



Cambridgeshire
Association of Local History
Over 60 Years Caring For the Future of Cambridgeshire's Past



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Dear CALH Members

Here we are in June, halfway through the year with Midsummer Day on 21st June marking this point, and the run down to autumn and winter. What the future holds for the Cambridgeshire local history community as autumn approaches is still uncertain. Whether we shall be able to start face to face meetings in October depends on government regulations and the arrangements about meetings made by St John's Church. It is possible that we might have to continue with ZOOM meetings throughout the autumn.

The British Association for Local History's annual lecture was on the future of local history after the pandemic. The speaker, Dr Nick Barrett, suggested that we will all have to become more digitally adept in the future and this might be the way forward for local history, but later on stated that face to face meetings are valuable and should continue in some form.

Some people prefer on-line meetings, and the attraction of these in the autumn and winter is obvious. But with these we lose out on personal contact and communication with others sharing our interests.

How would you, as our loyal members, like CALH to proceed into the future? We would be very pleased to hear from you.

Suggestions and comments can be sent to our secretary Tony Kirby akirby121@binternet.com or to me evelyn.lord@ntlworld.com

Enjoy the rest of the summer.

Best wishes

Evelyn (CALH chair)

Fat Sir John of Madingley Hall – A Jacobite?

One of the most colourful (and large) characters to own Madingley Hall was Sir John Hynde Cotton III.



Madingley Hall

He was born in 1686, educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and inherited the baronetcy when his father died in 1712. On the face of it he was a member of the gentry with estates at Madingley and Landwade in Cambridgeshire. He was also a shrewd businessman, and was not against marrying into trade – if the bride's dowry was large enough. His first wife was the daughter of Adam Crowley an ironmaster with a dowry of £17,000 and his second Margaret Trefusis, a widow had a fortune and property of her own.

He was to enter Parliament as MP for Cambridge borough from 1708-1722, and for the shire from 1722 to 1728, then again for the borough 1728-1734. He was a high Tory and during Queen Anne's reign the Tories were in power, and Sir John's political star was rising. This came to an end on the accession of the Hanoverian George I in 1714, and his dislike of George I and what he stood for may have given rise to the rumour that Sir John Hynde Cotton was actually a Jacobite who favoured the restoration of the Stuarts.

By 1713 he was a member of the ultra-Tory Loyal Brotherhood which met at the Cocoa Tree Coffee House in London, where known Jacobites were also customers. But no rumours or evidence suggest that he supported the invasion of the Old Pretender James Stuart the son of James II, so any support for the Jacobite cause came after 1715.

Soon after this he became leader of the high Tories, provoking the Whig Prime Minister Sir Robert Walpole at every opportunity, and becoming known for his 'ill nature.' Jacobite spies must have observed his opposition to the government and in 1739 allegedly he was approached by an agent to see if would support a Jacobite invasion led by Charles Stuart, James II's grandson, and aided by the French. The inclusion of the French element would have worried Sir John as they were England's traditional enemy, the other factor

which might have made him hesitate to support the Jacobite cause was if successful the Stuart's would return Britain to Rome. But he was tempted.



Sir John Hynde Cotton III

From 1740-1745 he played a dangerous double game. On the one hand receiving Jacobite envoys, on the other as Walpole's power declined he looked towards political preferment as leader of the Tories and perhaps as Prime Minister. The Jacobite envoys reported back to their masters in France that they had his support, but the French records refer only to a 'Monsieur Cotton', which may or may not refer to Sir John.

In 1742 representatives of the Whigs, High Tories and Hanoverian Tories met and agreed to a coalition to bring down the Walpole government. The coalition became known as the Broadbottomed Ministry, a gift to the cartoonist as it was a term which described many of the coalition members but especially Sir John and his colleague a known Jacobite Sir Watkin Williams Wynn.

In 1744 Sir John travelled to Scotland, whether to gauge support for the Jacobite cause or as a representative of the Broadbottoms is not clear. However, as he was given the freedom of both Edinburgh at that time known to support the Stuarts, and Glasgow which did not, it is probable that he was a government representative. While he was in Scotland he had the Royal Stewart tartan suit made, now in the National Museum of Scotland. The suit was made for a man 6 feet 4 inches high, and close examination shows it had been let out twice.



Sir John's Tartan Suit

Can we take the suit as evidence of his Jacobite sympathies or a fashion statement? It is probable that like the Prince Regent 70 years later, he fell in love with the colourful tartan and the romance of the hills. Prancing around the Cambridgeshire countryside in the suit he would certainly have stood out from the crowd.

When Prince Charles Stuart (aka Bonnie Prince Charlie) landed in Scotland in July 1745 Parliament was in recess and Sir John was home at Madingley. He was recalled to London in October 1745, and tradition has it that before leaving Madingley he buried miniatures of Prince Charles and his brother Prince Henry in the garden. These have never been found, and if the story is true it is another example of Sir John playing a double game. If the Jacobites failed then the miniatures could remain hidden and he could claim no adherence to the Stuarts, if the Jacobites won then he was ready with evidence of his devotion to the cause. He was in London during the panic when the Jacobites reached Derby, and at some point in the chaos he purchased a pair of pistols.

He was hedging his bets, waiting to see what might happen after Derby, and he was not alone in this other members of the gentry also sat and waited. A few recusant families in Lancashire joined the Stuarts, but on the march through the Derbyshire peak district local gentry families stayed determinedly away.

When Prince Charles landed most of the British army was overseas, but by December 1745 they were back and supplemented by 6000 Hessian troops. London's trained bands mustered to defend the capital against the rebels, and from the shires loyal addresses flooded into the King and voluntary associations of gentlemen raised troops. Once Prince Charles withdrew from Derby and turned northwards the rebellion was a lost cause, and as far as Sir John was concerned there was no point in declaring support for the rebels and being executed as a traitor.

After the Jacobite defeat at Culloden there was the matter of high born prisoners who were brought to London for trial. Now Sir John was in a quandary, what if they named him as a Jacobite supporter. And they did. John Murray of Broughton who turned King's evidence said he had met Sir John in 1740 in London, and with other Jacobites at the Lichfield races. Some promised large donations to the cause but Sir John was more circumspect, Murray speculated that this was through timidity, and that Sir John may have been a 'Claret Jacobite'

Sir John insisted on attending the trials, and we have an eye-witness to his behaviour by Elizabeth Yorke , Lord Chancellor Hardwick's daughter who was taking notes to send to her brother Joseph who was with the army. Sir John was a near neighbour of the Hardwicks who lived at Wimpole so she knew him well. Murray started his evidence by naming Jacobite supporters.

'You can easily imagine that Murray's evidence made a great deal of noise, and it is not unlikely that it will have further consequence. Two of the persons he named were absent, but our neighbour (Sir John) had affectedly placed himself in the first row of the Commons, and attempted to turn off what was said in a most audacious behaviour, grinning and laughing.' In the Commons it was suggested that those who had been named should defend themselves, but the Speaker said they did not choose. Silence and the diversion of the public gaze was their best defence, and Sir John and his fellow 'Jacobites' escaped without harm.

Was this allowed to happen because the government intelligence service knew that no real preparations were being made by them, even though as they had kissed the King's hand they were culpable of treason? Those acquainted with Sir John must have known that he might parade in his tartan suit, but would quickly take it off if it looked as if his estates and family fortunes were threatened. However, one of his contemporaries, George Bubb Doddington suggested that Sir John and his colleagues were waiting to see what might be offered them by the Stuarts.

Sir John had tasted political power and wanted more. In 1746 Frederick, Prince of Wales fell out with his father, and formed a new political alliance. Sir John joined that. John Murray's statement about Sir John being a claret Jacobite was probably correct as Sir John was a great claret drinker.

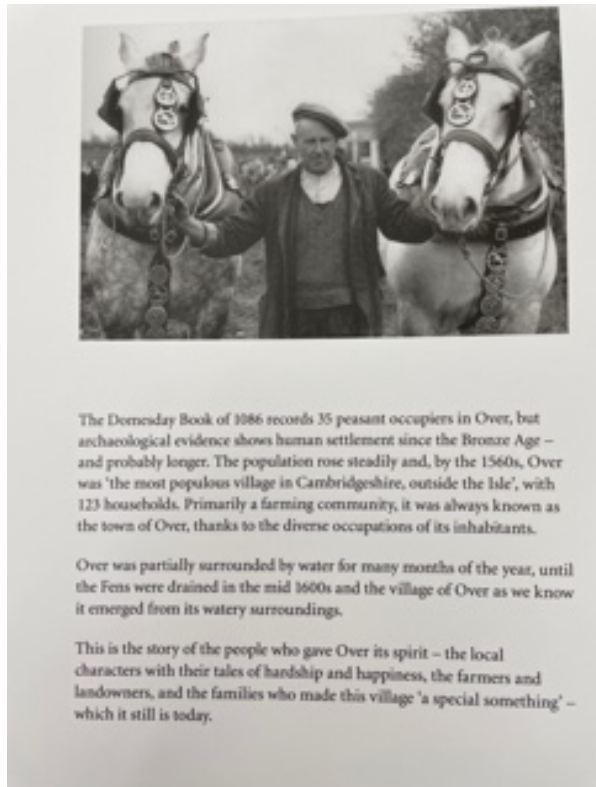
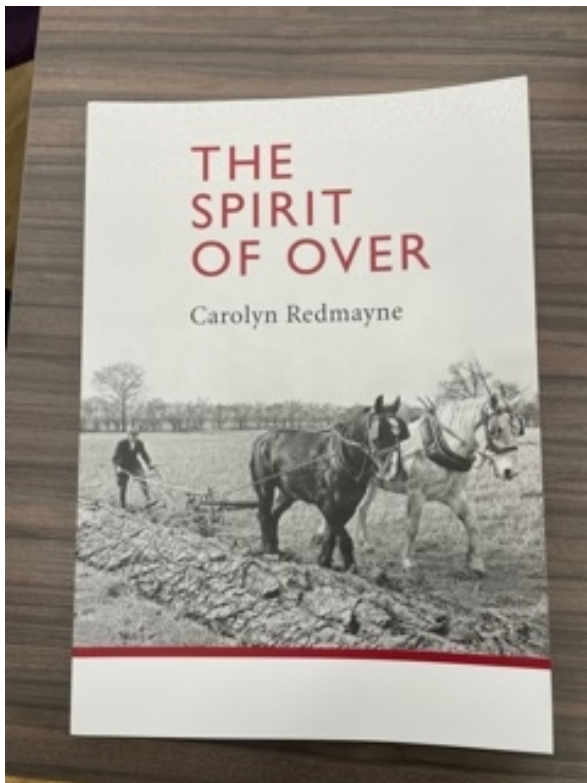
Allegedly his daily allowance was 6 bottles a day and when told by his doctor his gout would only recover if he stopped drinking so much he is said to have replied if that was the case then the leg was no use to him anyway. Other information about his character comes from a fight he had with another of Cambridgeshire MP at the 1726 Easter Quarter Sessions, but that is another story.

Sir John died in 1752 and was buried in Landwade church. His epitaph declared 'He lived, he died – A PATRIOT.

Evelyn Lord

References can be found in E. Lord, *The Stuarts Secret Army*, Pearson, 2004.

The Spirit of Over: Some Reviews of this New Book



Obtain this new book from the author, Carolyn Redmayne, on her email address, carolyn.redmayne@ntlworld.com, or phone number 01954 230037. The book is £25, and from every sale, £5 will be donated to the Over Day Centre. P&P is £3.95 for second class and £4.95 for second class signed for.

REVIEWS

My sisters book arrived this morning but she has decided to wait to open it for her birthday in July.

My book arrived this morning too and I couldn't wait to rip the envelope open. I wasn't disappointed Carolyn. You have created a wonderful book which I will treasure. RL

We have already seen many comments about your book "The Spirit of Over". Now that we have our own copies, we can add our own gratitude for all your hard work.

You have created an amazing record of the village. Hope to see you again soon. TF

I would just like to say a huge thank you to Carolyn Redmayne for all the work she has put into producing the Spirit of Over book. I picked mine up earlier this evening, and I am loving reading about old Over families, Enclosure, who lived where and did what, and all with beautiful pictures to make that information come alive.

If you haven't already ordered your copy I would highly recommend that you contact Carolyn and beg her to take your money!! As far as I am concerned it is money very well spent - a treasure trove for future generations, and helping the Over Day Centre to boot.

THANK YOU CAROLYN! MW

I wanted to let you know how pleased my husband and I are that we bought your book. It is so interesting and informative, and an excellent testimony to all your obvious

hard work. The way you brought together individuals in the village as well as the history of Over is fascinating, and I now understand why you titled the book 'The Spirit of Over'. PO

If you have any interest in local history, the Spirit of Over is a must have book. It is written by Carolyn Redmayne and is available now. I picked up my copy this morning and am completely blown away by it. It is huge, bigger than A4 and over 200 pages packed with pictures and information.

I wouldn't hang about if I were you as I'm sure these will go like hot cakes.

DG

Bill Wittering

Many CALH members will know Bill Wittering of Thriplow and his work restoring the Thriplow Forge, and the organization of the Thriplow Daffodil weekend with his wife Shirley. Sadly Bill passed away on June 10th, aged 94, at the end of a happy and productive life.

Dr Christopher Taylor FBA FSA

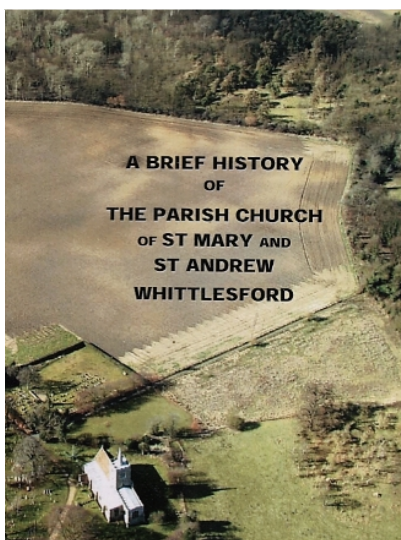
There was sadness in Whittlesford and Pampisford - and far wider afield - to learn that Chris Taylor, renowned historian and distinguished and much loved, original member of the Whittlesford Society, died in Addenbrookes in the early hours of Friday 28 May. He was 85 years old and had been in poor health in recent months. Thoughts and sympathy are especially with his widow, Stephanie and the family at this sad time.

From the earliest days of the Whittlesford Society, Chris had been a respected and inspirational force, always happy to explain and share his passion and specialist expertise in local history research and archaeology - especially in and around Whittlesford, which did much to establish and enhance the reputation and credibility of the Whittlesford Society.

Even after leaving his Farm Rise home to move to a bungalow in Pampisford more than 20 years ago, he remained especially close to Whittlesford, and was to the end an approachable and interested friend of the Whittlesford Society and their greatly valued Life Vice President.

His features on the history of each road and area of the village and their notable buildings and uses, were a sought-after part in each issue of the Whither Whittlesford journal in its early years- and formed the basis of the 'Parish Guide " which Whit Soc published in the early 1980s -and which they will be updating in coming months. These were - and will again become - a basis for their planned new updated series of Guided Walks around Whittlesford, just as many fondly remember his personally guided walks and talks over the decades.

A final memorial will be the reprint of his acclaimed 'Brief History of Whittlesford Parish Church', with an additional section about each of the notable 'War Graves' in the church-yard, Whit Soc is publishing as a part of the celebrations next year of 1000 years of organised worship in the village - about which Chris, had played a key part in uncovering.



Ramsey Abbey Community Archaeology Project

What's in a name?

Abbey House. Around 1600, Sir Henry Cromwell built Ramsey Abbey House – a small simple long block facing north with a central porch & a projecting square tower at each end.

In 1604 it passed to Sir Oliver Cromwell, a Royalist, & became his principal seat following the sale of Hinchingsbrooke House, Huntingdon in 1627. In May 1643, his nephew, visited him & 'liberated' plate and arms from Abbey House! Abbey House remained in the possession of the Cromwell family but was sold off in 1673.

Bodsey House. This house was originally the site of the Abbey Hermitage & later an Abbey Grange. The house passed to the Cromwells at the time of the Dissolution.

In the 17th Century it was owned by Sir Oliver Cromwell & used by several of his children. By 1660 it became the main residence of his grandson Henry Cromwell. On Henry's death the house was sold.

The Biggin. This house was situated between Ramsey and Upwood & was originally a small Leper House. In the mid-14th Century it was converted into an Abbey Grange.

In the 16th Century it was acquired & rebuilt by the Cromwell family. During the next 100 years plus, several of the Cromwell family lived here including Sir Philip Cromwell.

The Biggin House was demolished in 1757 & from there a large Tudor door bearing the initials 'HC' (Henry Cromwell) was removed to Abbey House, Ramsey & used as the door to the wine cellar.⁽¹⁾

On the death of Lady Diana Broughton (nee Fellowes) in 1937, her husband Lord Fairhaven moved to Anglesey Abbey, taking the door with him. The door can still be seen in the wall of the Rose Garden.⁽²⁾

The Maltings was a range of outbuildings, north-west of The Biggin House, now surviving in name only.

But why The Biggin House – why Biggin Lane?

Well, it's most likely that Biggin Lane was named as such because The Biggin House once stood there & the Lane was constructed on the surrounding land. That would seem logical but

At the time of Queen Anne (Boleyn) in 1536, Margaret Bouchier, Lady Bryan was responsible for the care & upbringing of the Princess (now Lady) Elizabeth – Anne Boleyn's daughter by Henry VIII.

Lady Bryan wrote to Thomas Cromwell to beg for new clothes for the child, then aged two years eight months. The list includes: *kirtles, petticoats, linens, forsmocks (aprons?) kerchiefs, sleeves, mufflers & biggens*that word again.

The word **biggin** could be a phonetic spelling of the Flemish pronunciation, as there was no correct spelling for any word at that time. It is defined as '*a close cap in the style of Flemish **beguines** worn by very young children for the purpose of aiding the closure of the fontanelle*'.⁽³⁾

Recently, two of our volunteers visited Bruges in Belgium & came across a religious order of women who wear *beguines* as part of their identity. In an encyclopedia *Beguines* are defined as follows:

'a religious sisterhood at once lay and religious, whose admission to the order does not require the taking of perpetual vows. They live together by the labour of their hands, under a superior of their own election. They are free to nurse the sick but are not allowed to beg. They are free to return to the world if they choose.

The Order was founded about 1184 in Liege by Lambert Beghe, from whom the name is derived. These communities spread throughout the Low Countries, Rhineland & especially Belgium in the 13th century. In Belgium, the Beguines wear the ancient form of Flemish head-dress'.⁽⁴⁾

It would seem that the head-dress itself was most probably called *Beguine* after the sisters.

Can we then come to the conclusion that the Leper House was actually staffed and run by an order of Beguine Sisters & had no connection to Ramsey Abbey? After all, one of their main tasks was to go into the world to nurse the sick

OR was there a group of people living in the vicinity who made these so-called 'biggins' for young children – was it a local cottage industry of the time? *Biggin* – Dictionary definition: A child's cap.

What do you think?

As an aside, Oliver Cromwell, Lord General & Lord Protector married Elizabeth Bouchier – possibly daughter of, but most probably niece or granddaughter of Margaret Bouchier, Lady Bryan.

But thenwhat's in a name?

Sources:

The Cromwellian Gazetteer by Peter Gaunt, pub. 2000

Ian Mason & Alexandra Edwards 2017.

The Lady in the Tower – The Fall of Anne Boleyn by Alison Weir pub. 2009

Harmsworth Encyclopaedia, pub. Thomas Nelson and Sons 1904

Alexandra Edwards, Warboys Archaeology Group at Ramsey Abbey, August

2019.



Burwell Museum: Welcome back!

Thank you very much to everyone who supported our opening event on the 23rd of May. We're incredibly grateful to Pat Kilbey and the Burwell musicians for all their help over lockdown and as we reopen. We're really glad to have almost everything back open at the museum now, and we're grateful for everyone's patience as we wait for it to be safe to open the mill again.

Our next event will be the summer fete, which will be on the 25th of July from 11am to 5pm. We'll have the musicians again and hope for a lovely summer day to enjoy the museum at its best. COVID permitting we're also planning children's activities on Thursday afternoons in the summer holidays, a Heritage Open Days event in September and a Halloween end of season event on the 31st of October. The museum will be open as usual on Thursdays, Sundays and bank holiday Mondays from 11am -5pm, last entry at 4pm. As with everything this year, please keep an eye on our social media and website for exact details as we work out what we can safely do to enjoy the museum together.

As well as our public open days we are able to offer outreach talks from Alison, our education officer (either in person or via Zoom or equivalent) and tailored visits for schools, uniformed organisations and adult groups. Adult groups include a tour of the museum and refreshments. Please email us at education@burwellmuseum.org.uk for more details. We look forward to welcoming you back to the museum!



Peterborough Cathedral Events

Ordination services

Peterborough Cathedral,

Here are some important events at Peterborough Cathedral. For future events, please consult their website: [Events - Peterborough Cathedral \(peterborough-cathedral.org.uk\)](https://peterborough-cathedral.org.uk)

Sunday 27th June 2021 11 am to 5 pm

Bishop Donald ordains Priests and Deacons to serve in parishes in the Diocese of Peterborough. Attendance is by invitation only but all are welcome to watch online.

The Ordination services will take place as follows:

11.00am - Ordination of Priests

4.00pm - Ordination of Deacons



Please note that attendance at the services is by invitation only.

There is no access to the Cathedral for visitors on this date.

Watch online

All are welcome to view the services online. They will be live streamed on these channels can be viewed whilst in progress:

[Via the Cathedral website](#)

[Via the Cathedral's YouTube channel](#)

[Via the Cathedral's Facebook channel](#)

The Sixteen - The Call of Rome

The Nave

Saturday 3 July 2021 [Book Now >](#) 19:30 – 20:30

Some of the UK's finest classical music talent comes together in this unique super-group performing a special choral pilgrimage concert within the magnificent, historic setting of the Cathedral Nave.

Celebrating 20 years of the pilgrimage, The Sixteen's 2021 Tour is inspired by the Eternal City where each of the four composers in this year's programme created some of their finest work.



Launched in 1979, The Sixteen arose from its Founder and Conductor Harry Christophers' formative experience as a cathedral chorister and choral scholar.

The powerful programme of music by Josquin, Felice Anerio and Allegri, culminates in Allegri's eternal Miserere

Timing and tickets

Saturday 3rd July 2021, at 3.30pm. Booking link [The Choral Pilgrimage 2021: Peterborough Matinee - The Sixteen](#)

Saturday 3rd July 2021, at 7.30pm - sold out

Tickets £13 - £28. 50% off for under-35s, full-time students, jobseekers, those living with a registered disability and their carers.

This concert will take place in a Covid-safe environment in line with Government guidelines at the time of the event. As things stand, it will be socially distanced, with a reduced capacity. Please read the safety measures

on The Sixteen's website to find out more details. If restrictions are relaxed by the Government we may increase the number of seats available for relevant concerts.

Watch The Sixteen in performance (pre-Covid):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xDg5ks5GJS8&feature=emb_imp_woyt

Summary Index to W. M. Palmer's Papers in Cambridge University Library John D. Pickles

EDITORIAL NOTE: The following notes should be useful to many, given the ubiquitous nature of Palmer's writings.

This is based on a typescript list (9 pages) with some annotations, of Dr William Mortlock Palmer's papers kept behind the desk of the Manuscripts Room. It is not a complete account of all material related to Dr Palmer in the Library.

N.B. owing to the closure of the Library in 2020 and later restrictions it has not been possible to check or expand any of these details *in situ*.

Palmer's Collections are classified in Groups A-D as follows in the list

A Main series of notebooks, files and folders, mostly labelled and numbered by Palmer. 'These are Palmer's own notebooks and the following are his own titles; where a title was lacking or seemed insufficient, an explanatory note has been added in brackets.' [numbers A1-A110, including A19a, A20a, A39a, but with no A73-75. A87-110 'had no original numbers'].

B Supplementary series of files [etc.]. 'Containing notes etc., mainly made by Palmer, and miscellaneous matter. Palmer did not always title these and where titles exist they are often cryptic. The following are descriptions of the actual contents.' [numbers B1-B73].

C Original Documents [numbers C1-C12].

D Various printed items [numbers D1-D20].

Abington, A31

Abington, Great & Little, A98

Abington Pigotts, A 97

Accounts, original, from various sources. 'No obvious Cambs. Connection', B73

Acts : printed folder *re* Cambs, mainly fen drainage & roads, 18th & 19th centuries, D17; Cambs enclosures, 18th & 19th centuries, D18 & D19; *re* Haverhill-Red Cross turnpike (1765-1809), D20

Address to the Reformers of the Town of Cambridge (1837) by J.S. Henslow, D2

Almanacks for 1793 by F. Moore & R. White; with contemporary manuscript notes, D3

Antiquities, Cambs, miscellaneous notes, A16

Apprentice indentures, Linton (1619), B72

Armingford Hundred, feet of fines (1485-1759/60), A6; topographical index, A95; collections for its history and neighbouring villages, B69

Arrington, A96
Ashley, notes, B50
Assize rolls in P.R.O., A13; medieval. A67
Babington's journal, extracts, A19(ii)
Babraham, A92
Babraham, WMP's talk to Women's Institute, B17
Balsham, A38; notes, B49; WMP's talk to Women's Institute, B16,
Barham, A24, A25, A26
Barrington, A6
Bastwicke, John, ms copy of his printed *Vanity Mischeife and Impiety of the Old Letany* (1637), C8
Bergham manor, Linton, custumal (1592), C7
Bluntisham, transcripts & notes, B33
Bobbington and Enville, A Visit to (1926) by G.P. Mander. Pamphlet for
Wolverhampton Archaeological Soc., D12
Bodleian Library: Cambs. material in, A59; ejected clergy 17thC, B53; Gough
collection in, B38
Borough Green, notes, B49
Bottisham, A56
Bourn, A37
British Library see British Museum
British Museum: Cambs. material in, A60; maps & plans, B30; 17th century
clergy, notes on, B53
Cambridge Antiquarian Society, notes for use on its excursions, B19
Cambridge borough: accounts, A77, A78; Common day book, A82; freedoms,
A81; plea rolls, final accords, A80; rentals, treasurers' accounts, etc., A76;
rentals treasurer's account after 1735, A79
Cambridge Borough Records: notes for catalogue of, A84; draft of reports on,
B21
Cambridge Castle, A5; B 35
Cambridge Chronicle and Journal (April & Oct. 1810), D4 & D5
Cambridge Corporation records, A 83; correspondence etc, about (1928-36),
A86
Cambridge Express, 22 April 1882 [newspaper], among *Parochial Notes*, B71
Cambridge University Library: notes from its holdings; also from colleges,
A64; manuscript Add. 6380, photostats of, B54
Cambridge(shire),miscellaneous printed matter, B14
Cambridgeshire County muniment room, notes on its records, B42
Camps, Castle & Shudy, A 31, A91; diary of Marmaduke Francis Dayrell
(1834-77) of Shudy Camps, C1
Carlton, A37
Caxton, A105
Chalk papers, A21
Chancery proceedings etc., A36
Charity records, extracts (mostly blank book), B47

Cheveley, notes, B50
 Church goods, Cambs., A15
 Church taxes, 17th C, A107
 Civil War papers, A12; *see also*
 Clergy, 17C, arranged by parish, lists and biographical notes, B40; notes from Bodley, Lambeth, PRO & British Museum, B53
 Clergy, ejected (1640-62), collections for, A12; 1642-62, A16
 Coats of arms, photostats from Cole manuscripts, B52
 Cole, William, of Milton (died 1782): his notes on Linton church etc., A20a; transcriptions from his manuscripts in B.M., A61; photostats of his notes on Cambs churches (9 vols), & a pamphlet that he owned, B1-10; photostats of coats of arms from his manuscripts, B52; manuscripts including part of his 'Diary', rotographs & notes, B72
 Commonplace book, 1818-27, C12
 Commons in Sutton & Mepal, documents about, B70
Concise and Accurate Description of . . . Cambridge. New ed. [1785], D9
 Congregational and non-parochial registers, B32
 Coroners' rolls in P.R.O., A13
 Cotton deeds, A40
 Cotton family & Landwade, B36
 Court rolls, lists & notes by parish, B44, B45, B46
 Cowling, Peter of Fenstanton, journal of travel in Italy & France (1786), C4; with fair copy annotated by him, C5; journal & sketch book on trip to Oxford (1810), C3; his annotated copy of H.J. Pye's *Summary of the Duties of a Justice of the Peace* (1810), D10
 Cowper, William, the poet: Greatheed's *Sermon* on his Death [1800] D14; Two printed fragments concerning him, D15 & D16
 Croyden, A106; accounts of 17C, among *Parochial Notes*, B71
 Custumal of Bergham manor, Linton (1591), C7
 Cuttings on Cambs. parishes, B15
 Davey, John, of Hadstock, day book (1818-34), C6
 Day book of John Davey, carter etc. of Hadstock (1818-34), C6
 Dayrell papers A21
 Dayrell, Marmaduke Francis (1834-77) of Camps Park, diary (1866), C1
 Deeds, ancient, in PRO, B63
 Diary of Palmer's record research in 1895, A19(i)
 Diary of Marmaduke Francis Dayrell (1834-77) of Shudy Camps (1866), C1
 Duxford, A 106
East Anglian Magazine I (1814) with related correspondence, D1
 Ejected clergy, notes from Bodleian mss, B55
 Ely, A44, A45, A46, A47, A48, A49, A50; Consistory Court register, A15; episcopal visitation returns for 1731, abstracts, B31; hostillarius roll, A33
 Enclosure Acts Cambs., printed, 18th & 19th centuries, D18 & D19
Essex Standard (12 January 1838), D6
 Eversden, A37

Exchequer records, A14
Feet of Fines: Armingford hundred (1485-1759/60), A6; abstracts, among *Parochial Notes*, B71
Fen drainage and roads, printed Acts, 18th & 19th centuries, D17
Fine roll: extracts, A10; (1337-52), A43
Flacke, B., survey of his lands in Linton & Hadstock (1731-2), with plan, C9
Fordham deanery, list of wills, B56
Foulmere, A1; parish registers and notes on the parish (1901-23) by the rector, Rev. Alexander Campbell Yorke, B66
Frewen, Thomas (1704-91), apothecary of Sussex, his prescription book (1749/50-1755), C10
Fulbourn, A56
Fulmer, A6
Gilds, arranged by place, A87
Goad family of Milton, four documents (1588-1615), B71
Goal delivery rolls in P.R.O., A13
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