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Michaelmas Term 2003

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A message from the President

Michaelmas Term has been most encouraging for the Society. Speaker meetings, which have ranged in topic from Pursuing Heraldry & Genealogy on the Web to Stained Glass History & Technique, have been well attended and enjoyed by all. The Eve Logan lecture (summarised within) being a particular highlight. For their arrangement, and that of a highly successful visit to the British Library, we are particularly indebted to the tireless efforts of Mr Derek Palgrave, our Minute Secretary.

The Committee has been strengthened of late by the co-option of Mr Jackson Armstrong (Trinity Hall), who spoke to the Society in October. Moreover, we are pleased to have catalogued the members' library held at Sidney Sussex.

The St Nicholas Feast held at Clare College brought the term, as ever, to a congenial end. Next term's Annual Dinner (March 13th) is to be held in the Old Hall of Queens' College, and preceded by a requiem Mass for our late patron Archbishop Bruno Heim. I do hope many of you will be able to come.

Daniel Coughlan

GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION FROM MEDIEVAL MANUSCRIPTS IN CAMBRIDGE COLLECTIONS

I: The Sidney Psalter

by Nicholas Rogers

In this occasional series I intend to publish transcripts of the genealogical information to be found in late medieval manuscripts in Cambridge collections. The most commonly found type of genealogical material are the family notes added to the calendars of books of hours or psalters. Often very little can be gleaned about the persons thus recorded, but the first example concerns two of the great families of Elizabethan England, the Sidneys and the Herberts.

MS R.17.2 (James 988) at Trinity College, Cambridge, is a large psalter (578 x 405 mm), most probably written in London in the late 1460s or early 1470s. The identity of its original owner or patron (for the great size of the book suggests institutional rather than personal use) is indicated by the arms that occur in the initials to the psalter divisions on ff. 21v, 32v, 42, 42v, 63v, 75 and 87: Quarterly 1 and 4: *Gules a fess chequy argent and sable between six crosses crosslet or* (Boteler); 2 and 4, *Or two bendlets or* (Montfort of Beaudesert). These arms were borne by Ralph Boteler, Baron Sudeley, who died without any surviving male heir on 2 May 1473. In the lower border of each page with these arms is a pair of green lizards, their tails nowed, and (with the exception of f. 21v) ducally gorged and chained. Similar lizards adorn the seal of Alice, Lady Boteler of Sudeley (d. 1443). An example of this is attached to a deed in favour of Robertsbridge Abbey (C.L. Kingsford, 'On some ancient Deeds and Seals belonging to Lord De L'Isle and Dudley', *Archaeologia*, LXV (1914), pl. XXXIII, 10). This suggests the possibility that the psalter was given by Ralph Boteler to Robertsbridge Abbey, and passed to the Sidney family when Sir William Sidney was granted the Abbey's lands in 1540.

In the latter half of the sixteenth century the first leaf of the psalter text was replaced by another with a seven-line initial B containing the arms, quarterly of 11: 1, *Or a pheon azure* (Sidney); 2, *Barry of ten argent and gules a lion rampant or crowned argent* [recte *party argent and gules*] (Brandon); 3, *Azure a chevron or* (?D'Abernon); 4, *Argent two bars and in chief three escutcheons sable* (Clunford); 5, *Sable a chevron or* (?Baynard); 6, *Azure a double-headed eagle displayed argent armed and langued gules* (?Mathin); 7, *Argent three chevrons gules in chief a label of three points azure* (Barrington); 8, *Argent on a bend gules three lozenges argent* (Marcy); 9, *Quarterly or and gules over all an escarbuncle sable* (Mandeville); 10, *Azure a chevron between three mullets or* (Chetwynd); 11, *Argent three lions rampant sable* [recte *gules*] (Baard). These arms are placed

within a Garter, and ensigned by a helmet with a porcupine crest. The supporters are, dexter, a lion or crowned party gules and argent, gorged azure (Brandon) and, sinister, a porcupine azure, armed and gorged or (Sidney). The Garter indicates a date between 14 May 1565, when Sir Henry Sidney was appointed a Knight of the Garter, and 5 May 1586, when he died. The presence of Herbert as well as Sidney entries in the calendar points to the manuscript having been given to Sir Henry's daughter Mary (1561-1621), who married Henry (Herbert), Earl of Pembroke in 1577. From Mary, Countess of Pembroke the book passed to Archbishop Whitgift (d. 1604), whose arms can still be discerned on the boards of the binding, and formed part of Whitgift's munificent donation of manuscripts to Trinity.

An accurate transcript of the entries in the calendar of the Sidney Psalter was provided by W. Aldis Wright, 'Notes from the Calendar of a MS. Psalter (R.7.3) [sic] in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge, formerly in the possession of Sir Henry Sidney', *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, I (1874), pp. 1-2. But this work is not generally accessible, and the material is worth reprinting for the light it sheds on the political alliances of the Sidneys and Herberts, particularly in their choice of godparents. In recent years the only writers to have made use of the entries are Margaret P. Hannay, who published several of the entries in *Philip's Phoenix: Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke* (New York, 1990), and Alan Stewart, the author of *Philip Sidney: A Double Life* (London, 2000). The entries are in two late sixteenth-century italic hands, the second of which has been identified cautiously by Hannay as that of Mary, Countess of Pembroke.

f. 2. The natiuitie of the ladie Anne Harbert, second daughter to the righte honorable Henry earle of Penbrooke the nynthe of Marche in the yeare of our Lord, one thousand, fyue hundred, fourscore and two [altered] – the godfather, the lord Shandoes, the godmothers, the countesse of Warricke and the Ladie anne Talbott.
Hand I.

The natiuitie of Thomas Sydney, third sonne of S^r Henrie Sydney – knyghte &c. was at Hogsdon by London, the fyue and twentie day of Marche, in the yeare of our Lord, one thousand, fyue hundred three-score and nyne. His godfathers were the right honorable Thomas erle of Sussex, and the righte honorable sr william Cicill now Lord Baron Burlic: his godmother Katherine countesse of Huntington.
Hand I.

Sir William Cecil acquired the manor of Hoddesdonbury, Hoddesdon, Herts. in 1567 (VCH, *Hertfordshire*, III, p. 435). Thomas (Radcliffe), Earl of Sussex (1526-83) was the husband of Sir Henry Sidney's sister Frances, the foundress of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

The mariage of S^r Henrie Sydney knyghte with the Ladie Marie Dudlie, daughter to John, than erle of Warricke, and after duke of Northumberland was first at Asser the nyne-and-twentie day of Marche, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand, Fyue

hundred, Fyftie and one: and afterward most publikelie and honorablie solemnised in Elye-place in Holborne in the Whittson-holy-daies nexte following.

Hand I.

In 1550 John, Earl of Warwick was granted the manor of Esher by Edward VI, but reconveyed it to the King a few months later (VCH, *Surrey*, III, p. 446).

f. 2v. The natiuitie of William Herbert first sonne to the righte honorable the erle of Penbrooke, the eighte of Aprill, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand, fyue hundred, and foure-score: the godmother the Quenes most excellent maiestie. Godfathers, Ambrose erle of Warricke in his owne person, and Robart erle of Leicester, by his Deputie S^r Phillippe Sydney.

Hand I.

The birth of William Herbert, later 3rd Earl of Pembroke, was commemorated by a tablet in St. Mary's, Wilton, the wording of which is given by Hannay (pp. 50-1).

The mariage of the righte honorable Henrie erle of Penbrooke to Marie onelie daughter to S^r Henrie Sydney knighte Lord President of Walles was on the one and twentie day of Aprill in the yeare of our Lord, one thousand, Fyue hundred threescore & seauentyne.

Hand I.

f. 4. The natiuitie of Henrie Sidney was on tuesday, the twentie day of July vpon Sainte Margarets day, in the morninge, a quarter after one of the clocke, the twentie one yeare of Henrie the eighte, and in the yeare of our Lord one thousand, fyuehundred, twentie and nyne, his Godfather was King Henrie the eighte, his other godfather was S^r William Fitz-william after Earle of Southehampton and Lord priuie-seale, his god-mother was the Ladie Kingston wife to Sir William Kingston, knighte of the most noble order, and controller of King Henrie the eighte his household.

Hand I.

Henry was the first son of Sir William Sidney by Anne, daughter of Sir Hugh Pagenham, the widow of Thomas Fitzwilliam of Aldwark, Yorks., who had been killed at Flodden in 1513. His younger brother William Fitzwilliam (c. 1490-1542) was created Earl of Southampton in 1537. Sir William Kingston (by 1476-1540), K.G. 1539, Constable of the Tower 1524-40, Comptroller of the Household 1539-40, married three times. The identity of Lady Kingston is obscure. She was probably his second wife, who was called Elizabeth (Bindoff, II, pp. 470-1).

f. 5. The marriage of Sr Phillip Sydney wth mistris Frances Walsingham daughter to S^r Fraunces Walsingham knight then principall Secretarie to the

Queenes most excellent *Majestie* was on Friday the one and twentieth day of September in the yeare of our Lord, one thousand five hundred four score and three.

Hand II.

The marriage betweene Robert Sydney esquier, and Barbara Gammage daughter and sole heire to Jhon Gammage of the Castell of Cointie in the Countie of Clamorgan esquier was celebrated in the house of S^r Edward Stradlinge of St. Dennets in the same countie on wenesdaie the three and twentieth of September. 1584. in the presence of the right honorable Harry Erle of Pembrook, Sr Edward Stradlinge, and my Ladie his wife and manie others.

Hand II.

Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donats was the guardian of Barbara Gamage, daughter of John Gamage of Coity (d. 8 Sept. 1584), and arranged her marriage to the future Earl of Leicester just over a fortnight after her father's death.

f. 5v. Erased note about a Sidney in Hand I.

The birth of Phillip second sonn to the right honorable Henry Erle of Penbrooke was on the sixteenth day of October in the yeare of our Lord one thousand five hundred foure score and foure: The godmother was his Grandmother the ladie Mary Sydney, his Godfathers S^r Phillip Sydney knight, and M^r Robert Sydney esquier his vncles.

Hand II.

The natiuitie of katherine eldest daughter to the righte honorable Henrie erle of Penbrooke the fyftetenth of October in the yeare of our Lord, one thousand fyue hundred, fourscore and one, the godmothers were the Countesse of Huntington and the Ladie Anne Ascue, the godfather was the Lord President of Walles, grandfather to the said yonge Ladie.

Hand I.

Katherine (1545-1620), the wife of Henry (Hastings), Earl of Huntingdon (d. 1595), was the daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and thus Katherine Herbert's great-aunt. Lady Anne Ascue was the daughter of Edward (Fiennes), Baron Clinton and later Earl of Lincoln, who married William Ascough (Askew).

The death of the same La: katherine eldest daughter to the said Harrie Earle of Penbrooke was at Wilton the xvth of October 1581 being thre yeare old and one daie, a child of promised much excellencie if she mought haue liued, and was

buried in Wilton Church the seunteenth of the same.

Hand II.

The natiuitie of Marie Sydney, afterward Countesse of Penbrooke was at Ticknell by Beudlie, in the marches of Walles, the seauen-and twentie day of October, in the yeare of our Lord, one thousand fyue hundred, three-score and one. Her godfather was the right honorable William erle of Penbrooke, her godmothers the ladie baronesse Shandoes, and the ladie Jobson.

Hand I.

Mary's godfather was her future father-in-law. 'Baronesse Shandoes' was Dorothy (c. 1530-1605), daughter of Edmund, Lord Bray, the wife of Edmund (Brydges), Baron Chandos of Sudeley. Lady Jobson was Mary's great-aunt Elizabeth, the daughter of Arthur, Viscount L'Isle by Elizabeth Grey, who married Francis Jobson, Lieutenant of the Tower.

f. 6. The natiuitie of Robart Sydney second sonne of Sr Henrie Sydney, Lord President of Walles &c. was at Penshurst in kent, the nynetenth day of Nouember in the yeare of our Lord, one thousand, fyuehundred threescore and three, in the fyfte yeare of the raigne of Quene Elizabeth, his godfathers were the right honorable Robert erle of Leicester his vncler, and William lord Cobham, and his godmother the ladie baronesse of Aburganie.

Hand I.

Two of the godparents were neighbours of the Sidneys. William (Brooke), Lord Cobham (1527-97), resided at Cobham Hall, and Frances Manners (d. 1576), was the first wife of Henry (Nevill), Lord Bergavenny, of Birling and Mereworth, Kent.

The natiuitie of Phillippe Sydney sonne and heire of S^r Henrie Sydney knighte, and the Ladie Marie his wyfe, eldest daughter of Iohn, duke of Northumberland. was one fryday the last of Nouember being saincte Andrewes day, a quarter before fyue in the morning. Annis RRegis Phillippi, et Marie RRegine, primo et secundo, et anno Domini Milesimo, Quingentessimo, Quinquagesimo quarto. His godfathers were the greate king Phillippe, king of Spayne, and the noble John Russell erle of Bedford. And his godmother, the most vertuous Ladie Jane Duchesse of Northumberland his grandmother.

Hand I.



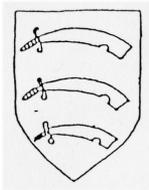
HERALDRY IN ESSEX

This article is based on the Eve Logan Memorial Lecture given by Mrs Myra Wilkins on Thursday, 27th November, 2003, featuring the heraldry and symbolism employed by the local government authorities in the county of Essex, where she now lives. The illustrations are all reproductions of her freehand sketches, based on her very detailed paintings which she displayed during her presentation.



The Districts of Essex

The County of Essex



The red shield has on it 3 curved silver sword-knives or seaxes, with golden handles. These swords are evolved from the ancient Saxon sword. It has been suggested that these seaxes were used to represent Essex as the name for the County is 'Eastseaxe' in the Anglo Saxon Chronicle.

'Gules, 3 seaxes fessewise in pale argent, pomels and hilts or, pointed to the sinister and cutting edges upwards'.

Chelmsford

The blue wavy stripes represent the rivers flowing through the region, the Can, Wid and Chelmer. The indented red chief is similar to the shield design for Westminster showing our links with London. The diagonal cross represents the cathedral and the diocese and the mullets are from the arms of the historical land-owning family, the de Veres. The wheatsheafon the crest represents the rural district. It is pierced by the sword of St. Paul (London links again) and the seax of Essex.



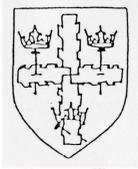
The blue lion supporters are from the Mildmay family arms (Argent 3 lions rampant azure), they hold croziers representing Chelmsford Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. The bridge represents the one which Bishop Maurice had built over the constantly flooding ford in the year 1100.

Maurice had built over the constantly flooding ford in the year 1100.

'Argent 3 bars wavy azure on a chief indented gules a saltire couped between 2 mullets argent.'

Colchester

This is all to do with St. Helena the patron saint of Colchester. She is said to have found the site of the Crucifixion and found the cross of Christ to be 'green and living'. She had the cross divided into four and a piece sent to Jerusalem, Rome, Constantinople and Colchester. The nails are the crucifixion nails. She is later said to have discovered the bodies of the three Magi and this is represented by the 3 crowns. The red background represents the blood of Christ and it is also the 'Essex' colour. Helena was the mother of the Emperor Constantine, the first Christian Roman Emperor.



'Gules, a cross raguly proper nailed sable between 3 ducal crowns or. The cross divided by a fylfot in the centre.'

Maldon

The diagonal wavy cross represents the two rivers flowing through the region, the Blackwater and the Crouch. The lion represents the lion of England and commemorates the Royal Charter granted to Maldon in 1171. Maldon remained a 'Royal Borough' during the Commonwealth. The wheel represents the shipping in both Maldon and Bumham, and the wheat sheaves represent the surrounding agricultural land. The crest shows a typical Thames barge which kept the area supplied with food during the plague. The supporters are Brihtnoth, the leader of the Saxon warriors during the Battle of Maldon 991 and a modern sailing enthusiast. These represent the historical background and the present events of the area.



The supporters are standing on the edges of an estuary representing the sites of Maldon and Burnham. The motto is taken from the Queen's Jubilee service 1977, the year this coat of arms was designed.

'Per saltire azure and vert, a saltire wavy argent between in chief a lion passant guardant, in fesse two garbs and in base a ship's wheel or.'

Basildon



Basildon Council now use a logo. On their original shield the red background represented Essex and the stars represent the de Veres. The central roundel is called a fountain and refers to the original wells and ponds of the district. The original land was heavily wooded, this is represented by the tree. The tree also represents an area of Basildon known as One Tree Hill. The wyvern crest represents the history of the area.

'Per chevron embattled gules and or, in chief a fountain proper between two mullets argent and in base an oak tree fructed proper.'

Braintree

The seaxes represent Essex, as does the red background. The central vertical area represents the arms of William de Sancta Maria, Bishop of London who resided in the Braintree area. He organised the charter for Braintree to hold an official market which led to the town's growth. The three wavy lines represent the rivers which flow through the region, the Brain, Blackwater and Colne. On the crest the wheat sheaf represents the rural areas, the boar is from the crest of the de Veres and the cross symbolises that the knights Templars held the manors of Witham and Crossing. The supporters are the black lions of Flanders to represent the Huguenot weavers who settled in the area. The lions hold a threaded shuttle in their mouths and wear as a pendant the star of the de Veres and the green fleur de lys within a pentangle representing the Courtaulds.



'Gules, on a pale or between two seaxes proper palewise cutting edges inwards, two lions rampant azure. Overall a fesse wavy argent charged with a bar wavy sable.'

Harlow

The green background represents the 'Green Belt' and the central mural crown the town of Harlow. The dividers recognise the work of the planners. The white areas on each side (flaunches) represent London. The 'empty' red diamonds within them show the movement of people from London and the three white diamonds around the crown indicate their arrival in Harlow! The cogwheel on the crest represents new industry and the arm holding an axe shows the pioneer spirit and the work of site clearance for the new town.



'Vert, between three lozenges argent a pair of dividers or entiled by a mural crown of the second. On the two flaunches of the second a mascle gules.'

Tendring

The main design is taken from the main Tendring family coat of arms (Azure a fesse between two chevrons argent). Added to this are the red mural crown to show the development of the region and the side flaunches of blue and silver and seaxes represent the coastal situation in Essex. The galleon represents sea trade and the scallop shells indicate pilgrimages.



'Azure on a fesse between two chevrons argent a mural crown gules. On two flaunches bary wavy of the first and second a seax in pale proper.'

Uttlesford

Uttlesford uses the shield which represents the town and old district of Saffron Walden. The design shows 'saffron walled in' a pun on the name. On the crest is the traditional chapeau or mayoral hat. The lion is taken from an ancient coat of arms and the mace represents the fact that this district has one of the oldest mayoral maces in Britain.



'Vert within a representation of town walls, three saffron flowers issuant from the battlements of a gateway blown and showing the stamens proper.'

Epping Forest

The black cross represents Waltham Abbey (Waltham Holy Cross), the mother church of the forest areas. The crown and the horn represent the Royal hunting land. The green chief is for the open grassland and the four ancient axe heads represent the 'Verderers' who are officers appointed by the crown to administer the laws of the region. On the crest the green mound represents an 'aungre' a clearing in the forest which gave Ongar its name. The castle represents Robert de Lucy, who obtained rights for the town to have a market and a fair. The leaping stag is the symbol of Epping Forest. The supporters are royal stags holding in their mouths Essex seaxes. The mantling is unusual on this coat of arms as it does not use the colours of the shield, here it includes red to represent Essex.

"Argent a cross engrailed sable, overall a bugle horn ensigned with an ancient crown or. On a chief vert four axeheads bendwise of the first."

Brentwood

The 'flames' in the centre represent the origin of the name 'Burntwood'. The crowns indicate that this was royal land held by the Abbey of St. Osyth in the time of Henry II. At the top of the shield are two staves traditionally used by palmers or pilgrims. Pilgrims met in this area at Pilgrim's Hatch and journeyed to Canterbury to the shrine of Brentwood's patron saint, St. Thomas a Becket. The bird is a Cornish chough (a becket) the emblem of St. Thomas. The mural crown on the crest represents the Tower family who lived at Weald Hall. The deer represent the parkland of the area.

Weald and Thorndon Park.

'Per fesse rayonee argent and gules. In chief a Cornish cough proper between two pilgrim's staves sable. In base 3 crowns, two and one or.'

Rochford



The shield is divided into 12 to represent the 12 parishes of this district. The Tudor Rose represents the link with Anne Boleyn, who lived as a child at Rochford Hall. The wheatsheaves represent the surrounding agricultural land, their red backgrounds representing Essex. The green mound with the crown represent 'King's Mound' at

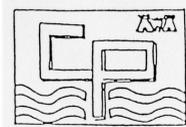
Rayleigh castle, the seaxe is for Essex and right at the top is Rayleigh Mill which is on the highest geographical point of the region. The supporting bull is taken from the Boleyn (Bullen) arms. It has been given wings to represent the increasing air

communications of the region and to balance with the green wyvern from the old Raleigh arms.

'Checky of twelve, or a Tudor Rose and gules a garb of the first.'

Castlepoint

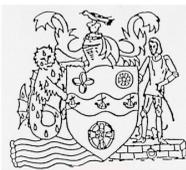
The emblem of Castlepoint was designed for the new district formed in the area of Benfleet and Canvey Island. The conjoined C and P for Castlepoint also represent the joining of the districts. The green and yellow of the letters represent the marshland and sandy areas of the region. The blue wavy lines represent the Thames and the castle is for Hadleigh but is red to signify the residential 'red brick' nature of the district.



'Argent, the letters C and P conjoined vert edged or. In base two bars wavy azure. In sinister chief a castle twin towered gules.'

Thurrock

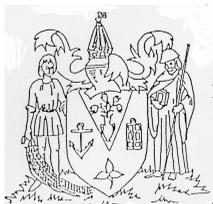
The central blue wavy line represents the Thames and the Galleons depict trading. At the top the ship's propeller signifies ship repair activity with a wheel for industry and agriculture. The Celtic cross at the bottom records the seventh century establishment of the Christian church in this area by St. Cedd. The superimposed Tudor Rose commemorates the visit of Elizabeth I to Tilbury in 1588 to address her troops as the Spanish Armada neared. The albatross on the roped bollard represents voyages to far distant lands. The sea-lion supporter is spattered with droplets representing the oil industry (black), Cement manufacture (white) and Margarine and Soap making (yellow). The Knight of Avelley with his greyhound hunting dog represents the area's historical background.



'Argent on a fesse wavy between in chief a propeller and wheel and in base a Celtic cross azure surmounted by a Tudor Rose, three lymphads of the first.'

Southend

The vase of lilies represents the Priory at Prittlewell which was the centre of the original settlement (Southend was the 'south end' of Prittlewell). Other symbols are emblems of "local" saints. The grid-iron for the church of St. Laurence of Eastwood, the anchor for St. Clement of Leigh and the trefoil for Southend's Holy Trinity church. The naval crown on the crest shows the position by the sea. The fisherman and monk supporters indicate links with the sea and early Christian settlement.



"Azure, on a pile argent between on the dexter an anchor erect, on the sinister a grid-iron and in base a trefoil slipped or, a flower vase issuing therefrom a spray of lilies proper."

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE PROBATE COURT RECORDS

Between 1449 and 1794 Kings College, Cambridge, was permitted to exercise Probate Jurisdiction within the precincts of the College. The wills of members of the College, servants, tradesmen and tenants were proved in its court, which also granted, where appropriate, Letters of Administration. The College retains the relevant archives in a series Ledger Books which have been examined by Nesta Evans in her capacity as General Editor of the British Records Society series of Indexes to Probate Records. By kind permission of the College and the BRS, her extracts are reproduced below.

Dates of Ledger Books

1. 1451-1558	2. 1558-1600.	3. 1600-1618
4. 1618-1642	5. 1642-1658.	6. 1659-1681,
7. 1681-1705	8. 1702-1723.	9. 1723-1751,
10. 1751-1770	11. 1771-1784	12. 1784-179

Ledger Book 1

Roskyn, William, 1449, LB1 f.lr
Caresby, Godewin, 1458, LB1 f.20v
Stok, John, 1458, LB1 f.24v
Boston, William, clericus (clerk), 1473, LB1 f.77r
Savage, John, chaplain of King's College, 1474, LB1 f.78r
Wiche, William, magister, 1475, LB1 f.92v
Bertilmewe, John, Cambridge, 1474, LB1 f.93r
Beche, Richard, 1476, LB1 f.96v
Lovell, John, chaplain of King's College, 1476, LB1 f.96v
Bente, Philip, 1478, BL1 f.105r
Geffrey, John, magister of King' College, 1479, LB1 f.107v
Penne, John, 1504, LB1 f.191v
Smyth, Richard, apothecary, 1504, LB1 f.191v
Argentem, John, Provost of King's College, 1507, LB1 f.212r
Attewell, John, M.A. of King's College, 1508, LB1 f.214r

Wood, Stevyn, 15**, LB1 f.247r [asked to be buried in King's College within the new church]
Rendir, Thomas, priest, 1517, LB1 f.247r
Sawcer, John, M.A., 1517, LB1 f.247v
Sampson, John, priest, 1519, LB1 f.249v
Node, John, clerk of King's College, 1519, LB1 f.249r
Younge, Katheryn, widow, of St Mary in the Market Place, 1510, LB1 f.253v
Welschet (?Melschet), John, Fellow of King's College, 1525 LB1 f.268v
Hacomblen, Robert, D.D., unworthy Provost of King's College 1528, LB1 f.278v
Coole, Robert, Fellow of King's College, 1547, LB1 f.352v
Baker, John, M.A. & Fellow of King's College, to be buried in College chapel, 1554, LB1 f.359r
Atkynson, Dr Richard, Provost of King's College, 1556 LB1 f.369v
Smythe, John, of King's College, 1556, LB1 f.398v
Brassie, Robert, Provost of King's College, to be buried in College Chapel, 1558, LB1 f.405r

Ledger Book 2

Nicholson, Christopher, burgess of Cambridge, 1557, LB2 p.7
Collynson, John, 1559 LB2 p.43
Smythe, George, B.A., 1560, LB2 p.45
Banks, John, tenant of College, 1560, LB2 p.50
Haynes, Joan, widow and tenant of College, 1565/6, LB2 p 127
Richardson, John, tenant of College, 1577, p.232
Lee, Philip, scholar of King's College, 1584, LB2 p.351
Stonarde, John, glover and tenant of College, 1585, LB2 p.375
Waters, Alice, widow, 1587, nuncupative, LB2 p.393
Cotton, John, tailor, GET DATE, LB2 p.521
Asledyn alias Persyvall, John, yeoman and College servant, 1596, LB2 p.621

Ledger Book 3

Beckwhof, James, butcher and servant of King's College, 1600, LB3 p.25
Peere (?), Richard, carpenter, 1601, LB3 p.60
Chace, William, Fellow of King's College, 1603, LB3 p.69
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Editor's Postscript

I would like to thank those members who have sent in contributions for inclusion in this Journal. Although I have one or two items in hand for future issues, please keep up a continuous flow of interesting articles so we can go on reflecting our rich genealogical and heraldic heritage. Naturally, any topics which have an association with the University of Cambridge will be particularly welcome.

I was interested to read a letter in one of the popular family history magazines of which there are now several in circulation. The correspondent was of the opinion that university students ought to devote a proportion of their time to the transcription and indexing of historical documents. I am not quite sure why this group had been specially selected for such a task. Perhaps some of our members would like to respond to this suggestion and explain how they might be able to commit themselves to this additional demand on their time.

Derek Palgrave