soil are John Ware Esq., St. Thomas's hospital, and Caius college.

Manors.—The manor of D'Engaynes which had passed by a female heir from the family of De la Haye to that of D'Engayne, was given by Roger Townshend Esq. in 1538 to the master and fellows of Caius college Cambridge in exchange for Pattisley in Norfolk. A manor here was given to the monks of Ely, by Brithnoth, the first abbot, which was dismembered at an early period. The manor of Bassingbourn and Warburton so called we presume from families by which it had been successively possessed, became the property of Dr. Watson, bishop of St. David's, and was purchased of one of his representatives Thomas Watson Ward Esq., in 1786 by Mr. Logan of the Bull inn, Shooters hill. In 1807 it was under a decree in chancery, the joint property of Mr. Logan's widow, his heir at law. The manor of Allens was granted to the governors of St. Thomas's hospital, London, by king Edward VI., as late parcel of the possessions of the hospital of Savoy. Pembroke college Cambridge was presented with an estate here, by Sir William Hussey, in the reign of Henry VII. The *Manor House* is now a handsome farm-house in the occupation of Mr. J. Grain.

The Village of Teversham is small, but contains a few excellent houses. It is situated about 3½ miles east from Cambridge, a little to the south of the Newmarket road.

The Church dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient but pretty edifice, of clunch stone in the early English style. It consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel and square tower. The chancel window, in the centre of which there is some stained glass, was formerly much larger, but the present rector intends to restore it. The living is a rectory and peculiar of the bishop of Ely, in the deanery of Cambridge, rated in the king's books at £19. 16s. 0½d. but now worth £352. nett per annum. The bishop of Ely is patron and the Rev. John Ashley M.A. prebend of Ely, rector. About 217 acres of land were allotted at the enclosure in lieu of tithes.

Jermy's Charity.—Out of the proceeds of this charity, and two cottages about £30. per annum, £6. is given to a schoolmistress for the instruction of 14 children in reading and sewing, and the remainder is distributed amongst the poor not receiving parochial relief.

The principal Inhabitants are, Rev. John Ashley, M.A., rector, Wm. Collett, John Grain, John Pumfrey, Robert Walker and Robert Webb, farmers; and T. Muggleton, beer retailer. Letters received through the Cambridge post office.

STAINE HUNDRED.

The hundred of Staine or Staines which nearly resembles a diamond in form,

is bounded on the N. by part of the Isle of Ely, on the S.W. by the hundred of Flendish, on the S.E. by that of Radfield, and on the E. and N.E. by parts of the hundred of Cheveley, and county of Suffolk. Its area is 18,397 acres, and the following table shews the number of acres and houses, population and rateable value of each parish, &c.

PARISHES, &c,	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£
Bottisham	4,700	181	433	513	946	4,099
Lode, *Hamlet*		105	260	234	494	
Longmeadow, *Hamlet*		13	27	30	57	
Stow-cum-Quy	1,300	97	218	227	445	1,650
Swaffham Bulbeck	3,000	185	405	401	806	4,306
Swaffham Prior	5,297	208	454	471	925	3,818
Reach (part of) *Hamlet*		73	147	154	301	
Wilbraham, Great	2,800	112	280	284	564	1,593
Wilbraham, Little	1,300	77	171	174	345	1,000
Total	18,397	1,051	2,395	2,488	4,883	16,416

Charities of the Hundred of Staine

As abstracted from the parliamentary reports of public charities, with the date of nearly each bequest, name of donor and purpose to which each is to be applied.

Date.	*Donors and nature of gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*		
—	John Salisbury £10.	Bottisham parish, school. About 7 acres were purchased with this sum,	7	0	0
1730	Sir Roger Jenyns, rent charge,	ditto school, 20 poor boys are also clothed from this charity	10	0	0
			15	0	0
1711	Mary Clench, rent-charge,	ditto apprenticing poor children	5	0	0
1599	Thomas Pledger, 21a. 2r. 19p.	ditto 8 poor people	16	0	0
—	The trustees of Bream's almshouses for 3 poor men from Bottisham par.		26	0	0
1739	Samuel Shepherd, rent charge,	ditto poor	26	0	0
1736	Dr. John Craister, £17 10s., for which a house was purchased for the poor		14	0	0
1762	William Mott, rent charge	poor, &c.	5	0	0
1796	Elizabeth Jenyns, £200. 3 per cents.	poor	6	0	0
1825	Rev. Wm. Pugh, £3945. 16s. 8d., 3 per cents.,	poor	118	7	6
—	*Poor's* fen, 217A. 2R. 3P.	The parishes of Fen-Ditton, Horningsea, and Stow-cum-Quy, worth	109	0	0
—	The Town close, 3A. 30P. has been sold under the Poor-law Amendment Act for 130 guineas				
1675	John Childe and an unknown donor are supposed to have bequeathed 14 acres to the poor of Stow-cum-Quy parish		11	11	0
—	*Donor* unknown, rent charge, paid by the lord of the manor to the school		1	4	0
		Carried forward	£370	2	6

Date,	*Donors and nature of gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*		
		Brought forward	370	2	6
1675	There are 63a. of poors' fen in this parish, which is enjoyed also by the parish of Horningsea, ...	... value	30	0	0
1711	Francis Towers, £50. ...	... Swaffham Bulbeck parish, ... school	20	0	0
—	Rev. Richard Hill, £109 10s....	ditto ... ... ditto			
	These two sums were invested in the purchase of 11a. 2r. of freehold land				
—	Donor unknown, 35a. 0r. 26p. house and 5 cottages ...	... poor	80	0	0
1744	Francis Barnes £60.	... ditto	2	15	0
—	Poors' fen 60a. 3r. 7p. entirely in the parish of Bottisham, but belonging to this parish (Swaffham Bulbeck)	worth ...	30	0	0
—	Allotments for repair of roads, public drains, &c. 50 acres ...	...	44	6	0
—	Thompson, Rolfe, and Newburne's charities, 48a. 0r. 39p., poor, school, &c.		68	4	0
—	Barlee's charity, ...	Great Wilbraham parish, apprenticing children	10	0	0
1724	Anne Ward £20.	ditto ... ...: poor	0	5	0
—	Rd. Johnson, lands & tenements, Little Wilbraham par., poor, church, &c.		71	0	0
1806	Mary Butts, £100. to build a house for the parish clerk with £60, and put the remaining £40. out to interest for him, ...		2	0	0
—	Poor's common, 30 acres, ...	worth	15	0	0
		Total, ...	£743	12	6

BOTTISHAM PARISH.

This parish which includes the hamlets of Bottisham Lode and Langmeadow, is bounded on the north and east by the parish of Swaffham Bulbeck, on the south by that of Little Wilbraham, and on the west by Stow-cum-Quy and Horningsea. It contains 4,700 acres, the amount of assessed property in it is £5,597; and its population in 1801 was 864, in 1831, 1302, and in 1841, 1497 souls. The soil of the centre of the parish is rich on a gravelly subsoil, that of the north part of it is a black loam, and the southern portion is on a chalk subsoil. Wheat, barley and turnips are the principal crops, and the four course system of working the land is generally adopted. The principal proprietors are George Jenyns Esq., Bottisham hall, (the lord of the manor,) John King Esq., John Bradford Paul Esq., and the Rev. John Hailstone.

Manors. Anglesey Abbey.—At Anglesey in this parish was a *priory of* Augustine canons founded by Henry I. and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas. At the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., its revenues were valued at £149. 18s. 6d. per annum, and its site together with the manor of Anglesey, or Anglesey-cum-Bottisham, which is the paramount manor, was granted to John Hinde, Esq. The whole of the *manor* of *Bodkesham* at a very early period was given in moieties to two religious houses, Anglesey and Tunbridge. The first-named manor passed from John Hinde to the family of Foulke, and in 1629 Thomas Hobson the carrier, who was then possessed of it, conveyed it to the family of Parker. In 1736 Alexander Parker, Esq. sold it to Sir George Downing, bart., the founder of Downing college; but as this purchase

took 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. his heir at law, and the nephew of his widow. Jacob John Whittington, Esq. sold it in 1793 to the Rev. George Jenyns. 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 Shepheard, Esq., whose granddaughters sold it in 1793 to the widow of the late Soame Jenyns, Esq., from whom it descended with the remainder of the manorial estate to George Jenyns, Esq. The site of the priory and farm attached to it was lately purchased by the Rev. John Hailstone, the vicar of Bottisham, who has made extensive alterations, and is about to repair the ancient picturesque mansion erected in the time of queen Elizabeth, and still called Anglesea abbey. There are some remains of the conventual buildings at the back of this mansion, the most remarkable of which are a kind of undercroft, 36 feet by 22, with a groined roof supported by clustered pillars, and a row of arches supported by brackets against a wall on the outside of the building. The house has large transom windows.—The manors of Allington and Vaux, so called from the ancient families which possessed them, were purchased of the Allington family, by Sir Roger Jenyns, and have lineally descended with the other manors to George Jenyns, Esq., the present proprietor. Tunbridge manor, formerly part of the possessions of the priory of Tunbridge, was several years in the possession of the Downing family, and now belongs to the master and fellows of Downing college, Cambridge.

The Village of Bottisham, which is large and respectable, is situated a little north of the Cambridge and Newmarket road, about 7 miles east from the former, and 6 miles west from the latter town. Petty sessions are held every alternate Wednesday at the Swan inn. (For the magistrates of the district see page 207.) A dreadful fire happened in this village in 1712 which consumed 20 houses; the damage was estimated at £3,000.; and an incendiary fire occurred here on the 7th of February, 1846, which destroyed the produce of two large farms, also 15 cottages, thereby depriving 24 poor families of a home.

The Church dedicated to the Holy Trinity is an ancient and beautiful structure, consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, north, south and western porches, and a square embattled tower containing a peal of five bells. The interior is exceedingly neat and in excellent repair, a large outlay having been made in improvements since 1840. The nave is lofty and elegant with clustered pillars and pointed arches, and under all the windows on the south side are flat arches both in the interior and exterior. The chancel is separated from the nave by a neat stone screen of three arches with open quatrefoils in the spandrils; in the chancel are three stone stalls, (sedilia), with obtuse arches, and double piscina; and at the east end of the south aisle is a single stone seat and

piscina, thereby denoting that an altar formerly stood here. The western porch is used as a vestry. In the nave is the gravestone of Elias de Beckingham Justiciary of England in 1275; and in the Church is also a splendid monument of white marble with full length figures of Sir Roger Jenyns and his lady, and an ancient, curious monument to the Allington family. These two last mentioned monuments are protected by handsome gothic screens. The benefice is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Camps, patronage of Trinity College Cambridge, and incumbency of the Rev. John Hailstone, M.A. It is valued in the King's books at £16, but its nett value is now returned at £268 per annum. At the enclosure of the parish in 1801 allotments of land were assigned in lieu of tithes to the impropriators and the vicar. The great tithes were formerly appropriated to the priory of Anglesey, but in 1801 they became invested in the master and fellows of Trinity college. The Rev. Mr. Crossland, vicar of this parish, and senior fellow of Trinity College, had this living sequestrated by Manchester's warrant dated March 26th, 1644, for "That he was a time server, and one that observes bowing towards the east, standing up at *Gloria Patri*, reading the second service at the communion table, and such like superstitious worship and popish innovations in the church, &c."

The Vicarage House, a very neat residence in the Elizabethan style of architecture, stands a little S.E. of the village in tastefully laid out pleasure grounds.

The Independent Chapel erected in 1819 is a small building capable of seating about 200 persons.

Schools. Sir Roger Jenyns founded a school here in 1730 and endowed it with £20 per annum for which 20 children were to be taught free and clothed. This school is now incorporated with the *National Schools* erected near the Church in 1839. The schoolmaster receives £10 per annum for instructing 20 boys free, who are selected by Mr. Jenyns, and the remaining £10 is expended in the purchase of green coats, red stockings, green caps with red tassills, and muslin bands, with which they are supplied. The annual expense of clothing amounts to about £15, the excess above £10 being considered as a voluntary gift on the part of Mr. Jenyns, upon whose estate the amount of the endowment is charged. This year the free scholars attired in their new clothes went in procession accompanied by the master and mistress, to Bottisham hall to celebrate the 120th anniversary of the Bottisham free school. The average number attending the national schools is about 120.

Bottisham Hall, the seat of George Jenyns, Esq., is a handsome mansion situated in a well wooded demesne a little N.E. of the village. The house was erected in 1797 on the site of a more ancient one.

Bottisham Load or Lode, is a good sized hamlet in this parish, about 2 miles N.W. from Bottisham. Here is a *Baptist Chapel* capable of accommodating 400

persons, erected in 1832. The population of the hamlet, which is included with that of the parish, in 1841, was 494 souls.

Langmeadow is a small hamlet about 1½ mile north from Bottisham. Population in 1841, 57 souls. Giles Breame, Esq., a descendant of the Allington family, founded an almshouse in 1621 at Eastham in Essex for six poor persons, three of whom were to be parishioners of Bottisham. It being found inconvenient to fill up the vacancies a moiety of the endowment is given to the poor of Bottisham. Various benefactions we are told by Messrs. Lysons, were in ancient times given for the maintenance of lights in "Lode street, Long meadow and Bottisham street" which were useful in directing travellers at night. For the other charities of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Those marked 1 reside at Lode, and 2 at Langmeadow.

Calthrop Henry, surgeon
Child Mr. E. baptist minister
Hailstone Rev. John M.A. vicar
Jenyns George Esq. Bottisham-hall
King Miss Martha
Paul John Bradford, Esq.
1, Sparham Mr. John

Farmers.

Ambrose Richard. Bottisham-hall farm
1, Aves Charles
1, Brown John
Free Thos., Benditch farm
1, Fison Samuel
1, Hart, Brothers
1, Hatley Thomas
King John, (and maltster) Tunbridge-hall farm
King John, jun., Vicarage-farm
2, King William
Newman Thomas
Parker Edward
1, Randall William
1, Steels Richard

Traders.

1, Ayers S., shopkeeper
Bentley Henry, brewer
Camps E. vict., Rose & Crown
Danby Ebenezer, tailor
Griffin Joseph, shopkeeper
King Benjamin, plumber & glazier
1, Leeder Hy. Jacob, miller
1, Long Harriet, beer retlr.
Marsh Wm., harness maker
Osbourn James vict., *Bell*
2, Pamplin Isaac, vict., *Gate*
Peachey John, beer retailer
Peachey T. F., beer retailer
Prince Mary, vict., *Swan*
1, Randall J. vict. *Cow & Hare*
Ransome Joseph, blacksmith
Shipp Wm., beer retailer
Sinclair James, schoolmaster
Wells Edward, shoemaker
1, Wells Walter, shopkeeper
Willson Hmd., vict. (& tailor)

Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

STOW-CUM-QUY PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by the parishes of Bottisham on the north and east, Teversham and Wilbraham on the south, and Fen-ditton and Horningsea on the west. It contains 1300 acres; its population in 1801 was 235, in 1831, 400, and in 1841, 445 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1421. The principal land-owners are James Thomas Martin Esq., (the lord of the manor) and William Cole Ambrose Esq.

Manor.—The manor of Qui was in the family of Traylley for more than a century previous to the year 1401 when it passed with the other estates to the families of Hugford and Lucy. This manor afterwards called Stow-Qui or Home-hall was successively in the families of Ansty, Cholmeley, Lawrence, Child, and Whitchcote. Sir Paul Whitchcote, bart., of Qui hall died in 1721; soon after which the estate was purchased by the ancestor of 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. It was afterwards in the possession of the priory of Barnwell, but since the reformation it cannot be discovered. Bryan, son of Sir William Stapleton had a manor here, called Brians, in the year 1419, which is now also lost.

The Village of Stow-Cum-Quy is situated a little north of the Newmarket road about 5 miles E.N.E. of Cambridge.

The Church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands a short distance from the village at a place called Stow end, on the side of the turnpike road to Newmarket. It consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel and square tower. In it are memorials of the families of Sterne, Lawrence, Child and Martyn. The living is a perpetual curacy in the deanery of Camps, patronage of the bishop of Ely, and incumbency of the Rev. Edward Ventris, M.A. It is certified at £37. 17s. 6d. and the nett income is returned at £52. per annum.

There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* built in 1840 in this village. The principal houses in the parish are *Quy-hall* the seat of Jas. Thos. Martin, Esq., a genteel residence a little N.E. of the village, and a neat newly built house the residence of Wm. C. Ambrose, Esq.

Worthy.—Jeremy Collier, the celebrated Nonjuror, was born at Qui-Stow.

For the Charities of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Directory.—Jas. Thos. Martin, Esq., and Wm. Cole Ambrose, Esq.; Wm. Carter, Rd. Ellis and Henry Muggleton, farmers; and Wm. Collett, miller; John Frost, beer retailer; Edward Golding, vict., *Bush*, and Chas. Japes, vict., *White Swan*. Letters are received through the Cambridge post office.

SWAFFHAM BULBECK PARISH

Is bounded nearly on all sides by Swaffham Prior and Bottisham, and the Devil's ditch and the Newmarket race course lie east of it. It contains 3000 acres, and the amount of assessed property is £3241. Its population in 1801 was 540, in 1831, 727, and in 1841, 806 souls. The soil in this neighbourhood is rich, and chiefly on a subsoil of chalk, though in some parts it is rather of a gravelly nature. The principal owners are William P. Hamond Esq., Samuel Chambers Esq., Downing college and G. H. Harris Esq.

A Benedictine Nunnery dedicated to St. Mary was founded here before the reign of king John, by one of the Bolebec, or Bulbeck family: at the time of its dissolution it was occupied by a prioress and eight nuns, and its revenues were rated at £46. 18s. 10d. per annum. In 1538 Henry VIII., gave the priory estate to which is annexed the impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage, to the bishop of Ely and his successors in exchange for other lands. The con-

ventual church was built about the year 1352, but there are no remains of it, nor of any of the other buildings of the nunnery except some groined arches under an ancient house (now let in tenements) which occupies its site in a field a little N.E. of the village.

Manors.—The manor here now called *Mitchell-hall*, belonged at an early period to the family of Bulbeck, and passed by a female heir to the Veres, earls of Oxford who possessed it for many generations. It afterwards passed to the family of Parker and is now by inheritance from them, the property of William Parker Hamond Esq. The manor of *Burgh-hall*, which belonged to the family of Burgh in the reign of Edward III., was afterwards successively in the families of Ingoldesthorp, Mordaunt and Allington, and in more modern times in the Somerset family. One of the daughters of Charles, duke of Somerset, carried it in marriage to the earl of Aylsford. It is now the property of Samuel Chambers Esq. There was a third manor here called *Momplers* which was held under the manor of Burgh-hall, by the coheiresses of Rudston in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

The Village of Swaffham Bulbeck which is rather neat, but scattered, is situated about 6 miles west from Newmarket, and 10 N.E. of Cambridge.

The Church dedicated to St. Mary, stands in the village and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and porches, chancel, and western tower containing a peal of six bells. In the chancel are three stone stalls (sedilia) of unequal height, with arches ornamented with crockets, &c., and the floor round the altar is of encaustic tiles. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Camps, rated in the K.B., at £16. 10s., but now returned at £219. nett per annum. The bishop of Ely is patron, and the Rev. Leonard Jenyns, M.A., and F.L.S., is the present vicar. At the enclosure of the parish in 1799, land was allotted in lieu of the rectorial and vicarial tithes.

The Vicarage House near the church is a handsome residence surrounded by tastefully laid down gardens and shrubberies.

A Charity School was founded here in 1711 by Mrs. Frances Towers who gave £50. to be expended in the purchase of land for its endowment. This sum with the accumulations thereon and £109. 10s. given in addition by the Rev. Richard Hill, formerly curate of the parish, was invested in 1721 in the purchase of 11A. 2R. of freehold land in Wicken parish. The endowments now yield £50. per annum, for which sum the master and mistress of the *National School* upon which the charity school has been engrafted, teach 10 boys and 10 girls gratis. For the other charities of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Upper Hare Park the seat of J. H. Wilkinson, Esq., is a large handsome mansion situated about 3 miles south of the village. It was erected some years since by earl Grosvenor who resided here occasionally.

Chambers Samuel, Esq. Burgh Hall
Cornell Mr. John
Giblin Mrs. Rebecca
Jenyns Rev. L., M.A., vicar
Wilkinson Isaac Herbert, Esq., Upper-hare Park

Farmers.

Ashman Benjamin
Ellis John, Downing farm
Giblin Chas., Mitchell-hall
Hunt Thomas, (and builder)
Johnson Thomas
Livermore Thos., (& miller)
Mansfield Henry
Newman Chas., Chalk farm
Spalding William

Traders.

Aves John, vict., *Royal Oak*
Carter Jas,, grocer & draper
Downman Chas., shoemaker
Ellam Robert, farm bailiff
Foster John, miller
Giblin Charles and Henry, corn merchants
Green Ralph, harness maker
Gillson James, shoemaker
Hewish John, tailor
Hill Joseph, schoolmaster and registrar of births and deaths
Lucas Ed., vict., *White Lion*
Miller John, shoemaker
Pumfrey Wm. shoemaker
Stevens, Brothers, builders and blacksmiths
Stevens Hy., vict., *Horse & Groom*
Stonebridge J. carpenter &c.

Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

SWAFFHAM PRIOR PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by the parishes of Swaffham Bulbeck, Bottisham and Burwell. It is bounded on the north by the Cam, and navigable drains called Lodes pass through the parish and communicate with that river. Swaffham Prior comprises the united parishes of St. Cyriac, and St. Mary; its area including a part of the hamlet of Reach is 5297 acres, and its population in 1801 was 791, in 1831, 1102, and in 1841, 1226 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £3358. The principal proprietors of the soil are Mrs. Allix of Swaffham house, the dean and chapter of Ely, Joseph Kent, Esq., and Miss Goodwin.

Manors. There are several manors in this parish. Brithnot the first abbot of Ely obtained the manor of Swaffham Prior, and it now belongs to the dean and chapter of Ely Cathedral. The manor of Baldwins, from the family to which it belonged in the 13th., century, and that of Knights were purchased by John Peter Allix, Esq., of the representatives of William Finch, Esq., who died in 1779. The manor of Totehill was anciently in the possession of a family of that name, and at a later period in the family of Ellys. The manor of Shadworth belongs to Queen's College Cambridge, having been purchased in 1478 with money bequeathed for that purpose by John Collinson archdeacon of Northampton. A manor which had been in the family of Brigham, belonged to Peterhouse in 1378, and another called St. Clere's manor from the family of that name that held it in 1408, was in the Chamberlain family in 1497. Late records of some of the above named, and other manors do not exist.

The Village of Swaffham Prior which is neat and rural, is situate about 5 miles east of Newmarket, and 11 N.E. of Cambridge.

The Parish Churches of Swaffham Priors or Little Swaffham, and St. Cyric stood on a hill in the village in one churchyard and hence have obtained the name of *Swaffham two churches.* The structures are built in different styles of architecture and from their situation which renders them conspicuous at a great

distance, they form beautiful ornaments to the adjacent country. The church dedicated to St. Mary was rebuilt except the tower in 1800 and is a very neat edifice consisting of nave, side aisles, transepts and chancel. The tower is octagonal and contains a peal of six bells. The structure is of brick with cut stone buttresses. The seats in the centre of the church are open, and the aisles are pewed. The chancel window which is filled with elegantly stained glass was erected by Colonel Allix in memory of his wife.

The Church of St. Cyric, a few yards distant from that of St. Mary now forms an exceedingly neat, and picturesque ruin. The walls and arches of the nave, chancel, north aisles and western porch, and part of the tower are still standing; the eight beautiful arches separating the nave from the aisles, which are open are still perfect, as well as the clerestory windows on the north side; and the interior which is the burial place of the Allix family is overgrown with ivy which adds much to the beauty of the ruin. The remains of the tower, which are considerable, are of Saxon architecture and is a remarkable building; the lower part is square, the second story octagonal; both have round headed windows, and the upper story which is more modern, has 16 sides. The spaces between the arches, which were open on the south-side, have been filled with iron palisading, and the whole ruin is kept very neat by Mrs. Allix. The benefices of St. Mary and St. Cyric were consolidated by act of parliament in 1667 and the patronage was vested in the bishop, and dean and chapter of Ely, who appoint the incumbent alternately. The living of the vicarage of St. Cyric is rated in the K.B. at £16. 18s. 11½d., and that of St. Mary at £14. 12s. 11d., both are now returned at £301. per annum nett. The Rev. Joseph Maddy, M.A. is the present vicar.

The Schools, now conducted on the national principle, are endowed with £30. per annum, for which 10 boys are taught free. These schools are attended by about 70 boys and 50 girls on an average. There are 14 unendowed almshouses in the parish, in which poor persons live rent free. Here is also a *Baptist Chapel* capable of seating about 200 persons. *Swaffham House*, the seat of Mrs. Allix, is a good mansion situated in an extensive park a little south of the village.—For the charities of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Reach or Reche is a small hamlet partly in this, and partly in Burwell parish, situated about 1½ mile north of Swaffham. Its population in 1841 was 416 souls, 301 of which are included with this parish. Reach was formerly a market town, and before the draining of the fens, ships of considerable burden are said to have come up here. A large *fair* for horses, &c., is held here on Rogation Monday, the tolls of which belong to the corporation of Cambridge. Part of the end wall with a window of what appears to have been a church or chapel still stands in the village.

Devil's Ditch, Fleam Dyke, &c.—Here also, on the west bank of the river Cam, on which the village is situated, terminates the greatest of those ditches or fortifications with which the eastern part of Cambridgeshire is intersected. The most remarkable of these extensive banks or ridges, is called the *Devil's Ditch or Dyke*, the etymology of which appellation may be accounted for in the name of *Davilier*, who held the manor of Broome in Suffolk by the service of being conductor of the footmen or infantry of that county and Norfolk, who were bound to serve the king in his Welsh wars, and had their rendezvous always in that ditch. This celebrated ditch commences near *Catledge* and runs across Newmarket heath in a straight line for seven miles to Reach, and it is no where so perfect as for the space of about a mile from this place. The slope measures from 26 to 52 feet, and the width of the works is 100 feet. The earth that was dug out of the trench was thrown up, and forms a high bank on the east side, which is that next the sea. This mode of disposing of the excavated earth is, in the opinion of Dr. Stukeley, a proof that the ditch was made some centuries before Cæsar, by the first inhabitants that settled eastward, in order to secure themselves from the attacks of the inland aborigines. Its antiquity is inferred from several ways having been cut through the bank and the ditch filled up.—These passages are mostly called gaps. In Dr. Mason's manuscripts, quoted by Mr. Gough, it is remarked that "the situation of this (the Devil's ditch) is so well chosen, that being only seven miles long, it could secure Norfolk and Suffolk from midland invasions, the fen securing all between that and Lynn; and if there was a continuation of wood from Ditton to the Thames, as we have some accounts of its having been in later ages, it would cover Essex also. Other antiquarians are of opinion that it was constructed for the security of the Iceni by the Romans their allies, before the country westward had been subjected to the Roman yoke, and that it might long afterwards have been occupied as a defensive position by the East Angles against the Mercians. Its greatness proves it to be the work only of a whole province, especially as there was for greater security a second parallel to it seven miles distant, not so big but longer, beginning at Fen-Ditton and ending at Balsham, about 12 miles. This ditch called *Fleam Dyke*, from *Flema* a Saxon word implying flight or refuge, is a military line of entrenchment similar to the Devil's ditch. A considerable part of it has been levelled, but it still remains very entire between Great Wilbraham and Balsham. One argument of the antiquity of Fleam dyke, says Dr. Mason, is, "that many ways have been cut through it and the ditch filled up, yet such is the nature of the soil, being chalk almost to the surface, that it drinks in all the rain that falls, and no water is ever seen in it nor upon any part of the heath." "There is a third ditch about a mile south of Bourn bridge, lying upon declining ground between Abingdon wood and

Pampisforth, fronting towards Cambridge," says the same learned writer; "towards the middle it has been filled up for the *Ikeneld* (Roman way) to pass over it, which shews it to be older than that 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 the flat, soft land." *Brant* or *Brent* ditch is a slighter work of this kind, "which proceeds from Haydon in Essex, pointing nearly to Barrington, continuing over part of Foulmire field, till it ends in a piece of boggy ground."

*** Marked 1 reside at Reach, and 2 in the Fen.

Alix Mrs., Swaffham house
Kent John, Esq.
Kent Joseph, Esq.
Killingbeck Mr. Robert
Maddy Rev, J., M.A., vicar
Witt Samuel, Esq.
Witt Mrs. Sarah

Farmers.

2, Chambers George D
2, Chambers Jacob
2, Chambers William
Crisp Robert
Danby Francis
Danby Stephen
Ellis John
2, Feast Joseph
1, Fuller Thomas
Fyson Robert
1, Harding John
1, Hawks Thos., (& merchant
1, Mason Robert
1, Mason Thomas
1, Middleditch George
Palmby Francis Danby, (and wheelwright)
Palmby Peter Francis
Tebbit Edward
2, Wright John

Traders.

Adams Philip, builder
Aldhouse James, veterinary surgeon
Benson T. miller & beer retlr
Bayley W. vict., *Rose & Crown*
Clark Edw., clock & watch maker
Clarke Jonas, beer retailer and tailor
Cook Sanderson, wheelwght
Feaks Rebecca, vict., *Cock*
1, Galley S. vict., *White Horse*
Goatree Thomas, blacksmith
Gunton John, butcher
Haslip William, butcher
1, Mason S., vict., *Black Swan*
1, Mansfield T., blacksmith
Palmby Thomas, vict., *Red Lion* (and farmer)
2, Parr Mark, vict., *Anchor*
Shaw Robert, schoolmaster
1, Sparks R., beer retailer
Stanton George M., miller
Tebbit A., grocer & draper
Watling John, bricklayer
Waters Thomas, blacksmith
Webb George, baker
Webb Thomas, shopkeeper

Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

WILBRAHAM GREAT PARISH

Is situated between Little Wilbraham and Fulbourn, and contains 2,800 acres. Its population in 1801, was 354; in 1831, 510; and in 1841, 564 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,880. The soil is principally light, on a chalk subsoil; there is a good portion of fen land in the district, and the principal proprietors are Edward Holdrich Simpson Hicks, Esq., and Christopher Capel, Esq.

Manors.—The manors of Great and Little Wilbraham or *Wilburgham*, otherwise Temple, formerly belonged to the Knights' Templars, who also possessed the church of Wilbraham. This estate was given them by Wm. Loveday, and it was held of the king "by the service of finding every year a sparrow hawk to be brought to the king's court by the proprietor, who had a right to his maintenance for 12 days, with two horses, two grooms, and two hounds." After the suppression of the Templars, the manor of Great Wilbraham was granted to the Knights' Hospitallers, and in 1545, king Henry VIII. granted it to the college of Fotheringhay. After the suppression of that college, queen Mary gave this manor and rectory to Sir John Huddleston as a recompence for his season-

able assistance, when lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen immediately after her brother's death. The estate was sold in 1683 to Dr. Watson, afterwards bishop of St. David's, and in 1788, the Rev. James Hicks purchased it, and from him it descended to E. H. S. Hicks, Esq., the present proprietor. Another manor here called Lustres and Lovetofts passed with the principal manor to Mr. Hicks. There was a third manor here called Lisles, from the ancient baronial family of that name who possessed it for ages, and in more modern times descended from Charles, duke of Somerset, to the earl of Aylsford. It is now the property of Christopher Capel, Esq.

The Village of Great Wilbraham, which contains a few good houses, is situate about 7 miles east from Cambridge.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient cruciform edifice, with a tower containing a peal of five bells. The organ is the gift of Mrs. Ann Hicks, widow of the late Rev. James Hicks. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Camps patronage of E. Hicks, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. S. B. Pigott, B.A. It is rated in the K.B. at £11. 18s. 4d., but its present value is about £220. per annum. "The church here," says Tanner, "like that of Wendy, in this county, was originally given to the monks of Ely, residing at Denny-cell; but they, upon some considerations, made it over to the Knights' Templars, who having here two messuages, 120 acres of land, and other lands and rents of the gift of Wm. Loveday and others, fixed a habitation here for some of their order. But this, with their other estates, came into the possession of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem." The impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage were purchased by Mr. Hicks, of the Ward family, in 1797. At the enclosure of the parish in 1797, land was allotted in lieu of tithes.

The Vicarage House, a little south of the church, is a modern brick building.

The School is principally supported by voluntary contributions; a fourth of the children are taught free, and the average attendance for the past year was about 65. £11. per annum is now received from Barlee's charity for apprenticing children.

The Manor House, called the *Temple*, the seat of Edward H. S. Hicks, Esq., was probably the site of a preceptory of the Templars, which was established here at an early period. It is a modern built mansion, situate in a park near the village. The *Fleam Dyke* (for which see Swaffham Prior parish) is very entire between this parish and Balsham.

Ancient Relics.—The Cambridge chronicle of May 4th., in the present year says "about four years ago in making some improvements on the road in the parish of Great Wilbraham, some very interesting Roman antiquities were discovered. A few days since, a labourer digging near this spot, came upon some human remains, and in proceeding carefully to remove the earth he found

placed at the head of the skeleton a very curious and rare ornament of distinction, proving that the relics he had thus accidentally disinterred were the honoured remains of some illustrious prince or warrior of former ages. This was a crown of bronze metal, of ornamental work, but excellent for so early a period; it is formed upon a frame-work of wood, and appears to have been richly gilt: its shape is slightly elliptical, being 9 inches long, and 7 inches wide; the height 8 inches. It was dug out so carefully that fortunately all its distinctive character is preserved. The head of the skeleton, close to which it was placed, was nearly perfect; the lower jaw remarkably so, with all the teeth complete; and the superior bones were in excellent preservation: from the length of the thigh bones its possessor must have stood full six feet high: near to the head was a fine specimen of an iron spear head; and by the side a small dagger or knife and the boss of a shield. These very interesting relics are a valuable addition to the many objects of archæological interest relating to this county and neighbourhood.—The excellent preservation of these fragile remains may be attributed to the dry and sheltered locality in which they were found."

Hicks Edward H. S., Esq., Temple
Pigott Rev. S. B., B.A. vicar

Farmers.

Kidman James
Norman Thomas
Peachey Samuel
Teverson Mary
Tillbrook William
Toller Joseph
Toller James
Unwin Henry

Traders.

Burling J., grocer & butcher
Burling John, wheelwright
Dawson James, shopkeeper
Dawson Robert, carpenter
Edwards John, schoolmaster
Herring John Frederick, animal painter
Hubbard Thomas, vict., *Waggon and Horses*
Livermore Thos., vict., *Carpenters' Arms*, (and farmer and miller
Moore Elijah, beer retailer
Poulter John, beer retailer
Stubbing Samuel, grocer
Stubbing Jas., shopkeeper
Stubbing Lydia, shopkeeper
Stubbing Wm., carpenter

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

WILBRAHAM LITTLE PARISH

This parish lies between Great Wilbraham and Bottisham and contains 1300 acres. Its population in 1801 was 183; in 1831, 315; and in 1841, 345 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,041, and the principal landowners are the master and fellows of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and Messrs. Boyer, Belson, and Henry King.

Manors.—The family of De Vere, earls of Oxford, were in the possession of the manor of Little Wilbraham in the reigns of Edward I. and II. It afterwards passed to Sir Wm. Phelip, and was carried in marriage, with the title of Bardolf, to William, lord Beaumont, who was attainted in 1461. King Edward IV. granted it in 1468 to Richard Quatremaynes, who endowed a chantry with it in the church of Rycot, Oxfordshire. After the reformation it 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 Corpus Christi college. The manor of Anglesea, so called from having belonged to the priory of that name, was given

by Mr. Thomas Wale of London, in 1625, to the corporation of Coventry in trust for charitable uses.

The Village of Little Wilbraham which is small and irregularly built, is situate about 7 miles east from Cambridge.

The Church dedicated to St. John, is an ancient building consisting of a nave, north aisle, chancel, south porch, and square tower containing three bells. The chancel has been recently rebuilt, and the other parts of the church are dilapidated. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Camps, valued in the K.B. at £19. 16s. 8d., but now worth £326. per annum; in the patronage of Corpus Christi college, and incumbency of the Rev. Philip Booth, M.A. At the enclosure of the *parish in* 1797, land was allotted to the rector in lieu of tithes.

The School which is held in a neat gothic building, was established here about two years since and is principally supported by the present rector. For the charities of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Directory.—Rev. Philip Booth, rector; Jas. Brand, shopkeeper; Wm. Cornwell, victualler, *Gate*; Robt. Wild, beer retailer; and the farmers are John Aves, Kent Wright, (and miller), Jeremiah Kent, Henry King and Joseph Moore.

*** Letters are received through the Cambridge post office.

RADFIELD HUNDRED.

The hundred of Radfield or *Radefelle* is bounded on the N.E. by the hundred of Cheveley, on the W. by those of Staine and Flendish, on the south by the hundred of Chilford, and on the east by the county of Suffolk. It contains 9 parishes and covers an area of 23,550 acres. The following is an enumeration of the houses, population &c., of each parish.

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£.
Balsham	4,402	273	597	674	1,271	3,300
Brinkley	1,500	67	178	188	366	1,636
Burrough-Green	2,000	88	244	208	452	1,910
Carlton-cum-Willingham	2,200	82	215	209	424	2,336
Dullingham	3,240	151	380	378	758	3,431
Setchworth	2,824	146	343	330	673	2,840
Westley-Waterless	1,000	35	103	91	194	716
Weston-Colville	2,943	108	276	254	530	2,345
Wratting, West	3,441	179	472	440	912	3,666
Total	23,550	1,129	2,808	2,772	5,580	22,180

Charities of the Hundred of Radfield.

Extracted chiefly from the parliamentary reports of public charities, printed by order of the House of Commons in 1837.

Date.	*Donors and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*		
1588	Dr. Andrew Pearn, rent charge,	Balsham parish, ... school, &c.	£1	16	8
1669	Dd. Appleyard, rent-charge, ..	ditto ... ... school & poor	1	1	0
—	Ditto ... 15 acres, ...	ditto .. ... school & poor	46	2	0
—	Various donors, £130. with which 10a. 0r. 17p. was purchased,	poor			
—	Templar's & other donations, 5a. 2r. 9p.	poor			
1832	Robert Symonds, £100.	Balsham parish, ... coals to poor	2	10	0
—	March's school, ...	Brinkley parish, ...	20	0	0
—	Town money, £45. 12s. 2d. ...	ditto ... ... poor	1	5	0
—	Clerk's close, 1rood	ditto ... ... parish clerk	0	5	0
1630	Dr. Cage, 11a. 3r. 7p.	Burrough Green parish, school & apprenticing children, ...	18	13	6
1709	Dr. Watson, house & garden ...	ditto ... ... school	4	4	0
1734	Dr. Samuel Knight, as executor of the will of Samuel Richardson, left a school-house, lands, &c.		30	0	0
1824	Wm Wright £105. 3½ per cents.	Carlton-cum-Willingham parish, for schooling six children, ...	3	13	6
1735	Edward Briggs, rent charge, ...	ditto ... ... poor ...	0	10	0
1600	Wm. Lecider's charity, and the town lands, 56a. 3r. 22p.,	Dullingham parish, ... poor, &c.	100	0	0
1678	Borodail Mileson or Millicent, rent charge,	... ... vicar, ...	10	0	0
—	Ditto	ditto for teaching 6 boys	5	0	0
1701	John Britton, rent charge,	ditto Bread to poor, ...	0	10	0
1725	Chr. Jefferson, rent charge,	ditto ... ... poor, ...	3	0	0
—	Lord Gorge's almshouses, ...	Stetchworth parish, ...	30	0	0
—	Town lands, 1a, 0r, 15p. ...	ditto ... ... poor ...	1	6	8
—	Poor's lands, purchased with the gifts of John Sayer, Rd. Allington, James Allington, Rt. Gregory, &c, ...		20	0	0
1735	Edward Briggs, rent charge, ...	Weston Colville par. ... poor ...	1	0	0
—	Poor's plot, 1½ acres, ...	ditto ... ... do ...	1	10	0
	Pearn's charity, rent charge, ...	West Wratting parish do ...	0	10	0
1735	Edward Briggs, rent charge, ...	ditto ... ... do ...	1	0	0
—	Donor unknown, rent charge...	ditto ... ... do ...	0	6	6
1636	Michael Dalton, rent charge ...	ditto ... ... do ...	2	0	0
—	Town House	ditto ... ... do ...	5	0	0
		Total, ...	£311	3	10

BALSHAM PARISH.

Balsham lies between the parishes of West Wratting, West Wickham and Hildersham. It contains 4402 acres, the amount of assessed property is £5128, and its population in 1801 was 542, in 1831, 1074, and in 1841, 1271 souls. The soil is principally light but rich, with a chalk subsoil, and the principal proprietors are the governors of the Charter house London, William Bryant, Esq., and John Haylock, Esq.

Manors.—Leofleda daughter of duke Brithnoth and wife of Oswy gave the manor of Balsham to the church of Ely, and after the foundation of that see

this was one of the manors assigned to the bishop. In 1600 bishop Heton gave it in exchange to the crown, when it passed into the hands of Mr. Thomas Sutton, the munificent founder of the charter house. Mr. Sutton who for some years before had been an inhabitant of Balsham, endowed the charter house with this manor, and the advowson of the rectory. 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 Aspale, and at a later period in those of Lawrence and Heneage, and the Grosvenor family. It is now the property of William Purkis.

The Village of Balsham which is large and contains several very good houses, stands about 3 miles north from Linton, and 9 S.S.E., from Cambridge, in the neighbourhood of the Fleam Dyke, for which see Swaffham Prior parish. There was formerly a market at this place on Mondays granted to the bishop of Ely, about the year 1244, together with a fair for 3 days on the feast of the Holy Trinity. By a subsequent charter granted in the reign of Edward II., the market day was altered to Wednesday, but both market and fair have long since been discontinued. Balsham is recorded in history as a place where the Danes committed great barbarity, when they ravaged and plundered the surrounding country in 1010. In their route towards Essex they halted here and slaughtered the helpless inhabitants 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 which was standing at that time.

The Gogmagog hills, called by Henry of Huntingdon, the pleasant-hills of Balsham are partly situated in this parish. See Stapleford parish.

The Church dedicated to the Holy Trinity is a large handsome edifice, and from its situation, being on high ground, it is seen from a large tract of the surrounding country. The building which consists of nave, and side aisles, chancel, south porch, and square tower, in which are five bells, was rebuilt by John de Sleford, master of the wardrobe to King Edward III., and rector of Balsham who died in 1401. Both his tomb which is in the chancel, and that of John Blodwell a succeeding rector and dean of St. Asaph's, who died in 1462 and is buried in the nave, are very richly ornamented with brass plates. Round three sides of the chancel are ancient oak stalls richly ornamented, which were erected at the expence of the above mentioned John de Sleford. The chancel has been lately restored. The living is a *rectory* in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the governors of the Charter house, and deanery of Camps: it was valued in the K.B. at £39. 16s. 8d., but now returned at £1104 nett per annum. The Rev. W. H. Chapman, M.A. is the present rector. At the enclosure of the parish in 1801; land was allotted in lieu of tithes.

The Rectory House a little east of the church, is a neat building of flint in the Elizabethan style.

The Infant School which is held in the vestry, is attended by about 60 children on an average. There is a small *Baptist Chapel* here which will afford accommodation to 200 persons.

Eminent Men.—Hugh de Balsham the first benefactor to the university of Cambridge, after its removal in the reign of Edward I., and founder of Peterhouse college, was a native of this parish. It is also the birth place of *William* of *Bottesham* or *Bolsom* first bishop of *Bethlehem*, in 1385, afterwards of Landaff and of Rochester, who died in 1399 ; John of Balsam who succeeded his townsman in the see of Rochester, and died in 1404; and *Nicholas* of *Balsam* a learned Carmelite friar. The latter was educated at Cambridge, but studied some years after in the *Sorbonne* at Paris where he became a doctor in divinity, and returning to Cambridge, he became prior of the Carmelites in their house now a part of Queen's college and died in 1439. For the *charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Chapman Rev. W. H., M.A., rector
Frere Mrs., Dungate-house
Haylock John, Esq.
Prince John, surgeon
Prince Thos., surgeon
Russell Rev. S. F., B.A., curate
Weaver Rev. Rd., (baptist)

Farmers.

Bragg John, Yould farm
Linsdell John
Purkis Thos., Oldhouse
Symonds David
Symonds Rt., Woodhall
Taylor Mary
Webb William

Traders.

Allen Jas., builder & farmer
Bragg Wm., vict., *Black Bull*, and miller
Clarke Wm., beer retailer
Ewer Robert, grocer
Griffin George, tailor
Howe Mary, schoolmistress
Linsdell Wm., vict., *Bell*
Linsdell Jas., baker & beer retailer
May Charles, shoemaker
Newman Jnth., beer retailer
Price Charles, beer retailer and farmer
Redhouse Jph., beer retailer and blacksmith
Rooper John, shoemaker
Smart Jas., grocer & draper
Webb Bennet, vet. surgeon

Letters are received through the Linton Post Office.

BRINKLEY PARISH.

Brinkley is bounded by the parishes of Westley-Waterless, Borough-green, and Weston Colville on the north, east, and south. It contains 1500 acres, the amount of assessed property is £1850., and its population in 1801 was 275, in 1831, 335, and in 1841, 366 souls. The soil varies and the principal proprietor is Rt. Wm. King, Esq., the lord of the manor.

Manor.—It is presumed that the manor of Brinkley was in the family of Mohun at an early date from the circumstance of a market here on Wednesdays and a fair for three days at Michaelmas, having been granted to William de Mohun in or about the year 1252. The family of Stoteville or Stuteville possessed Brinkley manor in the 15th century: of this family it was purchased by John Godfrey, Esq., and his grandson sold it to Mr. Wm. Ford. It is now in the possession of R. W. King, Esq.

The Village of Brinkley, which is small, stands about 6 miles south of Newmarket.

The Church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch and square tower, containing a peal of six bells. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Camps, rated in the K.B., at £13. 6s. 8d., but now returned at £241. per annum nett. The patronage is vested in St. John's college, Cambridge, it having been presented to it by bishop Watson, and the Rev. Geo. F. Holcombe, M.A., is the present rector. Land was allotted at the enclosure in lieu of tithes.

The School was erected in 1844, and the average number of scholars is 45. This is one of the five schools endowed by Mrs. March, with £20. per ann. each.

Brinkley Hall, a modern brick building, and the seat of Rt. Wm. King, Esq., is pleasantly situated near the eastern extremity of the village.

Waterloo Cottage, the residence of James Blinkinsop, Esq., stands at the west-end of the village. For the *charities* of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Blinkinsop James, Esq., Waterloo Cottage
Holcombe Rev. G. F., M.A., rector
Maulkin Robert, Esq.
Watt Rev. F., B.A., curate

Farmers.

Howard T., (& blacksmith)
Jeffery Jas., (and butcher)
Main Charles
Medcalfe James

Traders.

Cole Wm., tailor
Day Stephen, grocer
Frost Philip, schoolmaster
Goodey John, bricklayer
Hart Wm. & T., machinists
Hart Wm. D., carpenter
Medcalfe W., vict., *Red Lion*
Simmons John, shoemaker
Webb Wm., shoemaker
Westley Edmund, tailor
Willes Charles, miller and beer retailer

Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

BURROUGH-GREEN PARISH.

The boundaries of *Burgh* or Burrough-Green are formed by the parishes of Dullingham on the north, Westley Waterless and Brinkley on the west, and the county of Suffolk on the east. It contains 2,000 acres, the amount of assessed property is £2,945, and its population in 1801 was 276; in 1831, 421; and in 1841, 452 souls. The soil varies from a light to a heavy land, and the principal proprietors are Charles Porcher, Esq. and the master and fellows of Downing college, Cambridge. This parish was formerly divided into two hamlets, Burrough-end and Paddle-hole-end, but of the latter only one cottage remains.

Manor.—Before the Norman conquest the manor of Burgh belonged to queen Editha, consort of Edward the Confessor, and as this is the only one of her manors where a deer-park is described in the Doomsday survey, it is probable that she had a palace here for her occasional residence: and this supposition gains strength from the fact, that near the village, at a place called Parkwood, is a moat 12 feet deep and 30 feet in breadth, enclosing about an acre of ground, and without the moat may be traced the remains of a keep and other buildings. There can be little doubt that this was the ancient site of the manor. The con-

queror gave this manor and the whole of queen Editha's property to Alan, ear, of Britanny, and we next find it in the family of De Burgh, from which it passed by marriage to the Ingoldesthorps. In 1521 it was in the possession of Sir John Cutts, and afterwards in the families of Cage and Slingsby. In the early part of the last century it became the property of Edward Russell, earl of Orford and after his death in 1727 it was purchased by Charles, duke of Somerset, from whom it passed in marriage to the earl of Aylesford. It is now the property of Charles Porcher, Esq. The style of the manor is Burrough-Green-cum-Bretton's, and here are closes called Bretton's closes, in which is the site of a moated building, the residence, doubtless, of an ancient family of that name. The manor house is now a farm house, the Slingsby's being the last of its lords that occupied it. An estate here called Ravenshold, which formerly belonged to the priory of Barnwell, and was granted to Sir Edward North in 1540, now forms part of the endowment of Downing college.

The Village of Burrough-Green is situate about 5 miles south from Newmarket.

The Church dedicated to St. Augustine is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch and western tower. In it are mutilated monuments supposed to be of members of the De Burgh and Ingoldesthorp families. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Camps, rated at £18. 10s., but now worth £705. per annum. C. Porcher, Esq. is patron, and the Rev. Charles Wedge is the present rector.

Knight's School is endowed with an estate out of the rents, of which £30. is given to the master, and the *Infant School* is endowed with £9. per annum.—For the other *charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Wedge Rev. C., M.A., rector

Farmers.

Darisley Wm., Frost
Frost Wm., Underwood hall
Galley George
Piper Stephen, Ravenshold
Tulon Wm., Wyck farm

Turner Henry, Fox hall

Traders.

Aves James, tailor
Balding John, blacksmith
Challis J., wheelwright, &c.
Charville J. W., schoolmstr.
Evedrupt Chas,, shoemaker
Ewer Thos., Lagden, grocer and draper
Ginn John, carpenter
Lacey Chr., vict., *White Hart*
Lane John, beer retailer
Missen C., vict., *Black Bull*
Oak Edw., beer retailer
Price James, beer retailer

Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

CARLTON-CUM-WILLINGHAM PARISH.

This parish, which is situated on the borders of the county of Suffolk, contains 2,200 acres: the amount of assessed property is £2,589., and its population in 1801, was 229; in 1831, 383; and in 1841, 424 souls. The soil is principally light, and the principal owners are lord Dacre and lady Lophams, the proprietors of the manors, and John Hall, Esq.

Manors.—At the time of the Doomsday Survey the manor of Carlton Magna, which had been the property of the earl of Mercia, was held by the Abbot of

Clugny under Wm. de Warren. It afterwards belonged successively to the priory of Lewes, and to the Knights' Hospitallers, and Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Edward North, and at a subsequent period to Thomas lord Cromwell. Sir Thomas Elliott possessed it, and died here in 1546, and his heir sold it to Hugh Stewkley, Esq. It passed afterwards through several hands to the present proprietor. The manor of Carlton Parva, was for some time in the families of Fynderne and Puttenham, and subsequently in the Dacre family. The manor of Gatwards, in Willingham, which was formerly held under the prior of Lewes is now united to the manor of Carlton Parva.

The Village of Carlton, which is small, is partly situated in a hollow, about 7 miles south from Newmarket, and the same distance N.E. from Linton.

The Church dedicated to St. Peter, is a small ancient edifice in the deanery of Camps, patronage of the trustees of the incumbent, and incumbency of the Rev. Wm. Wilder, M.A. The living is a *rectory*, rated in the K.B. at £9., but now worth £287. nett per annum. At the enclosure of the parish in 1799, a corn rent was given to the rector in lieu of tithes: this corn rent is about 4s. 6d. per acre, subject to change every 14 years. The church and rectory house are situated on very elevated ground, and command an extensive view over a richly-wooded and cultivated country.

Willingham is a small hamlet in this parish, about ¾ of a mile S.W. of Carlton. Here was formerly a chapel of ease dedicated to St. Matthew, the remains of which have been lately removed.

Directory.—Rev. Wm. Wilder, M.A., rector; John Crosby, surgeon; Robert Harbutt, shopkeeper; James Stubbings, beer retailer; Wm. Quy, vict., *Axe and Saw;* and the farmers are Hanslip Long, church farm; Thomas Nash, Carlton-grange; Wm. Bulbrook Nice, Carlton-hall; Fred. Olley, Lophams-hall; and John Revell, Cocksedge-farm. Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

DULLINGHAM PARISH.

Dullingham, which is bounded by the parishes of Stetchworth, Wood-Ditton, Burrough-green, and Westley Waterless, contains 3,240 acres: its population in 1801, was 468; in 1831, 684; and in 1841, 758 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £2,742. The principal landowners are Christopher Wm. Jefferson, Esq. (a minor, and lord of the manor); Rd. Eaton, Esq. (a minor), and James King, Esq.

Manors.—The manor of Dullingham, which, before the Norman conquest, belonged to Algar, earl of Merica, was at the time of the Doomsday survey parcel of the possessions of the convent of St. Wendrille in Normandy. In the reign of Edward IV., the manors of Poins-hall and Beauchamp-hall were given, by the

name of the manor of Dullingham, on the attainder of John, earl of Oxford, to John, lord Howard, but it was afterwards restored to the earls of Oxford. In 1595, the family of Wingfield possessed it, and in 1656, Colonel John Jefferson, ancestor of the present proprietor, purchased it. Another manor, which formerly belonged to the monks of Ely, is probably united to the last-mentioned manor, or to that of the rectory. The rectory of Dullingham, before the reformation, belonged to the convent of Thetford, and was granted in 1539 to Thomas, duke of Norfolk.

The Village of Dullingham, which is neat and about half a mile in length, is about 5 miles S.W. from Newmarket.

The Church dedicated to St. Mary is an ancient edifice, containing some monuments of the Jefferson family. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Camps, rated in the K. B. at £12. 15s. 5d., and now worth £165. nett per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. Samuel Horatio Banks, L.L.D., is the present vicar. At the enclosure of the parish, pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1806, land was allotted in lieu of tithes to the impropriator and vicar.

The School, which is endowed with £5. per annum by Mrs. Borodale Millicent, is attended by about 60 children. For the other *charities* of the parish, which are considerable, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Dullingham House (manor house), now occupied by Wm. Pigott, Esq., is a large, handsome, red brick mansion, situated near the village in a tastefully wooded park.

Lower Hare Park, the seat of W. B. Portman, Esq., is a large, handsome mansion, situate about 2 miles N.W. of the village.

	Farmers.	Traders.
Banks Rev. S. H. L.L.D., vicar	Bailey Frederick	Bailey John, shopkeeper
King Miss Matilda	Granger Samuel	Bloom Wm., butcher
Pigott Wm. Esq., Dullingham-house	Jennings Edward	Claydon Edw., miller
Portman Wm. B., Esq., Hare park	King James	Gardner Jph., blacksmith
	Kent George	Howard Thos., blacksmith
	Piper George	Ingram Wm.. schoolmaster
		Onion Mary, vict., *King's Head*

Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

STETCHWORTH PARISH.

This parish adjoins Dullingham on the north, and contains 2824 acres. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £1986, and the population in 1801 was 342, in 1831, 545, and in 1841, 673 souls. The principal proprietor is R. Eaton Esq., the lord of the manor.

Manor.—Oswy a noble Saxon gave the manor of Stretchworth to the abbot and convent of Ely, and after the reformation it was granted by Henry VIII. to

Sir Edward North. From the Norths it passed by purchase to the noble family of Russell, and about 1669 from the earl of Bedford to Richard lord Gorges, who died in 1712 and left it to his nephew Henry Fleming Esq., who willed it at his death in 1740 to the sons of Browne Willis the antiquary. In 1786 it was purchased of John Willis Fleming, Esq., by Richard Eaton, Esq., with whose descendant it still continues.

The Village of Stetchworth or Stretchworth is situated on a slight eminence about three miles south of Newmarket. On a green hillock at the end of the village grows an ancient maple tree formerly used as a May-pole.

The Church dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure in the deanery of Camps: the living is a vicarage rated in the K.B., at £10. 12s. 1d., but now worth £174 nett per annum. The lord of the manor is the impropriator and patron, and the Rev. Wm. Thorpe, M.A., is the present vicar. In the church is a handsome monument to the memory of Henry, son of lord Gorges, who died at the age of 19, in 1674.

Almshouses.—Lord and lady Gorges founded and endowed an almshouse here for 2 poor men and 2 poor women, each of whom receive 2s. weekly, a suit of clothes once every 2 years, and £1 per annum for coals. For the other *charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Stetchworth Hall the seat of S. Y. Benyon, Esq., is a neat mansion built by Rd. Eaton, Esq., on the site of a large brick house built by lord Gorges, near the village. This place has been much improved by extensive plantations.

Worthy.—This parish we are told by Carter, "is noted chiefly as the birth-place of Arthur Hildersham, who had royal blood in his veins, by his mother's side, being great grandchild to George, duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward IV."

Benyon S. Y. Esq. Hall
Bewsher Rev. W., M.A., curate

Farmers.

Brown William
Bye William
Gillings John
Jacobs William
Jennings Charles
Nunn Frederick
Oslar John Alfred, Hall farm

Traders.

Bailey I., vict., *White Horse*
Brown Isaac, draper & grocer
Butcher Wm., butcher
Gardner Jph., blacksmith
Gent Saml., cattle dealer
King Edwin, miller
Onion Wm., harness maker
Saunders Jph., shopkeeper
Setchel Samuel, brewer, baker, & coal merchant

Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

WESTLEY-WATERLESS PARISH.

This parish which is situated amongst the chalk hills, contains according to the parliamentary returns 1000 acres, and about 200 acres more according to local estimation; its population in 1801 was 126; in 1831, 158; and in 1841, 194 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1010. The soil is light on a substratum of chalk, and the principal proprietor is Col. Hall, the lord of the manor.

Manors.—A manor here from a very early period belonged to the abbey of Ely.

It appears by record, that another manor here passed by conveyance in the 14th century from the family of Creke to that of Vauncy: Mary daughter of Rd. Gardiner, was seized of this manor in 1490. In the reign of James I., it was in the Alingtons, and from them it passed to the Somerset family, and the earl of Aylesford.

The Manor House, now a farm house, is in the occupation of Mr. John Mason.

The Village of Westley Waterless, which is very small, is situate about 5½ miles S.W. from Newmarket.

The Church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel and tower, in which are three bells. The tower, which is of Saxon architecture is circular with round headed windows, but the upper part, which is of a more modern date has pointed windows. In the south aisle is a grave stone with an ancient brass on which are figures supposed to represent Sir John de Creke, and his lady who lived in the reign of Edward II. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Camps, valued in the K.B., at £10. 5s., bnt now returned at £326 per annum, nett. The patronage is in the hands of trustees at present, and the Rev. Jas. Barker, M.A., is the present rector.

Directory.—Rev. S. S. Knipe, M.A. curate; John Mason, farmer, Westley-hall; and Wm. Miller, grocer. Letters are received through the Newmarket post office.

WESTON-COLVILLE PARISH

Is bounded on the north and south by the parishes of Brinkley and West Wratting, and on the east by Carlton. It contains 2,943 acres; its population in 1801 was 318; in 1831, 444; and in 1841, 530 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,442. The soil of the parish is rich, and the principal proprietor is John Hall, Esq., the lord of the manor.

Manor.—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 Ufford's in the reign of Edward I. It was afterwards in the possession of the Fynderne family, from which it passed successively to the families of Elliott, Puttenham, Dacre, and Carter, and it is now the property of Mr. Hall.

The Village of Weston Colville, which is small and irregularly built, is 7 miles south of Newmarket.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave, chancel, south porch, north chapel, and square western tower. Over the porch, in a niche, is a figure of the Blessed Virgin and infant Saviour; and the side chapel is the burial-place of the Hall family. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Camps, rated in the King's books at £21. 13s. 6½d., but now returned at £200. nett per annum. John Hall, Esq. is the patron, and the Rev. Wm. Acton, M.A., incumbent. At the enclosure of the parish, pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1777, land was allotted in lieu of tithes.

The Rectory-house, a genteel residence, stands a little N.E. of the church.—Here is a *Primitive Methodist Chapel* erected in 1847, and in connexion with which is a Sunday school well attended.

Weston Hall, the seat of John Hall, Esq., an ancient looking mansion with a good north front, stands a little west from the church.

For the *charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Directory.—Rev. John Acton, M.A.; John Hall, Esq., Weston-hall; Charles Cream, miller; James Claydon, vict., *Three Horse-shoes;* Richard Ford, grocer; John Gowd, blacksmith; John Hillman, blacksmith; James Missen, beer-retailer; and the farmers are—John Ellam Parker, George Jonas, and Martin Slater.. Letters are received through the Linton post-office.

WEST-WRATTING PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by Weston-Colville and Carleton on the north and east, and by Balsham on the south and south-west. It contains 3,441 acres; the amount of assessed property is £4,394.; and the population in 1801 was 541; in 1831, 763; and in 1841, 912 souls. The soil in this parish is excellent, and the principal proprietors are the Dean and Chapter of Ely; Edward Frost, Esq.; Jesus and Peter-house colleges, Cambridge; Mrs. Frere; the Corporation of the sons of the clergy, Sir Charles Wager Watson, bart.; the Rev. John H. Watson, M.A., and Wm. Purkis, Esq.

Manors.—A manor in this parish, which was given to the monks of Ely by Elfhelm, a Saxon knight, about the year 990, now belongs to the dean and chapter. At the time of the doomsday survey, a manor here, now called the *Hall manor*, was in the possession of Hardwinus de Scalariis, and it passed afterwards to the Frevilles, who possessed it for several generations. At a later period it was successively in the families of Dalton, Jacob, Smyth, and Shaftoe. About the year 1790 it was purchased by Richard Taylor, Esq., who sold it to General Hall, and it is now in the possession of Edward Frost, Esq., who holds it under the dean and chapter of Ely subject to a fine every seven years. Another manor here belonged to the family of Brigham, who in the reign of Edward III. conveyed it to Thomas de Lisle, bishop of Ely. The bishop gave it to the master and fellows of Peterhouse college. The manor of Charls was formerly held by the Shaftoes, and was purchased by the duke of Bedford, who erected a range of stables for his horses, and occasionally resided here during the Newmarket race meetings. He afterwards sold it to Sir Hedworth Williamson, and it is now the property of Jesus college. The family of Haylock, now extinct, was formerly an ancient and wealthy family in this parish: the greater part of their property, was purchased some years since by Edward Frost, Esq., of West Wratting-hall. The manor of Parys, so called from the family of that name which possessed it in the reign of Henry VI., was for many years in pos-

session of the Daltons, who sold it about the beginning of the last century to the Corporation of the sons of the clergy. The Daltons resided here many years, and possessed the principal landed property in the parish. Michael Dalton, the purchaser of the greater part of it, and author of the Complete Justice and other works, settled here in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and died in 1644, and was buried in the parish church. The manor of Scarletts, which belonged to the family of Perne, is now the property of Sir Charles W. Watson, bart.; and the manor of Oxcroft, in this parish, and that of Balsham, now belong to Wm. Purkis, Esq.

The Village of West Wratting which is situated on low ground, about 5 miles N. from Linton, and nine S. from Newmarket, contains some good houses.

The Church dedicated to St. Andrew, like most of those in this neighbourhood is an ancient structure, and consists of a nave, chancel, south porch, and western tower containing five bells. The interior has a light and elegant appearance. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Camps, rated in the K.B., at £7. 17s. 3½d. but now worth £215 nett, per annum. The dean and chapter of Ely are the patrons, and impropriators of the great tithes, and the Rev. John Hewlett Watson, M.A., is the present incumbent. This church was appropriated by bishop Longchamp to the monks of Ely. Land was allotted at the enclosure in lieu of tithes. In the church yard, on the gravestone of Charles Haylock, who died September 13th, 1703, is the following curious epitaph:—

God takes the good on earth too good to stay,
And leaves the bad, too bad to take away.

The Vicarage House which is a neat and imposing residence, has recently been re-erected in the gothic style, and has a good frontage, and a commodious garden at the back. There is also a *Rectory House* and a picturesque garden adjoining in the possession of the vicar.

Wratting Park late the property of General Hall, and now the seat and property of Charles Wager Watson, Bart., is situated a little south of the village.

Wratting Hall one of the ancient manor houses, is the residence of Edward Frost, Esq., and *Oxcroft* that of Wm. Purkis, Esq. There were considerable *charities* left to the poor of the parish, but from the inadvertency of the founders bequests the major part of them have been lost.

Frost Edward, Esq., Wratting Hall
Purkis Wm., Esq., Oxcroft
Watson Sir Charles Wager, bart., Wratting Park
Watson Rev. John Hewlett, M.A., vicar

Farmers.

Beeton John
Frost Henry
Parlbey John, Grange
Siggs John
Siggs Cooke
Smith John

Traders.

Bradford Wm., carpenter
Britton Jas., drill maker
Chapman Jph., beer retailer
Choat John, shoemaker
Deer James, tailor
Haylock Jas., schoolmaster
Hicks Edward, grocer
Marfleet Geo., beer retailer
Marsh John, beer retailer
Noble Wm., schoolmaster
Noble Wm., bricklayer
Nordon John, blacksmith
Parker Wm., harness maker
Poole George, miller
Rawlings D,, vict., *Crown*
Rawlings Wm., grocer
Rawlings Moses Aaron, harness maker
Taylor O., blacksmith
Tilbrook Rt., beer retailer

Letters are received through the Linton Post Office.

CHILFORD HUNDRED.

Which forms the S.E. angle of the county is bounded on the S. by Essex, on the E. by Suffolk, on the W. by the hundreds of Whittlesford and Triplow, and on the N. by Radfield and Flendish Hundreds. It comprises the market-town of Linton, and ten parishes extending over an area of 21,430 acres.

PARISHES, &c,	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£
Abington, Great	1,500	64	180	178	358	1,703
Abington, Little	1,120	60	126	151	277	1,206
Babraham	2,350	54	114	103	217	2,121
Bartlow, Great	320	20	41	48	89	538
Castle-Camps	2,613	188	436	418	854	2,670
Hildersham	1,450	50	119	119	238	687
Horseheath	1,677	106	256	267	523	2,052
Linton	3,663	400	899	939	1,838	5,149
Pampisford	1,500	73	167	166	333	1,858
Shudy-Camps	2,300	78	195	207	402	2,263
Wickham, West	2,937	122	283	289	572	2,514
Total.....	21,430	1,215	2,816	2,885	5,701	22,761

Charities of the Hundred of Chilford

As abstracted from the parliamentary reports published in 1837, shewing the date of each bequest, name and object of the donor, and present value.

Date.	*Donors and nature of gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*
1524	John A. Bolton, rent charge, ...	Great Abington par., church & poor	£0 6 8
1524	Ditto ... ... ditto ...	Little Abington parish, ditto	0 6 8
1722	Levinus Bush, Esq. £1000., now consisting of a rent charge of £75. per annum, and £1,990. 10s. 9d. South sea annuities,	Babraham parish	1 34 3 2
1723	James Bush, £100., almspeople, schools, and apprenticing children,		
1723	Judith Bennett ... ditto ...	ditto ... ditto ditto ...	
—	Rev. Thomas Carter, tithe charge,	Bartlow parish, ... poor ...	0 17 6
1784	Bartholomew Stavers, £100. ...	Castle Camps parish, poor, &c...	3 10 0
1524	John A. Bolton, rent charge, ...	Hildersham parish, church & poor	0 6 8
1573	John Walker, rent charge, ...	ditto ... ... poor ...	1 0 0
—	Church lands, 3a. 1r. ...	ditto	3 5 0
—	Margaret's green, 12a. of pasture,	ditto for depasturing the rector's and others cows, worth ...	10 0 0
1626	Thomas Wakefield, 11A. 3R. 26P,	Horseheath parish, poor	11 0 0
—	The Town Green	do. poor	5 0 0
1551	William Thurgood rent charge,	Linton parish do.	1 0 0
—	Elizabeth Harrison, £100. ...	do. bread to poor	5 0 0
—	The Pest house, and piece of land	do. used for parish purposes, worth	5 0 0
—	Almshouses, (8 single rooms) and workhouse,	do. let for	30 0 0
—	Church and poor estate, 21A. 0R. 27P.	Pampisford parish	34 16 4
—	Donor unknown, land,	Shudy Camps parish ... poor	21 0 0
		Total, ...	£266 12 0

ABINGTON GREAT PARISH.

This parish which is situated on the river Granta, is bounded by those of Little Abington, Hildersham, Linton, and Pampisford. It contains 1500 acres; the amount of assessed property is £1881.; and the population in 1801, was 272; in 1831, 382; and in 1841, 358 souls. The soil varies, and the principal proprietor is Thomas Mortlock, Esq., the lord of the manor.

Manor.—In the reign of Edward the Confessor, this manor belonged to Wulwin, a noble Saxon, but at the conquest it was given to Aubrey de Vere, with whose descendants it continued until the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was sold by Edward Vere, earl of Oxford. It was afterwards in the families of Bennet and Western, and was purchased in 1775, by Mr. Pearson, a merchant, of Riga, who conveyed it in 1800, to John Mortlock, Esq. This manor formerly had the right of free-warren, and the power of life and death.

The Village of Great Abington, which is small, but respectable, stands on the main road from Cambridge to Haverhill, in Suffolk, about 2½ miles N.W. from Linton. Here was formerly a market on Fridays, granted about the year 1256, to the earl of Oxford, and a fair on the feast of St. Lawrence.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, side-aisles, south porch, and western tower. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the deanery of Camps, rated in the K. B. at £7. 16s. 3d., but now worth £120. nett per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. Robert Goodwin, M.A., is the present incumbent. Land was allotted to Mr. Mortlock, the impropriator, in lieu of tithes at the enclosure in 1801, and he was to compensate the vicar by a corn rent. The great tithes belonged formerly to the priory of Hatfield. In the church is a monument to Sir Wm. Halton, knt., who died in 1639.

Abington Lodge, the seat of the Rev. Jas. Barker, is a neat looking mansion, pleasantly situated in a park at the N.E. end of the village.

Directory.—Rev. James Barker, Abington Lodge; Rev. Rt. Goodwin, M.A., vicar; Robert Freeman, wheelwright; Wm. Meeks, Blacksmith; Rt. Missen, viet., *Three Tuns;* Jas Mitchel, cooper, &c.; Chas. Smoothy, grocer; and the farmers are Wm. Ellis, Jas. Lyles, and Jas. Tofts.

Letters are received through the Cambridge post office.

ABINGTON LITTLE PARISH.

This is a small parish adjoining Great Abington, on the north, containing 1,120 acres. Its population in 1801, was 105; in 1831, 253; and in 1841, 277 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,515., and the principal landowner is Thomas Mortlock, Esq.

Manor.—In the reign of Edward I., this manor was given by John de Vaux to Sir Roger de Tuddenham, whose family held it some time under that of Vaux. It was afterwards successively in the families of Bustler and Paris, and is now the property of Mr. Mortlock.

The Village of Little Abington, which is small, is situate about 3 miles N.W. from Linton, and 8 S.E. from Cambridge. In this parish, on the Newmarket-road is the well-known *King's Arms* inn and posting-house, known also by the name of Bourn bridge. This inn is now closed.

The Church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient edifice, in the deanery of Camps, patronage of Thomas Mortlock, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Charles Townley, M.A. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the K.B. at £7. 6s. 5½d., but now returned at £87. nett per annum. This is one of the churches of the county which possesses Saxon door-ways; and in the chancel is a small double niche with pointed arches separated by a pillar. This church was given by Stephen earl of Britanny, to the convent of St. Mary, at York, but it seems to have passed into lay hands afterwards; as Petronilla de Nereford daughter of John de Vaux, gave it to the convent of Pentney, in Norfolk. The impropriation was many years vested in the Perne family, who resided in the rectory house; the present impropriator is Mr. Mortlock. At the enclosure of the parish in 1801, allotments of land were assigned in lieu of tithes.

Directory.—Rev. Charles Townley, M.A., vicar; Joseph Hammond, beer retailer; and the farmers are William Ellis, Henry Edwin, Robert Dean Piper, and William Unwin, (and carrier.) Letters are received through the Cambridge Office.

BABRAHAM PARISH.

Babraham, or as it was anciently called Bradburnham and Baburham, is situated on the river Granta, at the foot of the Gogmagog hills. Its population in 1801 was 196; in 1831, 273; and in 1841, 217 souls. It contains 2,350 acres, and the amount of assessed property is £1770. The soil is principally light, and the principal owners are R. J. Adeane, Esq. (the lord of the manor), and Queen's college, Cambridge. Babraham has been noted for several years for the excellent breed of sheep produced by the skilful management of Mr. Jonas Webb, that gentleman having received many well-merited prizes from the Royal and other agricultural societies.

Manors.—Babraham was one of the manors of Algar, earl of Mercia: when the Doomsday survey was taken, Alan, earl of Britanny, had the principal manor, and his successors long continued to possess it. There were several subordinate manors, but before the year 1593 Sir Horatio Palavicini became possessed of all the manorial property of the parish. 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 it is further related of him, that he took advantage of the death of that queen, the accession of Elizabeth, and the protection which the great change of affairs ensuing thereupon afforded him, to convert the money to his own use, and settled at Babraham. He was naturalized by queen Elizabeth, with whom he was a great favourite, in 1586, and he commanded one of the English men-of-war in the great battle with the Spanish Armada in 1588. The precise time of his settling here is not known, but his eldest son, Toby, was born here in 1593, and Sir Horatio himself died here on the 6th of July, 1600. Sir Toby, his eldest son, having squandered his inheritance, sold Babraham to the Bennet family. From the Bennets it passed by purchase, in 1765, to Robert Jones, Esq., who carried it in marriage to Colonel (afterwards General) Adeane, from whom it descended lineally to the present proprietor.

The Village of Babraham, which is small, is situated in a quiet rural spot about 4 miles N.W. from Linton and 7 S.W. from Cambridge. Two remarkable floods are recorded to have happened in this village in 1655 and 1749.

The Church dedicated to St. Peter consists of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles and porches, and western tower, and is a neat edifice. In the south aisle are several handsome monuments of the Bennet family. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the K. B. at £6. 5s. 10d. but now returned at £106. nett per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. Joseph Singleton is the present incumbent.

Babraham House the seat of R. J. Adeane, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion in the Elizabethan style, with east and west fronts. It is situated in a small but beautiful park, near the village, and surrounded with groves, pleasure grounds and tastefully laid down gardens.

Charities.—The school, and almshouses for six poor women were founded and endowed in 1722-3 by Mrs. Judith Bennett, aided by the sums of £1000. each given for charitable uses by Levinus Bush, Esq., her nephew, and James Bush, Esq., her brother. The affairs of the charity having been negligently managed, proceedings in chancery were from time to time instituted, and the total income of the charity in 1837 was £75. per annum, charged on the manor of Babraham, and the dividends £59. 3s. 2d. on £1990. 10s. 9d. south sea annuities. Of this £30. a year is paid to the schoolmaster for teaching all the children of the village from 5 to 12 years old; £62. 16s. to the almspeople, and £25. per annum for apprenticing children. Besides this the schoolmistress receives a gratuity of £5. per annum from Mr. Adeane, for teaching the girls plain work.

Directory.—R. J. Adeane, Esq., Babraham house; Rev. John Singleton, M.A., vicar; Jonas Webb, Church-farm; Samuel Webb, Red-barn; Thomas Briggs, Cott-farm; and Wm. Hailes, Chalk-farm, farmers; Henry Ruse, vict., *George;* John Waters, blacksmith; and Edward and Elizabeth Wright, school teachers. Letters are received through the Cambridge post-office.

BARTLOW GREAT PARISH.

Bartlow is a small parish, partly in this county and partly in that of Essex.—The population of that part of the parish situate in Cambridgeshire in 1801 was 83; in 1831, 106; and in 1841, 89 souls. The same portion contains 320 acres, according to the parliamentary return, and the amount of assessed property is £675. The principal landowners are the Rev. Thomas Dayrell, Mrs. Cotton, Rev. J. Bullen, and S. Batson, Esq. The hamlet of Bartlow-end or Stevington-end is deemed to be in the parish of Ashdon, Essex, though the inhabitants pay church-rates to Bartlow. Walton's-park, the seat of lord viscount Maynard, is comprised in the hamlet of Bartlow-end.

Bartlow hills or Barrows, situated in the parish of Ashdon, long considered as a memorial of the battle fought in 1016 between Canute and Edward Ironsides, were opened in the years 1832, 1835, and 1840: all the remains discovered were Roman, and some of the bronze vessels were of beautiful workmanship. These hills are the property of lord Maynard, and the greater part of the objects discovered were unfortunately consumed in a fire at his lordship's residence in 1847.

Manor. This manor belonged to the family of Chishull in the reigns of Edward I., and II., it was afterwards in the Ingoldesthorps and Tiptofts, and carried from the latter in marriage to the Huddlestons. In 1755 it was purchased by the Dayrell family, and it is now the property of Stanlake Batson, Esq., of Horseheath Lodge.

The Village of Bartlow is small and stands about 2 miles S.W. from Linton.

The Church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin is an ancient edifice in the early decorated style. The tower which is round, is supposed to be part of the church, said in the Saxon chronicle, to have been built in 1020, by permission of King Canute, to pray for those who were slain in the great battle of *Assandune* (Ashdon); and it seems highly probable that this is the church there referred to, as the field containing the *tumuli*, which denotes the site of the battle adjoin the church yard. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Camps, rated in the K.B., at £19. 16s. 8d. the Rev. John Bullen, M.A., is both patron and incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1848 for £281. 10s., besides which there are 66 acres of glebe.

Directory.—Rev. John Bullen, William Paymenter, victualler, *Three Hills*; John Haywood, farmer, Bartlow-hall. Letters are received through the Linton Post Office.

CASTLE CAMPS PARISH.

This parish which is said to have derived its name from the Danes and English, having had large encampments here, is situated at the extreme edge of the county, and at its S.E. angle. It contains 2,613 acres, its population in 1801 was 546,

in 1831, 734, and in 1841, 854 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,222. The soil is principally heavy with a subsoil of clay, and the principal proprietors are the Governors of the Charter-house, London.

Manor.—This manor in the reign of the Confessor belonged to Wulfwin, a Saxon thane, and was given by 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 England. In the reign of Henry VIII., it was the seat of John Vere commonly called Little John of Camps, and it afterwards passed through the Skinner family by purchase to Thomas Sutton, Esq., founder of the Charter-house, who made it part of the endowment of that institution. *The Castle*, the ancient magnificent seat of the Veres, and which stood near the church, was for some years the residence of Mr. Sutton; the greater part of the building fell down in 1738, and a brick tower which remained till 1779, was then blown down by a high wind. A farm house has been fitted up on the site which is surrounded by a moat; and a record of the 13th century informs us that the park was four miles in circumference. *The Castle* estate was held by lease in the 17th century by the family of Reynolds.

The Village of Castle Camps is large and scattered, and stands about 5 miles S.E. from Linton, and 16 from Cambridge. *Green Camps* is a small hamlet containing a few houses, at the N.E., extremity of the village, and *Camps-end* another small hamlet is about half-mile S.W., from the church.

The Church dedicated to All Saints is an ancient structure in the gothic style; the tower contains a peal of five bells. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Camps, patronage of the Charter house, and incumbency of the Rev. George Pearson, M.A., It is rated in the K.B., at £16. 4s. 2d. and is now returned at £570. per annum. There are memorials of the Dayrell family in the Church. The rectory was given by the Vere family to the monks of Abrington: Dr. Nicholas Grey the first master of the Charter house, was rector of this parish. Here is a *Baptist Chapel* erected about the year 1818, which will accommodate about 300 persons. The Rev. Edward Andrew March is the minister.

The National School stands in the churchyard, and is attended by about 60 children on an average.

Marsh Rev. E. A., (baptist)
Pearson Rev. G., M.A., rector

Farmers.

Adams George, Slough farm
Brown Ambrose
Chapman Daniel
Collier Wm., Camps Hall
Leonard Charles, (&maltster)
Marsh Ewd., Baynes farm
Symonds Thos., Castle farm

Traders.

Barker James, shopkeeper
Barker Joseph, blacksmith
Bowyer Henry, vict., *George*
Calton Henry, tailor
Freeman Ann, shopkeeper
Jeffery Rt., beer retailer
Jeffery Wm., shopkeeper
Parker Samuel, beer retailer
Tilbrook Henry, beer retailer
Tilbrook Wm., carpenter
Tilbrook Mary Anne, national school mistress
Wells Thos., grocer & draper
Wells Susannah, shopkeeper

Letters are received through the Linton Post Office.

HILDERSHAM PARISH

Is bounded by Linton on the south, Abington on the west, and Balsham on the east. It contains 1450 acres, the amount of assessed property is £1,244; and the population in 1801 was 170, in 1831, 214, and in 1841, 238 souls. The soil is light and the principal owners are Edward Huddleston, Esq., William Stutfield, Esq., and James Raymond, Esq.

Manor.—This was another of the manors belonging to Wulfurn, a noble Saxon, which was given by the conqueror to Aubrey de Vere, and was afterwards in the families of Busteler, Paris, Andrews, Southcote, and Petre. Lord Petre sold the estate, consisting of the manors of Nether-hall and Upper-hall, to John Mortlock, Esq. Edward Huddleston, Esq. is the present proprietor.

The Village of Hildersham, which is very small, is about 2 miles S. from Linton, and 9 S.E. from Cambridge. Fuller believes that Matthew Paris, the historian, was of the ancient family of that name belonging to this parish.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient building, standing on an eminence and has a neat appearance. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Camps, rated in the K. B. at £15. 0s. 5d., but now returned at £288. per annum. The Rev. Robert Goodwin, M.A. is the present rector. In the church are monuments of the families of Paris, Andrews, and Southcote, and in the south chapel, now pulled down, was a monument of a crusader and his lady with their effigies carved in oak, now deposited in the belfry. This chapel was built by William Busteler, rector of the parish, and the crusader is supposed to have been Sir Robert Busteler, who died seized of the manor in 1370.

The day and Sunday school near the church is well attended. For the *charities* of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Directory.—Rev. Robert Goodwin, M.A., rector; Thomas Barton, Esq., James Raymond, Esq., Wm. Stutfield, Esq., Thomas Webb, farmer, Manor-farm; Wm. Wade, schoolmaster; Mary Purkis, schoolmistress; Wm. Mabbutt, beer-retailer; and Samuel Swan, shopkeeper and carrier. Letters are received through Linton.

HORSEHEATH PARISH

Is bounded on the south by Shudy Camps, on the north by West Wickham, on the west by Linton, and on the east by the county of Suffolk. It contains 1677 acres; the amount of assessed property is £2,947., and the population in 1801 was 342; in 1831, 430; and in 1841, 523 souls. The soil varies from a light to a heavy land, and the principal owner is Stanlake Batson, Esq.

Manors.—The families of Audley, Lymbury, and Horseth or Horseheath, had manors here at an early period. The family of Allington, who settled here about the year 1429, became possessed of the whole manorial property of the parish. "Wm. Allington, Esq." says the Magna Britannia, "who was treasurer of the

exchequer for Ireland, had the king's licence to make a park at Horseheath in 1448." Sir William Allington, probably his son, was in 1479 appointed one of the privy council: in 1528 Sir Giles Allington purchased of William Methwold the manor of Bower-hall in Horse-heath, which had been in his family from the reign of Richard II., if not before. This Sir Giles Allington 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. Sir Giles Allington, or his son of the same name, entertained queen Elizabeth at Horseheath in the year 1578, in her progress from Norwich to London. Another Sir Giles Allington did penance at Paul's Cross, and in St. Mary's-church at Cambridge, in 1631, for marrying his own niece, the daughter of his sister Mrs. Dalton; the same punishment was inflicted on the lady, who died of the small pox in 1644." Wm. Allington, who was created an Irish peer by the title of lord Allington in 1646, built a magnificent mansion here in 1665, at a cost of £70,000. This house and estate was sold about the year 1687 for only £42,000, to John Bromley, Esq., who expended £30,000. more in building, and died in 1707; his grandson was created lord Montford, of Horseheath in 1741. Thomas, his son, having become embarrassed was obliged to sell this estate in 1776; the splendid mansion, the hall of which was 50 feet by 40, and 40 feet in height, was stripped of its furniture and portraits in 1775, and in 1777 sold for the materials. The park, which contained 880 acres, has been disparked, and the estate was purchased in 1783 by Stanlake Batson, Esq.

The Village of Horseheath, which is small, is pleasantly situated on an eminence in the centre of the parish, about 3 miles east from Linton, and 14 S.E. from Cambridge.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice; the chancel contains some beautiful monuments of the Allington family, and there is a peal of 4 bells in the western tower. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Camps, rated in the K. B. at £13. 6s. 8d., but now worth over £450. per annum. The patronage is vested in the Charter-house, and the Rev. Wm. Battiscombe, M.A., is the present rector. The tithes were commuted in 1839: rectorial, £450; rent-charge to Trinity college, £12. 10s.; £2. 8s. to the rector of Bartlow; £2. to the vicar of Shudy Camps, and 4s. to the rector of Castle Camps.

The School, supported by voluntary contribution, and conducted on the church of England principle, is well attended.

Horseheath Lodge, the seat of Stanlake Batson, Esq., is situate about one mile N.W. of the village.

For the *charities* of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred; and for the Roman way, which passes through the parish, see page 35.

Batson Stanlake, Esq., Horseheath Lodge
Battiscombe Rev. Wm., M.A.

Farmers.

Cooke Grimwood, Park farm
King Alfred
Purkis William
Wakeling William
Webb John, Church farm
Willings John, Sherwood green
Willings Richard

Traders.

Cole James, beer retailer
Cornwell David, shopkeeper
Hymns Israel, vict., *Red Lion*
King William, blacksmith
Ling Isaac, schoolmaster
Roope Charles, shoemaker
Simkin Wm., beer retailer
Turner Edwin, Wm., vict., *Montford Arms*
Willings E., schoolmistress

Letters are received through the Linton Post Office.

LINTON TOWN AND PARISH.

The town and parish of Linton are situated on the southern extremity of the county, on the borders of Essex. It contains 3663 acres; its population in 1801 was 1157, in 1831, 1678, in 1841, 1838, and is now supposed to number about 2000 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,120. The principal proprietors of the soil are the Rev. C. E. Ruck Keene, and the master and fellows of Pembroke college Cambridge.

Manors. Alan, earl of Britanny possessed the two manors of Linton at the time of the Doomsday survey: one of these, Linton Magna was successively in the families of Say, Busteler, and Paris, and the other, Linton Parva, in the Leicesters, and Huntingfields. These manors were united in the reign of Henry VI. in the Paris family, of whom they were purchased in 1675 by Sir Thomas Sclater, bart. From the Sclaters they passed by indenture of bargain and sale to Lord Montfort, of whom they were purchased by Dr. Keene, bishop of Ely. The Rev. C. E. Ruck Keene is the present proprietor of the manor of great and little Linton. On this estate was formerly a park called *Catley Park* with a large mansion which was the seat of Sir Thomas Sclater; in 1680 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, &c.

Priories. An alien priory subordinate to the abbey of St. Jacutus de Insula in the diocese of Dole, in Britanny, was founded here in the reign of Henry III.: at the suppression of the Alien priories in the reign of Henry V. its revenues were valued at £23. 8s. 10d., and it was granted by King Henry VI. to Pembroke college Cambridge. There are no remains of this establishment at present. *At Barham or Bareham* in this parish was a priory of crouched or crutched friars, a cell to the monasteries of Welnetham in Suffolk, as early as 1292. At the general dissolution of religious houses, the site of the priories was granted by Henry VIII. to Philip Paris, Esq., and afterwards to John Millicent, Esq. This manor had been in the family of Furneaux from nearly the time

of the conquest till about the year 1396. From the Millicents who possessed this estate for several generations, it passed about the year 1740, to the Rev. Christopher Lonsdale, the second husband of the widow of the last of the Millicents, and Mrs. Lonsdale his widow bequeathed it at her death in 1807, to the master and fellows of Pembroke hall.

Barham Hall, formerly the seat of Mrs. Lonsdale, and for some time used as the country seat of the master of Pembroke hall, but now a farm house, was formed out of the conventual buildings soon after the reformation: remains of the original buildings still exist, but have undergone considerable alterations.

The Town of Linton,

Which was formerly of considerable importance, but now fallen much into decay, consists principally of one irregularly laid down street, about half a mile in length, from which several small irregular streets diverge. It stands about 48 miles N. by E., from London, on the post road from Cambridge to Colchester, 10½ miles S.E., from Cambridge, 6 miles N., from Saffron Walden, and 7 miles N.E., from the Chesterford station of the Cambridge and Norwich railway. Its situation on the river Granta, is very pleasant, the surrounding neighbourhood being more diversified with hill and dale than any other part of the county. The London and Cambridge, and Chesterford and Newmarket railways both pass within four miles of the town. The general appearance of the town is indifferent; there are no manufactures, the trade being entirely dependant upon the agricultural districts in the vicinity. The tanning of leather was carried on here formerly to a considerable extent, but that branch is now quite done away with. The sanitary condition of Linton is good, the inhabitants being noted for their health and longevity. The collegiate academy conducted by Mr. John Dorrington, is a very neat building, in the Elizabethan style of architecture. The river Granta which runs through the town is in this neighbourhood famous for its trout, and the fishings are preserved by the society of Pembroke Hall.

A Weekly Market here on Tuesdays was granted to William de Say, in 1245, together with a fair three days on the festival of St. Lawrence: this fair has been discontinued, but there are now two other fairs, on the 30th of July, and Holy Thursday. The former is the largest sheep fair held in the county, but the latter is of little consequence. The market day has been changed to *Thursday*, but it is very badly attended. *Petty Sessions* are held by the magistrates of the district, at the Red Lion Inn, every alternate Wednesday.

The Church dedicated to St. Margaret is a handsome, spacious, gothic structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, N. and S. aisles and porches, and western embattled

tower, containing a peal of five bells. In the church are several monuments of the families of Paris, Loan, Flack and Millicent, and an elegant mural monument of marble, by *Wilton* for Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Sclater Bacon, of Catley Park, who died in 1726. This latter monument was erected by means of a bequest of £1000, left for the purpose by Peter Standley, Esq., to perpetuate his affection for his sister and benefactress. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Camps, rated in the K.B., at £10. 13s. 4d., but now worth £204, nett per annum. The bishop of Ely is patron, and the Rev. Wm. Brett, M.A., is the present vicar. Pembroke Hall possesses the impropriate rectory, which formerly belonged to the priory. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for £753. 18s. 6d., due to the society of Pembroke hall, and £259. 8s. 3d., to the vicar.

The Independent Chapel, a neat building, containing galleries all round and a good organ, will seat about 500 persons, and there is in connexion with it a school on the *British and Foreign* system, at which about 130 children attend. This chapel was founded in 1669, and re-built in 1818. The Rev. G. J. Hall is the minister.

The National and Middle School, was founded in 1840 by the Rev. C. E. Ruck Keene, to whom the school buildings and spacious grounds belong, it contains two departments, in which 150 children are educated. The expenses of this institution are defrayed by annual subscribers assisted by the benevolent founder and patron. There are also two *Sunday Schools* supported by voluntary subscription.

The Union Workhouse which stands a little N.E. of the town is a fine building capable of accommodating 230 paupers. The poor law union of Linton embraces an area of 74 square miles, and comprehends the following 22 parishes or townships, viz:—Abington Great, Abington Little, Babraham, Bartlow, Bartlow Hamlet, Balsham, Carlton, Castle Camps, Shudy Camps, Duxford, Hadstock, Hildersham, Hinxton, Horseheath, Ickleton, Linton, Pampisford, Sawston, West-Wratting, West-Wickham, Weston-Colville, and Whittlesford. The Rev. Charles Townley is chairman of the board of guardians: the medical officers are Mr. F. C. Howard, for the Linton district; Mr. John Price, Balsham district; and Mr. Frederick Prince, for the Duxford district. Messrs. J. T. Collin and W. Richardson, are clerks to the board of guardians; and Mr. and Mrs. E. Hollick, master and matron.

For the other *charities* of the town see the table prefixed to this hundred. Various Roman coins having been found at Linton, it is supposed to have been a Roman station. *Barham* and *Little Linton* are hamlets in this parish.

Post and Money Order Office, Mrs. S. Adcock, Post-mistress

Brett Rev. Wm., M.A., vicar
Collin J. T., solicitor (and at Saffron Walden)
Dorrington John, M.A., F. L.S., &c., principal of the collegiate and classical boarding school
Fisher Rev. Charles, M.A.
Hall Rev. G. J., (Independent
Holmes Jas. Geo., surgeon
Howard Chas. Fras., surgeon
Nichols George, Esq.

Farmers.

Bolton John
Chalk William
Clayden W. C., Barham Hall
Clayden Samuel
Cottingham J. M. R.
Livermore William
Wright Robert
Ryder Abraham H.

Traders, &c.

Adcock R, maltster & farmer
Barton Charles vict., *Swan*
Butt A. E., hairdresser
Briggs William, surveyor
Bridge Jph., harness maker
Briggs James, cooper
Briggs and Nichols, curriers
Carter George, watchmaker
Chapman John, brazier
Chappell Hayton Thomas, registrar of births and deaths, & agent to County Fire Office
Day John, carpenter
Day Daniel P., builder and agent to Norwich Union Fire Office
Day Susannah, shopkeeper
Day George, beer retailer
Gardner Wm., beer retailer
Gimson Wm., nursery and seedsman
Grainger Robert, shoemaker
Grayston James, cooper
Hammond Rt., shopkeeper
Hill George, beer retailer
Hodson J. draper & clothier
Kemp John, tailor, &c.
Linsdell Thos., beer retailer
Mansfield Mtha., shopkeeper
Maris John, harness maker
Marking Henry, vict., *Bell*
Morley Ed., vict., *White Hart*
Morley David, beer retailer
Mutimer Frederick & Martha teachers at national school
Norton William, blacksmith
Prior Henry, brewer & beer retailer
Reeve John, miller & farmer
Richardson William, clerk to the board of guardians, collector of taxes, & superintendent registrar for the Linton district
Saggars Ann, shopkeeper
Sam Eward, farrier
Sergeant Joseph, druggist, bookseller, &c., and agent to Royal Farmers Hailstone Life, and the Mutual Benefit Institution
Scrivener T. H., baker
Simkin R. & S., braziers
Smoothy Charles, draper
Smoothy Jph., butcher, &c.
Stallabrass Susannah, grocer and draper
Starling Henry, draper
Starling Wm., coach builder
Taylor Hy., vict., *Red Lion*
Tyler James, grocer, draper, and merchant
Unwin Joseph, draper
Wakeling Wm., shoemaker
Webb John, beer retailer
Webb Rchd., beer retailer
Whiffin Alfred, beer retailer
Whiffin J., vict., *Old Green-hill*
Wright Richard, tailor, &c.

PAMPISFORD PARISH.

The boundaries of Pampisford or Pampsworth parish are formed by Sawston on the north, Whittlesford and Duxford on the south and west, and Abington on the east. It contains 1,500 acres, the amount of assessed property is £1292. and its population in 1801 was 202; in 1831, 293; and in 1841, 333 souls. The soil is principally of a light nature on a sandy or gravelly subsoil, and the principal owners are W. P. Hamond, Esq., and Thomas Mortlock, Esq.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey there were two manors in this parish, one of which belonged to the abbot and convent of Ely to whom it was given by duke Brithnoth in the year 991, and the other was held by two knights under Alan, earl of Britanny and Richmond. Hervey, the first bishop of Ely, gave the former manor to his nephew Wm. de Laventon, chaplain to king Henry I., to be held by knights' service: in the reign of Edward I., it was in the family of Fitzancher, or Fitzanger, and afterwards in that of Shardelowes. The other manor being held of the honor of Richmond, was successively in the families of Brock, Creek, Colville, and Marsh. The latter family possessed it as early as the time of James I., and it is probable that the two manors had been before that time united, as there is no later mention of more than one, which

was afterwards in the family of Parker, and through which it descended lineally to William Parker Hamond, Esq., the present proprietor.

The Village of Pampisford, which is small and rural, stands about 8 miles S.E. from Cambridge, 14 S.W. from Newmarket, and 5 N.W. from Linton.

The Church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is an ancient but neat edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, south porch, and western tower. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Camps, rated in the *liber regis* at £8., and now returned at £85. per annum nett. The impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage formerly belonged to the nuns of Blackeburgh, but since the reformation, have been successively in the families of Wood and Tyrrell. Thomas Mortlock, Esq., of Cambridge, is now the possessor of both, and the Rev. J. Haviland is the present vicar. At the inclosure of the common, pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1799, allotments of land were granted in lieu of tithes.

A large school and apartments for the mistress was built near the church a few years since, under the direction and at the expense of W. P. Hamond, Esq. The school is conducted on the church of England principles, and is well attended.

Pampisford Hall, the seat of Wm. Parker Hamond, Esq., is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated on an eminence, and surrounded by fine rural scenery. It is situated nearly one mile east of the village.

Charities.—The church and poor's estate, consisting of about 21 acres, produced according to the commissioners' report the sum of £34. 16s. 4d. per annum in 1837.

Directory.—W. P. Hamond, Esq., Pampisford Hall; Rev. J. Haviland, vicar; John Morley, shoemaker; John Pratt, vict., *Chequers;* Wm. Scruby, brewer; Eliza Watson, schoolmistress; John Whiston, shopkeeper; and the farmers are—John Hayden, Manor-farm; Thomas Scruby, Rectory-farm; John Scruby, and John Whiston. Letters are received through the Cambridge Post-office.

SHUDY-CAMPS PARISH.

This parish, which adjoins Castle Camps on the north, forms with that parish the south-east angle of the county. It contains 2,300 acres; the amount of assessed property is £2,329., and its population in 1801 was 349; in 1831, 418; and in 1841, 402 souls. The soil is principally heavy, and the largest owner is the Rev. Thomas Dayrell of Long Marston, Yorkshire.

Manors.—This parish is called in ancient records Shudee Camps, and Schode Camps, and sometimes Parva Camps, and it 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 convent of Ely: this manor now belongs to the dean and chapter of Ely. The manor of Shudy Camps was held by the family of Hanchet, in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., and at a later

period it was successively in the families of Montfichets, Playz, Cholmeley, and Bentley. About the middle of the 17th century it came into the possession of the Dayrell family, and is now the property of the Rev. Thomas Dayrell. Nosterfield-Priors' manor was given about the year 1230 to the priory of Hatfield Regis, in Essex, by Robert, earl of Oxford, and is also the property of Mr. Dayrell. There were other small manors here, some of which are lost, and the others belong to Mr. Dayrell.

The Village of Shudy Camps, which is much scattered, stands about 4½ miles W. from Haverhill, 4 S.E. from Linton, and 15 S.E. from Cambridge.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient edifice, and consists of a nave, chancel, south porch and western tower. In it are some monuments of the Dayrell family. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Camps, rated in the K. B. at £9., and now returned at £146. per annum. The patronage is vested in Trinity college, Cambridge, and the Rev. George Perry, M.A., is the present incumbent. The rectory, now the property of Trinity college, was formerly appropriated to Waltham abbey by *Julian*, daughter of *Jeffrey de Sude-camps*. The vicarial tithes were commuted in 1844, for £140.

The Vicarage house, a neat building, stands a short distance from the church.

The National school, which consists of one large room, erected near the church in 1826, is attended by about 60 children on an average, and is well conducted.

The Hall or Manor-house, erected by Sir Marmaduke Dayrell, is now unoccupied.

For the *charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Perry Rev. Geo., M.A., vicar

Farmers.

Baynes Lawrence
Bridge John, Nosterfield
Clayden Robert, Borse yfarm
Freeman Henry
Heffer Robert, Mill green
Marsh Joseph, Street farm
Saville John, Priory farm
Wollard J,, Shadows farm

Traders.

Burgess Charles, bricklayer
Frost John, beer retailer
Lucas Henry, schoolmaster
Marsh Robert, vict., *Three Horse Shoes*
Martin M., schoolmistress
Reeve Rd., miller & farmer

Letters are received through the Linton Post Office.

WEST WICKHAM PARISH.

This parish is situate near the S.E., angle of the county, on the borders of Suffolk. It contains 2,937 acres, the amount of assessed property is £3,193, and its population in 1801 was 332; in 1831, 529; and in 1841, 572 souls. The soil varies from a light to a heavy clay, and the principal landowners are the earl of Hardwicke, Stanlake Batson, Esq., and Queen's college, Cambridge.

Manors.—There were anciently two manors here called De la Hayes, and Burnhams, from families to which they belonged in the 13th and 14th centuries; which two manors were united in the Allington family, in or before the reign of Henry VIII., and passed with Horseheath until 1783, when they were purchased of lord Montfort, by the earl of Hardwicke, and descended with the title to the present proprietor. The manor of Enhale or Enhall, now called Yanhall, was

held under the Bardolfs by the family of Manners in the reign of Edward I., and was afterwards successively in the families of Duttertone, Harleston, Allington, and Bromley, and is now the property of the earl of Hardwicke. The manor of Stretley-hall, and other small manors here, are also the property of the same noble owner.

The Village of West Wickham is situate about 4 miles N.E., from Linton, 6 miles N.W., from Haverhill, and 10 miles S., from Newmarket.

The Church dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, porch and tower, containing five bells. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Camps, (not in charge) patronage of the earl of Hardwicke, and incumbency of the Rev. C. W. Lamprell, M.A., The present value of the living is about £90 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1812.

The Parsonage House stands in the centre of the village about half a mile S.E., of the church. Pieces of land here called 'No Man's Acre,' and 'No Woman's Acre,' are supposed, but without any evidence, to have been given for the poor of the parish; and a notion prevails that a piece called 'Madam's land' was left for the maintenance of a maiden lady.

Lamprell Rev. W. C., M.A.

Farmers.

Hayward Elizabeth
Jonas Samuel
Leonard James, Yan Hall
Rust Wm.H., West Wickham Hall
Stallabrass Joseph
Turpin John, Manor farm
Webb Samuel, Stretley Hall

Traders.

Bailey Samuel, miller
Ewin William, shopkeeper
Hayward Chas., blacksmith
Jeffery M., vict., *White Horse*
Purkis Wm., shopkeeper
Simkin John, beer retailer
Tolworthy Rt., vict., *Chequers*
Trayler J., vict., *White Hart*

Letters are received through the Linton Post Office.

WHITTLESFORD HUNDRED.

Whittlesford or as it was formerly called *Witelesford*, is a small hundred on the southern extremity of the county; its boundaries are formed by the county of Essex on the south, by the hundred of Chilford on the east, and of Triplow on the north and west.

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£.
Duxford	2,982	196	346	417	763	5,118
Hinxton	1,503	91	200	182	382	2,576
Ickleton	2,672	143	338	362	700	2,961
Sawston	1,856	221	485	507	992	4,207
Whittlesford.....	1,915	134	284	295	579	3,329
Total.....	10,928	785	1,653	1,763	3,417	18,191

Charities of the Hundred of Whittlesford

As abstracted from the reports of the charity commissioners, presented by the Queen to the House of Commons in 1837. See also the history of the parishes.

Date.	*Donors and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*		
1646	Rd. King, £300. invested in 19a, 1r. 17p. of land,	Duxford parish school	26	0	0
1574	Jas. Bedell, rent-charge	... ditto poor	3	0	0
1562	Lettice Martin, rent-charge	... ditto ditto	1	6	0
—	Ditto ditto	Hinxton parish, ditto	1	6	0
1631	Ann Howsden, 33a. 3r. 8p.	ditto poor, &c.	60	0	0
—	Town houses (17 cottages)	Ickleton parish, poor	34	0	0
—	Town lands	ditto poor, &c.	46	10	0
1562	Lettice Martin, rent-charge	ditto poor	1	6	0
1658	Richard Swan, 1a. 14p., "Widow's Acre, ...	ditto, poor widows	1	6	0
—	Clerk's land, 5a. 3r. 26p.	ditto, parish clerk	2	8	6
1554	John Huntingdon, 75a. 3r. 31p.	Sawston parish, poor, &c.	108	7	3
1635	Eliz. Wakelin, house and land	ditto, church & poor	12	5	0
—	Church lands, house and 26a. 1r. 15p. ...	ditto ...	40	0	0
—	Town house and land, 1a. 2r. 31p. ...	ditto poor	8	5	0
1723	Wm. Westley, 64a. 9p.	Whittlesford parish, school	100	0	0
	Syprion's & Swallow's lands, house & 48a. 1r. 15p.,	charitable purposes	101	10	0
—	Town houses and 3a. 16p. ...	ditto ... ... poor	15	0	0
—	Scutche's money	ditto ... ... ditto	2	0	0
1562	Lettice Martin, rent-charge ...	ditto ... ... ditto	1	6	0
—	In lieu of the town malt	... ... ditto	3	0	0
	Total, ...		£568	15	9

DUXFORD PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are formed by the parishes of Hinxton and Linton on the south and east, Whittlesford on the north, and the hundred of Triplow on the west. It comprises the parishes of Duxford St. John and Duxford St. Peter, which as the boundary of each is not accurately known, are assessed as one; the inhabitants act in all parochial affairs as if it were but one parish, but the livings are distinct and separate. The area of the united parishes is 2982 acres, and its population in 1801 was 464, in 1831, 670, and in 1841, 763 souls. The amount of property as assessed for the property tax in 1815 is £2273. The soil on the south side of the parish is of a gravelly nature, and the remainder is on a subsoil of chalk. The principal landowners are the Rev. Edward Fisher, Linton; William Long, Esq., Saxmundham, Suffolk, and Caius college, Cambridge.

Manors. The Knights Templars formerly possessed the manor of Temple in Duxford St. John, which Sir John Long died seized of in 1547. This manor was carried in marriage to the Bedford family, and afterwards passed to the family of Webbe. The manor of Lacy's in the same parish, passed from the Lacy's, successively to the families of Fyndern, Taylor, and Symonds: they were both afterwards in the family of Barry, and sold in 1758 to Rd. Crop, Esq., who died

in 1796. From his widow they reverted to Chas. Long, Esq., nephew of Mr. Crop, and they are now the property of William Long, Esq. The manor of Bustelers, in Duxford St. Peter's, passed from the family of that name which possessed it, to that of Paris. About the year 1680 it was purchased by Sir Thos. Sclaterbart; in 1770 it was purchased by lord Montfort, who soon after sold it to Rd. Trott, Esq., grandfather of the Rev, Edmund Fisher, the present proprietor. Richard de Duxford, and Wm. le Boys, had manors in Duxford in the reign of Edward IV., but all records of those of a later date are lost. The manor of Dabernoon, from the family of that name which possessed it in the 13th and 14th centuries, was purchased of John Brown, their representative in the female line, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by the master and fellows of Caius college. At Whittlesford bridge in the parish of Duxford St. John, is an Inn called the *Red Lion*, which is an object of great curiosity in consequence of its being the remains of an ancient hospital or priory, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, 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 was belonging to it 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*. The hospital estate is now the property of Wm. Long, Esq. The rafters of the ceiling of the inn are fancifully carved, and a carved table of great weight is here exhibited.

The Village of Duxford which is large and ancient, has two churches situated in it, and stands about 9 miles south from Cambridge, 7 miles west from Linton, and 1½ mile from the Whittlesford railway station.

One of the *Churches*, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient structure consisting of nave, chancel, one side aisle, and large embattled tower containing five bells. This church has Saxon doorways, and the chancel arch is semicircular. The benefice is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Camps, rated in the K. B. at £13. 3s. 4d., but now returned at £169. nett per annum. The patronage is vested in the master and fellows of Clare hall, Cambridge, who are also impropriators of the rectory, and the Rev. J. Clark, M.A. is the present incumbent.—The other *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave, chancel, side aisles and tower. The living is a rectory rated at £21. 6s. 8d., but now worth £430. nett per annum. The patronage is in Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and the Rev. Wm. Henry Markby is the present rector.

The National School, a handsome building east of St. John's Church, was recently erected at a cost of upwards of £600. raised by subscription, to which the committee of council on education contributed over £100, the Cambridge board of education £80, and the national society £50. The old school formerly held

in the church of St. John, and which was founded in 1646 by Richard King and endowed by him with the sum of £300. with which land was purchased, is incorporated with this school. The amount of the endowment at present is £20. per annum. For the other *charities* of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Carr Rev. John, (curate of St. John's)
Blackburne Rev. Jonathan
Barker Mrs. Sarah
Knott Mrs. Susannah
Mooreland Rev. John, M.A.,
Robinson Mrs. Martha

Farmers.

Coleman Richard
Hill Richard
Holliday John
Holliday Thomas
Knott John
Ostler John
Waldock John

Traders.

Beaustead E., straw hat mkr.
Bradford Thomas, tailor
Burgess Ann, boarding schl.
Challis Wm., beer retailer
Coleman W. painter & glazier
Coleman George, carpenter
Cooper Mary Ann, milliner
Cooper John, shopkeeper
Cumming Edw., bricklayer
Drewry Henry, butcher
Ellis William bricklayer
Ellis Robert, beer retailer
Fish Eliz., straw hat maker
Hagger John, shoemaker
Harding Thos., shoemaker
Harding Wm , beer retailer
Harding John, shoemaker
Hepher John, master of national school
Holliday S., vict., *Red Lion*
Howard Ben., beer retailer
Hunt John, beer retailer
Jackson John, railway station master
Knott Henry, shoemaker
Littlechild Wm., wheelwght.
Littlechild — schoolmistress
Livermore H., straw hat mkr
Livermore John, baker
Livermore R. painter & glazr
Maynard Geo., shopkeeper
Norris Thomas, cow-keeper
Patterson John, surgeon, &c registrar of births, deaths, and marriages
Scott Clement, blacksmith
Shearman Rd., vict., *Plough*
Spicey David, carrier
Tofts John, schoolmaster
Twinn James, beer retailer
Twinn John, carrier
Westrope Wm., maltster
Webb Henry, baker
Wilson R., grocer & draper
Willson Jph, F., shopkeeper

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

HINXTON PARISH.

This parish which lies between Duxford on the north and Ickleton on the south, contains 1,503 acres, the amount of assessed property is £1,406, and the population in 1801, was 270; in 1831, 333; and in 1841, 382 souls. The parish is intersected by the Eastern Counties railway from London to Cambridge, and the river Cam, both of which run close to the village, and the Newmarket railway passes through the N.E., side of the parish. The soil is of a mixed quality and the principal owners are Wm. W. Nash, Esq., Edward H. Green, Esq., and the Rev. John Graham.

Manors.—There were formerly two manors here, one of which was for several generations in the family of St. Andrew, and the other was in the families of Stratton, Stourton, and Talmache: both belonged to John Vere, earl of Oxford, in the reign of Henry VI. This manor was afterwards divided, and for some time held in severalities, but the whole was again united and was for many years in the family of Flack. It was purchased of Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, devisee of Barrington Flack, Esq., by Mr. Ebenezer Hollick, and is now the property of Wm. W. Nash, Esq. The manor farm-house, west of the church, now occupied by the steward of Mr. Nash, is partly surrounded by a moat and ancient trees.

The Village of Hinxton has a very ancient and mean appearance, and stands about 6 miles S.W. from Linton, and 2 from either the Chesterford or Whittles-

ford railway stations. Excellent views of the surrounding country may be obtained in the neighbourhood of the village. There are a few very ancient houses in this parish.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and a large massive tower. In a chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, is an ancient monument, dated 1416, to a knight named Thomas de Skelton. The interior of the church is in very excellent repair and well fitted up, and 92 additional sittings were added in 1844. The east window is partly filled with stained glass, and the ancient steps leading to the rood loft still exist. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Camps, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £8. 5s. 2½d., but now returned at £150. per annum. The patronage is vested in the master and fellows of Jesus college, Cambridge, who are also impropriators of the rectory, and the Rev. John Graham, B.D. is the present vicar. The rectory was formerly appropriated to the priory of Barnwell.

The Vicarage House which stands near the church is a handsome new building.

The British School is held in an old barn near the church gate and is principally supported by Mr. Nash.

Hinxton Grange the seat of Charles Nash, Esq., is a good mansion, beautifully situated on a fine lawn about one mile north of the village.

Hinxton Hall the seat of Edward Humphrey Green, Esq., is also a fine mansion surrounded by large ancient trees and situate near the south end of the village. In the grounds is a beautiful fish pond.

For the *Charities* of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Bates Mr. William K.
Coleman Mrs. Mary
Graham Rev. John B.D. vicar
Green Edwd., H., Esq., Hall
Hunt Mrs. Ellen
Maris Mr. John
Nash Charles, Esq., Grange
Reynolds Mrs. Sarah

Farmers.

Tofts William, farmer
Waldock William, farmer

Traders.

Andrews Joseph, carpenter
Barton James, carrier
Bryant William, baker
Bryant Robert, tailor
Bryant John, tailor
Davey J., brewer & farmer
Everson Peter, bricklayer
Gurner James, shopkeeper
Harvey James, land steward
Hopwood Peter, beer retailer
Hunt James, carrier
Johnson James, shopkeeper
Morley Wm., shoemaker
Mumford Wm., miller
Norden Henry, blacksmith
Reynolds N., beer retailer
Reynolds William, vict., *Red Lion*
Reynolds Wm., shopkeeper
Reynolds James, shopkeeper

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

ICKLETON PARISH.

Ickleton parish is situated on the southern extremity of the county, and its boundaries are formed on the south by the county of Essex, on the west by the hundred of Triplow, and on the north and east by the parishes of Hinxton, and Great Chesterford. Its area is 2672 acres, its population in 1801 was 493, in 1831, 682, and in 1841, 700 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,161. The principal proprietors of the soil are the Hon. Algernon Herbert,

Trinity, Magdalen and Clare hall colleges, Cambridge, W. P. Hamond Esq., the Dean and Chapter of Windsor and Mr. William Banchett. The river Granta enters this county out of Essex in this parish.

Priory.—Aubrey de Vere, the third of that name and first earl of Oxford, or his father in law Sir William de Cantelupe, knt., founded a Benedictine nunnery here and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalene. The prioress had a grant from king Henry III. of a weekly market here on Thursdays and an annual fair; the latter is still continued for horses, &c., on the 22d July. At the dissolution, the convent consisted of a prioress and 10 or 11 nuns, and its revenues were rated at £71. 9s. 10½d. according to Dugdale, and £80. 1s. 10d. according to Speed. King Henry VIII. in 1538 granted the site of the priory, with the church-yard and all the demesnes, and the fair, and other lands to the bishop of Ely in exchange for the Manor of Hatfield. The remains of this priory, now converted into a farm house have a very ancient aspect: the walls being about three feet thick. Several stone coffins have been dug up here. The house occupied by Mr. John Garrett, farmer, dated 1692, is an extensive building, in the interior of which is some good carving in wood.

Manors.—In the year 1600, the above-mentioned estates reverted to the crown by the surrender of bishop Heton; in the reign of James I., they were the property of Sir John Wood, knt., and more recently they were in the hands of the hon. Charles Percy, Wyndham, who inherited them from Percy, earl of Thomond; and the hon. Algernon Herbert, is the present possessor. There were formerly several small manors here, but all records of most of them have been lost.

The Village of Ickleton, which is very ancient, is situate about 7 miles W. from Linton, 1¼ N.W. from the Great Chesterford railway station, and 11 S. from Cambridge. Several antique curiosities and Roman remains, coins and urns have been found in this parish. Near to the road to Chesterford, a Roman villa containing several rooms, some of which had tesselated pavements, and baths have been discovered; and some of these antiquities, including stone coffins from the site of the ancient priory, have been deposited in the Saffron Walden museum. For the Roman road which passed through this place, see page 23.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice said to have been built about the year 1100; it consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, tower, and spire in the centre. The spire in which is a peal of six bells, is lofty, and is seen from a great distance; the nave has pillars with plain capitals and circular arches apparently very ancient; and part of the rood loft, and screen, the under part of which is ornamented with rich gothic tracery still remain. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Camps, rated in the K.B. at £8. 6s. 8d., and now returned at £85. nett per annum. The bishop of Ely is impropriator of the rectory, and patron of the vicarage, and the Rev. W. J. Clayton, M.A., is vicar.

The Manor House or *Ickleton Hall*, the seat of the Hon. Algernon Herbert, is a fine brick mansion, faced with cut stone, situated S.W. of the church.

For the *Charities* of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Clayton Rev. Wm. J., vicar
Herbert Hon. Algernon, Hall
Hanchett Mrs.

Farmers.

Garrett John
Hanchett Wm.,
Heydon Joseph
Hill Richard
Howey Thomas
Jones Samuel
Marking Isaac
Wray Susannah

Traders.

Ashby Thos., blacksmith
Brignell Rd., shopkeeper
Duce Cornelius, beer retlr.
Ellis Jph., vict., *Red Lion*
Ginn John, grocer & draper
Gerner Mary, shopkeeper
Hopwood Mary, shopkeeper
Houghton D., shoemaker
Mean Edw., shoemaker
Mumford Jph., shoemaker
Norden Hy., blacksmith
Philpot Ann, vict., *Duke of Wellington*
Porter Samuel, beer retailer
Priest Rt,, shopkeeper
Richardson M. A., shopkpr
Ripher Wm., letter receiver
Ripher John, saddler
Russell Jas., vict., *Hound*
Sole Thos., carpenter
Sprawle H. B., railway station master
Spicer John, beer retailer

Letters are received through the Saffron Walden Post Office.

SAWSTON PARISH.

Sawston parish lies between the parishes of Pampisford, Whittlesford and Babraham, and contains 1856 acres. Its population in 1801 was 466, in 1831, 777; and in 1841, 992 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £2,889. The soil varies from a light gravelly to a chalky nature, and the principal land owners are Edward Huddleston, Esq., (the lord of the manor) and Mr. John Gosling.

Antiquities.—On the 3rd. of August 1816 "says Mr. Cooper in his Annals of Cambridge, some labourers employed in lowering the road from Cambridge to London upon the the top of a small eminence called Huckeridge-hill near Sawston, discovered the remains of a human skeleton lying about 3 feet below the surface. At the feet of the skeleton stood two vessels of ancient bronze; the larger of them was ornamented on the rim by chase work in bosses all round the circumference; it measured 15 inches in diameter. The other had a place on one side with a hole in it, as if there had been receptacles for a semicircular handle, it measured 10 inches in diameter. On the left side of the skeleton were found some fragments of the coarsest black terra cotta half an inch in thickness, also an iron sword 2 feet 7½ inches in length, in a state of advanced decomposition. There was besides a massy bronze ring, which proved upon examination to have been the foot of the larger vessel. There was also part of the umbo of a shield of iron, and a bronze brooch or buckle formed so as to resemble an Amphisbœna or double-headed serpent. Dr. E. D. Clarke was of opinion that there were circumstances which seemed to refer these antiquities to an earlier period than the time of the Romans in Britain, otherwise the situation of this sepulchre so near to the public road added to the old military station at Gogmagog hills might induce an opinion of its Roman origin. A few years before, several lance heads and celts were discovered near the spot."

Manors. There are four manors in this parish, Pyrotts, Dernford, Dale, and Huntingtons, all now the property of Edward Huddleston, Esq. William Huddleston, had the two first named manors, in marriage with one of the coheiresses of John Neville, marquis Montagu; the latter two were purchased by Sir Edmund Huddleston before the year 1580, and they have all descended lineally to the present proprietor. Among the ancient possessors of these manors were Geoffrey de Mandeville, Sir Edmund de la Pole and the families of Pirotus le Dale, Sawston, Huntington and Moore.

The Village of Sawston which is large and compact, is situate in a vale at the foot of the Gogmagog hills, about 6½ miles south from Cambridge, 6 N.W. from Linton, and 1½ from the Whittlesford station of the Eastern counties railway which passes through the parish. Sawston was formerly a market town, indications of which are the remains of a pillar of the ancient market cross standing in the centre of the place, and other objects. The inhabitants are employed in making paper, parchment, dressing leather, and fellmongering, there being large paper mills here worked by Mr. Edward Towgood, at which nearly 150 hands are employed; and an extensive leather and parchment manufactory belonging to Messrs Evan and Son, at which employment to about 100 persons is regularly afforded. The house occupied by Mr. Richard John Robinson at the east end of the village is moated round, and in it are the remains of what appears to have been a chapel, with a finely carved ceiling.

The Church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin is a large edifice situated near the centre of the village, and consists of nave, chancel, side aisles and chapels, and a massive embattled tower. The ancient rood-screen is still preserved in one of the chapels by Mr. Huddleston, and there are some remnants of stained glass in the east window. There are several monuments here to members of the Huddleston family, and an ancient tomb for Hera de Pole, wife of Sir Walter De la Pole who died in 1423. The living is a *vicarage* in the deanery of Camps, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £13. 10s. 2½d., and now returned at £118. per ann. The patronage is vested in Edward Huddleston, Esq., and Mr. John Gosling, alternately, and the Rev. Edwin Daniel, M.A., is the present incumbent. The *rectory* which formerly belonged to the priory or preceptory of St. John of Jerusalem, at Shengay, was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Rd. Long, and is now in moieties between Mr. Huddleston and Mr. Gosling. At the inclosure of the parish in 1802, land was allotted to the impropriators, and vicar in lieu of tithes.

Here is a *Calvinistic chapel*, a plain brick building, which was erected in 1811.

The National School is a small brick building, erected in 1841.

Sawston Hall, the seat of Edward Huddleston, Esq., is a large, handsome, quadrangular building, surrounded with a park, gardens, and moat, and forms a picturesque and agreeable residence. This venerable mansion, erected in 1577,

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. It is said to have been erected by Sir John Huddleston, then high sheriff of this county, partly with the materials of Cambridge castle, given him by queen Mary in gratitude to him for having privately entertained her at his house immediately after the death of her brother, Edward VI., during the temporary rebellion of which lady Jane Grey was made the innocent head, and became the victim. The Queen escaped from Sawston and reached Framlingham castle in safety, by riding behind Mr. Huddleston's servant on horseback. For this act of protection to the queen Mr. Huddleston had his house plundered and burnt down by a mob, and when Mary was quietly seated on the throne, she bestowed the honour of knighthood on her protector, and made him her vice-chamberlain. In the gallery are several family portraits, including that of the above-mentioned Sir John. The Huddlestons of Sawston have descended from the ancient family of that name in Cumberland, which can trace its genealogy for several generations before the conquest. Nor is queen Mary the only royal personage to whom protection and means of escape has been afforded by members of this family, for we find the celebrated Father Huddleston assisting in the escape of king Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, and administering the last sacrament to him on his death bed. The Huddleston family (Cumberland branch) suffered much from the confiscations of Oliver Cromwell, owing to their attachment to the royal cause.

On the first floor of Sawston Hall is a very handsome *Catholic chapel*, which consists of a body or nave, and sanctuary. The marble altar, erected by Mr. Wm. Shearman of Cambridge, is very splendid; the east window is filled with elegantly stained glass, and the ceiling is richly decorated. The chapel, in former and more troubleous times, was at the top of the building with a winding staircase leading to it; and in the tower is a place of concealment 7 feet high, 7 feet long, and 5 feet wide, the entrance to which is through a hole in the floor just sufficiently large to admit the body of a man, where the priest took refuge in times of danger. His apartment was near to this hiding-place, so that upon the approach of the enemy he hied to his secret cell. Though this is strictly a domestic chapel, the public, notwithstanding are permitted to attend divine service in it. The Rev. John Scott is the present chaplain.

For the *Charities* of the parish, which yield nearly £170. per annum, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Huddleston Edward, Esq., Sawston Hall,
Gosling Mr. John
Burnand Mrs. Sophia
Carter Mr. John
Cooper Mrs. Sarah
Cooper Mr. Arthur
Daniel Rev. E., M.A., vicar
Kirkness Rev. J., (calvinist)
Scott Rev. John, (catholic)
Tofts Mr. James

Farmers.

Challis William
Robinson Richard John
Sheldrick John
Whitechurch Page

Traders.

Barker Peter, glovemaker
Barker William, shoemaker

Challis Sarah, shopkeeper
Cock Arthur, watchmaker
Cowell Wm., letter receiver
Dover Wm., vict., *Greyhound*
Dockerill John, blacksmith
Dunn Edward, miller
Evan Thomas & Son, parchment manufacturers
Fitch Samuel, butcher
Forlin Stephen, wheelwright
Fordham A. vict., *King's Head*
Glasscock Willm., carpenter
Green Charles, shoemaker
Himus J. R., vict., *White Lion*
Hunt Samuel, brazier
Hurry John, tailor
Larkin Joshua, shoemaker
Mackay Stephen, painter, &c
Mason James, hairdresser
Mean John, baker
Mynott Thomas, baker
Mynott Joseph, carpenter
Nichols Thomas, grocer
Norden James, blacksmith
Prince Frederick, surgeon
Rollinson Wm., shopkeeper
Runham James, shoemaker
Sheldrick Chas., parchment manufacturer
Stallon George, ropemaker
Stubbing C., vict., *Bull Inn*
Towgood Edward, paper manufacturer
Wakefield R., shopkeeper
Webb John, baker
Webb Joseph, baker
Welch John, grocer & draper
Willis Charles, saddler

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

WHITTLESFORD PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Shelford and Newton, on the west by Triplow, on the south by Duxford, and on the east by the parishes of Pampisford and Sawston. Its area is 1,915 acres; the amount of assessed property is £2,976., and the population of the parish in 1801 was 416; in 1831, 524; and in 1841, 579 souls. The principal landowners are Miss Ann B. Hollick, and Henry John Thurnall, Esq.

Human Remains.—At *Chronicle-hills*, (now excavated) situated between the villages of Whittlesford and Triplow, were three tumuli or barrows of remote origin, where a quantity of broken pottery, tesselated pavement and other remains were found. The middle barrow was 8 feet high, and 80 feet in diameter, but the others were much smaller. In the middle one was found four human skeletons lying on their backs, about two feet from the bottom, with broken pieces of terra cotta. On opening another of them a large quantity of bones of a small quadruped were found stratified six inches deep, and similar remains were found about 100 yards north from this spot. It may be remarked that there is no animal now in the country to which these bones thus deposited by millions, may be anatomically referred. An ancient well, made with clunch, 9 feet in diameter, and full of flints and tiles of curious shape, was also discovered here. A little north of these barrows were found two other sepultures in which human skeletons were deposited in cists constructed of flints and pebbles put together with fine gravel. These cists were surrounded each by a circular wall 2½ feet thick, 3 feet high, and 22 feet in diameter, and the whole were covered beneath mounds of earth which rose in hills about two feet above the cist, having been probably diminished in height by long pressure. In the first of these cists were found two skeletons; under the head of one was the blade of a poignard or knife, and the hand of this skeleton rested on the body of the other. In the other cist were two skeletons, one of which was in a sitting posture with an erect spear in its hand. The skull of the sitting skeleton was stolen by one of the labourers

and carried to his own cottage at Whittlesford, and the robbery has given rise to an amusing instance of superstition: for it is maintained in the village that the headless skeleton of an ancient warrior knocks every night at the door of this cottage demanding the skull sacrilegiously stolen from the grave. The mode of burial exhibited by these ancient sepulchres, added to the fact of bronze reliques having been found in one of them, and that of no *Roman coins* having been found among the ruins, plead strongly for the superior antiquity of the people interred, and lead to a conclusion that the *Chronicle-hills* are rather *Celtic* than Roman tombs. Here was an ancient hospital, near the bridge (Whittlesford bridge) as early as the time of Edward I. See Duxford parish, page 260.

Manor.—This manor was successively in the families of Akeney, Hanward, Scales, Bourchier, Tylney and Huddleston. About the year 1745, Henry earl of Carlisle sold it to John Stevenson, Esq., of whose son it was purchased by Ebenezer Hollick, Esq., whose descendant Miss A. B. Hollick, is the present proprietor.

The Village of Whittlesford which is scattered, and rather triangular in shape, stands 7½ miles south from Cambridge, and 6 W. by N., from Linton. The Whittlesford railway station, on the London and Cambridge (Eastern Counties) line is about ¾ mile from the village. Here are Whittlesford mills, the extensive manufactory of oil, bone-dust, flour, &c., of Mr. Chas. Thurnall. Whittlesford was anciently a market town, the charter being granted in 1226, to Baldwin de Akeney, together with a fair for three days on the feast of St. Bartholomew, Monday was the market day. At the west end of the village may be traced the remains of a moated house, and here is also a tumulus. Several Roman coins and fragments of Roman pottery have been found here. Selden in his titles of honour speaks of an Alderman's court, having been held here about the year 990.

The Church which is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Barnabas stands about ¼ mile south from the village, and consist of nave, chancel, side chapel, south aisle, with a tower in the centre containing five bells. The front is supposed to be a Saxon relic, and the ancient carved oak seats are strong and handsome. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Camps, rated in the K. B. at £10., but now worth £170. per annum. It is in the presentation of Jesus college, Cambridge, and incumbency of the Rev. P. C. M. Hoskin, M.A. The rectory was given by Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, to the collegiate church of Warwick, and it is now the property of Mr. Thurnall.

The ancient *Manor House*, three parts of which are surrounded by a moat, stands east of the church, and is much delapidated and suffered to go to ruin.

Whittlesford Hall, the seat of Miss Hollick, is a handsome mansion, erected by E. Hollick, Esq., 60 years ago, in an extensive park. It is a red brick building, of noble dimensions, and elegant architecture.

Charity School.—Mr. William Westley, a native of Wittlesford, and formerly a grocer in Cambridge, left, about the year 1723, land at Hempsted in Essex, which now lets for about £100. per annum, for the purpose of founding schools here for the instruction of 30 boys and 15 girls. The master's salary is £28., and the mistress's £18. per annum. The remainder of the income is laid out in the purchase of clothes, books, &c. 30 children were clothed last year (1849). For the *Charities* of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Gunning Miss Lydia
Hollick Miss Ann B., Whittlesford Hall

Farmers.

Arnold John
Arnold Charles
Barker George
Barns Thomas
Headley John
Rayner John
Shead Jane
Thurnall Henry John
Thurnall Charles
Hollick Ebenezer

Traders.

Andrews John, beer retailer
Barker George, cattle dealer
Evans Thos., vict., *Waggon and Horses*
Guiver Edward, beer retailer
Jackson James, shoemaker
Jackson John, station master
Lloyd Rhoda, beer retailer
Maynard N., shopkeeper
Maynard Robt., agricultural implement maker
Maynard Rebecca, shopkpr.
Overhill Ann, schoolmistress
Oslar John, maltster
Pamphilon John, carpenter
Pilgrim Thomas, butcher
Sheldrick Ann, shopkeeper
Sheldrick Robt., beer retlr.
Tinworth W., schoolmaster
Thurnall Charles, oil, bone, and linseed cake manufacturer, and miller, and brewer, Whittlesford Mills
Tofts Stphn., letter receiver
White Allan, beer retailer

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

TRIPLOW HUNDRED.

Triplow or *Trapelaw* hundred extends from the borough of Cambridge to the southern extremity of the county, and is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the hundreds of Flendish and Whittlesford, on the south by the county of Essex, and on the west by the hundreds of Wetherley and Armingford. It comprises 10 parishes, and its area extends over 16,279 acres. The following table shews the acreage, number of houses, population, and rateable value of each parish :—

PARISHES, &c,	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£
Foulmire	2,302	124	304	306	610	3,156
Foxton	1,682	92	219	233	452	2,985
Harston	1,480	156	326	336	662	2,797
Hauxton	568	65	164	149	313	1,145
Newton	940	46	94	894	183	1,229
Shelford, Great	1,900	181	429	374	803	4,302
Shelford, Little	1,200	110	238	289	527	1,930
Stapleford	1,400	94	220	227	447	1,861
Thriplow, or Triplow	2,607	92	255	222	477	2,936
Trumpington	2,200	157	350	409	759	4,848
Total	16,279	1,117	2,599	2,634	5,233	27,189

Charities of the Hundred of Triplow.

As abstracted chiefly from the commissioners' reports of public charities presented to parliament in 1837.

Date.	*Donor and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*
—	Church and town estate, ...	Foulmire parish, ...	£28 0 0
1562	Lettice Martin, rent-charge, ...	ditto ... ... poor, ...	1 6 0
—	Town land, 6a, 2r. 10p. ...	Foxton parish, ... ditto ...	6 10 0
1562	Lettice Martin, rent charge, ...	Harston parish, ... ditto ...	1 6 0
—	Church lands, 4a.	ditto	6 6 0
1562	Lettice Martin, rent charge, ...	Haukston parish, ... poor, ...	1 6 0
—	Ditto ... ditto ...	Newton parish, ... ditto ...	1 13 0
—	Church and town lands, 3a. 2r. 34p.	ditto	2 15 0
—	Town lands & tenements, 12a. 3r. 20p.,	Great Shelford parish, ...	47 5 0
1705	John More, 2 houses & 3a. 3r. 34p.	ditto poor, &c.	
1562	Lettice Martin, rent charge, £1. 6s.	ditto	
1618	John Bankes, rent charge, ...	Little Shelford parish, poor,	2 0 0
1562	Mrs. Martin's dole, ...	ditto ... ditto	1 6 0
—	Church, poor and task lands, 1 house and garden, and 16a.	Stapleford parish, church, poor, and apprenticing children, ...	24 0 0
1562	Mrs. Lettice Martin's dole	ditto	1 6 0
1562	ditto	Triplow parish, ... poor,	1 6 0
—	Town land, 3a.	ditto ... ... poor, &c.	2 14 6
—	Hick's, Godfrey's, and Peck's donations,	ditto ... ... poor.	1 4 0
1679	Wm. Austin, 2a. 2r. 16p., ...	Trumpington parish, for teaching 4 boys and 4 girls free, ...	18 0 0
—	Coal, and church way gifts, rent charges,	ditto	2 0 0
—	Austin Peck, rent charge, ditto, £3.	for clothing the children of the charity school, and 10s. to the poor	3 10 0
1681	Thomas Allen, rent charge, ...	... apprenticing children	3 0 0
—	Whitelock's charity, and the town estate,	poor, &c.	44 6 0
1761	George Riste, rent charge, ditto ...	... coals to poor, ...	10 0 0
		Total, ...	£ 210 19 6

FOULMIRE PARISH.

Foulmire or Fulmere is situated on the southern extremity of the county, on the borders of Essex. It contains 2302 acres, its population in 1801 was 420; in 1831, 547; and in 1841, 610 souls. The amount of property in the parish, as assessed to the property tax in 1815 was £1,615. The soil varies from a gravelly to a chalky land, the crops are generally very good, and the parish is noted for its excellent quarries of free stone. The principal landowners are the Misses Mitchell, and Thomas Nash, Esq.

Manors.—The manor belonged in ancient times to the Montfichets from whom it passed to the families of Playz, Howard and Vere. Edward Vere earl of Oxford, sold it in the reign of queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Skynner, from whom it passed by successive conveyances to the families of Aldred and la Motte. It is now the property of the Misses Mitchell in whose family it has been for a considerable time. Another manor here which was the property of Sir Thomas

Heslarton in 1332 and from his family called Harlston, passed to the families of Child and Hutton, and having been purchased of the latter by the Aldreds became united to the manor of *Fulmere*. The earl of Hardwicke is the present possessor of the rectory manor.

The Village of Foulmire which is ancient in appearance and triangular in shape, is situated about 5½ miles N.E. from Royston, 5½ S.W. of the Whittlesford railway station, and 9 south from Cambridge. There was anciently a market here, which having been discontinued, was revived by Edward Aldred, Esq., who procured a new charter from James I; but the market soon declined, and was of short continuance.

The Church dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, chancel, side-aisles, transepts, and a high embattled tower, rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Barton, rated in the K.B., at £29. 14s. 2d., but now returned at £675., per annum. The patronage is vested in the earl of Hardwicke, and the Rev. William Metcalfe, L.L.D., is rector. The tithes were commuted for a rent-charge of £640., besides which there are 95 acres of glebe. There is an *Independant Chapel* in the village, of which ths Rev. Geo. H. Hobbs is minister.

For the *Charities* of the parish, see the prefixed table.

Brent Ditch divides this parish from that of Melbourne. See the *Hamlet of Reach, Swaffham Prior Parish.* Human skeletons, and several ancient instruments of warfare, &c., have been found in this neighbourhood.

Hobbs Rev. G. H., (independent)
Metcalfe Rev. Wm., L.L.D., rector

Farmers.

Nash Emma
Richard Charles
Wedd Octavius
Wedd William

Traders.

Bateson Wm., blacksmith
Dean Hy., vict., *Black Horse*
Freeman William, painter
Godfrey Thos., wheelwright
Johnson Richard, grocer, &c
Lodge Wm., vict., *Swan*
Mowbrey Jph., plumber and glazier
Papworth R., vict., *Chequers*
Rickard Rd., butcher
Robnett Jas., bricklayer
Stockbridge C., corn mercht
Theobald G., carpenter
Webster Jas., beer retailer
Wedd Jph., harness maker
Wright Thos., shoemaker

Letters are received through the Royston Post Office.

FOXTON PARISH.

Foxton Parish, which is situated on the river Rhea, contains 1682 acres; its population in 1801 was 322, in 1831, 408, and in 1841, 452 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1018. The principal landowners are John Bendyshe, Esq., Miss Elizabeth Hurrell, and Mrs. Mary Metcalfe.

Manors.—The principal manor, called Bury, or Foxton Chatteris, belonged to the nuns of Chatteris, and was purchased of Henry VIII. by Sir Ralph Warren, the daughter and heir of whose son brought it in marriage to Sir Oliver Cromwell, who gave it to his son-in-law Sir Henry Palavicini. It was afterwards in the family of Hatton of Long Stanton, and the Mitchels, and in 1786 it was pur-

chased of Thomas Parker, Esq., by Richard Bendyshe, Esq., from whom it descended to John Bendyshe, Esq., the present proprietor. The manor of Mortimer's, from the family of that name who held it in the reign of Edward I., after having passed through the families of Radcliffe, Harlyng, Chamberlayne, and Scrope, was purchased about the year 1700 of the latter family by Thomas Bendyshe, ancestor of John Bendyshe, Esq. the present proprietor.

There were anciently two smaller manors or regalities here, one of which was called Wimbish, which now belong also to Mr. Bendyshe.

The Village of Foxton, which was formerly a market-town, by virtue of a charter granted to the family of De la Hayes, who possessed a manor here in 1325, stands about 7 miles south from Cambridge, and the same distance N.E. from Royston. This charter gave the privilege also of holding two fairs annually on the feasts of SS. Peter and Paul, and of St. Andrew, and was confirmed in 1366.

The Church dedicated to St. Lawrence, is supposed to have been built about the year 1456, and is in excellent repair, with all the ancient open seats. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Barton, patronage of the bishop of Ely, and incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Walter Berry, M.A. It was valued in the K.B. at £11. 2s. 11d., and is now worth £100. per annum. The church was formerly appropriated to the almonry of Ely; it now belongs to the dean and chapter, under whom the rectory is leased by Miss Hurrell and Mrs. Metcalfe.

The *Charities* consist of 6a. 2r. 10p. of land, let to 24 labourers for 5s. per rood, and 2s. extra for tithes.

Berry Rev. J.W., M. A., vicar

Farmers.

Fletcher John
Fletcher William
Gifford William
Heffer William
Park William
Salmon William
Salmon Joseph
Sanxter Frederick
Spark Peter
Underwood Elizabeth
Warren William

Traders.

Bateson John, blacksmith
Gifford Dd., bricklayer
Ilett Thos., shopkeeper
Neale Chas., vict. *Blackmoor's Head*
Pearse John, shopkeeper
Pink John, carpenter
Speed Fred, tailor and beer retailer

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

HARSTON PARISH.

Harston, or, as it is variously spelt in ancient records, Harlston, Harlestone, and Hardleston, is bounded by the parishes of Newton, Barrington, and Hauxton, on the south-west and north, and Shelford on the west. It contains 1480 acres; its population in 1801 was 412, in 1831, 562, and in 1841, 662 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,113. The principal proprietors are the earl of Delawarr, Mrs. Ann Taylor, Mr. John Long, and Mr. Humphrey Green.

Manors.—Harlston was given, with many of the adjoining manors and lands, by William the Conqueror to Picot, a noble Norman, who was constituted earl

of the province. After his death, through the profligacy and rebellion of his son, the barony of Bourne was transferred from the family to Pain Peverell and others, and henceforth we find Harston divided into three or four manors. The manor of *Harleston Shadworth*, which belonged at an early period to the Tiptofts, afterwards earls of Worcester, descended through the families of Ingoldesthorp, Neville, Scrope, Duckfield, and Buck, to those of Lovell, Symons, and Wendy. It was afterwards carried in marriage to the earl of Delawarr, from whom it descended to the present earl. The manor of *Tiptoft* belonged and passed through most of the above-named families, and was purchased in 1800 of Charles Wale, Esq. by Mr. Rivers Taylor. Mrs. Ann Taylor is the present possessor. The prior of Barnwell had a manor here, which with the church, as will be seen at *page* 42, formed part of the endowment of the religious establishment founded at Cambridge by Picot, and afterwards re-founded at Barnwell by Pain Peverell. This manor was held under the prior of Barnwell by Alice de Hescarton, and given by her, in the reign of Edward 3rd to the master and fellows of St. Michael's house, Cambridge: it afterwards passed with the other estates of Michael's house to Trinity College. There was also a manor here called Botelers, from the ancient family of that name that possessed it.

The Village of Harston, which is much scattered, is situate about 6 miles S.W. from Cambridge, and 7 miles north of Royston.

The Manor House, now occupied by Mr. Fred. Wm. Rowley, adjoins the south side of the churchyard, and is a fine house, in front of which are very ornamental evergreens, shaped so as to resemble the batteries of a castellated mansion, The residence of Mr. Wm. Long is another ancient but handsome building, situated in a neat garden in the centre of the village. Harston is well supplied with excellent springs. Armillæ were discovered in digging for gravel near this village, in March, 1802.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, or All Saints, consists of a nave, chancel and side aisles. The living is a discharged vicarage in the deanery of Barton, rated in the K. B. at £5. 10s. 2½d., but now returned at £224. nett per annum. It is in the presentation of the bishop of Ely, and incumbency of the Rev. Frederic J. Durbin, B.A. At the enclosure of the parish, pursuant to an act passed in 1798, land was allotted 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, and to the Vicar, in lieu of tithes.

The Vicarage House is a handsome building, just erected north of the church. Human remains were found in excavating the foundation of this building, which are supposed to belong to some of those slain in a battle which took place in the adjoining field, (denominated, in consequence, the *Red field)*, between the armies of Oliver Cromwell and the Royalists.

There is a *Baptist Chapel* here, which is a small, plain building.

For the *Charities* of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Burton Captain William
Durbin Rev. Fred. J., vicar
Garner Rev. Wm., (baptist)
Henshaw Mr. William
Sewell John, surgeon
Taylor Mrs. Ann
Watson Mrs. Charlotte

Farmers.

Brown Mary
Hays Thomas
Long William
Rowley Frederick William
Samuel Allen
Watson William
Watson John
Whitechurch William

Traders.

Cambridge Wm., shopkeeper
Cornell T., vict., *White Swan*
Guilliams J., grocer & baker
Guilliams W., letter receiver
Guilliams Chas., shoemaker
Hatley Geo., blacksmith
How William, shoemaker
Jude J. & Son, bricklayers
King Chas., vict., *Green Man*
Newling John, drillmaker
Northfield John, carpenter
Northfield Wm., carpenter
Reeves Robert, baker
Runham Mark, shoemaker
Smith Thomas, miller
Stockbridge Jthan., grocer
Stockbridge W., corn merct
Stearne Wm., beer retailer
Tuck Jas., beer retailer
Tuck Thos., vict., *Waggon & Horses*
Wallis Wm., wheelwright
Wallman Lydia, butcher
Wedd Chr., harness maker
Willers Geo., vict., *Fleece*
Wisby Allen, shoe maker
Wisbey Jas., carpenter
Wisbey Wm., general dealer

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

HAUXTON PARISH.

This parish which is situated on the side of the river Cam or Granta, contains only 568 acres. Its population in 1801 was 144, in 1831, 235; and in 1841, 313 souls. The amount of assessed property is £863. The soil is of a gravelly nature, and the principal owners are James Lilly, Esq., (the lord of the manor) and Daniel Lilly, Esq.

Manors. The manor of Hauxton or Hawkston *cum* Newton anciently belonged to the monks of Ely, and after the reformation it was granted to the dean and chapter who are also impropriators of the great tithes. Another manor here belonged to the family of Vere, from which it passed by successive sales to the Barrows, Symonds, Wendys and Burgoynes. About the year 1740 it was purchased of the latter family by John Stevenson, Esq., whose son's executors sold it about the year 1796, to Mr. Lilly from whom it descended to the present proprietor.

The Village of Hauxton is situated about 4 miles S.W., from Cambridge, and is partly surrounded with trees. The manor house stands east of the church.

The Church dedicated to St. Edmund, has Saxon doorways, and consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower in which are four bells. A part of the ancient rood screen still remains, as well as several of the old open seats. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Barrington, in the deanery of Barton, patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and incumbency of the Rev. Geo. Williams, M.A. Its present value is not returned.

The parish was enclosed in 1798, when land was allotted in lieu of tithes.

Directory.—Mr. Rt. Clark, John Everett, sawyer; Bjn. Jeffery, beer retailer; William Marshall, bricklayer; Richard Mynott, butcher; William Samuel, beer retailer; and Thomas Harding Smith, miller. Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

NEWTON PARISH.

Newton parish which is situated on the London road, contains 940 acres: the amount of assessed property is £828, and its population in 1801 was 114, in 1831, 161; and in 1841, 183 souls. The soil is generally light, and the principal landowners are the dean and chapter of Ely, Wm. Hurrell, senior, Wm. Hurrell, junior, and Christopher Pemberton, Esquires.

Manor.—This manor was procured for the monks of Ely, by Brithnoth the first abbot in the reign of king Edgar. It was one of those assigned by bishop Hervey to the convent, and it now belongs to the dean and chapter, who are also impropriators of the rectory. *The Manor House,* an ancient building partly surrounded by a moat stands south of the church, and is in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Hurrell, senior, lessee under the dean and chapter of Ely.

The Village of Newton is pleasantly situated about 6 miles S. from Cambridge, 9 N.E. from Royston, and 4 S.E. from the Whittlesford railway station.

The *Church,* dedicated to St. Margaret, consists of a nave, chancel, transepts, and tower containing three bells. The interior of the edifice has been repaired and seated by Christopher Pemberton, Esq. A part of the ancient rood screen still remains. The living is a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Barrington, in the presentation of the dean and chapter of Ely, and incumbency of the Rev. Geo. Williams, M.A. At the inclosure of the parish in 1798, lands were allotted in lieu of tithes. In the church are memorials of the family of Swann, who resided at Newton for several generations. "Here happened in August, 1746," says Carter, "a fierce and sudden fire on a Sunday in the afternoon, during the time of divine service, which in a few hours burnt down the greater part of the town and much of the standing corn and hay, and roasted the apples as they hung on the trees."

Directory.—Rev. Geo. Williams, M.A. vicar; Wm. Hurrell, sen. Esq., Wm. Hurrell, jun. Esq., Henry Hurrell, Edw. Bangle, and Wm. Kidman, farmers.—Joseph Howard, vict., *Queen.* Letters are received through the Cambridge office.

SHELFORD GREAT PARISH.

This parish which contains 1900 acres is intersected by the line of the London and Cambridge railway, and the river Cam or Granta. Its population in 1801 was 570, in 1831, 812; and in 1841, 803 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1937. The soil is various, but generally of a gravelly nature, the produce, principally corn, is excellent, and the principal proprietors are Henry Hurrell, Wm. Headley, and Peter Grain, Esquires.

Roman Camp.—On the north side of the village of Great Shelford is a complete 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 which is square, is in no part high and much of it is destroyed, but the ditch is deep. This camp has entirely escaped the notice of Stukeley.

Manors.—Bury manor in this parish was given by the parents of Leofsin, to the monastery of Ely, when he was professed a monk. It was afterwards assigned to the bishop, and it continued annexed to the see till the year 1600, when it was alienated to the crown by bishop Heton. After having been in the family of Goldwell for a few years, it was purchased in 1614, of the executors of Christopher Rogers, for £2000, by the master and fellows of Caius college, Cambridge. The manor of Valence, Moynes or Grendons, now corruptly called Granhams, was purchased of the Le Moynes, in the reign of Edward II., by Agnes Valence: it was held by 'Goldsmith's service,' that is, the making and repairing the king's crown whenever either should be wanted, being allowed 2s. per day for wages. From the Valences this manor descended to the family of Hasting's under which it was held by the Grendons, and it afterwards passed through the families of Hinde, Goldwell, Cary, Ventris and Duncombe, and in 1714 it was purchased of the latter, by the master and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge.

The Village of Great Shelford, which is large and respectable, stands about 4 miles south of Cambridge. The nine wells or springs whence the town of Cambridge is supplied with water are a little north of the village. (See page 172.)

The Railway Station, a neat flint building with white brick dressings and ornamented chimnies, is east of the village. This station, which is 54 miles from London, is a great accommodation to the neighbouring farmers and millers, who send off large quantities of grain and flour to London and other places.—The Shelford and Stapleford Horticultural Society, for the encouragement of habits of industry amongst the cottagers, by giving prizes for the best cultivated gardens and allotments, and also for the best vegetables and fruits, was established here on the 25th of May in the present year (1850), under the patronage of lord Godolphin. Several incendiary fires have occurred here. A field, called *Blood Meadow*, at the west end of the village, is supposed to be the scene of some sanguinary conflict.

The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, 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, and was since built by subscription. There are two side chapels, one dedicated to St. Mary, and the other to St. Anne; the tower contains a peal of five excellent bells; a great part of the ancient rood screen is still in its place, and the pulpit is of elegantly carved oak. In the church are monuments and memorials for the families of Goldwell, Torrell, and Redman: of the latter family was Dr. Wm. 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 plucked from the face of the earth to stick in the bosom of heaven." The living is a discharged vicarage (a peculiar), rated in the K. B. at £13. 6s. 8d., but now returned at £102. nett per annum. The bishop of Ely is patron and impropriator, and the Rev. James Spurrell, M.A. is the present vicar. At the enclosure of the parish, land was aliotted in lieu of tithes. A handsome *Vicarage house* has just been erected in the village.

The Baptist Chapel stands at the south end of the village; the *British School* for boys and girls was erected in the centre of the village in 1845, and the *National Schools*, for the parishes of Great and Little Shelford, were erected recently by subscription, aided by grants from the committee of council, the national society, and the Cambridge board of education.

For the *Charities* of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Berry, The Misses
Burgess Rev. W.,(independant, & boarding school
Duchesne, Mrs.
Headly William, Esq.
Hurrell Henry, Esq.
Miller Mr. John
Ramsey Allen, surgeon
Symonds Rev. W., (baptist)
Twiss Geo. Joseph, solicitor

Farmers.

Clark John
Grain Peter, sen.
Grain Peter, jun.
Grain Henry
Hurrell Swan
Maris Richard Watson, (& corn merchant)
Maris William
Maris Henry
Wright Richard

Traders.

Blinkhorn Geo., baker and grocer
Cambridge A., vict., *Black Swan*
Campion Mary, mistress of British school
Chambers W., letter receiver
Cole John, carpenter
Coville J., baker & beer ret.
Fuller A., vict., *Railway Inn*
Gee John, butcher
Hammond Mark, beer retlr
Hagger Stephen, shoemaker
Hagger Eben., harness mkr
How John, shoemaker
Hurry Thomas, shoemaker
Hopkins W., nat. schlmstr
Hopkins Susan, schoolmrs.
Living J. & Son, millers
Maris A., vict., *Red Lion*
Moore Wm., vict., *Hound* (& farmer)
Moore John, carpenter
Nibloe J. T.. railway-station master
Robinson Dd., carpenter
Stallon Wm., shoemaker
Turner George, shopkeeper
Ward Wm., wheelwright
Waters Jas., blacksmith
Webb John, blacksmith
Wiles R., plumber & glazier
Willers Thos., cattle dealer
Willers T., jun,, cattle dealer
Willers Wm., cattle dealer
Woodroffe W., beer retailer
Wright John L., vict., *Compasses* (and blacksmith)

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

SHELFORD LITTLE PARISH.

This parish, which adjoins that of Great Shelford, contains 1200 acres: its population in 1801, was 220; in 1831, 483; and in 1841, 527 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,914. The soil is various, and the principal proprietors are James E. Law, Esq., and Charles Brent Wale, Esq.

Manor.—The manor was for more than three centuries in the family of Freville, of which it was purchased soon after the year 1600 by Alderman J. Banks, who sold the manor-house to Sir Toby Palavicini; and his son re-sold it to Daniel Wigmore, archdeacon of Ely. On the site of the manor Sir Toby Palavicini built a house in the Italian style, which he sold to John Gill, Esq. It

was afterwards united to the manor, and the estate sold in 1707 to the Rev. Roger Gillingham, of whose family it was purchased in 1745 by Wm. Finch, Esq. Mr. Finch pulled down the house which had been erected by Sir Toby Palavicini and built the present mansion on its site, and filled up the greater part of the moat. It is now the property and seat of James Edmund Law, Esq. There was formerly a *Hermitage* at the bridge between Great and Little Shelford, of which John Lucas was hermit in 1398.

The Village of Little Shelford, which is neat, adjoins that of Great Shelford, and is about 4½ miles south from Cambridge, and half a mile from the railway station in the adjoining parish.

The Church dedicated to All Saints, was built in the latter part of the 13th century, partly in the perpendicular and partly in the decorated style. It consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, side chapels, (one of which was dedicated to Corpus Christi, and the other probably the 'Ladye Chapel,' but now the property of the lord of the manor,) and a massive embattled tower, containing five bells. The windows were formerly filled with painted glass, and a portion of the ancient rood-screen still remains. In the chancel is some carved stall-work, and under an ogee arch, richly ornamented with crockets, is the monument of Sir John de Freville, a crusader, and the founder of the church, who died in the year 1312. This monument consists of an altar tomb, with the effigies of a cross-legged knight carved in stone, with a lion at his feet. There are also in the church several monumental brasses, and other memorials of the Freville, Wale, and Ingle families. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Barton, rated in the K. B. at £15. 9s. 7d., but now worth £370. nett per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. Wm. Law, M.A., is rector. Here are the remains of three ancient crosses, one of which is in the centre of the churchyard, another in a corner of it, and the third, which formerly stood in the road, is now in the garden belonging to the late Sir Charles Wale's house. Land was allotted at the inclosure of the parish in lieu of tithes.

Butter Mr. Samuel
Collier John, Esq.
Finch Mrs.
Francis Mrs. Ann
Foster Michael, Esq.
Law James Edmund, Esq.
Lister Mr. Jas. *Manor-house*
Spurrell Rev. Wm., curate
Twist James, Esq.
Wale Charles Brent, Esq.

Farmers.

Clare William
Dawson Geo. (& grocer)
Gall William
Wragg William
Wragg William George

Traders.

Andrews James, carrier
Austin Joseph, bricklayer
Austin Thomas. builder
Butler Charles nursery and seedsman
Butler Jacob, shopkeeper
Cooper. Jas. gardener, &c.
Dare Emma, schoolmistress
Elborn William, bricklayer
Howard Alice, vict., *Three Horse.shoes*
Jennings Geo., vict., *Horse and Groom.*
Jennings Jph., vict., *Prince Regent*
Litchfield Francis, carrier
Northfield J., schoolmaster
Northfield Robt., vict., *King William*
Robinson Rd., shopkeeper
Trigg Wm., corn merchant
Webb Wm. tin-plate worker
White Thomas, baker

Letters are received through the Cambridge post-office.

STAPLEFORD PARISH

Stands on the Cambridge and London road, adjoining Shelford on the west, and contains 1400 acres. Its population in 1801 was 235, in 1831, 454, and in 1841, 447 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1967. The soil varies from a gravelly to a chalky nature; and the principal owners are the dean and chapter of Ely and lord Godolphin. The Eastern Counties railway to Cambridge intersects this parish.

Gogmagog Hills.—These hills which are the highest eminences in the county, are partly in this parish, ranging to the south-east. How they obtained their fanciful appellation is uncertain. The prospect from their summit is extensive, and from it may be seen no less than 33 churches scattered through the counties of Cambridge, Essex, and Hertford, and adorning the landscape with their antique architecture, their gothic towers and spires that "point to heaven," Ely cathedral rising above the rest in proud magnificence. On the top of these hills are traces of a triple entrenchment, with a lofty vallum, and two rude circular ditches; it encloses about 13½ acres, and is called *Vandlebury*. It is supposed by some writers to be British, and by others a Roman camp. Dr. Stukeley conceived it was called Vandlebury from it its having been the camp of the Vandals and Burgundians, whom Probus transferred from the continent into Britain. In 1685 many Roman coins were dug out at this place, of the Emperor Valentinian I. In 1730 several large brass Roman coins, and a silver ring, were found, and in 1752, a small brass coin of Nero, inscribed "*Nera clavd. caes drvsvs ger. ivvent,*" and having on the reverse a globe. On digging the foundation of lord Godolphin's house, which is situate on these hills, there was found a knuckle-ring, with coins of Trajan and Antonious Pius. In 1778 one of the tumuli on these hills was destroyed, and at the bottom were found deposited several skeletons. The tumulus was composed of a fine light-brown soil, which must have been collected purposely, and from some distance, as the natural soil of the hills consists first of a thin stratum of light soil, then gravel, and then chalk to a considerable distance. The tumulus was situated about 60 yards from the Roman road across the hills. For an account of this road, *see page* 23.

"*Vandlebury,*" observes Mr. Gough, "is the fourth of the chain of forts which begins at the large camp on the hill where the hunting tower stood, opposite to Audley Inn; Littlebury church stands in another; the walled town at Chesterford is a third. To Vandlebury succeeded *Grantaceaster*; then Arbury; and last Belsars hills; all within sight of one another, reaching from the woodland of Essex to the fens, and crossed by several parallel ditches quite to the Devil's ditch."

Manors.—The principal manor called Bury was part of the ancient possessions of the church of Ely, and now belongs to the Dean and Chapter. Another

manor, or nominal manor, called Sternes, from the ancient family of that name who possessed it, and built a chapel at Stapleford, passed through several families till about the year 1740, when it was purchased by the earl Godolphin.

The Village of Stapleford is situate 4½ miles S.S.E. of Cambridge.

The Church dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, and side aisles. The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Barton, rated in the K.B. at £7. 18s. 9d., but now returned at £181. nett per annum. The dean and chapter of Ely are the patrons of the vicarage, and impropriators of the rectory, and the Rev. Robert Hawthorn, M.A., is incumbent. Land was allotted at the enclosure of the parish in lieu of tithes.

As has been seen above, one of the *seats* of Lord Godolphin is situated within the entrenchments on the Gogmagog hills. George Godolphin Osborne the second, and present lord Godolphin, is son of the first baron, who was second son of the fifth duke of Leeds, and was raised to the peerage in 1832. The present baron was born in 1802; was married to Miss Stewart in 1824, and succeeded to the title at the death of his father in 1849.

Seats.—Gogmagog hill, Cambs.; Maids Morton, Bucks.; and Baylis, Berks.

Godolphin Rt. Hon. Lord, Gogmagog Hill
Clay Rev. Wm., curate of Great Shelford
Galilee The Misses
Hawthorn Rt. vicar
Kingston Mr. Edward

Farmers.

Collier Richard
Collier William
Heffer William
Heffer David
Reath John
Smith George
Stevens James

Traders.

Barker John, butcher
Dean Thomas, vict., *Three Horse-shoes*
Elbourne Wm., beer retailer
Headley Richard, corn merchant aad maltster
Jordan Joseph, blacksmith
Nutting William, gardener to Lord Godolphin
Rawlings William, miller
Rawlings Jas., millwright
Robinson Rd., shopkeeper
Ryder Joseph, blacksmith
Skinner John, shopkeeper
Smith Wm., carrier
Warters Simeon, beer-retlr.
Wesley Wm., shoemeker
Willis George, millwright
Willis Wm., vict., *Rose*
Willis Sarah, shopkeeper

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

TRIPLOW PARISH.

Triplow or Thriplow from which the hundred takes its name, contains 2607 acres, the amount of assessed property is £1150, and the population in 1801 was 334, in 1831, 417; and in 1841, 477 souls. The soil which is principally a light red land on a chalkey subsoil, is very fertile, and the parish abounds in springs. The principal owners are Henry Perkins, Esq., Joseph Ellis, Esq., St. John's and St. Peter's colleges, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Triplow heath, a fine heath-covered flat about half a mile from the village of Triplow, was the scene of a grand rendezvous of the parliamentary army under the command of Oliver Cromwell and Fairfax, in July, 1647.

Manors.—The manor of Triplow was given to the monks of Ely, by duke Brithnoth, in the year 991, and appears to have been afterwards divided into two

manors, one of which now called Bury manor or Triplow Place was attached to the see of Ely, but was alienated from it by bishop Heton, in the year 1600, and is now the property of Henry Perkins, Esq. The other is now vested in the dean and chapter of Ely, under whom it is held on lease by Joseph Ellis, Esq. 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, is now the property of the master of St. John's college. The manor of Crouchman's which was formerly held under the see of Ely, was purchased in the reign of Henry VIII., by the master and fellows of Trinity college. The manor of Bacon's, or Bakyn's held also under the bishop of Ely, was successively in the families of Colville and Tyrrell, and the estate is now the property of Joseph Ellis, Esq., he having purchased it of the Worthams.

The Village of Triplow is situated partly on a hill and partly in a valley, about 8 miles S. from Cambridge, 6 N.E. from Royston, and 8 W. from Linton.

The Church, dedicated to St. George, consists of a nave, side aisles, transepts, chancel and tower rising from the intersection, containing a good peal of five bells. The living is a discharged *vicarage*, exempt from visitation in the deanery of Barton, rated in the K.B. at £9. 4s. 2d. and returned at £129. nett per annum. The bishop of Ely is patron, the Rev. Thomas Andrews, M.A. incumbent, and the master and fellows of Peter house college, impropriators of the rectory. An act of parliament was obtained in 1840 for enclosing lands in this parish, and the tithes were commuted in the same year for the following rent charge; rectorial tithe £637. 8s. 7d. and vicarial £138. 4s. There is also an estate at Cottenham now let for a term of years at £70. per annum, purchased with a grant from Queen Anne's bounty for the support of the vicar.

There is a small *Independent Chapel* for evening services, built in 1836 by J. Ellis, Esq., at a cost of about £40. *The British School*, which is supported by voluntary contributions, was also built by Mr. Ellis.

Worthies.—Oddy and *Holcroft*, after their expulsion from Oxford for non-conformity, lived and died here. *Helias Rubens, D.D.*, author of "*Contra Nobilitatem inanem*," was a native of Triplow, and is conjectured to have flourished about the year 1266.

Andrew Rev. Thomas, M.A.
Cooper Mrs. Astley
Ellis Joseph, Esq.
Foister Miss Martha

Farmers.

Clark William
Perkins Henry
Sheldrick Richard
Smith William
Young Charles
Young George

Traders.

Bateson Elias, blacksmith
Bateson Rt., blacksmith
Coleman Wm., beer retailer
Gambie Wm , vict. *Green Man*
Haydon Joseph, carpenter
Lodge Thomas, beer retailer
Payne Mary, schoolmistress
Prime Thomas, miller
Sheldrick John, beer retailer
Sheldrick Hy., shoemaker
Young Chs., beer retailer
Wallis Wm., shopkeeper
Williams John shoemaker
Williams Wm., shoemaker

Letters are received through the Royston Post Office.

TRUMPINGTON PARISH.

This parish, which adjoins the borough of Cambridge on the south, contains 2,200 acres; its population in 1801 was 494, in 1831, 722, and in 1841, 759 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,624. The principal owners of the soil are Ebenezer Foster, Esq., and Mrs. Pemberton. The Eastern counties railway passes through the parish.

Antiquities.—From a variety of circumstances, *Damhill*, on the banks of the Cam in this parish, is concluded to have been the scene of some military action between the Romans and the ancient Britons. Many Roman antiquities, Roman coins, and human remains have been dug up here. In 1719, Mr. Thompson of this place had a great many vases, some of metal curiously cast, and others of several sorts of earth, all found between Trumpington and Cambridge. A vase discovered here has been engraved. Mr. Gough had a drawing by Beaupre Bell of a *paterœ* found here, having in the centre a griffin tearing a stag, surrounded by a border of dogs, bears, hares, &c., and another one of flowers. About the middle of the last century there were found in a gravel pit near the vicar's brook, against the first mile-stone from Cambridge, many curious *paterœ* of fine red ware, a large vase three feet long, brass *lagenre*, a brass dish embossed, the handle of a sacrificing knife, the brasses of a table book, some large bones and Roman coins, all of which were deposited in Trinity college library. In 1803, a brass coin was dug up near the same place, which was inscribed—"*Imp. caes. ner. Traiano optimo avg. ger. dac. p. m.*" and having a fair laureated bust of the emperor: the reverse was illegible.

Manors.—The manor of Cayleys or Trumpington de la Pole, to which the advowson of the church belonged, was anciently esteemed the principal manor in this parish. The family of Cayley held it under the earls of Winchester as early as the year 1237, and it afterwards passed partly by succession and partly by purchase through the families of Barrington, De la Pole, Ingoldesthorp, Neville, Scrope, Browne, Cutts, Chaplin, Bacchus, and Baron. About the year 1775, Mr. Crabtree, who married the niece and heiress of the last of the Baron family, sold it to Mr. Pemberton, and it is now in the possession of Mrs. Pemberton, widow of the late Col. Pemberton. The manor of Trumpington, which belonged for nearly two centuries to the family of Trumpington, passed by female heirs to the Enderbys and Pigotts, and was sold by the latter in 1547 to Edward Pychard. Sir Francis Pemberton, afterwards lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, purchased it of the Pychards in 1675, and from him it descended with the above-named manor to Mrs. Pemberton. This manor was formerly held under the lords Ferrars of Groby. The manor of Arnolds, from the family of that name who held it under the Valences, was purchased by chief justice Pemberton, of the representatives of Dr. Eden, master of Trinity hall, who died in 1745, and

has since descended with the other manors. The manor of Beaufoes or Crochemans was sold by the family of Beaufo to that of Crouchman in 1331, and from them it passed by female heirs or family conveyances to the families of Wincestowe, Huntington, Paris, and Bowyer. Edward Bacchus, Esq. purchased it and rebuilt the manor house, and his grandson sold the manor to James Thompson, Esq. The family of Anstey inherited it from the Thompsons, and Christopher Anstey, Esq., author of the popular poem entitled "The New Bath Guide," and other poetical works, was of this family. This manor is now the property of Ebenezer Foster, Esq., late high sheriff of the county. The manor of Tincotts or Tickencotts is also the property of Mr. Foster.

The Village of Trumpington, which is remarkably clean and pleasant, stands on the London road about 2 miles south from Cambridge. In the year 1314, Giles de Trumpington had a grant of an annual fair here for three days on the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula.* A cottage opposite the church is dated 1654. Chaucer, the father of English poetry, wrote a well-known whimsical poem, called the "Miller of Trumpington," of the *moral* of which much cannot be added.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome uniform building, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and chapels, and a massive square embattled tower, in which is a peal of five bells. The interior is elegant, and in some of the windows are fragments of ancient painted glass. In the north aisle is an altar tomb with a slab of Purbeck marble, on which is the effigy of a crusader, supposed to be Sir Roger de Trumpington, who died in 1288, engraved on a large brass plate.—The altar tomb and arch are highly enriched with gothic niches, the knight is in mail armour, and the arms of Trumpington are emblazoned on his shield and also on the scabbard of his sword. In the nave is a large grave-stone and brass of John Burgoyne, Esq., who died in 1505, and Margaret his wife. The living is a *vicarage* in the deanery of Barton, rated in the K. B. at £5. 6s. 8d., but now returned at £241. nett per annum. The patronage is vested in Trinity college, Cambridge, and the Rev. John Grote, M.A. is the present vicar. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801.

The British School for both sexes is a neat building, erected in 1842 at a cost of £797., including £425. for the site. This sum was raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £60. from the committee of council. There is a *National School* here for girls, which is supported solely by Mrs. Foster of Anstey Hall.

The Vicarage House, which is a commodious residence, adjoins the church yard.

Anstey Hall, the seat of Ebenezer Foster, Esq., is an ancient mansion situated near the village, a little east of the church.

Trumpington Hall, the seat of Mrs. Pemberton, is another fine spacious mansion a little N.W. of the village.

For the *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Blackburn Mr. Charles
Foster Ebenezer, Esq, Anstey Hall
Burrows Mrs. Jane
Grote Rev. John, M.A., vicar
Pemberton Mrs., Hall
Overton Hebblewhite, Esq.

Farmers.

Caucutt Frederick
Mansell Walter
Maris John
Toller John

Traders.

Bebee Wm., shopkeeper
Bland Eliz., vict., *Green Man*
Brewer M., nurseryman, &c.
Brewster Wm. F., druggist
Bridges Wm., schoolmaster
Cafford Wm., cowkeeper
Dawes Wm., carpenter
Dobson Sarah, schoolmstrss
Elliott Geo., vict., *Coach and Horses*
Ellwood Isaac, vict., *Red Lion*
Fromeny G., wheelwright
Goodliffe George, butcher
Headland Jph., nurseryman
Heslop Wm., carpenter
Marshall J., vict., *Tally Ho*
Moore Edw., beer retailer
Nichols John, blacksmith
Peck H. J., plumber & glazr
Rowling John, builder
Smith Wm., shoemaker
Wallis John, letter receiver
Willimott Thomas, butcher

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

WETHERLEY HUNDRED.

Wetherley or *Wederlai* hundred which is situated S.W. of the borough of Cambridge, contains 11 parishes and 18,559 acres. It is bounded on the north by the hundred of Chesterton, on the east by those of Flendish and Triplow, on the south by Armingford hundred, and on the west by that of Longstow. Its form somewhat resembles a top-boot. The following table is an enumeration of the acreage, number of houses, population, and rateable value of each parish.

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£.
Arrington	1,388	56	152	165	317	1,050
Barrington	2,129	111	278	255	533	2,839
Bartons	1,500	73	164	155	319	1,613
Comberton	1,804	107	260	260	520	1,948
Coton	1,130	54	143	164	307	671
Grantchester	1,591	132	283	323	606	2,407
Harlton	1,100	54	136	133	269	1,500
Haslingfield	2,439	134	341	348	689	2,408
Orwell	1,850	120	312	271	583	2,492
Shepreth	1,200	76	180	173	353	1,936
Wimpole	2,428	80	241	223	464	2,500
Total	18,559	997	2,490	2,470	4,960	21,364

Charities of Wetherley Hundred.

As abstracted chiefly from the parliamentary reports of public charities, presented to the House of Commons in 1837.

Date.	*Donors and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*
—	Town estate, 2 cottages and 20a. 2r. 14p., Barrington parish ...	}	32 15 0
—	Church estate, 3a. 0r. 28p.	ditto ... ... }	
—	Town green, 1 rood, ...	ditto poor, ...	0 15 0
—	Town common, 22a. 1r. 6p., ditto, used in common by the parishioners		
1690	Francis Holdscroft, 8a., Barrington, Eversden, and Gramsden Independent chapels, ...		9 10 0
—	Town land, 3a., Barton parish, £2. 2s. per annum as a subscription to Addenbroke's hospital, Cambridge, and the remainder to the poor...		4 0 0
—	Three quarters of meslin (a mixture of wheat and rye), are annually received from the lessee of King's college for the poor. The origin of this dole is unknown, ...		
...	Poor's money, from	Corpus Christi college, ...	0 2 8
—	Church land, ...	Comberton parish, ...	14 0 0
—	Herring land, 6a. 0r. 17p. (origin unknown),	ditto ... ... poor,	12 0 0
—	Town land, ½ acre, ...	ditto ... ... ditto	1 0 0
1602	Edmund Mann, rent charge, ...	ditto poor on May day	1 0 0
—	Church and town estate, a few cottages, 21a. 1r. 23p.,	Coten parish,	30 0 0
—	Hayward's lands, and town lands in St. Giles, 1a.	ditto ...	4 4 0
1596	Rd. Angier, rent charge, ...	ditto poor ...	1 0 0
—	John Watson, rent charge, ...	do. bread to poor	1 2 8
—	William Collis, rent charge	ditto ... poor	1 0 0
—	Town land, houses and 23a. 1r. 34p.,	Grantchester parish, ... poor	35 0 0
1806	Mary Butts, house &c., ...	ditto ... parish clerk	9 10 0
—	Kerk's charity—the master and fellows of Corpus Christi college are trustees		
1830	Uriah Matthews, £80.	ditto repairing parish church	4 0 0
1632	Henry Fryer, rent charge, ...	Harlton parish, school & poor	35 0 0
1658	Simon Ertman, £400..	Haslingfield, school ...	20 0 0
1673	Sir Thomas Wendy, rent charge. ...	ditto ... church & poor	10 0 0
1494	Wm. Skelman, house, & 78a. 2r. 38p.	ditto ... school & poor	80 0 0
—	Clock land, 1a. 0r. 20p.	ditto for winding church clock	1 12 0
1818	Robert Barber, £20.	ditto to the child most perfect in the catechism	1 0 0
1743	Rev. John Colbatch, house and 82a. 2r. 10p. at Eaton Socon, Orwell parish, school, poor, apprenticing children, &c., ...		80 0 0
—	Ditto, the Blunham & Orwell estate,	ditto ditto ...	65 0 0
—	Church lands, house, and 29a. 2r. 35p. ...	ditto	29 10 0
—	Mrs. Martin's dole	Shepreth parish, poor ...	1 6 0
—	Town lands, 11a. 3r. 22p.	ditto coals to poor ...	17 0 0
—	Cottagers allotment, 18a. 2r. 15p....	ditto used as a common...	18 10 0
—	Boulter's almshouses, Oxford, one poor man from Wimpole parish is entitled to this charity, ...		
—	Sir Thomas Chicheley, ...	Wimpole parish, poor ...	20 0 0
—	Beho's charity, £32. 9s. 5d. 3 per cents.	ditto ... ditto ...	1 0 0
		Total, ...	£510 17 4

ARRINGTON PARISH.

Arrington, or as it was anciently called Ermington or Erminton, from the Ermine street a Roman way upon which it is situated, is bounded on the south

by Croydon, on the west by East Hatley, and on the east by Wimpole. Its area is 1388 acres, and its population in 1801, was 190; in 1831, 254; and in 1841, 317 souls. The amount of property as assessed to the property tax in 1815 is £998. The soil is excellent, and the principal proprietor is the earl of Hardwicke, who is lord of the manor.

Manors.—This manor, which belonged to Aluric, a noble Saxon, in the reign of the Confessor, was given by the Conqueror to Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury. In the reign of Edward II. there were four inferior manors here, which were in the hands of different possessors. The whole landed property of the parish passed from the Chicheley family to the earl of Hardwicke's by the same title as Wimpole.

The Village of Arrington, which is small, stands about 6 miles N.W. from Royston, and 10 S.W. from Cambridge. Petty sessions for the Arrington and Melbourne divisions of the county are held here. For the list of magistrates, see page 207. Here is one of the entrances (a handsome one) to Wimpole park.

The Church dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands on the site of a hill, and consists of a nave, chancel, and low tower. In the chancel is a double piscina with interlaced arches. The living is a *vicarage* in the deanery of Barton rated in the K.B., at £7. 6s. 3d., and now returned at £69. per annum. The presentation is in the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge, in which the great tithes are vested, and the Rev. S. B. Dowell, M.A., is vicar.

Directory.—Geo. Foster, and Jas. Meyer, jun., farmers; Chas. Crawley, baker; James Meyer, brewer, maltster and postmaster; Abm. Pateman, butcher; John Russell, grocer and draper; Austin Lumlin, blacksmith; and Peter S. Wenham, miller. Letters received through the Royston Post Office.—This is a Money Order Office.

BARRINGTON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the S.W. and north, by the parishes of Shepreth, Orwell, and Harlton, and on the east by the hundred of Triplow. It contains 2,129 acres, the amount of assessed property is £2087, and the population in 1801 was 348; in 1831, 485; and in 1841, 533 souls. The soil is of a mixed quality, and the principal owners are the society of Trinity college, Cambridge, and John Bendyshe, Esq.

Manors. At the time of the Doomsday survey there were two manors here, one of which called the Chatteris manor belonged to the convent of Chatteris and the other to Robert Gernon, ancestor of the Cavendishes. These manors were afterwards subdivided and in the families of de Montfichet, de Bolebec, de Playz, de Lancaster, de Barrington, de Vere, and Heslarton. About the year 1326, Sir John de Lancaster, gave his estate here (the manor of Lancasters) to Hervey

de Stanton, who bestowed it upon his foundation of Michael House, and Alice the wife of Sir Thos. Heslarton in 1374, gave her estate here to augment the same foundation. After the dissolution, the manor of Chatteris was given by the crown to the same society, and upon the incorporation of Michael House into Trinity college founded by Henry VIII., all the lands, &c., of the former establishment became invested in the latter. A manor farm here of about 200 acres, which formerly belonged to Spalding abbey, now also belongs to Trinity college. A nominal manor called the manor of Bendyshe has been in the family of that name for several centuries, and is now the property of John Bendyshe, Esq.

The Village of Barrington which is nearly a mile in length, is situate about 7 miles S.W., from Cambridge, and the same distance north from Royston, Thomas de Heslerton had a market here on Mondays, granted in 1335, together with a fair for three days on the feast of St. Margaret.

The Church dedicated to All Saints, is in good repair and consists of a nave, chancel, side aisle, south porch, side chapels, and an embattled tower, containing three bells. The living is a discharged *vicarage* in the deanery of Barton, patronage of Trinity college, and incumbency of the Rev. J. M. Robinson, M.A. It is rated in the K.B., at £7. 14s. 4d., and is now returned at £107 per annum nett. At the enclosure of the parish in 1796, a corn rent was allotted to Trinity college in lieu of the rectorial tithes, and a rent of about £80 per annum in lieu of vicarial tithes.

There is a small *Independent Chapel* in about the centre of the village.

The National School erected in 1838 is a neat cruciform building supported principally by Trinity college, the vicar, and Mr. Bendyshe.

Mr. Bendyshe has a seat here, an ancient mansion, west of the church, at which he occasionally resides. *The Vicarage House* is a good residence.

For the *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Bendyshe John, Esq. (occupying residence)
Robinson Rev. J. M., vicar

Farmers.

Burr Edward
Cole William
Coleman Joseph
Prime Edward
Smith Edmund

Traders.

Allen Jas., carpenter
Allen John, carpenter
Allen Rd., vict., *Royal Oak*
Bell Mary, shopkeeper
Bird Saml., beer retailer
Cambridge Geo., miller
Cambridge Saml., beer retlr
Christmas Wm., shoemaker
Hirdman John, beer retlr
Jude Daniel, blacksmith
Parish John, vict., *Wheel*
Slater Gabriel K., baker
Titchmarsh Thomas, miller
Willers John, beer retailer

Letters are received through the Royston Post Office.

BARTON PARISH.

This parish which lies between Comberton and Grantchester, contains 1500 acres: its population in 1801 was 218; in 1831, 284; and in 1841, 319 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,107.; King's college, Cambridge, and the Vice-chancellor of the university *pro tem* are the principal landowners.

Human Remains.—A tumulus called Hay-hill standing by the remains of the old Roman road, beyond the village of Barton towards Wimpole, was opened by Dr. E. D. Clarke in the summer of 1817. Near this spot had been previously found a chain with 6 collars for conducting captives, and a double fulcrum intended to support a spit for roasting meat. On opening the tumulus there was found upon the floor of the tomb about 9 feet from the summit, the remains of a human skeleton, the head separated from the body, was lying upon the right ear. In April, 1818, some labourers digging gravel near the same tumulus discovered at the same distance and on the same side of the Roman road 14 inches below the surface of the soil a rude stone slab covering the mouth of an Amphora. Upon raising the stone there were found within the Amphora, which was full of water, a black terra cotta vase of elegant form, half filled with human bones; also two other smaller vessels of red terra cotta with handles.

Manors.—There were several manors here formerly, most of which are now lost. The manor of Bergherst was sold in 1680, by Devereaux Martin, Esq., to the university; the manor of Leydett was sold by lord Grey of Wilton, to Sir Hy. Colet, whose son Dr. John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, gave it to the Mercers company in trust for charitable uses. The impropriate tithes which formerly belonged to Merton priory, were given by Henry VIII., to King's college.

The Village of Barton stands about 3½ miles W.S.W., of Cambridge.

The Church dedicated to St. Peter, erected about the year 1320, consists of a nave, chancel, and embattled tower, in which are four bells. The living is a *vicarage* in the deanery to which it gives name, valued in the K.B., at £8. 11s. 3d., and now returned at £156 nett, per annum. It is in the presentation of the bishop of Ely, and incumbency of the Rev. D. Harding, M.A.

The National School near the church yard is a small brick building. For the *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Directory.—Mrs. Mary Page, Thos. Baker, Samuel Beales, Sanders Holben, Wilson Holben, and Thos. Tofts, farmers; John Hyde, vict., *Hoops*; Jno. Picken, blacksmith; Fred. Savage, schoolmaster; Thos. Hines, shopkeeper; and Ivatt Webb, beer retailer. Letters received through the Cambridge Post Office.

COMBERTON PARISH.

Comberton lies between the parishes of Toft and Barton, and contains 1804 acres. Its population in 1801 was 295; in 1831, 383; and in 1841, 520 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1001. The soil is mixed with clay and gravel, and the principal owners are E. Foster, Esq., Messrs. James Wootten, John Mann, William Bonnett, and St. Thomas's Hospital.

Manors.—Merks, or Greens, the principal manor was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown, and in the year 1296 it was in the family of La Merk.

It afterwards passed through the families of Hastings, Longueville, de Quinton, Green and Broughton. At the beginning of the last century it was purchased by the Wortham family, and is now the property of Mr. Foster. The manor of Burdeley, from the family of that name who possessed it in the 13th. and 14th. centuries, was granted by the crown to the hospital of Savoy, and at the suppression of that house, to St. Thomas's hospital. The priory of Barnwell possessed the church, and another manor here.

The Village of Comberton which is handsome and situated in a valley is about 5½ miles W.S.W. from Cambridge. A fire occurred in September last on the premises of Mr. William Bonnett by which about £1500 worth of property was destroyed. It is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

The Church dedicated to St. Mary stands on rising ground near the village. It was built in 1400, yet it is in a good state of preservasion. It has lately undergone considerable repairs, for which the church building society made a grant, and the remainder was raised by a rate levied on the parish. The old pews have been removed, and open seats substituted; and a new pulpit and reading desk erected. The edifice consists of a nave, chancel, side aisles, south porch, and square tower. A handsome gothic screen of the ancient rood loft is still here. The living is a discharged *vicarage* in the deanery of Barton, presentation of Jesus college, and incumbency of the Rev. James Fendall. It is valued in the K.B. at £6. 18s. 11½ and now returned at £153. nett per annum. The rectory is held on lives under the see of Ely.

The National School, erected in 1846, stands in the centre of the village, where formerly stood "a stone cross, parting four highways, facing the cardinal points." This school is endowed with the interest of £200., half of which was raised by subscription, and the other half was left by Mr. Thomas Baker, in December 1847.

For the other *Charities* of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Baker Mr. Thomas
Milner Miss Ann

Farmers.

Beldam Robert
Bonnett William
Browne William
Butler James
Looker Ann
Mann John
Skinner John
Wootten James
Wootten Thomas
Wootten William
Wootten William

Traders.

Amps John, bricklayer
Baker Thos., harness maker
Baker Wm., shoemaker
Baker Wm., blacksmith
Butler Jas., vict., *Board*
Cockle Hy., beer retailer
Morgan Jane, schoolmistress
Patman Dd., beer retailer
Ratford Stephen, butcher
Slater George, baker
Warren Chs., shoemaker
Warboys Misses, shopkprs
Warboys T., vict., *White Horse*

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

COTON PARISH.

Coton anciently called Cotes' parish extends over an area of 1130 acres; the amount of assessed property in the parish is £1072., and the population in 1801

was 126; in 1831, 225; and in 1841, 307, including 34 persons attending the village feast. The principal landowners are the societies of Catherine-hall, King's, St. John's, Queen's and Corpus Christi colleges, Cambridge, and Messrs. Thomas Ambrose, and Henry Angier, Coton.

Manor.—The manor, which belonged for more than two centuries to the baronial family of Engayne, now belongs to Catherine hall.

The Village of Coton is seated on the side of a small hill about 3 miles west from Cambridge. *Cote*, in the ancient language signified a place for sheep, or a small slight built country house, and the increase of such houses might be interpreted Cotown or Coton. There was formerly a petrifying spring here which has been recently covered up.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small ancient edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, north porch, and handsome square tower. The font, which is Norman, was restored by the late Camden society, the ancient iron frame for holding the hour glass is attached to the pulpit, and the stairs to the rood loft still remain. A record in the reign of Edward I. states that the chapel of *Cotes* belonged to the manor of Grantchester, held under the honour of Boulogne, till it was lost in the king's court by default in the last reign. The living is a discharged *rectory* in the deanery of Barton, valued in the K.B. at £6. 12s. 11d., but now returned at £213. nett per annum. The presentation is vested in Catherine hall, and the Rev. Samuel S. Rusby, M.A., is the present rector. The tithes were commuted in 1803 for land.

The Vicarage house, a handsome building, stands near the church.

The National School, opened 25th March, 1848, is a neat brick building, erected at a cost of £320., raised by subscription, aided by grants from the committee of council (£59.), national society (£25.), and Cambridge board of education, (£40.)

Charities.—In addition to the church and town estate, which yields about £30. per annum, but is said to be worth £50. Wm. Adams, Esq., of Cambridge left in 1849, the interests of £200. to the poor of this parish.

Directory.—Rev. S. S. Rusby, rector, Thomas Ambrose, Hy. Ainger, Thomas Hobson, John Reynolds, and William Reynolds, farmers; Alice Britchford, schoolmistress, and Richard Scott, beer retailer.

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

GRANTCHESTER PARISH.

This parish, which lies on the western bank of the river Cam or Granta, contains 1591 acres; its population in 1801, was 294; in 1831, 488; and in 1841, 606 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,717. The societies of King's and Corpus Christi colleges are the principal proprietors.

Manor.—In the time of the Doomsday survey this place was called *Grauntesethe* or *Grauncete*, and the manor of that name was at an early period in the noble family of Lacy, from which it descended to the house of Lancaster. Henry IV. made it a part of his endowment of King's college, Cambridge, then lately founded by him. The manors of Burgherst and Jak, in this parish, were purchased about the year 1450 of the executors of Henry Somers, Esq. in trust for the same college. Walter de Merton gave an estate here, which he had purchased of the Sengham family, to the warden and fellows of his newly-founded college in Oxford.

The Village of Grantchester, or as it is commonly called *Granchester*, is pleasantly situated about 2 miles S.S.W. from Cambridge. As has been shewn at page 34, Grantchester, or Grandchester, (*i. e.* a grand city), is supposed by some writers to have extended from the castle which stood at the south end of this parish to Cambridge castle, three miles distant. In Bede's time it was a small desolate city, and out of this ruined city the adjoining university of Cambridge is believed to have had its original. "This city," says Carter, "is supposed to have been built from the creation of the world 3588, and before the coming of our Saviour, 775, and is numbered amongst those 28 cities that flourished in the time of the Romans; how far this city extended itself is uncertain; some say it not only reached Grantbridge, now corruptly called Cambridge, but northward beyond the castle, as far as the chapel of St. James, at Howes, some time a village, but long since utterly destroyed."

About the year of Christ 700, 'twere a doubt, (says a learned author) whether this city, and the town of Cambridge were not united, or a part or member to that city, or if it was not one continued city, is a great uncertainty. Yet it may be thought, that while this city flourished, Cambridge had but small reputation; and that after the destruction of this city, Cambridge began to flourish, and grow out of the ruins thereof. That whatever was spoken by ancient historians before, or immediately after the coming of the Saxons, must be intended of this city of Granchester; but after the ruin thereof, must necessarily be meant of, and attributed to Grantbridge or Cambridge, where now the town and university is seated; tho' some will have it that the university was first placed in this city, and afterwards translated to Grantbridge."

Grantchester is supposed by Camden and Burton to be the Camboritum of Antonine but as other antiquarians fix the site of that important Roman station on the Gogmagog hills, and at other places, its correctness cannot now be ascertained with any degree of certainty. Traces of an ancient Roman way to the Gogmagog hills may be clearly traced. Near the village is a pond or pool, which together with the walk to it, is called Byron's pool, and Byron's walk from the celebrated lord Byron the poet, who whilst a student at Cambridge, frequented

this place and took his ablutions or bathed here. At another place called *Dead man's way* it is supposed a skirmish between Cromwell and the Royalists took place. This village has been long famed for the production of the most rare and beautiful Dahlias, the Dahlia grounds in the nursery of Messrs. Widnall and Davis, being perhaps the most extensive in the kingdom. These gentlemen have obtained many prizes for this plant, at several floricultural exhibitions.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, appears to have been built in the time of bishop Fordham, who died in 1425, and consists of a nave, chancel, and square embattled tower, in which are three bells. The living is a discharged *vicarage* in the deanery of Barton, rated in the K. B. at £7. 14s. 4½d., but now worth £291. nett per annum. The presentation is vested in the master and fellows of Corpus Christi college, to whom the great tithes are appropriated, and the Rev. J. Hewitt is the present incumbent. Gray's celebrated *Elegy* is supposed to have been written in this church-yard.

The Vicarage house is an ancient building, and there is an ancient mansion a little S.W. of the church, the small garden of which, between it and the church-yard, is called the Doctor's garden.

The National School was erected in 1830 at a cost of £80. in the centre of the village. For the *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Abbott Miss Jane
Appleton Mr. William
Cox Mr. Richard
Harding Rev. D., vicar of Barton
Martin John L., Esq., Croft Lodge
Stacey Mr. Thomas
Stephens Mrs. Elizabeth
Wale Mrs., Grove Cottage
Williams Mr. David

Farmers.

Baker James
Howard Page G.
Lilley Fred. Wills

Traders.

Bass Wm., market gardener
Benton John, vict., *Rose and Crown*
Brown Wm., beer retailer
Bunker Wm., *Hat & Feathers*
Debenham Wm., shopkeeper
Elwood David, shoemaker
Howard Ellen, boarding schl
Lawler Wm., beer retailer
Lowton Wm., beer retailer
Moore B.. miller & shopkpr
Mowlan Thos., beer retailer
Muncy Dd., blacksmith
Nutter James, miller & corn dealer
Piggott Rt., gardener
Stearn Frederick, tailor
Stearn Wm., tailor
Symonds Rd., beer retailer
Thresher Charles. vict., *Green Man*
Thurston T., brick & tile mfr
Wright Rd., vict., *Red Lion*
Willows Jas., shoemaker
Widnall and Davis, nurserymen, seedsmen, & florists; shop, King's-parade, Cambridge

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

HARLTON PARISH.

The parish of Harlton or Harleston which is situate nearly in the centre of the hundred contains 1100 acres, the amount of assessed property is £1244., and the population in 1801, was 156; in 1831, 223; and in 1841, 269 souls. The Governors of Christ's hospital, London, are the principal landowners.

Manor.—The manor belonged to the baronial family of Huntingfield during the 12th, 13th, and part of the 14th centuries, and it was afterwards successively in the families of Coleshill, Child, Hutton, and Barnes. Thomas Fryer, M.D.,

who died in 1623, purchased it of the Barnes' family, and his son Henry, by will bearing date 1631, left it and all his other estates, subject to a perpetual annuity, to charitable uses, without specifying how they should be disposed of with the exception of £35. per annum to the poor of Harlton; and some lesser 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 1676, the property was vested in Christ's hopital.

The Village of Harlton is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill about 6 miles south from Cambridge, and 7 north from Royston.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and porches, chancel and tower, containing three bells. The stone screen of the rood loft still remains. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Barton, valued in the K.B. at £14. 9s. 7d., but now returned at £313. nett per annum. The presentation is in Jesus college, Cambridge, and the Rev. James Fendall, M.A., is the present rector. The *Rectory house*, near the church, is a handsome residence. The *School* is endowed with £17. 10s. per annum being half the £35. per annum, left by Mr. Fryer, the remaining half is distributed to the poor. Rev. Dr. Cooke, a former rector, left £100. for the endowment of the school, which was lost by the insolvency of his executors.

Directory.—Rev. James Fendall, M.A., rector; Mrs. A. Eversden, Mrs. Sarah Rich, Miss Ann Whyatt. The farmers are John Brand, sen., John Brand, jun., Thomas Brand, Charles Whitechurch, and Wm. Whitechurch; the traders are James Barton, Thomas Brand, and James Jackson, beer retailers; Ann Hood, schoolmistress; Wm. Watson, vict., *Wheat Sheaf;* and Stamford Whyatt, cattle dealer. Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

HASLINGFIELD PARISH.

Haslingfield parish, the boundaries of which are principally formed by Harlton, Barton, Grantchester, and Hauxton, contains 2,439 acres; the amount of assessed property is £1677; and its population in 1801, was 387; in 1831, 559; and in 1841, 689 souls. The soil is mixed with clay and gravel, and produces excellent crops of corn; and the principal proprietors are the earl De la Warr, and the master and fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge.

Manors.—At an early period the manor belonged to the Someries, who granted large estates to the priory of Stratford le Bow, and the abbey of St. Mary, at

York. In the reign of Edward I., the convents of Anglesey and Clerkenwell, had small estates here. There were also other estates or small manors here formerly, all of which were in the Wendy family for several generations, and have passed with Harston to the earl Delawarr. The *Manor House*, now a handsome moated farm house, was built by Thos. Wendy, M.D., to queen Mary, in 1560. Queen Elizabeth on the night previous to her public entry into Cambridge when she visited that university in August 1564, slept at the house of Mr. Worthington, at Haslingfield.

The Village of Haslingfield is seated on the side of a hill 6 miles S.W. of Cambridge. On the top of a hill then called *White Hill*, about half a mile south of the village was a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, which was much resorted to by pilgrims. At the feast of Easter and other seasons of the year, we are told "the whole town was scarce able to receive the pilgrims," and that "among other offerings hung up was a large pair of iron fetters offered by one of the lord Scales (ancient lords of the manor) in commemoration of his deliverance from some imprisonment." The site of this chapel or hermitage is now called Chapel Bush. Out of a barrow between this village and Comberton was taken a freestone coffin covered with stone, inlaid of divers colours, which was supposed to belong to some noble personage.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome gothic structure erected in 1352, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and porches, chancel, and a handsome square embattled tower. Here are several monuments of the Wendy family, some of which are very handsome. The living is a *vicarage* in the deanery of Barton, and patronage and incumbency of the Rev. J. Jollands. It was valued in the K.B. at £8. 10s. 7½d., but is now returned at £550. nett per annum. There was anciently a chantry chapel of the Nativity, in the church yard. The *National* and the *Infant Schools*, the former of which was founded by Simon Ertman a Dane, are endowed out of the *Charities* of the parish, which are considerable, and for which see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Rev. W. Clarke, M.A., curate

Farmers.

Angel William
Coxall William
Finkell William
Hall William
Kefford Henry
Ling James
Mustill Robert
Prime William
Sarjent John
Scott John
Smith Joseph
Wallis Coleman
Wallis Eliz.
Wallis John
Wallis Thomas
Wallis William

Traders.

Bangle Bransom, tailor
Chapman Chas., vict., *Marquis of Granby*
Chapman Wm., beer retlr
Charles E., painter & glazier
Charles John, blacksmith
Coxall Wm., beer retailer
Daintry John, harness-mkr
Gifford John, shoemaker
Hall Emma, milliner
Hall Rt., wheelwright
Hood Ann, schoolmistress
Hood Hays, carpenter
Lovett Jas., shopkeeper
Pate Louisa, straw-hat mkr
Smith Ann, schoolmistress
Smith John, beer retailer
Tuck —, schoolmaster
Willimott Sarjeant., vict., *Waggon and Horses*
Winnell John, blacksmith

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

ORWELL PARISH.

This parish, which lies between Wimpole and Barrington, contains 1850 acres; its population in 1801, was 375; in 1831, 537; and in 1841, 583 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1050. The soil is various, and produces good crops of corn, and the principal proprietors are John Bendyshe, Esq., —— Barrington, Esq., and Messrs. Pettengell and Chandler Merry.

Manors.—The manor of Orwell was at an early period in the baronial family of Camois, under which it was held by John de Kirkeby, bishop of Ely, who died in 1290. It afterwards passed successively through the families of Prilly, Pembridge, Beaufort, and by inheritance to the countess of Richmond through whom it became invested in the crown. In the middle of the 17th century the Aglionby's possessed it, and from them it 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 an ancestor of John Bendyshe, Esq., the present possessor. The manor of Wratsworth belonged to a family of that name in the reign of Edward I., and to the family of Walters in the reign of Henry VIII.: Sir Thos. Chicheley purchased it of the Cages in 1686, and it has since passed with Orwell. Adjoining to this parish, and now esteemed a part of it, is *Malton* formerly a distinct parish. The manor was given by Margaret countess of Richmond, who purchased it of the Tyrrells, to Trinity college, Cambridge. This college had formerly a house at Malton, now pulled down, which was reserved as a place of retirement for its members during seasons of epidemical sickness, Malton church, after having been put to profane uses was fitted up as a chapel, by Robert Sterne, lessee of the manor, in the early part of the 17th century, and divine service was for some time performed in it, but it was again desecrated and used as a barn.

The Village of Orwell is pleasantly situated about 8 miles S.W. from Cambridge. Here are some excellent springs of beautiful water.

The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was erected in the 13th century, and consists of a nave, chancel, side aisles, south porch, and low tower, containing five bells. The living is a sinecure *rectory* and discharged *vicarage* in the deanery of Barton, patronage of Trinity college, and incumbency of the Rev. Wm. Law, M.A. It is valued in the K. B. at £19. 19s., but now returned at £235. per annum to Trinity college, and £78. per annum to the rector. The incorporated society for building new churches have with the necessary consents re-united the rectorial and vicarial tithes of this parish and formed the same into a rectory.—The *Parsonage house* is a good building. The schools are endowed with about £60. per annum. For the *Charities*, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Law Rev. Wm., M.A., vicar
Merry Mr. William

Farmers.

Dickason James
Marshall William
Merry Chandler
Merry Pettengell
Miller Joseph
Pateman William
Worsley Joseph
Worsley William

Traders.

Amps Wm., sadler & harness maker
Baldrey John Marshall, master of endowed school
Collis Constantine, shopkr
Day John, shoemaker
Gentle James, tailor
Holder Charles, miller
Huddleston John, wheelwht
Janeway John, baker
Kidman M., milliner, &c
Law John, cattle dealer
Merry H., vict., *White Hart*
Merry Jph., carpenter
Merry Sarah, mistress of free school
Merry Wm., beer retailer
Merry Wm., beer retailer
Miller Wm., S., sadler, &c.
Moule Wm., shoemaker
Newell Geo., blacksmith
Parcell John, beer retailer
Parcell Wm., general dealer
Sargent John, beer retailer
Scruby Thos., shopkeeper
Smith Jas., beer retailer
Swan Stephen, tailor
Swan Thos., shopkeeper
Swan Wm., beer retailer
Taylor Wm., blacksmith
Warman Jones, butcher

Letters are received through the Arrington Post Office.

SHEPRETH PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish, which contains 1,200 acres, are formed by Meldreth and Orwell, on the S. and W., and Barrington and Foxton on the N. and E. Its population in 1801, was 202; in 1831, 320; and in 1841, 353 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,421. The principal landowners are Wm. N. Woodham, Esq.; Biscoe H. Wortham, Esq.; and Joseph Ellis, Esq.

Manors.—The manor of Chatteris in Shepreth, to which the advowson is annexed, and which anciently belonged to the convent of Chatteris, was granted after the reformation, first to the Elringtons and Metcalfes, and afterwards to Sir Wm. Laxton, alderman of London. Sir Wm.'s niece brought it in marriage to the Wauton's, from whom it passed by bequest to Wm. Layer, Esq., father of John Layer, the antiquary. The last heir of this family died in 1706, and the manor of Shepreth was purchased of his representatives by the ancestor of B. H. Wortham, Esq., the present proprietor. 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 after passing through several families, was purchased of the Coxalls in 1760, by Mr. Woodham, from whom it descended to Wm. Nash Woodhouse, Esq., the present proprietor. Here were also smaller manors called Dockwras' and Wimbish's.

The Village of Shepreth stands about 8 miles south from Cambridge, and 4½ miles north from Royston. The manor house called the Abbey, in which are some remains of ancient carving in wood and stone, stands south of the church.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel and tower, in which are three bells. The benefice is a discharged *vicarage* in the deanery of Barton, rated in the K.B. at £6. 11s. 1d., but now returned at £97. nett per annum. The patronage is vested in B. H. Wortham, Esq., who is also lay impropriator, and the Rev. Rt. Hurlock is the

present incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1840, rectorial £306. 3s., and vicarial £87. 3s.

The British School, supported principally by W. N. Woodham, Esq., was erected in 1843. For the *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Hurlock Rev. Robt., vicar
Woodham Wm. N., Esq.

Farmers.

Belson Thomas
Brock Mrs. D
Clear Samuel

Traders.

Brock Thos., vict., *Plough*
Brock Wm., shoemaker
Cann Joseph, tailor, &c.
Clear Alfred, shoemaker
Fordham Ellis, black and white smith
Harris Bjn., vict., *Green Man*
Hays Stephen, shopkeeper
Miller James, carrier
Pearce Joseph, miller
Phillips Richard, carpenter
Smith William, miller
Stephens H., schoolmistress
Titmarsh K. A., brick manfr
Winterford E., beer retailer

Letters are received through the Melbourn Post Office.

WIMPOLE PARISH.

This parish which belongs to the right hon. the earl of Hardwicke, contains 2,428 acres; its population in 1801, was 324; in 1831, 583; and in 1841, 464 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,934. The soil is generally a heavy loam.

Manors.—The following manors were formerly acknowledged in Wimpole, viz :— the manor of Avenells, from the ancient possessors of it of that name, and to which another manor that had been in the families of Kingston and Bancis was united; and the manors of Bassingbourn, St. George, Rampton and Claydons, all of which eventually centered in the Chicheley family. The first of the family who settled here in the reign of Henry VI., was John Chicheley, Esq., of Higham Ferrers, great nephew of the archbishop of the same name. From him the Wimpole estate descended to Sir Thos. Chicheley, who sold it in 1686, to Sir John Cutler. It afterwards passed to the earl of Radner, who sold it in 1710, to John duke of Newcastle, and in 1739, the earl of Oxford, son-in-law of the duke sold it to Philip earl of Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of England, and from him it descended lineally to the present noble proprietor.

There are two small villages, about 1½ mile apart, in this parish, one of which is called New Wimpole. The Old *Village of Wimpole*, which consists of a few cottages, stands about 8 miles N.W. from Royston, and 9 S.W. from Cambridge. The houses or cottages of which New Wimpole consists are neatly built in the gothic style.

The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt by lord chancellor Hardwicke in 1749 from a plain design of Flitcroft, and consists of a nave, chancel, and side chapel. In a window removed from the old church are several ancient coats of arms in stained glass, and three other windows are also glazed with the same material. In the side or Chicheley chapel is a marble monument of Sir Thomas

Chicheley, who died in 1616. Here are also handsome monuments of lord chancellor Hardwicke, who died in 1764, and other members of this noble family. The benefice is a *rectory* in the deanery of Barton, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £18., but now returned at £398. nett per annum. The patronage is vested in the earl of Hardwicke, and the Hon. and Rev. Henry R. Yorke, M.A., is the present rector. The *Rectory house* is a handsome residence, pleasantly situated near the church.

Wimpole Hall, the most splendid mansion in the county, and the seat of the Right Hon. the earl of Hardwicke, lord lieutenant of the county, stands in a beautiful park near the village. It is a spacious brick structure with extensive wings; the central part was built by Sir Thomas Chicheley about the year 1632, and the wings were afterwards added by lord Oxford. The whole was newly fronted, and the principal apartments fitted up by lord chancellor Hardwicke.—The east wing is connected with the offices, and the west with a large green-house. The entrance to the hall is by a double flight of steps. The interior of the fabric is very elegant, and contains a magnificently fitted up state drawing-room. The gallery and other apartments contain a valuable collection of paintings, many of them by the first masters. Amongst them are the following :—Ben Jonson, by *Cornelius Janson;* Frank Hals, by *himself*; a Venetian nobleman, (an extremely fine picture,) *Titian;* St. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the order of the Jesuits, *Titian;* head of a monk supposed to be Luther; David and Goliath, *Giorgione;* the angel appearing to Hagar; the Virgin and child, *Old Palma*, and the same by *Vandyck* and *Titian;* a head of Vandyck by *himself;* the laughing and crying philosophers, *Rubens;* the passage of the Israelites; Sir Thomas More, *Holbein;* Job and his wife, a very singular painting; the love sick maid, *Opie;* head of St. Peter, *Guido;* the temptation of St. Anthony, *Rubens* and other artists; Roman charity, *Rubens;* the House of Commons in the time of the speaker Onslow, by *Sir James Thornhill*, assisted, as is supposed by *Hogarth*, his son-in-law, and several family portraits. In the drawing-room is an elegant piece of mosaic work representing the temple of the Sybils. The *library*, which is a very fine apartment, contains a select and valuable collection of books, amongst which are the best editions of both English and foreign authors in every branch of literature, besides many volumes of curious engravings. Besides the books, here are several portraits and heads of eminent writers; a fine carving in ivory of our Saviour on the cross, brought from Italy; and lord Hardwicke has a large and valuable collection of state papers and MSS. preserved in an apartment secure from fire. The *private chapel* is ornamented with a large painting of the nativity over the altar by *Sir James Thornhill*, and the walls with figures of saints. The park is well wooded, and the views from the upper part of it are very extensive and rich, and embellished by several pieces of water.—Opposite the southern

front is a fine avenue near three miles in length. The deer park contains 250 acres. There are handsome gate houses and entrances to this beautiful park at Arrington, Orwell, and Wimpole, and a handsome new lodge in the later Elizabethan style of a peculiar chaste design has just been completed at the Orwell entrance. About half a mile N.W. from the hall are the remains of an old castellated mansion with a round tower in good repair. On the occasion of her present Majesty's and Prince Albert's visit to the university of Cambridge in 1843, she honoured the noble earl with a visit at Wimpole. For an account of which see page 40.

Charles Philip Yorke, D.C.L., the fourth earl of Hardwicke, is son of Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B., half brother to the third earl. He was born in 1799; married in 1833 the sixth daughter of the first lord Ravensworth, and succeeded his uncle in 1834. He entered the navy in 1815, and became a captain in 1825. He is lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Cambridgeshire. He was a lord in waiting to her Majesty from September 1841, to January 1846; was M.P. for Reigate in 1831, and for Cambridgeshire from 1832 till 1834.—The first peer was lord chancellor in 1736-7; his second son, grandfather of the present peer, was also lord chancellor, but died suddenly before a patent which was in progress for creating him a peer could be completed. *Residences:*—48, Brook-street, London; Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire; Tittenhanger Hall, near St. Alban's, Herts. His lordship's *heir* is his son Charles Philip, viscount Royston, born in 1836.

Directory.—Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, *Wimpole Hall;* the Hon. and Rev. Henry R. Yorke, M.A., rector; James Prime, shopkeeper; Owen Cambridge, bailiff to the earl of Hardwicke; and the farmers are—John Arber, Ann Coggins, Robert Elliston, Wm. Peacock, Thomas Strickland, Charles Titchmarsh, Thomas Webb, and Henry Woodruff (& steward to the earl of Hardwicke.)

Letters are received through the Arrington Post Office.

ARMINGFORD HUNDRED.

Armingford or Ermingford hundred forms the south-western angle of the county, and its boundaries are formed by Hertfordshire on the south, Bedfordshire on the west, the hundreds of Longstow and Wetherley on the north, and on the east by Triplow hundred. Its area is 28,771 English statute acres, and the following table shews the acreage, number of houses, population, and rateable value of each parish.

PARISHES, &c,	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£.
Abington-in-the-Clay, or Abington-Pigotts	1,260	46	111	121	232	2000
Bassingbourne	3,275	302	785	798	1,583	5,635
Kneesworth, *Hamlet* ...	960	47	92	99	191	
Croydon-cum-Clopton	2,655	95	223	218	441	2,013
Guilden Morden	2,506	152	425	383	808	1,986
Hatley East	1,184	26	48	50	98	654
Litlington	2,880	131	377	345	722	3,468
Melbourne	4,370	363	862	862	1,724	7,314
Meldreth	2,000	166	366	364	730	3,174
Royston, (part of)	20	115	274	292	566	1,163
Shengay...	754	23	68	69	137	1,185
Steeple Morden	3,000	159	414	383	797	4,250
Tadlow.....	1,636	33	81	92	173	1,413
Wendy.....	947	25	68	83	151	1,260
Whaddon.....	1,324	69	165	180	345	1,384
Total.....	28,771	1,752	4,359	4,339	8,698	36,903

Charities of the Hundred of Armingford.

As abstracted chiefly from the commissioners' reports of public charities presented to the House of Commons by order of her Majesty in 1837.

Date.	*Donor and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*		
			£.	s.	d
1808	Samuel Dodkin £300. now £206. 4s. 10d. new 4 per cent annuities	Bassingbourne parish, British School	7	6	4
1689	Roger Stoughton, rent-charge ...	ditto ... bread to poor	2	12	0
—	Town land, 4a. 3r. 23p.	ditto ... ditto	9	0	0
—	Town lands, 51a.	Guilden Morden parish	60	0	0
1689	Roger Stoughton, rent-charge	Litlington parish bread to poor	2	12	0
—	Town land, 7a. 2p.	ditto ... ... poor	11	8	0
1690	Wm. Ayloffe, 2-3ds of the tithes of Gargrave, Yorkshire,	Melbourne parish ... ... school ...	6	11	6
1818	John Trigg, £2000. ...	Melbourne, to found and endow a school	109	2	3
—	Ditto, £200.	ditto the Baptist & Independent ministers	8	0	0
—	Town ground and Guildhall	ditto ... ... worth about	5	0	0
1658	Robert Halfehead or Halfehide, 2a. 1r.,	Meldreth parish, poor	4	0	0
—	Parish Clerk's land, 36 perches	ditto ...			
1562	Lettice Martin, rent-charge	ditto ... poor	1	6	0
1723	James Addlesone, house, &c.	ditto ... ditto	3	10	0
—	Town lands, 7a. 2r. 4p. ...	Steeple Morden parish ... ditto	14	10	0
1832	Hon. Thos. Windsor, rent-charge, Wendy parish	... school	30	0	0
		Total	£274	18	1

ABINGTON-IN-THE-CLAY PARISH.

Abington-in-the-Clay, or as it is also called *Abington Pigotts*, and *Abington Juxta Shengay*, contains 1,260 acres: its boundaries are formed by the parishes of Bassingbourne and Guilden Morden on the south and west, and Shengay and Whaddon on the north and east. The amount of property in the parish, as assessed to the property tax in 1815, is £1,575., and its population in 1801 was 177; in 1831, 259; and in 1841, 232 souls. The soil of this neighbourhood is principally clay and galt, and the principal landowner is Mrs. G. F. Pigott.

Manors.—About the middle of the 13th century the manor of Abington belonged to a family who took their name from the village, and about the year 1314 it was purchased of them by the Bassingbourns. About the year 1427, it became the property of the Pigotts, who for many generations had their chief seat here. At the death of Grenado Pigott, Esq., in 1802, his daughter and heiress carried it in marriage to the Rev. Wm. Foster (afterwards Foster Pigott), one of the fellows of Eton college. It is now the property of Mrs. Graham Foster Pigott. The manors of Moynes, Allens, Grendons, and Downhall, so called from their several early proprietors, have been united with the principal manor. The latter manor was anciently held by the service of holding the king's stirrup when he mounted his horse at Cambridge castle.

The Village of Abington which is scattered but handsome, stands about 4 miles N.W. from Royston, and 11 S.W. from Cambridge. Here was anciently a market on Fridays, granted to the Bassingbourns about the year 1335.

The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, was erected in 1382, and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower. It is pleasantly situated on rising ground a little distance from the village. The east window is filled with stained glass, and a portion of the ancient rood screen still remains. The benefice is a *rectory* in the deanery of Shengay, patronage of the trustees of the late Dr. Foster Pigott, and incumbency of the Rev. W. Adams, D.D. It is rated in the K.B. at £16. 2s. 3½d., and returned at £310. nett per annum.

The Rectory House, which is south of the church, is a handsome brick building situated in a neat garden, and in pleasant grounds.

The parish was inclosed pursuant to an Act of Parliament, passed in 1770.

Directory.—Rev. G. F. Pigott, curate; Mrs. G. F. Pigott, Messrs. Charles Day and Thomas Westrope, farmers; Wm. Harper, blacksmith; Wm. M. Thurley, vict., *Darby and Joan;* and Samuel Jeneway, shopkeeper.

Letters are received through the Royston Post Office.

BASSINGBOURNE PARISH.

This parish, which includes the hamlet of Kneesworth, contains 3.235 acres; the amount of assessed property is £4,311., and its population in 1801 was

828; in 1831, 1,446; and in 1841, 1,774 souls, including Kneesworth. The soil is light, and the principal proprietors are the Hon. and Rev. D. Finch Hatton, Messrs. Charles Beldom, —— Foster, and Jas. E. Fordham; the earl of Hardwicke, Caius college, Cambridge, and Mr. Simeon Leete Sell.

Manors.—The manor of Richmond in this parish was part of the dower of queen Editha, consort of king Edward the Confessor, the whole of which was given by William the Conqueror to Alan, earl of Britanny and Richmond. This manor became annexed to the latter earldom, and was enjoyed with it by the immediate heirs of the earl of Britanny, by Peter de Savoy, John de Dreux, duke of Britanny; John of Gaunt; Ralph, earl of Westmoreland; John, duke of Bedford; and Edmund de Hadham. 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 Rouses, so called from the families who possessed them in the 13th century have been long united. The Castle manor belonged at an early period, to the baronial family of Bassingbourne, one of whom was sheriff of the county in 1169: his descendant Warine de Bassingbourne, in 1265, had the royal licence for converting his manor house into a castle. It does not appear when or how the manor passed from this family.

The Village of Bassingbourne which is handsome, several large poplar trees adding to its rurality, and some ancient houses, remains of moats, &c., adding to its antique appearance, is situate about 3 miles N.W. from 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, and confirmed by Edward III. to John duke of Britanny, and afterwards to John of Gaunt. The market was held at a place formerly called the Queen's Kyllands; a statute fair for hiring servants is annually held here. This parish was enclosed in 1801.

The Church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was erected in the 14th. century and consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and a large embattled tower. In the chancel are the sedilia, and double piscina, much enriched with crockets, heads, &c., well executed in clunch, and at the east end of the south aisle is a single stone seat and piscina, which denotes its having been a chantry or side chapel, a portion of the rood screen still remains. The living is a *vicarage*, in the deanery of Shengay, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £7. 0s. 10d., but now returned at £224., per annum. The Rev. Wm. Herbert Chapman, M.A. is the present incumbent. The tithes given by Stephen of Brittanny, to the convent of St. Mary at York became afterwards vested, probably by exchange in the dean and canons of St. Martin le Grand, London, and passed with the other estates of the college, to the dean and chapter of Westminster, who are the impropriators and patrons of the vicarage.

The Vicarage House, erected in 1845, is a handsome brick building, in the gothic style, and situate on a gentle eminence west of the church.

The Independent Chapel, a good brick building, erected in 1791, stands a little off the road, and out of the village. The *National School*, stands west of the Church. The *British School* is endowed with £7. 6s. per annum, left by S. Dodkin, in 1808. For the other *Charities*, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Kneesworth is a neat hamlet in this parish, on the great north road, about 1¼ mile S.E. from Bassingbourne. Its rateable value is £1,445.; amount of assessed property, £1,417; acreage 960, and its population in 1841, was 191 souls. Here was for many years the seat of the Nightingale family, but it is now the seat and property of Biscoe Hill Wortham, Esq.

The Hall, which is a handsome residence, stands some distance from the high road, and is beautifully situated. The hamlet was enclosed in pursuance of a private act of parliament; and the tithes were commuted in 1839, for a rent charge of £29. 15s.. There was formerly a chapel of ease here, a doorway of which is all that now remains.

Marked 1, reside at Kneesworth.

Chapman Rev. Wm. Herbert, M.A., vicar
Butterfield Mr. Samuel
Dickason Mr. David
Harsant Rev. John, (independent)
Jenkins Joseph, surgeon
1, Wortham Biscoe Hill, Esq. Kneesworth House

Farmers.

1, Beldon Charles
1, Crole William
Clear Samuel
Elbourn Samuel
Elbourn William
Flitton Daniel
Figgis Thomas, (& builder)
Hales Clarke
Lilley James
1, Moule Stephen Hughes
1, Saggers Samuel
Sell Simeon Leete
1, Taylor Ann
Wilkinson Samuel

Traders, &c.

Brown Samuel, butcher
Blott S., hop & seed mcht
Clarke Thomas, grocer
Dickason James, miller
Drury John, butcher
Docwra Wm., beer retailer
Dunham Abm., beer retailer
Elbourn W. carrier to London
Elliott Geo., vict., *Black Bull*
Figgis William, carpenter
Fortune John, beer retailer
Green Stephen, vict., *Hoops*
Hilton Maria, beer retailer
Hopkins John, schoolmaster
Hopkins Samuel, grocer, &c
Howes Wm., beer retailer
Inskip George, beer retailer
Johnson —, schoolmistress
Kefford James, blacksmith
Kefford William, blacksmith
Lee Calif, baker
Morley Daniel, harness and rope maker
1, Pearman J., vict., *Red Lion*
1, Saggers John, tailor, &c.
Saggers Wm., beer retailer
1, Saggers Wm., beer retailer
Stamford Stephen, tailor
Sell Charles, butcher
Sutton Thomas, baker
Taylor John, shoemaker
1, Taylor Sarah, beer retailer
Waldock John Risley, miller, dealer in ground bones, oil dust, nitrade of soda, linseed cake, &c.
Walters William, carpenter
Waller Sarah, vict., *Red Lion*
Wedd David, shoemaker

Letters are received through the Royston Post Office.

CROYDON-CUM-CLOPTON PARISH.

Croydon or Crawden with Clopton or Clapton, contains 2655 acres; its population in 1801, was 281; in 1831, 421; and in 1841, 441 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,274. The principal landowners are J. F. Gape, Esq., and Downing college, Cambridge. Clopton, now a hamlet in the parish, was originally a distinct parish, and had a market on Wednesday, granted

in 1291, to Robert De Hoo. The parish church was dedicated in 1351, and afterwards united to one of the Hatleys, by the name of Clopton *cum* Hatley. In the reign of James I., the bishop of Ely consolidated the benefice with that of Croydon; the church of Croydon was then pulled down, and they have ever since been esteemed one parish.

Manors.—The manor of Talboys in Croydon belonged to a family of that name, in the year 1316, and for more than two centuries afterwards. The manor of Francis was possessed by a family of that name, in the 15th. century, and it was in the family of Walters, in the reign of Henry VIII. The manor of Clopton was at an early period in the family of Bereford, from which it passed to the Cloptons, and successively to several other families, till the year 1698, when it was purchased of Adelard Cage, Esq., by John Gape, Esq., with whose descendants it still continues.

The Village of Croydon is situated at the foot of a gentle hill, 6 miles N.W., from Royston, and the hamlet of *Clopton* contains very few houses.

The Church dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch, and tower. The living is a united *vicarage* and *rectory* in the deanery of Shengay, patronage of J. F. Cape, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. R. S. B. Sandilands, M.A. The tithes were commuted in 1830, for a rent charge of £536. 12s. The *Vicarage house* is a handsome building.

Directory.—Rev. R. S. B. Sandilands, Wm. Ellis, Thos. Jackson, John King, Chandler Merry, Henry T. Moule, and Wm. Wilkins, (Croydon Wilds), farmers; Rd. Carter, wheelwright, John Green, Shopkeeper, Eliza Larkins, beer retailer, Richard Moule, blacksmith, Wm. Lyon, shopkeeper, Thomas Pestel, shoemaker, Wm. Simons, vict.. *Downing Arms*, and Joseph Wootten, shopkeeper.

Letters are received through the Arrington post office.

GUILDEN MORDEN PARISH.

This parish which is situated on the borders of Bedfordshire, contains 2,506 acres; the amount of assessed property in the parish is £2,614; and the population in 1801, was 428; in 1831, 675; and in 1841, 808 souls. The earl of Hardwicke, is lord of the manor, and principal owner of the soil.

Manor.—In the reign of king Edward II., there were two principal manors in this parish, then belonging to the families of Kyriell and Avenell. One of these was given to the priory of Barnwell, but after the reformation it was united to the manors of Bondsbury, Bancis, Foxleys, and Rychards, which were called altogether, the manor of Guilden Morden. The names of the families who held these several estates in early times, are, the families from which the manors derived their names, and those of Haselden, Peyton, Mead, Hayes, Stony-Downing, and Whittington. In 1806, they were purchased by the earl of Hardwicke. *Morden Hall*, an ancient mansion, with a wide moat, is occupied by Mr. Strickland, the tenant of the principal farm.

The Village of Guilden Morden which is scattered, stands about 6 miles N.W., from Royston, and 15 S.W. from Cambridge.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome gothic structure, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, porch and tower, in which is a peal of six bells. The ancient rood loft, is large and complete, 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 15th century. The living is a discharged *vicarage*, in the deanery of Shengay, valued in the K. B. at £7. 3s. 6d., and now returned at £234 nett per annum. The presentation is in Jesus college, Cambridge, and the Rev. Robert Merry, M.A. is the present incumbent. This church, with the chapel of Redderia, was given by Pico to the monks of Barnwell, and the rectory was afterwards given by queen Elizabeth to the bishop of Ely. The above-mentioned chapel, which stood at a hamlet of this parish, now called Redreth, has been long since destroyed. At the enclosure of the parish in 1800, land was allotted in lieu of tithes.

The Independent Chapel, erected in 1840, is a handsome brick building, a little west of the church. The Rev. Joseph Stockbridge is the present minister. In the vestry is held a school, conducted on the British and Foreign system.

The National School, a handsome gothic building with an open roof, and master's house were erected and opened in 1847. The cost of the erection was £670. raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £150. from the privy council of education, and £75. each from the national, and Cambridge boards of education, as well as £180. the proceeds of a bazaar for fancy articles held in the school under the patronage of the earl and countess of Hardwicke and family, and the gentry of the surrounding country.

A part of the extinct manor of Odsey, which gives name to a hundred in Hertfordshire (about 300 acres) is situated in this parish. Odsey house was erected in the reign of James I., and was formerly used as a posting-house.
For the *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Church Mr. Charles
Leet Mr. Tempest
Merry Rev. Robert, M.A., vicar
Stockbridge Rev. Joseph, (Independent)

Farmers.

Butterfield Frederick
Masters Thomas
Parish John
Strickland John Holbin
Strickland Montfort

Traders.

Brockett Alfred, beer retlr
Brockett Thos., butcher
Clark Wm., grocer & draper
Dix Joseph, wheelwright
Garrett Ann, milliner
Garrett Seymour, tailor
Jarman Samuel, butcher
Jarman T., vict., *Six Bells* (and cattle dealer)
Izard Edw., beer retailer
Lee Benjamin, tailor
Merrell Jph., beer retailer
Messer Wm. & Mary, teachers of national schools
Newell Jesse, blacksmith
Pattengell Wm., vict., *Three Tuns*
Ree Thos., blacksmith
Revell John, baker
Revell Jas., shopkeeper
Sargent John, schoolmaster
Sole Edw., beer retailer
Spruse John, gardener, nursery, seedsman etc.
Thurley Wm., baker
Warboys Jph., beer retailer
Yarrow Thos., shoemaker

Letters are received through the Royston Post Office,

HATLEY EAST PARISH.

East Hatley, or Castell Hatley parish lies on the borders of Bedfordshire, and contains 1,184 acres; its population in 1801, was 94; in 1831, 104; and in 1841, 98 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,163. The master and fellows, of Downing college, Cambridge, are the principal landowners.

Manors.—This place was formerly reputed *one vill* with Clopton; and the manor was, in the reign of Edward II., divided between the families of Bereford, Rous, and De Quoye. In the reign of Henry VII., the manor of East Hatley came to the family of Castell, which, after a possession of about two centuries, was succeeded by the Downings. It now forms part of the endowment of Downing college.

The Village of East Hatley, which is small and scattered, stands 9 miles NW. from Royston. 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.

The Church, dedicated to St. Dennis, consists of a nave and chancel. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Shengay, patronage of Downing college, and incumbency of the Rev. St. John Wells Lucas, M.A. It is valued in the K.B. at £7. 16s. 8d., and now returned at £175. nett per annum.

Directory.—Farmers: John Hart, Thomas Kemp, John King, John Lilley, Richard Lunniss, and Simeon Yerrell. Letters are received through Arrington.

LITLINGTON PARISH.

This parish, which extends over an area of 2,880 acres, is bounded on the south and west by Steeple Morden, on the north and east by Bassingbourne.—Its population in 1801, was 350; in 1831, 622; and in 1841, 722 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,190. The soil is various, and the principal proprietors are Mr. James Dickason, Mr. Thos. Russell, and Mr. Thos. Kempton.

Antiquities.—Limloe hill, in this parish, is a remarkably large barrow, in which human skeletons have been found, and there is little doubt that a considerable Roman station was situated hereabouts. The view from the top of this mound is pleasant and extensive. In 1821 upwards of 200 sepulchral urns were found by the side of the Roman road at a short distance from the Limloe hill, the most remarkable of which are preserved in the library of Clare-hall, Cambridge, and certainly constitute the most numerous and perfect collection of the kind in the kingdom. The spot where these singular relics were found, have been called from time immemorial in ancient deeds "Heavens' walls," and a certain degree of superstitious dread is said to have attached to it. The old walls which have given name to the place, enclosed a rectangular space of 38 yards by 28 yards, and proved to be a fine example of a Roman ustrinum or cemetery

for burning or burying the dead. At the S.E. and S.W. angles of the enclosure were two heaps of wood-ashes, as much as would have loaded five carts—undoubtedly the funeral piles.

Manors. In the reign of the Confessor, Algar earl of Merica possessed this manor, but in the next reign, the Conqueror divided it between William, the Chamberlain, and Otho the goldsmith. From this time it appears there were two manors, afterwards distinguished by the names of Huntingfields and Overdales or, D'ovedales from the families of these names who possessed them for several generations. The manor of Huntingfields has of late years been in the family of Radcliffe, and is now the property of Mr. Jas. Dickason; and that of Dovedale's, which was granted to Wm. de Nolton or Notton to be held by the service of holding the King's stirrup whenever he should mount his palfrey at Cambridge castle, has long been in the ancient family of Pigott, Mrs. Mary Graham Foster Pigott, being the present possessor.

The Village of Litlington, which is of considerable size, is situate about 3½ miles W. from Royston. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in platting straw.

The Church, dedicated to St. Katherine, consists of a nave and aisles, chancel, porch, and tower containing a peal of five bells. In it is an ancient gravestone with an inscription in old French characters in memory of Robert de St. Alban, and another of Stoughton, alderman of London, who died in 1690. The benefice is a *vicarage* in the deanery of Shengay, patronage of Clare-hall, and incumbency of the Rev. Wm. Webb, D.D., master of Clare-hall. The rectory was appropriated to Clare-hall in 1338. The living is rated in the K.B. at £5. 13s. 7d., but is now returned at £141. per annum. The rectorial tithes were commuted for £561., besides which there are 8a. 3r. 24p. of land. Here are *Chapels* for the Independents and Primitive Methodists.

Gray Mrs. Sarah

Farmers.

Bowman Thomas
Dickason James
Farey Wm., (and baker)
Kempton Thomas
Reynolds William
Russell Thomas
Russell William
Taylor William
Wass William
Wragg James

Traders.

Andrews Rd., miller
Bates Hannah, milliner
Bates John blacksmith
Baker Alfred, beer retailer
Baker Frederick, grocer and draper
Bird Wm., vict., *Robin Hood*
Bonnett Wm., tailor
Charter Charles, beer retlr
Fordham Sarah, milliner
Gray Wm., builder
Raworth Jane, milliner
Rust Alfred, gun maker
Taylor J., vict., *Seven Stars*
Warboys Jas., beer retailer
Winter Wm., shoemaker
Woolmer Susan, beer retlr

Letters are received through the Royston Post Office.

MELBOURNE PARISH.

Melbourne or Melburn, which is situate on the southern border of the county, contains 4,370 acres. Its population in 1801, was 1861; in 1831, 2,301; and in 1841, 1724 souls. The amount of assessed property is £6,652. The soil is principally light and in some parts mixed with clay, on a subsoil of chalk,

but produces excellent crops, and the principal proprietors are John Hitch, Esq., the Dean and Chapter of Ely, Wortham Hitch, Esq., Wm. C. Carver, Esq., Mr. Joseph Dickason, Mr. Thomas Wood, Mr. James Jarman, Mr. Joseph Stockbridge, and St. John's and St. Peter's colleges, Cambridge.

Manors. The manor of Bury was given to the monks of Ely, by King Edgar, and now belongs to the dean and chapter. The manor of Caxtons' here also belonged to that monastery, but it is now merged in the former manor. John Edward Fordham, Esq., is lessee under the dean and chapter.

The Manor of Melbourn-*cum*-Meldreth, Argentines, and Trayles, was purchased in 1703 of the representatives of Lord Allington, by Richard Hitch, Esq., whose descendant John Hitch, Esq., is the present possessor.

The Village of Melbourne which is large, and has an ancient appearance is situate about 3 miles north from Royston, and 10 S.W. from Cambridge. The bishops of Carlisle had formerly a palace here. The family of Lamb derive the title of Viscount Melbourne from this place, and it is one of the polling stations in the election of members for the southern division of the county. Here is a well conducted *Mechanics Institute* to which none are admitted except of steady habits and good conduct. A Choral society has lately sprung up here which promises fairly. Several Roman urns, coins, and celts have been found near this village, as well as several human remains. The parish is well supplied with excellent spring's, one of which, on the property of J. E. Fordham, Esq., supplies a pretty lake in the centre of which is a small island. The rivulet to which this spring gives rise, separates the parishes of Melbourne and Meldreth, and Shepreth, and Meldreth in its course to the river Rhea. Petty Sessions are held here once a fortnight.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome structure of the 14th century, and consists of a nave, side aisles, south chapel and porch, and a handsome embattled tower, in which is a peal of five bells. Several improvements and repairs have been lately made in the church at a cost of more than £300., exclusive of the repairs done by church rate and by a gift of £100. from a friend of the parish who wishes his name to be unknown. Here are several memorials of the family of Hitch. The benefice is a *vicarage*, in the deanery of Shengay rated in the *Liber Regis* at £9. 13s. 4d. but now returned at £250 per annum. The dean and chapter of Ely (the impropriators of the rectory) are patrons and the Rev. William Selwyn, M.A., is the present incumbent. Tithes commuted: rectorial £860. and vicarial £220. 12s 4½. There is also some glebe land.

The Baptist Chapel is a good building, at the north end of the village: the Rev. James Flood is the present minister. Mr. John Trigg, by will, dated 1818, left the sum of £200, which is invested upon mortgage of a freehold estate, at Bassingbourne, for the augmentation of the stipends of the ministers of the

two dissenting chapels of this place. The *Independent Chapel*, erected in 1723, but enlarged and re-enlarged since, is a commodious brick building, situate at the back of the village. The Rev. Andrew C. Wright, is the present pastor.

The British School, for both sexes, was founded and endowed by Mr. John Trigg, who left the sum of £2000. in trust for that purpose, the interest to be applied in the education of the children of Melbourne and Meldreth, or within six miles of the parish of Melbourne. The income of this charity, according to the commissioners' report, is £109. 2s. 3d. per annum. The schools are well attended and conducted.

The Church School was founded by William Ayloffe, who in 1690 endowed it with two thirds of the impropriate rectory of Gargrave in Yorkshire then amounting to £45. per annum. But the value of the tithes having diminished the present amount of the *Charity* is £6. 11s. 6d. which is given to the parish clerk for conducting the sunday school, teaching the boys when required, and teaching reading and writing, at an evening school, held twice a week in the room over the church porch. For the other *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred

Ashton Miss
Chapple Mrs. Rebecca
Ellis Mrs Lydia
Faircloth Mr. Joseph
Jenkins Augst. Paul surgeon
Fordham John F., Esq.
French Mr. George
Hitch John, solicitor
Howard Richard, Esq.
Mortlock John, Esq., (occasional residence)
Stockbridge Mrs. Rebecca
Turner Miss Charlotte
Wright Rev. Andrew C. (Independent)

Farmers.

Baker William
Campkin John
Carver Wm. Crole
Dean Robert
Dickason Joseph
Dickason Joseph, jun.
Godfrey Thomas
Hitch Wortham
Holmes Nathan
Jarman Ellis
Jarman James
Jarman Thomas
Negus Stephen
Newling William
Pryor James
Pryor Jph., (& beer retailer)
Scruby Joseph
Smith Edward
Spark William
Stamford George
Stockbridge Jph. (and horse dealer)
Taylor William
Titchmarsh Thomas
Wood Thomas

Traders.

Baker Ellis, tailor
Buller Emma, shopkeeper
Brinkley Sophia, dressmaker
Camps John, shoemaker
Chappel J., cooper and beer retailer
Cole Jas., beer retailer and shopkeeper
Campkin Jph., general shopkeeper & agent to *Phoenix Fire Insurance Office*
Campkin Isaac, shoemaker
Campkin P., tailor & draper
Campkin R. & M., drapers
Day Joseph, blacksmith
Dearman W., vict., *Red Lion*
Delar Wm., beer retailer
Ellis Samuel, blacksmith
French Charles, butcher
French George, builder
French William, builder
Gilbert Eliz., vict., *Rose*
Gilbert John, shopkeeper
Gouldthorpe Eliza, shopkpr
Hagger Joseph, saddler and harness maker
Hawes A., vict., *Dolphin*
Hayles Wm., shoemaker
Hill John, hair dresser
Jarman Mary, beer retailer
Jarman Thos., schoolmaster
Jarman Wm., shopkeeper
King Robert, saddler, &c.
Miller John Ed., druggist & agent to *Globe Insurance Company*
Mumford James, grocer, draper, &c.
Norman Eliza, shopkeeper
Norman Jph, shoemaker
Newel Montford, beer retlr
Negus Joseph, miller
Oliver Sylvester, butcher
Prior Alfred, beer retailer
Prior Jas., builder
Prior Peter, tailor
Ranson Jas., bone manufr
Rawlings Jas., millwright
Sharman John, wheelwright
Smith George, shoemaker
Smith Wm., beer retailer
Stockbridge Thomas, baker
Stockbridge Thos., carpenter
Simons Jph., vict., *Coach and Horses*
Thompson John, cooper
Ward George, plumber, glazier, &c.
Wright Jas., seedsman
Wedd Peter, vict., *Hoops*
Wedd Sarah, dress maker

Letters are received through the Royston Post Office.

MELDRETH PARISH.

This parish covers an area of 2,000 acres, and its boundaries are principally formed by the parishes of Melbourne and Whaddon on the south and west, and Orwell and Shepreth on the north and north-east. The amount of assessed property is £1697; and its population in 1801, was 444; in 1831, 643; and in 1841, 730 souls. The soil is generally mixed with clay, and the principal landowners are John Hitch, Esq., B. H. Wortham, Esq., the governors of St. Thomas's hospital, London, the dean and chapter of Ely, Mr. Wm. Linton, Mr. John Burr, and Mrs. Ann Wright.

Manors.—At the time of the Doomsday survey Hardwinus de Scalariis had a small manor here, which in the reign of queen Elizabeth was in the family of Moore. The convent of Ely had a manor here which is probably united with the manor of Bury, in Melbourne and Meldreth, now belonging to the dean and chapter. The Veysies had formerly a manor here still called after their name, which is now the property of Mr. Wm. Linton. The manors of Flambards and St. Lowe, both so called from their ancient owners, were united in the Tyrrells, and afterwards in the nobly family of Petre, and now belongs to Biscoe Hill Wortham, Esq. The manor of Topcliffe was at an early period held by the Brampton family, under the priory of Ware: it was afterwards given to the hospital of Savoy, and passed with the endowments of that hospital on its suppression to the hospital of St. Thomas. The manor of Sheene which had belonged to the Carthusian priory of that name, and afterwards to Jesus college, in Rotherham, was granted by Edward VI., to Robert Chester: at a subsequent period it passed by sale to John Sterne, Esq., of Malton, whose daughter and heir brought it in marriage to Sir Wm. Ayloffe. It was subsequently in the family of Pyke, and passed by purchase in 1812 to Mr. Joshua Titch, whose widow the late Mrs. Ann Titch, left it by will in 1848 to Mrs. Ann Wright, wife of the Rev. A. C. Wright, of Melbourne.

The Village of Meldreth which is handsome and scattered, and nearly two miles in length, contains a few very good houses. It is situate about four miles N. by E., of Royston. At a hill nearly a mile from the village several stone coffins have been found.

The Church dedicated to the Holy Trinity is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, S. porch, and a fine embattled tower. The benefice is a discharged *vicarage* in the deanery of Shengay, valued in the K.B., at £4. 15s. 10d., but returned at £224, nett, per annum. The dean and chapter of Ely (who are also impropriators of the *rectory*) are patrons, and the Rev. Thomas Fogg, vicar. The church was thoroughly repaired in 1841. Here is a small Wesleyan chapel.

Worthy.—Andrew Marvel, father to the celebrated poet and patriot of the same name, was a native of this parish.

For the *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Barrett Miss Martha
Course Mrs. Ann
Fogg Rev. Thomas, vicar
Fordham Mr. Alfred
Howard Mr. Richard
Underwood Mr. Wm. May
Waller Mr. William

Farmers.

Blott William
Burr John
Casbourn James
Clear Henry
Clear William
Charter George
Ellis John H
Frost James
Howard Thomas, jun.
Howard Benjamin
Linton William
Mutlock Simeon, (&corndlr.)
Palmer George
Unwin John
Wallis Benjamin

Traders.

Baker Thomas, wheelwright and blacksmith
Canop Wm., vict., *Blue Bell*
Harip Aaron, blacksmith
Hale Benjamin, wheelwright
Nathan D. vict., *British Queen*
Plum James, carpenter
Searle Joseph, beer retailer
Wallis Richard, grocer and draper
Wing James, shoemaker
Wing Thomas, baker
Wood and Adcock, tailors & drapers
Worland Fred., shopkeeper
Worland Wm., shopkeeper

Letters are received through the Royston Post Office.

ROYSTON (PART OF) PARISH.

Royston parish and market town is situate partly in this hundred, but mostly in the hundred of Odsey, Hertfordshire. The whole parish contains 320 acres, 20 of which only are in Cambridgeshire, and the population of that part in 1841 was 566 souls. The population of the whole parish at the same time was 2,002. Royston is 12 miles S.S.E. of Cambridge, 20 N. by E. of Hertfordshire, and 37½ miles from London by road, and 41½ by railway. 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 cannot be treated of at large in this volume, the greater portion of it, including the church, the sites of the priory, the hospital of St. John and St. James, and the subterraneous chapel being in Hertfordshire. Yet a passing glance at its early history. The town, which is supposed by some to have had its origin in the reign of William the Conqueror, but by others to be of much earlier date, is situated at the intersection of two of the four great Roman roads, the Ikeneld way and the Ermine-street, in the midst of chalk downs. Camden says "a cross stood near the spot where these roads met, which was erected by the lady Roisia about the time of the Norman conquest, which was called after her name *Royses' Cross*, till Eustace dé Marc founded just by it a priory, dedicated to St. Thomas a Beckett, the martyr of Canterbury; upon which occasion inns came to be built, and by degrees it became a town, which, instead of *Royses' Cross*, took the name of *Royses' Town*, afterwards contracted into Royston." From the fact of this priory, taking its style and title from this cross, it is concluded that it (the cross) was of remarkable antiquity, and that it was founded in the Saxon age. And this conjecture is strengthened by the fact that the Saxons were accustomed to erect

crosses by the public road more especially where two roads met for purposes of devotion; and there was generally attached to them some cell or hermitage, in which lived one or more religious recluse to direct travellers on their way, and to assist them in their prayers. These crosses were appointed by Alfred the Great, for the meeting of the Hundred courts or Tythings, estatablished by him in the ninth century for the better security of his subjects. It has been affirmed that Royston was a Roman town, which was entirely destroyed at the invasion of the Picts about the year 450; at all events it seems, or the cross from which it takes its name, seems to be of a much earlier date than the time of the lady Roisia, who was, according to some, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, chief justice of England and Chamberlain to Henry I., and wife to Geoffrey Mandeville, first earl of Essex; and according to others, the wife of Richard de Clare, or as others say the countess of Norfolk.

In 1742, a curious cave, hermitage, or oratory of a dome-like form nearly 35 feet high, and 18 feet in diameter, and hewn out of the solid chalky rock, was discovered beneath the site of the ancient cross. On the walls are carved rude crucifixes figures of saints and other personages. From the size of the place and its different altars, it is thought that more than one hermit resided here, and that this oratory was often resorted to by passing travellers. The original descent was from an arch nearly at the top on the north-east side, from which it is supposed, descended a brick stair case, some small remains of which are still to be seen, at the bottom, near the present entrance, which has been, and still is, erroneously pointed out as the grave of lady Roisia. The present entrance is on the north-east side of the cave, through a subterraneous passage which was cut through a rock of solid chalk, (which extends across this part of the kingdom,) in 1790 passing under the turnpike road which divides the two counties, and descending from the entrance about seventy-two feet. Lights are placed in niches cut in the chalk passage, at some distance from each other, and candles placed in the circular step, which shew the extent of the place; but the light which they produce scarcely reaches to its lofty top, in which is left a small aperture, covered with an iron grating, to admit a circulation of air. The stone on which the market cross was erected, which stood over this extraordinary place, was afterwards removed to the larger market-place, where it is yet to be seen. Eustachius de Marc, lord of the manor of Newcelle having purchased a piece of land adjoining the above-named cross, built a monastery for canons regular of St. Augustine, dedicated it to St. Thomas a Becket, and endowed it with considerable revenues. These canons obtained a charter in the 1st. of Richard I., (1189) for an eight days fair in the week of Pentecost, and a weekly market on Wednesdays. Henry VIII., in the 31st of his reign granted the hermitage and oratory of the dissolved priory of Royston to Robert Chester, for the sum of £1,761. 5s.

At the north end of the town stands the "*King's house*," a brick built edifice, which more than two centuries ago was the occasional residence or hunting seat of king James I., of England and VI. of Scotland. The back of the house now stands next the high road, and the front looks into the garden and out-buildings, which were formerly the court yard, and in one corner of which stands a Mulberry tree, supposed to be the first planted in the kingdom, as it was in James's reign they were first introduced into this country. James was particularly partial to the neighbourhood of Royston for hunting, and hawking, and always made it his residence during a part of the season. In 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. 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 here for two nights. Part of the stabling made use of for king James's hunters is still standing, about 3 miles from Royston, near the spot where the Royston racing meetings were formerly held. The bird termed the "Royston Crow" visits this neighbourhood in winter and migrates in spring to Sweden and Germany. The town now consists of several streets, well lighted with gas, and supplied with water. The market, which is a large one for corn, is held on Wednesday, and fairs for cattle of all sorts are held on Ash Wednesday, Wednesday in Easter week, Wednesday in Whitsun week, first Wednesday in July and first Wednesday after October 11th.

The Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a fine ancient structure, the remains of the priory founded in the 12th century, and there are three dissenting chapels here. Royston poor-law union embraces an area of 94 square miles, and comprehends the following 29 parishes or townships, viz. :—Abington Pigotts, Ashwell, Barkway, Barley, Barrington, Bassingbourn, Great Chishill, Little Chishill, Foulmire, Foxton, Heydon, Hinxworth, Kelshall, Kneesworth, Litlington, Melbourn, Meldreth, Guilden Morden, Steeple Morden, Nuthampstead, Reed, Royston, Herts., Royston, Cambs., Shepreth, Shingay, Therfield, Triplow, Wendy, and Whaddon. The union workhouse, erected in 1837, at a cost of £7,750., will accommodate 300 persons. The following are the names of the principle inhabitants of that part of Royston situate in Cambridgeshire.

Beldam Valentine, Esq., Kneesworth-st.
Butler Miss Martha, Kneesworth-street
Canon Mr. Edward, Baldock-street
Clisby Miss Sophia, Kneesworth-street
Cockett Mrs. Ann, Kneesworth-street
Fordham Miss Sarah, Kneesworth-street
Jeps Mrs. Thomas, Kneesworth-street
Lilly Mrs. Maria, Melbourn-street
Matthews Mrs. Mary Ann, Melbourn-street
Nash Wm. H., solicitor, Melbourn-street
Nunn William, surgeon, Baldock-street
Nunn Mrs. Elizabeth, Kneesworth-street
Pennington Miss Elizabeth, Melbourn-st.
Pyne Richard, surgeon, Kneesworth-street
Thurnall Henry, solicitor, Melbourn-street

Traders, &c.

Abbott & Son, upholsterers, Kneesworth-st
Alton John, pawnbroker, Melbourn-street
Ashton Peter, boarding school, Melbourn-st
Beldam Charles, farmer, Melbourn-street
Beldam Edward, solicitor, Kneesworth-st.

Butler Henry, wool dealer, Melbourn-st.
Bull Thomas, tailor, Melbourn-street
Coe James, beer retailer, Baldock-street
Gimson Luke, builder, Baldock-street
Green Daniel, grocer, Kneesworth-street
Lilly William, baker, Kneesworth-street
Lovett William, surgeon, Melbourn-street
Marrett James, butcher, Kneesworth-st.
Nash Wm. Thos., accountant, Baldock-st.
Peat James, shopkeeper, Kneesworth-st.
Pendred & Butler, drapers, Melbourn-st.
Phillips Jph., farmer, Kneesworth-street
Quick James, union master
Shepherd William, vict., *Coach & Horses*, Kneesworth-street
Stamford J., vict., *White Horse*, Melbourn-st
Stamford John, farmer, Kneesworth-street
Titchmarsh J., seedsman, Kneesworth-st.
Wainer W., vict,, *Crown & Dolphin*, Kneesworth-street
Wilson James, builder, Kneesworth-street

Letters are received through the Royston Post Office.

SHENGAY PARISH.

Shengay is a small parish containing 754 acres: its population in 1801, was 42; in 1831, 112; and in 1841, 137 souls. The amount of assessed property is £946. A great part of this parish is in wood, and the earl of Hardwicke is lord of the soil.

Manor.—At the time of the Doomsday survey the manor of *Scelgei* was the property of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel, and Shrewsbury. In 1140 his daughter Sibylla de Reynes founded here a preceptory of Knights' Hospitallers to whom she gave the manor. At the dissolution. the preceptory, which was valued at £175. 4s. 6d., and manor were given to Sir Rd. Long, from whom the estate passed by a female heir to the noble family of Russell. When admiral Russell was created earl, his second title was viscount Shengay. The manor is now the property of the earl of Hardwicke. The remains of Shengay house, formerly the preceptory, were taken down about the year 1794. The *Chapel* at Shengay, which was built by lord Sandys, has been disused, and there is neither church nor village here at present, save a few scattered houses. The parish lies about 7 miles N.W. from Royston. The benefice, which is a *curacy* and gives name to a deanery, is consolidated with the *vicarage* of Wendy, nevertheless Shengay is esteemed a separate parish. The hon. T. Windsor is impropriator of the tithes and patron of the curacy.

Directory.—Wm. Ayres, Manor-house; Thomas Fuller, Shengay-gate, and James Hunt, South farm, farmers. Letters are received through Arrington.

STEEPLE MORDEN PARISH.

This parish, which lies on the extreme border of the county at its S.W. angle, contains 3,000 acres. Its population in 1801 was 430; in 1831, 645; and in 1841, 797 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,251. The soil is mixed with gravel, galt, and a substratum of chalk, and the principal proprietors are the Earl of Hardwicke, Messrs. Thomas Flitton, Wm. Pain, George Lilley, and St. John's college, Cambridge.

Manors.—The manor of Steeple Morden was anciently in the family of Fitzwalter, and at a later period in the Fortescues. After passing successively through several families, it, together with the manor of Brewys or Bruces was purchased about the year 1746, by lord chancellor Hardwicke, and is now the property of the earl of Hardwicke. *Morden house,* an ancient mansion was pulled down, and sold for the materials in 1765.

The Village of Steeple Morden, which has a fine rural aspect, stands about 5 miles N.W. from Royston and 16 S.W. from Cambridge. Much straw is platted by the inhabitants of this village. In September last, the farm-homestead of the Rev. T. Brereton was destroyed by fire, when property to the amount of £3000. was consumed.

The Church, dedicated to Sts. Peter and Paul, was erected in the 13th century, and consists of a nave, side aisles, low tower, and south porch. The steeple fell down about 150 years ago, by which accident the chancel was crushed in, and they have not been rebuilt. The living is a discharged *vicarage* in the deanery of Shengay, rated in the K.B., at £6. 18s. 6d., but now returned at £200 nett per annum. The patronage is vested in the Warden and scholars of New college, Oxford, who are impropriators of the great tithes, and the Rev. Thos. Brereton is incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1839: aggregate amount—rectorial £747. 6s. 10d., and vicarial £186 14s. 2d. The *Vicarage House* is a handsome brick building.

The Wesleyan Chapel, a plain commodious brick building was erected some years since. The parish was inclosed pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1807. For the *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Brereton Rev. Thomas, L.L.D vicar
Pierman Miss Emily
Strickland Mr. Thomas

Farmers.

Bennett James
Christmas James
Clark Joseph
Clark John
Flitton Thomas
Pain William
Strickland Samuel
Westrope John

Traders.

Anderson Jeremiah, vict., *Horse and Groom,* Thrift-hs.
Barker George, draper, grocer, and letter receiver
Barnard Richard, baker
Charter Charles, vict., *Bell*
Charter Chas., beer retailer
Flitton Allen, miller
Izzard James, beer retailer
Jarman Samuel, butcher
Kitchener William, miller
Neville Ann, shopkeeper
Pierce Rivers, shoemaker
Williams E. P., beer retailer
Williams John beer retailer

Letters are received through the Royston Post Office.

TADLOW PARISH.

This parish also lies on the borders of Bedfordshire, adjoining Steeple Morden on the north. Its area is 1636 acres, its population in 1801 was 101; in 1831, 176; and in 1841, 173 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,284. The soil is rather inferior in quality, and the master and fellows of Downing college, Cambridge, are lords of the manor and principal owners.

Manor.—The manor was anciently in the family of Fitzwarren ; at a later period in the St. Georges, and afterwards in the Downings. Sir George Downing, bart. made it part of the endowment of Downing college, founded by him.

The Village of Tadlow which is small, stands about 7 miles N.W., from Royston.

The Church dedicated to St. Giles consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch, and low tower. The living is a discharged *vicarage*, in the deanery of Shengay, patronage of Downing college, and incumbency of the Rev. St. John Wells Lucas, M.A. It was rated in the K.B., at £6. 17s. but is now worth £120 per annum. The impropriate *rectory* which at an early period was given to the monks of Barnwell, by Picot the sheriff, now belongs to Downing college.

The Vicarage House a handsome brick building, is situate on rising ground near the church, and commands an extensive prospect.

Directory.—Rev. St. John W. Lucas, M.A. vicar ; and the farmers are George Hedding, *Tadlow Tower ;* James King, and John King. Letters are received through the Arrington Post Office.

WENDY PARISH.

Wendy parish contains 947 acres, the amount of assessed property is £1,035, and its population in 1801 was 109 ; in 1831, 125 ; and in 1841, 151 souls. The soil which is a mixture of clay and gravel, produces good crops, and the earl of Hardwicke is lord of the manor and principal owner.

Manors.—There were formerly three manors here, which in the reign of Edward II. were held by the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, Walter Langton, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and William Bradfield. The manor which belonged to the priory was given to the Knights' Templars, and on the suppression of that order was granted with most of their other estates to the Hospitalers. The other manors became divided into three, called after the names of their respective proprietors, Gambons, Bramptons or Bromptons, and Fitz Ralphs : it is probable that these have been united to the principal manor which has passed with Shengay, to lord Chancellor Hardwicke. *Wendy house* is now divided into tenements, and occupied by cottagers.

The Village of Wendy, which is ancient and handsome, is situate about 5 miles north from Royston, and 11 SW. from Cambridge. It is well supplied with excellent springs, some of which seem to be slightly impregnated with iron.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1735, and consists of a body and chancel. The living is a discharged *vicarage*, united with the curacy of Shengay, in the deanery of that name, rated in the K.B. at £5. 10s. 10½d. but now worth £200. nett per annum. The .hon. T. Windsor, is patron and impropriator of the rectory, and the Rev. George Washington Edward Phillips, is the present incumbent. The *Vicarage House* is a handsome brick building,

pleasantly situated. The *School* was endowed in 1832, by the hon. Thomas Windsor, with a rent charge of £30. per annum.

Directory.—Rev. George W. E. Phillips, vicar; Edward Porter, Wm. Jackson, James Russell, and Richard Russell, *Hall Farm*, farmers: Eliz. Cox, beer retailer, Mary Ann J. Davey, schoolmistress, and Edith Miller, shoemaker.

Letters are received through the Arrington post office.

WHADDON PARISH.

Whaddon, or *Whaddon de Schallers* parish, contains 1,324 acres; the amount of assessed property in it is £1701.; and its population in 1801, was 221; in 1831, 339; and in 1841, 345 souls. The soil is principally a mixture of gravel and clay, with a substratum of chalk, and the principal landowner is the earl of Hardwicke.

Manor.—In the reign of the Conqueror, this manor belonged to Hardwinus de Scalariis or D'Echalers, with whose descendants it continued till 1467, when it passed by co-heiresses to the families of Moyne, Moore, and Harcourt. The whole was afterwards inherited by the Tempests, from whom it passed to the Pickerings, who sold it in 1716, to Edmund lord Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, of whom it was purchased by lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and from whom it lineally descended to the present earl of Hardwicke. In the above purchase was included the manors of lady Bury and Turpin's. The manor house has been pulled down.

The Village of Whaddon, which is rural and neat, is situate about 4 miles north from Royston. The houses occupied by Mr. Thos. Jarman, Mr. William Beaumont, and Mr. J. Bell, contain much of the antique to admire.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, in the Saxon style of architecture, and consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel and tower containing three bells. A part of the ancient rood screen still remains. The benefice is a discharged *vicarage*, in the deanery of Shengay, valued in the K.B. at £7. 2s. 5½d. but now returned at £166. nett per annum. The dean and canons of Windsor are patrons, and the Rev. Robert Allen Hurlock, vicar. The rectory, which anciently belonged to the priory of Lewes, was appropriated to the collegiate church of Windsor, in 1351, and now belongs to the dean and canons. In the church are some monuments of the Pickerings and Tempests; the brass plates have been taken away from the gravestones of the family of D'Echalers.

Directory.—Rev. Wm. Bedell Coulcher, curate; the farmers are Thomas Jarman, J. Bell, Wm. Beaumont, sen., Wm. Beaumont, jun., Joseph Judd, and Adam Moule; and the traders are, Thos. Easy, beer retailer, John Fordham, blacksmith, Ann Hall, dress-maker, Jas. Hall, beer retailer, and Stephen Hicks, shopkeeper. Letters are received through the Royston post office.

LONG-STOW HUNDRED.

The boundaries of this hundred are formed by the hundreds of Papworth and Chesterton on the north, Wetherley on the east, the hundred of Armington and part of the county of Bedford on the south, and Huntingdonshire on the west. It extends over an area of 25,126 acres, divided into 14 parishes, of which the following table is an enumeration, shewing the acreage, number of houses, population, and rateable value of each parish.

PARISHES, &c,	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£.
Bourne	4,073	183	475	434	909	3,521
Caldecote	833	20	55	62	117	601
Caxton	2,000	101	275	283	558	2,174
Croxton	1,901	44	131	133	264	1,998
Eltisley	1,941	83	195	177	372	1,019
Eversden, Great	1,200	61	151	149	300	2,625
Eversden, Little	670	52	114	111	225	1,023
Gamlingay	4,143	289	711	689	1400	4,680
Woodbury *Hamlet*		8	15	19	34	
Gransden, Little	1,896	62	127	146	273	1,600
Hardwicke	1,010	33	109	93	202	1,062
Hatley St. George	1,000	29	58	78	136	1,200
Kingston	1,807	60	159	148	307	1,796
Long-Stow	1,412	43	134	142	276	1,454
Toft	1,240	70	170	168	338	1,573
Total	25,126	1,147	2,879	2,832	5,711	26,326

Charities of the Hundred of Long-Stow.

As abstracted chiefly from the parliamentary reports of public charities presented to the House of Commons in 1837.

Date.	*Donor and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*
—	Church estate, 39a. 1r. 27p.	Bourne parish	35 10 0
—	Donor unknown, rent-charge	ditto ... ... poor	0 3 0
1721	Wm. Cropley, rent-charge ...	ditto ... ... ditto	0 10 0
1786	Mary Carrington, £20. with which a house was purchased,	ditto, ditto	5 15 0
1736	Thomas Sitwell, £20. ...	Caldecote parish ... ... ditto	1 0 0
—	Town lands, 3a. 3r. 18p. ...	ditto ... let to poor in lots for	5 18 0
1582	Robert Langwith, a house in London,	Caxton parish, vicar, poor & school	39 5 0
1679 & 1720	Barnard's charities, rent-charges	ditto ... ... poor	2 6 8
1786	William Armstead ...	ditto ditto ... ... ditto	0 2 0
—	Leed's Charities, rent-charges	Croxton parish, school, poor, &c.	32 7 0
		Carried forward	£122 16 8

Date.	*Donors and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*		
		Brought forward	122	16	8
—	Town land, 1a. 2r. 4p. and house, Gt. Eversden parish	... ...	3	7	0
1772	Chas. Baron Deer, £100.	... Lt. Eversden parish, repairs of church	5	0	0
—	Donor unknown, ½ acre	... ... ditto apprenticing children	1	5	0
1753	Elizabeth Lane, £2000. old S. sea annuities, Gamlingay parish, Almshouses for 8 poor women	... ...	60	0	0
1769	John Mean, £40.	... ... Gamlingay parish ... school	1	0	0
—	Dod's charity, rent-charge	... ditto, poor, & for preaching a sermon	0	15	0
—	Harris's charity, ditto	... ditto ... ... poor	0	6	0
—	Staine's charity, ditto	... Little Gransden parish ... school	25	0	0
1744	James Musgrave, land & cottages	... ditto ... poor	13	0	0
—	Church lands	... ditto	13	5	0
—	Poor's land, 4½ acres	... ditto ... poor	4	10	0
1702	Francis Todd, rent-charge	Kingston parish ... school	13	0	0
—	Church land, 2a. 2r. 20p.	... ditto	5	10	0
—	Poor's land, 9a. 36p. ...	... ditto ... ... poor	7	12	0
—	Town lands, 31a. 2r. 1p.	Long-Stow parish	22	0	0
—	Town houses, (6 tenements)	... ditto ... ... poor	7	10	0
1826	Rev. John Preston. £500.	Toft parish ... ... school	17	10	0
—	Eversden's charity, 3 roods of land	ditto ... ... poor	1	11	0
—	Church land, 1a. 1r.	ditto	1	1	0
		Total	£325	18	8

BOURNE PARISH.

The parish of Bourne or *Burn*, which contains 4073 acres, is bounded on the N. by Caxton, on the S. and S.W. by Kingston and Long Stow, and on the west by Caldecot. Its population in 1801 was 554, in 1831, 767; and in 1841, 434 souls. The amount of property as assessed to the property tax in 1815 is £7427. The soil is mixed with clay and gravel, and produces average crops of corn; and the principal proprietors are the earl De la Warr, Christ's college Cambridge, and Mr. Edward Barrance.

Bourne was the seat of the barony of Picot de Cambridge, who had a castle here of which the moat and other vestiges remain near Bourne-hall. Some of the earthworks round its site are supposed to be the remains of a British Camp. This castle is said to have been burnt down in the baron's wars during the reign of Henry III. by Ribald de Lisle.

Manor.—At the time of the Doomsday survey, Picot de Cambridge held the manor of Bourne and other 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 Pain Peverell. Picot, and this Peverel founded and endowed the abbey of Barnwell. *(see page 41.)* The manor of Bourne, was carried in marriage by one of the coheiresses of Pain Peverel to the family of Peche, and was soon after in the Riggesby family. It afterwards passed through the families of Hingreth, Ellis, and Hagars. About 1733 it was purchased by Balthazzar Leyel, Esq., and was carried in marriage by the daughter of Henry Leyell, Esq., who died in 1803, to the earl De la Warr. Whilst the

Castle manor of Bourne was in the Hagar family, the manors of Sudbury called afterwards Ragons and Dyves, from the families of these names that successively possessed it; and the manors of Burwash and St. Georges were united with it. A manor which had been given by Pain Peverell to Barnwell Abbey now belongs to Christ's college.

The Village of Bourne, which is handsome and pleasantly situated, but much scattered, stands about 9 miles west of Cambridge. A mineral spring here (now closed up) was formerly called Jacob's well, and in much repute. Another spring, possessing similar medicinal properties was discovered in 1845 within 100 yards of the old one, in the yard of Mr. Edward Barrance. A murder was committed, it is said in Monk field, on a person named Foster, in 1671; in 16 years after, the murderer was arrested, tried, convicted, and gibbeted at Caxton. On the 8th of September, 1741, a windmill in this parish was blown down, by which a man and boy were killed.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a spacious gothic structure, probably erected early in the 13th century. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chapels and porches, and a large square embattled tower containing a peal of six bells. In the chancel are the sedilia and piscina, and a portion of the ancient rood screen still remains. This church with the chapel of the castle, and the chapel of Caldecote were given by Picot to the monks of Barnwell. The impropriation and advowson are now vested in Christ's college, Cambridge, having been given to that society by the countess of Richmond their foundress. In the church are some monuments of the Hagar family, and that of Henry Leyell, Esq. The living is a discharged *vicarage* in the deanery to which it gives name, rated in the K.B. at £9. 15s. 10d., but now returned at £161. nett per annum. The Rev. C. Holworthy, M.A., is the present vicar. The tithes have been commuted.

Bourne Hall, the seat of the Rt. Hon. the earl De la Warr, which stands pleasantly south of the church, and is surrounded by beautifully laid out gardens and shrubberies, is a very tasteful specimen of a modern imitation of the Elizabethan style. Here is an ancient, and very remarkable yew hedge.

George John Sackville West, D.C.L., the 5th earl De la Warr, is son of the 4th earl, by the daughter of Henry Leyell, Esq., of Bourn. He was born 1791; married in 1813, the youngest daughter of the 3rd duke of Dorset, and succeeded his father in 1795. He assumed the additional name of Sackville by royal licence in 1844, when the dukedom of Dorset became extinct. Residences—17, Upper Grosvenor-st., London; Bourne Hall, Caxton, Cambs.; and Buckhurst park, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Here are schools for boys and girls, to which the earl and countess of De la Warr allow £20. each. For the *Charities* see the table prefixed to this parish.

De la Warr Rt. Hon. the earl, Bourne Hall
Holworthy Rev. C., M.A., vicar

Farmers.

Barrance Edward, (& corn dealer)
Coe Freeman
Dawson William
Dellor George
Giffin Henry
Haggers Richard
Haggers Sanders
Holbin Montford
Kempton George
Kitchen George
Newton Rd., Monkfield
Parson James
Porter Bird
Porter Ebenezer
Sarjeant ———
Stratton George
Tate Edward
Tibbett Manning
Watson Richard
Whittell William

Traders.

Bridgley Bjn., beer retailer
Chew Joseph, plumber, &c.
Coxall James, blacksmith
Coxall Wm., shoemaker
Darlow David, blacksmith
Farrington U., beer retailer
Harradine Joshua, builder, & vict., *Greyhound*
Harvey John, miller
Harvey Richard, shopkeeper
Hipwell Joshua, miller
Hughes David, shopkeeper
Looker Richard, vict., *Fox*
Macer Jph., beer retailer
Newman James, cooper
Newman J. vict., *Golden Lion*
Ridgley Joseph, butcher
Smith Thomas, tailor
Whittell Peter, steward to the earl De la Warr

Letters are received through the Caxton Post Office.

CALDECOTE PARISH.

Caldecote or Caldecot is a small parish containing 833 acres; its population in 1801 was 75; in 1831, 112; and in 1841, 117 souls. The amount of assessed property is £503, and the principal landowners are the master and fellows of Clare-hall, Cambridge, and Mr. Joseph Westrope.

Manor.—The manor 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. It was afterwards successively in the Kimbell, Ashfield, Stamford, Peyton, Hinde, Pecke, Throwgood, Frekes, Tawney and Butler families. The impropriate tithes to which a manor was annexed was given by Picot to the priory of Barnwell, but they are now vested in Christ's college Cambridge.

The Village, which is very small, stands on a hill about 8 miles west from Cambridge. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Michael, is situate about half a mile from the village, and consists of nave, chancel, porches, and a low tower in which are three bells. The living is a discharged *vicarage*, in the deanery of Bourne, and consolidated with the rectory of Toft. The patronage is vested in Christ's college, and the Rev. E. A. Powell, is incumbent. The tithes have been commuted. The children of this parish have the right of attending the endowed school at Toft.

Directory.—Rev. E. A. Powel vicar; Joseph Prime, Mrs Willimott, David Holmes and John Male, farmers; and L. Bowd, shopkeeper, and Jph. Farrington, beer retailer. Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

CAXTON PARISH.

Caxton which is situated on the great road from London to Edinburgh, and on the ancient Roman road, Ermine street, on the western borders of the county contains 2000 acres. Its population in 1801 was 396; in 1831, 417; and in 1841, 558; including 92 persons in the union workhouse. The amount of

assessed property is £1461. The soil is principally a heavy clay, and the principal landowners are Thomas F. Cape, Esq., John Baynes, Esq., and Caius college Cambridge.

Manor.—The manor, before the Conquest belonged to Turgar, a thane of Edward the Confessor, but at the time of the Doomsday survey it was the seat of the barony of Hardiwinus de Scalariis, or D'Echalers. From this family it passed by heirs female to the Frevilles and Burgoynes, and the co-heirs of the Burgoynes sold it to the family of Cage, of whom it was purchased in 1698 by John Cape, Esq., ancestor of Thomas F. Cape, Esq., the present proprietor. The manor of Swansley, in this parish was given to the master and fellows of Caius college by their second founder Dr. Caius.

The Village of Caxton, which is ancient and handsome, stands pleasantly on rising ground, about 12 miles W. from Cambridge, the same distance NW. from Royston, and 50 miles NNW. from London. Caxton had formerly a market, which was originally granted to Sir Baldwin Freville, in 1247; it was then held on Monday, but was afterwards changed to Tuesday, on which day it was held so lately as the middle of the last century; since which time it has fallen into disuse. A small fair is now held here, on the 13th of October. A Yorkshireman was executed upon a gibbet near this town about a century ago, for robbery and murder.

The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a nave, chancel, side-aisle, and a low tower, in which are four bells. The benefice is a discharged *vicarage*, in the deanery of Bourne, patronage of the dean and canons of Windsor, and incumbency of the Rev. A. T. Russell, B.C.L. It is valued in the K.B. at £7. 12s. 4d., and now returned at £80. nett per annum. In the church are several memorials of the Barnard family, whose seat was at Caxton. The church in early times belonged to the priory of Lewes, and was appropriated to the dean and canons of Windsor, in 1351. Land has been allotted in lieu of tithes.

The Baptist Chapel, a handsome brick building, was erected in 1845, at a cost of about £320., raised by subscription.

The Caxton and Arrington poor law union extends over an area of 77 square miles, and embraces the following 26 parishes or townships;—Arrington, Bourne, Caldecot, Caxton, Croxton, Croydon, Elsworth, Eltisley, Eversden Great, Eversden Little, Gamlingay, Gransden Little, Hardwicke, Hatley East, Hatley St. George, Kingston, Knapwell, Longstowe, Orwell, Papworth St. Agnes, Papworth St. Everard, Tadlow, Toft, Wimpole, Great Gransden, and Yelling. The two last named parishes, are in Huntingdonshire.

The Union Workhouse, which will accommodate 160 persons, was erected here, at a cost of £5,700. The average number of paupers for the past year, was 105, and the average weekly expence of each, was 2s. 4d. The Rt. hon. the earl Hardwicke is the chairman, W. H. Cheere, Esq., vice-chairman, and

Henry Mortlock, solicitor, clerk to the board of guardians. The Rev. F. Norris, is chaplain, and Henry and Mary Alger, master and matron. The medical officers are Messrs. A. J. Wright, for the Caxton district, Edward Metcalf, Wimpole dist., Hy. Raynes, Tadlow dist., and Geo. E. Heckford Gamlingay dist.

Eminent Men.—William Caxton, who died in 1486, and was the first who introduced the art of printing into England (see page 138) was born here; and Matthew Paris, the celebrated historian, who was a monk at St. Albans, and flourished in the 13th century, is said to have been a native of Caxton.

Alger Henry, master of union workhouse
Russell Rev. A. T., vicar
Brook & Wright, surgeons
Mortlock Hy., solicitor

Farmers.

Baynes John
Brown William
Corket Thomas
Evans Susanna
Kidman James I.
Kidman William
Watson John
Wayman John

Traders, &c.

Brown Wm.. shopkeeper
Buck Dd., shoemaker
Dumbleton J., registrar, &c.
Fordham Samuel, druggist, postmaster, and Baptist minister
Holmes Samuel, shoemaker
Kidman Wm., vict., *George*
Lightfoot J., grocer & draper
Locker Rd., vict., *Cross Keys*
Miller Bjn., vict., *Old Crown*
Noble Edw., shopkeeper
Rowell J., vet. surgeon
Simpson Fred., vict., *Bricklayer's Arms*
Walker Edw., tailor

Post and Money Order Office: Mr. Samuel Fordham, druggist, postmaster.

CROXTON PARISH.

Croxton parish, which is situated on the borders of, and is nearly surrounded by Bedfordshire, contains 1901 acres. The amount of assessed property is £1,425.; and the population in 1801, was 171; in 1831, 245; and in 1841, 264 souls. The soil is a heavy clay, and Geo. O. Newton Esq,, (now a minor) possesses the whole landed property in the parish.

Manors.—When the Conqueror's survey was taken, the manor belonged to David de Argentomage, and was afterwards successively in the families of Sanzavor, Arundell, and Sackville. It was purchased in 1573, by Dr. Edward Leeds, master of Clare-hall, canon of Ely, and rector of Cottenham and Croxton, all of which preferments he resigned some years before his death, and retired to his manor house here, which he rebuilt about the year 1760. With his descendants the manor continued for several generations, and it is now the property of George O. Newton, Esq.

The Village of Croxton, which is small and scattered, stands about 13 miles west from Cambridge, and 9 SE. of Huntingdon.

The Church, dedicated to St. James, consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and a handsome tower, containing four bells. An ancient cross stands in the church yard, and the church contains several monuments of the Leeds family. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Bourne, patronage of the lord of the manor, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Kidd. M.A. It is rated in the K.B. at £14. 8s. 6½d., but now worth £185. per annum. Land was allotted in lieu of tithes, in 1811.

Croxton Park, the seat of George O. Newton, Esq., is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated; in front of the house is a fine sheet of water. Here is a well of excellent water, sunk the extraordinary depth of 303 feet.

The Leeds' *Charities* yield about £32. per annum, £6. of which is given to the school, and the remainder is expended upon the poor, &c.

Directory.—George O. Newton, Esq., Croxton Park, Rd. Bull, brewer, John King, vict., *Spread Eagle;* and the farmers are Rd. Ashthorp, John Godding, and Rd. Onstlow. Letters are received through the Caxton post office.

ELTISLEY PARISH.

This parish lies between Caxton and Croxton, and contains 1941 acres. Its population in 1801 was 259; in 1831, 340; and in 1841, 372 souls. The amount of assessed property is £918. The principal land owners are Geo. O. Newton, Esq., the colleges of Emmanuel, Jesus, and Catherine-hall, Cambridge, and St. Thomas's hospital, London.

Nunnery.—About half a mile south from the church are slight remains, moated round, of a nunnery which was destroyed before or about the time of the conquest, when a new nunnery was erected near Hinchinbrook, in Huntingdonshire. St. Pandonia the daughter of a Scottish king, in her flight from some persons who attempted her chastity is said to have taken refuge and died here, the prioress being a relation of hers. Her legend adds that she was buried by a well still called St. Pandonia's well, from whence her body was removed into Eltisley church, in 1344. St. Wendreth is also said to have been buried at Eltisley. Nothing further is known of this nunnery.

Manor.—The manor anciently belonged successively to the families of Stow, Ward, Goldingham, Mannock, Disbrowe, and Walford. It was purchased by the Leeds family of the Walfords in 1789, and is now the property of Mr. Newton. The manor of Pappeley which formed part of the endowment of the monastery at Huntingdon, now belongs to Emmanuel college.

The Village of Eltisley is situate about 12 miles west from Cambridge. A quantity of lace is made by the inhabitants of this and some of the neighbouring villages.

The Church dedicated to St. Pandonia and St. John the Baptist, has a nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower surmounted by a lofty spire. In the tower are four bells, but there is nothing remarkable in the church, save part of the ancient rood screen, and the mutilated effigy of a knight in armour and his lady. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Bourne, rated in the K.B., at £7. 16s. 8d., and now returned at £51 per annum. The patronage is vested in Geo. O. Newton, Esq., and the Rev. Thos. Kidd, M.A., is the present incumbent.

Worthys.—Samuel Disbrowe, keeper of the great seal in Scotland, was born here in 1619; and Thomas D'Eltesley, first master of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, was also a native of this parish.

Kidd Rev. Thos., rector

Farmers.

Barron George
Barron Samuel
Cockerill Thomas
Eversden William
Kidman Charlotte
Matthews William
Milard Thomas
Sadler William
Tingay George
Wood Richard

Traders.

Childrey John, shopkeeper
Eversden W., wheelwright
Flinders John, blacksmith
Fordham Dd., carpenter
Godfrey Thomas, tailor
Howard Thomas, grocer
Hurst Charles, tailor
Kay Wm., blacksmith
Warwick L., vict., *Leeds Arms*
Wiles John, plumber, &c.
Wright Philip, wheelwright
Whittet John, butcher

Letters are received through the Caxton Post Office.

EVERSDEN GREAT PARISH.

The boundaries of this parish are principally formed by Little Eversden and Kingston on the south and west, and Toft and the hundred of Wetherley on the north and east. Its area is 1200 acres, its population in 1801 was 212; in 1831, 216; and in 1841, 300 souls. The soil is principally clay, and this and the adjoining parish of little Eversden, are noted for excellent clunch. The earl of Hardwicke and the president and fellows of Queen's college Cambridge are the principal proprietors.

Manors.—At the time of the Doomsday survey Hugh de Berners, had one hide, *and Wido de Rainbuedcurt had* six hides here. At an early period the manor of Eversden was in the Andervilles, and passed afterwards successively to the families of Perrers, Castleacre and Tiptoft, and in 1491 Joan, lady Ingoldesthorp gave it to the society of Queen's college. The parsonage Manor, which formerly belonged to the monks of St. Albans, was granted after the dissolution, with the impropriate rectory to the family of Warner; Dr. Dove bishop of Peterborough afterwards purchased it, and it is now the property of the Rev. Samuel Carr.

The Village of Great Eversden, which is much scattered is about 7 miles S.W. from Cambridge. Holcroft the nonconformist resided here, in the ancient house occupied at present by Mr. Friend Mole.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave, chancel, and tower, in which are three bells. The benefice is a discharged *vicarage* in the deanery of Bourne, patronage of the crown, and incumbency of the Rev. Samuel Carr. It is valued in the K.B. at £6. 14s. 2d., and now returned at £59. nett per annum. The great and small tithes, modusses, &c. were commuted in 1811.

The Independent Chapel, which is a fine commodious brick building capable of accommodating about 500 persons, was erected in 1845, at a cost of about £1,200., raised by subscription. The Rev. Samuel Eastman is the present minister.

This body was formed in 1694. There is a *library* containing 700 vols. of excellent works, in connexion with the chapel.

The British School erected in 1847, at an expense of £130., on a site given by John Phillips, Esq., of Royston, is a neat building. For the *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Worthy.—Lord Tiptoft and Powis, earl of Worcester, lord deputy of Ireland to the duke of Clarence, in the reign of Edward IV., and one of the most learned and eloquent men in his time, was a native of this parish.

Eastman Rev. S. (independt.)
Royston Mr. Charles

Farmers.

Angell William
Custerson Samuel
Ellis Charles
Free John
Merry John
Meyers ———
Mole Friend
Nixon Watts, (& brick mfr.)
Plowman Michael

Traders.

Butler Charles, vict., *Hoops*, (and corn dealer)
Ellis W., vict., *Fox*, (& tailor)
Mc Pherson, Rachael, school mistress
Picken Abraham, blacksmith
Piggot William, grocer and draper

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

EVERSDEN LITTLE PARISH.

This parish adjoins that of Great Eversden on the east, and contains 670 acres. The amount of assessed property is £780; its population in 1801 was 150; in 1831, 196; and in 1841, 225 souls. The soil is a heavy clay, large quantities of lime are burnt here, and the earl of Hardwicke and Thos. Mortlock, Esq., are the largest owners.

Manor.—The manor having passed with Great Eversden ever since the reign of Henry IV., is vested in the president and fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge.

The Village of Little Eversden, which is rather handsome and surrounded by several excellent gardens, stands about 6 miles west from Cambridge.

The Church, dedicated to St. Alban, is supposed to be of the 13th century, and consists of a nave, chancel, porch and tower, in which are four bells. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Bourne, rated in the K.B. at £5. 2s. 6d., and now worth £188. nett per annum. The Rev. Samuel Carr is the present incumbent. The advowson was given to the Queen's college in 1572 by John Chethan of great Livermore in Suffolk, in consideration of which benefaction he and his heirs were to have the privilege of nominating to one of the smaller scholarships of that college. The great and small tithes, &c., were commuted for land in 1811. *The Rectory House* is an ancient building a little west of the church. There is a *National School* here for the parishes of Great and Little Eversden. For the *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred. Charles Baron Deer, in 1772, left £50. to Addenbrooke's hospital, in Cambridge, on condition that the governors admitted one patient into the hospital at a time for ever, belonging to the parish of Little Eversden, who should be recommended by the rector, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish.

Russell Rev. F. L., curate
Godfrey Miss Anne

Farmers.

Angell William
Leet William
Strickland William
Stephenson John
Watson Thomas

Traders.

Collins James, beer retailer
Collins James, lime burner
Gillson Charles, shopkeeper
Hart William; carpenter and beer retailer

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

GAMLINGAY PARISH.

The parish of Gamlingay, which comprehends the hamlet of Woodbury, is situate on the division of three shires—Cambridge, Bedford, and Huntingdon. Its area is 4,143 acres; the amount of assessed property is £2,945., and its population in 1801 was 847; in 1831, 1,319; and in 1841, 1,434 souls. The soil is partly sandy and partly clayey, and the principal proprietors are the Warden and fellows of Merton college, Oxford; James Paine, Esq., William Wilkieson, Esq., and Sir Williamson Booth, bart.

Manors.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey, the Gamlingay manor principally belonged to Edward Fitz-Hubert, the king's steward, but during the reign of the first Norman kings it was escheated to the crown, and became part of the honour of Bolougne. The English honour was superadded to the French one in the family of king Stephen, who some years before he obtained the crown bestowed it upon William de Bleys, his son, whom he created earl of Montaigne and Bolougne, Pevency, &c. By the inquisition taken in 9th of Edward I., it is found that the earl of Bolougne gave and disposed of Gamlingay to the ancestors of the lords of the three several manors, which are now to be found here—viz.: Avenells, Mertonage, and Woodbury. The principal manor anciently in the Avenells has for the last 250 years belonged to Merton college, Oxford, it having been conveyed to it by John Gill and others. The Avenells had their chief seat here at an early period. The manor of Woodbury was formerly in the Babington family, who held it under the Frevilles, and after passing thro' the families of Delves, Sheffield, Machell, Jacole and Mainstone, it was purchased in 1696 by Ralph Lane, an eminent Turkey merchant. Mr. Lane died, and was buried here in 1732, and his eldest daughter carried Woodbury in marriage to George, earl of Macclesfield, whose son sold it in 1803 to the Rev. John Wilkieson, whose descendant Wm. Wilkieson, Esq., is the present owner. The manor or Grange of Shakleton, which anciently belonged to the convent of Sawtry, was granted, after the reformation, to Sir Rd. Cromwell, from whom it passed to the Burgoynes. Sir George Downing afterwards possessed it, and having pulled down the manor-house on his adjoining estate of East Hatley, built a handsome mansion on this estate, which was taken down in 1776. Sir George, the last baronet, who died in 1749, founded Downing college, Cambridge, and this forming part of the endowment, it is now the property of that college.

The Rectory Estate, which now forms the manor of the Mertonage, and was anciently held in moieties, one of which was in the Avenells, was given as part of the endowment of Merton college, by Walter de Merton its founder. It appears by a map in the British museum, drawn in 1601, that this parish then contained 3255 acres of cultivated land and 500 acres of waste, exclusive of the Woodbury and Grange estates.

The Village of Gamlingay is large, and stands about 2 miles N. from Potton, and 6 S.W. from St. Neots. It had formerly a market on Tuesdays originally granted to the Avenells, but has been discontinued since the year 1600, when a dreadful fire happened that nearly consumed the whole town. The business was then transferred to the neighbouring town of Potton in Bedfordshire.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome edifice built of rough red stone, and uniformly constructed with battlements all round. It consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, north and south transepts and porches, and a western tower containing a peal of five bells. The chancel, which has lately been repaired, is divided from the church by a handsome screen, inside of which are eight ancient seats or stalls, handsomely carved beneath, in the collegiate style. It is also wainscotted, and has desks before the seats for half-a-dozen persons on each side. In the east end is a handsome altar piece, brought from Ely house in London. The living is a *rectory* and *vicarage*, in the deanery of Bourne, rated in the K.B. the former at £15. 14s. 2d., and the latter at £5. The returned nett value of the rectory is now £256. and that of the vicarage, £188 per annum. The patronage of the rectory is vested in Merton college, and that of the vicarage, in the bishop of Ely. There was formerly a religious guild or fraternity in the church, styled *Fraternitas de Gamigay*, and *Fraternitas Ecclesiæ de Gam*, having several parcels of land, a brotherhood hall, and close street belonging. The tithes are now being commuted. Since the appointment of the present incumbent, (the Rev. J. B. James) a spacious school-room capable of holding 200 children, together with a master's residence, has been erected at a cost of nearly £700; also a *Parsonage house*, built in the Elizabethan style of architecture, which is a great ornament to the village. An organ also, by Gray and Davison, has been added to the church. In the old vicarage grounds stands the noted parent weeping ash, famed for its age and extent of foliage. Time however has now began to shew its effects on several of its branches.

Here is a row of *Almshouses*, containing ten tenements, with a chapel at the east end, built by Sir John Jacob, in 1665, and endowed by Mrs. Eliz. Lane, in 1754, with the interest of £2000, old South-sea annuities. For the other *Charities*, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Woodbury is a hamlet, containing a few farm houses, two halls, and about 60 new cottages, built a few years since, by Wm. Wilkieson, Esq., the lord of

the manor. It stands about 2 miles north from Gamlingay, and the greater part of it is in wood,

Woodbury Hall, the seat of Sir Wm. Booth, bart., was erected about 50 years since, and is a handsome and pleasantly situated mansion, about 2 miles west from Gamlingay. The *Old Hall* (Woodbury) is the seat of William Wilkieson, Esq.; and *Brook-end House*, the seat of James Payne, Esq., is an ancient but handsome mansion, situate on a slight eminence, and approached through a fine avenue.

Worthy.—Sir Wm. Purchase, lord mayor of London, in 1497, was born in the village of Gamlingay. He converted Moorfields into fine pleasant walks, which before that time were almost impassable, being several months in the year overflowed with water.

Marked * reside at Woodbury.

*Booth Sir Williamson, Bart.
James Rev. Dr. rector
Heckford George Edward, surgeon
Hepworth Mr. William
Manning Mr. Enoch, baptist minister
Paine Mrs. Ann
Paine James, Esq., Brook-end House
*Wilkieson William, Esq.

Farmers.

Dew John
Dew Moses
*Kitchin William
Paine David
Paine John
Saill William
Topham James
*Topham James
Woodham Samuel
Woodham Thomas
Woodham William

Traders.

Anderson Pierce, beer retlr.
Arnold Wm., shopkeeper
Arnold David, carrier to Cambridge
Claydon W., grocer & draper
Croot James, beer retailer
Croot John, beer retailer
Croot Moses, vict., *Falcon*
Cox Isaac, carpenter
Cox George, vict., *Chequers*
Cooper James H., builder
Cooper William, vict., *Cock*
Coe Isaac, builder
Dew Jabez, miller
Emery George, shoemaker
Garrett John, wheelwright
Gilbert John, grocer & draper
Gilbert Joseph, baker
Green James, beer retailer
Gray Sarah, vict., *Oak*
Gray Zach., vict., *Wheat Sheaf*
Hall Joseph, shoemaker
*Haynes John, beer retailer
Lewiss Thomas, blacksmith
Lowings Thos., beer retlr.
Lowings Thos., vict., *Bull*
Marsh Thomas, saddler
Maddox James, blacksmith
Paine Ebenezer, butcher
Peters Sarah, milliner &c.
Sarll Samuel, tailor
Sarll Samuel, baker
Simmons Samuel, builder
Smith Bartle, ironmonger
Stockbridge Peter, saddler
Swain Stephen, beer retailer
Wale Moses, beer retailer
Warboys Bejn., beer retailer

Letters are received through the Potton Post Office.

GRANSDEN LITTLE PARISH.

Little Gransden parish so called to distinguish it from the adjoining parish of Great Gransden in the hundred of Toseland, Huntingdonshire, contains 1896 acres. Its population in 1801 was 232; in 1831, 251; and in 1841, 273 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,361, and the largest landowners are Thos. St. Quintin Esq. and the Rector.

Manors.—This manor was one of the ancient estates of the church of Ely, and was alienated by bishop Heton to the crown in 1600. After passing successively through the families of Skipworth, Dryden, Cotton and Pindar and several others; it was purchased of George Shergold, Esq., in 1786, by Thomas St. Quintin, Esq., with whose descendant it still continues.

The Village of Little Gransden, which is small, is about 12 miles south from Cambridge.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, consists of a nave, chancel, side aisles, and tower, in which are three bells. The cost of repairs to the edifice for the last ten years amounts to about £600. The living is a *rectory* exempt from visitation in the deanery of Bourne, patronage of the bishop of Ely, and incumbency of the Rev. Frederick Norris, M.A. It is rated in the K.B. at £18. 15s. 2½d., but now worth £208. nett per annum. The tithes were commuted for land in 1813. The *Rectory-house* is a good building. The school, which is endowed with £25. per annum, was erected in 1845 at a cost of about £500., £200. of which was given by the rector, £90. by the board of education, and the remainder was raised by subscription.

For the *Charities*, which are considerable, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Directory.—Rev. Fred. Norris, M.A., rector; John Allen, Wm. Bouldrey, Rd. Fuller, and Charles Saffron, farmers; and Nat. Fortescue, beer retailer; Reuben Housden, shopkeeper; John Smith, James Seymour, and Stephen White, beer retailers. Letters are received through the Caxton Post Office.

HARDWICKE PARISH.

This parish contains 1010 acres; its population in 1801 was 152; in 1831 190; and in 1841, 202 souls. The amount of assessed property is £681.—The principal landowners are James Foster, Esq., the earl of Hardwicke, and the Rev. George Millers. The soil is a heavy clay.

Manor.—This manor was given to the convent of Ely by duke Brithnoth in 991: it was afterwards annexed to the see, till alienated by bishop Heton in 1600. Bishop Wren gave it to the master and fellows of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, for the support and repairs of the new chapel, built chiefly at his expense.

The Village of Hardwicke, which is small and scattered, is about 5 miles west from Cambridge.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a nave, chancel, south porch, tower and spire. The living is a *rectory* exempt from visitation in the deanery of Bourne, patronage of the bishop of Ely, and incumbency of the Rev. George Millers, M.A. It is rated in the K.B. at £8. 14s. 2d., but now returned at £288. nett per annum. The tithes have been commuted. Hardwicke gives the title of Earl to the family of Yorke.

Directory.—The farmers are—John Hodson, Rt. Hodson, Thomas Houlet, John Jaggard, (& beer retailer), James Paine, Mrs, P. Paine, and Henry Poole. John Gifford, beer retailer. Letters are received through Cambridge.

HATLEY ST. GEORGE PARISH.

Hatley St. George, on the borders of Bedfordshire, adjoins East Hatley in Armingford hundred on the north, and contains 1000 acres. Its population in 1801 was 101; in 1831, 119; and in 1841, 136 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,135. Thomas St. Quintin, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

Manor.—As early as the reign of Henry III. this manor was in the family of St. George, who had their chief seat and a park here. Sir Robert Cotton (of the Connington family), who built a fine seat here, was possessed of it in the year 1684. The mansion and estate passed with his daughter in marriage to —— Trefusis, Esq., and afterwards to his secretary Craggs. The manor was sold by her son to the family of Pearse, of whom it was purchased about the year 1782 by Thomas St. Quintin, Esq., ancestor of the present proprietor.

The Village of Hatley St. George, which is small, stands about 10 miles N.W. of Royston and 13 W. from Cambridge.

The Church, dedicated to St. George, was erected in 1352, and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower in which are three bells. In it are memorials of the family of St. George, and a gravestone with brasses of St. Baldwin St. George, who died in 1426. He is represented in plate armour with a very long sword and a lion at his feet. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Bourne, rated in the K.B. at £8., but now worth £126. nett per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. John St. Quintin is the present rector.

Hatley Hall, the seat of Thomas St. Quintin, Esq., is a fine mansion, surrounded by rich plantations, gardens, and fish ponds.

Directory.—Rev. John St. Quintin, M.A., rector; Thomas St. Quintin, Esq. Hatley Park; Wm. Knight, beer retailer; and John Ingle, Joseph Ingle, John M'Gregor, and Thomas M'Gregor, farmers. Letters are received through the Arrington Post Office.

KINGSTON PARISH.

This parish contains 1807 acres; the amount of assessed property is £1,912., and its population in 1801 was 225; in 1831, 293; and in 1841, 307 souls. The soil is principally a heavy clay, and the earl of Hardwicke is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

Manor.—There were anciently two manors here, one of which is stated in the Doomsday book to have been from time immemorial, parcel of the demesne of the crown. It was afterwards in the Mortimer and Chamberleyne families, from the latter of which it was purchased about the year 1630 by Mr. Crane, an eminent apothecary in Cambridge. After passing through other families, it

was purchased by lord chancellor Hardwicke, and is now the property of his noble descendant. The other manor has long since been united to it.

The Village of Kingston, which is small and much scattered, is 8 miles S.W. from 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, and the other for three days at the feast of St. Luke.

The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a nave, side aisles, chancel and porch, with a square tower, in which are three bells. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Bourne, patronage of King's college, and incumbency of the Rev. Daniel Dod Sampson, M.A. It is valued in the K.B. at £11. 15s. 5d., but its present value has not been returned. The tithes were commuted in 1810.

The School was founded in 1702 by Mr. Francis Todd, who endowed it with £13. per annum. For the other *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Directory.—Rev. D. D. Sampson, rector; the farmers are Wm. Clear, John Custerson, Alfred Leet, Rd. Morris, John Paine, and George Wesley; and Samuel Cato, Rt. Custerson, and Rd. Mills, beer retailers; and Stuart J. Webb, schoolmaster. Letters are received through the Caxton Post Office.

LONG-STOW PARISH.

Long-Stow parish, which gives name to this hundred, contains 1,412 acres. Its population in 1801 was 175; in 1831, 231; and in 1841, 307 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,423. The soil is a cold clay, and Richard Simpson, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

Manor.—The manors of Stow and Brueme were given to the convent of Ramsey by Ethelwiva, wife of earl Ailgion, who died in 985. Stow was long held under the abbey, by a family who took its name from it, and from them it passed through many others to the present proprietor.

The Village of Long-Stow, which really is long and straggling, is about 2½ miles south from Caxton, and 10 S.W. from Cambridge. This and some of the neighbouring villages are ill supplied with water.

The Church, the dedication of which is not known, consists of a nave, chancel, side aisles, north chapel, south porch, and low tower, in which are three bells. The side chapel was built by Sir John Cage, who died in 1610, of whose family it contains several monuments. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Bourne, rated in the K.B. at £4. 8s. 4d., but its present value is not returned. The Rev. Arthur Bishop, D.D., is both patron and incumbent. The tithes have been commuted for land. The *Rectory-house* is a handsome residence pleasantly situated south of the church.

Stow Hall, the seat of Richard Simpson, Esq., is an ancient but handsome mansion in front of which are two beautiful sheets of water. There was formerly an hospital at Stow for "four sisters," founded in the reign of Henry III. by a vicar of the parish, named Walter, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. For the *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Directory.—Rev. Arthur Bishop, D.D., rector; Richard Simpson, Esq., *Stow Hall;* Joshua Allen, James Carter, and John Searle, farmers; John Bailey, shopkeeper; John Bright, vict. *Horse Shoes;* James Gray, vict. *Golden Lion;* Richard Kidman, cattle dealer; and James Wallis, corn dealer.

Letters are received through the Caxton Post Office.

TOFT PARISH

The parish of Toft covers an area of 1,240 acres; its population in 1801 was 208; in 1831, 279; and in 1841, 338 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,736. The soil is mixed with galt and gravel, and the principal landowners are Valentine Beldam, Esq., Mrs. M. A. Wallis, and the Corporation of the sons of the clergy.

Manors.—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 Hinde. The manor of Leventhorpe has now become united with that of Barnwell, and both are called the manor of Toft, and are the property of Valentine Beldam, Esq.

The Village of Toft, which is much scattered, stands on rising ground, about 5 miles west from Cambridge, and 12 north from Royston.

The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch, and low embattled tower. The living is a *rectory* with the vicarage of Caldecote, in the deanery of Bourne, patronage of Christ's college, Cambridge, and incumbency of the Rev. E. A. Powell, B.A. It is rated in the K.B. at £6. 16s. 10½d., but now returned at £287. nett per annum. The *Rectory-house* is a neat building of flint and cut stone. The *school* is endowed with the interest of £500. left by the Rev. John Preston in 1826 for the education of the children of the parishes of Toft and Caldecote. For the other *Charities* see table prefixed to this hundred.

Directory.—Mrs. M. A. Markham, Captain S. Powell; the farmers are—John Chapman, Joseph Dickason, Joseph Tebbit, and Mary Ann Wallis. Edward Ampo, tailor; Alfred Rd. Boger, grocer and draper; John Paine, beer retailer; John Plowman, vict. *Red Lion;* and Wm. Webb, miller.

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

CHESTERTON HUNDRED.

Chesterton hundred or as it was anciently called *Cestretone*, is formed by three detached portions, which occupy a central position in the county. The whole comprehend five parishes and one hamlet, and cover an area of 16,599 acres. The following table shews the acreage, number of houses, population, and rateable value of each parish :—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£.
Chesterton	3,080	331	818	799	1,617	3,760
Childerley	1,050	13	38	16	54	1,260
Cottenham	7,510	421	940	893	1,833	14,605
Dry-Drayton	2,389	101	243	235	478	2,278
Histon	2,300	183	437	422	859	2,331
Oakington (part of)						
Westwick hamlet	270	13	32	32	64	550
Total.....	16,599	1,062	2,508	2,397	4,905	24,784

Charities of the Hundred of Chesterton.

Date.	*Donor and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*
—	Church and town estate, 65a. ...	Chesterton parish	£68 18 6
—	Craister's, Salts' & Chettoi's gifts, £362. 7s. 9d..	O.S.S.A. poor	14 10 0
1703	Catherine Pepys, 1 house & 10a. 0r. 38p.,	Cottenham par, school & church	44 0 0
1727	Alice Rogers, rent charge, ...	Ditto, for instructing 5 boys	10 0 0
—	Ditto ditto	Ditto, apprenticing children	10 0 0
1705	Jane Brigham, rent charge, ...	Ditto, ditto ...	15 0 0
1696	Dr. John Fitzwilliam, house & land ..	Ditto, poor, &c. ...	20 0 0
—	Townlands, 7a. 0r. 14p.	Ditto, ...	12 0 0
1713	Thomas Maulden, 1 house & land ...	Ditto, poor, ...	28 0 0
1671	John Moreton, houses, &c., in London,	Ditto, apprenticing children	148 10 0
—	Church & causeway estate (Stew Kyn's, Pepy's & Green's gifts), 108a.		140 0 0
—	Townlands 6a. 1r. 4p.	Dry-Drayton parish, poor	13 0 0
1764	Elizabeth Hetherington, £100. vested in £180. 7s. 1d. S.S.A.	do school	12 16 3
—	Ditto, ... £20. ditto £64. 18s. S.S.A.	do poor	
1778	Rev. Wm. Hetherington, £165. 5s. 9d. S.S.A.	do	
1722	Elizabeth Marsh, farm-house, &c. and 139a. 2r. 24p.	Histon par., schools at Histon, Brinkley, Fen Ditton, Haddenham, and Fulbourn, which receive £20. per annum each	20 0 0
—	Poor's lands, 3a. 2r. 15p. ditto	poor, and repairs of highway	7 17 6
1771	Mrs. Sindrey, £26. ... ditto	... ... poor	1 6 0
—	Church lands, 33a. 0r. 5p ditto	... ...	54 8 0
		Total	£620 6 3

CHESTERTON PARISH.

The parish of Chesterton which adjoins and forms the north west suburb of the town of Cambridge contains 3,080 acres. Its population in 1801 was 741, in 1831, 1,174; and in 1841, 1,617 souls, including 154 persons in the union workhouse, and 79 in the county gaol. The amount of property assessed to the property tax in 1815 was £2,694. The site of the Roman station, and afterwards of the castle of Cambridge, upon which the county gaol and court houses now stand, is within the precincts of this parish. (See page 36.) The Victoria Friendly Societies' Asylum, Cambridge Industrial school, and the General Cemetery are also situated in this parish. (See pages 158, 165, and 176.) The soil is clayey on a gravelly subsoil, and there are several large brick and tile manufactories here. The principal proprietors are the executors of the late Mr. Benson, (the present lord of the manor being a minor), the colleges of Trinity, Catherine, Clare and Trinity Halls, Queen's and St. John's colleges, Cambridge; Mrs. Wragg, Mr. Wm. Wragg, Mr. Henry Wagstaff and Mr. Richard Few.

Manor. The manor of Chesterton 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 (1199.) The prior had a mansion or grange and a prison here; the remains of the former are the ancient out-buildings in the village, in the occupation of Mr. B. Wiles, and now used as a granary. After the reformation this manor is supposed to have been granted to the Brakin family with which it continued for several generations. In 1632 it belonged to lady Jermyn; in 1753 it had been in the family of Rant for many years, from which it descended to the Benson family. The impropriate rectory, or rectory manor which had been given by Edward I., in 1273, to the abbey of St. Andrew, at Vercelli, in Italy, was granted by Henry VI., with the advowson of the vicarage to King's hall, and is now vested with all the other possessions of that house in the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge.

The Village of Chesterton, which signifies the town next the castle or camp, and gives name to a hundred and deanery, is large, handsome, and pleasantly seated on the north bank of the river Cam, about 1½ mile NW. from Cambridge. In 1154, it appears that every one who kept a fire here was bound to pay a farthing to St. Peter's altar, in Ely cathedral, and this tax was called Ely's farthings.

The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a spacious edifice, in the perpendicular style, and consists of a nave, side-aisles, chancel, tower, and spire, containing a peal of bells. The chancel and vestry were completely restored a few years since by the master and fellows of Trinity college, the patrons of the living, and under the superintendence of the late Cambridge Camden society. The spire has been rebuilt, and the exterior of the south side of the church,

including new windows have been more recently repaired, and it is intended to effect the entire restoration of the building in portions, time by time, out of the church charity fund. The benefice is a *vicarage*, rated in the K.B. at £10. 12s. 3½d. but now valued at £206. nett per annum. The Rev. Edward Arthur Smedley, M.A., is the present incumbent. The great and small tithes have been commuted for land. The *Vicarage house* is a genteel residence, near the church.

The Baptist Chapel, a neat plain building was erected in 1842. At the back of it is a day school, formerly conducted on the British system, but now supported by a few gentlemen in Cambridge, and the childrens' pence.

The National School which is endowed with £10 per annum out of the charity estate, was erected in 1844, and is a commodious building.

The Chesterton Poor Law Union extends over an area of 120 square miles, and comprehends the following 38 parishes or townships, viz :—Barton, Cherryhinton, Chesterton, Coton, Comberton, Cottenham, Dry Drayton, Fulbourn, Girton, Grantchester, Harlton, Harston, Haslingfield, Histon, Impington, Landbeach, Longstanton, All Saints, Longstanton, St. Michael, Milton, Madingley, Rampton, Shelford (Little), Shelford (Great), Stapleford, Teversham, Trumpington, Waterbeach, Westwick, Willingham and Wilbraham (Little).

The Union Workhouse a fine building near the village, is capable of accommodating 300 inmates; the officers of the union are Mr. Jas. Witt, chairman, and Mr. Fred. Barlow, clerk to the board of guardians, Rev. E. A. Smedley, chaplain, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reeves, master and matron, and the medical officers are Mr. John Allen Ramsey, for the Great Shelford district, Mr. F. R. Hitch, the Fulbourn district, Mr. Rd. Ellis, Willingham district, Mr. Thomas Green, Grantchester district, and Mr. A. W. Thurnall, for the workhouse and Chesterton parish.

Antiquities.—At *King's Hedges*, a short distance from the village, are the vestiges of an ancient camp, called *Arbury*, or *Harborough*. It is partly circular in form: three parts of the vallum yet remain, inclosing nearly six acres of land where Roman coins have frequently been found.

*** See also the Cambridge Directory,

Briscoe Rev. J. P. (Baptist)
Brooks Mrs. E.
Pitchers Mrs.
Prior Mr. Joseph
Smedley Rev. Edw. A., vicar
Sparrow Mrs.
Wagstaff Mr. Henry
Warwick Mr. Wm. A.
Wragg Mr. William
Wratten Mr. John

Farmers.

Ablett Jabez
Few Richard
Few William
Gunnell David
Johnson Wm. (& brewer)
Sparrow Henry
Sparrow Robert
Wiles John B.
Winters Samuel

Inns.

Bleeding Heart, Thos. Smith
Blue Dragon, Wm. Essex
Magpie & Stump, E. Matthews
Portland Arms, Wm. Potts (and brewer)
Queen's Head, M. Rowell
Red Bull, George Franklin
Roe Buck, Francis Mann
Royal Oak, Benjamin Moore (and carpenter)
Sir Robert Peel, Jas. Gathercole (and tailor)
Three Tuns, John Jennings
Wheat Sheaf, Hy. Curtis
White Horse, Rt. Barber

Beer Retailers.

Brown David
Chapman William
Covil James
Gotobed Jacob (& butcher)
Keath Thomas
Matthews James
Meeks Robert
Sargeant John

Miscellany.

Askey Wm. florist
Boning Rd., master of industrial school
Clarke George, carpenter
Clarke Bjn., brick, &c. mfr
Downs John, plumber, &c.
Edwards Uriah, baker
Feast Mary, grocer
Franklin G., millwright, &c.
Green Isaac, carpenter
Green John, grocer
Hall John, fellmonger
Haslop John, butcher
Hutt John, painter, &c.
Johnson Cath., schoolmrs
Johnson John, tailor
Lee J., machinist, &c.
Mann Henry, miller
Mansfield Wm., shoemaker
Meeks Wm., blacksmith
Nash Peter, maltster
Poole Charles, grocer
Poolman John, surveyor, &c.
Purchas John, baker
Ram Samuel, blacksmith
Raper Jonas, butcher
Reeves Thos., Union workhouse master
Riddel John, shopkeeper
Robinson Sarah, schoolmstss
Rust John, rate collector
Townsend Dd., wheelwright

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

CHILDERLEY PARISH.

This parish contains 1050 acres; its population in 1801 was 47; in 1831, 96; and in 1841, 54 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1080. The soil is a heavy loam and a strong clay, and the whole belongs to General Calvert.

Manor.—The manor belonged anciently to Saer de Quincy earl of Winchester, and after being divided in moieties, and having passed through several families it was again united in the family of Cutts, Sir John Cutts having purchased it in the reign of Henry VII. After the seizure of king Charles I., at Holmby in Lincolnshire in June 1647, he was met by messengers from Cromwell and conveyed to Childerley, then the seat of lady Cutts a widow; the parliamentary army being then encamped at Kennet near Newmarket. The day after the king's arrival at Childerley he was waited upon by Fairfax and Cromwell, who, at his request, gave orders for his removal to his own house at Newmarket, where he arrived on the 9th of June. Sir John Cutts, son of this lady being the 6th of the name in lineal descent was made a baronet by Charles II., a few weeks after his restoration. In 1686 Childerley was sold by John Cutts, Esq., afterwards lord Cutts to Felix Calvert, Esq., ancestor of General Calvert the present proprietor. The manor house, the ancient seat of the Cutts, appears to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII. It has long been used as a farm house, but is now being rebuilt, except the front, and the ancient wainscotted room in which the king is said to have been concealed. This room which is richly ornamented is to be preserved in its original state.

The Village of Childerley was depopulated in the reign of Charles I., by Sir John Cutts, for the purpose of improving his park, and it now consists of a few cottages situate about 7½ miles west from Cambridge. In ancient times there were two adjoining parishes here called Childerley Magna, and Childerley Parva; the church of the former was rebuilt in 1351, and the benefices were consolidated in 1489, when it is probable the church of Childerley Parva was taken down and

the two parishes were esteemed as one. The above-named Sir John Cutts pulled down the remaining church to enlarge his offices, and had the service performed in a private chapel. Archbishop Laud complained much of this proceeding to the king, but the near approach of the civil war prevented any interference of the royal power. This had long been desecrated and was used as a barn for the last century, but a new barn was lately erected on its site. There is now no church in the parish: the living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Bourne, rated in the K.B., at £6. 9s. 2d. and now returned at only £20 per annum. The lord of the manor is patron, and the Rev. N. R. Calvert, rector. The few inhabitants of the parish attend the churches of either Boxworth or Dry Drayton: the rector recovered his right to tithes by a process in the Exchequer in 1717.

Directory.—Simeon Dix, farm bailiff to Gen. Calvert; and John Martin, beer retailer. Letters received through the Cambridge Post Office.

COTTENHAM PARISH.

Cottenham is a large parish, containing 7,510 acres; the amount of assessed property in it is £7,767; and its population in 1801 was 1088; in 1831, 1635; and in 1841, 1833 souls. The soil is principally a rich red loam, very fertile, and ashas been shewn at *page* 30, the pasture land and dairies have been extensive, and the parish and vicinity have long been famous for the production of a celebrated cheese, of a peculiar flavour, called Cottenham cheese. Previous to the enclosure, when it is said that from 1400 to 1500 cows and 1700 sheep were kept, the parish produced immense quantities of this cheese, but now the land is almost entirely under the plough, and the serial produce from this and the neighbouring parishes is very great. The principal proprietors are Dr. Musgrave, archbishop of York, Robert James, and Marmaduke Ivatt, Esquires.

Manors.—There are six manors here, the two principal of which anciently belonged to the monasteries of Ely and Croyland or Crowland; the former was given by Uva, and the latter by Turketel a priest of the Saxon royal blood. The manor which belonged to the monks of Ely was afterwards annexed to the see. The manor possessed by the monks of Crowland, together with the manor of Lisle, which had belonged to the Lisles of Ridgmont, and the manor of Sahams or Same after being in several families were sold to Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier being Cambridge and London. They are now the property of the archbishop of York. The manor of Burdeley or Harlston, from its ancient possessors of that name, is now the property of Christ's college, under whom it is leased by Mr. Thomas Hall. The manor, which formerly belonged to the Pelhams, and from which it takes its name (Pelhams), now belongs to the dean and chapter of Ely, under whom it is leased by Robert Ivatt, Esq., and the rectory manor is in the possession of the Rev. John Frere, rector.

The Village of Cottenham which is situate about 6½ miles north from Cambridge, is exceedingly neat and regularly formed, and consists principally of one street, nearly 1½ mile in length, from which several streets diverge on the SE. side. The chief street is paved on one side, the entire length. A market on Mondays, and a fair for three days, on the feast of Sts. Peter and Paul, were granted in 1264, to the rector and his successors, both of which have been long since discontinued. The family of Pepys were settled for several generations here: the present earl of Cottenham is of this family. He was lately whilst in the enjoyment of the title of baron Cottenham, and filling the office of lord chancellor of England, raised to this dignity by the titles of viscount Crowhurst, of Crowhurst, in the county of Surrey, and earl of Cottenham, of Cottenham, in the county of Cambridge. His lordship has no property in the parish. Cottenham as has been shewn at *page* 50, is noted in history as the place to which in 1109, Geoffrey abbot of Crowland sent his monks, four of whom are said to have established courses of lectures in Cambridge which resulted in a regular system of academical education, and the establishment of the university there. *See page* 50.

Fires.—The numerous fires that have occurred here have contributed to the present uniformity in the dwellings. So early as the year 1676, the greater part of the village was destroyed by fire: particulars of this are not known, but of those which have more recently occurred, too much evidence unfortunately exists. The first occurred on the 11th of June, 1827, and was supposed to be the work of an incendiary: it broke out on the premises of the late Mr. William Ivatts, of the Green, and his loss with other persons near was considerable.—Again, on the 15th July, 1841, a heavy storm came over the village, and about 5 o'clock the electric fluid struck and ignited a barn belonging to Mr. James Moore, by which it and the adjoining premises were quickly destroyed, and had it not been for the heavy rain which poured down immediately, the damage would have been more extensive. Another fire occurred on the 9th of September, 1847, on the premises of John Moore, cooper, by which his shop and that of John Coles, and 12 other houses were destroyed. Cole had been a sufferer six years previously, and it is remarkable that this fire commenced nearly where the one in 1827 left off, but took another direction. Again, in December, 1848, the premises of Mr. Charles Chivers, and Mr. Bennett, saddler, were destroyed through an incendiary, who was transported for the offence; but, notwithstanding, in May, the following year (1849), the premises of Mr. Thomas Wayman, which with those of Mr. John Cross, were set on fire and wholly destroyed. But alarming and destructive as these fires were, they have been immeasurably surpassed by another which took place on the night of the 4th of April, (1850) and which in a very few hours laid waste nearly forty farms and cottages. When first seen, two barns adjoining one another, belonging

to Mr. Freeman Goode and Mr. Thomas Graves, appeared to be in flames, and it is doubtful in which of the two the fire originated, although probably in the former. A very strong breeze was blowing from the west, and the flames in an incredibly short space of time laid hold of the neighbouring property. Such assistance as the village could supply was speedily on the spot ; but the prospect of arresting the progress of the fire was from the very first exceedingly small. There was such a mass of dry and inflammable material for the flames to disport among, such a poor supply of available water, and with such a wind to contend against, that people worked almost against hope. This terrific conflagration which was doubtless the act of an incendiary, was most capricious in its course, passing twice across the street, leaving here and there a house standing uninjured, in the midst of black and smoking ruins. The space traversed by the fire was enormous, and the devouring element seemed to laugh at human opposition; farm after farm, and cottage after cottage fell before its resistless might, and by three o'clock next morning the work of destruction was complete, and the greater part of this extensive village seemed to lay smouldering in ruins. A vast quantity of corn and poultry and a good many pigs were destroyed, but happily no lives were lost, nor did any horses or cattle fall victims to the flames. The amount of loss occasioned by this conflagration has been variously estimated at from £15,000 to £25,000. The men of this place were formerly so noted for drinking, that they were called the *Cottenham gulpers.*

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is an elegant structure situate at the northern extremity of the town, and consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch and lofty western tower, crowned by four handsome pointed globular pinnacles. In the tower is a peal of six bells. The chancel in which are the sedilia, and piscina, was extensively repaired in 1842-3 when a handsome chancel screen and several pews were erected. The cost of these repairs was defrayed out of the proceeds of the fund partly left to the parish for that purpose. A new organ has also been obtained by a legacy of £200. left by Henry Ivatt, Esq., aided by a subscription of £150. raised for the purpose. The benefice is a *rectory* in the deanery of Chesterton, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £36. 15s., and now returned at £770. nett per annum. The bishop of Ely is patron, and the Rev. John Frere, M.A., the present rector. The tithes were commuted in 1840 for a rent-charge of £775, and there are about 100 acres of glebe land.

The Rectory House is a large commodious brick building near the church. Among the 38 rectors, who have been appointed to this parish, are some of distinction, viz: in 1457, Lawrence Booth (appointed 1444), was made bishop of Durham; again in 1646, Peter French became the rector, having married Robenia, sister to Oliver Cromwell, to whom he gave the rectory; again Henry Compton (appointed 1671), was, in 1674, made bishop of Oxford, and in the

following year translated to the see of London: he was tutor to the princesses Mary and Anne. Dr. Compton was succeeded by John Fitzwilliam, a non-juror, and one of the celebrated lady Russell's principal correspondents. Cottenham also claims the celebrity of being the birth-place of Thomas Tennison, D.D., archbishop of Canterbury, who had the honor of placing the crown on the heads of queen Anne and king George I. He was born here on the 1st of September, 1636, his father being curate of the parish at the time. There are two *Baptist Chapels* or meeting houses here.

The first indroduction of dissent into this parish dates many years back.—and in the reign of James II., a meeting house was erected near the site of the present old Meeting.

The Old Meeting is situated nearly in the centre of the village, and was erected in 1731 by subscription and in 1798 further enlarged—it will accommodate 500 hearers. Mr. Joseph Green is the present minister.

The New Meeting, which is a neat brick building, situated near the former; was erected in 1813 and has since 1817 been under the spiritual charge of Mr. William Thomas Sutton minister. This place of worship was erected by subscription at an expense of about £1000.

The Wesleyans, have a chapel here which will accommodate about 200 hearers. This connexion has only been established here about 8 years.

The Dissenters' Cemetery, which is unconsecrated, is a very tastefully arranged plot of about one acre of freehold land, situated on the western side of the village, on the Rampton road. Its cost was over £500, and it was opened for interment in June, 1845, since which time to January 1st, 1850, there have been 137 interments, being two-thirds of the deaths in the parish.

For the *Charities* of the parish, which in 1837, yielded £427. 10s. per annum, see the table prefixed to this hundred. The *School* was founded and endowed by Catherine Pepys, in 1703, and the school-houses were rebuilt in 1834 out of the funds belonging to Morton's charity.

Cross Mr. William
Chivers Mr. Thomas
Frere Rev. John M.A., rector
Graves Mr. William
Green Rev. Joseph (baptist)
Mann Mr. John
Norman Mrs. Ann
Nottage Mr. John
Nottage Rev. W. (baptist)
Pritchard Bjn. C., surgeon
Sainty Mrs. Eliza
Savage Mrs. Mary
Smith Mr. Ebenezer
Smith Mrs. Elizabeth
Smith Mr. Jacob
Smith Mrs. Jane
Sutton Rev. Thomas, (baptist)
Ward Mrs. Ann
Watts Mr. J., London Cottage
Watts Mr. Francis
Woods Mr. William

Farmers.

Angier John
Bartingale Thomas
Benton John
Bull Joseph
Camps William
Chivers John
Chivers Thomas
Collins Joseph
Cross John
Cross John
Cross Osborne
Cross William
Emmerson Ann
Emmerson Francis
Everett William
Fairchild Thomas
Few John
Goode Freeman, (& miller)
Graves Ann
Graves James, (& miller)
Graves James
Graves Thomas
Graves Thomas
Graves Thomas

Graves Thomas
Graves William
Hall Thomas
Hines William
Hopkins William
Ivatt Edward, jun.
Ivatt John
Ivatt James
Ivatt Marmaduke
Ivatt Robert, (and maltster and miller)
Ivatt Thomas, The Green
Ivatt William
Ivatt William, jun.,
Kimpton Thomas
Leader Sarah
Lee John
Male James
Male John
Male John, jun.
Moore Benjn., (& gardener)
Moore James
Moore John
Moore John
Moore Thomas
Moore William
Moore William
Nottage Joseph
Norman Dowsing
Norman John
Norman Robert, (& grocer)
Norman Richard H., (and brewer)
Norman William
Norman William
Papworth Thomas
Papworth William
Pauley James
Peck James
Phypers John
Phypers William
Piggott James, (& gardener)
Piggott Philip
Porter James
Saintey Charles
Saintey James
Saintey John
Sanderson Stephen
Sanderson William
Spackman John
Spackman Richardson
Spackman Richardson
Smith John
Smith John
Smith John
Smith Thomas
Taylor John
Todd James, (& drillman)
Ward Thomas, (& gardener)
Ward William, (& miller)
Watson Robert
Watson John
Watts John
Watts Thomas, sen.
Watts Thomas, jun.
Watts William, sen.
Watts William, jun.
Wayman John
Wayman Thos., (& shopkpr.)
Woods Francis

Inns.

Bell Ringers, Martha Peck
Black Horse, Jas. Chivers, (and brewer)
Board, Benton Peck
Chequers, John Christmas, (and farmer)
Cross Keys, James Finch
Fountain, James Finch, (& plumber)
Jolly Millers, W. Smith
Jolly Waterman, John Christmas, jun.
King's Head, Chas., Chivers
Lamb, J., Pigott, (& tailor)
Lord Nelson, W. Kimpton
Red Lion, John Murfit, (& watchmaker)
Three Horse Shoes, Elizabeth Moore
Travellers Rest, J. Mason
White Horse, R. H. Norman

Traders.

Barrett Mary, gardener
Bennett Thomas, saddler
Bicheno William, glover
Bicheno William, farrier
Bull Jeremiah, butcher
Burkitt Jacob, shoemaker
Burkitt John, shoemaker
Chambers John, grocer and draper
Chapman Joseph, tailor
Chapman Thomas, carpenter
Chivers, Stephen, blacksmith
Christmas Thomas, shopkeeper and mason
Cook John, shoemaker
Cole John, beer retailer & basket maker
Crampin Samuel, schoolmaster
Cross James, butcher and farmer
Cross James, butcher
Cross Thomas, butcher and farmer
Cundell Dd., beer retailer
Diddell Brittain, saddler
Everett Abraham, tailor
Everett Abraham, builder
Everett Ebenezer, auctioneer, & agent to British Empire, Fire and Life office
Finch Charles, plumber, &c.
Furbank John, butcher
Gautrey Ann, gardener
Gautrey Ephraim, shoemaker
Gautrey Jabez, gardener
Gautrey John, gardener
Gautrey Thomas, gardener
Graves Francis, butcher
Graves Jacob, carpenter
Graves Robert, tailor
Haird Thomas, accountant and collector
Haird Thomas, jun., schoolmaster
Haird William, auctioneer and builder
Hines William, gardener
Hopkins Jane, beer retailer
Howlett Ann, carrier
Howlett Oliver, gardener
Ingle Henry, shopkeeper and carpenter
Ivatt James, brewer
Lee Elizabeth, butcher
Male James, grocer and draper
Moore John, cooper
Moore John, blacksmith
Morling Timothy, butcher
Mausey John, carpenter
Mausey Robert, tailor
Murfitt John, jun., watchmaker
Norman Joseph, butcher
Norman Sarah, butcher
Pamphlin Jacob, blacksmith

Piggott James, jun., tailor
Piggott Jonathan, gardener
Piggott Robert, tailor and shopkeeper
Pryme David, miller and beer retailer
Rowell Edward, dealer
Rowell Edward, gardener
Rowell James, wheelwright & beer retlr
Rowell Thomas, dealer
Rowell Thomas, tailor
Sainty Rebecca, butcher
Sanderson William, shoemaker
Smith John, gardener
Smith Joseph, butcher
Smith Thomas, gardener
Sutton John, tailor
Thurston John, basket maker
Todd James, butcher
Warren Thomas, shoemaker
Watts James, tailor
Watts William, butcher and shopkeeper
Webb Jonathan, hairdresser

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

DRY DRAYTON PARISH.

This parish contains 2,389 acres; its population in 1801, was 376; in 1831, 432; and in 1841, 478 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,924. The soil is principally a heavy clay, and the Rev. William Smith is the principal landowner.

Manor.—The principal manor was given to the monks of Crowland, at an early period. The manor house having been destroyed by the Danes, Abbot Brichtmer, a favorite of king Canute, in 1032, built a handsome mansion on its site for his summer residence. After the reformation, this manor together with a smaller manor, which had belonged to the priory of Swavesey, and to which the advowson of the rectory was attached, was granted to Thomas Hutton, who already possessed a third manor here, called Chambers. These manors united passed afterwards through the families of Lawrence, Cutts, Weld, and Howland. Wriothesley, duke of Bedford, having married the heiress of the Howland family, became possessed of this estate, and of his family it was purchased in 1795, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, prebendary of Westminster, whose son, the Rev. William Smith, is the present possessor. The manor, which had been occasionally a residence of the duke of Bedford, was afterwards a farm house, but is now pulled down. Stone coffins and skeletons have been dug up on its site.

The Village of Dry Drayton, which is small and scattered, stands 5 miles N.W from Cambridge. Two incendiary fires occurred here lately; one upon the farm premises of Mr. Kidman, which consumed grain, hay, fowls, &c., of the value of £400, and the other on the premises of Mr. Thompson, by which nearly £300 worth of property was destroyed.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, side-aisles, chancel, porch, and tower, in which are five bells. The living is a *rectory*, in the deanery of Chesterton, valued in the K.B. at £21. 1s. 3d., but now worth £320. per annum. The Rev. W. Smith, M.A., is both patron and rector.

The Baptist Chapel, was rebuilt in 1840, at an expense of £150. The *School* is partly endowed, and for the other *Charities*, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Fenn Rev. Joseph
Smith Rev. William, rector
Taylor Mr. William

Farmers.

Achurch Samuel
Kidman William
Pentlow Joseph
Phypers William
Reynolds Thomas
Silk John
Thompson William
Wenn John

Traders.

Amps William, carpenter
Ansell John, beer retailer
Bell Alexander, baker, &c.
Chapman Fras., blacksmith
Chapman S., vict., *Five Bells*
Dilley Sarah, beer retailer
Herring John, farm bailiff
Male Jas., tinner & brazier
Pettett ———, shoemaker
Silk James, beer retailer
Sneesby Wm., blacksmith
Walker William, carpenter
Willimont Wm., baker, &c.

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

HISTON PARISH.

Histon parish, which contains 2,300 acres, is bounded on the south by Girton, on the west by Oakington, on the north by Cottenham, and on the east by Impington. The amount of assessed property is £3,091; and its population in 1801 was 523; in 1831, 784; and in 1841, 859 souls. The soil is rich and fertile, and the principal proprietors are Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Henry Angier, Wm. R. Sumpter, Esq., and Wm. Saunders, Esq. Histon comprises the consolidated parishes of Histon St. Andrew, and Histon St. Etheldreda, which were formerly separate and distinct parishes.

Manors.—The manor of Histon St. Andrew, anciently called Colvilles, was given by Sir Philip Tilney, about the year 1391, to Denny abbey, and after the dissolution it was granted to Sir Wm. Bowyer. The manor of Histon St. Etheldreda belonged to the convent of Eynsham in Oxfordshire, and was granted after the reformation to Sir Thomas Elliott. Both of these manors comprise a portion of Impington parish. After passing through the families of Hinde and Gardiner, the manors were united in the Archers, and Hoste Archer, Esq., who died in 1740, bequeathed them to Mr. Guy Sindry, town clerk of Cambridge, who devised them to Thomas Sumpter, Esq., from whom they descended lineally to W. R. Sumpter, Esq., the present proprietor.

The Village of Histon, which is much scattered, stands about 4 miles N.W. from Cambridge, and 12 S.E. from St. Ives. Much of the land in the vicinity is used in the production of vegetables for the supply of the Cambridge market. The Cambridge and St. Ives loop line of railway passes through the parish on the western side, about half a mile from the village, where there is a station.

The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a large cruciform structure, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, transepts, south porch, and a large square tower, rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts. At the south end of the south transept, is a double piscina, and niches with plain pointed arches, and the tower contains a peal of five bells. About the year 1600, Sir Francis Hinde, being possessed of the manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage of the parish of St. Etheldreda, pulled down that church (which stood about a furlong west from the church of St. Andrew,) used some of the materials in

building his house at Madingley, and sold the remainder. The living now comprises the consolidated discharged vicarages of St. Andrew and St. Etheldreda, rated jointly at £14. 3s. 6½d., but now returned at £100 nett, per annum. The patronage is vested in the heirs of T. P. Mitchell, Esq., and the Rev. T. P. Mitchell, is the present incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land at the enclosure, in 1801.

The Vicarage house, an old delapidated building, adjoins the church-yard.—There is a small *Methodist chapel* in the village. The *School*, which is one of the five endowed in 1722 by Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh with the rents of a farm of about 140 acres at Oakington, is a neat brick building.

Histon Hall (the manor house), the seat of Wm. R. Sumpter, Esq., is pleasantly situated on a slight eminence near the village.

For the other *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Angier Mr. Henry
Bevor Rev. Wm. S., curate
Sumpter William R., Esq., Histon Hall
Taylor Mrs. Ann, The Abbey

Farmers.

Dennis William
Papworth Chas., (& butcher)
Todd Robert, (& gardener)
Pauley John, (& gardener)
Coe James, (& gardener)
Rook James

Traders.

Burkitt Ann, market-gardnr.
Carter James, beer retailer
Chapman F., farmer & builder
Chivers John, market gdnr.
Chivers Wm., market gdnr.
Christmas Rd., shopkeeper
Clarke Matthew, shoemaker
Cotton James, shopkeeper and gardener
Day Henry, baker, miller, & shopkeeper
Diver George, beer retailer
Ellis Charles, vict., *Railway View*
Ellwood J. vict, *Garden Gate*
Fisk William, builder
Golding David, basket mkr.
How Richard, market gdnr.
Mansfield W., baker & shpkr
Papworth Charles, vict., *Rose and Crown*
Papworth Rchd., vict., *Boot*
Papworth Rchd., blacksmith
Papworth Sarah, vict., *Bell*
Papworth William, butcher
Papworth Phillip, butcher
Peck Charles, beer retailer
Prior T., baker & beer retlr.
Mansfield Wm., shopkeeper
Norman R., baker & shopkpr
Rook T., market gardener
Smith John, market gardnr.
Smith Thomas, shoemaker
Stead John, schoolmaster
Stearn John, vict., *Red Lion*
Symonds A., vict., *Barley Mow*
Talliday Charles, blacksmith
Wilson John, carpenter and wheelwright
Wilson John, shopkeeper

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

*** *For the hamlet of* WESTWICK, *which is locally situated in this hundred, see* OAKINGTON *parish in North Stow Hundred.*

PAPWORTH HUNDRED.

This hundred, anciently called *Papeword*, is bounded on the W. and N.W. by the county of Huntingdon, on the north by the Isle of Ely, on the east by parts of the hundred of North-Stow and Chesterton, and on the south by that of Long-Stow. Its area is 26,230 acres, and it comprises 11 parishes, of which the following table is an enumeration, shewing the acreage, number of houses, population, and rateable value of each parish;—

PARISHES, &c,	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£.
Boxworth	2,000	62	175	151	326	2,192
Conington	1,477	41	116	80	196	1,370
Elsworth	3,700	161	437	478	915	5,060
Fen-Drayton	2,000	85	179	202	381	2,772
Graveley	1,558	56	158	136	294	2,678
Knapwell	2,000	32	82	73	155	1,197
Over	3,700	230	600	519	1,119	7,105
Papworth St. Agnes (Part of)	740	18	54	61	115	1,000
Papworth St. Everard	1,115	19	65	52	117	684
Swavesey	3,500	275	623	650	1,273	5,153
Willingham	4,440	326	725	729	1,454	6,802
Total	26,230	1,305	3,214	3,131	6,345	36,013

Charities of the Hundred of Papworth.

As abstracted chiefly from the reports of the Charity commissioners, which were presented to the House of Commons in 1837—

Date.	*Donors and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*		
—	Shewer, Cuthberth & Underwood's charities, £26.	Boxworth parish, poor	1	6	0
—	Town lands, 15a. 9p. ...	Connington parish ... poor	18	18	0
—	Town lands	Fen Drayton parish ... ditto	2	0	0
1695	Samuel Franklin founded and endowed almshouses for 3 poor widows in Elsworth parish (endowment 12a. 2r.)		30	0	0
1828	William Lunn, £700., 3 per cents, do. £2. to be given for teaching two boys to read, write, &c., and after the death of a legatee, £4. 4s. per annum to be given to the almswomen, and £10. 16s. per annum for repairing the almshouse		17	0	0
1728	Mathew Holworthy, rent-charge, £3. to the poor, and £2. to the rector for preaching a sermon on Christmas day		5	0	0
—	Campion's charity	poor	0	6	8
—	Hunt's charity	ditto	0	6	0
—	Desborough and Newman's charity	ditto	0	16	0
1763	Rev. Hy Trotter, farm-house, cottages, and 48¼a. Graveley parish, school, preaching a sermon, parish clerk, poor, &c.		45	0	0
—	Martin's charity	poor	2	0	0
—	Donor unknown	ditto	0	8	0
1826	William Squire, £200. ...	Knapwell parish school & poor	9	0	0
—	Town land, 1a. 1r. 35p. ...	ditto ... ... poor	0	13	6
1666	Robert Collins, rent-charge ...	ditto ... ... poor	1	0	0
1729	Elizabeth Kirby, £300. laid out in the purchase of land, school and poor widows	Over parish,	26	0	0
—	Town lands, houses, gardens, and about 176a	school, poor, &c. &c.	375	0	0
—	Wade's charity, rent-charge	ditto ... ... poor	5	4	0
		Carried forward	£539	18	2

Date.	*Donor and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*		
		Brought forward	£539	18	2
1709	Alice Walpole, rent-charge	ditto £2. to schoolmrs & 10s. to poor	2	10	0
—	Donors unknown, 4 rent-charges,	ditto ... ... poor	1	17	0
1528	Thomas Galon, about 50a.	Swavesey parish coals to poor, &c.	116	0	0
—	Town lands, 7½a	ditto ... ditto ...	10	0	0
—	John Cooper, rent-charge ...	ditto ... church & poor	2	0	0
—	Henry Greaves, house & land	Willingham parish ... poor	20	2	0
	The school here is endowed with land, purchased with money raised by subscription		26	0	0
1700	William Saywell, rent-charge	... ... schoolmaster	9	9	0
1708	Samuel Saywell, rent-charge	... ... poor	11	5	0
1616	Wm. Smith, D.D., land ...	... ... poor widows	30	0	0
—	Unknown, or Osborne's charity	... ... poor	0	3	4
		Total	£769	4	6

BOXWORTH PARISH.

This parish contains 2000 statute acres; its population in 1801 was 220; in 1831, 283; and in 1841, 326 souls. The amount of property as assessed to the property tax, in 1815, is £1,767, The soil in this neighbourhood is principalty a heavy clay and galt, and the principal proprietor and lord of the manor of Boxworth is George Thornhill, Esq., of Diddington, Hunts. This place was, according to Layer, the seat of the barony of Hobridge or Bokesworth.

Manors.—Over-hall, the principal manor in the reign of Henry III., belonged to the Boxworth family; it passed afterwards through the families of Lovett, Copley, Hutton, and Cutts, and others, and is now the property of Mr. Thornhill. The manor of Huntingfields, so called from the family of that name, who possessed it at an early period has passed with the other manor since 1516, when it was purchased by the Huttons: and a third manor which had belonged to Tiltey Abbey was united to this estate by Sir John Cutts.

The Village of Boxworth, which is long and scattered, stands south of the Cambridge and Huntingdon road, 8 miles west from the former and about the same distance S.W. of the latter town.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an old brick building containing a nave, chancel, south aisle, north porch and low tower with two bells. The interior was repewed in 1846, and in it is the monument of Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, F.R.S. the celebrated blind professor of Mathematics in the university of Cambridge, with his bust. Dr. Saunderson died April 19th, 1759, in the 57th year of his age. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Bourne, rated in the K.B., at £18. 12s. 3½d., but now returned at £459. per annum. George Thornhill, Esq., is patron, and the Rev. John Thornhill, M.A., rector. The tithes were commuted for land in 1840.

The Rectory House, situated near the church, is a handsome residence, built in 1840. *The National School* is a neat building, erected near the centre of the village in 1846.

Directory.—Rev. John Thornhill, rector: Samuel Cawcutt, Samuel Kirby, Wm. Maskall, Jph. Burrell, Thos. Norfield, Rt. Underwood, Wm. Underwood, and Ann Wolfenden, farmers; Jph. Cooper, vict., *Two-pot-house*, Rd. Butler, beer retailer, John Butler, wheelwright, Thos. Maskall, shopkeeper, Martha Bath, schoolmistress. Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

CONINGTON PARISH.

Conington, which is situated on the borders of Huntingdonshire, contains 1477 acres; its population in 1801 was 182; in 1831, 203; and in 1841 196 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,743. The principal land owners are Philip Thomas Gardner, Esq., Mrs. C. Sprowle and Mrs. Newenham.

Manors.—The manor passed principally by purchase through the families of Conington, Dansie, Hutton, Baker, Watson, and Cotton. The latter family were descendants of Sir Robert Cotton founder of the Cottonion library. It afterwards passed to the Hatton family. There were formerly two other manors here called Seagraves and Smyths, which are now merged in the former one.

The Village of Conington, which is handsome and pleasantly situated, stands about 9 miles west from Cambridge, and 7 east from Huntingdon.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a brick edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, and tower, containing four bells. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Bourne, rated in the K.B., at £9. 15s. 10d., but now returned at £238. nett per annum. The bishop of Ely is patron, the advowson having been given to the see in 1282, by Thos. de Elsworth; and the Rev. James Tillard, M.A., rector. Land was allotted in 1800 in lieu of tithes.

Conington Hall, the seat of William Westwood Chaffy, Esq., is an ancient square building surrounded by trees, beautiful gardens, fish ponds, &c.

The National School was erected in 1840, at a cost of £100. raised by subscription.

Directory.—William Westwood Chaffy, Esq., Conington Hall, Rev. Jas. Tillard, M.A., rector; Jas. Mann, Edw. Tebbitt, and Philip Kirby, farmers; Jas. Butler, carpenter, John Grendon, blacksmith, John Lawson and Wm. Porter, beer retailers, and Walter Wilkins, butcher. Letters are received through the St. Ives Post Office.

ELSWORTH PARISH.

This parish, which is bounded by Papworth on the west, Boxworth on the north, Knapwell on the east, and Caxton on the south, contains 3,700 acres; its population in 1801 was 585; in 1831, 689; and in 1841, 915 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,920. The soil, which is principally a light coloured clay mixed with galt, is fertile, and the principal proprietors are P. T. Gardner, Esq., and the rector.

Manors.—The whole of this parish, including the church and "the eastern and western mansions," belonged to the monks of Ramsey, having been given them in moieties by Ethelstan Menesune, who died in 996, Alfwara and Etheric, bishop of Dorchester, who received his part of it from Turkell, general to king Canute. In 1550, the manor of Elsworth, and the rectory manor were granted to Thos. Wendy, Esq., of whose descendant they were purchased in 1656, by Samuel Disbrowe, Esq., keeper of the great seal of Scotland during the civil war. Mr. Disbrowe, who resided here, died in 1690, and his granddaughter brought it in marriage to Matthew Holworthy, Esq. After Mrs. 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. Mr. P. T. Gardner is the present proprietor.

The Village of Elsworth, which is rather large, is pleasantly situated about 10 miles west from Cambridge, and 8 south west from Huntingdon.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and porches, chancel and tower in which are four bells. The sedilias and piscina were lately discovered by the removal of some wainscotting that disfigured the chancel, and were properly restored; and the stone pillars and arches of the nave have been divested of their unseemly coat of colouring. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Bourne, rated in the K.B. at £14. 6s. 0½d., but now worth £480 nett per annum. The patronage is vested in the duke of Portland, and the Rev. P. S. Bagge, M.A., is rector. In the church is the monument of the above-mentioned Samuel Disbrowe, and several memorials of the Holworthy family. Land was allotted at the enclosure of the parish in 1800, in lieu of tithes. The *manor-house* is now occupied by the rector.

The Baptist Chapel built in 1830, will hold about 400 people.

The National School, for boys, girls, and infants, is a neat brick building erected in 1847 by subscription, aided by grants of £187. from the privy council, £55. from the national society, and £70. from the Cambridge board of education. The late queen Dowager gave £10. Dr. Franklin, by will dated June 27th, 1695, bequeathed the sum of £400. for building and endowing almshouses for three poor widows. For this and the other *Charities* of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Bagge Rev. P. S., rector
Baldock Mr. William
Neale Rev. John, (baptist)
Papworth Mr. Richard

Farmers.

Brown Richard
Cotterell William
Fuller Joseph
Hammond Roman
Kimpton George
Kirby Benjamin
Kirby John
Kirby Phillip
Martin Jno & Jas cattle dlrs.
Papworth William
Parsons James
Webb John
Webb Thomas

Traders, &c.

Allgood John, shoemaker
Allgood Wm., shoemaker
Bleet William, vict., *Plough*

Boddington Thos., carpenter
Cook John, shoemaker
Cooper Mary, schoolmistress
Dring Deirah, blacksmith
Edwards F., schoolmaster
Hurst Elizabeth, shopkeeper
Hurst John, butcher
Knibbs Isaac, butcher
Papworth Geo., vict., *Three horse shoes*
Papworth Jph., general dlr.
Papworth Joshua, beer retlr
Papworth Phillip, miller
Papworth Richard, tailor
Prior William, butcher
Roberts Henry, shoemaker
Rook Hy., beer retailer
Smith Matthew, beer retlr
Throssel Wm., wheelwright
Tilburne Jane, schoolmstrss
Witherow Daniel, tailor
Witherow S., miller & farmer
Witherow S., vict., *George & Dragon* (and builder)
Witherow T., baker & farmer
Wilderspin A., carrier
Wilderspin Isaac, blksmith
Wigles Stephen, carpenter & beer retailer

Letters are received through the Caxton Post Office.

FEN DRAYTON PARISH,

On the borders of Huntingdonshire, contains 2000 acres; its population in 1801 was 256; in 1831, 319; and in 1841, 381 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,149. The principal landowners are Mr. Augustus Priestly, Mrs. Shaw, and Mr. John Daintree.

Manors.—In the reign of Edward II. there were two manors in this parish, which, from the families who possessed them, were called the manors of Zouches and Segraves. The family of Battisford had both of them in the reign of Henry VIII., and the Holworthy's and others possessed them afterwards.—Mr. Priestly is the present proprietor.

The Village of Fen or Fenny Drayton, which is small but pretty, contains some good houses, and is situate about 10 miles N.W. from Cambridge, and 2½ south from St. Ives.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a small edifice consisting of a nave, chancel, south aisle, N. and S. porches, and a small western tower. In the chancel are two stone seats of unequal height, with a double piscina adjoining. The living is a stipendiary *curacy* under Christ's college, Cambridge, the master and fellows of which are the patrons. It is returned at £100. nett per annum; and the Rev. John Hayes is the present incumbent. The church anciently belonged to the Abbot and convent of Bon Repos in Lesser Britanny. The parish was enclosed in 1840, at which time the tithes were also commuted for a rent-charge of £335. 10s.

The inhabitants have a right of sending four boys to be taught free at the school of the adjoining village of Fen Stanton in Huntingdonshire.

Brown Miss Sarah
Daintree Mrs. Elizabeth
Gurson Mrs. Mary
Hayes Rev. John, curate
Shaw Mrs. Elizabeth
Theobald Theobald, Esq.

Farmers.

Daintree John

Johnson John
Johnson Samuel
Priestley Augustus
Randall John
Randall Thomas

Traders, &c.

Bedford Thos., beer retlr
Bedford W., vict., *Three Tuns*
Howard Wm., shoemaker
Johnson Wm., beer retailer
Ridgley Wm., wheelwright
Smith Saville, blacksmith
Swannell Joseph, butcher
Tabram John, butcher, &c.
Watts David, baker, &c.

Letters are received through the St. Ives Post Office.

GRAVELEY PARISH.

This parish, which lies on the borders of Huntingdonshire, contains 1,558 acres; its population in 1801 was 156; in 1831, 255; and in 1841, 294 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,510.

Manor.—The manor of Gravely was given to the monks of Ramsey in the 10th century by Ethelstan Menesune and the countess Lewena. Since the reformation it has been vested in the master and fellows of Jesus college, Cambridge. In the reign of Henry III. *John* at *Grave*, which family assumed the surname of *Grave* or *Graveley*, it being their dwelling place, held one hide of land here under the abbot of Ramsey.

The Village of Gravely stands about 12 miles west from Cambridge and 5 south from Huntingdon.

The Church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is an ancient structure, with nave, chancel, north porch, and tower containing four bells. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Bourne, patronage of Jesus college, and incumbency of the Rev. John Warren. It is valued in the K.B. at £13. 3s. 4d., but now worth £312. nett per annum. The tithes were commuted for land at the enclosure of the parish in 1802. For the *Charities* of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Directory.—Rev. John Warren, rector; Wm. Adams, George Ford, Ann Felding, William Giddings, John Pentelow, and John Nickerson, farmers; Thomas Butler, vict. *Chequers;* Robert Crow, shopkeeper; John Ford and Thomas Papworth, beer retailers; and Jane Ray, schoolmistress.

Letters are received through the Huntingdon Post Office.

KNAPWELL PARISH.

The population of Knapwell in 1801 was 97; in 1831, 128; and in 1841 155 souls. The acreage is 2000; and the amount of assessed property £860 W. W. Squire, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

Manor.—This manor, which belonged to the abbey of Ramsey, to which it was given by Ednothus, bishop of Dorchester, was granted after the dissolution to Wm. Cooke, Esq., from whose family it passed by successive purchases to the families of Marsh, Cage, Gape and Perne. Of the latter family it was purchased in 1773 by Wm. Squire, ancestor of the present proprietor.

The Village of Knapwell which is small, stands in a valley about 6 miles N.W. from Cambridge.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small brick building, rebuilt in 1785, and consisting of a nave, chancel, and tower. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Bourne, rated in the K.B. at £6. 17s. 11d., but now worth £150.

per annum. The marquis of Northampton is patron, and the Rev. M. Mason, incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land at the enclosure in 1775. For the *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Directory.—Mary Dawson, Francis Simon, William Whitehead, and Samuel Whitehead, farmers; and Sarah Holmes, vict. *Three Horse Shoes.*

Letters are received through the Caxton Post Office.

OVER PARISH.

The parish of Over which is divided from Huntingdonshire on the west by the river Ouse, and has Willingham on the east, contains according to parliamentary returns 3,700 acres, and by the award of 1840, 3,566a. 2r. 12p. (exclusive of roads, ponds, &c.,) 1,427 of which are fen, in the bounds of the Bedford level, and subject to local drainage tax under commissioners appointed according to the enclosure act. The old enclosures consisting principally of lands adjoining the fen, date 1629. The population in 1801, was 689; in 1831, 989; and in 1841, 1,119 souls. The amount of assessed property is £4,139. The soil is rich and produces excellent crops, and the principal proprietors are Ebenezer Foster, Esq jun., R. C. Taylor, Esq., E. H. Green, Esq., Mr. F. Robinson, as lessee under Trinity college, Cambridge, and Mr. F. C. Cotton. The St. Ives railway passes through the south side of the parish, occupying 1 mile, 2 furlongs, and 5 perches.

Manors.—The principal manor formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Ramsey, having been given to it by Ednothus, bishop of Dorchester, the second of that name. After the dissolution it was retained by the crown for some time, and granted by James I., in 1619 to George Villiers, duke of Buckingham. Sackville Wade, Esq., was lord of the manor in 1676, as appears by his epitaph in the church, and since then it has been successively in the families of Kirkby, Paillips, Edwards, and Taylor. It is now the property of Ebenezer Foster, Esq., jun., by purchase from R. C. Taylor, Esq. There is another but a much smaller manor here, which belongs to Merton college, Oxford.

The Village of Over which is large and scattered, is situate about 4 miles east from St. Ives, 10 N.W., from Cambridge, and 1 from the Swavesey railway station. A very neat *Town-hall* for the purpose of holding parish meetings, was erected here in 1849, at a cost of about £250, from the funds of the *town estate*. About 1 mile west of the village is *Overcote ferry* where the Ouse is crossed by a draw-bridge, the property of the duke of Manchester.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a remarkably beautiful, uniform structure, having a nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch, tower and spire, in which is a peal of six bells. It is chiefly of the decorated character, early in the style, with Early English features and members remaining. The nave is separated from the side aisles by clustered pillars, the capitals of which are embattled and enriched with roses and various mouldings. The chancel was rebuilt about 10

years ago in the perpendicular style, by Trinity college, and the north aisle was rebuilt by the parish in 1847 at a cost of about £290. From indications met with in rebuilding this aisle, it appears that an Early English church was destroyed by fire. Between the nave and chancel is an ancient screen and rood loft, at the back of which, in the chancel, are six stall seats erected by John Colynson, archdeacon of Northampton, and vicar of Over, who founded a fellowship at Queen's college, Cambridge, and was buried in the chancel at Over in 1841. The south porch, which is exceedingly beautiful, is surmounted by two handsome pinnacles. This porch is given in Parker's edition of Rickman as an example of a stone-decorated porch. Over the west door is a rude carving in *bas relief* of the Blessed Virgin, as described in the Revelations, clothed with the sun and standing on the moon. The living is a discharged *vicarage* in the deanery of Chesterton, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £19. 0s. 10d., but now returned at £108. nett per annum. The patronage is vested in the master and fellows of Trinity college, and the Rev. Charles Warren, M.A., is the incumbent. A choir of about 40 singers, unequalled in any rural parish church in the county, has been instructed in sacred music by the present vicar and his lady. There were two chantries formerly in this church; the lands (of one at least) are now held by Jesus college, Cambridge. In the parish register is a memorandum of a "great perambulation made round about the boundaries of Over on the Tuesday in Gange week, 1602." "The dryness of the year gave occasion to the Perambulation."

The Vicarage House, is a large commodious residence, near the church.

The Baptist Chapel, is a plain brick building, capable of holding about 350. This congregation was formed in 1737, when it numbered eighteen persons.

A Primitive Methodist Chapel, a neat brick building, capable of accommodating about 200 persons, was erected in 1848. The *National Schools*, a suitable brick building situated near the church, on the highest ground in the village, are very well attended and conducted, owing perhaps to the great interest taken in them by the vicar and Mrs. Warren.

Charities.—Mrs. Eliz. Kirby, in 1729, left an estate which yields £26 per annum, £4. a year to be given to the schoolmaster for teaching six poor children to read and write, and the remainder to poor widows. These scholars are now taught at the national school, and the schoolmaster takes another scholar for every additional £1. he receives. Mrs. Alice Walpole, in 1709, left 40s. for which two children are also taught free, by the national schoolmaster. The town lands now yield about £350 per annum, exclusive of the rent of an inn (the Admiral Vernon) which is £25. per annum. Near the town-hall are five neat cottages, and two others are about being built out of the town estate for poor widows, who are supported by the parish. For the other *Charities*, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Bull Rev. Wm., (baptist)
Warren Rev. Charles, M.A., vicar

Farmers.

Bicheno Benjamin
Bicheno E., (& cattle dlr.)
Bicheno Joseph, sen.
Brown Jonathan
Burling William
Carter Samuel
Cattell Benjamin
Dring Johnson N.
Dring Nathaniel
Edwards Hy., (& sheep dlr.)
Gifford Joseph (and miller)
Gifford Thomas
Harris William
Hemington Heard, sen.
Hodson Rd., (& pig dealer)
Ingle Francis
Ingle William, jun.
Johnson James
Johnson John
Mustell James
Mustell Thomas
Norman James
Robinson Thomas
Silk Bjn., (& cattle dealer)
Silk Moses, (& cattle dealer)
Simons Joseph
Thoday Henry
Thoday Robert
Wayman Berry
Wayman Joseph
Wright Isaac
Wright Jacob (& gardener)

Inns.

Admiral Vernon, Charles Robinson, (and farmer)
Black Horse, Wm. Bicheno
Duke of Cumberland, Heard Hemington, jun.
Red Lion, Thomas Brown
Sow and Pigs, H. Bicheno
Swan, John Brittain

Miscellany.

Attfield Wm., schoolmaster
Bavin William, gardener
Bicheno Joseph, butcher
Bicheno Wm., shoemaker
Burling Wm., beer retailer
Cattell J., grocer & draper
Chapman Wm., beer retailer
Dring John, wheelwright
Feary John, blacksmith
Ginn John, beer retailer
Hall Robert, land surveyor
Hemington Wm., butcher
Hilton John, blacksmith
Hinds Wm., butcher
Hopkins Thos., beer retlr
Ingle Wm., grocer & draper
King Mary Ann, baker
Loughton Wm., gardener
Lucas Chas., carpenter
Metcalf Rt., beer retailer
Mustell Robert, tailor
Norman Luke, baker
Papworth Ebenezer, baker
Silk Wm., jun., butcher
Simons Wm., shopkeeper
Smart Jph., shopkeeper
Sutton Smithy, bricklayer

Letters are received through the St. Ives Post Office.

PAPWORTH ST. AGNES PARISH.

This parish is partly in Toseland hundred, county of Huntingdon, and partly in Papworth hundred. The part situated in Cambridgeshire contains 740 acres. Its population in 1801 was 80; in 1831, 106; and in 1841, 115 souls. Amount of assessed property £824. The entire parish contains 1300 acres and 148 inhabitants. The Rev. H. J. Sperling is the principal proprietor and lord of the manor.

Manor.—The manor of Russell 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, Mallory, Cater, Cotton and Pigott.

The Village of Papworth St. Agnes is about 5 miles south of Huntingdon and 12 west from Cambridge.

The Church, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist; the living is a *rectory*, in the deanery of Bourne, and patronage and incumbency of the Rev. H. J. Sperling. It is rated in the K.B. at £9. 16s. 3½d., and now returned at £250. nett per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1839, for a rent charge of £282. 15s. 8d.

There is a *National School* in the village.

Directory.—Rev. H. J. Sperling, rector, Rev. Augustus Rd. Jessop, curate, Wm. Scott, schoolmaster: and the farmers are, Edward Bull, Samuel Brown, Edward Pentelow, John Pentelow, and Stephen King.

Letters are received through the Caxton post office.

PAPWORTH ST. EVERARD PARISH.

This parish which is also on the borders of Huntingdonshire, contains 1,115 acres; its population in 1801, was 111; in 1831, 107; and in 1841, 117 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,415. W. H. Cheere, Esq., is lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

Manor.—The manor having been successively in the families of De Beche, and De la Haye, passed in moieties by female heirs to the St. George's and Biltons. About the middle of the 17th century the whole was vested in the Mordens, and have since passed by successive sales, through the families of Phillips, Pedley, Holworthy, Moreland, and Madryll, and now belongs to Mr. Cheere.

The Village of Papworth St. Everard is situate about 6 miles south from Huntingdon, and 10 west from Cambridge, between Elsworth and Eltisley.

The Church dedicated to St. Peter, is a small but neat structure. It has lately been almost entirely rebuilt, with new handsome windows, a beautiful stained glass east window, a new and open roof, neat open benches, new pulpit and reading desk, beautiful tesselated pavement at the altar, and a small but pretty organ. The whole (with the exception of a gift from Trinity college), has been done at the expense of W. H. Cheere, Esq., and other members of his family, who while restoring the church to its ancient state, were desirous of connecting the work with the memory of their mother, who died in 1849. The living is a discharged *rectory*, in the deanery of Bourne, rated in the K.B., at £9. 15s. 10d., but now returned at £173 nett, per annum. The patronage is vested in Trinity college, Cambridge, and the Rev. James Challis, M.A., is rector.

Papworth House the seat of W. H. Cheere, Esq., is a fine mansion situated amidst ornamental gardens, and undulating scenery enriched with wood.

Directory.—Rev. George Cheere, M.A., curate; W. H. Cheere, Esq., Papworth house, Wm. Hitch, vict., *Chequers*, and Thomas Hensman, farmer.—Letters are received through the Caxton Post Office.

SWAVESEY PARISH.

Swavesey parish is bounded on the east by Fen Drayton, on the north by Over, and on the west by Rampton. Its acreage is 3,500, the amount of assessed property is £2,940, and its population in 1801, was 831; in 1831, 1,115; and in 1841, 1,273 souls. The soil is principally a heavy clay, a great part of the land is fen, and the principal owners are Thomas Cockayne, Esq., John Dodson, Esq., Trinity college, Cambridge, Mr. Christopher Parsons, and Mr. Edward Wallman.

Manors.—The Manor of Swavesey, which had belonged to Editha, the consort of Edward the Confessor, was given by the Conqueror to Alan la Zouch, earl of

Britanny, 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 here, as a cell to that abbey, In 1393, this priory was conveyed by the monks of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus, to the Carthusian monks of St. Anne, near Coventry. The principal manor here was for many generations in the Zouches, collateral descendants of the earls of Britanny, and passed by female heirs to the families of Burnell, Boteler, earls of Ormond, and Carey. Henry Carey, lord Hunsden, sold it to Sir John Cutts, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Sir John also purchased the manors of Bennetts or Burguoynes, and Hobbledod, and this family resided here for several generations. After passing through other families, these manors were purchased about the year 1773, by the family of the present proprietor, Thomaas Cockayne, Esq. of Ickleford. The manor of Swavesey had very extensive privileges granted by Henry III., a view of frank-pledge, free-warren, the power of life and death, &c. About a quarter of a mile S.W. of the church, is the site of a castle, probably the ancient seat of the Zouches, who resided here in the 14th century. A part of the remains are now incorporated with a cottage, a short distance from a field still called *Castle close*. Walter de Bassingbourne, had the royal license in 1265, to convert his mansion into a castle, but of this castle there are no remains. 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 purchased the lease of this manor, which is held on lives under the bishop, of the duke of Bedford, and he is also lessee of the great tithes which were commuted in 1841, for a rent-charge of £770. The *Manor House*, now occupied by Mr. Henry Wiles, farmer, is a good sized ancient building, opposite the church.

The Village of Swavesey, which extends about 1½ mile from N. to S. is interspersed with several very good houses. It is situate about 3½ miles S.E. from St. Ives, and nearly 9 N.W. from Cambridge. There was formerly a market here on Tuesdays, and a fair for three days at Michaelmas, granted to the Zouches, in 1243. The river was formerly navigable to the end of the wide street, still called Market Street, and the house at the E. end, at the head of the river is still called the *Coal house*, it being near the place where coals were landed. A little N.E. of the church is the Swavesey station on the St. Ives railway.

The Church dedicated to St. Andrew stands at the northern extremity of the village, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and chapels, chancel, and western tower, containing an excellent peal of six bells. It is a handsome structure and is about to undergo extensive repairs. As has been seen above, this church originally belonged to a priory of black monks, founded here in the time of Edward the Confessor. The site of the conventual buildings adjoining,

which were moated, covers about two acres. In the chancel are the sedilia and double piscina. In one of the chapels are several monuments of the Cutts family, of which there were five knights in succession of the name of John. A curious 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 living is a *vicarage* in the deanery of Bourne, patronage of Jesus college, Cambridge, and incumbency of the Rev. John Graham, B.D., vicar of Hinxton. It is valued in the K.B., at £7. 6s. 8d., and returned at £428 nett, per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1841 for a rent charge of £268. 12s. 6d., vicarial, and £770 rectorial. The church yard has been lately extended.

There are two *Baptist Chapels* here, one of which is a neat brick building with two porticos in front, and is capable of accommodating about 300 persons. It was erected about 10 years since at a cost of nearly £500, and has a good school room at its rear. The Rev. Jeremiah Wooster is the present pastor. The other *Chapel* is principally built of wood, and the Rev. Joseph Norris is the minister.

Here is also a *Unitarian Chapel* at which Mr. J. Coulson, blacksmith, preaches; and a *Friends' meeting-house* which is open occasionally for divine service in the summer season.

The National School was erected in the centre of the village, and opened in 1844. It is a neat brick building faced with cut stone, and near it are the residences of the teachers. This school is well conducted and attended, and the master is assisted by four pupil teachers. In the front of the building is a town clock erected by subscription about three years since. There is also a public Dissenting school, conducted upon the principles and system of the *British and Foreign* society.

At the enclosure of the parish in 1839 a dock was constructed about ¼ mile from the village on a tributary to the Ouse, and is made navigable for vessels under 30 tons burthen. For the *Charities* of the parish which yield about £128 per annum, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Carter Mrs. Mary
Daintree Mrs. Sarah
Dodson John, Esq.
Ellis Robert Sage, surgeon and registrar of births and deaths
Francis Mrs. Sarah
Norris Rev. Joseph, (baptist)
Richman Mrs. Sarah
Walton Rev. Jph., curate
Wooster, Rev. Jeremiah, (baptist)

Farmers.

Adams Edward
Carter Benjamin
Carter Frederick
Carter Joseph
Carter Thomas
Cole William
Dodson John, jun.
Dodson Wm. (and butcher)
Garner John
Garner Joseph
Garner William
Mortlock John
Parsons Christopher
Prior John (& shoemaker)
Prior Thomas
Richman John
Thorp Edward
Twist Wm. (and butcher)
Wallman Edward, sen.
Wallman Edward, jun.
Wells Anderson
Wiles Hy., manor-house
Williams Jas. (& butcher)
Williams Rd., (& butcher)

Traders, &c.

Allen John, bricklayer
Beaumont John, painter
Beaumont Wm., vict., *Sun*
Carter W., brewer & maltster
Coulson Jas. & Jno, farriers and blacksmiths
Crisp John, butcher

Crisp W., butcher & brewer
Curtis John, pig dealer
Dodson John, vestry clerk
Dodson P., vict., *White Horse*
Dodson Berry, vict,, *Swan, with two necks*
Garner Samuel, saddler
Heffer R., grocer, draper, &c
Hepher James, tailor
Heffer Wm., shoemaker
Hinson Jph., corn dealer
Mansfield Edw., hair dresser
Maris Edw., grocer & draper
Metcalfe J., schoolmaster
Miller Wm., builder
Mitchel Edw., vict., *George and Dragon*
Mitham Fisher, beer retlr
Mitham James, beer retailer
Mitham Robinson, beer retlr
Mitham Thomas, beer retlr
Mortlock James, schoolmstr
Netherwood John, beer retlr
Payne Thomas G. grocer and draper
Pearson John, railway station master
Peacock Edw., blacksmith
Radford J., baker & miller
Radford D., baker & miller
Ransom Wm., gardener
Rule John, blacksmith
Stubbings F, tinner & brazr
Sutton J., vict., *Black Horse*
Sutton W., wheelwright and beer retailer
Thorp James, basket maker
Thorp Jph., beer retailer
Thorp Samuel, butcher
Thorp Mary A., beer retlr
Thorp Wm., shopkeeper
Walman John, saddler, &c.
Watts Edwin, shoemaker
Webster R., shopkeeper, &c.
Webster Rt., vict., *New Inn*
Wilderspin Amos, tailor
Wilderspin Wm., shoemaker
Williams John, butcher
Williams John, wheelwright

Letters are received through the St. Ives Post Office,

WILLINGHAM PARISH.

The boundaries of Willingham or *Wivelingham* parish are formed by the Isle of Ely on the north, Rampton on the south, Over on the east, and Cotteri h m on the west. It contains 4,440 acres according to the parliamentary return, and 4,662a. 3r. 5p. by the local measurement; its population in 1801 was 795; in 1831, 1403; and in 1841, 1454 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3069. Upwards of a hundred emigrated to the United States from this parish from 1831 to 1841. Pursuant to an act passed in May, 1846, commons to the extent of 3,169a. 3r. 10p. were enclosed, and the extent of the old enclosure was 1,492a. 3r. 10p. The soil is rich and fertile, and an engine of eight horse power has been erected here for the drainage of the fen. The principal land-owners are the Hon. and Rev. D. F. Hatton, Mrs. Gee, Wm. P. Hamond, Esq. John Dodson, Esq., Mrs. S. Feary, and a few resident yeomen.

Belsar's Hills.—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 ditch, and is situated near the end of Aldreth causeway, leading across the fens towards Ely: this entrenchment, which is called Belsar's hills, is supposed to have been thrown up by William the Conqueror when he besieged the Isle of Ely, as has been shewn at page 20. It seems, nevertheless, probable from the resemblance it bears to the other British encampments, to have been originally the work of that people, and afterwards used by the Conqueror. It must have been a very important station, as commanding the pass into the Isle of Ely. The plough has been passing over this once formidable station for several years.

Manors.—This manor formed part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of Ely, having been given them by Uva, a Savon. It was one of those manors which were afterwards attached to the see, and alienated by bishop Heton in

1600. After passing through several families it was obtained by the Hattons, and is now the property of the Hon. and Rev. Daniel Finch Hatton, M.A., rector of Great Weldon, Northamptonshire. The manor of Brunes, so called from its ancient possessors, came into the possession of Wm. Parker, Esq., ancestor of Wm. Parker Hamond, Esq., the present proprietor, about the year 1706.

The Village of Willingham, which is large and contains some very good houses, is of a horse-shoe shape and stands about 10 miles N.E. from Cambridge, 6½ E. from St. Ives, and 2 N. from the Long Stanton station of the Cambridge and St. Ives railway. Before the present turnpike road was made, the only carriage road from Cambridge to Ely passed through this village. Large quantities of cheese used to be made here, though it took its name from the neighbouring parish of Cottenham. Here is an association for the prosecution of felons, comprising nearly all the farmers of the district, and of which Mr. H W. Wilson is secretary.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large, handsome structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, side aisles, south porch, and tower surmounted by a lofty spire containing five bells. The north chapel, now used as a vestry, has a highly pitched stone roof of singular construction, with carved groins of the same material. In the chancel are the *sedilia* and *piscina*. The benefice is a *rectory* in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of Ely, and deanery of Chesterton, rated in the K.B. at £18. 8s. 1½d., but now worth about £800. per annum. The bishop of Ely is patron, and the Rev. Dr. Phelps, master of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, is the present rector. The tithes were commuted in 1842 for nearly £100., besides which there are about 156 acres of glebe.

The Rectory House (occupied by the curate) is a large handsome building. Two sections of the *Baptists*, and the *Wesleyan Methodists* have each a place of worship here, and the village has long been noted for the great number of Dissenters residing in it.

The Charity School, was founded in 1593 when £158. 8s., raised by subscription for its support, was expended in the purchase of an estate, which now yields £26. per annum. It was further endowed by Dr. Saywell, master of Jesus college, who left a rent-charge of £9. 9s., per annum to it. Twenty-four children are taught free.

Almshouses, for 4 poor widows, were endowed in 1616 by Dr. Smith, provost of Kings college, Cambridge, with land now yielding about £30. per annum.

For the other *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

The Willingham Boy.—An account of this extraordinary prodigy of nature was published in a pamphlet, called *Prodigium Willinghamense*, by Mr. Dawkes, a surgeon, who also communicated some particulars concerning him to the Royal

Society, in 1744, which were published in their Philosophical transactions. The following are the leading facts :—Thomas Hall, was born here, and at the age of 5 years and 10 months, having attained almost the height and proportions of manhood, died on the 3rd of September, 1747. His father was a *little* man, a labourer, and his mother, who died when he was about 9 months old, and as was supposed from giving him suck, was a woman of middle stature. He was so strong at the age of 2 years and 10 months, as to be able to throw from his hand a blacksmith's hammer of 17lbs. weight ; his voice was a deep bass ; he had the marks of puberty, and had a beard on his upper lip. He was quick of apprehension, had a very retentive memory, something of a stately gait, and eat and drank with moderation. It appears from Mr. Dawkes' pamphlet, that this boy grew at the rate of an inch a month, until the end of March, 1745 ; in the next 13 months, he grew only 5 inches ; in Nov. 1746, his height was 4ft. 5½ in. ; the length of his foot, was 8 inches, and the calf of his leg, 10 in. six-tenths in circumference ; he then weighed 85lbs or 6 stone 1lb. After having been exhibited through the kingdom, he died, and was buried in Willingham Church yard. It was intended that a tomb-stone should have been erected to his memory, but it does not appear that it was ever put into execution.

Bain Rev W. R., curate
Blinkhorn Rev. R. R., (bapt)
Calbread Mr. John
Ellis Robert, surgeon and registrar of births & deaths
Gleaves Mrs. Ann
Hackle. Mrs. Phoebe
Norris Miss Sarah
Ward Horace Ward, veterinary surgeon

Farmers.

Ambrose Wm., (& butcher)
Askew Thomas
Asplen William
Feary Stephen M.
Few Edward
Few Jonas
Few George
Frohock John
Frohock Thomas, sen.
Frohock Thomas, jun.
Gleaves John
Gleaves Joseph,(blacksmith)
Gleaves Joseph, (& brewer)
Gleaves Joseph, (&miller)
Gleaves Read
Gleaves Thomas
Huckle Thomas
Huckle John, (& gardener)
Markham John
Norman Richard, Queenholme
Norris George, (& brewer)
Osborne John
Osborne Robert
Pike Elizabeth
Pike John
Read James
Read James
Read Robert
Read Thomas
Read William
Smith Josiah
Smith John
Smith Phœbe
Smith William
Whittlesey D., (& gardener)
Williams Edward

Inns.

Black Horse, Thos. Norman
Crown, John White
Duke of Wellington, G. Lack, (and carpenter)
Five Bells, John Kidd
George, A. Underwood
Vine, J. Huckle, (& farmer)
White Hart, John Whittlesey, (& brewer, blacksmith and farmer)
White Horse, Chas. Underwood, (& auctioneer)
William IV. Ty. Norman,
Windmill, Wm. Crisp, (& butcher)

Miscellany.

Ambrose Jacob, wheelwright
Ambrose James, blacksmith
Askew Reid, cooper
Beaumont Henry, plumber and painter
Berry William, shopkeeper
Blinkhorn R., schoolmaster
Blinkhorn W., grocer & draper
Bodger William, tailor
Carver William, carpenter
Clarke Willm., watchmaker
Cotton Wm., hairdresser
Cox James, shoemaker
Cox John, shoemaker
Few John, shoemaker
Few Richard, beer retailer
Few Thomas, carrier
Few Wright, baker
Gadsby John, shoemaker
Gadsby William, baker
Garland John, inland revenue officer
Garner Johnson, blacksmith
Garner Wm., beer retailer
Gleaves J., grocer & draper

Gleaves and Ingle, boarding & day school, Newington House
Holmes James, beer retailer
Holmes John, carrier
Holmes John, grocer
Howlett Wm. B., grocer and draper
Ingle Robert, butcher
Ingle Wm., grocer & draper, & agent to Royal Exchange Insurance Company
Lack Joseph, carpenter
Lack Daniel, carpenter
Lack William, carpenter
Lingo Eliz., beer retailer
Lucas Daniel, beer retailer
Lucas Mark, bricklayer, and beer retailer
Marsh Daniel, saddler and letter receiver
Mustill George, tailor
Norman Papworth, tailor
Norris John, butcher
Norris Mary, grocer & draper
Papworth Haddon, beer retlr and butcher
Read John, wheelwright
Rogers Mark, shoemaker
Searle James, miller
Smith George, miller
Smith William, tailor
Stevens James, shoemaker
Thoday Wm., shopkeeper
Tibbett John, butcher
Ward and Smith, millers
Whittlesey Charles, tailor
Whittlesey Wm. blacksmith

Letters are received through the St. Ives Post Office.

NORTH STOW HUNDRED

Is situated about the centre of the county, and is bounded on the north by the Isle of Ely, on the east by the hundred of Staine, and Soham fen, on the south by the hundreds of Chesterton and Flendish, and on the west by Papworth hundred. Its area is 19,999 acres, and the following is an enumeration of its parishes, with the acreage, population, and rateable value of each :—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£.
Girton	1,700	76	186	165	351	1,638
Impington	1,200	48	109	139	248	2,331
Landbeach	2,490	99	227	241	468	3,456
Lolworth	800	27	61	61	122	918
Long-Stanton, All Saints	1,900	87	205	204	409	2,403
Long-Stanton, St. Michael	830	34	74	65	139	991
Madingley	1,500	65	140	142	282	1,822
Milton	1,378	111	233	219	452	3,257
Oakington (Part of)	1,487	119	296	259	555	2,454
Rampton	1,158	27	94	100	194	2,193
Waterbeach	5,556	276	659	611	1,270	9,000
Total	19,999	969	2,284	2,206	4,490	30,463

Charities of the Hundred of North Stow,

As abstracted chiefly from the parliamentary reports of public charities, presented by the commissioners in 1837 :—

Date.	*Donor and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*
—	Church and town lands, ...	Girton parish, ...	£55 0 0
	Parish house and blacksmith's shop,	ditto	2 0 0
—	Clerk's allotment, 2r. 26p. ...	ditto	0 15 0
—	John Burgoyne, £45.	Impington parish, poor ...	2 5 0
—	Roger Pepys, £100.	ditto ... ditto ...	5 0 0
1798	Rev. Robert Masters, 2 houses	Landbeach parish, worth ...	6 0 0
—	Church lands 3a. 3r. 14p. ...	ditto	6 6 0
—	Town acre	Lolworth parish	2 12 6
—	Poor's land	Long Stanton, All Saints & St. Michl.,	20 0 0
—	Donor unknown, £100. ...	Long Stanton, All Saints, poor ...	5 0 0
—	Church estate, 13 cottages, 12½ acres,	ditto ditto ..	43 10 0
—	Ditto, 2r. 29p.	ditto St Michael's ...	
—	Church estate 6a. 0r. 7p. ...	ditto ditto ...	14 1 0
—	Town church, & poor lands, 26a. 2r. 19p.	Milton parish	77 0 0
—	Holford's gift, 3a. 2r. ...	Oakington parish, poor widows	5 5 0
—	Church & town estate, houses 22a. 2r. 4p.	ditto	44 15 0
—	Town lands, 11a. 2r. 21p. ...	Rampton parish, poor	23 0 0
—	Donor unknown, poor's com.	ditto ditto	0 15 0
—	The charities of Waterbeach parish, under the management of the trustees for the church, poor, school, &c., yield		135 15 0
	Total, ...		£148 19 6

GIRTON PARISH.

Girton parish contains 1700 acres; its population in 1801 was 232; in 1831, 338; and in 1841, 351 souls. The amount of property as assessed to the property tax in 1815 is £1809. The principal landowners are Sir St. Vincent Cotton, bart., Miss A. M. Cotton, Mr. Elliott Smith, and St. John's college, Cambridge.

Manor.—The manor was given to the convent of Ramsey by Eyericus, who was bishop of Dorchester in 1016. After the dissolution it was in the family of Hinde, who also purchased another manor here which had been successively in the families of Trumpington, Enderby and Pigott. These estates are now by inheritance from the Hindes, the property of Sir St. Vincent Cotton, bart.

The Village of Girton is small, but has lately been much improved by Miss A. M. Cotton, who has built several neat cottages and a handsome school-house in it. It is situate on a feeder to the Ouse, a little north of the Huntingdon road, about 3½ miles N.W. from Cambridge. On the 27th December, 1849, an extensive incendiary fire occurred here on the farm-premises of Mr. Elliott Smith, by which several animals and a large amount of other property were destroyed. In the village is a neat rural cottage, the occasional residence of Miss A. M. Cotton.

The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a nave, chancel, N. and S. aisles and chapels, south porch, and low western tower containing four bells.—The whole edifice is embattled. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Chesterton, rated in the King's books at £18. 4s. 4½d.. but now returned at £420. nett per annum. Sir St. Vincent Cotton is patron, and the Rev. G. B. F. Potticary, M.A., rector. The tithes were commuted for a rent-charge of £451. The *Rectory-house* is a commodious brick building.

The School, which stands near the church-yard, was erected in 1844-5 at the sole expense of Miss A. M. Cotton, by whom, with the exception of the children's pence, it is solely supported. It is understood that this kind benefactress of the parish has also sunk the handsome sum of £1,000. for its endowment. The building is of red brick, and the style is very ornamental. About 80 children attend this school, besides which there is an *Infant School* in the village principally supported by the same lady. Annual prizes and a feast are given by Miss Cotton to the successful competitors amongst her numerous tenantry, in the production of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, as well as to those whose cottages are kept the neatest and most cleanly during the year.

For the *Charities* of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Cotton Miss A. M.
Potticary Rev. G. B. F., rector

Farmers.

Cockerton Richard
Rich Allen, (& confectioner)
Sanderson Charles
Wayman Thos. and George
Westley Charles

Traders, &c.

Cranfield James, baker
Cranfield P., farm bailiff
Fairey George, beer retailer and blacksmith
Male Eliz., schoolmistress
Muggleton J., schoolmaster
Nightingale Rt., vict., *Old Crown*
Ward Wm., gardener
Ward Philip William, vict., *White Horse*
Wilson John, butcher, &c.
Wilson Thos., shopkeeper
Wybrow Nathan, saddler

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

IMPINGTON PARISH.

The area of this parish is 1200 acres: its population in 1801 was 92; in 1831, 211; and in 1841, 248 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,101. The principal proprietors are the master and fellows of Christ's college, Cambridge, and the executors of the late Rev. Charles P. Coffin.

Manor.—The manor of Impington was given to the abbey of Ely in 991 by duke Brithnoth, and after the reformation it was held under the see of Ely successively by the families of De Lisle, Chauvent, Colville, and Burgoyne. A portion of it called Ferme-park was sold by the co-heirs of the Burgoynes to the Pepys family before the year 1632; and another, called the manor of Burgoynes, became the property of Christ's college. Ferme-park passed from the late Mr. Pepys to his nephew, the Rev. John Pine Coffin, of Portledge, Devonshire, in 1805. The *Manor-house*, rebuilt by Mr. Pepys in 1725, is a large mansion situated in a small park, at present uninhabited; and the other manor-house, Im-

pington Hall, now occupied by Mr. John French, farmer, is an ancient, genteel residence, situated near the church. The manors of Burgoynes and Ferme-park extend only over one-half this parish, Mr. Sumpter's manor of Histon extending over the other half.

The Village of Impington, which consists of a very few houses, is about 3 miles N.W. from Cambridge. Little Impington is a hamlet in this parish, which adjoins and appears to form a part of the village of Histon. Peter de Chauvent, in 1300, obtained a grant of a market at Impington on Thursdays, and a fair for eight days, beginning on the Saturday in Easter week.

The Church, supposed to be dedicated to St. Christopher, is an ancient but plain edifice consisting of nave, chancel, porch and tower, containing three bells. In the church is a monumental brass on which is engraven figures of one of the Burgoynes, his wife and nine children; and beneath several coats of white-wash on the north wall, a large but rather rude painting of St. Christopher was discovered about four years ago. There are several of the old open benches here, and the porch is partly of wood. The church-yard is remarkable for possessing but *one* gravestone, and that a *cracked* one. The living is a discharged *vicarage* in the deanery of Chesterton; patronage of the dean and chapter of Ely, and incumbency of the Rev. Edw. Bushby, M.A., fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge. The *rectory* which belonged to the monks of Ely, is now vested in the dean and chapter, and at the enclosure of the parish in 1801, land was allotted to them, to the vicar, and to the Pepys family in lieu of tithes. There is a small *National School* in the parish.

It was in this parish that the remarkable and almost incredible circumstance of *Mrs. Elizabeth Woodcock* having been buried in snow for nearly eight days and nights, occurred. On her return from Cambridge market, February 2nd, 1799, she was enveloped in a snow drift on the common, where she remained undiscovered until Sunday, February 10th, when she was accidentally found and taken out both alive and in her senses by Wm. Muncy, the present clerk of the parish. Under the care of Mr. Okes a surgeon of Cambridge, she was so far recovered in the following April, after the loss of all her toes, and most of the fleshy part of the face, as to be deemed in a state of convalescence. 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 in the same year. A neat monument commemorative of the event, surrounded by an iron railing, and bearing an inscription detailing the circumstances was erected on the spot in July, 1849, at a cost of about £30. It is in a field in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Saunders, near the St. Ives railway, and but a short distance from the Histon station.

For the *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Directory.—Messrs John French, Impington-hall; Wm. Batterson, Hogs-hall, and William Saunders, farmers; Robert Lawson, vict., *Bull* (and farmer), Wm. Bird, beer retailer, and Dorothy Hawes, schoolmistress. Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

LANDBEACH PARISH.

Landbeach parish which covers an area of 2,490 acres, is bounded by the parish of Waterbeach on the east, Milton on the south, and Histon and Cottenham on the west and north. Its population in 1801 was 235; in 1831, 422; and in 1841, 468 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,762. The lords of the manors and principal proprietors are the master and fellows of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, (which estate is in the occupation of Mr. Wm. W. Hall), the Trustees of the Wort's estate, Mr. H. Headley, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Jas. Ivatt, and H. H. Harris, Esq.

Manors.—There are two manors here, called Chamberleynes, and Brays, from their ancient possessors. The first-named manor was in the family of De Beche, and was purchased in 1359, by the society of Bene't (Corpus Christi) college, of Sir Thomas Chamberleyne, whose grandfather, Sir Walter, purchased it of Helen de Beche. The site of the manor-house, surrounded by a moat, is in a field east of the church. The manor of Bray passed from the family of that name, to the family of Keteriche, at an early period: Robert Kirkby died seized of it in 1567, leaving no male issue. It is now vested in trustees acting under the will of W. Worts, Esq., who, in the year 1709, bequeathed it for charitable uses.

The Village of Landbeach, is small, but pretty, and contains several good houses. It stands about 4½ miles NE. from Cambridge, and 1½ from the Waterbeach station of the Eastern counties railway. No less than three attempts at incendiarism have been lately made in and near this village.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat ancient gothic edifice, consisting of a nave, side-aisles, chancel, south porch, and tower, surmounted by a hexagonal spire, containing four bells. The chancel was repaired a few years since. There is some good glass in the windows. In the 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 is a monument to Robert Masters, B.D., F.S.A., a late rector, and author of a history of Corpus Christi College, who after an incumbency of 41 years, died in 1798, aged 84 years. The living is a *rectory*, in the deanery of Chesterton, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £10. 1s. 3d., but now returned at £633. nett per annum. The patronage is vested in Corpus Christi college, and the Rev. John Tinkler, M.A., is the present rector. At the enclosure of the parish, in 1807, land was allotted in lieu of tithes. The *Rectory House* is a handsome brick building, near the church.

The Baptist Chapel was erected in 1816, and will accommodate 250 hearers. Rev. C. R. Player, is the present minister. The *Parish School*, is held in the old parish houses, which have been converted to this purpose, and is supported by subscription, the rector, who is the principal contributor guaranteeing the sum of £21 per annum. For the *Charities*, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Worthy.—William Gonel, the friend of Erasmus, was a native of this parish.

Player Rev. C. R., (baptist)
Tinkler Rev. John, M.A., rector

Farmers.

Adams John
Hall William W., Manor-hs.
Headley Henry
Mallows Samuel
Pigott Robert
Raymont William
Wilson Mary

Traders.

Bailey Jas., vict., *Bricklayers' Arms*
Bull John, vict., *Black Bull*, (and farmer)
Bull Wm., blacksmith, &c.
Christmas John, carpenter
Christmas Thos., carpenter
Cooper Hy., vict., *The Bower*
Ferguson Robert, gardener
Gooding Joseph, tailor
Giddings W., vict., *Windmill*
Gunnell Nathan, schoolmstr.
Jenyns Jonathan, grocer, tailor and draper
Money Charles, shoemaker
Stevens Joseph, vict., *Coach and Horses*
Swan John, vict., *Queen Adelaide*
Wallis William, carpenter & farmer
Webb James, beer retailer

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

LOLWORTH PARISH.

This parish contains 800 acres; its population in 1801 was 98; in 1831 139; and in 1841, 122 souls. The amount of assessed property is £942. The principal landowners are John Dodson, Esq. (the lord of the manor), and the master and fellows of Clare-hall, Cambridge.

Manors.—In the reign of the Confessor, this manor belonged to a prebendary, and when the Doomsday survey was taken, it was held under Picot, the sheriff, by one Robert. At an early period it was in the Langley family, of whom it was purchased by Sir John Cutts about the year 1500, and with whose descendants it continued for several generations. In 1690, being then in the family of Edwards, it was put up to sale. In 1808 it was the joint property of Sir Henry Hawley, bart., and Paul Orchard, Esq., and it is now in the possession of Mr. Dodson of Swavesey.

The Village of Lolworth is very small, and stands on rising ground, about 6½ miles N.W. from Cambridge. Walsingham, the historian, speaks of a terrible destruction of houses and corn, caused by lightning here in 1393.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated on an eminence, and has a very old and mean appearance. In it is a monument of the wife of Sir John Cutts, and in the chancel is a marble slab with the figures of two ladies in the costume of the reign of Edward IV. engraved on it. It appears from the arms to have been designed for some of the Langley family, who possessed the manor at that time. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Bourne, patronage of John Dodson, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. R. H. D. Barham, M.A. It was rated in the K.B. at £6. 2s. 3½d., and is now returned at £182. nett per annum. Land was allotted in lieu of tithes.

Directory.—Rev. Richard H. D. Barham; Thomas Pyke, and Miss Ivatt, farmers. Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

LONG STANTON PARISH.

Long Stanton contains two parishes and two churches, one dedicated to All Saints, and the other to St. Michael. According to the parliamentary returns, the parish of All Saints contains 1,900 acres: its population in 1801 was 296; in 1831, 428; and in 1841, 409 souls. The parish of St. Michael contains 830 acres, and its population in 1801 was 104; in 1831, 127; and in 1841, 139 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parishes united is £2,153. The principal proprietors are the Hon. and Rev. Daniel Finch Hatton, rector of Great Weldon, Northamptonshire; Mr. Salmon Linton, and Magdalen college, Cambridge.

Manors.—There were anciently four manors here, called Long Stanton, Cheynes, Walwyns, and Colvilles, all of which have been in the Hatton family for more than 200 years. This family descended from the Hattons of Cheshire, and settled here in the reign of queen Elizabeth. John Hatton, Esq., the first of the family who resided here, was first cousin of the celebrated Sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor of England in the same reign. John Hatton's third son succeeded to the estate, and was created a baronet in 1641. The manor of Long Stanton is now the property of the Hon. and Rev. D. F. Hatton.

The Village, as its name imports, is long and scattered, and though it is but one village, yet the two parishes are quite distinct. It is from 6 to 7 miles N.W. from Cambridge. The *Manor-house*, a spacious, ancient mansion, is about to be taken down. The St. Ives railway passes through nearly two miles of this parish, and the Long Stanton station on it is nearly a mile north from the village. The bishops of Ely had formerly a palace here, whither they occasionally retired.—Queen Elizabeth was entertained at it by bishop Cox upon her leaving Cambridge in August, 1564. A close, called *Collins grove*, is supposed to be the site of this palace, the moat, mount or speculum, and part of the fish pond being still visible. The moat encloses about two acres.

The Church of All Saints is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, south transept, porch, western tower and spire, containing three bells. In the chancel are the sedilia and double piscina, and in the side chapel, which is the burying place of the Hatton family, is a magnificent monument of Sir John Hatton, dated 1658. It consists of an altar tomb, upon which are the recumbent figures of Sir John and his lady elegantly executed in white marble: the knight is habited in armour, and at the sides are the figures of their six surviving children. In the church-yard is the base and part of the shaft of the ancient sepulchral cross. The living is a discharged *vicarage* in the deanery of

Chesterton, rated in the K.B. at £13. 13s. 4½d., but now returned at £155. nett per annum. The bishop of Ely is patron, and the Rev. Henry Smith, M.A., the present vicar. This church 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 *Vicarage house*, which had been for many years in a state of delapidation, has been lately repaired by the present vicar.

The Church of St. Michael is a small ancient building consisting of a nave, chancel, south aisle, and porch. The interior is well arranged and in good repair. The living is a *rectory*, rated at £6. 12s. 8½d. and now returned at £237. nett per annum. The patronage is in Magdalen college, Cambridge, and the Rev. William Cecil, M.A., is the present rector.

The Rectory-House is a commodious building near the church-yard. There is a small *Methodist Chapel* here, which was erected in 1826. The *National School* was built in 1843 at the expence, and with the exception of the children's pence is solely supported by the Hon. and Rev. D. F. Hatton. The average attendance is about 80 children in winter and 60 in summer.

The Church Estate of these parishes consisting of about 13 acres of land and 13 cottages, now lets for £43. 10s. per annum. Until the opening of the railway there were only about 10 acres of church land, but the railway company having purchased about 3 acres of it, the trustees were enabled to purchase 6 acres at Over, besides which they have £200 more of the compensation money in hand, and with which it is intended to purchase more land.

Marked 1 are in All Saints, and 2 in St. Michael's parish.

2, Cecil Rev. Wm., M.A., rector
1, Smith Rev. Hy., M.A., vicar

Farmers.

1, Coales Francis
1, Ellwood Sarah
2, Ellwood Wright, (& tailor)
2, Linton Salmon
1, Linton Sarah
2, Morris Thomas
1, Neal Edward
1, Phypers Anthony
1, Phypers William
1, Roberson Edward
2, Willson Richard

Traders.

1, Doggett John, butcher & farmer
1, Doggett William, butcher farmer, & vict., *Black Bull*
1, Ellwood A., butcher
1, Prentice David, carpenter and joiner
1, Preston R., schoolmistress
1, Townsend W., blacksmith
1, Wallman C. D., carpenter
1, Webster John, vict., *Railway Inn*
2, Willson John, sen., brewer and wheelwright
2, Willson John, jun., wheelwright and farmer

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

MADINGLEY PARISH.

This parish contains 1,500 acres; its population in 1801 was 190; in 1831, 252; and in 1841, 282 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,173. The soil is a heavy clay, and produces excellent crops, and Sir St. Vincent Cotton, bart., is proprietor of the whole.

Manors.—The whole lordship of this parish belonged, for several generations, to the family of Burdeley or Burlewas, which became extinct in the reign of Edward III. From an early period it was the property of the county, and was held by feoffees in trust, who let it for £10. per annum for the purpose of paying the fees, wages, and other charges of the knights of the shire. In 1543 an Act of Parliament passed "for the more sure and perfect continuance of the said rent," by which it was enacted that John Hinde, Esq., serjeant-at-law, afterwards one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, his heirs and assigns for ever should hold the manor of Burlewas, otherwise called the Shire manor, on condition of paying the said sum of £10. per annum to the sheriff and two knights of the shire, 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 being lessee of the Shire manor, became also possessed of the smaller manors of Marham and Harleston, and estates which formerly belonged to the Abbey of Barnwell, and the order of Knights' Templars. All these were carried in marriage to Sir John Cotton, of Landwade, the first baronet of that family, by the daughter and heir of Edward Hinde, Esq., and they have since continued in this family.

The Village of Madingley, which is small, is situate about 3½ miles N.W. from Cambridge.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands in the park near the village, and is a small neat structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, north aisle, porch, and spire steeple, in which are three bells. A painted window over the communion table represents the crucifixion. The living is a discharged *vicarage* in the deanery of Chesterton, patronage of the bishop of Ely, and incumbency of the Rev. Jas. Atlay, M.A., fellow of St. John's College. It is valued in the K.B. at £6. 9s. 7d., and now returned at £78. per annum. The lease of the great tithes, held under the bishop of Ely, has long been vested in the families of Cotton and Hinde.

The National School, a handsome brick building, erected a few years since, stands about ¼ mile N.E. from the church.

Madingley Hall (the manor-house), the seat of Sir St. Vincent Cotton, bart., is a large brick building erected by Mr. Justice Hinde, in the reign of Henry VIII., and although it has been modernised, retains some traces of the original structure. It is beautifully situated amidst extensive woods and pleasure grounds, and has a picturesque appearance from the road. Near the principal entrance is an ancient but beautiful gothic gateway, ornamented with a variety of elegant carving. It was originally the gateway to the public schools at Cambridge. The interior of the mansion is elegantly fitted up, and amongst the portraits,

which are numerous, are those of Sir John Hinde Cotton, bart., by *Kneller;* Secretary Craggs; and one of William Stewkeley, Esq., by *Walker*.

Sir St. Vincent Cotton, the 6th baronet, is son of the 5th baronet by the daughter of Sir Joshua Rowley. He was born in 1801, and succeeded his father in 1812. The first baronet was high sheriff of the county of Cambridge at the commencement of the civil war, and took an active part in the royal cause; and the 5th baronet was admiral of the blue, and sometime commander-in-chief of the channel fleet. *Residences*—18, Wilton-street, London, and Madingley Hall, Cambridgeshire.

Directory.—Lady Cotton and Sir St. Vincent Cotton, bart., Madingley-hall; John Harvey, John Fowler, John Child, and Thomas Male, farmers; Thomas Britchford, miller, Wm. Male, beer retailer, and Mary Ann Williams, schoolmistress. Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

MILTON PARISH.

This parish which is situate in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, contains 1,378 acres; its population in 1801 was 273; in 1831, 377; and in 1841, 452 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,793. The soil is rich and productive, and there is but a small quantity of fen land in the parish. The principal landowners are John P. Baumgartner, Esq., and the Rev. John Chapman, rector. The Eastern counties Railway passes through the E. and S.E. parts of the parish, but the nearest station is at Waterbeach, three miles distant.

Manors.—The manor of Milton was for several generations in the Le Stranges who inherited it from the families of Deyville, and De Montibus. The earl of Derby who inherited from the lords Strange of Knockin, sold it in the reign of Henry VIII., to Wm. Coke, Esq., one of the justices of the king's bench. In the reign of James I., it was in the family of Harris, and after passing through several intermediate families including the Pembertons who purchased it in 1767, is now in the possession of J. P. Baumgartner, Esq.

The Village of Milton which is an exceedingly pretty one, is about 3½ miles north from Cambridge, and 10 S.W., from Ely.

The Church dedicated to All Saints is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, south aisle and porch, and a low embattled tower, in which are three bells. The chancel has lately undergone extensive repair, and is greatly improved in appearance by a new open roof after a design by Pugin, and a new east window in the decorated style, presented by the provost and fellows of King's college, Cambridge, and to which the rector has added some stained glass, which fills up the tracery, representing some of the sacred emblems. The *sedilia* and oak stalls have been restored, and a new vestry erected by the parishioners, and the gift of some materials from the rector. The *piscina* is

double, with an elegant detached pillar, the capital of which is ornamented with lilies. The remains of justice Coke who died in 1553, and those of a late rector, the Rev. Wm. Cole, the celebrated antiquarian are interred within the church. The benefice is a *rectory* in the deanery of Chesterton, patronage of King's college, and incumbency of the Rev. John Chapman, M.A. It was formerly a sinecure *rectory* with a *vicarage*, in the patronage of the rector, but was consolidated in 1845, by the ecclesiastical commissioners. It is valued in the K.B., at £4. 16s. 0½d., but now returned at £500. nett per annum. The tithes were commuted for land in 1800.

The *Rectory-house*, which is a handsome building, near the church, is in the Elizabethan style, and was erected by the present rector in 1846.

The *National school*, with a residence for the mistress, is a neat building.—About 100 children on an average attend this school.

Milton House (the manor house) the seat of John Percy Baumgartner, Esq., is a large, handsome mansion near the church.

The Charities of the parish which consist of about 26½ acres of land, now yield an annual rent of about £77; and at a vestry meeting held in January, 1850, it was agreed that in future, half of this sum should be given to the poor, one quarter for the repairs of the church, and the other quarter for the repairs of the highways.

Ball Mrs. Elizabeth
Baumgartner John P. Esq., Milton-house
Baumgartner John Thomas, M.D., Milton-house
Chapman Rev. John, M.A., rector

Farmers.

Adams William
Denson Thomas
Gunnell David
Gunnell Thomas
Swann John

Traders.

Badcock T., beer retailer
Butler Hy., beer retailer
Cooper Mark, vict., *Lion & Lamb*
Coulson Wm., beer retailer
Cox William, shoemaker
Easy John, butcher
Easy S., vict., *White Horse*
Eldred Stephen, blacksmith
Essex William, vict., *Jolly Brewers*
Fabbs Ann, (ladies boarding school)
Goodwin M., mkt gardener
Goodwin Moses, tailor, &c.
Gunnell M. A., schoolmstrss
Jennings T., baker & grocer
Kent Sarah, shopkeeper
Mackness Wm., butcher
Seaman John, shoemaker & letter receiver
Unwin Thos., bricklayer

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

OAKINGTON PARISH.

Oakington parish, is partly situated in this hundred, and partly in that of Chesterton: the hamlet of Westwick being in the latter hundred. It contains 1,757 acres, 270 of which forms the hamlet of Westwick. The population of the whole parish in 1801 was 317; in 1831, 532; and in 1841, 619 souls, 64 of whom belonged to Westwick. The soil is a rich loam, very productive, and the principal landowners are Queen's college, Cambridge, and R. J. Adeane, Esq.

Manors.—Oakington formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Crowland, having been given to it by Turketel a priest of the Saxon blood royal. Sometime

after the reformation it was in the Jocelyn family, and now belongs together with the impropriate rectory to Queen's college, for which it was purchased in 1560.

The Village of Oakington is neat but irregularly formed, and contains some good residences. It is situate about 4 miles N.W. from Cambridge. The Cambridge and St. Ives railway passes on the eastern side of the parish, and there is a station for Oakington and its neighbourhood near the village. A 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 Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave, side-aisles, chancel, and tower, containing four bells. The edifice was extensively repaired, in 1843, at an expence of about £900., which sum was raised partly by subscription, and partly by a mortgage on the church lands. The font is supposed to be of the 12th century. The living is a *vicarage*, in the deanery of Chesterton, valued in the K.B. at £4. 13s. 1½d., but now returned at £199 nett per annum. The patronage is vested in Queen's college, and the Rev. George Whittaker, M.A., is the present vicar. The tithes were commuted in 1834, for land. There are about 22 acres of land in this parish, the appropriation of the rent of which has for some time been in dispute, owing to the deed of gift not being found. It is supposed to be left to the church and town, but it has lately been appropriated to the church. The *Vicarage-house* is a good brick building, near the church.

The Baptist Chapel, is a small brick building, which will hold about 200 persons. Mr. Wm. Nottage, of Cottenham, is the present minister. In the church-yard of Oakington, lie buried, the three noted non-conformists, Francis Holcroft, who died on the 6th of May, 1692, Joseph Oddey, who died on the 3rd of May, 1687, and Henry Osland, who died in 1711.

The National School, with a residence for the master, was erected by subscription, in 1837: it is a neat building, both well attended and conducted. Mr. Jonn Doggett is the present master.

WESTWICK, as has been seen above, is a hamlet in this parish, though locally situated in Chesterton hundred. The *Manor* belonged to the Lisles of Ridgmont, in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III., and afterwards for several generations to the Finchams: at a later period it was in the family of Perse, and others successively, and is now the property of William Linton, Esq., of *Westwick house*. Westwick was formerly a hamlet of Cottenham, but about 200 years ago, the tithes were removed from that parish to Oakington, to which parish they now belong, though the hamlet is a distinct township. It is a small village of a few cottages, and the seat of the lord of the manor, situate about half a mile NE. from Oakington.

Directory.—Wm. Linton, Esq., Westwick house; Rev. Geo. Whittaker, M.A., vicar; Wm. Cole, Wm. Day, John Papworth, and Thomas Reynolds, farmers; John Doggett, master of national school; Thomas Coulson, shopkeeper; John Chapman, vict. *White Horse* (and carpenter); Daniel Decamps, blacksmith; Wm. Mitchell, wheelwright; Wm. Warboys, vict. *Lion and Lamb;* and John Wayman, baker and miller. Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

RAMPTON PARISH.

This parish contains 1,158 acres: its population in 1801 was 162; in 1831, 191; and in 1841, 194 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,752.—The principal landowners are Thomas Ivatt, Robert Ellis of Willingham, Wm. Ivatt of Cottenham, and James Mann of Conington, Esquires. The unenclosed land in the parish is now being enclosed, by virtue of an act of parliament obtained for that purpose. The Cambridge and St Ives railway passes through the S.W. side of the village.

Manor.—The manor was anciently the property of the family of Lisle of Ridgmount, and was afterwards in the Scroops. About the year 1623 it was purchased of the family of Alcock by Sir John Lemon, whose descendants sold it to the family of Mr. Strode. It is now the property of the widow of the late Walter Gee.

The Village of Rampton, which consists of the manor house (an ancient building with two wings), and a few cottages, stands about 7 miles north from Cambridge. The grant of a weekly market and an annual fair here was obtained by the family of Lisle or De Lisle, whose castle or mansion is supposed to have stood a little to the east of the church where is a moated site and some small vestiges of buildings. The base of the ancient market cross still remains on the village green. In 1844 an extensive fire, caused by an incendiary, occurred on the premises of Mr. Thomas Ivatt, which did considerable damage.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient gothic structure, partly thatched with reed, consisting of nave, chancel, south aisle and porch, and western tower, in which are three bells. Under an arch in the north wall of the chancel are the effigies of a knight in mail and surcoat, being the monument of one of the family of De Lisle; and in the nave there is a slab and brass in memory of Sir Thomas de Huntingford, who died in 1320. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Chesterton, rated in the K.B. at £9. 10s., but now worth £342. nett per annum. —— Taylor, Esq., is patron, and the Rev. John Fowler incumbent. Soon after the conquest, Picot the sheriff, gave the advowson to the monks of Barnwell. The tithes were commuted for land about six years ago. The *Baptist Chapel* is supplied with preachers from the neighbouring villages. The *National School* is a small brick building.

Directory.—Rev. Thos Gurney, M.A. curate, Thos. Ivatt, Esq., Manor house, Wm. King, schoolmaster, Rebecca Ivatt, schoolmistress, Wm. Clarke, vict., *Black Horse*, Wm. Rose, vict., *Chequers*, and Wm. Watson, shoemaker.

Letters are received through the Cottenham Post Office.

WATERBEACH PARISH.

This parish, which is bounded on the north by the Isle of Ely, on the south by Horningsea and Milton, on the east by Bottisham, and on the west by Landbeach and Cottenham, contains 5556 acres; its population in 1801 was 553; in 1831, 1,146; and in 1841, 1,270 souls. The amount of assessed property is £5,623. The soil is of a superior kind, and near the village are large garden grounds, the produce of which goes to supply with vegetables the Cambridge market; a great part of the parish is fen land, and the principal proprietors are lady Amelia Beresford, Edward Mason, Esq., the earl of Hardwicke, and W. S. Wiles, Esq.

Manors.—Denny Abbey.—Robert, chamberlain to Conan duke of Britanny and earl of Richmond having been professed a monk at Ely about the year 1160, gave a small island called *Elmeneye* in this parish to that convent, in consequence of which a small cell was established there. But the monks having suffered much from the floods, it was soon afterwards removed to a piece of ground given them in Denny, in the same parish, by Aubrey Picott. This little monastery appears not to have been long inhabited by the monks of Ely, for in the following century it passed from the Benedictines to the Knights' Templars, who were possessed of the manor of Waterbeach. In 1293 the lady *Dionysia de Mount Canisio, or Mount Chesnew*, founded an abbey at Waterbeach for the minoresses of the order of St. Clare*; and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin and St. Clare. In 1336 Mary de St. Paul, countess of Pembroke gave them the manor of Denny, and in two years after, (the order of Templars having been dissolved) the same lady gave them the monastery of Denny, which she had enlarged for their accommodation, and to which the nuns were transferred from Waterbeach. At the time of the great dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. there were 25 nuns in this abbey, and its revenues amounted to about £172. The site and most of its lands were granted to Edw. Elrington. The manors of Waterbeach and Denny, with the site of the abbey, which had reverted to the crown, were leased by Thomas Hobson, the Cambridge carrier, and afterwards granted in fee to Sir George Whitmore, whose descendants possessed them until about the year 1700, when the estate passed to Thomas Sclater Bacon, Esq. From this gentleman it passed by bequest to the Stand-

* The site of this Abbey was in the Hall close, south of the church.

leys, and it is now the property of lady Beresford. The abbey house and demesnes, now in the occupation of Mr. James Witt, have long been rented as a farm, being one of the most extensive in the county. The present house is built within the body of the conventual church, and several semicircular arches and pillars, with Saxon capitals, as well as the four great arches of the middle tower are still remaining, and the refectory of the convent is now used as a barn. The whole abbey was enclosed within a double entrenchment which may be seen in several places. The walls enclosed an area of about four acres.

The Village of Waterbeach, which is large and scattered, is situate about 6 miles N. from Cambridge, and 11 S. from Ely. The Eastern counties railway passes through nearly the centre of the parish for about 5 miles, and there is a neat station on the line close to the village. The land occupied by the railway company is rated at £2,500. This station lies midway between London and Norwich, being 62¾ miles from each. A new circulating library in connexion with the church, was lately established here. There are several excellent houses interspersed through the village. It is stated that about 60 persons have emigrated from this place in little more than the last 12 months.

The Church, dedicated to St. John, is a gothic structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, N. and S. aisles and porches, and a western tower containing a peal of five bells. The chancel was entirely rebuilt in 1849 by Edward Mason, Esq., lessee of the rectorial farm, at a cost of about £500., including a beautiful stained glass eastern window. The living is a discharged *vicarage* in the deanery of Chesterton, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £5. 15s. 7½d. and now worth about £500 per annum. The bishop of Ely. is patron, and the Rev. Henry Fardell M.A., vicar of Wisbech, and canon of Ely is the present incumbent; and for whom the Rev. William Theed M.A., officiates. Land was allotted at the enclosure of the parish in 1818, in lieu of the great and small tithes, except those payable from the earl of Hardwicke's property, which have since been commuted for a rent charge of £60. The bishop of Ely has the impropriation of this parish, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Barnwell.

The Vicarage House is a large commodious residence, situate in the village, at some distance from the church.

The Baptist Chapel which stands in the centre of the village was erected nearly 50 years ago, on a site given by the lord of the manor. The Rev. Richard Wright is the present minister. Here is also a *Wesleyan Chapel* erected in 1837.

Almshouses.—Mr. John Yaxley, by will dated 1624, gave directions for building an almshouse here for six poor widows and endowed it with £12. per annum. Mrs. Jane Brigham, 1705, gave by will a rent charge of £15. per

annum issuing out of houses in Chandos St. London, to the widows in this almshouse. *The boys school* is endowed with a house and garden, and 10 acres of land purchased with £100 left in 1687 by Mrs. Grace Clark for teaching six poor children, as well as with another piece of land left for its augmentation by Mrs. Dorothy Stone who died in 1688. *The girls school* is also endowed with £15 per annum, to which the vicar adds £15. more.

For the other *Charities* of the parish which are under the management of trustees, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Eminent Men.—Rev. Robert Jenkins an eminent divine, master of St. John's college, Cambridge, who died in 1727 was vicar of this parish, as was also the Rev. Robert Masters, B.D., who wrote the History of Corpus Christi college; and drew up "A short account" of this parish which was printed but not published, in 1795.

Burling Mr. William
Hall Mrs., Waterbeach-lodge
Mason Edward, Esq.,
Theed Rev. William, M.A., curate
Wiles Wm. Smith., Esq.,
Wright Rev. Rd., (baptist)

Farmers.

Baxter John, (& collar mkr.)
Camps John, Chittering
Claxton William
Clay James
Coulson James
Dawkins Samuel
Doggett Benjamin
Doggett Henry
Hall Charles
Levitt John, Joist-fen
Markham J., Causeway-end
Mason John
Medlow John, Denny-lodge
Osler John, (& corn dealer)
Peachey Thomas, Joist-fen
Reynolds Richard
Scott Mary
Tebbitt John, Joist-fen
Todd Robert
Todd William, Joist-fen
Warren Samuel
Wilson Jacob, Chittering
Witt James, Denny Abbey
Witt Matthew, Winfold

Inns.

Duke of Wellington, John Burling, (& butcher)
Fountain, James Leach
Hopbind, James Froment, (& brewer)
Rose & Crown, Wm. Willett
Rosemary Hill, James Froment, (& builder)
Sun, Elizabeth Burling
White Hart, G. Treadaway
White Horse, Simeon Easy, (& butcher)

Market Gardeners.

Bartingale John
Bradford John, jun.
Clay Charles
Coe William
Denson John
Denson Jonathan
Denson Josiah
Denson William
Frohock William, (& florist)
Mallon Samuel
Morris John
Smith John
Watts John

Miscellany.

Appleby John, baker
Appleby William, cooper
Barker William, shoemaker
Barker William, shoemaker
Bradford John, sen., carrier
Camps John, butcher
Cattell John, wheelwright
Collins Charles, butcher and beer retailer
Cooper Chas., wheelwright
Cooper Charles, carrier
Curtis Sarah, schoolmistress
Day Lydia, shopkeeper
Edwards Henry, shopkeeper
Finch Chas., plumber, &c., (and at Cottenham)
Frohock Jnthn., shopkeeper
Frohock Jnthn., carpenter
Gray Abhm., plumber, &c.
High William, machinist
Hildred Benjamin, tailor
Jenyns Jonathan, tailor, (& at Landbeach)
Lambert Walter, baker, &c.
Leach E. & J., bricklayers
Lithel Richard, broker
Markham Hy., beer retailer
Mudd Thos., grocer & draper
Peake Henry, blacksmith, &c
Pigg James, grocer & draper
Stout Kedgwin, railway station master
Stubbing Henry, blacksmith
Tarbutt Geo., basket mkr.
Waddelow Geo., plumber
Wagstaff E., schoolmaster
Watts John, tailor
Wotten S., letter receiver
Wye James, beer retailer
Youngman John, miller, and corn merchant
Youngman Robert, miller

Letters are received through the Cambridge Post Office.

STAPLOE HUNDRED.

This hundred which lies on the eastern extremity of the county, and extends to nearly its centre, is bounded on the east by the county of Suffolk, on the N. and NW. by the Isle of Ely, on the W. and SW. by the hundreds of North Stowe and Staine, and on the SE. by that of Cheveley. It extends over an area of 39,572 statute acres, and the following table is an enumeration of the parishes, &c.

PARISHES, &c,	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£.
Burwell	6,505	396	841	864	1,705	6,054
Reach (Part of Hamlet)		24	59	56	115	
Chippenham	4,500	122	351	315	666	3,157
Fordham	4,050	327	673	743	1,416	5,387
Isleham	4,396	481	1,078	1,049	2,127	6,942
Kennett	1,400	49	113	115	228	1,250
Landwade	120	5	17	12	29	180
Snailwell	1,830	42	140	133	273	1,920
Soham	13,420	911	2,036	2,055	4,091	17500
Barway, *Chapelry*,		13	37	34	71	
Wicken	3,351	207	479	466	945	2,860
Total	39,572	2,577	5,824	5,842	11,666	45,250

The Charities of Staploe Hundred

As abstracted chiefly from the parliamentary reports of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of all the Charity trusts in the kingdom

Date.	*Donors and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*
—	Church & Town estate, 91a. 2r. 9p.,	Burwell parish	15l 11 1½
1649	Thomas Frierston, rent charge	ditto ... ... poor	1 0 0
—	Vice-Chancellor's payment ..	ditto ... ... ditto	0 13 4
—	Poor's Fen, 166a., Burwell parish used indiscriminately by the poor, but worth		40 0 0
1582	Thomas Rivett, ...	Chippenham parish ... poor	4 7 3
1679	Thos. Delamere and John Francis,	10a. 3r. Chippenham parish, do.	8 0 0
—	Donor unknown, but supposed to be John Tetsale, rent charge, Chippenham parish	poor	2 10 0
1726	Lord Orford, rent charge ...	Chippenham parish ...	ditto 10 0 0
—	ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	school 20 0 0
—	Almshouses	Fordham parish ...	worth 15 0 0
—	Poor's estate, 8a. 30p. ...	ditto ...	poor 16 6 0
—	Church estate	ditto ...	... 20 0 0
—	Fuel allotment, 18a. 1r. 18p.	ditto ...	poor 21 0 0
		Carried forward	£310 7 8½

Date.	*Donors and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*		
		Brought forward	£310	7	8½
—	Peyton's hospital, ...	Isleham parish, 10 poor persons	135	16	0
1687	Thomas Blackerby, rent charge	ditto ... bread to poor	1	4	0
1693	John Hill, rent charge ...	ditto ... poor	3	0	0
—	Lady Maynard and others, 47a. 5p.	ditto ... poor	59	0	0
—	Fen allotment, 50a. ...	ditto ... worth	50	0	0
1711	Robert Moody, 1a. at Soham, for the presbyterian minister at Isleham		3	0	0
1776	Hannah Chapman, 2a. 1r. 26p.	ditto ...	3	10	0
1826	David Riste, £215. 7s. 7d. 3½ per cent,	ditto ditto ...	7	5	0
1818	Wm. Norman, £800. for the minister of baptist chapel		40	0	0
1674	George Fyson, 8a. Kennet parish, church poor, &c. &c.		10	0	0
—	Griffith's and Fairclough's charity, Kennet parish,	coals to poor	2	10	0
—	Poor's land	Snailwell parish	5	0	0
—	Town estate, or Soham Moor Charities, 102a. 1r. 20p. Soham parish, for the poor, schoolmaster, and binding apprentices ...		118	14	0
1833	Rev. George Haggitt ...	Soham parish ... ... school	10	0	0
1582	Peachley's almshouse for 9 poor persons, with 15a. 1r. 13p. ...		33	6	8
1502	Richard Bond, 49a. 0r. 38p., church highway &	bread to poor ...	89	0	4
1540	John Wright, 3a, ...	repairs of church	10	0	0
1630	John Tyler, 3 roods ...	ditto	2	10	0
1674	Benjamin Laney, bishop of Ely, 188a. 1r. 22½ p. for binding apprentices from the parishes of Soham, and Ely		303	18	0
1714	James Webb, site of a house,	Soham parish ... ... poor	0	5	0
1744	George Goward, rent-charge	ditto ... bread to poor	6	0	0
—	Eliz. Cawthorne, 4½a. ...	ditto relief of sick poor	9	0	0
—	Church rents	ditto	1	13	4
—	Poor's lands, 1a. 1r.	Wicken parish ... ... poor	1	15	0
—	Donor unknown, 1½a. ...	ditto ... ... ditto	1	10	0
—	Fen land	ditto ... ... ditto	1	0	0
—	Poor's fen, 10a. ... ... indiscriminately by the poor	ditto used for digging turf			
		Total	£1219	5	0½

BURWELL PARISH.

This extensive parish, which includes a part of the hamlet of Reach, contains 6,505 acres, and its boundaries are principally formed by the hundred of Staine on the S. and SW., the parish of Wicken on the N., and Landwade, Exning (a part of the county of Suffolk), and Newmarket on the E. Its population in 1801 was 1,250; in 1831, 1,668; and in 1841, 1,820, including 115 who resided at Reach. The amount of property as assessed to the property-tax in 1815, was £5,420. The soil of the northern part of the parish is a black loam, with a chalk subsoil on the southern part; good crops of wheat, oats, and peas are generally obtained, and the parish is noted for the growth of seed wheat, which is forwarded to all parts of the kingdom, as well as for its excellent clunch quarries. The principal proprietors are the Misses Harwood, the Crown, Messrs. Edw. Ball, Joseph Mason, Hy. Mason, and the Jockey Club; a part of the Newmarket race course being in the parish. A navigable draining cut comes up to Burwell and Reach and enters the Cam at Upware.

Manors.—King Edgar and Elflure de Langyath gave a large estate here to the abbey of Ramsey, which, upon the dissolution of that house, was granted to Sir Edward North. After possessing it for a few years, Sir Edward surrendered it again to the Crown, under which it has since been held on lease except during the protectorate of Cromwell, when it was sold to Richard Ashfield and others, and the manor-house to Justinian Povey. The present lessee under the Crown, of Ramsey manor is Mr. Robert Johnson. The manor of Tiptofts, which derives its name from the baronial family of Tibetot or Tiptoft, who possessed it as early as the year 1227, before which time it belonged to the family of Camois, was, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in the hands of Sir Thomas Lovell, who inherited it from the Tiptofts. In 1632, it was in the family of Marshe, and another manor called Dullinghams was in the Cromwells; these two passed afterwards in marriage with the daughter of Charles, duke of Somerset, to the earl of Aylsford, and they are now in the possession of the Misses Harwood, of Ely. Another manor here called St. Omers, which, in 1632, belonged to the Goodwin family, has since been in that of Isaacson, and is now the property of the Misses Harwood and others.

Burwell Castle.—In a close a short distance from the west-end of the church stood a castle, which was built before the conquest and appears to have belonged to the abbey of Ramsey, being situated within the Ramsey manor. This castle was besieged in the reign of king Stephen, in the war between that monarch and the empress Matilda, by Geoffrey de Mandeville, earl of Essex, who lost his life by a wound from an arrow before its walls. The remains are an oblong mount, 80 paces long and 50 wide, at the NE. corner of which stands a fragment of the wall of the castle, built of clunch. The castle was surrounded by a moat now quite dry.

The Village of Burwell, which is about 2 miles in length, and consists principally of one street, pretty closely built, stands about 4 miles NW. from Newmarket. A most deplorable accident happened here on the evening of the 8th of September, 1727, whereby 78 persons lost their lives. A multitude of people being assembled in a thatched barn to witness a puppet show, it caught fire through the negligence of a servant who set a candle and lantern too near a heap of straw in an adjoining stable, or as some believed through the malice of the same servant, who was refused admittance to the exhibition without the payment of a penny, the price of admission. The door of the barn had been so constructed as to open inwardly; added to this it had been nailed up to keep the crowd off, and the pressure of the people within rendered escape by it impossible until it was destroyed by the crowd without. "When it was opened" says the record of this calamity in the parish register, "the passage was so narrow, and everybody 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 76, perished instantly, and two more died of their wounds within two days." The heart-rending scene at day-break on the morning after the fire was indescribable. The relations of the unhappy sufferers flocking thither to find and own the bodies, some of their husbands, some of wives, parents or children, for there was scarcely a family in the town but had lost some member of it; and the difficulty of identifying them was great, as some had lost their heads, some their hands and arms, and others were almost burnt to ashes. Most of the mangled bodies were carried in carts and buried together in one large grave in the church-yard. Among the sufferers were several young gentlewomen of considerable fortunes, and the master of the show. The servant, Richard Whitaker, who caused this destructive fire was a native of Hadstock, in Essex, near Linton, he was tried for the act at the assizes held at Cambridge, in the following March, and acquitted.

There were formerly *two Churches* here, of one of which, that of Burwell St. Andrew, there are no remains, but its site, a piece of pasture land in the village, is called the old church-yard. The other *Church* at the southern extremity of the village is dedicated to St. Mary, and is an exceedingly beautiful edifice. It consists of a lofty nave and side aisles, N. and S. porches, chancel, and a fine western tower containing a peal of five bells. This handsome gothic structure appears to have been erected about the middle of the 17th century; the wall between the nave and 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. The nave has clustered pillars and pointed arches on the piers between the windows; the windows are of noble dimensions; the tower is embrasured and adorned with elegant pinnacles; the fittings up and decorations of the interior are greatly to be admired, and for symmetry and fair proportion this structure is scarcely exceeded by any village church in the kingdom. In the chancel are monuments of the Gerard family, dated 1608; of the Cottons, dated 1600, and of the Russells, dated 1663. The benefice is a *vicarage* in the deanery of Fordham, formerly in the diocese of Norwich, but now of Ely. It is in the patronage of the university of Cambridge, and incumbency of the Rev. J. J. Baines, M.A. The value is now returned at £335. nett per annum. Pursuant to a covenant in the deed of conveyance of the advowson to the university, a sermon is annually preached in this church on Midlent Sunday, by the Vice-chancellor or his deputy. The tithes have been commuted. *The Vicarage House* is a neat residence.

The Independent Chapel, erected about 50 years since, is a large commodious building, capable of seating about 500 persons. This congregation was formed

in 1747. The Rev. Abel Rd. Philps is the present minister. *The Baptist Chapel*, built a few years since, is a neat building to accommodate about 200 hearers; and there is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* also here.

The British School, a neat brick building erected in 1846, affords instruction to about 140 children; twelve children are taught free at a school held in the old work-house, for which the master receives £12. per annum out of the charities of the parish. For the *Charities* which are considerable, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Reach, is a hamlet 1 mile west from Burwell, which is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Swaffham Prior, *(See page 227.)* As has been shewn at page 20, William the Conqueror caused a military fortress to be erected at Reach, for the defence of his throne, against the rebellious Saxon nobles, assembled in the "Camp of Refuge" in the Isle of Ely. The *Devil's Ditch* terminates here. *See page* 228. The site of the ancient chapel here, some remains of which are still to be seen, is in Burwell parish. It is probable that the weekly *market* which was anciently held at Reach, originated in the grant to Robert Tiptoft, to hold a market on Wednesdays and a fair for 15 days to begin on Whit-Monday, within his manor of Burwell.

Arber Miss Mary
Baines Rev. James Johnson, M.A., vicar
Lucas Thomas, surgeon
Philps Rev. Abel Richard, (independent)

Farmers.

Adams William, Reach
Ball Edward
Ball Richard
Ball Thomas T., (& miller)
Gully John, Reach
Johnson Henry
Johnson Mary
Johnson Robert
Mason Henry
Mason John, Reach
Mason Joseph, sen.
Smith John

Traders.

Andrews Henry, merchant
Arber Benjamin, shoemaker
Bowes Joseph, shoemaker
Bridgman John, vict., *Rose*
Bridgman Rt., beer retailer
Bridgman Wm., wheelwright
Burling Thomas, tailor
Carter J., vict., *White Horse*
Carter Oliver, miller & beer retailer
Casburn H., beer retailer
Clark Sarah, vict., *Ship*, Reach
Crack John, bricklayer
Danby John, miller
Danby William, vict., *Fox*, (and carpenter)
Davey Henry, wheelwright, and vict., *Anchor*
Davey John, tailor
Dawson W., grocer & draper
Dison John, beer retailer
Edmonds Wm., shopkeeper
Faircliffe James, beer retlr.
Faircliffe John E., carpenter
Gardner Stephen, bricklayer
Green Henry, beer retailer
Guyver J., grocer & draper
Harding Wm., coal merchant
Higham James, tailor
Hills George, blacksmith
Hobbs James, boat builder
Hunt Charles, vict., *Five Bells*
Hunt George, saddler, &c.
Hunt Robert, shoemaker
Lepla Joseph, grocer and draper, & agent to the Royal Farmers & General Fire Insurance Company
Martin Henry, wheelwright
Medbury John, schoolmaster
Pettingale T., wheelwright
Pike Henry, millwright, &c.
Plaice Murrell, tailor
Powell Thomas, baker
Poulton Jane, schoolmistress
Reddick Lewis, miller
Ridgell Wm., waterman
Scarr Abraham, brazier
Shaw Jonathan, shopkeeper
Webb Eliz. S., shopkeeper

Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

CHIPPENHAM PARISH.

This parish contains 4,500 acres; its population in 1801 was 525; in 1831, 665; and in 1841, 666 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,347. John Tharp, Esq., is the principal landowner.

Manor.—In the reign of the Confessor, the manor belonged to Orgar the sheriff, and in the following reign, the Conqueror granted it to Geoffery de Mandeville. His son Wm. de Mandeville gave it in 1184 to the Knights' Templars with whom it continued till the abolition of the order, when it passed with most of their estates to the Hospitalers, who established an infirmary and preceptory here, and possessed the manor until the general dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1550 it was granted in fee farm to Sir Edward North: Sir Thomas Revett died seized of it in 1582, leaving no male issue, and it was carried in marriage by his grandaughter to the Russell family. When king Charles I. was at Newmarket during the civil war, he frequently came over to Chippenham and partook of the diversion of bowling at the seat of Sir William Russell, who seems to have retained his attachment to his royal master, notwithstanding his son Sir Francis was an active friend of the Parliament. From this family the manor of Chippenham passed by purchase, to the brave Admiral Russell, nephew of the duke of Bedford, who, for his splendid victory of La Hogue, was created baron Shengay, and earl of Orford. This noble admiral built a magnificent mansion here where he entertained King George I., on the 4th of October, 1717. Chippenham, was afterwards successively in the families of Sandys, Crisp, Molyneux, Montgomery, and Smith, and in 1790, Mr. Smith sold it to John Tharp, Esq. The monastery of Chicksand, in Bedfordshire, had a grange and estate here. The Templars procured a charter in the reign of Henry III. for a market here on Mondays, and a fair for two days at Michaelmas, both of which have been long discontinued.

The Village of Chippenham, which is neat and very rural, is about five miles NE. from Newmarket, and the same distance SW. from Mildenhall.

The Church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a neat structure, consisting of nave, side aisles, and chapels, south porch, chancel and square tower, containing five bells: a handsome Gothic screen, of the ancient rood loft, is still in the chancel arch, and there are monuments here to Sir Thomas Revett, and the wife of Sir Samuel Knight, author of 'The Life of Erasmus', who was vicar of the parish. This Church was destroyed by fire about the middle of the 15th century.—The living is a discharged *vicarage* in the deanery of Fordham, rated in the K. B. at £11. 12s. 6d., but now worth £240. nett per annum. John Tharp, Esq., is patron, and the Rev. Augustus Jas. Tharp, M.A., the present vicar. Land was allotted in lieu of tithes, at the enclosure, in 1791. The *Vicarage house* which stands near the church, is a neat new red brick building, in the Elizabethan style.

There is a small *Dissenting Chapel* in the village.

The *School* which is a large ancient-looking building, was built by Lord Orford, and endowed by him, with £20. per annum, to which other gifts are added, which raises it to £40. per annum.

Chippenham Hall, the seat of John Tharp, Esq., was built as a hunting box by Mr. Smith, on the site of the noble mansion of lord Orford, which was pulled down and the materials sold in 1790. It is situated in a fine, well-wooded park, four miles in circumference. The entrance to the park forms a pleasing termination to the village.

Badlingham is a hamlet containing an ancient moated farm-house (the hall), and some cottages about 1 mile N.E. from the village, on the extreme verge of the county. It is probable that there was once a chapel here, as the vicarage has been sometimes styled Chippenham-*cum*-Badlingham. The manor is annexed to that of Chippenham.

Tharp Rev. A. J., M.A., vicar
Tharp John, Esq., Chippenham Hall
Tharp Joseph Sydney, Esq., The Cottage

Farmers.

Kent Lewis, Hogg Hall
Kent Philip, Water Hall
Kent T., Badlingham Hall
Newport Thomas
Rust Charles
Wiseman Henry

Traders.

Baynes George, vict., *Hope*
Benstead John, wheelwright
Duffell Benjamin, shoemaker
Goldstone C., schoolmaster
Harris Wm., watchmaker
Holcomb Anthony, steward
Holcomb George, tailor
Howard James, butcher
Howell Charles, blacksmith
Middleditch John, butcher
Pledger John, shoemaker
Reynolds William, miller
Taylor John, beer retailer
Turner Joseph, draper and grocer

Letters are received through the Mildenhall Post Office.

FORDHAM PARISH.

Fordham is an extensive parish, containing 4,050 acres: its population in 1801 was 700; in 1831, 1,325; and in 1841, 1,416 souls. The soil is various, some being gravelly, and a large portion is on a subsoil of chalk and limestone. The principal landowners are William Dunn Gardiner, Esq., Eyre Coote, Esq., and the Rev. T. Hall.

Manor.—Priory.—In the reign of Henry III. a small priory of Gilbertine monks was founded here by Sir Robert de Fordham, as a cell to the great Gilbertine monastery at Sempringham in Lincolnshire. At the dissolution of religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII., the revenues of this priory, which was called Fordham or Bigging, were of the clear annual value of £40. 13s. 4d., and at that time there was only one monk besides the prior in the house. After its suppression, the site and priory were granted to Phillip Paris, Esq., and at a later period it was the property of the Russell family, a branch of the Russell's of Chippenham. Fordham abbey was afterwards purchased by admiral Sir Charles Wager, who built a fine seat on the remains of the old mansion. Edward Harrison, Esq., governor of Fort St. George, purchased it of Sir Charles Wager, and his daughter brought it in marriage to Charles, lord Townshend, who sold it to Wm. Metcalfe, Esq. In 1790, Francis Noble, Esq. purchased it of James Metcalfe, Esq., and pulled down the mansion, which was esteemed one of the

finest seats in the county. This manor and estate now belongs to Wm. Dunn Gardiner, Esq. The family of Basingbourn had a manor here which descended to the Tiptofts, Ingoldsthorpes, Nevilles, and Fortescues, and was purchased in 1509 of Sir Admiral Fortescue by St. John's college, Cambridge. The manor of Coggeshall, which belonged to a family of that name in the reign of Edward III., is now vested in Christ's college, Cambridge. The manor of *Fellons or* Hargraves was purchased of Thomas Poley in 1563 by the society of Trinity-hall, Cambridge.

The Village of Fordham is extensive and exceedingly beautiful, and contains many neat built houses, the most worthy of notice being the residences of Mrs. Dix, R. D. Fyson, Esq., and Mr. Rd. Fyson. It is distant 5 miles north from Newmarket, on the road from that town to Ely.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands at the eastern extremity of the village, and is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch, and a lofty tower containing a peal of six bells. At the north side of the tower is the "Ladye chapel," a very elegant building with an undercroft and groined roof. In the chancel of the church are some ancient oak stalls. The benefice is a discharged *vicarage* in the deanery to which it gives name, rated in the K.B. at £13. 6s. 8d., but now returned at £348. nett per annum. The patronage is vested in Jesus college, Cambridge, the advowson having been procured for it by bishop Thirlby, and the Rev. E. Hibgame is the present vicar. The great tithes belong to the see of Ely. The tithes were commuted in 1809. The register contains the following record—"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."

A handsome *Wesleyan Chapel*, capable of seating 400 persons, was erected here in 1849, at a cost of about £400. It is partly in the early English style, and has a neat porch. The *Independent Chapel* is a neat building, near to which is a residence for the minister. The *National School*, with a house for the teachers, was erected in 1849 at an expense of about £600. exclusive of the site. The *British School* was erected in 1844, and both schools are well attended.

Fordham Abbey, the seat of Wm. D. Gardiner, Esq., is a modernised brick building, erected on the site of the offices of the original mansion, and situated about a ¼ mile south from the village.

For the *Charities* of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Cotton Alexander, Esq., of Landwade, (temporary residence)
Dix Mrs. Mary, Island-house
Fyson R., Dillamore, Esq.
Gardner Willm. Dunn., Esq. Fordham Abbey
Seaber Mrs. Mary
Wilson Rev. Benjn., curate

Farmers.

Bland Joseph
Bland Samuel
Boyce John
Coote Eyre
Dennis Benjamin
Fyson Richard
Minnett John
Peacock Thomas, Biggin Cottage
Roper John
Seaber Robert Fyson

Traders.

Bland Joseph Mainprice, grocer, draper, & general dealer
Bland Robert H., butcher
Bland William Hills, nursery & seedsman & farmer
Boon William, shopkeeper
Brown Charles, blacksmith
Brown Edward
Brown Charles, beer retailer
Chapman Thomas, miller
Cooper R., plumber & glazr.
Cotton D., nat. school mstr.
Ellis Wm. Chas., schoolmstr
Covell George, miller
Covell John, shopkeeper
Dennis Robert George, land agent, surveyor & farmer
Eden Edward, hairdresser
Edwards Robt., wheelwright
Ereth Robert, beer retailer
Gardner Mary, schoolmistss.
Goodrich Wm., shopkeeper
Hills John, tailor & draper
Heath Mary E., schoolmists.
King Thomas, shopkeeper
Mann John, bricklayer
Martin John, wheelwright
Martin Charles, builder
Neale Wm., vict.. *Chequers*
Pettit John, baker
Pryke John, beer retailer
Reed Thomas, butcher
Rumbelow E., blacksmith
Seaber Thomas, grocer and draper
Smith & Co., corn & coal merchants, (& at Soham)
Smith W., vict., *Green Dragon*
Ware Jnthn., beer retailer

Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

ISLEHAM PARISH.

This parish which is bounded on the south by Fordham, on the west and north by Soham, and on the east by the county of Suffolk, contains 4,396 acres, according to parliamentary returns, and 5,201 according to award, 2,635 of which are fen. Its population in 1801 was 1,212; in 1831, 1,942; and in 1841, 2,127 souls. A great part of the soil is very good, and there are several hundred acres of turf land in the parish. The principal proprietors are, W. D. Gardiner, Esq., Rev. W. W. Cantlow, Mr. Edward Hicks, Mr. John Fyson, Wm. Harlock, Esq., Rev. T. Hall, William Layton, Esq., and Mr. Richard Bayley. The parish is famous for the production of lime stone which is considered to make the strongest and finest lime in the county.

Manors.—Priory.—There was a priory here, of which the date of the foundation, the name of the founder or the length of its continuance is unknown. Tanner tells us that it was dedicated to St. Margaret, and was a cell to the abbey of St. Jacutus in Britanny, and that it was granted by Henry VI., to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, being then valued at £10. 13s. 4d. It seems probable that about the year 1254, the monks removed to Linton, which was another cell to the abbey of St. Jacutus. The conventual church or chapel, now used as a barn, remains entire, about 100 yards west of the parish church. It is of the most simple style of Saxon architecture, with small round-headed windows: the east end is circular and vaulted with stone. The arch between the nave and chancel is circular, and several parts of the building are of herring-bone masonry, and the whole structure would indicate that the foundation was very little, if at all later than the time of the

conquest. The priory estate is now held on lease, under Pembroke Hall, by Mr. John Moore.

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 Edward III. Amongst the several possessors of it in after ages are John de Orreby, a baron, whose daughter brought it in marriage to Henry lord Percy, who died in 1368; lord Ross of Hamlake, Sir Henry Percy, earl of Athol; Henry earl of Northumberland, and George duke of Clarence. Before the year 1563 it was in the family of Peyton, who was before possessed of the manors of Bernards, and afterwards acquired that of Beck-hall. It is not known with certainty when this estate was alienated from the Peyton family, but in 1683 the three manors of Great Isleham with Beck or Bernards, Beck-hall, and New-hall and Uphall, belonged to Mrs. Catherine Maynard. Sir Rushout Cullen was the next possessor and from him they passed to the Bullers, one of whom sold them in 1807 to Mr. Robert Knight. The estate is now the property of Wm. Dunn Gardiner, Esq. 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 Haringesmere, in this parish, the tenant should meet him, and present him with a gammon of bacon on the point of a lance.

The Village of Isleham or it is called in some documents *Iselham*, is large and scattered, and contains three streets, and several good houses. It is situate about 8 miles N., from Newmarket, and 11 SE., from Ely. A little south of the village is a small hamlet called *the Pits*, which consists of a number of cottages standing considerably below the level of the road, on the site of several lime pits.

The Church dedicated to St. Andrew, is a large, ancient, and beautiful structure, consisting of a lofty nave, side aisles, transepts, chancel, porch, and western tower, in which are five bells. In the chancel are several of the ancient stalls or *Misereres*, and a large brass eagle. The body contains nearly the whole of the original open benches; in the chancel are the sedilia and piscina, and the pulpit is richly carved. The nave exhibits an elegant specimen of the architecture of the 14th century: it owes much of its ornament to the benefaction of Christopher Peyton, Esq., who raised the roof in 1495. 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 sowle 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°CCCC°LXXXXV° *beyng the* X *zere of Kynge Hery the* VII." In the north transept is a monument with the effigies of a cross-legged knight in mail and surcoat carved in

clunch; in the south transept is a gravestone with brasses containing the effigies of Sir John Barnard, who died in 1451, and his lady under gothic canopies. There is also in the church a plain altar tomb with the effigies of a knight carved in clunch, with a diadem round his head, ornamented with jewels, and a rich necklace. There are several other monuments to the Bernards and Peytons. The living is a discharged *vicarage*, and a peculiar in the diocese of Rochester, rated at £13. 3s. 1½d.; but now returned at £450. nett per annum. The bishop of Rochester is patron, and the Rev. G. F. Ottey vicar. The tithes were commuted in 1847; rectorial £732. 10s., £620. of which belongs to the executors of the hon. Thos. Windsor, and £112. 10s. to Pembroke college; and the vicarial for £496. 8s. The *Vicarage-house* stands near the church.

There are four *Dissenting Chapels* here, viz.:—Calvinists, Baptists, General Baptists and Primitive Methodists. There is also a General Baptist Chapel in the fen.

Peyton's Hospital or Alms-houses, for five poor widowers and five poor widows, was founded and endowed by the lady of Sir Robert Peyton, who died in 1518.

For the *Charities* of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

A neat *National School*, with a house for the teachers, was erected in 1848.

At Little-Isleham, a depopulated hamlet in 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 King's College, Cambridge.

Cantlow Rev. William W., (baptist)
Knight Mr. Edward
Norman Miss Sarah
Ottey Rev. G. F., vicar
Robins Mrs. Jemima
Seaber Mrs. Caroline
Stenson Rev. E., (general baptist)

Farmers.

Brown John
Chapman John
Frost John
Human John
Human William
Human and Brown
Lugsden Wm. L., Lark Hall
Moore John, Priory-farm
Sheldrick Thomas
Woods James

Traders.

Avey Chas., grocer & draper
Baker William, vict., *Cock*
Brown Jas., vict., *Ferry-house*
Brown Joseph, grocer and draper
Brown Morris, builder, farmer & vict., *White Horse*
Collin Robt., beer retailer
Cooper J., grocer & draper
Cornwell Bnjn., beer retailer
Cornwell James, blacksmith
Diver John, gardener
Diver John, shoemaker
Drake Fred., beer retailer
Drake John, beer retailer
Ellis Edward, beer retailer
Flatt John, beer retailer, Fen
Fleett W., beer retailer, Fen
Fletcher Wm., beer retailer
Fyson John, grocer & draper
Gammon Jas., vict., *Anchor*
Goldsmith Thomas, miller
Golding D. butcher & farmer
Garner Wm,, beer retailer
Human Nathl. H., assessor and collector of taxes
Human Nathan, beer retlr.
Human Wm., vict., *Griffin*
King William, druggist
Norman Jane, beer retailer
Pycroft Eliz., boarding seminary
Robins George F., merchant and farmer
Sindall Thos., maltster, merchant, &c.
Taylor T., grocer & draper
Watson I., beer retailer, Fen
Watson Rd., vict., *Cock*, Fen

Letters are received through the Mildenhall Post Office.

KENNETT PARISH.

Kennett parish, which lies on the extreme verge of the county, on the borders of Suffolk, contains 1400 acres:—its population in 1801, was 111; in 1831, 195; and in 1841, 228 souls. The amount of assessed property is £902. The soil is chalkey, and there are about 100 acres of heath. The lord of the manor and proprietor of the whole parish is the Rev. William Godfrey.

Manor.—The manor of Kennett was anciently the property of the Bigods, earls of Norfolk, from whom it passed with the title, to the Brotherton, and Mowbray families. On the partition of the Mowbray estates, between the noble families of Howard and Berkeley, this manor was assigned to the latter, and from them it passed to the Willoughbys. John Willoughby died seized of it in 1557; in the early part of the ensuing century, it was in Lord Petre's family, and soon afterwards in that of Barnardiston. About the year 1777 Oliver Godfrey, Esq., ancestor of the present proprietor, purchased it of John Onslow, Esq.

The Village of Kennett, which is very small, is about five miles SW. from Newmarket. It derives its name from the brook on which it stands, which was called Kennett, or Kent by the Britons, being a common name given by them to small streams. Kentford in Suffolk, although a distinct parish, separated from this by the brook Kent, is esteemed a chapelry of Kennett. The manors have always been united. The head-quarters of the parliamentary army was at Kennett, in the month of June, 1647.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small ancient edifice, consisting of nave, chancel and north porch. It is one of the few churches in the county, with Saxon doorways, and it has slender pillars, with foliated capitals. The screen of the rood loft still remains, and in the chancel is a double piscina, with pointed arches and detached pillars. The benefice is a *rectory,* in the deanery of Fordham, valued in the *Liber Regis,* at £11. 10s. 10d.; but now returned at £116 nett per annum. The Rev. William Godfrey, M. A., (the lord of the manor) is both patron and incumbent. The advowson of the rectory, is annexed to the manor. The tithes have been commuted.

Kennett Hall, the seat of the Rev. Wm. Godfrey, is now being rebuilt.

For the *Charities,* see the table prefixed to the hundred.

Directory.—Rev. Wm. Godfrey, M. A., Kennett Hall, Thomas Harvey, land steward to Mr. Godfrey, John Holland, vict. *Bell,* and the farmers are Walter Palmer, Dane Hill Farm, and William Steggall Peddar, Rosemary farm.

Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

LANDWADE PARISH.

Landwade parish, the boundaries of which are formed on the S. by Exning (a part of Suffolk), on the N. by Fordham, on the E. by Snailwell, and on the

W. by Burwell, contains only 120 acres. Its population in 1801 was 25; in 1831, 25; and in 1841, 29 souls. The amount of assessed property is £508. Landwade is a separate parish, and not attached, as is generally stated, to the neighbouring parish of Exning. The lord of the manor and proprietor of the whole parish is Alexander Cotton, Esq.

Manor.—As early as the year 1231, the manor was in the family of Hastings; in the reign of Edward III. Sir Thomas Cotton, grandson of Sir Henry Cotton, of Cotton-hall, had it in marriage with Alice, daughter and heir of John de Hastings. 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 daughter and heir of Edward Hinde, Esq., of Madingley-hall, and that manor as well as this has been in the Cotton family ever since. Thomas Cotton, Esq., an ancestor of the family, was high sheriff of this county as early as 1287. The old *Manor-house* which exhibited the architecture of the 16th and 17th centuries, has been pulled down, and a new castellated mansion in the Elizabethan style is being erected on its site. This splendid structure is of red brick, faced with cut stone, and surrounded by a moat with two drawbridges; when completed, it will be the handsomest mansion in the county. Mr. Wm. Bell & Sons, of Cambridge, are the builders. The grounds are being laid out with much taste by Mr. Cotton, and the neighbourhood of the hall is well wooded.

There is *no Village* here, but the *Hall*, the intended seat of Alexander Cotton, Esq., stands about 3½ miles north from Newmarket.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a light, elegant, cruciform building, with a western tower. It stands in a retired spot near the hall, and was built by Walter Cotton, Esq., who died in 1445. There are some remains of painted glass in the windows coeval with the building, consisting of several figures of saints and angels, and the chancel screen is in excellent preservation. In the church are several very fine monuments of the Cotton family, among which may be noticed a brass in memory of W. Cotton, vice-chamberlain to king Henry VI. who was killed at the battle of St. Albans in 1453, and the monument of Sir John Cotton, who died in 1593. The latter is much enriched with the ornaments then in use. This church was formerly a chapel to Burwell: it is now exempt from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and Mr. Cotton, in whom the tithes are vested, pays a small stipend to a minister of his own appointment. The Rev. J. Taylor of Newmarket performs divine service here once a month.

Directory.—Alexander Cotton, Esq., *Landwade Hall.* Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

SNAILWELL PARISH.

This parish contains 1830 acres; its population in 1801 was 200; in 1831,

236; and in 1841, 273 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,065.—John Tharp, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

Manor.—In the reign of the Confessor the manor was given to the convent of Ely by the parents of Leofsin, when he was professed a monk there. When the Doomsday survey was taken, it was possessed by Hugh de Porth, ancestor of the St. Johns. Samuel Clarke, Esq., who was created a baronet in 1698, had a manor and seat here then. Sir Arthur Clarke, by whose death the title became extinct, was buried at Snailwell in June 1806. The manor was sold by Sir Samuel Clarke to the family of Brand, of which it was purchased by John Tharp, Esq., of Chippenham, and from him it descended lineally to the present owner. The *manor-house*, old *Snailwell Hall*, has long been in a ruinous state, and is now let in tenements. There were several other manors here anciently.

The Village of Snailwell, which is small, is about 3 miles N. from Newmarket.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a mean edifice, in which are some memorials of the family of Lucke. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Fordham, patronage of John Tharp, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. N. J. Hill.—It is rated in the K.B. at £27. 11s. 0½d., and now returned at £535. nett per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a rent-charge of £489. 0s. 10½d.

Directory.—Rev. Nicholas Isaac Hill, M.A., rector; John Fyson, farmer; James Gittus, farmer and miller, and Mary Woollard, vict. *George & Dragon.*

Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

SOHAM PARISH.

The parish of Soham, is very extensive, and reaches in one point more than 9 miles. It contains, with the chapelry of Barway, 13,420 acres, and is bounded on the E. by Isleham and the county of Suffolk, on the N. and N.E. by the Isle of Ely, and on the S. by the parishes of Wicken and Fordham. Its population in 1801 was 2,004; in 1831, 3,667; and in 1841, 4,162 souls. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £16,840. 10s. The soil in the neighbourhood of the town is principally a deep rich loam; that of the northern part of the parish is of a heavier quality, and the remainder is principally low land. The pasture land is exceedingly rich. The principal proprietors are the Marquis Townshend, Wm. Layton, R. Fyson, J. D. Merest, and W. D. Gardiner, Esquires, Mrs. Slack, and Messrs. Robert Horsley and Thos. Whiting. Before the drainage 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. This mere, which contains 1,369 acres, is now drained by a steam engine of 40 horse power, and has been long converted into tillage and is very fertile. Middle fen, also near Soham, and comprising about 7,000 acres, is now drained by a steam engine of 60 horse power. Hervey, bishop of Ely, made a causeway from Ely to Soham through the fens.

Manors.—At the time of the Doomsday survey the manor of Soham was parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown. It was given by king John to Hubert de Burgh, and John de Burgh conveyed it to king Edward I., in 1273. In 1372 it was granted to John duke of Lancaster, and in 1459 was made parcel of that Duchy. In 1604 it was granted to the earl of Holderness, from whom it passed to the Chicheley's who possessed it in 1622. In the early part of the last century Sir Chas. Wager was lord of this manor, and 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 was purchased in 1806 of the late marquis Townshend by Thos. Martin Dennes, Esq., and is now the property of Wm. Dunn Gardiner, Esq. There is also another manor called Netherhall Wygorne, of which Mr. Gardiner is also lord. This manor extends into the parish of Fordham. The monks of Ely had a small manor here given them by duke Brithnoth in 991, which appears to have been held under the bishops of that see in the reigns of Edward I., and Edward II., by the St. Georges. The manor called Netherhall-Tindalls was in the families of Barnes, Foulkes, Hanmer, and Hervey. From the latter family it was purchased in 1805 by Mr. Robert Pigott, and it now belongs to James Drage Merest, Esq. The rectorial manor belongs to Pembroke college, Cambridge. There were formerly several other manors in Soham.

The manor of Barway, a hamlet in this parish, was part of the estate of John Neville, Marquis Montagu, probably inherited from the Tiptofts; and passed in marriage with his daughter Lucy to Sir Anthony Browne. About the year 1572 it was purchased of the family of Pechey or Petchre by the society of Pembroke-hall.

The Town of Soham which stands on the borders of the fens, and consists principally of one long street nearly two miles in length, and from which a few smaller streets diverge, is about 8 miles N., of Newmarket, 6 S.E., from Ely, 13 N.E. by N., of Cambridge, and 66 from London. It is irregularly built but has been much improved within the last 20 years, and now contains many excellent houses, and good shops. The principal residences are "The Place" the seat of William Layton, Esq., a handsome modern white brick building, near the church; "The Moat" the seat of James D. Merest, Esq,. a deputy lieutenant of the isle of Ely, is another neat modern mansion, surrounded by a small park very tastefully laid down; the Vicarage house, and the residence of Mrs. Slack. A printing office was established here about 30 years ago by Mr. Playford, at which the many illustrated works on agricultural implements, &c., manufactured by the Messrs. Garrett, of Leiston works, Saxmundham, Suffolk, are printed. There are several extensive orchards and gardens here, and large quantities of fruit are annually sent to London, and other principal places. Great attention is paid in this district to the dairy; immense quantities of butter now being made; and

formerly, cheese of a most excellent quality, similar to the Stilton was produced here. Soham had a market on Thursdays and three annual fairs: after having been long disused, an attempt has been lately made to revive the market on Fridays, but with little success, the attendance being very small. A fair is still held, on the 9th of May for cattle, horses, &c., and on the Monday before the feast of St. John (24th of June), there is a pleasure fair or feast held. As the charters for the markets or fairs are not to be found, it is probable that the former was held by prescription, as this appears to have been a place of note from a very remote period, having been the see of the bishops of the East Angles. St. Felix the apostle and first bishop was buried here, but afterwards removed to Ramsey. The cathedral, palace, and monastery were destroyed by the Danes, under Inguar and Ubban in 870. The site of these buildings is supposed to be on the east side of the street opposite the church, many vestiges of buildings having been discovered, and several human bones dug up from time to time. This place is said to have been called Monks Soham from the monks of Ely having a manor here, but more probably from the monastery which was founded here about the year 630, by St. Felix. Before the drainage of the fens Soham was also a sea port, for ships arrived at it frequently from Lynn. There is now a navigable canal called "the Lode" which joins the Ouse at Ely, for the transmission of coals, corn, and merchandise from Lynn, Cambridge, &c. This canal has been recently much improved, and a new quay for landing goods erected.

The government of the town is vested chiefly in the magistrates of the division, assisted by a police force, established in 1847; and in the year 1848, a company was formed for introducing gas into the town, under the able management of Mr. Sharpe, of Northampton.

About three years ago a town hall was erected by shares, at which a county court is held monthly, for the parishes of Soham, Fordham, Isleham, and Wicken. J. D. Burnaby, Esq., of Assundly Hall, Leicestershire, is judge, and Mr. Hustwick, of Soham, assistant clerk.

The Church dedicated to St. John Baptist is a very beautiful and imposing object, seen from a great distance as it is, or viewed from either north or south entrance to the town, in the centre of which it stands. It is a cruciform structure, with a lofty nave, side aisles, north and south porches, large chancel and a lofty square embattled tower, The upper part of the tower is highly enriched and ornamented with tesselated work composed of flints, and in it is a splendid peal of 10 bells, the ringers of which have obtained for themselves a well earned fame for their skill in the art of bell-ringing. During the summer of 1849, the chancel of this venerable structure underwent a thorough repair at the joint expense of the patrons and the vicar. The roof was taken off, and a new one substituted, and the whole of the lead re-cast; the mullions and tracery of the large and

beautiful east window were restored, and two new ones introduced on the south side, the whole of which were re-glazed. The interior restorations were from plans furnished by Messrs Benomi and Cory, the eminent architects of Durham, under the superintendence of their clerk of the works, Mr. Thomas Dickons, of the same place, who personally undertook the restoration of the ancient stone sedilia and piscina on the south side of the altar. The roof is of highly-polished English oak panelled, with centre and corner rosettes of the same material, resting on a base of richly carved foliage. The floor is composed of beautiful encaustic tiles of brilliant colours and elegant design—those within the altar rails being highly glazed, give a very finished appearance to this part of the edifice. The east end of the chancel, at the back of the communion table, and under the great window is of English oak, most elaborately carved and panelled; the Decalogue, &c., on either side of the altar being carved and left standing in bold relief in the old church-text or gothic character, must have been the work of many months incessant labour. The altar rails, or rather tracery, also of oak, are carved in a chaste and beautiful manner. The stalls, which are quite in the cathedral style, are of massive carved oak, and highly polished. The screen, which divides the chancel from the nave of the church, is indeed a beautiful specimen of the present art of carving. It was executed by Mr. Rattee, of Cambridge, on whom it reflects the highest credit for his patient and unwearied skill in preserving this ancient art. On cleaning the north wall of the chancel, just over the vestry door the workmen discovered a piece of ancient painting in fresco, representing a bishop in his robes, &c., which has been carefully preserved. The unsightly whitewash has been removed from the pillars and arches, giving the structure a more light and elegant appearance. On either side of the communion table are finely carved antique chairs. The cushions, table cover, &c., are of the richest velvet, and were presented by the Misses Tasker, sisters of the respected vicar.

The living is a *Vicarage* with the curacy of Barway, in the deanery of Fordham, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £32. 16s. 5½d. but now returned at £1642 nett per annum. The patronage is vested in the master and fellows of Pembroke hall Cambridge, and the Rev. Henry Tasker, M.A. is the present vicar. Bishop Ridley, the martyr, previous to his appointment to the see of Rochester, 1547, was presented by his majesty Edward VI., to the living of Soham (then) in the Diocese of Norwich. *See Cunningham's Lives of Eminent and Illustrious Englishmen*, Vol. II., p. 167. The rectory was given by Richard I., to the convent of Payne, who in 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 society of Pembroke hall. The tithes were commuted a few years since: the rectorial for a rent charge of £700. per annum, and vicarial for £1653. 10s. per annum.

There are neat commodious *Chapels* here for the *Baptists, Independents, Wes-*

leyans, Primitive Methodists and *Unitarians.* The three first mentioned are capable of seating from 500 to 700 persons each. It may not be out of our province to notice the scholastic establishment called "Soham Cottage," conducted by Mr. D. Gunton, a licentiate of the recently chartered college of preceptors, and member of its council. The *National Schools* for boys and girls are well attended, and the ancient *free school,* founded by decree of the court of Exchequer about 1664, and which for several years past has, through unpleasant litigation, been closed to the public, was lately re-opened on the National principle. The number of children in attendance is about 180.—Here are also unendowed almshouses for 20 poor persons.

For the *Charities* of the parish, which are numerous and considerable, see the table prefixed to this hundred, where the annual value of each is given according to the commissioners' reports in 1837.

BARWAY is a hamlet and chapelry in this parish, situate about 4 miles N.W. of Soham. Its acreage and population is included with Soham. The *Chapel* is a plain building, and the living is a *perpetual curacy* annexed to the vicarage of Soham. There is another hamlet about two miles from Soham, called *Coles.*

Addison William, surgeon, Sand-street
Bye William, solicitor, Pratt-street
Clack Rev. William, (Unitarian)
Cockshott Rev. John Wm., Churchgate-st
Cooper Rev. James, (baptist)
Hatch Mrs. Sarah, High-street
Hull Charles, Sand-street
Hustwick Thos. solicitor & stamp distributor, Sand-street
Knowles Mrs. Church-gate-street
Layton, William, Esq., Soham-place
Merest James Drage, Esq., The Moat
Miller Henry, surgeon, High-street
Nethercote Mr. Samuel, Brook-street
Shelley, Rev. — (independent)
Slack Fyson William, solicitor, Pratt-street
Slack Mrs. Margaretta, High-street
Tasker, Rev. Henry, M.A., vicar
Waller Rev. —, High-street
Whiting Miss, Brook-street
Wilkin Miss Eliz., High-street
Wilkin Thomas, solicitor, Fountain-lane

Miscellany.

Bullman Wm., miller, East-fen common
Canham Robert, gardener, Clay-street
Clarke Wm. M., vet. surgeon, Clay-street
Clements Edward, carrier, Pratt-street
Clements Edward, saddler, &c. Hall-street
Clements J., plumber & glazier, Pratt-st.
Cooper Daniel, cooper, Market-place
Collen Wm., jun., butcher, High-street
Covell Mann, painter and glazier, Pratt st
Crisp William, miller, Hall-street
Cross John, baker, High-street
Dennes Martin, druggist, &c., High-street
Dilley, Rt. fishmonger, Fountain-lane
Double Thomas, cabinet-maker, Hall-st.
Elsden James, hair-dresser, Market-place
Fyson Chas., painter and glazier, Clay-st.
Fyson Richard, millwright, Paddock-st
Garner and Giblin, milliners, &c. Pratt-st.
Gilson Wm., blacksmith, Hall-street
Heagren Chas., baker, High-street
Heagren Wm., baker, Churchgate-street
Holmes Joseph, blacksmith, High-street
Harvey and Hudson, bankers, Crown bank
Hunt Robert, millwright, Waterside
Kidd John, relieving officer, Newman's-ln.
King Wm., druggist, &c., High-street
King John, hair-dresser, Cross-green
Levett E., ironmonger, &c. Churchgate-st.
Ludbrook John, watchmaker, High-street
Mainprice C. auctioneer, Churchgate-st.
Mainprice Geo.,, wine & spirit merchant, Churchgate-street
Martin Chas., saddler, &c., Churchgate-st.
Martin, Wm. saddler, Market-place
Myson Job, wheelwright, Hall-street
Munns Edward, blacksmith, Hall-street
Murfit John, wheelwright, Hall-street
Owers John, and Frederick, builders, and ironmongers, High-street
Peek Hannah, straw hat maker High-street
Playford William, bookseller, bookbinder music seller, circulating library, perfumer, and agent to the *Royal Exchange Assurance Company,* High-street

Reeve William, farrier Qua Fen-common
Sizer, John, beer retailer, Barway
Saunders Chas. wheelwright, Hall-street
Pettit John, baker, Churchgate-street
Scrivener Edwd., watchmaker, Pratt-st.
Silver Robert, gardener, Bull-lane
Staples Edward, miller, Hall-street
Staples Edward, miller, Brook-street
Staples Luke, miller, Sand-street
Staples John T., butcher, Churchgate-st.
Staples —, butcher, Fountain-lane
Steadman, Thomas, butcher, Hall-street
Stevens J., cabinet-maker, undertaker, &c., Pratt-street
Tebbit Robert, builder and wheelwright, High-street
Tinkler John, confectioner, Market-place
Underwood Eliz., milliner, High-street
Whiting, Thos. B. currier, Westall-lane

Academies.

Garner Hester, Pratt-street
Gunton David, (classical and commercial boarding establishment) Soham Cottage
Hindman E., (ladies) Cross-green
Johnson George, High-street
Wilkin Eliz. and Sarah, Fountain-lane
National (Girls) Jemima Walker: *Boys' Free School*, Henry Hack, master

Boot and Shoemakers.

Bearcock George, Hall-st.
Bone William, Market-place
Gibson George, Churchgate-street
Harrison J., Churchgate-st
Horsley Joseph, Churchgate-street
Houghton Wm. High-street
Turner William, High-street

Corn &c. Merchants.

Crick J. & Charles, High-st.
Davey Samuel, Hall-street
King Waller Mills (and miller) Waterside
Malden & Wiseman, High-st.
Porter George, Market-place
Smith P., & Co., Waterside

Drapers and Grocers.

Bobby William & Co. High-st
Butcher James (draper only) High-street
Seaber Thomas High-street, (and at Fordham)
Warren Richard, High-street
Whiskard Jas., Church gate-street

Farmers.

Bull William, Fen
Collen John, Fen
Collen Thomas, Fen
Clark James, Stone-Bridge
Crisp William, Fen
Dennis George, Barway
Durrant Wm., Hall-street
Fyson Rt., Sand-street
Hopkins John, Fen
Horsley Rt., Qua Fen Comn.
Hovell John R., Barway
Johnson George, Hall-street
Jugg William, Hall-street
Jugg Wm., jun., Mere-farm
Lister James, Barway
Lugsden John, Fen
Malden George, Crow-hall
Malden Hy., Bancroft farm
Martin, Julius Cæsar, Hall-st
Palmer Edward, Barway
Palmer Frs., Qua Fen com.
Peachey Sarah, Hall-street
Peek John, Sand-street
Peek T. (& miller) High-st.
Peek Wm. Chambers, Hall-st.
Slack William, Cross-green
Sharpe A., Fen
Smith John, Qua Fen com.
Spring Charles, Block-farm
Staples, Ellis and James, Hall-street
Staples Edward, (& miller) Hall-street
Staples Edward, Pratt-street
Staples William, Brook-st.
White Warren, Hall-street

Inns, &c.

Thus * are Commercial Inns.

Anchor, Giles Clarke, Meer-side
**Crown Inn and Posting-house*, George Sore, Market-place
Fountain, James Gibson, Church-gate-street
King's Head, Henry Wilks, Hall-street
Red Lion, C. Redrup, High-st
**White Hart*, B. Dennis, Churchgate-street
Waggon and Horses, Francis Barnes, Bull-lane
Tiger, William Aveley, Fen

Beer Retailers.

Alyard William, Towns-end
Bradley Edw., Soham-shade
Crick Jas. (& brewer) High-street
Markham John, Clay-street
Horsley Robert, Meer-side
Hills Robert, Brook-street
Kidd Norman, Hall-street
Mason, Wm., Hall-street
Morley Fordham, Fordham-road
Palmer Thos. Qua Fen com.
Pechey John, Brook-street
Rice Valentine, Towns-end

Shopkeepers.

Bailey Edward, Clay-street
Bovingdon Hester, Pratt-st
Brook Thomas, Pratt-street
Bishop John, Clay-street
Cobbin J., Clay-street
Eade Thomas, Clay-street
Finch Joseph, Clay-street
Herrington Wm., Chapel-st
Hill Thos. Chas., Hall-street
Smith Elizabeth, Pratt-st

Tailors and Drapers.

Butcher James, High-street
Clements J. & Son, Pratt-st.
Elsden C., Churchgate-st
Johnson Jonathan, High-st
Tebbitt John, Churchgate-st

Post Office, High-street, Mr. Thomas Morley, Postmaster.

*** An Omnibus calling at the *Crown Inn*, to Ely and Newmarket daily.

WICKEN PARISH.

The parish of Wicken, or as it was anciently called *Wykes*, contains 3,351 acres: its population in 1801 was 614; in 1831, 892; and in 1841, 945 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,357. The soil is principally a strong loam, and a great part of the parish is fen land. The principal landowners are William Aspland, Esq., and Miss Mary Hatch.

Spinney Abbey, or 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 Bassingbourne, 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 abbey of Ely by Walter, bishop of Norwich. In 1321, Mary, lady Bassingbourne, founded an hospital here for seven poor old men: it was attached to the priory, and the monks, as her trustees, were bound to provide each of the pensioners with a farthing loaf of bread, one herring, and one pennyworth of ale daily, besides fuel and clothing.

Manors.—The manor of *Wykes* was anciently in the Thorntons, from whom it passed by female heirs to the families of Basingbourne, Colville, Gernon, and Peyton. Wicken was for many years the seat of the Peytons of Isleham. This manor was sold about the year 1800 by the earl of Bestborough to Mr. John Rayner, and it is now the property of Wm. Aspland, Esq. After the reformation a manor in Wicken, and the site of the priory which had belonged to the canons, were granted in trust to Sir Edward North. About the middle of the 16th century the priory estate became the property of Henry, fourth son of Oliver Cromwell, who, after the restoration of king Charles II., retired here, where he died, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church in March 1673. Henry Cromwell's son mortgaged the estate in 1687 to Philip Welbore; it was afterwards purchased by the earl of Orford, and passed through the Somerset family to the earl of Aylesford. Miss Hatch is the present proprietor.

King Charles II. visited Henry Cromwell in his retirement, when the sports of the field led him in September 1671 from Newmarket to the neighbourhood of Spinney, and various traditionary anecdotes are current as to the circumstances of the visit; one is, that the king having expressed a wish for refreshment, was informed by a courtier that a very honest gentleman resided in the neighbourhood, who would think it an honour to entertain his majesty, desired to be conducted to his mansion. On entering the farm-yard, which led to the house, one of the king's attendants took up a pitch-fork, and throwing it across his shoulder, walked in a stately manner before Mr. Cromwell, who was then in the yard, wondering at the number of his visitors, and still more so at this

ceremony, which even surprised the laughter-loving Charles, who inquiring its meaning, "Sire," said the pitchfork bearer, with more however of insolence than generosity, "the gentleman before whom I now carry this implement of husbandry is Mr. Henry Cromwell, to whom I had the honour of being mace-bearer when in Ireland." The monarch smiled; but Mr. Cromwell was greatly confused. This, however, was soon removed by the ease and gaiety of his royal guest.

The Village of Wicken, which consists of one long street, stands about 3 miles S.W. from Soham and 6 S.E. from Ely.

The Church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, consists of a nave, chancel, porch and tower. There are several memorials in it of the Cromwell and Peyton families. The living is a *perpetual curacy* in the deanery of Fordham, formerly in the diocese of Norwich, but now in that of Ely, rated in the K.B. at £18., and returned at £56. nett per annum. Miss Hatch is patron, and the Rev. W. Fleetwood, incumbent. The rectory, which was given to the priory of Spinney by Sir Hugh Malebisse, has since passed with the priory estate.

There are two Dissenting Chapels here:—one belonging to the *Wesleyan Methodists*, which is a neat modern building capable of seating about 300 persons, and the other to the *Primitive Methodists*, which is much smaller. The *National School*, at which about 80 children are educated, is endowed by Mrs. Rayner. For the *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Aspland William, Esq.
Casburn Mrs. M.
Fleetwood Rev. William
Layton Mrs. Sarah

Farmers.

Coxall Thomas
Cropley John
Dennis James
Dennis James, jun.
Dennis John, Spinney Abbey
Docken John
Halls James
Johnson John, Appleyard
Layton John
Mortlock Robert
Slack John
Slack Joseph
Slack Layton
Slack William
Staples Keziah, High-fen
Tebbitt John
Tebbitt Joseph
Sutton Thomas

Traders.

Aspland Isaac, grocer and draper
Barton James, shopkeeper
Houghton Geo., shoemaker
How John, miller, &c.
Kettle James, wheelwright, & vict., *Maid's Head*
Lavender Edw., shopkeeper
Peachey Isaac, builder
Treen Henry, blacksmith

Letters are received through the Soham Post Office.

CHEVELEY HUNDRED.

Cheveley or *Chevelai* is a small hundred, containing 12,867 acres, and situated on the borders of Suffolk. It contains a part of the market town of Newmarket, and is bounded on the east, north, and south, by the county of Suffolk, and on the south-west by the hundred of Radfield. The following table is an enumeration of the parishes, with the acreage, population and rateable value of each.

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£.
Ashley	2,143	85	195	202	397	1826
Sylverley, *Hamlet*.....		3	10	10	20	
Cheveley	2,489	134	325	320	645	2400
Kirtling	3,016	119	321	295	616	3000
Upend, *Hamlet*.....		40	96	91	187	
Newmarket, All Saints.....	320	144	337	476	813	5809
Wood Ditton	4,899	198	529	487	1,016	5132
Total.....	12,867	723	1,813	1,881	3,694	18,267

Charities of the Hundred of Cheveley

As abstracted chiefly from the reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the charities of the kingdom, presented to parliament in 1837 :—

Date.	*Donors and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*
1558	John Raye, 41a. 2r.	Cheveley parish, grammar school	£60 0 0
—	Henry, earl Dover, 19a. 3r. 14p.	ditto ditto ...	20 0 0
1748	Thomas Warren	ditto school ...	10 0 0
1553	Reeve's and Raye's charities ...	ditto poor ...	18 2 9
—	There are six tenements let free to poor people in this parish ...		
—	Town houses (2)	Wood Ditton parish, poor ...	2 15 0
—	Poor's land, 2a. 2r. 13p. ...	Kirtling parish	5 17 6
—	Agatha Milicent's gift	Parish of All Saints, Newmarket, poor	0 10 0
1636	Pike or Puke's charity	ditto ditto ditto	8 11 0
—	Ditto	ditto parish clerk	0 16 6
—	John Markant, rent-charge ...	ditto poor ...	0 6 8
1772	John Perram, £410. 6s. 2d. 3 per cent. consols, and £21. long annuities for specified purposes, for which see history of Newmarket ...		13 0 0
—	Town plate money		1 0 0
	Total, ...		£140 19 5

ASHLEY PARISH.

This parish with the hamlet of Sylverley, commonly called Ashley-cum-Silverley is situated on the borders of Suffolk, and contains 2143 acres. Its population in 1801, was 272; in 1831, 361; and in 1841, 417 souls. The amount of property as assessed to the property tax in 1815 was £2347. The soil is various and the principal landowners are the Hon. Wm. Hy. John North, of Foxton Abbey, Oxfordshire, (the lord of the manor,) the duke of Rutland, and the Rev. Edward Smith.

Manor.—At the time of the Conqueror's survey the manor of Ashley was in the family of Vere, one of whom gave it to the Knights' hospitalers. In 1540 it was granted to Sir Edw. North, and has continued with his descendants ever since.

The Village of Ashley which is small but neat, is pleasantly situated on high ground about 4 miles S.E., from Newmarket.

The Church dedicated to the Holy Trinity is a square building, erected in 1845: the old church has been long in ruins, and the chapel on the green in which divine service had been performed for many years is now used as a *National School.* The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Fordham, rated in the K.B., at £8. and now returned at £150 nett per annum. The patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. Edward Smith is the present incumbent. The rectory is united with the neighbouring vicarage of Sylverley which was formerly deemed a distinct parish, but is now in every respect consolidated with Ashley. The tithes were commuted for land in 1806.

The Rectory House is a large handsome red brick building.

Ashley Hall the residence of Mr. John Hammond, is a modern well-built mansion.

Sylverley or Silverley is a hamlet 1 mile S., of Ashley, containing one large commodious farm house in the occupation of Mr. William Fisher, and two cottages. The *Manor* of Sylverley was anciently in the Veres, and was granted to Sir Edward North, from whom it descended with the manor of Ashley. The church of which the tower only remains has been long in ruins. This tower being ivy covered forms a picturesque object, and was fenced in and trees planted around it, by the late marquis of Bute, the then lord of the manor.

Smith Rev. E., B.A., rector

Farmers.

Bocock Thos., (& butcher)
Fisher William, Silverley
Gardner Elizabeth
Hammond John, Ashley-hall
Hanton Joseph
Johnson Robert
Moore William, (& miller)
Poole George, (& miller)

Traders.

Bailey James, vict., *Crown*
Bye Elizabeth, shopkeeper
Hanton Robt., vict., *Plough*
Jessup Richard, shopkeeper
Norman Francis, schoolmaster and land surveyor
Ransom Bobert, blacksmith
Ransom Willm., shopkeeper
Ship Henry, carpenter

Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

CHEVELEY PARISH.

This parish which gives name to the hundred in which it is situated, lies on the borders of Suffolk, adjoins Newmarket, and contains 2,489 acres; its population in 1801 was 398; in 1831, 541; and in 1841, 645 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,386. The soil is of a light gravelly quality, and the duke of Rutland, the Rev. J. T. Bennett (the rector), and Philip Bennett, Esq., are the principal landowners.

Manors.—The manor of Cheveley formed part of the early possessions of the convent of Ely, having been given to it by Edelfleda, wife of Brithnod, a Saxon noble. King Canute gave them the manor of Ditton in exchange for it, and in the Doomsday survey it is described as parcel of the crown demesnes. King John granted Cheveley to Gilbert Pecche, and it was afterwards successively in the families of Loveday, Ormesby, and Pulteney. At a later period it was in the Cottons, who built a brick house in the park, which, in 1632, was their principal residence. Sir John Cotton, of Landwade, the first baronet of the family, sold this estate about 1673 to Hy. Jermyn, Esq., afterwards lord Dover, who dying without issue in 1703, bequeathed it to his relation, Sir Jermyn Davers, bart. From the latter it passed by purchase to Charles duke of Somerset, whose daughter lady Francis Seymour brought it in marriage to the Marquis of Granby, and it is now the property of the duke of Rutland. The Bensted family had a manor in Cheveley, for several generations held under the superior manor. The family of Folkes resided in this parish for nearly two centuries.

The Village of Cheveley is small but pleasantly situated about 3 miles east from Newmarket.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat ancient edifice, cruciform in shape with a tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts. Amongst the extensive alterations and improvements lately made in this church, several very beautiful windows and doorways have been re-opened and restored: the fine old oak screen, on which remains of gilding are still visible, has been placed in its original position: a carved reading-desk and pulpit corresponding with the architecture of the church have been substituted for the modern ones, and placed on each side of the screen; and open stalls have been erected in the N. and S. transepts, instead of the unsightly old pews. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Fordham, rated in the K.B. at £16. 8s. 1½d., and now returned at £522. nett per annum. The Rev. J. T. Hand is patron, and the Rev. James T. Bennett, M.A., rector. Mrs. Bennett, wife of the present rector, presented a fine-toned organ to the church a few years since. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a rent-charge of £708. 2s. 6d. The *Rectory-house* is a large red brick building pleasantly situated near the church in the centre of the village.

Cheveley Park, the property of the duke of Rutland, contains about 300 acres, well-wooded. The *mansion*, which stands in the park about 2½ miles south from Newmarket, is a large ancient red brick building, which was formerly much more extensive: two of its wings have been removed within the last few years, and it is still a large venerable looking pile. It is now the residence of John Fairlee, Esq., the duke's agent. Near the Cheveley gate surrounded by a deep ditch, nearly square, are some vestiges of a castle the residence of the ancient

lords of Cheveley. Mr. Layer tells us that this castle had large towers which have been long since removed.

The Green, the neat residence of Mrs. Jackson, is about ¼ mile S.E. from the church. Mr. John Raye, in 1588, founded and endowed a free grammar school here, and lord Dover augmented it with nearly 20 acres of land. All the children of the parish are taught free at this school. Mr. John Warren, in 1748, endowed a school here for girls, with £300. New South Sea annuities.

For the other *Charities* see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Bennett Rev. J. T., rector
FairleeJ.,Esq.,CheveleyPark
Firman Mr. Charles
Halls Mrs. Ann
Halls Mr. William
Jackson Mrs., The Green

Farmers.

Holland Joseph
Price William, (& miller)
Rice James
Slater Martin

Traders.

Dear John, blacksmith
Doughty John, baker
Goodchild William, butcher (and farmer)
Holland Anna M., vict., *Star*
Holland William Henry, builder
Ransom Robt., beer retailer
Ransom Rhoda, wheelwright
Rolfe Charles, plumber and glazier
Young William, grocer and draper

Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

KIRTLING PARISH.

Kirtling parish, commonly called Catlidge or Catlage, forms an angle of this county on the borders of Suffolk, and contains 3,016 acres inclusive of the hamlet of Upend. Its population in 1801 was 458; in 1831, 735; and in 1841, 803 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,434. The soil is a cold heavy clay towards the south, and of a lighter and better quality towards the north. The principal proprietor is the Hon. Wm. Hy. Jno. North (a minor.)

Manors.—In the reign of the Confessor, the manor belonged to earl Harold, and at the time of the Doomsday survey it was the property of the countess Judith, relict of earl Waltheof. Her daughter Judith brought it in marriage to the family of Tony, and it became the chief seat of their barony. In the reign of Henry III. Roger de Tony adhering to the king's party, the rebellious barons took possession of his castle here and committed it to the custody of Henry de Hastings. It was afterwards carried in marriage from the Tonys to Guy Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, with whose descendants it continued for several generations. In the reign of Henry VIII., it was purchased by Sir Edward North, who, in 1554, was created by queen Mary, lord North of Kirtling. From this period the manor of Kirtling, together with another manor here called Bensteds, have been in the noble family of North.

The Village of Kirtling, which is much scattered, stands about 6 miles S.E. from Newmarket. The surrounding country is beautifully diversified by hill and dale. A synod was held here in 977, when the clergy had a great contest about the celebration of Easter. For an account of the Devil's ditch, which commences near Catledge, see page 228.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a fine ancient structure, consisting of nave and aisles, chancel and porch, and a large square tower. In it are several handsome monuments of the family of North, amongst which is that of the first lord North, who died in 1564. Mrs. Dudleia North, sister of William, lord North, was buried here in 1712. From Ballard's memoirs we learn that she was a very learned lady, and fell a victim to intense study. Here is also the tomb of Edward Myrfin, a great traveller who died in 1553. The living is a *vicarage* in the deanery of Fordham, valued in the K.B. at £10., and now returned at £70. nett per annum. The lord of the manor is patron, and the Rev. Edward Hill, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1806 for land. The great tithes are appropriated to the see of Rochester.

An ancient mansion with four turrets, now called *Kirtling Tower*, and occupied by Mr. James Innes, steward of the lord of the manor, was formerly the gateway or entrance to a magnificent mansion called *Catlage Hall*, which was built on the site of the ancient castle of the barony of Tony, which was surrounded by a deep moat. This fine mansion was built by the first lord North, and here Roger, the second lord North, entertained queen Elizabeth in the 21st year of her reign. One wing of Catledge-hall was pulled down before the year 1752, and the remainder of the mansion shared the same fate in 1801. The late marquis of Bute built a shooting box or occasional residence at the back of the tower.

Kirtling Hall, now a farm-house in the occupation of Mr. George Dobito, is an ancient, respectable, red brick building. Here are *six Almshouses* endowed by the late marquis of Bute. The poor inmates receive each £12. per annum. A *National school* is about to be erected here.

Upend is a small hamlet in this parish, about one mile N.E. from Kirtling.—Here was formerly a seat of the family of Folkes.

Mc Douall Rev. —— curate
Innes James, land agent to the Hon. W. North, Tower

Farmers.

Bacon Daniel
Bocock William
Clover John, Place-farm
Collin George Pettit, (and maltster,) Parsonage-farm
Collin Mary, Old Park
Dobito Geo., Kirtling Hall
Hockley James
Mummings John
Price John, Mill-end
Smith George
Staples William Hatch

Traders.

Danby Stephen, vict., *Queen's Head*, (& farmer & tailor)
Day Richard Pettett, draper and grocer
Deeks J., draper & grocer
Plummer Edward, builder
Simpkin John, blacksmith
Turner George, beer retailer
Wallace Daniel, blacksmith

Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

NEWMARKET TOWN AND PARISHES.

Newmarket is a handsome market town, situated partly in this hundred, and partly in the hundred of Lackford, county of Suffolk, the centre of the main street being the division of the counties. It stands about 13 miles N.E. from Cambridge, 14 W. from Bury St. Edmunds, and 61 miles N.N.E. from

London. It comprises the parishes of All Saints and St. Mary, the latter of which is in Suffolk; and it is rather remarkable that these parishes extend no further than the town, which occupies nearly the whole of their area, 570 acres. The amount of assessed property in both parishes is £6,178; and the population in 1801 was 1,792; in 1831, 2,848; and in 1841, 2,956 souls. The duke of Rutland is lord of the manor by inheritance from Charles, duke of Somerset, who gave it with Cheveley and other manors in the neighbourhood, in marriage with his daughter to the marquis of Granby. The town consists principally of one wide, well built street (the south side of which only is in this county) about ¾ mile in length, from which several smaller streets diverge. It is pleasantly situated, the greater part of it occupying the gentle declivity of a hill. Most of the houses are modern and well built, and many of those which have been erected as residences for the nobility and gentry who attend the races, are extremely handsome. There are several good inns, the principal of which are the Rutland Arms and White Hart hotels, and amongst the nobility who have residences here during the racing seasons, or racing establishments, are the duke of Rutland, the marquis of Exeter, the earl of Lonsdale, lord Orford, the hon. Col. Anson, Sir Joseph Hawley, bart., and Colonel Peel. The trade of the town depends almost exclusively on affairs connected with the turf, for which it has long been celebrated. The *Race-course*, which is about 4 miles in length, is formed on an extensive sandy heath in the immediate vicinity of the town, and is one of the finest in the kingdom. Here are seven meetings in the year, viz.:—the *Craven meeting*, held in Easter week; the *first Spring meeting* in a fortnight after; the *second Spring* after the lapse of another fortnight; the *July meeting*, commencing on the first *Tuesday* in that month; the *first and second October meetings;* and in a fortnight after, the *third October* or Houghton meeting. Those held in Easter week and the month of October are the principal, and at these periods especially the town presents an exceedingly lively and interesting appearance.—The air on the heath, by which the town is nearly surrounded, is salubrious, and several hundred acres of it are held on lease by the Jockey club for racing and training purposes. The diversion of horse-racing, though undoubtedly practised in this country at the time of the Roman invasion, does not appear to have made much progress till the accession of James I., who introduced it from Scotland, where it came into vogue from the spirit and swiftness of the Spanish horses which had been thrown ashore on the coast of Galloway when the vessels of the Armada were wrecked. From this period it became more fashionable, and Newmarket had probably some kind of a racing establishment as early as the reign of this sporting monarch, as he erected a house here, which was destroyed in ths civil wars, but was rebuilt by that distinguished patron of the turf, Charles II., and is still dignified with the name of *Palace.*

The idea of improving the breed of horses has in a certain degree induced the legislature to encourage this species of gambling; and even the throne seems to sanction its continuance, for the sovereign has for many years given three plates annually here, and several at other places. Horse racing seems to have made rapid progress in this country within the last century; at the present time it is flourishing to a wonderful extent. "In 1762" writes the Hon. Captain Rous, R.N., in a little work on horse racing, just published, "there were 76 race courses in the united kingdom on which 261 races were run, consisting of 49 matches, 38 sweepstakes and 205 plates; amounting to a total value of £61,440. In 1807, there were 782 races, of which 189 were matches, 263 sweepstakes and 269 plates, value £115,950 for which 691 horses started. In 1843, 1,218 races, 86 matches, 897 sweepstakes, and 191 plates, value £198,990, for which prizes 1,289 horses started, and in 1849, 1,307 horses started in public of which 271 were two-year-olds; 417, three-year-olds; 254, four-year-olds; 365, five, six and aged. There are 111 race courses, of which three are in Ireland, and six in Scotland. It is computed that there are upwards of 200 thorough bred stallions and 1100 brood mares, which produce about 830 foals annually; of these there are generally three in the first class of race horses; seven in the second class; and they descend gradually in the scale to the amount of 480, one-half of which never catch the judges eye; the remainder are either not trained, or are found unworthy at an early period." At the October races in 1749, a nobleman laid 1000 guineas, that he would run a carriage, with four wheels and four horses, 19 miles within the hour, which he accordingly performed on the race ground, on the 29th of August following, in less than 54 minutes. The name of this town would imply that it was a place of no great antiquity, yet it gave name to Thomas de Newmarket, bishop of Carlisle in the reign of Henry IV. The first notice we find of the town on record is in 1227, a short time before which date a market had been established here, from which it took its name. As has been seen above, James I., built a mansion here then called the *King's House*, (in the parish of All Saints,) for the purpose of enjoying the amusement of hunting and racing. After it was rebuilt by the "Merry Monarch" (Charles II.,) he became a constant visitor to the Newmarket races, and he was the first monarch who entered horses, and ran them in his own name. Since then the *Palace* as it was afterwards called, was frequently the abode of royalty. Charles I., was brought thither a prisoner by the army in June 1647, and confined here for ten days, the head quarters of the army being then at Kennett. In conducting him from Childerley (the seat of lady Cutts) to Newmarket, Cromwell ordered him to be taken by way of Trumpington, to avoid passing through Cambridge, the towns people having testified a disposition to shew him respect: Sanderson says that flowers were strown before him in the highway as he passed from Childerley.

On the 22nd March, 1683, as Charles II., and several members of the royal family had assembled to witness the races, a tremendous fire broke out which consumed a great part of the town. It has been supposed that the defeat of the Rye-house plot may be attributed to this accident, as it occasioned the company to depart at a different hour to that calculated upon by the conspirators. Another very destructive fire occurred here in the beginning of the last century. The *Palace* ceased to be a royal mansion about 40 years ago, when the government, to save the expense of supporting a royal residence which then seemed useless, pulled down the whole of the front, facing High-street, and a part of the centre of the building, sold the materials, and shops have been erected on a portion of the site. The remainder of the building, which is of red brick and has an ancient appearance, is now in two distinct parts, one of which, that fronting High-street, was granted to the duke of Rutland, who has converted it into a hunting and racing box; and the other, the SE. front, and the stables, which are detached, have been in the occupation of Mr. William Edwards the celebrated trainer for a quarter of a century, having been granted to him for life by his majesty George IV., for long and faithful services as jockey and trainer. This last grant was confirmed by William IV. Mr. Edwards trained for their majesties Geo. IV., and William IV., and of late years for the earl of Albemarle, master of the horse to his late majesty and our present queen.

Public Buildings.—The *New Rooms* erected about 80 years ago in the High-street, is a large and elegant range of stone building belonging to the jockey club, and comprise coffee, dining, card, billiard, betting and news rooms, all handsomely furnished. The *Subscription Betting Room* erected a few years since adjoins the new rooms and with them forms a fine building in the centre of the town. The *Petty Sessions* for the county of Cambridge are held in this room every Tuesday, and for the county of Suffolk, at the offices of Messrs Isaacson, Gilson, and Co., solicitors. For the magistrates of the division *see page* 207. Here are two banking establishments, and a *Bank for Savings.* A subscription *News Room* has lately been opened at Mr. Simpson's (bookseller), High-street.

The Corn Exchange is a neat commodious building; the *market* which is well supplied and attended, is on Tuesdays, and *fairs* are held on Whit-Tuesday and Nov. 8th, for cattle, &c. The latter one, which is also a pleasure fair has long been famous for sausages. The *Gas Works* were erected in 1839, at a cost of £3000 raised in shares of £10 each. There is a small *Theatre* in the High-street, seldom used for theatrical purposes: this was formerly the *Royal Cock Pit.* The *Newmarket and Chesterford Railway Station*, is a neat commodious building, the front of which is supported by a range of very elegant pillars. This line, which is 18 miles in length, and joins the Eastern Counties railway at Chesterford, was opened for public traffic on the 3rd of April, 1848.

Queensbury House, which stands at the S.E., end of the town is a large ancient brick building, formerly the occasional residence, or racing and hunting box of the duke of Queensbury, but now the property of the marchioness of Hertford. It has been unoccupied for many years. About two miles west of the town is the *Devil's Ditch*, consisting of a deep ditch and elevated vallum, running seven miles in a direct line to the fens of Ely. (For particulars of this and the other ditches in the district see page 228.)

The *Ikeneld* Roman road enters Cambridgeshire near this town, and runs up the hilly ground to the east of the present turnpike road, bearing directly through Ickleton, over Foulmire field to Royston, where it crosses the *Ermine Street*. Several coins of Trajan, one of Faustina, and one of Maximianus Herculias were found near the heath about 85 years ago.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a plain edifice, consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower, containing a peal of five bells. In it is the monument of Tregonwell Frampton, Esq., a celebrated sportsman, who was keeper of the running horses to king William, queen Anne, George I., and George II. He died in 1728 at the age of 86. There are two portraits published of him in mezzotinto, on one of which is inscribed "The father of the turf." Tradition says that the church of All Saints was formerly a chapel attached to the royal mansion (near to which it stands), but having been once repaired by the townspeople after it was abandoned by royalty, it was claimed by them; and even now there is no provision for the support of a minister but the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants. The living is a *perpetual curacy* in the deanery of Fordham, patronage of the bishop of Norwich, and incumbency of the Rev. John Taylor. The other church on the Suffolk side of the town, dedicated to St. Mary, is another plain structure, consisting of similar parts to that of All Saints. The living is a discharged *rectory*, united with the vicarage of Wood Ditton. It is rated in the K.B. at £4. 15s. 2½d., but its present gross income is nearly £400. per annum. The duke of Rutland is patron, and the Rev. Francis S. Bradshaw, incumbent. The *Independents* and *Methodists* have each a chapel here. The *National School*, a neat building, recently erected, is attended by about 150 children. *Charity Schools* for the education of 50 boys and 50 girls were endowed by queen Anne, with £50. per annum.

The Newmarket Poor-Law Union embraces an area of 150 square miles, comprising the following 29 parishes, viz:—Ashley, Boro' Green, Bottisham, Brinkley, Burwell, Cheveley, Chippenham, Dalham, Dullingham, Exning, Fordham, Gazeley, Isleham, Kennett, Kirtling, Landwade, Lidgate, Moulton, Newmarket St. Mary, Newmarket All Saints, Ousden, Soham, Snailwell, Stetchworth, Swaffham Prior, Swaffham Bulbeck, Westley, Wicken, and Wood-ditton. Of these parishes, 22 are in this county and 7 in Suffolk. The *Union Workhouse* erected

in 1836 at a cost of £6,909., is a spacious white brick building, in the radiating style, capable of accommodating 380 inmates, and situated on rising ground, in the parish of Exning, about ½ mile north of Newmarket. The average weekly expense of each pauper in this house, for food and clothing, for the past year was 2s. 6d. The principal officers of the union are Wm. Bryant, Esq., chairman to the board of guardians; Wm. Parr Isaacson, Esq., clerk; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clarke, master and matron; and Rev. F. S. Bradshaw, chaplain.

Extraordinary Wheat Crop.—Mr. Clarke, the master of the union workhouse, has made public the following interesting experiment in wheat growing:—On the 1st of September, 1848, he planted two grains of wheat in pots, and allowed them to remain until the middle of November, when they were taken up, and the plants each separately divided: six sets thus procured were planted in the natural soil, in which they remained until the middle of February 1849, (being occasionally stamped during that period). They were then taken up and each plant separately divided, whereby 36 sets were procured: these were again planted in the natural soil, and the extraordinary number of 164 ears was produced by one grain, and 153 by the other. At least nine-tenths of them were unusually large, and they grew five feet high, and covered 12 square feet of ground. Thus, one grain of wheat produced 164 ears, which, when dry and ready for thrashing, weighed 3 pounds 2 ounces, the number of grains being 6,970; and after being dressed it weighed 15½ ounces. The other grain produced 153 ears, and weighed 2lbs. 13oz., and the grain after being perfectly dressed, weighed 13½ ounces. Here we have 1lb. 13oz. of wheat, and 4lb. 2oz. of straw grown upon 12 superficial feet of ground. This new feature offers many considerations to the agriculturist. For the solution of the problem, "can a sufficient quantity be produced to pay the expense of this new process." Mr. Clarke is now carrying out the principle upon a larger scale, on the ground belonging to the workhouse.

Amongst the *Charities* of Newmarket is the singular bequest of John Perram, who by will dated 30th May, 1772, left the sum of £410. 6s. 2d., three per cent. consols, and £21. bank long annuities (with the exception of some accumulations which it had accrued during certain proceedings in chancery), in trust that a marriage portion of £21. might be given to a parishioner of All Saints parish, who should, on Thursday in the Easter week, be married at the church to a woman belonging to it, neither party to be under 20 nor exceed 25 years of age, nor be worth £20. In case of two claims, the determination to be by ballot which should receive it; in case of no claimants then the money for that year only to be paid by the trustees to the winner of the next town plate. Notice is given in sufficient time to allow the publication of banns before Easter week: when claimed, the whole dividend is paid to the persons entitled; when unclaimed it is carried to the racing fund.

Newmarket Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE, HIGH STREET.

Mr. William Lepla, Postmaster.

Andrews Mr. Henry, Mill-hill
Bayley Mrs., Kingston house
Bottom William, Esq., Church-hall
Boyce Mr. Richard D., Railway-street
Bradshaw Rev. F. S., rector of St. Mary's
Braham Mr. John, Wellington-street
Bulkeley Captain Geo., Heath house
Chifney Mr. Samuel, Railway-street
Frewin John Edw. M., Esq., Terrace
Goodhugh Mrs. Sophia, Albert-street
Hall Harry, animal and portrait painter, High-street
Hammond Mrs. Ellen, High-street
Isaacson, Gilson & Button, sols., High-st.
Meynell Captain, Phantom cottage
Phillips Charles, solr., brewer, & agent to the *Equity & Life Assurance Company*, and coroner for Cambridgeshire, Albion-st.
Ratcliffe William, Esq., High-street
Seaber Mrs., High street
Simpson Rev. John, (indept.) Mill-hill
Taylor Rev. John, incumbent of All Saints

Miscellany.

Adlard Chas., ironmonger, Wellington-st.
Barrow William & Richard, veterinary surgeons, High-street
Boby Robert, ironmonger, High-street
Bottom John, farmer, High-street
Boyce Charles, sadler, &c., High-street
Brown and Colby, ironmongers, Mkt-place
Brown Robert, fishmonger, poulterer, and dealer in game, Wellington-street
Bryant Robert, maltster, High-street
Bryant William, farmer, High-street
Chapman C. B., cabinet maker, High-street
Cole Wm., basket maker, Drapery-row
Clark John F., architect & surveyor, Snailwell-road
Clark and Son, builders, Exning-road
Cohen Jacob, wire worker, Albion-street
Dunning Thomas, druggist, High-street
Eaton, Hammond & Co., bankers, High-st. draw on Cocks and Biddulphs, London; Mr. William Hilton, manager
Foster & Co., bankers, High-st., draw on Prescott & Co., London
Hacon John, carrier, High-street
Harris Wm., watchmaker, High-street
Hitchin Wm., beer retailer, Drapery-row
Hodgson Thomas, brewer & steward to Mr. C. Phillips
Holland Horatio, currier, &c., High-street
Howlett Samuel, b. & shoemaker, Mill-hill
Hull Rt., watchmaker & china dlr., High-st
Hunnybun —, coach builder, High-street
Jarvis Rt., cooper & basket maker, Drapery-row
Jennings Susan, milliner, &c., High-street
Kerry Geo., blacksmith & farrier, High-st
Kitchener Wm. Cripps, solicitor, High-st
Moody Tyrrell, brewer & merchant, High-st
Newman Wm., cabinet maker, upholsterer, & agent to *Norwich Union & General Hailstorm Insurance Cos.*, High-street
Parkinson Rt., stonemason, High-street
Pettitt & Argent, saddlers, &c., Market-pl
Pettitt Thomas, boot & shoemaker, Wellington-street
Piper Stephen, maltster, Newtown
Porter Wm., fruiterer, &c., Market-place
Rogers and Clarke, booksellers, printers, &c., High-street
Rogers Sarah, druggist, High-street
Rumble Samuel, shoe dealer, Drapery-row
Simpson Allen, bookseller, printer, stationer, &c., circulating library and newsroom proprietor, and agent to the *Liverpool Fire & Life Insurance Co.*, High-street
Simpson Joseph, miller, Exning-road
Stebbings, Chas., hairdresser, High-street
Stevens Hy. R., vet. surg., Kingston bldgs.
Symonds Thos., hairdresser, Market-place
Turner Joseph, saddler, &c., Market-place
Wiles Ellen, milliner, High-street

Trades and Professions.

Academies.

Clark Mary Ann, High-Street
Culmer George, Mill-hill
Frye Alfred, High-Street
Grammar School, Rev. H. Bewsher, High-Street
Henderson Elizabeth, (ladies boarding) Heath-house
National (boys) Jas. Rowlatt
National (girls) Clara Staples
Parkinson Elizabeth, High St
Payne Francis, High-Street
Prince Nancy, Mill-hill
Swindell John, Paradise row

Auctioneers.

Chapman Chas., (& cabinet-maker, upholsterer, estate agent, and agent to the *Royal Farmers' Life, and Hail Insurance Company*, High-street
Feist Ebenezer (and estate agent, and agent to the *Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.*, High-street
Hull Fleetwood, (& cabinet-maker, upholsterer, and estate agent,) High-street
Stamford Simeon, (and furniture broker, brazier, &c) High-street.

Bakers.

Allen Robert, Mill-hill
Allen William, High-street
Andrews Thos. Market-place
Claxton Alathea, High-street
Crick Joseph, Newtown
Crozier John, High-street
Daffen William, Newtown
Newman C. T., Market-place
Pond Henry, Mill-hill and Newtown

Builders.

Andrews Fuller, Newtown
Bowtell Wm. H., High-street
Clark & Son, Mill-hill
Frost Charles, Mill-hill
Ruse John, Kingston-place
Westley Samuel, Bridge-st.

Butchers.

Connington T., Wellington-st
Gent Samuel, Wellington-st
Holmes John, Mill-hill
Wiseman N., Market-place

Drapers, &c.

See also Tailors & Drapers.

Parker Geo. Hy., Market-pl.
Pask Thomas, High-street
Pratt James, High-street
Vince William, High-street

Grocers.

Bocock Robert, Wellington-street
Hilton Mary, Mill-hill
Pars Thomas, High-street
Porter Eleanor, High-street
Postans Geo. C., (& Agent to the *Norwich Union Insurance Company*,) High-st.
Sherwin Thos. (and flour and provision dlr.) High-street
Webster and Bayley, High-st

Hotels, Inns, &c.

Marked * are Commercial Inns.

Black Bear, Thos. Bateman, High-street
Black Horse, Wm. Barratt, High-street
**Bull*, Thos. Smith, High-st.
Crown, Frederick L. Bloss, High-street
Dolphin, James Tomlin, Drapery-row
Five Bells, Robert Hassall, Mill-hill
Golden Lion, Ralph Westley, High-street
Greenwich Pensioner, Samuel Speechley, Newtown
**Greyhound*, William Jarvis, High-street
Half Moon, Frs. Day, High-st
Horse & Groom, Geo. Flatman, High-street
Marquis of Granby, Leonard Ruse, Newtown
Railway Tavern, John Lovick, Newtown
Rising Sun, Wm, Witham, Sun-lane
**Rutland Arms, Hotel, and Posting-house*, Thos. F. Sabin, High-street
Sir John Barleycorn, J. Hills, Albion-street
**Star Inn*, J. Snell, High-st.
Three Tuns, James Clark, Market-place
Victoria, James F. Deeks, Exning-road
Waggon & Horses, J. Martin, High-street
Wellington, Robert Jacob, Wellington-street
**White Hart Hotel & Posting House*, Charles Bottom, High-street
White Lion, Philip Arber, (and stonemason), High-st
Woolpack, Robert Parkinson, Market-place

Horse Trainers.

Marked * are private trainers.

Armstrong John, High-street
*Arnull William, (to Lord Glasgow) Albert-street
Beresford Wm., Watercourse
Boyce Henry, Railway-street
Boyce Richard, Albert-street
*Butler William, (to Duke of Bedford), Bury-road
Cassidy John, Newtown
*Cooper William, (to Col. Peel), High-street
*Cotton William, (to H. Coombe, Esq.) High-street
Daley John, High-street
*Dawson Matthew, (to Lord John Scott), Churchroad
Day Samuel, Terrace
Edwards William, Palace
*Fisher C. (to Col. Anson)
*French Jph., (to P. Rolt, Esq.) Chesterfield-house
*Harlock Wm. (to Marquis of Exeter), Watercourse
Marson Charles, Terrace
Perrin John, Albert-street
Pettitt Robert, Regent-street
Robinson John,
Rogers Joseph, High-street
Smith Wm. Railway-street
Stephenson Rt., High-street
*Stephenson Robert M. (to Lord Clifden), High-street

Jockies.

Bartholomew Jas., Mill-hill
Boyce William, Weathercock Hall
Butler Francis, Railway-st.
FlatmanElnathan, Railway-st
Pettit Rt. Geo., Bury-road
Robinson James, Mill-hill
Rogers Samuel, High-street
Sly Robert, Mill-hill

Plumbers, Glaziers, &c.

Clark Thomas, High-street
Kent Samuel, High-street
Payne Solomon (and Agent to the *Atlas Fire Insurance Company*.)
Peck George, F., High-street

Surgeons.

Faircloth Richard, High-st.
Fyson Robert, High-street
Page Frederick, High-street
Peck Robert, Railway-street

Tailors & Woollen Drapers.

Avis William, Market-place
Bradfer and Son, (clothiers,) High-street
Bye and Co,, Wellington-st.

Clark Mary Ann, High-street
Folkes Joseph, Albion-street
Hassell Joseph, High-street
Lepla Samuel, Wellington-st.
Taylor Robert, Market-place
Vince W., (& clothier, wholesale and retail)
Wicks James, High-street

Public Establishments.

Corn Market, Jas. Clark, clerk, Market-place
Gas Works, Exning-road, Ebenezer Feist, clerk
Provident Society, F. R. Frye, secretary
Theatre, High-street
Railway Station, M. Niblow, station-master
Jockey Club Rooms, High-st., James J. Manning, clerk
Union Workhouse, Exning-road, Chas. Clarke, master
Subscription Rooms, High-st.

Public Officers.

Clerk to the Magistrates of the Newmarket division, Wm. P. Isaacson, Esq.
Clerk to Commissioners of Property and Income, Land and Assessed Taxes, Superintendant Registrar, and Clerk to the Poor-Law Union, Wm. Parr Isaacson, Esq.
Clerk to the County Court, Jas. Button, Esq., High-street
Coroner for the County of Cambridge, Charles Phillips, Esq., Albion-street
Registrars of Births & Deaths, Cheveley district, H. R. Stevens; *Newmarket district*, Wm. Staples
Registrar of Marriages for the whole Union, H. R. Stevens
Relieving Officer, Wm. Staples
Sheriff's Officer, Fuller Andrews, Wellington-street
CONVEYANCES: Railway to all parts of the kingdom; COACHES to Cambridge & Bury daily; and an OMNIBUS to Soham & Ely daily, from the White Hart Hotel

WOOD DITTON PARISH.

This parish, including the hamlet of Saxon-street, contains 4,899 acres; its population in 1801 was 648; in 1831, 888; and in 1841, 1016 souls. The amount of assessed property is £4,213. The soil is various, and the principal proprietors are the duke of Rutland, and Mrs. Richard Eaton of London. The Newmarket railway station stands in this parish.

Manor.—Wood Ditton and Fen Ditton formed part of the possessions of the convent of Ely, but was afterwards taken from the church by archbishop Stigand, and formed into two manors called Ditton-Camois (called afterwards Bensted) and Ditton-Valence. These manors passed successively through the families of Camois, Valence, Pakenham, Pulteneye, Oldhall, Lovayne, Bensted, George or Gorges, Cotton, Wendy, and Conyngsbye. Now united, they are the property of the duke of Rutland, whose ancestor received them in marriage with the daughter of Charles, duke of Somerset.

The Village of Wood-Ditton stands about 4 miles south of Newmarket.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, situated about half a mile N. from the village. It consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, and a fine lofty tower, in which are five bells. The handsome gothic screen of the rood-loft still remains in good preservation. In the south aisle are brasses of Henry English, who died in 1383, and his wife Margaret. He is represented in plate armour, mail gorget, and pointed helmet with a lion at his feet. The living is a discharged *vicarage*, consolidated with the rectory of St. Mary, Newmarket, and in the deanery of Fordham. The Rev. Josiah Walker, M.A., is the present incumbent. About 200 acres of land were allotted at the enclosure in lieu of tithes.

The Vicarage-house, a large red brick building, has been recently erected between the church and the village. About ½ mile west of the village are the

National Schools, which, with residences for the teachers, were erected in 1847. The style is Elizabethan, and the building is very neat: about 120 children attend.

Saxon-street is a hamlet in this parish, about 1 mile S.E. of Ditton. Here is a small *Primitive Methodist Chapel*. This place is called *Sextone* in the Doomsday book, and *Saxham* in later records. The manor is united to that of Wood-Ditton.

*** Marked 1, reside at Saxon-street.—See also Newmarket directory.

King John Lyles, Esq., Camois Hall
Walker Rev. James, vicar

Farmers.

Dobito Chas., Church Hall
1, Gardner E., Saxon Hall
Jennings M., (& miller)
1, Price George
Snazell Lawrence
1, Tetsall Peter

Traders.

Burling James, tailor
1, Candler Wm., blacksmith and beer retailer
1, Cooke C., vict., *Reindeer*
Danby William, carpenter
1, Gent Samuel, butcher & shopkeeper
Harrod James, master of national school
Jarvis Thos., shoemaker
Jennings Edward, vict., *Three Blackbirds*, (& farmer)
Linwood Jas., blacksmith
1, Turner S. J., harness mr.
1, Price Geo., beer retailer
Wiseman Willm., grocer and cattle dealer

Letters are received through the Newmarket Post Office.

ISLE OF ELY.

The Isle of Ely, comprising the whole of the northern district of Cambridgeshire, extends from the bridge of Tydd St. Giles, on the north, to Upmere on the south, a distance of about 28 miles, and from Abbots on the east, to the river Nene near Peterborough on the west, about 25 miles. Its boundaries are formed by the counties of Northampton and Huntingdon on the west, Lincolnshire on the north, and Norfolk and part of Suffolk on the east. This district contains the city of Ely and several considerable towns and villages which collectively make but one island, or large tract of land encompassed with fens, formerly overflowed with water, and more strictly called the Isle of Ely. The villages of Littleport, Coveney, and Stuntney, though sometimes reckoned part of it, were in their original state disjointed by small intervals of fenny ground, and therefore were distinct islands. The more restricted tract is about 7 miles in length and 4 in breadth, and is chiefly separated from the rest of the county on the south and east by the old channel of the Ouse, which river flows from the Huntingdonshire to the Norfolk border, and washes the City of Ely in its course. The boundaries of the isle of Ely are thus described by an ancient historian. "At Erhitbrigge 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 Wesche, on the south-side of the island, and so at Alderhethbrigge, and so at Erhithbrigge. These are the entrance into the island, one at Litteport, another at Stonteneyebrigge, the third at Alderhethebrigge; the fourth at Erhithbrigge." The etymology of the word Ely has been variously explained; the opinion of those authors who derive it from *Helig*, signifying in the British language, *willows*, that tree growing profusely in the isle; or from the Saxon *Æl* or *Elge*, an eel, are rendered most plausible by local circumstances, and venerable Bede, who flourished in the eighth century, adopts the latter derivation. It appears from the Doomsday survey that the number of eels to which the several lords of manors of the island were annually entitled, amounted altogether to more than 100,000: Wisbech alone paid 28,000, and Stuntney 27,250. This isle was called by the Saxons South *Girwa*, and its inhabitants were sometimes denomi-

nated the *Girvii*. From an early period it formed a separate district with an independent jurisdiction. The face of the whole district is described by a modern writer to be "one vast plain stretching beyond the reach of sight, interrupted on the southern side by one or two ridges of comparatively high land, but in all its northern portion presenting only some small elevations, which just lift the villages seated upon them above the general level. This whole tract is naturally a marsh, subject to be laid under water in rainy seasons by the rivers which creep through it to the sea, and rendered habitable and cultivable only by means of immense labour expended in cutting drains across it in various directions. Into these the water is raised by means of windmills (now mostly superseded by steam engines), which pump it up from the ditches that everywhere intersect the low grounds, and it is kept in by high banks which confine it on a level higher than that of the adjacent country. Among the objects presented by nature, the botanists will find a large variety of aquatic plants in great luxuriance; and the ornithologist will be entertained with a number of birds, not indeed equal to those of some of the unreclaimed fens of Lincolnshire, but sufficient to excite his attention." The heron is frequently seen by the sides of the drains, and these places are also the resort of several kinds of gulls, with the tern or sea swallow. In winter a great variety of the duck kind and other water fowl come up in the washes and offer a valuable capture to the fowler. Of the fish, pikes, and eels are the most abundant; and in the spring season smelts run up the Bedford river in great shoals. The inhabitants of the fens are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and many of the farmers are opulent; they feed numbers of cattle, and the sheep of the upland districts are frequently sent hither in the winter to fatten on the coleseed. The natives of 'the isle' in general are a stout broad set race, many of them with black hair and dark complexions. "Although trees are now scarce in the fens," continues the writer quoted above, "almost confined to willows and other aquatics, yet the bodies of oaks of large dimensions, still frequently dug up in the lowest and wettest tracts prove that the country at some remote period was well wooded, and probably in great part forest. As it is certain that before the drainage a century and a half ago, it was much more a morass than at present, conjecture is puzzled to determine at what remote era the soil could be capable of bearing timber trees, where even now no one would think of planting them. Some of the trunks dug up are still serviceable wood." Lambard describes Ely as "an ile standinge in that part of the realme which was some tyme East Angle, which toke the name (as Bedo and Lel say) of Eles; as Grafton and suche like (harpinge muche upon the stringe of mens names) affirme, of Helius a king of Ingland. It is lengthe about 26 myles, and in bredthe 14. It conteyned in Beda his tyme 600 families, hides or housholdes." From the indisputable fact

of the great level of the fens having once been sound and firm land, and probably one vast forest, writers argue that the surface is now much higher than formerly, that the rivers passing through it must have been considerably under soil, and their bottoms much lower than the surface of the lands at that time, otherwise the land could not have been dry and sound enough to have bred and nourished such large quantities of timber as appears to have grown here. That the surface is now much higher than formerly appears from the accounts given by Dugdale. In 1635, he tells us, upon the deepening of the Wisbech river, the workmen at eight feet below the then bottom came to another bottom, which was stone, and in it at several distances were found seven boats, that had lain there overwhelmed with silt for many ages. In digging through the moor eight feet deep at Whittlesea, we are told by other writers, at a later period, the workmen came to a perfect soil, and swaths of grass lying thereon as they were at first mowed. In digging a foundation at Salter's lode, the silt was observed to be ten feet deep, next below that, three feet thickness of firm moor, then blueish mould, which was judged to have been galt originally, because when dry it not only crumbled, but had the roots of reeds in it; then below it, moor of three feet thickness, much firmer and clearer than the other, and lastly a whitish clay was dug up which is supposed to have been the natural bottom soil at the first. Multitudes of large trees mostly of oak and fir have been frequently found buried under the moor with their roots standing as they grew in the firm soil. At the setting down of Shirbeck sluice near Boston, there was found at the depth of 16 feet, covered with silt, a smith's forge, and all the tools belonging to it, with horse shoes and other things. In driving the piles for securing the foundation of the great new sluice a little above Boston, in 1764, at about 18 feet deep under the then pasturage surface, there was found the roots of trees, standing as the trees had grown; and in some other parts of the pit about the same depth were found small shells lying in the same manner, as they are now often seen to lie at the bottom and sides of the marsh creeks. At the setting down of a sluice a little below Magdalen fall, a stone 8 feet long, and a cart wheel, 16 feet in the earth were taken up by the workmen. Near the river Welland which runs through Spalding in Lincolnshire, in 1696, jetties to keep up the old river banks were found about 10 feet deep, and the head of a funnel that emptied the land water into the old river; and at between 20 and 30 yards distance from the present river there were dug up from about the same depth, several old boats. On the N.W., side of the same river, and nearer towards the town were dug up at about the same depth, the remains of old tan vats or pits, and a great quantity of horns and shoe soles with sharp pointed toes turned up. In addition to these discoveries in most parts of the level beneath the surface, which are adduced by writers to prove that the surface of the fens is now raised higher than what it

anciently was, Dugdale mentions a long causeway made of gravel about 3 feet in thickness, 60 feet wide, and extending across the fen from Denver, in Norfolk, near Salter's lode, to Peterborough, (25 miles), which is now covered with moor in some places three and in others five feet thick. This road is supposed to have been made by Severus, one of the Roman emperors, who came over in person to Britain as others had done, and was the first to make causeways over the fens that his soldiers might stand on firm ground, and fight on dry land. Mr. Atkins, a gentleman much employed in surveys and examination of the fens in his time, says, the fens that are now, were formerly in the nature of meadow land, fruitful, healthful, and very profitable to the inhabitants, and yielded much relief to the people of the high countries in the time of great drought. The truth of this is disputed by some, but they seem plainly to have been so, for Peterborough of old was called Meadshamsted on account of the fine meadows there. Hence we find Leland, William of Malmsbury, and other writers very lavish of their praises of this once fruitful country. The great question then is, how, or by what revulsion of nature has this extraordinary phænomena occurred, by which this great tract of land, which was once a forest, then a morass, and is now by the industry of man converted into rich pastures and fertile corn fields—how had it become so deluged as to resemble a large lake studded with small islands, isolated from the neighbouring counties and extending nearly 100 miles from east to west, and nearly 40 miles in breadth?

The Romans, upon their invasion of Britain, are with good reason supposed to have found the fens and particularly the *great level* in its original sound, fruitful state, covered with woods and trees. Here, no doubt to these forests, the Britons in peace resorted to be instructed in the Druid's lore; and when the invaders appeared they sought for shelter and protection beneath their coverts. In the conquest of the island, the Romans found it necessary to take down vast numbers of trees and to clear the lands, in order to come at their enemies, and particularly in some parts of the fens, and Dugdale in a quotation from Tacitus says that the Britons complained that the Romans wore out and consumed their bodies and hands in clearing woods and in banking the fens. Up to this time Wisbech was the grand outfall for all the great collected body of water brought down from the rivers Granta, Ouse, and Nene, and was also the great mouth by which the tides flowed into and up these rivers. That there was anciently no other considerable inlet for the tides, or discharge for the outland waters is manifest from many testimonies. Though generally speaking the great level of the fens may be considered at the time of the Roman invasion, to have been sound fruitful land, yet, from its being so much lower than the neighbouring country, and almost a dead flat, as well as the rivers being unembanked, and the tides flowing freely into them, it must be supposed that some of the lowest

parts would be covered by the influx of these tides. To drain this land, the Romans opened other channels by which the water was diverted from its original outfall, which in time became choaked or dammed up; and it is the opinion of some that owing to this, and some extraordinary breach of the sea banks, or the banks made for defending them from the land floods, or both, together with the stagnation of fresh water caused by the obstruction of the old natural outfall at Wisbech just mentioned, the land became by some sudden irruption, inundated, and consequently depopulated. Many instances of such like breaches in the sea banks being well known to have happened in the neighbourhood of Boston, Wisbech, and Marshland; it is highly probable that when the Romans, (who had drained and inhabited these fertile fens for nearly 200 years), had by their divisions and distractions at home, been called away, and the country became involved in wars with the Picts and Scots before they called in the Saxons to their aid, this great level became neglected, that its banks, rivers, and drains fell into decay, that the waters of the ocean rolled over it, and that in time it became a desolate, deep and horrible fen. When the affairs of the kingdom became more settled, and the Saxons had established themselves, and planted their several kingdoms, then we must suppose they began to improve the fens by such methods as were most agreeable to the soil, and to their works it is most reasonable to impute the regaining and improving of the marshes.

At the time of the Norman Conquest the Isle of Ely was an inland island, surrounded on every side by lakes, meres, and broad rivers which became still broader in the season of rain, there being few artificial embankments to confine them, and few or no drains or cuts to carry off the increase of water towards the wash and the sea. The whole isle was almost a dead flat, with numerous meres, marshes, rivers, and brooks, and here and there an inconsiderable eminence standing like Ely up from it. These heights were often surrounded by water; and when the autumnal or the spring rains swelled the meres and streams, and covered the flats, they formed so many detached islets. Though surrounded and isolated, they were never covered with water; therefore it was upon these heights and knolls that men in all times built their towns and churches. Communication was then kept up by means of carricks, skerries, and flat-bottomed boats, which could float in shallow water, for, except in the rivers and in some of the meres, the waters were but shallow even in the rainy seasons. When the waters subsided, the greenest and richest pasture sprung up in many parts of the plain and gave sustenance to innumerable herds. The alluvial soil was almost everywhere rich and productive, and the patches which had been drained and secured rewarded the industry and ingenuity of the inhabitants with abundant crops.

In all times the isle of Ely had been a land of refuge against invaders. In

the days of Rome, the ancient Britons rallied here, and made a good stand after all the rest of England had been subdued. Again, when Rome was falling fast to ruin, and the legions of the empire had left the Britons to take care of themselves, that people assembled here in great numbers to resist the fierce Saxon invaders. Again, when the Saxons were assailed by the Danes and Norwegians, and the whole host of Scandinavian rovers and pirates, the in-dwellers of the Isle of Ely, after enjoying a long exemption from the havoc of war and invasion, defied the bloody Dane and maintained a long contest with him.—*See page* 19. As has been shewn at *pages* 20 *and* 21, after the Norman conquest, when many of the Saxon nobles and prelates, with their forces and people, resisted the arbitrary measures of the Conqueror, they choose Hereward, the Saxon lord of Brunn, for their leader, and for seven years held possession of this Isle. All the bravest and most faithful of the Saxon warriors who had survived the carnage of Hastings, and other battles which were fought soon after, were here, and in the bodies of these men, scarred with the wounds inflicted by the Norman lances, flowed the most ancient and noble blood of England. Thanes, earls, owners of vast estates, and the best and wisest in the land were here in this 'Camp of Refuge,' and nearly all depended for their bread on the lord abbot of Ely. Stigand, the Saxon primate of all England; Egelwin, the Saxon bishop of Durham; Alexander, bishop of Lincoln; the good bishops of Lindisfarn and Winchester, and the lord abbots of Glastonbury and St. Albans were here, and ate the bread of dependance and sorrow.

At the commencement of the civil wars, which distracted the nation in the reign of king Stephen, Nigellus, bishop of Ely, being attached to the interests of the empress Matilda, built a wooden castle at Ely and repaired the castle at Aldreth, and with some of the most powerful of his lay neighbours resolved to defend the island against the king. In 1140, Stephen having sent an army to besiege the castle of Aldreth without success, went himself with a fleet of small vessels to Aldreth, entered the island, put his enemies to flight, marched to Ely, and obliged the bishop also to take to flight. Two years afterwards, the island being still in a state of revolt, Geoffrey de Mandeville, earl of Essex, and Gilbert, earl of Clare, were sent here by the king to seize such of the bishop's men as should be found in arms: meantime the bishop returned and again possessed himself of the island and of Aldreth castle. In 1144, the men of the isle (the bishop being then at Rome), fearing the king's friends were meditating mischief against them, obtained the assistance of this Geoffrey de Mandeville, whom the empress Maud had won over to her party, and committed to his care the castles of Ely and Aldreth. The earl being incensed against the king, for some alleged ill-treatment which received at his hands, laid waste the royal demesnes wherever he went, as well as the lands and possessions of such as

were attached to the king's interest. At Benwick, near Doddington, where was a passage into the Isle, he placed a garrison, and had another at Fordham at the eastern extremity of the county. 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 in laying siege to a castle at Burwell, which the king had possession of. In 1216, in the war between king John and the barons, the isle was doomed again to desolation. Walter Buuck and a party of Brabanters, and afterwards the earl of Salisbury and others, entered the island, plundered the monasteries, and spread devastation as they passed along. In the reign of Henry III. it was again doomed to become one of the chief scenes of civil discord and its attendant evils. In 1266, whilst the king was engaged in the siege of Kenilworth, John Dayville and other rebellious barons took possession of the town and Isle of Ely after having laid waste Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. The barons having established themselves in the island, fortified it on every side, and daily sent out foraging parties who plundered Cambridge and various parts of the country. Prince Edward came afterwards from Scotland to the king's assistance with an army of 30,000 men, and the Isle of Ely was blockaded and captured, according to Matthew Paris in 1268.—It is stated that the island was then taken without opposition, some of the barons seeking safety by flight, and the remainder capitulating. 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 the Isle of Ely, save the mighty and successful efforts that have been made to reclaim the land by means of drainage, and those events in connexion with the abbey and city, which will form the subject of subsequent pages.

Drainage.—The Bedford Level.

The Drainage of that extensive district called the *Bedford Level* which extends into parts of the counties of Norfolk, Lincoln, Northampton, and Huntingdon, and of which the isle of Ely forms nearly half, being of great importance, we have much pleasure in presenting the following excellent article prepared expressly for this work, by Goodwyn Archer, Esq., of Ely.

"The South Level is one of the three main divisions (north, middle and south), into which the Great Level of the Fens, known as the Bedford Level, is separated.

This Great Level containing (exclusively of the low hills and eminences lying within it) about 300,000 acres of land, consists of the tract of land bounded northward partly by the fens of Lincolnshire, and partly by the earlier drained lands in the neighbourhood of Wisbech, in the isle of Ely, and in Marshland, in the county of Norfolk. It is bounded in other directions by the hard lands of the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Northampton, and within it are the hills and eminences upon which Ely and some other of the principal towns of the isle are placed.

A large portion of the above country was originally a forest, producing among other trees, oak, willow, and hazel. Numerous specimens of the oak are at the present time raised from the peat soil of the fens, with their roots attached to the more solid clay which lies beneath. Hazel nuts are also found buried at the same level.

The level at which these trees are lying, being considered by some too low in relation to the sea to allow of the growth of oak, it is supposed that the land on which they stood was depressed at a very early period by an earthquake or other convulsion as suggested by Dugdale, in his history of embanking and draining, and that the downfall waters which took possession of the void left by the depression, have, in the long period which has since elapsed, deposited or produced the mass of moor and vegetable debris which now forms the upper layer in the greater part of the South Level, and in the parts of the Middle and North Levels most remote from the sea. And although in the parts nearer the sea the upper layer consists of a silty strong soil, deposited there by the action of the tides on the sands accumulated in the great wash, still the layer of moor may be found under it even within a mile of Lynn harbour, favouring the idea that this great fresh water basin extended nearly to the sea.

Other writers, among whom is Badsdale, who wrote in the year 1725 his valuable history of drainage, attribute the formation of the fens to more ordinary causes. They suppose that the greater part of the Level was anciently firm and dry ground, that it was a vast plain having a hanging level and gradual descent to the ocean, and the lower parts of which nearest the sea were overflowed by spring tides, and were of the nature of salt marsh, till they were embanked by a colony of Romans, who thus won and gained Holland in Lincolnshire, and Marshland in Norfolk from the sea. Up to this period it is stated that the Bedford Level was not of its present fenny character but that where free from trees, was of the nature of land meadows, fruitful, healthful, and very grateful to the inhabitants.

But the embankments which saved the low grounds they encompassed are supposed to have drowned the lands lying further up the country, inasmuch as they encroached upon the rivers and made them so narrow that the landfloods in

the winter season could not get to sea, and succeeding ages following the example of the Romans more and more of the lower parts of the country, were from time to time embanked, and by those banks the high country waters were kept from the sea, whither the descent of the country would naturally have carried them. It was owing (as is conceived by some) to this damming up of the land waters and the neglect of the gooles or helps kept for their passage to the sea, that at a very early period the Wisbech channel fell into decay.

It should be observed, that in the earliest condition of the level of which any record remains, and at a period long prior to its division into three levels, the greater part of the lands that now form the South Level, had their outfall at Wisbech, in conjunction with the lands now forming the North and Middle Levels. At that period, the lesser Ouse flowing into the Level at Brandon, in Suffolk, and the Wissey entering at Stoke, in Norfolk, were the only channels that found their way through the Level to Lynn. The great Ouse flowed from Earith, in Huntingdonshire, through the present South Level by the city of Ely to Littleport, and thence diverged by the old Croft river to Wisbech.

It is supposed by the writers now referred to, that with the decay of the Wisbech river, placed by some as far back as the 7th and 9th centuries, the Level assumed its present fenny character. The waters abandoning their old channels inundated the lands and descended across the country towards Lynn, which Badslade informs us was the lowest part of the level; there it was dammed up by the embankments raised in marshland by the Colonists, and their imitators located immediately above them, and the upper or unembanked parts of the great plain became and continued for some centuries one great morass.

The first step towards recovering any part of the present level from its miserable condition, was by cutting a new channel about three miles long, from Littleport Chain to a place called Rebeck, on the lesser Ouse, by which the waters of the great Ouse were directed into the channel of the lesser river, and so towards Lynn. The date of this work is not ascertained, but the increased quantity of back water thus directed into the small channel at Lynn, is supposed to have increased the opening to the sea, and to have admitted the tides more freely up the country. The channel at Lynn which had previously been but six perches wide, became so much enlarged as to alarm the inhabitants of Marshland for the safety of their banks, and in the year 1342, the great quantities of water descending through this channel in default of their former outfall, had with the assistance of the tides, worn and ground the river Ouse and Lynn Haven to such a width that the Marshlanders (their banks being broken) exhibited a petition to king Edward III., shewing, "that whereas, the river going to Lynn, had used to run between banks distant twelve perches asunder, but was now a full mile in breadth, they humbly petitioned that the river might be confined to

its ancient width." A petition to the same effect was presented to Richard II., in 1378, and in the reign of queen Elizabeth the Marshlanders suffered still from the same cause and continued to do so in the time of James I., to whose Privy Council they presented another petition on the subject.

During all this period, the improvement of the Lynn channel was acting with good effect upon the drainage of those portions of the level that were adjacent to the river Ouse, (that is) to the lands now forming the South Level, and Sir Clement Edmonds who was appointed by the privy council in 1618, to accompany their lordships on a view of the fens and their outfalls, reports that the river Ouse, "passing down to its outfall at Lynn is a goodly fair river, throughout and below Ely downward, runneth with such a current that it is absolutely the best sewer of all that country and the country all along the river side, both in Cambridgeshire and in the Isle, being a very rich soil and well inhabited, is not otherwise much troubled with water, but in winter and in time of floods occasioned by the waters being stopped between Huntingdon and Ely by Weeds, Weirs, Hards, &c." At this time the river Ouse at Earith, (16 miles above Ely) was 14 feet deep and 130 feet wide, and Badslade argues from the evidence referred to in his history that as to the South Level notwithstanding the Weirs, Stamps, Gravels &c., in the Ouse, being impediments to the passage of the landfloods, made them rise high and overflow land that would have been otherwise safe, yet the freshes did not stagnate in the fens and surround (inundate) them hurtfully, and they were good summer lands at worst, and in moderate years whole year grounds.

The state of the lands now forming the North and Middle Levels was, during the same period, far less prosperous. In that part of the country, though the channels leading to the abandoned outfall had become useless, no efficient cut had been made to conduct the water to the new outfall, and the Courts of Sewers having no power to make new drains, and the inhabitants differing about the new works required, the country lay neglected, until in the time of Henry VII., in the year 1490, John Morton, bishop of Ely, to prevent the waters of the river Nene from coming into the Isle of Ely and to direct them to Wisbech, cut a new river 14 miles long from Peterborough to Guyhirn, and by setting a sluice across the old river at Standground, turned the waters of the Nene down the new cut. This channel divides the North and Middle Levels, and at the present time serves the purpose for which it was cut, but when originally made it was not sufficiently capacious, and the greater portion of its waters overflowed and found their way into the fens, and by circuitous routes reached Well creek and the Lynn channel.

The next attempt to materially improve the drainage was made by Sir John Popham, lord chief justice of England to king James I. He obtained an act of parliament in the year 1605, being the first passed for draining the fens, and

under its authority cut a drain, now called Popham's Eau, for conveying the waters from the Middle Level towards the Lynn outfall, but Sir John Popham dying soon after and his project with him, the drain was stopped up for a time and afterwards re-opened and deepened to the great benefit of the Middle Level, when Mr. Sinolphus Bell, a large proprietor of land at Upwell, having much ground adjoining this river which was yearly drowned by it, and on the ground that satisfaction had not been made for the land taken for the cut, obtained an order of the Court of Sewers for closing the upper doors of it until satisfaction was made for the land, and the banks of the cut fortified so that his grounds should not be hurt.

This project having been abandoned, Sir Wm. Ayloff and Thomas Anthony, Esq., laid proposals before the Privy Council in 1619 for draining the fens, upon being allowed a certain portion of the lands recovered. Their proposals were approved and handed over to a commission of Sewers, but the undertakers being unable to give a satisfactory guarantee that the navigation of the Ouse, Grant, and other rivers should not be impaired, their proposals were ultimately rejected, and king James I., who, (as Sir Cornelius Vermuyden says) for the honour of this kingdom would not any longer suffer these countries to be abandoned to the will of the waters, nor let them lie waste and unprofitable, did himself undertake the great work. King James, however, took no step in the work.

The next undertaker was Sir Cornelius Vermuyden a Dutchman of some experience in works of drainage, both abroad and in this country. At a court of sewers held at Huntingdon, in the reign of Charles I., (1629), he contracted to drain the fens for 90,000 acres of the land as his remuneration, but he having afterwards demanded a concession of 5000 acres more, and the country being unwilling that a contract should be made with a foreigner, Francis earl of Bedford, who was the owner of 20,000 acres of land in Thorney and Whittlesey, (a part of the country remote from the Lynn outfall) was importuned by the Country and the Court of sewers to undertake the great work of drainage. A court of sewers was thereupon held at Lynn, on the 13th of January, 1630, at which an agreement still generally known as "the Lynn Law" was entered into by which the earl undertook the drainage of the lands, "in such manner as they should be fit for meadow or pasture or arable," and to accept 95,000 acres of the land as a remuneration, he allowing out of that quantity 12,000 acres, which king Charles was to be petitioned to accept in satisfaction of any claim he might have under the law of sewers, by which the late king had been accepted as undertaker. The earl of Bedford shortly afterwards engaged several parti-participants in the adventure, and the following works were executed by the adventurers :—

Bedford River (now the old Bedford) extending from Erith to Salter's Lode,

(21 miles) to be used as a slaker to the river Ouse in high floods, and now dividing the middle and south levels.

Sams Cut from Feltwell to the Ouse six miles long.

Sandy's Cut, near Ely.

Bevill's Leam from Whittlesey Mere to Guyhirn 10 miles long.

Peakirk Drain, New South Eau Hill's Cut, and *Shire Drain*, all of which are in the neighbourhood of Peterborough and the North Level.

Also a great sluice at Well Creek End to keep the tides out of that river.

Morton's Leam, already mentioned, was now completed.

The earl and his participants in the year 1634, obtained a charter of Incorporation, and in 1636, at a session of sewers at Peterborough, the Level was adjudged drained, and the 95,000 acres were set out to the earl, but within two years afterwards, at another session of sewers, held at Huntingdon, the work was adjudged defective.

The next adventurer in the drainage was king Charles I., who was declared undertaker (18th July, 1638,) his design being to make the land good winter ground. For remuneration he was to have the 95,000 acres which had been set out to the earl of Bedford, and 57,000 in addition, and out of the 95,000 acres, the earl was to retain 40,000 acres as an indemnity for the cost he had incurred. The king was earnest in his purpose and caused the following works to be done:—The bank on the south-side of Morton's Leam from Peterborough to Wisbech and part of the north bank.—A navigable sluice at Stanground.—A new river two miles long between the Horse Shoe and the sea below Wisbech, and a sluice upon the outfall of Shire drain below Tydd. After these works had been done, the troubles in which king Charles was involved with the Scots, and at home interfered with the work, and the country complaining that they had received no benefit, entered again upon the 95,000 acres which had been taken from them.

After Charles's death, William, son and heir to Francis, the then late earl of Bedford, applied to parliament in the year 1649, and obtained an act for draining the Great Level of the fens, &c., by which the drainage was entrusted to him and his participants, upon nearly the same terms as it had been to his father, except that the level was now to be made winter ground. Under the encouragement of this act (since called the pretended act), they proceeded with the work, and as Charles I. had preferred Vermuyden's scheme for draining, setting the banks of Morton's Leam in some places a mile asunder for the waters to bed in; so unfortunately did the present adventurers in 1650, in making their next great work, the new Bedford or Hundred Feet River, thereby disregarding Westerdyke's maxim now generally assented to, "that waters kept together in a body pass swiftly and mend their channel, but divided and dispersed pass away very slowly and in time lose their channel.

The effect of the error committed (as contended by some) in substituting the new Bedford river for the Ouse, or (as is admitted by all) in adopting so imperfect a design, for the work, has been prejudical to the outfall of the Middle and South Levels, and cannot now be completely obviated.

The principal object of the work was to relieve the South Level from the overflowings of the Ouse, and by means of a sluice at Earith, near the upper end of it, and another at Denver, near the lower end, both the land floods from above, and the tides from below, were diverted from their circuitous route, through the South Level by Ely, and confined to the straight channel of the Hundred Feet river.

The space allotted to this article will not allow us to insert the arguments of the many writers who have entered into this part of the subject, nor is it necessary that any positive conclusion should be arrived at upon the question.

Some contended that by cutting off the many miles of channel contained in the old Ouse and its tributaries, (rendering them no longer receptacles for the tide), and by turning the tides up a shorter and more rapidly ascending channel which brought them so soon to a stand still, and returned them to sea in an earlier stage of the ebb, the good effect of the tides in assisting to maintain the outfall was diminished, while all seem to admit that the Hundred Feet river having a narrow and shallow channel, the bottom at that time almost above the level of the neap tides, having its back waters in times of flood expanded over the large surface of land left between the banks, and thereby deprived of their scouring or grinding power was not an efficient substitute for the former channel.

A result was soon felt.—The channel of the Ouse below the Hundred-feet river began to silt up, and the land waters brought down from the higher level by the Hundred-feet river accumulated against Denver sluice and penned in the South Level waters, insomuch that the South Level became more inundated than it had been before the erection of the sluices. The navigation also which had been previously sufficient for vessels of 40 tons burthen at ordinary neap tides to within 2 or 3 miles of Ely, declined considerably.

The adventurers finding the ill effect of their works upon the South Level, cut in the year 1653 the St. John's Eau, commencing immediately above Denver sluice and carried along 5 miles towards Lynn by the east side of the Ouse, which it re-entered at Stow bridge. They also cut the Tong's drain, commencing from Well creek (the then outfall of the Middle Level into the Ouse) and entering the Ouse near Stow bridge on the opposite side to St. John's Eau.

After these rivers were cut, the main river still continued to silt up, and the faster in consequence of their operation, so that within 3 years after making St. John's Eau its outfall was choaked up and lost, and it became necessary finally to dam up the mouth.

It may be mentioned here, that the adventurers obtained another act of parliament soon after the Restoration (15 Car. 2) in confirmation of the previous undertaking, and enlarging their powers.

By this new act the adventurers were incorporated by the title of the "Governor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the Company of Conservators of the Great Level of the Fens," and under its powers they have continued to act as conservators of the drainage of the fens until the present time, being supplied with funds for that purpose from the taxes which they are empowered to levy, upon the 95,000 acres assigned to them, and from the rents of the herbage fisheries and buildings upon their numerous works of drainage and embankment. The governor and the select body of the corporation were also constituted sole Commissioners of Sewers within the Level to the exclusion of all other Courts of Sewers.

Notwithstanding the expensive works effected by the adventurers both before and after their final Incorporation, the inhabitants of the fens and more particularly those of the South Level, continued to complain that their lands were not efficiently drained, but rather injured than improved by the undertaking, until in the year 1713, Denver sluice which had been built upon a dam made across the Ouse, became undermined and was finally blown up by the tides from the sea.

It must be added that some authors consider these complaints to have been much exaggerated, and as the commissioners appointed under the pretended act to adjudicate upon the efficacy of the works, actually did before the end of the year 1653, adjudge the Level to be drained according to the agreement, and did allot the 95,000 acres to the adventurers, it must be assumed that some advantages had been derived from the costly works that had then been executed.

The blowing up of Denver sluice had a disastrous effect upon the South Level. Shortly before the Hundred feet river and Denver sluice were in existence, the low water mark in the channel at Denver was 10 feet below the level of the fens, but before Denver sluice was blown up, this channel had so silted up, that its bottom is reported to have been almost level with the surface of the land in the South Level. When therefore, the land waters in time of floods coming down the Hundred feet from a higher level, became pent up by the obstructed channel below Denver, they naturally flowed through the ruins of the sluice into the South Level towards Ely, altogether abandoning their outfall. The sluice at Earith not being removed, these floods thus entered at the lower end of the old channel instead of at the upper, (whence their operation might have been serviceable) and upon the happening of a heavy downfall in November, 1720, the banks of the South Level being also in a state of decay, the waters of the Hundred feet river flowed up the South Level from Denver sluice towards Cambridge, for 21 days in succession.

By this awkward course of the water, the river on the Ely side of the ruins of the sluice was silted up ten feet, in the course of five or six years.

About the year 1748, Denver sluice was rebuilt by the adventurers, or (as we should now style them) the Bedford Level corporation. Nearly down to this period the corporation had struggled on through the severest difficulties in maintaining their works of drainage by means of their taxes and other funds, but notwithstanding there had been expended by the adventurers before the general act of Charles II., about £400,000, and by the corporation afterwards a still larger sum, the drainage was in a lamentable state, and the Level was in danger of being reduced to the condition from which it had been reclaimed.

The debts of the corporation accumulated, taxes became in arrear, and the burthen upon the corporation lands grew so heavy, that it became necessary for the Level at large to bear a share of it or lose its drainage. So bad indeed was the condition of the level, that in one instance, the Corporation being unable to sell 300 acres of adventurers' lands which they had confiscated for the taxes, realized the sum of 10s. only as a year's rent of the whole 300 acres when offered at a public auction. About this time therefore proprietors of lands conveniently situated for the purpose, agreed to form their lands into districts. A private Act of Parliament was in each case obtained, enabling the proprietors of a district to tax indiscriminately the free lands and adventurers lands lying within it, and to raise additional works for its drainage, the corporation still maintaining or contributing to the maintenance of any of their own banks that had been already raised for its protection. Under those local acts the system of getting rid of the waters by artificial means was introduced. The choking up of the outfalls having raised the surface of the rivers above the level of the lands, it was only by completely embanking the districts and raising the waters into the rivers that the lands could be preserved. This was effected by the use of scoop wheels, turned by powerful wind mills. The first of these acts was obtained in the year 1727, for draining a district called Haddenham Level, a part of the South Level. At the present time there are 16 of these districts in the South Level alone, all drained under separate Acts of Parliament, by distinct bodies of commissioners. There are also properties drained separately by their proprietors.

In the year 1754, an Act of Parliament was passed under which the North Level was separated from the Middle and South Levels. From that period the portion of the funds of the corporation raised from that Level, has been paid over to commissioners, and expended under their directions, for the benefit of the Level. But the proprietors of adventurers' land in the North Level, continue members of the commonalty, and join in electing the select body that administers the affairs of the corporation.

Notwithstanding the improvement effected by the district drainage, the Levels continued insecure while their rivers and outfalls were neglected. Wanting a proper outfall, the water accumulated in the rivers until it overflowed or burst the banks and inundated the lands from which it had been artificially raised. The corporation applied a part of their funds towards maintaining such of the rivers and channels as had been originally cut or adopted by them or their predecessors, but the sums at their disposal were insufficient even for those purposes. New works, therefore, could not be undertaken, and the outfall, injured as it had been by the effects of the early works of the adventurers, remained wholly neglected.

At length the inhabitants of the Middle and South Levels began to look towards the improvement of their outfall as the great means of securing their drainage, and a plan which had been suggested for the purpose by Mr. Kinderley as far back as the year 1720 began seriously to occupy the attention of the country.

The plan proposed was to make a straight and deep channel for the Ouse from a place called Eau Brink, for a distance of between 2 and 3 miles into the harbour of Lynn, and thereby to avoid a wide, circuitous bed of flats into which the Ouse hitherto had discharged itself, and through which the river maintained no permanent channel.

Many eminent engineers gave opinions, some being favorable, others hostile to the plan. Immense opposition was offered to the measure by the Corporation and inhabitants of Lynn and others, principally on the ground that the tidal backwater through Lynn harbour would be diminished to the injury of both harbour and outfall. The promoters of the scheme contended that the beds of sand in the old channel admitting no tide up the river until the water had risen 4 feet 9 inches, the new deep cut would (as indeed the result proved) admit an increased indraught of tidal water into the river upwards, which would operate more beneficially on the harbour and outfall than its then backwater.

At length an act of Parliament was obtained in 1795, for carrying out the measure, and under its provisions, the lands in the Middle and South Levels, (including the free lands) and certain districts in Marshland were subjected to a small acre tax, and a tonnage toll was imposed upon the navigation through the intended cut.

A Board of Commissioners composed of the owners of 200 acres of the lands taxed, and of the rectors and vicars of the parishes interested, was constituted under the name of "The Eau Brink Commissioners of Drainage" for carrying the act into execution, though some minor works of navigation were entrusted to another body called the Eau Brink Commissioners of Navigation, and a small portion of the navigation tolls was assigned to them.

The funds provided by this and the acts which shortly followed it proving iusufficient , the works were not proceeded with at that time.

In 1809 the late Mr. Rennie was requested by the Bedford Level Corporation to advise upon the drainage of the two levels. His plan was a most extensive one. He recommended the proposed cut to be made—the old Ouse below Denver Sluice to be improved—a new river to be cut parallel to and in lieu of the Hundred feet river, and the wash lands on either side to be drained—the rivers in the two levels to be improved and straightened—all the highland brooks then discharging into the fens, to be caught by drains at a high level and diverted into the rivers.—the downfall waters of the fens were to be carried by new cuts, with culverts under the rivers, down to the head of the Eau Brink Cut and there discharged into the river, and other minor works were to be executed. The effect promised was a drainage so complete as to render the Engines for lifting the water, unneccessary, in short a perfect natural drainage at an estimated expense of £1,118,189. (exclusive of cost of land for the works.)

This scheme though much approved, was abandoned on account of its great cost. In 1816 a movement was made for carrying out the works contemplated by the first Eau Brink Act, and after several amended acts had been obtained in that and the following four years by which the taxes and tolls to be levied were considerably increased, the great cut from Eau Brink to Lynn was proceeded with under the direction of the late Mr. Rennie and his Son, (now Sir John Rennie,) and finally opened amid great rejoicing on the 31st of July, 1821.

The dimensions of the cut and the curve with which it was to enter Lynn Harbour had been the subject of much difference of opinion from the time of its first projection. Both had been specified by the first Eau Brink Act, but long before the cut was executed, the late Captain Joseph Huddart, upon a reference to him in the year 1804, made by the then engineers of the work (Sir Thomas Hyde Page and the late Mr. Mylne,) had awarded dimensions, and an embouchure by which the area of the waterway was diminished, and the curve into the harbour altered. The latter alteration, was made to meet the views of the inhabitants of Lynn, who feared that the cut, as originally designed, would direct its current against the quays and granaries of the town too forcibly for their safety.

Experience soon proved that the capacity of the cut was insufficient, and although the drainage of the country received an immediate relief it was found necessary to increase the area by one-third. The alteration of the mouth of the cut had also its ill effect in shifting the deep water channel towards the west side of Lynn harbour, and forming a broad belt of silt between it and the quays and granaries of the port.

The Eau Brink Improvement has however imposed heavier burthens upon the country than its projectors anticipated. The first act threw very heavy respon-

sibilities upon the country in respect of any prejudicial effect the works might have upon the banks, bridges, and property upon the lower part of the river, or upon the town and harbour of Lynn. The Eau Brink funds were also charged with the expence of the principal portion of the works required to adapt the drainage and navigation of the country above, to the altered circumstances at the outfall. These liabilities were not all satisfied without entailing further taxes upon the two levels, and great dissatisfaction was felt throughout the fen country at the unreasonable extent to which some of the claims under the indemnity and compensation clauses of the act were urged.

The expenditure of the Eau Brink drainage commissioners by these and other means swelled into a large sum, and though the main work from which the project took its name was but a channel between 2 and 3 miles long and 300 feet broad, it is believed that the whole amount expended by the Drainage commissioners upon their works and establishment, (including the compensations just referred to) exceeds £680,000. An amended act was obtained in 1831, which settled the points in dispute as to liabilities and imposed further taxes which are on the eve of expiring.

It is now generally acknowledged that by the Eau Brink Cut a great improvement has been effected in the drainage and navigation of the country, and also in Lynn Harbour. It is admitted even by those who deplore the erection of Denver sluice as the great error of the drainers of the fens, that after the great Ouse was there dammed up, and three-fourths of the tidal action thereby cut off, it became impossible to maintain the broad channel between Eau Brink and Lynn for any useful purpose. As an illustration of the effects of the Cut it may be observed that a heavy contract which had been entered into soon after its opening for deepening the river, upwards to Denver sluice was abandoned, the increased action of the current having deepened it to such an extent that the banks had to be set back in many places, and the bridges strengthened. The Cill of the outfall sluice at St. John's Eau which has been already mentioned to have been choked up nearly two centuries before, was in 1826 three feet above low water mark, and in fact low water mark throughout the river from the cut to Denver sluice was permanently lowered four feet, the country thereby obtaining an improvement to that amount in its drainage.

A further advantage has been derived from the work in the inclosure and drainage of the site of the old channel. This has now become a valuable property comprising about 940 acres of rich grazing land, and the rents produced by it form a material item in the income of the Eau Brink drainage commissioners.

Further works and improvements have been effected both in the Middle and South Levels, with a view to obtaining the full benefit of the improved outfall. In the Middle Level it will be found on reference to a subsequent page of this

work, that a very extensive scheme comprising the most important features of the late Mr. Rennie's great design has been carried out under the able direction of Mr. Walker.

In the South Level a new river was cut in the year 1829, nearly 5 miles long and 80 feet wide, by which the Ouse was diverted from a circuitous channel of 9 miles. A cross cut was at the same time made to bring the river Lark into the new channel. These cuts were executed under the powers of an act of parliament obtained in 1827, and under the advice of Mr. Mylne, of the New river head at an expense of about £45,000 and have been quoted as the only large work in the fens completed within the original estimate. The powers of the act are administered by a board of Commissioners, one half of their number being appointed by the district and other drainage interests of the Level, and the other half representing the navigation interests, and the funds are raised by taxation on a large portion of the Level and navigation tolls in about equal proportions.

The main cut of the South Level Commissioners still known as Sandy's cut, is carried along the line of an ancient unembanked cut of small dimensions made by Francis earl of Bedford and the early adventurers, and named after a Col. Sandys then an influential adventurer. This original cut had been useless to the country, being made like other of the earlier works through unembanked land, which in times of flood received the surplus waters and thereby deprived the current of its power to maintain the new channel.

The present cuts are embanked and about 2,000 acres of valuable land have been thereby reclaimed from the winter floods and converted into arable land, while by diverting the rivers into the new channels both the drainage and navigation of the Level have been much improved.

The same Board of Commissioners are still engaged in maintaining in the rivers and navigable lodes above the cuts a depth corresponding with that of the cuts. The whole expenditure of the board up to the present time upon their works and incidental charges approaches £70,000.

Shortly after the re-opening of the Sandys cut, a further improvement was effected in the drainage of the South Level by lowering the cills of Denver sluice.

Upon the lowering of the level of the water in the river below Denver sluice, it became necessary, in order to give the South Level the benefit of the improvement, that the cills of the sluice should be lowered also. This alteration was one of those provided for by the Eau Brink acts, and accordingly in the year 1833 the Eau Brink Drainage Commissioners removed a part of the old sluice and erected four new openings, having such an increased capacity (owing to the depth of the cills, which are 6 feet 6 inches below those of the old sluice) that the remainder of the sluice has become useless and abandoned, and the work has been rendered harmless as an obstruction to the drainage of the Level until further improvements are effected in the outfall below.

It is much to be regretted, that notwithstanding the decided return made to a more wholesome system of drainage, there is at present little hope of such a further improvement in the outfall as to render drainage engines unnecessary in the South Level. The South Level being more remote from the outfall than the other parts of the fens, and having no compensating advantage in point of level, was the first to avail itself extensively of the steam engine as a means of raising the waters from the lands. There are at present employed in the drainage of the South Level, 23 steam engines, of a collective power of about 1050 horses, erected at an outlay of about £90,000, and working at an annual expence of £5000 in coals alone.

The proposed enclosing and reclaiming of a portion of the Great Wash by the Norfolk Estuary Company is looked to by many influential landowners iu the two Levels, as a work promising a great improvement in the outfall, and consequently in the drainage of the country, and with a view of forwarding the work, they supported the introduction of clauses into the Norfolk Estuary amendment Act of 1849, which charged the Eau Brink funds with a contribution of £60,000. in aid of the measure, the inhabitants and trade of Lynn being charged with a like sum, in consideration of the expected facilities it is to afford to the navigation of their channel. A large portion however of the landowners looking at the present heavy burthens of the fen country, and unable from the conflicting opinions given by the eminent engineers consulted to satisfy themselves as to its probable effects upon the outfall, are not at present favourable to the scheme. This measure was projected by Sir John Rennie. His design is to make a cut two miles in length, commencing immediately below Lynn Harbour, and to be carried across the embanked lands of the Duke of Portland, at North Lynn, to Howard's sluice, in a line pointing to the entrance of the Lynn channel. From Howard's sluice a new channel is to be made, in the same line across the old channel, into which, after cutting through a broad bed of sand called Vinegar Middle, it will again fall near the Breast Beacons.

By this design the company propose to substitute a straight, deep, and confined channel for the present circuitous and open one,—to reclaim land on each side of the new channel (principally on the east side) to the extent of 9,000 acres at an early period, and to a further extent afterwards,—to reduce the length of the Lynn channel two miles; and as the inducement for the contribution from the fen country, to depress the low water mark in the river Ouse four feet at the new outfall of the Middle Level near Eau Brink, and nearly three feet at the outfall of the South Level (that is) at Denver sluice.

Could the last mentioned effects be guaranteed to the two Levels, perhaps the differences as to the expediency of their contribution would cease; but though Sir John Rennie, Mr. Stephenson, and other eminent authorities describe the

proposed channel as a continuation of the Eau Brink cut, to which it is linked by a rather sharp curve through Lynn harbour, and promise to the two Levels results almost as advantageous as those obtained from the earlier work, quoting in their support the late Mr. Rennie, whose opinions are much respected throughout the fens; yet, on the other side, Captain Vetch and Captain Washington (the Admiralty Inspectors appointed to inquire into the case before the passing of the late act), together with Professor Gordon and others experienced in the working of tidal channels, though admitting that Lynn channel is capable of improvements, object to the present scheme—that it will diminish rather than augment the indraught of the tides, and by forming a bar or silting up at the mouth of the channel, tend to the injury rather than the improvement of the drainage outfall. The scheme, however, having been ratified by parliament, it is understood that it is the intention of the company to carry out the work as soon as sufficient funds shall have been raised for the purpose, and it is to be hoped that its operation will resemble in effect the Eau Brink cut and the Nene outfall cut (a similar work accomplished below Wisbech, to the great improvement of the North Level drainage) rather than the Hundred Feet cut, to which the adversaries of the present work allege that it will be found to be more closely allied.

Our epitome of the leading events in the draining of the South Level being brought down to the present time, it may be useful to draw attention to one or two minor points of interest in the neighbourhood of Ely which are connected with the subject.

About a mile from the town of Ely is a small fen called West Fen, containing about 250 acres, allotted to a wealthy charity at Ely known as Parson's charity. This charity was founded by one Thomas Parson in the early part of the 15th century, and is now governed by trustees incorporated by a charter of king Charles I., granted in 1633. The trustees hold considerable landed property in Ely, and the adjoining village of Stretham. Their nett annual income is about £1000, which is applied in the purchase of coals and clothing for the poor, in providing habitations for them, in distributions of money, and in other modes for the benefit of the poor. Two handsome rows of almshouses have been lately erected in the town of Ely out of the funds of this charity.

But (to return to our subject) the charity estate called West fen, lies upon the site of an ancient forest and the trees which have already been alluded to, are found there in great numbers, some within the peaty soil and some under it, lying in all directions and many crossing each other. They are all stained perfectly black by their long immersion, and consist of oak and willow with some hazel. There is a portion of one tree in the ground at the present time, the bole of which at 8 feet from the roots was from 3 to 4 feet in diameter.

Another specimen was raised about six years ago with a stem 60 feet long

from which it forked into two branches, the largest of them 30 feet in length. The forest here must have been very dense as most of the trees found have very long stems, many of them exceeding 40 and 50 feet in length and generally dividing into two branches only. West fen was formerly used under the control of the trustees for pasturage for the stock, horses, donkeys, &c., of the poor and for raising turf for their fuel, but within the last two years the greater part of it has been set out to the poor in allotments of, from one rood to half an acre each for cultivation by spade husbandry. There are at this time 407 poor persons in the enjoyment of allotments in this fen at very easy rents and the allotments are generally well tilled and in great request.

The system now so general in the fens of raising the original clay soil from below the peat and spreading it on the surface is pursued here—the clay is raised from holes, made barely sufficient in size to admit one man to work a spade in throwing out the clay from the bottom, and but just small enough to enable him to get through his work before the water brings down the sides of the hole upon him. In West fen the clay is reached at a depth of 4 or 5 feet, but in many parts of the fens the holes are dug 6 and even 7 feet deep before the clay is reached, and then a further depth of 2 feet of the clay is thrown from the bottom before the workman has completed his task. A good labourer working with the clay six feet below the surface will complete seven holes in a day, raising in that time sufficient clay to cover between 3 and 4 perches of land $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep after the clay is dried and chaldered.

A rapid sinking of the surface of the peat is taking place in West fen as is the case in the fens wherever steam drainage and frequent tillage prevail. The light peaty soil is both wasted and compressed in the process, and a singular instance of the fact appears in this fen, for the stumps of such of the old trees, as remain perpendicular are beginning to make their appearance above the surface: several have been examined very lately, that have a diameter of from 3 to 4 feet."

The Middle Level.

The following article, upon this important portion of the Drainage, is from the pen of another valued Contributor :—

"The Middle Level forms the centre division of the Bedford Level: the North Level lying westward of it, and the South Level to the eastward. It is situate in the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, and is bounded on the east by the old Bedford river, and a bank from a place called Welch's Dam to Earith in the county of Huntingdon; on the north by a river called Well Creek and the Wisbech canal; on the north-west by the turnpike-road leading from

Wisbech to Guyhirn, and a bank from Guyhirn to Stanground sluice in the county of Huntingdon; and on the west and south by part of the highlands in the county of Huntingdon.

The Level contains, according to surveys made for drainage purposes, 138,000 acres. It also includes Whittlesey Mere, which contains, with the Reed shoals surrounding it, about 1,500 acres.

Until very recently the Middle Level discharged its waters through three sluices called "The Old Bedford, Salter's Lode, and The Tongs," into the river Ouse, and thence to the sea. It is drained internally by means of windmills and steam engines, which lift the water brought to them by dikes and drains into the rivers and other watercourses in the level.

The Middle Level is divided into districts for internal drainages, and the regulation and management of these are under the charge of commissioners appointed by virtue of various acts of parliament severally relating to those districts, though some portions are similarly drained by proprietors without acts of parliament, and are distinguished as private drainages.

The external drainage of this level, that is, the maintenance of the rivers and watercourses has been provided for partly by the Bedford Level Corporation, partly by the Commissioners of Navigation under the act of 27 Geo. II., who were authorised to apply their funds in deepening and improving some of the rivers in the level, and partly by the Commissioners of Drainage appointed by the act of 50 Geo. III. This last act was passed on the solicitation of the land owners; and the object of it was the improvement of the rivers and watercourses in the portion of the level to which the act related, for which purpose a tax of *one shilling* per acre was imposed, and which continued until the works were executed, when it was reduced to *three pence* for the maintenance of the same, but it has now wholly ceased.

Subsequently to the cleansing and deepening of the rivers under the last named act, the attention of the land owners was directed to the state of the drainage of the level in consequence of great complaints having been made, especially from the upper parts of the level, of the injuries sustained in times of flood in consequence of the insufficiency of the rivers to pass the waters to their outfall through the sluices before mentioned. In one year (1841) the damages sustained by loss of crops, &c., by reason of floods in the Middle Level exceeded £150,000.

A public meeting of proprietors was convened, and two gentlemen of great experience in drainage works (Messrs. Little and Human) were appointed to project a scheme for improving the drainage of the lands already partially drained, and also for draining Whittlesey Mere and the undrained lands surrounding it They made a minute survey, and recommended deepening and widening the rivers and drains on an extensive scale, but owing to objections raised by some of the

most influential proprietors, who considered that some improvement of the outfall was necessary, the scheme was abandoned.

An engineer of the highest eminence, Mr. James Walker, was then applied to, and in 1842 he submitted a report to the general body of proprietors.

The principal works which he recommended were a large drain through the centre of the level, and across Marshland, to the upper end of the Eau Brink cut, and some lateral drains to convey the waters into it. By these works the drainage waters would have been conveyed into the Ouse, 6 miles below the lowest outfall at the Tongs Sluice. The great objection to this measure was its cost and the proposal was negatived by a large majority.

In the next year a modification of Mr. Walker's plan to obtain a lower outfall was combined with the proposal of Messrs Little and Human to improve the internal rivers, and was sanctioned by the proprietors; and an act of parliament obtained to enable the promoters to raise £200,000 by an average tax of *eighteen pence* an acre to carry the measure into execution.

Under this act a cut of 11 miles in length and more than 50 feet wide, with a capacious outfall sluice was constructed and by discharging the waters 6 miles lower down the Ouse, an increased fall of 6 feet has been gained, but from want of funds the internal rivers and watercourses could not be deepened and widened.

In the year 1848 therefore, application was again made to parliament for further powers of taxation to raise the funds necessary to carry out the works so as to enable the proprietors to take the full advantage of the improved outfall.

By this act about 18,000 acres are excluded from taxation on the ground that their drainage is already comparatively efficient, and power is given to raise another sum of £250,000. by an average tax of *two shillings and three pence* an acre to complete the works proposed under the act of 1844.

The whole of the works contemplated by these acts are now (1850) being carried out and in the course of the present year Whittlesey Mere, which at present forms a reservoir for the downfall waters of part of the highlands for the county of Huntingdon and for some portion of the fen waters until they can be passed to sea, will be effectually drained; and thus 1,500 acres of water, mud, and sedge, will be brought into an immediate and flourishing state of cultivation.

The Norfolk Estuary company are about to make another outfall cut below Lynn, which it is confidently expected will effect a further lowering of the waters to the extent of 3 or 4 feet, thus rendering the drainage of this extensive and fertile district, as complete as it is desirable it should be; and although for navigation purposes, the water has to be kept a certain depth in those navigable rivers which are also used for drainage purposes, yet the admirable power given to the Commissioners by their last act, enables them to empty all the rivers on the reasonable apprehension of a flood, and thus avert the possibility of the occurrence of

such floods as have heretofore inundated the level and caused such wide spread and serious losses. The advantages already gained by the execution of the works during the last 4 years are almost incalculable, and are proved by the great advance in the price of land. There was always the fear that the sower of the precious seed would not reap the golden harvest. Land which has been sold because the owner of it did not think it valuable enough to pay the taxes charged upon it, in the hands of the present owners, is considered scarcely second to any, and the crops produced upon it are among the best and most remunerative of any grown.

John Fryer, Esq., of Chatteris, is the indefatigable chairman of the Commissioners for carrying the acts into execution, Messrs Walker and Burges are the engineers, and George Game Day, Esq., of St. Ives, Hunts, is their clerk."

We shall conclude this sketch of the isle of Ely, aud its herculean drainage works with a few extracts from an excellent letter on "Fen Farming" written by Mr. J. A. Clarke of Long Sutton to the Gardeners' Chronicle in January 1846.

"The clay as found at various depths beneath the surface—in some parts it is eight or nine feet deep, in others one or two, and it sometimes reaches within a few inches of the surface.—It often varies a foot in the same field. It is a well-known fact, that the clay is considerably nearer the surface than it was 20 years ago. Throughout the whole fen this has been observed. Two modes of accounting for this have been suggested—some suppose that the peat has become more compressed and solid in consequence of draining and tillage; but the generally entertained idea is, that the clay is actually, so to speak, 'eating up' the moor. This latter idea is evidently untenable—the idea of clay, a hard tenacious, wet, solid substance, absorbing a loose powdery soil! Minute particles of black mould might penetrate into the hard clay, but in such a case the clay itself would become changed; this very process of absorption would form a new soil, composed of both clay and peat, possessing in some degree the properties and the appearance of both.—But when a clay dike is dug in a field, there is no such appearance to be seen—the clay is quite distinct and distinguishable from the moor. There is a distinct line or boundary visible between the two beds. There is no conglomeration of the two soils, no transition stratum. The clay lying in immediate contact with the peat has the same appearance as the clay lying three or four feet from the moor."

"The drainage of a great part of the fens is effected by steam-power, which raises the water from the level of the moor to the level of the great drains and rivers. The drainage of many particular estates is accomplished by means of windmills, which draw the water from the ditches, and lift it into the main drains. 'The drainage, however, is principally natural, and from the great fall, even from the lowest lands thus drained, to low-water mark, at the several

outfalls into the sea, is very effective.' Under-draining is not much practised, but it is evident nothing would prove more beneficial to the soil and cropping: for although the ditches and drains may be kept from overflowing, yet the undrained peat will retain too much water within it. In every instance in which it has been tried, it has been found to accelerate the percolation of the surface-water through the soil. The clay forms a solid bottom on which the water rests, so that after heavy rain the water can sink no further, and thus remains stagnant, and keeps the peat sodden and wet. When the hollow drains are made, this water oozes through them into the main drains, and the land becomes dry in a little time. In some cases, when the peat already holds as much water as it is capable of containing, and more rain falls, the water remains on the surface. The water already in the moor cannot penetrate the clay, and the moor cannot receive any more, for it is full and the land is thus drowned. But where hollow drains exist, as long as the main drains can be emptied, there will never be any water seen upon the surface for it will sink rapidly through the peat, and the drains will carry it off to the ditches."

"This land when well drained and clayed, becomes as rich and productive as any in the kingdom." "On the best fen land, with pretty good management, they grow about 28 or 32 bushels of wheat per acre, and where the farming is done as it should be done, in first-rate style, where plenty of bone dust is sown with the coleseed, and a large quantity of yard manure, from bullocks fed on rich oilcake, is laid on the soil, 36 or 40 bushels an acre are often obtained. A good crop of oats on this land is 80 bushels per acre, but only 48 to 60 are commonly grown." "Barley is seldom grown and yields only 28 to 32 bushels. Carrots answer extremely well, they make good food for beasts and prepare the land well for wheat from 1,200 to 1,600 bushels an acre (!) is reckoned a good crop. Potatoes are grown with large yields—640 bushels an acre are a very common crop, and 800 bushels are not thought at all extraordinary. In working the land it is found to be so light, that the roller is constantly employed; and, excepting on that which has been clayed, the young wheat plant has often in spring to be trampled into the ground." "This dismal black land, the region of drains and green rushes, which was not long ago, a dreary waste, often covered for miles with stagnant water has now assumed not only the appearance, but the profits of cultivation. It is true that there are its wildernesses of drains, banks, dikes, and swampy pools to be seen, but then it can exhibit fields covered with luxuriant crops; and the great drains which intersect this sable district and the hundreds of windmills which oftentimes crowd the view, have brought the land from a state of swamp, lake, and bog, to dryness and fertility."

ELY HUNDRED.

This Hundred, which extends over an area of 44,420 statute acres, comprises the city of Ely with its chapelries and the parishes of Downham, and Littleport, of which the following table is an enumeration, shewing the number of acres and houses, the population and rateable value of each :—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£.
ELY CITY						
Ely College, *ext. parochial*	17,480	18	25	39	64	nearly 40,000
Ely Trinity		934	2,214	2,203	4,417	
Stuntney, *Chapelry*		48	127	93	220	
Ely, St. Mary		463	987	1,047	2,034	
Chettisham, *Chapelry*		15	55	35	90	
Downham	10,550	400	1,103	1,037	2,140	12,360
Littleport	16,390	694	1,771	1,594	3,365	16,720
Total	44,420	2,572	6,282	6,048	12,330	69,080

Charities of the Hundred of Ely

Abstracted chiefly from the parliamentary reports of public charities, presented to the House of Commons by command of her Majesty, in 1837.

Date.	*Donors and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*
—	Thomas Parsons, land & houses	Ely City ... poor, about	1000 0 0
1730	Catherine Needham, houses, interest of £420. and 60a. 1r. 12p. for clothing, teaching, and apprenticing poor children ...		440 0 0
1607	Margaret Walden, land	poor	6 0 0
1772	John Howard, £400. now consisting of £453. 5s. 10d., 3 per cent consols	poor	13 11 10
1746	Mary Austin, rent-charge, ...	Ely St. Mary's parish, poor ...	6 0 0
1605	Robert Walden, rent-charge,...	Ditto, minister for preaching sermons	2 0 0
1670	David Offley, rent-charge, ...	Ditto, ... poor ...	2 0 0
1712	Lady Norton £50.	Ditto, ... ditto ...	2 10 0
1817	Elizabeth Morley £608. ...	Ely Trinity parish ... ditto ...	21 5 6
—	Rev. Thomas Watkins £53. 10s. 2d. 3 per cent consols,	ditto ...	1 12 0
1626	John Usher, rent-charge ...	Ditto, ... ditto ...	0 10 0
1654	Thomas Lamb, 5a. 2r. ...	Ditto, ... ditto ...	7 3 0
1724	William Cole, rent-charge, ...	Ditto, £2. for sermon & £1. to 10 poor widows	3 0 0
1728	Samuel Cole, ditto ...	Ditto, ... poor ...	5 0 0
1752	Gotobed East, 5 cottages in Newnham, ditto,	.. ... poor ...	
1607	Margaret Walden, land, ...	Ely, ... ditto ...	13 10 0
1607	Ditto rent-charge,	Ditto ... ... ditto ...	2 0 0
		Carried forward	£1526 2 4

Date.	*Donors and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*
		Brought forward	£1526 2 4
1674	Benjamin Laney, bishop of Ely, 188a. 1r. 22½p. for binding apprentices from the city of Ely and parish of Soham		303 18 0
1843	Ann Bull, £350., the interest to be distributed to the poor in sums not exceeding 7s. each		17 10 0
1814	Thomas Edge, about 12a., 2 cottages, and orchards, ditto ...	poor	22 1 6
1670	Anne Bell, 2 tenements	ditto ... rent free to poor	
1714	Trilton and Cockain, several tenements,	ditto ... ... poor	
1714	Dr. Turner, £100. for apprenticing boys,	ditto ... ... *lost*	
—	Town lands, about 180a. and 18 tenements,	Downham parish ...	158 0 0
—	Town lands, 196a. ...	Littleport parish	430 0 0
—	21 cottages	ditto inhabited rent-free by poor	
—	— Fleet, £100.	ditto ... ... poor	5 0 0
—	Donors unknown, 2 rent-charges,	ditto ... ... ditto	0 10 0
		Total	£2163 1 10

Ancient History of Ely.

The conversion of the East Angles to Christianity. The kingdom of East Anglia which contained what are now the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and the Isle of Ely, was founded by *Uffa* the eighth in descent from Woden, about the year 575. Several petty princes had settled in those parts before that time, but Uffa the most powerful of them, having dispossessed them, assumed the title of King of the East Angles. Venerable Bede in his account of the conversion of the people of this kingdom, after relating how, in A.D., 627, Edwin king of Northumberland had followed the example of Ethelbert king of Kent, in submission to the Gospel, and had erected a basilica at Almonbury or Tanfield proceeds thus:—"So great, moreover, was his devotedness to the advancement of the truth, that he also induced the king of the East Angles, Eorpward, son of Redwald, to renounce the superstitions of idolatry, and with his province to embrace the Faith and Sacraments of Christ. Redwald indeed sometime before this had, in Kent, been made a partaker of the Christian Sacraments, yet to no purpose; for on his return home he was perverted by his wife and certain evil teachers, and so falling from the integrity of his profession, his latter state was worse than the former; insomuch that, like the Samaritans of old, he made a shew of serving Christ and the gods whom he had before worshipped, and so in the same building he had both a table for the Christian Sacrifice, and an altar for the victims of devils. Now this same Redwald, though he did ignobly, was of noble birth; being the son of Tytilus, the son of Uffa, from whom the East Anglian kings are called Uffingæ.

"But Eorpwald, not long after his reception of the Faith, was slain by Ricbert, a pagan, and then for three years the province was involved in error, until Sigebert his brother attained the sovereignty,—a thorough Christian and a very

learned man, who in Eorpwald's life-time had been an exile in Gaul, and having there been made partaker of the Sacraments, his care so soon as he assumed the government was to impart them to his entire province. This design was most righteously furthered by Felix a bishop, who, from Burgundy, where he was born and consecrated, came to the primate Honorius, and having made known his desire, was sent to preach to this nation of the Angles the Word of Life. Nor were his wishes ungratified; but on the contrary this pious tiller of the spiritual field reaped an abundant harvest of believers; insomuch that, according to the augury of his name, he brought the whole province into freedom from the depths of sin and misery, and led them to the Faith, and to works of righteousness, and to the gift of everlasting happiness. He himself received Dunwich* as his see, and having enjoyed the spiritual government of the kingdom for seventeen years, he there ended his days in peace."

Furseus, an Irish monk of eminent piety, was the joint labourer with Felix in the conversion of this people. In the reign of Sigebert three monasteries were founded in the East Anglian province: one at Burgh castle, another at Bury St. Edmund's, and a third at Soham. There is no record of the early churches, except one at Cratendune about a mile from Ely. "The name of the old town is still preserved in a field about a mile south of the present city, called *Cratendon Field*." The foundation of the University of Cambridge is said to have been laid in this reign. Sigebert was succeeded on the throne by Egne, and he in turn by Anna. Thomas, a deacon, succeeded the excellent bishop Felix, and after him Bertgils, surnamed Bonifice, enjoyed the see. The bishops of this see had jurisdiction of this county till the year 809, when king Egbert, after having conquered the whole land, divided the same into several bishoprics, and Cambridgeshire was included in the diocese of Lincoln.

The Abbey.

The following account of the foundation of the Abbey of Ely is extracted from the Rev. J. W. Hewett's "Brief history and description of the conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely," published in 1848:—

"King Anna, whose accession took place A.D. 636, is described by St. Bede

* Dunwich, formerly the metropolis of East Anglia and the episcopal seat for that kingdom, is now a small fishing town in the county of Suffolk. Felix the apostle and first bishop of East Anglia was canonized the first saint of these parts by the title of St. Felix, bishop and confessor. He died and was buried at Dunwich, but some years after his body was removed to Soham and lodged in the chancel of the church which he had founded there, and there it rested till king Canute's time, about A.D. 1031, when it was again removed by Etheric, a monk of Ramsey, to that abbey, where, by Ethelstan, then abbot there, it was solemnly enshrined.

as "a good man, happy in a good and saintly family," "a very good man, and the father of a most worthy offspring." He took to wife Hereswytha, sister of the Abbess St. Hilda, and had by her two sons, Adulphus and Jurminus, and four daughters, Sexburga the eldest, Ethelburga, Etheldreda, and Withburga. Blessed as he was in these children, he did not live to see them in the stricter paths of sanctity which they ultimately chose, but fell in battle against the cruel Penda, leaving his crown to his brothers Adelbert and Ethelwold, and his son Adulphus, successively. After his decease his queen grew weary of the world, and withdrawing to a monastery abroad, awaited a more abiding crown. Of his daughters, Ethelburga became abbess of Barking in Essex, and Withburga foundress of the nunnery of East Dereham in Norfolk.

Etheldreda,* whose history we must pursue before that of her elder sister Sexburga, was born at Exning on the borders of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, and under the care of her parents grew up equally in religious as in personal favour. She early set her inclinations on a life of celibacy, but the authority of her father induced her to accept the proffered hand of Tonbert, prince of the South Gervii, or inhabitants of the fen country, who bestowed the Isle of Ely on her as her dower. Nevertheless, for three years Etheldreda and her husband abstained from the nuptial bed, and at the end of that period Tonbert died. Thereupon Etheldreda entrusted the care of her possessions to Ovin, a most faithful steward, intending thenceforth to devote herself to religious meditation and offices. But when Egfrid, son of Oswy king of Northumberland, sought her in marriage she again listened to the entreaties of her uncle Ethelwold, for her father was now deceased, and once more submitted to a union. She still prevailed to maintain her resolutions of chastity, until after twelve years when she got leave to retire from her husband's court, for Egfrid had by this time succeeded to his father's throne, and to enter the monastery of Coldingham. Of this establishment Ebba, the king's aunt, was superior, and here Etheldreda received the veil from St. Wilfrid, archbishop of York. Among others who followed the example of her retirement, was Ovin her minister; he became a monk at Lastingham in Yorkshire, where St. Chad presided over a religious house, before being promoted to the bishopric of Lichfield. To the latter city he removed with his superior, attending him constantly, and was the monk in waiting when the intimation of his approaching decease was conveyed to him, which St. Bede so touchingly relates. Where Ovin himself died we do not know, but at Haddenham, near Ely, there was found several years since the fragment of what was most probably his monument; a square stone in which the stem of a broken cross remained, and bearing this inscription:—

* The extraordinary history of this lady may be read at great length in Bentham's History of Ely Cathedral.

† *LVCEM . TVAM · OVINO · DA · DEUS . ET . REQUIĒ . AMEN.**

Egfrid after a while repented the leave of retirement which he had given to his queen, and set out for Coldingham with the purpose of securing her person. But Etheldreda fled at his approach, shaping her course towards Ely, and when on the point of being retaken she was, as her historian relates, preserved by miraculous interposition. She had rested, with her two companions, on an eminence near the sea, and at this point Egfrid overtook her; but an extraordinary inundation flowed in, and surrounded the hill, and the king interpreting this as a divinely-sent obstacle to his designs, presently withdrew, and returning to York, took as his wife Ermenburga, a person of very different temper from his former bride. Etheldreda, thus at liberty to pursue her journey, continued it towards Ely, another supernatural event happening by the way. She had laid herself down to sleep, while her attendants watched, and having fixed her staff into the ground, was surprised to find on awakening that it had put forth leaves and shoots. It subsequently grew to be a large and flourishing tree, and the place of it long preserved the saint's memory under the name of Etheldredestow. After a long and tedious route, of which no further particulars are recorded, the virgin travellers arrived at Ely.

The first design of Etheldreda was to rebuild the church of St. Mary at Cratendune, and to establish a monastery there; but another and more eligible situation offering itself, she laid the foundations of a new structure on the site of the present Cathedral, A.D. 673. Her brother Adulphus, who had then succeeded to the throne, assisted in bearing the expense, and St. Wilfrid having fallen into disgrace with Egfrid and his new queen, and followed Etheldreda to Ely, aided the building by his great architectural knowledge. When the works were completed he solemnly instituted the foundress as the first superior, and admitted the other members of her society; and in doing this he was not infringing the rights of the East-Anglian bishop, from whose ordinary jurisdiction the monastery of Ely was from its foundation exempt.

The abbess Etheldreda now devoted herself to a life of the strictest austerities:—"she would not wear linen, but only woollen vestments; while seldom, except on the eves of the greater festivals, as Easter, Whitsuntide, and the Epiphany, did she indulge in the warm bath; and even then it was after all the rest, and when, by the offices of herself and attendants, the other servants of Christ who were present had been first washed. Rarely, but on the principal feasts, or because of some necessity unusually stringent, did she partake of more

* "Thy light and rest, O LORD, vouchsafe to Ovinus. Amen." Mr. Bentham caused this interesting memorial to be removed from Haddenham, where it had long served as a horseblock, to the Cathedral, and it is now deposited in the nave, at the west end of the north aisle.

than one meal in a day; and ever, when no unwonted infirmities prevented, she remained at prayers in the church from the time of the morning assembly until daybreak. There are those who relate, that in the presence of all her religious, she, through the spirit of prophecy, both foretold the pestilence of which herself should die, and also intimated the number of those that would be carried off by it from her own monastery. Then, seven years after receiving the rank of an abbess, she was taken from the midst of her own; but her body was interred among them in a wooden coffin, in the place and in the manner which she had herself appointed." *(St. Bede.)*

In estimating the character of one long numbered with the church's saints, we must be careful not to censure any of those lines of conduct which the very strictest among us would hesitate to counsel at the present day. For instance, the preservation of chastity in wedlock, which forms so remarkable a point in St. Etheldreda's history, would now be held contrary to the design of that holy state, and an austerity not necessarily conducive to the increase of personal holiness. Yet in past ages the canons of the church provided for the frequent occurrence of such a case, allowing that, until the actual consummation of matrimony, either of the parties should be at liberty to recede in order to embrace a continent and religious life; nor could the party so deserted complain of any injury, being at liberty to make a free choice as soon as the other had entered into permanent engagements of another nature. And when such a writer as Wheatley, who is in every body's hand, is found to characterize our saint's conduct in this matter as "moroseness," and the "*pretence* of great sanctity," it is necessary to remember that in her particular case both marriages were against her early aspirations, while Tonbert at least, if not Egfrid also, fell easily into her designs; and that, generally, the preservation of virginity was in those days held in the highest honour, as may be seen from the books which St. Ambrose, one of the four great doctors of the church, wrote upon the subject, and from the similar treatise of our own St. Aldhelm, and the hymn of Venerable Bede.

The abbess Etheldreda departed to her rest on the 23rd of June, A.D. 679, and was succeeded in the government of the monastery by her sister Sexburga, widow of Earconbert, king of Kent. The principal event of her rule was the *translation* of her sister's body from the cemetery of the nuns to an honourable place in the conventual church. St. Bede thus relates the ceremony:—"When Etheldreda had been buried sixteen years, it pleased the abbess Sexburga that her body should be raised and placed in a new coffin, and transferred to the church. She ordered therefore certain of the brethren to search for a block of stone from which a coffin might be hewn; and these having taken a vessel, (for the country of Ely is on all sides surrounded by waters and meres, and contains but few largish stones), arrived at a deserted little town, not far from the place

which in the language of the Angles is called Grantchester. There they presently found without its walls a coffin of white marble, exquisitely wrought, and fitted with a lid of the same material. From this they perceived that God had prospered their journey, and when they had offered a thanksgiving, they returned to the monastery. Now when the body of the holy virgin, the bride of Christ, was brought out from its open sepulchre, it was found as free from corruption as if she had died or been buried on that very day; a fact which bishop Wilfrid, whom we have before named, and many others of their own knowledge attest.—Moreover, all the linens in which the body was wrapped appeared entire, and so new that they seemed to have been but then folded around her chaste limbs.—And it happened that by the touch of these shrouds, not only devils were driven out of possessed persons, but other infirmities also were at times healed. Even the coffin in which she had been first buried was reported to have cured certain whose eyes were diseased; for they came and laid their hands against it and prayed, and their sufferings whether from pain or blindness were speedily removed. The nuns therefore washed the body, and wrapping it in fresh cloths carried it into the church: there it was placed in the coffin which had been brought for it, and remains to this day held in the greatest reverence. As for the coffin it was found as wond'rously adapted to the virgin body as if it had been specially prepared for it; and the place for the head, separately wrought, was most exactly measured to the needful size." *(St. Bede.)*

This translation of St. Etheldreda's body took place on the 17th of October, 695, and is still commemorated in our church's kalendar. The great festivity with which its anniversary was once celebrated is the reason why St. Luke's day, the 18th, is not preceded by any vigil.

Sexburga, the second abbess, deceased July 6th, 699, and was buried beside her sister in the conventual church. Her daughter *Ermenilda*, widow of Wulfere, king of Mercia, and at the time abbess of the monastery of Sheppey in Kent, was elected her successor, and departing hence on Feb. 18th, though in what year is not known, her body was interred next to that of her saintly mother.

The fourth abbess was *Werburga*, Ermenilda's daughter, who had also the rule of several religious houses in Mercia, as well as of that at Sheppey, and resided first at one then at another. Her decease took place on the 3d of February, but the year is not recorded; and her body being first buried at her monastery of Hanbury in Staffordshire, was afterwards, through fear of the Danes, removed to Chester.

It is remarkable that though St. Etheldreda's monastery enjoyed a regular succession of abbesses, and an observance of its order and discipline for 197 years, yet after St. Werburga the name of no one of its superiors is preserved.

Protected by its situation in the midst of waters, meres, and fens, it was little molested by external troubles until the year 870, when the Isle of Ely being captured by the Danes under Hubba; the Religious, as well as nuns and monks, were put to the sword, and the monastery and its church were plundered and burnt. The neighbouring establishment of Medeshamsted or Peterborough shared a similar fate.

Restoration of the Monastery.—At this point it will be sufficient to commence a more succinct narration of our history. An entire century elapsed before any steps were taken for a thorough restoration of Ely monastery. At the close of that period Edgar "the peaceful" sat upon the throne of England, and one of the most distinguished living prelates was St. Athelwold, bishop of Winchester. He is described as "a great builder of churches, and of various other works," and the Saxon Chronicler relates how he came to the king, Edgar, "and begged of him that he would give him all the Minsters which heathen men had formerly broken down, because he would restore them: and the king cheerfully granted it." Accordingly he repaired the Monastery of St. Mary, at Winton, and founded, among others, those at Peterborough and Thorney. "He purchased," we are told, "and for no small sum, a certain spot called Ely, where there had been originally a monastery of Etheldreda, saint and virgin, which having been destroyed by the Danes the place had become royal property. Here he established monks, and instituted Brythnothus, the prepositus of the old monastery of Wynton, abbat, erected buildings there.

Hitherto in the religious houses of the Saxons, the rules observed were those only which were given by the several founders, while both monks and nuns had resided in the same establishment; now however the sexes were separated, and the Benedictine rule was generally received. The number of monks on St. Athelwold's foundation does not appear, nor do we know the site of the church which from St. Etheldreda's time pertained to the establishment. Abbot Simeon the eighth successor of Brithnoth was the first who commenced the erection of our present structure, as his brother bishop Walkelin was the first who began the building of the present Cathedral of Winchester; the transepts are all that remain of his work, and probably all that he erected. Their date being ascertained, viz., from A.D. 1081 to 1093, they deserve a careful examination, and should be compared with the contemporary transepts of Walkelin. To Simeon, succeeded abbot Richard who probably built the choir, and the central tower at the intersection of the body and arms of the church. The length of the choir, it would seem, was equal to that of each transept." (For the names of the abbots see a subsequent page.)

The Diocese of Ely.

The diocese of Lincoln, to which the greater part of Cambridgeshire belonged being considered too extensive for the superintendency of one bishop, this county, at least as much of it as was in the jurisdiction of the bishop of Lincoln, was constituted a bishoprick in 1109, under the title of the diocese of Ely; the new see was fixed at Ely, and henceforth the bishop was to be the head of the abbey. *Hervey* bishop of Bangor, who at the death of Richard, the last abbot of Ely, was sent by the King to govern the abbey till another abbot should be appointed, became the first bishop of Ely. Thus the abbacy of St. Athelwold's foundation became a bishopric, and the conventual church which Simeon had begun, a cathedral. The episcopal sees in this kingdom at that period, with respect to the societies that lived in them, were of two kinds, viz., secular canons of whom the chief was the dean; and monks only who resided at the cathedral church and of which the prior was chief. These bodies formed the bishop's council or chapter, and with them the bishop consulted in the administration of his diocese: the latter bodies were called Conventual Cathedrals. As to the church of Ely in particular, on the change of the abbey into a bishopric, the bishop in all respects was considered as the abbot or superior, though the immediate government of the monks devolved on the prior. The next in authority was the sub-prior or prior's, deputy, and the other principal officers were the sacrist who had the care of the books, vestments, plate, and other ornaments belonging to the church, the cellarer who procured all the necessaries for the living of the monks; the chamberlain who provided their clothes, beds and bedding; the almoner who distributed the charities of the monastery; the precentor who regulated the singing and the choristers; the hosteller who entertained strangers; the infirmarer who had charge of the sick; and the treasurer. The number of monks was generally about 50, though the regular complement was 70.

Annals of the Bishops.

Hervey, bishop of Bangor in Wales, as above stated, was, in the reign of king Henry I. translated to the newly constituted see of Ely. During his prelacy he was careful to support and maintain the rights and privileges of his church, for which he obtained several of the king. He died on the 30th August, 1131, after having held his bishopric nearly 22 years, and was buried in the cathedral.

Here it may be proper to state the peculiar privileges and jurisdictions which were long enjoyed by the abbots and bishops of Ely. The isle of Ely formed a separate principality or district with an independent jurisdiction from an early period. Tonbert, the husband of Etheldreda, foundress of the abbey, gave her the

Isle in dower, and she bestowed it on the convent with all its liberties and privileges. After the destruction of Ely by the Danes, king Burrhed 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 possessed a jurisdiction of considerable importance and dignity; he was Custos Rotulorum of the Isle, and had almost sovereign authority within his franchise, which was styled the Royal franchise, or liberty of the bishops of Ely. The civil officers of this franchise were a chief justice, who held a session of pleas above 40s. under a commission from the bishop, and a session of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery by virtue of a commission from the king; a chief bailiff, who exercised 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 were appointed by the bishop. The bishops of Ely continued in the enjoyment of these powers till the year 1836, when by act of parliament (6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 87) they were abolished. This act is intituled "An act for extinguishing the secular jurisdiction of the archbishop of York and the bishop of Ely in certain liberties in the counties of York, Nottingham, and Cambridge."

Before the conquest, and for some time after, the whole revenues of our abbeys and cathedral churches were in common to each society: but the Normans introduced the custom of dividing the possessions of the church between the abbot or bishop and the other members, and the estates of conventual cathedrals were divided between the bishop, the prior, and the convent. Bishop Hervey obtained a mandate from the king for this division, which was made accordingly, and henceforth the bishops of Ely had separate revenues from the abbey.

After the death of Hervey, the first bishop, the king took the temporalities of the see and received the profit about two years; but upon his voyage to Normandy in 1133, he was prevailed on to permit this and several other vacancies in the church to be filled before he went. Accordingly *Nigel*, his treasurer, and prebendary of St. Paul's, was elected, and his consecration took place at Lambeth on the 1st October in the same year.

On the death of the king (Henry I.) at Normandy, December 1st, 1135, Stephen, earl of Bologne, his nephew, took possession of the crown which had been settled on his daughter, the empress Matilda. Bishop Nigel espoused the cause of Matilda, put the Isle of Ely into a state of defence by building a castle at Ely, and repairing another at Aldreth. (See page 417.) After the turmoils of this troublous reign had ceased, and Henry, duke of Normandy, son of the

empress Matilda, succeeded to the throne on the death of Stephen, our bishop was appointed one of the barons of the exchequer. He died on the 30th of May, 1169, after having filled this see for near 36 years, and was buried near the altar of the Holy Cross.

After a vacancy of four years, *Geoffrey Ridel*, chaplain to the king, archdeacon of Canterbury, and one of the barons of the exchequer, was duly elected by the prior and convent on the 1st May, 1173, and his consecration took place at Canterbury on the 6th October, 1174. Before his promotion to this see he had been employed in several embassies to the court of Rome and other places, and in the controversy between the King and Thomas A'Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, about the constitutions of Clarendon, he took the part of the king, for which he was excommunicated. In the progress of the king in 1177, he visited Ely, and with many bishops, earls, and barons held a great council there on the state of national affairs. In 1179 this bishop was appointed chief of the king's itinerant justices in this and seven of the adjoining counties. He repaired very elegantly with silver, the two sides and part of the covering of St. Etheldreda's shrine; gave several rich vestments; ornamented the choir with paintings, and carried on the new work and tower at the west end of the church almost to the top.—He died at Winchester on the 21st August, 1189, and his body was interred in his own cathedral church. Dying intestate, all his effects, money, plate, jewels, &c., were seized to the king's use.

William Longchamp, chancellor of England, was the next bishop: he was elected on the 15th September, 1189, at a general assembly of the lords spiritual and temporal at the abbey of Pipewell, Northamptonshire, and consecrated at Lambeth on the 31st of the following December. He was a Norman, and of low extraction, but raised by king Richard to one of the highest dignities in the kingdom. He was chief justice of the southern part of England, protector of the realm, and pope's legate. During the king's absence at the Holy Land, the inflexible loyalty of the bishop drew upon him the envy and hatred of the nobility, and to such a height had their clamours grown, that he found it necessary to retire out of the kingdom in disguise: but being discovered in his passage in woman's apparel he was brought back to Dover, imprisoned and treated with the utmost contumely and rigour. Upon obtaining, not without great difficulty, his release, he retired into Normandy, and there awaited the return of king Richard, who restored him to his high offices, and appointed him his ambassador to the pope. He died at Poictiers on his journey to Rome, on the 30th of January, 1097, and was buried at the Cistercian abbey called *Pymy* or *Pinu*, and his heart was brought to Ely and deposited in the cathedral.

Eustace, archdeacon of Richmond, treasurer of the church of York, dean of Salisbury, and chancellor of England, was the fifth bishop of Ely. His election took

place at Waldervil, in Normandy, whither the prior and convent of Ely were summoned by the king for that purpose. He was consecrated on the 8th March, 1197-8, by Herbert, archbishop of Canterbury. He was one of the bishops who accepted from the pope the office of publishing the act of excommunication of king John, and putting the realm under an interdict, for which soon after, he, with the bishops of London and Worcester fled beyond the sea, and were outlawed. But after the king's submission to the pope's authority, the bishop returned to his see, and died at Reading, on the 5th February, 1215, and was buried in his cathedral, in the old chapel of St. Mary, near St. Mary's altar. The building of the Galilee porch is ascribed to him: he also gave much plate and ornaments to his church, and otherwise endowed it. After the death of *Eustachius*, the monks elected *Geoffry de Burgh* archdeacon of Norwich; but before his election was published, they revoked it, and choose *Robert of York* for their bishop. Though the king refused his assent to the latter, he got possession of the place, and held it without consecration for about five years, assuming all the rights and authority of the bishop. On the king referring the matter to Rome, the pope directed his legate to cassate both elections, and by apostolic authority to prefer to the see of Ely. The sixth bishop was *John*, abbot of Fountain's abbey, Yorkshire, who was consecrated in London, March 8th, 1820, and enthroned on the 25th of that month, in his cathedral church. He was a man of unexceptionable character, and very kind to the monks of his church. After having occupied the episcopal throne for five years and two months, he died at Downham, on the 6th May, 1225, and was buried before the high altar.

Geoffry de Burgh, (brother of *Hubert de Burgh*) who had been elected five years before, was again elected, and was consecrated at London, on the 29th June, 1225. His death occurred on the 17th December, 1228, and he was buried on the north side of the choir of the cathedral. *Hugh Nothwold*, abbot of St. Edmundsbury, was consecrated on the 10th June, 1229. Whilst he was abbot, he was one of the king's itinerant justices in Norfolk, and after he became bishop of Ely, he was sent ambassador with others to Raymond, earl of Province, to conclude a marriage contract between the king and *Alienora*, sister to the queen of France. He was one of the most eminent examples of piety and virtue, and his hospitality and liberality to the poor and the church, was most remarkable. In 1235, he commenced that magnificent part of the cathedral, consisting of six arches, called the presbytery, which he continued till 1251. The cost of this part of the building was £5350. 18s. 8d. He also finished the great western tower with a lofty spire of timber, covered with lead. This spire was taken down in the reign of Henry VI., when the tower was raised with stone work about 64 feet higher, and put into its present form. On the 17th September, 1252, the whole church was dedicated with great solemnity, in honour of St. Mary, St. Peter, and

St. Etheldreda, and on this occasion he entertained the king, prince Edward his son, and many of the nobles and prelates. He died at Downham, the 6th Aug., 1254, and was buried behind the high altar, at the feet of St. Etheldreda, in the middle of the new presbytery, into which he had solemnly translated the relics of Saints Etheldreda, Withburga, Sexburga, Ermenilda, and Alban.—*William de Kilkenny*, archdeacon of Coventry, and the king's chancellor was elected at Ely by the convent, in October, 1254, and was consecrated at Boloyse, in Savoy, by Bonifice, archbishop of Canterbury, then resident of that country of which he was a native, on the 15th of August, 1255. This act of consecration was unprecedented in any case of English bishops. On his advancement to this see he laid down the office of chancellor, and during his life he had the character of a modest, faithful, and well learned man, and was very eminent as a canonist and civilian. In 1256 being sent ambassador for the king to Alfonso king of Spain, he died at Sugho in that kingdom on the 22nd or 23rd of September, 1256, two days after he had finished his business with the king. He was buried at Sugho, but his heart was conveyed to Ely, and deposited in the presbytery on the north side between two pillars near the high altar. He founded a chantry for two chaplains in the cathedral. The tenth bishop was *Hugh de Balsham* who was consecrated by the pope of Rome on the 14th October, 1257. He founded and endowed Peter-house college, which was the first endowed college in Cambridge. He died at Doddington on the 16th of June, 1286, and was buried before the high altar of his cathedral. *John de Kirkeby*, canon of Wells and York, archdeacon of Coventry, and treasurer to king Edward I., was the next bishop. He was elected by the convent on the 26th July, 1286, he being at that time only a deacon: he was ordained priest at Feversham on the 21st September following, and consecrated the following day at Canterbury. In the latter part of the reign of Henry III., he was keeper of the seal. By will he left to his successors a messuage and nine cottages, situate in *Holbourn* then in the suburbs of London, which became thenceforth the mansion of the bishops of Ely. He died at Ely on the 26th March, 1290, and was buried on the north side of the choir near the altar of St. John the Baptist.

William de Luda, prebendary of St. Paul's (London), and of York and Lincoln, archdeacon of Durham, dean of St. Martin's le Grand, London, and keeper of the king's wardrobe, was elected bishop by the convent, on the 4th May, 1290; was consecrated on the 1st October following, and died on the 27th of March, 1298, and was buried on the south side of the presbytery, near the high altar, at the entrance into the old chapel of St. Mary. "He gave by his will, 200 marks, to purchase 20 marks a year for the maintenance of three chaplains to pray for his soul and the souls of the bishops of Ely and their successors for ever, in the chapel there, besides three houses for their habitation."

Ralph de Walpole, bishop of Norwich, was translated to this see on the 15th July, 1299, and the prior of Ely was promoted to the see of Norwich at the same time He held this see only three years, and dying in March, 1302, was buried before the high altar of the cathedral. *Robert de Orford*, prior of the convent, was elected on the 14th of April, 1302, and was consecrated by pope Boniface, at Rome. He died at Downham, on the 21st January, 1310, and was interred near his immediate predecessor. The prior and convent then elected *John de Ketene*, almoner of the church, on the 2nd March, 1310, and he was consecrated at Canterbury, on the 6th September following. In the year 1314, during the prelacy of bishop Ketene, the king visited Ely and spent his Easter there with royal magnificence. This bishop died on the 14th of March, 1316, and was buried before the high altar.

John Hotham, prebendary of York, rector of Cottingham (Yorkshire), and chancellor of the king's exchequer, was elected bishop, and was consecrated at Canterbury on the 3rd October, 1316. The chapel of St. Mary, and Trinity church was begun in his time by John de Wisbech, one of the monks of this church, at the expense of the convent. The first stone was laid upon Lady-day, 1321, by Alan de Walsingham, sub-prior, and afterwards successively sacristan and prior. The latter was eminently skilful in architecture and the mechanical arts, and before he was ten months in his office of Sacristan he had an opportunity of exhibiting a specimen of his talents and abilities in that way; for on the night of the 12th February, 1322, the old tower in the middle of the church suddenly fell down, and ruined the choir, which was beneath it. The sacristan formed the design and plan, and laid the foundations of that more convenient, as well as more elegant kind of structure which now stands. It is of an octagon form, supported by eight pillars, covered with a dome, and crowned with a spacious lantern. The stone work was completed in six years, and the wood work raised and covered with lead in 14 years more: the whole was finished at the expense of the convent (with the exception of £206. 1s. in benefactions), in 1342, at a cost of £2406. 6s. 11d. Whilst the convent was engaged in this expensive work, the bishop generously took upon himself to complete the presbytery, by taking down and rebuilding in a more elegant manner, that part of the old work eastward of the dome, then being carried on by the convent; and joining it to that part of the church built by his predecessor, Hugh Northwold. This work, containing the space of three arches lengthwise, was wholly rebuilt and finished at the bishop's expense, which amounted to £2034. 12s. 8¾d. After filling from time to time, several high and important offices, he died at Somersham, on the 14th January, 1337, and was buried behind the altar of the choir. A magnificent tomb was erected over him with his effigies in alabaster. The next bishop was *Simon de Montacute*, who was translated here from the see of Worcester, in

1318. King Edward speaks of him as his kinsman in a letter to the pope.—During his episcopate the following magnificent works were being carried on here, viz. :—the 'Ladye chapel,' which he had begun in 1321, but was not finished till 1349; the dome and lantern, begun in 1322, and completed in 1343; and the new choir, which was begun in 1388. He was very liberal in his contributions to these works, but especially to the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, on which he expended very large sums of money, and intended to have finished it had he not died before its completion. His death occurred on the 20th June, 1345, and was buried before the altar in St. Mary's chapel. *Alan de Walsingham*, their prior, was then elected by the convent, but the pope (Clement VI.) superseded their election in favour of *Thomas L'Isle*, prior of the Dominican order at Winchester, who happened to be at Avignon with the pope at the time of this vacancy, and he was there consecrated bishop of Ely accordingly in 1345. The unhappy difference this bishop had with the lady Blanche Wake soon after his coming to the see, drew upon him a long train of misfortunes, which ended only with his life. He died at Avignon, whither he had fled from the persecution of his enemies, on the 23d June, 1361, and was buried in a Dominican nunnery there. Upon his death the pope, who was then at Avignon, declared *Reginald Brian*, bishop of Worcester, bishop of Ely; but he dying of the pestilence before his translation was completed, the convent proceeded to elect John Bockingham, dean of Litchfield, but the pope disregarding their election, appointed *Simon Langham*, abbot of Westminster and treasurer of England, (who had been lately elected to the see of London, but had not accepted it) to be bishop of Ely; and he was accordingly consecrated on March 20th, 1362. During his prelacy he consecrated the parochial church of St. Cross, which the convent had built adjoining the north side of the nave of the cathedral. He was appointed chancellor of England in 1363; in 1366 translated to the see of Canterbury; and in 1368 was created a cardinal, and went to Avignon where he died in 1376. *John Barnet*, who was translated from the see of Bath and Wells to that of Ely in 1366, was the twentieth bishop. He had been archdeacon of London, canon of St. Paul's, treasurer of England, and was consecrated bishop of Worcester in 1362, from which he was afterwards translated to Bath and Wells. He died at Hatfield on the 7th June, 1373, and was buried near the high altar in his own cathedral. The bishop of Ely had at this time belonging to the see no less than ten different manor houses, castles, or palaces, which were large and commodious, and to which they usually resorted by turns, and lived with great hospitality, according to the custom of the times, but chiefly on the produce of their demesnes. At the death of bishop Barnet the convent proceeded to elect as usual, and Henry de Wekefield was then duly elected; but the pope annulled all their proceedings, and conferred the bishopric upon *Thomas de Arundel* second son of Richard earl

of Arundel, and archdeacon of Taunton who was then only 22 years af age, and a subdeacon. He was consecrated at Otford in Kent in 1374. In 1388 he was translated to the see of York, and in 1396 translated to the see of Canterbury and died in 1414. He was a prelate of great magnificence and liberality and whilst he held the see of Ely, almost rebuilt the bishop's palace in Holborn. *John Fordham*, dean of Wells and keeper of the privy seal was translated from Durham by pope Urban, VI. This appointment was considered as a kind of degradation, which however he was forced to accept. During his episcopate the university of Cambridge is said to have obtained of pope Bonifice IX. a bull of exemption from the necessity of having their chancellor-elect confirmed by the bishop of Ely, as heretofore had been the custom from the foundation of the university. Having enjoyed the see for above 37 years he died at Downham on November 19th., 1425, and was interred in St. Mary's chapel. The convent of Ely having obtained licence to proceed to election, the king recommended to them William Almeric his confessor: the monks however made choice of their own prior, Peter de Ely; but before he was confirmed the pope had *Philip Morgan, L.L.D.* translated from the see of Worcester. This prelate was an eminent civilian and was frequently employed in embassies into Burgundy, France, Arragon and other parts abroad. He died at Hatfield October 25th 1435, and was buried according to his own appointment in the conventual church of the Charter house London. On the death of bishop Morgan the convent unanimously elected, John Fitzhugh bishop of London, but he dying before his translation, *Lewis de Luxemburgh*, was translated from the see of Rouen. He was brother of Peter de Luxemburgh count de St Paul, nearly allied to the crown of England and had long supported the English interest in France. In 1436 he was elected archbishop of Rouen in Normandy, but as English affairs in France were much on the decline about this time it is probable that he had no full enjoyment of his see on account of the wars. He therefore quitted France and came into England to enjoy the patronage of King Henry VI. to whom he steadily adhered and had given the highest proofs of disinterested loyalty. In 1439 this bishop was created cardinal priest by Pope Eugenius IV. and in 1442 was advanced to the superior dignity of cardinal bishop. He governed this diocese wholly by his vicars general, and after presiding over it for about 5½ years he died at his manor-house at Hatfield, September 18th., 1443. His bowels were interred in the church of Hatfield; his heart was deposited in the metropolitan church at Rouen; and the remainder of his body burried on the south side of the presbytery of his own cathedral, near the altar of relics, where there was a splendid altar tomb erected to his memory with his effigies of stone elegantly carved.

After the death of Cardinal Luxemburgh, *Thomas Bourchier* bishop of Worces-

ter was translated to this see, but he was not enthroned till the 27th March 1447 three years after his election. This prelate was great grandson to king Edward III. and son of William Bourchier, earl of Ewe, in Normandy, by Ann his wife, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock duke of Glo'ster, sixth son of that monarch. After bishop Bourchier had sat for more than 10 years he was translated to Canterbury in 1454, and created a cardinal in 1464. *William Gray S.T.P.*, the king's procurator at Rome was the next bishop. He is said to be decended from the noble family of the barons Gray of Codnor, but of this there is some doubt. During his episcopate the lower part of the western tower, the arches and pillars of which being found insufficient for its support, were obliged to be strengthened by new casing them with stone in a substantial manner. To this work the bishop was a liberal benefactor and he also ornamented the presbytery with two windows on the north side near the place where he was afterwards interred. After having honourably filled many high offices in church and state he died at Downham, on the 4th August, 1478. A monument of grey marble was erected to his memory. *John Morton, L.L.D.*, after having filled several high offices in the church, as well as being master of the rolls and privy councillor, was in 1478 made bishop of Ely, and afterwards lord high chancellor of England. Upon the death of Cardinal Bourchier in 1486 he was appointed to succeed to the see of Canterbury, and in 1493 he was created a cardinal by pope Alexander VI.; he died in 1500. While he was bishop of Ely he executed a work of great utility, for draining the fens and extending navigation namely the cut called Morton's Leam, being 12 miles in length, 40 feet in breadth, and 4 feet deep, and extending from Wisbech to Peterborough. He also rebuilt the palace at Hatfield, rebuilt the castle at Wisbech, and repaired many of the episcopal mansions.

John Alcock, L.L.D., a native of Beverley in Yorkshire was the next bishop of Ely. He was educated at Cambridge and after several minor preferments was consecrated bishop of Rochester. In 1476 he was translated to Worcester, and during his prelacy, he enlarged the collegiate church of Westbury, rebuilt his own church, repaired the convent, assisted in discharging its debts, and reformed the priory of Little Malvern. In 1486, he was advanced to the see of Ely. In 1487 he visited the ancient nunnery of St. Rhadegund, Cambridge, which he afterwards converted into a college of students, now called Jesus college. He also founded a free school and built a chapel to the church where his parents were buried in Kingston-upon-Hull. Among the high offices which he filled in church and state were, dean of the royal chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster; master of the rolls; prebendary of St. Paul's and Salisbury; privy councillor to the king, and to his son the Prince of Wales; ambassador to the king of Castile, &c., &c. He was an excellent prelate, no man in England had a greater reputation for sanctity

of manners, and his whole life was a course of the strictest temperance, mortification, abstinence and study. He was not only a considerable writer, but an excellent architect, and was appointed comptroller of the royal works under Henry VII.; and the chapel at Westminster named after that monarch is a noble specimen of his skill. He died at his castle at Wisbech on the 1st October, 1500, and was buried in the middle of the sumptuous chapel which he had built for himself at the east end of the north aisle of the presbytery of the cathedral. His device was a *cock* of which allusion he was extremely fond as appears by his placing the figure of that bird, with moral sentences on scrolls in almost every part of the many and expensive public buildings which he erected. After a vacancy of about a year *John Redman, DD.* being then Bishop of Exeter was translated to this see on the 26th September, 1501. He was abbot of Shapp in Westmoreland, to which convent he was a great benefactor; was made bishop of St. Asaph, where he built his cathedral church, which had been burnt down 80 years previously by Owen Glendower; and having enjoyed the bishopric of Ely for nearly four years, he died at Ely house, London, on the 24th August, 1505, and was buried between two pillars on the north side of the presbytery where a sumptuous monument is erected to his memory. James Stanley third son of the earl of Derby was the thirtieth bishop of Ely. The date of the pope's bull for his promotion to this see is dated 17th July, 1506. He died at Manchester, March 22nd, 1515, and was buried in a chapel which he was then building on the north side of the collegiate church of that town. *Nicholas West* the next bishop was the son of John West, a baker in Putney, (Surrey). Before his promotion in the church he was much employed in public affairs in the reign of Henry VII., to whom he was chaplain; and his skill in matters of state was so eminent that he was employed in several embassies and negotiations abroad. He was archdeacon of Derby in 1501, dean of Windsor in 1510, and on the 7th October he was consecrated bishop of Ely. He is generally acknowledged to have lived in greater splendour than any prelate of his time, having above an hundred domestics. The poor relieved daily at his gate with meat and drink, were 200. He built a very elegant chapel adjoining the church at Putney, and was a considerable benefactor to King's college where he had studied. He died on the 6th April, 1553, and was buried in the chapel which he had built for that purpose at the east end of the south aisle of the presbytery of the cathedral. *Thomas Goodrich* was elected by the convent March 17th, 1534, and consecrated at Croydon on the 19th of the following April. This prelate was admitted pensioner of Bene't College, Cambridge, about the year 1500, and became a fellow of Jesus college in 1510. Being of a studious turn, he made great proficiency in several branches of learning, particularly in the civil and canon laws. He was afterwards made canon of St. Stephens, Westminster,

and chaplain to the king, Henry VIII. Being a zealous promoter of the reformation, after he came hither he sent a mandate to all the clergy of his diocese, dated at Somersham, June 27th, 1535, with orders to erase the name of the pope out of all their books, and to publish in their churches that the pope had no further authority in this kingdom. In October 1541 he dated his injunctions from Ely, to the clergy to see that all images, relics, tables, monuments of miracles, shrines, &c., be so totally demolished and obliterated with all speed and diligence, that no remains or memory might be found of them for the future. In 1546 he was appointed one of the revisors of the translation of the new testament, St. John's gospel being allotted to his share; and he was engaged in compiling the book of common prayer in 1548. He was privy councillor to Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and employed by them in several embassies, and in 1551 he was lord chancellor of England. Having retained his bishopric after the accession of Queen Mary he was suspected of too much disposition to temporise in favour of the old state of things. He died at Somersham, May 10th, 1554, and was buried in the middle of the presbytery of the cathedral. *Thomas Thirlby* the 33rd bishop was born at Cambridge, and was educated and became a fellow of Trinity hall. He was the first and only bishop of Westminster, from whence he was translated to Norwich. He was a privy councillor to Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary, and was promoted to Ely on the 15th September, 1554. He was soon after sent ambassador to Rome to represent to the pope the state of the kingdom, and to promise obedience to the apostolic see in the name of king Philip and queen Mary. In the reign of queen Elizabeth he opposed the reformation of religion then resolved upon, and refused to take the oath of supremacy for which he was deprived of his bishopric and committed to the tower. He did not long continue in his confinement, for his friends soon after obtained leave for him and Dr. Boxall his archdeacon to live together with archbishop Parker, at Lambeth. Here he lived for 10 years, and died, and was interred in the parish church of Lambeth, in August 1570.

The next bishop was *Richard Cox, D.D.*, master of Eton school, chaplain to the king, tutor to the prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VI., and archdeacon of Ely. Being a follower of Luther's opinions he was very active in promoting the reformation which was then carrying on ; and he was preferred to a canonry of Windsor, and to the deanery of Westminster. Upon the accession of queen Mary, he fled with many others to Frankfort in Germany where he continued in exile during that reign. In the begining of the reign of queen Elizabeth, he returned to England, was admitted into the secret councils of her ministers; and shortly after the deprivation of bishop Thirlby, he was nominated to the see of Ely and was consecrated on the 22nd of the following December, being then 60 years old. He died July 22nd, 1581, and was buried in the presbytery of the cathedral.

In the first parliament of queen Elizabeth an act was passed that the queen might on the vacancy of any archbishopric or bishopric reserve to herself any lands belonging to them, giving the value in tenths and impropriate rectories in lieu of them. Some of the bishops petitioned against this measure, and amongst them Dr. Cox, but without effect, for we find several of his best estates seized by the queen, against his will, and to the detriment of his successors—hence what is called bishop Cox's *alienations*.

Martin Heton, D.D., was elected bishop of Ely after a lapse of 18 years from the death of Dr. Cox. During this time queen Elizabeth received the whole profits; and the spiritual affairs of the diocese were supplied by commissioners, the dean of Ely being generally one nominated in the commission. He was elected on the 28th December, 1599, and consecrated on the 3d of the following February. It appears by deed dated June 10th, 1600, that divers ancient manors and estates of the clear yearly value of £1,132. 3s. 9¼d. were then alienated from the see of Ely, in virtue of the above mentioned act, and in recompense and satisfaction for the same, the queen granted and conveyed to him and his successors certain other estates consisting chiefly of parsonages impropriate, of the annual value of £1,144. 19s. 7½d. Hence bishop Heton's alienations so often noticed in this volume. The character of this bishop has been impeached and his memory severely treated on account of these "sacrilegious alienations," but it is hard that he should be blamed for suffering those exchanges to be made when it was out of his power to prevent them. The queen had the unprecedented and enormous power over the vacant bishoprics, and throughout her long reign there was not one in the kingdom (except perhaps Bristol, Oxford, Glo'ster, and Peterborough, which had nothing to spare), from which she did not take to herself the best and most valuable part of their possessions. Well was it for the succeeding bishops that this extraordinary power in the crown was restrained by an act passed soon after the death of Elizabeth. This prelate died at Mildenhall, in Suffolk, July 14th, 1609, and was buried in the south isle of the presbytery of his cathedral, where his two daughters erected a very elegant monument to his memory.

Lancelot Andrews, D.D., bishop of Chichester was elected to this see on the 22nd September, 1609, and from thence to Winchester, in 1619. *Nicholas Felton, D.D.*, bishop of Bristol, was translated to Ely on the 11th of March, in the same year, and died October 5th, 1626, in the 63rd year of his age. His remains were interred under the communion table in St. Antholin's church, London. He was one of those employed by James I. in the new translation of the bible. After the see had remained vacant for more than 1½ year, *John Buckeridge, D.D.*, bishop of Rochester, was elected bishop of Ely on the 17th of April, 1628. In 1604, he was archdeacon of Northampton, and canon of Wind-

sor, in 1606. He died on the 23rd of May, 1631, and was buried in the parish church of Bromley, in Kent. He was succeeded by *Francis White, D.D.*, bishop of Norwich, who was elected to this see, November 15th, in the same year. He was generally accounted a man of great learning, a good preacher, and an excellent disputant and polemical writer. He died at his palace, at Holborn, in February 1637-8, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. The fortieth bishop of Ely was *John Wren*, son of Francis Wren, citizen and mercer of London. In 1623, he was installed canon of Winchester; was made master of Peterhouse college, Cambridge, in 1625; was afterwards dean of Windsor, and vice-chancellor of Cambridge; and bishop of Hereford, in 1635. In the same year he was translated to Norwich, and at length translated to Ely on the 24th of April, 1638. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641, the bishops having been by force excluded from the house of lords, he joined with several others of his brethren in a protest against all proceedings in the house during their exclusion, whereupon they were all charged with high treason, and on December 30th, 1641, committed to the tower. Being set at liberty in May, 1642, our bishop retired to his palace at Downham, and was there arrested again on the 30th of August following, and again committed to the tower where he continued under confinement for 18 years. Having at length outlived the rebellion, he was liberated in March, 1660, the king's (Charles II.) restoration occurring on the 29th of the following May. He died April 24th, 1667, in the 82nd year of his age, and was interred in a vault under the communion table of the elegant chapel of Pembroke-hall, which he had lately built at his own expense.

Benjamin Laney, D.D., bishop of Lincoln, was translated to this see on the 12th of June, 1667. He was born at Ipswich, and admitted a student of Christ's college, Cambridge, but removed thence to Pembroke-hall, of which he was elected fellow in 1618. He was elected master of Pembroke-hall in 1630; and vice-chancellor in 1632: he was chaplain to kings Charles I. and II., and attended the latter for several years in exile. Upon the restoration of his royal master, he was promoted to the see of Peterborough, whence he was translated to that of Lincoln, and at length, in 1667, to Ely. He was a man of generous spirit, and spent the chief of his fortunes in works of piety, munificence, and charity. He rebuilt great part of his episcopal palace at Ely, and by his will left £500. to Pembroke-hall, and a considerable estate at Soham for the use of the poor inhabitants of Ely and Soham, for apprenticing their children. He died January 24th, 1674-5, and was buried in the south aisle of the presbytery of his cathedral where is erected a handsome mural monument to his memory. His successor was *Peter Gunning, D.D.*, bishop of Chichester, who was translated to Ely on the 4th of March, 1674-5. He was considered one of the most learned prelates of his time, was an eminent preacher, and distinguished himself

in his zeal in the cause of the king, and defence of the church; and filled some high offices in the university of Cambridge. His death occurred on the 6th of July, 1684, and he was interred near his predecessor. *Francis Turner, D.D.*, the next bishop was master of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1670; dean of Windsor and bishop of Rochester in 1683; and on the 23rd of August, 1684, he was translated to Ely. He was one of the six prelates who joined archbishop Sancroft in 1688, in subscribing and presenting a petition to the king setting forth their reasons for not complying with his commands in causing his Majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience to be read in their churches. This petition being styled by the court a seditious libel against the king and his government; the bishops upon refusing to enter into recognizances to appear to answer for the misdemeanor, were committed to the tower, but afterwards admitted to bail. They were then tried and acquitted, but our bishop among others of his brethren, out of a conscientious regard to the allegiance he had sworn to king James II., having refused to take the oaths required by parliament after the accession of William and Mary, was suspended from his office and deprived of his bishopric soon after. He died in retirement in 1700.

Simon Patrick, D.D., was translated from the see of Chichester to this of Ely, July 2nd, 1691. He was born at Gainsborough; admitted a student of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he became a fellow; and was afterwards prebend of Westminster, and dean of Peterborough. He died at Ely, May 31st, 1707, in the 81st year of his age, and was buried in the presbytery of the Cathedral, where a handsome monument was soon erected to his memory. His successor was *John Moore, D.D.*, bishop of Norwich, who was translated to Ely on the 31st of July, 1707. He died at Ely-house, July 31st, 1714, and was interred near his predecessor, Dr. Patrick. After his death, his library was purchased by king George I. for 6000 guineas, and presented to the university of Cambridge.

William Fleetwood, D.D., bishop of St. Asaph, and one of the most celebrated preachers of his time, was the next bishop of Ely, whither he was translated on the 18th of December, 1714. He died on the 4th of August, 1724, in the 67th year of his age, and lies buried in the presbytery of the cathedral. His successor was *Thomas Greene, D.D.*, who was translated from the see of Norwich to this of Ely, on September 24th, 1723. Having occupied the prelatical throne for 14⅓ years, he died at Ely house, London, May 18th, 1738, in the 80th year of his age, and was buried on the south side of the cathedral church, where an elegant monument was soon after erected to his memory.

Robert Butts, D.D., another bishop of Norwich was the next bishop of Ely. He was translated here on the death of Dr. Greene, and having filled the see for 9½ years he died also at Ely house, on the 26th January, 1748, and was interred in his cathedral on the north side of the presbytery, near the east end. The

next bishop was *Sir Thomas Gooch, bart.*: he was vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge for three successive years, and after having the sees of Bristol and Norwich for some time, he was translated to Ely on the 11th March, 1747-8. He died at Ely house, February 14th, 1754, and was buried in the chapel of Gonville and Caius college, in Cambridge, where a monument was erected to his memory.

The 50th bishop of Ely was *Matthias Mawson, D.D.*, bishop successively of Llandaff and Chichester, who was translated to Ely on the 15th March, 1754, Dr. Mawson was very active in promoting the drainage of the lands, and the embankment of the rivers in the neighbourhood of Ely. He was also very active and solicitous to improve and beautify his cathedral, for which purpose he contributed a large sum. He died at Kensington on the 23rd November, 1700, aged 88 years, and his remains are interred in the north aisle of the presbytery of the cathedral. Among his donations by will he has left to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he was formerly master, £9,000., £6,000 of which was to be applied in the purchase of lands for founding scholarships, and the remaining £3,000. to be expended in rebuilding the college.

Edmund Keene, D.D., bishop of Chester was his successor. This prelate was master of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, in 1748; was vice-chancellor of the university two succeeding years, viz., 1749 and 1750; and in 1752 he was promoted to the see of Chester. He was translated to this of Ely and confirmed bishop thereof on the 22nd January, 1771: and he died of a dropsy in his breast at Ely house in Dover street, on the 6th July, 1781, in the 68th year of his age. He well merited the appellation of *the builder of palaces*, for he built a new palace at Chester, and in a great measure a new palace at Ely; and after obtaining an act of parliament for alienating the old palace in Holborn, he built a new one in Dover street, now called *Ely House*. He was buried in his own cathedral. The next bishop was the *Hon. James Yorke, D.D.*, youngest son of lord chancellor Hardwicke. In 1762 he was dean of Lincoln; in 1774 he was promoted to the see of St. David's, from whence he was translated in 1779 to Gloucester. On the death of bishop Keene in 1781 he was advanced to the see of Ely, in which he sat for more than 27 years. He died suddenly of apoplexy at the age of 78, at his seat at Forthampton in Gloucestershire, August 26th, 1808, where his remains are deposited in a vault prepared for himself and his family. *Thomas Dampier, D.D.*, bishop of St. Asaph was translated to Ely, November 28th, 1808, and died from a sudden attack of the gout in his stomach on the 13th May, 1812. He was buried in the chapel of Eton college, within the walls of which he was born.

Bowyer Edward Sparke, D.D., the next prelate was a native of Bury St. Edmunds. In 1803 he was preferred to the deanery of Bristol, and in 1809 he was

promoted to the see of Chester. On the death of bishop Dampier he was translated to this of Ely, and he occupied the episcopal chair until his death in 1836. He was succeeded by *Joseph Allen, D.D.*, who died in 1845.

Thomas Turton, D.D., the 56th bishop of Ely was originally a member of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he kept nine terms, and then migrated to Catherine hall, of which he eventually became a fellow. He was senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1805, in which year he took his degree of B.A.; and that of M.A. in 1808. He was senior moderator in 1810 and 1812; junior moderator in 1811; graduated B.D. in 1816; appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1822; elected regius professor of divinity in 1827, and in that year received the degree of D.D. by royal mandate. He was appointed dean of Peterborough in 1830, dean of Westminster in 1842, and finally consecrated bishop of Ely in 1845. His lordship is author of several theological and critical works. *Residences*, 37, Dover street, London, and the Palace, Ely.

Eminent men.—Dr. Heylin in his "Help to English History" observes, "the bishoprick of Ely may rejoice itself in this, that it yielded to this Realm as many great officers as any other in the kingdom. For it hath given to state no less than nine Lord Chancellors, seven Lord Treasurers, one Lord Privy Seal, one Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, one of the Exchequer, two Masters of the Rolls: besides two saints unto the Church, two Cardinals to the church of *Rome*, and to the *English* Court three Almoners."

The Dean and Chapter.—The surrender of the Abbey of Ely, with its goods and possessions, into the hands of the King (Henry VIII.) took place on the 8th of November, 1539, when its revenues were valued at £2134. 18s. 6d. the bishop's portion, and what remained to the convent was reckoned at £1084. 6s. 9d. per annum, by Dugdale and £1301. 8s. 2d. by Speed. Agreeable to the powers invested in him by parliament, the king re-erected the church for *a dean, eight secular canons or prebendaries, with vicars, lay clerks, choristers,* school master and usher, and 24 king's scholars, to be a body corporate by the name of "*The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, of Ely,*" granting to them a great part of the revenues of the dissolved priory, and Robert Steward the last prior was constituted and appointed *first dean.*

Ecclesiastical Division, jurisdiction, &c. As has been already shewn, when the diocese of Ely was constituted in 1108, the county of Cambridge with the exception of a few parishes was taken out of the jurisdiction of the see of Lincoln, and the manor of Spaldwick in Huntingdonshire was given to the bishop of Lincoln as some compensation for the diminution of his jurisdiction. All those parishes, being 15 in number which lie on the east side of the ancient boundary of the kingdom of Mercia, and never formed part of the diocese of Lincoln continued to be comprised within that of Norwich, to which they originally

belonged. These parishes constitute part of the deanery of Fordham, within the archdeaconry of Sudbury: the parish of Isleham belongs to the diocese of Rochester, and that of Emneth in the county of Norfolk, to the diocese of Ely. Whilst Cambridgeshire was in the diocese of Lincoln, that county with Huntingdonshire, and part of Hertfordshire, was under the jurisdiction of one archdeacon: until the order of council of date 19th., April 1837, the diocese of Ely consisted of the archdeacony of Ely, comprehending the deaneries of Wisbech, Ely, Chesterton, Bourne, Barton, Cambridge, Camps, and Shengay. The number of benefices in the diocese returned to the commissioners in 1831 inclusive of sinecure rectories but exclusive of benefices annexed to other preferments, was 150, besides two not returned. The aggregate amount of the gross incomes of incumbents in the 150 returned benefices was £56,495. In the present reign the diocese of Ely was increased by the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford previously in the diocese of Lincoln, and by the archdeaconry of Sudbury with the exception of the deaneries of Hartismere and Stow, in Suffolk, previously in the diocese of Norwich. The deanery of Camps with the archdeaconry of Ely was transferred to the archdeaconry of Sudbury thus included in the diocese of Ely. The total number of benefices in the diocese in 1808 was 515. The total amount of the average gross yearly income of the see of this diocese, and of the ecclesiastical preferments, for three years ending 31st December, 1831, was £12,627: net yearly income £11,105 ; rather above the general average. By the above-mentioned order in council, of 1837, the bishop was called upon to pay half-yearly into the bank of England, to the credit of the ecclesiastical commissioners for England, the fixed annual sum of £2,500, so as to leave him an annual average income of £5,500. The bishop has patronage to a considerable amount in Cambridge; he is visitor of four colleges, and appoints absolutely to the mastership and one fellowship of Jesus college ; of two candidates nominated for the matership of St. Peter's college, by the fellows, he decides on one ; and he has besides about 80 livings in his gift. The amount of the average gross yearly income of the dean and chapter or corporation of the cathedral in 1831 was £8,651 ; the sum divided among the dean and prebendaries was according to the same average, £6,069, of which the dean receives two parts and the prebendaries one each. There are four minor canons, each of whom in addition to his canonry holds some office in the cathedral, or benefice in the city. The united stipends of the minor canons is £267. per annum. The dean and each of the prebendaries have residences: the minor canons have no houses as minor canons, but as registrar and head master of the grammar school, two of them have houses assigned to them for residences. The fabric of the church is repaired out of the domus or church fund, comprising that portion of the revenues which arises from the profits of manors in land; from a defined portion of the reserved rents; a legacy; and a

small payment from a turnpike trust. When deficient the chapter have supplied the deficiency out of their own dividends, or appealed to the public. The *bishop's manors* are Ely Barton in Ely, and Downham manor; and the *dean and chapter's manors* are Ely Porta, in Ely, Melbourne cum Meldreth, Newton cum Hauxton, Sutton, Swaffham Prior, Witcham, Witchford, and West Wratting, in Cambs.; and Bluntisham, in Huntingdonshire; and Lakenheath, in Suffolk.

Arms of the See.—Gu. three ducal coronets or. These are derived from the arms of the East Anglian kings. In the cloister staircase leading to the ancient refectory, now the deanery, they occur with the field azure.

Of the Deanery.—Gu. three keys or; the ancient arms of St Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, and from him assumed as the arms of the Priory. They occur in one of the windows in the south aisle of the presbytery.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.—FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS.—From a very early period, every bishop and clergyman has been required to pay the amount of his first year's incumbency into a fund, called from thence "*First Fruits*," and every succeeding year as long as he is in possession of the living, he has been required to pay one-tenth part of his income into a fund, hence called "*The Tenths*." In 1290, a valuation for this purpose was made of all the Ecclesiastical Livings in England; and the book containing that record is preserved in the Remembrancer's office, under the title of "Valor of Pope Nicholas IV." At the time of the Reformation there was a law passed, that the First Fruits and Tenths should be applied to the use of the state, and that any bishop or clergyman neglecting to pay those imposts into the public treasury, should be declared an intruder into his living, and should forfeit double the amount; and, in order to ascertain the full amount, an accurate and full valuation was made of all the ecclesiastical livings in England and Wales. Except during a short period in the reign of Philip and Mary, the First Fruits and Tenths continued to be paid into the public exchequer, till the reign of queen Anne, when that queen, deploring the wretched condition of many of the poor clergy, owing to the insufficiency of their livings, determined that the First Fruits and Tenths of the livings of all the bishops and clergy should be paid into a fund called "Queen Anne's Bounty," and that the amount should be appropriated to the augmentation of the livings of the poor clergy. As there was no fresh valuation instituted in the time of queen Anne, the First Fruits and Tenths continue to be paid according to that made by Henry VIII. in 1535, and which was registered in what is called the king's books, *Liber Regis*, to which, as well as to the augmentation from queen Anne's Bounty, we have frequently referred in the accounts of church livings, in this volume. That this payment might not operate oppressively, the first year's income was to be paid by four annual instalments, and all livings of small value were entirely exempt, and hence called "*discharged livings*." The increase which has taken place in the value of church livings since 1535, is enormous; and were the First Fruits and Tenths collected on the present valuation, they would yield, instead of £15,000., as at present, more than £350,000. the *net income* of the Established Church of England and Wales, now amounting to £3,055,654. per annum, as appears from the report of the commissioners appointed by his late Majesty William IV., made on an average of the three years ending December 31st, 1831, and presented to Parliament in 1835. The usual annual account shows that the money received by the governors of this fund in the year 1848, amounted to £183,934. 4s. 1d.; and the disbursements to £178,767, 14s. 6d. The first fruits due on the 30th of November, 1849, amounted to £586. 17s. 1d.; and the yearly tenths to £100. 4s. 4d. The bishop of Ely is charged, with £2,134. 18s. 6⅓., the original value of the living for first fruits.

ORIGIN OF TITHES.—Festus informs us that the ancients offered to their gods the tithes of all things, and this seems to have been the means by which religion was supported by all nations of antiquity. Soon after the introduction

of Christianity this kingdom was divided into *parishes*, and afterwards into *bishopricks;* and about the year 690, Ina, king of the West Saxons, made a code of laws, the fourth section of which is to the following purport, "The first fruits of seeds, or church due, arising from the product of corn, &c., are to be paid at the feast of St. Martin; and let him that fails in the payment forfeit 40s.," as Lambeth reads it; or, according to Sir Henry Spelman, 60s.; and besides, pay the dues twelve times over. In section 62nd, "Church dues are to be paid where the person owing them dwells in the midst of winter." These laws appear to be the first on *record* respecting such maintenance for the church, and on this account, are mentioned here. The gifts and oblations which the primitive Christians, in their devotedness and zeal for religion, made, as acts of piety, were transformed by usage and custom, into a right, and are now advanced into the firmer title of ordinance. Hence modern lawyers say, that tithes are due of common right, as having existed since the first establishment of churches, and made regular from the division of parochial limits.

DIGNITARIES OF THE CONVENT, ABBEY, AND CATHEDRAL OF ELY.

Abbesses of Ely.	Abbots of Ely.	
St. Etheldreda 673, deceased 679	Brithnoth 970, martyred 981	Wilfric.....deceased 1065
St. Sexburga deceased 699	Elsin .....deceased 1016	Thurstan.....deceased 1072
St. Ermenilda.....	Leofwin, alias Oschitel .....deceased 1022	Theodwin ..deceased 1075
St. Werburga	Leofric.....deceased 1029	The administration of the Abbey granted to Godfrey, a monk
No record of the others.	Leofsin .....deceased 1044	Simeon.....deceased 1093
		Richard .....deceased 1107
		Hervey, *consecrated bishop.*

The Abbacy was converted into a bishopric in October, 1109. The bishops since the commencement of the see are 56 in number, and their names in numerical order with the dates when each was inducted, are as follow:—

BISHOPS OF ELY FROM 1109 TO 1850.

1 Hervey 1106	21 Thomas Arundel... 1374	40 Matthew Wren ... 1638
2 Nigel..... 1133	22 John Fordham..... 1388	41 Benjamin Laney ... 1667
3 Ridel..... 1173	23 Phillip Morgan ... 1425	42 Peter Gunning..... 1674
4 Wm. Longchamp... 1189	24 Lewis de Luxemburgh 1438	43 Francis Turner ... 1684
5 Eustace..... 1197	25 Thomas Bourchier 1444	44 Simon Patrick 1691
6 John of Fountains 1220	26 William Gray 1454	45 John Moore..... 1707
7 Geoffrey of Burgh 1225	27 John Morton 1479	46 William Fleetwood 1714
8 Hugh Northwold... 1229	28 John Alcock..... 1486	47 Thomas Greene ... 1723
9 Wm. of Kilkenny... 1254	29 Richard Redman... 1501	48 Robert Butts 1738
10 Hugh of Balsham... 1257	30 James Stanley 1506	49 Sir Thomas Gooch, bart..... 1747
11 John of Kirkeby... 1286	31 Nicholas West..... 1515	50 Matthias Mawson 1754
12 William of Luda... 1290	32 Thomas Goodrich 1534	51 Edmund Keene ... 1771
13 Ralph Walpole..... 1299	33 Thomas Thirlby ... 1544	52 Hon. James Yorke 1781
14 Robert Orford 1302	34 Richard Cox 1559	53 Thomas Dampier... 1808
15 John of Ketene ... 1310	35 Martin Heton 1599	54 Bower E. Sparke...
16 John Hotham 1316	36 Launcelot Andrews 1609	55 Joseph Allen .....
17 SimonMontecute... 1337	37 Nicholas Felton ... 1619	56 Thomas Turton ... 1845
18 Thomas L'Isle 1345	38 John Buckeridge... 1628	
19 Simon Langham ... 1362	39 Francis White 1631	
20 John Barnet..... 1366		

PRIORS OF ELY.

1 Vincent.....
2 Henry .....
3 William..... 1133
4 Tombert 1144
5 Alexander..... 1154
6 Soloman 1163
7 Richard..... 1177
8 Robert Longchamp 1191
9 John de Strateshete 1197
10 Hugh..... 1200
11 Ralph..... 1229
12 Walter 1241
13 Robert de Levington..... 1259
14 Henry de Banccis 1271
15 John de Hemington 1273
16 John de Sheprith 1273
17 John Saleman 1291
18 Robert de Orford... 1299
19 William de Clare... 1303
20 John de Fresingfield 1308
21 John de Crawden... 1321
22 Alan de Walsingham 1341
23 William Hatfield...
24 John Bucton 1366
25 William Walpole... 1397
26 William Powcher... 1401
27 Edward Walsingham 1418
28 Peter de Fly 1424
29 William Wells 1430
30 Henry Peterborough 1462
31 Roger Westminster 1478
32 Robert Colville ... 1500
33 William Wittlesey 1510
34 William Foilott ...
35 John Cottenham... 1516
36 Robert Wells 1532

DEANS OF ELY (with the dates of their institution.)

1 Robert Wells *alias* Steward..... 1541
2 Andrew Perne..... 1557
3 John Bell..... 1589
4 Humphrey Tindall 1591
5 Hen. *Cæsar, alias* Adelmare 1614
6 William Fuller..... 1636
7 Wm. Beale, (nominated but never instituted) .....
8 Richard Love 1660
9 Henry Ferne 1661
10 Edward Martin ... 1662
11 Francis Wilford ... 1662
12 Rt. Mapletoft 1667
13 John Spencer 1667
14 John Lamb 1693
15 Charles Roderick 1708
16 Robert Moss 1713
17 John Frankland ... 1729
18 Peter Allix 1730
19 Hugh Thomas 1758
20 William Cooke..... 1780
21 William Pearse ... 1797
22 James Wood..... ——
23 George Peacock ... 1839

PRESENT CATHEDRAL ESTABLISHMENT.

LORD BISHOP.

Right Reverend Thomas Turton, D.D. 1845

DEAN.

Very Rev. George Peacock, D.D. 1839

CANONS OR PREBENDARIES.

John Henry Sparke, M.A. 1818
Henry Fardell, M.A..... 1819
Edward Bowyer Sparke, M.A..... 1829
William Selwyn, M.A. 1833
John Maddy, D.D. 1835
John Ashley, M.A..... 1841
W. H. Mill, D.D. 1848
James Scholefield, M.A, ... 1850

ARCHDEACONS.

Venerable John Henry Browne, M.A., Ely, (£100. per annum) 1816
——— George Glover, M.A., Sudbury, (£190. per annum) 1823
——— J. B. Hollingsworth, D D., Huntingdonshire, (£15. per annum) 1828
——— Henry Tattam, D.D, Bedford, (£200. per annum) 1845

CHANCELLOR OF THE DIOCESE.

The Worshipful and Rev. John Henry Sparke, M.A. 1824

MINOR CANONS.

John Griffith, B.D. 1800
George Millers, M.A. 1800
Solomon Smith, M.A. 1833
William Keating Clay, B.D..... 1838
James Henry Henderson, M.A., *(Precentor)* 1848

Examining Chaplain,—Rev. George Elwes Corrie, B.D.
Registrar of the Diocese,—Rev. E. B. Sparke, M.A.
Secretary to the Bishop,—J. Burdar, Esq., London.
Organist,—Mr. Janes.
Master of the Grammar School,—Rev. J. H. Henderson.

The Conventual Church, &c.

The remains of the old convent and church, founded in the 7th century by St. Etheldreda, and now incorporated with the prebendal houses, are sufficient to give a good idea of what they were. The style of these venerable remains is generally known 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 grotesque and irregular ornaments. The remains of the conventual church, which was not large, and consisted of nave and choir with side aisles to both, is one of the oldest examples of this style in the kingdom. This building is undoubtedly of as early a date as the reign of king Edgar in the 10th century; and it is with good reason supposed that some parts of it are remains of the original edifice erected by St. Etheldreda. Each side aisle of the nave consisted of an arcade of nine arches supported by eight pillars, four of which were cylindrical, and four octagonal, and so placed as to present the side of one and the angle of another alternately to the view. The archivaults of the arches, which were semicircular, and their soffites are variously ornamented. The walls above these arches, supporting the roof over the nave, were pierced with a row of handsome windows with circular heads. The length of this part of the church was 105 feet; the width, including the aisles, 41 feet; the width of the nave 19 feet, and the height from the floor to the springing of the roof 33 feet. The choir was separated from the body of the church by a thick wall, with a handsome arched doorway entering into it. The aisles or porticos of this part of the church contained four arches, with two cylindrical and one octagonal pillar: above the arches of the porticos were five windows like those in the body of the church, and the east end of the building was semicircular. The length of the choir from the west wall or screen, to the entrance to the sanctuary, was 51 feet; the breadth, including the porticos, 39½ feet; and the breadth of the middle, between the pillars, 18 feet. No part of the building was vaulted, except two small chapels at the east end of the aisles of the choir. When the new church was built, this church was used as a chapel to the infirmary, and continued so till it was converted into apartments for officers of the church, and it now contains part of five prebendal houses. It would be difficult to determine the boundaries of the convent on any side but the W., on which are the remains of the principal gate: from thence the direction of the wall may be traced a considerable way to the S., and being continued back northwards, would terminate with the High-street of the town at a tower, which probably was built on the N.W. angle of the boundary. The boundaries of the S. and E. cannot be ascertained. The *Lodge*, built about the 13th century, occupied the site of the present deanery, and was constructed round a small

square or court. The building on the west side, now the residence of the registrar to the dean and chapter, was the *Great Hall*, which was erected by prior Crowden or Crawden. On the north side stood the refectory, begun by prior Hemmington about the year 1270, and finished by him. Adjoining to this, northward, was the kitchen, and on the south side is the *Prior's chapel.* This curious and elegant chapel or oratory was built by prior Crawden in 1324-5; its form is a parallelogram, and it is evident from the style of the building and its ornaments that the same eminent architect constructed this and the Lady chapel. It is divided into four compartments by clustered columns, and the floor is formed of tiles upon which are represented the fall of man, with the figures of various beasts, &c. In 1801, this chapel was converted into chambers, but happily this profanation is at an end, and it has lately undergone a thorough restoration. The grand entrance to the abbey from the west still remains nearly in its original state, and is generally known by the appellation of *Ely Porta.* It is a large square massive pile, having square towers at its angles, and was built in the last half of the 14th century. The prior held a monthly court here, and the manor courts were held here also. The lower rooms of the building are now used as a porter's lodge, and a part of the upper rooms for the cathedral grammar school. The stables and granaries extending east from the gate are mentioned in the *Computus* in the middle of the 14th century. A range of buildings to the westward once connected the gate with the present deanery. The *Almonry* is now converted into a house for one of the prebendaries in the High street. The sites of the *Scripturium*, *Library* and *School*, of which frequent mention is made in ancient documents are not known. So early as the time of abbot Brithnoth, there was a *garden* and *orchard* to this monastery, planted with the choicest fruit trees; and by an inquisition taken in 1229, it appears that the prior and convent had a prison, a court, and vineyard in the close of the priory. This close contained 16 acres, a garden of 6 acres and a windmill.

Description of the Cathedral.

"No county in England," says the Magna Britannia, "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; and, Mr. Bentham in his splendid history of the cathedral says, "There is not perhaps any one fabric in this kingdom that exhibits a larger, more elegant, or a more magnificent display of what is called *gothic* architecture, than the cathedral of Ely, or that will better illustrate the history of this kind of building in England." Yet though this cathedral is the workmanship of various periods, and displays a singular admixture of the

Saxon, Norman, and gothic styles of architecture; notwithstanding the dissimilarity of its parts, when considered as a whole, it must unquestionably be regarded as a most magnificent structure. The following are its dimensions:—length from east to west, exterior,* 531 feet; length from east to west, interior, 511½; length of the choir, 154; of the octagon, 71½; of the nave, 203; of the tower, 39½; and of the gallery, 43½. The breadth of the choir within the first pointed pillar, 33; breadth of the nave within the pillars, 33½; breadth of the choir and nave with their aisles, 78; length of the eastern transepts, 179; breadth of the same with its aisles, 74; length of the western transept, 131; breadth of the same, 28; length of Lady chapel, 100; breadth of the same, 43; height of the western tower to the turret battlements, 217; height of the octagon to the same, 170; height of the octagon internally, 145; height of the choir, 73; height of the nave vaulting shafts, 70; and height of the roof ridge, exterior, 104 feet. The western tower was formerly surmounted by a spire rising to the height of 270 feet.

This great edifice with its long roof, octagon and lofty tower, the fabric of which was commenced by Simeon the 9th abbot, between the years 1082 and 1094, stands on an eminence, and is visible for miles round in the flat country. When perfect, the western front must have been inferior to few others in the kingdom: in its original state it exhibited a tower flanked by two transepts, and these terminated in octagonal turrets; but it is now minus one of those wings or transepts. The principal entrance into the church is at the west end by a handsome vestibule or porch in front of the tower, formerly called the Gallilee. This leads the visitor under a grand and lofty tower, which was erected as far as the first battlements in 1189, and the present uppermost story of which was added in the episcopate of bishop Arundel, who was consecrated in 1374. Subsequently, though there is no record of the event the north transept fell or was taken down. The interior view of the tower is very beautiful, being decorated with small colonnades running round it in several stories one above another, and enlightened by several windows. On our right, on entering the nave is the south transept, rich in the extreme, with its several arcades, plain, intersecting, triplicated and pointed. The aspect of the nave is very grand, the arcades are lofty, the great length of the edifice striking; and as we advance the view gradually opens into a magnificent octagon at the intersection, rising up with a dome, and terminated by an elegant and well illuminated lantern. "This octagon, if not singular," writes Mr. Bentham "is unequalled by anything of the kind. Its construction, though bold, was owing to the prudence of the architect, to prevent the misfortune which

* The length of York cathedral is 524 feet; of Westminster, 490; of Durham, 420; of Gloucester, including the Lady chapel, 420; and of Worcester, 410 feet.

had arisen in some churches, and particularly in this, A.D. 1322: for in the middle of this church, as in all or most other cathedrals, anciently stood a lofty stone tower, supported by four large pillars, the foundations of which I have discovered: these by the united pressure of the arches both of the nave and transept, wanting a proper counterpoise, gave way; the tower fell down and demolished the choir under it; and probably so much weakened the three contiguous arches eastward, that they were obliged to be taken down. By this expedient of an octagonal form, the architect *Alan de Walsingham*, one of the monks, at that time sacrist, and afterwards prior of the convent, in a great measure guarded against future accidents of the same kind." The principal events in St. Etheldreda's life are sculptured on the capitals of the eight pillars of this octagon. The nave consists of twelve "series" or compartments, the pillars alternating in size and pattern. Over the aisle runs a broad gallery or triforium as it is usually called, and above this is a narrow passage in the thickness of the wall, giving access to the clerestory windows: thus the height of the cathedral is divided into three portions—basement, triforium, and clerestory; as its length is divided into as many parts, nave, transept and choir, and its breadth into the same number, north, middle, and south aisle. The building of the nave was completed about the year 1174. The north and south transepts are the oldest parts of the church, and being built in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I., differ in style from other parts of the building. The arches here and of the nave are circular. The three bays ruined by the fall of the central tower, and which were rebuilt by and at the expense of bishop Hotham, is a very beautiful and highly enriched portion of the building, and an excellent specimen of the middle pointed style. The vaulting is divided into regular compartments by various ribs springing from the capitals of the pillars; at the intersection of which are elegant foliage and flowers of curious workmanship and unusual beauty. These three arches are immediately east of the octagon, and are now being fitted up to be henceforth used as the choir. The six bays or series eastward of bishop Hotham's work, which until lately formed the choir, was built by bishop Northwold, and was then called the presbytery. This portion of the edifice is a fine example of the first pointed order, and the workmanship is also very elegant. The pillars which are of Purbeck marble, are octagonal, clustered with shafts, and have lately received that high polish which they yield so unwillingly and so unsurpassably. The mouldings of the arches have the deep bold beauty of their style; above them are the gorgeous arches of the triforium, rich alike with carved foliage and contrasted colours; and over these again the exquisite triplets of the clerestory. The east window is embellished with a good painting of St. Peter. The altar piece, which is a fine old painting, representing St. Peter delivered from prison by the angel, was purchased in Italy by the late earl of Grantham, and presented to the dean and chapter by Dr. Yorke.

At the east end of the N. aisle of the presbytery is a sumptuous *chapel* erected by bishop Alcock: he began this chapel in 1488, and in 1500 his body was brought from Wisbech castle, and interred in it. Considering this prelate's known architectural celebrity, it is considered extraordinary that he has not given better proofs of his judgment and taste than are to be found in this interior, as the open work, pinnacles and canopies which are sharply executed in clunch are disproportioned, and the whole looks very much overcharged. It is very rich but void of taste or elegance. The bishop was interred in the middle of the chapel, but the tomb stands under a double arch with purfled finials. The niches were all originally filled with statues which have been swept away by the fury of fanatical rage, and even the monumental effigy of the bishop has not escaped. At the east end of the south aisle of the choir is another chapel in some respects corresponding with the former, but much superior to it in embellishment, which is highly enriched with delicate gothic ornaments and carving. It was built by bishop West about the year 1530. "It is impossible to contemplate this beautiful oratory," says Mr. Stevenson in his supplement to Mr. Bentham's work on this cathedral, "even in its mutilated state, but with feelings of astonishment and admiration. The invention and taste of the designer, no less than the execution and finish of the sculptor, are wonderful; and although every part of the walls is covered with niches, pedestals, and canopies, interspersed with alto relievos, curious grotesque designs and ornaments, the whole appears light and airy." Dr. West was entombed under an arch, on the south side in this chapel; and here are also deposited the bones of Wolstan, archbishop of York; of Brithnoth, duke of Northumberland; and of the bishops Alwin, Elfgar, Athelstan, and Ednoth, in small cells, similar to those in which they were immured in the walls of the old choir, on the removal of which they were discovered in 1771. The west front of this chapel is decorated with a profusion of sculpture, and the bishop's arms and his motto "*Gratia Dei sum quod sum,*" occurs repeatedly both within and without.

The "*Ladye Chapel.*" On the north side of the cathedral, near the east end, is that splendid specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, called the chapel of St. Mary, or the Ladye Chapel. This elegant structure was commenced on the feast of the Assumption, 1381, (in the time of bishop Hotham) and is one of the most perfect buildings of the age. The first stone was laid by Alan de Walsingham, the sub-prior, and a most skilful architect. It was built at the expence of the convent and bishop Montecute, and was completed in 1349. The building is 100 feet in length, 46 in breadth, and 60 feet high in the interior. The exterior has much the appearance of King's chapel at Cambridge, and some are of opinion that the designer of that beautiful structure, borrowed his ideas from this. Had this chapel been placed at the

east end of the cathedral, as is the case in several churches, Ely would have been the longest cathedral in England. This building has neither pillars nor side-aisles, but is supported by strong spring buttresses, surmounted by pinnacles. Formerly the space over the east and west windows was decorated with statues, and a variety of other well-executed sculpture. The interior was also embellished with niches, highly carved and enriched with statues, ornamental foliage and flower work; but the fanatical soldiery of the commonwealth defaced the beauty of the sculpture of this as well as of the chapels of bishop's Alcock and West, and what escaped their hands has been here so miserably clogged and obscured by whitewash, that none of the finer parts or the carving are distinct. These "reformers" seemed to have had an invincible antipathy to every elegant or tasteful religious edifice. Mr. Hewett, in speaking of this chapel, says "The most conflicting feelings assail us on viewing this remarkable structure. Admiration at its ancient glories, sorrow at its present desolation, are instantly conceived. Few visitors perhaps have seen so highly an enriched building. Of five ample severies surrounded by canopied niches of unwonted elaboration, lit by windows of great size and beauty, covered by a roof of almost magic lightness, and everywhere displaying the traces of most brilliant colour, it is perhaps nowhere to be surpassed or even equalled in splendour. Its area is filled with the most vile pewing, its carved work broken down, its windows—here robbed of their painted glass—there altogether blocked up, it presents an unusual picture of decay and desecration. One cannot easily believe that it is still used as a place of worship; yet so it is by the inhabitants of Trinity parish, who have lost their own church. It is said of a well-known architect of the present day, that he burst into tears on first beholding this chapel, and exclaimed "O God! what has England done to deserve this?"

On the N. side of the nave of the cathedral anciently stood a parochial church which being in ruin, was soon after the reformation entirely pulled down and this chapel assigned by the dean and chapter, in 1566, for the use of Trinity parish.

Among the monuments in the cathedral are those of bishop's Northwold, Kilkenny, de Luda, Hotham, Barnet, Gray, Redman, Stanley and many modern bishops; and also a curious tomb to the memory of the famous John Tiptoft earl of Worcester who was executed on Tower-hill, in the reign of Richard III.: of him it has been said that "the axe then did at one blow cut off more learning than was left in the heads of all the surviving nobility." The font, which is about to be replaced by one more suited to the style of the building, is of very elegantly wrought marble adorned with small statues, and was given to the church by dean Spencer. In the fifth bay of the south aisle is a door-way called the "Priors entrance," which is internally plain, but most elaborately orna-

mented on the exterior. Several parts of the church have undergone great changes since the original building.

Restorations.—The wood work of the dome and lantern, with part of the roof was repaired between the years 1757 and 1762 by Mr. James Essex of Cambridge; and the choir, which was then under the lantern, was also removed to what was called the presbytery. The removal of the choir from beneath the beautiful lantern was an important improvement and contributed much to the beauty of the cathedral. Workman have been employed for the last six years and the whole building is now being thoroughly restored: of the many improvements now being effected, are the following, viz.—The choir has been removed westward, and will occupy the three splendid bays erected by bishop Hotham. The new choir is from designs by George Gilbert Scott, Esq., an eminent Architect, and a new open screen, and canopied stalls for the bishop,* and dean, and entirely new sub-stalls upon a scale and character suited to the magnificence of this part of the church are being erected. These are to be finished, we learn from a circular lately issued by the dean and chapter before the 1st of March 1851, and their cost alone will exceed £4,200.: the superior stalls, the work of the great architect Alan de Walsingham in 1340, and which are much mutilated and covered with several coats of paint, are to be restored as nearly as possible to their original condition; the organ is removed to the north side of the choir, where it stands on an enriched stone chamber, enclosed in a case and fittings in full accordance with the stall work. A new altar and reredos is to be erected, the choir to be paved with encaustic tiles, and marble, and the tombs of the bishops are to be re-arranged and restored where necessary. The magnificent screen which is now being erected beneath the eastern arch of the lantern is of oak most elaborately carved and perforated, and stands upon a beautifully polished Purbick marble plinth. The whole of the wood work is being carved in a most elegant style by Mr. Rattee of Cambridge, and the brass work for the open pannels and crest of the screen, and the gates of the choir are by *Hardman* of Birmingham. The other works are advancing satisfactorily and some of them are completed. The vaults have been restored and the marble piers and shafts repolished and repaired: the beautiful canopy work of the chapels of bishops Alcock and West which was nearly destroyed, has been very carefully restored. A very extensive and costly repair of the S. transept of the cathedral, which was in a ruinous state has just been completed, and the mutilated sculpture of the timber cornice, the painting and gilding of the roof and the ancient fresco decorations of the walls restored. The painting and gilding has been executed in a very superior style by Mr. William Pashler of Ely.

* In this cathedral alone, the bishop occupies what was the abbot's seat and the dean that of the prior's, Ely being the only abbey that was converted into a see.

Having discovered that the lantern was originally painted and decorated it is said to be the intention of the dean and chapter to restore it. Three beautifully stained windows have been erected in this transept, which are considered by some to be the finest in the cathedral. The arches of the W. aisle have been partially opened and the vaulting decorated. The S.W. transept which had long been used as a workshop, has been completely restored, and is a fine specimen of the Semi-Norman style. The lower arcade, or range of arches on the walls are pure Norman, and the other ranges (so also in the tower) are in the transition style, exhibiting the first period of the pointed arch. The empanelled ceiling is entirely new, and will be decorated from a design of the Rev. David Stewart. There are two stained glass windows here by *Wailes* which are generally considered the best in the cathedral. *St. Catherine's Chapel* which is a semicircular building entered through this transept, and which has long been in ruins, has been rebuilt in the pure Norman style. The interior of the tower has been cleared of two floors by means of which the present beautiful view of the four splendid arches upon which the tower rests has been obtained, besides the advantage of relieving the structure of a superincumbent weight of nearly 100 tons of rubble and stone which had been introduced into it by way of *strengthening it*. The height now from the floor to the belfry ceiling is 175 feet. A melancholy interest attaches itself to the restoration of this end of the church, for it was here that the celebrated and respected architect *Basevi* fell from the scaffolding and was killed in 1845.* It is proposed to remove the white-wash or colouring from the whole of the nave by means of *Manchester card wire*, the choir having been cleaned by that process. The windows of the south aisle have all been altered from the style of those of the north aisle to the original Norman, and filled with stained glass—the contributions of several persons, some of them being memorial windows. The cleaning of the Ladye chapel has also commenced: the east end is entirely cleaned, and the original painting and gilding is exposed to view. Extensive repairs are intended for this chapel also. Mr. Scott is the consulting architect, and the whole of the extensive restorations are being carried out under the immediate superintendance of Mr. James Hastie, of Ely.

Amongst the principal benefactors to this great work are the following: His Royal Highness Prince Albert, £50.; the lord bishop of Ely, £500.; the dean and chapter of Ely, £1,000; Dr. Peacock, dean of Ely, Rev. Chancellor Sparke, and Rev. E. B. Sparke, £210. each; Rev. Henry Fardell, *canon*, £150.; Rev. Canons French, Selwyn, and Maddy, £105. each; Rev. Canon Ashley,

* He was buried in the cathedral, and a handsome slab with an elegant monumental brass, by *Messrs. Waller*, has been lately erected to his memory by his family.

£100; the duke of Bedford, £200; John Charles Sharpe, Esq., London, £300.. £100. of which to be given towards the restoration of the choir, the same amount towards that of prior Crawden's chapel, and the third hundred towards the rebuilding of the chapel of St. Catherine; S. J. Loyd, Esq., London, £105; Trinity college, Cambridge, £105.; Hugh Jackson, Esq., Wisbech, £100.; J. Dunn Gardiner, Esq., M.P. Chatteris, for special works, £200.; William Dunn Gardiner, Fordham abbey, and Cecil Dunn Gardiner, Esquires, £50. each for special works; the duke of Rutland, £52. 10s.; the duke of Buccleugh, marquis of Northampton, and marquis of Bristol, £50. each, and a host of contributors at smaller sums. A. B. Hope, Esq., M.P., gave £300. for the new pinnacle on the east front; and lady Mildred Hope undertook the restoration of the great stone cross of the eastern gable. Dr. Sparke, late bishop of Ely, gave in 1832 the sum of £1,500. for the purpose of filling the eight great eastern windows with painted glass. "The execution of this great work," says the dean and chapter's circular, "has been deferred until his trustees are fully satisfied that the art of glass painting has attained such a state of perfection as may make it a monument worthy of the important position which it occupies." The Rev. Edw. B. Sparke, one of the canons of the church, gave the magnificent painted window which occupies the S.E. angle of the lantern. This window is 40 feet high, and is designed to commemorate the principal incidents in the life of the foundress of the church, St. Etheldreda, and the persons who figured in her traditionary history. This, the first of a series of four, designed to commemorate the founders and benefactors of the ancient monastery and cathedral, cost £600.— The church is indebted to the same munificent benefactor for three windows in the N. transept, representing the history of St. Paul; and for a window in the S. transept, representing the history of Joseph. The first five are by *Wailes*, and the last named by *M. Gerente*, of Paris. Mr. Sparke also gave £200. towards the restoration of the S.W. transept. The splendid memorial window above the monument of bishop Sparke, in bishop West's chapel, was erected by the members of his (the bishop's) family, and executed by *Evans* of Shrewsbury. The five compartments are filled with full-length figures of the four evangelists, with St. John the Baptist, in the centre. They are represented as standing in gothic niches, on the dome of which are the symbols of the respective apostles. The master and fellows of Jesus college, Cambridge, gave £100. towards the restoration of the interior of their founder's (bishop Alcock's) chapel, and £25. for a new encaustic pavement in the chapel. H. R. Evans, Esq., gave £150. towards the opening of the great lantern in the western tower. Rev. John Selwyn, one of the canons, gives a new font, designed by Mr. Scott, to be placed in the S.W. transept. The Rev. Chancellor Sparke presents a painted window; and the undergraduates and B.A. of the university of Cambridge gave the painted glass in the

tracery and upper half of the N.E. window of the central lantern. The graduates of the university intend filling the N.W. window in this lantern. The bishop's lessees gave the second of the lower windows in the S. end of the S. transept—the subject is the history of Moses. The incumbents of livings in the gift of the bishop of Ely, and others, gave two windows by *Gerente*—subject, the histories of Abraham and Jacob. The Very Rev. Dr. Peacock (the dean), gave the window at the S. end of the S.W. transept,—it is by *Wailes*, and the subjects are Jacob and Rachel, and Esther and Ahasuerus. H. Cooke, Esq., of Carr house, Doncaster, gave the second window in the same transept, by the same artist,—the subjects are Isaac and Rebecca, Ruth and Boaz, and the Marriage of Cana. The prelates and peers educated in the university of Cambridge will erect another window. Wm. Wailes, Esq., the artist, gave a window in the S. aisle of the nave,—the subject is the history of the Venerable Bede; Wm. Warrington, Esq., the artist, gave another window in the same aisle,—subject, the Annunciation, and the birth of our Saviour, and the salutation of the Virgin and St. Elizabeth. Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Howes, artists, have each given a window. M. Gerente, of Paris, artist, gives a third window to the S. aisle of the nave, and Mrs. P. Clough, of Feltwell, Norfolk, one by *Gerente* to the same aisle, in memory of her aunt. The Rev. Geo. Millers, minor-canon, registrar, and historian of the cathedral, has given a memorial window in the same aisle, next the grave of his late wife, Mary Millers.

The beautiful window above the cloister entrance to the church is by the Rev. A. Moore, rector of Walpole St. Peter, West Norfolk, who presented it to the cathedral; the subject is the history of Solomon, and a most competent judge has declared that "a master's mind and a master's hand are apparent throughout the entire work; in the disposition and general treatment of the composition, in the judicious adjustment and nice balance of the colours, and in that combination of deep and solemn tone with hues glowing with lustrous brillancy which is at once the essential attribute and the distinctive characteristic of this art."

Several other windows are in preparation. A very magnificent *Antependium* and altar cloth is preparing for the new altar of the cathedral: it is the offering of an excellent lady who is eminently skilled in mediæval embroidery. Mrs. Smart has given five ancient figures, of the size of life, very boldly designed and coloured, for the east window of prior Crawden's chapel, as well as a beautiful representation of Christ, as the good shepherd, painted by herself, for one of the compartments of the tracery.

The Episcopal Palace, a large mansion, consisting of a centre and two wings, stands near the west end of the cathedral. Nothing is known of this mansion prior to the time of bishop Alcock, who erected the present wings and a fine gallery about the end of the 15th century. The gallery adjoining the western

wing is 100 feet long, and was erected by bishop Goodrich; and the modern part of the house was built by bishop Keene. The gallery contains a good collection of portraits, and in the library is a rude painting of the funeral of bishop Cox who died in 1581. During the alienation of the church lands in the 17th century the palace was sold to James Standish for £1862.

The Deanery formerly the refectory and *Prebend's Houses* are all situate within the cathedral precincts and originally formed portions of the abbey. *The College grounds* which consist of about 12 acres, and were formerly divided in lots by stone walls, have been recently laid out in a park-like style and thrown open to the public. At the deanery is an ancient cope which has been in the possession of the church since the dissolution: it is of green Genoa velvet; on the back is the *Annunciation*, and down the sides are representations of the Blessed Virgin, Infant Saviour, and the Apostles: whilst the body of the cope is ornamented with a peculiar flower worked in gold tissue.

A Chantry called the *chantry on the green* was founded in the cathedral by bishop Northwold in 1250, who appointed four chaplains "to pray for his soul, the souls of King Henry III. and Eleanor his queen, and their children, as well for the souls of the bishops of Ely, the monks and of all their benefactors" For this they had 20 marks per annum, and their residences were on the Palace Green, on the site of which the house of the late John Waddington was built.

There were anciently two *Hospitals* in Ely, one of which was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and the other to St. John the Baptist. They were well endowed by the bishops of Ely, and bishop Northwold or bishop Balsham afterwards united them. Bishop Orford in 1310 prescribed rules for this hospital. It was under the control of the sacrist who acted as the bishop's vicar until 1458 when bishop Gray made Robert Norman one of his chaplains *master* or *warden*. The hospital consisted of 13 chaplains or brethren who had a refectory and dormitory, and wore uniform habits. Edward Leeds the last master, was also master of Clare-hall in Cambridge: he procured a grant of the hospital, and in 1561 surrendered the whole site and possessions to the master and fellows of Clare-hall for ever. In 1535 it was valued at £25. 5s. 3d. per annum.

The remains of the hospital, now used as out offices to a farm house, are west of St. Mary's church, on the Cambridge road. Human bones have been found here by the workmen sinking a well, and a human skeleton was discovered about three years since whilst digging in the garden adjoining the building. It is not known where the hospital of St. Mary stood.

Mill hill commonly called Cherry hill. This large artificial mound stands within the precincts of the college, and like a similar erection at Cambridge, its origin is uncertain. But as the immediate vicinity of this is called, even to this day, *Castle hythe*, or Castle high wood, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it was

formerly the site or the *speculum* of a castle. It is kept in good order and clean, and on the summit stands a monumental pillar dated 1779, to the Rev. James Bentham, (canon of Ely) historian of the cathedral, who planted several trees upon it.

MODERN ELY.—This ancient city, the capital of the isle, and seat of the see of Ely, had its rise with the ancient conventual establishment already treated of, and its history is intimately connected with its ecclesiastical affairs. The original settlement appears to have been about a mile from the present city, at a place called *Cratendune*, now called Cratendon field. It is situated on an acclivity, at the base of which runs the river Ouse, and is 16 miles N.N.E. from Cambridge, and 68 from London by road and 72 by railway. (For an explanation of the term *Ely* see page 412.) Ely contains two parishes, and the out-chapelries of Chettisham and Stuntney, the whole of which comprises 17,480 acres. Its population (including the chapelries) in 1801 was 3,948 ; in 1831, 6,189 ; and in 1841, 7,825 souls. The soil in the vicinity is fertile and noted for its agricultural produce, and the neighbourhood is famous for its abundance of asparagus, cherries, strawberries, and other fruits and vegetables, which are sent to Cambridge and the London markets.

Manors.—There are two *manors* in Ely, called Ely-Barton and Ely-Porta; the former, which is the paramount manor, belongs to the bishop, and the other to the dean and chapter. *Barton* farm, which extends into both parishes of the city, is held on lease under the bishop by Thos. Page, Esq.—When the church lands were put up for sale after the termination of the civil war, this farm was sold to Richard Cromwell for £1,289. 19s. 8d. *New-Barnes grange* and mansion were sold about the same time for £2,805 : this estate is held on lease by W. F. G. Farmer, Esq. *Thorney* farm, in Holy Trinity parish, which belonged formerly to the church of Ely, is now freehold and the property of H. S. Waddington, Esq. *Norney* farm is held on lease under the dean and chapter, by Wm. Harlock, Jun., Esq. ; and *Quaney* farm or dairy is held by three tenures, a part being freehold, another part held on lease under the D. and C., and a third part copyhold of the manor of Stuntney—Mrs. Hall is the present owner. *Turbetsy* farm, in the parish of Holy Trinity, is now held on lease under the dean and chapter by John Hall, Esq. ; that of *Shippey*, in the same parish, by Messrs. Wm. and Thomas Saberton ; and that of *Braham*, in the parish of St. Mary, by Henry Lawrence, Esq. All these farms were anciently manors of the church of Ely. Wm. Layton, Esq., Wm. and Henry Rayner, Esquires, and James Cropley, Esq., are also principal landowners in Ely.

Except the beautiful cathedral, Ely has few architectural ornaments ; it is not incorporated and it is the only city in England not represented in parliament. Browne Willis enumerates it among the disused boroughs as having once (23

Edward I.) sent members to parliament, and being summoned to send members to the council at Westminster in 1353. The river Ouse which passes by Ely is navigable from Lynn to Cambridge, and as keels and sloops of 80 tons burthen bring coals from the north and take away corn, a considerable trade in corn, &c., is carried on by means of it; but there are no manufactures of consequence here. As has been shown at page 446, the abbots and bishops of Ely possessed the *jura regalia*, exercising all the authority in the city and isle of Ely that the sovereign elsewhere exercised. They appointed their own chief justices, and chief bailiffs, &c.; and the jurisdiction of the city magistrates appointed by them extended over all the isle. But Henry VIII. abridged their palatinate privileges, and by a recent act their secular jurisdiction was extinguished; being thereby vested in the sovereign who now appoints a custos rotulorum for the isle. Committals are made to the county gaol at Cambridge, and the palatine gaol is abolished. The quarter sessions are held by justices of peace for the isle, (for the names of which see page 207) at Ely and Wisbech, and the assizes at Cambridge by the judges of the Norfolk circuit. The *market* which is held by prescription was altered in 1801 from Saturday to *Thursday*; Henry I. granted a fair here to the abbot and convent for 7 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; and in 1318, the bishop had a grant of a fair to last for 22 days, commencing on the vigil of the Ascension. St. Lambert's fair has been discontinued, but the others are still held in May, and on the 29th October. This latter fair (that of St. Etheldreda) was in ancient times noted for the sale of ribbons of various colours which were held in veneration, as having touched the shrine of St. Etheldreda, and were called St. Audrey's ribbands; hence the origin of the word *tawdrey*. The weekly market is very well attended, and is an excellent corn market, and a weekly cattle market *(on Thursday)* was established in 1847. The fairs continue for two or three days each. There are two banking establishments here as well as a *bank for savings*.

A commission was lately issued to enquire into the sanitary condition of this city, and a special act of parliament has just been obtained for cleansing and purifying it, and a board of health elected for carrying out the measure. The city consists principally of one long street, from the waterside to the Cambridge road, but from which several smaller streets diverge, and in the centre of which is a spacious market place. Many of the houses are of an inferior description, especially those in the long street called broad street, but the town in general has been of late years considerably improved by paving and lighting, and the erection of modern houses and good shops.

As has been already shewn, the Ladye chapel attached to the cathedral is now used for the parochial services of the parish of the Holy Trinity. The church

of St. Mary has a nave, side aisles, chancel, sidechapel, and spire, and both are curacies in the gift of the dean and chapter, and returned worth £150. each, per annum, nett. The Rev. William Keating Clay is incumbent of the former, and the Rev. S. Smith of the latter parish. The tithes of Ely including Chettisham amount to nearly £6000.

The *Dissenting Chapels* are, that of the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion, in chapel street, which is a neat commodious building, adjoining to which is a residence for the minister; the *Wesleyan chapel* in the same street, which is a good building, erected in 1813; a small *Baptist* chapel in Checquer's lane, and a small *Primitive methodist* chapel in Victoria street.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The *Corn Exchange*, erected in 1847, stands in the centre of the market place and is a spacious white brick building faced with cut stone. The north front is ornamented with a handsome portico or colonnade supported by 12 corinthian pillars, and the south front of the building which is open, and is used as a butter market, is supported by six neat stone pillars. This exchange as well as the market, cattle market, and fairs, belongs to a registered company who receive the tolls of them. This fine market place would be much improved by the removal of a few old houses which stand against the S. and S.E. corner, and before the south entrance to this exchange.

On the return of Sir Harry Smith (who is a native of the Isle of Ely,) from India, in 1847, after his glorious triumphs, he was entertained at a public breakfast here which took place within this building, which was very tastefully fitted up for the occasion. Sir Harry and lady Smith were met at the railway station by about 200 gentlemen farmers and their sons on horseback, ladies in carriages, and the Scots Fusiliers band, and thence conducted to the Corn Exchange, where the breakfast was served in elegant style, the chair being occupied by the very Rev. Dr. Peacock, the dean of Ely. At the close they were escorted by a large multitude to the railway station, whence they departed by train to Whittlesey. *(See Whittlesey Parish.)*

The Shire Hall, on the Lynn road, is a commodious building, in front of which is a neat portico supported by four fluted columns of the Doric order. It contains a good court room capable of holding 500 persons; the assizes for the isle were held here until 1832, but the *quarter sessions* for the same district are now held here and at Wisbech alternately—in April and October here, and in July and January at Wisbech. The Rev. Henry Fardell and the Rev. Wm. G. Townley, are the chairmen. *The County Court* is also held here monthly. Rd. Burnaby, Esq., barrister-at-law, is the present judge; and *petty sessions* are held here on Thursdays.

The House of Correction, which stands at the back of the Shire-hall, was erected in 1843. It is a suitable building containing 35 cells, and conducted

on the *silent* or Pentonville system. Mr. Edward Lipscomb, is governor; Rev. J. H. Henderson, chaplain; and John Muriel, Esq., surgeon. *See page* 174.

The Police Station (the south wing of the Shire-hall), was, previously to the alteration of the house of correction, the gaol chapel. The isle of Ely constabulary force consists of about 28 men. Captain Hampton is chief constable, and his office is at March. An inspector and two constables are generally kept here. The north wing of the Shire-hall is used as an infirmary for the prison.

The Mechanics' Institute, established in January 1842, is held at the residence of Mr. Marshall Fisher, and consists of about 120 members, of which the lord bishop of Ely is perpetual president; the very Rev. the Dean, vice-president; Wm. Marshall, Esq., secretary and treasurer; and Mr. M. Fisher, librarian. The members of this excellent institute pay each 10s. per annum, and 2s. 6d. entrance fee. The *library*, which consists of nearly 2000 vols., well selected, is open on Monday evenings from 6 till 9; and the *lectures* of the society are delivered in the boy's National School. The object of the institution is the instruction of its members in every department of useful knowledge, party politics and controversy being rigidly excluded. The *Ely Museum* is held on the same premises in an apartment (formerly the dungeon of the old gaol,) 22 feet long, 19 wide, and 10 feet high. This infant institution was established in the beginning of the year 1849, chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Fisher and Mr. George Bard; the former gentleman contributing a valuable collection of fossils, and Mr. Fisher several well-preserved birds, &c. Several other donations have since been added, and the interesting collection is now open for public inspection on Mondays, from 12 till 4. The amount of annual subscription is, for first class subscribers, £1.; second ditto, 10s.; and third ditto, 5s. The admission for non-members, *resident in Ely*, is 1s. each, and of others, 6d. each. Thomas S. Jones, Esq., is chairman of the committee of management, and Mr. Marshall Fisher, curator.

The *Fen office* and residence of the Registrar is a large building in St. Mary street. Here are paid all the dues of the *Hon. the Corporation of the Bedford Level*. The principal officers are Thomas Archer, Esq., *registrar*; H. R. Evans, Esq., receiver and expenditor general; William Marshall, Esq., auditor; Mr. John Hills, serjeant at mace; and Mr. William D. Harding, (of Lynn) superintendant general.

Schools.—*The Cathedral, or the King's Grammar School*, held in a room over the great entrance to the cathedral precincts, was founded by Henry VIII., in 1541, and is under the control of the dean and chapter: provision is made for the education of 24 boys, commonly called king's scholars. The Rev. J. H. Henderson is head master, but the school is conducted by Mr. John Mac Lochlin, one of the lay clerks.

Needham's Charity School, a large respectable brick building on the back hill, was founded by Mrs. Catherine Needham, for the education, clothing, and apprenticement of poor children. The original number of free scholars was 24, but the number at present is 30. They have annually a complete suit of clothes; no boys are apprenticed except those brought up at this school; and the premium given with each apprentice is £20. The school is well conducted; the children are admitted at from 9 to 14 years of age, and are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Mr. Joseph Pountney is the present master.

The National School for boys, conducted on the Battersea system is held in the college buildings, but a new school is about to be erected in Silver-street. The dean and chapter are the principal contributors to the support of this school, and the canons of the cathedral are visitors. The attendance of boys is about 150, 70 of which receive a neat suit of clothes annually from the trustees of Parson's charity. This school also appears to be very well conducted, Mr. Thos. Betton is master. The *Girls' National School* is in Market-street and about 100 children attend it, 80 of whom are supplied with cloaks, frocks, aprons, tippets, and bonnets from Parson's charity: Miss S. Pate is the present mistress.

Parsons' Almshouses, sixteen of which have been lately built in St. Mary-street, are exceedingly neat and comfortable tenements. For further particulars respecting this charity, see page 432.

The Savings' Bank, held at Mr. Thomas A. Hills's (bookseller), was established in 1839. It is under the patronage of the lord bishop, presidency of the dean, and trusteeship of a highly respectable body of clergy and gentry. According to the statement of the funds for the year ending 20th November, 1849—the total amount of deposits, &c., was £13,027. 5s. 4½d. belonging to 421 depositors, 20 of which were charitable societies and 17 friendly societies. The sums received of depositors within the year, amounted to £2,746. 14s.; whilst that paid to depositors in money including interest within the same year was £2,633. 5s. 10½d. The balance on the *general account* invested with the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, including interest, up to the above date was £10,158. 19s. 5d. The rate of *annual interest* allowed to the depositors is £2. 15s. 6½d., per cent. The bank is open from 11 to 1 on *Thursdays only*. Mr. David Fortington is treasurer, and Mr. Thomas A. Hills, actuary.

The Ely Poor law union, embraces an area of 128 square miles, and comprehends the following 14 parishes, viz.—Coveney, Downham, Ely St. Mary, Ely Trinity, Haddenham, Littleport, Mepal, Stretham, Sutton, Thetford, Wentworth, Wilburton, Witcham, and Witchford. The *Union workhouse* is a large white brick building faced with cut stone, situate on a slight eminence, about half a mile south west from Ely, on the Cambridge road. It was erected in 1837-8 at a cost of about £9000., and will accommodate 340 inmates. The average

number of paupers for the year 1849 was about 200, and the average weekly expense of each pauper for food and clothing, 2s. 6d. Of the board of guardians, Wm. Layton, Esq., (Soham,) is chairman; Chas. Mosely, Esq., vice-chairman, and Wm. Marshall, Esq., clerk. The Rev. S. Smith is chaplain, and the medical officers are John Muriel, Esq., for the workhouse, George Cole, Esq. Trinity district, Thomas Stead Jones, Esq., St. Mary's district, Wright Laxton, Esq., Littleport district, John C. Davie, Esq., Haddenham district, and William B. Butler, Esq., Sutton district. Mr. William Henry Boughen, is workhouse master, and Mrs. Boughen, matron.

The Gas works on bridge road, were erected in 1835, by Mr. George Malam, engineer, and contain two gasometers. The town is well lighted and the price of gas is reasonable. This is one of the few gas works in the kingdom belonging to an individual. Mr. John Butcher is proprietor, and Mr. John Bacon, lessee.

Railway Station.—This station which is 72 miles from London, 54 from Norwich, and 30 from Peterborough, stands a little south west of Ely, and is an extensive and important one. The buildings which are in the Italian style are very beautiful, and at both ends are handsome turrets with stairs in the interior, leading to an ornamental passage 16 feet high, over the railway, for the use of passengers having occasion to cross the line. This is the junction of four railways, the Eastern Counties, the Ely and Peterborough, the Ely and Lynn or East Anglian, and the Northern and Eastern line to Norwich. (*see page* 32). The construction of a railway over the fens of the isle of Ely was a most hazardous undertaking: from the tower of Ely cathedral the country appears a far extended flat, intersected by innumerable drains; and the surface consists of an oozy, spungy kind of black bog earth, from 20 to 25 feet deep. This clay is in many places from 1,000 to 2,000 feet thick, before it reaches the Lincoln oolite, or egg stone, so called from its fancied resemblance to clusters of small eggs. The railway runs through the greater part of this district upon an embankment: it has deep watercourses on each side, and many thousand tons of ballast have been laid down to make a solid road through the marshes. A little south of the railway station the river Ouse is crossed by a narrow bridge 90 feet long, on two arches.

There are three excellent hotels in Ely, the Lamb, the White Hart, and the Bell: at the White Hart is a good bowling green, and there is another at the Railway Inn, Soham road, where there are also some very neatly laid out tea gardens.

For some remarks on the present state of *West fen* see page 432, and for the *charities* of Ely see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Ely gives the title of *Marquis* to the family of Loftus: John Henry Loftus, the 3rd Marquis of Ely, and son of the 2nd Marquis, was born in 1814, and

succeeded his father in 1845. The first Marquis of Ely was created in 1800, and the first Earl of Ely in 1794. The family of Loftus is of Saxon origin, and held Loofthus in Yorkshire, by thaneage, before the conquest. The first peer was lord chancellor of Ireland in 1619, and was created lord Loftus, a dignity which expired in his grandson. It was revived in the person of the present marquis's grandfather, who as nephew to the previous peer inherited the estates. He was grandson of Charles Tottenham, Esq., (a well known member of the Irish parliament) and assumed the name of Loftus on being raised to the peerage. *Residences.*—Rathfarnham castle near Dublin; Ely castle, Fermanagh, and Loftus hall, Wexford.

Eminent Men.—Andrew Willett, D.D., prebendary of the cathedral and a native of Ely, died in 1621. If we consider his *Synopsis*, *Comments*, and *Commentaries*, &c., it is wonderful that one man in a few years could write so many voluminous works, even if he had only transcribed them.

Richard Parker, son of archdeacon Parker of Ely, and born here, was an historian and antiquary. He wrote the antiquities of the university of Cambridge, which were printed in 1622. *Nicholas of Ely* (a native) was bishop of Worcester, and afterwards of Winchester. The Rev. James Bentham author of a history of the Antiquities of the Cathedral of Ely, was born in the neighbourhood of Ely in 1708, and was afterwards canon of the Cathedral. His work on the Cathedral is very highly prized.

As has been already shewn, the lord bishop of the present diocese is author of several theological and critical works. *Dr. Peacock*, the present learned and reverend dean of Ely, is author of "Observations on the statutes of the University of Cambridge," and other works; and the *Rev. Geo. Millers* published in 1808 a "Description of the Cathedral Church of Ely," which has passed through three editions.

Hamlets.

CHETTISHAM is a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Ely St. Mary, situate about two miles north west from Ely. Its acreage is included with Ely: and its population in 1841, was 90. The township contains only five or six houses, and the population at present is supposed to be not more than 50.

(For its manorial history see the history of Ely at a preceding page.)

The Chapel is a plain building; the living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Ely, and incumbency of the Rev. George Millers, M.A. The tithes are included with those of Ely, and the value of the living, as returned, is £79. per annum.

Woodhouse, the residence of John Swift, Esq., is a fine mansion, formerly the seat of Wm. Layton, Esq. In this township is a *station* on the Ely and Peterborough railway.

For the names of the principal inhabitants, see the end of the Ely directory.

PRICKWILLOW, is a small hamlet in the fens, in the parish of Holy Trinity, situate about 4 miles E.N.E. of Ely. The old river is here crossed by Prickwillow bridge, and the northern and eastern railway to Norwich, passes near the hamlet.

Burnt fen, a district containing about 15,000 acres, belonging to the parishes of Ely Trinity, and Ely St. Mary; Littleport, Hilgay, Lakenheath, and Mildenhall adjoins this place. There are two steam engines here, by Boulton and Watt, of 40 horse power each, under the superintendance of Mr. W. Harrison, engaged in the drainage of the fens.

A small but neat *Chapel of ease*, was lately erected here by the dean and chapter of Ely, at which the incumbent of the parish of Holy Trinity officiates. Here are also *chapels* for the Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive methodists.

Sindall Thorpe house, the residence of Mr. John Sindall, is pleasantly situated on a slight eminence overlooking the river for a good distance.

For the names of the principal inhabitants see the end of the Ely directory.

STUNTNEY is a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Ely-Trinity, and is situate about 1½ mile S.E. from Ely. Its acreage (2,597) is included with Ely, and its population in 1841 was 220 souls. William Harlock, jun., Esq., and Mrs. Hatt are the principal landowners.

Manor.—Stuntney was one of the oldest possessions of the church of Ely, having been given by Wolstande Delham, sheriff of Cambridgeshire, to the secular clerks who inhabited the monastery before its restoration by king Edgar. On the partition of the estates of the church by bishop Hervey, Stuntney was one of those assigned for the maintenance of the office of cellarer. After the dissolution, it was not granted with the other possessions of the monastery to the dean and chapter, but granted in 1540 to Sir Edward North. It soon after came into the possession of the Steward family, with which it continued till about the year 1723, when it was in the possession of Robert Lightfoot, Esq. It was afterwards in the possession of Francis Bagge, the last of the chief bailiffs for the Isle of Ely, and it is now the property of Wm. Harlock, jun., Esq., of Ely. The Stewards were lessees, under the church of Ely, of the rectory of Ely, called the Sectary, and of the tithes of both parishes in Ely. On the death of Sir Thomas Steward in 1636, this estate passed to his nephew, Oliver Cromwell, who in the same year took possession of the rectory-house (now the residence of Mr. Rushbrook, brewer), at

which he resided much of his time, until he was chosen M.P. for Cambridge in 1640. "Whilst he resided at Ely," says the Magna Britannia, "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 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 cathedral."

The Village of Stuntney, which is small, is situate on an acclivity commanding an excellent view of Ely. As has been seen at a preceding page, Stuntney, before the drainage of the fens, was a detached island. The *manor-house*, Stuntney-hall (now a farm-house), which stands on an eminence, was the ancient residence of the Stewards, and afterwards of Oliver Cromwell, who inherited it from them. Several hillocks in the vicinity of the hall are supposed to have been thrown up by the latter, when he was preparing to level his cannon against the cathedral.

Quaney farm, in this township, is also very ancient: the hall, now a farm-house, is supposed to have been once a cell or grange to the abbey. The lord of the manor of Stuntney has in his possession a manorial quit rent and fine book from the year 1735 in an excellent state of preservation.

The Chapel is a curiosity, being one of the three Saxon buildings in the county; the others being the chapel at *Sturbridge* near Cambridge, and the priory church at Isleham, now used as a barn. This is entirely of Saxon architecture, and is supposed to be one of the most ancient in the kingdom. It consists of a nave or body and chancel, in good repair. It has doorways on each side of the nave (one of which is filled up) ornamented with chevron mouldings, as is also the great arch between the nave and chancel: the capitals of the pillars are foliated. The living is a perpetual *curacy* not in charge, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Ely, and incumbency of the Rev. John Griffith. The benefice is returned at the nett value of £77. per annum. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £587. 10s., payable to the lessee of the dean and chapter; through the instrumentality of the present lord of the manor, the bishop has lately granted a license for burying in the yard attached to this ancient edifice.

For the directory of the principal inhabitants see the end of the Ely directory.

Ely Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE, MARKET PLACE.

Mr. John Clements, Postmaster.

Gentry, &c.

Archer Goodwyn, Esq., solicitor, Market-pl
Archer Thos. Esq., solicitor, St. Mary's-st.
Balls, Henry, Esq., St. Mary's-street
Barton Mrs. Elizabeth, St. Mary's-street
Beecroft John, Esq., surgeon, Vineyard's-cottage
Beecroft Mr. William, St. Mary's-street
Bull the Misses, High-street
Button Mrs. Sarah, Gaol-street
Careless Mr. Geo. Wm., St. Mary's-street
Chambers Mrs. Alice, St. Mary's-street
Cheesewright Mr. Robt. Wm., Gaol-street
Clay Rev. Wm. K., B.D., minor canon and incumbent of Ely Trinity, College
Cropley James, Esq., Egremont-House
Crudington Mr., Water-side
Cole George, Esq., surgeon, St. Mary's-st.
Cutlack Mrs., Fore-hill
Cuttriss Mr. James, Water-side
Dench Mr. Charles, Newnham
Dodson Wm., coach-builder, Broad-street
Durham Mrs. Ann, St. Mary's-street
Eaton Mr. George, Barton-place
Eaves Mrs. Etheldreda, Water-side
English Miss Susan, Downham-lane
Evans Mr. John, West-end
Evans Mrs. Sarah, St. Mary's-street
Fortington Mrs. Mary, Downham-road
Fuller Mr. Wm., Water-side
Gillett Mrs. Ann, Chapel-street
Goodliffe Mrs. Lydia, Lynn-road
Green Mr. George, St. Mary's-street
Griffith Rev. John, M.A., minor canon and incumbent of Stuntney, Palace-green
Hares Mrs., Gaol-street
Hardyman Mr. Thomas, High-street
Harlock John, Esq., Broad-street
Harlock Mr. John, St. Mary's-street
Harlock William, jun., Esq., Fore-hill
Harwood the Misses, Hill-house
Haylock Mr. John, L., West-end
Henderson Rev. Jas. Hy., M.A., precentor, & headmaster of grammar school, College
Ingram Mr. Bjn., Lynn-road
Jones Thomas S. Esq., surgeon, Minster-pl
Knowles Mr. John, Chapel-street
Lipscomb Edw, gov. of house of correction
Lawrence Mr. Wm. F., Downham-road
Mac Lochlin John, master of grammar school, Silver-street
Midgley Rev. Jph. (wesleyan) Downham-la
Millers Rev. Geo., M.A., minor canon, and incumbent of Chettisham, College
Moseley Charles, Esq., New Barns
Muriel John, Esq., surgeon, High-street
Muriel Mrs. and Miss, Market-place
Norman Mr. John, Cambridge-road
Peacock the very Rev. George, D.D., Dean of Ely, the Deanery
Pearson Henry, Esq., M.D., Fore-hill
Rayner Henry, Esq., St. Mary's-street
Rayner Mrs. Phœbe, Lynn-road
Rayner Wm. Esq., St. Mary's-street
Rickwood Mr. Philip, Bridge-road
Saunders Mr. Humphrey, Downham-road
Scott Mr. Robert, Lynn-road
Seaber Mr. John, Chapel-street
Simpole Mrs., Fore-hill
Smith Rev. Solomon, M.A., incumbent of Ely, St. Mary's
Spooner Miss, Barton-place
Spooner Mr. Thomas, Market-place
Squibbs Rev. Rd., (Huntingdonian), Chapel-street
Stevens John, Esq., Fore-hill
Stevens Robert, Esq., surgeon, Minster-pl
Stubbins Mr. John, New Barns-road
Thompson The Misses, Downham-lane
Tilden, Mrs. Mary, St. Mary's-street
Turton The Right Rev. Thomas, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely, The Palace
Walker Mrs. Sarah, Downham-lane
Weatherhead Mr. John E., Fore-hill
Westwood Mr. Ed., Fore-hill
Wilks Mrs. Susannah, St. Mary's-street
Wright Mr. H. J., Market-place

Miscellany.

Ashberry Wm., boat builder, Waterside
Austin John, wheelwright & coach maker, West-end
Bacon John, High constable, &c., Park house
Bailey Hy., eating-house keeper, Fore-hill
Barnard Wm., builder, St. Mary's-street
Bartle Esther, glass & china dlr., Mkt.-pl.
Batt Ainger, general dealer, Fore-hill
Baxter John, cutler & gunsmith, High-st.
Bennett Michael, eating-house keeper, Market-place
Bidewell Ann, currier &c., Brays-lane
Blakeman Thomas, currier, &c., Fore-hill
Bowles John, veterinary surgeon, Fore-hill

Bradfield Ann, berlin repository, Fore-hill
Bridgman Jonathan, carpenter, Lynn-road
Chambers James, carpenter, St. Mary's-st.
Claxton Susan, milliner, Market-place
Clements John, printer & postmaster, Market-place
Cooper Hy., plasterer, New Barns-road
Cooper Mary Ann, straw hat mkr., High-st.
Crabb Wm., glass & china dlr. Gaol-street
Crawley Charles, saddler, High-street
Creak Wm., printer & stationer, Gaol-street
Cross John & Francis, general merchants, Quay-side
Ewer John D., commission agent, & agent to Great Western Fishery, &c., Fore-hill
Few Wm., joiner, Broad-street
Fortington Maria, glass, &c., dlr., High-st
Freeman Rd., builder, Market-place
Fuller John, stonemason, Gaol-street
Goddard Rd., whitesmith, St. Mary's-street
Gotobed Charles, cow keeper, Broad-street
Hardy Geo., fellmonger & woolstapler, Broad-street
Hastie James, stonemason, architectural sculptor, and clerk of the works to the dean & chapter, Broad-street
Hawkes Rd. & Sons, watermen and coal dealers, &c., Waterside
Hazel Wm., carrier, Market-place
Hills John, wine & spirit merchant, Minster-place
Hills Thomas A., printer, bookseller, &c., Minster-place
Household Wm., carpenter, Waterside
Howton Thos., cow keeper, Broad-street
Janes Robt., organist, Gaol-street
Jarman John, rope &c. mkr., Newnham-st.
Jarman Eliz. and Emma, straw hat makers, Downham-road
King Eliza, tobacconist, Bridge-road
King John, smith and farrier, St. Mary-st.
Knight John, wood turner, Gaol-street
Langford Robt., tin-plate worker, Broad-st
Legge Henry, carpenter, &c., Fore-hill
Lister Ruth, eating-house kpr, Fore-hill
Lockington John, tobacconist, High-street
Luddington John, horse and fly letter, St. Mary's-street
Lupson Michael, pipe maker, Broad-street
Mainprice Charles, wine and spirit merchant, High-street
Meal Wm., cabinet maker, Bridge-road
Moxon James, wheelwright, Broad-street
Munns Matthew, whitesmith, West-end
Neathercoat Jas,, bricklayer, Cambridge-rd
Page Thomas, whitesmith, Gaol-street
Parsons Hy., boat builder, Waterside
Pate John, tea dealer, Downham-lane
Pearson Joseph B., sculptor and stonemason, Broad-street
Peckett Eliz,, furniture broker, Downham-road
Peters Thos., cabinet maker, Gaol-street
Phillips Eliz., dressmaker, High-street
Prigg Thomas, cooper, Fore-hill
Pryor Wm., pipe maker, Waterside
Rae Alex., tea dealer, Broad-street
Raper Joseph, whitesmith, &c., Broad-st.
Rayner George, carpenter, New Barns-rd.
Rickwood Henry, miller, Broad-street
Roberts Robt., fishmonger, Butter-mkt.
Saunders Wm., saddler, St. Mary's-street
Sibley Robt., earthenware manfr., Broad-st
Scott Rd., basket manufr., Fore-hill
Scott Wm., basket manufr., Fore-hill
Skinner and Beamiss confectioners and dressmakers, Fore-hill
Sloane James, tea dealer, Market-place
Steadman James, blacksmith, Waterside
Toombs John, artist, Broad-street
Ward Fred., tin-plate and zinc worker, Back-hill
Warwick Wm. R., slater, Waterside
Webb Ebenezer, dyer, &c., Waterside
Woodcock Susanna, confectioner and toy dealer,High-street

Trades and Professions.

Academies.

Marked * take Boarders and those in Italics are public schools.

Boys', Free (Mrs. C. Needham's) Joseph Pountney, Back-hill
Briggs Mary Ann, St. Mary-st
Cathedral Grammar, College, Rev. Jas. Hy. Henderson, M.A., head master. John MacLochlin, 2nd master
Claxton Charles, Gaol-street
Claxton Maria, Market-place
Cross Charles, Waterside
Hitchcock Geo. R. Back-hill
*Legge Phœbe & Maria, St. Mary's-street
National (Boys), College, Thomas Betton, master
National (Girls) Gaol-st., Susanna Pate, mistress
Rushbrook MaryAnn,Gaol-st
*Saunders & Hardy,Fore-hill
*Sturton Hannah, Fore-hill
*Trigg Wm., (Classical and Commercial), Fore-hill

Attornies.

Archer & Son, Market-place
Claxton Jesse, Broad-street
Dench Luke and James, St. Mary's-street
Evans Hugh Rt., St. Mary-st
Marshall Wm., Fore-hill
Pigott, Henry, Gaol-street.

Auctioneers, &c.

Bidwell Charles Muriel (and surveyor & land agent), St. Mary's-street

Cross John, Waterside
Legge Geo. (& estate agent) High-street

Bakers.

Allen John, Broad-street
Bangley Branson, Waterside
Cooper Wm., Fore-hill
Cross John, High-street
Haylock Thos. (& miller and coal mercht.) St. Mary's-st
Hills Ellis (and grocer), Broad-street
Kempston John (& confecr.) Fore-hill
Kempton Thos. (& confecr.) St. Mary's-street
King Thomas, Waterside
Rickwood John, Broad-st.
Simpson Thos. & Jph. (and millers), Gaol-street
Wood Francis, Lynn-road

Banks.

Branch of Foster's Cambridge Bank, draw on Prescott, Grote, & Co., London, Dd. Fortington, agt., High-st.
Branch of Mortlock & Co.'s Bank, draw on Smith, Payne, & Smith's, London
Norwich Crown Bank, and Norfolk and Suffolk Bank, (Sir Rt. John Harvey, knt., Anthony Hudson, Esq., & Rt. John Harvey Harvey, Esq.) draw on Hankey & Co., London, Chas. Sumpter Morris, agt., High-st.
Savings Bank, open on Thursdays from 11 to 1. Thos. A. Hills, actuary, Minster-place

Boot & Shoemakers.

Appleyard Thos., Waterside
Bailey James, Gaol-street
Denton James, St. Mary's-st
Harrison James, High-street
Haylock Rob., Market-place
Horne Robert, Market-place
Legge Christopher, Fore-hill
Legge Wm., Minster-place
Palmer Wm., Waterside
Topping Jas., St. Mary's-st.
Topping Thos., Chapel-st.
Wathen Wm., Fore-hill
Wilton Edward, High-street

Brewers, &c.

Hall Geo. & John (& general merchants), Waterside
Harlock Wm. (& merchant & brandy dealer), Quayside
Legge Thomas, Market-st.
Rushbrook Jph., St. Mary-st
Scot Matthew (and wine & spirit merhant) Market-pl.

Butchers.

Chambers Jph., Waterside
Cuttriss Wm., Fore-hill
Eaves James, Market-place
Gilding Thos. A., Bridge-rd.
Grainger J., (pork) High-st.
Knape Wm., Lynn-road
Long George, Broad-street
Myrton John, High-street
Shearman Thos., St. Mary-st
Spring Samuel, Newnham
Worster Richard, Fore-hill

Chemists & Druggists.

Cugny Louis Dd., High-st.
Lincolne Napier, High-st.
Pate & Hogg (& British wine manufacturers, High-st.
Scott Brownlow, St. Mary-st
Sturton Samuel, Fore-hill

Drapers, &c.

Chamberlin, Sons & Co, Market-place, and at Norwich
Bodger John, (fancy) High-st.
Butcher & Bard, (wholesale & retail & warehousemen,) High-street
Dalzell Samuel, Fore-hill
Dawson John, Fore-hill
Ellis William, High-street
Leech John A., Fore-hill
Pledger Arthur, (& outfitter) High-street

Farmers.

Bidwell James, West-end
Carman Robert, Market-pl.
Cheesewright Jas., Gaol-st.
Cropley George, St. Mary-st.
Ellingham Dd., Lynn-road
Evans James, West-end
Evans Wm., West-end
Haylock L., St. John's farm
Haylock Wm., Downham-rd.
Haylock Wm., Chapel-st.
Hills Robt., Cambridge-road
Hills Edward, Downham-rd.
Human John, Newnham
Lawrence Hy., Downham-road
Mayle John, Newnham
Pope Ebenezar, St. Mary-st.
Pyke Waymen, St. Mary-st.
Stubbings Thos., West-end

Gardeners.

Cornwell John, Fore-hill
Cornwell L., sen. Broad-st
Cornwell, L., jun., Broad-st
Cranwell William, Back-hill
Cropley Francis, Waterside
Debron Robt., (& nursery & seedsman,) West-end
Gamble William, Gaol-street
Kempton George, Bray's-ln.
Lupson John, Bull-lane
Onion James, Gaol-street
Owers Jonas, High-street
Pashler Thomas, Vineyards
Tall Ezekial, Silver-street
Wolner G., St. Mary's-street

Grocers, &c.

Broderick Fred., Fore-hill
Cross John, (& confectioner) High-street
Cugny L. David, High-street
Dalzell Samuel, Fore-hill
Dawson John, Fore-hill
Garratt John J., (& tobacconist), High-street
Hills Ellis, (& baker) Broad-street
Munson T., St. Mary's-street
Reynolds Geo., St. Mary's-st
Rushbrook W. C., Broad-st
Searle Ann & John, Waterside

Hairdressers.

Aungier Hiram M, Fore-st.
Barratt Chas., St. Mary's-st.
Barton James, High-street
Munson William, Broad-st.
Toombs Mary, Market-place
Toombs Richard, Broad-st.
West George, Bridge-road

Hotels, Inns, &c.

Marked * are Commercial Inns.

Anchor, Mary Ann Gotobed, Waterside
**Angel*, J., Reeve, Bridge-rd
**Bell Hotel & Posting House*, Caroline Walker, High-st.
Black Swan, John Cranwell, Bridge-road

Chequers, J., Finch, High-st.
Club, Wm. Roan, Mkt.-place
Coach and Horses J. Barrett, Broad-street
Crown, T Marsh, Bridge-rd.
Cutter, J. Dill, Annesdale
Dolphin, W. Laws, Mkt.-pl
George and Dragon, James Sayer, (& cooper) Lynn-rd
High Flyer, Daniel Cuttriss, Newnham
King's Arms, Edward Lu l-dington, St. Mary's-street
**Lamb Hotel & Posting House*, H. Boughen, Minster-pl.
Peacock, George Ellis, St. Mary's-street
Queen's Head, R.l. Fen, (and blacksmith,) Waterside
Railway Tavern, Joseph Bird, Soham-road
Rose and Crown, Jas. Cuttriss (& whitesmith) Fore-hill
Royal Oak, M. Rust, Back-hl
Ship, Jas. Griffin, Waterside
Three Black Birds, William Cuttriss Broad-street
Three Crowns, Thos. Wilson, (& blacksmith) Waterside
** White Hart Hotel & Posting House*, M. Scott, Market-pl
White Lion, Mary Griffin, St. Mary's-street
Woolpack, T Hawkins, Gaol-st

Beer Retailers.

Atkin Robt., (& bricklayer) Lynn road
Barnard Thomas, Silver-st.
Cooper James, Victoria-road
Cropley Frs., (& shopkeeper) Waterside
Day Greenhill T., Fore-hill
Dexter Michael, Silver street
Ellis John, St. Mary's-street
Fenn John, Waterside
Finch George, Lynn-road
Gooby James, Broad-street
Hall John, Lynn-road
Hardiman Levi, Bridge-road
Hodson John, Broad-street
Hudson Thos., (blacksmith)
Kempton William, (& cabinet maker) New Barns-road
Legge Thomas, Gaol-strect
Low Thomas, West-end
Lupson Richard, Waterside
Nicholas John, Silver-street
Osborne Robert, Fore-hill
Partridge W., Newnham-st
Pool Robert, Newnham
Roberts T., Cambridge-road
Rushbrook J., St. Mary's-st
Searle Charles, Church-lane
Seymour John, Bridge-road
Smith Wm., St. Mary's-street
Spring Samuel, Newnham
Thurston Chrs., Lynn-road
Wade Robert, Fore-hill
Warner Benj., Broad-street

Insurance Agents.

Accidental Death, Hy. Rance, solicitor
British Empire Fire and Life, Chas. Claxton, Gaol-st.
Cattle Insurance Co., Chas. S. Morris, High-street
Clerical, Medical & General, Dd. Fortington, High-st.
County Fire, Wm. C. Rushbrook, Broad-street
Eagle Life, J. D. Ewer, Fore-hill
Globe, Fire & Life, Wm. Marshall, Fore-hill
Hailstorm, John Hills, Minster-place
Medical Invalid & General Life, J. De Carle, Fore-hill
Norwich Union, Fire & Life, John Hills, Minster-place
Phœnix Fire, J. D. Ewer, Fore-hill
Provident Life, Wm. C. Rushbrook, Broad-street
Royal Exchange, Fire & Life, Chas. M. Bidwell, Saint Mary-street
Sun, Geo. Legge, High-street
Suffolk Fire, Rd. Freeman, Market-place
Western Life, Rd. Freeman, Market-place
Yorkshire Fire & Life, Chas. S. Morris, High-street

Ironmongers.

Benstead Gregory, High-st
De Carle John, Fore-hill
Levett Charles, Minster-pl.
Wilkinson William, (& blacksmith,) Downham-road

Plumbers, Painters, &c.

Day Greenhill T., Fore-hill
Gotobed John, Fore-hill
Jefferson W. B., St Mary's-st.
Pashler William, High-street
Spenceley Robt., Market-pl.
Woodroffe Edward, Fore-hill

Shopkeepers.

Allen William, Broad-street
Bailey James, Gaol-street
Clarke John, Lynn-road
Cottrell Cephas, Broad-st.
Cuttriss H. & Alice, Newnham
Eusden James, Broad-street
Harrison Gregory, (& coal dealer) Broad-street
Kauffman Bjn. R., West-end
Lee Mary, Waterside
Otley Matthias, Lynn-road
Parson John, Broad-street
Royston William, Gallery
Smith William, Broad-street
Sparrow William, Broad-st.
Tointon Wm., St. Mary's-st.
Ward James, Fore-hill

Tailors.

Marked* are also Woollen Drapers.

*Austin Henry, High-street.
Bartingale Thos., Broad-st.
Branson James, (& clothier) Fore-hill
*Broderick W., sen., Fore-hl
*Broderick Wm., jun., Market-place
Brown William M., Gaol-st.
Chambers J. St. Mary's-st.
Chambers William, Gaol-st.
Cooper William, High-street
Ellis Thomas, St. Mary's-st.
Ellis John, Silver-street
Kempton Wm., jun, Gaol-st
Ling Charles, High-street
Macrow William, High-st.
*Rushbrook Charles, St. Mary-street
Sherrin Geo., Bridge-road
*Wathen Wm., Fore-hill
*Woodroffe Wm., Fore-hill

Watchmakers.

Ewer Robert, Fore-hill
Fillinger George, Butter-mkt.
Fox Edmund, Broad-street
Giscard William, (& upholsterer) High-street
Matthews Robert, Gaol-st.
Odell Henry, Waterside

Places of Worship.

The Cathedral
Trinity Church, Rev. W. K. Clay, B.D. incumbent

St. Mary's Church, Rev. S. Smith, M.A., incumbent
Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Chapel-street, Rev. Richard Squibbs
Independent, Chequers-lane
Primitive Methodist, Victoria-street.
Wesleyan Methodist, Chapel-street, Rev. Jph. Midgley

Public Officers and Establishments.

Coroner (for the Isle of Ely), Wm. Marshall, Esq., Fore-hill
Clerk of the Peace (for the county of Cambridge), H. R. Evans, Esq.
Collectors of Assessed Taxes, J. & T. A. Hills, and J. D. Ewer
Superintendant Registrar of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Wm. Marshall, Esq., Fore-hill
Registrar of Marriages, Marshall Fisher, Lynn-road
Clerk to Commissioners of Land and Assessed Taxes, George Legge, High-street
High Constable for the Hundred of Ely, & Inspector of Weights & Measures, John Bacon, Park-house
Inland Revenue Office, White Hart Inn, David Anderson, supervisor
Stamp Office, Fore-hill, J. D. Ewer
Gas Works, John Bacon, lessee, Fore-hill
Clerk to Magistrates, H. R. Evans, Esq., St. Mary's st
Clerks to the South Level Commissioners, and the Eau Brink Drainage Commissioners, T. Archer & Son, Esquires
House of Correction, Edward Lipscomb, governor
Fen Office, St. Mary's-street, Thos. Archer, Esq., registrar & clerk to the Bedford Level Corporation
Mechanics' Institute, William Marshall, Esq., secretary; Marshall Fisher, librarian
Museum, M. Fisher, curator
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Thos. A. Hills, Minster-place, depository keeper
Police Station, Lynn-road Jas. Lees, superintendant
Railway Station, R. J. Watt, station master
Carriers by railway and canal to all parts of the kingdom, & to the neighbouring towns, by vans on the market days
An Omnibus to & from Soham and Newmarket daily

ELY BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. Peacock, (dean of Ely) chairman
Mr. James Cropley
Mr. John Muriel
Mr. Wm. Harlock, jun.
Mr. H. R. Evans
Mr. John Hall
Mr. Thomas Archer
Mr. Richard Freeman
Mr. Charles Moseley
Mr. Thomas Simpson
Mr. Henry Rayner
Mr. Thomas Haylock
Mr. Matthew Scott
Mr. James Cheesewright
Mr. John Garratt

CHETTISHAM HAMLET DIRECTORY.

Messrs. John Swift Woodhouse, Edward Kirby, and James Kirby, farmers

PRICKWILLOW HAMLET.

Farmers.

Burgess John
Cobbin John Eagle
Seaber John
Sindall John
Westrope William
Willson James
Willson Thomas

Traders, &c.

Dewery Matthew, shoemaker
Grose William, vict., *Hare and Hounds*
Harrison Wm., superintendant of Burnt Fen district
Hawes Charles, shoemaker
Hunt Jno. Thompson, brewer and farmer
Lee Robert, schoolmaster
Taylor Isaac, shopkeeper
Thorpe George, blacksmith
Thorpe Eliz., shopkeeper
Thorpe John, shopkeeper and farmer
Thorpe Rd., vict., *Anchor*
Watson Porter, miller & bkr
Wiles Samuel, beer retailer

STUNTNEY HAMLET.

Farmers.

Ayres William
Beeton Thomas
Bull William, Stuntney hall
Day James
Jones Robert
Marsh John, Quaney farm
Peacock Robert
Willson James
Willson William

Traders.

Benton Wm., blacksmith & beer retailer
Mendam Maria, vict., *Anchor*
Stubbins Edw., chapel clerk

DOWNHAM PARISH.

Downham parish extends over an area of 10,550 acres according to the parliamentary return, and 9,575 exclusive of 490 occupied by roads and rivers, according to local survey: its population in 1801 was 844; in 1831, 1,722; and in 1841, 2,140 souls. The amount of assessed property is £11,874. The soil is very rich, and the principal proprietors are the bishop of Ely; Wm. Martin, Esq.; Rev. J. H. Sparke; Mr. John Upsher; Rev. H. Law; Mr. H. Martin; and the master and fellows of Clare-hall, Cambridge.

Manor.—This was one of the manors given to the convent of Ely by duke Brithnoth. On the division of the possessions 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 Wren, who was arrested here and sent prisoner to the tower in 1642, was the last occupant of Downham 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 this 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 delapidations. Mr. William Smith Simpson is the present lessee. What the house was in its perfect state we have no means of learning, but the park, in the time of Henry III., contained 250 acres. Bishop Alcock rebuilt a great part of the building, from his device and the arms of the see being upon a rich doorway of brick and stone ornamented with crochets, &c. The offices have been fitted up as a farm house.

The Village of Downham, which is very pretty, is about 3 miles north from Ely. The remains of the ancient episcopal palace are at its N.W. end.

The Church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a plain but neat edifice, with a red brick tower. The living is a *rectory*, a peculiar in the deanery of Ely, valued in the King's books at £17. 2s. 1d., but now returned at £1,108. nett, per annum. The bishop of Ely is patron, and the Rev. Henry Law, incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1838 for a rent charge of £1,280, and there are about 140 acres of glebe land. Here are *chapels* for the *Baptists* and *Methodists*, and there are also two Methodist chapels in the fens.

The Town Land consists of 180 acres and 18 tenements; the cottages are let rent free to the poor, and the rent of the land (£158. per annum,) is applied to the use of the poor, &c.

The School is held in the ancient *Guildhall*, and the master (Mr. John Aspland) is allowed £6. per annum, out of the town estate, for which 15 children are taught free.

Pymore is a small hamlet, about 2½ miles from Downham, containing a few scattered houses.

Oxlode, is another small hamlet on the banks of the Hundred-feet river, about 3 miles from Downham, containing five good *farm-houses*, about 40 cottages, and a neat *Wesleyan Chapel*.

Pearl's Bridge, consists of two public houses and about 10 cottages.

Leventhorpe Rev.T.W.curate
Martin Huntinton, Esq.
Martin William, Esq.
Pinkard George, surgeon

Farmers.

Barker Jarvis
Bays Cole
Bell William
Brown Thomas
Brown Jonathan, *Oxlode*
Bradshaw William
Burgess A., *Oxlode*
Chambers Thomas, *Pymore*
Coultas James C.
Coles Francis, Heirs of
Coles Francis
Cole William
Cole Owen
Cornwell Richard
Cranfield James
Crabb William
Crisp John
Cook George
Few Robert
Fox Allen
Gilbert James
Gilbert Thomas
Gill William, *Pymore*
Gill Richard, *Oxlode*
Graham John
Grimsditch John
Handcock William
Harrison Francis
Harrison Isaac
Harrison John, *Pymore*
Harrison Hills, *Pymore*
Harrison William
Hobbs William
Hopkins Joseph
Hopkins Phillip
Hills Ralph
Hull Catherine
Jones Daniel
Jordon Stevens
Lester Thomas
Lofts James
Lofts Susan
Lofts Benjamin
Lyon Adam
Long John, *Pymore*
Martin Charles
Martin James
Martin James
Martin Philip
Martin Mary
Merit John
Miller Francis
Miller Thomas
Moxon Francis
Moxon James
Moxon John
Moxon John, jun.
Moxon William
Newton Peter
Nichols William
Nichols Trew
Nichols Trew, jun.
Neville John
Palmer Robert
Peacock James
Poole Margaret
Seymour Richard
Simpson John
Simpson William S.
Smith George
Smith George, jun.
Smith Charles
Smith James
Strawson Sarah
Skinner William, jun.
Taylor Fails
Thompson William
Waddelow William
Watson William
Wilkin Martin, *Oxlode*
Waywell Thomas

Traders, &c.

Aspland John, schoolmaster and surveyor
Brown John, vict., *Chequers*, Pearl's bridge
Casburn Wm., beer retailer
Casburn Henry, beer retlr
Canham —, vict., *Crown*
Cockerton Joseph, shoemkr
Cooper John, miller and farmer, *Pymore*
Crawley Fleches, vict., *Fox & Hounds*
Grimsditch Wm,, blacksmith
Hawkins Simpson, beer retlr
Hull George, gardener
Hopkins Phillip, beer retlr
Lofts Wm., shopkeeper
Leaford James, beer retailer
Mendam Martin, vict., *Three Horse Shoes*
Mills Peter, brazier
Moden James, shopkeeper
Moxon John, beer retailer
Moxon Ridley, shoemaker
Pate Thomas, shopkeeper
Rayner John, wheelwright
Russell John, tailor
Robson Samuel, grocer, saddler, and general dealer
Saberton Rd., blacksmith
South George, beer retailer
Stevens John, beer retailer, *Pymore*
Taylor Wm., beer retailer, *Pymore*
Thompson Wm., miller
Waddelow John, beer retlr
Walsham Chas., wheelwright
Williams W., vict., *Windmill*
Young W., vict., *Club*
Walters, Samuel, vict., *Ship*, Pearl's bridge

Letters are received through the Ely Post Office.

LITTLEPORT PARISH.

Littleport is an extensive parish, containing 16,390 acres; its population in 1801 was 1,602; in 1831, 2,644; and in 1841, 3,365 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1,768. Littleport fen, containing about 28,000 acres, is drained by two steam-engines of 30 or 40 horse power each. Before steam

power was introduced, there were 75 wind engines in this district. The soil is various but of excellent quality, and the principal landowners are the earl of Hardwicke, Clare-hall college, Cambridge; Mr. Henry Martin, Rev. — Hall, Sir Charles Morgan, John Little and William Luddington, Esquires.

Manor.—Littleport, which had been one of the ancient estates of the church of Ely, was alienated by bishop Heton in 1600; the Partheriches possessed it for nearly a century, and it was purchased in 1734 of Edward Partheriche, Esq., by lord chancellor Hardwicke, from whom it lineally descended to the earl of Hardwicke, the present proprietor.

The Village of Littleport, which is large and contains some very good houses, stands about 5 miles N.N.E from Ely, on the post road from Cambridge to Downham market. It is said to be almost as rare to see a coach here as a ship at Newmarket.

The Church, dedicated to St. James is a plain structure with a tower in pretty good preservation. The benefice is a *vicarage* in the deanery of Ely, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £8., but now returned at £1,487. nett per annum. The bishop of Ely is patron, and the Rev. E. B. Sparke, M.A., incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1839: aggregate amount, £209. due to Clare-hall, Cambridge, and £1,800. to the vicar. There are 76 acres of vicarial glebe, and 81 acres of rectorial glebe. The *Vicarage-house* is a good building.

Here are neat *chapels* for the *Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists*, and there are two neat Wesleyan chapels in the fens. *The National School*, which stands near the church, is a handsome building.

Apshall or *Apeshall* is a farm house 3 miles north from Littleport; and *Dairyhouses*, consisting of a few scattered houses in the fen, about 4 miles from the village are also in this parish.

The gross rental of the town estate is £430. per annum, out of which various expenses are paid, such as taxes, drainage, ditching, and repairs; and the remainder is applied to the relief of the poor indiscriminately. The other *Charities* in 1837 amounted to £5. 10s. per annum, and there are 21 tenements, inhabited by poor persons rent-free.

Atkinson Charles surgeon
Garland John, surgeon
Gatenby Rev. A. curate
Little John, Esq.
Laxton Wright, surgeon
Martin Henry, Esq.
Herring — surgeon
Luddington William, Esq.

Farmers.

Avers Matthew
Bell George
Benton Isaac
Bye William
Brown John
Brown Robert
Butcher Charles
Butcher James
Cave John
Cave Thomas, C.
Chapman George
Chapman Jacob
Chapman James
Chapman John
Chapman William
Clark Mary
Clark William
Crabb Isaac
Crabb Christopher
Crabb William
Crabb Robert
Cross Charles
Cutlack Tawney
Cutlack John
Dent Samuel
Dent Isaac
Dent Isaac, jun.
Dewey George
Dewey Josiah

Dewey Mrs.
Dewey Matthew
Earl James
Ellingham John
Feoffees of Littleport
Flanders Henry
Flanders Shrewsbury
Flanders William
Flanders Thomas
Flanders William
Gifford Tyrrell
Gillett Thomas
Gillett William
Gillett Tyrrell
Gillett John
Gillett Rayner
Gibson John
Gilbert William
Gifford William
Gotobed Thomas
Gotobed William
Godlington Thomas
Hensley Edward
Hood Thomas
Jackson William
Jefferson Luke
Jessup James
Johnson Robert, sen.
Johnson William.
Jones Henry (Apshall)
Jones Thomas (Fen)
Jones William (Fen)
Langford Mary
Lee George
Lee Beales
Lee Henry
Lee Robert
Lee Thomas
Leverington William
Little Joseph
London Robert
Long Joseph
Lumbers Samuel
Luddington Henry
Luddington Francis
Luddington James
Martin Henry W.
Martin John C.
Mott Thomas
Muncey Ellis
Murfit William
Mynott William
Peacock Robert
Peacock John
Peacock John
Peacock William
Prior Thomas
Pond Jonathan
Rayner John
Rowell William
Sallis Susan
Savage John
Savage William
Shrewsbury William
Shrewsbury William, jun.
Simpson James
Simpson James, jun.
Stimson Robert
Thompson Sarah
Walker William
Washington John
Washington William
Warner Cosier
Warner Cosier, jun.
Watson Benjamin
Watson William
Webb John
Webb William
Whitworth Mrs.
Willson Matthew
Wilkerson John
Whitworth Robert
Willson Matthew
Willson Thomas
Young John

Traders.

Adams R. vict., *Railway Tavern*
Appleby S., grocer & draper
Ambrose J., district commr.
Barratt Sarah, blacksmith
Benton Wm., shoemaker
Blowers Wm., shoemaker
Begley Nunn, carpenter
Brundle E. beer retailer
Barber J. vict. *Turk's Head*
Cannon Alex., shopkeeper and farmer
Canham Willm. beer retailer
Canham Joseph, miller
Cheesewright Henry, tailor
Cheesewright, Matthew, grocer and draper
Cheesewright R gro. & drpr.
Cook William, vict., *Three Horse Shoes*
Coates Isaac, tailor
Crabb John, vict., *Crown*
Crabb William, carpenter
Crow Eliz., vict., *George and Dragon*
Crane D., hair dresser
Cross Mary, vict., *Marquis of Granby*
Cullack William, brewer
Defew Charles, harness mkr.
Dennis John, shopkeeper
Dent Robert, beer retailer
Dent Wm., vict., *Black Horse*
Dring Samuel, wheelwright
Drake William, carpenter
Ellingham John, vict., *Bridge House*
Freeman Edward, butcher
Farrant John, blacksmith
Feast Sarah, vict. *Globe*
Fincham G., vict. *Plough*
Flanders John, horse-bkr.
Flanders Rob. horse-breaker
Gillet C. J. beer rtl. & gcr.
Gifford John, wheelwright
Gooby James, beer retailer
Garnham Benjamin, beer rtl
Green Thomas, miller
Green William miller
Goudard John, beer retailer
Gates John, shoemaker
Griffin Fred., grocer & dpr
Gooden James, basket makr
Harlock William, carpenter
Hornigold James, butcher
James John, carpenter
James Robert, grocer
Johnson Robert, tailor
Kidd George, surveyor
Knight Hammond, vtry. surg.
Lee William, chemist
Luddington John, blacksmth
Marsh R. W. plumber & gzr
Mendham George, carpenter
Merry Robert, tailor
Metcalfe Rd., shoemaker
Murfit Robert, beer retailer and watchmaker
Mustille C., wheelwright
Neal Henry, baker
Neal John, baker
Payne George, beer retailer
Petley Henry E., veterinary surgeon
Parker Charles, beer retailer
Palmer —, blacksmith
Rayner Tyrrell, beer retailer
Richardson G. J., veterinary surgeon
Russell Thomas, miller
Sallis Little, beer retailer
Saunders John, tailor
Shingles William, carpenter
Sindal John, beer retailer
Smith J., carpenter & builder
Stevenson William, baker
Secker Henry, beer retailer
Secker Samuel, beer retailer
Sherton M. ladies' seminary
Stevens —, cabinet-maker

Spinks Robert, beer retailer
Taylor Gillett, shoemaker
Tubbs Thomas, ironmonger
Veal George, blacksmith
Walker John, mason
Watson John, mason
Watson Thomas, butcher
Webb Mary, beer retailer
Wayman Thos., beer retailer and farmer
Wiffin John, shoemaker
Washington William carrier
Wiseman William, painter
Wright William, tailor

Letters are received through the Ely Post Office.

WELCHES DAM (EXTRA-PAROCHIAL.)

This extra-parochial district is situated about 2 miles south from Manea, and 6 miles east from Chatteris. It consists of two public houses, and a number of cottages, and contains about 2980 acres. The hamlet stands on the banks of the old Bedford river, upon which there is a large dam here; and over which there is a wooden bridge. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* here built by subscription.

Directory.—Robert Brown, vict., *Three Fishes*, William Bosworth, beer retailer, Robert Brown, and William Hare, shopkeepers.

WITCHFORD (SOUTH) HUNDRED.

This hundred is bounded on the south by the river Ouse, which forms the southern boundary of the Isle of Ely; on the west by Huntingdonshire; on the north by Witchford (north) hundred; and on the east by the hundreds of Ely and Staploe. It extends over an area of 48,660 acres.

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£.
Coveney	8,420	55	150	132	282	3,349
Manea, *chapelry*		187	571	506	1,077	7,222
Wardy Hill, *hamlet*		33	76	70	146	
Grunty Fen, *extra par.*	1,990	1	3	1	4	
Haddenham	9,530	427	1,045	1,058	2,103	16,000
Mepal	1,440	109	271	268	539	2,600
Stretham	5,310	231	578	529	1,107	8,195
Thetford, *chapelry*	1,630	56	138	112	250	2,017
Sutton	7,850	331	807	792	1,599	14,532
Welche's-Dam, *extra par.*	2,980	30	107	80	187	
Wentworth, or Wingford	1,520	36	78	77	155	2,200
Wilburton	2,610	110	256	244	500	3,932
Witcham	2,800	112	267	235	502	4,520
Wolvey Hills, *extra par.*		2	9	2	11	
Wolvey Holes, *extra par*		1	5	2	7	
Witchford	2,580	115	293	268	561	3,716
Total	48,660	1,836	4,654	4,376	9,030	68,283

Charities of the Hundred of South Witchford.

As abstracted from the parliamentary reports of public charities published in 1837:

Date.	*Donors and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*			*Annual Value.*		
—	Donor unknown, 19a. school-house and garden,	Coveney parish, Manea chapelry.	...	school ...	£. 57	s. 7	d. 6
1640	Robert Arkenstall, 5a. 1r. 11p.	Haddenham parish,	...	school ...	74	2	0
—	Mrs. Elizabeth March, land, ...	ditto		junior school ...	20	0	0
—	Town lands, 142a. 3r. ...	ditto		taxes, poor, &c....	185	15	0
—	Sir John Jolles's charity ...	ditto		poor ...	2	0	0
1723	Alexander Aspland, 6a. 1r. 20p.	Mepal parish. ...	...	poor ...	13	0	0
—	Poor lands, 81a. 2r.	Mepal and Sutton parishes, taxes, poor and school ...	...	... ...	122	0	0
1716	Martha Digby, land	Stretham parish.	...	poor ...	27	15	0
1558	Rev. Richard Rysley, rents. ...	ditto ...	...	ditto ...	18	5	8
1727	Lady Effingham Howard & others £70.	ditto ...	...	ditto ...	6	0	0
—	John Townsend, house & land	Thetford chapelry	...	ditto ...	14	0	0
—	Town land, 8a. 1r.	Wentworth parish,	...	ditto ...	10	0	0
1566	Thomas Pucke, rent-charge. ...	Wilburton parish,	...	ditto ...	2	0	0
1692	Haynes Parlee, land, the rent to be expended in apprenticing one poor child, in rotation, from Wilburton and five other parishes ...			... ...	10	0	0
—	Town lands, 24a. 1r. 32p.	... Wilburton parish,	...	school ...	35	0	0
	Total, ...				£597	5	2

COVENEY PARISH.

Coveney parish, including the chapelry of Manea and the hamlet of Wardy hill, contains 8,420 acres: its population in 1801 was 712; in 1831, 1,170; and in 1841, 1,505 souls. The amount of assessed property is £9,670. The principal proprietors of the soil are, lord Rokeby, the earl of Hardwicke, Messrs. Waddelow Chambers, William Golding, and Thomas Saberton.

Manor.—The manor formed part of the ancient possessions of the monks of Ely, and having been for some time wrongfully withheld from them, was recovered by bishop Nigell before the year 1169. It does not appear when it came into lay hands, but Warren-de-Lisle died seized of it in 1297; and it continued with his descendants for nearly a century. It was afterwards successively in the families of Steward and Drake, from the latter of which it passed in marriage to the Robinsons, and it is now the property of lord Rokeby the lineal descendant of the same family.

The Village of Coveney stands on an eminence, about 5 miles north-west from Ely, and 4 miles east from Sutton.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small ancient edifice, in which are the old open benches of oak, some of which are richly carved. In the chancel is a double piscina under a single arch. The living is a *rectory* with the curacy of Manea, rated in the king's books at £5, but now returned at £809. nett per annum. The patronage is vested in lord Rokeby and the Rev. R. Evans is the

present rector. The tithes of Coveney were commuted in 1844 for a rent-charge of £231. 12s. 3d, and there are 31 acres of glebe land. The celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton was rector of Coveney.

Here is a *Chapel*, the property of Mr. Waddelow Chambers, capable of accommodating about 200 persons, which is appropiated to the use of the *Christian Baptists*. The *National School*, for both sexes, is a neat building near the church.

*** Marked 1, reside at Wardy-hill.

Charlton Rev. R. S. curate
Nix Mrs.

Farmers.

Cattle John
Chambers Nix Waddelow
Chambers Elijah
1. Chambers John
Chambers Waddelow
Chapman James
Charter Joseph
Clay Mrs W.
Cole William
Cox Charles
Cox Samuel
1. Cox Thomas
Cox John
Fison Jonathan
Freeman Isaac
Freeman John
Golding William
Graham Edward
Graham John
Harrison William
Hamey John
Martin James
1, Macer James
1, Macer Joseph
1. Macer William
Morden William
Porter Charles
Porter Robert
Poole John
Poole John, jun.
Saunders John
1, Wright James

Traders.

Cox Thomas, beer retailer
Edgley William, shopkeeper
Gidden William, beer retailer
Haws James, tailor
Houghton Benjn. beer retlr.
Leach Robert, blacksmith
Martin Wm., beer retailer
Moss George, shopkeeper
Powers William, vict., *Bell*
Roberts Charles, carpenter and wheelwright
Smith Israel, vict., *Cross-keys*, (and shopkeeper)
South Charles, vict., *Recruiting Sergeant*
Stukins William, shopkeeper
Walton Henry, beer retailer
Williams Maria, schoolmstrs.

Letters are received through the Ely Post Office.

MANEA CHAPELRY.

Manea is a chapelry in the parish of Coveney: its acreage which is included with the parish is 5,860; and its population in 1801 was 500, in 1831, 822, and in 1841, 1077 souls. The amount of assessed property is £6,192. There is a large and powerful steam engine here, which was erected in 1842, for drainage purposes, at a cost of about £8,000.

Lord Rokeby is lord of the manor, and the principal landowners are William Whitting, Esq., Rev. William Strong, Richard Sears and Thomas Welldon, Esquires. The *manors of* Manea and *Wardy-hill*, a hamlet in Coveney parish, appear to have been always held with that of Coveney.

From 100 to 200 of the disciples of Robert Owen, commonly called *Owenites*, located themselves here for about 12 months, within the last few years. They occupied 150 acres of land, had everything in common, according to their system; and published (whilst here) a paper or pamphlet called the *Working Bee*. But alas! for the mutability of human institutions!—the socialists have fled.

The Village of Manea which is considerable, contains some good houses, and stands on an eminence overlooking the fens, about 7 miles S. by E. from March, and 10 miles by railway from Ely. It is distant from Coveney 5 miles across

the fen, and nearly double that distance by the road. Here within a mile of the village is a small station on the Ely and Peterborough railway: beyond it, the railway is carried by a large trussed bridge over the Sixteen-foot river, so called from its width.

The Church, or Chapel of Ease is a neat building, re-erected in 1791, and consists of a body, chancel, and porch. In one of the windows of the chancel are some remains of ancient stained glass. The living is a curacy annexed to the rectory of Coveney, called together Coveney *cum* Manea. The Rev. C. R. Andrews is the present curate. The tithes were commuted in 1844 for a rent charge of £850. On account of its distance from the mother church, all services are performed, and a separate register of marriages, births, and burials is kept here.

The Wesleyan Chapel, a brick building erected in 1844, will accommodate about 300 persons; the *Baptist Chapel* was built in 1839, and the Primitive Methodist Chapel was erected in 1834. The two latter chapels are very small.

The School is endowed with 19 acres of land, a house and garden: the land lets for £57. 7s. 6d. per annum, and the house is occupied by the master, at the estimated rent of £6. 15s. per annum, for which more than 50 children are taught free.

Wardy hill is a hamlet in Coveney parish, about 1 mile west from the village. It contains some respectable houses, and a small *Wesleyan Chapel.*

Andrews Rev. C. R., B.A.
Welldon Thomas, Esq.

Farmers.

Barnes William
Bates Samuel
Clark William
Golding William
Green Thomas
Gunton Josiah
Hiram Robert
Hill Richard
Howlet William
Moon Henry
Moon William
Murfitt Edward,
Murfitt Edward, jun.
Nix John
Sears Michael Linford
Skelton Samuel
Smith Thomas
Sutton Joseph

Traders.

Angood Oliver, blacksmith and farmer
Britchford William, saddler
Burgess William, grocer and baker
Burrows Robert, shoemaker
Clark William, beer retailer
Cope Thomas, beer retailer
Cox George, beer retailer
Crouch David, beer retailer
Cuslerson Jas, vict., *Wheel*
Gascoyne Sarah, beer retailer
Green Henry, grcr. & frmr.
Green William, saddler
Griffin John, tailor
Griffin Frederic, shopkeeper
Gunton Andrew, builder and farmer
Gunton James, shoemaker
Gunton Isaac, grocer, druggist, draper and general warehouseman
Guy William, beer retailer
Hibling Matthew, shoemkr. and beer retailer
King Joseph, schoolmaster
Laws William, shoemaker
Leach William, blacksmith
Marshall Jeremiah, br. rtlr.
Minns Thomas, baker
Offendale Hannah, vict., *Old Crown*
Oldfield John, beer retailer
Paget Thomas, beer retlr.
Parker Wm., vict. *Railway Tavern*
Peck John, beer retailer
Read William, vict., *Rose and Crown*, (and butcher)
Richards John, shopkeeper
Tombleson Wm., beer retlr.
Whiting Benjamin, beer rtlr.
Whiting William, vict., *Carpenters' Arms*
Woodstock Mark, plumber and glazier

Letters are received through the Chatteris Post Office.

GRUNTY FEN is an extra-parochial district, now containing 1990 acres, 426 of which were enclosed a few years since, and sold for drainage taxes. The seven

adjacent parishes of Haddenham, Wilburton, Stretham, St. Mary's, Ely, Witchford, Wentworth, and Thetford, have a right of common on the remainder.

HADDENHAM PARISH.

The boundaries of this extensive parish are formed principally by the river Ouse, or the Old west river, which divides the isle from Cambridgeshire on the south, Huntingdonshire on the west, Sutton and Wentworth on the north, and Wilburton and Grunty fen on the east. It contains 9,530 acres; its population in 1801, was 1090; in 1831, 1929: and in 1841, 2103 souls, including 143 persons attending the village feast. The amount of assessed property is £13,236. The parish is divided into two districts, Haddenham-end and Linden-end, and it has two hamlets, Hill-row and Aldreth. The land consisting of field and fen, is of a very superior quality, and the principal proprietors of the soil are, the Earl of Hardwicke, Richard Brown, Esq., and William Martin, Esq.

Manors.—The principal manor, in ancient times was that of Linden, which with its appendages of Haddenham and Hill, was purchased for the abbot and convent of Ely, by Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, and abbot Brithnoth. At the distribution of the manors between the bishop and monks, when the convent was raised to the dignity of a cathedral, (see page 447) this manor was assigned to the bishop, and continued attached to the see till alienated by bishop Heton, in 1600. In 1632 it belonged to the earl of Suffolk, and it was afterwards in the family of March, who had been possessed of another manor here, called Graies, as early as the year 1614. By the marriage of one of their descendants, with the heiress of the Rowlands, they became possessed also of the manor of Hinton, in this parish, and the three manors passed by indenture of bargain and sale in 1766, to the Earl of Hardwicke, with whose descendant (the present earl) it still continues. A small manor here called Chewell's, was given by bishop Montacute in 1344, to St. Peter's college, Cambridge, under which it is now held on lease.

The Manor House was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Mr. Wren, and acquired the name of the Wren's nest: it was the seat of several of its successive owners, but has been pulled down many years, excepting the porch in which the courts for the manor are opened.

The Village of Haddenham, which is large and interesting, is seated on an eminence about 6 miles S.W. from Ely, and 15 N. from Cambridge. When the 40 knights who had been lodged in the abbey of Ely with the monks, by order of William the Conqueror, (both to observe the motions of the people of the Isle of Ely, a place at that time much averse to his government, and also at the same time to provide for 40 of his Norman followers, without charge to himself,) were sent for at the end of five years to return to Normandy, against Robert, the son of the Conqueror, who

was in arms against his father; the monks, who it seems had been well used by the knights, were so concerned at their departure, that to honour them the more they attended them as far as this parish in their robes, in a solemn procession. The base and part of the shaft of an ancient cross belonging to Haddenham is still preserved in the west end of the north aisle of Ely cathedral. This piece of antiquity, if it is as old as it is generally thought to be, may challenge all England to shew the like for perfectness at such an age, being about 1000 years old. It is a square hard stone, and was long used here as a horse block. It stood, previous to its removal to Ely by Mr. Bentham, almost opposite the east end of the church, and was called St. Ovin's stone, or the stone of Ovinus. This Ovinus who died in 679, was steward to St. Etheldreda, queen of Northumberland, daughter of Anna, king of the East Angles, who founded the nunnery of Ely, and became its first abbess, *(see history of the abbey at page 440.)* Ovin followed the example of his mistress, and became a cloistered religious, and both were afterwards canonized as saints. (For the inscription on St. Ovin's cross see page 442.)

The Church, dedicated to the most Holy Trinity, is situated on high ground, and forms a conspicuous object from the surrounding country. It is an ancient but fine structure, consisting of a spacious nave and aisles, transept, a large chancel, porch, and tower, in which is a peal of bells. The roof of the north aisle was put up at the expense of John Godfrey, who died in 1454, as appears by the epitaph on his gravestone. In the church is the gravestone of William Noion, rector of the parish, and canon of York, Lincoln, and Chichester, who died in 1405, and there are several monuments and other memorials of the families of Rowlands and March. The living is a perpetual curacy exempt from visitation, in the deanery of Ely, and returned at £235. nett per annum.—The patronage is vested in the archdeacon of Ely, and the Rev. Henry Hughes, M.A., is the present incumbent. The church was appropriated to the archdeaconry of Ely in 1401. The rectorial tithes, the property of the earl of Hardwicke, were commuted in 1837 for a rent charge of £1,850.; and the small tithes, due to the incumbent, with a portion of the large tithe due to him also, for £250.

The Baptist Chapel which is a good commodious building, capable of accommodating about 400 persons, was erected near the centre of the village in 1817. Adjoining it is a *school*, conducted on the *British and Foreign System*, which with a residence for the master were added in 1847. A piece of burial ground is also attached to the chapel, and the Rev. George G. Bailey is the present pastor. The Rev. John Berridge was one of the early founders of the Baptist mission in Haddenham. Here is also a neat *Wesleyan Chapel*. This is one of the five parishes, whose *schools* were *endowed* by Mrs. Eliza March, (who died in 1722,)

with lands now producing over £100. per annum. Another *school* here is endowed with about 50 acres of land, left in 1640, by Robert Arkenstall, and which yielded in 1837, £74. per annum. For the *Charities* of this parish which are considerable see the table prefixed to this hundred.

ALDRETH, or as it is called in ancient writing Alderhithe, is a considerable hamlet in this parish, situate about 1 mile south from Haddenham. In the hundred roll for Cambridgeshire, it is recorded that Aldreth bridge and causeway, which was a public highway, had been out of repair for 16 years, but had been lately repaired by the bishop of Ely; that the tolls were let at 20s. a year: a foot passenger paid one farthing at this bridge, and a horseman a halfpenny. Here was formerly one of the principal entrances to the isle of Ely, and when the Saxon nobles held possession of the isle against the Norman conqueror, forts and a castle were erected here. *(See pages* 20 & 417*)*. Camden, who published his Britannia in 1607, in writing of this period, says, "they erected forts at Eryth (Earith), and Athered or Audrey (Aldreth), where is an easy open passage into the isle of Ely, and to this day there is a rampart nigh Audrey, not high, but very large, called Belsar's hills." In addition to the particulars of this camp given at pages 20 & 417, we are now enabled to state on the authority of an ancient manuscript, in the British Museum, entitled a *Story found in the Isle of Ely*, that this *Belisar*, or Belasius, from whom this ancient military encampment was named, was placed at Ely with monk Oswald, and is the second in order among the forty knights above-mentioned, who were placed with as many monks, after this manner in the list of them: "2, *Belasius, Preses Militum versus Ely, cum Othwaldo monacho.*" "We endured the violent threats of the Normans seven years together," continues the MSS., "until such time as Belasyus, general of the King's army, in thys service, of whom certayn hills which at the south end of Aldreth causeway were buylt for the safety of the armyes, took their name which we now by corrupt speech, call Belsar's hills." The lord viscount Fauconberg, of the name of Bellaise derives his pedigree from this Bellasius, and quarters the arms of Bellasius which are given in the manuscript referred to. From the same source we learn that there was formerly a well here, railed in and called *St. Audry's well*, where the people of the neighbourhood resorted to drink, it being a sort of mineral water. This St. Audry it continues is no other than the great St. Etheldreda, who founded the convent at Ely. From the fact of this well bearing the name of St. Etheldreda, coupled with that of the monumental stone of her principal minister Ovinus having been found at Haddenham, it may be presumed that this manor belonged to her.

There was formerly a great cattle-market held at Aldreth, as appears by a petition 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 then 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.

Here is a school in connexion with the church of England, which is licensed for divine service; and here is also a neat *Baptist chapel*, at which Mr. Fred. King officiates.

HILROW is another hamlet in this parish, pleasantly situated about 1 mile west from Haddenham, and contains a few good farm houses.

Marked 1, reside at Aldreth; and 2 at Hilrow.

Davis C. J., surgeon
Hughes Rev. Henry, M.A., incumbent
1, King Rev. Fred. (baptist)

Farmers.

2, Amory Robert
2, Biddal James
1, Brand Robert
Clay Frederick
Clay Benjamin P.
2, Collett Frederick
Cockle John Read
2, Cockle Thomas
1, Cockle William
Drage Thomas
Drage John
Fison Jonathan
Furbank William
2, Gibson Thomas
Goodman William
Gothard Benjamin
Gothard William
Goobey Robert
2, Green Charles
Granger Thomas
Hawes Francis
Low Edward
Martin William
Mitchell Henry
Pate William
Pate William, jun.
Pate Rebecca
Pate Robert
Pate Robert, jun.
Porter William
Porter Robert
Prime Watson
Procter John
2, Procter Thomas
2, Read John
1, Read Jacob
Roberts William
Roberts Edward
Sutton William
Sutton John
2, Tubbs Robert
1, Uffindell Elizabeth
Vipan Walter
Waller John
2, Wayman Samuel

Traders.

1, Ashberry J., vict., *Three Tuns*
Alsop Thomas, blacksmith
Charter T., relieving officer
Clark M., vict., *Rose & Crown*
Coatman Wm., beer retailer
1, Croxton Jas., beer retailer
1, Freeman Eliz., shopkeeper
Dewey Richard, shopkeeper and letter receiver
Gooby Robert, butcher
Grounds Thomas, plumber and glazier
Green Richard, blacksmith
Harding Henry, vict., *White Hart* (and tailor)
Hall Mary, vict., *Red Lion*, (and butcher)
Hopkins Thos., wheelwright
Johnson Richd, vict., *Greyhound* (and farmer)
1, Kempton John, beer retlr
Kidd Gothord, vict., *Hare & Hounds*, (& wheelwright)
Metcalfe Joseph, beer retlr.
Morris E., brewer & builder
Morris William, grocer
Newman John, carpenter
Nightingale Henry, vict., *Bell* (and butcher)
Phillips Joshua, surveyor
Porter H., beer retlr & tailor
Porter William, tailor
Porter Richard, brewer
Porter H., brewer & farmer
1, Prime Willm, shopkeeper and farmer
Procter Richard, vict., *Three Kings* (and farmer)
Purver Thomas, baker
Rose S. J., grocer & draper
Robinson Hy., schoolmaster & registrar of births, &c.
Robinson John, shopkeeper
Robinson Robert, tailor
Robinson —, beer retailer
Robinson William, grocer
Robinson William, tailor
Seal William, farrier
Setchell O., miller & baker
Salmon John, horse-dealer
Stubbins John, brazier
Waters Charles, builder
Watts J. & W., blacksmiths
Wayman John, watchmaker
Wayman James, blacksmith
Wheeler John, shoemaker
Wallis Thos, vict., *Chequers*, (and horse-dealer)
Whiteing William, shoemakr and surveyor

Letters are received through the Ely Post Office.

MEPAL PARISH.

The area of Mepal parish according to the parliamentary return is 1440 acres; its population in 1801 was 266, in 1831, 433; and in 1841, 539 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,344. The soil on the high land is a strong clay, and that of the fen land a black peat. The principal proprietors are William Cole, Benjamin Vipan, William Owen and Richard Bryan, Esquires, and the master and fellows of Caius college, Cambridge.

Manor.—The manor of Mepal was given to the monks of Ely by Alan Walsingham, their prior in 1345, and is now vested in the dean and chapter.

The Village of Mepal which is small but pleasant, stands near the banks of the Ouse about 4 miles south from Chatteris, and 8 miles west from Ely. The old Bedford river, which is navigable, runs through the village.

The Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a bell turret at the west end. The north aisle was built, and the whole structure, which is of the 12th century, was completely restored in 1849, and re-opened for public worship on Friday, 26th February, 1850. The cost of the restorations amounted to about £600.; and they were effected under the superintendance of Mr. James Hastie, the talented clerk of the works now going forward for the restoration of Ely cathedral. The style of the building is the Early English or first pointed style; and the interior is neatly fitted up with open benches. Much merit is due to the respected rector, and to Mr. William Vipan, (churchwarden), for this spirited restoration. The living was formerly consolidated with that of Sutton, but it is now an independent *rectory* in the deanery of Ely. It is valued in the king's books at £3. 6s. 8d., but now returned at £360. per annum. The patronage is vested in the dean and chapter of Ely, and the Rev. Frederick Daubeny, M.A., is the present rector. The tithes were commuted for a rent-charge of £280., besides which there are 36 acres of glebe land. In the church is the monument of James Fortrey, Esq., of Byall-fen, an extra parochial spot near Mepal, 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. He was bred in courts and in camps; was page of honour to Mary of Modena, then duchess of York; afterwards groom of the bedchamber to her husband, king James II.; major in the horseguards, and at the same time com-

manded 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 forbad 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 Ofgodby, in her own right, but left no issue." There is another monument here for his elder brother, Samuel Fortrey, Esq., who died in 1688.

Here is a neat *Dissenting chapel.* For the *Charities* of the parish, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Daubeny Rev. F., rector
Vipan William, Esq.
Cole William, Esq.
Owen Mrs. Eliza
Vipan Mr. Robert

Farmers.

Burton William
Macer John S.
Owen William
Owen John
Rushton William
Vipan Joseph Maylin

Traders.

Angood John, blacksmith
Blackman Thomas tailor
Blackman Wm., shoemaker
Bond Joseph, merchant
Brown Anthony South, grocer and draper
Chapman James butcher
Dunkly William carpenter
Feast John, vict., *3 Fishes*
Glover Sarah, beer retailer
Ladson Robert, tailor
Moss George, shopkeeper
Myrton Wm., pantr. & glazr.
Myrton Thomas, vict., *Cross Keys*, (and carpenter and wheelwright)
Owen John, vict., *Red Lion*
Owen & Barnes, merchants
Waters James, beer retailer

Letters are received through the Ely Post Office.

STRETHAM PARISH.

Stretham parish which lies between the hundred of Staploe, and Wilburton parish on the east and west, and the Old west river and Thetford on the south and north, contains 5,310 acres: its population in 1801 was 755; in 1831, 1,173; and in 1841, 1,107 souls. The soil of the field is strong clay, and is considered some of the best land in the county; that of the fen, a black peat. The principal landowners are the heirs of G. G. Morgan, Esq.; the Rev. H. H. Baber; and Mr. W. E. Read.

Manor.—Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, purchased the manor of Stretham, and presented it to the monks of Ely: it was afterwards annexed to the see of Ely, from which it was alienated to the crown by bishop Heton in 1600; and in the following year it was granted to the family of Sandys. It was subsequently in moieties between Sir William Walker and the family of Hanson, and the latter moiety passing to the Harbords became subdivided. Sir Charles Morgan, who inherited one half of this moiety, purchased the other half of lord Byron, and having also purchased the other moiety of the Walker family, became possessed of the whole: it is now the property of the heirs or executors of his descendant.—

Sir Charles Morgan many years ago resided occasionally at a house in this parish called the Plantation, formerly a seat of the Harbords.

The Village of Stretham, which is a very considerable one, is situate about 4 miles S.W. from Ely, and 12 N.N.E. from Cambridge, contains some good houses, especially the residence of Mr. William E. Read. A most destructive fire occurred here in May 1844, when a great part of the place was destroyed, and no less than *four* incendiary fires occurred here lately, in less than as many weeks, by which property to a large amount was sacrificed; the principal sufferers being Mr. Edward Dimock and the Rev. H. H. Baber. On the high road, close to the church, is a remarkable stone obelisk, on an octagonal base, ornamented with quatre-foils: at the top are four niches with pedestals for images. An ancient Roman road formerly passed through this parish.

The Church, dedicated to St. James, is a fine ancient edifice, erected several centuries ago. In the chancel, under a plain pointed arch, is the ancient grave-stone of Nicholas de Kingston, who was rector of Stretham, and founder of the chancel in the reign of Edward III.; here is also a double piscina, and in the tower which is surmounted by a lofty spire are three bells. The living is a *rectory*, with the curacy of Thetford, in the deanery of Ely, rated in the K.B. at £22., and now worth £756. nett per annum. The bishop of Ely is patron, and the Rev. Henry Hervey Baber, M.A., incumbent. Land has been allotted in lieu of tithes. Here is a neat *Wesleyan Chapel* built by subscription.

Baber Rev.H.H., M.A. rector
Crampion Mr. Joseph baptist minister
Raynbird Rev. Robt., curate
Granger Mr. R.
Russell Mr. John

Farmers.

Blinch Alice
Blinch William
Coy Samuel
Chinery Richard
Charles John
Charles Francis
Charles King
Charles William
Dimock John
Dimock William
Dimock Edward
Granger John
Granger Thomas Waddelow
Granger Frederick
Graves John
Graves John, jun.
Hazel John, jun.
Hazel Joseph
Hazel William
Hopkins Robert
Langford Levi
Langford Richard
Read William Edward
Pigot Grace
Sennitt Edward
Sennitt John
Sennitt William,
Sennitt William, jun.
Taylor Richard
Wright Charles
Wright Samuel
Wright William

Traders.

Baxter Mrs. harness-maker
Blinch Wm. vict., *Chequers*
Brown William, carpenter
Bull John, cooper & beer rtlr.
Bultitaft John, butcher
Bultitaft Wm., miller
Chinery Richard, baker
Clark John, carpenter
Cockerton Jonathan, mason
Curtis Luke, grocer & draper
Dring John, school-master and surveyor
Graves John, brewer
Graves James, shoemaker
Gibbon John, shoemaker
Howe William, blacksmith
Lock Charles, tailor
Langford Francis, carpenter
Langford William, vict., *Red Lion* (and butcher)
Morden Edward, beer rtlr.
Murfit Isaac, butcher
Murfit Isaac, beer retailer
Norman Robert, shop-keepr.
Parish David, surveyor
Parish William, butcher
Parish Thomas, cattle dlr.
Phillips Thomas, baker
Stanley Edwin, surveyor, &c
Watts Jesse, tailor & beer rtl.
Wheeler John shoemaker
Wheeler Robert, beer rtlr.
Wheeler William, butcher
Wheeler John, vict., *White Lion*
Westly Joseph, blacksmith
Wootton Edward, carpenter
Yarrow Wm., beer retailer & farmer

Letters are received through the Ely Post Office.

THETFORD CHAPELRY.

Thetford is a *Hamlet* and *Chapelry* in the parish of Stretham, distant about 2 miles S.E. from Stretham, 2¾ miles S. by W. of Ely, and near the Eastern counties railway. It contains 1630 acres; its population in 1801 was 119; in 1831, 257; and in 1841, 250 souls. The amount of assessed property is £1433. The principal landowners are Mr. Jas. Yarrow, Mrs. Yarrow, and Hy. Pigott, Esq.

Manor.—The manor of Thetford, or Little Thetford as it is generally called, was alienated from the see of Ely by bishop Heton, in 1600, and is supposed to have been granted to Sir Roger Thornton, in whom it appears to have been soon afterwards vested. From the Thornton's 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. It is now the property of Henry Pigott, Esq.

The Chapel, dedicated to St. George, is a small edifice, consisting of a body and chancel. The living is a curacy annexed to the rectory of Stretham. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £124.

Here is a neat *Baptist chapel* which will seat about 150 persons, and there is a school in the parish supported by the rector. For the *Charities* of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Lister Mr. Henry

Farmers.

Dewsbury William
Granger Thomas
Hazelwood William
Hinken Margaret
Lister John
Markwell James
Morden John
Morden William
Pope Richard
Steadman Ellis
Yarrow Francis
Yarrow James, sen.
Yarrow John
Yarrow Mrs.

Traders.

Dewsbury Rt., wheelwright
Graves James, shopkeeper
Porter William, blacksmith and farmer
Pope Rd., jun. beer retailer
Yarrow James, jun., farmer & vict., *Three Horse Shoes*
Yarrow John, beer retailer and farmer

Letters are received through the Ely Post Office.

SUTTON PARISH.

Sutton parish extends over an area of 7,850 acres; its population in 1801 was 994; in 1831, 1,362; and in 1841, 1,599 souls. The amount of assessed property is £10,307. The soil of the high lands is a strong clay, and that of the fen land a black peat. The principal proprietors are the dean and chapter of Ely, John Vipan, Esq., Benjamin Vipan, Esq., Mr. Moses G. Oates, Mr. S. S. M. Feary, and several resident yeomen.

Antiquities.—In 1634, there were several ancient coins, large gold rings, and a thin plate of lead turned up by the plough in this parish; and one of the labourers, thrusting his hand into the earth near the same spot, discovered three silver plates. The two largest had a round silver wire running through the middle. Round the edge of one of the silver plates was a Dano-Saxon inscrip-

tion, which Dr. Hickes, who had it engraved for his *Thesaurus*, conjectured to contain a mystical meaning, employed as a charm or amulet. The inscription, with the exception of the first three words, is thus translated by the Doctor—"*O Lord, Lord, him always defend who carrieth me about him. Grant him whatever he desire.*" Mr. Bloomfield reads it:—"*Eadwen Meegage, she is owner (of me); Lord, him curse that me from her carries, unless she gives of her own will;*" and this gentleman takes it only for a dish belonging to Edwin Meagage, before the conquest, and laid over these things to preserve them probably during the siege of Ely. Mr. Gough gives the following translation of the inscription:—"*Edwin bought me, O Lord him curse, That me from him takes away, unless he sell me of his own accord.*"

Manor.—The manor of Sutton was obtained by the abbey of Ely in the time of Brithnoth, the first abbot; and at the division of the property of the abbey on the occasion of its being raised to a bishopric, it was assigned to the monks by bishop Hervey. It is now the property of the dean and chapter of Ely.

The Village of Sutton, which is pretty and interesting, is situate on an elevated point, about 6 miles west from Ely, 2 south from Mepal, and 4 north of Haddenham, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. It had anciently a market on Thursdays, granted in 1312 to the prior of Ely, together with a fair for fifteen days on the feast of St. Lambert. Sutton has lately been the scene of several destructive incendiary fires, by which property to a large amount has been destroyed.

The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a beautiful lofty gothic structure, built about the year 1370, in the time of bishop Barnet. It consists of a nave and side aisles, chancel, a lofty Norman porch, and a tower, containing a peal of six bells. The pillars in the nave are clustered, and the windows are very elegant. The tower, which is square, is very fine, and on it are two octagonal stories, adorned with pinnacles, and partly enriched with quatre-foils; and the whole is surmounted by a small leaden spire. In the south aisle was a chantry chapel, in which is a mutilated figure of a saint in a richly-adorned niche, and near it is a double piscina. A line of stone seats runs all round the interior. In the church are several memorials to the Vipan family, and a handsome monumental tablet to the memory of the late Joseph Vipan, Esq. The living was formerly consolidated with the rectory of Mepal, but it is at present an independent vicarage in the deanery of Ely, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £10., and now returned at £1,200. nett per annum. The vicarial tithes were commuted in 1840 and confirmed in 1843, for a rent charge of £1175., besides which there are 44 acres of glebe; and the rectorial tithes for £500., which is the property of the master and fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge, who hold it in trust for the augmentation of some poor livings in the neighbourhood of Cam-

bridge. The dean and chapter of Ely are patrons, and the Rev. T. Fardell, D.D., incumbent.

The Baptist Chapel is a neat building, erected in 1791, enlarged in 1820, and increased by an additional gallery in 1844. It will accommodate 400 persons, and there is a small burial ground attached. The *Wesleyan Methodists* have a chapel, and the *Society of Friends* a meeting house here.

The School is endowed with £20. per annum by the dean and chapter of Ely.

Burystead House, the seat of John Vipan, Esq., the present high sheriff of the county, stands near the west end of the village, and is a very ancient building, surrounded by tastefully laid-out pleasure grounds. In an ancient chapel, now incorporated with the mansion, are three handsome groined windows, and at the east end is a double piscina. The house was formerly surrounded by a moat.

Grove House, the residence of Benjamin Vipan, Esq., stands on the north side of the village, on the banks of the Ouse, and is a good commodious building.

The seat of Thomas Vipan, Esq., at the east end of the village is a handsome house, pleasantly situated, and commanding an extensive prospect. Joseph Vipan, Esq.'s, residence at the west end of the village is another handsome building.

Buller William B., Esq., surgeon
Fardell Rev. T., D.D. vicar
Flack Rev. Wm. (baptist)
Vipan Benjamin, Esq., *Grove House*
Vipan John, Esq., *Berrystead House*
Vipan Joseph, Esq.
Vipan Thomas, Esq.

Farmers.

Broker Josiah
Drage William
Haddock John
Ibberson George
Newman James
Oates Moses Gifford
Owen John
Read Thomas
Robinson John
Rogers Francis
Rogers Joseph
Rogers William
Steward Thomas
Tubbs Clement
Upsher John
Wright Josiah

Traders.

Ashley Robert, beer retailer
Barber Wm., vict., *Chequers*
Barnes Robert, vict., *Anchor*
Bedingham Bjn., carpenter
Bedingham Ephrm., crpntr.
Bedingham Alfred, butcher
Bedingham Bjn., vict., *Globe*
Bell William schoolmaster
Benstead Wm., beer retailer
Bodger John, beer retailer
Bradshaw Wm., vict., *Ship*
Briggs Jane, butcher and vict., *Crown*
Boutall Wm. & Son, tailors
Boutall Wm., beer retailer
Burling William, blacksmith and beer retailer
Cattle George, baker
Chambers Wm., vict., *Fish*
Cheesewright Rt., beer rtlr.
Clark Benjamin, carpenter
Clark Edward, baker
Clark Road, vict., *Six Bells*
Comins George, grocer, draper and brewer
Custance John, miller, farmer, and high bailiff for South Witchford hundred
Darby William, butcher
Drage John D., grocer and draper
Elwood Ephraim, watchmkr
Griffin Thomas F., shopkpr
Faux George, shoemaker
Feast Isaac, shoemaker
Hadder John, shoemaker
Hadder Thomas, tailor
Haddock Benjm., shoemaker
Harrison Paleing, shopkpr
Hammence Edward, carpntr.
Hemington William, grocer and draper
Hitch Ephraim, shoemaker
Hopkins Henry, vict., *Windmill*
Hopkins John, beer retailer
Knightly Joseph baker
Lenton John, beer retailer
Meeks James, blacksmith & beer retailer
Meeks Sarah, beer retailer
Moss Robert, miller & baker
Murfitt William, watchmaker
Newman William, butcher
Nunn Susan, beer retailer
Papworth Philip, baker
Parker William, saddler
Patterson —, beer retailer
Pryor Joseph, beer retailer
Read Thos., beer retailer
Read Joseph, saddler
Read Thomas, shopkeeper
Stimson —, blacksmith
Webster George, tailor
Whitwell Wm., beer retailer
Wright Henry, shoemaker
Wright Thomas, merchant and miller

Letters are received through the Ely Post Office.

WENTWORTH OR WINGFORD PARISH.

This parish, which lies between Witcham and Haddenham on the north and south, and Witchford and Sutton on the east and west contains 1,520 acres. Its population in 1801 was 115; in 1831, 144; and in 1841, 155 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,232. The principal landowners are the dean and chapter of Ely, Thomas Vipan, Esq., and Mr. John Green.

Manor.—Wentworth was one of the ancient manors of the abbey of Ely, and was assigned among others, to the monks, by bishop Hervey. It is now the property of the dean and chapter.

The Village of Wentworth which is very small stands about 4½ miles west from Ely.

The Church the dedication of which is not known, is a small, ancient, but very neat edifice. The chancel, in which is a double piscina, has been put in an excellent state of repair by the present incumbent. The benefice is a *rectory* in the deanery of Ely, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £10. but now returned at £286 nett per annum. The patronage is vested in the dean and chapter of Ely, and the Very Rev. George Peacock, D.D., dean of Ely, is rector. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of about £450, and there are 18 acres of glebe land.

The Rectory House is near the west end of the church, and the *School* was built, and is supported by the present rector.

The Town lands, about 8 acres, yielded £10. per annum, according to the commissioners' report in 1837.

Directory.—Rev. Alfred William Ivatt, curate, Messrs. William Fen, John Green, and H. Bull, farmers; William Haughton, vict., *Red Lion*, and Henry Hawes and Thomas Lucas, beer retailers. Letters are received through Ely post-office.

WILBURTON PARISH.

Wilburton parish is situate near the southern boundary of the Isle of Ely, and its area is 2610 acres: its population in 1801, was 301; in 1831, 471; and in 1841, 500 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,310. The parish is supposed to be named after Wilbertus, a Saxon, who was killed by the Danes in 870. The soil varies from a red sandy soil to a stiff clay, and the principal proprietors are the Hon. lady Pell, Messrs. Edward Camps, R. T. Camps, William Camps, and Alexander Simpson.

Manor.—This manor was purchased of Brumdune, son of Athelforth, by St. Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, and given by him to the abbot and convent of Ely: it was subsequently attached to the see of Ely, from which it was alienated by bishop Heton, in 1600. It was afterwards granted to Sir John Jolles,

alderman of London, who built a large brick mansion for his country seat on the ancient site of the manor, called the Berrysted. We find the manor subsequently passed in succession to the families of Thompson, Towers, Barlee, and Buckle, and it is now in the possession of lady Pell. The family of Camps have been landowners in this parish since the time of King Henry VII.

The Village of Wilburton, which is very neat and contains some excellent houses, especially the residences of Messrs. Wm. Camps, Edward Camps, and R. T. Camps, stands about 6½ miles west of Ely, and 1½ east from Haddenham.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome light gothic structure, now undergoing extensive repairs. The living is a perpetual curacy in the deanery of Ely, but not in charge, and returned at £68. nett per annum. The archdeacon of Ely is patron, and the Rev. J. Fell, master of the grammar school, Huntingdon, is the incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1844, for a rent-charge of £570. In the church lies buried archdeacon Wetheringsete, who died in 1440, and archdeacon Bole, who died in 1477. Fuller who mentions the former among the eminent divines of this county, says that he flourished in the reign of Edward III. The rectory has been from a very early period appropriated to the archdeacon of Ely, and the Parsonage was formerly their country seat. Here Henry VII., and his son, afterwards Henry VIII., were entertained by archdeacon Alcock, for several days, when they came to offer their devotions at the shrine of St. Etheldreda, at Ely. In 1632, the parsonage was the seat of Sir Miles Sandys, as lessee of the rectorial tithes under the archdeacon, and afterwards of the Malabar family; and it is now the seat of the Hon. lady the present lessee.

New Berrysted House, the property of the Hon. Lady Pell, is a good mansion (now unoccupied) pleasantly situated near the church.

Berrysted House, the residence of Alexander Pym, Esq., is a fine ancient mansion (being the old manor house), now undergoing extensive repairs.

The Baptist Chapel, a neat building capable of accommodating about 200 persons, was erected by subscription in 1845, at a cost of about £400. The Infant school was built in 1839, and there is a girls' *School of Industry* here supported by lady Pell.

For the *Charities* of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Pell, Hon. Lady, Parsonage-House
Pym Alexander, Esq., Berrystead House

Farmers.

Bailey James
Bailey Richard
Beales Joseph
Bluff Thomas
Bluff William
Blackman Thomas
Brand Thomas
Camps Edward,
Camps Edward, jun.
Camps Sarah
Camps William
Camps Read Tansley
Cave Thomas
Coxall Abraham
Dimmock Edward
Ellis Robert
Fitch Joseph
Fitch William
Fitch William, jun.
Gothard William
Green John
Granger William
Granger Thos., and Edward
Ivatt Robert
Ivatt C. O.
Kempton Edward
Kempton William

Langford Richard
Martin William
Mitchell Wm. & Waddelow
Markwell Thomas
Morden Edward
Nevill John sen.
Norman Richard
Porter William
Powers Joseph
Rowell Thomas
Savage Briggs
Sharpe William
Sneesby James
Sennitt John
Sulman Ruth
Warren William
Warren John
Warren and Sulman
Watts ———

Traders

Bonnett C. vict. *Red Lion*
Dann Thomas, tailor
Everitt Richard, vict., *Bell*
Everitt Richard jun, butcher
Fitch John. vict, *Chequers*
Hazel Joseph, tailor
Hazel — butcher
Maskell E. vict., *King's Head*
Marshall Elijah, wheelwright
Miller John, blacksmith
Packwood Edwd. shopkeeper
Pledger — schoolmistress
Savage Wm., beer retailer
Sharp William, shoemaker
Smith Benjamin, horse dlr.
Wright Wm. vict. *Royal Oak*, (and shoemaker)

Letters are received through the Ely Post Office.

WITCHAM PARISH.

This parish, which lies between Witchford and Mepal, contains 2,800 acres, inclusive of the extra-parochial districts of Wolvey Hills, and Wolvey Holes.—Its population in 1801 was 323; in 1831, 519; and in 1841, 520 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,745. The principal landowners are the dean and chapter of Ely, William Saberton, and Thomas Saberton, Esquires, and Mrs. Ann Clay and Mrs. Elizabeth Martin.

Manor.—The abbot and monks of Ely were early possessors of this manor, it having been purchased and presented to them by St. Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester. It was one of the manors assigned by Hervey, the first bishop of Ely, to the monks, and is now vested in the dean and chapter.

The Village of Witcham, which stands on an eminence, is neat and pleasant, and commands a good prospect from the south: it is situate about 6 miles W. from Ely, and 2½ N.E. from Sutton. There are some good residences in the village, especially those of Messrs. William and Thomas Saberton.

The Church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient edifice consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and tower. In the chancel is a double piscina, and in the body is a large stone pulpit and some of the ancient open benches. The font is ancient and handsome. The benefice is a *vicarage* in the deanery of Ely, rated in the king's books at £8. 11s. 0½d., and returned at £100. nett per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1840 for rent-charges: rectorial, £595.; and vicarial £116., besides which there are about 19 acres of glebe land. The church was appropriated to the prior and convent of Ely, but since the reformation the great tithes have been in lay hands. The dean and chapter are patrons of the living, and the Rev. Richard Waldegrave Packer, M.A. is the present vicar.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

Wolvey Hills and Wolvey Holes, are two extra-parochial places, on the verge of the fens, included in this parish. The former contains two houses, belonging

to Mr. William Nix, and Mr. Thomas Saberton: and the latter, one house, which belongs also to Mr. Nix.

Packer Rev. Richard Waldegrave, vicar
Martin Mrs. Elizabeth

Farmers.

Bell William
Bell Thomas
Cattle William
Cattle John
Charter Joseph
Clay Ann
Clay Benjamin
Goodjohn John
Gilbert James
Hammence John
Hawes Henry
Harrison William
Headly John
Hewitt John
Hoben Joseph
Jorden Robert
Ladson Robert
Lister George
Long John
Loakes Giles
Macer John
Macer William
Nottage William
Osborn Robert
Palmer John
Power William
Powers Wayman
Poole Isaac
Poole John
Poole Robert
Poole William
Roberts William
Sabberton Thomas
Sabberton William
Saunders John Ibberson
Tall Ezekiel
Tall James
Winter James

Traders.

Allen James. vict., *Bell*
Carter Robert, vict., *Crown*
Dickenson Reuben, shopkpr.
Hoben Wm. vict., *Anchor*
Macer Robert, vict, *Plough*
Pedley, — tailor
Roberts Cole, wheelwright
Russell Robert, registrar of Births &c.
Southgate T, grocer & drper
Sykes Anthony, shopkeeper
Vanderaa —. baker
Wallis T. vict., *White Horse* (& blackmith)
Crow William, beer retailer

Letters are received through the Ely Post Office.

WITCHFORD PARISH.

Witchford parish contains 2580 statute acres; its population in 1801 was 294; in 1831, 461; and in 1841, 561 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,479. The soil is principally a stiff clay, and the principal landowners are Christopher Pemberton, Esq., the dean and chapter of Ely, the master and fellows of Clare hall, Cambridge, Messrs. Henry Lawrance and John Cropley.

Manor.—The manor of Witchford formed part of the ancient possessions of the abbot and convent of Ely, it having been given to them by Brithnoth the first abbot. It was afterwards assigned by bishop Hervey to the monks, and was appropriated to the office of porter to the convent: it is now the property of the dean and chapter. There is about 100 acres of land near Manea, and called Witchford fen parts, which belong to this parish.

The Village of Witchford, which is rather long, stands about 3 miles west from Ely. It is remarkable for its large orchards, and it gives name to the hundred in which it is situated, and the adjoining hundred.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, consisting of nave, chancel, and tower: in the chancel is a double piscina, and in the tower are three bells. The living is a *vicarage*, exempt from visitation, in the deanery of Ely, valued in the K.B. at £9. 18s. 6d., and now returned at £142. nett per annum. The dean and chapter of Ely are patrons and impropriators of the great tithes, and the Rev. H. R. Rackham, M.A., is the present incumbent. The

tithes were commuted in 1839 for rent-charges :—rectorial, £430. besides which there are about 24 acres of glebe land; and vicarial, £140., with 20 acres of glebe land. The *Vicarage House*, adjoining the churchyard, is a neat residence.

Here is a *Wesleyan Chapel* the property of Mr. William Cole, which is capable of accommodating about 300 persons; and there is a small *Primitive Methodist Chapel* also in the village. The *School*, at which about 80 children attend, is principally supported by the vicar.

Rackham Rev. H. E., M.A., vicar

Farmers.

Cole John
Cropley Andrews
Cropley Wm. Hatch
Cropley T. A., Heirs of
Ellis Edward
Hopkins Phillip
Langford John
Nunn Thomas
Porter Charles
Pike William
Wallis E.
Wilkin Thomas
Wright Samuel

Traders.

Clayton Henry, gardener
Cole William, vict., *Hammer and Anvil*, (& blacksmith, machine maker, and shopkeeper)
Freeman Wm., beer retailer
Gooby Robert, gardener
Howard Robt., beer retailer
Nunn John, vict., *Three Horse Shoes*
Wallis Rebecca, vict. *Shoulder of Mutton*
Ward Thomas, gardener
Ward John, gardener

Letters are received through the Ely Post Office.

WITCHFORD (NORTH) HUNDRED.

This hundred, which is situated in the fens, contains an area of 78,760 acres; and the following table is an enumeration of the parishes and townships which it contains, together with the acreage, population, and rateable value of each :—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£.
Chatteris	15,090	982	2,362	2,451	4,813	24,300
Doddington	7,720	215	600	572	1,172	11,029
Benwick, *chapelry*	3,060	139	362	317	679	4,577
March, *chapelry*	20,440	1,207	2,900	2,806	5,706	42,200
Wimblington, *hamlet*	7,020	229	580	519	1,099	12,366
Ramsey (part of)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whittlesea St. Mary, and Whittlesea St. Andrew	25,430	1,429	3,354	3,520	6,874	42,500
Total	78,760	4,201	10,158	10,185	20,343	136,972

Charities of North Witchford Hundred.

As abstracted from the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the public charities of the kingdom: which report was presented to the House of Commons in 1837:—

Date.	*Donor and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*
—	Poor's land, 49a.	Chatteris parish ... poor ...	£97 - 8 0
—	Poor's pieces, 7a. 2r. 22p. ...	... ... ditto ...	12 5 0
1719	Lionel Walden, £1,817. 3 per cent. consols,	Doddington par., school	54 10 8
—	Town lands 60a. 3r. 26p., a mill and a drove,	ditto, church, school, &c.	135 18 0
—	This parish, including March, enjoys an equal privilege with Chatteris of cutting turf on 235 acres of turf land...		
1597	Nicholas Spencer	bread to poor	2 12 0
—	Town land, 6a. 3r.	Benwick chapelry	15 0 0
—	The consolidated charities of March chapelry, including Neale's, Wade's and Fringe's, amounted in 1837 to 268a. 2r. 39p. for various charitable purposes		471 12 0
1674	Thomas Coward, 4a. 1r. 38p. ...	March chapelry, clothing to poor	10 0 0
1672	Roger Jennings, almshouses (4) unendowed		
1822	Rev. Abraham Jobson, D.D., £129. 11s. 3d. 3½ per cents., to purchase bibles, prayer books, and other religious books for the poor ...		5 0 0
—	Martin Pierson £100., which was expended in the purchase of 6a. 0r. 6p.	March chapelry, bread to poor ...	10 0 0
1684	James Shepherd, 3a. 0r. 13p....	ditto ... ... school ...	5 5 0
1675	Beacham Walsham, 3a. ...	ditto ... ... poor ...	2 0 0
1798	Thomas Rumsey, £872. 11s. 4d. 3 per cent. consols,	... poor ...	25 0 0
—	John Walsham, rent-charge, ...		4 10 0
—	Rev. Philip Williams, £50.	to buy books for the poor	5 0 0
1737	Michael Wyldbore, £10.	...bread to poor	
—	John Neale, £5.	poor	
	Thomas Shepherd, £10.	ditto	
—	Reynold Walsham, £5.	ditto	
—	Sarah Walsham, £10.	ditto	
1635	Leonard Cremor £5.	ditto	
—	Stephen Shepheard, £10.	ditto	
—	Elizabeth Shepheard, £5.	ditto	
	Total £100. These sums were lent at interest in 1761		
—	Town fishery, supposed to have been purchased with the £10. left of the above nine charities		0 10 0
—	Poor's pasture and turf lands		60 0 0
1714	Thomas Eaton, 75a.	Wimblington hamlet, ... school	144 8 0
—	Town lands, 262 acres, ...	Whittlesea town	309 9 6
—	Town houses or tenements (7)	ditto let rent free to the poor	
—	Governor's houses or tenements (19)	ditto ditto ...	
		Carried forward	£1,370 8 2

Date.	*Donor and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*
		Brought forward	£1,370 8 2
1735	Adam Kelfull, 42 acres,	ditto , school and poor	120 0 0
1716	Anne Randal, 10 acres,	ditto poor ...	16 0 0
1727	Richard Noble, 2 acres,	ditto ditto ...	3 0 0
1811	John Sudbury, land	ditto, school, poor, and apprenticing children	110 0 0
—	John Dow, 6a. 3r. 12p.	ditto poor	15 0 0
—	Bull's charity, 5 acres,	ditto ditto	6 7 6
—	Hardley or Grounds charity, 3a. 1r. 16p.,	Coates hamlet, poor widows	5 5 0
		Total, ...	£1646 0 8

CHATTERIS PARISH.

The parish of Chatteris, which lies in the fens, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, extends over an area of 15,090 acres: its population in 1801 was 2393; in 1831, 4177; and in 1841, 4813 souls. The amount of property as assessed by the commissioners of property tax in 1815, is £22,234. In several parts of the fen lands, large oak trees have been brought to the surface from a considerable depth. (See the articles under the heads "Isle of Ely" and "Drainage" at pages 412 and 418). The land has been rendered very productive by the operation of draining, and a process termed galting. The principal proprietors of the soil are John Dunn Gardiner, Esq., John Fryer, Esq., Rev. M. A. Gathercole, the masters and fellows of Christ church college, Oxford, Joseph Smith, Fryer Richardson, Richard Ruston, Henry Skeels, and Thomas Richardson, Esquires. Chatteris is near Vermuyden's drain, and is a place of considerable antiquity. In doomsday book it is written Cetriz and Cateriz; some old writers call it Chateriz, and Camden writes it Cheateriz.

Antiquities.—Several antique curiosities have been dug up here in excavating for gravel: not many years since part of the skeleton of an elephant was found ten feet below the surface of the ground, and in 1824, an earthen vessel containing about 1,000 copper coins, was ploughed up about two miles from the village. They were of Roman origin, chiefly of the emperors Constantius and Constantine. Several other curious relics of the Roman nation have been found at different periods here, also Celts, and a double edged sword, the hilt embossed with figures of men fighting: this interesting antique was, when discovered, in a perfect state of preservation. In 1757, a tumulus was opened near the ferry turnpike, two miles from Chatteris, in which were discovered several human skeletons, with a spear, the umbo of a shield, an earthen urn, a glass vase, and other articles. The urn and glass vase were referred by Dr. Stukeley to some British king whom he supposed to have been buried on this spot.

Nunnery.—A Benedictine nunnery, under the government of an abbess, was founded here in 980, by Alwen, sister of Admothus, the first abbot of Ramsey, and wife of Athelstan, king of the East Angles, niece to king Edgar, and mother of Ailwen, alderman of England, the founder of Ramsey Abbey. 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 fire. At the general dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., its revenues were estimated at £97. 3s. 4d., and in 1551, the abbey estate, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, were granted to Edward, lord Clinton.

Manors.—The site and estate of the nunnery, now called the manor of Chatteris nuns was within the last century in the families of Holman, Hake, Fawcett, and Seymour. One of the Seymour family sold the rectory and advowson, and the manor is now the property of John Ord Hall, Esq. *The Manor House*, which stood in the centre of the town, within the walls of the nunnery, has been pulled down. The manor of Chatteris Ramsey which is the largest as to the extent of its jurisdiction, 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 reformation, this manor was for many years in the family of Caryl, from whom it descended by female heirs to the Worsleys and Terrys. It is now the property of J. D. Gardiner, Esq. *The Manor House*, which stood within a moated site, at a place called Caryl's grove, was pulled down and the offices fitted up as a farm house, which has now degenerated to a cottage. Another manor here, called St. Andrew's, which anciently belonged to the family of St. George, became the property of Bene't (Corpus Christi) college, Cambridge, about the year 1390. The manor of Lyles and Tindalls, in Chatteris, belonged to the Steward family during a great part of the 16th and 17th centuries: it was afterwards in the family of Drakes, from which it passed by inheritance to lord Rokeby's family: the present lord Rokeby is its owner.

A fifth manor, called the manor of Bartles, is now the property of John Dunn Gardiner, Esq., who has a seat at Chatteris. The late William Dunn Gardiner, Esq., grandfather of the present Mr. Gardiner, took the name of Gardiner in addition to that of Dunn, on inheriting the estates of John Gardiner, Esq., who married the heiress of Mr. Marriott, of Chatteris, and died in 1804. The bishop of Ely is lord of the franchise of Chatteris, where he holds a court leet on St. Matthew's day, for appointing officers, and is entitled to all waifs and strays.

The parish of Chatteris was formerly divided by a river, called the Old west water, which ran from Somersham to the ferry turnpike: but since canals have been made in other directions for draining the fens this river has become dry land.

"At Hunny farm in this parish," says the Magna Britannia, "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." These subterraneous remains are not now visible.

The Town of Chatteris,

Which was erected into a market town in 1834, is situate about 12 miles N.W. from Ely, the same distance N. by E., from St. Ives, 21 miles N. by W. from Cambridge, and 71 miles N. from London, on the direct road from Norfolk to Huntingdon, and the western country, and also on the line of road, (good at all seasons of the year,) between Peterborough and Newmarket, and on the line of railway between Wisbech and St. Ives. The town which is considerable, is lighted with gas, and contains some handsome houses and good shops. The principal houses are Wenney End, the seat of J. D. Gardiner, Esq., and the residences of John Fryer, Thomas Fryer, Daniel Fryer, A. S. Ruston and Henry Skeels, Esquires. The *Market* on *Friday* is well attended, and considerable quantities of corn are sold at it: *Fairs* for the sale of cattle, &c., are held on the last Friday in April and the Friday before the 11th of October. *Petty Sessions* are held in the magistrates room at the police station on the first Tuesday in every month. (For the names of the magistrates see page 207.) A late number of the *Cambridge Chronicle* says "There are now living in Chatteris ten persons, whose united ages amount to 870 years: one 91; two 90; one 89; two 86; two 85; and two 84."

The Church dedicated to St. Peter is a large edifice, consisting of nave, north, and south aisles, chancel, and square tower containing five bells. The benefice is a *vicarage* in the deanery of Ely, exempt from visitation; valued in the *Liber Regis* at £10, and now returned at £1,370 nett per annum. It is in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. Michael Augustus Gathercole, M.A. The rectorial tithes were commuted in 1818 for a corn rent of £600, besides which there are 297 acres of glebe; and the vicarial tithes were commuted at the same time for a corn rent of £1200, and there are about 300 acres of glebe land, and 44 acres granted by the commissioners in lieu of common rights. The rectorial corn rent belongs to Charles Cholmondely, Esq., and the rectorial glebe land is now the

property by purchase of J. D. Gardiner, Esq. The farm of Holyrood, containing about 232 acres, pays great tithes, which have been commuted for a rent-charge of £40 per annum, to Christ Church, Oxford. Here was buried on the 20th of January, 1848, the remains of Annette wife of Wm. Westwood Chaffy, Esq., of Connington Hall, in this county, and daughter of the late Dr. Kyle, bishop of Cork.

The Vicarage House near the church is a good commodious residence.

The Baptists have three good *Chapels* here; the congregation of the Ive-end chapel is presided over by the Rev. James Fisher, and the mission is endowed with land left by Miss Claridge, now worth about £100 per annum, as well as a house for the minister; that of the chapel in Mill-end by the Rev. J. Lyon; and there is no permanent minister for the Park-street chapel. The *Wesleyan Methodists*, the *Primitive Methodists* and the '*Friends*' have each a chapel here. The first stone of a new Primitive Methodist chapel was lately laid by Mr. Joseph Smith, farmer, of Chatteris. The *Independent Chapel* is at Wenny-end, and the Rev. James Cope is the present minister. There are two *free schools* here, one of which is conducted on Dr. Bell's system, and the other on the system of the British and Foreign school society.

The Literary Institution was established about 10 years ago, and now consists of 70 members who pay each 12s. 6d. annually. The library contains about 1100 volumes; and the officers of the society are Mr. Richard Ruston, jun. president; Mr. Robert Lamb, treasurer; Mr. James Newitt, Hon. Secretary; and Mr. George Mumby, secretary and librarian. There is also a "Mechanics and Working Men's Book Society" here, which was established in 1848. The library of this society is composed of about 200 volumes, and the payment of members are—for labourers and minors 1s per quarter, and for mechanics and others 1s. 3d., per quarter.

A new and general *Cemetery* containing about 3½ acres is now in course of preparation on the Horseway-road; the funds were raised by the allotment of 300 shares of five pounds each. The *Gas Works* were established in 1838; Mr. John Smith is the proprietor. The *Railway Station* on the Wisbech and St. Ives line is close to the town.

Charities.—The charities of the parish consist of about 54 acres of town land, which yields about £98. per annum; the "poor's pieces" in great acre fen, which lets for £12. 5s.; and about 235 acres of *turf land*, which is indiscriminately used by the poor of the parishes of Chatteris and Doddington. The charity commissioners state that this, (the turf fen) has been so much dug up as to render it almost useless: but that if it was properly cultivated it would be much more productive; and it was also considered that if the property was sold it would realize £8,000.

Chatteris Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE,

Mrs. Mahala Rowley, Confectioner, High Street, Postmistress.

Archer John, surgeon
Angood Samuel, Esq.
Cave John, sen., Esq.
Cope Rev. J., (independent)
Dean James, surgeon
Edwards John, Esq.
Fisher Rev. James, (baptist)
Fryer Daniel, Esq.
Fryer John, Esq.
Fryer Thomas, Esq.
Gardiner John Dunn, Esq.
Gathercole Rev. Michael Augustus, M.A., vicar
Gray William, Esq.
Ilett Mrs. Sarah
Lyon Rev. J., (independent)
Markby Edw. G., solicitor
Richardson John, sen., Esq.
Richardson Mrs. Mary
Richardson Wm., Esq.
Ruston Rd., sen., Esq.
Sanders Ebenezer, surgeon
Smith Joseph
Sparks Joseph, Esq.
Warth Henry, Esq.
Wright Joseph H., surgeon

Miscellany.

Allam Jas. Little, auctioneer, plumber & glazier, & agent to the *Farmers Fire, Life and Hail Insurance Company*
Anderson J., tailor & draper
Angood Johnson, smith and farrier
Armitage J. machine maker
Barkman Ann, baker
Bearcock John, bellfounder
Bay Hy., miller & baker
Beeby John, baker
Bellamy Thos., boot maker
Black Bjn. L., butcher
Boulter Wm., butcher
Brooks G., grocer & draper
Brooks Seward, ironmonger
Brooks S., grocer & draper
Brown Wm., bricklayer
Camps Jph., shoemaker
Cawthorn Rt., gardener
Chamberlain Jas. fellmonger
Clarke John, carpenter
Crashley Jane, milliner
Feast Thomas, cabinet-mkr.
Feast John, cabinet-maker
Fryer Daniel and Thomas, brewers, maltsters, and spirit merchants
Fowler Thos., baker
Freeman Jas., miller & farmer
Gurney and Co., bankers, draw on Barclay and Co., London, Ross and Clarke, Agents
Hall Henry, butcher
Hall Thomas, grocer, draper, and music-seller
Harrison Jph., schoolmaster
Hatfield Henry, grocer, and draper, and agent to the Phœnix fire office
Hawley John, schoolmaster
Haywood Joseph, butcher
Hustwait Wm., grocer and draper
Joy Fred., baker
James Thos., accountant
Kendrick Thomas, tailor
Lamb R., grocer and draper
Lampleigh J., druggist
Langford Thos., ironmonger
Lavender Wm., sadler
Ledamun W., hair dresser
Lemon William, builder
Leigh E L., druggist, grocer, stamp distrib., and agent to the Royal Exchange fire and life office.
Lenton John, tailor & draper
Lindsell Thos., brewer, &c.
Lovell James, land surveyor
Marchant S. miller & farmer
Moulton Rd., shoemaker, & agent to the star fire office
Moxon Richard, blacksmith
Meeks Chas., wheelwright
Mumby George, grocer and druggist
Negus Thomas Neal, druggist and grocer, and agent to the Suffolk fire and Yorkshire fire and life offices
Norman James, butcher and farmer
Oliver John, tailor & draper
Osborne Jane, dress-maker
Pacey Wm., slater
Page Stephen, nurseryman
Palmer Wm., collar maker
Porter Rt., carpenter
Rose John, blacksmith
Ralph John, baker
Ross and Clarke, grocers, drapers, chandlers, and agents to the Norwich union fire office
Skeels John Wm., tailor
Skeels Philip, beer retailer
Stuck J. R. grocer & draper
Smith Thomas, watch-maker
Smith John, saddler
Smallbone J. T., watch-mkr.
Southwell Joseph, printer and bookseller, &c.
Sears Thos., corn merchant
Sears John, boot maker
Sparks Mary A., boarding-school
Tabor Samuel, butcher
Taylor Robt., hair dresser
Tuck James, tailor & draper
Tillbrook Edw., wheelwright
Tillbrook Thomas, baker
Thirtle S. grocer and draper
Turner Samuel, blacksmith
Turner Wm., wheelwright
Throssell William, land surveyor and farmer
Wilderspin C., coach builder
Wright Francis, miller

Farmers.

Andrews Thomas
Bays Jonathan
Brooks John
Brooks Richard
Brown Samuel
Corthorn John
Childs Robert
Curtis William
Fryer Alfred
Fryer John, jun.
Giddens Jonas
Ilett Edward
Lamb Robert
Lyon William
Lyon Joseph, Langwood fen

Marchant George
Newitt William
Nix Thomas
Nix William
Newitt James
Payne William
Pyke John
Richardson John, jun.
Richardson Thomas
Richardson Fryer
Richardson Fryer, jun.
Ruston Alfred Seward
Ruston Richard
Ruston Robert
Ruston William S.
Ruston Robert, jun.
Ruston Fryer
Sears John
Sears William
Seward William
Seward William, jun.
Shepperson Joseph
Skeels Henry
Skeels William
Smith Thomas
Smith John
Smith James
Smith William, sen.
Stratton Edward
Tabor John
Triplow John
Triplow Thomas
Triplow William
Warth Wm., (and agent to the Norwich union fire, &c
Warth John
Warth Thomas
Welldon John
Welldon John, jun.
Young Thomas

Inns, &c.

Black Horse, Edward Hodson
Bull, Wm. Corden
Blue Ball, Wm. Cave (and farmer)
Cock, James Cook
Cross Keys, Eliz. Seward, High-street
Crown & Anchor, M. Anngood
George Hotel & Posting House, Rt. Newton, (and wine and spiritmerchant, auctioneer &c.)
George IV., Henry Billet
Horse and Gate, Jph. Tuck
Rose & Crown, T. Andrews, jun.
Ship, Wm. Darlow
Spade and Becket, Dd. Mace, (and butcher)
Wheat Sheaf, Joseph Bedford
White Hart, Thos. Angood
White Lion, Rt. Sizeland

Beer Retailers.

Allan Joseph
Asby James
Bond Thomas
Brand John, (& blacksmith)
Carpenter —
Cave John
Chapman Richard
Chapman Mark
Cooper Michael
Corbitt William
Cox Isaac
Cranfield William
Drake Thomas
Earl Charles
Edgely John (and grocer)
Farrant Wm., (& blacksmith)
Gage Richard
Green Thomas
Green William
Howe Isaac
Hudson William
Hunt George
Large Thomas
Middleton William
Mitchell John
Munns Daniel
Nichols Thomas
Nunn Thomas
Osborn Robt. (and farmer)
Pedley James, (and farmer)
Raymont Richard
Seabrooke William
Shilling Edward
Skeels Jph.
Skeels Philip
Smith Peregrine
Sole Mrs.
Walton William (and baker)
Warwick John (& millwright)
West Thomas
Wheeler Joseph
Whittlesey John
Woodward Robert

DODDINGTON PARISH.

Doddington, which includes the parochial chapelries of Benwick and March, and the hamlet of Wimblington, is the largest parish in the county, and one of the most extensive in the kingdom, its area being 38,240 acres. The amount of assessed property is £50,198.; and its population in 1801 was 3791; in 1831, 7527; and in 1841, 8648 souls, including 117 persons in the workhouse of the North Witchford union. The soil of the high land may be described in general to be a gravelly loam, of a warm and kindly nature, lying upon a clay or gravel; the fen, a light moor of various depth, of the same structure with the level in general. The principal proprietors are Sir Henry Peyton, bart., Humphrey Orme, Esq., John H. Waddington, Esq., and John Fryer, Esq.

Manor.—The manor of Doddington, which was one of the ancient estates of the abbey and church of Ely, was alienated by bishop Heton to the crown, in 1600; it soon afterwards became the property of the Peyton's, who appear to

have been settled here nearly a century before, as lessees to the bishop; and it still continues in this family. John Peyton, Esq., of Doddington, was created a baronet in 1600; and dying without issue, his next brother, Algernon, was raised to the same dignity in 1666. On the death of Sir Thomas Peyton the last heir-male of this family, in 1771, the title became again extinct, and 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 Peyton*, is the present baronet: he was born in 1779; married in 1803, the daughter of Thomas Fitz-Hugh, Esq., relict of James Bradshaw, Esq., of Portland-place; succeeded his father in 1789; and represented Cambridgeshire in parliament from 1802 to 1806. His heir, is his son, Henry, who was born in 1803, and married the third daughter of Christopher Bethel Codrington, Esq., of Doddington Park, Gloucestershire.

The Village of Doddington, which is very pretty and interesting, and contains some excellent farm residences, is situate about 4 miles south from March, and the same distance north from Chatteris. Here was anciently a seat of the bishops of Ely; bishop Balsham died there in 1286: at a later period it was a seat of the Peyton family, but the remains of the mansion were long since converted into a farm-house.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very neat edifice, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, tower and spire. In the tower is a peal of five bells; the chancel is separated from the nave by a carved screen of oak, and the pulpit and roof of the nave are also of finely carved oak. The benches, which are of the same material, are open. In the chancel is a double piscina, and there is a single one at the east end of the south aisle. In the chancel are monuments for Sir Sewster Peyton, master of the buckhounds, who died in 1717, Sir Thomas Peyton, Sir Henry Peyton, and other members of the Peyton family.—One handsome monument bears the following inscription:—"*Those who witnessed the conjugal affection, the maternal tenderness, and the amiable and unaffected manners of Isabella Anne Peyton, will need no memorial to remind them of her many virtues. Still deeper will the impression dwell in the remembrance of her afflicted husband, the Rev. Algernon Peyton, rector of this parish. Of the pure belief, the devout resignation, the meek reliance on the merits and mercy of her Redeemer, with which she closed her valuable life after a long and painful illness, leaving four children, on Sunday, November the* 18*th*, 1827, *aged* 42 *years.*"

The benefice is a *rectory* with the curacy of March, in the deanery of Ely, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £22. 5s., and now returned at £7,306. nett. per annum. Sir Henry Peyton, bart., is patron, and his brother the Rev. Algernon Peyton,

*** The Vicarial Tithes of Chatteris were commuted for a corn rent of £900. instead of £1,200. as stated at page 517. *See third line from the foot.*

M. A., is the present rector. The tithes were commuted in 1839; aggregate amount, £1,687. 10s., and there are about 60 acres of glebe land. The Rev. John Nalson, the historian, who married one of the Peyton family, was rector of this parish.

The Rectory House, which bears date 1487, is a very antique structure, and is principally built of timber and plaster. The east front which looks into one of the most delightful gardens in the kingdom, is adorned with some very ancient but fine carving in oak, representing among many others, figures of the blessed Virgin and Infant Redeemer, of Sts. Luke and Mark the evangelists, two figures of Justice, and a picture of a boar hunt. The window frames and mullions are of black oak; and on the door post of the entrance, which is through a porch on the west side, are carved the words *Peace be with us, Amen*, In the entrance hall are some articles of ancient furniture, and some fine specimens of ancient china, &c. The dining room and drawing room are very elegantly furnished, and the study contains some curious and valuable relics of antiquity. Amongst the latter may be noticed a very ancient wooden gilt holy water font, for a private chapel or oratory, bearing the following inscription in red and black letters, "*Though thou be for thy pedigre accompted as ancient as Saturn, in wisdom as wise as Solomon, in power as mighty as Alexander, in wealth as rich as Crœsus, or for thy beautie as Flora; yet if thou be careless of religion, and neglect the true service of the everlasting God, thou art a caytife most vile and miserable.*" Here is also an ancient battle axe and spear, and a bridle bit of curious construction, which were found this present year whilst lowering the bed of Benwick river.

There is a small Wesleyan chapel in the village.

Doddington being in the centre of the North Witchford poor law union, the union workhouse is seated in it. This union comprises the parishes or townships of Benwick, Chatteris, Doddington, Manea, March, Welches-Dam, and Wimblington. The workhouse, which is a capacious building, capable of accommodating 400 persons, is pleasantly situated near the village, on the road to Benwick. The affairs of the union are managed by a board of guardians, of which, the Rev. Algernon Peyton is chairman, Thomas Grant, Esq., vice-chairman, and Mr. Thomas Tusting, clerk. The medical officers are, Messrs. George Burnside Bryden for the workhouse and the district of Doddington, Benwick, and Wimblington; Henry Wright, for the north March district; Henry Culver for south March, James Deane, for north Chatteris, Manea, and Welches-Dam; Ebenezer Saunders for the south division of Chatteris, and J. H. Wright for the middle division of Chatteris. There is no chaplain, and the inmates attend the parish church or any other place of worship they please, in the village. Mr. James Hemmington is governor, and Mrs. Mary Kirkby, matron. The average num-

ber of inmates for the past year was 195, and the average weekly expense of each was 2s. 7½d.

Lionel Walden, Esq., a native of this parish, gave, in the year 1719, the sum of £500. for the purpose of building a free school here, and for the education of so many poor children as his trustees should think fit: this benefaction having remained for many years unappropriated, accumulated, and according to the commissioners' report in 1837 it consisted of £1,817. three per cent. consols.—A school has since been established, and the master receives £40. per annum from this charity for which 30 children are taught free. The other charities are the town lands, which yield a rental of about £136. per annum which is chiefly expended upon the church and the poor; Spencer's charity, which is £2. 12s. per annum, left to supply bread to the poor; and the privilege (also enjoyed with Chatteris) of cutting turf upon 235 acres of turf fen.

*** Marked 1, reside at Ransonmoor, and 2, at Dykemoor.

Bryden George Burnside, Esq., surgeon
Peyton Rev. Algernon, rector

Farmers.

2, Anworth Mary Ann
Bays Isaac, Howmoor
Blench John
Blench John, jun.
Burton Edmond
1, Blunt Thomas
2, Boon William
Clark Simon
Dunham Sarah, Parkfield
Dunham Wm., Parkfield
1, Eagle James
Ekins Samuel
1, Fisher George
1, Fisher Ladds
1, Fisher William
Fovargue Isaac
Fuller James, Beezlings
Gascoyne Jonathan
2, Gascoyne Thomas
Gibson John
Grant Thomas, jun.
Gunton John, Sedge fen
2, Hall John
Ingle Edward
1, Mann John
Mann William
Miller John
1, Neville Gowler
Nightingale Wm., Beezlings
Nightingale Sarah
Richards Thomas Henry
1, Sanders William, sen.
2, Sanders William, jun.
Setchfield Wm., Parkfield
Sisson Robert
2, Stratton John
1, Tibbitt John
2, Triplow William
1, Upchurch William
Wilson Edward
2, Wilson Robert
Wilson Thomas
Welcher John

Traders.

Bays Richard, beer retailer and farmer, Howmoor
Brown Wm., beer retailer
Curtis John, shopkeeper
Chapman C., vict., *George*
Camps George, bootmaker
Cutteridge Wm., shoemaker
Eudall Wm., carpenter
2, Elger Thomas, beer retlr
Ekins William, saddler
Else John, carpenter
Gardner Henry, beer retailer
Gee Charles J., porter at the union workhouse
Grain Matthew, baker
Gromitt Robt., wheelwright and blacksmith
Hemmingnon James, master of the union workhouse
Hillard Elizabeth, shopkpr
Hurry John, plumber, glazier and paper-hanger
Hurry Ann, shopkeeper
Hustwait John, shopkeeper
Hurdman Joseph George, relieving officer
Judd William, miller
Kimpton Wm., beer retailer
Kirby John, horsebreaker
Lenton Wm., blacksmith
Masters Henry, schoolmaster at the union workhouse
Manby John D., saddler
Miller Thomas, beer retailer
Nightingale J., beer retailer
Parker Henry, beer retailer and farmer
Pawley Jos., tailor
Priest T., stonemason
Pope T., vict., *Three Tuns*
Redding G. jun., beer retlr
Risely Samuel, beer retailer
Setchfield —, shoemaker
Sears Thomas, tailor
Southorn Stephen, shoemkr
Stafford Wm., shopkeeper
Thimblebly Joseph, tailor
Thorburn Thomas, miller
Wade Maria, shopkeeper
Wayman John, butcher
Ward Thomas, master of Walden's freeschool
Webb James, tailor
2, Welcher R., beer retailer
Wright William, beer retlr. and butcher
York John, carpenter, &c.

Letters are received through the Chatteris Post Office.

BENWICK PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

Benwick which lies on the borders of Huntingdonshire contains 3,060 acres: its population in 1801 was 346; in 1831, 526; and in 1841, 679 souls. The amount of assessed property is £3,753. Sir Henry Peyton, bart., is lord of the manor, and the principal landowners are P. Smith, Esq., Wm. Hy. Fellowes, Esq., Ramsey, and Messrs Thomas Searle, and Thomas Hughes.

The Village of Benwick which is small but pretty, is situated about 4 miles west from Doddington, at the conflux of the Nene, and the west water of the Ouse. Here was anciently a passage into the isle of Ely, at which Geoffrey de Mandeville, earl of Essex, placed a garrison in the troublous reign of king Stephen. Benwick has long enjoyed a chapel of ease to the mother church, but in 1847, an act of parliament passed for the division of the rectory of Doddington into three benefices, Doddington, Benwick, and March, with power to further divide the latter into any number of benefices without further application to parliament. A handsome church, capable of seating about 300 persons, is now being built here, the foundation stone having been laid in June last by the lady Frances Russell, in the presence of the lord bishop of the diocese and a large and respectable concourse of spectators from the neighbouring towns. A brass plate imbedded in the stone bears the following inscription :—"The first stone of this church, forming hereafter a distinct parish one, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was laid on Wednesday the 12th day of June, in the year of our lord 1850, by the lady Frances Russell, sole daughter of the Rev. Algernon Peyton, rector of Doddington, in which the present hamlet, arranged to form the future parish of Benwick, is comprised, in the presence of the Right Rev. Thomas Turton, lord bishop of Ely, the rector of Doddington; Rev. W. C. Hanson, officiating minister, &c., &c.; S. S. Teulon, Esq., architect." Then follows a few versicles from the 122nd psalm.

The Church, which will consist of a nave, north aisle, chancel, south porch, and north west tower and spire, is being built of Car stone from Downham in Norfolk, with Caen stone dressings. The roof internally will be open, and all the sittings will be open benches. The style is the middle pointed or Early English. As has been shewn, Benwick will henceforth form a benefice in itself; the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £750.

Here is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, built by subscription, and also a small *Baptist Chapel*, which is endowed with about two acres of land given by Mr. Gideon Gascoyne, which lets for £8. per annum. The only charity belonging to Benwick is the *town land*, about six acres, which yielded an annual rental of £15. in 1837.

Farmers.

Bedford John
Golding Samuel
Golding Thomas
Hughes Samuel
Hughes Thomas
Infield Gideon, White fen
Ibberson David U. Forty-foot bank
Jones J., Forty-foot bank
Mitchell John
Martin John
Rowell John
Sanders William
Sanders Francis
Searle Thomas
Shepperson Joseph, jun.
Shepperson Wm., White fen

Traders.

Arnold James, shopkeeper
Baker Wm., shopkeeper
Beeho Charles, beer retailer
Bedford John, vict., *Bell*
Carter James, beer retailer
Cooke John, carpenter
Feary William, carpenter
Hughes G., miller & baker
Hemment G., shoemaker
Lee Ann, beer retailer
Negus John, stonemason
Parr Phœbe, dress-maker
Peters William, shoemaker
Peed Clark, tailor
Rose Richard, beer retailer
Sanders Charles, baker
Smith Wm., carpenter, vict., *Boot and Shoe*
Shepperson J., flour dealer
Sutton Robert, tailor
Stimson John, beer retailer
Thorne William, tailor
Thimbleby Samuel, shepherd
Varlow James, blacksmith

Letters are received through the Chatteris Post Office.

MARCH CHAPELRY.

March is a township and chapelry in the parish of Doddington which extends over an area of 20,440 acres; and its population in 1801 was 2,514; in 1831, 3,117; and in 1841, 5,706 souls. The amount of assessed property is £27,925. With the exception of about 2,000 acres of high land, the whole of this township is fen land. The surrounding country is flat, and the land chiefly appropriated to agriculture yields crops of excellent wheat. For drainage purposes, the chapelry is divided into six districts, and under an excellent system, with the auxiliary power of two steam-engines much land has been reclaimed and brought into cultivation. Sir Henry Peyton, bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

Manor.—The manor was given to the monks of Ely by Oswy, and his wife Leofleda, daughter of duke Brithnod: it now forms part of Sir Henry Peyton's estate.

The Town of March.

The town of March, which is considerable, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Nene, about 4 miles N. from Doddington; 17½ N.W. from Ely, 11 S. from Wisbech, 18 E. by S. from Peterborough, 32 N. from Cambridge, 24 N.E. from Huntingdon, and 85 N. from London. Before the construction of railways in this neighbourhood, the river Nene was the principal channel for carrying on the trade of the town, and tor facilitating the conveyance of coal, corn, and timber to Cambridge, Wisbech, Lynn, Peterborough, St. Ives, and various other places. The town consists principally of one long street, from which several smaller ones diverge: the main street contains several good houses, and the principal inns are, the *Griffin*, a handsome, commodious, and well-conducted establishment, and the *White Hart*. The town, for some years back has greatly improved in trade and appearance, and the roads in the neighbourhood have been rendered not only passable at all seasons of the year, but as good as any roads in the kingdom. The latest and most important improvement effected here, was the removal of the old bridge across the river of the Middle Level works, and the unsightly looking house that stood by it, and the erection of a handsome new bridge, which adds much to the appearance of this approach to the town. This spirited proceeding reflects much credit on the townspeople, and especially upon Charles Culledge, Esq., one of the Middle Level Commissioners, who amidst numerous obstacles succeeded in carrying out the improvement. The new bridge cost about £600., to which the trustees of the turnpike, liberally subscribed £200., and the remainder was defrayed by the Middle Level Commissioners. The cost of purchasing and removing the old house above alluded to was £500., which, with the exception of about £40., was raised by the inhabitants of March; Mr. Culledge heading the subscription list with £50., and through his exertions coupled with those of Mr. Thomas Elliott, jun., the whole sum was speedily realized. The ceremony of laying the key-stone of this ornament to the town was lately performed by Mr. Culledge amidst the congratulations of the town and neighbourhood, who celebrated the joyous event by a dinner at the *Griffin hotel*, at which the respected rector of the parish presided. The following inscription may be read under the arch upon the bottom of the stone:—"This bridge was rebuilt and the approaches improved by subscriptions from the Middle Level Drainage Commissioners, the Turnpike Trustees, the inhabitants of March and others, through the perseverance and liberality of Charles Culledge, Esq., 18th Sept., A. D. 1850." In the year 1671, Sir Algernon

Peyton procured the grant of a *weekly market* here 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), and the other on the second Tuesday in October. The market, after having long fallen into disuse (except for butcher's meat), was revived on the 22d of January, 1847, and is making some progress. A subscription of nearly £150. was raised to give the poor a treat at its re-opening. *Fairs* are still held on the first Monday before Whitsuntide, and in October: the latter is a pleasure fair.

The Market-place is spacious and convenient, and the town is lighted with gas. The *Guild-hall*, in the High-street, which is a modern erection, is a neat and commodious edifice, containing an apartment for transacting the town business, and holding the *manorial*, and *county courts:* and two fine spacious rooms in which the *National schools* are held. *Petty Sessions* are also held in the Guild-hall fortnightly. Lately has been erected in the market-place an engine-house, which is surmounted by a turret and clock: and there is also a lock-up having four wards. What was formerly a pretty little theatre in Bridge-street, was (in 1844) converted into a *British school* and a *Mechanics' Institute.*

The Church dedicated to St. Wendreda is situated on the London road at the S.W. end of the town and is a beautiful gothic structure erected about the year 1343. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, south porch, tower and spire, in which is a fine peal of six bells. The flint work beneath the battlements on each side, is formed into various grotesque figures; and the belfry is erected upon an open arch, through which a foot path is made. The roof which is beautiful and unique is composed of wood, and is the richest specimen of the kind in England. A few years ago it was brought under the notice of the Camden Society, and became an object of great interest to them. In the north aisle is the gravestone of Catherine, wife of Anthony Hansart, and sister of Sir Robert Southwell, privy councillor to kings Henry VII., and VIII.; and there are also memorials of the families of Harrison and Walsham. Near the church are the remains of an ancient stone sepulchral cross.

The benefice is a perpetual curacy united to the rectory of Doddington. The tithes were commuted in 1841, for a rent-charge of £4585. The *curacy* is united to the rectory of Doddington. Here are also places of worship for the Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Quakers:—the first named sect, have three chapels here and a small one in the fen. The *General Baptist Chapel*, erected in 1799, is a commodious building, capable of accommodating about 350 persons; and attached to which is a school-room, in which about 130 children attend on Sundays for religious instruction. The Rev. John Jones is the present minister; the small chapel in the fen, which was erected in 1845, is in con-

nexion with this chapel. *The Particular Baptists* possess the other two chapels, one of which was built in 1821 and will seat about 300 people, and of which the Rev. Rt. Abbott is minister; and the other erected in 1849, will accommodate 350 persons; the Rev. Edmund Forman is the present minister.

The Independent Chapel, erected in 1836, is a large, commodious building situate at the east end of the town. The *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, built in 1829 at a cost of £800., will seat more than 500 hearers. There is a Sunday-school in connexion with this chapel also. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, built in 1848, is a small but neat brick building.

The Schools, which are endowed and now conducted on the National system, are held, as has been seen, in two spacious well-ventilated rooms on each side of the Guildhall. These schools are very well attended and conducted: the average number of boys in daily attendance, in summer, is 170; and in winter, 90. The course of instruction for the boys includes, besides religious instruction, reading and writing, the following branches:—grammar, history, geography, drawing, mental arithmetic, mensuration, the use of the globes, natural history, exercises in arithmetic after the method of Pestalozzi, the phonic system of reading, Hullah's system of singing, &c. The schools are well furnished with every requisite: maps, pictorial drawings, tablets, black boards, &c. The master's salary is £100. per annum, and Mr. William Chamberlain is the present master. The average number of girls in daily attendance is about 70. The schoolmistress receives £50. per annum. Martha Thorpe Hollingsworth is the present mistress.

The Mechanics' Institute is held in a commodious and prominent building, situated in the centre of Bridge-street, formerly used as a theatre. This institution, which was founded on the 3rd of October, 1845, occupies three rooms, reading, lecture, and committee rooms, which on public occasions are thrown into one, the whole length of the building. Considering the time the society has been established, the library is extensive and well selected. Several newspapers and periodicals are regularly supplied, and classes are conducted for the benefit of those for whose interest the society is carried on. The first rule of the institution informs us that its object is two-fold:—"first, to instruct its members, especially those of the working class who belong to it in the various branches of science, connected with their vocations; and secondly, to promote general and useful knowledge, by forming classes, and by providing a reading-room, circulating library, a museum, and popular lectures and discussions." With such objects, who can be surprised at the success of the society. Its terms are as follows:—"All persons paying 2s. per half-year or 4s. per annum in advance, are considered ordinary members and enjoy all the

benefit of the institution: the tickets of ordinary members are not transferable. Those who pay 10s. per annum are entitled to a ticket transferable for lectures, discussions, and the museum. Persons who pay 20s. per annum enjoy in addition to the transferable ticket, the privilege of introducing a friend to any available privilege of the institute. A gift of £5. and upwards in money, or to the value of £8. in books, or apparatus, makes the donor a member for life. The reading-room is open to the members from two o'clock in the day till ten at night; and the library, for the exchange of books, every Tuesday and Friday, from half-past seven to nine. The officers of the institution are Chas. Culledge, Esq., president; T. O'Conner and John Smith, Esqrs., vice-presidents; Mr. J. Worden, treasurer; Mr. G. F. Smith, librarian; and Mr. C. B. Bates, secretary.

The March Station, on the Ely and Peterborough railway, is situated nearly a mile N.E. of the town: this is also a station for the Wisbech and St. Ives railway, which crosses the above-named line a short distance from this. On the line from March to Whittlesey is an embankment called the Beggar's Bridge, by which the line is carried over the new cut. This bridge, which is one of the truss kind, is 300 feet in length, and has one 60 feet, and many 20 feet openings. On each side of this immense timber structure, slips of the embankments, for half a mile, occurred during the progress of the works. These slips were remedied by being filled up with gravel, brought from near Whittlesey—a work which occupied three months before the embankment was secure.

Acre Wharf and Steam Mills, situate near the road entering March from the railway have a good appearance, and are a great improvement to the town. Acre wharf is the site of a large ancient granary formerly the property of Owen Gray, Esq., and occasionally used as a theatre, and afterwards as a temporary chapel by the Independents, after Mr. Smedley had built a new theatre. It was purchased in 1840, by Mr. John Smith, who removed the old buildings, and erected the present commodious wharf and granaries, and in 1847 built the steam-mill for grinding corn, &c.; the district having by drainage, become an excellent wheat soil. There is little doubt of the success of this establishment, and of its general benefit to the neighbourhood, now that the railway presents facility for the transit of flour to any part of the kingdom, and the river Nene running in front of the wharf being most convenient for the delivery of corn, coals, timber, &c.

Exotic Gardens.—These gardens occupy 1½ acres, and have, from time immemorial, been the residence of the curates of the chapelry. Mr. Fuller, the present proprietor purchased the premises in 1836, and with considerable labour and expense in laying out and planting them with choice flowers, evergreens, American plants, &c., succeeded in giving them a very pleasing aspect. They are open to the public during the summer months, gratis.

Constabulary.—The office of the chief constable of the Isle of Ely, is at March, and the following table shews the present state of the force, with the manner of its disposition. The isle of Ely constabulary was established July 14th, 1841.

Chief Constable.—Frederic Blagg Hampton, K. I. C., } March.
Superintendent and Clerk.—Edward Hamilton Walker, }

Strength.	*Ely Division.* Inspector, Mr. James Lees.	Strength.	*Chatteris Division.* Inspector, Mr. Wm. Curry.	Strength.	*Whittlesea Division.* Inspector, Mr. Thos. Stocking.	Strength.	*Wisbech Division.* Superintendent, Mr. J. W. Foster.
2	Ely	2	Chatteris	2	Whittlesea	1	Upwell
1	Mepal	1	Benwick	2	Thorney	1	Brimstone Hill
1	Stretham	1	Doddington	1	Coates	1	Friday Bridge
2	Haddenham	1	Wimblington			1	Elm
2	Downham	2	March			1	Leverington
1	Sutton	1	Manea			1	Newton
2	Littleport					1	Parson Drove
1	Prickwillow					1	Guyhirn
1	Wilburton						
1	Oxloade						
1	Witchford						
15		8		5		8	

Note.—Each Division pays its own Force under the head of Local Expenditure, and the Staff is subdivided amongst the whole under the head of General Expenditure.

Antiquities.—Battery hills, the remains of some ancient castle, or fort, are oblong in shape, having the principal front towards the north, flanked at each corner by circular mounds, one of which still remains in good preservation. On the south side are the remains of the fosse, which appears to have been 18 or 20 feet in breadth; and in the interior are the foundations of a large building. Captain Hampton, who made some excavations here last summer, clearly traced these foundations: those of the west and north walls were of large stone, and the south and east walls of brick. The principal entrance must have been from the north by a drawbridge over the fosse and there appears to be also the remains of a road direct from this fortification to the church. Some old fashioned pieces of pottery and tobacco pipes of the time of the commonwealth having been found buried in the ruin, would lead to the supposition that the building had been used by the soldiers of the Parliament under the command of Cromwell. *Battery Hills*, the name by which the place is known by some of the oldest inhabitants, seems to strengthen the belief that it is the site of some military fort or castellated mansion.

In a large field of park-like appearance, west of the church, are some curious mounds or terraces of earth work, about 150 yards in length and 50 in width, within which appears to have been an ancient stew or fish pond, which may have been attached to some religious establishment; the general appearance of the old trees, and its proximity to the church indicating something of that nature. And this supposition is in some measure confirmed by the presence of the lids of two stone coffins, now converted into coping stones on the church-yard wall, on which appears the ancient crosier of an abbot or abbess.

Many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood of March: at a place near the town called Robin Goodfellow's lane, three urns full of burnt bones, and a pot containing 160 Roman *denarii* were found in 1730.

Charities.—The charities of March are very considerable, and some of them very valuable: by them the children are taught free, and some apprenticed; the needy are clothed, and food is periodically distributed.

For the names of the several donors, together with the nature of their bequests, and the annual value of each, in 1837, according to the commissioners report, see the table prefixed to this hundred.

March Directory.

POST AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE, HIGH-STREET,

Mr. Thomas Tusting, Jun., Post-master.

Abbott Rev. Robert, (baptist)
Aveling Thomas, Esq.
Barley, Wise, & Dawbarn, Esqrs., solicitors
Calver Henry, Esq., surgeon
Culledge Charles, Esq., surgeon
Forman Rev. Ed., (baptist)

Hampton Frederick B., chief constable
Johnson Hardy, Esq.
Jones Rev. John, (baptist)
O'Connor Thomas, Esq., surgeon
Onslow Rev. Phipps, B.A., curate
Orton Richard, Esq., solicitor
Pope John, Esq.
Pope William, Esq.
Pratt William, Esq., coroner, &c.
Woodward John Harry J., Esq., solicitor
Wray William, Esq., surgeon
Wright Henry, Esq., surgeon

Miscellany.

Adams John, miller and baker
Amos Joel, saddler
Amos Lewis, saddler
Ball James, baker
Barber Thomas, baker
Bates Charles, ironmonger, auctioneer, &c.
Beedzler Samuel, ironmonger, &c.
Beeton James, carpenter, &c
Bodger William, baker
Brewin George, watchmaker
Chamberlain William, master of National endowed school
Chenry Samuel, machine maker, brass and iron founder
Childs Sarah, dress maker
Cole Rebecca, dress maker
Coy Merchant, saddler
Cunnington J. T., hairdresser
Davies H. P., druggist
Elam Godfrey, baker
Elliott Thomas, auctioneer, valuer, and estate agent
Elliott Thomas T., Jun., accountant
Facer Susannah, straw hat maker
Fitzjohn Robert, baker
Fuller Firman, veterinary surgeon
Garner Oliver, veterinary surgeon
Giddings Elizabeth, straw hat maker
Girling William, coach builder
Graver Robert, plumber, &c.
Grounds Ambrose, brewer
Hall Leonard, baker
Hollingsworth Martha F., mistress of national endowed school
Hutchinson Wm., veterinary surgeon
Ingamells Saul, machine maker
Jones James, gardener, &c.
Lambert James, fishmonger
Lindsell Thomas, maltster
Martin Hy., tobacco-pipe manufacturer
Miller E., brewer, maltster, coal and spirit merchant
Mully Samuel, ropemaker
Murfitt Robert, boatwright
Phillips Francis B., brewer
Rhodes Samuel, hair-dresser
Ruff Daniel, millwright
Scargell Thomas, tallow chandler
Shute William hair-dresser
Slack Peter, gunsmith
Smith John, merchant, miller, &c.
Smith John, high bailiff to county court
Smith Matthew, millwright
Smith, William, plumber
Smith William, watchmaker, &c.
Southwell William, plumber, &c.
Spriggs Rebecca, straw hat maker
Stokes Thomas, classical, &c, academy
Tibbett Thomas, merchant
Towler William, braxier and tinman
Tracey Alexander, contractor
Trueman John, stonemason
Tusting Thos., *clerk to the board of guardians, and superintendant of births, deaths and marriages for the North Witchford Union.*
Walker E. H., superintendent of police
Watkinson Edward, draper, &c.
Wilson Garner, veterinary surgeon
Wilton Thomas, hair dresser
Worden J., schoolmaster
Woodstock James, plumber, &c.
Wright Thomas, basket maker
Wright John, land surveyor

Banks.

National Provincial Bank of England, draw on Spooner, Atwoods, & Co., London; J. L. Porter, manager, Well-end
Gurney's and Co., Wm. Pratt, agent; draw on Barclay & Co., London
Harvey and Hudson's, John Smith, agent; draw on Hankeys & Co.

Trades and Professions.

Blacksmiths & Wheelwrights.
Broadway James
Dobson Charles
Gales Benjamin
Hopper Joseph
Miller Edward
Reynolds John
Richer James
Searle Robert
Simmons John
Walker George

Booksellers, Printers, &c.
Gales Thomas and Joshua
Glazier William
Ward Daniel James

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Anders Richard
Beeby Thomas
Bell Thomas
Bond Charles
Camps Thomas
Doncaster Robert
Hunt William
Jarvis James
Pepper Francis
Proctor Robert
Richardson John
Saggers Edward
Wigstone Thomas
Wilson Hy. (& leather cutr)

Builders, &c.

Graves Thomas
Haylock Charles
Hutchinson James Thomas
Searle John, (and farmer)
Scargell William
Watson and Phillips
Whittlesea William

Butchers.

Bond Matthew
Brighty Robert
Chettle Robert
Frank William
Johnson William
Stimpson Robert
Tibbett William
Wadlow John
Watson Samuel

Farmers.

Allenby H., Linwood-house
Atkinson J. C., Grandford
Barker James
Barlow Thos.
Bradley Mark, Fen
Brown Edward, Whittlesey-rd
Christmas George
Cockett Thomas
Cole Thomas
Cousins Thomas
Crowden William
Dodds William
Elliott Thos., sen., Well-end
Elliott Henry John
Fawn George
Fitzjohn John
Fuller Robert
Goodman Geo., Whittle-end
Goodenough Joshua
Goodman Nathaniel, Storm hall
Goodman William
Golden Samuel
Golden William
Grant Thomas
Green Edward
Green Joseph
Grounds Henry, (& surveyor)
Grounds T., sen. Elwyn house
Grounds Thos., jun. Long-hill
Halford Charles
Handbury James
Hewison Francis
Hildred W. R., West fen
Hutchinson John, Stoakley
Hutchinson William, Upper Wisbech road
Infield James
Infield John
Jones Ebenezer
Johnson George
Johnson Henry
Johnson Robert Creek
Johnson William
Lamb Fred., High-causeway
Lamb George
Laxon Matthew, Well-end
Laxon William
Martin David Goosetrey
Martin William, Peas-hill
Morton Joseph
Morton Samuel
Negus Wm., Westry-house
Newton George
Odam John
Ogden Henry
Ogden John
Parkinson John
Parkinson Joseph
Pope John
Pope J. M.
Richer William
Searle Richard
Sears Richard
Shearod Edward
Shelton Edward
Shepperson Griffin
Shepperson John, Whittlesey road
Shepperson Joseph
Shepperson Robert
Smith Richard
Smith William
Staffurth William
Stevenson Edward
Tate John, (and fellmonger)
Tibbett John
Tompson Robert
Vawser Charles
Vawser D. and J.
Vawser David
Vawser Henry
Vawser Josiah
Vawser Michael Aster
Vawser Thomas
Watts James
Watts John
Watts Thomas V.
Watson Thomas
West John
Whittome Stephen
Wilkerson James
Wilkinson Robert
Wooll George

Grocers, &c.

Beedzler Joseph
Copeland Joseph (and drgst,)
Dawbarn Robert and George (and drapers, &c.)
Foster & Aldred (& draprs.)
Freear Thomas
Marshall John
Runacus Wm. (and temperance coffee house

Inns. &c.

Marked * are Commercial Inns.

Acre hotel, Robert Glasscock
Black Swan, Thomas Roberts
Carpenter's arms, Daniel Peck
Chequers, Sarah Rhimes
Cock, Rebecca Beckerton
George, John Moules
Golden Ball, Henry Oliver
**Griffin Inn, Hotel & Posting House*, Ambrose Grounds
Red Hart, Ann Rhodes
Red Lion, Henry Hayes
Seven Stars, Benjamin Kirkby
Shoulder of Mutton, T. Weldon
Wheel, Wm. Clements
**White Hart*, John Walters
White Horse, Wm. Johnson
White Lion, Thos. Christmas
York Hotel, William Wild

Beer Retailers.

Barley John
Barlow William
Bennett Thomas
Blades Abraham
Bond Matthew
Burton Thomas
Cave Charles
Christmas John
Dobson Abraham
Doncaster John
Elderkin James
Fields Henry

Gay George
Gee Henry
Green Edward
Hardy George
Hartley David
Hill Susanah
Jones James
Lambert Ann
Marriott John
Ogden Ambrose
Oliver William
Palmer George
Phillips Charles
Preston John
Read Robert
Rhimes John W.
Roe John
Sansum Tomblin
Saunders Jonathan
Silk William
Siggee Nathan
Snelling Esther
Tibbett Matthew
Whittlesea Robert
Wright William
Youles John

Insurance Agents.

Alliance, Henry Legge, Bridge-street
Law Fire, J. H. J. Woodward. High-street
Farmers Fire and Life, Henry Wm. Teesdale. High-st.
Norwich Union Fire and Life, Wm. Pratt, Bridge-street
Suffolk Fire and Life, John Smith, High-street
Phœnix Fire, Charles Bates, High-street
Royal Exchange Fire and Life, Thos. Freear, High-street
Sun Fire and Life, Thomas T. Elliott, Whittle-end

Shopkeepers.

Beeby Thomas
Burrows John
Elam Edward
Everett Joseph
Goodson Thomas
Hartley Mary
Hutchinson Sarah
May David Coward
Partridge Ann
Robinson Sarah
Roberts James
Roberts Thos
Simmons Chas.
Slack Catherine
Watford Oliver
Williamson Andrew
Winterton Sarah

Tailors.

Abbott Thomas, sen.
Abbott Thomas, jun.
Amos John
Bird William
Burrows Alfred
Burrows Lowder
Burrows Robert
Burrell Thomas
Hardy John
King William
Knowles Richard
Robinson Stephen
Spriggs John
Watford James
Yarrow B. J.
Yarrow William

WIMBLINGTON HAMLET.

This hamlet or township which extends over an area of 7020 acres, is in the parish of Doddington. Its population in 1801 was 557; in 1831, 965; and in 1841, 1099 souls. Sir Henry Peyton, bart, is lord of the manor, and the principal proprietors are J. T. Waddington, Esq., Captain Duberly, John Paget, Esq., and Messrs. Edward Wilson, Robert Shepperson, and Robert Poole. The soil is various, but generally of good quality.

The Village of Wimblington, which is a neat one, and contains some excellent farm residences, is situate about 1½ miles N.E. from Doddington, on the road to March. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a rent charge.

There is a Dissenting chapel here which will afford accommodation to about 200 persons.

In 1714, Thomas Eaton bequeathed property for the purpose of providing education for 40 children. According to the Commissioners report in 1837, this property consisted of a farm-house, and outbuildings, and about 75 acres of land, which then yielded an annual rental of £144. 8s. per annum. There are about 27 acres of fen land here, used by the poor for cutting turf, and pasturage.

Hook and Eastwood End, are hamlets in this township; the former contains about 40 houses, and the latter 100 houses.

Farmers.

Addison Christopher
Allen William, Hook
Bavin Joseph, Common
Bavin Francis
Bavin Mary
Boon David
Boon James
Brammer Joshua
Curtis Matthew, Boot-road
Christmas George, Hook
Coy Smith, Jenny-grays
Dunham Bondfield
Dunham George
Dyson William, Hook
England John
England William
Fisher George
Fisher Wm., Boots-bridge
Graves William
Grant Thomas
Gray William, Jenny-grays
Gleaves William, Honey
Harty Christopher
Jones John, Hook
Larum David, Hook
Lepla Samuel, Hook
Mitchell Joseph, Common
Neville James
Neville William, Boots
Poole R., Sixteen-foot-side
Parkinson John
Redhead William
Richards J., Nix-hill-cottage
Richards Thomas
Richards J. B, Stoney-grange
Rhodes William, Hook
Shepperson William
Searle William
Stagg John, Stone-bridge
Thompson G., R., and J.
Vawser Robert, Honey
Wilson Edward, Stoney
White W. V., Eastwood-end

Traders.

Boyson Wm. shoemaker
Boyson J., machine-maker
Billups Thos., beer-retailer
Cannon Geo. vict., *Chequers*, Boots-bridge
Coleback John, shoemaker
Hudson Robert, blacksmith
Hutchinson L., carpenter
Jackson Thos., beer-retailer
Jones H , beer-retailer, Hook
Langham John, beer-retailer
Norman John, blacksmith
Redhead Bazely, beer-retailer and carpenter
Redhead Henry, shoemaker
Redhead Thos., beer-retailer
Russell D., miller and baker
Rook C., vict., Eastwood-end
Smith Thomas, butcher
Smith Thomas, beer-retailer
Setchel Thos., vict., *Anchor*
Stewart Wm., schoolmaster
Watkinson T., shopkeeper

Letters are received through the Doddington Post Office.

*** Ramsey Parish.—About 100 acres of the parish of Ramsey (Huntingdonshire), are situated in this hundred. The whole parish of Ramsey contains 17,660 acres.

Whittlesey Town and Parishes.

Whittlesea or Whittlesey, which lies on the borders of Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire, comprises the two parishes of St. Mary and St. Andrew, the respective boundaries of which cannot be ascertained, but whose united extent is 25,430 acres. These parishes are united for all secular purposes, but in ecclesiastical affairs they are separate and distinct. "It is worthy of remark," says a note to the Magna Britannia, "that the vicar of St. Andrews, 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." The population of the so far consolidated parishes in 1801 was 3841; in 1831, 6019; and in 1841, 6874 souls. The amount of property as assessed by the commissioners of the property tax in 1815 is £30,681.

Whittlesey or White Sea Mere, an extensive lake of fresh water well stocked with fish, and surrounded by reed shoals, but now in process of draining, is situated

about 4 miles from Whittlesey, in the parishes of Farcett and Holme, in the county of Huntingdon. This lake which was about six miles long and three miles broad, was formed by a branch of the Nene, and numerous dykes and drains from the fens lying between Whittlesey and Stilton. Why it is called Whittlesey mere, though it is neither in this parish, nor in this county is uncertain. There was formerly a decoy for wild fowl in this mere, which was very productive to its proprietor.

Of the early history of Whittlesey little is known: in the Doomsday book it is called *Witesie*, but the derivation of that term has not been accurately ascertained. Traces of a Roman road exist in the neighbourhood, (for particulars of which see page 415), and the discovery of various antiquities of that nation, leads to the supposition that it was formerly a Roman station. In a field now in the occupation of Mr. Harry Little, through which the above-mentioned Roman way passed, a massive antique gold ring, weighing 14½ dwts., was ploughed up in June last (1850). The gold is nearly pure, and on its tablet is engraved in greek characters, a word signifying either *intrepid or intrepidity*, one or two of the letters being nearly obliterated renders it uncertain which. It is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Norris, watchmaker, Whittlesey. Large deer antlers, and immense trees have been dug from out the turf in the neighbourhood. (See the articles on drainage at preceding pages.) Exclusively of the town, Whittlesey is divided into five districts, called Estry or Estrea, Coates, Eldernell, Willow-hall, and Glassmoor. At Eldernell was a chapel, consecrated in 1525, and long since disused; at Glassmoor were found about the year 1742, several Roman lamps made of red ware; and Coates is now a chapelry.

The land here is highly productive and valuable, and the navigable rivers on either side of the town, together with the railway which runs through the parish, afford every opportunity for the transit of its produce to the best markets. The principal land-owners are J. W. Childers, Esq., M.P., Rev. William Strong, Messrs. W. Bridges, Thomas Johnson, James Read, sen., John Burnham, sen., and John Blunt.

Manors.—The manor of Whittlesey St. Mary, with the advowson of that church belonged to the abbot and convent of Thorney; it was for a considerable time in the Waldegrave family, and was lately purchased of the countess Waldegrave and others by John Walbeck Childers, Esq., M.P., of 100, Eaton square, London. Mr. Childers formerly represented this county in parliament.

The manor of Whittlesey St. Andrew, which had belonged to the prior and convent of Ely, and the impropriate tithes of the parish of St. Mary, together with the patronage of that benefice, have long been held with the manor of Whittlesey St. Mary, and has also been purchased by Mr. Childers. Courts leet and baron for the several manors in Whittlesey are held twice a year; the

fines are certain. John Peed, Esq., solicitor, is steward of the manors. *The Manor house*, now the residence of Thomas Bowker, Esq., is situated near St. Mary's church. In it is a room in which it is said Oliver Cromwell and his partizans held frequent meetings. Near the manor house is another ancient building, said to have been the residence of one of the earls of Waldegrave, in which are some fine old oak-panelled rooms. This house together with an estate here, is now the property of the Fisher family, and is in the tenure of Mr. John Blunt.

By an act passed in the last session of parliament, (12th & 13th Victoria,) Whittlesea is divided into two distinct parishes, as above stated, for ecclesiastical purposes, and her Majesty's commissioners have assigned to the chapel of the Holy Trinity, at Coates, a distinct and separate district out of the parish of St. Mary. For all other purposes as has been already stated the town and district of Whittlesey are made one parish, by the name of the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Andrew, Whittlesey. By the same act, which incorporates the towns improvement clauses act of 1847, the town is under the regulation of a board of commissioners for the improvement thereof. The enclosure of the extensive fields took place a few years since ; and the works of the Middle Level commissioners in the neighbourhood are progressing rapidly towards completion.

King's Delph.—When Canute the Dane assumed the Crown of England, he sought to conciliate his new subjects by founding new monasteries, re-building the churches his countrymen had destroyed, parcelling out the commons, and erecting other public useful works. The formation of the King's Delph, a causeway extending from the abbey of Ramsey to that of Peterborough, is attributed to him by some antiquarians. This is now commonly called Steed's-dyke, and is accounted the boundary between the counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge. Camden in his Britannia gives the following on these subjects, "These places (the fens) lying in a lower ground, and for many months under water, and the soil in some places as it were floating on the surface of the water, are much infested by the thick air and offensive vapour of the mere and fens. Here that clear lake called Whittles-mere, well stocked with fish, extends itself for six miles in length, and three in breadth, in a very fenny part of the country ; but the inhabitants reckon the thickness of the air is compensated by the advantages of the fishery, the plentiful pasturage, and the quantity of turf so fit for firing. King Canute ordered the fen to be parcelled out among the several towns upon it, by Turkill the Dane, who divided it in such a manner that each town had such a proportion of fen for its own use as each town had firm land abutting on the opposite fen. He ordained that no township should dig or mow without leave, in the fen belonging to another, and that they should all have a common right of pasturage, *i. e.* horn under horn, in order to maintain peace and harmony

among them." The sons and servants of Canute crossing the lake from Peterborough to Ramsey, "a most violent storm arose, with a whirlwind, as they were cheerfully sailing along, amusing themselves with singing, and enveloped them on every side, so that they absolutely despaired of their lives, or assistance. But the mercy of the Almighty did not quite fail them, nor suffer the dreadful gulph to swallow them up, but mercifully by his providence delivered some of them from those raging waves, and permitted the rest, according to the secret workings of his righteous judgment, to pass out of this frail life in the midst of those waves. When the report of their danger reached the king's ears, fear and trembling fell on him; but after he had recovered himself, by the advice of his nobles and friends, to prevent for the future the misfortunes occasioned by this raging element, he caused a dyke to be marked out by his soldiers and servants, with their daggers and swords, in the adjoining marshes, between Ramsey and Whittlesea, and afterwards cleaned by labourers; whence as we learn from the credible testimony of our predecessors, some of the neighbouring inhabitants give that dyke the name of Swerdesdelfe, having been marked out with swords, and others will have it called Cnut's-delfe, after the king." King's delf however occurs in records before Canute's time, and Camden afterwards distinguishes it from that made by his order. Edgar in his charter to the abbey of Peterborough makes it the bounds of his donation; and delf is rather a ditch or channel than a raised causeway.

The Town of Whittlesey is situate about 6 miles E. by S. from Peterborough, 30 N. by W. from Cambridge, and 78 N.W. from London. The town, is very straggling, but has a cleanly appearance, it consists of a neat market place, and several streets, some of which contain some excellent houses. Within the last few years it has been much improved by the erection of some good shops, the slabbing of the pavements, and the introduction of gas. The Eastern Counties railway from Peterborough to Ely passes close to the town, and must very materially improve the trade, as there is a department for the reception of cattle, great numbers of which pass through the town to other markets. The National Provincial bank of England, and Gurney and Co., have each a branch here. Whittlesey is an ancient market town, though the date of its charter is not known: after having fallen into disuse for some time, the market has recently been revived, and bids fair to become an excellent corn market. The ancient and present market day is *Friday*; and a great fair for horses is held on January 25th, and for horses and cattle on June 13th, and October 26th.

The Town Hall consists of a large room, in which the *Petty Sessions* are held on the first and third Thursday in every month, on each side of it are apartments for the fire engines of the town.

The Church of Whittlesey St. Mary is a very handsome structure, consisting

of nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower, containing a fine peal of eight bells. It is particularly admired for its lofty and elegant square tower, which is surmounted by a tapering spire of the finest symmetry, highly ornamented with niches, pinnacles and quartre-foils, and enriched with crockets. In the church are memorials of the families of Hake, Whitstone, and Underwood. The benefice is a *vicarage* in the deanery of Ely, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £19. 13s. 9d. but now returned at £222. per annum. J. W. Childers, Esq., is patron, and the Rev. Simeon Lloyd Pope, incumbent: the Rev. James Clarke Franks is the officiating minister. The great and small tithes of this parish are attached to the manor. The other *Church* which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is a fine ancient edifice, consisting of the usual parts of a perfect gothic parish church. The tower, which is square and turretted, contains a peal of six bells, which have recently been re-cast. Here are memorials of the families of Stona, Moore, Read, and Underwood. The latter family had resided at Whittlesey many years before the civil war, at which time Hugh Underwood, Esq., was deputy-lieutenant of the isle of Ely, and governor of Whittlesey. This living is also a *vicarage* under the same jurisdiction as that of St. Mary, rated at £4. 13s. 4d., and now returned at £62. per annum. It is in the gift of the crown, and incumbency of the Rev. Edmund Reynolds, M.A. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £456. 10s. 5d. The church of Whittlesey St. Andrew was given by Nigel, the second bishop of Ely, to the monks of that abbey, for the purpose of augmenting their library, or as Wharton expresses it, making books for the library. There are also here, neat, commodious, and well built *Chapels* for the Baptists, Calvinists, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodists, and Independents.

The National School for boys was erected in 1830, and that for girls in 1849: these schools which are well attended, are supported partly by the childrens pence, and partly by subscription, and the charities of the parish for educational purposes. Another school here is endowed with £20. per annum.

There are two literary societies here, each of which has a reading room and library. One is called the *Old Book Society*, and is held in the Market-place; and the other, the *Whittlesey Institution*, is held in convenient apartments in London-street. The first named society is more select, but the principles of the latter are more in keeping with the spirit of the times—that is, it partakes more of the nature of the Mechanics' institutes. It now consists of more than 70 members; and its terms of subscription are, for the reading room and library, 16s. per annum, and for the library only, 8s. per annum. Should the funds admit, the society intends to facilitate the diffusion of useful knowledge, by means of lectures. Charles Smith, Esq., is chairman, Mr. W. B. Ground, vice-chairman, and Mr. John Baker, jun., secretary. *The News rooms* of both institutions are well supplied with papers and periodicals, and the libraries are well selected.

This argues well for the literary taste of the town's-people, but little can be said for their fellow parishioners and neighbours in the fens, from whom these excellent institutions receive little support: truly the strides of the *march of intellect* are not very *rapid* here—the schoolmaster is still abroad *from* many of the fen districts.

Until lately, Whittlesey possessed a troop of yeomanry cavalry, under the command of captain C. Smith, a Waterloo officer: this corps is now disbanded.

The Poor Law Union of Whittlesey, comprises the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Andrew, with a total area of 38 square miles. *The Workhouse* which will afford accommodation to 150 inmates, is situated in the town, and is a large building partly new. The chairman of the board of guardians is Charles Smith, Esq., Mr. Charles Boyce is vice-chairman, and Mr. John Peed, clerk. Mr. R. H. Crisp and Mr. P. Headley are the medical officers, and Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, master and matron.

The Whittlesey Railway Station is a neat compact building, situate about half a mile south east from the town.

The Gas Works were established in 1834 by a joint stock company, having a capital of £2,500., raised in shares of £10. each. The gasometer will hold about 6,000 cubic feet of gas. Mr. Wm. M. Stears is the engineer, and Mr. S. Sykes, resident manager.

Sir Harry Smith.—This being the birthplace of General Sir Harry Smith, the "hero of Aliwal,"* a grand reception was given him on his arrival here from Ely after the public breakfast which was given him in that City in 1847. (see page 479) The gallant general, and lady Smith were met at the Whittlesey railway station by about 8000 persons and the Whittlesey yeomanry Cavalry, (in which Sir Harry had commenced his military career) who gave them a hearty greeting: after the presentation of a brief address which was read by Thomas Bowker, Esq., a monster procession was formed, and Sir Harry and his lady were escorted, beneath triumphal arches of laurels, and amidst the waving of flags, the merry peals of the bells of the churches, and the cheers of his fellow islanders, to the house of his brother Captain Smith. Next day the presentation of a magnificent piece of plate took place after a dinner given in his honor in a tent erected in a field belonging to Henry Haines, Esq. About 300 persons sat down to this dinner amongst whom were the earls of Hardwicke, and Fitzwilliam, lord Milton, J. W. Childers, Esq., the Dean of Ely, and many of the clergy and gentry of the isle. The Rev. Algernon Peyton, rector of Doddington occupied the chair and presented the piece of plate to the illustrious guest. The plate consisted of a very splendid *Epergne* of silver, which cost £300; the sum was raised by subscription in the

* The house in which Sir H. Smith was born is situate in Little London-street, now in the occupation of the Rev. J. C. Franks.

isle of Ely, each subscriber being limited to a subscription of one guinea. Whilst on this subject the following brief memoir may not be uninteresting.

Sir Henry George Wakelyn Smith bart, is son of the late John Smith, Esq., (Surgeon) of Whittlesey, by the daughter of the Rev. George Moore, minor canon of Peterborough cathedral. He was born at Whittlesey in 1786 and married in 1814, Donna Juana Maria de los Dolores de Leon. He was educated at Whittlesey under the Rev. George Burgess; entered the army as second lieutenant, in the Rifle brigade, in 1805; became major-general in 1846; and served with great distinction in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. He was appointed a K.C.B. for his service as adjutant general at the battle of Maharajpoor: he commanded the first infantry division of the army of the Sutlej during the battles of Ferozeshah, Moodkee, &c., in December, 1845, and received the thanks of parliament for his distinguished services. He commanded at the battle of Aliwal, on the Sutlej, January 1846, for which he received, among other honors, the dignity of a baronet. He bore a distinguished part in the decisive victory of Sobraon; was appointed colonel of the 47th foot in 1847, and governor of the Cape of Good Hope in September 1847 at a salary of £5000 per annum. This branch of the Smith's is descended in the female line from the family of Wakelyn of Eydon, Northamptonshire; hence the baronet's third name.

Charities.—The town lands of Whittlesey consist of 262 acres, which according to the commissioners report in 1837, yielded a rental of £309. 9s. 6d. per annum. This charity is managed by 12 persons, called *governors*, hence the name given to the charity, *the Governors charity*. Adam Kelfull's charity now consists of 42 acres, which lets for about £120. per annum. This charity was bequeathed for the instruction of 15 poor boys, and the remainder to be given to the poor. Randall's charity, (10 acres for the poor,) lets for £16. per annum; Sudbury's charity for the poor, as well as for instructing and apprenticing poor children, now yields £110. per annum; Dow's charity for the poor, yields £15. per annum; Noble's charity, and Bull's charity, £9. 7s. 6d. per annum; and Hardley's charity, for poor widows of the hamlet of Coates, yields £5. 5s. per annum. Besides these charities there are several cottages or tenements in the town, which are let rent free to the poor. A piece of land, about 19 acres, called *Bull's grass*, is occupied by the constables of Whittlesey, who are obliged to provide two bulls for the use of the commoners.

Here in the reign of Richard I., was an hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the mastership of which was in the gift of the bishop of Ely.

COATES is a *hamlet and chapelry* in Whittlesey, situate about 2½ miles east from the town, on the road towards March. This hamlet has mainly grown out of encroachments on the lords of the manor's wastes, within the last fifty years, until a population of about 700 souls have been collected. *The Village* is built

round an open green of about ten acres in extent, that by the enclosure act is specially protected from further encroachment, and made over to the use of the commoners and inhabitants. For the accommodation of the inhabitants, a small but neat church dedicated to the Holy Trinity was erected here in 1840, on a site presented by J. W. Childers, Esq., M.P., who also conveyed a house adjoining the church yard to the use of the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty to serve as a parsonage to this church for ever. The church which is of brick and consists of nave, chancel, and small spire, was built by contributions chiefly local, aided by the liberality of Mr. Childers. It has its district chapelry annexed, and is entirely independent of the mother churches. The endowment chiefly consists of rent charges fixed on the estates of Mr. Childers principally, but partly also on land belonging to Mr. Joseph Waddelow of Whittlesey, the same having been purchased by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty and others for the augmentation of the curacy. The presentation belongs alternately to the lord chancellor and Mr. Childers. The Rev. Thomas Bedford, M.A. is the present incumbent. There was formerly a Quaker's place of burial here which seems to have been employed for purposes of interment by the Society of friends until within the last 70 years. A few memorial stones that once marked out the spot have now entirely disappeared, and the locality is occupied by a National school-room erected by subscription in 1843. There is a small *Methodist Chapel* here.

Eastrea or Estrea or as originally spelt Elstree, is an ancient hamlet belonging to Whittlesey, situated on the high road leading to March, about 1½ mile east of St. Marys' church, Whittlesey.—At present much decayed, it appears to have been a place of some pretensions. In the British Museum there is a manuscript record to the effect that the inhabitants of this hamlet presented through their Diocesan a petition to the Pope, at a period considerably antecedent to the Reformation, that a chapel of Ease might be erected there—on the ground that they could not attend High Mass at Easter in the mother churches, because of the waters that there generally overflowed the low strip of Fen (since crossed by a corporation bank) which intervened between them and the high lands of Whittlesey. In consequence of this movement a small church would seem to have been built; but how it was supported, or when destroyed does not appear. Traces, however, of its existence may be seen in many a sculptured stone now built into the walls of barns and cottages, although the very site it occupied is doubtful. A seat of considerable local importance, was pulled down about 120 years ago—a circumstance that perhaps accelerated the decay, which was completed by a dreadful fire about the year 1771, which reduced nearly the whole hamlet to a mass of ruins. Its present population is about 290. Here is also a small *Wesleyan Chapel.* There is a small station on the Ely and Peterborough railway between the hamlets of Eastrea and Coates.

About a mile to the N.E. of Coates is a small hamlet called Eldernell, consisting but of three or four farm-houses, though perhaps formerly of more importance. A Religious house of some kind, once stood here, immediately adjacent to the Roman road, which, commencing in the neighbourhood of Denver, Norfolk, may be thence traced southwards through the parishes of Whittlesey to Peterborough. Many stone coffins have from time to time been turned up here; but no records that can throw a light upon the nature, or the date of the foundation have been preserved. All the farms hereabouts belong to T. W. Childers, Esq.

An incendiary fire occurred at Eldernell, upon the farm premises of Mr. John Boyce, on the night of the 1st of last October, whereby property to a large amount was consumed.

Ponder's Bridge Chapel is in the parish of Whittlesey St. Andrew.

Whittlesey Directory.

POST AND MONEY-ORDER OFFICE.—*Mr. Peregrine Rands, Postmaster, Market-place.*

Ashley William, Esq.
Bellars Mrs. M.
Bellars John Hy., solicitor
Bowker T., Esq., Manor-hs.
Boyce John, Esq.
Boultbee Charles, surgeon
Burgess Rev. George
Burnham John, Esq.
Burnham Mrs. M.
Cook Mrs. M.
Coulson Mrs. A.
Crisp R. H., surgeon
Crisp John, Esq.
English Mrs. P.
Fawn Edward, Esq.
Franks Rev. J. C., curate of St. Mary's
Ground William, Esq.
Haynes Henry, Esq., Grove house
Haynes Miss
Headley Peter, surgeon
Hemment Mrs. A.
Hemment Mrs. E.
Holland Rev. Wm. (baptist)
Johnson Miss A.
Johnson Thomas, Esq.
Lee Rev. Thomas, baptist minister, and classical and mathematical teacher
Loomes Mrs. A.
Morris Mrs. A.
Peed Mrs. E.
Peed and Smith, solicitors
Peed John, solicitor, (of the firm of Peed and Smith,) and agent to the *Sun Fire and Life; Medical & General Life; Westminster Life; and Medical, Invalid, & General Life Offices*; & superintendant registrar, &c.
Reynolds Rev. Edmund, vicar of St. Andrew's
Russell Mrs. M.
Searle Mrs. E.
Smith Charles, Esq.
Smith Simon, Esq.
Weston William, Esq.
Wilders John W., Esq.

Miscellany.

Abbott Charles, druggist & veterinary surgeon
Ainger James, wine & spirit merchant, & agent to the *Phœnix Fire Office*
Anderson T., coal merchant
Andrews Wm., carpenter
Ashby G., land surveyor
Ashley David, builder
Baker John, registrar of births and deaths
Baker John, jun., sub stamp distributor
Beaton Mary, saddler
Bennett Hy & Son, builders
Benstead Gregory, butcher
Berridge Stamford, butcher
Berridge S., jun., butcher
Berridge William, butcher
Berry Samuel, saddler
Blunt William, miller
Bishop J., ironmonger, &c.
Bowland Wm., gardener, &c.
Brakes John, hairdresser
Brown John, schoolmaster
Brown T., grocer & draper
Bullamore R., basket maker
Burruss Wm. R., druggist
Burgess George, bricklayer
Campion Mary, blacksmith
Chapman Wm., blacksmith
Clark, John, plumber, &c.
Cole John, druggist
Cooper Miss A., milliner & dress-maker
Cory Robert, druggist
Cousins Rt., cabt. mkr., &c.
Croft Isabella, bookseller and printer
Dearlove, Rd., plumber, &c.
Davin Samuel, bricklayer
Drewer Robert, bricklayer
Ellwood Daniel, carpenter
Fevre J. & Thos., saddlers
Fitzjohn Edward, carpenter
Fitzjohn James, butcher
Giddings William, carpenter
Graver Edward, hairdresser and glover

Green Thomas, miller
Green Thomas, ironmonger and brazier
Griffin J. & W., carpenters and millwrights
Ground Wm., coal merchant
Ground Wm., schoolmaster
Gurney & Co., bankers, draw on Barclay & Co., London James Ainger, agent
Hanson Edw., cabt. maker
Hardley G., plumber, &c.
Hart John, plumber, &c.
Hemment Robert, earthenware dealer
Hinde William, fishmonger
Hollis Rt., cabt. maker, &c.
Holloway John, draper
Howitt Charles, carpenter & millwright
Hurry John, watchmaker
Hurry John, jun., watchmkr
Jinks Robert, coal dealer & shopkeeper, &c.
Jordon J. B., land bailiff
Keech John, hairdresser
Knight George, hairdresser
King J. D., cooper
Lawson J., grocer & draper
Lowther William, broker
Melton Robert, grocer
Mills John, grocer
Mote T., blacksmith
Nassau John, draper
National Provincial Bank of England, draw on the head office, London, Richard Young, agent
Nichols Thomas, grocer, &c.
Norris Thos., watchmaker
Pepperday Wm., broker
Pickrell Wm., rate collector and china, &c. dealer
Pridmore Thomas B., ironmonger and brazier
Read Ann, bookseller and printer.
Rhimes Adam, blacksmith
Rudd & Son, blacksmiths
Russell Jabez, auctioneer, house and land agent, &c.
Setchfield Wm., smith and farrier, (and agent to the *Royal Exchange Fire & Life Insurance Company*)
Smith G., ironmgr & brazier
Smith J. A., cabinet maker
Smith J., cabinet maker
Smith William, butcher
Southwell William, cooper
Speechley T. K., draper, &c.
Spendlow John, wine and spirit merchant
Sykes S., manager of gas works
Thory John, blacksmith
Vine John, grocer
Watts Samuel, railway station master
Whittam Thomas, butcher
Whyle Thomas, maltster, &c.
Whyle Thomas, jun., grocer and draper
Woodward John, blacksmith
Wood Ellen, schoolmistress
Wood Henry, grocer

Bakers.

Aveling John
Bacon John
Barr James
Bullen William
Deavin George
Elderkin Thos., (& grocer)
Gibbs Thomas
Hard James
Hardy William
Lamb Martha (and miller)
Payne Jacob (& corn dealer)
Searle Thomas
Turner William (& grocer)
Whyle James

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Aveling James
Aveling William
Beeby William
Boyce J. (& rent collector)
Boyce William
Brown John
Fovarque Daniel
Jordon Joseph
King Henry
Lindsey Thomas
Proctor Robert
Speechley John
Todd William
Todd William, jun.
Weston John
Wilkinson William

Farmers.

Atkinson Henry C.
Ashling Jeremiah
Ashling William
Barrett James, Eastrea
Baxter Thomas
Benson John
Bird Herbert
Blunt James
Blunt John
Blunt William, Eastrea
Boyce C., (& wine mercht)
Boyce John, Eldernell
Boyce James, Eastrea
Boyce James
Bridges William
Bullamore William
Burdock Thomas
Burnham Henry L.
Burnham John
Burton Edwin
Burton James
Butler Thomas
Cleasby Thornhill
Corby Charles
Dial Matthew
Drake William
English David
German John
Golden Samuel
Gore William
Ground Benjamin W.
Ground Daniel
Ground David
Ground John
Hanbnry James
Hart William
Hemment William
Hopper Richard
Hughes John, Eastrea
Hughes John
Hughes Thomas
Hurne Thomas
Hurry John
Hurry Roger
Hurry Stephen
Jackson Samuel
Jones Elizabeth
Jones Joseph
Lindsey John
Little Harry, Eldernell
Little John, Eldernell
Livett Zacharias
Loomes Edward
Newton Frederic
Rowell Joseph
Read James
Read James, jun
Read William
Rosling Robert
Ruff James
Ruff Mary
Ruff —, Eastrea
Saunders Henry
Saunders J. H.

Searle Isaac
Searle John
Searle William
Shepperson John
Shepperson Lewis
Shepperson William
Smalley Skelton
Smith Henry
Staffurth Samuel
Sudderick John
Thompson Thomas
Waddelow John
Waddelow Joseph
Wallis John
Warwick William
Watson Samuel
Watson Thomas, Eastrea

Inns, &c.

Angel, Francis Raven
Black Bull, Thomas Holmes
Boat, Richard Rowell
Dog in Doublet, J. Burdock
Falcon Hotel & Posting-house, Henry Ward
George & Star, John Whyle
Green Man, William Beard, Ponder's-bridge
Hare & Hounds, Rt. Pearson
King's Head, Wm. Lamb
Nag's Head, William Porter
Nag's Head, Joseph Stallabrass, Eastrea
New Crown, Wm. Brown
Old Crown, Frederic S. Mills
Pack Horse, Sarah Burdock
Plough, John Waite
Queens' Head, Thomas Drake
Railway Hotel, M. H. Tansley
Rose & Crown, Robert Ground, (and auctioneer, appraiser and surveyor)
Red Lion, Matthew Speechley (and wheelwright)
Three Fishes, James Burdock
Three Horse Shoes, W. Blunt
Wheat Sheaf, Joseph Lovell
White Lion, Robert Ward
White Swan, James Hill
Windmill, Thomas Cave
Windmill, J. Blunt, Eastrea

Beer Retailers.

Atkinson Margaret
Belshaw John
Bellamy Henry
Bingham M. (& blacksmith)
Cox William
Edgley Thomas
Feast Benjamin
Goodman Samuel
Manning Mary
Poole William
Powley Samuel
Read George
Robinson Frederic
Taylor William
Trueman George

Shopkeepers.

Anderson James
Arnold Ann
Daring John Richard
Duddington Joseph
Elderkin James, Eastrea
Fitzjohn Thomas
Gibbs Maria
Graves Edward
Ground John
Hallifax James
Harrison Thomas
Henson Henry
Howitt Thomas
Ingle John
Letts Robert
Peach John
Perkins James
Bedin James
Stallabrass Thomas
Storey George
Todd Robert
Walpole Kezia
Williamson Allen
Yeats Joseph

Tailors.

Allured William
Blades Robert
Bodger John
Drage James
Laxton Christopher
Marriott James
Marriott John
Norris James
Todd John
Winterton George
Winterton Thomas
Wright Charles

COATES HAMLET.

Bedford Rev. Thomas, M.A., incumbent

Farmers.

Blunt James
Blunt John
Halford James B.
Hunt Nathaniel
Warwick George

Traders.

Amos William, saddler
Benson Wm., land surveyor
Blunt B., vict., *Bottle & Glass*
Bodger Henry, tailor
Boyce Thomas, beer retailer
Fawn William, shopkeeper
Fisher William, beer retailer
Fletcher George, shopkeeper
Fox Thomas, land surveyor
Hall J., shopkpr & butcher
Lindsey John, vict., *Carpenter's Arms*
Redhead John, shopkeeper and wheelwright
Tartlin Thos., wheelwright

WISBECH HUNDRED.

Wisbech hundred comprises the whole of the northern district of the isle of Ely, extending to the borders of Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire on the north, and Norfolk on the east; and is bounded by the hundred of North Witchford on the south. It contains the market town of Wisbech, and the parishes or townships mentioned in the table below; and embraces an area of 70,790 acres.

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.			Rateable Value.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
						£.
Elm	11,230	363	901	841	1,742	17,189
Leverington	4,540	237	552	574	1,126	7,833
Parson-Drove *Chapelry*	4,460	183	424	404	828	7,665
Newton	2,880	82	220	180	400	5,124
Outwell (Part of)	430	96	199	233	432	1,500
Thorney	17,590	328	1,200	959	2,159	25,040
Tydd, St. Giles	4,450	181	466	397	863	6,873
Upwell (Part of)	7,060	315	738	753	1,491	14,321
Welney (Part of *Chapelry*)	1,900	83	200	205	405	
Wisbech St. Mary	9800	345	815	784	1,599	15,600
Guyhirn *Chapelry*		76	177	155	332	
Wisbech St. Peter	6,450	1,935	3,901	4,629	8,530	33,493
Total	70,790	4,224	9,793	10,114	19,907	134,638

Charities of the Hundred of Wisbech.

With the date of nearly each bequest, the name of the donor, the amount, appropriation and annual value, as abstracted from the reports of the commissioners for inquiring respecting charities, printed by order of the House of Commons. See the the histories of the parishes and townships for more recent bequests, and also for the present value of such of these as have increased since the parliamentary reports were published.

Date.	*Donors and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*
1690	Thomas Squire, house and 22½ acres,	Elm parish ... school	£53 6 0
1638	William Mayner, house and 6 acres	ditto ... ... poor	50 0 0
1597	William Payne, 16 acres	ditto ... ... poor	
1674	Thomas Coward, 6 acres	ditto, clothes & coals to poor	15 0 0
		Carried forward	£118 6 0

Date.	*Donor and nature of Gifts.*	*To what place and purposes applied.*	*Annual Value.*		
		Brought forward	£118	6	0
1697	Thomas Adams, land	ditto, coats and gowns to 10 poor people	13	15	0
1737	Thomas Jenkinson, land	ditto, gowns to poor women	40	0	0
—	Daniel Swaine, rent-charge	ditto, the vicar for preaching a sermon on St. Thomas's day, and the poor	2	0	0
—	Town lands, 45 acres	ditto ... coals to poor	70	0	0
—	J. Swaine, house, garden & 9a. 2r.,	Leverington parish, clothing to poor	23	16	0
1725	Thomas Swaine, rent-charge	... ditto ... bread to poor	2	0	0
—	Townlands, 111a. 2r. 5p.	ditto schools, poor, &c.	239	2	6
1717	Thomas Cripling, 11a. 2r, 10p.	to two poor widows of Leverington and two of Newton alternately	32	10	0
—	William Hawkins, house & garden,	Leverington parish ... poor	9	0	0
—	There are 21 town houses or tenements inhabited, rent-free, by paupers in this parish				
1725	Thomas Swaine, rent-charge,	Parson Drove Chapelry, bread to poor	1	0	0
—	Town land, 7 acres	ditto ... ... school	14	0	0
1593	John Bend, land	ditto ... ... poor	80	0	0
—	Margaret Bende's charity	(vide Wisbech charities) ... ... poor	0	6	8
—	The Chapel charity, 152a.	the curate, &c.	301	13	0
—	There are 19 town houses let to paupers, rent-free				
1667	Robert Brigstock, 2 houses & 12a. 1r. 7p.,	Tydd St. Giles parish, poor	40	9	0
—	Matthew Wren, 15a.	ditto ditto	29	0	0
—	Other poor lands, 2a.	ditto ditto	2	0	0
—	Thomas Marshall, 4a. 2r. 29p.	ditto, let in lots to poor	13	15	0
—	Bishop's lands in Welney Runns, 35a.,	Upwell parish, the (2-3rds to the Isle of Ely side) ... ... poor of Upwell & Welney	26	10	0
1626	John Foxe, house and land ...	Upwell parish ... poor	55	3	0
—	Donors unknown, shoeing shed & 3a. 1r. 29p.	ditto ... poor	12	15	0
1562	Thomas Lamb, land, the 1-3rd to the Isle of Ely side of	ditto poor	3	6	8
—	Thomas Dixon, £20., the third part to the Isle of Ely side	ditto	0	6	8
—	Matthew Bateman, rent-charge	clothes to poor	5	0	0
	*** "The improved rent," says the report, "of the land in Welney Runns, will add £19. 3s. 4d. to this amount, making the total (for Welney parish) £122. 4s. 8d."				
1726	Francis Hardy, 21a. 1r. 24p.	Wisbech St. Mary's parish school	70	0	0
1593	John Bend, 75a. 2r. 14p.	Murrow hamlet	150	0	0
1605	Margaret Bende, £50.	Wisbech St. Mary & Parson Drove poor	2	10	0
—	There are 15 town houses in Wisbech St, Mary's, occupied, rent-free, by paupers				
—	Poor's allotment, 25a. (see history of the parish)				
		Total	£1,358	4	6

For the *Charities* of Wisbech St. Peter's, see the history of that town at subsequent pages.

ELM PARISH.

The parish of Elm, or Elme, or as it is called in Doomsday book *Helle*, is situated on the borders of Norfolk, on the east side of the isle of Ely. Its area is 11,230 statute acres; its population in 1801 was 951; in 1831, 1,410; and in 1841, 1,742 souls. The amount of property as assessed by the commissioners of property tax in 1815 is £19,090. The soil is various, and the principal landowners are Sir Henry Peyton, bart.; Joseph Marshall, Esq.; Rev. William Manning; Rev. Robert Swan; Mr. C. Williamson, &c.

Antiquities.—From Mason's MSS., and the local histories of this neighbourhood, we learn that in 1785 an earthen pot, containing a considerable number of small copper Roman coins, chiefly of Valentinian and Arcadius, were ploughed up in a field at Waldersea; that in 1813 three similar pieces were dug up in making a trench in the garden at Needham, one bearing the head of John of Gaunt, another of Brutus, and the third of Mercury; that a tesselated pavement, and pieces of richly sculptured stone were dug up near the hall, and in 1825 a lachrymatory was dug up by some labourers; and some modern English coins were found in a pond in 1818: and that about the year 1713, not far from a tumulus in Elm, an urn full of Roman brass coins, most of them of Victorinus and Tetricus, was taken up, and a Roman altar, 26 inches high and 14 broad, had been found near the same place. In taking down Needham hall, in 1804, several coins of silver, brass, and of copper, were discovered in the foundations. Coins from Gallianus down to Gratian have been also found in this parish. A Roman earthwork or bank, extending through the parishes of Elm, Wisbech, Newton, and Tydd St. Giles, and from thence into Lincolnshire, was erected by that people for the purpose of draining and protecting the fens.

Manor.—The manor of Elm belongs to the bishop of Ely, who in right of his manor of Wisbech Barton is lord paramount of the whole hundred of Wisbech. Ancient records speak of some subordinate manors in this parish; Benford, which, in the reign of Edward III., belonged to the Peverells; Hansted, which belonged in the reign of Charles I. to Francis lord Aungier; 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., is the present proprietor.

Coldham-house, says the Messrs. Lysons, who wrote in the beginning of this century, was pulled down a few years ago, and a farm house erected on its site; Needham-hall shared the same fate in 1804. The latter we are told was an old mansion of brick, with a porch in front, and a court yard walled round. The length of the building was 108 feet; it was three stories in height, with bay windows on the first and second stories; and it was adorned with fifty-two

windows and two large wings. Two spacious oak staircases led to each wing; and several of the rooms were twenty feet square and upwards of twelve feet high. Here it appears during the civil war, Oliver Cromwell was lodged one night, and a table of oak, of one solid piece upon which he lay, is still preserved. Colonel Watson in his history of Wisbech, published in 1827, remarked, that at that date there was living at Elm, an old person who remembered his grandfather saying, "that when he was a boy, he saw Oliver Cromwell and his troops pass by the avenue leading to this hall, and that the person then inhabiting the mansion, offered to Cromwell his best bed, which he declined, observing, that perhaps the next night he should have to sleep in the open fields: therefore, in preference, he choose to pass the night on the table. Such of the officers as could be accommodated were supplied with beds, the rest of the troops took shelter in the outbuildings and premises." Cromwell's head quarters at this time are said to have been at a building called Nine Chimney House, at Emneth.

"Elm has probably diminished in its importance from very early ages;" says Messrs. Walker and Craddock, in their history of Wisbech and the fens, lately published, "at any rate it has diminished in very recent times. It is singular, that previous to the present improvements in the drainage and cultivation of the fens, when they were liable to winter floodings, and reeds and osiers, or at best, flax and hemp, instead of wheat or other corn, were their produce—when indeed, over the majority of the waste, no arable cultivation could be pursued at all, but the sodden pastures were reserved for the feeding of an inadequate number of cattle in summer;—while this depressed state of things prevailed in the fens, Leverington, Newton, Tydd St. Giles, Elm, Emneth, and Outwell, could boast their manors, their manor houses, their titled residents, and all the pomp and hospitality of the owners of great estates. But with the improvement of the fen lands, this kind of residents all departed; and their deserted mansions, now converted into farm houses, or left to ruin, would persuade a hasty observer that the country has gone back instead of pushing forward. They fled with the wild duck, the bittern, and the heron; and we cannot but think that the sport afforded by the wild winter birds which flocked to these parts may have had some influence in retaining its aristocracy in the vicinity of so much desolation." In an ancient record "the house of Lepers" is mentioned as a boundary between the parishes of Elm and Wisbech.

The Village of Elm, which is a scattered but pleasant one, stands about 2 miles S. S. E. from Wisbech, close on the Wisbech canal.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome structure, consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, north porch, and a fine square tower, in which are five bells. The edifice is chiefly in the Early English style of architecture: the benefice is a *vicarage*, with the curacy of Emneth, and sinecure rectory, in the

deanery of Wisbech, valued in the K.B. at £17. 10s., and now returned at £709. nett. per annum. It is in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of Ely, and the Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, M.A., is the present incumbent. The tithes were commuted for rent charges, viz.: rectorial, £1650. 11s. 9d., and vicarial, £638. The rectorial tithes of Emneth, were commuted for a rent charge of £545.; and the vicarial tithes for £215.

About a quarter of a mile south east from the church are the remains of an ancient moated chapel, which was dedicated to St. Giles; and another chapel near Berryal dedicated to St Christopher is mentioned by Dugdale. About the year 1250, Walter de Tylneye obtained permission of the archdeacon of Ely to build a chapel on his own premises in the marsh of Ely, provided the family attended divine service at the mother church on the six principal festivals of the year. Though the curacy of Emneth in the adjoining county of Norfolk is subordinate to the vicarage of Elm, yet Emneth in all other matters is an independent parish.

A neat *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in this parish, about three miles S.W., of the church, at a cost of about £300., raised by subscription. In the year 1689 Mr. Thomas Squire gave by will a school house and land which yielded a rental, according to the commissioners report in 1837, of £53 per annum, for which the schoolmaster was to teach the poor children of the parishes of Elm and Emneth to read, write and cast up accounts. Mr. William Hill is the present master.

For the other *Charities* of the parishes see the prefixed table.

Blackbourn Mr. James
Blackbourn Mrs. Jeremiah
Catling Mrs.
Dow Mrs. Ann
Jackson Rev. J., M.A., vicar
Marshall Joseph, Esq.
Neal Mr. William

Farmers.

Amos Thomas
Alcling James
Barrett E., Oldham-hall
Blackbourn John
Blackbourn Joseph
Booth William
Bonnett William
Bradley George
Brown John
Brown John
Burton Robert
Catling Bobert
Clark Stephen
Clark William
Cook James
Dow John
Eveling Charles
Foster Thomas
Fryer F., Needham-hall
Hart Henry
Henley John
Holmes George
Howard John
Hudson Robert
Ingamills Robert
Lister Edward
Lowis John
May Thomas
Moore William
Morton John
Paine —
Peaks Robert
Pearson William
Pinder William
Potton John
Reed John
Reed Robert, Grass-moor
Ream John
Scott John
Scotney John
Shearhod William
Simons John
Smith Audley
Smith John
Stockhall Joseph
Stephenson Walter
Strutt Robert
Topp John
Vawser Charles
Wiles John
Willson James

Traders.

Bailey Zachariah, butcher
Beckett James, butcher
Bradley Wm., wheelwright
Bonnett James, blacksmith
Bruce John, shoemaker
Cobbin William, gardener
Crofts Robert, beer retailer
Cockrill William, butcher
Crane Elizabeth, shopkeeper
Francis T. letter receiver
Fletcher John, baker
Garwood Isaac, vict. *Chequers*
Gray John, gardener
Gray Robert, miller
Hides William, vict., *Bell*

Hill William, registrar of births & deaths, & master of endowed school
Jenkinson T. schoolmaster
Lancaster W., Peel, builder
Levis John, basket-maker
Mann John, shopkeeper
Markham Thos., beer retlr.
Pinder William, dealer
Ponder Robt., shopkeeper
Quinsey Wm., carpenter
Scrafield R. beer retailer
Scott E., beer retailer
Scrafield Robt, beer retailer
Scrafield Wm., beer retailer
Smith John, blacksmith
Strutt Robert, vict., *Angel*
Warner J. J., wheelwright
Wilkinson John, baker

Letters are received through the Wisbech Post Office.

LEVERINGTON PARISH.

Leverington parish is situated on the borders of Norfolk, and contains 9,000 acres, 4540 of which belongs to the chapelry of Parson Drove: its population in 1801 was 593; in 1831, 1700; and in 1841, 1954 souls; 828 of which belong to the chapelry. The amount of assessed property, is £7,790. The soil varies from clay to a dark light loam, and the principal proprietors are Messrs. Daniel Culy, John Dearlove, Thomas Dearlove, William Lewin, Josiah Rumball, John S. Skrimshaw, Nicholas Taylor, and Thomas Webster. There was formerly a decoy for catching wild ducks in this parish, which used to be particularly productive, but these birds are now very rare in the fens.

Manors.—This parish is divided into two townships, called Leverington St. Leonard's, and Leverington Parson Drove. The manor of Richmond which is the principal manor in the parish, was probably so called from being anciently possessed by the earls of Richmond. In 1632 it belonged to the family of Carville, and within the present century it was sold in lots by the family of Mason. A licence for celebrating divine service in the chapel at Richmond manor, granted in 1390, is mentioned in Blomefield's Collectanea, but the owners name does not appear. The manor of Fitton, so called from an ancient family of that name that once possessed it, passed afterwards successively to the families of Hode, Everard, and Buckworth: the latter was possessed of it in 1632, but nothing futher of the manor or estate can be learnt. The bishop of Ely is lord paramount of the manorial rights of the parish.

The Village of Leverington, which is scattered and partly shaded by trees, is situated about 2 miles N.W. from Wisbech.

The Church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is one of the most beautiful in the district; it consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, chapel, south porch, and tower, surmounted by an elegant spire. The tower contains a peal of six bells, and with the spire rises to the height of 162 feet. The prevalent style is Perpendicular, though there are some good examples of the Early English in the tower, and of Decorated at the east end. The south side was almost entirely re-built in 1843. There was formerly a chapel at the east end of the north aisle, in which is a beautiful window of its period, containing some remains of stained glass. Here also is a stone credence-table, battlemented at the top, and a piscina; the former is rather an uncommon remnant of the Catholic church. On the

north side of the chancel is a chapel, in which is another credence-table of the same character as that already mentioned, and a very beautiful piscina near it. The chapel which is separated from the chancel by three decorated pillars bearing two arches, is filled with monuments to the families of Crosse, Swaine, and Johnson. The living is a *rectory*, exempt from visitation, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £25. 0s. 7½d., and now returned at £2,099. nett. per annum. The patronage is vested in the bishop of Ely, and the present rector is the Rev. Henry Jackson. The tithes, including those of the township of Parson Drove, were commuted for a rent charge of £2,415. Sir Thomas Smith, provost of Eton college, and secretary of state, in the reign of king Henry VIII., was rector of this parish, and Dr. James Nasmith, one of its late rectors, distinguished himself by his edition of bishop Tanners *Nottitia Monastica* and other works. A gravestone has been lately restored in the churchyard which has much attracted the attention of the curious, and of which the subjoined is a copy. It is inscribed on both sides, the lower being the back part of the stone; and it appears to have been erected by the father of the family, who, having filled all but the margin, his own death was obliged to be inscribed thereon:—

Here lyeth the body of Tho.

Here lyeth Susanna, ye wife of Thomas Criplin, in October did shee dye, att Fleet was shee born, and here doth her body lye. 1687. Aged 34 years.

One child lyeth att Newton, 5 lyeth here. Elizabeth was ye last followed her with sorrow to ye grave. June ye 29th, Aged 20 years.

Criplin, who departed this

Life the 5th of January, 1718.

A modest dutifull child lyeth here,
Who was beloved of her father dear.
He at her death did weep and mourn,
And that in her stead himself had gone.
But now, as holy David, he doth say,
Since pleased God to call my child away,
Shee shall no more hither return to me,
I hope to meet in joy eternally.

Aged 72 years.

There was an hospital in ancient times in this parish, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, of which no traces remain, nor is its site known.

Charities.—The charities of this parish are considerable. The property now called the townlands which consists of 111a. 2r. 5p. was given at an early period for charitable purposes, and is under the management of feoffees. The annual rental of this charity now amounts to nearly £360. It is supposed that a great part, if not the whole of this property, belonged formerly to the above-mentioned hospital of St. John. The rents are expended in the distribution of

clothing and coals to the poor, the payment of taxes, and the schoolmaster and schoolmistress salary. The *School* is held in an ancient house called the *Town-hall*, and the schoolmaster's salary, according to the commissioners report, is £40., and the schoolmistresses £8. per annum. John Swaine's charity yields £23. 16s. per annum, with which 3 poor men, and 3 poor women are clothed; Thomas Swaine's rent-charge of £2. per annum is expended on bread for the poor; and Thomas Cripling's charity, which yields £37. per annum, is given to two poor widows of the parishes of Leverington and Newton, alternately. Besides these there are 21 cottages or tenements inhabited by paupers, rent-free.

Jackson Rev. Henry, M. A.
Rumball Mr. Josiah
Smith Mr. Samuel
Smith Mr. Thomas
Johnson The Misses

Farmers.

Ashling Jeremiah
Carter Frederick
Crow John
Culy Daniel
Deigen Ann
Dearlove John
Dearlove Thomas
Green Edward
Griffin Joseph E.
Godfrey Phillip
Knowles George
Lewin William
Scrimshaw John S.
Taylor Nicholas
Taylor Francis
Webster Thomas

Traders.

Barker Wm., beer retailer
Britton Bjn., beer retailer
Burton James, beer retailer
Burton John, beer retailer
Etherington Wm., dealer
Foster John, dealer
German and Cowling, blacksmiths
Goodwin John, miller
Godfrey John, beer retailer
Lehair Jacob, schoolmstr.
Hudson Wm, beer retailer
Knowles George, auctioneer
Sharman John, beer retailer
Sharp Charles seedsman
Taylor James, blacksmith
Wilkinson Thos., blacksmith

Letters are received through the Wisbech Post Office.

PARSON DROVE CHAPELRY.

The township and Chapelry of Parson Drove contains 4,460 acres : its population in 1801 was 454; in 1831, 675; and in 1841, 828 souls. The amount of assessed property is £7,131. The bishop of Ely is lord of the manor, and Messrs. John and Henry Ulyat, Thomas Johnson and John Marshall are the principal landowners. Parson Drove owes its origin to the removal hither of a chapel or chantry, founded at Fitton-hall, in the reign of Edward III., by John Hode, then lord of that manor, and Martin de Holbeche. The licence for performing divine service in this chantry was transferred in the year 1459, by permission of bishop Grey to a chapel then built at Parson Drove for the accommodation of that township, "the way and passage to and from Leverington being troublesome and dangerous in time of winter."

The Village of Parson Drove, which is scattered and contains several respectable houses, is situate about 4½ miles west from Wisbech, and about the same distance south-west from Leverington. The great North Level drain runs through this parish, and one of its most considerable sluices, called Clow's Cross is here also. The drain which Clow's Cross* regulates cost the North Level proprietors no less a sum than £120,000.

* So called from an ancient stone cross which stood there; but whether this cross was to mark the division of the counties of Cambridge and Lincoln, or to indicate its other importance, is unknown.

The Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch, and embattled tower, in which are five bells. The lands belonging to the above-mentioned chantry at Fitton hall, were vested after the reformation, in feoffees, for the maintenance of a chaplain here, 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 expenses for repairs, &c., pay the remainder of the rent of the estate to the chaplain. The estate now consists of about 152 acres of land, and a good parsonage house, which yields a rental of more than £300. per annum; the living is a perpetual curacy exempt from visitation, and its present nett value is returned at £271. per annum. The Rev. Frederick Jackson, M.A., is the incumbent.

Trokenholt, the site of an ancient hermitage and chapel, given to the monks of Thorney, by Nigel, the second bishop of Ely, in the reign of Henry II., is in this township. The hermitage anciently belonged to the church of Ely, for a period of 191 years; then lay for 111 years in a state of desolation, after its destruction by the Danes, and was afterwards enjoyed for 139 years by the abbot of St. Benedict. According to Colonel Watson, a monk of the name of Trokenholus obtained permission "to live as a hermit in the place called Enderwicke; so the place" he continues "laid aside its ancient name, and from that time forth was called Trokenholt, which has been continued to the present time." "Trokenholt is a wide bleak fen," writes Messrs. Walker and Craddock, "productive indeed, but with no other recommendation to a civilised being. As a hermitage it must have been highly advantageous, when its cold black acres were only relieved by reedy shallows, and wide lakes of mallard-haunted waters." There are no remains of buildings.

The School at Parson Drove is endowed with land, yielding a rental of £14. per annum, but worth nearly as much more; and there is a residence for the schoolmaster. Mr. Charles D. Weight is the present master.

For the *Charities* of the township, see table prefixed to this hundred.

Jackson Rev. Frederick, M.A., incumbent

Farmers.

Dickson Benjamin
Golt Samuel
Hodgson John
Jellis John
Johnson Thomas
Kimberley Joseph
Kimberley Robert
Martin Matthew
Martin William
Marshall John
Marshall ——
Merchant Mary
Nichols Samuel
Peck John, sen.
Peck John, jun.
Scrimshaw William
Ulyat John
Ulyat Henry
Ward Thomas
Wilson John
Wilson Thomas
Wilson William

Traders.

Aubin John, shopkeeper
Burdall Charles, painter
Buck William, blacksmith
Draddock Edward, saddler
Duckson Elizabeth, beer rtl.
Goddard Wm., vict., *Butchers Arms*
Ground Edward, grocer
Ground John, plumber, &c.
Jellis Wm., butcher
Kemp Charles, schoolmaster
Kimberley Geo., vict., *Swan*
Kimberley Cole, builder
Nichols John, beer retailer
Peck Henry, auctioneer
Peck John, vict., ——
Ram Matthew, blacksmith
Ram Rd., tinman & brazier
Smith Edward, shopkeeper
Weight Charles David, schoolmaster

Letters are received through the Wisbech Post Office.

NEWTON PARISH.

Newton or Newton-in-the-Isle parish, lies near the northern extremity of the county, and contains 2880 acres. Its population in 1801 was 283; in 1831, 431; and in 1841, 400 souls. The amount of assessed property is £4,718. The principal proprietors are Edward Jackson, Esq., Mr. Robert West, sen., Mr. Robert West, jun., Mr. William Peek, and Mr. James Smith.

Manor.—The bishop of Ely is lord paramount of the hundred of Wisbech: the manor of Newton, was held under the bishop, by the Colville family from nearly the time of the conquest till the year 1792, when it was sold by Richard Colville, Esq., to Mr. James Redin. Edward Jackson, Esq., of Wisbech is the present proprietor.

Newton Hall, the seat of the Colville's for a period of about 500 years, was pulled down in 1792 and a farm house erected on its site.

In the reign of Henry IV., Sir John Colville founded a *College* or large chantry 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 £51. 6s. 8d. *per annum*; the others £5., the clerks £2. 4d.; and the poor men, who lived in a house called the Bede-house, 6d. a week each, and clothing. The first statistic is given by the founder, dated 18th June 1411, in which the college is commanded to pray for the soul of the founder, and of Emma, his wife. 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 Village of Newton which is very scattered and contains a few respectable residences, stands nearly 4 miles N.W. from Wisbech near the Wisbech or Nene river.

The Church dedicated to St. James is a good building containing a nave, side aisles, spacious chancel, south porch, and square embattled tower in which is a peal of six bells, cast in 1786 at a cost of £98. 6s. 9d. The tower, porch and aisles are of good Decorated character; the nave has five drop arches with circular piers and square capitals; the clerestory windows are Perpendicular, and the chancel, which is Perpendicular, is very much in the style of Leverington. The north aisle is said to have been built by the Colville family and the south aisle by Jeffrey Wantlington.

The burial place of the Colville family at the east end of the north aisle is railed off, but strange to say there is no monument in the church to them. In the chancel is a cinque-foiled piscina under a triangular canopy, and there are

piscina's also in the north and south aisles. In the nave are several ancient monumental stones, now defaced, some of which appear to have been originally ornamented with brass; and the ancient Rood screen still separates the chancel from the nave. The windows were formerly decorated with painted glass, remnants of which were preserved till lately. The benefice is a rectory, exempt from visitation, valued in the kings books at £18. 14s. 9d. but now worth £1135., nett per annum. The patronage is vested in the bishop of Ely, and the Rev. George Whiteford, M.A., is the present rector. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £710; besides which there is a large quantity of glebe land.

The School which is supported by the parish is held in the tower of the church.

Charity.—Thomas Cripling, in 1717 left land which now yields a rental of more than £30. per annum to be divided between two poor widows of this parish and two of the parish of Leverington, alternately.

Whiteford Rev. George, M.A., rector

Farmers.

Anderson William
Boor Robert
Dearlow Thomas
Edwards William
Foster Frederick
Humes Matthew
Noble Robert
Peck William
Ream Thomas
Stockdale Samuel
Shippy Samuel
Scrimshaw William
Smith James
Topp George
West Robert, sen.
West Robert, jun.
Webster Thomas
West William
Williams Peter
Wing Thomas

Traders.

Barton John, beer retailer
Blow Joseph, schoolmaster
Ingham Geo., beer retailer
Leader Robert, blacksmith

Letters are received through the Wisbech Post Office.

OUTWELL (PART OF) PARISH.

Outwell parish is partly in this hundred but mostly in the hundred of Clackclose county of Norfolk; about 430 acres of it only being in this hundred. The whole parish contains 3,180 acres, and its population in 1801 was 1252 souls. The principal proprietors are the Rev. G. J. Huddleston, John Robb, Esq., and James Gay, Esq.,

Manors.—There are two manors in this parish: one called Bardolph belonged to the family of Fincham and was sold at the latter end of the last century; and the other Beaupre manor from the family of that name to which it was granted by Henry VIII. Before the reformation Outwell belonged to the abbey of Ramsey. From the Beaupre's the manor passed to the Bell's; from the Bell's it passed in marriage to the family of Greaves; and an heiress of the latter family brought it in marriage to the Townleys. The hall and manor are now the property of Richard Greaves Townley, Esq., M.P. of Fulbourn.

Beaupre Bell, a very singular character was one of the lords of this manor. Col. Watson says, "he was educated at Westminster school, afterwards admitted of Trinity college, Cambridge, and soon commenced a genuine and able antiquary. He made considerable collections of church notes in his own and the neighbouring counties, all which he bequeathed to the college where he

received his education. Beaupre Bell had many singularities, hardly allowing his son necessaries, and suffering his house to be much delapidated. He had five hundred horses of his own breeding, many above thirty years old, unbroke, which he allowed to come into the very hall, then uncovered." The delapidations suffered by Beaupre Bell were partially repaired by Mr. Greaves; and the hall is now the residence of the Rev. William Gale, Townley.

The Church and Hall as well as the greater part of the village stand on the Norfolk side of the parish.

The Village of Outwell is situate on slightly elevated ground at the junction of Old Nene with the Wisbech canal, about 5 miles S.E. from Wisbech, and 28 W.N.W. from Thetford. The river here is crossed by two bridges one of which is called the Norfolk, and the other the Isle bridge.

The Church dedicated to St. Clement is a fine ancient structure with nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower containing six bells. The pervading style of the building is the Perpendicular: the remains of the ancient Perpendicular rood screen which is painted oak filled with tracery, stands between the nave and chancel. In the church are two chapels or chantries formerly appropriated to the Fincham's and the Beaupre's: the latter chapel forms the most interesting portion of the exterior of the church. The living is a discharged *rectory* in the diocese of Norwich, rated in the K.B., at £16, but the tithes are now worth £600 per annum. The living is in the gift of the bishop of Ely, and the Rev. George Nichols Dealtry, M.A., is the present rector. Near the church stood a hermitage and chapel dedicated to St. Christopher; and *Mullicoat* priory was also in this parish. This priory was founded in the time of the Saxons, and though it is frequently mentioned in old presentiments on questions of drainage, yet its site is not now precisely known. It was united to the priory of Ely by king Henry VI., and its ancient possessions now belong to the dean and chapter.

There are National Schools, and schools on the British and Foreign system, here, at which the children pay only one penny per week. The Rev. W. G. Townley is the principal supporter of the former schools. Here is also a small *Wesleyan Chapel.*

*** *The following are the names of the principal inhabitants in that part of Outwell parish, situate in the Isle of Ely.*

Dealtry Rev. Geo. N., rector

Farmers.

Doubleday John,
Harvey William
Horn Anthony
Kisby William
Moles Jeremiah
Moles Thomas
Pell Thomas
Wrate Francis
Wrate William

Traders, &c.

Baxter Samuel, beer retailer
Brands John, shoemaker
Etherington John shopkpr.
Gill Charles, shoemaker
May John, carpenter
Oakes Edward, vict., *Crown*
Pearson James, shoemaker
Trueman Wm., beer retailer
Uperoft James, blacksmith
Vaught Edward, beer rtlr.
Warden Thomas, shoemaker

Letters are received through the Wisbech Post Office.

THORNEY PARISH.

This parish which lies in the north west corner of the fens contains 17,590 acres: its population in 1801 was 1,598; in 1831, 2,055; and in 1841, 2,159 souls. The amount of assessed property is £20,501. The lordship of Thorney which is co-extensive with the parish, and the sole property of the duke of Bedford is in a high state of drainage and cultivation, and inhabited by a skilful and thriving body of farmers, and a well employed and industrious peasantry. Great quantities of grain of all kinds of fine quality are grown here, and the parish is almost proverbial for the excellence of its fat stock, both beasts and sheep. William of Malmsbury who wrote in the 12th century, tells us, that in his time the neighbourhood of Thorney was a terrestrial paradise: he describes it as a plain, level and smooth as water, covered with perpetual verdure, and adorned with a variety of tall, smooth, taper and fruitful trees. "Here" he continues "is an orchard bending with apples, and there is a field covered with vines either creeping on the ground, or supported by poles; in this place also art seems to vie with nature each being impatient to bestow what the other withholds. The buildings are beautiful beyond description, and there is not an inch of ground which is not cultivated to the highest degree." It seems difficult to reconcile this glowing account of the beauty and fertility of this part of the fens, with the description which we have quoted at page 21 of this volume, from the Abbe Floriacenses, who flourished nearly two hundred years before the Malmsbury historian; unless we suppose that the latter intended to confine his eulogy to *the* one of the "variety of islands" upon which the abbey of Thorney stood, and which, we have no doubt was then both beautiful and fertile, amid the desolate waste by which it was surrounded.

Thorney was anciently called *Ancarig* or *Ankeridge*, the isle of Anchorets, from its being the site of several hermitages from a very early period. It took the name of Thorney from the number of thorns growing around.*

The Abbey.—About the year 662, a monastery or rather an assemblage or hermitages, or eremitical cells was founded here, in which several hermits of anchorites lived under the government of a prior. Tanner says that it was founded by Saxulphus, the first abbot of Medeshamstead or Peterborough, with the consent of Wulphur, king of Mercia, as early as Etheldreda's time;† and that the cells were occupied by monks from that monastery. Some of the hermits had the honour of canonization, as St. Tancred, St. Torthred, and St. Tona. In the year 870, the Danes destroyed these hermitages and murdered the prior and

* It may here be remarked that Westminster was called Thorney when the building of its magnificent Abbey commenced, from its having been covered by briars.

† Saxulphus was abbot of Peterborough in 656.

brethren; and the place lay waste until the year 972, when St. Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, founded on the site an abbey for Benedictine monks, and dedicated it in honour of St. Mary and St. Botolph. It was at this time, probably, that Ankerig received the name of Thorney. This abbey became a very opulent establishment; and its abbots attained to great power, sat in parliament, and were mitred. King John granted the patronage of it to Eustace, then bishop of Ely, and his successors. Its possessions were valued at the dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII., at £411. 12s. 11d. per annum according to Dugdale, and £508. 12s. 5d. according to Speed: great part of which, with the site of the monastery, were given in the 3rd of Edward VI. (1550), to the earl of Bedford. The members of this house exerted themselves much, like most of their brethren, for the improvement of the neighbourhood, and hence the secret of William of Malmsbury's description of the productiveness of its fields, orchards, and vineyards. That it was a building of vast extent is sufficiently clear, from the remains of foundations dug up at sundry times, at great distances from its still remaining portion. In the year 1085, the ancient church was taken down, and a new one was commenced by the abbot Gunter; this structure was extensive and magnificent; but when the abbey was dissolved, great part of it was destroyed and the rest was spared on its being made parochial. The aisles were removed in 1636; and the nave, which is 66 feet long and 28 feet broad, was repaired and fitted up for divine service. The schoolhouse occupies part of the supposed remains of the abbey cloisters. There was also an hospital for poor persons here, under the government of the abbey. Urns and coins of the emperor Trajan have been dug up near the abbey.

Manor.—As has been shown above, Thorney belonged to the abbot and monks of the abbey before the reformation, and after that event, was granted to the earl of Bedford, for that nobleman's enterprising and energetic measures in the drainage of a vast tract of low lands, at that time a mere waste, but which now ranks amongst the most fertile districts in the kingdom. The whole parish has since been an hereditary possession of the noble family of Russell. "The fens in the neighbourhood," says a recent writer, "were formerly relieved of their superfluous waters, by the very uncertain aid of wind engines. These have given way to a complete system of natural drainage; the cost of this tremendous undertaking exceeded £400,000. Its beneficial tendency will be best rendered apparent by stating, that the proprietors and occupiers of the soil presented the duke of Bedford's resident agent, Tycho Wing, Esq., with a superb piece of plate, of a suitable device, as a valuable and lasting memorial of the estimation in which they held his laborious services in the undertaking. These works were begun in 1827, and finished in 1834; Sir Edward Banks and Mr. Jolliffe, were the contractors, Sir John Rennie and the late Mr. Telford, were the directing engineers."

The Village of Thorney, which is exceedingly clean and pretty, is situated on a small eminence, eye or island, about 14 miles west from Wisbech, 7 miles east from Peterborough, 5 north from Whittlesey and 4 south from Crowland, 10 north-west from March, 39 north-west from Cambridge, and 86 miles from London. Thorney was formerly a market town, but the market has fallen into disuse. It was granted to the earl of Bedford by the charter of the Bedford Level, bearing date 1638, together with two fairs, now held on July 1st. and September 21st. These fairs are much frequented for the sale of horses and cattle. The natives of Thorney are chiefly the descendants of French refugees, or Walloons, a colony of whom settled here about the middle of the 17th century, having been employed by the earl of Bedford in draining the fens.

The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is partly a remnant of the ancient conventual church, and appears to have been formed out of the central part of the nave, which consists of two tiers of semicircular arches, resting on massive pillars. The style of architecture is mixed Saxon and Gothic, and the west front possesses considerable beauty. In 1840—1, the church was enlarged, by the addition of a sanctuary and transepts, at the east end, under the direction of Mr. Blore, and the interior elegantly refitted, at the sole expense of the duke of Bedford.

The east window, which is indeed a magnificent one, is filled with stained glass, in twenty-one compartments, representing the miracles of St. Thomas a Becket, and is a fac-simile of one in Canterbury cathedral. This window is said to have cost £1,050., and is thought to be one of the finest in the kingdom. The altar screen or reredos, is of delicate and elaborate workmanship, having the tablets of the decalogue, &c, richly illuminated. In order to mark their sense of gratitude for this act of considerate munificence on the part of his Grace the duke of Bedford, his tenantry purchased, by subscription, a fine organ, by Robson and Son, at a cost of £320. The churchyard is exceedingly neat. The epitaph of the Rev. 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 here either in french or latin, in the year 1600. The living is a donative in the gift of the duke of Bedford, and incumbency of the Rev. Joshua Cautley, M.A. The value of the living is returned at £220. nett, per annum. The duke of Bedford is impropriator of the whole tithes of the parish, and the church is exempt from the bishops jurisdiction.

The Parsonage house, near the church, is a handsome residence.

The Duke of Bedford has erected schools for boys and girls, which he supports at his own cost, he is now building a school for infants.

Thorney Abbey, formerly a seat of the dukes of Bedford, and now the residence of Tycho Wing, Esq., is an ancient mansion, pleasantly situated in tastefully laid out gardens, adjoining the village.

Cautley Rev. Joshua
Clapham John, surgeon, & registrar of births & deaths
Crane Wright, Esq.
Whitting William, Esq.
Wing Tycho, Esq., agent to the Duke of Bedford

Farmers.

Balderson Thos., Knare fen
Brown William
Buckworth J., English drove
Cave Mrs. E. Scolding grove
Crane Edward
Crane Wright E.
Elston William
Foreman Stephen
Fullard Thomas
Goodman S., Willow Hall
Gee Thomas, Dyke
Goodman Alexander, The Grove
Hemment John, Dyke
Henson John
Hurry Eliz., Stone bridge
Hurry John, Knare fen
Layton Robert M., French drove
Layton John
Maxwell John, French drove
Maxwell John
Moreton Thomas,
Morris William B.
Parnell Thomas & William, Causeway
Perkins William
Poles Samuel
Provost Samuel
Provost William, Knare fen
Provost Wright C., French drove
Rowlatt Francis, Dyke
Sisson Moses, Bukehorn rd.
Smith Henry
Wallis Edward
Wallis John, Dyke
Wallis John, jun., Bukehorn
Wallis Richard, New-cut
Watson C. F., (and maltster)
Watson Sml., Green drove
Wigginton Miller, Causeway

Traders.

Anderson John, saddler
Barnes Richard, horse-bkr.
Barnes Henry, shopkeeper
Barron John, ironmonger & carpenter
Barron Wm., shopkeeper
Bellamy Samuel, surveyor, and clerk of the works to the Duke of Bedford
Bellars James, professor of music
Bradshaw John, overlooker of drains, droves, and plantations
Bradshaw Wm. schoolmaster and surveyor
Brown John, butcher
Buck John, agent to the Norwich union Fire and Life office
Buckworth Rowland, buchr.
Bursnall Phillip, shopkpr.
Cave Alfred, grocer & drpr.
Cave Wm., builder and carpenter
Charity John, tailor
Charity Stimson, tailor
Cook John, letter receiver and constable
Crane Mrs., vict., *Three Pigeons*
Crane John, miller & baker
Dodman R., druggist, wine and spirit merchant, and agent to the Royal Farmers Fire and Hail insurance Company
Dodman Wm., vict., *Globe*
Dudgeon Mrs. plumber and glazier
Friers John, blacksmith
Fullard Wm., miller & baker
Fuller Thos., excise officer
Garton John. vict., *Chequers*
Griffin Daniel M., grocer & draper
Hardy John, bricklayer
Hare Sarah, shopkeeper
Laxton John, vict., *Duke's Head Hotel (& posting house)*
Palmer Wm., shopkeeper
Peach Robert, butcher and salesman
Perkins John, vict., *Butchers Arms*, Fen
Pickering John, tailor
Pluck M., milliner & dress maker
Popple Abraham, cooper
Popple James, shoemaker
Scandling Francis, carpntr.
Scotney Rt., grocer & drpr.
Scotney Sophia, vict., *Blue Bell*
Sharman Mrs. E., brewer & farmer
Simpson Matthew, vict., *Rose and Crown* (and farmer)
Smales Wm. carrier & higlr.
Southam Mary, grcr. & dpr.
Southam Edward, wine and spirit merchant
Stubbs Robert, hairdresser and bookseller
Wilson William and Francis, shoemakers
Woollard George, National schoolmaster
York Samuel, blacksmith

Letters are received through the Peterborough Post Office.

TYDD ST. GILES PARISH.

This parish, which contains 4,450 acres, occupies the most northern point of the county on the borders of Lincolnshire, from which it is separated by the Shire drain. Its population in 1801 was 535; in 1831, 967; and in 1841,

863 souls. The amount of assessed property is £6,554. The principal landowners are William Peckover, Esq., Hugh Jackson, Esq., Charles Metcalfe, Esq., and Joseph Hannath, Esq. The bishop of Ely is lord of the franchise.

Manor.—The manor of Tydd St. Giles, held under the bishop was in the family of Colville in the fourteenth century; at a later period it was in the family of Wood; and in the beginning of the present century it belonged to lady Trafford, having been for a considerable time in the family of her then deceased husband. Hugh Jackson, Esq., is the present possessor.

The Village of Tydd is pleasantly situated about 5 miles N.W., from Wisbech, on the extreme verge of the county.

The Church dedicated to St. Giles is an ancient structure, consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, south porch, and a detached tower in which are five bells. The nave has five semicircular arches, and one drop arch with circular piers and varied capitals—some in the Early English, and others in the Norman style of architecture. The chancel arch is a drop arch on shafts, with Early English capitals; and the roof which is groined is handsome, but much decayed. The south aisle and clerestory windows are Perpendicular, and the west window is a good modern decorated one. The west door is within an ogee arch, with three niches over it; it is braced with buttresses, and surmounted by crocketted canopies. The piers of the church all lean to the west about a foot from the plumb line. The tower which is embattled stands about forty yards from the south east angle of the chancel: its two lower stages appear to be in the Decorated style, and its upper stage Perpendicular. The benefice is a *rectory* exempt from visitation, rated in the K.B., at £21 13s. 1½d., but now worth £653 nett per annum. It is in the gift of the bishop of Ely, and the Rev. J. H. Watson, of West Wratting is the present rector. The Rev. George Peacock Blundell, B.A., is the curate.

Nicholas Breakspear is said to have been curate here, who, for planting christianity in Norway, was made a cardinal in 1154 and afterwards became pope under the name of Adrian IV.

The school which is held in a part of the church, is supported partly by the parish and partly by the rector, with a certain sum out of Marshall's charity.

For the *Charities* of the parish see the table prefixed to this hundred.

Blundell Rev. Geo. Peacock, curate
Emmitt Mrs. ——
Greeves Thomas, Esq.
Hannath Joseph, Esq.
Smith Mrs. Sarah

Farmers.

Ainsworth Edward
Button John
Cooper John
Coulson Elizabeth
Emmitt Hamond
Ewin Benjamin
Ewin Chapman
Ewin Charles
Fox Francis
Godfrey John A.
Godfrey Robert
Godfrey Valentine
Hicks Robert
Hollingsworth John
Hook William
Kilham William
Mackman John
Mackman William
Oldroyd Richard
Reed James
Scotchbrook Thomas
Shaw John

Ward John Smith
Wilson Thomas
White John
Willoughby John

Traders.

Broughton John, grocer, &c
Burrows Wm., carpenter
Clark Samuel, schoolmaster
Curtis John, tailor
Garside John, brick and tile manufacturer
Moule John, shoemaker
Nave George, baker
Parish John, vict., *Bottle & Glass*
Watson Ambrose, vict., *Bull*
Wilkinson Rt., blacksmith

Letters are received through the Wisbech Post Office.

UPWELL (PART OF) PARISH.

This is a parish like that of Outwell, situated partly in this hundred, but the greater part in the hundred of Clacklose, county of Norfolk. It includes within its boundary the chapelry of Welney, and with it contains an area of 27,420 acres, but only 7,060 acres of Upwell, and 1,900 acres of Welney are situate in this hundred. The population of the whole parish in 1801, was 2,019; in 1831, 3,471, and in 1841, 4,891 souls, 1,491 of which were at the Cambridgeshire side of Upwell, and 405 at the same side of Welney. The amount of assessed property in the whole parish is £23,760. The principal landowners are R. G. Townley, Esq., M.P., Mr. Hugh Wooll, Rev G. Huddleston, Peter Huddlestone, Esq., James Gay, Esq., and Messrs. James Beart, Morley Beart, Richard Orton, and Charles Wooll.

Manor.—The manor of Upwell anciently belonged to the abbey of Ramsey, and descended with Outwell through the families of Beaupre Bell, and Greaves to the Townleys. Richard Greaves Townley, Esq., M.P., is the present lord of the manor.

Monasteries.—In the Cambridgeshire part of the parish are the sites of two ancient religious houses: one of these having been known by the names of Welle, Mirmand or Marmaund, 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 Norfolk: its possessions were valued in 1534 at £10. 7s. 7d., nett per annum. 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 Mosyer. There are no remains of the conventual buildings. Of the priory of Thirling, as the other establishment was called, little is known, save that it existed in the year 1528. There are lands called Thirlings, in the parish, which probably belonged to it; and an old mansion in the village of Upwell bears the appearance of having been a religious house.

The Village of Upwell sometimes called Well is long and scattered, and with Outwell forms a village or street nearly four miles long on the banks of the old Nene. It is situated about six miles S.E., from Wisbech. It was formerly of much importance: in 1202, the abbot lord of the manor had a market place in it, and king Henry VI. granted the bishop of Ely and John, abbot of Ramsey,

a weekly market and a fair on St. Peter's day, the 29th of June—the fair is still held.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, stands on the Norfolk side of the parish: it is a large and beautiful structure, with nave and side aisles, chancel, porch and tower. This structure was thoroughly repaired in 1836, and the two following years, at an expense of several thousand pounds, the whole of which, with the exception of the sum of £300. raised upon the estate left by William Fox for the repairs of the church, was defrayed by the Rev. Wm. G. Townley the present rector. The interior of the edifice is elegantly finished and fitted up and is very imposing, and the east window, which consists of three lights, is filled with stained glass. This is one of the most beautifully stained glass windows in the kingdom: the centre or principal light, which is nearly three times as wide as those on the side, is occupied by a copy of Spagnoletto's celebrated picture of the Deposition from the Cross. "The figure of the body of our Lord" write the editors of the late history of Wisbech and the Fens, "exhibits painful, fidelity, and the tearful eyes of his mother who kneels over him with clasped hands and looking up to heaven, are in every respect expressive of the deepest sorrow. Mary Magdalene is kissing the feet of her Lord; and St. John raising the body from the ground to wrap it in the winding sheet, turns a face of commisseration on the afflicted one of Mary. Joseph of Arimathea stands in the back ground and two cherubs descending through the gloom, complete the composition of this powerful performance." The left compartment of the window is filled with the celebrated picture of Christ bearing the Cross, of which the original is in the chapel of Magdalen college, Oxford; and that on the right with the picture of Christ appearing after his Resurrection to Magdalen in the garden, from the picture by Raphael Mengs, in the chapel of All Souls college, Oxford. This magnificent window, which cost the sum of £600., was presented to the church by the rector. The living is a *rectory* in the deanery of Fincham, and diocese of Norwich, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £16., but now worth £6000. per annum. Richard Greaves Townley, Esq., M.P., is patron, and the Rev. William Gale Townley, M.A., rector. The rector has here and at Outwell established a free school. The *Wesleyan Methodists* have a chapel here.

Charities.—Certain lands belonging to the bishopric of Ely called Welney Runns were devised in 1765, for three lives renewable for ever to the poor of this parish. The lands at present yield £74. 15s. of which two-thirds are distributed amongst the poor of Upwell, and one-third to the poor of Welney. John Foxe, in 1626, made certain bequests to the poor of this parish on the Cambridgeshire side, amounting at present to £108. per annum. There are a few other charities, for which, see the table prefixed to this hundred; but the amount of the whole, for the isle of Ely side of the parish, is £148. 5s.

WELNEY CHAPELRY.

WELNEY is a township and chapelry in the parish of Upwell, but is mostly situated in the county of Norfolk. The isle of Ely part of it contains 1,900 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1841 was 405.

The Village of Welney, which lies near the Old Bedford river, and is about three quarters of a mile from the New Bedford river, is situate about 6 miles E.S.E. from March, and 8 miles S. from Upwell. A handsome suspension bridge* was erected here over the New Bedford river, in 1824, at a cost of more than £3000., by the Rev. Wm. G. Townley the present rector; and the same gentleman exerted himself much in making a new road across the wash of the same river in 1826.

The Church or Chapel, which had become delapidated, was lately rebuilt out of the overplus of the charities of the township, which have very much increased in value. The edifice now consists of nave and chancel built of Carr stone in the Early English style of architecture, It is seated to accommodate 400 persons, and there is a gallery at the west-end for 120 children. The pulpit and font are of Caen stone, and the east window, which was painted by Wilmshurst and presented by the rector, represents the three theological virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity. The living is a *curacy* annexed to the rectory of Upwell.

The *School*, which is held in the vestry, is called the "Charity school of William Marshall." Besides the above-mentioned charities for the township of Upwell and Welney, the latter possesses one of the most munificient charities in the county. In 1555, Mrs. Margaret Venall, of Mildenhall, left 21 acres of land for charitable and useful purposes; and in 1661, William Marshall, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, bequeathed about 749 acres in the parish, the proceeds to be disposed as follows:—one third of the profits to be expended in the repair of the chapel and bridge of Welney; one third to be distributed amongst poor

* Col. Watson gives the following description of this bridge.—"The bridge is 190 feet long, and in breadth fourteen feet; the platform or road of the bridge springs two feet in the centre, and five feet six inches above the general level of the bank, with a neat iron railing five feet high, and three feet walk on each side for foot passengers. The bridge is supported by four principal suspending chains, driven twelve feet into the ground, rivetted end to end, and properly secured by coupling plates and bolts of proportioned strength, with perpendicular suspenders supporting the lower bars, on which the beams of the bridge rest; the suspension rods are of different lengths, being nineteen in nnmber on each side. The foundation of the structure consists of sixteen strong piles of timber to each of the two piers, driven twenty-one feet in the solid bed of gravel. A large iron plate, fixed twelve feet in the ground, forms a sort of bed called the anchor, through which the chains run and to which they are fastened. The piers of the brickwork are twelve feet high, and the cast-iron piers twenty-one feet, making in all thirty-three feet from the foundation to the top of the pier."

widows, and towards apprenticing poor children, and the remaining third to be expended on repairing the highways. These charities are now united in one trust in accordance with the view of the testators.

The Wash.—"In the vicinity of Welney," write Messrs. Walker and Craddock, "is one of the peculiarities of the fen—the wash, or receptacle, left by Sir C. Vermuyden, for relieving the overflooded rivers. This wash contains 5200 acres. In summer it has the appearance of a fine grassy plain, and is then well stocked with cattle; and should the spring prove favourable, a large crop of hay, somewhat inferior in quality is often obtained from it. There are three roads over this wash—two in the south and one in the north. The waters being frequently several feet deep, the roads are marked by posts, or willows. The crossings in the south, at Mepal and Sutton, are very narrow, but the Wash is here of considerable depth. The crossing in the north, which is at Welney, is about three-quarters of a mile broad, but its shallowness renders it more easy of transit in time of flood than the narrower roadways in the south. The Old Bedford river is crossed by a cast iron bridge; the counter-drain, or delph, which runs beside it, is crossed by a wooden one; but the New Bedford river, on the opposite side of the wash, has the elegant suspension bridge we have alluded to erected over it. Mr. Townley exacts a moderate toll from both passengers and carriages over this bridge. There was formerly only a ferry at this place, and as it is the line of road between Wisbech and Ely, being nearer by seven miles than the road by March, the advantage of a bridge in lieu of a ferry —before railways were in operation—may be readily imagined. Notwithstanding this advantage, the traffic was never likely to pay the expenses of the erection; the work must therefore be considered one of those public benefactions which are unfortunately rare, but which will connect Mr. Townley's name, in two or three other instances, with posterity."

*** *The following are the names of the principal inhabitants of the Isle of Ely side of the parish of Upwell.*

Coombe R. G. surgeon
Lollard Wm., solicitor
Palmer Hanslip, solicitor
Tubbs John W., surgeon

Farmers.

Bennington Joseph
Berry Samuel
Drake John
Hobourn James
Hodson Thomas
Hoskin John
Morton George
Rayner James
Richards Thomas
Sanders John H.
Smith John
Turner John W.
Wooll Charles
Wooll George
Wooll Hugh

Traders.

Bridgeman Philip, shoemkr.
Burgess Jas., druggist
Chapman Chas., grocer and draper
Cornell H., beer retailer
Cragg Wm., beer retailer
Dennis James, butcher
Hopkin Wm., vict., *Queen's Head*, (and farmer)
Marriott Thos., tailor
Mayhew Thomas baker
Mc'Kean M. grocer & draper
Melbourn John, grcr. & dpr.
Notson B., vict., *White Lion*
Overland W., plmr. & glazr.
Ransom John, tailor
Silburn Robert, shoemaker
Tyers George, hair-dresser
Wiles Day, tailor

Letters are received through the Wisbech Post Office.

WISBECH St. MARY'S PARISH.

Wisbech St. Mary's, though generally considered a township or chapelry in the parish of Wisbech, is an independent parish, comprising the chapelry of Guyhirn, and containing together 9,800 acres, and in 1841, a population of 1931 souls, of which 332 were at the latter place. The soil is various, but of the prevailing fenny character, and amongst the principal landowners are Mr. Cheeseman Williamson, the lord of the manor, Mr. Samuel Nichols, Mr. William Gaskin, Mr. Reddan, and Mr. John Whitfield.

Manor.—For its manorial history see Wisbech St. Peter, at a subsequent page.

The Village of Wisbech St. Mary, which contains some good residences, is situate about 3 miles south west from Wisbech St. Peter's.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is supposed to have been the mother church of St. Peter's: it is a plain edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, side-aisles, south porch, and square embattled tower, in which are four bells. The chancel is large, and has seven windows; in the nave are five drop arches with octangular piers and clerestory windows, and the ceilings are flat. The font seems much older than the present church. The living is a *curacy*, annexed to the *vicarage* of Wisbech St. Peter. The bishop of Ely is patron, and the Rev. Henry Fardell, M.A., incumbent.

There is a neat *Independent Chapel* here, erected by subscription in 1843.

Hardy's School, at which 25 children are taught free, is endowed with property now yielding about £70. per annum.

GUYHIRN CHAPELRY, which is a township in this parish, is situate about 6 miles south-west from Wisbech, on the road from the latter town to Peterborough,

The Village is long and straggling; its acreage is included in the return for the parish, and the number of its inhabitants in 1841, was 332.

The Chapel of Ease, is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a body and chancel; the living is a *curacy*, annexed to that of Wisbech St. Mary's. Its annual value arising from an endowment, is about £100, and the vicar of Wisbech St. Peter's appoints the curate. Here was formerly a sect or body of dissenters called *Culymites* or Culimites, of which not a remnant is now left. Mr. Stevenson in his appendix to Bentham's History of Ely writes thus, of this sect: "The Culimites were so called from their founder, one David Culy, who lived about the time of the revolution, and was as I've been informed, a native of Guyhirn; most of the inhabitants of which place became his followers, and many from Wisbech St. Mary's, Outwell, and Upwell, until at length his flock, from small beginnings, was increased to 700 or 800. But since his death, which happened about 1718, it has been continually on the decline, and is now so much reduced, that according to the account returned in by the churchwardens, there are not

above fifteen families of this sect remaining in the diocese of Ely, who all dwell in Wisbech St. Mary's and Guyhirn. David Culy's doctrine differed very little from that of the Anabaptists, to which sect he originally belonged."

MURROW, or WISBECH MURROW, is another hamlet in this parish, situate about 2½ miles N.W. from the village of Wisbech St. Mary's. Here was formerly a chapel of ease, dedicated in honour of *Corpus Christi*, but long since decayed. The editors of "Wisbech and the Fens," in noticing the several chapels which formerly existed in this neighbourhood, say, "When this country was subjected to its former deluges, and the breakage of banks, and the casuality of heavy rains, were calamities that reduced the land to a number of Islands, and insulated the inhabitants one from another, it became necessary to provide places of worship on the spots where the settlements had been made; that is, on the spots which, during such events, formed the islands of the waste. In this manner, the chapel of Guyhirn, a chapel at Murrow, a chapel in Pigge's Drove, and a chapel in an unknown spot which is called in the old documents Kilhus or Kilhusing, were erected. None of these, however, except that of Guyhirn, is at present existing."

Charities.—Hardy's School.—Francis Hardy, by will, dated 1st March, 1726, bequeathed certain lands, now amounting to about 21 acres, and yielding about £70. per annum, to the support of a school in the parish of Wisbech St. Mary. The number to receive gratuitous education is regulated by the rental of the land, and the present number is twenty five. The sum of £1. 10s. per annum is considered sufficient remuneration to the master for the education of each free scholar. The late Doctor Jobson, of Wisbech, left the sum of £300. new 4 per cent stock, (now reduced to 3½ per cent), one third of the interest to be applied to the support of a Sunday school at Guyhirn, and the remaining two-thirds to defray the expenses of another Sunday school at the hamlet of Murrow.

John Bend of Wisbech Murrow, in 1593, left certain lands, now consisting of about 75 acres, "that the clear yearly profits of the same should be employed for and towards the making of a stock to set the poor people on work, or else to be distributed among such poor people inhabiting within Murrow, Guyhirn, Tholomer's, and St. Mary's in Wisbech, as were there born, or there continued for the space of six years together without need of relief, and that for default of such not having need to bestow the same upon, that then such part of the profits as should not be so employed should be yearly bestowed where most need should be in any of the aforesaid places in Wisbech." According to the directions of the will of the testator qualified persons receive 2s. 6d., for the first half yearly payment, which is gradually increased according to their good behaviour; there are at present 130 persons receiving relief from this charity.

Margaret Bendé, in 1605 left the sum of £50 for the use and benefit of the poor people for ever; viz., 6s. 8d., yearly to the poor of Parson Drove, and the remainder to the poor of this parish.

There are fifteen *town houses* in this parish let rent free to paupers; and the *Poor's Allotments* consist of about 25 acres which are divided into small allotments of one or two roods according to the quality of the land, and let to poor persons at a nominal rent of 2s. or 2s. 6d., per annum. Sixty-five persons enjoy the benefit of these allotments at present.

*** Marked 1 reside at Guyhirn, and 2 at Murrow.

Farmers.

1, Bothway Robert
Bothway Samuel
Brighty William
1, Carbutt Elizabeth
1, Chapman George
Cross William
1, Cummington William
1, Egar Samuel
1, Dixon John
1, Gee Edward
1, Gilby John
1, Hunt Thomas
2, Johnson David
Johnson Matthew
1, Longford John
2, Leach John
Leach John
2, Newsham William
2, Newsham William
Nichols Samuel
Oldham Charles
Peck Joseph
2, Ream William
1, Tatman Richard
1, Thorp Christopher
1, Warner Samuel
1, Warner Thomas
Williamson Cheesman Thos.
Williamson Cheesman
1, Wilkin Edward
2, Wilson Thomas
2, Whitfield John

Traders.

Betts Jas., beer retailer
1, Bradley John, shopkeeper
Brittain William, victualler, *Coach and Horses*
Brittain Wm., schoolmaster
Bull John, schoolmaster
Burrows John, shopkeeper
Cannon James, tailor
2, Cobb John, beer retailer
Ferrett John, wheelwright
2, Haynes Francis, miller
2, Hart John, beer retailer
2, Lavender W., shopkeeper
1, Offield Robt., carpenter
1, Oldfield R., beer retailer
Mudd Wm., beer retailer
1, Paine — schoolmaster
Patrick John, land surveyor
Preston John, beer retailer
1, Provost David, shopkpr.
Snushall D. vict., *Chequers*
Stanton W. R. schoolmaster
1, Twenton G. beer-retailer
1, Vincent G. beer-retailer
Wakefield John black-smith
Watson John vict. *Wheel*
Weldon James wheel-wright
Wilson Fred. black-smith
1, White John, vict. ——

Letters are received through the Wisbech Post Office.

WISBECH ST. PETER'S TOWN AND PARISH.

Wisbech, the most northern town in the county, and the second in importance, derives its name from the river Ouse or as it was anciently called the river Wis or Wise, which flows through and falls into the sea about eleven miles below it. Dugdale in describing a session of Sewers says "the freeholders of Newton, Tyd, Leverington, and Wisebeche on the north of the *river of Wise*," and again he says, "So long as the outfall of Wisebeche had its perfect being, the whole river of Ouse had there its perfect outfall, from whence the town seemeth to have taken the denomination, viz., Ouse or Wisebeche." Cooke, in his *Topographical description of Cambridgeshire*, says, "the name is derived from Ousebeach, being a compound of Ouse and beach, being the beach (from *bouche*, mouth, Fr.) or outfall of the river Ouse," But though this derivation accounts for the circumstances of situation in a much better manner than the Saxon derivation; yet it is argued that French terms were wholly unused in England before the Norman conquest, or at least before the reign of the Confessor, and Wisbech is known to have had this name some four hundred years previous

to that event.* The Saxons wrote it *Visebec* or *Wisebec*, and there seems no difficulty in attributing the first syllable to the river Ouse which is often called the *Wis* and the *Wise;* but it is more uncertain whence the latter syllable *beck* is derived. Col. Watson says, "The latter syllable has commonly, or vulgarly been considered as taking origin from *beach* of the sea; but may not the termination be found in the Saxon word *bec* which signifies water or a running river." The word *beck* is used in this signification by Leland, and indeed it seems the most rational that can be given. Dugdale mentions no less than twenty-three different streams or places in the fens which end in *beche*, and a number of others which end in *beck*, as Pinchbeck and Shirbeck; and these facts point to the signification of bech, being a stream brook or river, and consequently that Wisbech signifies the *bec* or *beche*, or stream of the Ouse. Prior to the reign of Edward I., this river ran from its source through Bedford, St. Ives, Ely, and Littleport, thence through the fens by Welney and Upwell to its outfall in the North Sea at this place; but in that monarch's reign, the great Ouse waters were carried from Littleport Chair, by way of Rebeck to join the Little Ouse or Brandon river at Priest-house, near Brandon Creek; and then took its course along with the Little Ouse (the two united being denominated the Great Ouse) by Denver, Downham, and Lynn to the sea. In the Doomsday record it is called Wisbece; Dugdale spells it Wisbeche, Wisebeche and Wyssebech; on the guild seal it is Wysbech; on the castle seal Wisebech; and in the charters Wysbeche.

Wisbech has at different times furnished evident traces of its having been a Roman station: indeed its situation, partly on the great embankments in this neighbourhood, which are supposed to have been raised by that people, for purposes of defence, coupled with its position at the junction of the principal river of the district with the sea, is strong presumptive evidence that it is the site of a Roman fort. Beaupre Bell, Esq., in his letters published in *Bib. Top.*, in 1730, gives the description of the pipes of a Roman aqueduct found here, besides several other antiquities; and Stukely, the celebrated antiquarian, supposes that Wisbech, Boston, and Spalding all originated in Roman forts, or that Roman forts were erected at all these places.

Manors.—About the year 1000, Oswy and Leofleda bestowed the manor of Wisbech with many others on the church of Ely, when their son Ailwin, afterwards bishop of Elmham, was professed a monk in that monastery. The manor of Wisbech stills remains in the church though a great part of the land has passed into other hands; the bishop of Ely is lord of the manor of Wisbech Barton, which is the paramount manor of the hundred of Wisbech, and constitutes much of the property in the town and vicinity; and the dean and chapter

* The charter of the Saxon king Wolfere to the monastery of Peterborough, in the year 664, says, "The principal river that goethe to Elme and to Wisbeche."

are lords of that part of the manor called Wisbech Murrow. Ancient records speak of a manor called *Toddenham Hall*, held by the family of Toddenham in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. *Whitehall* was a seat of the ancient family of Everard, who were settled there as early as the year 1300. The heiress of this family married into the Buckworth family. Theopholes Buckworth, bishop of Dromore was of this family and died at Whitehall in 1652. Whitehall is now the property of Mr. William Moore.

The principal landowners in the parish of Wisbech St. Peter's are the Rev. Burgess Sheepshanks, George T. Heald, Esq., Rev. Dr. Colville, Rev. Thomas Sheepshanks, John Bellamy, Esq., Thomas Wilkins, Esq., Hugh Jackson, Esq., William Peckover, Esq., Joseph Cox, Esq., Chas. Boucher, Esq., Joseph Blackburn, Esq., and the Rev. Jeremiah Jackson. At the time of the Doomsday survey the several lords of the manors in the isle of Ely possessed fisheries on their manors there, which rendered a certain number of eels annually, as has been seen at page 412: and the number annually paid by Wisbech was 28,000.

Historical Events.

Few events of much importance are recorded of the early history of Wisbech: after the decay of its river, it seems to have declined in the scale of importance, and Boston on the one side and Lynn on the other, from their commercial distinction and religious establishments seem to have far outgrown the central town of Wisbech. In the second year of the reign of Richard I. (1190), that monarch granted the tenants of the manor of Wisbech Barton an exemption from toll in all fairs or markets throughout the kingdom; and this boon was afterwards confirmed by his brother John, in 1214. In the 12th of Henry IV. (1411), it was renewed, and was again confirmed by writ of privy seal of Henry VI.; the privilege was afterwards forfeited and again restored, through the exertions of Nicholas Sandford, who died in October 1638, and lies buried in the church. His monumental stone bears the following couplet in reference to the above circumstance:

"A patterne for townmen, whom we may enrole,
For at his own charge this town he freed of TOLE."

"Unfortunately" writes Messrs. Walker and Craddock, "we do not learn the cause of this royal gift: but we may estimate the value of it from the fact, that a considerable part of the royal revenue was derived from the tolls extorted at fairs, though these were sometimes in the hands of the lords of the manor, whether churchmen or laymen." Our modern notions of fairs, the same writers continue "convey a very inadequate conception of the necessity of these places at these early stages of society. It was at their annual fairs that Tradesmen then depended for their supplies; so that much of those taxes which

are now laid in the form of customs and excise, were then extorted as tolls at fairs." During the wars between king John and his rebellious barons, the latter obtained full possession of the Isle of Ely, with the exception of one castle, to which the friends of the king retreated. Leland is of opinion that this was Ely castle, but some think it was Wisbech castle, as John himself was at it shortly afterwards, and it seems to have been attached to his cause. This king left Lynn on the 11th of October, 1216, and was at Wisbech on the 12th, and at Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, on the 15th. But in crossing the waters of the wash, his treasures, crown, regalia, and the great seal, together with the baggage, were lost and himself escaped with difficulty. It is not known with certainty in which of the rivers he suffered his loss; but M. Paris who lived in this reign, and has written his life, gives the following account, from which it appears the accident happened at Wisbech:—"Leaving the town of Lynn, which he had greatly distinguished and honoured with donations, he attempted to force a passage over the water which is called well-stream, and there suddenly and irrevocably lost all his waggons, treasures, costly goods, and regalia. A whirlpool in the middle of the water absorbed all into its depths, with men and horses, so that hardly one escaped to announce the misfortune to the king." Well-stream was a name formerly given to the great Ouse, as appears by the *Register of Peterborough*, the *Red Book of Thorney*, and other authorities, consequently the neighbourhood of Wisbech must be the scene of this historical incident. We read in Bloomfield's Collectanea, that King Edward IV., visited this town on his return from Lynn to Crowland, in 1469.

Before the draining of the fens, Wisbech was subject to very destructive inundations: the first mentioned in history occurred in the year 1236, when many lives were lost; the whole town was almost destroyed, and the country for many miles round was laid under water. Holinshed, thus describes this dreadful calamity: "On the morrow after the feast of St. Martin, and certain days after, the sea burst out with such tides and tempests of wind, that the marish countries neare to the same were drowned and overflowen, beside great heards and flocks of cattel that perished. The sea rose continually, inflowing for the space of two days and one night without ebbing, by reason of the nightly violence of contrary winds. At Wisbech also, and in villages thereabouts the people were drowned in great numbers, so that in one village there were buried one hundred corpses in one day." "The sea," says Matthew of Westminster, "was raised much higher than usual, and the storm continued eight days, so that of men, small ships, and cattle, great multitudes perished." In the year 1260, another great flood is recorded by which it is said "the town of Wisbech and the castle were utterly destroyed." Similar calamities, not quite so fatal in their consequences have occurred at various times, but the last inundation of the sea, by which the

town and neighbourhood 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. The last two destructive accidents were recorded by the vicar, on a tablet in the church, which has since been removed, but the inscription was as follows :

"To the immortal praise of God Almighty, that saveth his people in all adversities.—Be it kept in perpetual memory, that on the feast of All Saints, being the 1st of November, in the year of our Lord, 1613, late in the night, *the sea* broke in, through the violence of a north-east wind meeting with the spring tide, and overflowed all Marshland, with this town of Wisbech, both on the north side and the south, and almost the whole hundred round about, to the great danger of men's lives, and the loss of some. Beside the exceeding great loss which these countries sustained through the breach of banks and spoil of corn, cattle, and houses, which could not be estimated.

"The next year following, *i. e.*, the year of our Lord, 1614, upon the 23rd day of March, the country was again overflowed with the *fresh waters*, which came down in such abundance, through the extraordinary great snow that fell that year, in January and February, that not only this town, whereof the south side only was lost, but the greatest part of the grounds within the South Eau Bank in Holland, from Spalding to Tidd St. Giles, was drowned, and almost wholly lost for that year.

"Moreover, a great part of Marshland, from their bank called the Edge between their towns and the Smeeth, to the new Podike, was lost through divers breaches between Salter's lode and Downham bridge. In conclusion, many towns in Norfolk, confining with Marshland, and most part of this whole Isle of Ely."

D: O: M: S:

O frugum fæcunda Domus nimiumque beata,
Si male vicinus non premereris aquis.
Quas, tu cum sedeas, imis in vallibus, a te
Quis prohibere undas, ni deus ipse protest ?
Scilicet in fluctus nequicquam tenditur agger,
Atque infida suo sedat arena mari ;
Quod si te impietas, fraudes, scortatio, fædus,
Commaculant, ab aquis cur velet ista deus ?*

"Posuit Joshua Blaxton in Theoligia Baccalaureus et hujus Ecclesiæ Dignus Vicarius."

* "O fruitful fane ! too happy wouldst thou be,
Wert thou from dread of inundation free,
When floods shall menace this low marshy plain,
'Tis God alone their fury can restrain.

Another of those great storms and inundations occurred in October 1571, by which Wisbech and the surrounding country were flooded several feet deep. Holinshed who describes it at some length says "the sea broke in between Wisbech and Walsoken, and at the Cross Keies, drowning Tilneie and Old Lin, St. Marie, Teding St. Marie, Tid St. Marie, Tid St. John, Wauple, Walton, Walsoken, Emnie, Jarman's, and Stow Bridge, all being in the space of ten miles: these towns and villages were overflown, that is to say Wisbech, Guihorne, Parson Drove, and Hobhouse"* "Mumby Chapell" he continues, "the whole toune was lost, except three houses. A shippe was driven upon an house; the sailers, thinking they had bin upon a rocke, committed themselves to God: and three of the mariners lept out of the shippe, and chaunced to take hold on the house toppe, and so saved themselves: and the wife of the same, lying in child bed, did climbe uppe into the toppe of the house and was also saved by the mariners, her husband and child being both drowned. * * The church was wholly overthrown, except the steeple. * * * * Wentford (Wansford) bridge, being very strong, of eight arches in length had three of the arches broken and clean carried away. * * * * Boorne (Bourn) was overflowed to the midway of the height of the church." After the attention of the "Islanders" had been directed to a systematic protection of the fens by means of drains and embankments, the commissioners of Sewers held many of their commissions or sessions at Wisbech, and sometimes at the castle, which was soon re-built after its destruction in the inundation of 1260. In 1587—8, the plague visited Wisbech and carried off a great number. "This visitation seems to have been at its height during the autumn as we find, from the parish register, that 42 were buried in September and 62 in October; after which the numbers declined to about 20. The average monthly mortality for the ten preceeding years was about 5; and the average yearly mortality for the same period was 55. The average yearly mortality for the ten succeeding years was 112, but the mortality for this year, 1587, was 206. Taking the average of these ten preceding and ten succeeding years, we find there died about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in 1587, for 1 during the above period of 20 years. It would thus seem that about 130 were carried off by this disease out of a population which, at a rude estimate, formed by comparison of the births, deaths, and marriages, we compute to have been about 2500."†

In vain its banks the rising waters brave,
In vain the sand repels the foaming wave;
But should foul crimes thy sacred walls disgrace,
In help divine thy trust how canst thou place?"

Translation of Col. Watson's History.

* This Hobhouse was an Almshouse.

† Walker and Craddock.

Thurloe, Cromwell's chief secretary of state, purchased the castle, as his residence, and was elected one of the capital Burgesses of Wisbech, during the Protectorate. It is thought to be through this connexion that in the parliament which Richard Cromwell summoned in 1658, a writ was issued for the burgesses of Wisbech to elect a member. Secretary Thurloe was elected, but being also chosen for Cambridge and Huntingdon, he selected Cambridge as his constituency, and Wisbech, was never again allowed this honour. In 1740, writes Col. Watson, "there was a great frost, followed by an untoward summer, which brought on a rise in provisions with high price of grain; and on Sunday, 29th of June a mob gathered together near the town, entered the same and broke the corn merchant's windows, seized about twenty-five lasts of wheat, and forced waggons to carry it off, when they sold the same at fourpence per bushel, and some at a penny; they then levied contributions on the shopkeepers, and collected upwards of £30. This alarming the gentry and richer sort of traders, who at first thought themselves unconcerned, they met on the 1st of July, subscribed nearly £200., and by beat of drum enlisted above five hundred men, with whom they marched to Upwell (the chief rendezvous of the rioters), where they took about forty of them, who with others taken elsewhere, in all about sixty, were laid in irons, by which means peace was restored." In 1797, a corps of 60 volunteers, consisting of the principal tradesmen was organised here, and continued embodied till the proclamation of peace in 1801.

Whilst Oliver Cromwell was governor of the isle of Ely he caused fortifications to be raised near the Horseshoe, on the north-west side of Wisbech, to secure the passes out of Lincolnshire which continued faithful to the king. The troops stationed to defend them were commanded by Col. Sir John Palgrave, and captain W. Dodson, and the ammunition and other warlike stores were obtained through the captain of a Dutch ship, which the queen had dispatched from Holland, for the use of the loyalists, In 1643, the burgesses of Wisbech lent the sum of £150. to Captain Dodson, who was then besieging Crowland, and on the 26th of March, 1644, they delivered to Major John Ireton, three bandoliers, two swords, and other arms for the service of the parliament. They also furnished the latter with a loan of £250. towards raising a troop of horse for the defence of the isle of Ely.

After the disbanding of the volunteers, and when England was threatened with a French invasion, under Napoleon, Wisbech raised 300 men, and an additional light infantry company was formed there in 1807, which with reinforcements from Thorney and Whittlesey, the battalion consisted of 600 rank and file, and was called "The third Cambridge Regiment of Voluntary Infantry." In 1808, an Act passed for enabling his Majesty to establish a permanent local militia force, under certain restrictions, for the defence of the

realm: corps of volunteers were allowed to transfer themselves into such local militia; the officers were required to have the same qualifications as the regular militia; and under the act most of the volunteers of the district transferred their services into the local militia, and one regiment of 1200 men was formed in the Isle of Ely, under the command of the earl of Hardwicke. Colonel Watson, the historian of Wisbech, held his commission in this regiment. A similar regiment was formed at the same time for the county, or the southern part of Cambridgeshire. In 1810, the corporation obtained an Act of Parliament for establishing a cattle market, removing the shambles, paving, cleansing, lighting and watching the town, removing nuisances, and improving the port and harbour, &c. On Wednesday the 15th of June, 1814, a grand festival was celebrated, and a public dinner was given on the Market-hill, with rustic sports and a general illumination at night to celebrate the restoration of peace, by the abdication of Buonaparte.

The Market-hill of Wisbech has more than once been the scene of festivity on occasions for public rejoicing: we quote the following from the recently published History of Wisbech, by Walker and Craddock: "Public dinners on the Market-hill, have been a popular way of celebrating such national events as coronations, at Wisbech. That of George IV., in 1821, seems to have been unusually spirited, and the manner with which it was conducted has been imitated on the two subsequent coronations. The expenses were covered by a public subscription; and the provision included bread, beef, mutton, plum-pudding, and beer, to which field-sports were added. Three-quarters of a pound of meat, and half a pound of pudding, were estimated for each individual. One ox, two heifers, and fourteen sheep were purchased; about four thousand four hundred penny loaves, and thirty-one barrels of beer were provided; and the feast was enlivened by twenty-six musicians. The stewards met at the Town Hall, at half-past twelve; about one they moved from thence to the Market-hill, preceded by the town constables with staves, band of music and the colors belonging to the Wisbech Battalion of militia. The tables were all ranged in regular order in the market-place. An elevated table was prepared for the stewards about the centre. The town bailiff presided. More than four thousand three hundred persons seated themselves at the tables, with more than three thousand surrounding spectators. On the first signal of the trumpet the tables were loaded with beef, puddings, and vegetables, and the second grace was said by the Rev. Dr. Jobson, the vicar. After dinner, the stewards, escorted by the band, colors, drums, and fifes conducted the company to the field appointed for rustic sports. The total expenses amounted to £296. 19s. 3d. The great difficulty on such occasions is to make an intermixed multitude conform to order, however strictly enforced. A little incident is sufficient to throw

all into confusion, and to produce a disagreeable scene of what was intended to be a pleasing one. The next coronation, celebrated by a similar festival, was that of William IV., in 1831. Everything was arranged in the same order as that of George IV., and a military precision and regularity was expected. But, unfortunately, the day proved rainy; the torrents which fell just as dinner should have commenced, proved a drawback to the banquet. Carvers sat under umbrellas before vacant tables; many dishes never arrived at their destination; and those which got there were scarcely more fortunate—their contents vanished mysteriously, as if they had melted in the rain; and aprons, baskets, pockets, and all receptacles served, in the confusion, to diminish the prospects of the hungry. The third and last coronation banquet, which happened in 1838, was more fortunate. The day proved fine, and all seemed to vie in their honor of a lady ruler. The decorations of the tables and surrounding houses which consisted principally of evergreens and flowers, were numerous and tasteful, and the whole scene was orderly and spirited, Nearly 5,000 persons are said to have been regaled on this occasion, and the statistics which we subjoin from a report printed at the time, will give an idea of the consumption of the day.*

The subscription for this feast amounted to upwards of £430., and required only a few additional pounds to make up the expenses, which did not exceed £450. Rural sports followed as on the other occasions."

On the occasion of her present Majesty's, then princess Victoria, and her mother's, the duchess of Kent's visit to Burghley, in September, 1835, the corporation of Wisbech sent a deputation to Burghley, to request permission to present a corporation address on her passing: but Sir John Conroy having communicated to them that it was an invariable rule not to receive an address on merely passing through a town, the corporation resolved that a procession be formed to meet their royal highnesses on their arrival, and to escort them through the town, which was accordingly done. An elegant copy of Watson's History of Wisbech, belonging to the town bailiff, was, at the same time presented to their royal highnesses.

The Castle.

As we have seen at page 20, William the Conqueror built a castle here during the time that the Isle of Ely was held against him by the English barons:

* "Beef, 264 joints, weighing 4830 pounds, Plum puddings, 521, each weighing 7 pounds. (These puddings contained the following proportion of ingredients:—Flour 1246 lbs., spice, 3 lbs., sugar, 392 lbs., suet, 280 lbs., milk, 480 pints, eggs, 2450) 4983 penny loaves; 8992 pints of ale; 16 lbs., of mustard in 294 pots; 56 lbs., of salt in 400 salts; 15 lbs. of tobacco; 1152 pipes; and 1150 yards of cloth for the tables."

this castle is not mentioned in the Doomsday book: it is supposed by some to have been originally nothing more than an entrenchment, constructed of "turfs." The Doomsday survey was completed in 1086, and if the date of the foundation of the castle, 1071, as given by some writers, be correct, the omission is then accounted for. Stephenson, in his *Supplement to Bentham's Ely*, gives the following particulars of this fortress: "The castle is said to have been destroyed by a dreadful inundation in 1236; it appears, however, to have been soon rebuilt, as we meet with the name of a constable or keeper of the castle, in 1246. The building was kept in repair by certain persons of West Walton, who held their estates by a tenure to that effect. It is probable that this building was dismantled in the reign of Henry II., and it appears that bishop Morton erected a new one of brick on its site, between 1471 and 1473, from which period it became a palace of the bishops of Ely. And from 1609 to 1619, bishop Andrews expended considerable sums on this and his other residence.

When the possessions of the church were sold at the Restoration,* Thurloe, afterwards secretary of Oliver Cromwell, purchased the castle and erected the edifice, apparently after a design by Inigo Jones, and here he resided, when he was chosen to represent the town of Wisbech, in 1658, for then it was intended to have made that a borough town; but it did not take place, and he was returned for Cambridge. Upon the restoration of Charles II., the castle reverted to the see. From that time the building was leased to several respectable families, among others, to the ancestors of Sigismund Trafford Southwell, Esq., high sheriff of Norfolk, in 1816, who descended from Sir Marmion de Suell, or Southwell, in the reign of Edward III. At length bishop Yorke sold the premises under an act of parliament to Joseph Medworth, Esq., who pulled down the buildings, and erected several elegant houses on the site. We have no description or graphical representation of the castle, before the time of secretary Thurloe. But the particulars below induce us to suppose that it was a place of strength. In June, 1403, the keeper of the arms was paid 3d. a day. The walls were rebuilt with ragstone, and a new bridge was erected. In 1404, the drawbridge *(le draughtbrigg)* towards the church occurs, and the moat round the *Julik* was scoured out. In 1409, new *Floud Gate*, which cost £30. 3s., and a new water gate, were erected. In 1410, a new *Ponstractabilis* towards the church, a chapel within and a bridge without the castle, also a garden and dove-house in the castle which lets for 6s. 8d. a year, are frequently mentioned; and it is noted that the dove-house was totally destroyed in 1513, and that it was walled round and moated. It was also a place of custody for state prisoners, at a very early period; for it is recorded that in 1297, Edmund Hastings, of the

* This is probably a misprint for *revolution*.

county of Suffolk, manumised John de Drommon, of Scotland, a prisoner in the castle, on condition that as soon as possible he should go to king Edward I., then beyond sea, and serve him well and faithfully against the king of France, and all his other enemies. In 1314, Robert Wishart, bishop of Glasgow, and the wife of Robert Brus, were prisoners here, and conducted from hence to York. In 1414, Dns Heyle, and other prisoners taken by the earl of Dorchester, were kept by permission of bishop Fordham. In 1476, the prison was repaired. The following dignitaries died here under a charge of conspiracy against the government of queen Elizabeth: Thomas White, bishop of Lincoln, in 1584; John Fakenham, abbot of Westminster, 1585, after a confinement of twenty-six years; and Thomas Watson, bishop of Lincoln, in 1587, confined here twenty-eight years. All these persons were buried in Wisbech church.

The office of constable or keeper of the castle appears to have been always conferred upon a person of distinction, who had his deputy, and held Courts Leet, Baron, and Hundred Courts. The Courts for Wisbech were held in the mote-hall, and a gallows was erected in Gallows Marsh, in 1348. His stipend, in 1301, was 3s. 10d. a week, the gaoler's 1s. 6d., and the Præpositus 10d. From 1368 to 1370 the wages were paid to the *Janitor*, or porter, *in defectu constabularii*. In 1430 it was 20 marks in silver, or £13. 6s. 8d. paid in equal quarterly portions, a robe for himself, another for his deputy, or 40s. in lieu thereof, 40,000 turfs, 10 car-loads of hay, 45 quarters 5 bushels of oats, and a sufficient quantity of straw or litter for three horses annually. In 1514 the fee is stated at £26. 7s. 8d. without specifying particulars. The constable's dwelling was a hall which was new-built of freestone in 1404, near the gates of the castle, and the chamber at the ends of the same, and upon the gates. In one patent, 1443, the houses and chambers called *Le Dungeon* are allotted to the constable, who was answerable for the safety of the prisoners committed to the gaol. Accordingly, Sir Andrew Oggard, in 1452, and Sir James Hobard, in 1494, were each fined £5. by the justices at Ely, for the escape of felons." "It appears to have been first used as a palace" writes Messrs Walker and Craddock "by the Bishops of Ely about 1483, when Bishop Morton re-constructed it. This eminent person is said to have usually resided here during part of the year. After him Bishop Alcock, his successor, used it at his residence, and died here in 1500. Though a palace, this castle still continued a prison, and it is not impossible that the bishop might be holding his court in one part while Catholic priests and Jesuits, to the confinement of whom it was assigned, might be walking in chains in another. Col. Watson conjectures that it was used as a prison only during the twenty years' vacancy which occurred in the See of Ely in the reign of Elizabeth, but it appears to have been commonly used for that purpose afterwards, for in the third year of Charles I., we find the

Commons congratulating the Crown that it had driven all the "Papists and Jesuits, enemies of church and state, to lurk in dark corners like the suns of darkness," and this was followed by a proclamation ordering a levy upon their estates of two-thirds of their value, and for all priests and jesuits not already banished to be confined in the castle of Wisbech. Watson, Bishop of Lincoln, was confined here about eight years, after having been in confinement near twenty years in some place in or about London. He obtained the bishopric of Lincoln from Mary in 1557, and immediately applied himself to the recovery of its ancient possessions, and succeeded in procuring plate, vestments, furniture, estates, and got the patronage of above a hundred benefices. But these were all resumed by Elizabeth. Watson was deprived of his See in 1559, and died in Wisbech castle in 1587. "Amongst the celebrated prisoners confined here," continues the same authority, "we must not omit Robert Catesby and Francis Tresham—the plotter and counter-plotter of the Gunpowder Treason, as they may be called; for Catesby is generally considered to have been the principal promoter of that infamous conspiracy, and Tresham is supposed to have written the letter to Lord Monteagle, which, in the end, exploded the scheme. They appear to have been sent here as suspicious characters on the threatened invasion of Spain, when the hopes of the Catholics were high, and conspiracies and treasons frequent or imagined to be so. We do not know but the Wisbech confinement of two such characters may have had an important influence in contriving the conspiracy which has made them so notorious." According to Colonel Watson, the castle covered two acres of land, and stood in the midst of four other acres at the boundary of which was a strong wall, and on the outside next the town was a ditch or moat, forty feet wide, and there was no way to the castle but by a drawbridge in the west front." He also informs us that this castle was more than once in a state of siege, and that, for the better and more secret conveying of intelligence at those times, between the garrison and their friends, lead pipes were laid within the walls underground, and under the walls and ditch to the outside, next Deadman's lane, and by the pipes being branched out to all parts of the basement story of the building, intelligence is said to have been conveyed either to or from the garrison. On digging up the foundation of the castle premises, such pipes or tubes were found in the lower part, about three inches in diameter, extending to the moat from the four quarters of the building.

After the restoration the castle appears to have been disused as an episcopal residence, and as a prison, and was generally leased to some considerable family. The Southell's leased it, and resided in it for several years. In 1793, the bishop of Ely having procured an act for the sale of this estate, and the appropriation of the monies arising from it to the purchase of other lands; it was put up to sale by auction in London, and purchased by Mr. Medworth, of Bermondsey,

for £1945., and £300. more for the materials. This gentleman, after clearing the ground (about 5 acres) upon which the castle and its offices stood, commenced building the houses now called the Crescent. Mr. Medworth continued to reside at the castle until the year 1816, when he took it down, and erected upon its site the building now in the occupation of Mr. Charles Boucher, jun. Two cannons formerly used for the defence of the castle, are yet in the castle gardens, and the four gateways which formed the immediate entrances into the inner court, still stand, built into the garden walls. The seal of the governor of this castle is now in the possession of —— Colville, Esq., of Duffield Hall, and Lullington, in Derbyshire, whose ancestor, Sir John de Colville was governor here in 1410.

CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE.

William Justice	1246	Sir Thomas Grey	1476
Simon de Dullingham	1262	Sir Thomas Hobard	1489
Richard de Halstead	1308	Walter and Miles Hubbard	1525
Thomas de Bramstone	1401	Thomas Megges, Arm.	1531
Sir John de Rochford	1403	Sir Richard Cromwell	——
Sir John de Colville	1410	William Chester, sen. Esq.	1605
Sir Andrew Hoggard or Oggard	1446	Matthias Taylor, Esq.	1633

The Ancient Guild.

The guild of the Holy Trinity, which was a religious fraternity, was founded in 1379, and consisted originally of an alderman, clerk, bailiffs, dean, and two chamberlains, and about 60 brethren; but as the society increased in wealth and importance, the number of officers was increased. Its object seem to have been "to provide those expensive church ceremonies and officers, such as priests, daily masses, masses for the soul, decorations for the altar, which could only be provided by the poorer classes by mutual small contributions."

The following particulars of this ancient community are gathered or extracted from "*The History of Wisbech and the Fens*," by Messrs. Walker and Craddock, a work to which we are indebted for much valuable information, and from which we take copious extracts in this account of Wisbech and its neighbourhood.

The singular proceedings of the guild from which our authority quotes, are contained in a thin folio volume; the first entry is made in 1397, but a period of 44 years elapses before there is another entry. These entries are in Latin until the year 1470, when the first English entry occurs; and the entries are not wholly in English until 1513. The payments of the 67 brethren, in 1379, altogether amounted to £13. 14s., but whether each brother was obliged to pay a certain yearly sum, or whether it was ruled by the necessity of the company, is not very clear. The revenues of the guild, which seem at first to have been wholly per-

sonal contributions, and the entrance fees of new members or novices, after a time increased by the bequests of land made by different members, mostly on condition that prayers and masses might be offered for the eternal repose of their souls. "After this kind of property became of some value, we meet with a Balie to look after their estates, among their officers, and from this source our Town Bailiff, of nearly three hundred years, was derived." The president or chief officer of the fraternity was the *Alderman* whose duties were to preside at all meetings; affix the seal of the guild to all writings, agreements, leases, or grants, made by the body, but not without the consent of a certain number "of the most honest men, brethren of the guild;" to sue and recover monies, prosecute for debts, recover tenths from those who owed them, and "go to church and make offering with the brethren, &c., at their dead day."—"The long chest, shett wt. iij locks, whereof the said Alderman to have one key, and the eche of the Chableyes for the time being a key." The duties of the *Scabina*, two in number, was to provide the necessaries of the guild, to buy wax for the altars, and make all payments in the church, and receive legacies.

The Clerk, in 1503, is ordered "to be at first mass in the morning when required by the chaplain, and to celebrate the first mass in his surplice;" and in 1511, he is ordered to translate the first statutes. The duties of the *Dean* may be collected from the following orders, which are scattered over the records concerning him. In 1460, he is ordered to "warn all the brothers and sisters if any brother die, that they may come and make an offering for the soul of the departed." In 1470, it is "ordered that on every principal day after dinner and supper, the dean shall proclaim with an open voice, that every man and woman shall pray devoutly for the souls of all the brethren and sisters of this guild, and for all christian souls, and to keep silence while the guild priest shall say grace and *de profundis*, *&c.*, for all christian souls." In 1477 he was ordered to keep at the altar of the Holy Trinity on every Principal Day four waxes called tapers; and in 1478 he is ordered to demand of persons last admitted the wax which they owe for their admission. The *Chamberlains* are frequently alluded to; one of the earliest orders recorded is, that they "shall go before all the brethren of this guild to church on the vigil of the Holy Trinity, to even-song (vespers), the next day to mass and even-song, and so to come home to the hall before the said brethren, with their garlands and tipstaves in their hands." The duties of the *Chaplain* was, as the nature of the office implies, to officiate in the church. In 1469, he is ordered "to pray for the good estate, tranquility, and peace of all the realm, and for the souls of all those who have entered the fraternity, and continued therein, to the honour and laud of Almighty God, on pain of 20s., to the use of the Guild." In 1497, he is ordered to celebrate mass at "the altar of the Holy Trinity, from the fifth to the seventh hour;" and it also ordered that "eight

chaplains should celebrate, on certain days, at the altar of the Virgin Mary." His salary is stated at 6s. 4d. The duties of the *Priests* are frequently set forth. In 1514 "We ordain that one of our priests that shall say mass next after the first mass be said in the said chapel, that same priest shall say five masses in the same chapel for every brother and sister by name immediately after their 'ded daye,' such masses as the friends of the dead will desire the said priest to say." 1517, "We will and order that our priests of this guild shall say mass in the manner following, that is to say the first mass to be said in the chapel of the Holy Trinity of Wisbech at six of the clock, and another of the said priests to sing mass by note in the chapel of our blessed lady there at eight of the clock, and another of the said priests to say mass in the said chapel of the Holy Trinity when he is disposed. Also we will and order that all our foresaid priests shall always be ready every day in their surplices to help to sing our ladys mass and anthem in the said chapel of our blessed lady, and all other divine services to be sang in the said chapel and church of Wisbech, in pain of such of our said priests so making default, for every day four-pence to the profit of this guild. Also we ordain that none of our said priests shall not go out of town for the space of a day and a night without leave of the said alderman, or his deputy." In 1524, "We will and ordain that the morrow-mass priest shall at all times 'kepe ther mores in doing morrow mass', and always at the said mass, at time convenient, shall turn them and pray for the souls by name as they were wont to do with *de p'fundus* and other 'origsune' after the old constitution and ordinance, and also the said morrow-mass priest shall hereafter do even-song on every sunday and other holidays in the chapel at the time when they begin Compline. Also we ordain that the said priest and clerk shall always be ready to begin our lady's mass at eight of the clock without any further delay and the anthem in summer-time at six of the clock, and in winter-time at three of the clock." In 1533 "Ordained that none of the Guild priests from henceforth shall sing at the lectern without a surplice, under pain of every time so doing four-pence to be paid of his and their wages for so doing."

The *Principal Day*, which was probably the feast of the Holy Trinity was the greatest annual festival of the guild: on that occasion all the old ordinances were read, and services were performed at the church with unusual splendour, and the brethren dined and supped together at the hall. The Records furnish several particulars of this day:—in 1473 the clerk and dean are ordered "to get provided against the principal feasts certain wax shots and 7 torches, and to buy wax "at Sterbrigefeyre next." The church was especially cared for on this occasion, and the whole fraternity, preceded by the Aldermen and the Chamberlains, "with their garlands and typye stavyes in their hands," went to mass in their cloth hoods. The altar seems also to have been highly decorated. By an order

of 1477, a number of ornaments are delivered to the dean for this purpose, and nine crowns and panels with the jewels, are mentioned as portions of the decorations. The provisions for the dinner are not less great. In 1460, it is ordered that this anniversary shall be celebrated with bucknard and potage for the first course, with *ancis;* and at the second course, one stroke of veal and no more, and for supper pullets and chitterlings. In 1463, this fare was improved upon, for in addition to the bucknard and the stroke of veal and ancis, they ordered seven bushels of frumenty and six dozen of good beer. Supper is always provided for, and it was more necessary at that time than in these days, when, influenced by an artificial system, it is not unusual to dine at supper-time; for then they dined at ten or eleven in the morning, and supped at four in the afternoon. For supper, they ordered lamb or mutton, with chickens or pigeons, and that they should have 2s. worth of spices, "and if they order any more they shall pay for it out of their own purses." In 1464, the expenses of this feast amounted to 41s. 3d., with two minstrels, who were each to have 2s.; and in 1465, to 43s. 8½d., of which sum 2s. 4d. was paid for a calf, 3s. 6d. for 3 lambs, 3s. for 5 porkers, 3s. 4d. for 44 chickens, and the remainder for honey, spices, cooks' stipend, minstrels, &c. Dinner was a long and important meal in this age, and three hours were not unfrequently consumed at it. But the intervals between the courses, which were probably very long, were entertained with various amusements, which the entries of the old guild lead us to suppose were not wanting at their festivals. We find various notices of the employment of minstrels, who were the usual accompaniments of a respectable entertainment, and the dancers referred to in the first entry, probably exhibited themselves between the "potage," and the "stroke of veal," or between the "frumenty," and the "chitterlings." It seems also not unlikely that these hearty ancestors of our corporation employed occasionally higher amusements than that of minstrels and dancers to cheer the intervals of their solid courses; for, in 1464, there is an order that the alderman should procure all men and women to give something for the *performances* of the guild. In 1481, there is an order respecting some revels, and in 1525, the Scevens are ordered hereafter that they shall "sufficiently kepe the revell." The performances here mentioned, appear to point to the miracle plays or mysteries, which were now in high repute both by the court and in the country. They were often acted on moveable platforms in the public street, and opened the way for those magnificent dramatic productions which have assisted in immortalizing the age of Elizabeth. Revels are frequently confounded with these miracle plays, though they designate mummings and buffooneries, so popular and common in this age." In 1462, there were eight other guilds in Wisbech, of which nothing save their names are now known. An entry in the books of the principal guild tells us that they were the guilds

of St. George, Corpus Christi, the Cross, St. Lawrence, St. John the Baptist, St. Peter, St. Thomas, and the Virgin Mary. There are now but two impressions of the seal of the guild of the Holy Trinity, one of which is very much dilapidated, and the other, in a good state of preservation. The latter is attached to a small deed of release of right in a tenement situate in the castle ditch; and in the possession of John Bellamy, Esq., of Wisbech. Engravings of it, together with the ancient seal of the castle, are preserved in the History of Wisbech, by Walker and Craddock.

The Corporation.

Wisbech was incorporated by king Edward VI., by an act of parliament passed soon after his accession to the throne. It having been proved to his majesty's commissioners that the guild had supported a grammar school for the education of poor persons, and that the piers, jetties, walls or banks, against the rage of the sea, had been maintained by it; a charter of incorporation was obtained through the influence of Bishop Gooderick, which invested the burgesses with all the possessions of the Trinity guild, the revenues of which were then estimated at £28. 2s. 3¼d. For this charter, which is dated 1st of June, 1549, the town paid to the king £260. 10s. 10d., being twenty years purchase of the clear annual value of £14. 1s. 6¼d. which was the estimate of the funds given in to the crown, and which doubtless fell far short of the real value of the estates. The act recites that in consideration of the above payment, and at the instance of Thomas, bishop of Ely, the inhabitants of Wisbech "from henceforth may and shall be in fact and in name one body, and one community of themselves for ever incorporated." "This incorporating act" says the authority so frequently quoted, "was of the simplest description of these privileges, and approached more nearly the original form of the municipal privilege than any other in the kingdom. Corporations consisted originally, neither of a select body, nor a legitimate head. The inhabitants of the town after having procured from the king a Charta, under agreement of a certain yearly sum to be rendered to the crown, and which before had been framed by the sheriff, or some other crown functionary, became by common agreement their own legislators. In process of time, when the population increased, and the occupations of the people became more divided, the simple form of constituting every inhabitant a part of the corporation became by mutual consent to be lodged in the hands of a certain number of the principal inhabitants—say ten—who were chosen from the whole democratic class beneath them. This was ostensibly the

INCOME.

	£.	s.	d.
The balance due to the Treasurer on the 1st September, 1848	232	2	7
Rents £2272 14 3			
Deduct property tax £ 44 19 11			
Arrears 638 13 7			
683 13 6			
	1589	0	9
Borough rates after deducting collector's poundage, and arrears	359	16	2
Dividend from the Wisbech canal company	3	0	0
Transfer from cattle market estate	281	16	9
The Wharfinger, on account of the Crane	110	0	0
Fines on convictions	2	2	6
Miscellaneous	29	1	9
Balance due to the Treasurer 1st September, 1849	106	19	4
	2713	19	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries	185	16	6
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	64	1	6
Police and Constables	473	8	0
Lighting and Cleansing	153	7	2
Administration of Justice	33	11	10
Public Works	289	9	11
Charities	139	5	8
Municipal Elections	25	10	6
Printing, Advertising and Stationery	39	14	11
Law Expenses & Clerk's Disbursements	56	6	10
Interest	322	5	5
Sinking Fund	800	0	0
Annuity	48	10	10
Grammar School	14	0	0
Pumps and Engines	33	0	1
Miscellaneous	35	10	8
	£2713	19	10

The following table shews the annual income of the Corporation since the Municipal Act in 1835 :—

Year ending 1st. Sep.	GENERAL PURPOSES.						CATTLE MARKET.			PORT & HARBOUR.		
	Rents.			Borough Rates.			Rental.			Receipts from Tonnage.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1836	1146	0	0				230	5	0	1082	17	11
1837	1986	12	0	222	9	9	368	0	0	1356	15	0
1838	1956	15	4	664	15	7	456	1	0	1245	0	0
1839	2033	9	2	480	13	8	425	0	0	1213	19	9
1840	1922	1	8	230	17	7	426	2	6	1373	11	3
1841	1888	17	6	358	13	11	416	2	6	1450	14	6
1842	1949	13	3	364	2	1	445	10	0	1428	7	0
1843	2070	19	6	364	19	4	460	10	0	1517	1	0
1844	2150	10	6	376	6	7	450	10	0	1567	8	9
1845	2304	10	0	396	6	0	436	0	0	1995	19	6
1846	2398	0	0	377	9	10	421	10	0	1949	2	9
1847	2250	3	9	385	6	9	427	16	0	2093	0	9
1848	2425	17	3	387	9	10	437	11	0	1988	6	3
1849	2272	14	3	381	18	1	452	5	6	1751	10	0

The following is a list of the Corporation for 1850 :—

Mayor : Henry William Ward, Esq.

ALDERMEN.

North Ward.	*South Ward.*
William Stevens, Esq.*	John Whitsed, Esq., M.D.
Charles Metcalfe, jun., Esq.	Thomas Stear, Esq.
Robert Ward, Esq.	Algernon Peckover, Esq.

* A splendid silver Epergne from the establishment of Messrs. Mantegani, and a Tea and Coffee Service, and Kettle were presented on the 29th of May, 1850, to William Stevens, Esq., by the inhabitants of Wisbech and its vicinity, "in testimony of their sincere respect, and in acknowledgment of the able manner in which he thrice discharged the duties of the Mayoralty, evincing throughout his official career an honourable zeal to promote the welfare of his native town," The subscriptions for this purpose were limited to sums not exceeding five pounds, nor less than ten shillings.

used, not exceeding the sum of eight pounds, and take care of an orderly and decent distribution of it." It appears that this "yearly debauch" continued, for in 1757 it is ordered that "twenty-five gallons of wine and no more" be supplied for the occasion; and it may be supposed that some of the subsequent elections produced scenes of riot and drunkenness, for on the 5th of November, 1767, the capital burgesses came to the following resolution:—"Whereas, a custom some years since prevailed in the corporation of Wisbech Saint Peter's of giving cakes to such of the burgesses as should attend pursuant to the charter at the election of capital burgesses; now, therefore, we the capital burgesses, having well considered the same agreement, and being sensible of the evil thereof, and that the money so spent in cakes may be much better applied and more for the interest of the corporation, hereby promise and agree to and with each other, and to and with the burgesses, that we will not upon any account whatsoever revive the custom * * but will, from time to time oppose the same whenever moved." Since this period it does not appear that the custom was ever again revived.

From an early date it was a custom of the corporation to bestow upon the bishop of Ely while he resided in the town, a sum of money on his primary visitation to the town. This custom continued till the year 1813. In 1619, this sum, then called recognition money, was paid in instalments of £7. 16s. and £1. 13s. 4d.; and in 1676, the amount was increased to twenty guineas, "not doubting but his Lordship will have and continue his favourable kindness to this township and his tenants." In 1775, bishop Keene having refused this offering, made the following entry of the circumstance in the records. "The matter relating to the present of a purse of gold, which the corporation of Wisbech St. Peter's used to make to the lord bishops of Ely, on their coming to their Town Hall, having been considered by me, and it appearing to have been anciently given by way of recognition money, on the bishop's first coming to Wisbech, I thought it proper to give my opinion of the case under my hand, and to signify that as this present was made to me at my primary visitation, I do not expect any such acknowledgment from the corporation at this or any future time.—*(Signed.)* EDM. ELY."

A purse of twenty guineas was presented to bishop Sparke in 1813, which he appears to have accepted, but since that date the custom has been judiciously discontinued.

In the year 1823, the yearly expenditure, including annuities, interests of bond debts, salaries, lamps, watchmen, &c., amounted to £2399. 1s. 11½d.; and the annual income was the rent of 754 acres of land, the crane, and the proceeds of the fairs and markets, amounting to £1919. 6s. 9d., leaving a yearly deficiency of £479. 15s. 2½d. It should be remarked that this state of the

accounts occurred a few years after the building of the custom-house, the purchase of a site for a cattle market, and the building of the corn exchange, the heavy expenses attending these improvements considerably exhausted the resources of the body.

By the provisions of the bill which received the sanction of parliament on the 28th of December, 1835, for the "Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales," the old charter of Wisbech went out of operation, the governing body of capital burgesses was dissolved, and a new body called the mayor, aldermen, and councillors, established. Under this act Wisbech is included in schedule A, amongst boroughs, to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted, and in section II. of that schedule amongst those the municipal boundaries of which were to be taken till altered by parliament. The boundaries laid down on the map of the municipal boundary commissioners are limited to the immediate vicinity of the town. The borough under this act, was divided into two wards, called north ward and south ward, and the corporation consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen common-councillors.

After the passing of the municipal act, which was a great boon to the nation at large, the council of Wisbech in an address of gratitude to the king, said: "In doing this we venture to state to your Majesty that we, as a town corporate, do not derive from the measure advantages to the same extent which it is intended to confer on other towns, in consequence of a peculiarity in our old charter, which had already embraced, to a considerable extent, the principle of popular control recognised by the new law." Among the alterations made by this act in the proceedings of the corporation; they were prohibited from taking fines on granting leases of their own estates; the administration of the charities was transferred to another body, called trustees, who were however appointed by the councillors; and exclusive trading was annulled, thus dispensing with a growing evil injurious to the general interests of all.

The electors of municipal officers under the old system, were the forty shilling freeholders; the new act conferred this privilege on householders and shopkeepers, rated for three years to the relief of the poor, if residing within seven miles of the borough. By it the council is empowered to appoint a coroner and a recorder, and to hold independent sessions, but borough magistrates have no controul in county courts of sessions. The resources of the corporation are from the rental of 716 acres of land, the proceeds of the crane, and cattle market, from a borough rate, and from a tax of three-pence per ton on all vessels entering this port. The following is extracted from the printed "*Abstract of the accounts of the receipts and payments of William Peckover, Esq., Treasurer of the borough of Wisbech, from* 1*st September*, 1848, *to* 1*st of September*, 1849."

form of the Wisbech corporation, and it was thus in principle as near as it possibly could be in a civilized state of society to the most primitive form of incorporation. It was a mere selection of ten men from the body of the people for the management of their affairs; though, after a little time, and perhaps from the very commencement, it was found necessary to proceed a step further, by choosing from this select number a more select one, as head and director of the rest, who was called the Town Bailiff. Yet this head was not in conformity with the Charta of king Edward, nor was it recognised by the two subsequent Chartas which were granted to the town. In fact, therefore the incorporation of Wisbech retained a primitive and simple character, with the exception of the elective franchise being subsequently invested in forty shilling freeholders, till it was superseded by the general act of 1835. The innovations which gradually crept into the older corporations, and which were called privileges—as mayor, common-council, alderman, sheriff,—but which Wisbech either from its insignificance or its poverty, avoided, became in many instances so many vehicles of corruption, and, finally reduced the corporate power into a means of the basest tyranny over the town, and over the charities by which it should have been enriched." By the charter of king Edward, the inhabitants were to assemble annually and elect ten men, who were to have the management and government of the business of the body corporate; but it appears that for the first thirty-six years after the charter was obtained, the corporation did little more than meet once a month in the Town-hall, and "out of mutual love and amity" immediately adjourn to a tavern, where having dined, they settled petty controversies among the inhabitants. But afterwards they proceeded further than they were warranted by the charter; they took cognizance of the accounts of the churchwardens and surveyors of the highways; they directed the application of money over which they had no right: assumed the privilege of levying an acre tax; and finally, during the plague which raged here in the years 1587 and 1588, they summoned delinquents before them, and punished them at their own pleasure. The inhabitants of Wisbech obtained a renewal of their charter from king James I., on the 28th of January, 1610-11, at an expence of £193. 19s. 3d. By this charter they were constituted a body corporate, by the style of the Burgesses of the town of Wisbech; but the right of election of the ten men from that time named Capital burgesses, was limited to the possessors of freeholds of the annual value of forty shillings. From this period the capital burgesses became objects of veneration and confidence, and were entrusted with the management of nearly all the donations and bequests made for the benefit of the poor. The principal officer, as has been seen above, was the town bailiff, who, though a person wholly unknown to the charter, had the entire management of the estate and affairs of the corporation. He could not however disburse more of

the corporation funds than five pounds at one time, without the express order of the body corporate. Another charter was granted by Charles II., on the 15th of February, 1669, confirming the former. The capital burgesses had nothing to do with the jurisprudence of the town, which was under the cognizance of the general magistracy of the isle of Ely; nor had they any degree of civil authority: their principal business was to regulate the management of the revenues of the estates bequeathed, partly for charitable, but chiefly for public purposes. By the charter of Edward VI., the ten men of which the corporation was composed were to be of the "better, more honest, and more discreet inhabitants;" and under the charter of king James they were to be of the "better, *more opulent*, honest, and discreet *Burgesses;*" and the day of election was altered from the 1st to the 2nd of November, with a provision that in default of an election on the 2nd of November, the capital burgesses should elect ten men on the 3rd of November. The three charters of Edward, James, and Charles, are still in a pretty good state of preservation, though somewhat broken and creased from being folded up so many years. The great seal is almost all gone from that of Charles, and is very much broken on that of Edward. The head of Edward's charter is decorated with the Tudor emblems; that of James is quite plain; but the charter of Charles contains his portrait, and is otherwise highly embellished and painted. One of the customs of the corporation "in the olden time" was to regale the burgesses on the election day with cakes and wine; but this custom having grown into an abuse, we find the following entry on the records dated the 1st of January, 1678. "Forasmuch as the expending cakes, wine, and ale for the general reception of the freeholders at every election of the capital burgesses, on the second day of November yearly, hath proved of inconvenience to the township by retarding the election, and hath many times, contrary to the first intention, grown an unavoidable and an irregular distribution, and sometimes produced quarrelling and indecent language in the neighbourhood, it is ordered that no such provision be hereafter made, until the capital burgesses for the time being order the contrary in their judgment, and the rather because the next election will fall out upon a Sunday." This 'teetotal' innovation does not appear to have given much satisfaction: the burgesses endured it once, but on the 1st of November, 1780, the old system was restored according to the subjoined order on the same records. "Whereas, by an order of the capital burgesses of the 6th of January, 1678, the finding cakes, wine, and ale for the freeholders at the election was taken away by reason of several disturbances and irregularities which happened at the preceding election, besides other reasons * * * * *; now the said capital burgesses, for some other reasons, and in expecting that such disturbances will not hereafter happen, do hereby order that the present town bailiff make provision as formerly hath been

COUNCILLORS.

The Mayor	John Brewin
John Goward	James E. Fraser
J. S. Buckley	Frederick Fawcett
Frederick Ford	William Pike Bays
Richard Adams	Robert Reid
George Cottam	Robert Wherry
H. M. Usill	John Lilley
W. G. Jackson	John Gapp
Henry Morton	Joseph Groom

*** *For the public officers of the town see the end of the Wisbech directory at a subsequent page.*

MAYORS SINCE THE MUNICIPAL ACT IN 1835.

Henry Leach	1835	Thomas S. Watson	1840	William Stevens	1845-6
John R. Weatherhead	1836	Thomas Stear	1841	Henry Leach	1847-8
Thomas Dawbarn	1837	James Usill	1842	William Stevens	1849
Henry Morton	1838	Charles Metcalfe, jun.	1843	Henry W. Ward	1850
Henry Leach	1839	John Whitsed	1844	John Whitsed, M.D.	1851

Here it may not be considered out of place to give a list of the

CHIEF BAILIFFS OF THE ISLE OF ELY.

Robert de Scadeworth	1294	Jordan de Daventree	——	Charles Clarke, Esq.	1725
Roger Abynton	——	John Burgoyne	1501	Edward Patherick, Esq.	1726
Ralph de Norwich	1308	Edmund Wyngfield	1516	Thomas Gooch, Esq.	1749
John Bosse	1329	Thomas deInglethorpe	——	Francis Wyatt, Esq.	1753
Roger Davy	1445	Thomas Meggs	1546	William Ward, Esq.	1770
John Ansty	1459	Sir John Huddlestone	——	Thomas Gotobed, Esq.	1783
John Mesanger	——	Thomas Heton	1600	Francis Bagge, Esq.	1791
William Curson	1468	Thomas Edwards, Esq.	——	William Watson, Esq.	1822
William Michell	——	William Wren	1661	Spelman Swaine, Esq.	1831
Matthew Christian	——	Thomas Edwards, jun.	1698		

Town of Wisbech.

Wisbech, which is a borough, port, and market town, gives name to a hundred and deanery, and is the most considerable town in the isle of Ely, and the second in importance in the county. It is situated on both sides of the river Nene, near the north-eastern extremity of the isle, about 44 miles north from Cambridge, 20 miles north from Ely, and 93 miles north from London. Its distance from the bay or Cross Keys Wash is about 8 miles; and from the sea 18 miles. The town and parish covers an area of 6,459 acres; the number of its inhabitants in the year 1676, when the first census was taken by the direction of bishop Gunning was 1705; and according to the parliamentary returns in 1801

its population was 1705; in 1811, 5,309; in 1821, 6,515; in 1831, 7,223; in 1841, 8,530, including 154 persons in the union workhouse and 16 in the gaol; and the present population of Wisbech is supposed to amount to 10,000, including the suburb of New Walsoken, which, though forming a part of the town, is in the county of Norfolk. By the navigable river Nene, Wisbech has access to the sea; by the Wisbech cut or canal, it has a continuous communication by the Ouse with Cambridge, Lynn, Brandon, Ely, St. Ives, Huntingdon, and several other towns; and by the railways, it is within a few hours journey of any part of the kingdom.

The town, which is well-built, and extends about two miles along both banks of the Nene, consists of a spacious market-place, and several handsome streets, well lined with good shops and excellent houses. Many improvements of late years have been made in the public and other edifices. It is also well paved, watched, and lighted with gas, but the water is of an inferior quality. The principal modern improvements are, the removal of the ancient castle, the conversion of its site into a garden, in which stands a neat modern building, and the erection of the Crescent or rather Circus, partly upon and partly adjacent to its fosse and outer walls.

Wisbech is seated in the midst of an agricultural and grazing country, but has few manufactures. Previous to the extension of the railway in 1847, from Ely to Wisbech, considerable quantities of corn were brought here for exportation, coastwise; but since then a great proportion of that quantity is carried from Ely, Chatteris, March, and the neighbouring country by the intersecting lines. The prosperity of the trading interests of the town being almost entirely dependant upon its water traffic, this diversion of the carriage of grain has materially injured it. Previous to the already alluded to extension of railway, Wisbech market ranked highest in the kingdom, in its grain returns; and even now, notwithstanding the above-mentioned drawback; and notwithstanding the fact, that since the extension of railways, corn markets have been revived in the neighbouring towns of March, Chatteris, and Whittlesey, Wisbech corn market ranks second to Wakefield. The average shipment of corn from this port in 1844, was returned at 270,000 quarters yearly; in 1845, 283,094 quarters: whilst the total quantity of grain sold in Wisbech market in 1848, was 234,045 quarters, and in 1849, 179,141 quarters.

Amongst the most extensive business establishments in the town may be noticed those of Messrs. Dawbarn and Sons, Messrs. J. and H. M. Usill, and Mr. Robert Wherry, wholesale and retail Woollen-drapers, Grocers, &c., We have been politely conducted over the first-mentioned of these estabishments, (Messrs. Dawbarn's,) which is the most extensive, and general house of business in the county, and from the business-like, and perhaps peculiar style in which

on the south side of the church. The crosses which terminate the chancel gables are very rich: that on the north chancel was recently executed and presented to the church by Mr. J. S. Swansborough, of Wisbech, the original one which which now ornaments the vicar's garden having become very dilapidated by age. The north chancel is 27 feet longer towards the east than the other, but a chapel, which is richly decorated, and has a flat roof, fills up the corner. The east window of the south chancel is built up, and nought save its graceful moulding is seen. The interior of the edifice has a very confused and crowded appearance, being filled with high pews, and crowded with galleries, both behind and above each other. The north chancel, which alone is used for chancel purposes, has recently undergone extensive repairs and alterations, during which a piscina was discovered in its north wall. There are also the remains of three *Misereres*, much mutilated ; and the east window in this chancel, which consists of five lights, and contains some remnants of stained glass, is perhaps the finest window in the church. The late removal of a gallery which had been erected under the arch of this chancel, by which the sight of the altar was completely obstructed, is a very great improvement. The present tower is not so old as the other parts of the building: the ruins of the original tower, which appears by the remains left, to have fallen, still remain in the false roof between the top of the organ and the leads; whilst its site is now occupied by the organ.

Besides the chapel of St. Martin before mentioned, there were two if not more chapels or chantries in this church. One of these was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and belonged to the ancient guild, and the other was the Ladye Chapel. The chapel of St. Martin was the portion of the church now appropriated to the baptistry. In 1495, bishop Alcock held an ordination in this chapel. How the lands with which this chapel was endowed are now appropriated is not known. The south chancel was formerly another chapel; here a piscina of a decorated character still remains; and here also is a kind of desk on which was formerly placed *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*, in three volumes. Nothing of the books now remain, but an inscription carved in wood over the shelf is as follows: Robert Gooderidge, son of James Gooderidge, blacksmith, borne in Wisbech St. Peter's, deceased in London one Easter-day, in the year 1635, and gave by his last will and testament 8 li, to bvy these three books of martyrs, and to have them set in the church of Wisbech aforesaid, which was performed according to his will in the yeare of our Lord. 1636." The third chapel was probably the building now used as a vestry, and which from a monagram on it, repeated four times, consisting of the letter B, through which runs a line crossed at the top like a T; and after this the old English **nr**, and either on the side or below, a round piece of brick work, seeming to indicate a well, is thought to mean T. Burwell, and is supposed to have been founded by a person of that name. The name of

Burwell frequently occurs in the records of the guild, either as alderman or inquisitor, from 1469 to 1518, and as the date of this chapel may be safely placed about 1500, it is probable it was erected by one of this family. This chapel is an elegant specimen of the late perpendicular style. The tower is the most perfect part of the building: a string-course of quartre-foils with a central flower is carried round it near the bottom and another about three parts up. This is principally composed of shields, except the front which is adorned with the arms of England, the emblems of St. Peter and St. Paul, the arms of the isle of Ely, and other heraldry and devices. Above each belfry window is a central device held by an angel under a groined canopy, and supported by two smaller angels on each side, and the upper part of the tower is ornamented with several shields and devices. These devices are the arms of the see of Canterbury, and those of the bishop of Ely, St. Catherine's wheels, the cross keys, cross swords, lamb and book, St. George's cross, the Ciborium and host, &c. From records still preserved, it is ascertained that this tower was built in the first half of the sixteenth century, about the time of the reformation. The dates of other portions of the church, especially that of the north aisle and nave, which is the oldest part are some centuries earlier. There are four entrances to the church, the principal one under the tower is highly enriched with grotesque sculpture. Though apparently under the tower, it is distinct from it, and is inserted in the wall of the church, to which the tower is merely attached. The tower contains a peal of ten bells and a set of chimes. Previous to 1823, the peal consisted of only eight bells, but in that year the whole were re-cast, and two fresh ones were presented by Dr. Jobson, the then vicar. The oldest of the former peal was dated 1566. The tenor bell weighs over 21½ cwt., and the whole peal 5 tons. 2 qrs. 5 lbs.

The organ was built in 1789 by Green of London, at a cost of £500. Over the porch of the south entrance is a room which in 1657 was converted into a library: it contains several valuable works, such as Walton's Polygot Bible, and the works of the early Fathers of the Church; all of which were removed to the town hall. The church contains several handsome monuments, chiefly mural, to the families of Sandford, Southwell, Worrall, Haslewood, &c.; and a brass containing the effiges in armour of Thomas de Braunston, constable of Wisbech castle, who died in 1401. This gravestone bears the following inscription, "Cy gist Thomas de Braunstone, Jadis Conestable du Chastel de Wisebeche, qui morint le vyngt septisme iour de Maii l'an de nostre seignour Mil. CCCC primer. De lalme de qui dieu per sa grace ait mercy. Amen." The first thirty-two letters of this inscription are now gone.*

* "Here lies Thomas de Braunstone, at one time Constable of the Castle of Wisbech, who died the 27th day of May, 1401; the soul of whom God in his grace have mercy on. Amen.

ing time, and giving to minutes the value of hours. Amusement gains little mercy from so industrious a generation." *A Statute Fair* is annually held here a week or two before Michaelmas.

A Cattle Market which till 1811 was held in the public streets, and from that period to 1827 in a space of nearly half an acre south of Pickard's-lane, is now held on a piece of ground comprising rather more than half an acre, on the north side of the same lane, which was purchased for £500., and an additional piece provided in 1838. The tolls of this, and the weekly market now let for £120 a year. The corporation hold the fairs and markets by leave of the bishop of Ely, for which they pay an annual fee farm rent of £5. 6s. 3d.

The Market Place which forms a parallelogram 380 feet by 94, is well situated and adapted for its purpose: 310 feet by 37 of the space, is appropriated to the stallage and the rest as a thoroughfare. A flagged pavement runs through the centre for the use of the passengers, and the stalls are erected on both sides facing this promenade. The market place was completed in this form in 1811 at a cost of £1170; £300 of which was paid out of the highway rates, and the rest by the corporation. The market place in its present form appears to be of less dimensions than formerly, for the corporation records tell us, that the whole space from the bridge to the present market place was called the new market, and old title deeds describe all the property from the bridge to the church to be abutting on the new market, without any distinction to the High-street or any other place. This great space seems to have been very open formerly, for there seems to have been a windmill on Crab-marsh, then called market-hill about the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1592 the butchers shambles stood at the church-end of the Market-place, and here the sessions-house stood at the same time. There was formerly a Market-cross, and an obelisk on the Market-place, and the stocks stood near the old shambles.

The *Old Market*, situated on the opposite side of the river must have been used as a Market-place, before the present site was appropriated to that purpose. From the corporation records it appears that there used to be a pond, and a May pole in the Old Market. A market is mentioned as early as the year 1332, and it is probable that Wisbech has been always a Market town. "It may, perhaps, be not unjustly inferred," write the Wisbech historians, "that the Saxon town was chiefly, if not wholly on the north-side of the river, and that centrally in this town, the market would be held; but on William the Conqueror founding the castle on the south-side of the river, in order more completely to command the fen, the town, as in most instances during the feudal ages, clustered under the defences of the castle, and the market and the fairs were held under its walls."

Wisbech, can boast of but few remains of ancient architecture; the principal

being a crypt or cellar beneath a modern structure in the Market-place. This subterranean apartment, which is apparently ecclesiastical, and seems to belong to the fourteenth century, has a groined ceiling of an arch and an intersection, supported on the sides on carved brackets. There is a small grated window at one end, and towards the other, are the remains of a winding staircase.

From an enquiry made recently into the state of the sewerage, dwellings of the poor, &c., we find that Wisbech calls as loudly for sanitary measures as many other towns. Mr. Smith Burman in his evidence before the government inspector is reported to have thus spoken: "The dwellings of the poor in general are low, damp, small, badly ventilated, badly drained, and badly supplied with water. In some houses I have known as many as eight or ten sleep in one room: I have seen 15 or 16 boys and girls lying together; the heat of the room has been so oppressive that I have been obliged to open the window. I do not know the rate of mortality in Wisbech. I am not aware that the mortality of England and Wales is a fraction over 20 to 1000, and that Wisbech is within a fraction of 30 to 1000. I cannot help saying there was a great unnecessary destruction of human life. I had to give large orders for relief as regards nourishment during the cholera. There are a great number of widows and orphans left on the parish. I believe Wisbech stands pre-eminent as regards liberality to the poor. There is an increase of poor's-rates in consequence of the cholera. There are many Mutual Benefit Societies in Wisbech, well supported and well conducted, and which keep many a poor man and his family from the parish. If the mortality of Wisbech were reduced to the average of the whole country it would benefit these societies to the same extent that it would the public generally." We shall now proceed to notice, the places of worship, public schools, public buildings, and the literary, charitable, and other institutions of the town.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a spacious, handsome, but irregular structure, with a beautiful tower. This edifice is of singular construction, its form being nearly square, and having two naves, two aisles, and two chancels. The naves are lofty, and separated from each other by a row of light slender columns, with pointed arches; the aisles are the most ancient, particularly that on the north side, which is divided from its nave by low massive columns and Saxon arches. The window at the west end of the south aisle is much admired. It is divided into five lights by strong mullions, and the tracery of the whole is finely varied. The tower, which is only 96 feet high, is finished with an elegant pierced parapet and pinnacles. There is a small chapel or chantry in this church, dedicated to St Martin, which was anciently endowed with lands for the maintenance of a priest, to say masses for the soul of the founder. The whole building exhibits different styles of architecture, especially the Decorative, and a large portion of it is built of rubble. The tower is at the east end of the north nave,

it is conducted, we might pronounce it, for the district, a 'model' establishment. Here are nearly sixty persons employed in the selling department, and nearly ninety in light manufactures; and from their system of conducting the business, especially the statistical arrangement of what is called the *Fact Book*, (which is in *fact* a novelty,) the proprietors are enabled to furnish for any given time, their total returns,—number of customers served, number of letters received, number of errors discovered, omissions of goods supplied, with many other matters esteemed by men of business as useful. We have been permitted to note, that the annual returns of this establishment amounts to no less a sum than £95,000, whilst the annual number of letters received is about 8,000, and the annual number of transactions effected is about 104,000. Nor should we omit to make especial reference to another interesting branch of commerce, which till lately formed an adjunct to this establishment, but which is now a separate and distinct business, and belongs solely to Mr. William Dawbarn. The Cotton factory, to which we allude, has long been in a growing state, but was not established on any larger scale than the employment of about twenty hands till this year (1850.) A piece of land having been procured near the canal side, in the spring of the year, a building for the accommodation of about forty hands was erected. This however, soon proved too small, and a larger building was forthwith commenced, to which a steam-engine was added. The large building is 120-feet, by 38, and at this time, there are about 120 hands employed in cotton-winding, reel-turning, cloth-cap, stay and slop-making: the cotton-winding being solely carried on in the large building, and the other branches in the smaller building first erected. It is worthy of mention, that the steam-engine was wholly made in Wisbech, by Mr. James Pear. The establishment of this factory and thereby the employment of upwards of one hundred hands that would probably have been otherwise idle, is entirely due to Mr. William Dawbarn, who is now sole proprietor of "Hall's Wisbech Cotton."

Wisbech possesses several good Inns, the principal of which are the *Rose and Crown*, and the *White Lion* and *White Hart Hotels*, Family and Commercial Inns and Posting-houses. The former noted hotel, is conveniently situated in the centre of the town, facing the Market-place; the *White Lion* stands on the South-brink, and is the nearest Inn to the Railway Station; and the *White Hart* is on the North-brink. There are several malting-houses, some very extensive breweries, a small iron foundry, some large timber yards, and several yards for building and repairing small vessels and boats. The principal exports are corn, rape-seed, and long-wool: the two last-named articles are sent into Yorkshire. Seeds of almost all sorts, hemp, peppermint, and other articles, not everywhere found, are grown in the vicinity, and exported through Wisbech; and Timber from Northamptonshire is forwarded for the use

of the Navy. The imports are wine, deals and coals. Wisbech owes much of its present prosperity to the improved state of the fens, by which it is surrounded, as well as to the improvements made in the outfall of the Nene and its channel from Wisbech to the Cross Keys wash. (See the article on this subject at the end of the Wisbech Directory, at a subsequent page.) The drainage of the fens has very much increased the produce of the land in this vicinity. Here are two banking establishments—Gurney and Co's., and a branch of the National Provincial Bank of England; and also a Bank for Savings.

The *Market*, which is on *Saturday*, is abundantly supplied with corn, poultry, fish and butchers' meat; and the trade of the town is further promoted by six annual fairs for horses, cattle, flax and hemp. These *fairs* occur on the following days:—On the Saturday previous to Palm Sunday and Whit Sunday; on the 1st, 2nd, and 12th of August, for hemp and flax; and on the Wednesday before Whit Sunday and July 25 for horses; but some of these fairs have of late years fallen almost into disuse, especially those for the sale of hemp and flax, of which scarcely any is now grown in the neighbourhood.

The Mart. "This annual fair is held by sufference," (We quote from the recent history of Wisbech, "or rather custom—there being no grant or charta for its establishment, and it seems merely to have originated as a resting-place between Lynn Mart and Stamford Fair. Lynn Mart, which was established by a charter of Henry VIII., is proclaimed on the 14th of February, lasting by law, only six-days, and Stamford Fair always happens at Mid-lent. As therefore Lent is a moveable fast, and the Mart here occupies the entire interval between the termination of Lynn Mart and Mid-Lent, this saturnalia sometimes continues five weeks, and during that period all the noise that can be tortured out of drums, dulcimers, lungs, trumpets, organs, and cymbals serve to enliven, if not to gratify. The utility of marts and fairs is now almost wholly superseded; and those of Lynn and Wisbech have degenerated into a mere gathering of freaks of nature, "harlotry players," dirty exhibitions, conjurers, wild beast, and ragamuffin life in all its gipsyism. When there were few or no shops, fairs were consequently an important feature in the national system.

In such ages the great fairs of Sturbridge and Peterborough had their origin; but Lynn and Wisbech Marts came in a more degenerate age, and though they were formerly, especially Lynn, extensively resorted to for business, they seem never to have attained the commercial importance which that of Peterborough manifests even at the present day. When its period is short, however Wisbech Mart still presents an active scene; but it is doubtful whether the rapid change which society seems now undergoing may not in a few years sweep it out of existence. All institutions of a purely fanciful or holyday character are looked upon as thriftless idleness by an age that values itself on lengthening, not abridg-

The most remarkable of the other memorials are marble monuments of Thoms Parke and that of Matthias Taylor, in the north chancel. The former consists of two large-sized figures—a man and a woman, kneeling on cushions before a low desk: the man is in armour and bareheaded, and the female wears a broad-brimmed hat, crimped frill, and flowing garment. The hands of both are clasped in the attitude of prayer. On the upper-part of the monument lies a skeleton on brackets. The inscription tells us that Mr. Parke "was born of a worthy family in the county of Huntingdon, who, through the blessing of God and his own endeavours, rose to an ample estate, was justice of the peace for the Isle of Ely for many years, and the year before his death, he was high sheriff of the county of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and out of those blessings gave good relief to the poor in his lifetime, and by his last will left many legacies for charitable purposes." The monument to Mr. Taylor, is of a similar style, but of stone and poorer workmanship than the other one. It too consists of the figures of a man and a woman facing each other, kneeling before a low desk placed between them. The inscription informs us, that Mr. Taylor, who had been a linen draper in the town, and one of its capital burgesses, died in 1633, aged 67: also that "he had the constableship of the castle conferred upon him, and by the space of twenty years before his death, he was made justice of the peace and quorum under his majesty in the Isle of Ely." There are also three handsome and well-executed monuments to the Southwells. One to the memory of Edward Southwell, who died in 1748, now covers the space formerly occupied by the east window of the south chancel; another, to Henry Southwell, who died in 1762, represents two basso-releivi figures standing beside a monument,—Hope pointing upwards, and an angel bearing the arms of the deceased. The third monument is to the memory of John Southwell, who died in 1771; and represents an angel weeping over an urn, with a small figure of a cherub bearing an inverted torch. Over the south door is a monument to Edward Southwell, who died in 1787. It consists of a beautiful figure of Hope, by *Nollekens*. In the baptistry, amongst others, is a marble monument, to Colonel Watson, the historian of Wisbech, who died on the 8th of April, 1834.

This spacious edifice, the nave and aisles of which occupy a space of three thousand feet, must have presented a very different and a much more favourable aspect before it was crowded with the very high pews which now fill every part of it, and those interminable galleries which reach almost the roof: when the chaste embellishments of its several chapels relieved the dull monotony which now reigns throughout the venerable pile.

From the corporation records, which contains various notices respecting the church, the following are extracted:—"27th May, 1605. It was agreed that Robert Buckstone shall be forthwith paid four pounds.....for the emblazoning and

furnishing the king's majesty's arms, in the parish church of Wisbeche. And whereas, there be some defects in the same armes, it is further agreed, (the same being perfected as was formerly covenanted) that then the said Mr. Buckstone shall have further allowed the sum of 20s." In 1609, it is ordered that five shillings be paid, being a "quarterage for ringing of the bell at eight of the clock, and four in the morning."

In 1615, the following regulations are ordered to be observed in ringing the great bell: "Whosoever shall desire to have the great bell of the steeple rung out, either in his sickness or otherwise, except in ringing a peal or peals, shall pay for the same so oft as it is rung out, the sum of 3s. 4d., whereof 16d. be allowed for the ringing, and 2s. to the use of the town, to be received by the town bailiff for the time being." In 1662, "Ordered, that the town bailiff do cause a close bed and bedstead to be set up in the church steeple for the bell-man, for ringing the four of the clock bell in the morning;" and in the same year it is ordered "that morning prayer be read in the parish church of Wisbech St. Peter's, as of ancient time the same hath been after the tolling of the bell at six a clock in the morning."

The benefice is a vicarage, with the curacies of Wisbech St. Mary and Guyhirn, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £26. 13s. 4d., and now estimated at £2,500. per annum. The patronage is vested in the bishop of Ely, and the Rev. Henry Fardell, M.A., canon of Ely is the present vicar.

"Wisbech is one of the oldest possessions of Ely," writes Col. Watson, "In 1232 the living was a *rectory*, and valued at fifty marks, twenty years before the first endowment of the vicarage; the bishop of Ely being the patron of it. The old coucher book of Ely is said to prove that the church of Wisbech had in the year 1251 a tenth part of the money paid to the bishop for the agistment of stock. In 1252 Hugh de Northwold, bishop of Ely, appropriated the church of Wisbech to the convent of Ely, and endowed the vicarage with all the small tithes.* And

* "The first endowment is as follows: To all the faithful in Christ to whom these presents shall come, Hugo de Nolwold, by the grace of God, bishop of Ely, sendeth health in the Lord:—Know ye, that Mr. John de Cadamo, appointed parson of the church of Wisbech in our presence, hath given and granted to our beloved Mr. William de Norwold, the vacant vicarage of the aforesaid church of Wisbech, with all its appurtenances, reserving to himself the tithes of flax and wool; he also yielded to the same the foldage and piscary; also the tithe of all lambs, cheese and butter; of geese, calves, pigs, and all the oblations and revenues of the whole altarage; also the manors, as well of the vicarage as of the chapel, which is from the fosse of the castle to the sea, and as far as it returns towards Elm. He also granted to the same (saving the tithes) two acres of land near the manor of the vicarage, and all the tithes of the mills, and the land he bought of the convent of Spinctus, (Spinney) for the service of the chapel, to hold of his favor. In testimony whereof we have, with the consent of the said Mr. John, caused our seal to be set to this present deed. Given at Downham upon the day of exultation of the Holy Cross, and in the year of our Lord 1252,"

in 1275 Hugh de Balsham made a second endowment,* and assigned to the monks of Ely certain tithes of corn between the banks of Wisbech and the fields of Leverington, the rectory house, and the house belonging to Kilhus chapel, and half the tithe of hay of the demesne, and he ordained that the vicar should have all the arable land belonging to the church, and the whole tithe of corn, hay, &c., from the fields and pasture grounds between the bank of Wisbech and the parish of Elm, and also the moiety of the tithes of all the demesnes, &c. When a taxation of the revenues of the clergy by Pope Nicholas took place in the year 1291, (sixteen years after the second endowment) the valuation appears by the exchequer as under.

Ecclesia de Wisbech	£26	13s.	4d.
Vicaria ejusdem	6	13s.	4d.

"Disputes afterwards arising between the Monks of Ely, and the Vicars of Wisbech, an appeal was made to John Fordham, the then bishop, to settle the same, who determined such disputes by an award, dated 1st October, 1420, which fully established the Vicar's claim to the tithe in its full extent. The high fen, containing 4,387 acres, was not at the time of the endowment between the banks of Wisbech and the fields of Leverington, but Bishop Morton, by his

* "The second endowment is as follows: To all the faithful in Christ to whom these presents shall come, Hugo, by the grace of God, bishop of Ely, sendeth health in the Lord:—Know ye, that the church of Wisbech being vacant, of which the collation doth of full right belong to us, we have assigned certain issues and profits belonging to the said church to the monks of Ely, for a certain use, viz., the tithes of corn between the bank of Wisbech and the fields of Leverington; the farm of the rector, with the farm of Killhus, and the granges standing thereon; the homage, with the whole yearly revenue of the same church, and a moiety of the hay of the land belonging to our manor, in the name of the parsonage. We, desirous of having regard to the burthen of William de Norwold, *vicar of the said church*, have resolved and ordained, that the *said vicar* and his successors, shall have and receive, in the name of the vicarage, the arable land belonging to the said church; the tithe of corn, hay, pasture, and fisheries, and all tithes whatsoever proceeding from the fields, meadows, pasture, or pasture grounds, between the bank of Wisbech and the parish of Elm, together with a moiety of the tithe of hay of the land belonging to our manor, and all the tithe of the hay of the said parish; saving always to the said vicar and his successors, all the profits of *Altarage* of the church of Wisbech, with the tithe of wool and flax, and all other yearly profits belonging to the same church, with this exception, that if the said lands, from which the monks received the tithes of corn, shall be overflowed with waters, the said monks shall receive the tithes of flax, hay, and pasture, proceeding from off the said lands; and the said vicar and his successors, and the said monks, shall bear the charges of repairing the chancel in their proportions. In witness whereof our seal is affixed to these presents. Given at Downham, on the eve of the blessed apostle James, in the year of our Lord 1275.—By altarage is meant the tithes of wool, lambs, calves, pigs, and other small tithes, with the offerings due."

new leam from Peterborough to Guyhirn altered the course of the river, and made new banks. After the high fen, from being common and waste land, became drained and inclosed about the year 1664, it then for the first time produced corn, the tithe whereof was claimed by the dean and chapter, who have since enjoyed it. Several of the vicars, for many successive years, were contented to receive certain compositions for their tithes; but in the year 1803, the vicar instituted a claim, and made a formal demand of all the tithes in kind of the grass-lands, and of all other vicarial tithes arising within the parishes of Wisbech St. Peter and Wisbech St. Mary, which he first submitted to the owners and occupiers of lands, who, however, set up a modus for exemption from such tithes. The parties, therefore, became at issue in the Court of Exchequer, and after a suit which lasted nearly five years, the claim of the vicar to tithe in kind was established; so that the vicarage is now estimated at £2,000 per annum, and upwards, while the rectory, which is in the hands of the dean and chapter of Ely, (and originally of the greater value,) is not more than £1,200. The vicar has in his gift the chapel of Guyhirn, worth about £100 per annum." The rectorial tithes are derived from about 11,000 acres, which were appropriated to the dean and chapter, by bishop Balsham in 1275.

The Vicarage House, a large handsome modern building, containing some beautiful apartments, is pleasantly situated on the south-side of the church. The ground and garden, (about four acres) are very tastefully laid out.

The Churchyard, which is large, with a flagged causeway through it, has for the last few years been disused as a place of interment, in consequence of its crowded condition. The piece of ground now forming the church *cemetery* was purchased in 1832, but not consecrated, and in that year, the victims or supposed victims of that terrific scourge, the cholera, were buried in a portion of it, which was and is parted off from the rest. But it was not used as a general burying-ground, till the year 1840, when it was consecrated by bishop Allen, and thenceforth the old churchyard was given up, except as a family burial ground.

The new ground is very conveniently situated, and tastefully laid out, and is ornamented with a beautiful little chapel, and two large stone sepulchral crosses. The *chapel*, which is from a design of Professor Willis, and was built under the direction of the late Mr. Bacevi, is in the Early English style of architecture; its dimensions are thirty-feet long, and sixteen broad; and it might be styled a perfect gem of its kind. The entrance is through a finely moulded doorway, over which is a six-foiled window, in a deep pointed arch, and a bell turret raised transversely to the roof and rising above it. At the south-end, are three lancet windows, which with the hexafoil over the door are filled with stained glass. The lancet window represents the crucifixion of our Saviour, in the centre, with the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Evangelist on the others. At

the top of the central light, in a *vesica piscis*, is represented the resurrection, and our lord bearing the cross. The emblems of the four evangelists, viz., the angel, the winged lion, winged bull, and eagle, appear over the heads of the figures on the right and left windows. The light over the door is charged with the figures of three saints, two angels, and the dove in the foliations, with Our Saviour in the centre. This chapel was built by the proceeds of a bazaar in 1843, under the patronage of the earl and countess of Hardwicke; the amount of a subscription at the church after a full cathedral service there; and the proceeds of a picture exhibition at the court house; a concert at the theatre, and a ball afterwards. This effort was aided by a handsome gift from the dean and chapter of Ely. In this manner, the sum of £883. 16s. 11d. was raised, of which sum £645. 6s. 10d. was the proceeds of the bazaar; £53. 14s. 7d. the amount of the collection in the church; £40. the proceeds of the concert; £50. the gift of the dean and chapter; £44. 15s. 6d. presented by Mrs. Fardell, after the bazaar; £10., the gift of the late queen Adelaide; and £20. each, from the earl of Hardwicke and Hugh Jackson, Esq. of Wisbech. It should be added, that the above-named handsome sum was exclusive of the proceeds of the ball, picture exhibition, and other donations.

THE CHAPEL OF EASE.—This edifice which though faulty in construction, forms a pleasing object in the scene which presents itself on entering the Old market from the bridge. It was erected at a cost of £10,000. The growing want of another church at Wisbech had long been felt, and the building of the edifice under consideration was seriously entertained in 1826, especially as Dr. Jobson, the then vicar offered to endow "by the conveyance in fee simple of a real estate exceeding in value £500." This generous offer was quickly responded to, and the estimated sum necessary for the erection of the building, £7,500 was proposed to be raised by shares of £50. each, to be repaid by the letting of sittings; £6,000 was soon raised in this way; a special act of parliament for the edifice was obtained in 1827, and the building commenced. The edifice is octagonal in form, with an elongation of its eastern side for a chancel, and of the lower story of its west front for a porch. The following description of the building is from the late History of Wisbech. "A hexagonal buttress rises from each corner, and is carried above the roof, and terminates with a Tudor crocketed pinnacle. The porch is surmounted by a battlement, and flanked by an angular buttress, which is carried up and terminates with a crocketed pinnacle.

"A string course, unmarked by any peculiar style, divides the blank wall between the two stories into which the edifice is divided, and upon the roof is an open battlement, formed of archets and quatrefoils. The architect placed an octagonal lantern on the roof, and rising to the height of twenty-six feet above it, but the difficulty of providing adequate support for such a feature in such a

situation, made it fall into comparatively early decay; and in 1846, the chapel-wardens came to the resolution of removing it, and substituting the present low embattled termination in lieu of it. This latter feature was designed by Mr. Buckler, and is merely a battlement perforated with quatrefoils, and surmounted with pinnacles, looking like a coronet on the edifice. The chapel is built of brick, faced in some parts with stone, and in others with plaster." "Perhaps it would be difficult," continues the same authority, "even among the absurdities of its day, to find a building combining so many and such remarkable examples of bad construction. The styles here collected together are about the worst examples of each, while the material is varied from white brick to stone, and from stone to plaster, in such a manner as to make meaner their natural mean associations. With a neighbourhood abounding in good examples of church architecture, not one true principle is adopted; but wretched errors are gathered together as if to warn us how much money it may sometimes require to make form and style ridiculous. There is an octagon at Ely, and there is an octagon at Wisbech. The octagon at Ely is the praise of the world; the octagon at Wisbech is fortunately unknown except to its inhabitants. The octagon at Ely, built by a pure artist, upon the highest principles of beauty, was not able to bear a lantern of the same materials as its other parts. It was not therefore, surprising that the lantern of Wisbech, built in remote imitation of it gave early signs of weakness, especially as the Wisbech architect ventured on heavier materials than the Ely architect. Alan de Walsingham was unable to counterbalance the weak effects of a broken arch; this work was notwithstanding considered an aerial beauty, an elegant weakness, whose grace was more worthy of admiration than of imitation. No other architect ventured in the same track, though nothing, had it been successful, could have been better adapted for chapter-houses than the octagon and lantern. It is dangerous even for good architects to imitate a beauty where there is only a single example of it, since we may fairly conjecture that its singularity is its difficulty. The architect of the chapel at Wisbech had no such misgivings; and, without Alan de Walsingham's buttresses, he aspired to raise Alan de Walsingham's lantern in the air. The recent removal of this feature of the edifice showed how he accomplished his work. He made the sides of slate, the window frames of iron, the crockets of composition, and the pinnacles of wood; these he stuccoed over, and merely fastening his work to the roof with nails, by this means secured his lantern for sixteen years. Sixteen years are not much for a building, even a modern one; it is proportionately less for even a weak part of a church; but sixteen years must be considered an extraordinary age for such a piece of architecture as that we are now considering. It gave signs of decay for a year or two before it was removed, which was in 1846, and the present low construction was substituted.

"The interior of the chapel is hardly capable of more defence than the exterior. Its construction though tending to draw the congregation round the speaker, is so mismanaged, that in some parts of the chapel, where the hearers are nearest the pulpit, it is with difficulty the words of the preacher can be distinguished. Two or three perceptible voices, glancing from different faces of the chapel, cross one another, and render either reading or preaching in such parts indistinct. The gallery looms over the floor of the chapel, making its paltry proportions appear less. The architect in consequence of his unfortunate design, was obliged to place the pulpit in front of the chancel arch, thereby hiding all that part of the chapel from view."

The organ was built by Nicholson, and erected in 1836; its cost was £170.

A very ancient altar piece, consisting of a fine piece of chasing in metal, representing the *Ascension*, and richly gilded and set in an elaborately-carved gothic frame, was presented to the chapel in 1847, by G. M. Lefever, Esq. This appropriate decoration seems to be the copy of a picture of one of the early masters, and is supposed to be very ancient. Beneath it is the following inscription:—

"Presented to the chapel of ease for ever, by George Micklefield, Lefever, * Esq,, the 30th day of September, 1847."

The estate with which Dr. Jobson endowed this chapel yields about £400. per annum, and the Rev. Thomas P. Holmes, is the present incumbent.

CHAPELS.—*The Independent Chapel*, in Castle square, at the west entrance to the Crescent, is a plain commodious building, the foundation stone of which was laid by the present minister, the Rev. Wm. Holmes, on the 4th of May, 1818. The cost of the building including the adjoining dwelling-house, designed as a residence for the minister, was about £2,000, which was raised by voluntary subscription. This edifice being galleried on three sides, is capable of accommodating 700 persons.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in the Crescent, which is also large and commodious, is a plain brick building, erected in 1802, and enlarged in 1805. It will afford accommodation to about 1000 hearers. A large and well attended Sunday School is attached to each of these chapels.

The General Baptist Chapel, erected in 1803, in Ely place, (Crescent), is a plain building, differing little in style from the adjoining houses on both sides. The first meeting house built in Wisbech, by this body, was situated in Place's

* This gentleman has in his possession a very valuable collection of ancient prints, from the most celebrated pictures of *Rubens*, *Raphael*, and other great masters; and amongst his paintings, some of which are very rare, is a valuable full-length of Napoleon in his coronation robes, supposed by some to be by *Garrard*, and the only original in existence.

yard, near the canal, and the date of its erection is 1697. A plot of land in Crescent passage was purchased for a burial-ground, in 1823; and here was erected, in 1836, a commodious building used as a Sunday school by the society, and a girls' British school during the week. There is a neat marble tablet in the chapel, and a monument in the cemetery, to the memory of the Rev. Joseph Jarrom, who continued for more than thirty years pastor of this congregation. The Rev. Joseph Freestone, author of "Encouragement for Travellers to Zion," and other publications, was the minister from 1783 to 1799. The Rev. James Carey Pike, is the present pastor The "*Christian Fund*," an excellent institution in connexion with this chapel, will be noticed at a subsequent page.

Baptist Chapel, Upper Hill street, This body is quite distinct from the general baptists. Their chapel is a neat plain brick building, and they have a small burying-grouud neatly laid out with shrubs and flowers, at New Walsoken. The Rev. Robert Reynoldson, is the present minister.

The Calvinist Chapel, is a small mean building, erected in 1837, at New Walsoken. Mr. Edmund Wilkin is the minister. This small congregation seems to be a remnant of the denomination called Culimites, from their founder, David Culey, the son of a French refugee, who fled from France, it is supposed, about, the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantez.

The Primitive Methodists, have a small but neat chapel in New Walsoken erected in 1836. This chapel will seat about 400 hearers. The Primitive Methodists profess to restore Methodism to what it was in the days of John Wesley. They originated in Yorkshire, about thirty years ago, under the leadorship of Hugh Bourn and others.

The Seamen's Chapel, in Russell-street, erected in 1828, is a small building, intended as its title implies for the spiritual instruction of sailors. Mr. William Dennis, sailors' missionary, is the present preacher.

The Unitarian Chapel, in Deadman's-Lane is a plain ancient building, in which Mr. M. A. Moon officiates.

The Meeting-House of the "Society of Friends," situated on the North-brink, appears to have been originally two cottages, which were converted to its present use in 1711. In the burial-ground attached, is the grave, with the initials and date, "J. S., aged 88—1742" planted over it in box, of Jane Stuart, said to have been the natural daughter of King James II. The following account of this extraordinary personage, "extracted chiefly from the *Monthly Magazine* of February, 1810," was furnished by William Peckover, Esq., to the editors of the recently published History of Wisbech. "Jane Stuart, supposed to have been a natural daughter of King James II., after renouncing the world and the splendour of courts, resided at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. It is to be regretted

that few memorials remain of her; but two ancient and respectable inhabitants now deceased, "have related to the writer of this, the following incidents: When she first came, she sought employment by standing, as is usual at this day with labourers who want work, at the foot of the bridge, where in hay time and harvest the farmers resort every morning to hire. She selected for her abode a cellar in a part of the town called the Old Market, where she spun worsted, to dispose of which she regularly had a stall on the market-day. Being once thus employed, she recognized by the arms and livery, a coach and attendants going to the principal inn, (the Rose and Crown) near to which her stall stood, upon which she immediately packed up her worsted, retired to her cell, and carefully concealed herself. The owner, who was said to be the Duke of Argyle, endeavoured to find her, but without effect. She constantly attended, when in health, the meeting of the Society of Friends in Wisbech, was humble and exemplary in her conduct, well esteemed by her neighbours, invariably avoided all conversation relative to her family connexions, and when in the freedom of intercourse any expression inadvertently escaped leading to an enquiry, she stopped short, seemed to regret having disclosed so much, and silenced further research. She read the New Testament in Greek, but even this circumstance was discovered accidentally by an unexpected call." Another account mentions that she told two ministers of the Society of Friends who called upon her, that she enjoyed such contentment and peace, that she would not leave her cell and spinning-wheel to be Queen of England. She had been at most of the European Courts, particularly the Hanoverian and Prussian, and she mentioned she had often played with the Pretender on her knees when he was a little white-headed boy."

An ancient burial-ground, situate in the parish of Walsoken, though not used for that purpose since 1711, still belongs to the Society of Friends.

The *Catholic Chapel*, which is a small temporary one, was fitted-up at the expense of Mr. Mantegani, a resident in Wisbech, and was opened for divine service by the Rev. John Dalton, on the 11th of October, 1840. There is no resident priest at Wisbech, but the Rev. Thomas Seed, of Peterborough attends on the first Sunday in each month.

Public Schools.

Grammar School.—This ancient institution is supposed to have been founded in the fourteenth century by the guild of the Holy Trinity. In the charter granted to Wisbech by Edward VI., in 1549, and subsequently confirmed in the charter of Charles II., "it was ordained, that there should be in the said town

a school or place of learning, for the instruction of youth in grammatical and polite learning; and also a schoolmaster learned in the Latin and Greek tongues, who should institute, teach, and instruct without exception, boys and youth resorting, and assembling there in grammatical learning, and the Greek and Latin tongues freely, and without any demand, and shonld have and receive from the inhabitants of the said town, a salary and stipend of £12 per annum, (which sum is now paid out of the several funds of the corporation;) and it is further ordained, that the nomination of the schoolmaster should be vested in the ten capital burgesses, and ten other inhabitants having voices in the election of the capital burgesses, and also that the bishop of Ely should be visitor of the said school." After the granting of this charter, several persons made grants of lands for the support of the school; William Bulman, gave a plot of ground for the school-house in 1549, the same year in which king Edward's charter was granted; Thomas Parke gave, in 1628, 20 acres of land in the parish of Elm, for the use of the schoolmaster; and in 1657, John Crane left a moiety of an estate called the Black Bull, "to amend the schoolmaster's wages." Besides these bequests, William Holmes, of Exeter, gave £400. to be laid out in the purchase of lands, to found two scholarships at Magdalen college, Cambridge, for scholars from this school. Sir Miles Sandy, by indenture bearing date 10th February, 1639, conveyed to certain trustees 28 acres of land, lying in Elm, to "and for the use of the free school in Wisbech aforesaid, for and towards the maintenance of the master of the free-school for ever." By a regulation of the capital burgesses made the 21st of August, 1826, the master is to instruct any number of boys, sons of the inhabitants of the town not exceeding twenty, to be nominated from time to time by the corporation, in the English language, writing, and arithmetic, he being paid for such instruction, at the rate of 12s. per quarter for each boy. The schoolmaster is allowed the privilege of taking boarders and giving private instruction. This sum has since been raised to one guinea per quarter. According to the report of the commissioners of charities, in 1837, the endowment consisted then of 33A. 2R. 3P. of land, which then yielded an annual rental of £80.; £12 from the corporation as decreed by the charter of Edward VI.; and the moiety of the estate left by Mr. Crane, which amounted to £20, making a total of £112. This sum has been considerably increased since 1837. The scholars are admitted from six-years old; and no distinction is made by the master in the discipline, treatment, and education, between his private pupils and the boys of the foundation. The two scholarships at Magdalen college, are now worth about £110 each per annum. The master and his assistant have a residence attached to the school-room, free of rents and taxes: the Rev. George Thompson, B.A., is the present head master, and Mr. Christian Hart, assistant.

The school-house* in Upper Hill-street, is an ancient, ivy-covered building, with a porch and battlemented gable, and the porch is surmounted by a cross.

Among the eminent men who have been educated at this school may be mentioned, Thomas Herring, D.D., archbishop of Canterbury; the Hon. Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, late bishop of Kildare; and Thomas Clarkson, the well-known philanthropist.

National Schools. These schools, originally called *Charity Schools*, are now in connexion with the National Society, and conducted on the system of that society. The following are the legacies, &c., left to these schools: Joseph Taylor, Esq., £200; Fleetwood, bishop of Ely, £26 17s. 6d.; Edward Bangor, £40; Lady Trafford Southwell, £100; Rev. Dr. Jobson £100; the interest to be equally divided between the boys' and girl's schools. Mrs. Jane Bellamy, £20; Frances Southwell, £20; Thomas Roberts, £50; John North, £15; Valeny North, £10; Ellen Ainger, £15; Henry Edwards, £20; Ellen Spelman £20; Anthony Lumpkin, £10; Messrs. Shepherd and Bromley, £27; William Rayner, £100; the interest to be paid to the boys' school, excepting £9 to the girl's school. The Rev. A. Jobson, and J. Edes, Esq. gave £500 each, which was invested in 23A. 1R. 19P. of land in Leverington, the rents to be applied to the girl's school. Mrs. E. Wright was also a liberal benefactress. These institutions are supported also by annual subscriptions and donations.

The Boys' School is a spacious brick building, of one story, situate in Church Terrace, and erected in 1811 by voluntary contribution. This school will accommodate 250 boys; whilst the number in attendance on the 1st of last March (1850), was 231. The annual report issued on that day informs us that the income of the year, including subscriptions to the amount of £28. 14s. 6d., was £130. 9s. 9d.; whilst the expenditure for the same year was £132. 9s. 2d., leaving a balance of £1. 19s. 7d. due to the treasurer. At the annual meeting of the committee for managing the affairs of this school held on the 27th of April, 1842, it was resolved "that an apprentice fee or other gratuity be annually at Easter paid to such most deserving pupil of the school for boys, as shall obtain a majority of the subscribers in his favor, the election being in each year made prospectively, and the successful candidate, who shall in no case have been a pupil of the school for less than two years, engaging (and faithfully performing his engagement), to continue in the school for the year consequent on his election, and to assist during such year in conducting the education of the other boys." The boy so selected every year assists the master, for which he receives £5. from the funds of the school, and £5. from Mrs. Wright's charity. Mr. George Oliver is the present master.

* This building was formerly, and until the passing of the Municipal Act in 1835, used as the Guild Hall.

The Girls' School, which is another very spacious room, is situated in Lower Hill-street, and was built by the burgesses, in 1814. An inscription tells us that it is supported by the bequest of Mrs. E. Wright, and the benefactions of Abraham Jobson, D.D., John Edes, Esq., and others, and that it is aided by voluntary contributions. The finances of this school are in a very prosperous state: according to the last report the income for the year ending March 1st, 1850, including £14. 15s. annual subscriptions, was £226. 14s. 11d.; and the expenditure amounted to £135. 14s. 8d., leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £91. 0s. 3d. The children are taught entirely free, and one hundred of them are clothed. Miss Susan M. Johnson is the present mistress. Captain Schultz, R.N., is treasurer for these schools.

The Infant School, which is held in a neat building in Deadman's lane, is supported solely by subscription and the children's pence. This building was erected by Mr. James Hill, to carry out a system of training similar to that proposed by Robert Owen, of socialist notoriety, but failing in his object, it was purchased for its present purpose. According to the published report for the year ending June 6th, 1848, the receipts for the year amounted to £50. 16s. 9d.; and the expenditure £70. 16s. 8d., leaving a balance due to the treasurer of £19. 19s. 11d. The subscriptions for the year amounted to £44. 5s. Charles Metcalfe, jun., Esq., is both secretary and treasurer to the committee of management. This school is also well attended.

The British School for Boys, is a fine building, in New Wisbech, erected in 1840, at a cost of about £2,000., of which £160. were granted by the committee of council on education. Adjoining, is a residence for the schoolmaster, and and a playground for the boys. This school, which is quite unsectarian in its character and operations, was established by several benevolent individuals belonging to various religious denominations, and is supported by subscription aided by the children's pence. The average number of boys in attendance is £250.; Mr. Edward Neighbour is the present master.

The British School for Girls, was established in 1834, and is held in a commodious building, called the Union school-room, situate in the Crescent passage, on a portion of the burial ground belonging to the General Baptists'. This school which is also well attended, is snpported by subscriptions and donations, by the sale of work, and by the children's pence.

The Sunday School, in connexion with the established church, is held in a building in Deadman's lane, and is endowed with the interest of £500., given for that purpose by the late Dr. Jobson, vicar of Wisbech. Religious instruction is also imparted gratuitously, to classes of adults in the vestry, by competent teachers; and the several religious bodies in the town have sunday schools in connexion with their chapels, all of which are numerously attended.

Public Establishments, &c.

Exchange Hall.—Immediately after the burgesses obtained the *Town Act*, (in 1811,) by virtue of which they were enabled to establish a cattle market, and carry out several other improvements, this building, which covers an area of nearly 1,600 feet, and occupies the site of a public house, the Nag's Head, was erected. It is a large building on the north side of the bridge, and consists of two stories. The upper story is fitted up and used as a council chamber, and town hall, and a small apartment of it is fitted up as a muniment room and library. In the council chamber are valuable portraits of Thomas Clarkson, "the most celebrated of the natives of Wisbech," and Dr. Jobson. The first-mentioned picture was executed by S. J. Lane, at a cost of eighty guineas, raised by subscription; and the other by Strutt, at a cost of thirty guineas. The lower story of this building originally presented five open arches in front, and the interior was fitted up with stalls as a corn exchange; but the buyers and sellers preferring the old *free and easy* system to the new one, soon abandoned the stalls, and took to the open space in front of the exchange. The corn trade however, is now almost wholly transacted privately in the offices of the merchants. The deserted Exchange, in 1831, was let at a low rent to a person who agreed to fit it up for public lectures, meetings, assemblies, concerts, exhibitions, auctions, bazaars, &c.; and since that time it has been used exclusively for such purposes, and is found to be a great accommodation to the town. Besides the erection of this building by the corporation in 1811, they also purchased the cattle market, built the fish market, and paved the market hill in the same year.

The Custom House.—This building, which stands in Bridge-street on the site of the Old Market Cross and Custom-house, presents the appearance of a market-house or town-hall. It was erected in 1801, and consists of rooms raised on open arches; the lower or ground story being used as a butter and poultry market. "The customs of this port," we are told, were never very great, though they have materially increased of late years, in consequence of the great quantities of timber which have been imported for railway purposes." In 1845 the customs amounted to £7,000; but in 1847, they increased to £25,000; whilst in 1849, probably owing to the cessation of railway works, they only reached £11,000.

The Sessions House is a plain old building on the South-brink, in which the magistrates of the isle of Ely hold *Quarter Sessions* alternately with Ely: here in January and October, and at Ely in April and June. The Rev. Henry Fardell generally presides at the Wisbech quarter sessions; and the Rev. W. G. Townley, of Beaupre Hall, at Ely. The assizes for the isle were formerly held

here. The whole of the magistrates of the isle of Ely are qualified to sit on either the Ely or Wisbech bench on these occasions.

The Borough Magistrates sit every day at the borough police court, over the butter maket ; and the Wisbech bench of magistrates sit on Saturdays in their room at the new gaol. The borough magistrates are Henry W. Ward, Esq., William Stevens, Esq., and Henry Morton, Esq. (*For the magistrates of the isle see page* 207.)

The *County Courts'* for the recovery of debt is also held at the Quarter Sessions Court. *The Old Gaol*, adjoining the Sessions house is occasionally used as a private *lock-up* by the constabulary of the isle.

The *Police Station* occupies part of the building, used as a butter-market, custom-house, and borough-police court. The constabulary force for the protection of the peace of the Borough, consists of a superintendent and six men. Mr. William Taylor Rust is the present superintendent. The annual cost of this force is about £600.

The *New Gaol* or *House of Correction* which was erected on a very eligible site in New Wisbech in 1846, will afford accommodation to about fifty prisoners It is built after the plan of the model prison at Pentonville ; and conducted upon the system of that prison, commonly called the *silent system.* The late celebrated *Bacevi* was the architect, and Mr. Charles Bennett of Whittlesey, builder. The prisoners are usually employed in picking oakum, and other industrial labours in their cells. From the last report of F. Hill, Esq., her Majesty's inspector of prisons, we learn that the average number of prisoners here for the past year was 42, which is 9 more than the average of the previous year. The governor, he says, is of opinion, that the chief cause of crime in the fenny parts of the district is the want of education, and in the intemperance, of the men, and a love of dress among the women. The chaplain concurred in this opinion, and added, that the ignorance of many of the prisoners from the same districts was amazing. The inspector pays a very marked compliment to the governor and matron, (who, he says, "evidently take a great interest in their duties,") "for the creditable state in which he found the prison, and the air of correctness which pervaded all the internal arrangements." "The instruction in reading and writing," he adds, "is given by the governor to the male prisoners, and by the matron to the females, and I find," he continues "the progress which the prisoners had made tolerably satisfactory. The library has been well selected, and the state of the books showed that they had been kept with care. The whole prison was very clean, as were the prisoners themselves." The daily cost of food last year was 4¼d. per head, which is about the general average in England. Mr. Edward F. Burrows is the present governor, Mrs. Rosina Burrows, matron, the Rev. R. J. King, chaplain, and Messrs. Wales and Wallace, surgeons. The governor is assisted in his duties by two officers.

The Crane, Corporation Wharf, and Warehouse were erected by the corporation on the Nene quay in 1845. The warehouse is a neat red-brick building, faced with stone, on the roof of which is an elevated look out. The corporation flag staff is erected on the top of the building. On the occasion of laying the foundation of these works, on the 24th of October, 1845, John Whitsed, Esq., M.D., the then mayor, delivered the following brief but appropriate address:

"*Gentlemen of the Corporation,*

"It is a source of pride and pleasure to me, that, in my official capacity as mayor of Wisbech, I should be deputed by you to lay the first stone of what may be deemed a very important work; and I hail with peculiar satisfaction the prospect thence resulting of great convenience and advantage to our port and harbour. When, as fellow-townsmen, we look back to the years which are gone, and compare our past with our present condition, surely we have ample cause to rejoice at the immense increase which has taken place in respect of our trade and commerce. Though much of this increase may be fairly ascribed to the zeal and enterprise of the merchants and traders of our port, it should, nevertheless, be borne in mind, that great facilities have been afforded through the improvement of our navigation towards the sea, in the completion of that stupendous work, the Nene Outfall,—a work of engineering skill, labour, and ability, unparalleled in the history of this country. I say unparalleled, gentlemen, since it is believed there is no other work of the kind to be compared with it; hence, how great, how distinguished a tribute of honour is due to those by whom it was achieved! Our present undertaking, though inferior in point of magnitude, still constitutes another link in the chain of improvements. Were our resources greater, gentlemen, doubtless we had endeavoured to accomplish more; but even the limited outlay we resolved upon, by giving additional scope to our river for the accommodation of shipping, together with increased facilities for the landing and warehousing of goods; I trust will not only prove of immediate advantage to the port, but lead also to further—let us hope, indeed—signal improvements. In fine, gentlemen, the stone, which under your direction has been laid this morning, may be regarded as one step towards the realization of the continued and permanent welfare of the Town and Port of Wisbech. I pray that God may speed the work."

The Great Bridge across the Nene, by which the portions of the town on both sides of that river are connected, is a handsome, but dangerous and inconvenient structure, of one elliptical arch of seventy-four feet span. Its first stone which was laid in June, 1758, bore the following inscription:—"*Ex ligneo surrexit lapideus, A.D.* 1758. *Esto perpetuus.*" The objections to the bridge are, its narrowness, which prohibits the passage of more than one vehicle at a time;

the steepness of the ascent, and the abruptness of the turn on the south side; but considered as an architectural work it is ornamental, solid and well constructed. The whole expense of its erection was about £2,250. Previous to the building of this bridge, the river was crossed at the same place by a wooden structure, the repairs of which from time to time were the cause of much dispute between the people of Wisbech, and those of the higher parts of the country. In October, 1756, says the corporation records, "the present state of the bridge being taken into consideration, it was agreed, that the same was in a very ruinous condition, and ought to be taken down. It was also resolved that a new bridge should be built, and that the same should be built of stone. That the said bridge be of one arch, and that it be built where the old one stands." After a public meeting had agreed to mortgage the lands of the corporation for a sufficient sum of money to execute the work, the sum of £1750 was voted for the purpose, and on the 21st of October, 1757, the following notice appears on the records: "Whereas, a plan and elevation of a stone bridge has been this day delivered to us by George Swaine, and John Sharman; now we do agree to take the opinion of James Burrough, Esq., Master of Caius College, Cambridge, touching the height and width thereof, and if, in his opinion, the arch agreeable to the plan, is a part of a circle likely to stand and answer the purposes of a bridge, then we do agree to proceed thereupon." The plan appears to have been approved of, for the building of the new bridge thenceforward commenced.

The Lecture Hall, (formerly the theatre), in the Crescent passage, is a plain building, and but for its backward situation, a suitable one for the purposes to which it has been lately converted. In 1847, we believe it was used for the last time for dramatic purposes, but with a small amount of profit to the manager, owing to the rapid decline of public taste for amusements of this nature. "The drama is no more dying," state recent writers, "as many pretend, than the oak is dying when it sheds its leaves in autumn. It is based too firmly on the nature, and the senses, and the feelings of mankind, ever to be overthrown, either by commerce, art, or prejudice. The noblest men that ever lived have consecrated it in a hundred immortal forms, and their detractors, are to them only "as the gourd compared with the cedar." When France forgets Moliere, and Spain, Calderon, and Germany, Schiller, and England, Shakspere, and all of them Sophocles, the drama may perish—but not till then." And in a note to these remarks, the same writers quote the following passage from the miscellaneous works of the late Rev. Sidney Smith, a clergyman of the church of England, and a canon of St. Pauls: "Where is every feeling more roused in favour of virtue than at a good play? Where is goodness so feelingly, so enthusiastically learnt? What so solemn as to see the excellent passions of the human heart called forth by a great actor, animated by a great poet? To hear Siddons

repeat what Shakspere wrote! To behold the child and his mother—the noble and the poor artizan—the monarch and his subjects—all ages and all ranks convulsed with one common passion, wrung with one common anguish, and with loud sobs and cries doing involuntary homage to the God that made their hearts! What wretched infatuation to interdict such amusements as these! What a blessing that mankind can be allured from sensual gratification, and find relaxation and pleasure in such pursuits!"

Literary Institutions, &c.

Newspaper. The '*Wisbech Advertiser*' is published on the first saturday of the month, by Mr. John Gardiner, printer and bookseller, Union-street.

The *Literary Institution.* This society which was instituted in 1781, now consists of about eighty members, comprising the principal members of the clergy, gentry, and merchants of the town, who pay an entrance-fee of two guineas, and an annual subscription of one guinea. It possesses a very valuable and extensive library, (about 6000 vols.) which is open daily, from Lady-day to Michaelmas from 11 to 4, and from Michaelmas to Lady-day from 11 to 3. The Rev. Henry Fardell is president and treasurer, Mr. John Leach, secretary and librarian, and Mr. Thos. Wm. Foster, assistant librarian. The library and reading-room of this society was held for several years in a room in the house of Mr. Leach, which in consequence of the increasing size of the library, was in time found too small for its purposes. About this time, a body of gentleman, who had commenced the formation of a Museum of Natural Curiosities in 1835, found that the large room in which were deposited their collection of fossils, minerals, birds, &c., had for some time been too small to afford it an adequate display, united their interest with that of the Literary Society, and resolved to erect a suitable building for their mutual accommodation. The union of the two bodies resulted in the erection of the handsome building in Church-street, in which both societies which are still distinct bodies, have suitable, aud separate apartments.

The Museum and Literary Institution.—This building which originated as above described, was commenced in 1846, and is situate partly on the site of the fosse of the ancient castle. It is a very neat and tasteful erection in the modern style, from the design of Messrs. Buckler of London; and the cost of its erection, including the site, was nearly £3000, which was raised in shares of £25 each. The building is of two stories, and consists of a centre and two wings: the wings are together about three times the breadth of the centre, which is filled by a retired portico. The entrance is approached by a flight of stone steps, and a

lower or under-ground story is appropriated to the use of the curator. The principal object which the directors had in view in the establishment of the museum, was to collect and preserve specimens and curiosities found in the Isle of Ely; and it having now been in existence for several years, many very interesting specimens have been obtained, which are deposited in the collection.

The following particulars of the museum and its contents appeared in the *Wisbech Advertiser* soon after the opening of the present building :—" The Entrance Hall contains a very fine carving, in white marble, of the Burmese Idol Ghaudama, presented by the Rev H. Fardell, and a very valuable piece of sculpture from Herculaneum, the subject of which is " the Return from the Chase."

The right wing of the building is appropriated to the Museum, and is a spacious room 70 feet long, by 26 in width, and 20 in height, surmounted by a gallery of ornamental iron work. Opposite the entrance to the room is a case containing several curious specimens of Foreign Mammalia, and on the other side a collection of British Mammalia; also a cabinet containing upwards of seven thousand British Entomological specimens, chiefly presented by Algernon Peckover, and Chas. Metcalfe, jun., Esqs. A large range of cases in the centre compartment comprises the collection of British Birds, amongst which may be noticed a specimen of the Honey Buzzard, a very rare bird, shot at Upwell; the Little Buzzard, shot at Welney Wash; the Osprey, the Hoopoe, the Spoonbill, the Egyptian Goose, Bewick's Swan, and a fine pair of Bitterns. The aquatic birds of the fens are particularly interesting. A new feature has been given to this department, by the addition of the young of several species. On the opposite side of this compartment is the Collection of Fishes, including some very interesting specimens taken in the estuary of the Nene and upon the neighbouring coasts of Norfolk and Lincolnshire. Amongst those most particularly deserving of notice is the Opah or King-fish, caught upon the Hunstanton Coast. We were informed that it is so rare that there are only four specimens in this country: it is a Chinese fish, and is supposed to have lost its course. This specimen is named in Yarrell's British Fishes as one of peculiar beauty, " one of Neptune's lord's dressed for a Court day." This department also contains the head and saw of a Saw-fish, of extraordinary size, which was caught at Trinidad, and required one hundred men to land it; it was twenty-two feet long, and weighed five tons, and is, without exception, the largest specimen ever captured. The male and female of the blue shark caught in the Eye, with the young taken from the female, are worthy of notice. The remainder of this compartment is occupied by a choice collection of foreign birds, many of which are remarkable for their gay plumage. The third compartment is devoted to a collection of archæological specimens, consisting of Etruscan, Egyptian, Roman and Early English Vases, Utensils, &c. &c., many of which are of very considerable interest

to the antiquarian and historian. This part of the collection is greatly indebted to Wm. Peckover, Esq. At the end of the room a large case contains a part of the Ethnological collection, comprising a series of implements of warfare, dresses, ornaments, models, &c., from north-west America, the south-sea Islands, China, New Zealand, &c. &c. In the centre of the room are three large table cases, containing very choice collections of shell, minerals, and fossils, including many very fine specimens found in this locality, and in the neighbouring fens. The classification of the natural history department is that of Jenyns, and Mr. Foster the curator, has applied himself to the arduous task of arrangement with great energy and ability. In the Lecture-hall, adjoining this room, is a splendid painting of the Right Hon. John Thurloe, (in his robes, as principal secretary of state during the commonwealth,) who was returned in 1658 as member for the borough of Wisbech; he rebuilt and resided in Wisbech Castle—this portrait is presented by Daniel Gurney, Esq., North Runcton. The Museum has been mainly sustained by the munificent contributions which have been made to it by the Messrs. Peckover, and the Rev. H. Fardell. Many other gentlemen have contributed to it liberally, and we have no doubt it will continue to increase under the favourable auspices which now surround it. It is most probable that a considerable addition will shortly be made to the number of its members, as few persons, we should think, would be without the privilege of conferring so much pleasure upon their children and friends as the small subscription to the museum now yields. Presentations to the collection will also tend to increase the interest which attaches to it. Many of our readers, both at home and in various parts of the globe have it in their power to forward the interests of the museum by preserving specimens of natural and artificial productions, which may prove of considerable value in promoting the success of an institution which derives its interest from its local associations as well as by its bringing together the productions of distant ages and of different climes. The following are some presentations recently made:—Bust of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood; and two skeletons of very rare monkies; Dr. Whitsed. Fossil remains from Southery; Rev. W. G. Townley, Beaupre Hall. A blue-faced baboon, black ring-tailed monkey, (the pet of the late Duchess of York,) gazelle, racoon, crane, Carasow, pigeon, and a large case of foreign birds; A. W. English, Esq., of London. Ancient spear and padlock; W. Peckover, Esq. Curious indian chair, made of bamboo cane; Mr. G. Reed. Model of Brighton pier; Mr. J. Girdlestone. Thirty-two indian silver and copper coins, from Sir Harry Smith, by Mrs. Sargeant of Whittlesey. Otaheitian spear, 10-feet long; Mr. John Cross. A chinese hat, tail, gong, and Otaheitian cloth; Mrs. G. Marshall. Several corals from the Craig, &c.; Mr. Deck, Cambridge. Skin of flying squirrel, South Australia; Mr. J. L. Tuxford, Port Adelaide.

Skins of three parrots, quails, &c.; Mr. G. P. Tuxford, London. Eight volumes of the Numismatic Chronicle; Mr. W. H. Exley. Fossils selinite, &c.; Mr. J. Brown, Earith. Red grouse; Mr. R. C. Life. Two glass cases; R. Wales, Esq. Desk and glass case, Mr. Lefever. Pair of red slippers, worn by the native princes in India, wooden shoe commonly worn by the Hindoos, bracelets, worn by a female of high caste, Burmese umbrella, musical iustrument, arrows, shield, made of the horns of the antelope, and sacred axes used in human sacrifice by the Khunds, (a mountain tribe in India,) model of a boat, (Bay of Bengal,) specimens of cotton, millet, rice, and sugar cane, skull of an Hindoo Thug, (executed at Gangam,) and a saw of the saw-fish; Rev. Henry Wilkinson, a missionary of Berhampore. An interesting series of rubbings from church brasses; Mr. H. J. Franks, Whittlesey. A fine locust, caught at Hunstanton; J. E. Fraser, Esq. A very beautiful dog-skin cloak, war club, spear, supple jacks and walking-stick from New Zealand, fossil, aricula longi costata, polished specimen of magnesian limestone, sun stone, and a plagiostoma; Dr. England. Antique dagger and spoon, from Shirley Hall, Derbyshire; Mrs. T. W. Foster. Chinese chop-stick, mandarin's tail, chinese shoe and coin; Mr. W. Chambers. Seven bird-skins, from Java; Rev. W. Holmes. Curious old jug, found on digging the foundations of the present Museum; Mr. L. Thompson. Illuminated deed and 280 impressions of seals; Mr. F. Metcalfe. A variety of ammonites, &c.; Mr. J. Abbott. Pipe-fish; Miss Sheppard. A very large punch bowl and an old engraving of Whittlesey Mere on silk; Mr. R. Adams. Pair of ladies' white satin shoes 17th century; Mr. T. G. Beatley, jun. Antique time-piece, ancient dagger found when demolishing an old house in Timber-Market, two skins of rats and a skin of a spotted peccavi from South Australia; G. M. Lefever, Esq. Eight specimens of minerals from Switzerland; Mr. A. Mantegani. Fossil cycalites, megalophyllus; Mr. Deck, Cambridge. Skins of snake darter, teal, (female), and a rat, from South Australia; Messrs. Tuxford. Glass case; Rev. H. Fardell Freshwater mussels, (very large); W. Jecks, Esq."

Since the publication of the above notice, a very great variety of curiosities have been added to the collection. The last report of the committee contains the following paragraph:—"The efficient support afforded to the museum during the past year has enabled the committee to proceed with the scientific arrangements; and they are glad to have the opportunity of inviting the special attention of the public to the valuable collections of British birds and fishes, to which many rare specimens have been added since the last annual meeting. Many interesting additions have also been made to the antiquities and works of art; as well as to the foreign departments in ornithology, mineralogy, &c., for which the institution is much indebted to the liberality of its friends and supporters."

Annual subscribers of one guinea each are the members and directors of the

Institution, and each member and director is entitled to admission to the rooms, when open, for himself, his family, and any non-resident friends who may be in his or their company. Each annual subscriber of ten shillings holds a ticket which gives the same privilege of admission as is enjoyed by the members; and each annual subscriber of five shillings holds a ticket that will admit such subscriber and any non-resident friend he may introduce. Persons residing at a distance of five miles or more from Wisbech are considered non-resident. The museum is open daily, except on Sundays and Tuesdays, from 12 till 3, and on Thursday evenings from 7 till half-past 9.

The following gentlemen are the officers for the present year:—President, the Rev. H. Fardell, vicar; vice-presidents, the Rev. W. Gale Townley, Beaupre hall; the Rev. J. Jackson, Elm; and William Peckover, Esq.: treasurer, A. Peckover, Esq.: honorary secretary, Chas. Metcalfe, jun., Esq.: committee, Messrs. J. Cox, R. Dawbarn, W. H. Exley, J. E. Fraser, J. Leach, G. M. Lefever, H. Morton, R. J. Wales, Dr. Whitsed, and Dr. England. Mr. Thomas Wm. Foster is the present curate.

The Scientific Institute, held in the Church Sunday School in Deadman's-lane, is a society consisting at present of about 150 members, who hold their meetings and use the above place as a reading room and library. The library contains about 400 volumes of standard works, and the reading-room is well supplied with newspapers, periodicals, &c. Lectures are occasionally delivered on scientific and other subjects. The annual subscription required to be paid by members is ten shillings; and Honorary members, one guinea. Mr. Robert Reid is president, Mr. William Thirkel, secretary; and Mr. John Hartstone, librarian. The reading room and library is open daily.

A *Mechanics' Institute* was established here a few months ago which bids fair for success. Why should not the hard-working mechanic, the porter or the carter, have his reading-room, as well as his more aristocratic neighbour?—"There's room enough for all."

The *News Room* in the Old Market has more than fifty subscribers to it; resident members pay 27s. 6d. per annum, and non-resident members 16s. per annum. William Stevens, Esq, is the present secretary.

Harmonic Society.—The Wisbech musical society was formed very early in the present century, and merged into the Harmonic society on the institution of the latter in 1821. The objects of the society are to give to the friends of its members two or more concerts in the year. These concerts, which are vocal and instrumental, are performed by its members, aided of late years by a singer or two from some of the neighbouring towns; and, as we have had the pleasure of attending one of these concerts, we can have no hesitation in according to the society our meed of praise. It has maintained its place for a number

of years, and perhaps the great secret of its success, is, that it does not aspire too high. The society is limited to forty members, besides an unlimited number of honorary members; and by a bye-law of the society, others may be admitted as performing members. The honorary members pay each, an annual subscription of twenty shillings, and the regular members, eight shillings per annum. The members have three tickets each for distribution among their friends at each concert, and the audience generally numbers from 300 to 400 persons. The meetings of the society are held at the Rose and Crown Hotel, and the concerts are given at the girls' National School. The present number of members (April 1850) are as follows :—General members 40; honorary members, 18, and performing members under the bye-law 3;—making a total of 61. The total receipts from the foundation of the society to the 28th anniversary in 1849, is £1220. 13s. 8d. The total amount of property as returned at the same anniversary, consisting of piano-forte, violins, &c., and music at cost price, was £311. 5s. 7d. The property belonging to the members amounting to £300;—the society was enrolled, pursuant to act 10, Geo. 4th, cap. 56, and 4 and 5, William 4th, cap. 40, at the Isle of Ely sessions, in January 1844. The officers are annually elected; Mr. George Dawson is the present leader, Mr. Ephraim Bodger, librarian; and Mr. James Grant, secretary and treasurer.

Bank for Savings.—The business of this useful institution is transacted in a room in the building over the butter market. The general statement of the funds for the year ending 20th November, 1849, is as follows :—

Drs, CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
To balance due on the 20th November, 1848, including interest as per last return	36,114	8	8
To sums received of depositors within the year ending 20th November, 1849	7,633	5	9
To interest on monies invested with the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, viz. :—			
Receipt B. dated 21st May, 1849	537	9	11
Receipt B. dated 21st November, 1849	529	17	11
Interest on drafts	35	8	11
	£44,850	11	2

Crs. DISCHARGE.	£	s.	d.
By sums actually paid to depositors in money, including interest within the year ending 20th November, 1849.	10,461	5	2
Carried forward.....	10,461	5	2

				£.	s.	d.
Brought forward.....				10,461	5	2
By the sums actually paid for management within the said year, viz. :—						
Salaries—						
Secretary	70	0	0			
Room Keeper'.....	5	2	6			
Printing and Stationery	19	3	1½			
Rent	3	3	0			
Coals, Candles, Postages, &c.....	2	14	1½			
				100	2	9
By balance invested with the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, including interest, on the 20th November, 1849	33,139	3	4			
By ditto, on account of separate surplus fund, invested with the said Commissioners	580	0	0			
By ditto, in the hands of William Peckover, Esq., Wisbech, Treasurer	569	19	11			
				34,289	3	3
				£44,850	11	2

Which fact is hereby certified by me, W. PECKOVER, Treasurer.

The rate of Annual Interest allowed to Depositors is £3. per cent.

To balance due on the 20th November, 1849, brought down.....				34,289	3	3
Number of Depositors	*Total amount of each class.*					
860 whose respective balances on the the 20th November, 1849, including interest, did not exceed £20. each	5,524	4	0			
284 ditto were above £20. and not exceeding £50. each	8,809	4	7			
140 ditto were above £50. and not exceeding £100. each	9,476	19	1			
38 ditto were above £100. and not exceeding £150. each.....	4,533	17	10			
1322 Carried forward.....	28,344	5	6	34,289	3	3

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1322	Brought forward.....	28,344	5	6	34,289	3	3
14	ditto were above £150. and not exceeding £200. each.....	2,374	4	2			
1336	Total number of Depositors	30,718	9	8			
38	Charitable Societies	2,170	4	4			
16	Friendly Societies	719	17	6			
1390	Total number of Accounts, Total balance	£33,608	1	6			
	Separate surplus fund.....	580	0	0			
					34,188	1	6
	Surplus.....				101	1	9
	Reserved to meet current expenses, as directed per 23rd sec. 9 Geo. 4, c. 92				101	1	9

Witness our hands this 24th day of December, 1849.

WILLIAM STEVENS, } Two Trustees of the said
G. A SCHULZ. } Savings Bank.

Witness, JOSEPH ADAMS, Secretary.

The Wisbech Poor Law Union, comprehends 22 parishes or townships, 13 of which are in the county of Norfolk, with a total area of 184 square miles. The following are the parishes, Elm, Leverington, Newton, Outwell,* Parson Drove, Tydd St. Giles, Upwell, Wisbech St. Mary's, Wisbech St. Peter's, Clenchwarton, Emneth, Terrington St. Clement's, Terrington St. John's, Tilney All Saints, Tilney-cum-Islington, Tilney St. Lawrence, Walpole St. Andrew's, Walpole St. Peter's, Walsoken, and West Walton. *The Union Workhouse* which is capable of accommodating 560 inmates is situated on the Lynn road, and was erected by the poor law commissioners at a cost of about £6,900

The building, which is of an ornamental character, and in style approaches the Elizabethan, consists of a centre and two wings. The centre and wings are of three stories, and the rest of the building of two. The centre which is pedimented, surmounted by a bell-turret, is almost wholly occupied by a large pointed window. The wings are flat and pedimented, and the rest of the front has a pediment raised on the parapet over every window. There is a neat entrance lodge, and the space in front, which is considerable, is planted with evergreens. The whole has not only an air of comfort but of grandeur. The paupers are well clothed and fed, and it is said to be one of the best conducted workhouses in the kingdom. The average number of inmates for the past year is about 300,

*Outwell and Upwell parishes being partly in Cambridgeshire and partly in the county of Norfolk, form four townships.

and the average weekly expense of each pauper is 2s. 7½d. Mr. James Rose is the present master, Mrs. Jane Rose, matron, and Mr. G. D. Collins, solicitor, clerk to the board of guardians.

General Cemetery.—This place of interment consists of more than three acres of tastefully laid out ground, in the centre of which is a very neat chapel. The ground was purchased in 1836, for £950, subject to an annuity of £17. during the life of the original proprietor. This sum was raised by the sale of 210 shares of £5. each. The cemetery is planted with evergreens, shrubs, and other trees, and many of the monuments which are scattered over it being of classic design, give it the appearance of a pleasure garden. The chapel which was erected in 1848, at a cost of £464, is from a design of Mr. Adams, and in the classic style of architecture. In the front are four Roman pilasters, with two niches, and the sides are divided by five pilasters, between which are four recessed arcades, and the entrance is reached by a flight of six stone steps. A gate-house for the residence of the overseer of the ground was also erected in 1848, at an expense of nearly £150. In 1840, the cemetery was vested in the hands of 21 trustees, and enrolled in the high court of chancery. It is unconsecrated, and the clergy of every denomination are permitted to perform the "the last solemn offices" in the chapel, or at the graves of the deceased members of their flocks. Thomas Dawbarn, Esq. is chairman of the committee of management, and the Rev. William Holmes, secretary.

Railways.—The Wisbech and St. Ives railway company obtained the sanction of parliament for their line in June, 1846, and immediately after its accomplishment, it was purchased by the Eastern counties company at the rate of £4. for every £2. deposit, as an adjunct to their Ely and Peterborough line, which was opened in January, 1847. That portion of the line between Wisbech and March, comprising about nine miles, was opened on the 4th of May, 1847; and the remainder of it, to St. Ives, on the 20th of March, 1848.

The East Anglian Company have also a branch of their line to Wisbech from the trunk line from Ely to Lynn. The Wisbech stations of these companies, which are temporary erections, are conveniently situated at the south-east end of the town.

The Eastern Counties company has obtained a bill for a line from Wisbech to Sutton, Holbeach, and Spalding, in Lincolnshire; and the Great Northern Company has got a bill for a line from Wisbech to Sutton. Neither of these lines are yet in course of erection, but it is arranged that the Great Northern Company are to have the use of the Eastern Counties line as far as they need it in Lincolnshire.

The Gas Works, on the Leverington road, were erected in 1833-4, by John Malam, Esq., to whose son they now belong. The building has a neat appearance. Mr. George Marshall is agent.

Canal Company.—The Wisbech cut or canal is from Wisbech to Outwell where it joins the old river Nene, at the commencement of Well-creek, which connects it with the river Ouse. This canal was projected at a period when the canal mania had become almost as wild and as sanguine as the railway mania in 1845. A meeting of the inhabitants took place in 1792, when it was resolved to form a company and allot shares of £100. each, which were eagerly taken by the townspeople as well as by many speculators from the neighbouring counties. In 1794, an act of parliament for the work was obtained. The £100 shares being found insufficient for the work, were afterwards raised to £120., and the canal was completed. In 1836, the company was obliged to borrow a large sum for the erection of a new sluice at Wisbech. The canal is six miles long, is crossed by six bridges, and has two sluices on it. For several years, the affairs of the company were far from being in a prosperous condition, until it occurred to the directors that their charges were too high. The rates of tonnage were then reduced, and the result was, that the shares of the company which had, at one time, not been worth more than £5 in the market, arose year by year, 'till they reached par, and an excellent dividend was paid to the shareholders

For an account of the improvements of the Nene Outfall, proposed docks, &c., see the end of the Wisbech Directory at subsequent pages.

Benevolent Societies, Almshouses, and Charities.

Among the societies formed in Wisbech for the performance of acts of charity perhaps the most interesting is the *Humane Society*, which is established for the purpose of restoring persons near drowning. The *Female Friendly Society*, for assisting and clothing the poor, is another excellent institution.

The *Christian Fund or Friendly Society* established 1818, for the relief of its members in the season of sickness. Though this benevolent association is in connexion with the General baptist congregation of Ely-place chapel, "it is not confined to persons of any one church or mode of divine worship; but is open alike to churchman and to dissenter. It is required only in those who become members of it, that they frequent some place of religious worship, and maintain a corresponding conduct." The members of this fund subscribe 2s. 6d. on admission, and 14s. annually in quarterly payments, and no person can receive any of its benefits until he has been a member for one year. Honorary members also pay an annual subscription of 14s. Every male member, says the rules, when rendered incapable of following his usual employment by illness or any calamitous circumstance, except the same shall have been occasioned by any unlawful or immoral conduct, shall be entitled to receive weekly the sum of 9s., until he shall

have received sixty-five weeks pay either in that or in former cases of illness, reckoning from the annual meeting 1829; and every female in similar circumstances shall be entitled to receive weekly the sum of 4s. 6d. for the same period; but when a member shall have received in the whole full pay for sixty-five weeks, he or she shall afterwards in time of illness be entitled to only half the former allowance, and no member shall be entitled to allowance whilst his subscription is in arrear. At the death of a benefit member the surviving benefit members subscribe sixpence each, and £7. 10s. is allowed towards his funeral expenses; and at the death of a wife, (she not being a member) each male member subscribes sixpence, and £5. is allowed for her funeral. Several gentlemen of the town are honorary members of this fund. "The hand of benevolence" says the address of the society, "can never be more usefully or deservedly exerted, than in assisting those who are striving to assist themselves." Mr. Robert Wherry is secretary to the committee.

Mrs. Mayer's Asylum.—Mrs. Judith Mayer, of Wisbech, by will dated 20th of May, 1811, and proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury, the 17th of October, in the same year, gave and bequeathed unto Robert Walpole and Hugh Jackson, Esqs., the sum of £500. upon trust, to erect in Wisbech a building as to them should seem meet, to be used as an asylum, to be called after her name, for the reception of such poor persons at Wisbech, as might happen to be afflicted with palsy, rheumatism, gout, blindness, or any other complaint which might render them objects of compassion, and as a lasting mark of her good wishes and regard for the town of Wisbech and its inhabitants. And she gave unto the capital burgesses of Wisbech, and to the vicar and churchwardens thereof for the time being, the sum of £1,200 to be invested in some of the public funds, in trust, to pay and apply the dividends towards the support and repair of the building, and for the use and benefit of such poor persons whose bodily afflictions and meritorious conduct should render them fit objects for the asylum. She also bequeathed to the same trustees the sum of £400., to be invested as aforesaid, in trust, the dividends or interest of one-half part of the stock to be given amongst such of the poor of Wisbech as should be considered fit and proper objects to receive it; and the other half to be expended in the purchase of coals annually, to be distributed amongst the poor inmates of the almshouses in Wisbech. The bequests of £500. and £12,00. being void by the statute of mortmain, the residuary legatee, Hugh Jackson, jun., Esq., became entitled to them, but he instead of taking advantage of this circumstance, generously determined to fulfil the humane intentions of the testatrix. Accordingly in the year 1815, he built an asylum on the canal side, consisting of five comfortable tenements at an expense of £744., and endowed it with £1,120., 5 per cent. annuities, now reduced to 3½ per cent., purchased with the sum of £1,200., after paying

the legacy duty of £10. per cent. By indenture bearing date 9th of February, 1818 (enrolled in Chancery) Mr. Jackson conveyed the above property to John Goddard Marshall, Esq., the Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, and Robert Gaye, and their heirs in trust, for the purposes named in Mrs. Mayer's will. By the same indenture, the above-mentioned sum of £1,120., 5 per cent. annuities was given upon trust that £10. a year, part of the dividends, should be paid to the objects of charity resident in each of the five tenements, and the surplus to form an accumulating fund for the payment of repairs, taxes, and other expenses. The legacy of £400. given by the testatrix to the capital burgesses, &c., was invested by Mr. Hugh Jackson, after the payment of £40. legacy duty, in the purchase of £492. 6s. 2d., 4 per cent. consols (now 3½ per cent.) and transferred by him into the names of James Usill and Edward Jackson, trustees, appointed by the capital burgesses, vicar, and churchwardens. This stock has since increased. The inmates of the asylum each have a residence rent-free, and receive £10. in money by half-yearly payments, and a chaldron of good sea coals.

Hawkins and King John's Almshouses.—Dr. Henry Hawkins, a native of Wisbech, who died in London in 1631, gave by will the sum of £300 towards building Almshouses "near the little river Wisbech." In the year 1632 six almshouses were completed, but owing to their being in a decayed state they were pulled down in 1835, and the capital burgesses sold the site and materials of them by public auction: the former was sold for £563, and the latter £81 10s., making a total of £644 10s. There were also six houses called king John's almshouses, which were very ancient buildings, and projected in the street, at the east boundary of the church-yard, and it was thought advisable to pull them down and sell the materials: they were accordingly sold by public auction and realized the sum of £45., and the site is now added to the public street. In lieu of the twelve almshouses thus removed the corporation erected six double almshouses, near the entrance to the vicarage, upon an improved plan, at an expense of £916. 6s. 2d. being £226. 16s. 2d. more than the sale of the old almshouses realized. These houses, which are very neat, are inhabited rent-free, by aged persons of good character, some of whom are married and others single. A stone in the centre of the building bears the following inscription:—"Hawkin's and King John's Almshouses were rebuilt by the Burgesses of Wisbech, anno domino, 1835. Henry Leach, Esq., Town Bailiff." It is not known how they received the appellation of *King John's Almshouses;* there is no evidence to show that that monarch either built or endowed them.

Sturmyn's Almshouses.—Mrs Jacomin Sturmyn or Stermyns, gave by will to the capital burgesses in 1610, the sum of £100., to erect a market house; and also £100. to erect four almshouses for poor aged persons to live in. With the

former sum a wooden building was erected in 1614, which having gone to decay, was, in the year 1786, pulled down. With the latter sum four almshouses were built in 1616, "upon a piece of ground contiguous to the house of correction," and they continued to be inhabited until the year 1813, when they were in so ruinous a state that it was thought expedient to dispose of them, and the ground on which they stood, and to rebuild them in some more eligible situation. The whole were accordingly sold by auction for £340., and six new almshouses, each containing two apartments, were erected by the capital burgesses on a site near the church, opposite the boys' national school. They bear the following inscription; "These six almshouses were erected by the burgesses of the town of Wisbech, A.D. 1813." The poor inmates of these almshouses are supported by the parish, and as vacancies occur in the apartments they are filled up by the corporation.

The Castle Alms-houses, which consist of five small but neat cottages, in Love-lane, were built and endowed by Mr. Joseph Medworth, who purchased the castle estate and built upon it the range of houses called the Crescent. The inmates, according to Mr. Medworth's will, are to be five poor women above fifty years of age, who each receive about a ton of coals a year.

Charities.—Besides the grammar and charity schools, and alms-houses, there are also the following Charities in Wisbech. The sum of £3. 15s. called the King's Dole, or Town Bailiff's Gift, is annually distributed to the poor, under the charter of king Edward VI.

Crane's Charities—John Crane, Esq., a native of Wisbech, but an apothecary at Cambridge, by will, dated 26th of June, 1651, gave as follows:—"I give to the town of Wisbech, wherein I was born, my house or inn there, standing in the Market-hill, known or called the Black Bull, with the oil mills thereto belonging, barn, stables, shops, oil-house, and all thereto belonging; the one half of the revenue to amend the schoolmaster's wages of the free-school, and the other moiety to be laid out at the best time of the year to buy corn and firing to be given to the poor of the same town, about Christmas or New-Year's-day. This to be done by the ten men corporate of the town of Wisbech, or six of the best men of that town: I take the rent to be £40. a year and better. The overplus I give to the ten men, or others appointed for the doing thereof; and to repair the house as they see cause, desiring them they use the tenant well as I have done." The testator died in 1654, and the capital burgesses took upon themselves the execution of the trust of this charity. In 1802, this property was sold by auction, in two lots, for £1,615, for the purpose of redeeming the land-tax upon the general estate of the corporation. Upon the inclosure of Wisbech High fen, in the year 1666, an allotment of 8 acres was made in respect of the

Three Tuns estate.* This allotment was not sold, and it now lets for £10. 15s. per annum. The land-tax upon the general estates of the corporation having been redeemed by the proceeds arising from the sale of the Three Tuns estate, the corporation pay annually to the credit of this charity, the amount of such land-tax from the income of their general property. (*See the statement of the trustees at a subsequent page.)*

Charity for Loans.—The said John Crane also gave by will, the clear annual rents of an estate which he directed to be purchased by his executors to the five Corporations of Cambridge, the University of Cambridge, King's Lynn, Ipswich and Wisbech, to be received annually in rotation, and to be lent in sums of £20. freely to young men to help to set them up, they giving security for the re-payment thereof at twenty years end, until the stock so to be lent shall amount to £200; and then the annual income of the estate to be given and bestowed upon honest poor men that should be in prison for debt, or old women, or the relief of poor men in want. He also gave 40s. to every town where this money was bestowed, to have a sermon preached that year. According to the will of the testator, an estate was purchased at Fleet, in Lincolnshire, consisting of 181a. 3r. 37p., which, in 1837, yielded a rental of £396. per annum. The amount of the rents is paid in successive years to the University of Cambridge, and the four corporations as directed by the will; the town of Wisbech receiving it every fifth year. The £200. stock advanced to poor tradesmen, is now outstanding on ten bonds of £20. each. Since the repeal of the law for imprisonment for debt that portion of the funds intended for the relief of poor debtors, has been applied to other purposes.

The testator desires those who are intrusted in this business, "as they would answer it before God, that they would relieve the most honest, godliest, and religious persons, men and women, in the said several towns, that had lived well and had a good report, being fallen into decay by some extraordinary occasion, and not to give it to dissembling hypocritical persons."

Holmes's Charity.—William Holmes, by will, dated 2nd April, 1656, gave the sum of £300. to the capital burgesses to remain in stock for ever, to be by them lent to poor tradesmen of Wisbech, in sums of £10. each for the space of three years, without interest, upon giving good security for its re-payment. He also gave £400. to be expended in land, for the maintenance of two scholars from the Wisbech grammar-school, at Magdalen college, Cambridge, for seven years successively, and the annual payment of the sum of 20s. to the master and fellows of the said college. This sum was láid out in the purchase of 46 acres

*The name of the inn was changed from the Black Bull, to the Three Tuns. It is now called the New Inn.

of land, at Holbeach, which at that time produced a rent of £20. per annum, but is now let for £86. per annum,.

In the year 1657, the first two scholars were sent to Magdalen College, but no scholar having been elected from the year 1752, and the payment of 20s. not having been made to the college since 1746, the attorney-general, in 1765, at the relation of the master and fellows of Magdalen-College, filed a bill in the court of chancery against the burgesses, charging them with misapplication of the funds; and praying that the arrears due to the college might be paid; an account of the past rents and profits taken; and that directions as to the future rents and profits should be given, that the charity might be revived, and the trusts of the will carried into execution. The defendants in their answer stated, that the rents and profits had been accounted for to Mr. Holmes, during his life; that £10. per annum, or more, had been paid to all such scholars as had been sent to the college, as well as 20s. per annum to the master and fellows, down to the year 1764; that certain of the scholars had annually absented themselves from the college without leave for three months together, or had refused to remain there longer than four years or thereabouts; that sometimes there had been no scholar qualified to enjoy either of the exhibitions for many years together, and that they and their predecessors had applied the surplus of the clear rents and profits when there were scholars, and the whole amount when there were none to public purposes for the benefit of the town.

It was then ordered, that an examination of the accounts be made, and that the money which should be found due from the defendants be laid out in the purchase of three per cent bank annuities, and the dividends during such time as there should be no scholar in the college, to be annually paid into the bank on account of the rents and profits of the charity estate, and when the same should amount to a sufficient sum to purchase £100. annuities, it should be laid out in the purchase of similar stock, and remain vested in such fund. The annual income is now applied to the maintenance of two scholars at Magdalen College, elected "out of the most able and learned scholars in the school, born in the town of Wisbech, who have been brought up there by the space of three years, and whose friends and parents' estates are not wholly sufficient to maintain them as scholars in the said University." When there are two scholars duly qualified, each is entitled to a moiety of the whole income; if one scholar only, then he is entitled to his moiety, and the other moiety goes in aid of the accumulating fund. The scholars are elected by the trustees and the head-master of the school. *(For the present state of the funds of Holmes' Charity, see the statement of the charitable trustees at a subsequent page.)*

Jobson and Eade's Charity. This charity consists of about twenty-three acres of land with which the girls' national-school is endowed by the Rev. Abraham

Jobson, D.D. and John Eades Esq. This land was purchased with the sum of £1,000 given in equal moieties, by the above-named benevolent individuals. The rent, after deducting the taxes is paid over to Captain Schultz, the treasurer of the school.

Dorcas Charity. This charity was established on the 13th of February, 1813, and its object is to enable the poor inhabitants of the town to obtain clothing at a cheap rate. It was for some years entirely supported by voluntary donations and annual subscriptions. On the 10th of November 1827, the Rev. Abraham Jobson, invested in the hands of the corporation, in aid of this charity, the sum of £1,000., and they by their bond agreed to pay the sum of £50. annually, to the treasurer for the purposes and objects of the charity, as should be thought most beneficial to its interests. And it was also provided, that if this (Dorcas) charity should at any time fail, or be discontinued, the said yearly sum of £50. should be paid towards the benefit of the charity-schools in Wisbech, endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, in equal moieties. Annual subscriptions are added to the £50., and laid out in the purchase of clothing, which is sold out to the poor in the following manner:—Poor persons wishing to partake of the charity, apply to any subscriber for a card, on producing which at the depository on the day of sale specified thereon, they are allowed to purchase articles of clothing to the value of not more than six-shillings, one-half of which is paid by themselves. The last annual report, which was the 33rd report of the committee, showed that at the last sales, 558 garments, and 4796 yards of various articles had been sold to 557 poor persons at half-price. Every subscriber of six-shillings to this institution, has an additional ticket presented by the minister of the Chapel of Ease, which enables such subscriber to assist three persons of his or her own choice. This charity is managed by a committee of ladies, of which Mrs. Fardell is president.

Dr. Jobson's Charity—The Rev. Abraham Jobson, D.D., vicar of Wisbech, who died on the 13th of December, 1830, left the following sums for the undermentioned purposes. £1,700, stock 3½ per cent. annuities, to the vicar of Wisbech, and others, in trust, that they should annually pay the dividends thereof, to the churchwardens for the time being, of the parish of Wisbech St. Peter, to be laid out under the direction of the said vicar and his successors, in providing basses for the use of the poor persons frequenting the church; and, in purchasing bibles, prayer books and hymn books, to be distributed among them, and towards obtaining instruction for poor boys and girls at the National schools; £1000 stock to the vicar of Wisbech and the curate of the Chapel of Ease, and their successors, upon trust, that they should transfer the sum of £400 to other trustees who should apply the dividends of £300 (part of the 400) towards educating the poor children of Wisbech St. Mary, Wisbech Murrow, and

Guyhirn, at a Sunday school to be established in each place; and the dividends on the remaining £100, towards the purchase of bibles, prayer books and psalm books for the use of these schools; £1000 stock to the vicar of Wisbech and curate of the chapel of ease, and their successors, to apply the interest and dividends in promoting psalmody in the said chapel of ease, under the direction and regulation of the curate and his successors; £400 to the same trustees to apply the dividends in buying basses, which were to be sold to those persons only who had seats in the chapel, at one-third part of the cost price, until all persons who should be willing to have such basses were furnished with them; and those poor people who could read, and who attended the chapel, should as far as the remainder of such dividends would allow, have, at half the cost price, such hymn books as were used in the church; and also, prayer books, with which the new version of the psalms was to be bound, and to be bought of the society for promoting Christian knowledge.

The several sums were paid to the respective trustees: the interest of the £1,700 stock is paid over to the churchwardens, who apply it according to the directions of the vicar. The church is well supplied with basses, and the children receive prayer books, bibles and hymn books when in want of them, free of expense. The remainder of the funds is applied in paying choir singers, and instructing the children in psalmody. The dividends arising from the £1,000 given to the chapel of ease for promoting psalmody, is exclusively appropriated by the trustees for that purpose. The same reverend benefactor to the town gave the sum of £500 to the burgesses of Wisbech, on the 30th of October, 1824, for the support of a boys' and girls' Sunday school; and they by their bond, bearing date 27th January, 1825, agreed to pay the sum of £25 annually, towards its support and maintenance. The interest is regularly paid to the treasurer of the school.

Wright's Charity.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, a native of Wisbech, by her will, dated 29th January, 1729, gave estates of the value of £400 per annum, £12 of which she directed to be applied to the benefit of the girls' charity school; the rents of her messuage and premises, near the bridge, to be applied to the benefit of the charity school for boys; one guinea yearly to be paid to the lecturer of Wisbech for preaching a sermon on St. Paul's day, and another guinea yearly for preaching a sermon on St. Barnabas's day. She further desired that the rents and profits of her estates at Sutton, should be disposed of "amongst honest necessitous women, that lived in good credit and reputation, and attended at church;" and, she also empowered her trustees "to dispose of the profits of all the other parts of her estate—not therein particularly appropriated—to such charitable uses, and in such manner as they, in their discretion, should think fit."

On account of the supposed mal-administration of the funds of this charity,

an information against the trustees was filed in the Court of Chancery by the Attorney general, when the following scheme for the appropriation of the rents of the charity was ordered: "That the trustees should pay towards the support or the girls' charity school, the sum of £28 per annum in addition to £12 a-year so given aforesaid, making together an annual sum of £40.—That the trustees should be at liberty to pay £20 annually towards the support of the boys' school, in addition to the rent of the said house and premises, appropriated as aforesaid to the support of the said school.—That after deducting the two annual sums of one guinea each, given to the lecturer of Wisbech for two sermons, the trustees were at liberty to pay, and apply all the aforesaid sums to the purposes aforesaid, out of the rents and profits of those parts of the several charity estates, which were left to poor men and women indiscriminately; and which then amounted annually to £211, subject to the deductions before mentioned, and were left to be disposed of by the trustees at their discretion.—That the said trustees should be at liberty to apply and distribute the residue of such rents and profits, after making such payments as aforesaid, to, and among such objects of charity at such times, manner, and in such proportions as they had been theretofore accustomed to apply and distribute the same; and as they in their discretion should think fit; and to retain such parts thereof, as to them should appear requisite, to answer such contingent or other expenses as might be incident to the charity estates, or to the distribution of the funds arising from them.—That the trustees should be at liberty to apply the rents and profits of the lands in Long Sutton which were given by the testatrix to honest, necessitous women, &c, to such of the aforesaid objects of charity, and in such discretionary proportions as they (the trustees) had hitherto been accustomed to apply and distribute to; and that they should retain such parts as to them should seem requisite to answer such contingent expenses as might be incident to such last mentioned estates, and to the funds arising therefrom."

In 1847, this charity was distributed in the following manner:—

	£.	s.	d.
Annual rent of a house near the bridge, to the boy's charity school	60	0	0
Additional sum given under decree of court of chancery, to boys' and girls' charity schools	60	0	0
For sermons annually in Wisbech church on St. Barnabas and St. Paul's days	2	2	0
To ten widows of good reputation, who attend church, 40s. each	20	0	0
To 40 ditto, 20s. each	40	0	0
To 50 ditto, 10s. each	25	0	0
To 5 aged men, 20s. each	5	0	0

To 10 ditto, 10s. each	5	0	0
To 152 poor families, 7s. 6d. each	57	0	0
To 192 ditto, 5s. each	48	0	0
Attendants remuneration	1	5	0
Gratuity to one boy leaving the National School annually	5	0	0

Rayner's Charity.—William Rayner, by will dated 9th March, 1829, gave to the corporation of the burgesses of the town the sum of £100., to be applied for the benefit of the boy's and girls' public charity schools, or one of them, in such manner as the burgesses should think beneficial. This sum was invested in the purchase of £108. 3s. 11d. stock in the new 3½ per cent annuities, and the dividends are divided equally between the charity schools for boys and girls.

Parke's Charity.—Thomas Parke gave by will, dated 28th January, 1628, a house called the Bell Inn, with its outbuildings, &c., to the corporation for the use of the poor of Wisbech for ever. This estate was copyhold of the manor of Wisbech Barton, and liable to an arbitrary fine at change of tenant. The corporation, for the purpose of improving the road and the river, purchased the property, by permission of the court of chancery, in 1842, for £1,200., and then re-sold part of it, the purchaser giving bond to remove the building, and throw open the unsold part of the site. The gross cost of the improvement was as follows:—

Purchase money and interest thereon				1203	18	10
Fine and fees on admission of a trustee for the corporation				99	8	10
Enfranchisement of the estate				290	11	8
Expenses				91	10	7
				1685	9	11
Towards which was received for sale of materials and part of site	905	0	0			
Rent after purchase	16	10	0			
Bank interest	0	9	0			
	921	19	0			
Leaving the nett cost only £763. 10s. 11d., which was thus raised:—						
The corporation, from general funds	254	10	4			
The same from port & harbour dues	254	10	4			
The surveyor of the highways	254	10	3			
	763	10	11			
				1685	9	11

Under the order of the court of chancery, the charity trustees paid their costs out of the £1,200., and invested the residue, £1,069. 11s. 2d. in the purchase

of £1,062. 17s. 11d. stock, in the 3½ per cent annuities. This stock is now increased to £1,362. 17s. 11d. The testator also gave 28 acres of land in Elm, to increase the stipend of the master of the grammar school.

The corporation select the objects for this charity in reference to the distressed circumstances and general good character of the applicants, who are generally aged persons, without distinction as to their receiving parochial relief. (For the present state of the charity see the *statement* at a subsequent page.

Lord Saye and Seale's Charity.—William, lord viscount Saye and Seale, by will dated 31st January, 1656, gave the sum of £100., the proceeds to be expended annually in providing clothing for the poor of this parish; the articles given to each person not to be worth more than 20s. nor less than 10s.

Scotred's Charity.—William Scotred, by will bearing date 15th February, 1603, gave to his executor 12 acres of pasture upon trust, to pay the rents thereof into the hands of the churchwardens of Wisbech, for the use of the poor for ever. The rent is expended in accordance with the will of the donor, in bread and coals, which are given to the poor of the parish.

The Shambles Estate.—The bishop of Ely, in 1695, gave the Shambles estate to provide clothing for the poor. By the Wisbech town act, passed in 1810, the burgesses were empowered to purchase the Shambles, which were used for the sale of meat, and to obtain the enfranchisement thereof from the lord of the manor. They were accordingly purchased by the trustees for £300. This sum with part of a balance then in the hands of the trustees was laid out in the purchase of £450. navy 5 per cents. In 1828 a further sum was invested out of the balance in the hands of the then trustees, and the whole stock then consisted of £500. new 3½ per cents. The annual dividend is expended on the poor.

Swaine's Charity.—George Swaine, of Broxholme, (Herts.) on the 2nd of February, 1829, gave by will to the ministers and churchwardens for the time being £400. 3 per cent consuls, upon trust, to apply the dividends in the purchase of body linen, to be distributed to the poor of this parish, and in such manner as they should think proper. The annual dividend is accordingly expended in shirts and shifts, which are given to the most needy.

Secretary Thurloe's Charity.—The right hon. John Thurloe, in the year 1656, gave £150. to the capital burgesses upon trust, to apply the interest yearly to the putting out of three apprentices: he also gave £50. to purchase books for the church library, and a like sum towards making a road "from the corn market to the little sluice." The principal has been sunk in the general funds of the corporation, which are charged with the annual interest, amounting to £7. 10s., and it is paid over to a separate account, for general charities, from which premiums are advanced for apprenticing poor children as applications may arise.

Watson's Charity.—William Watson, Esq., of Wisbech, brewer, by his will, dated the 27th March, 1832, gives as follows :—" Although many valuable and charitable establishments adorn the town of Wisbech, there is not at present any institution there for dispensing medicines for the benefit of the sick poor. Now it is my will and desire that, as soon as may be after the decease of my wife, that my trustees, or the survivor of them, his executors or administrator, shall and do raise, advance, and pay out of my personal estate the sum of £1000., either towards forming a fund to establish a dispensary within the town of Wisbech St. Peter's aforesaid, for the benefit of the poor inhabitants thereof, or, in case such institution shall be already established before such sum of £1000. shall become payable, I do direct the said sum of £1000. to be paid in aid of the funds then raised for such benevolent purpose."

Royce's Charity. Richard Royce, by his will, bearing date 20th December, 1669, devised 16 acres of land in Wisbech fen for clothing poor widows. The rent is distributed by the trustees to 12 poor persons in the purchase of garments of 20s. value each.

Loake's Charity. Richard Loake, by will, dated September 24th, 1801, bequeathed £100., the interest to be distributed by the churchwardens among the poor. He also gave a further sum of £100., " the interest whereof to be distributed to those pious poor persons who attended church and received the sacrament, in the following manner: 20s. on Easter Monday; 20s. on Whit-Sunday; 20s. on Christmas-day; and 40s. to those persons attending church during Lent." The corporation pay annually £5. which is given to five poor widows, or house-keepers in garments worth 20s. to each person. They also pay £5. to the churchwardens on account of the second gift, who distribute it according to the directions of the donor.

Williamson's and Edwards' Charities. John Williamson, in 1589, gave £40. to the corporation upon trust, the interest to be distributed among the poor. The interest is regularly paid, and with 10s., the interest of £10. left to the poor in 1583, by Bartholomew Edwards, is carried to the account of the general charities.

Girling's Charity. Richmond Girling, by will, dated 24th of June, 1668, directed that the sum of forty shillings out of the rents of certain lands in Stradbroke, (Suffolk,) should be given every tenth year to the poor of Wisbech. This rent is now regularly paid.

Baxter's Charity. John Baxter, merchant, of Wisbech, by will, dated Nov. 4th, 1793, gave to the capital burgesses, all his property in the funds, for the following uses :—" To allow annually, £10. each, to such poor men and women (as far as his property would allow,) totally incapacitated from labour, as should by them the said burgesses be thought fit and proper objects;" with an

injunction to attend divine service every Sunday on pain of forfeiture. His property in the funds consisted of £1,220. stock Navy, five per cent. annuities. This charity is extended to persons who have been in better circumstances in life, but who have fallen into unforeseen distress. "The burgesses," says the commissioners report, "from a wish to add to, but at all events to maintain, the original number of annuitants on this charity, do not, on the decease of any of the recipients, suffer his successor to enter immediately on the enjoyment of the annuity, but take one quarter's clear income in addition to such part of the revenue of the preceding quarter, as may not have been due to the annuitant at the time of the demise, and apply the money thus abstracted to the increase of the surplus funds in their hands for the benefit of this particular charity." There are eight persons who now receive the proceeds of this charity.

Stevens's Charity. Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, in 1838, gave by will £500., the interest to be distributed annually among poor widows in sums of one pound each.

Bellamy's Charity. Mrs. Jane Bellamy, gave by will £200., the interest to be applied to any charitable purpose, which her executors might deem most worthy: it was, therefore, applied to the boys' charity school.

Alice Throckmorton, in 1678, gave the interest of £25., to be expended in clothing for the poor; Mrs. Middlecoat, in 1658, gave £2. per annum, for six sermons on Wednesday's in Lent; Richard Royce, in 1669, gave 16 acres of land in Wisbech fen, the rents to be applied to the purchase of a piece of plate for the church, and afterwards to purchase clothing annually for poor widows; and Mrs. Elizabeth Vincent, by will in 1717, bequeathed £2. per annum, to three poor widows in Wisbech.

Girdlestone's Charity.—Steed Girdlestone, Esq., in 1841, gave £100. stock, in the 3 per cent. consols, to the charitable trustees, the interest to be expended in providing a dinner on Christmas-day for poor families in Wisbech, each family to receive seven pounds of beef.

The following is a statement of the receipts and payments of the charitable trustees for the year ending 1st September, 1849:—

1.—CRANE'S CHARITY.—THREE TUNS ESTATE.

1849.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
July—	A year's Dividend on £1659 2s. 4d. Stock ...	49	15	4
Sept. 1.	A year's Rent of Allotment.....	10	15	0
	Balance due to the Treasurer	4	16	3
		£65	6	7

1848.	Payments.	£.	s.	d.
Sept. 1.	Balance due to the Treasurer	8	6	9
Dec. 21.	Distributed to the Poor	25	0	3
	Expenses of Distribution	1	2	6
1849.				
Jan. 31.	The Rev. G. Thompson, one moiety of income to this time	12	8	10
Feb. 17.	Same for ditto to this time	2	13	9
Aug. 2.	Same for ditto to this time	15	2	7
	Interest	0	11	11
		£65	6	7

2.—CRANE'S CHARITY.—Fleet Estate.

1848.	Receipts.			
Sept. 1.	Balance in hand	219	7	7
1849.				
Sept. 1.	Interest	2	9	10
		£221	17	5

1849.	Payments.			
Feb. 26.	Distributed to the Poor	95	0	0
	Expenses of Distribution	0	5	0
Sept. 1.	Proportion of General Expenditure	15	2	8
	Balance in hand	111	9	9
		£221	17	5

3.—CRANE'S CHARITY.—Loan Fund.

1848.	Receipts.			
Sept. 1.	Balance in hand	20	0	0
1849.				
Sept. 1.	Principal received on Bond	20	0	0
	Interest	0	2	11
		£40	2	11

1849.	Payments.			
Sept. 1.	Principal lent on Bonds	40	0	0
	Proportion of General Expenditure	0	2	11
		£40	2	11

The £200 Stock is outstanding on ten Bonds of 20 each.

4.—HOLMES'S CHARITY.—Magdalen College Fund.

1848.	**Receipts.**	£.	s.	d.
Sept. 1.	Balance in hand	36	8	3
1849.				
Sept. 1.	One year's Rent, due Lady-Day last	86	0	0
	Property Tax repaid	7	10	0
	Interest	0	12	3
		£130	11	0

1849.	**Payments.**			
Sept. 1.	The Master and Fellows of Magdalen College, 2 years' payment, due 26th Dec., 1848...	2	0	0
	Mr. Ambrose James Johnson, Moiety of Rents	59	4	4
	Balance in hand	69	6	8
		£130	11	0

5.—HOLMES'S CHARITY.—Loan Fund.

1848.	**Receipts**			
Sep. 1.	Balance in hand	250	0	0
1849.				
Sep. 1.	Principal received on Notes.....	20	0	0
	Interest of the Treasurer	3	8	5
		£273	8	5

1849.	**Payments**			
Sep. 1.	Principal lent on Notes	50	0	0
	Proportion of General Expenditure	3	8	5
	Balance in hand	220	0	0
		£273	8	5

The remainder of this Stock (£80.) is outstanding on eight Notes of £10. each.

6.—BAXTER'S CHARITY.

1848.	**Receipts.**			
Sep. 1.	Balance in hand	4	5	6
1849.				
April —	A year's Dividend on £1428. 12s. 7d. Stock...	46	8	6
Sep. 1.	Interest of the Treasurer	0	2	11
		£50	16	11

1849.	**Payments.**	£.	s.	d.
July —	Annuitants	40	0	0
Sept. 1.	Proportion of General Expenditure	5	11	9
	Balance in hand	5	5	2
		£50	16	11

7.—PARKE'S CHARITY.—RELL ESTATE.

1848.	**Receipts.**			
Sept. 1.	Balance in hand	62	4	10
1849.				
April—	A year's Dividend on £1,362. 17s. 11d. Stock	44	5	10
Sept. 1.	Rent	10	0	0
	Interest	0	18	10
		£117	9	6

1848.	**Payments.**			
Dec.—	Distributed to the poor	48	9	0
1849.				
Sept. 1.	Proportion of General Expenditure	6	12	7
	Balance in hand	62	7	11
		£117	9	6

8.—SHAMBLES ESTATE CHARITY.

1849.	**Receipts.**			
April—	A year's Dividend on £500. Stock	16	5	0
		£16	5	0

1848.	**Payments.**			
Dec.—	Distributed to the poor	14	14	8
1849.				
Sept. 1	Proportion of General Expenditure	1	10	4
		£16	5	0

9.—CHARITY SCHOOLS.

1848.	**Receipts.**			
Sept. 1.	Balance in hand	27	12	8
1849.				
Sept. 1.	Rents	64	0	0
	A year's Dividend on £108. 3s. 11d. Stock	3	10	6
	The Corporation of Wisbech, a year's Interest, due Michaelmas, 1848.	33	14	0
	Same, a year's ditto, due April, 1849	25	0	0
	Interest	0	8	7
		£154	5	9

1849.	Payments.	£.	s.	d.
Sept. 1.	Land Tax	2	2	7
	Property Tax	0	10	4
	Insurance	1	18	3
	The Treasurer of the Schools	105	16	5
	Ditching	0	13	0
	Proportion of General Expenditure	15	4	2
	Balance in hand	28	1	0
		£154	5	9

10.—Mrs. ELIZABETH STEVENS'S CHARITY.

1848.	Receipts.			
Sept. 1.	Balance in hand	4	3	9
1849.				
April —	A year's Dividend on £498 14s. 11d. Stock	61	4	2
		£20	7	11

1848.	Payments.			
Dec. 21.	Distributed to the Poor	15	0	0
1849.				
Sept. 1.	Proportion of General Expenditure	1	18	11
	Balance in hand	3	9	0
		£20	7	11

11.—Mr. GIRDLESTONE'S CHARITY.

1849.	Receipts.			
July —	One year's Dividend on £100. Stock	3	0	0

1848.	Payments.			
Dec.—	Distributed to the Poor	3	0	0

12.—GENERAL CHARITIES.

1848.	Receipts.			
Sept. 1.	Balance in hand	94	13	3
1849.				
Sept. 1.	The Corporation of Wisbech for King's Dole, due Michaelmas, 1848	3	15	0
	Same, a year's Interest, due ditto	26	16	8
	Same, a year's ditto, due April, 1849	50	0	0
	Rents	84	17	6
	Property Tax repaid	2	7	6
	Interest	1	5	9
		£263	14	8

1848.	**Payments,**	£.	s.	d.
Oct. —	Quit Rent	0	1	8
1849.				
Jan. 31.	Churchwardens of Wisbech St. Peter	39	1	8
	Ditto of Wisbech St. Mary	4	0	0
	Ditto of Parson Drove	0	6	8
	Distributed to the Poor	43	11	0
1849.				
Sept. 1.	The Treasurer of the Dorcas Society	50	0	0
	Apprenticeship under Thurloe's Charity	6	11	6
	Proportion of General Expenditure	11	13	10
	Rent in Arrear	21	10	0
	Balance in hand	86	18	4
		£263	14	8

13.—GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

1849.	**Receipts.**			
Sept. 1.	One year's Contribution to General Expenditure from the following Charities, viz.—			
	Crane's Charity, Fleet Estate	15	2	8
	——— Loan Fund	0	2	11
	Holmes's Charity, Loan Fund	3	8	5
	Baxter's Charity	5	11	9
	Parke's Charity	6	12	7
	Shambles Estate Charity	1	10	4
	Charity Schools	15	4	2
	Stevens's Charity	1	18	11
	General Charities	11	13	10
	Balance due to the Treasurer	3	0	0
		£64	5	7

1849.	**Payments.**			
Sept. 1.	Insurance and Repairs of Almshouses and new Drains in Yards	23	8	7
	Printing	4	1	6
	Rent of Room	5	0	0
	Clerk's Salary	25	0	0
	Clerk's Bill of Disbursements	1	18	0
	Superintendent's Salary	2	2	0
	Attendants at Meetings, delivering Notices, &c.	2	15	6
		£64	5	7

SUMMARY OF BALANCES.

1849.	**Receipts.**			
Sept. 1.	Balances due from the Charities as under, viz.—			
	Crane's Charity, Three Tuns Estate	4	16	3
	General Expenditure Account	3	0	0
		7	16	3
	Balance in the hands of the Treasurer	579	1	7
		£586	17	10

1849.	**Payments.**			
Sept. 1.	Balances due to the Charities as under, viz.—			
	1. Crane's Charity, Three Tuns Estate	—		—
	2. ———— Fleet Estate	111	9	9
	3. ———— Loan Fund.....	—		—
	4. Holmes's Charity, Magdalen college Fund	69	6	8
	5. Holmes's Charity, Loan Fund	220	0	0
	6. Baxter's Charity	5	5	2
	7. Parke's Charity	62	7	11
	8. Shambles Estate Charity	—		—
	9. Charity Schools.....	28	1	0
	10. Stevens's Charity	3	9	0
	11. Girdlestone's Charity	—		—
	12. General Charities	86	18	4
	13. General Expenditure Account ,.....	—		—
		£586	17	10

Eminent Men.

John de Wisbeche, a monk in the abbey of Ely, and overseer, under Alan de Walsingham, of the building of the Lady Chapel or Chapter house of Ely cathedral, "one of the triumphs of gothic architecture," was a native of Wisbech. He died in 1349, and was buried in the chapel. It is recorded of him, that whilst digging the foundation of the Lady chapel with his own hands, he discovered, among other things, a brass pot of money, with which he paid the workmens' wages as long as it lasted.

John de Wisbech, abbot of Crowland, in 1469, was also a native of this town: he did much towards completing and beautifying the abbey; and he died on the 19th of November, 1476.

Dr. John Morton, bishop of Ely, from 1478 to 1486, though not a native of Wisbech, resided there for some time, and gave a lasting proof of the deep interest which he took in the prosperity of the town and neighbourhood, in the formation of the cut, or river, to turn the 'Nine waters' in one straight course, from Stanground, about one mile below Peterborough, to Guyhirn, and from thence through Wisbech into the great bay or estuary, and so to the sea. The length of this river, which is still called *Morton's Leam*, from Stanground to Guyhirn, is fourteen miles.

Richard Huloet, a native of Wisbech, who flourished about the year 1550, wrote a learned work called by the simple title of the *English* A.B.C., and dedicated it to Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely.

John Thurloe, Esq., secretary of state during the Protectorate of Cromwell, is connected with Wisbech by residence, having purchased the castle and resided at it. "He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Thurloe, rector of Abbots' Roding, in Essex, where he was born in 1616. He was educated for the law, and in 1645, was made one of the secretaries of the Parliamentary Commissioners at Uxbridge. In March, 1650-1, after the execution of Charles the First, with which he declared himself unacquainted, he attended the ambassadors to the United Provinces as their secretary. In April, 1652, he was made secretary to the Council of State; and in December, 1652, Secretary of State to the Protector. In 1654, Thurloe was made one of the Masters of Lincoln's Inn; and in the same year, Receiver of the Foreign and Inland Postage. In September, 1656, he was returned a member of Parliament for the Isle of Ely, in which office he detected the conspiracies of the Fifth-monarchy men. In 1657, he was made one of Cromwell's Privy Council, and in November following, a Governor of Charter House. In February, 1658, he was invested with the Chancellorship of Glasgow. Thurloe continued in office during the Protectorate; but though attainted of high treason by Charles the Second, he was acquitted, and even more than once solicited by the king to engage in his administration, which he always declined. He died suddenly at Lincoln's Inn, in February, 1668."*

Dr. Thomas Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of the immediate neighbourhood of Wisbech, being the son of the Rev. John Herring, rector of Walsoken. He was educated at Wisbech grammar school.

Dr. Henry Burroughs vicar of Wisbech, and prebendary of Peterborough in 1770, was the author of a volume of sermons.

Dr. Charles Lindsey, bishop of Killaloe, and subsequently of Kildare, was the younger son of the earl of Balcarrus, and was educated at Wisbech grammar-school. He was vicar of Wisbech from 1787 to 1795. He died in 1846.

* Walker and Craddock.

Dr. Abraham Jobson, vicar of Wisbech, from 1802 to the date of his death in 1831, was a great benefactor to the charitable institutions of the town and neighbourhood. He gave £500. towards the establishment of a boys' charity school; £100. towards a similar institution for girls, and £500. for establishing a Sunday school. To Doddington, March, and Benwick, he gave £100. each, the interest to be expended in providing religious books for the poor. He new-ceiled his own church, erected fresh pews, was at half the cost of glazing the windows, and gave an estate exceeding £5000. in value, to endow the chapel of ease.

Thomas Clarkson, whose unparalleled exertions in behalf of the oppressed Africans, and for the abolition of the slave trade, have placed his name high among the modern sons of Britain, as the real friend of his country, and the benefactor of the human race, was a native of this town. He was born on the 26th of March, 1776, and was the son of the Rev. John Clarkson, who in 1749 was the master of the Wisbech grammar school. We copy the following memoir of this great philanthropist from the late History of Wisbech. "He received his early education at the grammar school, from whence he was removed to St. Paul's school, and afterwards to St. John's college, Cambridge. Here he distinguished himself in 1784, by gaining the prize Latin essay. This success induced him to try for the same prize the following year, which was on a subject that scattered the seeds of all his future toils and fortunes:—"*Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?*" While diving into books and gathering facts for this essay, he became daily more absorbed in his subject; and the more painfully it affected him the more eagerly he pursued it. He left no suggestion untried to gain a fuller acquaintance with the negro condition, and every thought which entered his mind, constantly employed on one object, was immediately noted down. For this purpose, he always had a light in his bedroom, that any idea which might occur in the sleepless watches of the night, might not pass unrecorded. "It is impossible," he remarks in his *History of Slavery*, "to imagine the severe anguish which the composition of this essay cost me. All the pleasure I had promised myself from the contest was exchanged for pain, by the astonishing facts that were now continually before me. It was one gloomy subject from morning to night. In the day I was agitated and uneasy; in the night I had little or no rest. I was so overwhelmed with grief that I sometimes never closed my eyes during the whole night, and I no longer regarded my essay as a mere trial for literary distinction. My great desire now was to produce a work that should call forth a vigourous public effort to redress the wrongs of injured Africa." The essay was successful, and Clarkson, having quitted the university, went to London to seek a publisher of it in a translated form. In this search he was introduced to Joseph Hancock, one of the Society of Friends, and by his

means he now became acquainted, for the most part personally, with the small band of philanthropists who were already engaged in exposing the cruelties of the slave trade, and of whose exertions he had not till now heard. His scheme of depicting the crime of slave dealing, and arousing the public against it, was thus unexpectedly forwarded by the assistance of William Dillwyn, and especially of Granville Sharpe, by whose exertions in the cause of the negro Simmons, the celebrated British apopthegm, that the slave who sets foot on English ground is free, had been extracted from the twelve judges. He now therefore began to work in earnest. He sought information everywhere, by travelling and conversing with partizans and enemies: he applied to influential persons, and commenced that process of active agitation which, since his day, has become almost a fourth power in the state. By these actions he succeeded in securing Wilberforce, the member for York, whose attention was first called to the subject by Clarkson: and by the means of Wilberforce the measure was introduced into parliament in 1787—two years after Clarkson had first undertaken the subject. In the meantime, he continued to keep the public attention on the subject: Wilberforce had undertaken to keep it before the eyes of the senate, but Clarkson undertook to agitate the kingdom; and with this view, he gave lectures, got up meetings, and drew swarms of sympathizers in all the great cities, to his cause.

In the course of this mission he travelled over England, and visited France during the heat of the revolution. His friends entreated him to conceal his name on his perilous journey; but, confiding in the majesty of his intentions, he refused all concealment, and boldly proclaimed his cause and his name as he went. He had an interview with Lous XVI., already the phantom of a king; was befriended by Necker and Lafayette, introduced to Petion, Brissot, Vergniaud, the *Societe des Amis des Noirs*," and was presented with the privilege of citizenship. He was also publicly honoured with a seat in the French Assembly, during the discussion which Mirabeau, at his instance, moved, and which resulted in the abolition of all slave trade bounties. Clarkson returned to England; and "for seven years" he says, "I had a correspondence to maintain with four hundred persons. I had some work or other to write annually for the cause. During this time I had travelled more than 35,000 miles in search of evidence, performing a great part of these journies in the night. All this time my mind had been incessantly on the stretch upon one subject only, for I had no leisure to attend to my own concerns. The various instances of barbarity which had frequently come under my notice had vexed, harassed, and afflicted me. The wounds thus inflicted had been deepened by the cruel disappointments I had so often experienced, by the reiterated refusal of persons to give their testimony after I had travelled hundreds of miles in quest of them." All these pains and exertions were repaid by the final triumph which Clarkson achieved. In 1801,

the bill was passed for the total abolition of the slave trade, but it was not till 1807 that it became the law of the land. Thus was the first great triumph achieved. There still remained, however, the greatest evils behind—an extensive foreign slave trade, and an enslaved population in the isles. To repress the one and emancipate the other, was now the object of Clarkson. But the war which Europe had now for some years carried on prevented any effective means being used on foreign evils, so that Clarkson was obliged to confine his attention to Britain. However, on the peace, he visited Paris, and had an interview with the Emperor Alexander, at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, to whom he showed several articles of African manufacture, and otherwise interested him in the negro cause. In 1833, he had the triumphant satisfaction of witnessing the passing of the Slave Emancipation Bill. But age was now pressing on him, and his last public appearance was in 1840, at the Anti-slavery convention in London."

During the latter part of his life he resided at Playford Hall, Suffolk, and died universally regretted on the 26th of September, 1846, in the 70th year of his age. A fine portrait of him by Lane, is in the council-chamber, at Wisbech, and a bust of him taken in 1837, is preserved in the museum. Clarkson wrote and published the following works :—Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species, particularly the African" 1786, "On the impolicy of the African Slave Trade" 1788; On the Comparative Efficiency of the Regulation or Abolition, as applied to the Slave Trade," 1789; "Letters on the Slave Trade, and the state of the Nations in those parts of Africa contigious to Fort St. Louis and Goree," 1791; "Three Letters to the Planters and Slave Merchants," 1807; "The Portraiture of Quakerism," three vols., 1807; The History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade," two vols., 1808; "Life of William Penn," two vols., 1813; "On Negro Improvement and Emancipation" 1823; Strictures on the Life of Wilberforce"; A Commentary on the New Testament," and "Antediluvian Researches." He presented a copy of the latter work to the Literary Institute, on the title page of which is written in his own hand-writing, the following complimentary note :—"*Playford Hall, September 7th*, 1836. *To the Gentlemen of the Literary Society of Wisbech. Be pleased to accept this little book, and to give it a Place in your Library, and to keep it there as a small Token of my Regard, for the Inhabitants of my native Town. Thomas Clarkson.*"

Wordsworth, the late Poet Laureate, dedicated the following sonnet to the honor of Clarkson :—

"Clarkson! it was an obstinate hill to climb;
How toilsome—nay, how dire—it was, by thee
Is known: by none, perhaps, so feelingly.
But thou, who, starting in thy fervent prime,
Didst first lead forth that enterprise sublime,

Hast heard thy constant voice its charge repeat,
Which out of thy young heart's oracular seat
First roused thee. O true yoke-fellow of time,
Duty's intrepid liegeman—see the palm
Is won, and by all nations shall be worn!
The blood-stained writing is for ever torn.
Thou henceforth wilt have a good man's calm,
A great man's happiness. Thy zeal shall find
Repose at length, firm friend of human kind."

William Godwin, author of the following works, was the son of a dissenting minister, and was born at Wisbech, on the 3rd of March, 1756. "Sketches of History in Six Sermons," which was followed by contributions to the "New Annual Register," "The Inquiry concerning Political Justice, and its Influences on General Virtue and Happiness;" "Caleb Williams, a novel;" "Cursory Strictures," which were supposed to refer to the charge of Judge Eyre, to the grand jury on the trial of Holcroft, Thelwall, and Horne Took, who were charged with high treason; "St. Leon," a novel; he also published three other novels, "Fleetwood," "Mandeville," and "Cloudesley." In 1803, he published a "Life of Chaucer," in two quarto volumes; and in 1800 he produced a drama entitled "Antonio, or the Soldier's Return," which we are told "was hooted from the stage." Serjeant Talfourd, (now judge Talfourd) says, "Mr. Godwin, sat on one of the great benches of the pit unmoved amid the storm. When the first act passed off without a hand, he expressed his satisfaction at the good sense of the house: the proper season of applause had not arrived; all was exactly as it should be. The second act proceeded to its close in the same uninterrupted calm; his friends became uneasy, but still his optimism prevailed; he could afford to wait, and although he did at last admit the great movement was somewhat tardy, and that the audience seemed rather patient than interested, he did not lose his confidence till the tumult arose, and then he submitted with quiet dignity to the fate of genius too lofty to be understood by a world as yet in its childhood." In 1807 he produced another play called "Faulkner," which also failed. In 1824—28 he published his great work, the "History of the Commonwealth," in four large volumes, and in 1820 he engaged himself against "Malthus's Essay on population." He also wrote the "Lives of Edward and John Philips, nephews and pupils of Milton," "Thoughts of Man," the "Lives of the Necromancers," and he was the author of several school books, published under the name of Baldwin. In 1797 Godwin married Mary Wolstonecroft, author of the "Rights of Women," who died within a year of their marriage, having given birth to a daughter who afterwards became Mrs. Shelley. After the death of his wife Godwin wrote the "Memoirs of her life," and in the

latter years of his life he enjoyed a sinecure office of £100 a year under government, and he died in 1836, aged 80.

Many of his works were highly successful, especially "Caleb Williams," and "St. Leon;" his dramatic works alone were complete failures. Colman's celebrated play of the "Iron Chest" is founded on the story of 'Caleb Williams'. A writer in the *Edinburgh Review* says, "Caleb Williams is probably the finest novel produced by a man—at least, since the 'Vicar of Wakefield'.....It has been translated into most languages, and it has appeared in various forms on the theatres not only in England, but of France and Germany. There is scarcely a continental circulating library in which it is not one of the works which most require to be replaced."

William Watson, Esq., F.A.S., who resided here for many years, published in 1827, "An Historical account of the Ancient Town and Port of Wisbech." Mr. Watson was a banker, and afterwards a brewer in Wisbech, and held the commission of lieutenant-colonel of the Cambridgeshire local militia. He was also deputy-lieutenant and chief bailiff of the Isle of Ely. He died on the 31st of March, 1834.

Mr. Thomas Craddock of Wisbech is the author of a History of Wisbech, published anonymously in 1833 by Mr. William Watts; and he edited in conjunction with Mr. Neil Walker, "The History of Wisbech and the Fens" lately published by Mr. Richard Walker of Wisbech. This work, which is octavo in size, comprises about 570 pages, and is embellished with several very neat engravings. Mr. Craddock has been honoured with the correspondence of Sir David Brewster, from the superior talent and chemical research displayed by him in the Calotype process applied to the production of pictures by the Talbotype system.

Wisbech Directory.

POST AND MONEY-ORDER OFFICE, *Corn-hill.*—Mr. John Goward, Postmaster.

Gentry.

Abbott Mrs. Mary Ann, Crescent
Andrews Mr. Samuel, Lynn-road
Baxter Mrs. Mary Ann, North-brink
Bellamy Mrs. C., Great Church-lane
Bellamy John, Esq., Flint House
Bell Mr. Wm., Lynn-road
Betts Rev. Geo (Independent) North-brink
Bradley Mrs. Frances, Church-street
Bradley Miss Mary, North-brink
Buckley Mr. John S., Nene-parade
Calliphronas Rev. D. P., M.A., rector of West Walton Lewis, Upper Hill-street
Carter Miss Ellen E., North-brink
Catchpoole Mr. Jonas, Upper Hill-street
Chamberlin Mr. Wm., North-terrace
Cheney Mr. Thomas, Nene-parade
Cole Mrs., South-brink
Cole Mrs. Rebecca, South-end
Cox James, Esq., Old-market
Craddock Mr. Thomas, New Wisbech
Cripps Mr. John, Albert-street
Curtis Mr. John, South-end
Dawbarn Thomas, Esq., Lower Hill-street
Davies G., Dawson, organist, River-bank
Dieppe Mr. Wm., Market-street

Dobbs Mrs., New Walsoken
Dowson John, Esq., York-row
Dyson Mr. Edward O., South-end
England Mrs. Mary, Crescent
Exley Mr. Charles, North-brink
Fardell Rev. Henry, M.A., vicar of Wisbech & canon of Ely, Vicarage-house
Fawssett Mr. Thomas, Gaol-street
Fish Mrs. Ann, Little South-street
Frazer Mrs., Ely-place
Girdlestone John, Esq., Union-place
Goddard Mrs. Francis, North-brink
Goodman Mrs. T., North-brink
Gronow Mrs. Mary, North-brink
Groom Mr. Samuel, Great Church-lane
Grounds Mrs. Susannah, Crescent
Hall Thomas, Esq., Church-street
Hamerton Miss Hannah, Crescent
Hardy Mr. Simon, Nene-parade
Harrison Mr. James, Albion-place
Holmes Rev. Thomas P., M.A., Incumbent of the Chapel of Ease, South-brink
Holmes Rev. Wm., (Independant) N. brink
Hughes Rev. Thomas, (Wesleyan) New Walsoken
Isley Mr. Wm., Church-terrace
Jackson Hugh, Esq., South-brink
Jinks Miss Fanny, South-brink
Johnson Mrs. Caroline, South-brink
Jones George, organist, Upper-hill-street
King Rev. Rt., G., B.A., vicar of West Braddenham, and curate of Wisbech, York-row
Leech Mrs. H., Leverington-road
Lefever George M., Esq., Crescent
Life Mr. Rd. C., Ely-place
Littlewood Miss, High-street
Marris Mrs. Phillis, Lynn-road
McLean, Mr. John H., Lynn-road
McNiel Mr. William, North-terrace
Maxey Mrs. Ann, South-brink
Metcalfe Charles, Esq., York-row
Newsham Miss Ann, Bridge-street
Newsham Miss Willows, Albert-street
Olroyd Mrs. Ann, New Wisbech
Olroyd Mrs. —, Albert-street
Parkins Mrs. Ann, Upper-hill-street
Pate Richard F., Esq., North-brink
Peacock Miss Susanna, South-brink
Peckover Algernon, Esq., North-brink
Peckover William, Esq., North-brink
Pettett Mrs. Harriet, South-brink
Pike Rev. James C. (Babtist) Crescent
Pope Mr. John, Church-terrace
Reed Mr. Robert R., Church-terrace
Reynoldson Mr. Robert, Walsoken-road
Rogby Mr. John, Lynn-road
Rogby Mrs. Rebecca, Market-street
Sceat Mr. William, Upper-hill-street
Skells Mr. Thomas, Nene-parade
Smith Mr. Joseph, Albion-place
Stanger Mrs. Mary, Ely-place
Stevens William, Esq., Old-market
Sutterby Miss Esther, Lower-hill-street
Swaine Mrs. Sophia, Crescent
Taylor Mrs. Ann, Old-market
Taylor Mr. John, North-terrace
Taylor Joseph, Esq., Old-market
Usill Mrs., Bridge-street
Walker Mr. Niel, Lower-hill-street
Walker Rev. Samuel, (Wesleyan) New Walsoken
Wall Mr. Hardy J., Market-street
Wardale George, Esq., South-brink
Ward Henry W., Esq., North-brink
Ward Robert, Esq., North-terrace
Weatherhead Mrs., Crescent
West Mrs. Elizabeth, North-end
Wilkin Mr. Edward, North-end
Wrate Mr. Edward, North-end
Wright Mr. William, Ely-place

MISCELLANY :—Consisting of the Names of Persons not arranged in the List of Trades and Professions.

Adams Wm., architect, &c., South-brink
Adams William B., cashier at Gurney and Co.'s bank
Allen Wm., dyer, Norfolk-street, west
Amis S., vet. surgeon, Gt. Church-lane
Amos John, millwright, North-brink
Anderson Rt., news-agent, Blackfriars-rd
Anthony T., livery stable keeper, Old-mkt
Archer Thos., whitesmith, &c., North-st.
Arnsby John, leather cutter, Church-ter.
Ayres Charles, cowkeeper, Elm-road
Balding J., news-agent, Little Church-st.
Baxter Robert, currier, &c. Canal-side
Bays William Pike, conveyancer, &c., Upper-hill-street
Bostock T., basket-maker, Lower-hill-st.
Bouttell T., ship agent, &c., Gt. Church-ln
Bray Henry, turner, Canal-side
Burton J., bookbinder, Norfolk-street west
Bush Edw., clock cleaner, Great South-st.
Butterworth Wm. & Matthew, wheelwrights and plough makers, Lynn-road
Cave Geo. & Thos., machine & agricultural implement makers, North-street

Cheney Josiah, tea dealer, Market-place
Christopher Isaac, livery stable keeper, Upper-hill-street
Collins John, china, &c., dealer, High-st.
Collyer C., news agent, &c., Church-terrace
Cox Jonathan., timber merchant and iron founder, Lynn-road
Crocker Thos., sail maker, Nene parade
Dawson Adam, china, &c., dlr., Market-pl.
Deakin Thos., hatter, &c., Bridge-street
Doughty H., fishmonger, Norfolk-st. east
Drew William, bricklayer, New Wisbech
Dyson J. claying tool mkr., Leverington-rd
Emmanuel Emmanuel, jeweller, Upper-hill-street
Dawbarn William, reel and ball cotton manufacturer, proprietor of Hall's Wisbech sewing thread, (and slate merchant at Liverpool), Canal-side
Foster Henry, gunsmith, &c., High-street
Foster Rickell, fellmonger, North-brink
Fox Susan, stay maker, Trafalgar-row
Freeman Rd., architect, &c., Lower-hill-st.
Fulcher John, pawn broker, Church-terrace
Gallant Wm., pipe manufr,, New Wisbech
Gamble Alfred, tin, &c., plate worker, Little-south-street
Garrard Jas. W., clothes dealer, Norfolk-street-east
Gibbs Hy., haberdasher, Union-street
Groom Jph., tanner & currier, Horse-fair
Gunton Smith, wheelwright, South-end
Hedin John, basket maker, East-street
Hemment J. W., china, &c., dlr., North-st.
Hill Robert, rope maker, Lynn-road
Hives John, hardware dealer, High-street
Hooton Wm., gunsmith, Market-place
Keightley R., mast, &c., mkr., Nene-parade
Keightley Jas., brazier, Great South-street
Lawrence Edw., hatter, Market-place
Lemmon John, fishmonger, Bridge-street
Le Tail Hy., stonemason, Lynn-road
Limer John, coach builder, Gt. South-st,
Loose Matthew, pawnbroker, Church-ter.
Meredith Wm., corn dealer, Gt. South-st.
Mills F., chief clerk at Gurney & Co's bank
Neal T., tanner and currier, Upper-hill-st.
Nichols Wm., pipe manufr., Chapel-road
Nixon John, whitesmith, New Inn-yard
Norman E.. clothes dlr., Norfolk-street-east
Penning John, clothier Market-place
Pear J., machinist & engineer, May fair
Platt T., carver and gilder, Market-place
Poppleton Wm., sail maker, Nene-parade
Roe Charles, patten maker, Union-street
Russell J., basket maker, Little South-st.
Riist Jerh. A., surgeon dentist, High-st.
Sallabank Thos., timber dealer, Albion-pl.
Scultz Capt. Geo. Augustus, R.N., Old-mkt
Sheppard Bjm., ship owner, Nene-parade
Smith Job, bricklayer, Albert-street
Squier Wm., general agent, &c., Little Church-street
Stanroyd Jas., glover, &c., High-street
Tate Andrew, fellmonger, North-brink
Teed Eliz., clothes dlr., Norfolk-street-east
Utting Fred., Jas., civil engineer and land surveyor, Lower Hill-street
Waddelow T., wheelwright, New Walsoken
Waller James, china &c. dealer, High-st.
Watts Robert, ship owner and rope, &c., manufacturer, Nene-parade
Williamson Wm., fishmonger, Church-st.
Wilmer Wm., milk dealer, New Wisbech
Wright S., pipe manufactr., Algenoria-st
Wright Samuel, and Sons, rope, &c. manufacturers, Lower hill-street

Trades and Professions.

Academies.

Marked * take Boarders and those in Italics are public schools.

Adams Joseph, Gt.-Church-lane
Briggs Naomi, Market-place
British (Boys,) New Wisbech, Edward Neighbour, master
British (Girls), Crescent-passage, Fanny Hill, mistress
*Dow Emma J. and Jessey, Union-place
*Dun George M., Upper-hill-street
Faircloth Caroline, Norfolk-street, west
Friend Mary Anne, Upper-hill-street
Grammar School, Upper-hill-street, Rev. G. Thompson, B.A., head master, C. Hart, assistant master
Infant School, Gt. Church-lane, Harriett Buscall, mistress
Lewis Sarah, Gt. Church-lane
Moon M. A., New Walsoken
National (Boys), Church-ter., George Oliver, master
National (Girls), Lower-hill, street, Susan M. Johnson. mistress
Raithby Mary, Market-street
*Robinson Ann, North-st.
*Russell R.W., New Wisbech
Sceat Lucy, Norfolk-st.-west
*Stavely Eastland (& teacher of languages and mathematics), Walsoken-road & Rugby-street.
*West Jane and Harr.et, Gt-South-street
*Woodroffe Hannah Maria, Union-place

Attorneys.

Fraser J. Edward, Crescent
Gay William, Crescent
Jackson and Collins, South-brink
Jackson Edward & Francis, Lower-hill-street
King Robert, North-street
Metcalfe, C. jun., Bridge-st.
Ward Thos. R., Old-market
Watson T. Stead, Crescent

Auctioneers, &c.

Cave George, North-street
Cross & Son, (& estate agents) North-street
Cunnington and Boutell, Albion-place
Halford John, Upper-hill-st
Harrison M., Market-place

Bakers.

Anderson John, North-brink
Ashworth Thos., Nene-quay
Bays John Thos., North-st.
Beagles William, Little-church-street
Blackburn Henry, Old-mkt.
Bree John, Norfolk-st., east
Butters J., Norfolk-st., east
Clark T., Norfolk-st., east
Dent William, North-street
Goodyer A., New Walsoken
Gray Thos., Little-south-st.
Hammond C., Sandyland-st
Hardmeat Chas., Lynn-road
Jarvis George, East-street
Lawrence T., Market-place
Matthews T., Great-south-st
Offley Harriet, Canal-side
Offley Wm., Great-south-st
Pooley Thos., New Wisbech
Raithby Thos., Nene-parade
Seaton Jph., Great-south-st
Southwell Alfred, Union-st
See Joseph, New Walsoken
Springfield J., Albion-place
Syme R (& grocer) Ruby-st
Teed Thomas, Canal-street
Webster J. W., River-bank
West William, Queen-street

Bankers.

National Provincial Bank of England, Cornhill; draw Spooner & Co., London; Robert Johnston, manager
Gurneys, Birkbeck & Peckover's Bank, North Brink; draw on Barclay & Co., London
Savings' Bank, Bridge-street, open every Friday, from 7 to 8, and Saturday from 12 to 1, Jph. Adams, secy.

Blacksmiths.

Abbot James, South end
Bannister Chas., New Inn yd.
Barley Thomas, Lynn road
Burton T., (& wheelwright), New Wisbech
Carter James, Albert-street
Dent William, North-street
Eldred Jas., New Walsoken
Leedham Geo., Nene-parade
Overton E., Church-terrace
Russell Peter, May-fair
Wallis Jas., Oil-mill-lane
Walster R., Oil-mill-lane

Booksellers, Printers, and Stationers.

Gardiner John, (& proprietor of the Wisbech Advertiser "Monthly.") Union-street
Goddard Samuel, High-st.
Johnson Eleazer, (and circulating library) Bridge-st.
Leach John, High-street
Rutter Thos., Lower-hill-st.
Walker Richard, (& cir. lib.) Bridge-foot

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Andrew Thomas, Union-st,
Beales James, Church-ter.
Blazely J., Norfolk-st., east
Creak James, Church-terrace
Cutman John, New Wisbech
Davis H., Norfolk-st., east
Chapman T., New Walsoken
Feltham William, Market-pl.
Goodson John, Church-ter.
Gromitt John, (and leather cutter) Norfolk-street, east
Haslam Thos, Gt. South st.
Hill James, Market-street.
Howard John, North-brink
Jacob Samuel, Old-market
Lee Hy. Chas., Old-market
Lock Arthur, High-street
Lott James, Norfolk st., west
Lovell Charles, High-street
Marrett Simon, Albion-pl.
Mitchell W., New Walsoken
Moore Joseph, Market-place
Plant Edward, Blackfriars-rd.
Pope Robert, Gt. South-st.
Randell Bloom, Market-pl.
Silburn Robert, Market-pl.
Spraggs, W., New Walsoken
Taylor John, Old-market
Teed Thomas, Lower-hill-st.
Teed William, Nene-parade
Thompson, J. New Walsoken
Wade George, High-street
Wakefield J., New Walsoken
Wing James, High-street

Brewers.

Bishop Joseph, South-brink
Boucher & Son, Lynn-road
Brewin John, (& corn dealer) Norfolk-street, east
Clare J. & W., Gt. South-st.
Gapp J., Leverington-road
King Charles, Nene quay
Mills G. W., Lower-hill-st.
Peatling Thos., Old-market
Phillips Edward and Co., North-brink
Ratcliffe & Reid, Lit-ch-st.
Tebbitt Thos., Gt. South-st.
Ward Henry W., Old-market
Whitley Jas., Harecroft-cot.

Butchers.

Baker D., Norfolk-st., east
Baker Thos., Church-terrace
Brown R. Leverington-road
Burnham Geo., North-brink
Carbutt Robert, Market-pl.
Clarke Geo., Norfolk-st. east
Clifton R., (pork) Norfolk-st. west
Culey Hannah, Market-pl.
Curtis Jas., Little Church-st.
Desborough W., North-ter.
English W., New Walsoken
Faircloth, Harriet, Blackfriars-road
Fardell F., Norfolk-st., west
Hardmeat J. Market-place
Harrison George, High-st.
Harrison John, Cornhill
Haslam George, Horse-fair
Howcroft R., Upper-hill-st.
Lawrence Wm., Market-pl.
Lenton John, New Walsoken
Mc'Neil J., Norfolk-st. east
Piggins Wm., New Walsoken
Place Dover, Albion-place
Plater Wm., (and gardener) Norfolk-street-east

Rutherford E., Little-south-street
Salter John N., Nene-parde.
Scott John, South-end
Self Richard, Bridge-street
Shepherd Jas. F., High-st.
Snarey Geo., Old-market
Steley Mthw., (pork) Great-south-street
Steverson Francis, Nene-pde
Stimson W., Great-south-st.
Taylor F., Little-church-st.
Tegerdine W., New Wisbech
Thompson Saml., Horse-fair
Walkerley Fred., Norfolk-street-east
Warden A., Norfolk-street-east
Watson Sarah, (pork) Norfolk-street-east

Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers

Barnes Wm., Great-south-st.
Bray Frederick, Market-pl.
Clarke Mersey, Market-plce.
Flint Geo., Church-terrace
Flint Geo., jun., North-st.
Harrison Mthw., Market-pl.
Loose Mthw. Church-terrce.

Carpenters & Builders.

Andrews J. H. (and bone and brick merchant), Lynn-rd.
Battenham John, North-bk.
Battenham Rt. W., Church-terrace
Clarke John, New Wisbech
Cooke John, Lower-hill-st.
Nayler Wm., Bedford-street
Pooley Henry, Ruby-street
Roope Lucy, Lynn-road
Swansborough John S., (and stonemason and iron and brass founder) Horse-fair, and Leverington-road
Tomson Lewis, (and brick and tile manufacturer), church-terrace
Wellingham John, New Wisbech

Chemists and Druggists, and Oil and Colour Merchants.

Barley Johnson, Old-market
Baxter William, Corn-hill
Dawbarn Rt. and Geo., (and wholesale merchants, &c.,) Market-place
Hollingworth Geo., Market-place
Mallett John, (and apothecary), High-street
Macdonald J. T., Norfolk-st
Neal J. (&tea dealer) High-st
Oldham Wm , Market-place
Robins S., Norfolk-st. east
Smith William, High-street

Coal Merchants.

See also Corn, &c, Merchants,

Bulman Edwd., North-brink
Bulman J, (& ship chandler) Albion-place
Hickson B., Upper-hill-st.
Howell John, Bridge-street
Loose I,, Little south-street
Pattrick T. M., Market-place
Payne W , Norfolk st west
Russell Phillip, (& dealer in tar, tiles and earthenware) Elm road
Simpson B. Nene parade
Sloate Wm., Albion-place
Teed Alice, Nene-quay

Coffee Houses.

Anthony John, Market-street
Breeze Hy., Upper-hill-st.
Moules Joseph, South-brink
Regester T., Little church-st
Rudderham J., Nene-quay

Confectioners.

Boggers W., Little Church st
Everett Wm., Little-ch.-st.
Friend and Rogby, (and tea dealers) Market-place
Hayles E. Norfolk-st east
Hudson Henry, Market-pl.
Mc Niel William, Cornhill
Reed George, Market-place
Rogby W., Norfolk-st. east
Smith Rt., Marshland-road
Squire Rd. E., High-street

Coopers.

Ayres Henry, South-end
Barnes Samuel, Horse-fair
Easingwood S., North-brink
Few John, Oil-mill lane
Springfield Wm. High-street

Corn, &c., Merchants.

Brayshaw B., & Son, Cornhill
English, Brothers & Harrison (timber, &c.) North-brink
Exley William Old-market
Gregory J. & J., Old-market
Hampson John, Old-market
Hiscox J. (timber) Nene-par
Lawson John, Bridge-street
Morton Henry, Old-market
Skelton Spencer, Old-market
Taylor John, Old-Market
Ward G. A. & Son, North-st
Ward Henry William, Oil-mill lane
Whitwell John, South-brink
Wilkinson John, South-brink

Corn Millers.

Bays John T., North-street
Berry Thomas, Lynn-road
Boucher & Son, Lynn-road
Brewin J., Norfolk-st. east
Cross Samuel, South-brink
Palmer J. B., North-brink
Ratcliffe and Reid, Little Church-street
Sargison J, W., Leverington-road
Webster J. W., River-bank

Drapers, &c.

See also Tailors and Woollen Drapers,

Aukland F. (& shoe dealer) Market-place
Ayers James, Old-market
Bavin John, Bridge-street
Bellars Bjn., Little-south-st.
Crosby Robt., New Walsoken
Dawbarn Robert & George, (& wholesale stuff, flannel, & feather merchants, warehousemen, hatters, haberdashers and silk mercers, &c., &c..) Market-place, and at Bradford and Rochdale
Durrant Wm., (linen only) North-brink
Foster Nelson, Corn-hill
Hardon Wm., Church-terce.
Harman Sarah, (and tea dlr.) High-street
Hutchinson Wm., Mkt-pl.
Osborn Matthew H., Norfolk-street-east
Thompson Wm., Mkt-pl.
Stevens and Son, York-row
Taylor Mel., Norfolk-st-east.
Waddington Ths.. High-st.
Western Chas., High-street
Wherry Robert, (and carpet warehouse) Market-place

Farmers.

Bird Henry, North-street
Cole Michael, South-brink
Curtis Richard, North-end
Goodall Thos., Bridge-st.
Ringham Wm., Lynn-road
Shepherd Jas., Crab-marsh
Terrington John, South-end
Walsham Jesse and Sons, (and cattle dls.) North-bk.
Whitley J. Harecroft cottage

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

Anderson John, North-bk.
Aukland Francis, Mkt-pl.
Ayers James, Old-market
Bellars Bjn., Little-south-st.
Bland Charles, Market-place
Chettle Wm., Albion-place
Dawbarn Robert & George, (wholesale; & coffee roasters, cheesefactors, salt agents, mustard-seed dlrs,, &c.,) Market-place
Dowson and Co., (and tallow chandlers) Market-place
Foster Nelson, Cornhill
Hardy George, Church-ter.
Louth Joseph, Market-place
Medworth Henry, High-st.
Morris D., Norfolk-st., east
Osborn M. H. Norfolk-st. east
Redin Mary, Old-market
Taylor M., Norfolk-st., east
Usill J., & H. M., (wholesale and tallow chandlers) Lower-hill-street
Webb Samuel, Vicarage-ter.
Wherry Robert, Market-pl.
White Oswald, Market-place

Hairdressers.

Foster William, High-street
Gray Goulder, Albion-place
Hooton Dl, Norfolk-st., east
Lane Joseph, Market-place
Lee Richard, Nene-quay
Lee Richard, Bridge-street
Munton J., Marshland-road
Parker Rt., Norfolk-st., east
Register E., Little-church-st.
Rogers Wm., Old-market
Sharp Thomas, High-street
Stewart Arthur J. J., North-terrace
Underwood J, Little-church-street
Winkley John, (and glover) North-brink

Hotels, Inns, &c.

Thus * are Commercial Inns.

Admiral Nelson, G. Jennings, Old-market
Anchor, John Knobbs, Nene-quay
Angel, Robert Cunnington, Church-lane
Bird in hand, Thos. Bulman, North-brink
Black Horse, Edward Shacklock, South-end
Bowling-green, W. Butcher, Lynn-road
Bushel, John Terrington, Nene-quay
Bridge Inn, George Barnes, New Walsoken
Crown Tavern, T. Tebbitt, Little South-street
Duke's Head, Amelia Clarke, Church-terrace
Elephant & Castle, J. Coulman, Old-market
Engineer,, J Coulson, New Wisbech
Falcon, Paine & Chamberlin, Little Church-street
Ferry House, Harriet Brookshaw, Norfolk-street-east
Flower Pot, George Brewin, Great South-street
George, G. Smith, Market-pl.
Globe, R. Bunning, Mkt-pl.
Golden Lion, Wm. Fowler, Market-place
Green Dragon, Geo. Marshall, Nene-quay
Griffin, Abel Kirby, Mkt-pl.
Hare & Hounds, John. Layton North-brink
Kings' Head, Wm., Sloate, Old-market
Lamb, Samuel. Ramsdale, Norfolk-street-east
Marshland Tavern, Geo. Wm. Mills, Lynn-road
Marshland Arms, Daniel McConvell, New Walsoken
Mermaid, Thos. Whyle, Market-place
New Bell, Rt. Mills, Nene qy.
Nene Inn, Wm. Sharp, Nene parade
New Inn, Mary Hooton, Union-street
Old Bell, G. Brunt, Nene-qy.
Red Lion, Wm. Parlett, North-brink
Robin Hood, G. C. Thurston, Market-place
**Rose and Crown Hotel, and Posting House*, (hearse and mourning coaches, hot & cold baths), Ann Goddard, High-street.
Royal Standard, Wm. Cutting, Elm-road
Rutland Arms, Wm. Tibenham Lynn-road
Ship Defiance, George Cave, North-street
**Ship*, Samuel, Archer, Market-place
Spread Eagle, John Howell, Bridge-street
Unicorn, Zachariah Randall, Norfolk-street-east
Vine, Jas. Whitley, Old-mkt
Wheat Sheaf, W. Belverstone, Church-terrace
**White Hart Hotel & Posting House*, Rd. Adams, North-brink.
White Lion Hotel, and Posting House, Joseph Bishop, (& brewer, &c.) South-brink
White Swan, Geo. W. Burton, Old-market
Wisbech Arms, Thomas Peatling, Sheep-market

Beer Retailers.

Anthony John, Market-pl.
Barley Edward Lynn road
Bendall Eliz. Nflk st west
Betts John, New Wisbech
Birch James, New Inn yard
Bothamley Jb. Levengton rd.
Brookbanks Edw. Bedford-st
Brown Martha. Albert St.
Burton Geo., North brink
Burton Hy., North terrace
Butters John, River-bank
Clarke Gertrude, Nth. brink
Coo Geo. (and Agricultural Impnt mkr.) Levergtn rd.
Cunnington Jn. Sndy Ind. st.
Edis Henry, South-brink
Eidsforth W. S. North-brink
Goodyer Ann, New Walsoken
Gray Goulder, Albion place
Hale Charles, Canal-street
Harwin Wm., Nene parade
Lenton Robert, Horse fair
Lenton Sarah, New Walsoken
Leverington Jn., East-road
Mackgee Rd., Canal-street

Means John, Canal-street
Meres Geo. D., Gt. south-st.
Neal Hy. Upper hill-street
Oldham Ts,, Leverington rd.
Place Dover, Albion place
Bratt Baines, South end
Richardson John, Ruby-st.
Robinson G. Leverington rd.
Russel Peter, May fair
Russel John, Eastfield
Sainty John, Canal-street
Short J., Norfolk-street, east
Slater Jas., Norfolk-st., east
Smith Jas., (& wheelwright) New Walsoken
Smith Mary, Norfolk-st, west
Smith Tace, Norfolk-st., east
Stagg Anthony, (& last, &c., manfr.,) Norfolk-st., west
Stoving John, New Wisbech
Teed Henry, Norfolk-st., east
Teed Joseph, Horse-fair
Thompson Saml., Horse-fair
Walster Robt., Oil-mill-lane
West William, Queen-street
Wilson Wm., Great-south-st.

Insurance Agents.

Accidental Death, T. Smith, High-street
Agricultural Cattle, John Gardiner, Union-street
Alliance, Fire, & Life, Walter Reeve, Leverington-road
Argus Life, A. Heald, High-st
Atlas Fire, & Life, F. C. Southwell, New Walsoken
Clerks Provident, William Thirkel, Old-market
Consolidated Assurance Company, S. Goddard, High-st
County Fire, Willm. Squier, Little-church-street
County Hailstorm, J. Gardiner, Union-street
Crown Life, Thomas William Foster, Church-street
Etonion & General Life, & Endowment Society, Jas. Banham, Union-street
General Fire & Life, T. Smith, High-street
Globe Fire & Life, Joseph Adams, Nene-parade
Guardian Fire & Life, Willm. P. Bays, Upper-hill-street
Law Fire, James E. Fraser, Crescent
Law Life, Charles Metcalfe, jun., Bridge-street
Legal & Commercial, Fire and Life, Thomas Cunnington, Albion-place
Medical, Legal, and General Life, Geo, Hollingworth, Market-place
Minerva Life, Wm. Griffith, Nene-quay
National Mercantile, Joseph, Louth, Market-place
National Provident Institute, R. Wherry, Market-place
Norwich Equitable Fire, T. M. Pattrick, Market-place
Norwich Union Fire and Life, M. Leach, North-brink
Phœnix Fire, E. Johnson, Bridge-street
Professional Life, Thomas R. Ward, North-street
Provident Life, Wm. Squier, Little-church-street
Royal Exchange Fire & Life, Ratcliffe and Reid, Little-church-street
Royal Naval and Military Fire, F. Bray, Market-place
Scottish Union Fire and Life, J. Gardiner, Union-street
Sea Fire and Life, Samuel Goddard, High-street
Star Life, Thomas Peatling, Old-market
Suffolk Fire, A Heald, High-st
Sun Fire and Life, J. Goward, Corn-hill
Temperance and General Provident Institution, John Gardiner, Union-street
Tradesmens' Mutual Life, S. Burman, North-brink
Westminster Life, W. Oldham, Market-place
Wisbech Mutual Maritime, T. H. Bouttell, Great-church lane
Yorkshire Fire, and Life, Rd., Walker, Bridge-street

Ironmongers.

Cottam George, Mkt-place.
Ford Frederick, Corn-hill
Healey Arthur W., High-st.
Morling George, Mkt-place

Market Gardeners.

Carter Saml., Great-south-st.
Cockett T., Norfolk-st.-west
Cooper T., Norfolk-st.-west
Keey Jas. Marshland-road
Keighley Wm. Jas., (and tinman) Norfolk-street-east
Spraggs Jn., Great-south-st.
Thirkel Nathan, Old market
Ward Ann, Upper-hill-street
Woodcock William, (& nurseryman) South-end

Master Mariners.

Bagnell John. Nene-parade
Bannister Edw. South-brink
Batty Thomas, Eastfield
Beecher James, Eastfield
Beecher John, Eastfield
Bouch Robt., Russell-street
Bown Joseph, Bedford-st.
Bown Robert, Eastfield
Briggs William, Nene-par.
Brown Thomas, Eastfield
Cooper Mark, Nene-parade
Curson Robert, Eastfield
Fall James, South-end
Flanders John, Russell-st.
Freer Thomas, Eastfield
Gifford George, Eastfield
Gill William, Nene-parade
Haley George, Nene-parade
Hargrave Mark, Russell-st.
Hickson Joseph, Nene-par.
Hickson Thos, Nene-parade
Hill George, Bedford-street
Horsfield M., Nene-parade
Hutton Isaac, Nene-parade
Inch Joseph P., Russell-st.
Jackson Israel, Russell-st.
Kent William, Nene-parade
King Daniel, Eastfield
Leader Samuel, Bedford-st.
Lowe William, Nene-parade
Nichols Joseph, Bedford-st.
Peek Thomas, Eastfield
Pinch William, Eastfield
Pinder John, Eastfield
Pinder Noah, Nene-parade
Pinder William, Eastfield
Plant Joseph, Eastfield
Rawling John, Nene-parade
Reed George, Russell-street
Reeve James, Eastfield
Riches Joseph, Nene-parade
Ridgeway John, Eastfield
Sheppard John, Nene-par.
Skinn William, Eastfield
Starling Thos., Nene-parade

Tate William, North-terrace
Tidd Thomas, Eastfield
Turner Ml., Bedford-street
Waddingham Geo., Eastfield
Walker Joseph, Eastfield
Waugh —— Eastfield
Wood Bjn., Bedford-street

Milliners, &c.

Adams A. A. & M., Union-pl
Arman Sarah, Union-place
Anderson Eliza, Market-pl.
Blackburn Hannah, Wilderness-walk
Briggs Maria, Market-place
Cattell Ann, Old-market
Clare Mary, Bell-lane
Clarke Eliza, Market-place
Davis Mary Ann, Norfolk-st.
Everett Jane, South-brink
Flint Mary, Church-terrace
Hawkins Eliz., Ely-place
Pinder Maria, Vicarage-ter.
Skells Sarah, Great-south-st
Hopkins R, Great-church-ln
Nicholson C. Norfolk-st, west
Thirkel Mary Ann, Old-mkt
Veall Elizabeth, Ely-place
Waddingham Sophia, Little-church-street

Plumbers, Glaziers & Painters.

Thus * are Painters & Glaziers only

Batterbee Wm., Market-pl.
Belverstone Wm., Church-ter
Burgess John, North-street
*Cunnington T. Albion-place.
*Dunkley W., Great-south-st
Gatliffe Wm., Albion-place
Gamble Rbt., Great-south-st
Gooch Wm., Norfolk-st. east
Jennings Geo., North-street
Mills Robert, Nene-quay
*Moore W., Norfolk-st. west
*Rust William, Nene-quay
Watson H. Norfolk-st. east
Watson Wm., Nene-parade
Whatten J. W. Church-ter.
Wiles Wm. Upper hill-street

Physicians.

England William, North-bnk
Whitsed John, North-bank

Saddlers &c.,

Davis William, Bridge-st.
Goode Thomas, Corn-hill
Marrett Jacob, Lynn-road
Turner Samuel, High-street
Wright Robert, High-street

Shopkeepers.

Armitage J., New Wisbech
Barber Rachael, Agenoria-st.
Baxter Wm., Nene-parade
Beagle Henry, Lynn-road
Boyden J., Norfolk-st., east
Clare John, Great-south-st.
Flanders Stephen, May-fair
Friend F., (and plasterer) North-brink
Gee Thos., Great-south-st.
Grimsteed Geo., New Walsoken
Haslam T., Great-south-st.
Hayes John, Bedford-street
Lindon Hannah, Norfolk-st., east
Mawer Wm., Great-south-st.
Miles Elizabeth, Norfolk-st. east
Nurse C., (and tailor) Norfolk-street, east
Sheppard Wm , North ter.
Spragg Robert, Albert-street
Waller Haller, East-street
Yorke C., Little-church st.

Surgeons.

Burman Smith, North-brink
Fawssett Fred., South-st.
Hides Henry, North-street
Lilley Fred. John, York-row
Lilley John, (& apothecary) High-street
Mason John Minnitt, south-end
Ollard William, York-row
Stear and Jeffreys, Old-mkt.
Wales and Wallace, Mkt-pl.

Tailors and Woollen Drapers.

Thus * are Tailors only

Banham James, Union-st.
*Brackenbury John, Little-south-street
Cheney & Rowsell, Old-mkt.
Cheney and Son, Market-pl.
Clarke Robert, Market-place
*Clark William, Old-market
Elvidge John Edis, High-st.
Fields Jas., North-terrace
Golding John, South-end
Hayles and Register, church terrace
Lawrence Edw., Market-pl.
Lepla Jas., Great-south-st.
*Nurse J., Upper-hill-st.
Oliver John, High-street
*Pilch Hy., Upper-hill-st.
*Pratt Uriah, North-terrace
*Reed John, North-terrace
Smith Thos., Church-terrace
Tyars John, Lower-hill-st
Vipan Jph., Little-church-st
Wilson Rd., South-brink

Toy and General Dealers.

Bell Wm., Norfolk-st., east
Hives John, Market-place
Hunter James, High-street
Sharp Thomas, High-street
Wood Leonard, Norfolk-st., east

Watch and Clock Makers.

Thus * are Silversmiths, Jewellers &c.

Ambrose Martin, Norfolk-st. east
Brewin George, Union-st.
Briggs Luke, Market-place
*Heald Alfred, High-street
*Mantegani Antonio & Paulo (and opticians &c.,) High street
Newman E., Norfolk-st., east
*Pattrick Thos. M., Mkt-pl.
*Smith Theopholis, High-st
Vurley Peter, High-street

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Thus * are Spirit Merchants only.

Bishop Joseph, South-brink
Bland Chas., Market-place
*Boucher and Son, Lynn-rd.
Gapp John, Leverington-rd.
Goddard Ann, (and agent for Walker & Walton's British wines) High street
Leach Matthew, North-brink
Mills Geo. Wm., Lower-hill-street
Peatling Thomas, Old-mkt.
*Phillips Ed. & Co., North-brink
Ratcliffe and Reid, Little-church-street
*Ward G. A. and Son, Old-market

Churches & Chapels.

St. Peter's Church, Rev. H. Fardell, M.A., vicar; Rev. Robert Jarrold King, curate

Chapel of Ease, old market, Rev. T. P. Holmes, M.A., incumbent
Baptist (General) Chapel, Ely place Rev. J. C. Pike
Baptist (Particular) Chapel, Upper-hill-st. Mr. Robert Reynoldson, minister
Baptist Calvinistic Chapel, New Wisbech, Mr. Ed. Wilkin, minister
Catholic Chapel, new Wisbech served by the Rev. Thomas Seed of Peterborough, on the first Sunday of each month
Friends' Meeting house, north brink
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Revds. T. Hughes, & Saml. Walker, ministers
Primitive Methodist Chapel, New Walsoken, ministers various
Seamen's Chapel, Russell-st. Mr. W. Dennis, missionary
Unitarian Chapel, Gt.-church lane, Rev. M. A. Moon, minister

Public Officers.

Clerk of the Peace for the Isle of Ely, Hugh Jackson Esq South-brink
Clerk to the Magistrates of the borough of Wisbech & Town Clerk, Frs. Jackson, Esq., Lower-hill-street
Clerks to the Wisbech bench of Magistrates, Ed. and Frs. Jackson, Esqrs., Lower-hill-street
Clerk to the County Court, C. Metcalfe, jun. Esq, Bridge street
Clerk to the Charity Trustees, E. Jackson, Lower-hill-st.
Clerk to Commissioners of Taxes, H. A Ward, Old-mkt.
Collector of Poor Rates, and Town Chamberlain, William Adams, South-brink
Corporation Crane and Wharf, Nene quay, T. H. Bouttell, collector
Custom House, Bridge-street, John Andrew, collector; Wm. Upward, comptroller
East Anglian Railway Station, Edgar Stockdale, station master
Exchange Hall and Council Rooms, Corn-hill
Gas Works, Leverington-road George Marshall, manager
Harbour Master, William Watford, North-end
High Bailiff of County Court, Wm. Friend, Old-market
High Constable for the Hundred of Wisbech, Wm. Squier, Little-church-street
Inland Revenue Office, Rose & Crown Hotel, High-street
Joint Treasurers for the Isle of Ely, Hugh Jackson and H. R. Evans, Esqrs.
Museum, Church St. Thos. W. Foster, curator
New Prison, New Wisbech, E. F. Burrows, governor
News Room, Old Market
Police Station, Bridge-street, Wm. T. Rust, superintdt.
Port, Harbour, and Nene Navigation dues Office, Nene-quay, Thos. H. Bouttell, collector
Poor and Church-rate Collector Thos. H. Bouttell, Great-church-lane
Registrar of Marriages, Jph. Adams, Nene-parade
Registrar of Births & Deaths, Wm. Adams, South-brink
Sessions-house, South-brink
Stamp Office, Old-mkt., Capt. G. A. Schultz, R.N., sub-distributor
Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths & Marriages, Wm. G. Jackson, Esq., South-brink
Surveyor of Taxes, Geo. A Ward, Old-market
Swedish and Norwegian vice consul, Thos. H. Bouttell, Great-church-lane
Town Inspector, John Clarke, Upper-hill-street
Union Workhouse, Lynn-road, James Rose, Governor
Wisbech Literary Institution, Church-Street, John Leach, librarian
Wisbech Scientific Institution, Gt. Church-lane, William Thirkell, Secretary
Wisbech and St. Ives Railway Station, Bernard Cooney, station master
RAILWAY COMMUNICATION *with all parts of the Kingdom daily*
WATER CONVEYANCES:—Steam Packet to Hull, for passengers & goods every week; Packet Boat to Ely, for passengers and goods weekly; & a Packet Boat to Peterborough weekly
CARRIERS by Waggon and Van to all parts

The Nene Outfall.

The Nene, which is the principal river of the district, and with which the interests of Wisbech are closely bound up, takes its rise from two springs in Northamptonshire; one in the west, in the vicinity of Daventry, and the other near Naseby, about 12 miles noth-west from Northampton. At the latter town the Nene becomes navigable for small craft to the sea at an elevation of 197 feet, 10 inches. Passing through Peterborough, it enters Cambridgeshire; and is then chiefly conducted through the fens towards Wisbech by artificial cuts, so that its original channels are, in some cases hardly traceable; and running through Wisbech, empties itself into the Cross Keys wash below Sutton bridge. The distance from Northampton to the outfall at the sea, by the course of the river is about 100 miles, though the direct distance is not more than 60 miles.

Previous to the opening of the outfall of the Nene in 1830, the trade of Wisbech was carried on by means of barges and lighters from 40 to 60 tons burthen, ships of larger burthen not being able to reach the town; and the surrounding country was suffering severely from imperfect drainage owing to the obstruction to the discharge of the waters at the outfall. Sutton wash had become the port, where large vessels loaded and unloaded their cargoes; and the risk to the merchant as well as the additional expense of barge freight to Wisbech, to say nothing of the tediousness of the proceeding, was very great. Corn exported from Wisbech was taken in barges to the wash-way and there delivered to the outward-bound vessels; and vessels laden with coals, &c., unloaded into barges or lighters at the wash-way, which brought them to Wisbech; and when the channel was bad, the barges were obliged to meet the ships in the Eye. Sir John Rennie, after having made the necessary surveys, says in his report to the Corporation of the Bedford Level, published in 1814, that it is evident "the high shifting sands which lie between Gunthorpe sluice and Crabhole, form one of the great bars to the discharge of the waters of the Nene, and of course to the general drainage of the lands depending upon this river." It is not necessary, "he continues," to give the opinions of many able engineers who have written upon the subject. The levels prove so incontestably where the obstruction lies, that little reasoning is required. If the outfall of the Nene is to be effectually improved, it must be by a new channel from the mouth of Kinderley's Cut to the level of low water in the bay;.....and no place seems so eligible, both in point of distance and depth of water as Crabhole." He also recommended that the river should be deepened and enlarged as far as the Horse-shoe at Wisbech, and certain other improvements through the town of Wisbech. In October, 1820, a large meeting was held at Wisbech, at which

the marquis of Tavistock, the present duke of Bedford presided—for the purpose of hearing a statement, by Mr. W. G. Adam, the duke of Bedford's agent, of the objects contemplated by the promoters, and the means of carrying them into effect. After considerable opposition from the landowners of the district, and a great want of interest on the part of the town of Wisbech, it was at length agreed at a conference of the interested parties, held in London on the 7th of April following:—"That it is expedient to make a new channel from Gunthorpe sluice to Crabhole, if sufficient funds can be provided for that purpose;" and it was also resolved, "that the lands and marsh vested in the Bedford Level Corporation, together with the marsh-farm, also vested in the Bedford Level Corporation, and such proportion of any other lands and marshes as may be obtained as compensation for reclaiming such other lands, be applied to reimburse the North Level, any sum expended by them in the execution of the proposed works exceeding the sum of £48,000, to discharge the current expenses of maintaining the said banks, and to form a fund of £30,000. for the maintenance thereof." It was also agreed at this meeting, on the part of the North Level, to raise the sum, and take the execution and maintenance of the works upon themselves, on condition that they receive of

The town of Wisbech	£30,000.
The Proprietors of Wisbech Hundred	15,000.
Ditto, South Holland	10,000.
St. Edmund's, St. James', and St. Mary's	5,000.
	60,000.

The final adjustment of differences took place at a meeting of the parties interested, held at the Caledonian Hotel, London, on the 10th of April, 1826; and a bill for the completion of the works, obtained the sanction of parliament in June, 1827. A contract was concluded with Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks, the celebrated contractors, for the sum of £110,000., and the works were commenced in August, 1827.

It being afterwards considered expedient to deviate from the line sanctioned by the Nene Outfall act, in favour of a cut through the open sands, another act was obtained in the following session, and the work proceeded.

This new tidal channel commences about 6 miles below Wisbech, and extends to Crabhole, a distance of 6½ miles, from which point the river, has shaped for itself a natural channel of 1½ mile long into the Eye or inlet of the German ocean. The excavation, so far as it was performed by manual labour, was complete in June, 1830, when the old channel was closed, and the bed of the new river was deepened as much as eight or ten feet by the force of the current. The following are the dimensions of the new cut:—width of the top at Crab-

hole, 300 feet; width at the bottom, 250 feet; and its depth is 24 feet, exclusive of its increased depth caused by the current. At the upper end these dimensions are reduced to 190 feet at top, 140 at bottom, and 24 feet in depth. The spring tides rise 22 feet at the lower and 18 feet at the upper end. "The result of the works in 1834," says a recent writer, were as follows:—A bridge had been thrown across the new channel, and an embankment a mile and three quarters long made across the estuary, forming a new line of road between Norfolk and Lincolnshire, in lieu of the ancient dangerous ford. Nearly 1,500 acres of marsh had already been embanked, and were nearly all in cultivation; and about 6000 acres more were becoming rapidly fit for enclosure. Instead of the old tedious, and dangerous navigation, which was only capable of affording passage to vessels drawing six feet of water, at a spring tide, and with a favorable wind, there is now a safe and daily communication between Wisbech and the sea for such vessels at all periods of the tides; and at spring tides for vessels of much larger construction. The value and security of lands, even beyond Peterborough is greatly increased. The water of the new channel ebbs out nearly ten feet lower than in the old one immediately opposite the South Holland and North Level sluices, which are the outlets for the waters, of about 100,000 acres of land, thereby affording the means of a perfect natural drainage, for the whole tract, between the Nene and the Welland, of which the North Level has availed itself of a new main drain eight feet lower than the old one, and six times as great in capacity, with branches of commensurate superiority.

The following is an abstract of the whole expenditure to July, 1831:—

	£	s.	d.
Expense of obtaining acts of Parliament	8,788	10	0
Purchase-monies for land, & premises taken for the cut	14,045	15	0
Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks's Contract.....	110,000	0	0
Ditto for extra work & charges allowed by the Engineer	22,314	1	1
Contribution to North Level Sluice by act of parliament	2,000	0	0
Soiling, seeding and flagging banks.....	3,504	9	7
Stoning sides of cut	32,214	1	2
Berths for vessels.....	914	1	10
Salaries for Clerks, Engineers, and Superintendants	2,105	16	2
Solicitor's charges for preparing securities for loans, &c., and printers, stationers, & other miscellaneous payments	2,283	19	3
Interest on loans and advances	2,545	13	7
	£200,716	7	8

The lower part of the cut was named "Tycho Wing's Channel;" and on the 23rd of May, 1834, that gentleman was entertained at a public dinner at Wisbech by the parties interested in the newly-completed works, "to present to him a public tribute of their esteem for the part he had taken in conducting the works to so successful a termination." This dinner which took place in the girls' National school, was presided over by Sir Culling Eardly Smith, who presented Mr. Wing with the tribute of respect above alluded to. It consisted of a handsome silver epergne, weighing 480 ounces. A foliage pillar supports six branches for lights, with a chased vase in the centre; on one of the tablets is a basso relievo view of the Nene Outfall, and the North Level Works; on the second, are the arms and crest of Mr. Wing, and on the third is the following inscription:—

Presented to
TYCHO WING, ESQUIRE,
Of Thorney Abbey, in the County of Cambridge,
By Owners and Occupiers of Lands, and other persons chiefly
interested in the North Level adjoining Districts,
AS A PUBLIC TRIBUTE,
expressive of their acknowledgement and unqualified admiration
of the foresight, judgement, activity, and perseverance,
exhibited by him in the preparation, progress, and completion
of the
NENE OUTFALL AND NORTH LEVEL WORKS,
which are already displaying results highly beneficial to the
Agriculture and Commerce of the surrounding country,
and which mainly owe their successful accomplishment to his
well-tempered and unremitting exertions,
23rd May, 1834.

"The effect of the opening of the Nene outfall"—We quote from the History of Wisbech, "upon the river was extraordinary, and in the town of Wisbech it added from ten to twelve feet to its depth, solely by the scour occasioned by the lowering of the outfall. This was a result as unexpected as it was beneficial, Mr. Rennie, having in his report in 1814, estimated the expense of deepening the river, from the lower end of Kinderley's cut to the Horseshoe, below Wisbech, at £44,544. This was exclusive of deepening the river through the town up to Rummer's mill, which was estimated at about £12,000, making the gross amount £56,544. In point of saving, therefore, the advantages were immense, as the excavation of from ten to twelve feet by manual labour would have amounted most probably to the full sum mentioned in Mr. Rennie's estimate. The saving in expense, however, was small in comparison with the advantages which it con-

ferred on the navigation of the port. There were no longer to be seen vessels of small dimensions detained within a few miles of the town for weeks together, disappointing the hopes, and wasting the property of the merchant who had risked it on a navigation so precarious. Commerce under such circumstances partook too much of the nature of gambling to be profitable, as great losses were frequently sustained by delay, damage to cargoes, and other contingencies necessarily connected with such a navigation. The shipowner was also in a position equally hazardous, as his vessel suffered more from lying on a sandbank than in pursuing her voyage in deep water. The state of things commencing with the opening of the Nene outfall forms a striking contrast to the above. Instead of the uncertainty of former times, a vessel can now sail with the utmost regularity, and may safely calculate on the passage from Wisbech to the sea offering no obstruction to her voyage. Besides, three voyages to Wakefield or London can now be performed in the time that two formerly required, or it may perhaps be nearer truth to say two instead of one, as it is well known that vessels frequently make the voyage to and from Seaham in the course of a week, though of a much larger class of vessels than those formerly trading to the port. Even these larger craft are not delayed for want of water, being able to get up at any period of the tide. This facility of communication was soon apparent in the increase of the tonnage, which rose from 55,040 in 1829, to 63,180 in 1830, the year in which the Nene outfall was opened, and continued to increase till 1847, when it reached 167,443."

The following table shows the tonnage of the port of Wisbech from 1805 *to* 1849 :—

	Tons.		Tons.
1805	29,242	1820	62,030
1806	29,816	1821	52,191
1807	28,313	1822	60,140
1808	35,416	1823	64,611
1809	32,128	1824	70,000
1810	34,954	1825	70,320
1811	46,243	1826	44,095
1812	45,340	1827	41,552
1813	43,110	1828	66,162
1814	42,584	1829	55,040
1815	38,995	1830	63,180
1816	46,611	1831	71,037
1817	51,860	1832	78,322
1818	64,191	1833	81,778
1819	52,621	1834	86,618

	Tons.		Tons.
1835	92,844	1843	121,364
1836	86,631	1844	125,305
1837	108,540	1845	159,678
1838	99,600	1846	155,931
1839	97,119	1847	167,442
1840	109,885	1848	159,065
1841	116,058	1849	152,262
1842	114,628		

Subjoined is the Port and Harbour, and the Nene Improvement accounts from the Borough Treasurer's return for the year ending September 1st, 1849.

PORT AND HARBOUR.

Receipts. £. s. d.

A year's Port Dues on

Inwards { 87,879 Chaldrons of Coals; 23,988 Tons of other Goods } at 3d. 1751 10 0

Outwards 28,243 Tons of ditto .....

140,120

The Trinity House, for extra Dues on Foreign Vessels for 1848..... 15 16 6

George Haley, 1 year's Rent of Ship Yard 1 0 0

£1768 6 6

Payments.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance due to the Treasurer, 1st September, 1848	—	—		64	19	0
Collector's Poundage	—	—		36	8	4
SALARIES.						
Secretary to the Sub-Commissioners, 1 year	15	0	0			
Thos. Garner, Harbour Master, 1 year ...	35	0	0			
William Watford, ditto, 1 year.....	50	0	0			
Town Clerk, 1 year	15	0	0			
Town Chamberlain, 1 year	25	0	0			
				140	0	0
One and a half year's Rent of Buoy House, and Look-out	—	—		18	7	6
Carried forward.....				£259	14	10

WORKS. Brought forward				£259	14	10
Supporting & regulating Banks & Channel between Kinderley's Cut & the County Boundary, since 1st October 1848.....	239	15	11			
Ditto in other parts of the River	235	16	11			
Berths, Mooring Posts, and Steps	59	4	0			
Pilot Boat, Buoys, Beacons, and Lighting Channel	67	12	2			
				602	9	0
PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.						
Further payments to Parliamentary Agents, Engineers, Surveyor, and Short-hand writer, relative to Nene Improvement Bill, (on account)	—		—	665	9	6
NENE VALLEY DRAINAGE.						
Contribution towards preliminary Expenses	80	0	0			
Expenses of Deputations attending Meetings	30	6	7			
				110	6	7
INTEREST.						
The Fund for General Purposes, 1 year on £2,500. to 24th June, 1849, at £4. per Cent.	100	0	0			
The Treasurer on current account	0	3	0			
				100	3	0
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	—		—	13	11	2
MISCELLANEOUS.....	—		—	7	0	10
				1758	14	11
Balance due from the Treasurer, 1st September, 1849				9	11	7
				£1768	6	6

NENE IMPROVEMENT.

Receipts.

Dues from 11th September, 1848, to 1st September, 1849—on						
Inwards. 103,502 Tons of Coals.....						
Inwards. 22,672 Tons of other Goods	at 3*d*....			1903	5	6
Outwards ..... 26,088 Tons of ditto						
152,262						
Principal borrowed on Mortgage of the Dues				3500	0	0
				£5403	5	6

Payments.

	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Collector's Poundage				38	2	6
The Commissioners of the Nene Outfall, First Instalment, (due 1st Dec. 1848) on account of gross contribution of £14,000. payable to them under the Nene Improvement Act				4666	13	4
Solicitor's Bills for Mortgages—viz.						
Charges	49	17	0			
Disbursements	29	10	6			
				79	7	6
The Treasurer for Interest, and Commission				19	10	3
Printing, Advertising, Stationery, and Miscellanies				8	0	11
				4811	14	6
Balance due from the Treasurer, 1st Sept. 1849				591	11	0
				£5403	5	6

Nene Improvements.

In approaching this subject, which has engrossed the attention of many for the last few years, we have thought it advisable to allow the committee appointed to carry out the scheme, the eminent engineer to whom it was referred, and the other gentlemen, whose interest in it, has induced them to write on the subject, to speak for themselves.

The following instructions were forwarded to Sir John Rennie, in pursuance of the Resolutions of the Meeting held in the Town Hall, Peterborough, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of April, 1835.

"The committee appointed at a public meeting held at Peterborough on the 22nd of April, 1835, transmit to Sir John Rennie a copy of the resolutions of the meeting, and request that he will proceed, at his earliest convenience, to re-examine the surveys, sections, plans, and estimates, made by his late father and by himself, or by others, with a view of re-adjusting the same according to the altered circumstances of the river by the operation of the Nene Outfal, and of other works subsequent to those surveys, according to the reductions in the

values of land, labour, timber, and all materials, since the former estimates were made.

The great leading objects to which the resolutions of the meeting have reference, are, the improvement of the navigable communication between the sea and Peterborough, by the Wisbech Channel, the drainage of Moreton's Leam Wash, and the possible drainage of a part of the Middle Level of the Bedford Level into the outfal of the Nene below Peterborough. The committee desire to address a few remarks to Sir John Rennie on each of these objects.

1st.—As to navigation. The result proposed is the attainment of sufficient depth and width of Channel through and above Wisbech to enable the smaller class of coasting-vessels to navigate to and from Peterborough bridge. It is however very material to determine beforehand—and Sir John Rennie will be pleased to direct his attention to this especial point—whether the coasting-vessels may be enabled to reach Peterborough and to return loaded, by means of ordinary neap tides, or whether they must depend upon spring tides entirely, when no considerable land freshes are coming down the river; also, whether there is any danger that the improved navigation on spring tides might have the effect of rendering the navigation on neap tides less certain and less commodious than at present.

2nd—The drainage of the tract of land called Moreton's Leam Wash, lying between the two banks of the Nene, below Peterborough. The land-owners in the Wash desire to ascertain on the one hand what extent of benefit, in respect of drainage and security to those lands, might be obtained by making such a river from Wisbech upwards to Peterborough as would afford to navigation the facilities contemplated in the last paragraph; and what further, if any, increase in the depth and width of the river would be necessary in order to extend to the Washes such a degree of drainage and embankment as would enable them to be brought into tillage.

3rd.—Sir John Rennie is also requested to report upon the facilities which the measures necessary for the purposes above described would afford for improving the drainage of the western part of the Middle Level, especially Whittlesea Mere, and the lands in its immediate vicinity; and to institute a comparison between the means of drainage which that district of the Middle Level might derive from the measures herein contemplated, and the measures in progress or understood to be in contemplation, within the limits of the Middle Level, and communicating with the Eau Brink; and at what expense any advantage may be gained. Sir John Rennie is desired to consider this question of the Middle Level as distinct from those previously stated, and involving only an incidental result, inasmuch as the land-owners in the Middle Level may be generally averse to any interference with their present course of drainage by the Ouze.

Having thus stated the main scope of the measures contemplated, the committee desire to draw the attention of Sir John Rennie to those parts of the river wherein they conceive that improvements are essentially necessary to the accomplishment of the objects in view.

Proceeding upwards from the Nene Outfal, which, for the present purposes of this inquiry, at least, may be regarded as a finished and perfect work, the committee conceive that they need not dwell upon that part of the river which lies between the Nene Outfal and the Horse-shoe Bend, a little below Wisbech. This channel has been improved partly by the measures of the capital burgesses of Wisbech, who are its lawful conservators, and partly by the operation of the Nene Outfal: it presents now but little interruption to navigation or to drainage. It is conceived that the regulating of the channel through Wisbech and upwards will, by means of the increased velocity with which the river-floods will be discharged, contribute to deepen and improve this part of the channel; and that such further straightening and regulating as it may require will be gradually progressive in the hands of the capital burgesses, who will be enabled from time to time to apply the requisite sums of money out of the increased amount of their Port and Harbour dues, which must result from improvements carried along the line of the Nene into the interior of the country.

To improve the river then from the Horse-shoe Bend, upwards through the town of Wisbech, is the first and indispensable step towards realizing any one of the objects in view; but in the same proportion that the inadequate and tortuous course of the river through Wisbech forms the great bar to navigation and drainage, does it also present the greatest difficulties in the way of sufficient enlargement. The committee approach this part of the question with the utmost desire to do no injury to the public interests of Wisbech, and they feel that, for reasons sufficiently obvious to require no particular enumeration, any diversions of the channel from the commercial parts of the town is neither practicable nor to be desired; and that if the waterway through Wisbech is to be enlarged and improved in an effectual manner, it must be by some means which will enable the present town to retain its conveniences of access to the river. The committee are aware that no line has yet been proposed, acceptable to the inhabitants of Wisbech, and within the compass of a reasonable expense; but, they hope and they suggest to the consideration of Sir John Rennie, that a line might be taken deviating much less from the present course of the river than the line first proposed by the late Mr. Telford, and which would occasion little or no destruction of valuable houses above the bridge; that the bridge and some adjoining houses on the north side might be removed, a new bridge built of more convenient construction than the present, and the road-way at the back of the houses on the east side of the river below the bridge given up to the enlargement of the channel.

They, therefore, request Sir John Rennie's most careful and deliberate investigation of, and report upon, this part of the town; and that he will particularly direct his attention to the effect which the enlargement of the channel will have upon the security of the buildings in the town of Wisbech below the bridge.

Travelling upwards from Wisbech, the committee suggest that sufficient depth can be obtained within the present banks of the river, between Barton lane and Rummer's mill; and that it might be advisable to make provisions only for some occasional excavation in this part of the river, and indeed upwards as far as Guyhirn; and except in the narrowest parts, and in veins of peat or other hard earth, to rely on the natural deepening which may be expected to result from the confinement of the flood waters, and improvement of the channel above and below operating on a silthy soil.

For the part from Guyhirn to Peterborough the committee refer Sir John Rennie to his father's report of 1814, page 9; wherein he says, "from Guyhirn to near Peterborough, I propose a cut to be made nearly in the line of the North Leam, but deviating in some places from it to make it straighter, and to admit of sufficient forelands for the north bank of the river. I propose the above cut to have a bottom forty feet wide, with slopes on each side, as three horizontal to one perpendicular, and that there shall be forelands of fifty feet wide on each side between the foot of the banks and the slopes of the cut." The committee request that Sir John Rennie will not lose sight of any means of reducing the extent of this branch of the works without endangering the success of the specific results for which alone they are to be undertaken, or the security of the north bank of Moreton's Leam; but it is material to know whether the districts on the north and south side of Moreton's Leam Wash can be relieved by these measures, either wholly or in part, from the expense of maintaining and repairing their barrier banks against the upland floods.

Notice must be taken of the bridges or ferries that will be required between Wisbech and Peterborough. It is also certain that works must be made to connect the river at Peterborough with the navigation above that place to Orton Stanch, so as to enable the daily traffic by the boats now used on the river Nene to be carried on without interruption at low water of the tides. Sir John Rennie is requested to report his opinion upon the best site for, and the most eligible mode of constructing, such works and any others that may be necessary with reference to the commercial and local conveniences and necessities of Peterborough, the admission of fresh water into the Middle and North Levels at Standground Sluice and the Dog and Doublet, and the maintenance of the navigation through Standground Sluice."

Sir John Rennie's Report.

To the Committee appointed to examine into the best method of improving the River Nene to Peterborough, and for the better drainage of the lands adjoining.

London, 7th December, 1836.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In compliance with your instructions of the 22nd of April, 1835, I have carefully examined the River Nene from its outfal into the sea at Wisbech Eye to Goldiford Staunch, two miles above Peterborough, together with Moreton's Leam Wash, Whittlesea, Ramsey, and Ugg Meres, and all that portion of the adjoining district of the Middle Level lying between the Old River Nene and Moreton's Leam Wash; but, as the documents in my possession were not sufficient to enable me to form a correct opinion upon the various important subjects connected with your instructions, I deemed it expedient to send my assistants, Messrs. Grantham and Combe, to retake all the various levels and soundings of the Nene, from Wisbech Eye to Goldiford Staunch above Peterborough, and to take a more minute survey of the river through the town of Wisbech, as well as the levels and soundings of Whittlesea, Ramsey, and Ugg Meres, and that portion of the western part of the middle level adjoining thereto, and the course of the Old River Nene, as stated in this Report. These documents will I trust form valuable data upon which correct measures can be founded.* * * *

I will now proceed to describe,—

First—The present state of the river Nene or Wisbech river and its navigation.

Secondly.—The state of the drainage of the adjoining lands above Wisbech, together with the state of Whittlesea Mere, and the surrounding lands in the western division of the middle level.

Thirdly.—The plan which under all the circumstances appears most advisable to be adopted in order to carry into effect the objects specified in your instructions, with the respective cost of each.

First.—With regard to the state of the river Nene. It appears that at Wisbech Eye, where the Nene enters the sea, and which is 3 miles below Skate's corner, the tide on the 11th of July, 1835, rose 22 ft., and at Skate's Corner 21 ft. 6 in,, at North Level Sluice 16 ft. 10 in., and below Wisbech bridge 13 ft. 7 in., above ditto, 10 ft. 4 in., at Guyhirn 5 ft 4 in., at the Dog and Doublet 11 inches, and at Peterborough Bridge 4 inches: this, after

making the requisite allowance for the difference in level of high water at the respective places, gives an average fall of about 10¼ in. per mile at low water between Skate's Corner and North Level New Sluice; and, by way of illustration of the perfect success of the Nene Outfal, it is only necessary to add, that the level of the ordinary low water mark (when there is no flood in the river) scarcely exceeds one foot on the cill of the North Level New Sluice (which is situated towards the upper-end of the Nene Outfal;) and that during the winter of 1835, the water did not rise more than 3 ft. 2 in., on the said cill, and this continued only during two or three days; and that a great quantity of the Fen drainage water is discharged at 2-feet or less on the said cill.* It is stated by the late Mr. Rennie, in his Report of 1814, and confirmed by subsequent experience, that at low water there was generally 3 ft. 3 in. on the sea-cill of the Old Gunthorpe Sluice, which was 13 feet above the then low water in Crab Hole: now as the New North Level Sluice cill is laid 8 feet lower than the cill of the Old Gunthorpe Sluice (which stood nearly in the same situation as the present North Level Sluice does,) and allowing one foot on the present cill at low water, it appears that the surface of the river at low water has been lowered 10 ft. 3 in. by the operation of the Nene Outfal, which has been the means of giving a complete natural drainage without the expensive and precarious system of windmills, and other artificial means, throughout the North Level and adjoining lands, and of gaining a considerable quantity of valuable land from the sea, which is in process of being greatly augmented, and of adding so materially to the value and security of the surrounding country, as to realize a most profitable return for the capital expended in effecting these important works.

Between the North Level New Sluice and the lower side of Wisbech Bridge there is a fall of 10 inches per mile at low water, and at high water of 2 inches rising towards Wisbech; through Wisbech Bridge there is a fall of 33 inches at low water, and of 6 inches at high water, falling towards Peterborough (thus showing the irregularities and impediments to the tide in this place); between the upper side of Wisbech Bridge and Guyhirn there was a fall of 8 inches per mile at low water, and 3¼ inches at high water, falling towards Peterborough; between Guyhirn and the Dog and Doublet there was a fall of 3 inches per mile at low water, and 3¾ inches at high water, falling towards Peterborough; between the Dog and Doublet and Peterborough Bridge there was a fall of about 1 inch

* Throughout the late winter, which has been remarkable for its duration and severity, as well as prevalence of floods, it has only risen 4 ft. at low water, and the lands draining by it have scarcely suffered at all, and that comprehending little more than 700 or 800 acres of the lowest part of the Fens, where the interior drains were insufficient but which will be remedied before next winter.—*May*, 1837.

per mile at low water, and three-quarters of an inch at high water, falling towards Peterborough. Again, the areas of the River Nene were as follows :—

Distance from Wisbech Eye or the sea. Miles.	Situation.	Low-water Area. Feet Super.	Tidal Area. Feet Super.	Total Area at High Water. Feet Super.
3	1st. At Skate's Corner	1,134	5,612	6,746
8	2d. At the North Level Sluice ...	508	2,888	3,396
13¼	3d. At Wisbech Bridge	110	686	796
18½	4th. At Guyhirn Ferry	187	549	736
26	5th. At one mile below the Dog and Doublet.....	100	97	197
32	6th. At Peterborough Bridge	506	162	668

The total fall between Peterborough Bridge and Wisbech Eye at low water was 17 ft. 6 in. in 32 miles, or rather more than 6½ inches per mile on the average; and high-water mark at Wisbech Eye was 4 ft. 3 in. above high-water mark at Peterborough Bridge, giving a fall of full 1½ inches per mile towards it. Again, as regards the time, it was high water at the Eye 30 min. earlier than high-water at Sutton Bridge, 1 h. than at North Level New Sluice, 55 m. before at Wisbech Bridge (it must be observed, however, that there is considerable irregularity in this respect, for sometimes the high water is later and sometimes earlier than at the last-mentioned place, which circumstance is materially influenced by the winds, freshes, and other causes), 2 hrs. than at Guyhirn, 4 hrs. than at Dog and Doublet, and a little more than 4 hrs. than at Peterborough Bridge. It was low water at Sutton Bridge 20 min. earlier than at North Level New Sluice, 1 h. 20 m. than at Wisbech Bridge, and 4 hrs. 20 m. than at Dog and Doublet.

Again, the highest level of flood tide at Sutton Bridge since the opening of the Nene Outfall was 25 ft. above the cill of the North Level Sluice, and 7 ft. above the level of the adjoining land, and 6 ft. below the river bank at the Sluice; 4 ft. at the lower side of Wisbech Bridge above adjoining land, and 1 ft. above bank, and at the upper side of the bridge, level with the top of the bank; at Guyhirn 12 ft. above adjoining land, and 3 ft. below bank; at Dog and Doublet, 12 ft. 6 in. above level of adjoining land in the North Level, and 9 ft. above that in the Wash, and 2 feet below the bank; and at Peterborough Bridge 6 ft. above the meadows, and 2 ft. above the Quay. The level of the lowest land in the North Level, which is at or near the Cross Guns, and 14 miles above North Level Sluice, is 6 ft. above its cill, which gives a fall of about 5½ inches per mile. The lowest part of Moreton's Leam Wash is 18 ft. above low water at Wisbech Eye, giving a fall of about 11 inches per mile to the latter.

From these facts the following deductions may be made: first, that from the North Level New Sluice to the sea scarcely any obstruction exists to a perfect drainage and navigation but what is in the gradual process of being removed; consequently, this part of the river has been adopted as the proper outfal of the interior drainage hereafter described,* but that immediately above the said sluice the obstructions begin; for, whilst opposite to the North Level New Sluice there is 3 ft. in the channel at low water, from thence through the Porpoise Cut there is scarcely 12 inches; it deepens from thence upwards very irregularly to 4 and 5 ft. until it reaches Walsoken Sluice, 4 miles above the North Level Sluice, where the depth again diminishes to 3 ft.; thence upwards it deepens irregularly to 5ft. 6 in. until it reaches White Sluice, one mile higher up, where it again diminishes to 3 ft.; here it enters the Town of Wisbech, and immediately above the bridge it shoals to 6 inches, besides giving a fall in the low-water current through the Bridge of 2 ft. 9 in. in less than a quarter of a mile; from the bridge to Redmore Sluice, a distance of nearly two miles, there is what may be termed a still pool, having 6 ft. in the deepest portion, but which again rapidly decreases to 1 ft. 9 in. opposite to the Horse-shoe Public-house; from thence to Rummer's Mill, about one mile further, it increases to 2 ft. 9 in. in depth, and continues at this depth for a mile; from thence to Guyhirn Ferry, about 1½ mile higher up, it increases to 4 ft. 6 in.; here the Great Wash called Moreton's Leam begins, and the channel becomes divided into two parts, having the wash between them. Moreton's Leam Wash is left open to the upland floods of the River Nene, by which it is sometimes covered to the depth of 6 ft. or more, and which are only prevented from inundating the adjacent country by the Great North and Middle Level Banks surrounding the two channels of the River Nene and Moreton's Leam Wash, as above described. The south channel of the Nene, or Old Moreton's Leam, is exceedingly small, and can scarcely be termed anything else than a small surface drain for carrying off a portion of the floods of the wash; the Northern Channel is by far the most considerable, and serves for all the navigation and for carrying off the floods of the Nene; proceeding upwards therefore from Guyhirn, the last-mentioned channel continues tolerably regular as far as the Cross Guns public-house, about a distance of 3½ miles, varying from 3 to 4 feet in depth; from thence to the Dog and Doublet bridge, a distance of nearly 5 miles, it continues equally regular, varying from 2 ft. 8 in. to 4 feet in depth; from thence to Northy Gravel, about 2 miles higher up, it decreases to 2 feet in depth over a gravelly bottom; thence to New Bridge, 2 miles higher, it increases to 3 feet in depth: here it again enters the united channels of Hills Cut or South and North Leams, and increases to 9

* The cill of the North Level New Sluice is assumed throughout this Report as the datum from which the Levels are calculated.

feet in depth at Peterborough Bridge; from thence to Woodstone Staunch, half a mile above the bridge, it decreases to 4 feet in depth; from thence to Goldiford Staunch, about 1½ mile further up, the depth varies from 3 to 4 ft. 6 in.

From the above description of the river, amongst other defects, it is quite evident that the greatest obstruction exists at the bridge and town of Wisbech; for not only is there scarcely 6 in. water, or 2 ft. less than any other place, but there is a fall of nearly 3 ft., and during floods, of 5 ft., in the short distance of ¼ of a mile; this obstruction not only operates against the passage of the upland waters, but endangers the banks immediately above Wisbech: it also prevents the free flux and reflux of tidal water, which would tend greatly to deepen and improve the channel both above and below the town of Wisbech.

It is also quite evident and notorious that even at spring tides, in dry seasons lighters drawing more than 3 ft. 3 in. cannot reach the Dog and Doublet, and at neaps, in order to reach the above place they must not draw more than 2 ft. 6 in., and they cannot pass the shoals above the Dog and Doublet at spring tides when drawing above 2 ft. 3 in., and at neaps above 1 ft. 9 in.; so that they are liable to be detained for several days and even weeks during the dry seasons; and are floated over the shoals by means of temporary staunches, and other clumsy and expensive contrivances, at considerable risk. Under these circumstances the navigation to Peterborough can scarcely be said to exist at all except as a contingent and highly precarious one.

With regard to the second branch of the subject:—

In 1786, according to the survey of Mr. Bodger, Whittlesea Mere contained 1570 acres; and in its ordinary state, it was 3¼ miles long from East to West, and about 2½ miles broad from North to South, and had a depth of from five to six feet, and in one place, now called Sword, but formerly Swere Point, it had 7 ft. depth of water. Upon the survey and examination made in September, 1835, under my directions, the area as well as the depth had undergone considerable change and had materially decreased; for what had formerly been covered with water between Sword and Johnson's Point is now overgrown with reeds, and the bottom is above water, though in a semi-fluid state; moreover, a large part, both of the East, North, and South sides, has evidently grown up to a considerable extent, and there is scarcely now more than 4 to 6 in. water upon it, and in many places the bottom projected above the water, forming large patches and islands of grass and reeds and rushes; so that the original surface of 1786 can not be said to be reduced less than 250 or 300 acres, or one-sixth of the whole, in 50 years; again, as regards the depth, the greatest that could be found nowhere exceeded 2 ft., but, generally speaking, it varied from 10 to 16 in. This great difference between the state of Mr. Bodger's survey and mine arises, in some measure, from the former having been taken early in the summer, and the

latter in the autumn; but probably little more than 18 inches should be allowed for this, which would still show a decrease of 3 ft. in 50 years; and when the great improvements in the drains and outfals of the different rivers which have taken place, during the last fifty years are considered, this may be easily accounted for.

The greatest height of the floods, which have been observed latterly, would give between 5 and 6 ft. for the greatest depth in winter, attended by a corresponding increase in surface. The difference of level between the surface of the river Nene at Peterborough and Whittlesea Mere is stated to be 1 ft. 6 in. Messrs. Grantham and Combe make the difference 3 ft. 6 in. Comparing the level of the cill of the North Level New Sluice at Kindersley's cut, below Wisbech, and 23 miles distant, it appears that there is a fall of 8 ft. 6 in., or 4½ inches per mile; and allowing 2 ft. for water on the cill and 18 in. below surface for drainage, there would still be a fall of 5 ft. or 2 six-tenth inches per mile; but as by far the greatest portion of the bottom of the Mere will average 9 to 10 ft. above the aforesaid cill, and allowing 3 ft. 6 in., as above stated, for drainage and water upon the cill, this would still give a fall of 3 four-tenth inches per mile; which is sufficient, provided the river Nene be properly improved, and the leading drains be made of adequate capacity. The outlet of the Mere at Johnson's Point is 10 ft. and the surrounding banks of the Mere are 14 ft. 6 in. to 15 ft. 6 in. above the cill of the aforesaid North Level New Sluice.

Between Guyhirn and the Mere up to Stilton Dyke, a distance of 15½ miles, the land taken in a straight line is above the datum or level of the cill of the North Level Sluice as follows :—behind the banks of the Wash at Guyhirn it is from 12 to 12 ft. 6 in. above it, then gradually falls towards Whittlesea Dyke, 7 miles distant, to 8 ft. 6 in. above the said datum; from thence to the east side of Stilton dyke, 9 miles further, it rises to 11 ft. 6 in. above, immediately behind the mill.

The bottom of Bevil's Leam, at the east end next to Guyhirn, is 7 ft. 6 in. above the datum, and the west end at Duncombe's Corner is only 6 ft. The surface of the water varies from 6 ft. 6 in. to 8 ft. 6 in. above; but as this is divided into different pools and filled with shoals no conclusion can be drawn from it. The general width is about 18 to 20 ft., and between the tops of the banks, which are 15 ft. 3. in. above datum, the width may be taken from 45 to 50 ft. The part of Bevil's Leam, lying between Whittlesea dyke and the Mere (a space of 5½ miles) has its bottom 6 ft. 6 in, above datum for 2 miles westward, where it gradually rises to 8 ft. 6 in., and 10 ft. at its junction with the Mere, the width at the water surface is about 14 ft., but between the tops of the banks, which are 16 ft. 6 in. above the datum, the width is 45 ft. to 48 ft.

The cill of Stanground Sluice is 9 ft. 9 in. above the datum, and the bottom

of Whittlesea dyke, as far as Horsey lock, upon the junction with the Old River Nene, averages 9 ft. above the datum. The upper cill of Horsey lock or Sluice is 10 ft. 3 in. above datum, and through this channel a considerable portion of fresh water is abstracted from the Nene for the supply of the fens during summer, and flows along the channel of the Old Nene, by Farcet and Yaxley, emptying itself by Conquest Lode and Yaxley dyke into the Mere; the bottom of the Old Nene is about 8 ft. on the average above the datum, and consequently 15 inches lower than the bottom of the Mere, upon the average, and somewhat lower than the deepest part of it.

The water surface has a slight inclination from Horsey Lock to the Mere, according as the sluices are more or less open, but may be taken at the same level, viz., 10 ft. 6 in. above the datum.

It should be observed, that Bevil's Leam has been disused for some years as a drain into the Nene at Guyhirn, and merely serves to discharge the waters into the several drains which lead into the Whittlesea Dyke, which serves as the channel from whence the waters of the north division of the Middle Level are conveyed to the Old River Nene, by March, and from thence into the Ouze, below Denver Sluice, by the Tong's drain. The land bordering upon that portion of the Old Nene, from Standground Sluice to Whittlesea Mere is about 15 ft. 6 in., upon an average, above datum; and as the flood seldom exceeds 4 ft. above the level of September, 1835, 5 ft. 6 in. above the bottom, or 14 ft. above the datum, scarcely any additional banks are required. The above branch of the Nene is used with much advantage as a navigation from Peterborough to Yaxley, also by Whittlesea Dyke to Whittlesea, and thence over the extensive districts of the Middle Level; the depth of water, even at the dry season, with one or two exceptions, at Farcet and Conquest Lode, being generally 3 ft. From Yaxley I directed the levels to be taken, skirting the base of the adjoining high lands, and noting the levels of the adjacent fens to be carried across to Stilton Mill, a distance of 1½ mile, the lowest land is 11 ft. 9 in. above the datum; but a great deal of it is 12 ft. 9 in. above the datum. Stilton Fen is 26 miles from the North Level Sluice, taken in a direct line by Bevil's Leam, which will consequently give a clear fall of 8 ft. 6 in. or 4 inches per mile, after allowing 2 ft. for water on the cill, and 18 inches below surface for drainage: this would be sufficient under proper regulations, and would enable the land to be efficiently drained; whereas at present, it sometimes happens, that during the period that Whittlsea Mere is flooded, there are 20 inches water on the fen; in fact, from the peculiar situation of this and the adjoining fens at the base of the surrounding high lands, and the defective state of the drains which should carry off the waters, and their great distance from the outfal, they are constantly liable to be flooded; and, far from being able to depend upon a natural drainage,

which they might do, are obliged to have recourse to the expenses and uncertain system of windmill drainage, in addition to all the other charges of banks, &c.; even with this, they are so badly drained, that they can scarcely raise sufficient crops to pay the charges, and are almost untenanted. At Yaxley Fen, there is a steam-engine of the power of 12 horses to drain 500 acres; the total charge of this added to the interest of the first cost of erection, amounts to about 7*s.* per acre per annum, which is very considerable.

From Stilton Mill I directed a section to be taken by Caldicot Dyke to Holme Lode and Holme New Dyke, a distance of 2 miles: the lowest land at Caldicot Dyke is 11 ft. 3 in. above datum, and the same distance as Stilton Fen, viz., 26½ miles from it; this, allowing 18 inches below surface, and 2 ft. on the cill of the drain at the Outfal, would give nearly 4 inches per mile fall; but a good deal of the land is 12 ft. 9 in., upon the average, above datum: this would give nearly 4¼ inches fall per mile, which is quite sufficient. The whole of this district can scarcely be called anything better than a mere swamp, filled with hassocks and reeds, and scarcely fit for grazing in the driest periods of the summer, or about 6 or 8 weeks in the course of the year. In this district are 1,135 acres.

The next division of levels extends from Holme New Dyke to Monk's Lode: the lowest land found here is adjoining Monk's Lode, which is only 11 ft. 6 in. above the datum; this would give a fall of 8 ft. or 3¾ inches per mile, after allowing 1 ft. 6 in. for drainage below surface, and 2 ft. water upon the cill: but the average height of the land in this district above datum may be taken at 12 ft. 6 in., which gives nearly 4¼ inches fall per mile, which is sufficient for a good drainage. This district also, containing 2,520 acres, is nearly in as bad a state as the last; the water surface in Monk's Lode was 9 ft. above the datum, and 18 inches below that in Whittlesea Mere; the banks are 15 ft. above the datum, and allowing the floods in the Nene to rise 4 ft., will make the banks of Monk's Lode 12 inches above them. From Monk's Lode, the next division of levels was taken across a considerable extent of rough ill-drained land, indeed little better than a swampy marsh for 1½ mile to Ravely Drain; the lowest part of which was adjoining the drain, and 12 feet above the datum; but the average may be taken at 12 ft. 9 in. The distance from the North Level Sluice being 27 miles would give full 4 inches per mile fall, after allowing 3 ft. 6 in.; viz., for drainage below surface of 18 inches, and 2 ft. for depth of water on the cill; at present it drains through the Old Nene by Ugg and Ramsey Meres to Flood's Ferry, where it meets the waters coming from Whittlesea Mere and the adjacent districts by Whittlesea Dyke, and thence by March and the Tong's Drain, where they enter the Ouse, below Denver Sluice. The drainage by this course is so circuitous that the length is unnecessarily increased fully one-third, besides

being interrupted by the confluence of the waters from the high lands and of other districts; so that the fall per mile, which is no more than sufficient, taken in the direct course, is necessarily diminished, and a proper drainage rendered unattainable. In this district, containing 3,116 acres, there are several mills, and the land is frequently subject to floods; so that it can scarcely be worked in sufficient time to produce the very inferior crops which, when arrived at maturity, are frequently lost for want of the power to carry off the summer floods.

The next division extends from Ravely Drain, across by Ramsey and Ramsey Mere: the land here varies considerably, the lowest being 10 ft. 6 in. above the datum, and the same level as the water surface in Whittlesea Mere; some parts, however, are 14 ft. 10 in. above the datum, or about 9 or 10 in. above the ordinary floods: a considerable portion of the arable land here is only 11 ft. above the datum; the lowest banks are 14 ft. 3 in., and the highest 17 ft. 3 in. above the datum; those around Ramsey Mere are 15 ft. 4 in. above the datum, and the water surface in the Mere 10 ft.; the bottom of the drain passing through the Mere is only 8 ft. above the same datum, and consequently 6 inches lower than the lowest part of Whittlesea Mere. It may be observed that Ramsey Mere has, in some measure, obtained an artificial drainage, in consequence of the drains, mills, and other works which have lately been erected for that purpose, although it would derive very considerable advantage from the works hereafter described.

The total number of acres in this district amounts to 3,655, and are d
I believe, chiefly by Ravely Drain and the Old Forty-Foot, or Vermuden's Drain into the Old Bedford River, near to Welches Dam Sluice: a large portion of the land in this district is but very indifferently drained and subject to frequent floods; the course, however, by the Old Bedford River, is more direct than of the former districts, but it is not so much so as it would be if drained by the Nene, through Bevil's Leam. The distance from Ramsey Mere to Guyhirn being only 13 miles, and thence to the North Level Sluice 11, making a total distance of 24 miles, and the fall 10 ft. 8 in. from the lowest land; this, after deducting 18 inches for drainage below surface, and 2 ft. upon the cill, would give 7 ft. 2 in. fall, or nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches per mile. The total number of windmills in this district is 6.

From Ramsey Mere to Whittlesea Dyke, at Angle Bridge, the land upon the average is 8 ft. 8 in. above the datum, but the lowest is only 8 ft. 3 in., near the March Road, at Duncombe's Corner. This district, containing 15,135 acres, drains, I understand, by Whittlesea Dyke, County Drain, the Old Nene, Bevil's Leam, and Twenty-Foot Drain, and by a very circuitous course, into the Ouse, by the Tongs below Denver Sluice, as above described; but as this is not more

than 7 miles from Guyhirn, and 18 miles from the North Level Sluice, allowing 2 ft. for water on the cill, and 18 inches below surface, there would be nearly 3½ inches per mile from the lowest land, and nearly 4 inches from the remainder, which, with an unobstructed course (as it would have), would give a good natural drainage, which they have not now.

The number of windmills in this district is 9 ; the land is not so well drained as it might be, and parts are not unfrequently flooded. It may therefore be stated, as an undeniable truth, that the whole of the districts above Guyhirn, bounded on the north by the south bank of Moreton's Leam, on the south by the Old Nene, and on the west by the high lands from Yaxley to Stilton and Ramsey, and on the east by the turnpike road from March to Guyhirn, amounting altogether to about 50,000 acres, including Whittlesea, Ramsey, and Ugg Meres, are but very imperfectly drained, although they are subject to the Eau Brink and other taxes, amounting to 2s. or 3s. per acre, besides the maintenance of 58 windmills, which cannot amount to less than 3s. 6d. per acre more. It certainly is desirable, therefore, that some improvements should take place, either by some alteration in the present course of drainage by the Old Nene and River Ouse, or else by the Nene when improved, and which probably, under all the circumstances, will be found equally, if not more favourable, both as regards distance from a good outfal, which the Nene unquestionably now is, and as regards the economy with which it may be executed.

In order to institute a comparison between the drainage by the Ouse and the Nene, I directed the levels of low-water mark to be taken between Lynn Harbour and the lower side of the New Bridge at Sutton Wash, and found that it was 5 ft. 8 in. lower at the latter than the former place : the distances from the open sea, where the tide is uninfluenced by fresh water, being nearly the same. It therefore appears that at present the Nene has decidedly the advantage ; but as the channel of the Ouse below Lynn is extremely circuitous, and much impeded by the immense track of open shifting sands over which it flows, and consequently subject to frequent variation, it is by no means improbable but that by the adoption of proper measures below the town of Lynn, the Ouse may be rendered an equally effective outfal as the Nene, and would be productive of equal, if not more important beneficial results in the improvement of the drainage and navigation, and in the acquisition of a vast tract of valuable land from the sea.

From the above statement of the present condition of the river Nene, and of the drainage of the extensive districts bordering Whittlesea, Ramsey, and Ugg Meres, and lying between the old and new rivers Nene, the defects in the drainage and navigation may be briefly attributed to the following causes :—1st.—The irregular, circuitous, and obstructed channels of the river and drains, and the

defective construction of the bridges and other works belonging to them, and the consequent incapacity of receiving and discharging the tidal and drainage waters.—2nd.—The deficiency of the banks and forelands, whether as regards their dimensions and form, and their consequent incapability of resisting the floods and directing and facilitating the course of the waters, and thus forming additional obstruction to their passage. 3rd.—The want of adaptation and classification in the several drains, according to their respective situations and the quantities of land they have to drain, as well as the separation of the high land from the fen waters, and discharging them by separate outfals.

Having thus, I trust, above satisfactorily explained the present state of the drainage and navigation in the districts referred to, and having described the causes of the present defects, I will now proceed to point out the mode which, under all the circumstances, appears best adapted to obviate the present evils; and in order to render the subject more explicit, I will now divide it into two parts:—

First.—The best mode of improving the Nene, or Wisbech river, so as to render the navigation capable of transporting the large class of Humber keels or sea-borne vessels of 70 or 80 tons burthen, to Peterborough, at neap tides, and at the same time, so to improve the channel for drainage, that Moreton's Leam Wash may be guaranteed against floods, and that it may be capable of receiving the additional quantity of drainage-water which would be brought into it from the improvements effected in the extensive district lying between the old and new Nene, as described in the several parts of the foregoing report.

Secondly.—To point out the most efficient plan for completing the entire drainage of the district above-mentioned.

With regard to the first, it is quite evident that the greatest defect in the river Nene at present exists on its passage through the town of Wisbech. To this point, therefore, the remedy should be first applied; and, while on the one hand, it is to be regretted that the crookedness of the channel of the river Nene at this place is so great, and the area of the passage for the waters is so small, in consequence of the proximity of adjoining buildings, that a very considerable expenditure and sacrifice must be made in order to obtain space for the desired improvement, nevertheless it would be equally to be regretted that it should be necessary to divert the main channel of the river from the town of Wisbech, although by so doing, a far better and much more economical line might be obtained: with this view I have carefully considered the subject, and hope that both objects may be obtained, viz.,—the improvement in the drainage and navigation, and preserving the channel through the town, although in so doing, a considerable extra expense will be incurred, which it is hoped, that the Corporation of Wisbech will duly appreciate, and contribute towards as far as it is in their power.

In order to effect this most desirable object, I would recommend, in the first place, that the present old bridge should be removed entirely, together with the adjoining houses on the north and south sides of the river below the bridge. The river, so enlarged, would be more than double its present width; and as the bottom would be excavated to five feet deeper than the present, the sectional areas both at high water and low water would be more than doubled. The old bridge should be replaced by a new one, having a single arch of about 150 ft. span, which would be more than double the width of the present bridge; proceeding upwards, the channel should be enlarged as far as practicable, leaving sufficient width on both sides for the carriage-road, until arriving at about 900 ft. above the bridge, where the angles should be taken off entirely, and both sides of the channel, from thence downwards through the town, should be faced with substantial quay-walls if required, as nearly perpendicular as practicable; by this means the greatest additional area would be gained at the low-water line, which is most desirable, and the adjoining buildings will be effectually preserved against being undermined by the current, a danger to which they are much exposed at present, and always have been requiring annually, at great expense, a large quantity of stone, or other heavy material, to be thrown into this part of the river, which again in a short time is dislodged and deposited in shoals lower down, very much to the injury of the navigation and drainage. It may be a question well worthy of consideration, whether it would not be advisable to construct a wet-dock for the increasing trade of the town on either side of the river, which would have the additional advantage of taking the vessels out of the main channel of the river, and affording an increased facility for the discharge of the upland waters in cases of floods.

The channel, so enlarged, will have an area rather greater than that proposed by the late Mr. Rennie, for the cut from Rummer's Mill to Horse-shoe Point; and this great object being once obtained, the tidal waters would have free access and egress, and would operate most beneficially in scouring the bed of the river between Kindersley's cut and the town of Wisbech; so much so, that I hope little further would be necessary there than to regulate the channel and banks accordingly, and to remove, or rather assist the current, by dredging away the hard projecting points in the Porpoise channel, and wherever else it may be necessary, so as to correspond with the Nene Outfal: it will also be desirable to complete the silting up of the old Porpoise channel and the lower bank as early as practicable. The same beneficial effects above the town of Wisbech would be produced by the increased scour in the channel, so, as I trust, to require little else as far as Guyhirn ferry, but partial dredging and regulations of the banks and forelands.

- This line corresponds with that proposed by the late Mr. Rennie, and would

give a depth from 3 to 4 feet at low water of spring tides, 5ft. at neaps, and about 16 to 17 ft. at high water of springs, and 12 to 13 ft. at neaps at Wisbech.—From Guyhirn to the Dog and Doublet, the channel should be straightened, deepened, and enlarged, as recommended by the late Mr. Rennie, in his Report of the 26th January, 1814, so as to give a 40-feet bottom with a fall of 4 in. per mile, the sides to have slopes of three feet horizontal to one foot perpendicular; and there should be forelands on each side of the river to the base of the banks of 50 ft. A channel of the above dimensions would be sufficient to carry off effectually all the floods of the Nene, and at the same time to guarantee the barrier banks of the north and Middle Levels against accident, and to insure a complete drainage to the whole of Moreton's Leam Wash, amounting to 3,500 acres; by this means, there would be always 8 ft. at the Dog and Doublet at high-water of neap tides, which is sufficient to enable the largest class of Humber keels, drawing 7 ft. water, and carrying 70 to 80 tons, to navigate up to that point without difficulty. At the Dog and Doublet I would propose to erect a proper lock and staunch, capable of discharging the whole of the upland waters of the Nene, having a capacious waste weir fixed at the level of about 2 ft. below the level of the meadows above Peterborough, as recommended by the late Mr. Telford and myself, in our joint reports, dated 16th July, 1822. By means of the lock and towing-path, vessels of the size above mentioned would be enabled to reach Peterborough at all times;—the freshes would be discharged without injury to the adjoining lands, and fresh water would be preserved for the fens during the summer. It is a question, however, worthy of consideration, how far it would be advisable to do away with the lock and staunch altogether, and to deepen the river sufficiently by excavation, above the Dog and Doublet, so as to enable vessels of the class above-mentioned to come up to Peterborough at neap tides: the principal objection to this would be the fear of contaminating the fresh water of the Nene with the salt water brought in by the tide; for although at present the rise of the tide at springs is scarcely felt at Peterborough any further than by checking the discharge of the fresh waters for a short period, nevertheless, it is not improbable, but that when the improvements above described, in the lower part of the river Nene, shall have been carried into effect, the tide at springs may sometimes rise at Peterborough from 2 to 3 ft. At present, the high-watermark at Sutton Wash is 4 ft.4in. higher than at Peterborough at ordinary spring tides: if however, upon further consideration it should be found advisable to do away with the intended lock and staunch, and weir, at the Dog and Doublet, it will be necessary to make provision for the due supply of fresh water to deepen the river above Peterborough bridge, and to erect a proper lock and staunch near to the present Woodstone staunch, so as to preserve the navigation from thence to Goldiford staunch.

In order to form some idea how far the fresh water would be likely to be affected by the admission of tidal water above the Dog and Doublet, I have had some experiments made upon the water in the Hundred-foot river between Earith and Denver Sluice, which is a similar case : from these experiments I find that the fresh water is not sensibly affected by the salt water at neap tides, as high up as 6 or 7 miles below Denver Sluice, or 6 miles above Lynn, but at spring tides at high water, the water is a little brackish about 2 miles in the Hundred-foot above Denver Sluice ; and at a distance of 5 miles above Denver Sluice, in the Hundred-foot river, there is a tunnel through the bank to take the water into the fen for the supply of the cattle, and that from thence to Earith, a distance of 15 miles higher up, there are several more tunnels of the same description, and to answer the same purpose. It is quite clear, therefore, that at the above-mentioned places, the fresh water cannot be sensibly affected by the salt water, otherwise it would not be fit for the use of cattle. Now, referring back to the Nene, and taking the Dog and Doublet, where it is proposed to erect the staunch at 27 miles above Wisbech Eye, and as the place above mentioned on the Hundred-Foot River, where the first tunnel is situated for the purpose of supplying water to the cattle is 18 miles above Lynn Harbour, and 8 to 10 miles more from what can properly be called the sea, and is therefore in a similar position to that at Wisbech Eye, it is reasonable to suppose that the fresh water in the Nene would not be sensibly affected so high as the Dog and Doublet; but as the supply of fresh water to the fens is a matter of very great importance, it would be better, before this question is finally decided, to take further time for consideration. Having, I trust, pointed out the best plan which, under all the circumstances, will be most advisable to be adopted for the improvement of the navigation of the River Nene, the discharge of its upland waters, and the drainage of Moreton's Leam Wash, the preservation of the barrier banks of the North and Middle Levels, and the due supply of fresh water to the fens during summer, I will now proceed to the last division of the subject, viz., the drainage of all that extensive tract of valuable land lying between the old Nene and Moreton's Leam Wash, and bounded on the west by the high lands near Stilton, and east by the turnpike-road from March to Wisbech, including Ugg, Ramsey, and Whittlesea Meres, amounting to about 50,000 acres. It is quite clear from what has been stated in the former part of this report, that by far the greatest portion of the above extensive and valuable district is very inefficiently drained ; and the levels further prove, incontestibly, that it is capable of a natural drainage without the aid of mills ; and the only surprise is, that during the present age of improvement, and with the evident beneficial effects of the Eau Brink and Nene Outfals in the vicinity, the subject has not been attended to before. The next question which naturally arises is the best mode of effecting such a desirable ob-

ject. After giving the subject the fullest consideration, I am of opinion that the plan of making a catch-water drain from Standground Sluice to Monks Lode, as proposed by the late Mr. Rennie, is one of the first and most indispensable operations; for without, in the first instance, intercepting and preventing the high-land waters from the vicinity of Yaxley, Stilton and Ramsey, from coming into the low lands, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to effect a perfect discharge for these waters, which have so much more fall and velocity than those in the fen; so that by mixing with them, they deluge the low lands and prevent both from being discharged into their natural outfals: hence it happens that the low-lands near the hills are almost constantly under water, or at least in such a state that they are unfit for cultivation for at least one half or two-thirds of the year. By means, however, of the catchwater drain above mentioned, and which should have a fall of 6 in. per mile to its junction with the river Nene, at or near Standground Sluice, the upland waters would be prevented from coming into the fen at all, and would easily be discharged by the Nene.

From Monk's Lode there should be another catchwater drain of the same dimensions and inclinations as the former, to join the Old River Nene at or near Ramsey; by this means the upland waters in that district would be discharged by Vermuyden's drain into the old Bedford river, and would also be prevented from coming into the fens. It, no doubt, would be preferable to continue the last-mentioned drain to join the Hundred-foot river at Earith, as recommended by the late Mr. Rennie; but this would be attended with extra expense; and as Vermuyden's drain would be released from a portion of the waters which it now discharges by the plan hereafter proposed, it would probably be sufficient to discharge those from the catch-water drain last-mentioned; it would certainly be better than at present: and if it should hereafter be found insufficient, then the catch-water drain should be continued to Earith. Having thus effectively provided for the discharge of the upland waters it only remains to point out the mode of discharging the downfal waters from the district above mentioned, lying between Moreton's Leam Wash and the old river Nene. For this purpose I would recommend that Bevil's Leam should be cleaned out, enlarged and deepened, from Guyhirn to Whittlesea Mere, and be continued from thence to Caldicot dyke, having a bottom of 40 ft. at Guyhirn, decreasing to a 30 ft. bottom at Whittlesea Mere, with slopes not less than 2 ft. horizontal to 1 ft. perpendicular, and a fall in the bottom of 3 inches per mile, which will be sufficient to lay the whole of Whittlesea Mere dry, and of course to give a corresponding drainage to all the neighbouring lands. At Guyhirn, where the intended new drain would unite with the Nene, I would propose to erect a new sluice, having a waterway of 45 ft.; and, in order not to interfere with Whittlesea Dyke, I would propose that Bevil's Leam should be carried under it, by a syphon culvert of sufficient

dimensions. The above are the chief works; but in order to render them efficient, Ravely Drain, Plank-water Drain, and all the other minor drains, should be cleared out, deepened, embanked, and enlarged where necessary, and Monk's Lode should be cleared out and carried in a direct line to Pond's Bridge, where it would unite with the Bevil's Leam. All of these minor works should be provided with stopdoors at their junction with Bevil's Leam.

By the above measures I have no doubt that a complete and effective drainage would be obtained for the above extensive districts.

With regard to the expense of carrying these works into effect, I beg to observe that I have scarcely as yet sufficient documents before me to speak accurately: I will, therefore, now confine myself to making a general statement as to the probable cost, and will enter more fully into the detail hereafter, upon receiving further instructions. The most expensive portion of the work will be the improvement of the Nene through the Town of Wisbech: here, in order to obtain the desired area for the channel, it will be absolutely necessary to remove a considerable number of houses, to build a new bridge, and most probably to wall the channel through the town. The enlarging, and deepening, and walling the channel, and building a new bridge, could not with propriety be estimated at less than £91,975, besides the value of the buildings and property required, which can be better determined by a valuation; from thence upwards to Guyhirn as the river will merely require to be partially deepened and straightened in places, a sum of £12,000 will suffice. With regard to the river between Wisbech and the Nene Outfal, very little will be required, except in the Porpoise channel, because the increased quantity of tidal water through the town of Wisbech, and upwards, will tend materially to scour out the channel below; so that I should consider £7,000. to £8,000. would be sufficient; indeed it would be advisable to defer doing anything of consequence here until after the effect of the other upon it has been tried. From Guyhirn to the Dog and Doublet, I consider Mr. Rennie's estimate will suffice, amounting to £55,355.; a new sluice at Guyhirn to drain Moreton's Leam Wash £2,500.; a new bridge, lock, and staunch, and weir, at the Dog and Doublet £15,500.; making a total for the River Nene of £185,330. For the drainage of the district lying between the Old and New Nene, the Catchwater Drain from Standground Sluice to Monk's Lode, also the Catchwater Drain from Monk's Lode to the Old Nene at Ramsey, £15,780.; to clearing out and enlarging and deepening Bevil's Leam, including the syphon culvert to Whittlesea Dyke and the sluice at Guyhirn, and the necessary bridges, £87,480.; to clearing out and enlarging the other minor drains, including the other necessary works, £17,000.; making a total of £120,260. These sums are no doubt great; but when the important objects to be obtained are considered, viz., the completion of the navigation of the River Nene for sea-borne

vessels up to the town of Peterborough, and the great improvement and increased value which would arise to the extensive districts above mentioned, by such a perfect drainage, they cannot be considered unreasonable or exceeding what the certain results would justify. Moreover, the river navigation above Peterborough, is I understand, admitted to be in a very defective state, and capable of great improvement, which would necessarily follow (provided the works recommended in this report were completed), and would contribute greatly to the prosperity of the rich and flourishing district traversed by the River Nene.

With regard to the best mode of raising capital to carry into effect the above works, you no doubt are better enabled to judge than I am; I should, however, conceive that the improvement and increased security to the town of Wisbech and the consequent increase of its trade, which has been fully exemplified by the Nene Outfal—for previous to its completion the trade was only 50,000 tons, last year it was 98,000 tons, and is, I believe, on the increase—the drainage of Moreton's Leam Wash, the improved navigation to the Town of Peterborough, and the perfect drainage of 50,000 acres of land, lying to the south of Moreton's Leam Wash, a large portion of which is now little better than a complete swamp, and the saving of nearly all their present taxes, such as mills, drainage, banks, &c., which I understand in some instances amount to 5s. and 7s. per acre per annum, for which little comparative benefit is effected, would in a very few years repay the capital expended.

The mere expense of 58 windmills, which cannot be taken at less than £100. per annum each, would alone be £5,800 per annum, or nearly 3s. per acre; this at 20 years' purchase, gives £116,000, besides all the other taxes which probably amount to as much more; and when it is considered that at present from a large portion of the lands scarcely one-half of their real value is received, and that from the remainder scarcely any part at all, there appears but little reason to apprehend that an ample return would be derived from the expenditure in making the improvements last mentioned, which has been so fully borne out by the Eau Brink, the Nene Outfal, and the other great works which have been lately executed.

I have now, I hope, fully complied with your instructions, and laid the whole subject before you, both as regards the actual state of the draining and navigation of the River Nene, and the adjoining lands, the cause of the present evils, and the outline of the plan which I would propose for their improvement, and merely beg leave to add, that it is probable that, upon further consideration, certain minor improvements may be pointed out, which would more properly form the subject of another report, if required. In the mean time, I trust that, under all the circumstances, I have laid before you the most desirable plans to obtain the desired objects, viz., a complete navigation to Peterborough for seaborne vessels, and the perfect drainage of Moreton's Leam Wash and of the

extensive districts of lands lying between the Old and New River Nene, as required by your instructions.

I am,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servant,
JOHN RENNIE."

The following extracts are from "Considerations on Sir John Rennie's Plan for Improving the Navigation of the River Nene from the Sea to Peterborough, &c.," by Tycho Wing, Esq., 1849.

"The channel thus improved would be adapted in its depth and dimensions to a new outfal of the river, usually called the Nene Outfal Cut, which it enters about five miles to seaward of Wisbech, and is intended to be sufficient for the drainage of Moreton's Leam Wash, and of the Fens lying contiguous or near to that Wash on the south, (being part of the Middle Level of the Great Bedford Level of the Fens, and comprising about 50,000 acres, inclusive of Whittlesea Mere), and to be capable of conveying Humber Keels, such as draw seven feet of water, and carry from seventy to eighty tons, and other coasting ships to Peterborough, during neap tides, and vessels of heavier burden during the spring tides.

In order that the capacity of the intended new or improved channel may be fully understood, it may be as well to state the general dimensions of the Nene Outfal, which is about seven miles in length, terminating in Wisbech Eye (an inlet of the German Ocean) and having a depth of eighteen feet and upwards at high water of neap-tides, and not much less than 30 feet upon spring-tides: the bottom of the channel is from eighty to one hundred feet wide, and the water surface at high tide from two hundred to three hundred feet. This remarkable work was executed jointly by Sir John Rennie and Mr. Telford, under the leading auspices of the late Duke of Bedford, and was opened in the year 1830; and besides affording ample means of navigation, with perfect convenience and security at all times, has been found sufficient on an experience of the subsequent years to provide a perfect drainage without the aid of any wind or steam engines for all the Fens lying to the north of Moreton's Leam, and the south of the river Welland, comprising upwards of 100,000 acres.

Thus far the early promoters of the Nene Outfal have succeeded in accomplishing the objects, which, at the commencement of the work; they held out to the expectation of the public as its first and immediate result: but they always professed to contemplate those ulterior improvements, which it is the purport of

the plan now under consideration to realize, in the conviction that they will redound in the highest degree to the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the extensive districts interested in them.

Besides forming the intended River Channel from the Nene Outfal to Peterborough, it is proposed to make a *Catch-water* Drain along the western boundary of the Fens from Stanground on the river Nene, to Bodsey Bridge on the Forty-feet, or Vermuyden's Drain, and thus to intercept all the waters now flowing into the fens from the adjacent uplands, and convey them into the river Nene at Stanground, just above that point in its course, where it enters the level of the fens; it is also proposed to cleanse, enlarge, and re-open an old drain called Bevil's Leam, which proceeded formerly in a straight line from Whittlesea Mere to Guyhirn (a distance of about ten miles), and to convey by it into the Nene through a new sluice to be placed at Guyhirn the waters of Whittlesea Mere, and of the surrounding fens, which are terminated by the highlands of Huntingdonshire, as well as of all those fens situated between Whittlesea Mere and Guyhirn, and bounded by the old river Nene on the south, and the turnpike road from Guyhirn to March on the east.

The improvement of the river upwards to Guyhirn would also provide for the natural drainage of the district of Waldersea, which is without the limits of the Bedford Level, and contains about 8,000 acres.

In order to appreciate the general scope of the plan, it is necessary to look at the whole of Sir John Rennie's propositions as forming one combined and general scheme; and this is the more desirable, because it will tend to remove the mutual jealousies of separate, and in some respects apparently conflicting interests by showing plainly that the plan cannot be broken into separate parts, and executed piecemeal, or partially, with a view to the single interests of any particular body.

For instance, the drainage of the northern and north-western parts of the Middle Level cannot be accomplished by discharging their waters at Guyhirn through Bevil's Leam into the present channel of the river Nene, unless the latter is first made of sufficient depth and width from the upper end of the Nene Outfal to Guyhirn: but the expence would be too heavy to be borne by the parties interested only in that part of the Middle Level: on the other hand it would not answer the purpose of the navigators to pay largely towards making a good channel merely to Guyhirn unless provisions were also made for extending the improvement all the way to Peterborough: nor, unless this was done, would the lands in Moreton's Leam Wash, which is now the floodway of the waters of the Nene, be perfectly drained at all times, nor the road across the Wash from the Dog and Doublet to Whittlesea be kept free from water, so as to ensure the increased traffic, which in that event, would certainly resort to it: but the navi-

gation alone, or even with the co-operation of the proprietors of Moreton's Leam Wash, and of persons interested in the traffic across the Wash would not be able to sustain the whole expence of making the channel good from the Nene Outfal to Peterborough: again,—if the waters from Whittlesea Mere and the circumjacent fens are to be conveyed through the parishes of Whittlesea by Bevil's Leam to Guyhirn, it is indispensable to the security of the lands in Whittlesea, that the waters, which flow from the contiguous uplands by the several drains or brooks now discharging into Whittlesea Mere, should be intercepted and conveyed into some such course as the Catch-water Drain proposed by Sir John Rennie to be carried from Stanground Sluice to Vermuyden's Drain, because if this is not done, and the interior waters of the Middle Level should be over-ridden, as may be the case occasionally, and for some successive days, by the flood-waters of the river Nene at Guyhirn, the upland waters now flowing into Whittlesea Mere will cause mischief in some way; they will be injurious to the eastern parts of the Middle Level, if admitted into Bevil's Leam while its outlet at Guyhirn is impeded by the Nene floods; or, if they are excluded from Bevil's Leam till those floods have subsided, and are not carried off by any other means, the present bed of Whittlesea Mere and the bordering fens intended to be drained will be covered with water again, and their cultivation impaired; the old evils of bad drainage will be renewed; and the objects, for which the parties will have paid their money, will not be realized. Therefore, it is an indispensable condition of opening Bevil's Leam and of forming an outlet for it at Guyhirn, that the waters, which now descend from the uplands into Whittlesea Mere, should be intercepted and conveyed by a Catch-water Drain into some fit receptacle, before they mingle with the waters generated by rain on the level of the fens.

But other interests,—the North Level for example,—would object to this introduction of a new body of water to swell the floods of Moreton's Leam Wash, unless the channel from Peterborough to and through Wisbech was first made sufficient to receive the increased volume, and convey it safely to sea: and this, as has been before remarked, can only be accomplished by a general union of the interests of navigation and drainage: thus it is plain that the whole can only be regarded as one plan composed of various parts, but all vitally and inseparably connected with each other, and mutually conducive to the common good.

It is also necessary that the plan adopted should be such as perfectly to ensure the success of the objects in view; for nobody would consent to incur the requisite expence and labour, unless they had all possible assurance of being able to reap the advantages they proposed to themselves.

A very large proportion of the available resources will be derived from the expences now incurred in carrying on the present systems of drainage and navi-

gation: and if those expences, and the inconveniencies, and uncertainties attached to them cannot be superseded, the funds for the new system will not be forthcoming.

Again, a very large expence will be incurred upon the passage through the town of Wisbech; of this no material reduction can be made, because a great part will consist in paying for property, and in making a new bridge, and in walling the sides of the river, which two last operations, whatever may be the dimensions of the river, must be conducted on a scale sufficient to ensure perfect convenience and stability, or the inhabitants of Wisbech will have strong legitimate grounds for resisting the measure altogether.

Hence it is plain that the scheme must be tested in all its parts; and the first question is, whether the measure will realize the improvements it promises? The second, whether it contains such great, and distinct, and general advantages as to justify the co-operation of all parties interested?

And first, as to Drainage.—Now upon this point we have under our eyes the instance of the North Level, whose interior drainage, executed by that most able and eminent engineer, the late Mr. Telford, on precisely the same principles as are laid down in Sir John Rennie's Report on the further improvement of the Nene, has now been some years in operation, and with proper care and management is known and admitted to be sufficient for all the purposes of cultivation.

The lowlands of the North Level have not apparently a greater proportionate fall per mile to their Outfal than the generality of those in the Middle Level, which are proposed to be included in the present scheme.

By far the most material difference is that the waters of the North Level are discharged into the channel of the main river at a point nearer to sea by eleven miles than the spot at Guyhirn selected for the outlet of the Middle Level; but as the North Level Main Drain from Clow's Cross to the Outfal is adapted to act, and does act with an inclination of four inches per mile in the stream, and this is also the case in the Nene Outfal, where an interruption is occasioned by the contracted dimensions of Sutton Bridge, and as the river channel seawards from Guyhirn is proposed to be made of a size proportioned to the dimensions of the Nene Outfal, it will also preserve, if properly executed, an inclination of four inches per mile, and therefore it is thus far immaterial whether the fen waters are conveyed into the channel of the river at one point or another; the important question is, what greater effect the upland floods will have in impeding the discharge of the fen waters at Guyhirn, than they now produce upon the discharge of the North Level waters at the upper end of the Nene Outfal? It has been found on experience since the opening of the Nene Outfal, that the largest floods do not raise the low water mark more than three feet upon the cill or threshold of the Sea Sluice, except very rarely, and under very unfavourable circumstances of wind

and tide, and these circumstances occur so seldom, and for so short a time, that they produce no sensible impediment to the drainage of the fens, create no material delay to any operations of husbandry, and leave no perceptible effect upon the condition and productiveness of the lands. One material reason why the river floods cause so little impediment seems to be, that after heavy falls of rain the greater portion of the waters proper to the North Level is discharged at the Outfal Sluice, before the floods, which descend to Peterborough from the distant parts of Northamptonshire, enter the fens; and when they do arrive the waters fallen on the surface of the fens have been so far carried off, that the delay to the drainage consequent on the passage to sea of the upland floods is not very sensibly felt. The same will be the case with regard to the discharge of the Middle Level waters at Guyhirn: and when it is considered that the velocity of the stream with an inclination of four inches per mile is found to be about three quarters of a mile per hour, and that the extremity of the country proposed to be drained, namely, Sawtry, and Cunnington Fens, is not more than eighteen miles distant from Guyhirn, and consequently that the rain falling upon their surface will begin to be discharged at Guyhirn in twenty-four hours afterwards, there seems to be no reason for apprehending that greater inconvenience will be produced by the upland floods to the Middle Level than at present to the North Level, some of the low lands of which are distant not less than twenty-four miles from the Outfal Sluice.

It will be observed that this reasoning, as well as that of Sir John Rennie in his report, is founded on the present low water mark in the Nene Outfal; but if it should be found desirable to obtain a lower level of the water, that might be accomplished by enlarging the water-ways of Sutton Bridge, so as to do away with the present fall of at least three feet through the bridge, whereby a corresponding reduction of the low water mark of the river would be obtained all the way to Guyhirn, and from thence upwards.

No doubt this would be a heavy expense, but the enlargement is practicable, and at a cost infinitely below the value of the great objects of the plan now under consideration, and certainly ought to be made.

The more serious and more difficult question is that of procuring sufficient depth and width of water-way through the town of Wisbech, where in the space of a quarter of a mile there is now a fall of three feet in ordinary times at low water, and of five-feet in floods.

It cannot be denied that it would be much the cheapest plan to make a new channel to the north of the town as proposed by the late Mr. Rennie; but without unnecessarily reviving past contensions it must be regarded as a great object to execute the works in a manner that will preserve the interests and

conciliate the feelings of the inhabitants of Wisbech: nevertheless there must be no abandoning of essential points for the sake of conciliation; the river must be made wide enough and deep enough through the town, and the requisite bridges must be of sufficient area to pass the tidal and land waters without any obstruction, or the whole of this proposed expenditure will be rendered useless; if such an impediment is maintained at Wisbech, that the country above it cannot be drained without the aid of windmills or steam-engines, the results for which the outlay is to be incurred will not be realized, and the whole scheme will terminate in disappointment, delusion, and ruin, and had better not be commenced.

These remarks apply with as much force to the subject of navigation; for it is well ascertained by the experience of the North Level and Nene Outfal Works, that if an inclination of about four inches in a mile is not preserved, the current will not be rapid enough to prevent the accumulation of mud and silth in the bed of the river; but that this inclination is sufficient to maintain a clear and unobstructed water-course by the motion of the tide in a tidal channel; and by the winter floods (under proper attention to the cutting of weeds and to the shores) in a sluice-locked drain.

But if shoals accumulate in the new channel from the want of a sufficient cleansing power, impediments to navigation will gradually become as great as they are now, and the whole tonnage duty to be paid on the navigation will be so much additional charge upon water-borne articles without any countervailing advantage.

The whole argument therefore may be summed up thus; that the plan, if properly executed, will perfectly answer the purposes in view, namely:—the drainage of the northern and north-western parts of the Middle Level lying between Moreton's Leam and the Old Nene on the north and south, the uplands of Huntingdonshire on the west, and the road from Guyhirn to March on the east; and the enabling of the same classes of vessels as now reach Wisbech to proceed with their cargoes to Peterborough.

The drainage of the lands in Moreton's Leam Wash, the passage across the the Wash from the Dog and Doublet to Whittlesea without interruption by floods, the perfect security of the Middle and North Levels from inundation by a breach of the bank the securing, regulating and straightening of the banks on each side of the river from Guyhirn to Wisbech, and from thence to the Nene Outfal, follow as inevitable results or accompaniments of the plan; because it is obvious that if the lands in the interior of the Middle Level are to be drained at Guyhirn, the floods of the Nene cannot be permitted to rise so high as the level of the Wash Lands, through which they will pass to sea, and which

are five or six feet above the adjacent fens proposed to be drained;* and unless the banks from Guyhirn downwards are straightened, regulated, and confined, there can be no certainty for the secure and effectual passage of the tidal, upland, and fen waters to sea.

Now it is a great point in favour of Sir John Rennie's plan that Bevil's Leam, if deepened and enlarged as he proposes, and discharged at Guyhirn, will occasion no obstruction or interruption to the present lines of navigation, and being carried by culverts under the navigation wherever it crosses them, may be freely opened for drainage, whenever it is required.

Moreover, the means, by which the waters of the Middle Level are now conveyed to sea, can never suffice for the drainage of Whittlesea Mere, and the fens contiguous to it: for the waters are so raised by the mills, which are between Whittlesea Mere and the outfal at sea that they revert upwards to the Mere, and swell the waters in it, and its surrounding fens, which in fact only begin to be drained when the mills to the eastward in the parishes of Farcet, Ramsey, Whittlesea and March have discontinued working: and this must inevitably be the case so long as the present system is maintained; and even if the practice of holding up heads of water for navigation were discontinued in winter, and the water left to flow freely to sea, and if the Eau Brink Cut were extended to seaward so as to be equal in rise and ebb of tide to the Nene Outfal, the distance from these lands to the Eau Brink is so much greater than to the Nene Outfal, as to render it impossible for them to obtain so good a drainage by the former, as they can by the latter; the distance from the lower end of the Nene Outfal nearest the Sea to the upper extremity at the North Level Sluice is seven miles, and the usual low water mark at that sluice is one foot above its cill; from the nearest low water of the sea to the Marsh Land Sluice on the Eau Brink the distance appears to be also seven miles or thereabouts (certainly not less), and

* It appears by observations recently taken, that during the highest flood in December, 1839, the surface of the water in Moreton's Leam Wash, at the Dog and Doublet was nine feet ten inches higher than in the interior drain of the North Level, a little to the north of Thorney; and even on the 26th of February last when the floods in the Wash had considerably abated, they were still eight feet ten inches above the drainage in Thorney. Now as these waters all meet at the Nene Outfal, it is plain that the difference of level can arise only from obstructions interposed by the insufficiency of the channel between the Dog and Doublet and the Nene Outfal; since, if the passage from the Dog and Doublet to the Nene Outfal were as adequate to the conveyance of the waters it has to discharge, as is the passage from Thorney to the Nene Outfal, the two waters would be level at corresponding distances; and when the tide is out, the channel of the river Nene instead of being, (as it was in December last,) three feet, six inches above the level of the lands in Moreton's Leam Wash, would be six feet, four inches below them:—it is scarcely possible to put this part of the case in a stronger light. * * * *

therefore if the Eau Brink Cut was lengthened and improved to correspond with the Nene Outfal, the level of low water would be the same at these two points; from the North Level Sluice to Guyhirn the distance is eleven miles, and from thence to Pond's Bridge ten miles, together making twenty-one miles; from the Marsh Land Sluice to Salter's Lode the distance is nine miles, from thence to Pond's Bridge by the present course of drainage, namely:—by Popham's Eau, the March River, Whittlesea Dyke, to Angle Bridge, and from thence by a part of Bevill's Leam the distance is twenty-two miles, making in all from Salter's Lode thirty-one miles, being a balance of ten miles (equal at four inches fall in a mile to three feet four inches) in favour of an outfal at Guyhirn, or in other words, proving that the water if discharged into the Nene at Guyhirn will stand in the draining season three feet four inches lower at Pond's Bridge, than if carried by the present course to Salter's Lode, even after all that is possible may have been done for the improvement of the Ouse between Salter's Lode and low water mark at sea, and after the interior drains of the Middle Level may have been proportionately deepened and enlarged; and indeed, if the straight line from Whittlesea Mere to Salter's Lode proposed by the late Mr. Rennie were carried into execution, the distance from Pond's Bridge to Salter's Lode would still be not less than twenty miles.

When to these considerations are added the vast necessary preliminary expence of lengthening the Eau Brink Cut to the sea, improving the Ouse above Lynn, and deepening and enlarging the present or cutting new drains all the way between the Ouse and Pond's Bridge, surely it is impossible to maintain that the portion of the Middle Level, which is included in the present scheme, can be drained so cheaply or so effectually by the Ouse as by Bevil's Leam and the Nene Outfal; and it must be admitted that it is incumbent upon it to embrace the latter drainage, unless it be determined that the whole of that extensive tract comprising not less than 50,000 acres shall be for ever abandoned to its present (for the most part) desolate and unproductive, (and in all parts), precarious, and in comparison of what it might be unprofitable state. * * * *

The next material subject for consideration is the navigation of the river from the sea to Peterborough. That of the Nene Outfal has been already described; but, advancing from thence upwards, delays and difficulties commence immediately on entering that part of the river, which is under the care of the Capital Burgesses of Wisbech, owing to the wide loose rambling channel and the imperfect measures, which have been from time to time taken to restrain and improve it: these difficulties are increased by the sudden contraction and loss of depth of the tortuous course through the town of Wisbech: the passage of seaworthy ships (except in such very rare instances as to be not worth mentioning) and the main flow of the tide are altogether blocked by the narrow aperture of

Wisbech bridge, and by the shallow confined channel immediately above and below it, so that only lighters drawing about three feet of water are capable of passing between Wisbech and Peterborough, and these not at all times without undergoing much delay, expence, and injury to cargoes.

It is worthy of remark, that before the Nene Outfal was opened, only vessels drawing six feet of water and carrying about sixty tons were enabled to reach Wisbech (and that with difficulty and much uncertainty) at the utmost height of spring-tides: the amount of trade was then about 50,000 tons a year, but now that ships of two hundred tons burden and upwards can reach that town, in consequence of the improvement effected by the Nene Outfal, the trade is increased to 100,000 tons a year: nor is there any reason to doubt that it would undergo a further increase, if the river were made perfectly good up to and within the town, so as to admit vessels of three or four hundred tons burden passing and re-passing between it and the sea in all periods of the tide, and if more ample space was afforded for their accommodation to deliver and take in cargoes, which would be the certain and obvious results of carrying upwards the improvement of the river as far as Wisbech on the scale proposed by Sir John Rennie.

The amount of goods passing between Wisbech and Peterborough was estimated before the making of the Nene Outfal at 12,000 tons a year: and it does not exceed 20,000 tons now, notwithstanding either the enormous increase of trade at Wisbech, or the improved wealth and productiveness of the surrounding country, a circumstance which shows how much the traffic must be checked by the defective state of the navigation: whilst on the other hand, the very large augmentation at Wisbech, furnishes irresistable grounds for believing that improvement upwards to Peterborough, such as would enable seaworthy vessels to reach that place, would be accompanied with at least a proportionate increase of its mercantile transactions; that coals and other articles of importation would be rendered cheaper, and that the market for agricultural produce would be improved by the more expeditious and convenient access to sea, and by the saving of the expence of the transit by the small river craft now used, and the transference from thence into the larger vessels at Wisbech or Sutton Wash. * *

Some persons may feel alarmed, lest the facility of approach and conveyance of goods to Peterborough should deprive Wisbech of part of its carrying trade, and be so far injurious to the latter town: even if this apprehension were correctly founded, it would furnish no public argument for resisting the plan: but the true light, in which to regard the subject, is to remember that Wisbech owes its prosperity and importance to the prosperity of the districts that surround it; and that embracing both banks of the river, situate in a fertile and flourishing agricultural country, with roads converging to it from all points, and measuring the amount of its trade exactly by the abilities of the neighbourhood to supply

it with corn, which it exports, and to consume the coals and timber which it imports, the object of its inhabitants should be the zealous promotion of every measure for the improvement of the river throughout its whole course from the sea to Northamption, and for the advancement and enrichment of the country on each of its banks; since it is to the goods carried from place to place on the waters of the Nene that they must look for their means of wealth and importance; and it is also on the influx of the tide to and above Wisbech that they must depend, and on that alone for the maintenance of their present easy communication with the sea, and the preservation of the mouth of their river from those bars of sand which have heretofore proved as destructive to their commerce as to the drainage and fertility of the fens.

Moreover, as the navigation of the river Nene extends as far up the country as Northampton, a distance of forty miles from Peterborough, and then communicates with the Grand Junction Canal, and thus has access to all the principal navigable canals in the midland and manufacturing counties, it is impossible to disbelieve that a very large inland trade would be carried on at Peterborough of sea-borne goods; especially as the subsisting means of communication between the sea and many of the great manufacturing towns, as for instance, Leicester which is distant about forty miles from Peterborough, are very slow, circuitous, and expensive by the Trent and the Humber: the same is the case at Market Harborough, which is suited to be a great depot for foreign timber, and commodities, having a navigable canal which communicates with those of the midland counties.

The navigation of the river Welland from Stamford to Spalding, and from thence to the sea is likewise so nearly closed, and to all appearance so little likely to be materially improved, that it is not to be doubted that the convenience of a seaport at Peterborough would cause much of the trade of parts of Northamptonshire, Rutland, and Lincolnshire, which is now lost and paralysed by the bad condition of the Welland, to avail itself of the new means of intercourse which would thus be placed within its reach.

The following is a recapitulation of Sir John Rennie's estimate of works for the river Nene, the Middle Mevel, Whittlesea Mere, Moreton's Leam Wash, &c.

For the river between Wisbech and the New Nene Outfal	£8,000
Wisbech Town	91,975
Between Wisbech and Guyhirn	12,000
Between Guyhirn and Peterborough	55,355
New Sluice for wash at Guyhirn	2,500
Ditto, at the Dog and Doublet	15,000
Carried forward,	£185,330

For the Middle Level and Whittlesea Mere.

		Brought forward, £185,330
Catch-water Drain, ...	£15,780	
Bevil's Leam and Appendages, ...	87,480	
		103,260
Minor Drains and other Works		17,000
		£ 305,590
But as no provision has been made in these estimates for the expences of obtaining the Act of Parliament and some other contingencies of management, &c., it seems proper to add for these purposes a sum of not less than		54,410
		Making a Total of £360,000

In the North Level the money required for its works has been borrowed at the rate of four per cent, with a sinking fund of a half per cent, the latter being invested by half-yearly instalments in the funds, and a portion of the debt being agreed to be paid off when the sums invested, together with their accumulations of interest amount to £8,000: the interest of the reduced debt is carried from time to time to the increase of the sinking fund, and in this manner the whole debt will be discharged in about seventy years from its commencement.*

If the same plan was pursued in the present instance, and the sum of £360,000 borrowed on similar terms, the annual income required to be raised would be,—

Interest of £360,000 at four per cent	£14,400	
Sinking fund	1,800	
Fund for maintenance of Works	2,000	
		£18,200

Towards which sum the following resources arising principally from taxes already charged and collected on land and trade, are plainly available.—

1. The annual cost of fifty-eight drainage wind mills, enumerated by Sir John Rennie in the portion of the Middle Level proposed to be drained, taken at £80. a year, each, which is a very moderate estimate	4,640
2. The annual cost of two Steam Engines, one in Waldersea, and the other near Whittlesea Mere, estimated at	400
Carried forward,	£5,040

* The lender is restrained from demanding a more rapid repayment of the principal.

Brought forward, £5,040

3. Taxes now paid on 50,000 acres in the Middle Level for maintenance of banks, bridges, sluices, tunnels, wharfs, and drains connected with the Mills, and which would be disposable towards the New Works, at 8d. per acre, per annum, (nearly) 1,700

4. Proposed annual contribution from the Corporation of Bedford Level 1,500

When it is considered how large a portion of the revenues of the Bedford Level Corporation, which amount in the gross to nearly £11,000. a year, is drawn from the Middle Level, this sum cannot be regarded as an excessive proposal: especially since of the lands to be drained from fifteen to sixteen thousand acres consist of Adventurer's land; and without now discussing the question of the extent to which the original engagement of the Adventurers to drain the whole of the Bedford Level still rests on their successors, or that of reduction of the tax on the Adventurers' lands (which has been lately suggested), it must surely be acknowledged that the Bedford Level Corporation is bound in the strongest manner to contribute largely towards a measure which, by keeping down the floods below the level of the Wash-lands, will not only rescue the Middle Level from all danger of inundation by a breach of the south bank of Moreton's Leam, relieve it from the expence of upholding that bank, and realize the perfection of drainage to a large tract of territory under its jurisdiction, but will also rescue the Corporation from the imputation to which it is now undeniably subject, of having completely failed to afford even the semblance of a drainage to the extensive tract of fertile, but in its present state unprofitable land, which lies to the east and south-east of Pond's Bridge, and borders more or less upon, and comprises Whittlesea Mere.

5, Sums now expended annually in maintaining barrier banks on the north or south sides of the river from Kinderley's Cut to Guyhirn, and on the north side from Guyhirn to Peterborough, estimated at 600

Below Wisbech	£300
Between Wisbech and Guyhirn	100
Between Guyhirn and Peterborough	200

*** *The expence of maintaining the South bank from Guyhirn to Peterborough is taken to form part of the proposed contribution of* £1,500, *a Year from the Bedford Level.*

Carried forward, £8,840

Brought forward, £8,840

6. Surplus of navigation tolls collected by the Corporation of Wisbech.—

The annual tonnage of the port amounts to about 100,000 tons, which at 9d. per ton, (the present duty) produces..... £3,750
Deduct Salaries and other payments about..... £400
Interest on debt to Sir Edward Banks's Executors, 22,000, at 4½ per cent 990
—— £ 1,390

£ 2,360

The foregoing sums, amounting to £11,200 are drawn exclusively from sources which are now producing the amounts proposed to be contributed, and are for the most part applied to purposes which will no longer exist, or may be conveniently dispensed with when the new works are completed: those which follow are such as will arise legitimately from the completion of the plan.

7. Contribution by the Inhabitants of Wisbech.—Throughout all the discussions, which have taken place on these subjects, the utmost consideration has been shewn not only to the pecuniary interests, but to the wishes and local attachments of the Inhabitants of Wisbech; and the determination to preserve the course of the river as nearly as possible within the limits of the town in deference to their wishes will unquestionably add many thousand pounds to the expence: therefore, it is most just and reasonable that they should of themselves contribute something towards this additional cost. It cannot be thought that £10,000 would be an exorbitant sum, and this might be raised either by means of a borough rate, or from the funds for the general purposes at the disposal of the Corporation, and would be equivalent to an annual contribution of 450

8. Estimated increase on produce of Navigation Tolls collected at Wisbech, in consideration of the increased trade upwards to Peterborough, &c., 20,000 tons at 9d. per ton. 750

9. Navigation tolls to Peterborough, estimated at 40,000 tons, at 1s. per ton. The present amount of trade between Wisbech and Peterborough is computed not to exceed 20,000 tons a year; but there seems no reason to doubt that the same proportionate results will follow the improvement of the river to Peterborough as were realized on the improvement of the navigation from the sea to Wisbech, when the trade rose at once from an average of 50,000 to about

Carried forward, £12,400

Brought forward,	£12,400
100,000 tons a year: neither can the proposed rate of tonnage duty be considered exorbitant, for the freight and expence of conveying coals from Sutton Wash to Peterborough is now about 3s. 3d. per ton; but as the Colliers will, when the improvements are completed reach Peterborough at one tide from the sea, at least 2s. 6d. per ton of this expence will be saved, so that after the payment of the duty of 1s., the saving to the consumer will be 1s. 6d, per ton, without taking into account the greater cheapness which will undoubtedly result from the extension of trade and increased abundance of supply. The case is as strong both as to corn and timber and all other goods, which are the subject of transit between Peterborough and the sea...	2,000
10. Tax on lands in Moreton's Leam Wash, comprising 3,500 acres, at 5s. per acre*	875
11. Borough rate on inhabitants of Peterborough, in consideration of better drainage in winter and improved supply of water in summer. The circumstances which have been already detailed as to Peterborough seem fully to justify this proposal.....	200
12. Tax on Meadows above Peterborough for the same reasons,	200
13. Tolls on new bridge at the Dog and Doublet.....	300
14. Rents of banks, tolls, &c., along new lines of Drains.—Bevil's Leam, the Catchwater drain, &c.,—estimated at	100
15. Tax on 50,000 acres in the Middle Level, including Whittlesea Mere and its adjacent fens, at 1s. per acre, per annum, but to be apportioned according to benefit receivable†	2,500
Total,	£ 18,575

Such, exclusive of those already accomplished, are the results proposed to the country by the early promoters of the Nene Outfal, and such the means by which they conceived that those yet unaccomplished might be realized.

* Some persons are desirous of forming a separate plan for draining and improving this Wash, but this is only perpetuating the system of half measures and disunion of interests, which has been for centuries the bane of the fens: the great floods can only be got rid of by altering the tortuous and confined course of the river through Wisbech;—and as for the small floods, although they often occur at inconvenient seasons, they are the great fertilizers of the Wash in its present state; at any rate it would not be advisable to do more in the Wash than can be effected without the expence of applying to Parliament, and be repaid with advantage during the term that must elapse before the greater measures of the present scheme can be carried into complete execution.

† The value of 58 Windmills and 2 Steam Engines which cannot be less than £10,000, might be taken in diminution of this tax.

The Proprietors of the North Level failed in their original design of embracing in one comprehensive effort the improvement of the river through Wisbech, and from thence to Peterborough: but in undertaking the execution of the Nene Outfal, which is the basis of, and indispensable preliminary to all the other parts of the plan, they acted with a patriotism and liberality, which deserves to be remembered to their honor; inasmuch as they voluntarily subjected their estates to be taxed to any amount necessary for making and for ever maintaining that most useful public work: in consequence of the unwillingness of the parties concerned to carry the measure of improvement forward to Peterborough, the Proprietors of the North Level were obliged in self-defence to perfect their interior drainage by making a new main drain from Clow's Cross, where all the waters of the level are collected, to communicate with the upper extremity of the Nene Outfal, at an expence of nearly £100,000: but if the river Nene had been improved in its course upwards, as they proposed and earnestly desired, the waters of the north level might have been passed into the Nene at Guyhirn through its north bank, as well as those of the Middle level through the south bank in the manner now proposed; and the money expended in making the north level main drain, or a just proportion of it, might have been applied to the better and more useful public purpose of completing the river improvements, which now devolve upon other interests with their means curtailed by the severance of the North Level from the objects of a general union; since it cannot be contended that the north level having accomplished for itself every desirable object of drainage ought to contribute to a fresh series of measures, proposing for their end (so far as drainage is concerned) precisely the very same results to the Middle Level; and as for danger from the river-floods, and the expence to the North Level of maintaining its bank against the waters of Moreton's Leam Wash, these have both been rendered objects of insignificance by the perfection of the bank on the one hand, and on the other by the diminished height of the *large* floods, through the operation of the Nene Outfal.

In making the Nene Outfal, and consenting to become the guarantee for its maintenance to all future times, the North Level has surely acquitted itself of all pecuniary obligations to the country; and the circumstances under which it was compelled to make its own lines of drainage apart from the confederation of other parties interested in the improvement of the Nene, are strong, and not very satisfactory instances of the consequences, which result from delay in the adoption of measures of improvement, after their principles have become thoroughly understood, and their usefulness admitted."

In consequence of a threatened decay of the Nene Outfal and of the North Level drainage, an act of parliament called the "Nene Improvement Act," was obtained in 1848. This act proposed:

1. To remove Cross Keys bridge, and erect another better adapted to both drainage and navigation.

2. To remove the bends and contractions of the channel between Wisbech and the Cross Keys bridge.

3. To improve the channel through Wisbech, so that a better waterway and better berthage for shipping might be obtained.

4. The promotion of the upland navigation.

5. The drainage of the washes above Wisbech.

As, by the third proposition of this bill it was sought to change the course of the river running through Wisbech, the corporation opposed it at an expense of £1,600, but opposition was of no avail as the bill passed. Mr. Stephenson in his report says:—"The next great barrier to the free passage of the waters is at the town of Wisbech, and its bridge, in which there is in a distance of a mile and a half, a fall of three feet, or at the rate of two feet per mile. This simple fact is conclusive of the existing obstruction, and the question is, how can it best be removed? Is it possible so to enlarge and improve the present channel, by the removal of the bridge, and by widening, deepening, and wharfing, to give the necessary facilities at a reasonable cost; or must a substitute for the present channel be found by a new cut, such as recommended by Mr. Rennie, or some modification of it?

"The sectional area of waterway at low water is—

At the North Level Sluice	721	superficial	feet.
2½ miles above North Level Sluice	367	,,	,,
Opposite Haley's Dockyard	362	,,	,,

While in the town we have only:—

Near the Wisbech Canal Sluice	100	,,	,,
At the New Crane Wharf	86	,,	,,
Opposite Harrison's Granary	100	,,	,,
At Wisbech Bridge	105	,,	,,
And at Phillips's Brewery	105	,,	,,

And as a comparison of widths at low-water level there is:—

At North Level Sluice	120	lineal	feet.
At 2½ miles above North Level Sluice	118	,,	,,
Opposite Haley's Dockyard	83	,,	,,
At the Canal Sluice	70	,,	,,
At the New Crane Wharf	43	,,	,,
At Harrison's Granary	40	,,	,,
At Wisbech Bridge	44	,,	,,
And near Phillips's Brewery	59	,,	,,

These figures sufficiently show an extreme irregularity and contraction

through the town of Wisbech, particularly when coupled with the fact, that a greater sectional area, and a larger width exists in several points above; and the great fall of two-feet per mile from Phillips's brewery to the Horse-shoe corner, while the average fall of the river is under seven inches per mile, is easily accounted for. To equalize the bed of the river through the town of Wisbech, without regard to other objects of improvement would therefore require its being lowered about three feet, which alone would be perilous to the bridge, and even more to the buildings on either side of the harbour; but the contemplated measure of a much more extended drainage and navigation above, necessarily requires a vastly greater increase of the selection of area,—to be achieved only by increased width and depth.

To widen the channel would involve the re-construction of the bridge, (in itself perhaps no insuperable difficulty,) and the pulling down of the valuable granaries and other business premises overhanging the river,—a matter of serious cost, attended with inconvenience and difficulty, which I do not well know how to meet; for even if the pecuniary question could be satisfactorily disposed of, I do not see how the business of the town could be continued in its present *locale*, but by such an encroachment on the houses fronting Market-street, as would, in fact, amount to almost their entire demolition, and the erection of new warehouses on the site so cleared. Again, by deepening the river to any beneficial purpose, although the buildings might possibly be preserved, great risk to them would be incurred, and an expensive wharfing on each side of the harbour for almost its whole extent, would be absolutely necessary; and in addition to all these difficulties, there would still remain the obstruction to the discharge of the floods caused by the absorption of so much of the sectional area by vessels lying in the harbour, which would of course tell the most at low water, when the freest outlet is required for drainage.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, and saying nothing of the crooked course that would still remain, I can come only to the conclusion *that a sufficient waterway for the combined purposes of navigation and drainage, cannot at any reasonable cost, be attained along the present course of the river through the town of Wisbech, and that a new channel is therefore necessary to the fulfilment of the objects contemplated.* * * * *

"The New Cut, I recommend, which is not a new suggestion, extends from Phillips's Brewery, above the town to the Horse-shoe Corner below it, and is about a mile and a quarter long."

Immediately after the passing of the Nene Improvement bill, the works were commenced, and a new bridge at Sutton was erected: this building, together with the removal of the old bridge, and the improvements of the river below Wisbech, are the only portions of the bill at present in operation; the portion of

it relating to the *New Cut* and the *Wet Dock* was dropped on account of the insufficiency of funds to carry out the work. The portion of the bill in operation will cost about £30,000., of which sum the corporation of Wisbech contributes £14,000. The conservation of the river nearly to the Horse-shoe at Wisbech is placed in the hands of commissioners.

A heavy flood having occurred in the beginning of October, 1848, by which the greater part of the valley of the Nene from near Northampton to Peterborough was inundated, the water in some places covering a superficial area of from two to three miles; a committee composed of the principal nobility and gentry in the district was formed for the purpose of adopting the most effectual measures for preventing the recurrence of such a calamity; and at one of its meetings at Northampton, the old scheme for the improvement of the Nene to its outfal below Wisbech was revived, and it was proposed to extend the improvements to the town of Northampton. The new committee employed Mr. Rendel, the engineer, to examine and report on the subject, and the following is his recapitulation and estimate:—

"1. That the valley above Peterborough may be freed from all but winter floods, and its low lands placed from two to four feet above the ordinary level of the water in the drains, by the removal of some of the mills—the re-modelling of the navigation —the formation of efficient waste weirs—and the construction of proper back drains.

2. That such a system of drainage is quite compatible with, and in fact facilitates irrigation.

3. That if a greater amount of drainage is required, it may be obtained by the sacrifice of the navigation and greater number of the mills, but that I cannot recommend such a course.

4. That to the extent named, viz., a drainage of two to four feet, the works required will greatly improve the navigation and the mill property where it is retained.

5. That to make the river below Peterborough a suitable conduit for the upland waters, and relieve Whittlesea Wash from floods, its channel must be deepened and enlarged.

6. That I do not think it would be judicious expenditure of money, or beneficial to the general interests, to incur a large outlay on this part of the river for the sole object of improving the navigation.

7. That so restricting the river improvements, it is not necessary or desirable to direct its course through the town of Wisbech, assuming the authorities and inhabitants of that town to facilitate a liberal improvement of the old channel.

8. That the works contemplated would give from four to five feet rise of spring tides at Peterborough, and make a good seven feet navigation to the city, giving to its sewers two to three feet more fall than at present.

9. That the probable cost of the required works above Peterborough

Will be	£140,000
Below Peterborough	230,000
Making a total of	370,000

The gross area of flooded lands :—

Above Peterborough	13,140	acres.
Below Ditto	3,300	„
	16,440	
Waldersea and Redmore Districts	7,166	„
Total	23,606	„



And 10. That until a complete engineering survey of the whole valley is made, no definite plan or estimate for the works can be settled."

The Rev. Henry Fardell, vicar of Wisbech, in his excellent pamphlet entitled *Observations on the Nene Valley Drainage*, published in the present year, (1850) writes thus :—

"Never was any scheme commenced under such auspices as the present. Introduced by noble Lords, whose zeal for public improvements is too well known and appreciated to require the expression of any encomium from me, and whose private virtues are an ample guarantee of the sincerity of their intention to give the full weight of their influence, and the great benefit of their experience to the undertaking; for us, (I mean those who are to reap the benefit) to withhold our hearty co-operation, will be to incur the just imputation of apathy and indifference in the performance of a common duty to ourselves and our country.

What, indeed, can be more encouraging than the prospect presented to our view? It is no less than a vast tract of land, which has been fertilized for ages by the richest of manures brought down by the floods from the high countries, which, while the waters stagnated, settled on this great plain; like another Egypt it is capable of becoming, when dry, the richest seat of navigation. The Ouse and the Nene, twin sisters, traverse richer countries than the Nile before its arrival in Egypt. Their sources, indeed, are not so mysterious, and their effects are everywhere apparent throughout the districts through which they slowly percolate.

Should the present opportunity be permitted to pass disregarded—deducing my inference from that which has already happened—I consider that a rapid decay of the mercantile prosperity of the once flourishing town of Wisbech, is as inevitable as the rise and fall of the tide, unless means are adopted to regain our lost traffic.

Situated as the town of Wisbech is, one road only is open to us which we can

pursue with advantage, and that road is the bosom of the ocean. Of domestic manufactures we have none. We must, therefore, become importers—and that to a considerable extent—or our port will continue to experience an increasing depression of its material interest; and it is only an act of justice, due to the corporation of Wisbech, to state that they are at this time engaged, in conjunction with the Nene Improvement Comissioners, in rebuilding the bridge at Sutton Wash, to which they contribute £14,000. The New Bridge having two openings of sixty feet instead of one of thirty-eight, vessels of the largest tonnage will ride with safety up the river.

Another great encouragement which we have to persevere in bringing to a successful termination the scheme proposed is, that, through the influence of the Noble Lords with whom it originated, Government may be induced to consider it, what in truth it would be, a great national work, and extend to it their support. It was of that Imperial branch of the Legislature, of which the Noble Lords are themselves such distinguished members, that the great statesman, Mr. Burke, thus eloquently expresses himself: "They are," said he, "the guide-posts and land-marks in the state." "Their credit at court or in the nation is the sole cause of all public measures."*

I affirm it as the conviction of my own mind, after thirty years' practical experience as a magistrate, that were Government disposed to listen to the suggestion of so humble an individual as myself, I see no reason whatever why the great questions which are so agitating the public mind, with reference to the disposal of *convicts* and the *suppression of vagrancy*, should not be made conducive to the carrying out great public works, the object of which is the development of the resources of the country. Let the experiment be only tried in the works to which these observations refer, and it is my belief that it would be holding out such an inducement to the convict of the possibility of his regaining the affections he had lost, and the good opinion once entertained for him by his employer, that it would infuse into these wretched outcasts of society a new spirit, animating their souls, and lighting up a feeling of gratitude, which would bind the extremes of society indissolubly in bonds of mutual interest. In a financial point of view, the saving to the country would be immense.

It is not to be expected that any great comprehensive scheme can ever be carried out in all its details without some little sacrifice of personal convenience, and, perhaps, private interest. There was, indeed, a race of men—I hope they are extinct—who, rather than keep pace with the times in which they lived, were contented with the slender and precarious pittance from lands they occupied, the value of which did not exceed five shillings per acre, and which lands are at this time rented at thirty-five shillings per acre.

* *Vide* his Speech on American Taxation, 19th April, 1774.

In illustration of this remark, I give the following as a specimen of the *patriotic* principles which reigned within the breast of a venerable old man, whose life had been spent in what he called "the noble occupation of cultivation." It was at a meeting which I attended some years ago at Ely, at which the late earl of Hardwicke presided, when the question to be considered was, the expediency of applying to Parliament for power to drain and enclose certain lands and to secure the same from future inundation. Such was the unpromising view which this patriarch took of the project, that in an agony of wild despair, he exclaimed, "My Lord, I was born drowned! I'll live drowned! and I'll die drowned!" I am happy to add that this rash vow was frustrated, and that he lived long enough to see the cloudy picture, which had so alarmed him, embellished with other colours, and the dreary scene of desolation, succeeded by security against floods, pastures exhibiting an abundance of fleecy flocks, and herds of lowing cattle, and advancing in every improvement which is congenial with the tastes and feelings of husbandmen."

"It is very natural," writes the same gentleman in another part of his pamphlet, "that the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Peterborough should wish for a deep channel to sea, so as to permit vessels to navigate at all tides. And it is equally natural that the owners and occupiers of lands situated within and on the borders of the Nene Valley, should share with ourselves the blessings we enjoy.

To withhold, without just cause, from others, that we so value for ourselves, is to incur the just rebuke, which is conveyed in these words:—

"Video meliora proboque,
deteriora sequor."

In no part of the kingdom has the spirit of improvement been more upon the advance than throughout the district of North Witchford, and particularly around Wisbech. Some of the best lands have reached, perhaps, their highest state of cultivation; but the low and less valuable lands yet remain in a very imperfect state. I state it upon the authority of an experienced practical agriculturist, that lands in the Nene Valley, which are now valued at 14s. per acre, when drained and secured will be worth 50s. per acre. Undoubtedly the first object must be the drainage of these lands; without it there can be little or no improvement in their cultivation.

Is, then, this extensive and fertile district, its produce, commerce, and the navigation of which it is capable, to be thrown away? No! as members of society, it is our bounden duty to regard with enlightened and expanded views the best means for carrying into the ocean of accomplishment the grand and magnificent scheme which indulgent nature has pointed out for amending the outfal of the Nene, and improving the navigation of the port of Wisbech.

The great sources of commerce are objects of national importance, and the public at large are interested in their preservation.

It is my firm belief that the town of Wisbech is capable of immense improvements which, if carried out, will make it one of the most important commercial towns in England. I know not of any other town, of the same territorial extent, which can boast of having received into its port during the years 1847 and 1848, 159,065 tons of merchandize, besides 233,965 quarters of grain, the produce of the surrounding district."*

"With respect to the invaluable purposes," continues Mr. Fardell, "to which the present river, from the bridge to Mr. Phillips's brewery, might be appropriated, they appear to me to be the obtaining the most complete and perfect drainage to every part of the town; the removal of the silt deposited at the bridge on reflux of the tide, and the obtaining ground for widening the street; *the preservation of the present granaries and warehouses, and the projected new docks.* I would permit the bridge to remain as a memento of what the town was, as well as for an ornament to succeeding generations. From the bridge to Mr. Phillip's brewery, I would throw an arch of the same span as the bridge. Into this capacious water course all the surface waters of the town might be discharged. At each end of this common channel, I would put down, say three culverts; and it should be the bounden duty of a paid officer to admit the water on every reflux of the tide. This would not only carry off whatever might be deposited within the channel, but it would materially contribute to that change of motion which takes place on the fall of the tide, and which would, consequently, completely scour out whatever silt might have been deposited below the bridge.

The upper surface of this water-course might be converted into ornamental public gardens, and greatly contribute to the general health as well as the innocent recreation of the inhabitants.

That there is no objection to the slight curve in my proposed line, is evident

* "These are golden prospects for commercial enterprize, and well worthy the efforts of human exertion and activity. It is no visionary project of mine; but the town of Wisbech is magnificently situated for maritime trade, and I feel persuaded that we should no sooner have commemorated the completion of the great scheme now under consideration, than we should be amply repaid for any pecuniary sacrifice we may have made, by the establishment of a commercial intercourse with Norway, as being the first and most direct route to London by our Railway. And this, of course, will give constant employment to hundreds of our fellow-townsmen who are at present compelled to subsist with their wives and children upon that scanty allowance of food which is scarcely sufficient to keep them alive. We must not forget that our population is greatly on the increase. At the last census, in 1841, the return was 8,530; it must now nearly, if not quite, amount to 10,000 souls."

from the following opinion expressed by the Admiralty Commissioners in their report upon the Norfolk estuary :—

"We believe that, in many cases, a channel with a gentle curve conveys the water faster than a straight channel. However paradoxical that may appear, nature has always preferred curved channels for her water-courses to straight ones, and it is but reasonable to assume that there is good cause and physical law why it is so."*

Thus, we have produced from the best and most authentic sources, all the information that can be obtained on this most important subject; and we are not aware that any decisive measures have yet been adopted towards the furtherance of the scheme.

Nene Improvement Committee.

The Marquis of Northampton, Castle Ashby, Northampton, (Chairman.)
His Grace the Duke of Bedford, K.G., Belgrave-square, London.
Earl Spencer, K.G., Althorp, Northampton.
Earl Fitzwilliam, Milton, Peterborough.
Earl of Aboyne, Orton, Peterborough.
Lord Lilford, Lilford, Oundle.
J. W. Childers, Esq., M.P., Bedford-square, London.
W. B. Stopford, Esq., Drayton House, Thrapston.
W. Smythe, Esq., Little Houghton, Northampton.
Colonel Hardy, Peterborough.
Tycho Wing, Esq., Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire.
John Yorke, Esq., Thrapston.
A. Robertson, Esq., M.D., Northampton.
The Chairman of Bedford Level Corporation.
The Vice-Chairman of the Bedford Level Corporation.
Thomas Archer, Esq., Registrar of the Bedford Level, Ely.
The Mayor, Northampton.
The Mayor, Wisbech.
The Rev. Henry Fardell, the Vicarage, Wisbech.
The Rev. William Strong, Manor House, Standground, Peterborough.

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* Hyde Park Square, London, would be an excellent plan to adopt.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, Cogenhoe, Northampton.
The Rev. Robert Hall, Westborough.
The Rev. G. H. Capron, Stoke Doyle, Oundle.
The Rev. W. Hughes, Kislingbury, Northampton.
A. Peckover, Esq., Wisbech.
Joseph Cox, Esq., Wisbech.
William Stevens, Esq., Wisbech.
R. Ward, Esq., Wisbech.
H. Morton, Esq., Wisbech.
Thomas Atkinson, Esq., Bridge House, Peterborough.
John Beasley, Esq,, Chapel Brampton, Northampton.
Edward Fisher, Esq., Little Bowden, Market Harborough.
John Archbould, Esq., Thrapston.
John George, Esq., Bythorn.
E. H. Barwell, Esq., Northampton.
B. Paine, Esq., Boughton House, Kettering.
John Lawrence, Esq., Elton, Oundle.
Charles Day, Esq., Colleyweston, Stamford.
Charles Simpson, Esq., Milton, Peterborough.
—— Stevenson, Esq , Northampton.
John Gates, Esq., Peterborough.
Henry Whitworth, Esq, Northampton.
The Town Clerk, Northampton.
The Town Clerk, Wisbech.
Charles Markham, Esq., Northampton.
William Lawrence, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, Peterborough.
Hugh Jackson, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, for the Isle of Ely, Wisbech.
Henry Markham, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, Northampton.
Thomas Hagger, Esq., Northampton.
Mr. T. L. Selby, Pilton, Oundle.
Mr. Whitwell, Peterborough.
Mr. John Allen, Aldwinkle, Thrapston.
Mr. Compton, Water Newton, Oundle.

Geology of the Fens.

The following interesting account of the Geology of the Fens, by Mr. H. M. Lee, is taken from the *History of Wisbech and the Fens.*

In examining the surface deposits of the great level of the Fens, the geologist finds that they are composed principally of silt in the marsh lands, of peat or turf in the fen lands, and occasionally of gravel.

The first is principally the result of the accumulation of the detritus brought by the tides from the Norfolk and Yorkshire coasts, by which the Wash, assisted by the system of warping and embanking, is so rapidly being converted into dry land.

The peat is formed by the decay of vegetable matter in a damp atmosphere, and where water is stagnant. As we may suppose from the number of trees found in it,* remains of animals which inhabited its formerly extensive forests are not uncommon, and consist of the bones of deer, wild boars, oxen, beavers, &c.

The gravel generally occurs in insulated masses, and as it afforded the advantages of dry building ground, and supplies of water, we find most of the fen towns, churches, &c., have been built upon it. At March and Elm, near Wisbech, it contains numerous shells in a good state of preservation, and of species common on the Norfolk coast, such as Cardium Edule, Mactra Subtruncatra, Tellina Solidula, Ostrea Edule, Cyprina Islandica, Turritella Terribra, Purpura Lapillus, Littorina Littorea, Buccinum Undatum, Natica Glaucinoides; but at Whittlesea, Chatteris, &c., it appears to be totally devoid of them. Shells derived from the oolite deposits of Northamptonshire frequently occur, but I believe the most interesting fossils which have been found in it are fragments of the jaws and the teeth of an extinct species of Elephant (Elephans Primigenius) found lately at Whittlesea, and now in my collection.

The boulder clay, brown clay, or Till of geologists, also occurs in a few places, consisting, as usual, of clay with large fragments of chalk and other rocks, and containing the fossils of the strata from which these have been derived. There can be little doubt that it was produced by the rush of large bodies of water, occasioned by the sudden elevation of land beneath the sea.

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* See "Physical Characteristics" of this Work.

These deposits belong to the post-tertiary or recent epoch of geology, and as the tertiary beds have no representative in this district, we must seek the next newest formations belonging to the secondary deposits, in the southern and eastern borders of the Fens. The uppermost of these is the chalk, which is found in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, forming the Gog-Magog Hills, and extends by Newmarket, Downham, and Castle Acre, to the sea at Hunstanton. It is divided into the UPPER CHALK, containing flints and numerous remains of marine shells, zoophytes, and fish: and the LOWER CHALK, devoid of flints, but rich in fossils. The latter bed is that most developed, and is well-known under the name of clunch, from its supplying the material for nearly all the lime used in this part of the country. I have obtained from it, at Isleham, near Newmarket, numerous teeth and vertebræ of fish, a few zoophytes, and a great variety of shells.

Below the lower chalk at Hunstanton is found the CHALK MARL, as in the southern counties, and containing a very singular sponge (Spongia Paradoxica) in great abundance; but this bed is wanting at Cambridge, where there occurs below the chalk a thin bed of UPPER GREENSAND, only a few inches thick, but remarkable from its containing numerous nodules of a dark colour, composed principally of phosphate of lime, along with numerous fossils, of which I have collected the following:—Terebratula Biplicata, Terebratula Obtusa, Terebratula Elongata, Terebratula Subrotunda, Terebratula Semiglobosa, Terebratula Dimidiata, Avicula Gryphæoides, Gryphæ Conica, Plicatula Inflata, Plicatula Pectonoides, Inoceramus Concentricus, Solarium, Ornatum, Solarium Conoideum, Belemnites Minimus, Ammonites 2 species, Orbitolites 1 species, Stems of Zoophyte, Carapace of Crab (Corystes) Bones, Vertebræ, and teeth of Sharks, teeth of Saurocephalus Striatus, teeth of Icthyosaurus Campylodon. Below the Upper Greensand lies the GAULT, a blue clay 150 or 200 feet thick, but from which I am informed, few fossils are obtained. This clay is represented at Hunstanton Cliff by the RED CHALK, which is only 3 or 4 feet thick, but contains in great abundance Terebratula Biplicata and Belemnites Minimus, fossils characteristic of the gault in the south of England and in France, along with Spongia Paradoxica, and a few other fossils. It is through the Gault at Cambridge that the Artesian wells are bored, the bed which underlies it, the LOWER GREENSAND OR IRON SAND, yielding an abundant supply of water. The latter deposit comes to the surface a few miles from Cambridge, is abundant at Ely, Downham, &c., and forms the lower part of Hunstanton Cliff. It is provincially called "Car-Stone," is used for building, and the repairs of the roads, and it also affords supplies of water and dry building ground. A great part of the glass manufactured in England is made from the white sand of Sandringham, near Lynn, which belongs to this deposit. The only fossils which are generally found

in it in this part of England, are Pecten Quadricostatus, Trigonia Clavellata, and a little wood.

Below the Iron Sand, we find the KIMMERIDGE CLAY, differing but little in mineral character from the gault, a name applied provincially to all our blue clays. It is best seen at the large clay pit at Ross Hill, near Ely, where part of it displays a laminated structure, and contains large nodules of blue argillaceous limestone, which are often traversed by fissures or cracks filled with calcareous spar, commonly called "fossil water."

A very interesting "Fault" (or dislocation which interrupts the continuity of the strata, occasioned by a convulsion of nature) is displayed at the same place, by which part of the Kimmeridge Clay, and the thin bed of lower greensand above it have been elevated, according to Professor Sedgwick, 150 feet above their usual levels. The ridge caused by this Fault is the original Isle of Ely, the last rallying post of the Saxons against their Norman conquerors. This deposit at Ely is also exceedingly interesting, from the organic remains which it contains; those in my collection are Gryphœa Virgula; Ostrea Deltoidea; Trigonia Clavellata; Ammonites, 4 species; Belemnites, 1 species; Pliosaurus Brachydeirus, * teeth, vertebræ, paddle bones, &c.; Plesiosaurus, vertebræ; Icthyosaurus vertebræ. In the southern counties and in Yorkshire, a bed of limestone called the CORAL RAG is found below the Kimmeridge Clay, but the only trace of this deposit (interesting from its having been a Coral Reef, similar to that now forming on the Australian coast) is at Upware, a few miles from Cambridge, where it extends for about a mile. Excepting that locality, the Kimmeridge Clay passes imperceptibly into the OXFORD CLAY, on which the greater part of the Great Level is based. It is a stiff blue clay, generally several hundred feet thick, and is of great importance to agriculturists, as the system of "Gaulting" or claying the Fen land with it, forms one of the richest and most productive soils in the kingdom.

From the numeraus organic remains which are dispersed through its whole extent, there can be no doubt that the Oxford Clay was gradually deposited in a deep snd tranquil sea. The following is a list of the fossils which I have obtained from it, the localities being Whittlesea, March, and St. Ives:—Terebratula Inconstans: Terebratula, 3 other species; Avicula Echinata; Gryphæa Dilatata; Ostrea; Nucula; Tellina; Arca; Venus; Astarte; Trigonia Costata; Panopea Gibbosa; Serpula, 3 species; Pleurotomaria, 1 species; Rostellaria, 1 species; Ammonites Callovicensis; Ammonites Gulielmi; Ammonites Duncani;

* Remains of the Pliosaurus, which was a gigantic marine reptile, with some resemblance to the Crocodile, and supposed to attain the length of 40 or 50 feet, are rare, having only been found in a few localities of the Kimmeridge Clay.

Ammonites Lamberti ; Ammonites Cristatus ; Ammonites Exaratus ; Ammonites, 7 other species ; Belemnites Anomalus ; Belemnites Hastatus ; claws of Crab (Astacus) ; Icthyosaurus, vertebræ, tooth, &c. ; vertebræ, paddle bones, &c., of Plesioaurus ; wood bitumenized.

On approaching the western side of the Fens, we come to a slightly elevated tract of country, and on examining beneath the surface soil, we find that the Oxford Clay is no longer found, but a succession of limestones, clays, and sands. These belong to the LOWER OOLITE FORMATION, which extends from Yorkshire by Lincoln, Stamford, and Peterborough, to the Dorset coast. It is also a marine deposit, and in many localities, (Stamford, Peterborough, &c.) contains numerous fossils, principally shells. To it belongs the "Ketton Stone," which has afforded a valuable supply of building material for centuries ; and the "Collyweston Slates," the latter of which abound in shells, and occasionally yield fossil plants and teeth of fish. One of its beds, a coarse limestone called the "Cornbrash," abounds with fossils, especially at Stilton, where I have obtained from it numerous shells (principally Terebratula,) teeth of fish, bones of Saurians, &c. With the exception of the Post-tertiary, I have already stated that these deposits, (of which I must regret that the foregoing is so imperfect a sketch) belong to the secondary formations ; they are all of marine origin, and have been formed in the same gradual manner that deposits are now taking place in our estuaries and round our coasts. They nearly all contain distinct fossils, none of which are of existing species ; many of the genera even to which these are referred are extinct, and those having living representatives are generally inhabitants of the warmest parts of our planet.

To those unacquainted with the discoveries made of late years by geologists, this may be matter of surprise and incredulity, but a careful perusal of any good work on the science will prove to them that geology is established on a sure footing, and that the remark of one of the most eminent of philosophers, Sir John Herschel, is not undeserved when he states that "Geology in the magnitude and sublimity of the objects of which it treats, undoubtedly ranks in the scale of the sciences next to Astronomy."

High Sheriffs.

For the Counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, from the First of Henry VIII., (1509) *to the present year*, 1850.

Marked * were afterwards Knighted.

Reign of Henry VIII.

1509, 1. Francis Hasilden, Esq., Steeple Morden, Cambridgeshire.
10, 2. John Paris, Esq., Linton, ditto.
11, 3. Giles Allington, Knt., Horseheath ditto.
12, 4. Thomas Cotton, Esq., Connington, ditto.
13, 5. Thomas Thursby, Esq., Caxton, ditto.
14. 6. Ralph Chamberlayne, Knt., Kingston-Woodhouse, ditto.
15, 7. John Paris, Esq., Linton, ditto.
16, 8. John Cutts, Knt., Childerley, ditto. (He was the first Sheriff who served for both Counties.)
17, 9. William Tanfield, Esq., Everton, Huntingdonshire.
18, 10. Anthony Mallory, Esq., Papworth-Agnes, Cambridgeshire.
19. 11. Giles Allington, Knt., Horseheath, ditto.
20, 12. Francis Hasilden, Steeple-Morden, ditto.
21, 13. John More, Esq., Whaddon, ditto.
22, 14. John Huddleston, Knt., Sawston, ditto.
23, 15. Anthony Hansard, Esq., March, Isle of Ely.
24, 16. John Huddlestone, Knt., Sawston, Cambridgeshire.
25, 17. Robert Peyton, Esq., Isleham, ditto.
26, 18. Thomas Pygot, Esq., Abington-Pygot, ditto.
27, 19. Robert Apreece, Esq., Washingley-House, Huntingdonshire.
28, 20. John Paris, Esq., Linton, Cambridgeshire.
29, 21. Anthony Hansard, Esq., March, ditto.
30, 22. Giles Allington, Knt., Horseheath, ditto.
31, 23. Anthony Mallory, Esq., Papworth-Agnes, ditto.
32, 24. Thomas Ellyott, Knt., Carlton, ditto.
33, 25. Richard Sapcott, Knt., Elton, Huntingdonshire.
34, 26. Thomas Chicheley, Esq., Wimpole, Cambridgeshire.
35, 27. Robert Peyton, Esq., Isleham, ditto,
36, 28. Thomas Cromwell, Esq.
37, 29. Thomas Megges, Esq.

1538, 30. Thomas Hutton, Esq., Dry-Drayton, Cambridgeshire.
39, 31. Philip Paris, Esq.,* Linton, ditto.
40, 32. Richard Cromwell, Knt., Hinchingbrook Castle, Huntingdonshire.
41, 33. Oliver Leder, Great Staughton, ditto.
42, 34. Edw. North,Knt.,(afterwards Lord North) Catlidge, Cambridgeshire.
43, 35. Robert Apreece, Esq., Washingley-House, Huntingdonshire.
44, 36. Thomas Ellyott, Knt., Carlton, Cambridgeshire.
45, 37. Giles Allington, Knt., Horseheath, ditto.
46, 38. Laurence Taylard, Knt., Doddington, Cambridgeshire.

Reign of Edward VI.

46, 47, 1. Thomas Cotton, Esq., Connington, Cambridgeshire.
48, 2. John Huddleston, Sawston, ditto,
49, 3. John Cotton, Esq., Landwade, ditto.
50, 4. Thomas Bolles, Esq., Wallington, Hertfordshire.
51, 5. John Cutts, Knt., York.
52, 6. Giles Allington, Knt., Horseheath, Cambridgeshire.

Reign of Queen Mary.

53, 1. Robert Peyton, Esq., Isleham, Cambridgeshire.
54, 2. Oliver Leder, Esq., Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire.
55, 3. Lawrence Taylard, Knt., Doddington.
56, 4. John Cotton, Esq., Landwade, ditto.
57, 5. Robert Tyrwhitt, Knt., Leighton-Bromwould Huntingdonshire.
58, 6. William Laurence, Esq., St. Ives, ditto.

Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

58, 59, 1. John Hutton, Esq., Dry-Drayton, Cambridgeshire.
60, 2. Thomas Cotton, Esq., Landwade, ditto,
61, 3. Francis Hinde, Esq., Madingley, ditto.
62, 4. Henry Darey, Esq., Leighton-Bromwould, Huntingdonshire.
63, 5. Clement Chicheley, Esq., Wimpole, Cambridgeshire.
64, 6, William Mallory, Esq., Papworth Agnes, ditto.
65, 7. Henry Cromwell, Knt., Hinchingbrook Castle, Huntingdonshire.
56, 8. William Worthington, Esq., Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire.
67, 9. Robert Peyton, Esq., Isleham, ditto.
68, 10. Thomas Ryvett, Esq., Chippenham, ditto.
69, 11. Henry Long, Esq., Shengay, ditto.
70, 12. Francis Hinde, Esq., Madingley, ditto.

1571, 13. Henry Cromwell, Knt., Hinchingbrook Castle, Huntingdonshire.
72, 14. John Cutts, Knt. York.
73, 15. Thomas Wendy, Esq., Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire.
74, 16. John Hatton, Esq., Long-Stanton, ditto.
75, 17. William Mallory, Esq., Papworth-Agnes, ditto.
76, 18. Robert Beville, Esq., Chesterton, Huntingdonshire.
77, 19. Thomas Rivet, Esq., ditto.
78, 20. Fitz-Ralph Chamberlayne, Esq., Kingston-Woodhouse, Cambridgeshire.
79, 21. Thomas Holmes, Esq. ———
80, 22. Henry Cromwell, Knt., Hinchingbrook-Castle, Huntingdonshire.
81, 23. Robert Taylor, Esq. ———
82, 24. Thomas Cotton, Esq., Connington, Cambridgeshire.
83, 25. Henry Darey, Knt., Leighton-Bromwould, Huntingdonshire.
84, 26. Anthony Cage, Knt., Longstow, Cambridgeshire.
85, 27. Thomas Wendy, Esq., Haslingfield, ditto.
86, 28. Robert Peyton, Esq., * Isleham, ditto.
87, 29. Francis Cromwell, Esq., Hemmingford-Grey, Huntingdonshire.
88, 30. Ralph Beville, Esq., Chesterton, ditto.
89, 31. Francis Hinde, Knt., Madingley, ditto.
90, 32. Thomas Chicheley, Esq., Wimpole, ditto.
91, 33. John Cotton, Esq., * Landwade, ditto.
92, 34. Henry Cromwell, Esq., Upwood, ditto.
93, 35. John Peyton, Esq., Isleham, Cambridgeshire.
94, 36. Thomas March, Esq., Waresley, Huntingdonshire.
95, 37. Robert Brudenell, Esq., Doddington, Cambridgeshire.
96, 38. Anthony Cage, Knt., Longstow, ditto.
97, 39. Gervase Clifton, Knt., Leighton-Bromwould, Huntingdonshire.
98, 40. Cromwell, Esq., Hinchingbrook Castle, ditto.
99, 41. Giles Allington, Esq.,* Horseheath, Cambridgeshire.
1600, 42. William Hinde, Esq., Madingley, ditto.
1, 43, John Cutts, Knt., ditto.
2, 44. Thomas Wendy, Esq., Haslingfield, ditto.

Reign of James I.

2, 3, 1. John Bedell, Knt., Hamerton, Huntingdonshire.
4, 2. John Peyton, Knt., Isleham, Cambridgeshire.
5, 3, Robert Beville, Chesterton, Huntingdonshire.
6, 4. Thomas Jermy, Teversham, Cambridgeshire.
7, 5. Robert Payne, Knt., Midlow, Huntingdonshire.

1608, 6. John Cage, Esq.,* Longstow, Cambridgeshire.
9, 7. Oliver Cheney, Knt., ditto.
10, 8. Roger Milicent, Knt., Linton, Cambridgeshire.
11, 9. Simeon Steward, Knt., Stuntney, Isle of Ely.
12, 10. Edward Hinde, Esq., Madingley, Cambridgeshire.
13, 11. Thomas Baldwyn, Esq., Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire.
14, 12. Edward Aldred, Esq.
15, 13. Miles Sandys, Knt., and Bart, Wilburton, Isle of Ely.
16, 14. Francis Browne, Esq., Huntingdonshire.
17, 15. William Wendy, Esq., Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire.
18, 16. Thomas Steward, Knt., Isle of Ely.
19, 17. John Cutts, Knt., ditto.
20, 18. Thomas Maples, Esq., (afterwards Bart), Stow, Huntingdonshire.
21, 19. Robert Symons, Esq., Witchford, Isle of Ely.
22, 20. Edward Peyton, Bart., Isleham, Cambridgeshire.
23, 21. Robert Audley, Esq., Great Gransden, Huntingdonshire.
24, 22. James Reynolds, Knt., Fen Ditton, Cambridgeshire.

Reign of Charles I.

25, 1. Martin Pearce, Esq., Cambridge.
26, 2. John Goldsburgh, Esq., Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire.
27, 3.†Robert Haggar, Esq., Bourne, Cambridgeshire.
28, 4. Thomas Park, Esq., Wisbech, Isle of Ely.
29, 5. James Pedley, Esq.. Abbotsley, Huntingdonshire.
30, 6. Thomas Tyrell, Esq., Fulbourne, Cambridgeshire.
31, 7. Richard Colvile, Esq., Newton, Isle of Ely.
32, 8. Capel Bedell, Bart., Hammerton, Huntingdonshire
33, 9. Anthony Cage, Esq.,* Long Stow, Cambridgeshire.
34, 10. Robert Balam, Esq., Elm, Isle of Ely.
35, 11. Lodovick Dyer, Bart., Great-Staughton, Huntingdonshire.

In 1637, the Counties were divided and so continued for six years.

Sheriffs of Cambridgeshire only.

36, 12. John Carleton, Bart., Cheveley, Cambridgeshire,
37, 13. Thomas Chicheley, Esq.,* Wimpole, ditto.
38, 14. Thomas Wendy, Esq., Haslingfield, ditto.
39, 15. Thomas Pichard, Trumpington, ditto.
40, 16. John Crane, Esq., Kingston.
41, 17. John Cotton, Knt., and Bart., Landwade.

† In the third of this King, the course began to have a Sheriff from each part, though it was after interrupted, and began again about 1648.

Counties again united.

1642, 18. Robert Coke, Knt.; he was second son to the famous judge, and taken into custody by the parliament.
43, 19. Christopher Rose, Esq., Cambridge, also seized on by the parliament.
44, 20. Thomas Marton, Knt., Barton, ditto—the first appointed by the parliament for two years.
45, 21. Ditto.
46, 22. Onslow Wynche, Esq., Everton, Huntingdonshire.
47, 23, Tristram Dymond, Esq., Upwell, Isle of Ely.
48, 24.†Francis Beckley, Esq., Lolworth, Cambridgeshire.
49, 25,§Thomas March, Esq., Swaffham, ditto.

Commonwealth.

48, 1. Henry Pickering, Esq., Paxton, Huntingdonshire.
49, 2. Robert Castell, Esq., East-Hatley, Cambridgeshire.
50, 3. John Towers, Esq., Haddenham, Isle of Ely.
51, 4. Heneage Proby, Knt., Elton, Huntingdonshire.
52, 5. Levinus Bennet, Esq., Babraham, Cambridgeshire.
53, 6. William Fisher, Esq., Wisbech, Isle of Ely.
54, 7. Hugh Audley, Esq., St. Ives-Priory, Huntingdonshire.
55, 8. Thomas Ducket, Esq., Steeple-Morden, Cambridgeshire.
56, 9.
57, 10. ——— Middleton, Esq.,———
58, 11. John Jenkinson, Esq.———
59, 12. Ditto———

Restoration.

60, 13. William Colvile, Esq., Newton, Isle of Ely.
61, 14. John Hewett, Bart., Huntingdonshire.
62, 15. Thomas Hatton, Bart., Longstanton, Cambridgeshire.
63, 16. William March, Esq., Haddenham, Isle of Ely.
64, 17. John Dryden, Esq., Chesterton, Huntingdonshire.
65, 18. Thomas Willys, Bart., Fen-Ditton, Cambridgeshire.
66, 19. John Caryll, Esq., Woodhouse in Chatteris, Isle of Ely.
67, 20. Robert Sewster, Knt., Upwood, Huntingdonshire.
68, 21. James Thompson, Esq., Trumpington, Cambridgeshire.

† He served only half the year, and either died, or was put out of the office by the Parliament.

§ According to the Parliament Journals he served the latter half year.

1669, 22. Haynes Barlee, Esq., Wilburton, Isle of Ely.
70, 23. John Brabourne, Esq., Huntingdonshire.
71, 24. John Clarke, Esq., Snailwell, Cambridgeshire.
72, 25. Richard Read, Esq., Whittlesea, Isle of Ely.
73, 26. Castell Sherard, Esq., Glatton, Huntingdonshire.
74, 27. George Pike, Esq., Meldreth, Cambridgeshire.
75, 28. Christopher Turner, Esq., Whittlesea, Isle of Ely.
76, 29. Richard Drury, Esq., Somersham, Huntingdonshire.
77, 30. Charles Baron, Esq., Little Eversden, Cambridgeshire.
78, 31. Thomas Wiseman, Esq., Whittlesea, Isle of Ely.
79, 32. Hugh Bonfoy, Esq., Rippon-Abbots, Huntingdonshire:
80, 33. Thomas Slater, Bart., Hatley, Cambridgeshire.
81, 34. Robert Swayne, Esq., Leverington, Isle of Ely.
82, 35. John Bigge, Esq., Graffham, Huntingdonshire.
83, 36. Henry Pickering, Bart., Whaddon, Cambridgeshire.
84, 37. Samuel Fortrey, Esq., Byall-House, Isle of Ely.

Reign of James II.

85, 1. John Hewett, Bart., Huntingdonshire.
86, 2. George Downing, Bart., Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire.
87. 3. Robert Cotton, Knt., Hatley-St-George, ditto.

Reign of William III.

88, 1. John Porkington, Esq., Great-Stukely, Huntingdonshire.
89, 2. William Calvert, Esq., Childerley, Cambridgeshire.
90, 3. Nicholas Mallebar, Esq., Ely, Isle of Ely.
91, 4. Robert Barnard, Bart., Brampton, Huntingdonshire.
92, 5. Robert Swan, Esq., Hauxston, Cambridgeshire.
93, 6. William Tanner, Esq., Isle of Ely.
94, 7. Arthur Jocelyne, Esq., Stapleford, Cambridgeshire.
95, 8. Granado Pygot, Esq., Abingdon-Pygot, Cambridgeshire.
96, 9. Thomas Harrison, Esq., March, Isle of Ely.
97, 10. Robert Thompson, Esq., Standground, Huntingdonshire.
98, 11. William Eversden, Esq., Great Eeversden, Cambridgeshire.
99, 12. Richard Parlett, Reade, Esq., Chatteris, Isle of Ely.
1700, 13. Laurence Blatt, Esq., Somersham, Huntingdonshire.

Reign of Queen Anne.

1701, 1. Edward Nightingale, Esq., Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire.
2, 2. Roger Jenyns, Knt., Ely, Isle of Ely.

1703, 3. Francis Tyffen, Esq., Offord-Dacey, Huntingdonshire.
4. 4. John Bromley, Esq., Horseheath, Cambridgeshire.
5, 5. J. Walsham, Esq., March, Isle of Ely.
6, 6. Burrell Massingberd, Esq., Huntingdonshire.
7, 7. Ralph Lane, Esq., Woodbury-House, Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire.
8, 8. John Jenyns, Esq., Doddington, Isle of Ely.
9, 9. Robert Pyggot, Esq., Chesterton, Huntingdonshire.
10, 10. Thomas Cotton, Esq., Connington, Cambridgeshire.
11, 11. John Taylor, Esq., Wisbech, Isle of Ely.
12, 12, Roger Pepys, Esq., Impington, for Huntingdonshire.
13, 13. Edmund Glenister, Esq., Royston, Cambridgeshire.

Reign of George I.

14, 1. J. Marshall, jun., Esq., Wisbech, Isle of Ely.
15, 2. John Conyers, Bart., Great-Staughton, Huntingdonshire.
16, 3. Maximilian Westerne, Esq., Great-Abingdon, Cambridgeshire.
17, 4. Roger Laxon, Esq., Whittlesea, Isle of Ely.
18, 5. Stephen Bazeley, Esq., Houghton, Huntingdonshire.
19, 6. D. Wayte, Esq., Tofts, Cambridgeshire.
20, 7. Edward Parteriche, Esq., Ely, Isle of Ely.
21, 8. Martin Lacy, Esq., Fen-Stanton, Huntingdonshire.
22. 9. James Church, Esq., Shelford, Cambridgeshire.
23, 10. Thomas Jenkinson, Esq., Elm, Isle of Ely.
24, 11. Charles Greene, Esq., St. Ives, Huntingdonshire.
25, 12. Thomas Hatton, Bart., Longstanton, Cambridgeshire.
26, 13. William Wynne, Esq., Mepal, Isle of Ely.

Reign of George II.

27, 1. Roger Thompson, Esq., Huntingdonshire.
28, 2. Samuel Symonds Pepys, Esq., Cambridge.
29, 3. James Anthony, Esq., Wisbech, Isle of Ely.
30, 4. Jasper Lyster, Esq., Somersham, Huntingdonshire.
31, 5. Walter Serecold, Esq., Cherryhinton, Cambridgeshire.
32, 6. George Waddington, Esq., Doddington, Isle of Ely.
33, 7. William Thompson, jun., Esq., Somersham, Huntingdonshire.
34, 8. Richard Daston, Esq., Isleham, Cambridgeshire.
35, 9. Jeremiah Riss, Esq., Thorney, Isle of Ely.
36, 10. William Mitchell, Esq., Hemingford-Grey, Huntingdonshire.
37, 11. Richard Hitch, Esq., Duxford, Cambridgeshire.
38, 12. Robert Colville, Esq., Newton, Isle of Ely.

1739, 13. John Cole, Esq., Fenton, Huntingdonshire.
40, 14. Chester Perne, Esq., Little-Abington, Cambridgeshire.
41, 15. Dingley Askham, Esq., Connington, ditto.
42, 16. Thomas Peyton, Bart., Great-Raveley, Huntingdonshire.
43, 17. Thomas Watson Ward, Esq., Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire.
44, 18. Robert Gill, Esq., Upwell, Isle of Ely.
45, 19. Thomas Houghton, Esq., St. Ives-Priory, Huntingdonshire.
46, 20. John Godfrey, Esq., Brinkley, Cambridgeshire.
47, 21. John Parteriche, Esq., Littleport, Isle of Ely.
48, 22. Peter Stanley, Esq., Little-Paxton, Huntingdonshire.
49, 23. Best Pearse, Esq., Hatley St. George, Cambridgeshire.
50, 24. John Sumpter, Esq., Walsoken, Norfolk.
51, 25. ———
52, 26. Richard Astell, Esq., Tetworth, Bedfordshire.
53, 27. ———
54, 28. ———
55, 29. William Mitchell, Esq., Hemingford, Huntingdonshire.
56, 30. ———
57, 31. ———
58, 32. John Jackson, Esq., ——— Huntingdonshire.
59, 33. ——— Cambridgeshire.

Reign of George III.

60, 1. Sir Philip Vasavor, Bart., ——— Isle of Ely.
61, 2. John Hagar, Esq., ——— Huntingdonshire.
62, 3. Richard Crop, Esq., ——— Cambridgeshire.
63, 4. Isaac Young, Esq., ——— Isle of Ely.
64, 5. ——— Huntingdonshire.
65, 6. Thomas Cockayne, Esq., Soham, Cambridgeshire.
66, 7. John Goddard, Esq., Wisbech, Isle of Ely.
67, 8. John Heathcote, Esq., Connington, Huntingdonshire.
68, 9. Edward Leeds, Esq., ——— Cambridgeshire.
69, 10. James Collyer, Esq., ——— Isle of Ely.
70, 11. Lancelot Brown, Esq., ——— Huntingdonshire.
71, 12. Christopher Ansley, Esq., ——— Cambridgeshire.
72, 13. John Waddington, Esq., Ely, Isle of Ely.
73, 14. Sir Charles Cope, Bart., ——— Huntingdonshire.
74, 15. John Hitch, Esq., Melbourne, Cambridgeshire.
75, 16. Daniel Swaine, Esq., Leverington, Isle of Ely.
76, 17. Richard Reynolds, Esq., Paxton, Huntingdonshire.

1777, 18, Christopher Jeaffreson, Esq., Stretchworth, Cambridgeshire.
78, 19. Christopher Potter, Esq., Ely, Isle of Ely,
79, 20. William Fellows, Esq., Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdonshire.
80, 21. Thomas Rumbold Hall, Esq., Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire.
81, 22. John Johnson, Esq., ——— Isle of Ely.
82, 23. Henry Pointer Standley, Esq., Paxton, Huntingdonshire.
83, 24. William Vachell, Esq., ——— Cambridgeshire.
84, 25. Thomas Shepheard, Esq., Wisbech, Isle of Ely.
85, 26. Sir John Chrisloe Turner, Bart., Huntingdonshire.
86, 27. John Drage, Esq., Soham, Cambridgeshire.
87, 28. William Camps, Esq., Wilburton, Isle of Ely.
88, 29. Eustace Kentish, Esq., ——— Huntingdonshire.
89, 30. Thomas Panton, Esq., Newmarket, Cambridgeshire.
90, 31. Thomas Ground, Esq., Whittlesea, Isle of Ely.
91, 32. George Thornhill, Esq., Diddington, Huntingdonshire.
92, 33. Richard Greaves Townley, Esq., Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire.
93, 34. Thomas Cole, Esq., Doddington, Isle of Ely.
94, 35. John Richards, Esq., ——— Huntingdonshire.
95, 36. Thomas Quintin, Esq., Hatley-St.-George, Cambridgeshire.
96, 37. John Gardiner, Esq., Chatteris, Isle of Ely.
97, 38. William Waller, Esq., ——— Huntingdonshire.
98, 39. John Tharpe, Esq., Chippenham, Cambridgeshire.
99, 40. John Westwood, Esq., Chatteris, Isle of Ely.
1800, 41. Sir Richard Hetley, Bart., Huntingdonshire.
1, 42. Richard Eaton, Esq., Stretchworth, Cambridgeshire.
2, 43. Thomas Aveling, Esq., March, Isle of Ely.
3, 44. Sir James Duberly, Bart., Gaines Hall, Huntingdonshi re.
4, 45. Benjamin Keene, Esq., ——— Cambridgeshire.
5, 46. John, Marshall, Esq., Elm, Isle of Ely.
6, 47. Lawrence Reynolds, Esq., Paxton, Huntingdonshire.
7, 48. William Squire, Esq., ——— Cambridgeshire.
8, 49. Sir Henry Peyton, Bart., Doddington, Isle of Ely.
9, 50. John Heathcote, Esq., Connington, Huntingdonshire.
10, 51. Sir George William Leeds, Bart., ——— Cambridgeshire.
11, 52. William Dunn Gardiner, Esq., Chatteris, Isle of Ely.
12, 53. John Carstairs, Esq., ——— Huntingdonshire.
13, 54. Charles Madryll Cheere, Esq., Papworth, Cambridgeshire
14, 55. Jonathan Page, Esq., Isle of Ely.
15, 56. Robert Booth, Esq., ——— Huntingdonshire.
16, 57. John Whitby Quintin, Esq., Hatley, Cambridgeshire.

1817, 58. Thomas Spooner, Esq., Ely, St. George, Isle of Ely.
18, 59. Thomas George Apreece, Esq., Washingley-House, Huntingdonshire.
19, 60. John Hall Esq., Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire.

Reign of George IV.

20, 1. Thomas Burges, Benwick, Esq., Isle of Ely.
21, 2, John Pasheller, Esq., Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire.
22, 3. Robert Jones Adeane, Esq., Babraham, Cambridgeshire.
23, 4. William Rayner, Esq., Wisbech, Isle of Ely.
24, 5, George Thompson, Esq., Somersham, Huntingdonshire.
25, 6. Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart., Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire.
26, 7. Thomas Skeels Fryer, Esq., Chatteris, Isle of Ely.
27, 8. John Margetts, Esq., Wistow, Huntingdonshire.
28, 9. John Peter Allix, Esq., Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire.
29, 10. Richard Orton, Esq., Upwell, Isle of Ely.
30, 11. John Guillum Scott, Esq, Somersham, Huntingdonshire.

Reign of William IV.

31, 1. John Bendyshe, Esq., Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire.
32, 2. Thomas Page, Esq., Ely, Isle of Ely.
33, 3. Dengal Ounslow, Esq., Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire.
34, 4. Richard Huddleston, Esq., Sawston, Cambridgeshire.
35, 5. John Fryer, Esq., Chatteris, Isle of Ely.
36, 6. George Thornhill, Diddington, Huntingdonshire.
37, 7. John Dobede, Esq., Soham, Cambridgeshire.

Reign of Victoria I.

38, 1. William Layton, Esq., Ely, Isle of Ely.
39, 2. Sir Richard Hussey Hussey, Bart., Upwood, Huntingdonshire.
40, 3. Thomas Mortlock, Esq., Cambridge, Cambridgeshire.
41, 4. Joseph Marshall, Esq., Elm, Isle of Ely.
42, 5. John Linton, Esq., Buckden, Huntingdonshire.
43, 6. Edward Humphrys Greene, Esq., Hinxton, Cambridgeshire.
44, 7. R. H. Lewin, Esq, March, Isle of Ely.
45, 8, J. B. Rooper, Esq, Abbotts Ripton, Huntingdonshire.
46, 9. Sir Charles Wager Watson, Bart., West Wratting, Cambridgeshire.
47, 10. Robert Pate, Esq., Wisbech, Isle of Ely.
48, 11. J. M. Heathcote, Esq., Conington, Huntingdonshire.
49, 12. Ebenezer Foster, Esq., Trumpington, Cambridgeshire.
50, 13. John Vipan, Esq., Sutton, Isle of Ely.

For the Chief Bailiffs of the Isle of Ely, see page 592.

Kings of East Anglia.

The following are the kings of the ancient kingdom of East Anglia, which consisted of the present counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk. These monarchs had a palace or seat at Exning, near Newmarket.

1. *Uffa*, 575, who having reigned about seven years abdicated in favour of his son.

2. *Titulus*, 581, who reigned 12 years, and dying was succeeded by his son.

3. *Redwald*, 593, the greatest of all the kings of his race, and the first that embraced Christianity, though he afterwards apostatized. He was a warlike prince and conquered Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland; though he, himself, was tributary to Ethelbert, king of Kent. Having reigned 31 years he died and was succeeded by

4. *Erpenwarld* his younger son, his eldest having been slain by a heathen for his Christian faith. Erpenwarld was the first that openly professed Christianity, for which his pagan subjects caused him to be murdered by a hired assassin, after he had reigned five years.

5. *Sigebert*, the son of Redwald's second wife, and half brother to the deceased King, was his successor, and ascended the throne in 629. This monarch, on account of his father-in-law's jealousies, fled into France, where he became a scholar, and a christian. On his return, he brought over with him a Burgundian priest named Felix, who, aided by an Irish monk named Furseus, converted the whole of the East-Angles, to the faith of Christ. (*See page* 440.) According to the Saxon Chronicles, Felix was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury, and his episcopal see was placed at Dunwich, in Suffolk.

King Sigebert, was the first that founded schools in this country, and Hollinshed is of opinion, that they were erected at Cambridge, and hence the origin of the University. Other writers, however, contend, that these schools were at Grantchester, and some say that Thetford, in Norfolk, the chief seat of these Kings, was the favoured spot. After having reigned nine years, he resigned his kingdom to his kinsman.

6. *Egrick*, in 638. This monarch became a Monk, in Cumbersburg Abbey, (now Burgh Castle, Suffolk,) which he had founded; and here he remained till Penda the tyrant King of Mercia forced him thence, and upon refusing to use any weapon but a white rod, he was slain with Egrick his successor, who had reigned four years.

7. The above-mentioned Egrick.

8. Anna, 642, a kinsman of Egrick, was the next king. He was accounted a good man, but was at continual war with Penda for thirteen years, by whom, at length he was slain. He left no son, but his three daughters, Etheldreda, Ethelburgh, and Sexburgh were all royally married, and after their deaths canonized. St. Etheldreda was the foundress of Ely Abbey.

9. *Ethelherd*, brother to Anna, joined with Penda against his own brother, and succeeded to the throne in 655. He was slain in the second year of his reign.

10. *Edelwalf* his brother, 656, reigned eight years.

11. *Adulf*, 664, eldest son of *Ethelherd;* having reigned 19 years left it to,

12. *Elswold* his brother, 683, who reigned about seven years.

13. *Beorne*, 690, youngest brother of the latter, is said to have reigned 26 years.

14. *Ethelred*, 716, cousin of *Beorne*, a man noted for christianity; he died in 748.

15. *Ethelbert*, 748, his son, a learned and religious prince, charitable, sober and wise, according to all historians. He reigned 45 years, and was taken off, (according to Speed) in 783. By the treachery of Offa king of the Mercians, who promised to give him his daughter in marriage, drew him to his court, and there contrary to all law, had his head struck off, and he took possession of his kingdom, joining it to his own dominions. Hollinshed tells us that from this time of Ethelbert's murder this kingdom was so brought into decay, that it was sometimes subject to the Mercians, sometimes to the West Saxons, and some times to Kent: till Edmund the Martyr obtained its government.

16 *Egbert*, 826, king of the West Saxons, who invaded the Mercians, and slew Bernuff, their king, and the next year they set up Ludicemus whom Egbert slew also, which so encouraged him, that he openly invaded Mercia, conquered Whitelafe their king, Ludicemus's successor, and so by means of the East Angles, the Mercians became subject to the West Saxons; this Egbert was afterwards proclaimed king of the whole land, the other kings being tributary to him.

17. *Athelstan*, his son, 857, who after his brother's death, was governor of the whole about 867, and so continued king here, as well as of the rest, till about 876.

18. *Edmund, the Martyr*, was crowned in 856, but did not enjoy its dignity for about ten years after. Edmund who was kinsman, and the adopted heir of Ethelbert, reigned about 19 years, and was slain by the Danes in 889, for being a christian. He was the last king of the Saxon race; he was buried at the place afterwards called St. Edmund's, Bury, in Suffolk: hence the name of the town.

From this time the Danes over-run this kingdom as well as several others, but none are said to be properly kings of the East-Angles, 'till they conquered the whole land.

Statistics and Civil Divisions of England.

As the increase or decrease of the population of a nation is, perhaps, the best test of its advancement in prosperity, or otherwise, we have made the following copious extracts from the last admirable Report of the Register General of births, deaths, and marriages in England, from the years 1838 to 1845. In 1845, 143,743 marriages, 543,521 births, and 349,366 deaths were registered in England. The marriages exceeded the number registered in any previous year; they exceeded the marriages in 1844, by 11,494, and those in 1842 by 24,918. The births registered rose progressively from 463,787 in 1838 to 543,521. The deaths are less by 7567 than the deaths registered in the year preceding; and the excess of births registered over deaths, namely 194,155, was greater than in any previous year.

The following table shews the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the excess of births over deaths for the years 1838—45.

Years.....	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845
Marriages	108,067	123,166	122,665	122,496	118,825	123,818	132,249	143,743
Persons Married ...	236,134	246,332	245,330	244,992	237,650	247,636	264,498	287,486
Births	465,787	492,574	502,303	512,158	517,739	527,325	540,768	543,521
Deaths	342,760	338,984	359,687	343,847	349,519	346,445	356,993	349,366
Excess of Births registered over deaths	121,027	153,590	142,616	168,311	168,220	180,880	183,830	194,155

On an average to 100 persons living (50 males and 50 females), 1570 were married, 3218 children were born alive, and 2175 died annually; or about 1 in 64 persons married, 1 in 46 died. To 31 living there was one annual birth, The marriages fluctuated from 1473 in 1842, to 1713 in 1845, the births from 3177 to 3264, the deaths from 2082 in 1840, to 2290 in 1845, so that the marriages fluctuated most, and the births least.

It is evident that there is a connexion between the rates of marriage, births, and deaths in a country. If the population kept up by births only were stationary, the births instead of being 3218 to 100,000 persons living, would be equal to the deaths; and if all married once, the same number would express the proportion married. There would be *one* married, *one* born, one death annually to every 46 living; and 46 years would be the mean duration of life. But the births now exceed the deaths in the proportion of 3 to 2; and as marriage only takes place between adults, the proportion of persons married to the living is necessarily less than the proportion dying, and still less than the proportion

born, although 106 per cent. of the persons married in 1845, had been married more than once.

Marriages.—The fluctuation in the marriages of this country expresses the views which the great body of the people take of their prospects in the world. And judged by this test they were never more sanguine than in the years 1844 and 1845. The annual average price of wheat fell from 71s. a quarter in 1839, to 66s., 64s., 57s., through the three subsequent years, and remained steadily at 50s. and 51s. through 1843, 1844, and 1845. The three per cent. consols rose from 89 in 1841, to 94 in 1842, to 96 in 1843, and to 100 in 1844, when the 3½ per cents. were reduced.

In 1842, 3, 4, and 5, the great changes in the Tariff were effected. Commerce revived from the languor under which it suffered in 1842; enterprise awoke, money was called for, and labour was set in motion on all sides with the real and imaginary capital current. Great numbers of persons were engaged on the railways, a new field of labour on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated that 6 millions were expended in 1844, and 14 millions in 1845. Under these circumstances, 50,000 more persons married in 1845 than in 1842. Few examples occur of such an increase in the marriages in England since the year 1756, when 101,944 persons were married The marriages increased at fluctuating rates during the whole period; and while 96,600 were married in 1757, the number married in 1845 was 287,486. These numbers are to each other as 1 to 3, and are the lowest and highest in the series of 90 years. The average number of persons married annually in the 10 years 1756—65, was 112,549; in the 10 years 1837—46, the average was 248,050; the latter, the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the former, are more than double the number of their ancestors. In 1845, the number of persons married being 287,486, the number of marriages registered was 143,743. The number of births registered in the same year was 543,521, and deaths 349,366.

The marriages exceeded the number registered in any previous year; they exceeded the marriages in 1844 by 11,494; the marriages in 1842 by 24,918. The births registered rose progressively from 463,787 in 1838 to 543,521. The deaths are less by 7,567 than the deaths registered in the year preceding; and the excess of births registered over deaths, namely 194,155, was greater than in any previous year.

The number of marriages in a nation perhaps fluctuates independently of external causes, but it is a fair deduction from the facts, that the marriage returns in England, point out periods of prosperity little less distinctly than the funds measure the hopes and fears of the money market. If the one is the barometer of credit, the other is the barometer of prosperity, present in part, but future, expected, anticipated, in still greater part.

As a war diminishes the marriages by engaging great numbers of men at the marriageable age, an excess of marriages naturally follows peace, when the militia, soldiers, and sailors, with small pensions are discharged. This is seen in the peace of Paris, the peace of Amiens, and the peace at the close of the last war. Manufactures and commerce in England have hitherto entered into renewed activity on the cessation of wars; markets are thrown open, and great numbers of people obtain employment, which has more to do with the increase of marriages than the mere discharge of great numbers of men from the public service and pay.

The growth of domestic animals is affected by comparatively few vicissitudes; and there is little fluctuation in the supply of meat. But the crops of grain in a country vary largely; the prices vary still more; while the wages of the bulk of the population have a limited range. Years of plenty are years of prosperity for the people, and the marriages increase, with a few exceptions, when provisions are cheap. As abundance is one of the causes that multiply, dearth is one of those that diminish the number of marriages. The establishment of new, or the extension of old employments, promote marriages: the cotton manufacturers, the canals of the last century, the railways of the present day, are examples. In fact, an increase in their income is taken by the generality of people for the beginning of perrenial prosperity, and is followed by a multitude of marriages.

The periodical epidemics of speculation are accompanied by an increase of marriages. Great numbers of people of all classes, fancy themselves growing wealthy while shares are rising; and in the gambling transactions of the Stock Exchange, if some are ruined others are enriched. The apparent improvement in the position of the small capitalists, the increased wages of the working classes, where the speculation involves the employment of labour, and perhaps the spirit of speculation itself lead many to embark in matrimony.

The nation is sometimes extraordinary sanguine. Great victories, the joy of peace, large financial or political measures, new discoveries in science, new applications of the powers of nature, the opening of kingdoms and continents to commerce, raise public feeling to a state of exaltation, long before the slightest improvement in the material condition of the population, is realised by those measures that are likely to have ultimately that effect. Such periods of public exaltation are almost invariably accompanied by an increase in the number of marriages. In fine, the great fluctuations in the marriages of England are the results of peace after war, abundance after dearth, high wages after want of employment, speculation after languid enterprise, confidence after distrust, national triumphs after national disasters.

The causes that increase, and the causes that diminish marriage differ in energy; they admit of various combinations; they sometimes neutralize each other; and the marriages express the result of all those forces on the public conduct of the people. It is invariably observed, that any extraordinary increase of marriages, or any augmentation in the consumption either of the comforts, stimulants, or necessaries of life, not always within the reach of the great mass of the population, is followed by a corresponding falling off. The ship raised on the crest of the wave, is not surer to plunge than this prosperity to subside.—"Eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage" preceded a great historical catastrophe; and it is evident that though a nation may be rising, it never behoves the wise and sober to be more on their guard, more alert, or more liberal in giving good counsels, than when thousands of the people are setting up in business, establishing families (for every marriage is the foundation of a family), and consuming an unusual amount of luxuries. "The "prosperity" may be the dawn of progress, or the riotous forerunner of ruin. To distinguish the two kinds of "prosperity" is difficult, but not impossible; and in the national life are always intermingled in different proportions at different times.

The usual course in the crisis appears to be this: Capital accumulates until the outlay of the surplus in the ordinary business of the country yields little profit. The thrifty grocer, the farmer, the cotton spinner, or the merchant with his routine system and limited market, finds that his business will bear no more capital. Ingenuity is taxed to discover new sources of employment and production. The discovery after many failures is made. The capital invested in the new mines, factories, cultivation, commerce, yields large profits. This gets noised abroad. More capital is invested in similar undertakings, or undertakings suggested by the new principle. Capital is then drawn from all employments at low profits. Expectations are raised. Tradesmen and merchants take capital from their usual business to embark for the new Eldorado. Professional men and annuitants invest part of their incomes. The new enthusiasm is found by professional sharpers. Scrip and paper money afford extraordinary facilities for speculation. Men with no capital buy and sell shares; men with little capital go beyond their limits: and men of large capital undertake responsibilities to which no capital is equal. Large numbers of people are employed. Wages, salaries, fees, fly about in every direction. "Eating and drinking, marrying, and giving in marriage" go on at an accelerated rate. All this series of facts is in the rough party estimates of debate, confounded with substantial progress under the name of "prosperity." It is evident, however, that the new source of production remains through all; that the first investments are exceedingly profitable; and that in the end, the speculation becomes a pure destruction of capital; for a nation, like an individual, can run through its

property by the waste of the holders, their want of prudence, their improvidence in paying wages which the profits of production will not repay, or by the extravagant expenditure of wars, the only great speculations in which governments have hitherto engaged. The farmer may be running out his land, the grocer reducing his stock, the cotton spinner letting his machinery fall to pieces for want of repairs, the carpenter selling his tools, while there is an increase in their expenditure, or even their income, if by this term is understoood, the surplus of the cash receipts over the out-goings of ordinary business in any given year.—The capital of a country—its fertile soil; its horses, cattle, and provisions; its machinery and tools; its houses, ships, buildings, merchandize, silver, gold; the slow accumulations of a thousand years, each "bearing fruit in its kind," with skill and labour eternally renewing and extending itself may be wasted year by year, brought low, and destroyed; and while the destruction is going on, the expenditure of the nation may be increasing instead of diminishing.

The reason of the depression that invariably follows a period of prosperity is in the nature of things. Wealth may be suddenly destroyed; but a sudden creation of wealth is impossible; for it is the produce of skill and labour, and though skill moves *per saltum* in inventions, human labour advances slowly, as generation follows generation. Where a new force like steam is placed at man's disposal, its introduction to profitable uses is slow. But in the crisis of "prosperity" a nation believes itself rich, that the year before found it a hard thing to live; and on this high pitch regulates its expenditure. For man's course is determined by opinion; and opinion uninformed by science is full of delusions, wayward, and prone to exaggeration. The happy Agriculturist has been known to be disturbed by the fertility of Egypt, shake before the rustle of the wheat waving over the plains of Hungary or Russia, and be overwhelmed in imagination by the endless produce of the vast valleys of the Mississippi. The "commercial mind" on the other hand, full of imagination, is excited by the sudden opening of great territories to trade; witness the effect of the treaty with France in 1787; the opening, as it is called, of the Continent of Europe, at the peace of Amiens, and the peace of 1814: the opening of the Continent of South America in 1823-5; the opening of Asia recently through the Indus and China. Commerce sees these vast Continents covered with customers; sets hands to work, freights her ships, and, as she expects, finds millions in want of her wares, and quite willing to accept them; but without anything of value that they are able or willing, to give in exchange for the new untried commodities; men whether civilized or savage, having generally ways enough to dispose of their income, and little left to experiment in new pleasures. The merchandize becomes a drug. It is sold for a fraction of its cost price, or given away; and in perishing often feeds the germs of a distant future trade.

Some native commodity is displaced, or the industry of the population is stimulated to produce exchangeable articles for a profitable commerce.

In the invariable decline following an increase of marriages they have never fallen back to the original numbers. Population has increased faster than the marriages. The same may probably be said of the energies and productive powers of the country. If it be true that depression always follows "prosperity" the converse is equally true. The agriculture of England, by improvements in its methods, and its extension in breadth to lands before uncultivated, has, through good and bad seasons, dearth and abundance steadily advanced. Manufactures, aided by new powers and machines, have made still more progress; and commerce, through periods of languor and paroxysms of speculation, has increased, enlightened by science, having at command multiplied facilities of receiving information, as well as new agents of inter-communication with the world. And thus England has hitherto held on her way through ages: sometimes prosperity has shone on her, and all the winds have been favourable; then heaven has been clouded, or the gulf streams of time have carried her aside, or adversity has hung over her; but, amidst all the vicissitudes and chances of the voyage, her true onward glorious course has still been held.

It is a fact well worthy of attention that the proportion of marriages to the female population has progressively diminished from 1,716 per cent. in the 10 years 1796, 1805, to 1533 per cent. in the 10 years 1836-45. While the marriages increase in prosperity, it is a general rule that the proportion of marriages to the population decreases as the mortality decreases; and that marriage takes place later as life becomes longer.

In the year 1845, of the 143,743 marriages, 129,515 were performed according to the rites of the Established Church; 14,228 not according to the rites of the Church. The proportion being nearly as 9 to 1; The marriages after banns were stated to be 92,867; by license 160,13. The marriages after notice to the Superintendant Registrars were only 1706, but are stated to be increasing. The publication by banns in the country, and in small towns, answers every purpose for which it was intended; but in large towns, and particularly in London, the hurried proclamation in one of its hundreds of churches of a long list of the names of persons intending to marry, in the middle of Divine service, is a very imperfect notice. There are about 18,000 licenses granted by Doctors' Commons and by country surrogates every year. The usual cost of the license at Doctors' Commons is £2. 12s. 6d. There are 10s. 6d. additional for m[illegible] and in the country, surrogates it is said, obtain higher fees. At only £2. 12s. 6d. the tax on 18,000 licenses is £47,250. a year. The stamps on each license are 12s. 6d,, deducting this sum, the licenses to marry yield at least £36,000 a year.

There were 9,997 marriages in registered places of worship; 3,977 in super-

intendant registrars' offices; 180 marriages according to the rites of the Jews, and 74 marriages between Quakers: 6,287 men, and 19,376 women married were under 21 years of age; of the men married 437 per cent., of women 1,348 per cent. were minors; 18,176 or 1,264 per cent., of the men were widowers, 12,369 or 860 per cent., of the women were widows. 47,665 of the men, and 71,229 of the women who were married in 1845 signed with marks in the marriage register. 332 per cent., of the men, and 496 per cent., of the women did not write their names.

Births.—The number of children born alive and registered in 1845 was 543,521: taking an equal number of males and females, this is 3,238 per cent., on the population. *One* child was born to 31 persons living; the increase in the proportion of births has been very slight since 1842, notwithstanding an increase of 24,918 marriages. The number of children *not born in wedlock* in 1845 was 38,241; the number born in wedlock was 505,280. Hence 7 per cent. of the children born alive in 1845 were born out of wedlock; the proportion distinguished in 1842, was 6, 7 per cent. and there is reason to suspect, that in large towns, and particularly in London, either through the incompleteness of the schedule, the misstatements of the informants, or a want of vigilance in the registrars, a considerable number of illegitimate children either escape registration altogether, or are registered as though their parents were married.

Males and Females born.—In the 7 years, 1839—45, there were 1,863,892 males, and 1,772,491 females born alive. The proportion in the whole country is nearly 20 boys to 19 girls. On comparing the male and female legitimate and illegitimate children born in the 2 years 1842,—1845, it is found that of legitimate children there are 10,510 boys to 10,000 girls; while only 10,393 boys are born out of wedlock, to 10,000 girls; there is an excess in the proportion of boys among those born in wedlock, amounting to 117. The proportions are in legitimate children nearly 20 boys to 19 girls; in illegitimate children 26 boys to 25 girls.

Deaths.—The deaths registered in England during the year 1845, were 349,336. The annual rate of mortality per cent. among males was 2,163, among females 2,001; and the mean mortality of the two sexes was 2,082 per cent., or nearly 1 in 48. The mortality was much lower in 1845, than it has been in any other of the eight years 1838—45, during which the new system of registration has been in operation. The mortality was 2,290 per cent. or 1 in 44 in 1840; it was 2,160, 2,167, 2,120, and 2,155 per cent. in the years 1841—4, and, consequently presented little deviation from the mean of 2176 per cent., (one in 46, nearly.)—If the marriages indicate the opinions which the people entertain of their prospects in the world, the deaths move as the shadow of their past sufferings or well being, and the great reduction in the mortality of 1845, was

undoubtedly in part owing to the active employment, and the relative abundance of food in that and in the previous years.

In the unhealthy countries of the world the mortality is highest in the hottest months, and this was the case formerly in London; but the greatest number of deaths, now invariably occur in the coldest quarter of the year. In Austria including the northern parts of Italy, the annual mortality is 1 in 33; and the mortality throughout Italy is not less than in Austria. In the cities of Italy, the mortality varies from 3 to 4 per cent. In France the annual mortality is 1 in 42.

Civil Divisions of England.

(Extracted from the Parliamentary Gazetteer, and Moule's English Counties.)

The Anglo-Saxon civil divisions of England are still, in a great measure retained at the present day. The division of the country into tythings, hundreds, and counties or shires, has generally been attributed to Alfred; but the tything or shire certainly existed long before his time, for they are mentioned in the laws of *Ina*, King of the West Saxons, towards the close of the 7th century. The names of several of our English counties occur in history before the extinction of the heptarchy, some of the smaller kingdoms of which, as Kent, Sussex, and Essex, became counties in the future arrangement of the kingdom. Hampshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Berkshire, are mentioned before A.D. 871, as forming shires, or portions of the kingdom of Wessex. The existing division was systematized and completed, however, by Alfred, who according to Ingulphus, first caused a general survey to be taken of the whole kingdom, and the lands to be classed in their respective shires and hundreds.

Shires or Counties.—According to the division of England by Alfred, it contained only 32 shires, which in the primitive signification of the term means shares, divisions, or counties, Durham and Lancaster being included in Yorkshire; Cornwall in Devonshire; Rutland in Northamptonshire; Monmouthshire in Wales; and Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, being subject

to the Scots. According to our present division, which appears to have been established in the Anglo-Saxon era, England is divided into forty counties, three of which Cheshire, Lancashire, and Durham are called counties-palatine. They are called *a palatio*, because the owners of them anciently had the same powers and privileges within them respectively as the king had in his own palace. These extraordinary privileges were probably granted to them because they bordered on enemies' countries, and were continually exposed to sudden invasion from the Welsh and Scots. Chester and Durham were counties-palatine by prescription, or immemorial custom, at least as old as the Norman conquest; but the Earldom of Chester was united to the crown by Henry III., and has ever since that period given a title to the heir-royal. Lancaster was created a county-palatine by Edward III., in favour of Henry Plantagenet, first Earl and Duke of Lancaster. Pembroke also, and Hexham, were anciently counties-palatine. The latter belonged to the Archbishop of York, but was stripped of its privilege in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who annexed it to the county of Northumberland. The former was dissolved in 27th Henry VIII.

The Shire, or County was composed of a number of hundreds, under the jurisdiction of an *eorl*, or *eorldarman*, who was commonly a thane of large estate, and noble family, and often assumed the title of prince in subscribing charters and other deeds. Some of these great men held also offices which required their attendance at court; hence his office in every shire was usually filled by a deputy, with the title of the *Shiregerieve, Shire reeve, or Sheriff*. The *Shiregemote* was a court of great importance in Anglo-Saxon times; and held two annual general meetings, one in Spring, and another in Autumn for the transaction of business, civil, military, and ecclesiastical. But as it was found impossible to despatch all the business at these two meetings, county courts were appointed to be held by the Shire-reeve every four weeks, called *folckmotes*. The word *county* (in latin *comitatus*,) is derived from the *Comes*, or Count, of the Franks an office of similar rank and jurisdiction to the Saxon Earl. The lord-lieutenant of a county may be regarded as the successor of the Saxon *eorldarman*.

Tythings.—The tything, freeburgh, or decennary, originally consisted of a community of ten freemen householders, who became answerable for each other's good behaviour to the king. Each tything formed a little state or commonwealth within itself, and chose its own dean, or head, who was sometimes called the alderman of such a tything, or freeburgh, on account of his age, and experience, but most commonly the *borsholder*, from the Saxon words *bork*, a surety and *alder*, a head or chief. The members of each tything, with their borsholder at their head, constituted a court of justice, in which all the little controversies arising within the tything were determined. If any member of a tything committed a crime against the public laws, and made his escape, and the tything

could not establish that none of them had been accomplices in his crimes, or connived at his escape, they were obliged to pay the mulct or fine prescribed by the law for the crime committed. A tything was sometimes called a neighbourship; its members fought in one band on the day of battle, and often eat at one table in the time of peace. No man could be a member of a tything in which he did not reside; and the members were all of equal rank, for thanes were not members of any tything, the family of a thane being considered as a tything within itself. A more admirably adapted political expedient for promoting the peace and good order of society, at least in those times, could not have been contrived. Ingulphus assures us that by this means, "so profound a tranquility," and such perfect security, were established over all the land, that if a traveller left or lost ever so great a sum of money, in the open fields or highways, he was sure of finding it next morning, or even a month after, entire and untouched."

HUNDREDS.—The division of the southern parts of England into hundreds is unquestionably of Anglo-Saxon origin, and was probably made in imitation of the Centena of Germany; but in what manner the name of hundred was applied is uncertain. Some authors have considered the hundred as relating to the number of heads of families, or the number of dwellings situated in the division —others to the number of hides of land therein contained. By analysing the Domesday Record, an able writer has proved that, as it regards the county of Bedford, the hundred anciently consisted of a hundred hides of land;—the same is asserted by historians to have been the case with the hundreds of Cambridgeshire. Other writers are of opinion that the hundred was formed by the union of ten tythings, and was presided over by the *hundredary*, who was commonly, if not always, a thane or nobleman, residing within the hundred. The *hundredary* was the captain of his hundred in the time of war, as well as their civil magistrate in time of peace; and for the performance of his duties, he received one-third of all the fines imposed in his court. The court commonly met once every month; and all the members, in imitation of their German ancestors, came to it in their arms,—a custom from which it obtained the name of the wapentac or wapentake. At the beginning of each meeting, all the members touched the hundredary's spear with theirs, in token of their acknowledging his authority, and being ready to fight under his command: In these courts, the archdeacon, and sometimes the bishop, presided with the hundredary, and both civil and ecclesiastical affairs were taken cognizance of in them. The hundred courts did not possess the power of inflicting capital punishments; an appeal lay from them to the tything, the next superior court.

The petty sessions for the hundred have grown out of this jurisdiction. The Chiltern hundreds, which have been by privilege annexed to the crown, have still their own courts; a steward of these courts is appointed by the Chancellor of

the Exchequer, with a salary of twenty shillings, and all fees belonging to the office, and being an appointment of profit, the steward must vacate his seat in parliament. The Chiltern is a name applied to the range of hills traversing Buckinghamshire, and extending from Tring, in Hertfordshire, to Henley, in Oxfordshire. The government of towns and cities, in the Anglo-Saxon period, very much resembled that of the rural hundreds. The chief magistrate in a landward town was called the *alderman* or *towngrieve*; and in a seaport, the portgrieve; and had the same authority in his town or city that the hundredary had in his hundred. One part of a hundred is sometimes found in the very middle of another, or several parts of a hundred scattered widely over a whole county. These ragged hundreds are supposed to have had heads of religious houses for their lords, or owners; whence it is presumed that the detached portions were acquisitions after the hundred came into their possession.

TRYTHING OR RIDING.—A Trything or Riding, implies a third part; a mode of division in England now only peculiar to Yorkshire, but common to Lincolnshire, and some other counties in the Anglo-Saxon era. The next magistrate above the *hundredary* was called the trything man, or lathgrieve, presiding over three, four, or more hundreds, formed into what was called a trything, in some places a lath, and in other places a rape. Hence the laths of Kent, the rapes of Sussex, the parts of Lincoln, and the trythings or ridings of Yorkshire.

WARDS.—The four northern counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland are divided into Wards, so named from the warding or guarding necessary in that part of the country against the frequent incursions of the Scots. At Alnwick (Northumberland) on the proclamation of the fairs, the adjacent townships send representatives to attend the bailiff, who keep ward all night in every quarter of the town, and are free of toll by this service. This is the most perfect remains of watch and ward now retained. The wards of the city of London are similarly named from the guard or watch necessarily kept in them.

Wapentakes.—The Wapentakes of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire are equivalent to the Hundreds, and the name literally signifies "To Arms," from wapen, weapons, and tac, touch. *(See article on Hundreds.)*

Soke, Liberty, &c.,—Soke is a district wherein the power or liberty to administer Justice is exercised. It is used in Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire. Lythe is a liberty, or member, as Pickering Lythe in Yorkshire. Districts of large extent are found under the name of Liberties which affect the general course of law in the hundreds. In Dorsetshire, where this denomination chiefly prevails, the grants of some of these liberties are dated as late as the reign of Henry VIII. and even of Elizabeth.

Parishes.—The Parishes of the early Britons were synonymous with Diocese; the District submitted to the authority of a bishop, was originally called his

parish. The name comes from the Latin *parochia*. In very early times there was one large edifice in each city, for the people to worship in; and this they called the parochia or parish. England was first divided into parishes by Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 636; and the boundaries of them as marked in Doomsday Book, agree very nearly with the present division. They were recognised by the laws of king Edgar, about the year 970, who directs that tithes of land should be paid to the church of the parish in which they were situated. It seems pretty clear and certain says Blackstone, that the boundaries of parishes were first ascertained by those of a manor or manors; because it very seldom happens that a manor extends itself over more than one parish, though there are often many manors in the same parish. The lords he adds, as christianity spread began to build churches on their own demesnes or wastes, in order to accommodate their tenants in one or two adjoining lordships; and that they might have divine service performed therein, obliged all their tenants to appropriate their tithes to the maintenance of one officiating minister, instead of leaving them at liberty to distribute them among the clergy of the diocese in general; and this tract of land the tithes of which were so appropriated, formed a distinct parish; and this accounts for the frequent intermixture of parishes one with another, for if a lord had a parcel of land detached from the main of his estate, but not sufficient to form a parish of itself, it was natural for him to endow his newly erected church with the tithes of such lands. Camden in the time of king James reckoned 9,284 parishes in England; and in 1821, there were 10,693 parishes in England.

Townships.—Soon after the restoration of king Charles II., a law was passed permitting townships and villages, although not entire parishes, to maintain their own poor; and under this law the townships northward of the rivers Humber and Dee, have become as distinctly limited, as if they were separate parishes; but the townships still seem liable to separation and partition.

Extra parochial places.—Besides the parishes and their tithings, or townships, there are many places in England not contained within the limits of any parish, and thence called extra parochial. These places are found usually to have been the site of religious houses, or of ancient castles, the owners of which did not permit any interference with their authority within their own limits; and in early times the existence of such exemptions from the general government of the kingdom is not surprising. In the language of the ancient law of England they were not geldable, nor shire ground; and as the Sheriff was then the receiver general in his county, extra parochial places were neither taxable, nor within the ordinary pale of civil jurisdiction; and the inhabitants are still virtually exempt from many civil duties and offices, served not without inconvenience by others, for the benefit of the community at large.

Manors and Baronies.— A manor or manerium so called a *Manendo*, because the usual residence of the owner seems, to have been originally a district of land, held by a lord, or other great personage, who kept in his own hands as much land as was necessary for the use of his family, and which was called *terræ dominicales*, or demesne lands. The other, or tenemental lands, belonging to a feudal chief, were distributed amongst his followers or his tenants, and were held by two different tenures. Book-land or charter-land, was held by deed under payment of certain rents, and performance of certain services, and, in effect, differed nothing from free soccage lands. It is from this species of tenure that most of the freehold tenants have arisen, who hold of particular manors, and do suit and service for the same. The other species of holding was called folk-land; it was not guaranteed by writing, but was liable to be resumed at pleasure by the lord of the manor; being indeed, land held in villenage. The residue of the manor, being uncultivated, was termed the lord's waste, and served as a common pasturage for the cattle of the lord and his tenantry. In the opinion of Blackstone, barons were originally the same with our present lords of the manor, whose courts, for redressing misdemeanours and nuisances within the manor, and for settling disputes of property amongst the tenants, are still called Court's baron. This court is inseparably attached to each manor; and if the number of suitors should so fail as not to leave sufficient to make a jury, or homage, that is two tenants at the least, the manor itself is lost. All manors existing at this day must have existed as early as King Edward I.

Honours.—The union of several manors in one great baronial proprietor, who held his seigniory over those which he granted to inferior persons, was usually and exclusively called in honour, until the appellation was extended by Henry VIII., to Ampthill, Hampton Court, and Grafton, as being composed of various manors, although not strictly according to ancient principle, as they had never formed either baronies alone, or the capital seats of baronies. As a manor consists of several tenements, services, customs, &c., so an honour contains divers manors, knights' fees, &c. It was also called a beneficium, or royal fee, being always held of the king *in capite*.

A City.—A city, according to Cowell, is a town corporate which hath a bishop and cathedral-church. According to Blount, *city* is a word obtained only since the conquest: for in the time of the Saxons there were no cities, but all the great towns were called *burgs*, and even London was then called *Londonburg*, as the capital of Scotland is called *Edinburg;* and long after the conquest, the words *city and burg* are used promiscuously, as in the charter of Leicester, where that place is both called *civitas and burgus*. It would appear, then, that although the word *city* usually signifies with us such a town corporate as hath a bishop and cathedral-church, yet it is not always so; and though the bishopric

be dissolved—as is the case of Westminster—it may still remain a city. "Certain large towns, both in England and other countries, are called cities, and they are supposed to rank before other towns. On what the distinction is founded is not well ascertained. The word seems to be of common parlance, or at most to be used in the letters and charters of sovereigns as a complimentary or honorary appellation, rather than as betokening the possession of any social privileges which may not, and in fact do not, belong to other ancient and incorporated places which are still known only by the name of towns or boroughs. On the whole, we can rather say that certain of our ancient towns are called cities, and their inhabitants citizens, than show why this distinction prevails, and what are the criteria by which they are distinguished from other towns. These ancient towns are those in which the cathedral of a bishop is found; to which are to be added Bath and Coventry, which jointly with Wells and Lichfield, occur in the designation of the bishop in whose diocese they are situated; and Westminster, which in this respect stands alone."

A Town.—In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city, or the see of a bishop, is called a town. Those towns which contain the county court houses, gaol, asylum, infirmary, and other public buildings, and at which the assizes, general sessions, and other public business of the county are generally conducted, are called *county towns.*

A Borough.—The term *borough*, *burrough*, or *burg*, is frequently used for a town or corporation which is not a city. Borough—in the original Saxon *borge* or *borgh*—has been supposed to have originally meant a tything. Afterwards, as *Verstegan* informs us, the term came to signify a town that had something of a wall or enclosure about it: so that all places which, among our ancestors, had the denomination borough, were, one way or other, fenced or fortified. But in latter times, the same appellation was bestowed on several of the *villæ insigniores* or county towns, though not walled. The ancient Saxons, according to Spelham, gave the name *burg* to such places as in other countries would have been called cities; but divers canons being made for removing the episcopal sees from the smaller to the larger towns, the name *city* became appropriate to episcopal towns, whilst that of *borough* was retained by all the rest. The term *borough*, or burgh, is now particularly appropriated to such towns and villages as send burgesses or representatives to parliament. Boroughs are equally such whether they be incorporated or not: there being a great number of them not incorporated, and several corporations that are not boroughs.

A Hamlet.—The word *hamlet*, *hamel*, or *hampsel*—from the Saxon *ham*, and the German *let*—signifies a little village, or part of a village or parish. Stow expounds a hamlet to be "the seat of a freeholder."

Reform in the Representation of the People in 1832.—The fol-

lowing seem to be the leading features of this great measure of reform, for extending the franchise and "correcting the abuses, that have long prevailed in the choice of members of parliament." In addition to the ancient right of freeholders, all copyholders of the clear annual value of £10., over and above all rents and payments out of the same, are entitled to vote for knights of the shire; and also all leaseholders and occupiers, either as lessee or assignee, to any lands or tenements, whether of freehold or otherwise, for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created for a period of not less than sixty years, of the clear yearly value of not less than £10., over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same, and for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created, for a period of not less than twenty years, of the clear annual value of not less than £50., over and above all rents and charges payable out of the same; also the occupier of any lands or tenements for which he shall be *bona fide* liable to a yearly rent of not less than £50., shall be entitled to vote for the county in which such lands shall be situate. Every male occupier, within a city or borough, or within any place sharing in the election of such city or borough, as owner or tenant of any house or other buildings, either separately or jointly with any land, of the clear yearly value of not less than £10., shall, if duly registered, be entitled to vote for such city or borough, provided he shall have occupied such premises for the twelve months previous to the last day of July, and shall have paid all rates and taxes, on or before the 25th of July, due in respect of such premises, up to the 6th of April preceding. Premises occupied by more persons than one as owners or tenants, in any city or borough, may be divided, when the number so divided shall give a sum of not less than £10. for each and every such occupier. The right of voting is reserved to all having that right for any city or borough previous to the passing of the Reform Bill, so long as he shall be qualified according to the usages or customs of such city or borough, provided he shall have resided six calendar months next previous to the last day of July, in such year, within such city or borough, or within seven statute miles of the place mentioned, in conjunction with such place or sharing, provided that every such person shall cease to enjoy such right of voting if his name shall have been omitted for two successive years from the register of voters, unless it shall have been so omitted in consequence of his having received parochial relief within twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of July in any year; or in consequence of his absence on the naval or military service of her majesty.

The Boroughs Disfranchised by the Reform Bill, in 1832, *were—In Northamptonshire*—Higham Ferrers, and Brackley. *In Kent*—Queenborough, and New Romney. *In Surrey*—Gatton, Bletchingley, and Haslemere. *In Sussex*—Bramber, East Grinstead, Winchelsea, Seaford, and Steyning. *In Buckingham-*

shire—Wendover, and Amersham. *In Norfolk*—Castle Rising. *In Suffolk*—Dunwick, Orford, and Aldeburgh. *In Cornwall*—St. Michael's, Bossiney, St. Mawes, East and West Looe, St. Germains, Newport, Camelford, Tregony, Saltash, Callington, Fowey, and Lostwithiel. *In Devonshire*—Beeralston, Plympton, and Okehampton. *In Dorsetshire*—Corfe Castle. *In Hampshire*—Stockbridge, Whitchurch, Yarmouth, and Newton, Isle of Wight. *In Somersetshire*—Ilchester, Milborne Port, and Minehead. *In Wiltshire*—Old Sarum, Ludgershall, Hindon, Great Bedwin, Heytesbury, Wootten Basset, and Downton. *In Herefordshire*—Weobly. *In Shropshire*—Bishops Castle. *In Lancashire*—Newton. *In Westmoreland*—Appleby. *In Yorkshire*—Aldborough, Boroughbridge, and Hedon.

Boroughs in which the Number of Representatives is reduced from Two to One each, are—In Kent—Hythe. *In Surrey*—Ryegate. *In Sussex*—Midhurst, Horsham, Arundel, and Rye. *In Suffolk*—Eye *In Cornwall*—Liskard, Launceston, St. Ives, and Helston. *In Devonshire*—Ashburton, and Dartmouth, *In Dorsetshire*—Wareham, Lyme, and Shaftesbury. *In Hampshire*—Petersfield, and Christchurch. *In Wiltshire*—Westbury, Wilton, Malmsbury, and Calne. *In Berkshire*—Wallingford *In Oxfordshire.*—Woodstock. *In Worcestershire*—Droitwich. *In Lincolnshire*—Grimsby. *In Lancashire*—Clithero. *In Northumberland*—Morpeth. *In Yorkshire*—Northallerton, and Thirsk.

New Boroughs to return Two Members to Parliament, are—In Kent—Greenwich. *In Middlesex*—The Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, and Marylebone. *In Surrey*—Lambeth. *In Sussex*—Brighton. *In Devonshire*—Devonport. In *Gloucestershire*—Stroud. *In Staffordshire*—Wolverhampton, and Stoke-upon-Trent. *In Warwickshire*—Birmingham. *In Cheshire*—Macclesfield, and Stockport. *In Durham*—Sunderland. *In Lancashire*—Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, and Oldham. *In Yorkshire*—Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Halifax.

New Boroughs which return One Member to Parliament, are—In Kent—Chatham. *In Somersetshire*—Frome. *In Gloucestershire*—Cheltenham. *In Staffordshire*—Walsall. *In Worcestershire*—Dudley, and Kidderminster.—*Cumberland*—Whitehaven. *In Durham*—Gateshead, and South Shields. *In Lancashire*—Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, Rochdale, Salford, and Warrington. *In Northumberland*—Tynemouth. *In Westmoreland*—Kendal. *In Yorkshire*—Huddersfield, Wakefield, and Whitby.

The Boroughs which were specially regulated by Clauses of the Reform Act, are the following:—New Shoreham, in Sussex, now includes the whole of the Rape of Bramber, with the exception of some parts, which are included in the Borough of Horsham. Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, includes the Hundred of Aylesbury. Penryn, in Cornwall, includes the town of Falmouth. Melcombe Regis, in Dorsetshire, returns two members only instead of four. Cricklade, in Wilt-

shire, includes the Hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, Staple, Kingsbridge, and Malmsbury, excepting that part of the last Hundred included within the Borough of Malmsbury. East Retford, in Nottinghamshire, includes the Hundred of Bassetlaw, and all places within the boundary or limit of that Hundred.

The following alterations were made by the Reform Act in the several Counties of England. Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex were divided, and two Members are returned for each division. Hertfordshire now returns three Members to Parliament.

Norfolk and Suffolk are divided, and return four Members each. Buckinghamshire and Cambridgeshire return three Members each. Cornwall, Devonshire, Hampshire, Somersetshire and Wiltshire return four Members each: and Dorsetshire returns three Members. The Isle of Wight returns one Member. Gloucestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire, return four Members each. Berkshire, Herefordshire, and Oxfordshire, now return three Members each.

Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, and Warwickshire return four Members each, Cheshire, Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, and Northumberland have been divided, and two Members are returned for each division, in each county. Yorkshire returns two for each Riding.

The counties of England now return 144 Members: the Cities return 50, the Universities 4, and the Boroughs 273, making a total number of 471 members of Parliament for England: the number of the Commons, including Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, is 658 Members.

The Mountains and Hills of Great Britain.

A descriptive writer on the general and delightful aspect of England, says: in some parts verdant plains extend as far as the eye can reach, watered by copious streams, and covered by innumerable cattle: in others, the pleasing vicissitudes of gently rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of the more romantic kind,—lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting, as a contrast to these scenes, the gloomy features of black moors, and wide uncultivated heaths. Wales, says another writer, the general aspect of which is bold, romantic, and mountainous, presents continued ranges of lofty mountains and impending crags, intersected by deep ravines and extensive valleys, and affording endless views of wild mountain scenery. These ranges generally extend in a direction from south east to north west, having their most abrupt declivity facing the latter quarter. Numerous projecting ridges laterally expand, on various points of the compass, in countless ramifications: many of these present the appearance of mountains piled upon mountains: in other instances, they shoot up ragged and abrupt from the bosom of deep valleys, in solitary and sublime grandeur.

The following table shows the perpendicular height of the principal mountains and hills in Great Britain, above the level of the sea at low water, according to Colonel Mudge's survey:

	FEET.		FEET.
Ben Mac Dhu, N. B. the highest hill in Great Britain	4,570	Arron Fowddy, N. W.	2,955
Ben Nevis, N. B.	4,370	Cader, Idris, N. W.	2,914
Ben Lavers, N. B.	4,015	Bow, Fell, Cumberland	2,911
Cairn Gown, N. B.	4,000	Cross Fell, Cumberland	2,901
Ronas Hill, Shetland	4,000	The Pillar, Cumberland	2,893
Snowden, the highest hill in North Wales	3,571	Beacons, S. W.	2,862
Tchehallion, N. B.	3,500	Arrenig, N. W.	2,809
Ben Mow, N. B.	3,500	Saddleback, Cumberland	2,787
Carnedd Lewellyn, N. W.	3,469	Grasmere Fell, Cumberland	2,756
Carnedd David, N. W.	3,427	Cheviot, N. B.	2,658
Crudchen Ben, N. W.	3,400	Coniston Fell, Lancaster	2,577
Ben Lomond, N. B.	3,262	Trecastle, S. W.	2,596
Scaw Fell, Cumberland	3,162	Cadir, Terwyn, N. B.	2,563
Skiddaw, Cumberland	3,082	Cradle, S. W.	2,545
Helvellyn, Cumberland	3,053	Plinlimmon, S. W.	2,463
		Dunrigs, N. B.	2,409
		Capillant, S. W.	2,394

	FEET.
Whernside, Ingleton Fells.....	2,384
Whernside, Kettlewell-dale, Yks.	2,263
Ingleborough, Yorkshire	2,361
Pennigent, Yorkshire.....	2,270
Hedgehope, Northumberland...	2,347
Shumer Fell, Yorkshire.....	2,329
Queensbury, N. B.	2,259
Carn Fell, Yorkshire	2,245
Kilhopelaw, Durham	2,196
Water Crag, Yorkshire	2,186
Radnor Forest, S. W.	2,163
Nine Standards	2,136
High Peak, Cumberland.....	2,101
Dwygau, S. W.	2.071
Snea Fell, Isle of Man	2,004
Black Coombe, Cumberland ...	1,919
Holm Moss, Derby.....	1,859
Pendal Hill, Lancaster	1,803
Cousand Beacon, Devon..	1,792
Gerivyn Groch, N. W.	1,723
Dunkerry Beacon, the highest hill in the West of England	1,770
Axedge, Derby	1,751
Long Mount Forest, Salop ...	1,674
Llangunor, S. W.	1,659
Mynydd Mane, Monmouth.....	1,508
Rippin Torr, Devon	1,549
Penmaen Mawr, N. W.	1,540

	FEET.
Malvern Hills, Worcester	1,444
Stow Hill, Hereford	1,417
Hathersedge, Derby	1,377
Eildon Hills, N. B.....	1,364
Wrekin, Salop	1,320
Mamtor, Derby	1,300
Black Hambleton, York.....	1.246
Butterton Hill, Devon	1,203
Weaver Hill, Stafford	1,154
Broadway Beacon	1,086
Moeltra Ifse, Derby	1,037
Leith's Hill, Surrey	993
Bradley Knoll	973
Hind Hill, Surrey	923
Wendover Down	905
White Horse Hill, Berkshire...	893
Botley Hill, Surrey	880
Epwell Hill, Oxford	836
Nettle-bed Windmill, Oxford...	820
Roopshill, Surrey	702
Stockbridge, Hants.	620
Hollingborn, Kent..... ...	616
Shotover, Oxford	599
Branstead Downs, Surrey	576
Beachey-head.....	546
Dover Cliff.....	469
Shooters Hill, Kent	446
Norwood Hills	380

It hence appears that there are in England, Scotland, and Wales, five mountains at and above 4,000 feet in height: ten above 30,000 feet: thirty-two above 2,000 feet, and twenty-three exceeding 1,000 feet in height.

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