

HADSTOCK THROUGH THE CENTURIES



St Botolph's Well, 1910

**BY
P. CROXTON-SMITH**

*The following articles were published in the Hadstock Magazine
between the years 2008 and 2013*

Introduction

Known to everyone in Hadstock as "Crocky", the author of these articles came to work in the village in 1957. An inspired teacher sparked her interest in history, and the subject became a life-long hobby.

This small village in northeast Essex has provided a rewarding focus for Crocky as its history can be traced back to Roman times and there is evidence of Hadstock village life in every era since. The Saxon age proved of particular interest for there is evidence of a church in Hadstock since early Saxon times. Carbon 14 dating of the south wall of the present 11th century building indicates that the earlier church remains on which it stands date from the early to mid-8th century. Possible links with St Botolph and King Cnut provided a fascinating focus for research.

In the mid-sixties, as a PCC member when the church finances were in disarray and funds needed for church repairs, Crocky took on the task of writing a leaflet guide to St. Botolph's Church to sell to visitors and thus her research began. Later, this expanded to encompass the history of Hadstock village life, which led, ultimately, to the publication of these articles in the Hadstock Magazine over a five - year period.

Although, *The Story of Hadstock*, Crocky's book, contains much of the same material, the Hadstock Society's aim here, is to preserve the actual articles. Rick Albrow undertook the mammoth task of assembling and digitising them so that they could be published on the village website. Lorna Mufty assisted with further editing, picture choice and the complex task of indexing, and Richard Dolby with final editing. Rather than presenting the articles in the order in which they appeared at monthly intervals, they have been grouped under various headings for the sake of cohesion. The intention has been to keep the articles intact, but on very rare occasions, repetitive material has been omitted and two articles combined.

Sources

Crocky drew on a variety of resources including evidence produced from local archaeological digs and excavations within the church to discoveries of local documents and those held elsewhere:

A tin box, containing the records kept by Revd. John Addison Carr, including his Census Parochialis of 1792, was discovered in the church tower.

A photocopy of the Bishop of Ely's 1248/49 Survey of the Manor of Hadstock came to light in the village. Robin Harcourt-Williams kindly translated it from the original Latin.

The Domesday Survey (Little Domesday Book).

The Essex Record Office, The Bristol Record Office, Saffron Walden Reference Library and Cambridge University Library all yielded valuable books and documents.

P Morant's History of Essex, kindly lent by George Seaman Turner proved a valuable resource.

Villager's memories were a source of more recent history, in particular those of Reg Wood who made a tape recording of considerable length for Crocky.

Sonia Villiers kindly permitted the use of her painting "Hadstock Fete", whilst other images were taken from Crocky's collection of village photographs recently archived by the Hadstock Society.

Table of Contents

Hadstock through the Centuries	5
Early Hadstock.....	5
Roman Hadstock	6
Saxons and Vikings	6
Hadstock and King Cnut.....	8
The Battle of Assandun.....	8
Hadstock's Fair	9
11 th and 12 th Centuries.....	10
Hadstock in the 11 th and Early 12 th Centuries.	11
Survey Of The Manor Of Hadestoke In 1248/1249	12
13 th Century	17
14 th Century	18
14 th and 15 th Centuries	19
16 th Century.	20
Legacies and Wills From The 16 th Century:.....	21
Court Cases From The 16 th Century	23
Church Records from the 17 th Century.	24
Hadstock Charities 1682.....	25
Agreement between William Stephens and George Stubbings, 6 th April, 1697.....	26
Church Records from the 18 th Century:	27
Customary Encumbrances on the Rector of Hadstock	29
Hadstock at the end of the 18 th Century.....	30
Tithes 1787	31
The Hadstock Riot 1795	32
Hadstock in the 19 th Century.	33
Hadstock – at the end of the 19 th Century.....	34
20 th Century in Hadstock.....	35
Scouting in Hadstock	36
Winter in Hadstock in 1963.....	37
Hadstock Festival, 1970	38
Snippets from Recent history.....	40
Church of St Botolph.....	41
The Story of St Botolph.....	41
The Chancel of St. Botolph's Church.....	43
Church Repairs	44
Early Clergy.....	44
People, Buildings and Places	46
Hadstock Personalities	46
Inflation Since 1810	47
Place Names in Hadstock.....	49
Hadstock Rectory and Glebe Lands	50
Moules Lane	51
Bardsfield.....	52
Sargent's Lane.....	53
Pubs and Publicans	54
Memoirs	55
Memories of Hadstock by Hilda Peck.....	55
A Village School in Cambridgeshire	57
Memories of Hadstock, 1938-1992. Reg Wood.....	59
Memoirs of Bob Morris.....	74

A Life of Service: A Tribute to Dr Fredrick Dawson by Paul Young, a former scout	75
Crocky's Hadstock	77
From the Archives	79
Settlement by Mr. & Mrs. William Eve	79
Carr/ George Free Agreement, 1798	80
Estimate. to make good The dilapidations of the Rectory at Hadstock in Essex.....	81
Parish Census, 1792.....	82
Warrants and Depositions – JA Carr as Magistrate	85
Index.....	88

Hadstock through the Centuries

Early Hadstock

There are signs of human activity in Hadstock from quite early: flint tools have been picked up in several fields but the earliest evidence of people living here dates from the Iron Age. A bronze axe and an arrow have been found but these probably belonged to people hunting in the Walden Forest. Hadstock Wood is the remains of a very old Forest. Iron Age potsherds have been picked up by the Wood. Down by the county boundary with Cambridgeshire, near the river, an Iron Age ring ditch enclosure has been seen on aerial photographs, so people may have been living here by then.

There is a possibility that Hadstock is the place where St. Botolph founded his monastery of Icanho in 654. Quite a lot of mid-Saxon pottery has been found, which is unusual, as it does not last long in the ground. Botolph was famous for his learning and should be credited with introducing the Benedictine rule into England. Benedict Biscop sent his Abbot Coelfrith to Icanho to learn about the Rule. Botolph is thought to have died in about 680. The next Abbot was Aethelheah. Icanho was destroyed by the Great Army of the Danes in 869; the Army was on its way back from Mercia when it destroyed the Fenland monasteries, Ely, Crowland, Medehamsted and Icanho and then went into winter quarters at Thetford (just up the Icknield Way). The Church has evidence of a burnt out earlier building. In the 970s, all that was left of Icanho was a small chantry with one priest. Bishop Aethelwold of Winchester obtained the king's permission to lift Botolph's remains and the relics were distributed between his new monastery at Thorney (dedicated to Botolph), Ely (which got the head) and the royal reliquary at Westminster. In the remains of the burnt-out church under the present one, there is an empty grave space against the east wall of the south transept in the oldest building. Apparently this was a VIP position. Does anyone know of another missing Saint? In 1142, Archbishop Theobald of Canterbury wrote referring to Hadstock as "that place sanctified to religion in the days of the holy Botolph, there at rest", implying that was where he had been buried. Some people say that Ely kept their relics there but these were stolen from Ely itself in about 1090. Hadstock is the only one of more than 64 places with churches dedicated to St. Botolph that has had a royal charter since before the Conquest to hold a Fair upon St. Botolph's Day, 17th June. We have found several Saxon potsherds dating from between 650 and 900. Archaeologists say it shows that people must have been living here, in Hadstock, during that period.



A statue, with serpent on shoulder, which has been linked to a ninth century or earlier church at Hadstock, and which may have a direct connection with St Botolph.

Roman Hadstock

We now go back several hundred years. As there is so much Roman, it will take at least a whole page to itself. If you walk down Barlow Road and then Chalky Road as far as the sharp left and bend, but walk straight on you are in Red Field (remember this name). At the bottom of this field in the bend in the river Granta, a Roman villa was excavated by a member of the Neville family. That site was known as Sunken Church Field as the only buildings of brick or stone known to the Saxons were Churches. Great Chesterford had a Roman garrison and town and aerial photos have shown a track running from there over the airfield and down to the villa, which was next to an old ford in the Granta River. Was the villa perhaps a weekend retreat for a Roman officer? Roman pottery and a few Roman coins (very small change only – no gold!) have been picked up in many fields and gardens.

In October 2005, the Hadstock Society got a grant from the Local Heritage Initiative to carry out an archaeological dig in the two fields between the churchyard and Hadstock Wood. Surface surveys and Geophysical Surveys were carried out. Essex CC Field Archaeology Unit advised and provided Trevor Ennis as Project Officer to guide us. The Dig itself will be another story, but we found that there had probably been a farmstead on or near the area. We found ditches that had been field boundaries and over 730 Roman finds. These included pottery, painted wall and floor tiles, roof tiles and tiles from a hypocaust (under-floor heating system) so it was a fairly high status farmstead. The ditches had been visible in living memory in what were meadows, as the heavy clay could not be ploughed until later 20th Century machinery was available. Old tracks were visible in crop marks and we found traces of them underground.

Since the Dig, we have carried out field walks after ploughing and found many more potsherds etc. Interestingly, the pottery found at the bottom of the old field boundary ditches was mostly 1st and 2nd Century pottery, whereas the pieces picked up on the surface during field walks was from the 3rd and 4th Centuries. Apparently there was a change in method of rubbish disposal. In the first 2 centuries of occupation they chucked everything into the ditches. From the 3rd century they used surface middens so the stuff we find all over the village on the surface is from the later period. What would Health & Safety people say! For the field walks, the area is divided into squares. All the finds are put into bags with the square letter and number, then washed, dried and identified. The Field Unit is plotting out finds in the hope of possibly finding the site of the farmstead (or small villa). One day we may need another Dig. In spite of the difficult farming for primitive implements, there was a lot of activity going on in this area in Roman times. Of course, the top of the hill would have made a good lookout point to watch for the incursions of the Iceni (pronounced Ickeney) tribe led by Queen Boudicca as a branch of the ancient track, the Icknield Way forms our parish/county boundary, and is possibly a reason for the town and garrison in the next parish.

Saxons and Vikings

After the removal of Botolph's relics, Hadstock seems to have continued as a small agricultural community. In 1008, the King Aethelred granted the monks of Ely two hides (about 240 acres) of land in Hadstock, plus land at Littlebury and Linton. It looks as though the poor land here was thrown in when Ely wanted to buy the much richer 17 cassati of land in the other two places.

In 1016, Cnut led his Danes raiding up into Mercia and on his way back, laden with plunder, was cut off by Edmund Ironside and the Saxon army at a place called Assandun. The ensuing battle resulted in the defeat of the Saxons who fled almost certainly down the Icknield Way. Cnut stopped to bury all the dead and set off in pursuit, catching up with Edmund at Deerhurst in Gloucestershire – straight down the Icknield Way, turn right for Aylesbury and down the ancient tracks straight to Deerhurst. They reached agreement and Cnut became king when Edmund died soon after.

Where was Assandun?

Ashingdon, south of the R. Crouch, has claimed to be it but its Domesday name was Nesenduna (1086). The only contemporary chronicler, the Encomiast – a priest at the court of Queen Emma who was married first to the Saxon king and then to Cnut, defines the name as “Aescenduna, or as we Latinists say Mons fraxinorum” i.e. the hill of the Ash Trees. The ash tree is a native of alkaline soils as in this area (pH 7.6) where they grow like weeds. The soil at Ashingdon is acid London clay, and the ash will grow if planted, but is not natural there.

After the Battle, the monks of Ely, who had brought holy relics in support, carried the bodies of the Bishop of Lincoln and the Abbot of Thorney, who had the misfortune to be killed, back to Ely on their way back to be buried. A walk of some 25 miles is possible that afternoon but another 40 miles from Ashingdon is unlikely.

In 1863, when the railway cutting was dug through Red Field a very large number of skeletons were dug up. Alas, we can find no trace of them to get any dating done as archaeology was in its infancy. Just below Red Field there was a ford through the river. An army laden with plunder would cross there from the narrow valley from Cambridge on to a more open area suitable for a battle. The army would have been seen from the top of our hill and the Saxons could go down the Red Field to cut them off.

Another chronicler says Cnut was returning towards his ships using the Latin “ad”. A Victorian historian interpreted this as actually reaching his ships and claimed that the battle must have been as Ashingdon but “ad” means movement towards and not arrival at. Also Cnut was a clever general and good at getting his troops away so why would he go round south of the Crouch (where his ships were supposed to await him) and not board them and get away? If Cnut was coming back from Mercia, here is a good place to cut him off – a good lookout from our hill and old tracks for Edmund to get here quickly. It is also recorded that the men of Cambridgeshire and East Anglia suffered very heavily in the battle. It was Ely that provided the support of Holy Relics. In the Ashingdon area, there were other monasteries much nearer than Ely.



Re-enactment of the Battle, Ashdon, September 2016

For about 80 years in the early 11th C, Hadstock was known as Cadenho. Ho is the end of a ridge or spur of land, which we certainly are. The Caden has been interpreted as the dative case of someone called Cada, but this name is not known only guessed. There is an early church word "cadent" meaning "the fallen" so a name The Hill of the Fallen seems possible. As names were taken down from the spoken word, I cannot see a native of Essex carefully enunciating Cadentho. I am sure it came out as Caden'ho, just as Bristol is always pronounced Brissol by Bristolians.

By about 1100 the village had become Hadestock. Hade probably from Hadda, a known name: the stock can mean an outlying farm or a holy place; I suspect the latter for us.

Hadstock and King Cnut

There is a strong case in favour of our present Church being the Minster built by King Cnut to commemorate all those killed (both Saxon and Dane) at the Battle of Assandun in 1016, and dedicated in 1020 in the presence of the Archbishop of York and all the important people of the time. The first priest was Stigand who later became Bishop of Elmham and then Archbishop of Canterbury. He was certainly around in this area as he was a great friend of Thurstan of Ashdon and Wimbish, (witnessed his will and inherited land).

Our Church certainly dates from about that time and was, and still is, a Royal Church. Only the king could build on that scale (the Saxon Chancel was about 2 feet longer than the Victorian one). A place already dedicated to St. Botolph (Patron Saint of Seamen and Travellers) would appeal to Cnut, a great traveller. The Victorian historian, Freeman, said the Battle must have been at Ashingdon, taking a phrase from Florence of Worcester's Chronicle to mean that Cnut got back to his ships so the site must have been by the sea, but the Latin word "ad" means "movement towards" and not "arrival at". According to the Encomium Emmae Reginae, Cnut had raided up into Mercia and was on his way back laden with plunder when the Saxon army coming up from London cut him off so the Danes had to fight. The author was a priest in the household of Queen Emma (married first to the Saxon King Aethelred and then to Cnut) so he must have been able to speak to some of those who fought at Assandun. The Encomiast carefully defines the site as Aescenduna (= hill of the ash trees) and goes on "as we latinists say, mons fraxinorum" (hill of the ash trees). The ash is native to alkaline soils like ours with pH 7.6; it will grow elsewhere but was not found naturally on the acid soils like the London clay at Ashingdon.

The Book of Ely describes how the monks of Ely carried holy relics to the Battle and afterwards carried back to Ely that night the bodies of the Bishop of Lincoln and the Abbot of Thorney who were slain. Hadstock to Ely is a possible walk of some 25 miles (cottagers in 1249 had carrying duties on foot to Ely several times a year), but another 40+ miles from Ashingdon? I don't think so! In 1863 when a deep cutting was dug through Red (= battle site) Field for the Linton-Bartlow railway line, a lot of skeletons were dug up.

The Battle of Assandun

On 18th October, 1016, Cnut with his army of Danes was returning from plundering Mercia when he was met by King Edmund Ironside, son of Aethelred II (The Unready) leading the Saxons at Assandun or Aescenduna (Hill of the Ash Trees). There is good reason to believe that the ensuing battle took place on Red Field (down Chalky Road between it and the river). Edmund was defeated and fled down the Icknield Way and across to Deerhurst in Gloucestershire. Cnut paused to bury all the dead and then followed Edmund the next day. At Deerhurst, they agreed that when Edmund died, Cnut would succeed him as King of Wessex. Edmund was dead by the end of November and so Cnut became King of most of England. He built a Church in memory of the dead of both sides; it

was dedicated in 1020 by the Archbishop of York, in the presence of the King and all the nobles.



Banners created by Hadstock Villagers in 2016 to celebrate the millennium of the Battle of Assandun

Hadstock's Fair

Before the Norman Conquest in 1066, a Saxon King had granted Hadstock the right to hold a Fair on St. Botolph's Day, 17th June. William I or II in 1087 handed over the rights to the Fair to the Monastery at Ely. This enabled the monks to put in a bailiff or steward to collect rents from traders and meant that there was some revenue from a poor village. As the King needed to increase his revenues, he decreed that when there was an interregnum between Bishops, the revenue would go to the Royal Treasury. In the early 12th Century, there were some quite long interregnums! Henry II issued a charter confirming that right (and also granting a local market each week on a Wednesday - another way to raise cash).

In 1249, Hadstock could only pay £5.15 shillings and 5 1/2 pence a year in rents (of which 10 shillings came from each of the 2 millers for the farm of the watermills), plus 56 hens and 256 eggs! Extra was still needed. Of all the places with a Church dedicated to St. Botolph (over 65), Hadstock is the only one with an annual Fair in his name, which is another reason to believe that Botolph may have had his monastery here.

In the 17th Century, the villagers were in trouble for holding the Fair on St. Botolph's Day when that happened to be a Sunday. The part of the Icknield Way, which forms the County boundary, is known as Catch Foal Lane, which sounds as though it was part of the way along which people drove their horses to the Fair. The Fair continued, still mainly as a Horse Fair until the late 1890s, when the Rector, the Rev. Francis E. Smith, obtained an order for its closure on grounds of "immorality". Apparently, young villagers would adjourn to Hadstock Wood afterwards! There is a copy of Smith's rather vitriolic sermon on the subject.

By the mid-1950s the Church was in a very dilapidated state. An occasional summer Fete was held to try to raise money for repairs. By 1965, the village had had a few problems and the need for repairs was becoming very urgent. The PCC decided to embark on a programme of fund-raising for its restoration. A few small Fetes had been held but we decided to make it a major village annual event and (partly to spite Francis Smith) the Saturday nearest to St. Botolph's Day was selected. On the only occasions when we moved the date, we got soaked, as it poured with rain nearly all day. For the first years of the restoration programme, all the proceeds went to the Church Restoration but later it was decided to split the cash between the Church and the Village Hall. In its first years, the revived "Fair" used to raise about £150. The amount has steadily risen until in 2007 we raised £6,000 - a remarkable

achievement for a village population of only 264 adults. A Grade 1 Listed Saxon Church has a continual need for repair and maintenance and over the last 40 years, the villagers have raised and spent more than £300,000 to keep a much-loved building going.



Hadstock Fete. Painting by Hadstock artist, Sonia Villiers

11th and 12th Centuries

In 1020, Cnut, with Archbishop of York and all the nobility, dedicated a Church in memory of those slain on both sides and installed his priest Stigand as the first incumbent. Stigand was certainly busy in this area; he witnessed the will of his great friend Thurstan of Wimbish and Ashdon (two neighbouring villages). Cnut granted four days food rent from Cadenho to the monks of Ely. Most of the present Church dates from about that time and it is still a royal church. Edward the Confessor took the revenues of royal churches to pay his Chancery Clerks and this continued until the reformation. Stigand later became Bishop of Elmham and then, for a short time, Bishop of Ely, then Archbishop of Canterbury until kicked out by the Conqueror.

In the Domesday Survey of 1086, Cadenho had two hides belonging to Ely, plus woodland. In 1097, Ranulph Flambard arranged a charter granting for the “lights of the monastery of Ely, the present Church with the burial ground of the village and everything whatever belonging to Saint Botulph with his Feast”. We have found nothing to show that anything other than basic farming was carried on here until later in the 12th and 13th Centuries. The manor and church belonged to Ely but the parsons of Hadstock were still the King’s Chancery Clerks busy witnessing royal charters while a curate carried out their duties, living on the produce of the glebe lands and tithes. In 1129, Henry I granted Ely the right to hold a weekly market on Wednesdays and confirmed the annual Fair upon St. Botolph’s Day “as it was in the day King Edward was alive and dead” (this means the Fair was originally granted before the Conquest in 1066). The market was for Ely’s local manors and would enable them to get more income by charging fees to stallholders etc. The main area market at that time was in Saffron Walden. Hadstock never had enough wealth for Ely to be charged knight’s fees and have to provide the King with a knight when needed.

Archbishop Theobald of Canterbury complained that Hadstock and its old Church had been neglected by its owners and should be repaired. Understandable really as the Saxons would not be too keen on a memorial to a major defeat and the Normans could not care less about Assandun, although William of Malmesbury did mention that the Church was by then (1140s) an ordinary church in the care of a parish priest. The Normans also were not very keen on Saxon saints as they might be foci for disaffection. From the late 12th C onwards, Ely did repair the Church but on the cheap, using clunch and

not Barnack stone for repairs to archways, new windows and for the 14th-15th C Tower. Ely was pardoned for considerable assarts from the Forest by Richard I and by King John. Several hundred acres were added to the parish in that period. If the Bishop of Ely fell out with the monarch, the Church was taken back into royal hands. Conveniently, during an interregnum, the King collared the revenues (there were quite a few interregnums!). Hadstock continued as a rather poor village, with mostly agricultural labourers and the tradesmen such as blacksmith, plumbers, tailors, bakers, etc. necessary for the inhabitants.

Hadstock in the 11th and Early 12th Centuries.

Cadenho is the name for Hadstock only from about 1020 when Cnut granted four days food rent to the monks of Ely from his Manor, until 1100. After that it became Hadestoc. The only exception we know is Aethelred's charter granting 2 cassati of land at Cadenho to Ely with two other estates for 9 pounds of gold, but this charter is only available in a much later copy. There is a charter of Edward the Confessor which refers to Hadstock but this is thought to be a fake (possibly based on fact) which the monks concocted to persuade William the Conqueror that all the lands they held really were theirs although Norman barons had pinched quite a few. William did not accept their efforts.

The monks of Ely did not possess the Church here until it was granted to them in 1087 by William I or II, when Ranulph Flambard, a royal chaplain, was put in charge of the temporalities of Ely because of the incapacity of Abbot Simeon. The Charter lists the allowances for clothing and food for the monastery and "for the lights of the monastery, the present church with the burial ground of the village and everything whatever belonging to Saint Botulph, with his Feast". Before this, Ely only had the two hides (or Cnut's food rent) until and including the Domesday Survey.

Our Church was a royal Minster because of its size and historical records. In spite of a spate of Church building, a notable feature of the reign of Edward the Confessor is the annexation of royal minsters as endowments for his household chaplains (who later were known as Chancery Clerks). As most of the "parsons of Hadstock" from the 13th Century to the late 15th were Chancery clerks, appearing as witnesses to Charters etc. in the published Rolls, this seems to have happened here. 1080-1120 seems to have seen a rapid decline in community life and in the pastoral importance of minsters. The local parish priests were expected to exist on Church Scot and tithes. We have recorded Henry the chaplain, or Richard the clerk in the 1249 survey of the Manor of Hadstock etc. None are called the "parson of Hadstock".

Warwick Rodwell (1992) considers the church of Assandun was just a small mortuary chapel with one priest and postulates that, after Cnut's death it was left to decay and may have been in Old Church Field in Ashdon. But the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is translated as "a Minster of stone and mortar" and the Archbishop, bishops and many great lords were present at its consecration. A small chapel?? Also William of Malmesbury, writing in about 1125, says "it is now by report an ordinary church in the care of a parish priest". Old Church Field is in the lane leading to Newenham Hall farm and at Domesday until at least 1346, Newenham was a separate manor from Ashdon under different ownership, and may have had its own church. Five manors eventually combined to form the modern village of Ashdon. None of them were royal manors, but came under Norman lords. Hadstock was always a royal manor, which was granted to Ely at times, and its parsons were royal clerks.

The Church must have been built by the King or by Ely as no-one else was associated with Hadstock until the Reformation. Ely had no knight's fees attached to Hadstock. It looks as though that King must have been Cnut. Edward the Confessor was more Norman than Saxon and, although he built Westminster, seems to have had no interest other than financial in the minsters. The Normans suspected possible subversion and seem to have made a point of reducing the importance of Saxon

saints. Botolph, I suspect, only came into Flambard's calculations with regard to possible revenues from the Fair - for the monastery and for the king's treasury. Henry I granted a market on Wednesdays for probably the same reasons. Apart from food rent, Hadstock would not provide much revenue for monks or monarch - a heavy clay soil and only 2 hides until Richard I granted the Bishops pardons for 160 acres of assarts from the Walden Forest. One can understand the Saxon monks not wishing to continue the memory of Assandun, a major defeat in their eyes. For the Normans, there was no financial advantage or interest in a Minster commemorating Assandun.

From the misrule of Abbot Wulfric 1052 until the Conquest, nothing is likely to have been built here. After the Conquest, the Norman kings had no interest in Assandun or Botolph and Ely was in trouble. Much of their estates were taken over by Norman lords and from 1069-1071, William I besieged Ely because Hereward and his rebel Saxons had taken shelter in the Isle. After this, Ely was involved in a series of land pleas to regain some of its estates and income and certainly could not have built a large church. Leading up to the Domesday Survey, the King ordered a full Inquisition into Ely's properties. By this time Ely held only a quarter of the lands it had held before 1066. In 1087, when Flambard reorganised the estates, his only objective seems to have been a cash return: Hadstock was poor land but Flambard saw he could get the dues from the Fairs and later, by about 1120's, revenue from a weekly market as well. During vacancies in the Abbacy and after 1109, the Bishopric, all revenues went to the king's treasury. Assandun memorial church would have been only a liability but there was a possibility of profit from Botolph, including increased taxation for the King.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records several great storms: "1032, Here in this year appeared that wild-fire [lightning] such that no man remembered before and it did damage everywhere in many places. 1039, Here came the great gale."

Perhaps the minster and or its door were damaged during one of those storms and the present North Door was made for the new position. Dendrochronology dates the felling of its oak tree to 1035 or a little later. Although some experts say Hadstock cannot have been built before 1060, I cannot see that it can have been built after Cnut's reign or repaired after Stigand left to become Bishop of Elmham in 1042. Stigand was a royal chaplain with access to the Court, first to Cnut and then to Harthacnut via his mother Emma; he was a pushy character and would probably have got repairs done by the monarch. Later kings did not have had the same interest in the Minster. In 1144, Archbishop Theobald of Canterbury, after referring to Botolph and Hadstock, says that the old Church has suffered from the neglect of its possessors and should be repaired. This looks like the first chance it had of getting major repairs done since the accession of Edward the Confessor.



The North door, the oldest working church door in the UK

Survey Of The Manor Of Hadestoke In 1248/1249

The following is from the Survey of the Manor of Hadestoke carried out in 1248-9 for the Bishop of Ely, who then held the Manor and advowson of the Church. The original was in Latin and has been translated by Robin Harcourt- Williams, archivist at Hatfield House.

Inquisition taken by Richard Hert, Walter Kerman, Robert son of Peter, Henry son of Peter, Silvester son of Henry, Nicholas son of Sigar, Roger le tyneker, Henry son of Andrew, Robert Canun, Michael son of Alexander, Richard Rois and Nigel son of Godfrey.

This manor is in the county of Essex and in the hundred of Freshwell. The advowson of the church and right of presentation belong to the Bishop of Ely and it is in the diocese of London.

The demesne of this manor is distinguished thus: that is to say, in the field called Poteschalefeld 183 1/2 acres; in the field opposite Depholm 50 acres; in the field of Almeresfeld 60 acres; in the field of Hales 7 1/2 acres; in Beristockyng 24 acres; in the field which is called Deneforlong 40 acres; in the field which is called Asbrede 15 acres; in the field which is called Calvescroft 8 acres; in the field of Wytheresmix 4 acres; in Dedestockyng 6 1/2 acres; in the field which is called Anzeristokyng and Apelton 34 acres; in the field which is called Westfelde 141 acres; in the field abutting on Lyntonweye 5 acres; in the field of Haleshull 15 1/2 acres; in Staindelf 36 acres. The sum total of profit-yielding arable land is 700 acres, by the lesser hundred, and by the perch of 16 1/2 feet, which can be worked with ploughs according to the custom of the vill, whereby each plough with 4 plough beasts has 4 oxen.

Of meadow fit for mowing: in Stanmedwe 3 acres; in Wilwese 3 acres; in Depholm 4 1/2 acres. Total 10 1/2 acres.

Of pasture, that is to say in Frithocholt 18 acres which the lord will have separately from the Purification until Lammas and thereafter they will be in common. Total 18 acres.

Of wood there, by estimation 44 acres. Item they may graze there 6 store cows and 1 bull freely, 30 pigs and 1 boar freely, 500 sheep, by the greater hundred, together with the sheep of the customary tenants which should lie in the lord's fold.

Of fisheries, that is to say, Mabilia de Lenna holds Glodwer' and Neuewere near Ely and Stunteneye and she pays 10 shillings yearly in equal portions.

Of free tenants. Evorard Molend' (Miller) holds a watermill with 10 acres adjoining it for 20 shillings in equal portions. And he should find one man for each boon-work at harvest and he should come with 4 yokes at ploughing time.

Silvester son of Henry Molend' holds 20 acres for 4 shillings in equal portions. And he shall cultivate one rood each Monday from Michaelmas until Christmas, unless a solemn feast should prevent it, and similarly one rood each Monday from the Purification until Easter, and similarly each Monday from the feast of the Holy Trinity until Lammas. And he should come with 5 yokes at Ploughing time. And he should find two men for each boon-work at harvest, with food provided by the lord. And this land was subject to labour service at one time. The same Silvester holds a house with one acre of land for 12 pence in equal portions. And he should find one man for each boon-work.

Wymark Matilda & Annora, daughter and heir of Ralph de Breninge, hold 20 acres of land which make half a virgate for 5 shillings in equal portions. And they should come with 5 yokes at ploughing time, with food provided by the lord. And they should find two reapers for the great boon-work of ale at harvest, and one man, with food provided by the lord, to see that the other two work well. And they shall give tallage, with the customary tenants written below.

Michael son of Alexander holds one croft which holds 4 acres for 12 pence in equal portions. The same man holds 5 acres for 20 pence in equal portions. And he should find one reaper for each boon-work at harvest. And he will give tallage, with the customary tenants. And if it should be necessary to make distraint outside the vill, then he should find a man to carry that out, that is to say at Brokeshened or a similar place. And he will help at haymaking. And he should come with 5 yokes at ploughing time, with food provided by the lord.

Henry son of Peter holds 4 acres of land for 21 pence. And he should do all the other things in the same way as the said Michael son of Alexander.

Richard son of Peter holds a house and 2 1/2 acres for 7 1/2 pence in equal portions.

Henry the Chaplain holds 2 1/2 acres for 4 1/2 pence in equal portions.

[the curate in charge of the parish at the same time as the Parson was one of the royal Chancery clerks.]

William de Columbario [of the Dovecote] holds at farm one watermill which is called Hadestokemilne with a house and 10 acres of land adjoining it for 40 shillings a year in equal portions for as long as it may please the lord. And he should do all the other things in the same way as the aforesaid Michael son of Alexander.

Of the customary and rent-paying tenants:

Robert son of Peter holds half a virgate of land, which consists of 20 acres and one grove for 5 shillings and 10 pence in equal portions. Moreover at the feast of St. Michael he gives one halfpenny more.

Richard Algor holds 4 acres for 12 pence in equal portions. And he gives one hen at Christmas and 5 eggs at Easter. And he should come with 5 yokes at ploughing time, with food provided by the lord. And he will help at haymaking. And he should find one man for each boon-work at harvest. And he gives tallage.

William Plumbator (the plumber) holds half an acre of land for 6 pence in equal portions. [i.e. a worker in lead, not plumber as we know it]

William son of Geoffrey holds half an acre for 6 pence in equal portions.

Hugo le tyncker holds 4 acres for 12 pence in equal portions. The same holds half an acre for 4 pence in equal portions. And he gives one hen at Christmas and 5 eggs at Easter.

Richard Plumbator holds half an acre of land for 6 pence in equal portions. And he gives one hen at Christmas and 5 eggs at Easter. And he will help at haymaking. And he should find one man for each boon-work at harvest.

Edith daughter of Ranulph holds half an acre of land in the same way.

Robert son of Henry Elene holds half an acre in the same way.

John le Buk holds one acre for 12 pence in equal portions. And he gives one hen at Christmas and 5 eggs at Easter. And he will help at haymaking. And he should find one man for each boon-work at harvest. And he will give tallage.

Richard Hert holds one acre and one rood for 14 pence in equal portions. And he gives one hen at Christmas and 5 eggs at Easter. And he will help at haymaking. And he should find one man for each boon-work at harvest. And he should come with 5 yokes at ploughing time. And he gives tallage.

Henry the Chaplain holds one acre for 12 pence in equal portions. And he gives one hen at Christmas and 5 eggs at Easter. And he will help at haymaking. And he should find one man for each boon-work at harvest. And he gives tallage.

The same John Buc also holds three acres for 20 pence in equal portions. And he gives one hen at Christmas and 5 eggs at Easter. And he should come with 5 yokes at ploughing time. And he will

help at haymaking. And he should find one man for each boon-work at harvest. And he gives tallage.

Dionysia the relict of Matthew the smith holds 10 acres for 2 shillings and 6 pence in equal portions. And she gives one hen at Christmas and 5 eggs at Easter. And she should come with 5 yokes at ploughing time. And she will help at haymaking. And she should find one man for each boon-work at harvest. And she gives tallage.

Cecilia who was the wife of Henry holds 10 acres for 3 shillings and 4 pence in equal portions. The same woman holds half an acre with a house for 6 pence in equal portions. And she will give tallage for these two pieces of land, along with all other services which she performs in respect of her other customary lands.

Peter the son of Nigel holds 4 acres of land for 12 pence. And he will give tallage according to his share, like the aforesaid Cecilia.

Alice the relict of Philip holds 1 1/2 acres for 6 pence in equal portions. And she will give tallage according to her share, like the aforesaid Cecilia.

Peter the smith holds a plot of ground on which stands a smithy for 4 pence in equal portions.

Agatha who was the wife of Robert Romy holds 2 acres for 8 pence in equal portions. And it should be known that if she keeps the lord's plough; then she will be quit of the aforesaid 8 pence.

Walter Durant holds 2 acres of land in the same way.

Walter Godman holds 2 acres of land in the same way.

William Lefchild holds 2 acres for 8 pence in equal portions in the same way. But if he looks after the fold, then he will be quit of the aforesaid 8 pence.

Of the customs relating to lands which are undoubtedly subject to labour-service:

Roger le tynckere holds half a virgate of land, which consists of 20 acres and he gives one hen at Christmas and 10 eggs at Easter. And each week throughout the whole year he owes three day-works; that is to say, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, except during the 12 days of Christmas, the weeks of Easter and Pentecost, and except on solemn festivals if they occur on those working days. And be it known that he shall plough one rood every Monday between Michaelmas and Christmas, and one rood every Monday between the Purification and Easter, and one rood every Monday between the feast of Holy Trinity and Lammas, provided that no such feast shall prevent it (as aforesaid). And for each rood he will be quit of one day-work. And he should come with 5 yokes at ploughing time, with food provided by the lord.

[Roger le tynckere's duties continued. Note some of the distances covered by his "carrying duties" carrying up to 6 bushels of oats.]

And he should find 3 reapers for the great boon-work of ale at harvest, with food provided by the lord, and 2 men for each of the other two harvest boon-works. And he will help with one man, a horse and a cart if the work should be for one day, or two for carting grain at harvest, with food provided by the lord. And he will perform one carrying-service every second week from Michaelmas until Lammas, as far as Ditton, Cambridge or "Hornigesy", or to similar manors, with half a quarter

of wheat or of barley or of beans or of peas or 6 bushels of oats, without its being reckoned as a day-work. His sheep will lie in the lord's fold. And it should be known that for one work he should thresh 24 sheaves of wheat or rye, 30 sheaves of barley or beans or peas, or 40 sheaves of oats. And for one work he should dig one perch of new ditch 5 feet wide and 5 feet deep, or 1 1/2 perches of existing ditch for one work. And for one work he should harrow the whole day. And for this he should have two fistfuls of oats before lunch and one fistful after lunch. And for one work he should hoe for the whole day. And in the case of other unspecified works he shall work from day-break until noon for one day-work. And he should mow the meadow in common with his fellows and load and prepare the hay without its being reckoned as a day-work. But for this he and his fellows should have half a quarter of wheat and one sheep or 10 pence and one cheese. And he should have as much as he can cut with his scythe. And if it is a day-work he will convey three cartloads of hay from the meadow to the court for one work. Also he will reap half an acre of wheat or rye or oats or one rood and a half of barley or beans or peas and will bind them and cart them for one work. And twice a year he will help to carry the lord's fold from one field to another, without its being reckoned as a day-work. And he will give merchet for his daughter, and tallage, and suit of mill, and heriot, that is to say 32 pence. Nor may he sell his poultry or meat on his own account without the licence of the lord's bailiff, until he shall know whether the lord wishes to buy it or not. Also he should mow 100 sheaves of trimmings of timber and bind them and cart them for one work. Also he should cut two bundles of faggots and clean them in the wood and convey them to the court for one work, or cut three bundles of fencing for one work and similarly carry them either to the court or to the field which is to be fenced. And it should be known that if he should be sick at harvest-time for 15 days or longer, then he should be quit for 15 of his day-works and no more. But if he should be sick at any other time before harvest-time for one month, or longer, then he shall be quit for one month of his day-works and no more. Nevertheless he should do his ploughing and if he should be sick for less time than one month, then he should be quit of his day-works for such time as he has been sick, saving that the ploughing must always be done for the lord; and similarly at harvest-time. And be it known that he and all the other customary and rent-paying tenants who give hens should have woodright ("Woderith de Bosco").

Robert son of Peter holds half a virgate of land in the same way. Richard son of Henry holds 20 acres of land in the same way. William son of Adam holds 20 acres of land in the same way. Justitia the widow holds 20 acres in the same way.

Henry Andrew and Avicia the widow hold 20 acres in the same but they give one hen more. John Algor and William Hervei hold 20 acres in the same way but one hen more.

[merchet - payment to Lord on marriage of daughter; heriot - payment due on death]

Agatha the relict of Robert Romy' holds 20 acres in the same way but she will keep the lord's plough for half of that land. And for the two acres which are placed above against her name, 3 pence, but she gives one hen more.

Cecilia the relict of Henry holds 20 acres in the same but she should keep the lord's fold for half of that land, like William Lefchild who is written below. And she gives one hen for one house more.

Walter Durant and William Lefchild hold 20 acres of land in the same way but for his part Walter will keep the lord's plough and for the 2 acres which are placed above against his name, 3 pence. And the aforesaid William Lefchild for his part will keep the lord's plough or alternatively ("indifferenter") he will look after the lord's fold and for the 2 acres which are placed above his name, 3 pence. And for this he will have one rood of barley which is called Dungrode and one fleece and one markynglomb. Also they give one hen more.

Of the cottagers in Hadstock:

William Plumbator holds one piece of cottage land, which consists of one acre, with a house and he gives one hen at Christmas and 5 eggs at Easter. And he owes one day-work every week from Michaelmas until Lammas, except during the 12 days of Christmas and the weeks of Easter and Pentecost, and except for all days of solemn festivals if they should occur on his working day, which is Monday; and from Lammas until Michaelmas he owes one and a half day-works every week, that is to say on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, except on days of solemn festivals, as above. And he will thresh, hoe and work in the meadow and perform after unspecified day-works, as above from daybreak until noon for one day-work. But when he is threshing he will have one hay-rake for each task and, like the others, he reaps all types of grain for one task. And he will do carrying-work on foot like his neighbours, whether a short distance or far: short is to Ditton, Haddam, Balesham and similar manors. Long is to Ely or to similar manors but no further. And this twice a year with the help of his fellow tenants. And he gives tallage and heriot according to his portion. And he owes suit of mill and all his sheep will lie in the lord's fold. And it should be known that he should look after the lord's meadow from the hour of noon on St. Botolph's Eve until vespers on St. Botolph's Day, without any food allowance and without its being reckoned as a day-work. But he will have a halfpenny from the lord's treasury. And if any damage should be done to the meadow at that time he will rectify it for the lord. And if he is sick at harvest-time or before harvest, as is said above of the customary tenants who hold half a virgate, then he will be quit of his day-works like the customary tenants in the way said above.

Adam le masun holds in the same way one piece of cottage land, which consists of one acre, with a house. Reginald Carpenter, Ralph Cavel, Christiana the relict of William, Richard Chinne, Roysia Makeles, Alice the relict of Philip all hold one piece of cottage land in the same way. The same Roysia holds one house for which she should place thieves in the stocks at the time of St. Botolph's Fair.

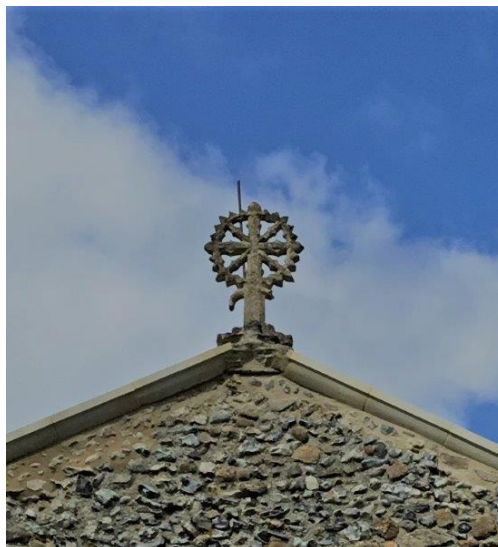
Sum of all the rents per annum: 5 pounds 15 shillings and 5 1/2 pence with the rent of the fisheries of Glower' and Neuwere near Ely and Stunteney; that is to say, for the term of St. Michael 28 shillings and 11 1/2 pence; for the term of St. Andrew 28 shillings and 10 pence; for the term of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary 28 shillings and 10 pence; for the term of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist 28 shillings and 10 pence. Sum of the rents of hens per annum: 56 for the term of Christmas. Sum of the rents of eggs at Easter: 265 by the greater hundred. Sum of the rent of day-works: 3730 day-works by the lesser hundred. Of new rent: from Robert son of Henry of Hadestok, then clerk of the liberty, 3 shillings and 2 pence quarterly.

13th Century

By halfway through the 13th Century, the story of Hadstock gets more interesting as we start to learn peoples' names and a bit more about them. In 1248-9, a group of villagers took an inquisition of the manor for the Bishop of Ely, who then held the manor and the Church and Living from the king. They included free tenants, owing rents and some duties, and cottagers who were bound to the Lord of the Manor: Walter Kerman, Michael son of Alexander, Henry son of Peter, Robert son of Peter, Richard Hert, Silvester son of Henry, Nicholas son of Segar, Roger le Tyneker [tinker], Robert Canun, Richard Rois and Nigel, son of Godfrey. Surnames are starting to occur as well as occupations and their fathers' names. Other names are found such as Moland [Miller], Plumbator [plumber – in those days = a worker in lead], Buc [Buck] and Smith. The clergyman was Henry the Chaplain, who paid rent for extra land and was probably the curate-in-charge living off the Tithes and the Glebe Farm.

Some left the village to make their fortunes in London. Augustine de Hadstock became a fishmonger selling large quantities of herrings to the royal court. His sons Richard and Simon followed in his footsteps. Poor Augustine came to a very sad end. In 1266 he joined Simon de Montfort's troops for the Battle of Lewes. On 14th May he was captured and put with other prisoners in the royal baggage train. This was over-run by de Montfort's men and most of the prisoners, including Augustine, were killed before the troops realised they were their own men. This must be one of the hazards of a civil war. His sons survived. In 1258 Richard was deputy Sheriff of London. Simon became Sheriff in 1266. Both continued to supply the court with herrings.

Another villager who achieved success was John Segyn. In 1251, John was a villain on one of Ely's manors. By 1261, he had worked his way up and bought one messuage (house with buildings and land) and 60 acres in Hadstock and held it as his own Manor. With singular lack of imagination, his descendants all seem to have been John Segyn. In 1375, a John Segyn owed £100 to John de Sleaford, clerk. In 1382, a John Segyn was released from Newgate prison after payment of £48 to clear his debts. In 1594, another John Segyn witnessed a Will for his neighbour in Hadstock. The Lordship of Segyn's Manor is now held by the Earl of Aylesford and, the name is remembered by Siggins Lane (behind Lower Farm) which goes through the old lands which were called Great Siggins, Four-Acre Siggins, Little Siggins etc., now all one field owned by the Bartlow Estate. Other Hadstock men were engaged in trading. In 1274, Nicholas Converssun of Hadestock and William of Hadestock, with others acknowledge that they owe the merchants of Luca 1200 marks. There is no record to show whether they paid up. In 1296 Master Peter de Askern witnessed a Charter and is the first definitely listed as "parson of Hadstock". He was one of the Chancery Clerks who were granted the endowments of the parish, leaving a curate to carry out the duties and live on the Glebe farm and the Tithes (as started by Edward the Confessor). The list of parsons is complete from here to the present day.



Finial cross on the gable of the South
Transept of St Botolph's Church

14th Century

Ely began to repair the Church, possibly following damage after the fall of a central, probably wooden, Tower. The North Transept arch had been rebuilt and now work started on building the West Tower, and repairing the South Transept and putting larger windows in. Bishop Ralph of Ely died in 1302 and there is an account for the issue of Ely's lands, the revenues of which went to the King during the vacancy.

Hadstock's rents of Assize came to 44 shillings: for pasture round the edge of Almersfield and Beristocking, 1s. 9d. round West Field, 1s. 6d, For pasture in "g.d.scroft" and Banton 6s. 8d; mill corn 5s. 11 ¼ d.

Fines of Pleas and requisites of the Manor Court - 10s. 9d. and 34s. 5¼ d. from tolls, stallages and costs of the Fair of St. Botolph. Total receipts £10.12s.5 ¾d

Total expenses came to £7. 16s. 0 ¼ d, including Fair expenses – steward for 3 days, 7 hours, and stallage 15s. 8d; to 8 cottars for guarding the meadow for the time of the Fair 4d., expenses of the King's sub-escheator for taking seisin of the Manor 1. 2d.

Works of customaries i.e. 21 virgaters and 8 cottars – 17 weeks at 3 marks per week. Customaries quite of 74 works for making an appearance on the day of dedication of the Church.

There is more news of people. In 1309, Emma de Hadstock was admitted as a nun to the Convent in Cheshunt. In 1311, William Achard succeeded Peter de Askern as Parson of Hadstock and was followed in 1313 by Robert de Perham. In November 1338, Robert exchanged livings with Gilbert de Chishill, Rector of Merton. On 13th June 1344, Master Johannes de Botomer was presented to the living of Hadstock by Nicholas de Cambridge, Vicar General to the Bishop of Ely. Johannes may have succumbed to the Black Death and was followed on 4th August 1349, by Henry de Shankton, presented by the Prior of Ely. These parsons were all Chancery clerks, busy with the Royal Court as their names appear as witnesses to Charters. Curates did the parish work

In 1345, Thomas de Lisle became Bishop of Ely – a disgraceful prelate always stirring up trouble! He had a feud with a merchant Richard Spynk and with various henchmen, besieged various properties belonging to Spynk in Norfolk. In the 1350s, Thomas de Lisle was charged with theft, extortion, receiving stolen goods, abduction, arson, murder, assaults, and cattle rustling against the King's cousin Blanche de Wake and against John Danyell.

Our parson Henry de Shankton was among the Bishop's men charged in 1354 with burning the Lady Blanche's house at Colne Huntingdon, and straw to the value of 10 shillings. He was in trouble again in 1362 when he had to be pardoned for felonies, rebellions etc. relating to the Bishop of Ely's quarrels. Bishop de Lisle had to flee to the papal court in Avignon and never returned; he died in 1361.

In 1356, Robert de Hadstock and William, Ely's bailiff, assaulted John de Gray. Henry de Shankton survived and was still our parson in 1376, and probably until William Atwode was presented to the living in 1388.

14th and 15th Centuries

In addition to his bad behaviour, Henry de Shankton had problems with his parish. On 5th December 1373 and again on 25th March 1375, he appealed for secular aid against excommunicated persons in

Hadestoke. The parsons of Radwinter and Little Samforde also asked for aid. In 1391, William atte Wood was appointed the king's escheator for Berkshire, i.e. he took charge, for the king, of estates whose owners died without heirs. He was followed as Parson of Hadstock by Edmund de Alton, another parson who engaged in business. In 1392, Nicholas Luke a Lombard owed him £20. Some wheeler-dealing took place in those days. In 1399, the Bishop of Ely granted Ralph Danyell of Wal-soken, a yearly rent of £29.13s.4d. from his Manors of Hadstock and Littlebury in exchange for the office of Constable of Wisbeche Castle. In late 1399 Edmund exchanged with William Hundon from Rokesley, who soon resigned and in 1400 was succeeded first by Roger Atchurch (resigned) and then by Bartholomew Waryn, who resigned in 1406. He was followed in quick succession by Walter Birchmore (resigned), John Fendour, 1407-8 who also resigned. Six parsons in about 9 years perhaps reflects the wars and civil strife of the last years of Richard II and the succession of Henry IV (Bolingbroke, the first of the Lancastrian kings). All these were king's clerks and appointed when the temporalities (secular properties) of Ely were in the king's hands.

By 1408, the country was settling down. Thomas Walbere became Parson of Hadstock and kept the living until he moved to St. Olave, Southwark, in 1434. Thomas also engaged in business. In 1429, he twice had to give recognisances for 500 marks i.e. sureties to the courts. During this period, Hadstock remained a poor village of small farms, farm labourers, and the trades needed for self-sufficiency e.g. blacksmith, butcher, publicans, grocer, carriers, tailor etc. Revenues from the Manor farm and the annual Fairs were small and rents also low.

The rest of the 15th Century includes the Wars of the Roses and was a generally unsettled period. Parsons followed in quick succession. In 1435 John Mildwell arrived only to exchange on 20th November 1436 with John Chichele from Colchester, followed by William Astham in 1439 who died in office 3 years later. Then came Morgan Winter who resigned in 1444, and William Gyggys who resigned on 20th October the same year. William Malster lasted until 1456 and was succeeded by Richard Barton who resigned in 1459. Thomas Hill was instituted on 30th January but resigned; William Bolton came on 15th August but resigned after less than a year to be followed by Thomas Pynne on 4th April 1460, who actually lasted until 1482. Then came Thomas Bailly. He survived the reign of Richard III into Henry VII's reign and died in office in 1495, to be followed by Thomas Clerke and then a few months later, by Thomas Smith.



Hill Farm in 1918, built around 1480AD

16th Century.

Thomas Smith was Rector until he died in 1514, when he was succeeded by Richard Clerke, who only lived another year and was followed in 1515 by Henry Mynn (resigned 4 years later). With so many

parsons who only lasted a year or two, perhaps the parish was used as a pension for elderly Chancery Clerks as Thomas Grove, appointed in May 1519, died in 1522. Thomas Burnell was appointed on 14th January 1522 and survived until he died in 1557 so he probably changed from Rome to the C of E in 1535, then either kept very quiet tucked away up here or returned to Rome on the accession of Mary in 1553. Robert Brasone held the living for 11 months, died in 1558, and was succeeded by Simon Napp in 1558. Simon was presumably C of E and lasted until he died in office in 1570.

During all this time, Hadstock remained a village of labourers and smallholders, with tenants in the Lordship farm, and the curate managing the Glebe Farm or letting it. Others worked in the occupations necessary for the place to be self-sufficient, blacksmith, plumber, butcher, grocer, carrier and, of course, beer house keeper

Wills became more common with some increase in prosperity of the ordinary folk.

In 1557, Thomas Awnsell of Hadstock, yeoman, in his will dated 1/12/1557, desired to be buried in the churchyard of St. Botolph, Hadstock. He left 12 pence to the maintenance and repairing of the bells in the church. "To Ann my wife my lands and tenements free and copy for her life i.e. the cottage called Bettes [on Linton Road where Lordship Cottages, Tacet-in-Cherrygates and Cloud Cottage stand to-day] and a tenement called Dean Crofts with 2 acres and a rood of arable land, whereof 1 acre is called Perettes headland, 2 several half acres in the Red Field, and the rood that lieth in Coatte Croft on the side next to Barham (co. Suffolk) together with a close lying at the Park corner and Coatte croft with 2 acres of arable; after her decease, all to John my son; if he die without issue, to remain among my daughters. Of which cottage and 2 ¼ acres I have according to the custom of the Manor surrendered to the hands of William Rande. 'To my daughters Katherine, Anne, Alice and Margaret each 5 marks. The rest of my goods to my wife whom I make executrix. If she die before my daughters are 21, 2 of my eldest daughters to have the governance of those under age and the disposition of their money and stock until then. If my wife marry I will that she give my daughters £6.13s.4d apiece.' Witnesses: William Onyon, Edmund Grigge, William Raund, and William Banks.

Wills can have odd details, e.g. James Arboston of Great Wenden on 31/5/1565, left to John his son a cow that goeth at Hadstock to be delivered at the month day...

In 1558, Elizabeth I came to the throne and with the aid of Lord Burleigh, the country became much more settled, working people and small farmers prospered as never before and began to build their houses in more permanent materials – timber and plaster, or flint, instead of the wattle and daub hovels that rarely lasted more than one generation.

Legacies and Wills From The 16th Century:

On 7th February, 1570, Edmund Sherebroke was appointed Rector. He had been in charge of Ashdon for 4 or 5 years already and added us on in charge of both parishes until he died on 23rd September 1589. In his will he left the sum of 13s. 4d from a field in Newnham Farm, Ashdon, for the poor of Hadstock. For the first few years the legacy was used to buy an overcoat for a needy person, then it bought a load of logs, later bags of coal. After World War II, owing to inflation, 13s 4d. did not go very far so it was collected every 5 or 6 years until the mid-1990s. At the request of the Charity Commission agreement was reached with the late Edmund Vestey for a lump sum to be paid in order to wind up the Charity. The Parish Council divided this between some of the pensioners in Hadstock. There were once other charities but these fizzled out as either the original deeds were lost or the owner of a field owing payment simply refused to pay up.

As people prospered, many more wills were made at this time, including some "non-cupative" i.e.

dictated to family or friends with no scribe or lawyer present, in a hurry for some urgent reason such as a death bed e.g. Agnes Froment, widow in 1592; she gave to Robert Haselwood, her son then present, upon whose notion she wished him if and when he thought good to bestow 18s or 20s on Martin Haselwood her son when Martin should have need. Her will was witnessed by John Butcher of Hadstock and Henry Hullocke of Linton. Agnes died soon after. Robert Haselwood himself made a non-cupative will at about the same time because he "was prest for a soldier on Her majesty's services beyond the seas. He gave Katherine his wife his goods to use and sell for her maintenance as she thought good, also the debts due to him. He saith that Adam Shepherd of Hadstock did owe him 40s to be paid at Michaelmas next. He appointed no executors but the will was witnessed by John Walle (High Constable of the Hundred of Freshwell and Mr. Willsmore of Little Wenden. Thomas Freeman of Hadstock in 1577 appointed Mary his wife executrix and gave her all his goods. Witnesses: John Clayden, Geo Onyon, Wm Bancks.

Other Wills were very detailed, dividing household goods, crops, tools and even listing clothing. Alice Ridgewell, widow, in 1575 bequeathed: To Anne Wand my daughter $\frac{1}{2}$ seam or wheat (the best choice of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres) to be taken at harvest; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of bullimong [mixed corn] (the best choice of 2 acres), 1 acre of tilth abutting on Port Way, 1 red bullock, 1 stone pig (the best), 1 bed in my bedchamber where I lie with all implements of stuff there, 1 chest, 1 cupboard, 4 platters, 1 brass pot, 2 new kettles, 1 table with the form in the hall, 3 sheets (1 flaxen, a towen pair), 1 chafing dish, a latten mortar and pestle, 1 latten candlestick, 1 frying pan, 1 gridiron with pothooks, 1 new tub, 1 salt, 1 pair of tongs, 1 kneading trough, a maund [handled wicker basket], 1 woollen and 1 linen wheel, 1 cupboard cloth, 1 cloth hanging in the chamber under the stairs, and my best gown. To Robert Rande my son, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wheat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of bullimong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of tilth at Burdcage Shott, and 1 cow called Howell conditionally that he pay Ann 10s., 1 store pig, all the halling, 1 pair of towen sheets, 1 great platter, 1 chair, the benchboard, 1 pair of bedsteads, 1 pair of pothooks, 1 iron wedge, 1 bottle, 1 ladder, 1 little tub in the hall, 1 little trough, 1 hutch in the upper chamber, a great board over the barn door, a pair of shears, and 1 fir plank or board in the nether buttery. The Mille Sammond my daughter $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of bullimong and 3 roods of tilth abutting Port Way, 1 "howed" [hamstrung] bullock conditionally that she pay Anne Rand my daughter 8s. or else the gift to be void, 1 old kettle and 1 red petticoat. To George Rand my son $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wheat being the third $\frac{1}{2}$ acre and 5 roods of tilth lying on the headland unto Middle Shott: 1 spit, 2 andirons, 1 platter; $1\frac{1}{2}$ roods of bullimong; 1 iron wedge, a pair of 'pinsons' [pincers], a lantern mattock, 1 sheet, 1 riddle, and a skip. To Clemence Rand 1 coffer and 1 calf which shall come of Agnes' cow to the daughters of the same George, 1 skillet pan and 1 quart kettle. To Clemence, Anne and George, children of George Rand each 12 d. To Margaret my daughter, 1 acre of tilth ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre on Coker Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre on the headland at the Coole pits). 1 rood of rye, $1\frac{1}{2}$ roods of bullimong; 1 quern, 1 table, 1 cloke, 1 painted cloth hanging in the chamber, and 1 calf which shall come of Robert's cow when she shall next calf. The residue of my goods, and my grain and chaff, to my children to be equally divided, and the stover to keep the cattle. To the children of John Rand each 12d. I make my executors George Rand my son and William Rand my brother-in-law. Thomas Snowe doth owe me for 1 coomb of bullimong, the price 3s. 4d. I owe Robert my son 7s. and George Farrant of old debt for ploughing 2s. Witnesses: David Lufkin curate, Edmund Grigge, William Rande. Proved 19 March 1575/6; administration granted to George Rand one of the executors, William Rand the other executor renouncing.

The Will of George Onyon of Hadstock, yeoman, 8th September 1594.

To Margaret Onyon my eldest daughter my tenement in which I dwell called Colts and 1 carthouse builded on the waste; provided that my wife Katherine shall have her use and occupation there until Our Lady Day next and shall have freely the making of 10 quarters of malt in my malting house every year when she shall think good, for her life, she finding straw and attendance. To my wife a close called Bettes (2 acres) [where Lordship Cottages are] and 10 acres of free land in the common fields of Hadstock, whereof 5 in Snasom Close; for want of heirs, to remain to her 2 sisters, Anne wife of John

Bucher, and Mary Onyon my youngest daughter. If my wife shall make release to Mary my youngest daughter of the lands, my daughter shall pay my wife 33s. 4d. a year for her life. To John Bucher and Anne his wife, my daughter, a tenement with 7 acres in Hadstock late John Heard purchased of Robert Millisent esquire on condition that John Bucher be bound in £100 to my wife that she quietly have the occupation for her life, paying the Lord's rent. My wife shall make a release to them of her thirds and dowry which she may challenge out of my messuage called Seggyns [behind Lower Farm]. To John and Anne Seggyns 7 acres provided that she have the use and occupation until Our Lady Day next and every year 2 loads of wood; for want of heirs, to remain to my 2 daughters Margaret and Mary. To Mary my youngest daughter a cottage customary with an orchard and 2 ½ acres enclosed and adjoining bought of Robert Millisent; and her 5 acres of land late recovered from William Morris in divers parcels in the fields of Hadstock (in all 2 acres); for want of heirs to my sisters Margaret and Anne. To Margaret my eldest daughter £10 at Marriage; if she die unmarrifed £8 to Mary and 40s. to Thomas son of John Bucher. To Mary 1 bullock and my wife shall give her the wintering of it. To George son of John Bucher my godson and Thomas his brother each a hogget [1 year old sheep]. The residue of my goods to my wife whom I make ex'rix. I appoint my good friend and neighbour William Banckes supervisor and for his pains 3.4d. Witnesses Thomas Puckering [the Rector], Edward Bracher, William Banckes, George Willowes the younger.

Some wills are simple such as that of Robert Barton, 10th October 1594.

To George my son my cottage called Brownes in Hadstock, on condition that he enter into a bond in £60 to Anne my wife that she peaceably occupy for her life the cottage and pay £12 to Thomas my son and Margaret Olyver daughter of my daughter Elizabeth Olyver each 40s. at 14. To George my table in the parlour with the frame and my cauldron and Thomas my feather bed, a straw bed, and an old latten chafing dish, after my wife's decease. The residue of my goods to my wife, whom I ordain my ex'rix.

Witness: John Clayden William Banckes.

Court Cases From The 16th Century

At about this period, we start getting a few records of court cases and misbehaving. For example, the wardens reported one "negligent in coming to Church and when he cometh behaveth himself very irreverently" – he had to pay 2 shillings to the poor.

In 1589, Mr. Brame, curate of Hadstock was cited because "he hath 2 wives living, whereof one at Canterbury and that his letters of orders [ordination] are suspected to be forged." He used to play at cards on Sundays, holy days and work days. He was also charged for not catechising and "hath not catechised this ¾ of the year, not passing once or twice". Many villagers were summoned on the same day for church absence including several alehouse-haunters.

John Jellibrond was presented in court for striking and breaking a boy's head, but not of malice [?!]. The penalty is not recorded. Jellibrond seems to have been rather tiresome. In 1598, Dr. Thomas Puckering, the Rector, in person went to court to protest that Thomas Christopher had disturbed his wife "a gentlewoman being of good parentage" by placing "in disordered manner the wife of one Jellybrond, who hath offered maliciously divers injuries to the rector upon a revengeful mind" into the rectory pew. The Judge ordered goodwife Jellybrond to her former seat, enjoined the man not to displace Mistress Puckering again, and directed that "seating be settled with the consent of the Rector, George Ferrand and John Butcher, two of the ancientest and chiefest of the parish."

Sarah Unwin of Hadstock was "a disorderly schoolmistress, who teacheth her scholars disorderly and maketh them pronounce their words untruly, and those that told their catechism before she had them,

hath now forgotten it.” [What fun the pupils must have had!]

In 1599, a grand jury was presented as a fair kept at Hadstock upon the 17th day of June [the traditional St. Botolph’s Day] being the Sabbath Day. The result is not known.

Church Records from the 17th Century.

In 1627 Henry Meriton followed Thomas Puckering as Rector, being appointed to the Living by Charles I. In 1637 he was followed by Dr. Edward Young who survived the Civil War and stayed at St. Botolph’s until 1662, after the accession of Charles II. The next Rector was Adiel Baynard, but he resigned in 1665 and was followed by Richard Bryan who resigned in 1670. John Bryan came next and lasted 26 years; he died in 1696 and is buried under the Chancel.

By this time we start to get many more records, which have been kept in places like Record Offices and the National Archive. In 1644, there was a return of Alehouses, which had to be made by the Constables and Churchwardens. “Wee the Constables and Churchwardines doe certify that wee have noe unlicensed Ale-houses in our parish. There are two that are licensed which kepe noe gaming nor ill-rule at any unseasonable time nor upon the Sabbath day for wee the officers of the parish are careful in looking after them.”

Simond Adam, John Butcher – Constables,

Enoch Houston, James Gippes – Churchwardens.

As now, there were problems with the Church building and contents. A Book of Parish Visitations records that in 1683, “Mr. John Bryan, Rector, with Francis Odell and Henry Cornwell present, there wants a new Common Prayer Book, a book of Homilies, a book of Cannons and a table of the degrees of marriage. There wants a challis and cover and a napkin (There is a small challis and cover of silver, there wants a napkin). There wants some tiling over the North and South parts of the Church. A but-terice between the North porch and Steeple to be mended [there was a small steeple on top of the Tower for a time]. There are three bells, one of them cracked [replaced in the 1700s by 6 bells cast in Royston]. There wants some glazing about the Church. The Register Books to be kept in the Till in the Chest. There wants a lock to the South Doore of the Church. There wants some paleing about the Churchyard.”

William Stephens was Rector from 1696 to 1720, but to start with he seems to have lived in Linton as, on 8th March 1696, he let the Rectory and Glebe Farm to Jasper Townsend of Shudy Camps, yeoman. “Witnesseth that the said William Stephens for and in consideration of the yearly rent hereby referred to be paid as is hereafter expressed hath betaken and to ffarm Letten and by these present doth betake to farm lett unto the said Jasper Townsend All that the Rectory parsonage of Hadstock in the County of Essex together with the messuage or tenement to the same Rectory belonging together also with the Glebe Lands and excepting all timber and timber trees and other trees growing upon the said demised premises and also liberty to have repairs and mend to the said messuage and parsonage for the said William Stephens or his assignes. To have and to hold the said Rectory and parsonage with the rights members and appurtenances to the same belonging unto the said Jasper Townsend his executors Administrators and assignes from the Feast Day of St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing the date hereof for and during the Terme of three years.

Agree the said Jasper Townsend yielding and paying therefore yearly during the said term unto the said William Stephens his executors administrators or assignes the yearly rent or farme of Ninety pounds of lawfull money of England by two even and equall porcions viz. at the Feasts of the Annunciation of our Lady St. Mary the Virgin and St. Michael the Archangel. And also Hee the said Jasper Townsend is to find and allow unto the said William Stephens or his assigns couchment entertained with meats and drinks upon every Sabbath Day and other Feast or Festivall day and also stable room

for his or their horses and provender for the said horses.”

Both had to put messuage and outhouses into good tenantable repair before and after the period of lease. There were also details of disposal of crops and dealing with muck and compost. Jasper probably got tired of feeding the Rector and his horses whenever there was a Service as this tenancy only lasted one year! The lawyer who drew up the agreement did not appear to know about commas and other punctuation apart from the rare full stop.

Hadstock Charities 1682

Charities active in the village in 1682 included:

- 1) The Dr. E. Sherbrooke Charity of 13s. 4d. to be paid from a field in Ashdon, then owned by John Brookes; it was bequeathed by Dr. Sherbrooke, Rector of Ashdon, and Rector of Hadstock from 1570 to 1589. It was to pay for fuel for the poor of the village and continued into the 1990s. As 13s.4d did not go far after World War II, it was saved up and bought a bag of coal or wood for two or three households every 4 or 5 years. By agreement with the Vestey family, who by then owned the field for which it was paid, and the Charity Commissioners, this Charity was wound up with a lump sum payment divided between several families.
- 2) A Twenty Pound Bond in the hands of Tho. Stinton of Linton. This bond was laid out by the Overseers of the Poor in 1814 in making an addition to the parish house at Wood Field (the small field on the left of Arnold's Lane just by the path down to the stables). There were two or three cottages on that field and the rent from the parish cottage of twenty shillings a year was given to the poor. There were quite a lot of those in 1786 when J.A. Carr became Rector.
- 3) Five pounds in the hands of the Overseers, Henry Spencer and Roger Wollandson; this produced 6 shillings a year for the poor but for some reason by 1786, the charity had been lost.
- 4) Given by John Bowtel, five shillings to be paid out of the estate now in the occupation of John Measant, viz: the headland piece from the broad baulk at the end of Batt meadow up toward Linton Wood, as John Churchman of Balsham used to tell the said John Measant ; by 1786, this was paid by Robert Chalk of Linton who also farmed land in Hadstock. This was lost in ca. 1840 when the owner of the piece of land refused to pay and proof could not be produced so he got away with it!
- 5) In 1786, Charles Spencer paid five shillings a year for an orchard adjoining the poor house in the village. I can find no record of the ending of this payment.

Most of the Charities ended up being administered by the Rector and Churchwardens of the parish as the Trustees seemed to disappear or die off. In 1682, the Churchwardens distributed a total of £2. 3s. 4d. at Lady Day, and this continued for many years. While John Addison Carr was Rector, he was meticulous in accounting for the donations to the poor and ran other efforts himself. Notebooks record payments and provision of material to certain poor women to make shirts and petticoats for the paupers. These averaged about 8 or 9 shirts and a similar number of petticoats each year. Carr's accounts record that he managed to get £5 each year from the absentee Lord of the Manor, Sydenham Malthus, and from the wealthier farmers such Smoothy, Chalk, and Spencer, most of whom actually lived in Linton. Each year there was a slight deficit and a note records that the Rector paid that out of his own pocket! Carr also records Sunday School expenses for books etc. paid by donations and out of his own pocket.

Agreement between William Stephens and George Stubbings, 6th April 1697.

In 1696, Will Stephens became Rector of Hadstock but he apparently lived in Linton as in that year he let the Parsonage and the Glebe Farm to Jasper Townsend of Shudy Camps. The next year, he may have moved up into the Parsonage, (then beside where the modern car park is) to George Stubbings of Hadstock. The lease is very detailed.

Articles of Agreement had and made the sixth day of April Anno Domini 1697. Between William Stephens of Lynton in the County of Cambridge Clerk, of the one part; and George Stubbings of Hadstocke in the County of Essex, husbandman of the other part as followeth:

Imprimis: the said William Stephens for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawfull money of England to give in hand paid by the said George Stubbings as also in consideration of the sum of forty seven pounds and fifteen shillings more of like money to be paid by the said George Stubbings unto the said William Stephens in manner following that is to say three and twenty pounds seventeen shillings and six pence parte thereof on or upon the first day of November next ensuing the date thereof and the agreed three and twenty pounds seventeen shillings and six pence residue on or upon the six and twentieth day of March which shall be in the yeare of our Lord 1698. He the said William Stephens hath bargayned and sold and by these presents doth bargayne and sell unto the said George Stubbings All the tithes of corne and hay now growing remaining or increasing in the parish fields and bounds of Hadstock aforesaid and the tithable places of the same belonging to the Rectory of Hadstock aforesaid for this present year 1697 excepting the tithes of hay of Emsinge [? probably= Emsons] Bottomes.

Item: it is agreed between the said parties that the said George Stubbings is to hold and enjoy the barnes and yard belonging to the parsonage or Rectory aforesaid until midsomer day next come twelve months.

And the said George Stubbings doth hereby consent and agree and will the said William Stephens his executors and his assignes that he the said George Stubbings shall and will and lay all the corne and grain that shall arise of aforesaid bargayned unto the said parsonage barnes and the same shall spread and follow with cattoll and the muck and compost that shall arise thereby shall be to and for the use of the said William Stephens and his assignes And further also that he the said George Stubbings or his assignes shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said William Stephens and executors administrators or assignes the said sums of forty seven pounds and fifteen shillings above mentioned in manner and forme and all the severall and respective dayes for payment aforesaid as above mentioned. In witness whereof the said parties gave thereunto their hands and seales the day and yeare first above written.

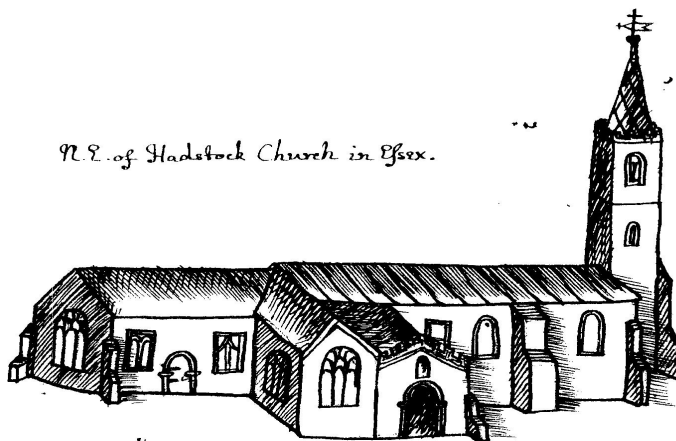
Sealed and delivered in the presence of John Mede and John Webb.
The Mark of George O Stubbings

Church Records from the 18th Century:

I

Vide Vols 46. p. 127.

N.E. of Hadstock Church in Essex.



May 1. 1775. Mr. Essex left with me at Millon near Cambridge a very neat Draft of this North Door, with a ~~very~~ Dissertation on Gothic Architecture, which as it is meant to be published I shall omit transcribing.

Hadstocke. v. p. 196.

Gilbert de Chishull Rector of Morton near Bokyngham. Line: Dioc. made an Exchange with Robt de Perham Rector of Hadstock. Dated at Downham. Kal: Nov: 1228. - Reg: Montacute fo: 5.

Dr. Rook, according to the public News Papers, for I was then at Bleckley in

Drawing of Hadstock Church, dated 1746

William Stephens, Rector from 1696 until 1720 was inclined to excommunicate his parishioners for "contumely" [insulting or disobedient behaviour] – there are several of them listed in the Parish Registers. He seems to have been a rather impatient man! After William Stephens, William Malcher was Rector until 1724 and he was followed by Brook Rand. In 1727, there was a disastrous fire in a barn at Burwell. Puppeteers had stopped there to put on a show as they had run out of money on the way to a big Fair. The barn was packed, with more people outside, when a fire started in straw bales and quickly spread to the thatched roof. Only a few escaped – 78 people died. In 1728, a servant, Richard Whitager of Hadstock was accused of setting down a lantern on a bale and causing the fire. The jury found him not guilty and 17 years later an old ostler, on his deathbed, confessed that he lit the fire to ruin the show having a grudge against the chief puppeteer, so Richard was justly acquitted.

There is a valuation of our Estates and their yearly rents dated 1729. The Parsonage was valued for Tax at £72.0s.0d and rents £105, - the Glebe Farm was quite large. The Lordship was valued at £216 for Land Tax, rents £225, as the Manor was let to tenant farmers until finally sold to a resident farmer in the 1890s. Fourteen holdings were valued for Tax at £1 only; most of the rest were from £2 to £48, most in the £20 range; rents varied from £1.10s up to £50, most being about £5-£26.

In 1731-2, there was an Act of Parliament relating to Parklands in Hadstock. Parks were lands taken from former woodland but leaving some individual specimen trees. Here, they are those fields beyond Hadstock Wood running along the valley and up across the old airfield. The Act allows "a yearly rent charge of one pound, fifteen shillings and nine pence out of one Close of Pasture in pos-

session of the Rector and five Closes of Pasture and one Close of Ley Ground owned by Robert or Thomas Hawes, and one other yearly Rent Charge of one pound, four shillings and three pence issuing out of the above forty acres of pasture are to be vested in the Rector of Hadstock in lieu satisfaction and discharge of the yearly of three pounds anciently paid to the Rector in lieu of the Tythes of the aforesaid Lands". This is an early example of paying rent charges in lieu of tithes and this process continued so that Hadstock never had a Tithe Map because when Tithes were nationally abolished in the 1830s, all of ours had already been commuted by successive Rectors. When the Enclosure Act for Hadstock was passed in c.1810, the Rector was allotted certain fields in lieu of the Tithe rents and that cleared up the annual dues paid to the Church.

After Brook Rand died in 1729, Thomas Sturges was Rector for three years. In 1733, Matthias Mawson became Rector for seven years, Charles Skottowe was his curate. Mawson went on to be Bishop of Ely and died in office in 1770. In 1740, Dr. George Rooke, Master of Christ's College, became Rector.

During Queen Anne's reign, the Manor of Hadstock was acquired by Dr. Malthus (or Matthews) her assistant physician. Elizabeth I had given it to Thomas Sutton, her Armourer for the North, after Ely lost it at the Reformation. The Bishop kept the Church when the Queen did not appoint the Rector. Sutton never lived here but he did give something to this Manor by rebuilding the Manor House (Hadstock Hall) in 1600. Sutton died soon after and left the Manor to the Earl of Suffolk, who held Audley End, on payment of £1,000. The last Earl had no son and his daughters sold the Manor to Malthus. Dr. Malthus called his son Sydenham after the great Dr. Sydenham, physician to the Queen. The family held the Manor until the 19th C but, again, never lived here.



Hadstock Hall, formerly the Manor House

Joshua Pitt, who became Rector in 1754, seems to have been a bit of a stickler for his rights. He notes in the Parish Register on 12th day of November 1763 that "Mr Petsto, steward to Mr. Maltus, the Lord of the Manor, took in the bounds of the Parish on Monday. N>B> the day being cold, they divided the river with a long pole, having a stone fixed to the end of it. John Swann carried the pole and drew it down the stream to part the river between Mr. Maltus and Mr. Lonsdale" [who owned the land in Linton on the other side of the river]. He also noted that "the fence upon the right hand of the churchyard, from a stile leading into a certain lane called Gropers Lane, quite down to Mr. Buck's cowhouse, belongs to the landlord of the Lordship Farm to keep in repair, and he, thinking it the best way to keep his hogs etc. within their proper bounds, drove the nails towards the churchyard instead into his own orchard, by which my successor may be drawn into repairing them by some of the parishioners who may not be so well disposed towards the clergyman as I have found by experience, when some of them would have thrown the repairs of the fence round the well in the churchyard and the stile at the top of the churchyard leading into the hollow road upon me to do them; but as I re-

fused it, the parishioners did it at their own charge and have ever since done it. Witness my hand – Joshua Pitt, Rector, 1st May 1764.” Pitt died on the 7th December 1785.

The next Rector was a very remarkable man, the Rev. John Addison Carr, who arrived with his family in 1786 and was here until his death on 1st August 1838. During that time he acted as a genuine parish priest very involved in local affairs, took the place of the absentee Lord of the Manor, was a magistrate and carried out repairs to both Church and Rectory. He kept notebooks with lists of his parishioners and details of their lives. He ran charities e.g. one of his notebooks records the number of poor receiving shirts (men) or petticoats (women), who was paid to make them and who gave the money to pay the material and for making them up. He used to get £5 from Sydenham Malthus, several shillings from the few farmers with large holdings (who mostly lived elsewhere): nearly every year there was a deficit paid out of Carr's own pocket. Also, surprisingly for that period, **any** of his parishioners could stay for the Communion. Usually, until quite modern times, Communion was for the gentry and others had to attend Matins or Evensong. Because Carr saw to it that all villagers were fairly treated by our Enclosure Act, everything passed smoothly and all the people who held strips received a fair allocation. This is apparently quite unusual.

Customary Encumbrances on the Rector of Hadstock

This is what of what the Rector had to provide, what Tithes are due and how they are collected. This list is from the late 1700's

The Rector is to find a Bull for the use of the Parish which is customarily brought in at May Day.

He also finds a Boar at the Time of the year when there is occasion for him.

There is likewise a Piece or Parcell of meadow ground in this Parish near Broughtlow [Bartlow] belong to a House in the parish of Ashdon, which by Custom payes two shillings per Annum to the Rectory of Hadstock in lieu of Tithes or else 2 swathes of grass when it is mown the full length of the Meadow.

The Tithe of Cows is only three pence a cow whether they be new milch or farrow.

Calves may either be taken in kind or else the tenth part of what they be sold for: which has been the more usuall way because few farmers have ten calves in a year.

If a calf be killed by the farmer he pays for the Tythe a joint of it - if weaned he pays only 3 halfpence.

Lambs to be paid in kind if there are ten or if under that number the tenth part of that they have are worth: or else drive them on till the next year till there are ten according as the Rector and Paritioner do agree.

Piggs: if there be but six the Paritioner pays only a halfpenny a pig. Although the Parson may take one after this Manner viz the Paritioner chusest two and then he chuses the third and must allow so many halfpence to the Paritioner as the number of his fare is under ten.

Pigeons are paid in kind, unless the Parson and Paritioner compound for their severall Dove Coats and Dove Houses.

Hadstock Corn Mill pays customarily ten shillings per Annum.

Wool is paid in kind at Shear day.

The sheep and lambs of out Bounders that are summered in Hadstock Flock do pay 2 p. per sheep

and 1 1/2 pence per lamb at Shear day in Lieu of Tythe by ancient customs,

Hay is tithed when it is Grass cocks.

Wheat and Rye is tithed by the Sheaf.

Barley, Oats, Peas, flaxes, Lentils by the Shock

Fruit is paid in kind, unless the Rector and Paritioner compound for it.

Stone Pikle pays 1/6 per annum.

A Pikle at the Bottom Shed and Field pays 1/6 per ann.

Whiborough Close 1/6 per annum.

Hadstock at the end of the 18th Century.



Replacement Chancel built by Revd J A Carr

When John Addison Carr became Rector in 1786, the Rectory, Glebe Farm and the Church were all in rather poor condition. On April 10th and 11th, William Robinson gave estimates to make good the dilapidations. The Rectory was a timber and plaster building situated on the south side of the present car park, the Glebe farmyard was where the churchyard extension and Glebe House and garden are. Robinson reported on the Rectory – “repair the lean-to to Brewhouse, repair the other tiling to backside of House to the Wine Vault and side of Chimney, repair the floor in privy in the Garden and strike the Gables, repair the floors by putting in pieces where wanted – a new Brick Step and Curb to inside of Brewhouse. Will cost £42.14s.0d including all the farmyard repairs “The Great Barn – some new Underpinning each side the Barn doors, and repair the other parts; repair the Boarding and Barn doors – some new daubing and repair the other – repair the thatching, Stable, cow house, Chaise House, Hay Barn etc. Nail on stout slabs to stiffen the stud work, repair the old doors”.

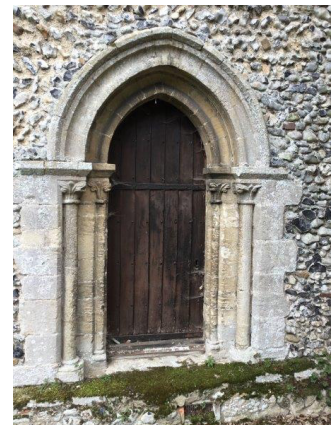
The stable boarding needed repair and the inside walls; cow ties and mangers. Thatching. The Great Gates needed repair and the fencing either side; also shed doors, and fencing between farm and churchyards. Ladder and landing to Granary. Gates to garden, orchard and paddocks all needed repair. New posts and rails were needed; new paling fences round most of the garden and from the Brew House to the Orchard. It sounds as though most of the buildings and fences were in a very bad state.

The Chancel was in a very bad way. The Roof needed to be reframed. Principal rafters needed strengthening and repair with many replaced altogether. Stout brick piers were to be built to strengthen the S. Wall, quite a lot of wall stonework would have to be taken down and rebuilt. New lead was needed for windows and the roof needed re-tiling. Total cost would be £89.13s.1d. In fact, it seems that this work was not done as the Chancel continued in a bad state until, in 1790, The Bishop of London wrote "Since I have been upon the Episcopal Bench I have known of no Instance of a Chancel being entirely taken away, nor have even heard of any, and I own it strikes my Mind as an Evident Impropriety; but I am open to further Information".

From the number of carved stones returned to the Church from foundations of demolished barns and outbuildings, it seems that the villagers were busy recycling bits of the collapsing Chancel. Carr managed to placate the Bishop and before the end of the century got a Faculty to build a small Chancel.

Carr quickly got down to work. He started by getting most of the farmers to compound their tithes and pay rents instead. In 1887 these totalled £192.11s.7d which was quite a lot of money in those days. He also kept notebooks with the names of all his parishioners which amounted to a census, first in 1792 when familiar names appear e.g. Davey, Swan and Rowlandson. There is another list for 1807 and again in 1821. Rates for the village in 1790 added up to £780. Buck Smoothy farmed the biggest acreage and paid £257 a year. John Davey, who was tenant of what became Yews Farm, paid £73 p.a. To start with, Carr rented most of the Glebe Farm to George Free, for £42 a year clear of rates, taxes and assessments save Land Tax, for three years. Strict conditions were laid down re muck, marl and compost to be put on the land. Free was allowed to take two crops of corn and grain, but not the same variety two years running, then the land must be fallowed. He was not allowed to plough up any pastures, nor to pollard, nor stub up any trees. The Rector reserved all timber for himself and the right to enter the farm to inspect the land. Free had use of the barn and adjoining cart sheds, but the Rector kept two paddocks and some sheds for his own use. Later he took more control himself. He acted as Squire in the absence of Sydenham Malthus and later became a Magistrate.

Carr came to Hadstock with his wife Susanna nee Brand. Their daughter Mary Anne was about a year old. A son, George Brand, was born in 1791 but died in 1808 and a second son, John Addison, was born in 1794; he died aged 18 and a memorial plaque is beside the S. door of the Church. He always accompanied his father to Church coming in by that door. After his death (possibly from appendicitis), Carr could no longer bear to use that door, which he blocked up. The blockage was cleared during Warwick Rodwell's excavations in 1975.



South door blocked
by Revd J Carr

Tithes 1787

Hadstock did not have a Tithe Map as, by the time redemption of tithes and conversion to rents became compulsory, the Rev. John A Carr had already done the job, and then the Enclosure of the parish in 1806 dealt with the rest. Here are some of the changes agreed by Carr with the various farmers.

RENTS FOR TITHES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1787

Agreed this 31st day of December 1787 between the Rev.d J. A. Carr Rector of Hadstock in the County of Essex and Mr. Buck Smoothey of the same place farmer that the said Buck Smoothey shall pay for the great and small tithes of the lands occupied by him in Hadstock aforesaid the sum of seventy pounds of good and lawful money for one year ending at Michaelmass next 1788. Mr. Smoothey paying all taxes and rates the Land Tax excepted. signed Buck Smoothey.

[Buck Smoothey farmed the Lordship, now Hadstock Hall, then over 300 acres.]

Agreed this 31st day of December 1787 between the Rev.d J. A. Carr Rector of Hadstock in the county of Essex and Mr. John Davey of the same place farmer that the said Mr. Davey shall pay for the great and small tithes of the lands now occupied by him in Hadstock aforesaid the sum of twenty four pounds of good and lawful money for one year ending at Michaelmass next 1788. Mr. Davey paying all taxes and rates the Land Tax excepted. signed John Davey.

[Daveys farmed The Yews farm - over 100 acres arable.]

Agreed this 31st day of December 1787 between the Rev.d J. A. Carr Rector of Hadstock in the county of Essex and Mr. Charles Spencer of the same place farmer that the said Chas Spencer shall pay for the great and small tithes of the lands now occupied by him in Hadstock aforesaid the sum of fifteen pounds and one shilling and nine pence of good and lawful money for one year ending at Mich. next 1788. Mr. Spencer pay all taxes and rates, the Land tax excepted. signed Charles Spencer.

[Farmed about 150 acres]

Agreed this 31st day of December between the Rev. J. A. Carr Rector of Hadstock in the county of Essex and Mr. Talbot of Linton that the said Mr. Talbot shall pay for the great and small Tithes of the Lands occupied by him in Hadstock the sum of one pound one shilling for one year ending at Mich. 1788. Mr. Talbot paying all taxes and rates the Land Tax excepted .signed. Tho. Talbot.

[Mr. Talbot lived in Linton and farmed a few acres in Hadstock.]

Agreed this 31st day of December between the Rev.d J. A. Carr rector of Hadstock in the County of Essex and Wm. Dockerill of the parish of Linton in the county of Cambridge that the said Mr. Dockerill shall pay for the great and small Tithes of the Lands occupied by him in Hadstock the sum of three pounds for one year ending at Mich. 1788. Mr. Dockerill paying all taxes the Land tax excepted. X the mark of Wm. Dockerill.

[He farmed a very few acres in the village strips.]

Agreed this 31st day of December between the Rev.d J. A. Carr rector of Hadstock and Thos Davis of Linton that the said Thos Davis shall pay for the great and small tithes of the lands occupied by him in Hadstock aforesaid the sum of one pound ten shillings for one year ending at Mich. next 1788. Mr. Davis paying all taxes and rates the Land Tax excepted. Signed Thos Davis.

The Hadstock Riot 1795

Thomas Smith of Linton in the County of Cambridge Baker maketh oath and saith that on Tuesday the 17th Instant, he went as he usually does, to Hadstock in the County of Essex with a quantity of bread, about 60 Quartern and Half Quartern Loaves, of which he intended to leave 20 or so at a Shop in Hadstock aforesaid which he serves, and this Deponent saith that he was met in the Street in Had-

stock aforesaid by several Persons, women and children, upwards of 40 as he supposes, & that one of such persons Alice the wife of John Swan of Hadstock aforesaid Labourer took hold of this Deponents Horse & having asked whether he had fallen in his price of Bread, he told her, he had no orders to fall from the Millers, & she then said, "By God if you don't fall you shall not leave any Bread in the Town", & this Deponent then said he would leave no Bread in the Town, & he was then offered by the persons present, Eight pence a quartern Loaf, which he refused, & they then said that their Head Farmer Mr. Smoothy told them that the market price was 9d a Loaf, and if the Baker refused that they could not be hurt, if they took it away, this Deponent then said he did not know what he was to give for the Flour but if the Flour was failed, he would with the Bread this week, & let the Flour be fallen or not, they should have that Bushel, meaning the twenty Loaves he meant to leave at Hadstock at the rate of 19d the quartern Loaf, but, they, meaning the several persons about him, swore that if he would not let them have it at 9da Loaf they would take it away, & before he could give any other answer, several Persons then about him took several of the Loaves off his Pads, & this Deponent then said that if they would give him the Bread back again, he would have his Horse to the Shop & they should have it at their own price, accordingly he went to the Shop attended by such persons the greater part of whom delivered upon the loaves, but on counting the whole Quantity, he missed two quartern Loaves & three half Quartern Loaves, & having seen Jane Brown of Hadstock aforesaid single woman take some Loaves off his Pad, he suspected she had secreted them, on being charged with it by (Mr. Spencer) she owned it, and fetched back three half Quartern Loaves and this Deponent saith that he then delivered to the different Persons about him the whole Quantity of Bread intended to be left at the Shop at Hadstock, except the two Quartern Loaves which were missing, at 9d a Quartern the price they had fixed, & they then went away, and this Deponent further saith that he saw Sarah the wife of Thomas Bye of Hadstock aforesaid Labourer take a Quartern Loaf, at the time the Loaves were taken from his pad, and that by Reason of her not delivering it at the Time abovementioned he (asserted) she kept it and on his going home, he met her in the Road between Linton & Hadstock when she offered to pay this Deponent for the Loaf which he refused and this Deponent verily believed that if he had not complied with selling his Bread at the reduced price that the persons then assembled about him in a riotous Manner would have taken all his Bread.

Thomas Smith

Sworn the 10th Day of November 1795 before
W. Gritton

(This deposition was made at Littlebury)

Hadstock in the 19th Century.

During the Nineteenth Century, Hadstock was still very much a farming community but things began to change. Sydenham Malthus, absentee squire, died and the Manor was gradually sold off to pay his debts. Hall Farm cottages had been copyhold to the Manor but became freehold properties when the new Lord of the Manor, Charles Tabor, sold them off. Goldacre, then the Queen's Head public house, was sold to Samuel Free. Occupations of the villagers were changing too. In the 1841 Census, there were 10 farmers (one with only 7 acres) but there were only 5 by the end of the century. In 1841, there were 74 agricultural labourers, but 106 in 1881, falling to 81 in 1891. Some folk prospered: in 1841, there were 6 maidservants and 1 manservant; by 1881, the numbers rose to 15 and 5 respectively as more could afford to employ them. During the first half of the 1800s, the occupations were mainly concerned with self-sufficiency, carpenters, grocer, tailor, wheelwright, carrier, maltster, brick maker, dyer, glover, etc. By the end of the period, there were 5 of independent means, with nurses, policeman, soldier, miller, 4 publicans or licensed victuallers, coal carter, college servant, rail-

way employees, machine, coal merchant, etc.

The total population in 1841 was 490, but had dropped to 429 by 1891. It is now about 340. Social terminology and conditions have changed a great deal. In 1841, two agricultural workers were over 80. Others over 70 were still in work. In 1881, 8 paupers were listed living with relations - no pensions then for those unable to work. The amazing Rector, John Addison Carr, died in 1838; he was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Townley, a pluralist who rode in occasionally to see how his poor curates were doing and to visit his "fancy piece" who lived in part of Briar Cottage. The village did not like him and eventually cursed him, saying "a mangelo, a mangelo, we hope your horse will fall down dead". Apparently it did and Townley died in 1870 as a result of the fall. Nobody knows what a mangelo is. Later that year the Rev. Francis E. Smith became rector. He gained a reputation as a snob. His wife kept a bag of necessities for childbirth but it was not available for unmarried mothers. In 1872, a great many old fairs were abolished by Act of Parliament on the grounds that they had become excuses for licentious behaviour. Smith got our Fair included and preached a lengthy sermon - "There is but one course open to all - it is to repent. The voice of God is constantly echoed in our ears - Prepare to meet thy Judge. A few years of vanity and worldliness can at no time in our lives be justified before God..... I have been backed up in this step by every right-minded person in this parish..... Though I set my face against evil and will do my best to discourage vice and check immorality - think not that I wish to destroy your amusements.... I now assure that I shall be ready to support and promote any well-considered scheme, that the Parish may see fit another year to adopt, provided it be a harmless and innocent recreation." The youth naturally found other excuses for a trip to the Wood and St. Botolph's Fair refused to be totally extinguished. That is why the Fete is held on the nearest Saturday to St. Botolph's Day, 17th June.

Hadstock – at the end of the 19th Century.

The Rev. Francis E. Smith with his wife Jane arrived in 1870. Jane was about 20 years older than her husband and died in June 1880 at the age of 78. Ten years later Smith had married again, Sarah, whose silk wedding dress was made into an altar frontal

After more than 100 years, it was falling to pieces but part of it has been repaired, framed and hangs in the Chancel. Saffron Walden Museum has a piece of the silk as an example of 1890s material. Smith was rather a snob and also a wealthy man. The Rectory was a Tudor timber-framed building beside what is now the car park. Its drive was the track to the Village Hall. It had curved walls leading up to a gate and pillars on either side with a vase on top. We found foundations and one broken vase when the roadway into the car park was repaired.

It was not good enough for Smith, neither was Carr's little Chancel. The Rector got the famous architect, William Butterfield, to design the Chancel we have today, built in 1890s. Luckily, Butterfield's design was very restrained (for him) but, even so, it is rather too ornate to go with the Saxon Nave. Smith also moved the Glebe Farmyard away from what is now the churchyard extension down to the yard next to New Farm Cottages down the Bartlow Road, where he built the cattle sheds, stables, barns etc. as well as the Cottages for farm workers. Carr had exchanged some Glebe land elsewhere for the field Johnaberrys, uphill from the Rectory, which had belonged to Charles Spencer. This land Smith now used to build a grand new Rectory (now Hadstock House). He borrowed £1,530 from Queen Anne's Bounty in 1873 and built a red-brick Gothic house with, on the ground floor, a dining room opening into a greenhouse/conservatory, a drawing room, study, hall and passage, kitchen and pantry with scullery, larder, knife house, coal house and earth closets on the north-west side, and 7 bedrooms. There were also outbuildings – a 2-horse stable, coach house, and earth closets and tool house in the garden. The garden, close and adjacent ground with Glebe Farm House

and stable, extended to 5.951 acres. The parish paid off the loan at £91 p.a. until 1888, when Smith paid off the remaining £951.3s.1d out of his own pocket.

He divided the Glebe Farmhouse into two cottages and let them to Benjamin Free and Joseph Wakeling and his wife. Smith sold off the 292-acre Glebe Farm, with the new yard, 2 brick and slated cottages, to the Rector of Bartlow, the Rev. C.H. Brocklebank, adding quite an area to the Bartlow Estate.

The Smiths were rather snobbish so Communion was for the gentry and others had to attend Matins or Evensong. There was a maternity bag which Sarah Smith provided for new mothers, but not for unmarried ones, nor for the first child. It would be allowed out only when the baby was born and had to be returned with everything clean and in good order, at the end of one month.

Frances Smith attempted to stop the Annual Fair and preached a very virulent sermon against the associated immorality and misbehaviour of the villagers! His ban had no lasting effect. Smith carried out his duties as Rector until a few months before he died. In January and March, 1916, Ernest H. May officiated. From June until April 1917, the Rev. A. Armstrong took services, including Francis Smith's funeral on 14th November 1916. Smith's widow Sarah moved into Saffron Walden until she died and was buried here on 21st December 1920. By then, William H. Barnes was Rector.



Chancel and Vestry designed by William Butterfield, 1884
(Photo by John Whitworth, www.essexchurches.info)

20th Century in Hadstock.

William Barnes' nephew, John Henry Barnes M.C. and Bar, is commemorated on our War Memorial. Lt. Barnes, of the 44th Canadian infantry was killed almost at the end of World War I on 2nd November 1918, and is buried at St. Sever Cemetery Ext. S-5-E-2. He almost certainly stayed with his uncle while over here. William Barnes was Rector until 1922, followed by C. J. Ridley for ten years. In 1932, M.G. Sykes became Rector until 1937, when Henry D. Rice took over during the early war years. In late 1942, Llewellyn Jenkins became Rector. He seems to have made a good start but after the war became rather dotty. He forgot to order fuel for the Tortoise Stove, the only heating, so one Sunday the congregation arrived to find him burning his wife's hats instead! On another Sunday, he preached a virulent sermon referring by name to the only 3 worthy ladies who remained in the congregation, as "a whore of Babylon", "a scarlet woman" etc. After many complaints, the Archdea-

con called to investigate and, on walking into the Church, was met by a shower of hymn books! He was moved soon after and was followed by the Rev. Joseph R. Holmes. Joe Holmes retired in 1965 through ill-health. He had been a good parish priest always ready to help anyone in difficulty, but got into a muddle over finances. Then the Vicar of Saffron Walden became Priest-in-charge until 1974. At this time, we started major restoration works on the Church. We began fund-raising with a Gift Day when a rota of people sat in the Church from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. to receive donations. The first in to donate were the builders who were going to do the work of weather-proofing the neglected building! Curates took most services for us and we collected retired clergy from St. Mark's College or theology students from the Cambridge Colleges. We also had a lot of help from the Rev. Walter Lane, then Rector of Ashdon. In 1974 we joined Ashdon with Rev. Michael Yorke as Rector of the combined parishes.

During his time, we had to do something to repair the Church floor and Warwick Rodwell came to carry out a dig under the Nave and Transepts. When we had all the permissions, we moved the Services into the Village Hall. One evening about a dozen volunteers moved into the Church, moved all the pews into the Chancel or under the Tower, and started to take up the floor under Warwick's supervision, barrowing away surplus soil to skips. When the pub closed, many more people arrived to watch (they thought!). High heels, tidy dresses and suits - so what - they also found themselves wheeling away barrow loads of soil. Coffee was served at intervals throughout the night. Brian Marshall's pick caught a light fitting and plunged us into darkness. That was soon dealt with and we dug on until about 7 a.m. when Warwick said that was enough and his team would take over from there. The Mothers' Union served a magnificent breakfast in the Village Hall.

Warwick, his wife Kirsty, and the two other archaeologists were billeted around the village and their evening meals were provided on a rota system, to spread the work. The late Dr. Harold Taylor, expert on Anglo-Saxon architecture, who persuaded everyone that the dig should be done, took a great interest in the whole exercise and visited several times.

The twentieth Century was a time of very great social change in the village and its life.

Scouting in Hadstock

The first Hadstock Scout was George J. Free, who was admitted as a Lone Scout while he was a patient in the National Hospital in London. He was visited there by General Baden-Powell. George passed his Second Class badge and earned 3 proficiency badges: Naturalist, Starman and Poultry Farmer. During the Great War he collected eggs etc., made articles and sold them to raise funds for the wounded. He was awarded the 1914 War Badge.

Later George became organist and choirmaster and tried to help the young. His health did not permit him to start a troop - he died in 1925 aged 26 - but some of his choir boys were among the earliest Scouts, when two ladies adapted the cellar of Glebe Cottage as the HQ. The first recruits in January 1930 were: Stanley Mackay, Henry Pearson, L. Rowlandson, Sid Mackay, L. Westhorp, C. Swann, G. Swann, Ernest Freeman and W. Mallyon. Two weeks later the Cub pack started with Leslie Swann, Sidney Swann, Albert Rowlandson, Freddie Mackay, Bill Mallyon and Kenneth Ray. An old Log Book from the 1930s lists the usual activities such as hikes, camps and Church Parades.

The War interrupted progress but in 1947 Dr. F.L.M. (Jock) Dawson and Lettice married and came to live in the White House. A few years later, Jock founded the 1st Hadstock (Mounted) Scout Troop and Lettice took charge of the Cub Pack. Jock had several horses and ponies and was able to borrow others from kind friends over a wide area. So far as is known, this was the only officially mounted Troop in this country.

On Saturday mornings the boys met in the Barn and learned all the usual Scout activities but also how to look after the horses and how to ride them. There were long treks on horseback and the animals accompanied the Troop to Camps and Jamborees. The boys gave demonstrations of their mounted activities at Saffron Walden Carnival and at the Royal Show when it came to Cambridge. Dr. David Young played the part of the casualty who was bandaged up and carried from the arena between two horses.

All boys could take the Horseman Badge and in later years, members of the Cambridge University Scout and Guide Club learned to ride in order to help with the Badge courses. At an international Jamboree at Chatsworth, Jock taught many boys to ride who had never been near horses before. The Duchess of Devonshire lent a carriage and the 1st Hadstock Scouts formed a mounted escort to bring the Chief Scout, then Sir Charles MacLean, from the Railway Station to the Chatsworth ground. Sir Charles gave special permission for the Troop to continue wearing the traditional Scout Hat: the hard brim keeps tree branches off the rider's face and you cannot water your horse out of the modern Scout beret! Many disadvantaged boys derived great benefit from contact with the horses, as witnessed by the Riding for the Disabled Movement today.

The Troop came to an end in the 1980s when Jock retired as Scout Master but the Horseman Badge course continued, run by students and Jock spent some years as Assistant District Commissioner for Senior Scouts in Cambridgeshire. Lettice had up to 30 Cubs in the Pack until she retired and handed it over to Beryl Frost (later Stewart) for a time. The Cubs made a film about how to do various activities and how not to do them - great fun.

The Scouts on several occasions were filmed for TV. Small gymkhanas were organised. Once a pageant was put on showing St. George, mounted on Chloe, fighting the Dragon (a line of Cubs under a cloth with an impressive head). Unfortunately, the producers had forgotten to introduce Chloe to the Dragon and she fled back to the other horses. St. George had to fight on foot!



Mounted scout troop formed by Jock Dawson, early 60s

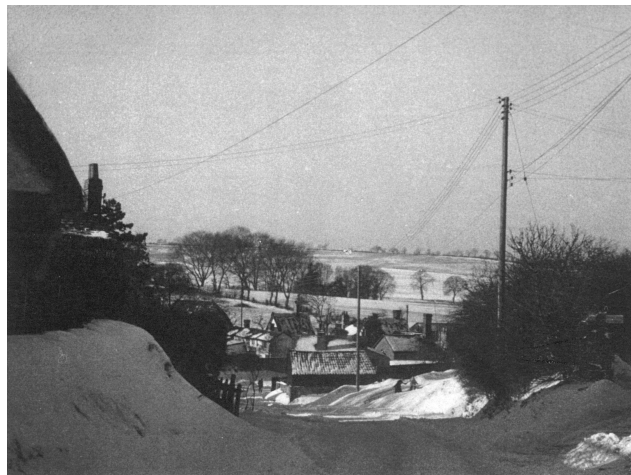
Winter in Hadstock in 1963

The snow began on the Sunday of our Carol Service. The electricity went off that evening so, with no organ or lights, we adjourned to Glebe Cottage, then the Rector's home, and sang carols by candlelight, with glasses of sherry in our hands. The last straw was getting home to find the water was off too and having to fill saucepans with snow to heat on the Aga for our hot water bottles! The water

was off for more than 24 hours and getting enough for a barn full of cattle and ponies was quite difficult. We should have been sunk without the Crawley family. They had a generator to power a large freezer and collected up the contents of everyone's freezers to store for us. In those days, the Council paid local farmers to sweep and grit/salt the roads. The Crawleys had our roads clear by 8 a.m. every morning - the trouble was that vehicles could not get out of Hadstock! Quite a few gentlemen commuted to London then, so Jock Dawson harnessed Sam the pony to the flat cart and took them, bowler hats, brollies and briefcases and all (city dress was very formal in those days), to Bartlow Station each morning and collected them at 6 in the evening. Messages were taken each day to Jack Brennan asking him to go to Bartlow signal box at night as they ran a light engine to keep the line open.

Jock rode Sam to Linton daily, with large saddlebags, to collect milk, bread, and groceries for the housebound from Holttum's shop in the High Street. Sam would be invited into the shop and fed mint imperials while the order was dealt with. People with Agas or ranges independent of electricity, which was off for 3 days, allowed other villagers to use them. Some came to cook an early meal, followed by others to share a meal, and yet others who would cook later. We tried to ensure that everyone had a hot meal and hot drinks every day. Quite a lot of houses had no water as the rising mains froze. Buckets of water were collected from houses still with water, in order to top up tanks so that central heating could stay on, and to provide everyone with enough water for basic needs. To start with several pipes burst and there could be a long wait before they could be repaired. Then we found that a pile of steaming horse manure along the line of the water pipes warmed them gradually so that they did not burst. Lettice Dawson was kept busy with her divining rod, tracking the mains, so that barrow-loads of muck could be spread along them.

The temperature remained below zero for about 2 weeks and the snow was piled high beside single-track roads with passing bays. It was extraordinary how the fields showed brown through a thin layer of snow, while the snow was piled several feet deep on the roads! The basic chores of daily living were hard work and took up much of the day but we managed and there was quite a lot of social life to cheer us up.



Bartlow Road in heavy snow, 1963

Hadstock Festival, 1970

For many years we have believed that our Church was that built by King Cnut to commemorate those killed at the Battle of Assandun in 1016. His Church was completed and dedicated in 1020. In 1970, we decided to have a Festival during the late May Bank Holiday weekend to celebrate the 950th anni-

versary of the Church. This was before Warwick Rodwell carried out the excavations that discovered that the Church was on the site of a much older one. We were just starting a major restoration programme and needed to raise a lot of money. We were lucky to get a list of important Patrons, which included The Lord Lieutenant for Essex (Sir John Ruggles-Brise), the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Michael Ramsey), the Chairman of Essex County Council (Brigadier T.F.J. Collins), the Lord Bishop of Chelmsford, the High Sheriff of Cambridge and Mrs. A.G.G. Marshall, the Lord Bishop of Colchester, our MP Peter Kirk, the Chairman of the Rural District Council, Viscountess Caldecote, Lord Braybrooke, Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, Vice-Admiral Sir Gilbert Stephenson, Sir Patrick and Lady Hamilton, and many others.

The village got Festival Fever and nearly everyone was involved. Friends from Saffron Walden, Linton and Ashdon, said, "You haven't got enough pairs of hands", and volunteered to help out. A troop of Senior Scouts from Enfield, who had camped here to get their horseman badges, camped here again and helped with parking cars and moving seating etc. around the village as needed. Their leader had worked for some years for Jock Dawson. Members of the Cambridge University Scout and Guide Club, who helped with teaching boys to ride, came over for the weekend. They manned exhibitions during the day and slept in the Church at night to guard exhibits. Poor fellows, the police woke them each night at about 3 a.m. to know if all was well!

The Danish Embassy was contacted and asked if anyone would care to represent Denmark. The Cultural Attache, Mr. Harry Agerback, phoned to suggest that someone should come from Aalborg where the Cathedral was dedicated to St. Budolfi and would we like the Bishop or the Dean. We said we did not mind so Mr. Agerback suggested the Dean as the Bishop had just had a trip abroad. If we could include a talk by the Dean, their Foreign Office would pay his fare. Naturally, a talk was fitted into the programme.

The Festival began on Friday, 22nd May with a Pop Dance for young folk in a marquee on the Recreation Ground and a performance of The Merchant of Venice by Studio Theatre Group in the garden of Glebe House. In the Church an Exhibition of Antiquities and Hobbies was open throughout the weekend, with an Exhibition of Arts and Crafts and a Flower Arranging competition in the Village Hall. On the Saturday afternoon, a Fancy Dress Parade from the Village Green to the Recreation Ground was led by the Hadstock Silver Band and this was followed by children's sports. In the evening there was a Dance/Barbecue in the marquee. The Band performed daily and there were also stalls and sideshows. Teas were served daily in the White House barn (now rebuilt as New Barn Close). There was a bar every evening on the Recreation Ground and soft drinks were available at all times.

Sunday began with a Service of Holy Communion in the Church, with the Dean assisting. The exhibitions continued. In the afternoon, the Hadstock Rangers Football Club were trounced by the Ex-Spurs All Stars team but the match was enjoyed by all the spectators. The Dean gave a very interesting talk about Aalborg and its Cathedral and brought greetings and gifts from the Mayor of Aalborg to the "Mayor" of Hadstock! Arthur Simons, Chairman of the Parish Council, replied and presented the Dean with an album of photographs of Hadstock and its activities. Evensong was held on the Recreation Ground.

On Monday, the exhibitions continued. For most of the day there was a gymkhana on the big field beyond Dormer Thatch next to the Recreation Ground. Dean Borg Rosen was staying with Jasper and Joan Rootham at Lower Farm and they had intended to take him to Cambridge and Ely but the Dean said he was too busy and spent the day, jacket off, shirt sleeves rolled up, filling up water tanks for thirsty ponies! He appeared to enjoy himself enormously. We kept in touch with the Dean for many years and several Hadstocians visited Aalborg. There was also a Tug-of-War and a grand Finale and Draw to close an exhausting but very enjoyable weekend. We did not make an awful lot of money

but ended up well in profit, which a lot of events that year failed to do. John Streatfeild, the Treasurer, ended up with 1s.3d more than he thought he should have and was quite worried!

The Festival year continued with a Pilgrimage by the Companions of Saint Francis on Saturday, 13th June. That evening there was a concert in the Church by Choral Scholars of Kings College; as an interlude, an Organ Scholar played Haydn's Three Pieces for Musical Clock, on our little Victorian Organ. He was brilliant – he is now Sir Andrew Davis, well-known conductor. We also had a visit from Count Ove Scheel, the head of the Danish Community in this country and a cousin of their King. He presented us with the Dannebrog, the Danish Flag, which is now in the N. Transept. He also, later in the summer, brought Prince Georg of Denmark, a noted archaeologist, to visit the Church. The Prince was standing on the drive at the White House, when a young Scout (camping there with his troop) walked up and asked who he was. The Prince replied, "Prince Georg of Denmark", and the scout retorted, "and I am old King Cole". The boy was shattered when he was told off and found it really was the Prince. After all, who would expect to find a Prince in Hadstock?

Snippets from recent history.

In 1964, the 1st Hadstock Mounted Scout Troop got themselves into the papers. A few weeks later, Jock Dawson the Scoutmaster received from an Israeli veterinary colleague a cutting from the Jerusalem Post all about the Scouts.

In 1966, work was about to start on urgent repairs to the Church but a nest of bees was found under the S. Transept roof and workmen refused to start until it was removed. The man from the Council came and fumigated but all that happened was that the bees, all by then very angry, moved down into the Church. We arrived for the Sunday service but hastily evacuated to the village hall! The man from the Council came again and fumigated the whole interior and the ladies of the Mothers' Union spent days sweeping up the carcasses. We got into the papers again! Also in that year, it was the Golden Jubilee of the founding of the Wolf Cubs, so our Wolf Cub pack took part in Saffron Walden Carnival. Akela, Lettice Dawson drove them on the flat cart drawn by her pony Sam. The Fete was opened by Mrs. Pamela Johnstone from Mole Hall Wildlife Park, who brought a kinkajou with her. During her speech, Kinky leaned over and removed the Vicar's glasses, and then graciously received the bouquet meant for Mrs Johnstone.

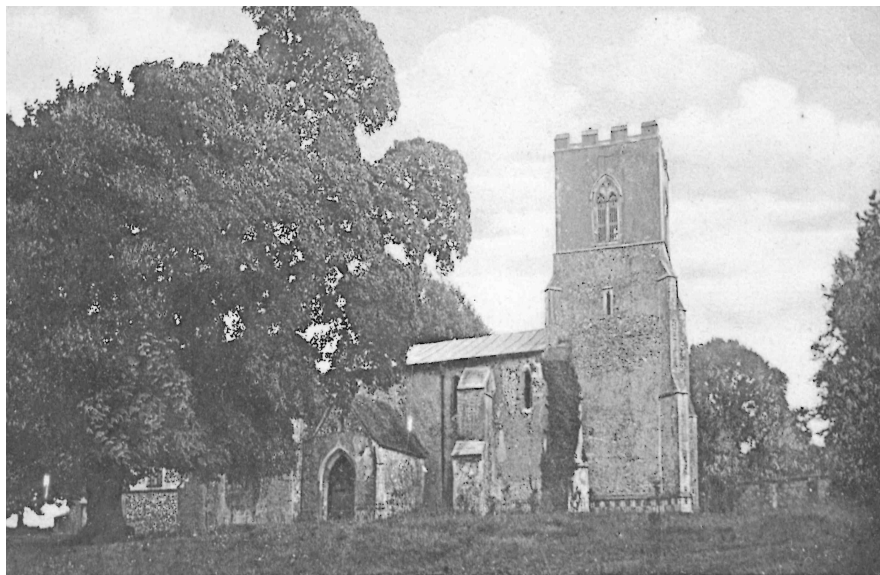
In 1967, the Scouts got into Horse and Hound, and the Fete was opened by the Bishop of Colchester, who had a pony ride. We got second place in the Best Kept Village competition. We established links with St. Botolph's Church, Farnborough near Banbury, and with St. Botolph's without Bishopsgate. In 1968, the Scouts were in the press again. The Choir went to the White City Stadium for the closing Service after the Lambeth Conference, as we then sent quite a bit to the missionary society UMCA to use in Tanzania where we had a link. Andrew Dawson was then still at school and used to organise a Mini-Fete each year run (almost entirely) by children to raise money to send to Dar-es-Salaam where his aunt worked. At the White City, he asked UMCA if there was a visiting bishop who would come to open the Mini-Fete and we got the Rt. Rev. John Sepeku, Bishop of Dar-es-Salaam. He came to stay, opened the Mini-Fete, and had a pony ride. He also preached on the Sunday. A short time later Jock and Andrew Dawson were trying to read a gilt-edged official invitation in Swahili; I was reading the other side, which was in English. We were all invited to Bishop Sepeku's enthronement as the first Archbishop of Tanzania. Alas, we could not go.

In 1969 preparations began for a new peal of 6 light bells, which were hung in 1970 and some of us started to learn to ring. In 1970, too, we had the Festival over the May Bank Holiday (described in an earlier issue) and Hadstock won the Best Kept Village Competition - we got a nice bench and a shield

to stand on the green for a year. In 1971, there was another Lambeth Conference and we wrote to UMCA to invite Archbishop Sepeku for the Mini-Fete. UMCA said he would be too busy but made the mistake of telling the Archbishop about the invitation. He said he would be coming to Hadstock for that weekend and they would have to arrange the other engagements around it. The Archbishop duly came, opened the Mini-Fete and had a pony ride. He also preached on the Sunday. In 1972, the Mounted Scouts gave displays at Wisbech and at the big Gilwell reunion. Andrew Dawson went to work in Tanzania at the invitation of the Archbishop. We met Canon Gerald Hadow, on leave from Tanzania visiting his sisters in Cambridge. They, and he when home, became regular visitors to the Mini-Fete. Canon Hadow had to travel many miles to reach his parishioners in Tanzanian villages so Hadstock in 1973 held a sponsored walk along the Roman Road from Horseheath to Cambridge to raise money to buy him a donkey. A lot of children took part and mums or dads were stationed with cars at each road crossing to help everyone safely across and to bring home smaller children as they tired, but they refused to give up. As a result Canon Hadow got his donkey. In 1978 Bishop Maurice Ngahoma came from Tanzania to open the Mini-Fete. The Bishop had a pony ride - Archbishop Sepeku had dared him to - so we had to take a photo of him to show as proof!

Church of St Botolph

The Story of St Botolph



St Botolph's church in the 1920s

Until 1974, Hadstock thought its large Saxon Church was the Minster built by Cnut to commemorate all those killed at the Battle of Assandun in 1016, whether Saxon or Dane. When Warwick Rodwell undertook an archaeological excavation of the Nave and Transepts in 1975, remains of at least one earlier Church were found. The present Church may still be Cnut's Minster dedicated by the Archbishop of York, in the presence of Cnut, and most of the Bishops and nobles, in 1020. A search was then started to try to find out the earlier history of the site.

St. Botolph began to build (actually "timber") his Monastery at Icanho in 654 according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Iken in Suffolk claims to be Icanho but there are historians who consider the name derives from the Iceni tribe, who lived further to the North. From the hill between Chesterford and

Hadstock, there is a good view to the Icknield Way useful for watching for the incursions of the Iceni tribe - hence perhaps Icanho? In 906 the Icknield Way was Icenhylte (Oxford Names Companion), possibly on the Hill of the Iceni. The name Iceni is nowadays often pronounced "Eyeseeni" but the Celtic languages have no soft C and in the East Anglian dialects, the name is pronounced Ickany.

In the Lives of St. Botolph published in the Acta Sanctorum, the earlier version, from the Schleswig Breviary, says that seven years after the King's first grant of land, Botolph asked for a place where he could more freely serve God. After 13 years, the old enemy came in the form of a serpent and inflicted on the man of God a grievous disease. Botolph asked the King for another place and chose a wild and desolate spot far from the sea and, after passing through thorny country, came to a valley with a stream. We have two much worn statues of a seated man with a "serpent?" crawling over his shoulder. Professor Dorothy Whitelock and Dr. Cyril Hart thought they came from the gates of a religious establishment and dated possibly to the 11th C or earlier.

In about 670 the Abbot Coelfrith was sent by Benedict Biscop to Botolph to learn about the Benedictine Rule. Botolph was famous for his learning and was also the patron Saint of seamen and travellers. He is thought to have died and been buried at Icanho in about 680. Soon after the next Abbot Aethelheah granted to St. Mildburg lands belonging to the monastery of Icheanog to help found Much Wenlock. In 869 Botolph's monastery was destroyed by the Great Army of the Danes, at the same time as the fenland monasteries of Thorney, Ely and Peterborough. The Danes were returning from York and on their way to winter quarters in Thetford - just up the Icknield Way from Hadstock. One of the earlier buildings on the site of Hadstock Church was destroyed by burning. Warwick Rodwell found indications of Saxon occupation in Botolph's time, confirmed by our finding a piece of mid-Saxon pottery during the village "Dig" in 2005. In the 970s, when there was apparently only a small chantry with one priest left, Bishop Aethelwold was given permission to dig up the remains of St. Botolph. He was very active in this area, re-founding the monasteries at Ely, Thorney and Peterborough.

Of Botolph's remains, the head was given to Ely, part of the body to Thorney (which was dedicated to St. Botolph) and the rest to the King's reliquary at Westminster.

It has been suggested that Ely's relics were kept in Hadstock Church but we have no tradition of relics here and the saint's relics were later stolen from Ely Cathedral. We do have a village tradition in the Freeman/ Fordham family that a very long time ago there was a monastery here in Hadstock. This family also said they were here before the Conquest; we have found a Freeman in a survey of the Manor in 1249, and there are wills from the 15th C in the Record Office. It is difficult to track this family all the way, as they were mostly farm labourers with a few yeomen farmers (small scale), but their family tradition is strong and is certainly possible.

In the 1090s the Norman monks of Bury St. Edmunds told a long tale of bringing the relics of Botolph from Iken via Grundisburgh and interring them under a new altar. However, at the same time in the Liber Eliensis, the Saxon monks at Ely are complaining that the "foreign" monks have entered their church (in ecclesiam Eliensis), broken open the chests and stolen their relics of St. Botolph and other Saints. The mediaeval monks seem to have been pretty unscrupulous in their efforts to bring pilgrims and wealth to their establishments, so I am afraid I do not believe much of the Bury St. Edmunds' tale. This also proves the cult of Botolph was still at Ely then.

There have been attempts to explain the dedications to Botolph by the movements of his relics but this is nonsense. They have been plotted out and they are all placed beside (not on because of the risk of raiders) major travel routes, or are at ports such as Botolph's in Sussex, Boston (Botolph's Town) in Lincolnshire, or places like St. Botolph's Bridge in Huntingdon where the Roman Road crosses the

river, or Botesdale (Botolph's Dale) in Suffolk - an important route. There were four churches dedicated to St. Botolph outside the gates of London, at Aldgate, Aldersgate, Bishopsgate and Billingsgate (this last not rebuilt after the Fire of London), where travellers could pray for or give thanks for a safe journey.

Mr. Botolf Botolfson (that really is his name - he has visited here!) of Oslo mapped out all the dedications to Botolph in Norway and Sweden and found similar positions. In Denmark, the cathedral in the great port of Aalborg is dedicated to St. Budolfi. He is still the Patron Saint of Seamen and Travelers in Scandinavia and in Saxony. This tradition has got lost here when Botolph seems to have been supplanted by St. Christopher, brought from Rome possibly by the Normans, who seem to have made a point of getting rid of Saxon influences wherever they could.

Out of more than 65 dedications to St. Botolph, Hadstock is the only one that was granted the right to a holiday and a Fair upon St. Botolph's Day, well before the Conquest, confirmed by later kings. Without St. Botolph, why Hadstock at all? It had a royal Manor and some sort of Church but it is not a rich farming area. The land is mostly boulder clay with flints, difficult to plough before the invention of powerful tractors.

The Chancel of St. Botolph's Church.

The original Chancel was even larger than the present one. Geophysical examination shows that it was nearly two foot longer. A drawing given to the Rev. William Cole, Rector of Cherry Hinton, in 1746, shows a Saxon style Chancel, with a later window inserted.

By the 1790s, when the Rev. John Addison Carr was Rector, the Chancel was in a bad way. The South wall was leaning dangerously and villagers were removing stones to use as foundations of barns, sheds etc. The Bishop of London wrote:-

Fulham, Aug. 12. 1791

Dear Sir,

Since I have been upon the Episcopal Bench I have known no Instance of a Chancel being entirely taken away, nor have ever heard of any, and I own it strikes my mind as an Evident Impropriety; but I am open to further Information.-

As nothing can be done this year there will be time to consider it at Leisure, and I shall be ready to receive further Light on the Subject in any way you can convey it to Sir,

Your faithful servant

B. London

After explanations from the Rector, a Faculty was obtained for the old Chancel to be taken down after making a careful plan of the graves of former Rectors and their wives who were buried there. Carr built a modest Chancel, which, he explained, was quite adequate for the needs of a small village.

However, in the 1890s, when the Rev. Francis E. Smith was Rector, Carr's little Chancel was not grand enough, Smith employed a famous architect, William Butterfield, to design and build a new one - the one we have today.

Church Repairs

Our Church has for most of its life suffered times of neglect interspersed with periods of repairs. The first Church on the site was, of course, actually burned down perhaps in about 869. The next one was built in late Saxon times, around 1020, but already in 1141 Archbishop Theobald of Canterbury was complaining that Hadstock had been neglected and must be repaired. Building works took place spasmodically in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries.

A Parish visitation in 1683, carried out by John Bryan, Rector, with Francis Odell and Henry Cornwell, records: - "There wants a new Common Prayer Book, a book of Homilies, a book of Canons and a table of the degrees of marriage. There wants a Challis and Cover and a Napkin; there is a small challis and cover of silver, there wants a Napkin. There wants some tiling over the North and South parts of the Church. A butterice betwixt the North porch and Steeple to be mended [this is chronic - we have done it twice!] There are three bells, one of them cracked [a peal of 5 was cast in the 18th century by Richard Keen of Royston but these were of poor quality and soon cracked]. There wants some glazing about the Church. The Register Books to be kept in the Chest. There wants a lock to the South doors of the Church. There wants some paleing about the Churchyard" [the flint walls were built later].

In 1705, the Rector William Stephens, with Jacob Richardson and John Maysaul record: "The hole at the bottom of the font to be opened and plug made to it, to be cleaned and used without a bason. [*The hole and drain were blocked again when the floor was repaid in 1970s.*] The floor in the body of the Church to be made even. The stairs going up to the Steeple to be repaired, the stonework and plastering about the Steeple to be repaired. [*The stairs were completely replaced in 1970s.*] The South side of the Church to be tiled where wanting. The rubbish to be removed from the foundation of the Church and Chancell. There wants a chest with 3 locks and keys. The Churchyard fence to be repaired with posts, rails and paleing. The end of the Chancell to be pointed, and the tiling on the roof repaired wherever wanting". [*The roof was completely replaced in late 1960s.*]

By the end of the 18th century, there were major problems. The Saxon Chancel was in a sad state, villagers were apparently recycling flints and stone, and the Bishop of London [then our Diocese] wrote from Fulham on Aug. 12. 1791

Dear Sir,

Since I have been upon the Episcopal Bench I have known no Instance of a Chancel being entirely taken away, nor have ever heard of any, and I own it strikes my mind as an Evident Impropriety; but I am open to further Information.-

As nothing can be done this year there will be time to consider it at Leisure, and I shall be ready to receive further Light on the Subject in any way you can convey it to Sir,

Your faithful servant

B. London

[Permission was given to take down the old and rebuild a new small Chancel]

In the late 19th century, the chancel was replaced again. In the 1920s the lead Nave roof was replaced by slates and 50 years later that had to be repaired. By 1965, the Church was in a poor way and we have been hard at work ever since. A maintenance programme is in place and by the time we have done the work needed in the present Quinquennial, the ongoing work should be mostly maintenance.

Early Clergy

The 17th of June is St. Botolph's Day and a royal charter dating from before 1066 granted Hadstock the right to hold a Fair on St. Botolph's Day. In the early days, this Church was a royal church. In 1086, Ranulph Flambard, the equivalent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to King William Rufus, granted, among other grants to the Monastery of Ely, for the lighting of the monastery, the present Church of Hadstock, with the graveyard of the town, and everything pertaining to St. Botolph, with the Festival. This was his idea to make some money out of a rather poor village; the monks could more easily put in a steward to collect the tithes; the Festival could be regulated, charges made to stallholders, especially after the King granted Ely the right to have a market on Wednesdays, just for its tenants on the local manors. Taxes were also payable on goods sold. The main market for the district soon became Saffron Walden, but Hadstock's continued for quite a long time. In the event of an interregnum between Abbots at Ely, the revenues would go to the King. During Ranulph's spell in office, there were rather a lot of long interregnums! In the 1090s, certain "foreign" monks hid themselves in Ely Cathedral and then "leapt like madmen upon all the goods..." They took the relics of many saints, including the head of St. Botolph. After breaking open the caskets, they took a lot of silver and gold and then fled. During their escape, they apparently got drunk at a guest house, set fire to the place and lost the lot!

In the 1140s, Bishop Nigel of Ely took many of the dues owed to the Monastery to finance his trip to Rome. Archbishop Theobald of Canterbury in 1144-5 had to make him return certain things to the monks, including Hadstock. Nigel's charter settled on them the manor of Hadstock, "with the church which is there....with all its appurtenances, rights, liberties, woodland open ground, arable land, tithes, revenues, markets etc. belonging both to the manor and to the Church, referring to the blessed abbot Botolph who reposes there", [meaning where he had been buried as his relics had been removed]. The Archbishop confirmed Bishop Nigel's charter and added that because it had been consecrated to the religious life by blessed Botolph but the Church and religious life there had been neglected for some time by the owners [i.e. the monarchs and Ely], he decreed, "by an inviolable decree", that it must be restored.

Religious life probably continued to be erratic as the parsons of Hadstock, until the Reformation, continued to be the King's Chancery Clerks, witnessing many charters and pocketing the parish endowments. They put in curates to mind the parishioners, who were expected to live off the tithes and glebe land. This practice was started by Edward the Confessor and seems to have continued for several hundred years. Some of the parsons and their curates were very dubious characters. In fact, one of the 16th Century curates was found to have a wife in Hadstock and another in Canterbury and may not have been ordained at all! He was caught because he played cards with some villagers on the Sabbath and was duly taken to court.



St Botolph's Church in the 1990s

People, Buildings and Places

Hadstock Personalities

Augustine de Hadstock: Augustine and his sons Richard and Simon are merchants in London, fishmongers supplying vast quantities of herrings to the King's Court. In 1258, Richard resigned from the office of deputy Sheriff of London. In 1266, Simon became Sheriff of London. Poor Augustine came to a very sad end. In 1266 he joined Simon de Montfort's troops for the Battle of Lewes. On 14th May, he was captured and put with other prisoners in the Royal baggage train. This was over-run by de Montfort's men and most of the prisoners were killed, including Augustine, before it was realised who they were. It is very hard to be killed by your own side but presumably one of the hazards of a civil war is recognising who is on which side.

John Segyn: in 1251 John Segyn held 1 acre in Fen Ditton as a villein of the Abbey of Ely. By 1261, he had worked his way up and bought one messuage (dwelling house with buildings and land) and 60 acres in Hadstock and held it as his own Manor. Then followed a whole string of John Segyns. In 1375, John Segyn owed £100 to John de Sleford, clerk. In 1382, John Segyn was released from Newgate prison after payment of £48 to clear his debts. In 1594, John Segyn witnesses a Will for a neighbour in Hadstock. The Lordship of Segyn's Manor still exists and is held by the Earl of Aylesford. The name remains as Siggins Lane (beyond Lower Farm) which runs through the old Manor holding, which used to have names such as Great Siggins, Four-Acre Siggins, Little Siggins etc., now all one big field belonging to the Bartlow Estate.

In 1274, **Nicholas Converssun of Hadestock and William of Hadestock**, and others, acknowledge that they owe the merchants of Luca 1200 marks. There is no record to show that they paid up.

In 1309, **Emma de Hadstock** was admitted as a nun to the Convent in Cheshunt.

Henry de Shankton, parson of Hadstock 1349 to 1388, with others in 1354 is accused of burning the house at Colne Huntingdon and straw to the value of 10 shillings, belonging to the King's kinswoman, the Lady Blanche. Henry was one of the King's Chancery clerks, like most of our parsons up to the reformation. Edward the Confessor collared the endowments of royal minster churches like Hadstock to fund his clerks, which meant that most of our parsons up to the reformation were busy with state affairs: a curate minded the parish and was expected to live off the tithes and the glebe land. Henry was in trouble again in 1362 when he was pardoned for felonies, rebellions, etc. relating to the Bishop of Ely's quarrel.

In 1356, **Robert de Hadstock** and Ely's bailiff, **William**, assaulted John de Gray.

In 1362, **John de Hadstock** was ordained and then, in 1365, was admitted to the Benedictine Priory in Walden. **Thomas de Hadstock** was admitted to first tonsure at the same Priory.

In 1375, **William Bailey of Hadstock** was admitted as a sub-deacon in London.

Inflation Since 1810

You will know what you paid for your house. Here are some of the values of properties in 1810, mostly as annual values for tax purposes.

Note: the term "scite of a cottage" may mean that the one building is divided into two or three but in the same ownership. "Homestead" includes ancillary buildings. Messuage means a small farm with cottage and buildings. A rod, pole or perch are old British words for the same unit of length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a chain (the length of a cricket pitch). A perch is a measure of area equal to 1 square rod or $\frac{1}{160}$ of an acre. A rood is a measure of area too; traditionally a rectangular strip 1 rod wide and 40 rods (1 furlong) in length and equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre or 40 perches. The land associated with Chantry House is equal to $\frac{7}{10}$ of an acre.

Chantry House: Sir George Baker, Baronet, has one Close or Old Inclosure with the Messuage and other buildings containing two roods and thirty two perches of the yearly value of one pound four shillings and sevenpence.

Bardsfield: The uphill half: Robert Chalk senior hath the scite of a Cottage and homestead containing one rood and one perch of the yearly value of nine shillings.

Bardsfield: The half nearest the village: Thomas Buck owned one other Close or Old Inclosure with a messuage homestead and other buildings containing thirty one perches of the yearly value of six shillings and ninepence.

Waylands: One other Close or Old Inclosure with a cottage and homestead containing twenty eight perches of the yearly value of six shillings and three pence.

Yews Farm: Sir John Barrington, Baronet, and Edward Humphreys Green, Esquire owned the scite of a Messuage Homestead and other buildings containing three roods and five perches of the yearly value of one pound seven shillings and sixpence. Davy tenant.

King's Cottage: Mrs. Elizabeth Bridge, widow, hath one Close or Old Inclosure with the scite of a cottage and homestead containing one rood and two perches of the yearly value of nine shillings and

fourpence.

Walnut Cottage: Mrs. Bridge also owned one other Close or Old Inclosure with the scite of a cottage and homestead containing three roods and twenty six perches of the yearly value of one pound twelve shillings and one penny.

Hawthorns Site: Miss Elizabeth Bridge, spinster, hath one other Close or Old Inclosure with the scite of a cottage and homestead containing two acres and five perches of the yearly value of three pounds nine shillings and twopence. (The land with this cottage used to be called Long Close and extended up to Arnolds Lane).

Chestnut House: Henry Claydon hath the scite of a messuage homestead and buildings containing two roods and four perches of the yearly value of eighteen shillings and four pence.

Roundhill Cottage: Robert Chalk the grandson hath the scite of a Cottage homestead and Blacksmiths shop containing twenty three perches of the yearly value of one penny.

Lower Farm - tennis court site: Thomas Davis hath the scite of a cottage homestead and other buildings containing three roods and twenty two perches of the yearly value of one pound ten shillings and fourpence.

Garden Cottage: Elizabeth Free, widow, hath the scite of a Cottage and Homestead containing two roods and fourteen perches of the yearly value of one pound and eight pence.

Ash Tree Cottage: Elizabeth Free, widow, also hath the scite of another Cottage and Homestead containing thirty one perches of the yearly value of six shillings and eleven pence.

Dormer Thatch: Elizabeth Free, widow, also hath the scite of another Cottage and Homestead containing thirty nine perches of the yearly value of six shillings and sixpence.

Fairhill: Samuel Free hath the scite of a Cottage and Homestead containing twenty three perches of the yearly value of five shillings and one penny.

Hillcrest: Abraham Fincham hath the scite of a Cottage and Homestead containing one rood and twenty three perches of the yearly value of fourteen shillings and two pence.

Backhill: John Fincham hath the scite of a Cottage and Homestead containing one rood and thirty six perches of the yearly value of fourteen shillings and sixpence.



Left: View from Bartlow Road showing Waylands the blacksmith shop, fronting the rear of the Green, 1930s. Right: King's Cottage, 1970s

Place Names in Hadstock

Bardsfield: In 1792, James and Elizabeth Bard, lived in Hadstock with their children, John, James and Sarah. John Bard, agricultural labourer, and his wife, Elizabeth, were still living here in 1807. By 1841, their son James, a dyer, was still at home. Sarah Bard was a servant at Hall Farm. The Bard family seem to have gone by 1861.

Bowisers: The name Bowser is derived from Norman term of address "beau sire", given as nickname to someone who used the term frequently. Did one such live there once upon a time? In about 1600 it belonged to Thomas Sutton, Lord of our Manor, but was not then actually in our Parish. It was moved fairly recently from Ashdon via Little Walden.

Hawes Hill: In 1792, there were three families of Hawes in Hadstock:- Mary Hawes, widow, with Jemima, Elizabeth, Judith and Emily; Robert Hawes, with Joseph; and William Hawes with his wife Anne, and children Mary, Samuel, William, Anne, Robert and John. In 1807, William, aged 57 was still here with wife Anne, who died in May that year, and son John, then aged 22 who married Frances Wright in 1813. There was also Susan Hawes, widow with children Jacob and Benjamin. By 1821, William aged 71, lived with John and Francis: Jacob Hawes, his wife Sarah and their daughter Mary Anne, and Benjamin Hawes aged 20. By 1841, Benjamin Hawes, agricultural labourer, lived with his wife Mary and their 6 children, Benjamin, Mary, Joseph, George, Suzan and Obidia [sic]: there was also Joseph Hawes, agricultural labourer, and his children, Harriet, Emma and Elizabeth. Harriet Hawes was a servant at Daveys Farm [now The Yews]. By 1971, Joseph Hawes was a publican, Jacob and Benjamin Hawes were farm labourers but seem to have owned a field or two as well. Benjamin's son Obadiah was a cattle dealer and was the last of the family by 1901, when he was a butcher, living in the back wing of Pond House.

Moules Lane: In 1792, Edward and Mary Mole and 3 children lived here, probably in half of what is now Briar Cottage. Thomas and Mary Mole were also here with their children. In 1801, we have Thomas and Mary Mole with their children, Elizabeth, Hannah, Sarah, Martha and John. By 1841, John Mole, agricultural labourer, his wife Mary, and their 4 children were still here. By 1871, John and Mary were spelling their name Moule. In 1881, both in their seventies, John and Mary still lived in Moules Lane. Briar Cottage was the only house at the end of the Lane, which at one time seems to have been Knitting or Nutting End Lane.

Mallyons : There were Mallyons in the village for a long time, possibly the earliest one we know

about was Thomas Mallen in a 14th century survey. The spelling has varied a lot but in 1792, Laurence and Sarah Malyon and their children John, William, Elizabeth and Sarah lived in Hadstock. By 1807 Laurence and Sarah still had William and Sarah at home. In 1821, Laurence and Sarah were in their sixties. William had married Martha and they had William, John and Stephen. In 1841, William and Martha were living in Hall Farm Cottages with Jane, Elizabeth, Sarah and Laurence. In 1861, Stephen Mallion was a shepherd, married to Susan with children William and Mary Anne: William and Martha lived in Woodfield Cottages [down Arnold's Lane] with Betsey, Laurence, Susanna and George. By 1871, Stephen Mallion junior, with his wife Katie and children, Martha, William and George were living in Bartlow Road, Stephen senior and Susan lived in a cottage that was opposite Lower Farm. By 1881, Stephen and Susan had moved to Mallyons, which was then two cottages with Pearsons in the other part. Stephen and Susan lived in Mallyons still in 1901 with children Stephen and Jane. William Mallyon, his wife Mary and children Harry, Sarah, George, Alice and Fanny lived in Woodfield Cottages. Their descendants ended up in Mallyons; the last ones being Bill and Mabel with their boys, Peter, Laurence, Kevin and twins Robert and Gerald, whom we know.

Hadstock Rectory and Glebe Lands



Glebe House, view from church tower

The first known Rectory was at the far end of the Glebe land next to Banton meadow, just to the South of the present churchyard car park. That was a timber and plaster house thought to be dating from about the sixteenth Century. At the time of the Enclosure Act, in about 1809, the Rector, the Rev. John Addison Carr, exchanged the field called Johnaberrys, an old enclosure owned by Charles Spencer, for an equivalent amount from the open fields, and added it to the Glebe lands. It would make a convenient paddock near the Rectory and the Glebe farmyard which was, in what is now, the churchyard extension.

In 1873, the then Rector, the Rev. Francis E. Smith, borrowed £1,530 from Queen Anne's Bounty to build himself a grand new Rectory in Johnaberrys. The Terrier of 1888 (revised 1898, 1901, 1905) described it as:

“... a red brick Gothic building, slated, having dining room opening into a greenhouse [conservatory?], Drawing room, study, hall and passage, kitchen and pantry on ground floor, with scullery, larder, knife house, coal house and earth closets on the northwest side, and seven bedrooms. The outbuildings consist of a 2-horse stable, and coach houses, and earth closets, and tool house in garden. The garden, close and ground on which stands Glebe Farm House and stable 5.951 acres in extent.”

The Glebe Farm buildings were on the road to Bartlow and consisted of: granary, chaff house, stables for 10 horses, wagon shed, fowl house, calf house, cow house, root house, boiling house, pig sty, slated Barn (24x50), cattle sheds, and 2 brick and slated cottages with a detached oven and closet [New Farm Cottages]. The acreage of the farm was 292 acres, 1 rood and 27 perches and held by Mr. Henry Free (Churchwarden at the time). The Farm was sold to the Rev. C.H. Brocklebank, the Rector of Bartlow, in 1905 for the sum of £4,771, which is in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Glebe Farm House [now Glebe House] was let and occupied by two tenants - Benjamin Free and Joseph Wakeling and his wife. In 1901 half the house was pulled down by instructions of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (by Faculty), and the remaining half occupied by Miss Wakeling, rent £4 p.a. The charge on the parish for the loan from Queen Anne's Bounty was £91 p.a. until the Rector paid off the remaining £951.3s.1d. in 1888.

The Rectory remained until about 1950, when the last Rector of Hadstock, the Rev. Joe Holmes, moved into Glebe Cottage. He was a bachelor and the old Rectory was much more than he could manage. He remained in Glebe Cottage, then a small 2 up, 2 down cottage, when he married Margaret. In the 1960s, a large family was allowed by Joe to live in the Rectory which became very dilapidated. After the resignation of Joe Holmes in 1965, Hadstock ceased to have a Rector of its own and the Rectory and remaining glebe lands including Glebe Cottage were sold off. The land that had been the original Rectory gardens and farmyard were transferred from Glebe to churchyard by Deed of Gift and now forms the car park and churchyard extension. Glebe Cottage was modernised and extended to become the present Glebe House. The Victorian Rectory is now Hadstock House.

Moules Lane

The first records of the name appear as "Mole". It is believed that the first person of that name moved out from Saffron Walden into what is now Briar Cottage. For a long time that was the only house in the lane, which for some years was probably called Nutting End or Knitting End Lane. On 11th December 1769, Edward Mole, widower, married Mary Knott, widow. They had one son, Thomas, born in 1795, and two daughters, Anne who married Stephen Sever of Linton, and Susan, who never married. Susan became a teacher at the School of Industry and died in 1837 aged only 40. Edward, an agricultural labourer, died aged 76 in 1805. Mary lived to the age of 98 years and 7 months, dying in 1822.

The son, Thomas Mole, also an agricultural labourer, married Mary Hill on 22nd November 1795. They had at least 8 children: Elizabeth born 1796, married George Pearson in 1813; Hannah born 1798, married Samuel Fordham in 1820; Samuel, born 1801 but died in 1824 aged only 23; Sarah; Martha born 1808, married Thomas Pearson in 1836; John, born in 1810; Amos, married Mary Ann Mansfield in 1838 and seems to have moved away. In 1851 Thomas, a pauper aged 78, was living with son John and his family. He died of typhus, aged 81, in 1854. Mary died in 1849, which is presumably when Thomas left Briar Cottage.

John Moule, an agricultural labourer, married Mary Moore on 2nd May, 1832, and they appear to have moved into part of Hillcrest Cottage. They may have moved into Moule's Lane after Thomas moved out. John and Mary had 9 children: Jane Anne, born 1835; Samuel, born 1836; Mary Ann, born 1837 but died aged 9 in early 1847; Sendor born 1840; George born 1842; Thomas, who seems to have been baptised twice, in 1845; Richard, born 1847; Charles, born 1850 and Selina, born 1851. There is no record here for any of the children (apart from Mary Ann) and they all seem to have moved away quite young. Thomas (16), Richard (15) and Charles (only 12) were all agricultural labourers in 1861

whilst Selina (10) was still a scholar. But by 1871 John and Mary Mole were on their own.

In 1881, John, at the age of 72, was still working as a farm labourer. He died in 1889 aged 78. Mary probably moved to one of the family as there is no record of her death here. Moles Lane is mentioned in the 1891 Census by which time Briar Cottage was divided into two. Harriet Fordham, widow, a nurse aged 58 lived in one half and Charles Hills, widower aged 64 and a farm labourer, lived in the other with his grand-daughter Harriet aged 19.



Briar Cottage in the 1960s

Bardsfield.

This cottage sits in a field that has been called Bards Close for at least 200 years. The Bard family were there for over 100 of them. In 1749, James Bard married Sarah Chalk. The spelling is quite erratic as it was often just taken down as spoken, so, in 1755, we find James Board, widower, marrying Elizabeth Lord, alias Francis [sic], and in 1767, James Beard, widower, married Susan Wright. Again, in 1771, James Beard, widower, married Elizabeth Fitch. I cannot at the moment check the deaths for that period, but it was quite common for women to die in childbirth. Even so, if it really is the same James, he does seem to have got through rather a lot of wives! James and his last wife had a son, John who was born in about 1775. John married Elizabeth Whitmore (born 1773) on 12th June 1797. Their eldest son, James, was born in October 1797, but died aged 6 in 1803. John had a younger sister Sarah, who was born in 1782. Sarah never married and worked for some years as a domestic servant at Hall Farm until she died in 1849 aged 62. John and Elizabeth had a daughter Sarah, born in 1800, then Susanna (1802), Phoebe (1804), Robert (1806), Sylvia (1807), another James 1809), John was born in August 1811 but died a month later, another John was born in 1812, daughter Francis in 1814, and Harried in 1817. Harried married Benjamin Smith in December 1840 and they had two children: Anne in 1841 and Alfred in 1843.

In 1841, John and Elizabeth Bard lived at Bardsfield with their son James, aged 35, who was a dyer at that time. John was always an agricultural labourer who did not read or write. In 1851 John was still labouring at the age of 78. Elizabeth died in 1854 aged 81. James was no longer a dyer but had gone back to being an agricultural labourer. By 1861 John is still an agricultural labourer. He died in 1863 aged 88. James lived on in the cottage (here the name is variously spelled as Beard or Baird) and by 1871 he had lodgers: Charles Swan, 23, and his wife Naomi, also 23.

Bardsfield was divided into two by 1881. James Bard, still a labourer, lived in the uphill half whilst

the Swans, with their children: Charles, 10 and already an agricultural labourer, Sarah 6 and Peter 4, both still scholars, lived in the downhill half. In 1891, the two halves appear to have been recombined; James, at 82, is listed as "formerly agricultural labourer". Naomi Swan, now a widow, (Charles died in 1886 at only 40) was acting as his housekeeper. Sons Charles, 20, and Peter, 14, are agricultural labourers. I suspect Sarah had gone into service in some other household. Before Charles senior died, Naomi had two more children, Harriet 9 and Katie 7, both scholars. By 1901, Naomi was head of the household as James died in 1892. Son Charles was still living at home but had become a coachman and another son James was back at home working as a stud manager on a farm. Katie was still at home and a niece Kate, aged 12, had moved in. Naomi Swan died in 1922 and by then daughter Katie had married Joseph William Freeman in 1906. The Freemans lived in part of Bardsfield and the Swans in the other half. Katie became known as Naomi Kate and her daughter was born in 1915 and baptised Kate Naomi. Joe Freeman combined the two parts of the cottage into one and lived there until he died in 1962; Naomi Kate died in 1964 and their daughter Kate Naomi not long afterwards. Mrs. Tillyard, wife of Professor Tillyard at Lower Farm, had bought Bardsfield and given it to the Cambridge Cottage Preservation Society to be rented to Hadstock people.

After Kate Naomi's death, the CCPS had to retrench and sold off cottages that were outside Cambridgeshire. Bardsfield has been privately owned since then.

Sargent's Lane

Sargent's Lane takes its name from the Sargent family. The earliest record I can find is that, on 19th April 1786, John Sargent, widower of Hadstock, married Catherine Nash, widow, also of Hadstock. John was literate and could sign his name but Catherine marked the register with X. In 1791, William Sargent married Sarah Catly, both of this parish. In 1798, Thomas Sargent married Mary Hilsmere both of this parish. In the Rector's 1807 census, John and Catherine Sargent were still in Hadstock but the others had moved elsewhere, possibly to Ashdon. In 1811, Robert Bye married Ann Sargent, both of this parish, on 4th August, and their son William was baptised on 1st March 1812. In 1821 John Sargent and Catherine were still here but John died in 1825 at the age of 80. On the 4th of January 1829, Frederick Sargent aged 10 and a half months was buried, but it does not say who his parents were. Catherine lived on until 1837 and was buried on 18th August. That seems to be the last of the Sargents who lived here but John's descendants continued to own all three of the cottages - High Cottage was two dwellings and Mulberry Cottage in those days was a small 2 up 2 down thatched cottage on the site of the lowest part of the present cottage.

John Sargent, shopkeeper of Ashdon, died in 1872 and his will was proved on 8th March 1873. His executors were his wife Mary, his son Levi and Thomas Newman, grocer of Weston Colville. On 6th March 1892, Levi Sargent sold both parts of High Cottage to Thomas Finch Ashman of Abington for £29 plus £6 deposit.

The odd way in which houses are identified in the Census returns make it difficult to sort out the various tenants of these cottages, but Mulberry Cottage came to be owned by Hedley Bentley and his wife Georgina, who lived there with Georgina's sister Nellie Bye. After the deaths of the Bentleys, Nellie lived there on her own. When Nellie died in January 1985, the cottage was sold.

Miss Mary Lucy Erskine owned High Cottage until she died in 1955 and bequeathed the cottage to Lettice Dawson, who, Miss Erskine said, had looked after her more than her family had. In fact Lettice paid a sum of money to the estate. Stanley and Vera Mackay became the tenants, moving out of Ash Tree Cottage, which at that time joined on to the White House, until Lettice moved out after Jock's death.

Pubs and Publicans



Left: King's Head pub, 1920s Right: Queen's Head pub, 1920s

The first mention of pubs is the 1664 Return of Alehouses for Hadstock.

"Wee the Constables and Churchwardines doe certify that wee have noe unlicensed Ale-houses in our parish. There are two that are licensed which kepe noe gaming nor ill-rule at any unseasonable time nor upon the Saboth day for wee the officers of the parish are carefull in loking after them.

Simond Adam

Enoch Houston

John Butcher Constables

James Gippes Churchwardens.

The Census Returns start in 1841 with John Jefferies aged 31 listed as a malster, with his wife Ann, 30.

By 1851, there are four alehouses of pub kept by 1) John Rolinson, beer seller, 64 and his wife Sarah, 60, in Walden Road, 2) William Free, 51, widower, grocer and beer seller in Hadstock Street, 3) Stephen Himus, 39, public house keeper and wheelwright, and his wife Eliza, 39, at the King's Head in Main Street, and 4) Samuel Pearson, 54, Jobber and beer seller, and his wife Elizabeth, 45, in Hadstock Street (by 1861 he was a grocer and cattle dealer).

In 1861, it was down to two: John Webb, 48, grocer and publican with his wife Mary, 48 at 13 Body of the Parish (probably the Queen's Head) with Stephen Himus and Eliza still at the King's Head. Ten years later, King's Cottage seems to have become a pub kept by Joseph Hawes, 46, publican and his wife Emma, 45. They were still there in 1881.

In 1871, in the Street, George Turner, 32 from Cuckfield, Sussex, is listed as a beer housekeeper with his wife Mary. Stephen Hymus is just listed as a wheelwright but possibly still living at the King's Head because in 1881 we have that pub run by Lucy Hymus, widow 56, down as licensed victualler.

In 1891, Hadstock has three pubs. Corner House (King's Cottage) is kept by John Starling, 35, and his wife Sarah, 32. The King's Head is run by William Hymus, 39, licensed victualler and wheelwright, with his wife Louisa. In the Queen's Head is George Swan, 31, publican, with his wife Sarah, 31.

George is still the innkeeper there in 1901, with Sarah, but King's Cottage is no longer a pub. The King's Head is kept by Charles Whitmore, 64, from Leiston, Suffolk, with his daughter, Jane 21.

In around 1912-1920s, the publican of The Queen's Head was Jonas Freeman, who married Annie Barker, daughter of Marcus Barker, a shepherd, and his wife Beatrice, nee Cutter, who lived at Penn Farm: not long after Jonas, the Queen's Head ceased to be a pub.

Until the 1940s-50s, there were two cottages on what is now the King's Head car park. By 1956 these had gone and the area was enclosed by a fence; Mr. Murray was the publican and he had a garage where the private entrance is now. Murray also had a field along Arnolds Lane, later sold to Jasper Rootham and then to Jock Dawson. Since Murray's time, there have been innumerable changes of Landlord, the fence was taken down, and the car park made. As for the future, who knows?



Queen's Head landlady,
Annie Barker

Memoirs

Memories of Hadstock by Hilda Peck

By Hilda Peck, nee Fordham

Hilda Fordham was born in 1892 and died in 1984, aged 92, so her memories were written in about 1964. She lived nearly all her life in Lilac, now Pippin, Cottage; her father owned the two cottages. Hilda married Harry Peck in 1929 and, when the tenant died, Harry combined the two into one house. Harry died in 1967, and soon after that Hilda went to live in Back Road, Linton.

Hadstock is a pretty little village situated on the Essex-Cambs border. I was born here seventy-two years ago and have lived for the greater part of my life in the village. It has a lovely old church nearly one thousand years old.

I had a happy childhood and pleasant memories of my school-days and playmates. Quite a lot of changes have taken place through the years. There were big families in those days and there were between eighty and ninety children attending the village school. We had a splendid headmistress and she did her best to turn out good scholars. She frequently used the cane which was all for our good.

We enjoyed our games during break, the boys with their marbles and spinning tops and the girls with skipping ropes and balls. We used to go home for our mid-day meal.

On St. Botolph's Day, 17th June, the village fair was held, and we used to go and spend pennies and halfpennies at the stall buying rock and various kinds of sweets. Years ago it used to be a horse fair, and there used to be booths and dancing on the green. I cannot remember this as the fair was done away with before I was born but I have heard my parents and grandparents talk about it.

Sunday was observed more strictly than it is today. I attended Sunday School in the morning and afternoon followed by church service. The verger used to have a long cane, which he often used if the children were troublesome. The Rector lived in the parish and he visited regularly. One afternoon during the summer we were invited to the Rectory for tea and games, which we thoroughly enjoyed. We used to sit on the grass underneath a big tree. Our Mothers were invited as well if they were Mothers' Meeting members. On May Day, we used to make flower garlands and go singing round

the village. We all trooped up to the Rectory to sing, and each child was given a halfpenny. There was also a Mission Hall in the village but it is not in existence now. The Verger also acted as Sexton and the churchyard was kept very tidy.

We used to have six weeks holiday during August and September, and as it was the harvest months it was a busy time. The boys used to work on the farms and go into the cornfields leading horses, and the girls went gleaning with their mothers and the corn that we gleaned was ground into flour. The age for leaving school was 14 but I went until I was 15. The girls who left the village usually went into domestic service, and the boys used to work on the farms, and some went away to work on the railway.

I would like to mention that 49 young men and one young woman joined up to fight for their country during the First World War. Miss Hilda Barker, the daughter of a shepherd, was awarded the OBE. She was one of my school friends. Also quite a number of young men went from the village during the Second World War.

The men used to brew beer during the spring months, and this was taken into the fields for refreshment during the harvest. They mostly used miniature wooden barrels holding about half a gallon, and I still have two of these that were used by my father and grandfather.

The one village water supply was from St. Botolph's well in the churchyard and all the village people used it. It was eventually cemented over and a pump erected which was used till the water was laid on. How much easier it is today just to turn the tap than have to fetch it from the churchyard. The men used to use yokes for carrying the buckets. Also the women would fix a hoop between two buckets, which made it easier for carrying.

I have been told by my grandparents that there used to be a cage standing on the green, and anyone who had been doing wrong was locked up in it, maybe for the night until the next day. [Part of the lock-up door, the constable's truncheon and the handcuffs are in Saffron Walden Museum.] There was also a mangle room, with very old-fashioned rollers where the village women could do their mangling.

There was a small post office in the village but our mail was delivered by postmen from Linton, a village about a mile away, as it still is today, only we get two deliveries instead of one. We still have a post office in the village. Our nearest railway station is at Linton and people used it when they wanted to go to town, but the buses are used more frequently now. There was a lot of walking done in those days. People often used to walk to and from Saffron Walden five miles away.



Hadstock School, 1905



Hadstock School, 1930s

A Village School in Cambridgeshire

Essay by Mrs. Bertha Stone, nee Fordham.

Third Prize Essay on My Schooldays, 1968-69 Essay Competition, Cambs and Isle of Ely Old People's Welfare Council. The village school was in fact in Hadstock. Mrs. Stone was living in East Barnwell by then.

I started school on Monday, June 3rd 1907 the day following my fifth birthday. An older sister took me along. We lived in a village with a church school. To reach it all children had to walk through the churchyard. The building consisted of a large room and a small one for infants. Boys and girls had separate entrances with a lobby to hang our outdoor clothes. Lighting was supplied by oil lamps.

There was a headmistress (who was also the postmistress, the post office being closed during school hours) and two teachers for about 100 children. Classes were mixed. Toilets were about 25 yards from the entrance and it could be a very muddy approach so we avoided them if possible. We didn't have school uniforms but the girls were all proud of their clean white pinafores, which had to be boiled and starched. Our hair had to be either tied back or plaited. I usually wore mine in plaits. Well, of course, I started in the infants and we really loved our teacher, who wore a black sateen pinafore on which she used to pin the flowers, which we took her. When I was seven years old, I moved to the big room. This seemed so vast to me and at the far end I could see my Brother.

Lessons here were more varied and every morning the Rector came for prayers and scripture lesson. Besides the more usual lessons we were also taught to sew and knit. I did make several garments, some of which won me prizes when entered in a local show. Knitting I found very difficult. I would pass the stitches from one pin to another but it didn't seem to grow. The wool was crinkled from being knitted up so many times and the steel pins rusted. It was quite a job to get them cleaned and working. Eventually I did get the hang of it and later I was able to knit for the troops.

I was nine years old when King George and Queen Mary were crowned following the death of King Edward VII. We were all given a holiday and a Coronation Mug with a picture of George V and Queen Mary on it. We had a very few holidays. No half term for us or terms either. We didn't know what they were.

We learned to sing Tonic Sol-fa. As we had no piano we used a tuning fork to get the note C. When we had dancing (indoors in winter, outside in summer) we had to sing to provide the music. There

was no radio or TV and it was the very earliest days of the gramophone. I remember a total eclipse of the sun for which we used smoked glass for viewing. It was eerie getting darker and darker. The birds were twittering as they went to bed. Fortunately it didn't last too long and we were all pleased to welcome the sunshine once more. This is the only time I have seen a total eclipse.

On the afternoon of May 27th, 1913, we had a terrifying experience. The sky became very black with thunderclouds and we had a most dreadful storm. Lessons were abandoned and everyone was very frightened. Teachers gathered the children at one end of the room as the hailstones smashed the windows. Teachers and children were crying. When at last the storm was over and we were able to go home it was a scene of desolation. Nearly every house had windows smashed and hailstones as big as hens' eggs laid around for hours.

In the summer of 1913 army manoeuvres were held in the area. King George V and the German Kaiser inspected the troops. Horses were everywhere, hundreds of them. I was scared making the journey to and from school because of the horses and the soldiers. For the first time we children saw aeroplanes, which flew very low. We also had to watch out that we didn't trip over cables laid along the roads for communications. How obsolete and unbelievable this all seems today.

In summer when the weather was nice we would take our books and sit under a tree in the churchyard for a lesson. We found this very pleasant and at the end of the lesson we were able to slip to the village pump (also in the churchyard) for a drink of fresh cool water. This was a special treat as we had no water supply in school. We sometimes went for walks around nearby fields and woods where we found much to interest us in nature study and wild life. Each summer six girls were chosen from the higher classes to attend cookery classes. These were held in a village four miles distant. A young man with a pony and buggy was hired to transport us, and with other girls we had a series of twelve lessons. Cooking was done on a coal range, there being no gas or electricity available. We worked in pairs. Some of the ingredients we had to take and some we bought at the local shop. We used small containers and many of the items we were able to purchase for 1/2p. In winter the school was very cold, the only heating being provided by a tortoise stove, which burnt coke and it was often getting bunged up with clinkers which made it difficult to get any heat or even keep a fire going at all. We would push the desks towards the centre and teachers and children would march around clapping our hands and stamping our feet to get warm. When there was snow, we would fill an enamel bowl and stand it on the stove for hot water. Why we did this I can't imagine as we had no washing facilities or towels for drying. When we were breaking up for Christmas every child was given an orange provided by the headmistress. We didn't have set exams or tests but once a year an inspector would come and make oral tests. The school leaving age at that time was thirteen provided one had a job to go to. My parents allowed me to continue at school until I was fourteen and I left school in June 1916 on reaching my fourteenth birthday.

On reading this you may think there were many drawbacks and disadvantages and indeed according to present day standards there were, which all goes to show the progress made over the years. To us children they were happy days and we were well content. It has given me much pleasure to think back on these things.



View from Church Tower, early 1950s

Memories of Hadstock, 1938-1992. Reg Wood

Recorded by Reginald H. Wood, March, 1997

I'm Reg Wood. I came to Hadstock for the first time in 1938 and I married Miss Kate Irene Fordham in St. Botolph's Church on December 14th, 1940. Rene, as she was known, was daughter of Mrs. Sarah Rickett and the late Nathan Fordham, both of Hadstock, but her father died in the First World War and was buried on the left-hand side of the churchyard, and it has a military stone and it is the only military stone in Hadstock churchyard. Her mother was the daughter of Mary and Jim Swann who lived in the bottom of Moules Lane, which is now known as Briar Cottage. Her father was the son of Lucy and Nathan Fordham, who lived in the centre of the village in the cottage, which is now known as King's Cottage.

My first impressions of Hadstock, when I first came, were that it was a small, compact, very close-knitted village. Almost everyone was related by marriage in some form or way. It was rather primitive as there was no street lighting, as there isn't now, and no electricity, no main drainage and the only water supply was standpipes - about five different standpipes in the village and in the bigger houses - they had a water supply and there was a standpipe in the farmyard of the Hall Farm and Lower Farm and The Yews Farm. There was a bus service to Saffron Walden on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and to Cambridge on Fridays - two buses ran on Fridays, in the morning and in the afternoon.

Going back to my first impressions: coming on a Sunday, it was traditional to go to Church and the Church was, of course, lit by lamps and heated by just one enormous black Tortoise stove, just inside the door. The congregation was about 40 to 50 and those in front about 5 or 6 girls with white veils on because they were the choir girls, but when the choir came, there was 6 or 7 schoolboys and 5 or 6 adult men. Quite a good choir for a village Church. It was a very strong Christian feeling in the village. What I can remember about it was the parson's sermon. He took as his sermon '*what you do in*

secret, will be rewarded openly.' He said, "Sunday nights in the summer time, when I go outside the Church, all the young people have gone out," he said, "and I go up Walden Road and there's not a person in sight". He said, "They all go to Hadstock Wood so remember 'what is done in secret will be rewarded openly.' I thought to myself "Is that a message for me?" But that's by the by.

Going back to my in-laws, my mother-in-law was a widow in 1917 and she married again in 1926 to Ted Rickett and they lived in Moules Lane. Talking of my mother-in-law, she was brought up in the village and went to the school. It was quite a large number of children went, but they were kept very much separated. Boys had their playground and the girls had their bit. Of course, there were the toilets which were buckets, and emptied on a Friday night by the caretaker's husband. There was very strong religious teaching and they all had to go to Sunday School on Sunday mornings. The school-teacher was a Miss Salmon, who also kept the Post Office, which is now known as Pond House. My mother-in-law told me she left school at 13. In those days the Crawleys were the main farmers, and this particular morning Mr. Arthur Crawley went into the School, spoke to the teacher and spoke to mother-in-law and said, "Now, come along, my dear." he said, "You've finished your school now. Your sister Kate has been sent home ill and you've got to come and work for us." She lived in and had a room right at the top. She had to be up before 6 o'clock to light the fires, to get hot water for washing, and to help Mrs. Crawley with the babies.

She had Sunday afternoons off and worked there for about 2 or 3 years. Talking about when the girls left school, they mostly went into service because there were quite a few houses. Some went to London. I don't know how they got to know London in the first place, but my wife's aunt Emma - she went to London and Kate joined her in London and quite a few of the girls eventually made their way and worked in service in London. A few went to Cambridge and a few went to Walden but London was quite an attraction in those days. Some married and so they never came back.

Most of the men, boys who left school, naturally went on the farms. You see, there was Yews Farm and Hall Farm, Lower Farm. There was Bartlow Estate as it now is, and some worked for Mr. Sam Taylor at Linton and some worked on the farm at the other side of the 'drome and also which is Mitchells Farm and so there was plenty of work for boys on leaving school. Conditions in the houses were rather - they were mostly two down and two up and vastly overcrowded because they had large families. You have perhaps read some letters that have been left by Mrs. Peck and a Miss Fordham who was about at that time of what conditions were and the school and the strictness. It was not uncommon to have a clip across the ears if you did anything wrong. The roads being all rough - there was no tarmac or anything on the roads then - shoes got very muddy and very dirty going to school but they had to brush and clean them before they went into the schoolroom.

Coming back from the early part of the century, things didn't alter very much. There were two pubs and Mrs. Lucy Fordham - they called her Grandma Lucy - kept a shop which is now King's Cottage; the two pubs were The Queen's Head and The King's Head. The King's Head still remains but the Queen's Head is where the house Goldacre is. That used to be The Queen's Head public house. There used to be a blacksmith's shop that stood where now stands Waylands bungalow. That was the position. Of course, there were a lot of horses in those days and there were quite a few ponds. There was a bit pond, still is, on Walden Road - and another pond down Bartlow Road, was the main watering place for horses. The railway had come in the middle of the 19th Century so the railway in those days was quite a good transport to Cambridge or to Saffron Walden, but the disadvantage of that was there were no trains to Saffron Walden on a Sunday. That was laid down - the railway bought some land from the Quakers, to run that line from Audley End to Bartlow and the condition was that they could have the land but there was to be no trains run over on a Sunday so that, though they had daily trains, they never had a Sunday train. You could get a Sunday train from Linton or Bartlow Station to go to Haverhill or Cambridge but you couldn't get to Saffron Walden on a Sunday. But you got a few

people starting having bicycles. There was no motor cars, not before the war.



Church Path, "the Carsey" in the 1940s

But going back to 1940 when I first came to the village, Linton College had been opened in 1929-30 so all children had to go to Linton College after 11 years old. So it was only juniors went to the village school and that was very much in the same primitive condition as it was in the 1900s. There was no main water. The water had to be brought from a standpipe, which was the bottom of the Causeway. Well, the village always called it the Carsey - that is now known mainly as Church Path. That used to be called the Carsey. It was at the bottom of there, near those two cottages on the corner, the standpipe, and the caretaker used to have to carry the water up there in a bucket every morning, or if the children wanted any, they had to come down and fetch the water from there. There was just the two classrooms and there was two teachers, a Miss Parfitt, who lived in the bungalow on Cobblers Corner, which is now I think known as High Banks. The other teacher was a Miss Louie Day. Miss Louie Day, she taught Rene, my wife, and that was 1915 - right up to when Rene left school, I think in about 1923, but Miss Louie Day was the schoolteacher then and though they had a man schoolteacher (I have got a photograph of the class then) but Miss Parfitt came somewhere in the 1920s and those two teachers ran that school till it was closed in 1947. So Miss Day taught my wife and my son. Also there was another schoolteacher in the village; I don't think she worked at this school at all but she was Miss Hymus, which was known to everyone now as the late Mrs. Connie Free. She worked at the school for some time but I think she worked most of her time at Linton.

Talking of Linton, there was always a bad feeling between the two villages. Children didn't get on and people didn't seem to get on and there wasn't a lot of marriages between Hadstock and Linton. That's why, I think, Hadstock is so compact.

Well, as I say, I came there in 1940, and of course, I was in the army so I only came home on leave. As I said before, I was married in 1940. There was no more weddings in Hadstock church after that till August, 1946. There was no weddings in Hadstock church all during the War. So, I would like to go back on the War period now. There was ten village men who served in the forces. The reason being that everyone was more or less employed in agriculture and were exempt. The others, there was a big campaign in 1939 for people to join the Territorials and the young men of Hadstock responded

very well. They nearly all of them who was in the forces joined the Territorials. Otherwise, they wouldn't have been in the forces because they was nearly all agricultural workers. But they was in the Territorials so they was all called up. As you know by the records on the War Memorial, there was three who never came back, three all died as prisoners of war. During the early part of 1940, I was home on leave and, a most amusing thing, there was an air raid and the air raid warden was poor old Herbert Davey who lived in King's Cottage, which, of course, they always called Gable Dene. Well, when the air raid warning came through, it came through to the Post Office. Connie Free used to have to run over the road to inform Herbert Davey. Herbert was in his 80s. Herbert would walk up to start up at the top of Walden Road, by Glebe Cottage, blowing his whistle, walk right through the village down Linton Road to the border, back again through the village, up the hill, Bartlow Road, and down as far as New Farm. Then he'd come back again and, of course, by the time he'd come back, the all clear would have gone and so Herbert would go again ringing his hand bell right round the village. It was in the time of the blitz, so by the time he got back again there was possibly another air raid warning so it was rather a farce really to see this old boy walking through the village. If he wasn't ringing a bell, he was blowing a whistle.

The Home Guard was started in the 1940s and their headquarters was on top of an old, what we call transit van now, on the village green. That was the ARP and Home Guard headquarters. I really think they done quite a good job. Of course, not being called up, there was quite a lot of young men in the Home Guard and I think they had quite some amusing times. Then it was in 1941 was the start of the Hadstock aerodrome. Officially it was known as Little Walden airfield. This was being built in 1941 and, of course, there was a lot of Irishmen brought over to help build the aerodrome and, through 1942, my wife went as canteen cook for the Irishmen on the 'drome. After the boy was born in March 1942, in about June time, she went because every woman had to register for war work. She lived with her mother and they couldn't allow two women in one house so my mother-in-law looked after our son while Rene went out to work on the aerodrome and by all accounts worked very hard. I think the Americans moved in in the spring of 1942. I left for overseas service in February 1942 and the Americans arrived just after I went. I understand that they went down very well with the village. They was quite friendly and there was no trouble. Actually, we only had one GI bride and I think one illegitimate child in Bowers and one in the village, which I think was very good - knowing the characters and what was said of the Americans - Hadstock had a very good record! There was bombs dropped just outside the boundary near Catley Park but there was no actual casualties. They had one or two nasty air crashes. In the early part there was one fighter plane came down in Moules Lane and I think there was one very nasty American crash, sorry not Moules Lane, Arnolds Lane, and later on a plane returning from a raid on Germany crashed at the bottom of Arnolds Lane. I think the Americans themselves suffered quite a number of casualties in their airmen. As I said before, in Hadstock there was three casualties.

Well, of course, there was no entertainment centre or anything. As I said before, the only centres were the Church and the School and before the war, they used to have Socials and the occasional Whist Drive in the school, but, of course, that used to have to be got ready after the schoolchildren went and cleaned up and put back in order for the children next morning. There was very little other activity but there was always good support for the Poppy Day Appeal.

Going back to Hadstock, which we know has a reputation for being musical, and had a Band. Well, I understand, its origin started when they had a Salvation Army cottage, which was burnt down later, but actually its position was where the house The Swallows is now. Some of the villagers got interested in music. Now I don't think many of the villagers actually joined the Salvation Army but they got interested in music. There was old Mr. Gillett in Linton who started a band and quite a few of Hadstock people joined the band and it was called the Excelsior Band. Well, after the war or just before the war, I am not certain, it was split and Mr. George Linsdell said he would run the Band if it

could be called the Hadstock Band and therefore it was playing before the First World War because I have photographs of Rene's father in the Band before the First World War. The Band was then re-formed after the War by Mr. Ernie Davey, round about 1920-22, and continued right up to 1939. Most of the villagers were quite musical. Of course, the Band folded in 1939 and it was re-established again in 1950 under the leadership of Mr. Ernie Davey who then lived at Hadstock and there was quite a few village people in the Band and they got quite a big support from the village. I have a photograph of the Band on its first outing. The Band before the War, I understand, used to play quite often on a Saturday night on the village green, and also Hadstock had a well-known cricket team before the War that played cricket on the Recreation Ground. They had quite a good reputation; quite a good team, the Hadstock cricket team was well known. My wife said that [the children] always had to have had their baths and be dressed and go and sit on the Recreation Ground [to watch].



Hadstock Silver Band reformed in 1950s

Going back to the Recreation Ground, you may know that piece of land was originally given by the Rev. Brocklebank, who owned Bartlow Estate [no, by Sam Crawley]. That was given on condition that it was not used for games or sport on a Sunday. It was mowed by grass cutters but it was not in the prime condition it is now. There was no children's swings. I understand in the summer time they used to fix a swing on the bough of the big oak tree.

In war-time, of course as you know, food was rationed. There was one shop in Hadstock but Mrs. Free didn't do rationed goods - she didn't sell like butter, sugar or bacon or tea, or anything, but she sold other goods which was on coupons and she kept quite a good variety of food for what you get for the day. Of course, one of her main things was paraffin. She used to serve paraffin every day after four o'clock. You can imagine in Hadstock with no electricity, paraffin was a main commodity. The other supplier of paraffin was C. J. Brown's travelling salesman, who sold Summerlite Oil, commonly known as Tin Lizzie. It was a travelling van, which sold paraffin and all hardware, candles, matches, kettles, pots, pans, whatever you can imagine, and he came round the village once a fortnight. Going back to Browns, it was quite a national firm in Cambridge and area; they covered nearly all Cambridgeshire right down East Anglia, southern part of East Anglia, with their Summerlite vans. Strangely enough, there is still a shop of Summerlite in Colchester that looks rather dilapidated but that was one of Summerlite's headquarters. Summerlite through Tin Lizzie was a main supplier. Holttum the grocers from Linton also sold paraffin so that was the main oil supply.

Talking of food and rationing, there was quite a few deliveries. Holttum's, which was where International Stores took over, since closed and is now flats, was quite a big store. Holttum's from Linton had three vans on the road and carried to all the villages round Sawston, Babraham, Hildersham, but Saturdays was their delivery day for Hadstock and it used to take all morning to deliver in Hadstock. Also delivering was Walkers Stores from Saffron Walden, which is now extinct. Another firm from Saffron Walden, Hem-something, and of course the Co-op from Linton delivered. Now the Co-op did not deliver paraffin; they delivered all groceries and they delivered meat. And there was another shop at Backler's in Linton: Mr. Backler used to deliver groceries into the village. They had a really

good supply, a good variety of grocery shops to choose from, to be registered with and also the International Stores from Saffron Walden, another shop, which is now closed. Mr. Penning was the other shop that came round from Saffron Walden. So they had a good supply. Meat was supplied round the village by Norton from Linton, Fairey's from Linton and the Co-op from Linton, Markham's from Saffron Walden and Goddard's from Saffron Walden so the village was really well supplied with food. Milk was supplied; I think in wartime it came from Crawleys's farm and I think some was brought through from Ashdon. I'm not too certain on that point, but the latter part of the wartime, milk was delivered by a Mr. Griffiths, who lived in the village but got his supply from Abington. He supplied Abington. He was another milk supply. Fish used to be, and fresh fruit and vegetables, was delivered on Fridays by Bacon's of Saffron Walden. So it was well covered as far as that's concerned. I never heard of anyone being really hard up. The coal supply, the main one was Coote and Warren, who had their yard at Linton Station. Of course, Linton Station was in being in the wartime. They delivered every week. Naturally, people had to be registered for coal. Talking of food, I think Mrs. Free used to sell; you get from Mrs. Free meat pies. Meat pies had to be ordered on a Monday, and collected on the Wednesday, which was the name of Telford's meat pies, which also done a good supply of meat. Bakery - bread was brought in by the Co-op every other day and Mr. Sneezum of Linton delivered bread into the village. So there was quite a contest in between food suppliers.

Going from food to the water supply - the main water supply for the village for years was a well at the bottom of the churchyard. This was supposed to have originated from St. Botolph. That was the main supply in the village. Apart from various ponds which people used to use, but the main drinking water was there. The big houses like the Rectory had wells and there was wells at all the farm houses. From Moules Lane, my wife could remember as a girl going down to the churchyard and drawing a bucket of water and taking it right up that hill, the Bartlow Road! They dreaded Saturdays because they used to have to go and get it for Sunday's washing. In the wintertime it wasn't so bad because there was plenty of soft water. People had big barrels beside the house with pipes and gathered rainwater from the roof, which they used for washing and cleaning. Of course, in the summer-time, for washing, water had to be brought from the well in the village. So that meant several journeys on a Saturday, carrying the water up the hill. That was the water supply right up to about the 1930s when the first water supply was brought up from Linton. I think I've stated before there was about six standpipes and every householder was given a key. If you didn't pay your water rate, your key was taken away. Average water rate was 3s.3d. a quarter, thirteen shillings a year was the general water rate. Of course, the farmhouses and the bigger houses like what is now known as The Chantry but was then Maddings or Morris's Farm. Of course, they had a water-pipe in the house. They always had to drink from their own wells.

Talking of the water, it was always said that the water of Hadstock was responsible for people living to a great age. I can remember one old lady, a Mrs. Mallows, reaching the age of 100, and there was quite a few people in the village in wartime in their 80s and 90s, quite agile people. As I said before, old Herbert Davey was well over 80 years old when he used to walk round the village as air raid warden, sometimes three and four times a day.

Of course, they was all very keen gardeners. There was several allotments. There was one down Arnold's Lane and then there was Bilberry, both of which are gone. I don't think there are any allotments now. Then there was one up Walden Road. I think it was called Fruits. Talking about the people and age, another thing that Hadstock was known for was home-made wines, and some people had quite a still in their house! You can be sure if you visited Mrs. Peck and was offered a glass of wine, and after a couple of glasses, well, you know you'd had enough! Alice Free, she was noted for her tea wine. Fred Mackay in the centre of the village, he was noted for his wheat wine, but quite a few like my in-laws, everybody made wine of almost everything. A common wine was dandelion wine; in the spring, they'd go round and collect the dandelions while they was in full flower, pick

them while in full flower, then dry them out in the sun to start with. But you can just imagine how many dandelions it took to make a gallon of wine!

Going back to just before the War, quite a lot of the people were employed on the land, on the farms. There were some worked at Engelmann's in Saffron Walden - they had big market gardens on the Ashdon Road. There were several people worked there but there was no what are called commuters. The girls in the village, quite a few of them went to service, others worked locally in the farmhouses, and some worked in the shops in Saffron Walden and some worked at the old Castle Street Laundry. It was quite the occupation for a lot of the girls.

As for entertainment, as I've said before, there wasn't much in the village. Linton College was opened in 1936 and they had a nice assembly room, which they opened for Saturday nights - they had dances, so there was dances. One night a week they had a cinema but before then this cinema was Shepherds Hall, which later become Pye's Cathodeon Crystal Factory but is now a block of flats. There were two cinemas in Walden, which of course those who had cycles went to, and later, just after the War, there was buses went in to Walden at 6 o'clock and coming out at 9 so you could go to the pictures on a Saturday evening. I don't know if they ran during the wartime, I quite expect they did because when the Americans were there, the Americans had quite a lot of dances on the 'drome and used to come round with their jeeps and used to pick the girls up and take them for dances on the aerodrome.

There was not much money fund-raising. Of course there was the Poppy Day ones but there was not much money raised towards the church and during the war, old Mr. Rice retired to another parish in 1941 and we unfortunately had a rector Llewellyn Jenkins who really had no initiative whatsoever and there used to be about half a dozen people attend church. No fund-raising with the result that the church fell into disrepair and with the vibrations from the air force, by 1949 the church tower was split from top to bottom but that's another story.

After the war, when I returned home and settled down in Hadstock, I took quite an interest in the village and what was going on. Of course, it had changed. I really must go back to this beforehand. During the 1920s a lot of the land in Hadstock come under the Bartlow Estate, by the Rev. Brocklebank. When the Rev. Brocklebank sold the estate, he offered the tenants that they could buy their own houses at a very low price, with the result you got most of the Hadstock houses became their own privately owned houses. I will go into the story of that later on, how Hadstock developed up to its present day but now back to after the war.

With the road to Walden being closed through the aerodrome, the only way through to Saffron Walden was round by Ashdon, which made quite a long bicycle ride, but the road was actually opened round about 1947, when they started letting traffic through. Traffic was restricted to part of the runway and part of the old Walden Road. That was redesigned early in the 50s. Of course, there was no facilities for any entertainment, bar the village hall. The school was closed in July, 1947, and the junior schoolchildren who wasn't going to Linton had to go to Ashdon. At that time the children for Linton had to make their own way down to Linton College. When the change took over in September 1947, a bus came round and picked up Ashdon and Hadstock children and took them to Linton and on the return journey, took Hadstock children to Ashdon. It was in some respects, I don't think they had the good training at Ashdon as they did. They didn't have as much discipline but good training possibly, because several of these children - there hadn't been any 11 plus examinations passes at Hadstock but when it came up in the 1950s, the children who had gone to Ashdon from Hadstock School, quite a number of them secured places at Newport Grammar School and the Friends School at Saffron Walden. The thing was that the ideal treatment from the start must have made a big effect on them. So that's where the schoolchildren went and gradually Ashdon and Hadstock became quite

united as far as education went. My wife told me when was talking of our school days, the connection was with Ashdon then. When all the children went to Hadstock school, the girls used to have to go to cookery class once a week and they used to have to walk to Bartlow Station, catch the train to Ashdon Halt and walk up to what [was] then the schoolroom - the old flint building up near the Church on the top of the hill on the right hand side. I think the bell still stands there: I think it is a small handcraft factory now but that used to be the school and the girls used to have to go up and catch the 8 o'clock train, walk to Bartlow and have their cooking lessons. They used to have to take the ingredients they were told to take and then they was allowed to bring them home. I think in most cases, from leaving Bartlow Station to arriving back in Hadstock, most of the food cooked was eaten! That was another sideline. Of course, the boys had gardening lessons on one of the allotments. When the college was started, all cookery classes and gardening classes stopped at Hadstock school after the children got to 11 because children did not go to cookery or gardening until they was 11.

I might be jumping about a bit but I'll go back to when I first come out of the forces. Of course, during the war, they had collected at various events, jumble sales etc., and raised money for the homecoming fund, for the soldiers from the village. In the spring of 1946, they gave a homecoming supper, which was organised (I have got a photograph of it) by the ladies of the village with Major Lamb as chairman and Mr. Peck. We had a very nice supper and they decided to divide the money between real Hadstock (I was invited) but those who came under their own parishes and benefit financially - the money was only given to Hadstock men. With the result that there was three that didn't come back and the parents agreed that they didn't want the money but as it had been mooted, they would like to give their portion to the starting of a village hall and that's where the original fund-raising started for the village hall. That's when the village hall started and with draws and local organisations: coffee mornings weren't so much heard of then, but raffles were. Anyhow, the money gradually started coming in but where were we to have the village hall? This dragged on and on. Eventually, the old Rector moved to another parish in 1949, and we had another rector came, which really was a lively person and really got things on the move. Hadstock really began to look up. He formed a youth club, the football club; the band was reformed; the Mothers' Union and several years later the Women's Institute, but in the early 1950s.



Welcome Home supper, 1946

The problem was where to have the hall? Some suggested that it be built on the land where now the

house Duchy Barn stands. Some proposed the land where now the house Wych Elm stands. That land there. But it was rather expensive. Then it was decided to try to buy the village school from the Church Commissioners, which eventually they did, I think for £100, the school was bought for the parish. It was used for money-raising but eventually it was converted, I think, in the early 1950s. I'm afraid I can't remember the date. There is a plaque in the entrance of the hall, which gives you all the details of how the village hall came into being. That has been improved quite a lot since then.

It is the same with the church. The money started being raised for the church and in 1950-51 the Rector badgered the BBC and the BBC made an appeal on a Sunday night for The Week's Good Cause, which raised over £700, which was a lot of money in those days. Well-known people contributed: as far as I can remember, we had a contribution from Ralph Vaughan Williams; Frances Day the actress sent a contribution and one or two politicians including R.A. Butler [our MP] and the Archbishop of Canterbury. It really was a lot of money in 1950 so we were able to get on with the repairing of the church. The tower was restored during the early 50s and, if you look on the tower, the contractors were Sparrow and Dove Brothers and I think it is inscribed in the lead work on the top of the tower "On this occasion Sparrows and Doves worked in perfect harmony" or words to that effect.

Of course, there were characters and one must be very careful in mentioning names, but there were some characters in Hadstock, the real Essex type. Their tales were really very amusing, of their days, but they were very much Hadstock if you know what I mean. They were village-bound. They were born in the village and nothing outside the village was of much importance, though they did take an interest in the village. As I say, it's best not to mention names because you can get into trouble! I will say here there are some stories told about Hadstock.

What I think will interest some people, who want to know the histories of their houses. I must confess I don't know the history of every house but I would like to tell the origins of how the houses became private houses. It was in the 1920s when the Rev. Brocklebank sold Bartlow Estate and he offered all the houses to his resident tenants, charged according to what they had been paying as rent. Therefore they were really quite cheap and you'll find quite a lot of the houses were bought by the residents.

I'll try and go through Hadstock starting from New Farm - they always have belonged to the estate but if you'll notice there is a big resemblance of those to the old Rectory because they were designed by Butterfield, the man who designed the Rectory and the Chancel.

Coming down to Lower Farm, that also belonged to the Brocklebanks but the Free family farmed it for quite a number of years. After the Free family finished, Professor Tillyard and his wife came into residence and the Professor later became Master of Jesus College and Tillyards moved to Jesus College. After that, some people Professor and Mrs. Revans, who lived on the aerodrome had got to get out because they were demolishing part of the aerodrome and the big house they lived in at Bowers, moved into Lower Farm. They were followed by Mr. Jasper and Mrs. Joan Rootham. After them, Mr. May bought it and still lives in Lower Farm.

The cottage next to it was one of the original Brocklebank sales: the residents were Mr. and Mrs. Dick Mallyon. Dick Mallyon and his wife lived there with his son, Bill, who afterwards took over the house from his father and lived there for a number of years till that was sold to the present owners.



Mallyons with Violet May, 1950

Almost opposite Mallyons is Dormer Thatch. Now Dormer Thatch was two cottages, one resident was Martha King and the other was Mr. Stephen Mallyon. I don't know if they belonged to the Brocklebank estate or not, but they was sold and bought by a Mr. Pollock, retired army officer, at the end of the war. Mr. Pollock died and Mrs. Pollock later sold it to some people named Holmes. Then Mr. Edgar the dentist bought it. Then it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Manning and then to the present owner.

Coming up on the other side from Dormer Thatch, is the Hadstock Cottage. That belonged to a Mrs. Mallows; she bought both cottages and Miss Harriet Fordham was one of the tenants, one of the last Fordhams to live in Hadstock. Mrs. Mallows died and they was bought by the Rector of Pampisford and, after Harriet Fordham died, Mr. Philip Swann lived in it. Then they were sold and Mrs. Pring's son bought the house. Since then, Mr. and Mrs. Lacey have bought it.

Coming up the hill, the new house in between is quite new and same as Plovers is quite new. On the opposite side is another house that belonged to Lower Farm and Mrs. Tillyard gave the house to the Cambridge Cottage Preservation Society, the same as she gave Bardsfield and also Hill Farm. Mrs. Kathy Swan lived there for a number of years. The Society still owns it.

Coming up on the left-hand side coming up from Bartlow, the next one is now one cottage, Hillcrest, was two cottages which Mr. Ernie Freeman bought from Mr. Brocklebank. One he lived in and in the other side was a Mr. and Mrs. Pearson. The nicknamed him "Tater" Pearson. They had quite a large family but they are no connection of the Pearson who lived in one side of Hill Farm. After Mr. Freeman had a bungalow built in the garden of what was the Pearson's house, he let the house for a time. Eventually Mr. and Mrs. Simons bought the cottages and built on and Dr. Hewlett bought it and made it into one.

Coming down the hill, was White House. That was a farm and I think it was one of the Frees held that. In the wartime there was a Mr. Powell lived there, then Professor Blackburn. Professor Blackburn moved to Canada and that was when the Dawsons bought it in 1947. Coming below that is the old Chapel. Originally that belonged to the Congregationalists, because Congregationalism was quite strong in the village at one time, but it weakened and the chapel was up for sale, but some people objected to selling and wanted it as a village hall but there were objections and it was finally bought by a Quaker group, the Friends Evangelistic Band of Kelvedon. They sent caravan missions out there. It

was in the 30s and it was quite successful. During the wartime, they had several; they lived in the caravan - I think it was parked just on the Recreation Ground or some land round there - I couldn't say exactly. There was generally teams of 2 ladies and they revived the chapel and there was a couple came for a time and they moved in the cottage down just on Walden Road, where Mr. and Mrs. Nuttall live now. During the war, most people turned to the chapel and it was very successful. They had a very successful Sunday School and next door to that is Pond House.

Pond House: there was three homes there. There was the bottom end lived in by a Mr. Stewart: nearest the chapel was Mr. and Mrs. Byatt with their daughter Ruby, and right round the back was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Chapman. Mr. Chapman's son was a photographer for the well-known Hulton's magazine in the wartime Picture Post. They are buried in the churchyard with an unusual vase on it to Stanley Chapman, who was their son.

Coming back down to the Hall, during the war that was occupied by evacuees for quite a time and they were followed by Mr. Ernie Free who took the farm back for a time. Then they was followed by Custerson from Clavering who bought the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Wells and their family lived there for some time. They was followed by Mr. Robin Custerson, before Major Jackson bought it.

Going to the two cottages by the farm, which were the farm cottages originally, during the wartime, Mr. Walter Davey lived there with his wife and quite a large family. In the one nearest the road was Mr. and Mrs. Page. Towards the end of the war, the house nearest the barn was sold to a Nurse Morris and Mr. Davey moved down to Lordship Cottages. Mr. and Mrs. Page remained there until the 1960s. Going up to the churchyard, over to the right hand side was the two cottages, now where Mr. Stewart lives. They was occupied by a Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and a child they brought up called Millie. This end was occupied by Mr. Den Mallows and his sister; his mother lived with them who lived to be 100 years old. Coming down on the right hand side, there was a house which is now part of the garden of Waylands. There was a thatched cottage there which was owned by Miss Preston. That was burnt down in 1960s [1957] and where the village blacksmith's shop was is now where the bungalow Waylands is.

Coming round the corner up to Walden Road, was where there was three [four] houses at one time. Fred Fordham's family occupied them. They were sold just before the war and Mrs. Bruno moved in, but in the end cottage was Mrs. Mallyon who'd lived down in Dormer Thatch.

Coming up from there was Bentley Cottage, which the Bentley family once owned but they sold and a Major Lamb come to live there in 1939. Farther up the hill is Glebe Cottage. Well, in my knowledge, Mr. Charlie Free lived there with his wife, and his sister. They got ill and that niece come out who worked in St. Joseph's Hospice in Hackney, came over to nurse them and lived with them for some time, till they both died and Miss Free - the Frees owned the cottages on Back Hill and Miss Alice Free moved into one of the cottages on Back Hill [No.2].

The Rectory: that was built about 1880 - I don't know the exact time but towards the end of the last century - by a very wealthy Rector the Reverend Smith, who had his initials carved everywhere, on the banisters and all over the place you could see his initials. By all accounts a very pompous man and very wealthy and it was him who had the present chancel built. I understand that Butterfield who designed the chancel designed the Rectory. The former rectory was just behind the wall where the village hall now is but just the Rectory side of that wall. The Rector, the Reverend J.R. Holmes moved from the Rectory into Glebe Cottage and let the Rectory. When the Rev. Holmes left Glebe Cottage, it was sold and Major and Mrs. Streatfield bought it.

Crossing over the road to the house called Bardsfield. That also belonged to Mrs. Tillyard, who

bought that and gave it to the Cambridge Trust. At the time little Joe Freeman (everyone called him little Joe) and his wife and daughter lived in one end and this end of it was, when I came to Hadstock, Mr. Fred Reader lived there. When Fred Reader moved out the Trust turned it into one house. Coming down you come to Sargents Lane and in the house there was Mr. Hedley Bentley: Mulberry Cottage used to belong to his father. Before Mr. Hedley Bentley, the Mackay family lived in there pre the war. Then the other side, Mr. George and Mrs. Mary Ann Swann lived in High Cottage - that was sold and a Miss Erskine bought it, if I remember rightly. When Miss Erskine died, Mrs. Dawson bought that.

The one which is called the Manor House belonged to the Rowlandson family: it was bought by Harry Rowlandson who claimed it was the Manor House. Coming down back on Walden Road again was Lilac Cottage. Now Lilac Cottage belonged to the Fordham family that was Mrs. Peck's father. When he died, Hilda Fordham married Harry Peck in the 1920s. Harry lived at Walden and he'd been married before and he moved there with his daughter Betty, and he lived there till he died. Well, next door to them was a small cottage where Mr. and Mrs. Will Swan lived. When Mrs. Swan died, Mr. Peck had that house joined into one, now Pippin Cottage.



Left: Pippin Cottage, 1950, formerly Lilac Cottage
Right: King's Cottage, 1940s, with Peter Crawley

Coming down the hill, all that hill was agricultural land and that was owned and cultivated by Mr. Will Swan, who came from London. I don't know much of the history of that family Swan but they settled and one of his daughters married a Mr. Sid Swann, who lived in 1 The Cottages opposite the pub. Various members of his family lived in that after the war. Then we come down to what is now King's Cottage. That was owned by Herbert and Mrs. Louisa Davey. Louisa was a very proud woman and she claimed that the pavement round the house belonged to there and if anyone stood outside there, talking on the corner there, Mrs. Davey was soon out after them and moved them off her property! She was very particular and very domineering. Her husband Herbert, who she always called "Hubby" - it was him who was air raid warden in the war and she kept herself very exclusive, very much above the village!

Coming round the corner, there was two cottages where now the pub car park is, that belonged - first one was Mrs. Barker and the second one was a Mrs. James. Well, Mrs. James was originally a Turner and her family had lived in that house and I think that was where George Turner was born, so I un-

derstand. Mrs. Barker's daughter married Sidney Swan so Mr. George Swan, who lives in 2 Council Houses is a descendant. These houses were demolished and that is where the car park of the pub was made. Coming to the King's Head. It was owned by several families but the one who took it over moved from the Queen's Head, was Mrs. Annie Freeman and she married and moved in at the end of the war. Allie Alliss ran the King's Head right up to 1945. Then Bill Murray took over and run the pub for several years but when they left, it changed hands as often as a woman changes her mind! Where the private entrance is now was where the garage used to be.

Then, of course, you come to what was the cartyard, where they used to store the carts of Yews Farm. That was sold and the two new houses built there. Coming to Yews Farm, the Crawley family moved into the village in the mid-1880s and they also took over Hall Farm - Sam Crawley in the Hall and Arthur Crawley in the Yews Farm. Before it was called Yews Farm, it was called Davey's Farm. I don't know when the Daveys moved but there is one interesting gravestone in the Chapel graveyard in Horn Lane, Linton, of a Mr. William Davey of Hadstock who died in 1810. Mr. Davey must have been very wealthy to afford a gravestone in those days and must have been Congregationalist, because Congregationalists in those days wasn't buried in the Churchyard. When they closed Linton chapel yard, you noticed one particular thing - the Crawley family was very strong Congregationalist but they was buried right in the bottom corner of Hadstock churchyard, right away from where people was being buried at that time, which was over the other side. For a long time, Crawleys graves were the only graves in that corner of the churchyard. The funeral never entered the church; they had the funeral service in the house.

Coming down the Penn, Penn Farm was - the shepherd lived there, a Mr. Barker and one of his daughters won the OBE for war service. Coming down there, there was no houses right the way down to Linton on the left. Coming up from Linton is Halfway Cottage. The only person I can remember living in there was a woman with a very loud voice. You could stand in the middle of the village and almost hear her shouting. The name was Alvini Coe and Alvini moved up to Rivey Tower - which was the last I knew of her. But then it was bought by Col. Jeffries at the end of the war. Then it changed hands. There was Mrs. Sheila Applegate: them Col. Harry McKechnie. Now Mr. and Mrs. Bob Newall.

Coming up to the corner known as Cobblers Corner, the bungalow was built by Mr. Jack Crawley when he first married. That was his first home. Later, they built the next house, which is Cobblers. The bungalow was let and that was where Miss Parfitt the schoolteacher lived up to the wartime. After the war several people were there and then it was sold to Mr. Peter Camps and the name was changed to High Banks. Mr. Crawley lived in Cobblers for a number of years until his father and mother died and they moved into Yews Farm. Cobblers was sold, I think to Mr. Alan Walker. The two dormer bungalows was bought by the Crawley family - I think it was Mr. Frank Crawley - but I don't know much of the history of them, but at the end of the war, Miss Rogers and Miss Groves from London bought them and they let the other house to Mr. Griffiths who ran the milk round. But Miss Groves and Miss Rogers was wonderful characters. After Miss Groves died and then Miss Rogers, they were sold.

Then we come along to the Council Houses. The Council Houses was built, I understand, in 1923 and they were the only Council Houses built in Hadstock between the wars. You see, a lot of the farmers objected to Council Houses being built because it took away their workers. The workers who lived under them in the cottages was moving into Council Houses, and, if you notice going to Bartlow, there was never a council house built in Bartlow. Bartlow Estate wouldn't let them build a council house so as to keep its workers in its cottages. There was six and the original tenants were - Mr. Sid Davey, Lennie Davey's father moved in there. I think the next one was rented by Mr. Mackay, and next was Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davey in No.4. Number 3 was lived in by Mr. Dicks. No.4 was Fred and

Ada Davey. No.5 was Mr. and Mrs. George Swan and Number 6 was Mr. Turner who was roadman once upon a time. Next to that is The Cottages where Crocky now lives. Well in number one was Sid Swann - I understand Mr. Crawley helped him to buy them. They also belonged to a Mr. Matthews. In the wartime, a Mr. and Mrs. Matthews lived in number 2 but they moved back to Clavering. Mrs. Matthews was a Bentley and she was related to Georgina Bentley.

Coming to the corner was Chestnut House. I think it was evacuees when I first came. Then a gentleman who worked on the blood transfusion - a Mr. Price-Smith and his family. When he moved out, a Mrs. - I can't remember her name [Mrs. Henderson] - but she was quite a clever woman. She used to be stage designer for Drury Lane Theatre. Several people lived in that house after that time - I can't remember. Then we come to the Gatehouse. That was lived in by Mr. Ernie Davey at one time, who took over the leadership of the Band and run the village shop there after Lucy Fordham closed the shop opposite at King's Cottage. Then a Mr. Dale bought it. Mr. Dale was a retired civil servant and he bought the house and he became a most interesting little chap; he was clerk to the Parish Council in the late 40s and early 50s and, if anyone likes to read the Parish Council Minutes of that period, you'll find it most amusing. He wrote the characters in perfectly!

Next we come to Goldacre; living there was a Mrs. Robinson and a Mrs. Richardson. I think it was mother and daughter but they moved out in the early 50s and a Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs moved in. Mrs. Hibbs was the adopted daughter of Mrs. Tilyard who used to live down at Lower Farm. Mr. Michael Hibbs, once the mayor of Saffron Walden, was born there. Then Mr. and Mrs. Amsden bought it.

Then we move on to Roundhill Cottage. That was the original shop during the war. That was owned by Mr. Ernie and Mrs. Connie Free, which made a great success of it. Originally, I understand there was three cottages there. Mrs. Free was a Miss Hymus and they lived in Fairhill, where Mr. and Mrs. Cummings now live. Of course, on Back Hill there was Back Hill Cottages and I'm referring now to who was living there when I came. Mr. and Mrs. Dean were evacuees from London - they was bombed out in London and they were the only family who really settled in the village - their two sons now live in Bilberry End. In the middle was Mr. and Mrs. Ted Swann, father of Miss Jean Swan who recently lived in Bilberry End. In the end house were Mr. and Mrs. Tom Yarnell. Coming up to the Hill Farm, that belonged to Mrs. Tilyard, but later became the Preservation Society's. The house nearest the village was lived in by Mr. and Mrs. Mo Pearson who had quite a large family. The next one, a Mr. Alliss lived in with his daughter. They moved out and various people moved and then Mr. Plumridge moved in and he bought the whole property from the Cambridge Trust.

Coming back now, I think it is Fairhill, where Mr. and Mrs. Cummings live, that belonged to Mr. Hymus, later Mrs. Free had the property. There was two families lived in that. It was one house, two families shared it. A Mrs. Ling in the far end and her sister, Mrs. Sullivan with her husband, son and daughter lived in this end of the house. Mrs. Free sold the house and Mrs. Sullivan's sister had moved away and the Sullivans moved down to the house where Crocky now lives (Mrs. Matthews had moved to Clavering).

There was no further houses down Moules Lane till you came to Briar Cottage. Now, Briar Cottage that was the house of old Jim Swann - it was two houses originally - old Jim Swann where Rene's mother was born, and next door was the Cutter family. Now Emmie Cutter, when her father died looked after the family but Emmie Cutter had six children, which were illegitimate - that story has been bandied about but the truth is Emmie Cutter brought up a good church family of six children. Two emigrated to Canada, one daughter in Bristol, one married and went to Castle Camps and later Haverhill, and I think some was killed in the war. Her grandson still lives in Canada, and up till recently I had contact. The two Cutter boys, after the war, in early 1920s decided to emigrate, Charlie and Jack, with their families and I think if you ask Mrs. Mary Neale who lives in Briar Cottage now,

Charlie Cutter once sent her a Photostat of the sale of the furniture what they sold before they went to Canada. By the way, Charlie has returned to Hadstock since the war and his son returned in 1978. As far as I know his son is still alive, he's in his 70s now - he's about 75. Going on to that, when the Cutter family left, Mr. Walter Swann moved in with his father and took over the whole house. Walter with Jesse and their family altered and made it into one house.

Coming back up the lane, you come to Pleasant View and Fairmead, which used to be known as 1 and 2 Moules Lane, which was where my mother-in-law lived. Next door were her sister-in-law Jesse and sisters Emma and Kate - in 1947 Mrs. Freeman, who lived next door to my mother-in-law, who was then Mrs. Rickett, died and Ted Rickett bought that house. In 1937 when Walter Swann died, Mrs. Jessie Swann moved out and she bought No. 2 Moules Lane and moved in with her two sons and her sisters-in-law moved in.

Briar Cottage was sold. It was the same as quite a few of the cottages which the people bought, when they died their children didn't want them and they were sold. Well, there was a man named Myers, a property dealer, and he jumped on the bandwagon and bought several of the old houses and modernised them to a degree. He gave Aunt Jess £75 for what is now Briar Cottage and he put in a bathroom and cesspit as there was no main drainage in Hadstock, and he sold it to the Miss Alexanders, two sisters there for a time, and then after a time they sold Briar Cottage to a London barrister, a Mr. Denny. Mr. Denny, seeing war was coming, bought that house as a bunk house from London, a country cottage, though he had a flat in St. Johns Wood, but used to come there weekends and spent a lot of his time there during the war. He had a housekeeper. I could tell some tales about Mr. Denny! Anyhow, after the end of the war, Mr. Denny married, much to everybody's surprise because he was in his 50s. He married a lady and she also had a country cottage so they decided they didn't want both and they put them both on the market and the one that sold first would go and they'd still keep the other one. Eventually, Briar Cottage was sold first and that was bought by a Col. Bogle. Now, Col. Bogle lived down there with his family and had more alterations done to it. Col. Bogle lived there till in the 50s and then he and his wife moved and it was bought by Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Dawson's mother, and after that Mr. and Mrs. Neale, John and Mary, bought Briar Cottage and are still there.

Now, going to this Mr. Myers, he bought up several cottages and this were just before the war and they were Fred Fordham's. Fred Fordham lived in what is now known as Barn and there was two houses there. Mrs. Stephen Mallyon lived in the one nearest the corner and Myers had the rest modernised with a bathroom and cesspit and Mrs. Bruno came to live there. Mrs. Bruno, after a lot of "gentle" persuasion, as you know, had it converted into one house. Mrs. Mallyon went to live with her son. Mrs. Bruno also owned the big barn. She didn't have that converted until much later on. She moved in and sold Barn Cottage.

The next house that was sold was Bentley Cottage. I don't know how the Bentleys moved or quite how it happened but Myers bought Bentley Cottage. He modernised to a degree at the time and Major Lamb bought it, and after Major Lamb moved in the end of the 50s, a Mr. Leate bought it and after that Mr. and Mrs. Flitton bought it.

Gradually these houses came on the market and you got an influx. There was no council houses built for young people and so you got an influx of people buying these old properties. In other words, they were referred to by the old Hadstock people as the bloody foreigners - excuse my language - that was the actual words used. The only private houses built in between the wars was what is now known as High Banks, and Cobblers and the two dormer bungalows. They was the only houses to my knowledge built between the wartimes. After the war, building was difficult. It was a strange thing. They said they couldn't get enough material to build council houses but Mr. Hammond Jenkins built in his garden for a gardener and a housekeeper. That was the first house built in Hadstock

after the war. The next was four council houses - they were built in Moules Lane. They were occupied in March, 1950. There used to be 2 or 3 cottages down Arnolds Lane but they were demolished before the war. The same as the house my wife was born in which stood where Duchy Barn now stands. So that was the first council houses after the war. That field was bought by compulsory purchase. Old Alderman Rooke was the builder at Saffron Walden. I don't know who he bought the field from but Alderman Rooke was the builder and he bought that field with the intention of building these mushroom bungalows as you know came up in quite a lot of places because there wasn't planning permission needed as there is now. But of course, the war came and he couldn't build so the Council bought that with the intention of building fourteen council houses, four facing towards Linton and four houses facing up to the others and two houses at the end where the private houses are now. That was the original plan, fourteen houses. I don't know how the Council changed their plans but there was no more council houses built before the 1960s when four bungalows were built opposite, numbers 2-8 Bilberry End. We lived in 3 Bilberry End - we moved in the council houses at Christmas 1952 in the second lot of houses. The bungalows were occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Randerson, ourselves, Mr. Phil Swann and Mrs. May. The second was Mr. and Mrs. Page. They were occupied in May, 1965, but sadly Mr. Page died and Mrs. Page couldn't live there so we moved over from our council house, where the numbers had been changed to even numbers along that side, to the bungalows where our number became No. 3 again. We lived in the bungalow and there remained until I moved to Walden in March 1993.

*Reg Wood's son, Hugh, has amplified Reg's story about the boot. It happened to Reg himself! During 1940, when he was a Corporal in the Army Catering Corps in charge of the cookhouse for the officer's mess in India, much of the cooking was done in large hoppers heated by solid fuel so that the flues needed cleaning daily. One day the Indian working boy had not cleaned them, so Reg jumped up onto the side of the hopper to do them himself. Unfortunately, he slipped and plunged his leg, up to his knee, into the pot of boiling Apricot jam. His shoe fell off and was never found! While recuperating in hospital, Reg learned to embroider as the therapy dept. had run out of basketwork materials. For many years Reg and Rene used a tablecloth that he had embroidered. After a time, Reg was sent back home on sick leave, and while here Reg (in civvies) and Rene took baby Hugh to visit Reg's sister in Grantchester, by bus from Linton to Cambridge and another bus out to Grantchester. On the second bus, they sat at the back facing across the aisle and two ladies opposite started talking in loud voices about a relative serving in the heat of India unlike some men staying at home with their families. Reg was getting angrier and angrier but Rene managed to keep him quiet until they arrived. When the bus stopped, Reg stood up, looked directly at the ladies and said "Yes, ladies. It is B***dy hot in India" then lifting his trouser leg to show his bandages, "and this is what I got while I was there".*

Memoirs of Bob Morris

I worked in what is now BT, and while based at Cambridge my wife and I bought a plot of land from the Church, and called the bungalow we had built *The Duchy Barn*, which has now been extended.

My wife and I joined Hadstock St. Botolph's PCC, and I formed a small Church Choir. A more onerous job I was given was to convert the oil lamps in the Church to electric - I installed electricity to the Church, including the facility of an electric blower for the organ. The first use of the electric lights, I think, was for the Midnight Service on Christmas Eve, 1964, when I ran a temporary cable under the carpet on the altar step before the authorities had issued a completion certificate, so my heart was in my mouth while the communicants knelt to receive the bread and wine.

Around 1965 we had a live broadcast from Hadstock Church, which was Anglia TV's equivalent of *Sunday Half Hour*, in which my little Choir excelled itself. In 1967 I arranged a concert in Hadstock Church, for Church Funds. As I was then Treasurer of the Cambridge Philharmonic Society, I man-

aged to get the King's College Choral Scholars to sing on the last evening of summer term, accompanied by their Senior Organ Scholar, Andrew Davies (now Sir Andrew Davies, of Promenade Concert fame). They came only on the condition that we booked the Village Hall for a second Concert to follow the one in Church, and sang there some student songs in close harmony. Afterwards they revealed that when they graduated in 1968 they planned to keep singing as *The Kings Singers*, so ours was their very first concert for payment.

In 1968 I was promoted to the Telephone Regional Headquarters at Colchester, so *The Duchy Barn* had to be sold, and sadly we had to leave your lovely village.

Bob Morris

In addition to acting as choirmaster and wiring the Church for electricity as he says, he also ran a Youth Club for a time.



The choir in early 1960s

A Life of Service: A Tribute to Dr Fredrick Dawson by Paul Young, a former scout

One of Hadstock's most distinguished late residents, Frederick Lawrence McCallum (Jock) Dawson was an explorer, veterinary scientist, scout leader, and altruist. He was born near Glasgow in 1918 and died in Cambridge in 1989. He was educated at Mill Hill School and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he read zoology. It was during his undergraduate years that Jock made the first of his zoological expeditions, in this case to Iceland, where he travelled on horseback, although the adventure was cut short by the onset of war. An article describing the events leading up to the expedition and its discoveries appeared in *The Geographical Journal*, the first of his many published scientific reports. During the war, Jock was sent to Edinburgh to qualify as a vet, having been declared unfit for active service. Later postgraduate studies resulted in the award of the PhD.

The main part of Jock's career was spent with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, where he held the position of Assistant Veterinary Investigation Officer (Sterility Advisory Officer), although his ability and scientific contributions suggest that he deserved to have risen higher, especially in view of the reputation he gained as one of the world's leading authorities on infertility in cattle. In connection with this, he was a frequent contributor at international conferences and his scientific papers and articles contributed greatly to an understanding of the subject.

None of the above meant very much to an eleven year-old boy. As far as I was concerned, 'Skipper', as

he liked to be called by the boys in his charge, was a marvellous scout leader. He was far too modest to give any hint of his status, but what he did give unstintingly was his time and effort in developing in his charges a sense of the importance of service to the community, good citizenship, and reliability - qualities which he possessed in abundance. He encouraged boys from all walks of life to join the scouts - years before 'widening access' became the mantra of the politically correct. In fact our troop included several boys from the nearby children's home and others from disadvantaged backgrounds. We flourished and found new confidence in the range of skills he taught, especially horsemanship - our troop was the only mounted one in the country- orienteering, survival, animal care, concern for the environment, and, most importantly, absolute honesty and integrity in our everyday dealings. Many of us became successful in our work or careers. Most became good citizens and parents. All of us benefitted from the role model he became.

For Skipper Dawson, happiness was not dependent in the slightest upon material possessions or status. He much preferred the bale of hay in the barn to the couch in the sitting room, or the campfire of the jamboree to the central heating of the home. For him satisfaction was a scouting expedition accomplished well, a camp efficiently run or boys mastering new skills. His acts of kindness and generosity both within and outside the movement were innumerable and earned him the lifelong gratitude of the beneficiaries. For their services to scouting, he and his wife Lettice, who ran the Hadstock cubs, were awarded the Silver Wolf, and after retiring Jock was appointed Assistant District Commissioner (Venture Scouts for Cambridgeshire). Public distinction, however, meant little to this man of humility and modesty. His achievement was of much greater significance than honours or acclaim: he made a profound and lasting impression on all who were fortunate enough to know him.



Mounted scout troop on Bartlow Road

Crocky's Hadstock

From about 1950 until 1975, Jock Dawson, then a Veterinary Officer with the Min. of Ag. carried out research into infertility in dairy cows working at The White House. Cows were sent in for examination ending in post-mortem for most of them. They came from many herds and of all breeds, with some great characters among them. There was an old Friesian called Hussy; so quiet that you could take the bucket and stool out to her in the field, sit down and milk her and she would just stand until you had finished. On a halter, she walked along like a dog on a lead. Jasper Rootham at Lower Farm used his fields to fatten bullocks; when they had to be moved between fields, we would take Hussy along and open the gate; the bullocks came running and followed Hussy to the next field or to his barn with no trouble at all. An Ayrshire cow, named Darling, was very different! I fear we called her everything but Darling as she did her best to attack, with her long horns, anyone who came near her. Poor thing, she could not help it but she was very dangerous to deal with. Luckily, one very nice Jersey cow, Crinoline, got in calf again and Jock bought her as a house cow. Crinoline taught me to milk. I found myself one Saturday evening with a barn full of cows needing feeding and Crinoline needing milking and only me on the premises, so I got the bucket and stool, sat down and got started. She stood like a rock where any other cow would have kicked me out of the barn; she looked round with a pained expression occasionally but endured to the end.

We had a nice little Guernsey in for a while; she would also lead like a dog, but she was an escapist. She used her horns to lift a gate off its hinges or lift out a fence post and would take herself for a walk; Crinoline went too. We fetched them back very easily from all round the parish. One day, Lettice and I tracked them up on to the aerodrome but could not follow them on the concrete runway. Olive Crawley drove by and stopped to ask what we were doing. She drove home, phoned the police and came back to fetch us as the cows had walked down to Park Farm in Chesterford. We took the Landrover and Trailer and drove there. The farmer said he met them walking side by side down the track from the aerodrome, opened the gate into his little paddock, and they just walked in. He was amazed at how they came when called and let us halter them and just walk them up to and in the trailer. The Guernsey went soon after that and Crinoline never went walkabout again.

We usually had a young bull running with the cows; one in particular was called Felix; he loved having his head scratched and was very helpful. When Jock had to examine the cows, we went to the field and called "Felix" and he came running bringing all the cows with him into the pen. The bulls had to go when they got to about three years old as they can become dangerous then. I was taking one in the old lorry to Cambridge when, just past the old Four Went Ways roundabout, a young man thumbed a lift; the bull bellowed just then and the young man hastily cancelled the request!

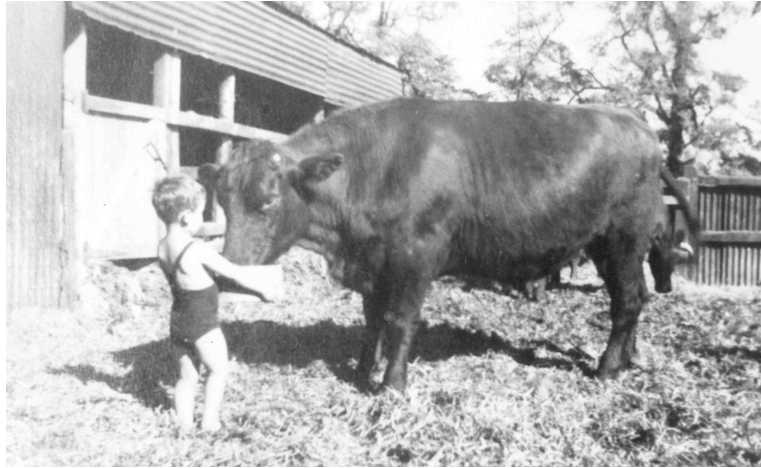
Jock also had a Dexter house cow called Bronx; her grand-daughter Mimi was a quarter Jersey and a bit lighter and taller than granny. We used to go to an archaeology course at Linton and the lecturer described Iron Age cattle as being short-legged, sturdy and black. Lettice said "I've got one of those at home". The lecturer came, surveyed Bronx from all angles and said "yes". This led to Bronx and Mimi being taught to plough for a BBC programme, but this is another story.

Soon after Mr. Higgs, the archaeology lecturer, had inspected Bronx, the BBC rang up asking Jock Dawson if he would take part in a farming experiment to be held in Wiltshire on the strip lynchets – fields, on the chalk hills terraced by early agriculture. Jock agreed and we started to teach Bronx (14 year old Dexter) and her grand-daughter Mimi, to go in a yoke – just a cross bar with two pairs of bars to go over their heads and against their shoulders; there was a pole between them with pram wheels on the back, to which we could add logs to increase the weight pulled. It was the best we could do with the heavy clay soil here. Bronx loved it and came hurrying over as soon as we appeared. Mimi (quarter Jersey) was not so good and had to be persuaded to walk beside grandma – she was used to being a bit behind her. In September 1966 the two were loaded onto a lorry and delivered to Stoke Farm, Broadchalke, near Salisbury. The farmer, Mr. Thomas, was delighted when they walked down into his little stone-walled yard, with a barn for shelter, as they immediately started to eat the stinging nettles (Bronx's favourite). When the day came for filming, everyone was surprised by the huge crowds that turned up. More and more fields were turned into car parks. The BBC team, the archaeologists, the farming and the national press, and many locals had all brought their families for a sunny day out.

The cows were harnessed to a replica ard plough; just a beam between them from the yoke down to a piece of pointed wood covered by metal, with a handle for the ploughman to steer and hold the plough into the soil. The plough worked well and produced a good tilth about 4 inches deep. A weighted hawthorn bush was then dragged over as a harrow and corn was sown. A team of women (including me) tried ploughing; hard work as the ropes dug into our shoulders and we moved in a series of jerks as the plough dug in and then pulled free. Iron Age women were thought to have done this in poorer areas where they could not afford cattle.

Pits were dug in the chalk, lined with wickerwork, and were filled with corn, covered by more wickerwork and clay. When opened the next year, the top and edge few inches had got mouldy, but the rest had stored well and was used for animal fodder and to sow another crop (germination was good). It was a very successful experiment. The young daughter of the archaeologist in charge offered the cows a handful of dairy nuts: cows do not usually take titbits from the hand and Mimi did not but Bronx thought it a marvellous idea and got spoilt by everyone. Once home again, every time we went into her field, Bronx marched up and stuck a very rough tongue into our pockets; we dared not go in without dairy nuts or oats for her.

The television programme was duly transmitted, and articles appeared in The Times, The Daily Telegraph, The Guardian, The Field, Farmers Weekly etc. as well as the local press. The Butser Iron Age Camp was founded a few years later.



John Crawley feeding the bull

From the Archives

Settlement by Mr. & Mrs. William Eve

This is a Settlement by Mr. and Mrs. William Eve of property at Hadstock dated 19th October 1870. Susan Eve was daughter of Robert Chalk from whom she inherited the Messuage, which is Bardsfield, and the Fruits Pasture on the other side of Carters Lane, and the Arnolds fields down Arnolds Lane which are the fields grazed by Janice Snell's horses.

This Indenture made on the nineteenth day of October One thousand eight hundred and seventy **Between** William Eve of Earls Colne in the County of Essex Esquire and Susan his wife of the one part and William Patmore Chalk of Linton in the County of Cambridge Farmer and Thomas Chalk of the same place Farmer of the other part.

Whereas the said Susan Eve is seized for an Estate of Inheritance in fee simple in possession of and in the Freehold Land and hereditaments hereinafter described. **And whereas** the said William Eve and Susan his Wife are desirous that the same should be settled to the uses and in manner hereinafter contained **now this Indenture witnesseth** that for the purpose of carrying such desire into effect and in consideration of Ten Shillings to each of them the Said William Eve and Susan his wife paid by the said William Patmore Chalk and Thomas Chalk the said William Eve and Susan his wife **Do** and each of them **Doth** hereby grant unto the said William Patmore Chalk and Thomas Chalk and their heirs **All that** Close called Arnolds situate in Hadstock in the County of Essex containing by admeasurement Four acres one rood and nineteen perches heretofore described as two Closes one being arable and the other pasture abutting towards the West upon the Lane leading to Ashdon containing together Four Acres commonly called Upper Arnolds and Lower Arnolds formerly in the occupation of William Chalk or his undertenants. **And** one Close of Pasture called Fruits Pasture containing by admeasurement Three Acres one rood and thirty one perches heretofore described as Two Closes said to contain together Three Acres and one rood next the way leading to Walden with a little Grove adjoining (now stubbed up) containing by estimation Three roods with their appurtenances **And All** that messuage or tenement with the outhouses and appurtenances to the same belonging situate in Had-

stock near the highway there leading to Walden towards the East and formerly in the tenures of James Bard and James Pearson **And** one Acre and a half by estimation but by admeasurement One Acre one rood and nineteen perches more or less of land and pasture enclosed and adjoining to the said Messuage and abutting on Carters or Augurs Lane West formerly in the tenure of the said James Bard Together with all buildings erections ways watercourses easements advantages privileges rights members and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining or usually therewith held used occupied or enjoyed **And** all the Estate and interest of the said William Eve and Susan his Wife therein **To Hold** the hereditaments and premises hereby granted or expressed so to be **Unto** the said William Patmore Chalk and Thomas Chalk and their heirs **to such uses** upon such trusts and for such intents and purposes as the said William Eve and Susan his Wife shall by any Deed or Deeds jointly appoint And in default thereof and subject thereto **To the use** of the said Susan Eve and her assigns for and during the term of her natural life and after her decease **To the use** of the said William Eve and his assigns during the term of his natural life And after the decease of the survivor of the said William Eve and Susan his Wife **To such uses** as the said Susan Eve shall by her last Will and Testament in writing appoint And in default of such last mentioned appointment and subject thereto **To the use** of the said William Patmore Chalk and Thomas Chalk their heirs and assigns for ever as Tenants in common and not as joint tenants. **In witness** whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered by the within named William Eve and Susan Eve in the presence of W. B. Freeland. Solicitor of Saffron Walden.

Carr/ George Free Agreement, 1798

The Revd. Carr one time Clerk, Rector of Hadstock, knew exactly what he wanted, and how to get it, as can be seen from this "lease".

These Presents Witness between the Revd. John Addison Carr Clerk Rector of Hadstock in the County of Essex of the one part and George Free of Hadstock in the County of Essex aforesaid on the other part.

1st. The said John Addison Carr doth lett and the said George Free hire all those sixty three acres of arable meadow and pasture Land (both same more or less) dispers'd in the common fields of Hadstock or in any other parish or parishes adjoining being the Glebe Lands belonging to the Rectory of Hadstock aforesaid with all commons or commons of pasture and which for sometime past have been in the tenure of Buck Smoothy his moot tenant or under tenant. To Hold to the said George Free for the term of three years commencing at Michaelmass next providing the said John Addison Carr should so long live or continue Rector of Hadstock being in the year One thousand seven hundred and ninety eight at and under the yearly rent of Forty Two pounds clear of all reate Taxes and assessments whatever (Land Tax excepted) at two equal payments in the year namely Lady Day and Michaelmass day the first payment to be made on Lady Day next after the commencement of this Demise, reserving all Timber and Staddles improveable for Timber to the use of the Lessor.

2nd. The said George Free to use the premises in a good and husbandlike manner and lay and bestow the muck marl and compost arising from the said demise or premises in and upon some part or parts thereof where most need shall require yearly and every year during the continuance of this demise And also shall leave the muck dung and compost arising from the last Crops of corn and Hay for the benefit of and to be taken by the said John Addison Carr his heirs or Assigns succeeding tenant or tenants without any consideration or allowance for the same.

3rdly. The said George Free to top no pollard trees nor stock nor stub up any timber or pollard trees be they living or dead nor make any upright trees pollards.

4thly, The said lessee to take two Crops of Corn and Grain from the demise and lands only before the same be fallowed and summer tilled and sow the same with proper grain, not allowing the shifts or seasons or cross cropping the said lands by sowing wheat or any other grain two years together.

5thly. The said George Free not to plough up or convert into tillage any meadow or pasture around

during the said term on the forfeiture of five pounds an acre annually and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

6thly. The said George Free not to barter or exchange any of the Lands or pasture grounds without Licence in writing first obtained from the said John Addison Carr.

7thly. The said John Addison Carr shall at all seasonable times have free Liberty to enter on any part of the demised premises as well to view and see the state of the repairs as with servants horses carts and carriages to fell cut down cart and carry away any timber and pollards from the hereby demised premises for the term being.

8thly, The said George Free to have the use of the Barn and BarnYard for the threshing and spending his crop together with the stables and CartSheds adjoining to the Barn. He finding straw for thatching the same as often as need or occasion shall require and the said John Addison Carr reserves to himself all other buildings on the above demised premises with the use of the Yards and likewise the two home closes with the Churchyard.

9thly. And Lastly for the performance of which articles and agreements both of the said parties bindeth himself to the other in the penal Sum of One Hundred Pounds. In Witness whereof the parties abovenamed to these presents have set their hands and seals this twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.

J. A. Carr seal

G F seal
the mark of George Free

sealed and delivered in the presence of

B. Keene
Joscelyn Pamenter

Estimate to make good the dilapidations of the Rectory at Hadstock in Essex.

Chancel - Take off the rood and Reframe - find new Oak plates. New firr. Principal Rafters - Collar beams and Girts - 4 mew for beams and work on the old Timbers in the Roof what it fit for Use again - find Iron dogs where wanted. Build two stout Brick piers to Strengthen the South Side, take down the old Stone Wall as low as the Windows, take down the stone work to one Gothic arch and refix, and raise the Wall again to a proper height with bricks etc.. New Lead the Quarries to the two South Windows. Tile the Roof with the old plain tiles in Mortar - find what new Tiles may be wanted and Strike the Gables with Mortar. ---The above done in a Workman like manner will cost:

£. s. d.
£89.13. 1

Great Barn - some new Underpinning each side the Barn doors, and repair the other parts. repair the Boarding and Barn doors - some new daubing and repair the other - repair the thatching.

Stable, Cowhouse, Chaise House, Hay Barn etc. nail on Stout Slabs to stiffen the Stud work, repair the old doors. Boarding, Daubing, and the Cieling with Torching to Inside of Stable, repair the Cow ties and mangers. The thatching. Repair the Great Gates and fix new 3/4 deal Saddle Boarding each side the Gates. repair the Cleft Pales into Church Yard as far as the Stile with 3 newer spurrs and fix about 2 Rod of new 4 foot Cleft pale fence from the Stile. repair the door and daubing to the Shed in Paddock, repair the Cleft pale fence to Farm Yard next the Paddock. some new Lifts to the Fence which parts the Farm Yard and Church Yard. Repair the fence that Encloses the field opposite the House by putting down a middle part to Stiffen each Lift, new spur and Ram the old Posts. Stop in new pales where wanted, one new Cleft Gate. 2 new Gate posts and spurrs. new Irons to d'o and repair the Ladder. rail the Landing up to Granary. repair and rehang the little Gate into the Twitchel to Colehouse Building. mend the Lambing fold. Fence to Diping Place one new Post. 2 new Spurrs and rails. new Ledger Gate to ditto. put Elm board round the Bottom of the fence - round the pond. Garden

and Fences 3/4 deal Saddle boarding to the 2 walls and new Grounded to wall next the Yard. repair the Garden Gate -5 long Oak Spurrs to Strengthen the Wall. repair the Fence from Brewhouse to the Gate into the Orchard.

House. Repair the Leanto to Brewhouse, repair the other tiling to Backside of House to the Wine Vault and side of Chimney, repair the floor in privy in the Garden and strike the Gables, repair the floors by putting in pieces where wanted - a new Brick Step and Curb to inside of Brewhouse.

	£.	s.	d.
To do all the aforesaid work, exclusive of the Chancel, will cost	42.	14.	0
Chancel	89.	13.	1
Whole Total	132.	7.	1

1786 Surveyed and Valued April the 10th and 11th by Wm. Robinson

Parish Census, 1792

In 1792, the Rector compiled a list of the parishioners in a notebook (now at the Record Office). These notes were the predecessors of the National Census now held every 10 years. John A. Carr has added all sorts of notes about his people, which make it somewhat confusing but it gives a good idea of the population at the time. Note the number of children in some houses!

CENSUS PAROCHIALIS 1792.

Notebook belonging to the Rev. John Addison Carr containing a list of Parishioners with later additions and notes, not all legible.

Adams, William. Sarah his wife. John, Sarah, Elisabeth, Keziah (married Joseph Baker of Walden, 24 Oct. 1795), William, James, Mary.

Adcock, Sibitha

Barker, John & wife Alice (Smallpox: both died May, 1792); Mary 16 (died of a fever 27 Feb. 1793), Joseph 13+, William 11, John, Samuel 6+, Stephen 2+ inoculated.

Barker, Robert & wife Elisabeth: John, Sal (Married Dec. 27, '96 Thomas Saywell), Daniel, Robert, James, Elizabeth, Martha Anne Brand (bapt Jan. 9 1794). Hannah (bapt. 5.4. 1798)

Bard, James & wife Elisabeth: John (Married June 12, '97 Eliz. Whitman), James (b. 1797) Sarah (b. 5 Jan. 1800).

Bevis, John sen. dies Nov. 1802 & wife Susanna

Bevis, William. W,

Bevis, John, jun. & wife Amy

Brown, James & wife Elisabeth: Jane 20, William 14, Elizabeth (married Nov 93 to Thomas Smith of Linton, baker), Mary.

Butcher, Geo died 4 Feb 1795 at Little Walden

Bye, Thomas senr died 8 April 93

Bye, Thomas junr & wife Sarah: Thomas, Susan, Elizabeth, Edward, Martha, Mary, Robert, William, Joshua, John (married at Ashdon).

Claydon, James died Dec. 25th 1794

Collett, William & wife Mary (died July 21, 1830); John, Elizabeth (Fordham), Maria.

Cutter, Ishmael & wife Amy: Susanna 9, Thomas 7, Amy 4 (died), Samuel 3, Mary (born 9/7/92), Kitty (bapt. 14/7/94), Sall (Dec. 96), Ishmael (bapt. Dec. 23, 98).

Cutter, Christopher & wife Elisabeth (Davey, married Dec.27 '92): John (died of croup Feb '99), Martha, Mary, Elizabeth.

Hannah, wife of Thomas Cutter, dau. of Giles and Mary Wight of Linton, was born May 2, 1784.

Davey, John died 3 Feb. 1794 & wife Martha: Mary, Martha (married Hale of Linton), Elizabeth (married C. Cutter), John,

Evans, George died at Haverhill 179-

Fincham, John & wife Elisabeth died Feb. 93: Henry Coker (alias Fincham), Mary (m Howard of??).

Fincham, Elisabeth; John, William, orphans

Fitch, Joseph, Helen: Elisabeth (married Anthony Hammond), Joseph buried Dec. 14 1802, James bapt 18 June, 1801

Fitch, William, Mary died 6 Nov. 1827: Mary, William, Elizabeth bapt 1.9.94, John Feb. 96, Sarah bapt. July 15th 98

Free, William died Aug. 20. 99, Elizabeth: George, James 2 1/2, Henry 6 mos, Charles bapt Aug.3rd 1794.

Free, William, Esther: Samuel 4 3/4.

Freeman, John, Elizabeth (from Walden 1827,) William 8+, Susan 4+. Esther 1 1/2. Free, John, Elizabeth: Susan, Martha 1 3/4, George, Sarah 14.4.95

Fordham, John (died 9 March `1748), Jane (died Dec. 5 1804); Sarah married to William Peters of Linton 14.?, 93, Mary Anne m. John Pearson, Henry married Eliz. Collet 1797/

Fordham, Samuel, Hannah: William died Dec. 29, Mary Anne bapt. 17 Feby 93, Joseph Apr. 19.95, Stephen Aug. 13. 97, James married Hannah Mole 1821, Francis Robert, Mary.

Fordham, Henry, Elisabeth: Samuel, Sarah bapt. 24 Mar. 97, Thomas.

Fuller, John, Sarah: John, Sarah, Mary, Martha, William, Mabele, Henry, Ann.

Gowers, Mercy born March 7, 1735. quite blind Aug. 1802

Hawes, Mary: Jemima Hawes (inoc. Sept. 22, 94), Eliz. Hawes, Judith, Emily.

Hawes, Robert: Joseph married 6. 21. 92 to Susan Scott, Nephth. -- died of the croup Feby 1794.

Hawes, William, Anne: Mary, Samuel, William 13+, Anne 9, Robert 6, John 3.

Hammond, Anthony of Horseheath married Jan. 5. 97 Elisabeth (Fitch): Joseph 10.97. died.

Hazelwood, Anne

Hesketh, Helen died at Ashdon 1794

Hodson, Nathaniel, Millicent: James.

Hill, Richard senr, Mary.

Hill, Martha widow of Ashdon: Eliz. 18, Mary 17, William 15, Thomas 12, George, Samuel.

Hill, Richard junr, Mary: Mary, Elizabeth 14, Richard 13+, John 10 1/2, Sarah, Stanley 8 1/2, Thomas, James, Anne bapt. 15 May 98

Livermore, Benjamin killed by a wagon Oct. 28, 1803

Malyon, Laurence, Sarah: John 3+, William 1 3/4, Elizabeth, Sarah bapt. April 17, 1798.

Metcalfe, Anne widow died February 21, 92

Marsh, Ab'm, Anne. (C. Spencer purchases the place in wh. they live for £15 (1801)) Richard (married to Honor Taylor 20/3/94). Susan, (Abraham marr. to Mary 8.1.47), Rebecca, Elizabeth 4 1/2, Frances 1 3/4, Anne bapt. 17/4/92 Honour born Aug. 29, bapt. Dec. 25, 94.

Marsh, Abraham, Mary (Hill): Elizabeth, James bapt. 16/4/99.

Marsh, Elizabeth: Alice.

Marsh, Richard, Honor: Anne Jan 18/95 dead, James, George, William.

Mole, Edward, Mary: Susan, Thomas married Mary Hill, Anne 16+ Married to Stephen Sever of Linton 13/8/93.

Mole, Thomas, Mary: Elizabeth 12 Jul. 96. Hannah bapt. Oct. 7. 98

Pearson, John junr, Mary Anne (Fordham): Sarah (bapt. Mar. 23. 94; Samuel (May 1.96).

Pearson, William senr. 73 died Feb. 5. 1804 aged 81

Pearson, John: (John married to Mary A. Fordham above), William, James 14 (married Eliz. Bye, Feb '97), Henry 12, died 25/10/01), Thomas 9+.

Pearson, William, Keziah: James (May 95 died July 95), Elizabeth (Aug. 20 97), John (Jan. 5. 1800).

Pearson, James, Elizabeth: Mary (Jun. 4. 97), Elizabeth.

Pearson, William, Susanna: John, William, George (bapt. 92), Samuel (bapt. 96), girl, (1800)

Pearson, John & Mary (smallpox); John, 20; James, 18, William Hale 17 (smallpox), Henry 15 & Rebecca 14 (smallpox).

Peters, Mary died July 7, 93; Sarah died March 29, 95

Peters George, Martha: William, John, Samuel.

Robinson, David, Susanna: David, Mary, John, James, William, Amy.

Rowlandson, James, Mary: John, Susan, Mary, Elizabeth.

Rouse, Joseph, died under inoc. Feb. 1802

Scotcher, Sarah widow: John, 23, James 20, Sarah (married 1796 John Richardson), Mary 13+.

Skippage, James, Susan: Grace (bastard by?); Sarah, Robert, Susanna, John, Martha, Elizabeth, William (Bapt. 17/6/92), Mary Bright (2/2/94). Esther, Anne (baptised 15/5/98 died).

Smoothy, Buck, Mary: Thomas, Stephen, Mary, Sarah (died of smallpox), Joseph, William (born, June 1796), Richard.

Spencer, Charles, Sarah: Samuel, Elizabeth (baptised 5/11/92).

Spencer, Martha, widow, papist died 5.5.96

Spencer, Robert of Bartlow Hamlet, Anne: Anne 12 (died Apr. 1806 age 24 Married to W. Hill).

Swan, John senr. died Dec. 23 1802; John,

Swan, William, Mary (Wright);; *(John) James, Robert, Samuel, William Wright (m.8/5/94). (Hannah Wright belong to Linton).

*Swann, John, Alice (married 18/7/94); John (born 5 Sept), James, Anne.

Swan, James, Elizabeth (died Sept. 14 1806); Samuel (m. to Mary Bye Jan. 4, 1800). John, James.

Swan, Robert (broke his ankle Dec. 92, had his leg cut off in April, was buried 10/1/93), Rose: John married to Jane Free Nov. 3rd 93

Swan, Susan buried June 2nd 1794

Swan, John, Jane: Elizabeth Free born 26/7/94, Martha Sep.18, '96, Amy bap. Nov. 25th 98

Unwin, Robert (died July 2, 92), Sarah: James (died July 8th 93), Susan 17+, Robert 13+, Sarah 12.

Unwin, John, Haddy Alice; John (died Nov. 8), Elizabeth (bapt. Mar. 24. 94), William Jan. 15. 97

Unwin, Robert, Rebekah married 1797; John baptised Jul. 9th 98, Neal, Helen Jan. 11 94

Unwin, Nathaniel, Susan; Robert, 6.

Webb, James

Whitaker, William (died Aug. 24, 95), Janet dau of Wm. Purkis.

Westly, Thomas died Dec. 12. 1804

Wright, James (born 17 Nov. 1747). Anne: Elizabeth (Married Enoch Kitteridge of Ashdon), Samuel, Jonathan, Susan, Isaac & Rebecca twins, Jacob & Rachel twins, Sarah, Charlotte, Anne, Frances, James, Thomas (born Jan 93 dead).

Wright, Christopher, Mary (died suddenly 1802); John.

Wright, Mary

Wilkinson.

Warrants and Depositions – JA Carr as Magistrate

1. To the Constable of Gt. Chesterford and all other Peace Officers in the said County of Essex.

Forasmuch as John Swan of Hadstock in the Said County, Labourer, hath this day made Information and Complaint upon Oath before me the undersigned One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County that his house situate in Hadstock aforesaid was broken open on the Seventeenth day of August instant and three sovereigns and a silver watch were feloniously stolen from a hutch in his bedroom and carried away and the complainant has reason to suspect that Edward Weeden of Gt. Chesterford, labourer was concerted with another in committing the Burglary.

There are, therefore, to command you, in His Majesty's Name, forthwith to apprehend and bring before me, or some other of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County the Body of the said Edward Weeden to answer unto the said Complaint, and to be further dealt withal according to Law. Herein fail not.

Given under my Hand and Seal, the seventeenth Day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and thirty.

J. A. Carr

2. To the Constable of Saffron Walden

Forasmuch as John Swan etc.....
and that he has reason to believe and does believe that John Wakeling of Saffron Walden, Labourer,
was concerned with another in committing the said Burglary.
dated and signed as above.

County of Essex

The Information and complaint of John Swan of Hadstock in the County Labourer who saith

While I was at work this afternoon on Tuesday Aug. 17. and my wife and family out gleaning
some person or persons got in at my chamber window and took three sovereigns and a silver watch
out of a hutch standing in my bedroom.. Between the times of 12 and one this afternoon Samuel Free
of Hadstock saw two men coming down a field adjoining the complainants garden one of whom he
has reason to believe and does believe was Edward Weedon of Gt. Chesterford labourer and the other
John Ward (Wakeling) of Saffron Walden labourer.

Taken on Oath this 17th day of August
1830 before me

J. A. Carr

The mark X
of John Swan

Samuel Free

3. To the Constable of the Parish of Ashdon in the County of Essex

Whereas William Jepps keeper of the workhouse in Ashdon in the said County of Essex hath
this Day made Information and Complaint upon Oath before me the undersigned That John Taylor
late of Ashdon in the said County of Essex Labourer being a pauper in the workhouse at Ashdon was
on Saturday last guilty of drunkenness and other misbehaviour.

These are therefore to command you in His Majesty's Name forthwith to summon the said
John Taylor to appear before me, or such other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Coun-
ty as shall be present at the Rectory at Hadstock in the said County of Essex on Tuesday the eleventh
Day of May at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer to the said Complaint and Infor-
mation of the said William Jepps who is likewise directed to be present to make good the same. Here-
in fail not.

Given under by Hand and Seal at Hadstock in the said County of Essex this tenth Day of May
in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty.

J. A. Carr

4. The Information and Complaint of William Jepps Master of the Workhouse at Ashdon in the
said County who saith that

On Saturday last between eleven and twelve o'clock at night John Taylor one of the inmates
of the house came home in a state of intoxication and with oaths demanded admittance which in con-
sequence of the unseasonableness of the hour was refused him, because the house is regularly shut up
at nine o'clock. After kicking at the private door of the Master's apartment he by some means made
his way into house for which misconduct the complainant desires the said John Taylor may be made
to answer according to Law.

Taken on Oath this 10th day of May

The Mark X

before me J. A. Carr

of William Jepps

11th May John Taylor convicted and sentenced to the House of Correction at Halsted for 21 Dys. J. A. Carr

5. To the Rev. John Addison Carr [Rector of Hadstock] One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Essex Benedict Chapman Rector of Ashdon in the said County Humbly Complaineth

That the said Complainant did by the Space of Twenty Days and upwards before the Day of the Date hereof demand of Henry Choat Frankhorn of Clopton's Farm in the Parish of Walden and Ashdon in the County aforesaid, two pounds 16/- being the balance of a composition for the Tithes, Offerings, Oblations, and Obventions, justly become due, within Two Years now last past, that is to say on Oct. 11th 1828, from him the said Henry Choat Frankhorn unto him the said Complainant, to the Value of two pounds sixteen shillings and that he the said Henry Choat Frankhorn did upon the said Demand refuse, and doth yet refuse to pay, and hath not paid the same, nor any part thereof; the said Complainant therefore prayeth such Redress in the Premises, as to you shall seem meet, and as to the Law doth appertain.

Signed the thirty first Day of December in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine. Benedict Chapman

6. The Information and Complaint of Mr. Pavett of Ashdon in the said County who saith:

I purchased the stalks of beans remaining in the ground in a field caled Lime Kiln field containing about five acres - for which I paid my Master Mr. Henry Haylock four shillings, intending to have them pulled up for fuel. But about half past eight yesterday evening - William Hawes and his wife - William Everitt and William Flack all of Ashdon labourers entered the field and though I told them that they were my property - they continued in the field pulling out the best stalks till half past twelve and carrying them into the yard of William Hawes.

Taken on Oath this 2nd. day of
Oct. 1830. before me J. A. Carr

The mark of
William X Pavett



The Green and new village sign, 2003

Index

- Aalborg, 39, 43
 Abington, 53, 64
 Adam, le masun, 17
 Adams, Mrs, 73
 Aethelheah, Abbot, 5, 42
 Aethelred II, the Unready, 8
 Aethelred, King, 6, 8, 11
 Aethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, 5, 42
 Agerback, Mr, 39
 Aldersgate, 42
 Aldgate, 42
 Algor, John, 16
 Algor, Richard, 14
 Alice, relict of Philip, 15, 17
 Alliss, Mr, 72
 Alliss, Allie, 71
 Almeresfeld, 13
 Alton, Edmund de, 20
 Alton, Edmund de, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Americans, 62, 65
 Amsden, Mr and Mrs, 72
 Andrew, Henry, 16
 Anzeristokyng, 13
 Apelton, 13
 Applegate, Sheila, 71
 Arbeston, James, 21
 Archard, William, Parson of Hadstock, 19
 Archbishop of Canterbury, 8, 10, 39, 67
 Archbishop of York, 8, 9, 10, 41
 Armstrong, Rev. A, 35
 Arnolds fields, 79
 Arnolds Lane, 48, 55, 62, 74, 79
 ARP, 62
 Ash Tree Cottage, 48, 53
 Ashdon, 8, 10, 11, 21, 25, 29, 36, 39, 49, 53, 64, 65, 79, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87
 Ashdon Halt, 66
 Ashdon Road, 65
 Ashingdon, 7, 8
 Ashman, Thomas Finch, 53
 Askern, Master Peter de, 18
 Askern, Peter de, Parson of Hadstock, 18, 19
 Assandun, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 38, 41
 Assandun, Battle of, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 38, 41
 Astham, William, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Atchurch, Roger, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Atwode, William, Parson of Hadstock, 19
 Audley End, 28, 60
 Augurs Lane West, 80
 Avicia the widow, 16
 Avignon, 19
 Awnsell John, 21
 Awnsell, Ann, 21
 Awnsell, Thomas, 21
 Babraham, 63
 Back Hill, 69, 72
 Backhill, 48
 Backler, Mr, 63
 Baden Powell, General, 36
 Bailey, William, 47
 Bailly, Thomas, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Baker, Sir George, Bart., 47
 Balesham, 17
 Bancks, William or Wm, 22
 Banks, William, 21
 Banton, 19, 50
 Bard, James, 52, 80
 Bard, James and Elizabeth, 49
 Bard, John and Elizabeth, 52
 Bard's Close, 52
 Bardsfield, 47, 49, 52, 53, 68, 69, 79
 Barham, 21
 Barker, Annie, 55
 Barker, Hilda, 56
 Barker, Marcus, 55
 Barker, Mr., 71
 Barker, Mrs, 70
 Barn Cottage, 30, 36, 39, 51, 67, 73, 74, 75, 81
 Barnes, John Henry, 35
 Barnes, William H., 35
 Barrington, Sir John, 47
 Bartlow, 29
 Bartlow Estate, 35, 46, 60, 63, 65, 67, 71
 Bartlow Road, 6, 34, 50, 60, 62, 64
 Bartlow Station, 38, 60, 66
 Barton, Richard, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Barton, Robert, 23
 Baynard, Adiel, 24
 Beard, James, 52
 Bentley Cottage, 69, 73
 Bentley, Georgina, 72
 Bently, Hedley, 53, 70
 Beristockyng, 13
 Berkshire, 20
 Bettes, 21, 22
 Bilberry, 64, 72, 74
 Bilberry End, 72, 74
 Billingsgate, 42
 Birchmore, Walter, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Biscop, Benedict, 5, 42
 Bishop Nigel, 45
 Bishop of Chelmsford, 39
 Bishop of Colchester, 39, 40
 Bishop of Lincoln, 7, 8
 Bishop of London, 31, 43, 44
 Bishopsgate, 40, 42
 Blackburn, Professor, 68
 Board, James, 52
 Bogle, Col., 73
 Bolton, William, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Boston, 42
 Botesdale, 42
 Botolfson, Botolf, 43
 Botolph, St, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17, 19, 21, 24, 34, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 55, 56, 59, 64, 74
 Botomer, Johannes de, Parson of Hadstock, 19
 Bowsers, 49, 62, 67
 Bowtel, John, 25
 Bracher, Edward, 23
 Brame, Mr, curate, 23

Brasone, Robert, Parson of Hadstock, 21
 Braybrooke, Lord, 39
 Breninge, Ralph de, 13
 Brennan, Jack, 38
 Briar Cottage, 34, 49, 51, 52, 59, 72, 73
 Bridge, Elizabeth, 47, 48
 Brocklebank, Rev. C.H., 35, 51
 Brookes, John, 25
 Brown, Jane, 33
 Brownes, 23
 Bruno, Mrs, 69, 73
 Bryan, John, 24, 44
 Bryan, Richard, 24
 Buck, Thomas, 47
 Buk, John le, 14
 Burdage Shott, 22
 Burleigh, Lord, 21
 Burnell, Thomas, Parson of Hadstock, 21
 Burwell, 27
 Bury St. Edmunds, 42
 Butcher, John, 22, 23, 24, 54
 Butler, Lord, 39
 Butler, R.A. MP, 67
 Butser Iron Age Camp, 78
 Butterfield, William, 34, 43, 67, 69
 Byatt, Mr, Mrs and Ruby, 69
 Bye, Nellie, 53
 Bye, Robert, 53
 Bye, Thomas, 33
 Cadenho, 8, 10, 11
 Caldecote, Viscountess, 39
 Cambridge, 7, 15, 19, 26, 32, 36, 37, 39, 41, 53, 59, 60, 63, 68, 70, 72, 74, 75, 78, 79
 Camps, Peter, 71
 Canada, 68, 72
 Canterbury, 5, 8, 10, 12, 23, 39, 44, 45, 67
 Canun, Robert, 12, 17
 Carr, John Addison, Rector, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 43, 50, 80, 81, 82, 85, 86, 87
 Carters Lane, 79
 Castle Camps, 72
 Castle Street Laundry, 65
 Catley Park, 62
 Catly, Sarah, 53
 Cavel, Ralph, 17
 Cecilia, wife of Henry, 15
 Chalk, Robert, 25, 47, 48, 79
 Chalk, Sarah, 52
 Chalk, Thomas, 79
 Chalk, William Patmore, 79
 Chalky Road, 6, 8
 Chantry House, 47
 Chapman, Benedict, Rector of Ashdon, 87
 Chapman, Stanley, 69
 Chatsworth, 37
 Cherry Hinton, 43
 Cheshunt, 19, 46
 Chestnut House, 48, 72
 Chichele, John, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Chinne, Richard, 17
 Chishill, Gilbert de, Parson of Hadstock, 19
 Christiana, relict of William, 17
 Christopher, St., 43
 Christopher, Thomas, 23
 Church Path, 61
 Churchman, John, 25
 Clayden, John, 22, 23
 Claydon, Henry, 48
 Clerke, Richard, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Clerke, Thomas, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Cloud Cottage, 21
 Cnut, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 38, 41
 Coatte Croft, 21
 Cobblers, 61, 71, 73
 Cobblers Corner, 61, 71
 Coe, Alvini, 71
 Coelfrith, Abbot, 5, 42
 Coker Hill, 22
 Colchester, 20, 39, 40, 63, 75
 Cole, Rev. William, 43
 Colne Huntingdon, 19, 47
 Colts, 22
 Columbario, William de, 14
 Converssun, Nicholas, 18, 46
 Corner House, 54
 Cornwell, Henry, 24, 44
 Council Houses, 71
 Crawley, Arthur, 60, 71
 Crawley, Frank, 71
 Crawley, Jack, 71
 Crawley, Mrs, 60
 Crawley, Sam, 63, 71
 Crocky, 4, 72, 77
 Crowland, monastery of, 5
 Cuckfield, 54
 Cummings, Mr and Mrs, 72
 Custerton, Robin, 69
 Cutter, Emmie, 72
 Dale, Mr., 72
 Dane, 8, 41
 Danyell, John, 19
 Danyell, Ralph of Walsoken, 20
 Dar-es-Salaam, 40
 Davey, Ernie, 63, 72
 Davey, Fred, 71
 Davey, Herbert, 62, 64
 Davey, Herbert and Louisa, 70
 Davey, John, 31, 32
 Davey, Lennie, 71
 Davey, Sid, 71
 Davey, Walter, 69
 Davey, William, 71
 Davis, Sir Andrew, 40
 Davis, Thomas, 48
 Dawson, Andrew, 40, 41
 Dawson, Dr. F.L.M. (Jock), 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 53, 55, 75, 76, 77, 78
 Dawson, Dr. F.L.M.(Jock), 36
 Dawson, Lettice, 36, 37, 38, 40, 53, 76, 77, 78
 Day, Frances, 67
 Day, Miss Louie, 61
 Dean Crofts, 21
 Dean, Mr and Mrs, 72
 Deerhurst, 6, 8
 Dene for long, 13
 Denmark, 39, 40, 43

Denny, Mr, 73
 Depholm, 13
 Devonshire, Duchess of, 37
 Ditton, 15, 17
 Dockerill, Wm., 32
 Dormer Thatch, 39, 48, 68, 69
 Dovecote, 14
 Duchy Barn, 67, 74, 75
 Dungrode, 16
 Durant, Walter, 15, 16
 Earl of Aylesford, 18, 46
 Earl of Suffolk, 28
 Earls Colne, 79
 East Barnwell, 57
 Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 51
 Edgar, Mr, the dentist, 68
 Edinburgh, 75
 Edith, daughter of Ranulph, 14
 Edmund Ironside, 6, 7, 8, 20, 21, 22
 Edward the Confessor, 10, 11, 12, 18, 45, 47
 Ely, monastery of, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 57
 Emma de Hadstock, 19, 46
 Ennis, Trevor, 6
 Erskine, Mary Lucy, 53
 Eve, William and Susan, 79
 Everitt, William, 87
 Fairhill, 48, 72
 Fairmead, 73
 Farnborough, 40
 Fendour, John, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Ferrand, George, 23
 Fincham, Abraham, 48
 Fincham, John, 48
 Fitch, Elizabeth, 52
 Flambard, Ranulph, 10, 11, 12, 44
 Flitton, Mr and Mrs, 73
 Fordham, 42, 51, 52, 55, 57, 59, 60, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 83, 84
 Fordham, Fred, 69
 Fordham, Harriet, 52, 68
 Fordham, Hilda, 55, 70
 Fordham, Kate Irene, 59
 Fordham, Lucy and Nathan, 59
 Fordham, Nathan, 59
 Fordham, Samuel, 51
 Frankhorn, Henry Choat, 87
 Free, Alice, 64, 69
 Free, Benjamin, 35, 51
 Free, Charlie, 69
 Free, Connie, 61, 62, 72
 Free, Elizabeth, 48, 85
 Free, Ernie, 68, 69
 Free, George, 4, 31, 80, 81
 Free, George J., 36
 Free, Henry, 51
 Free, Samuel, 33, 48, 86
 Free, William, 53, 54
 Freeman, Ernest, 36
 Freeman, Ernie, 68
 Freeman, Joe, 53, 70
 Freeman, Jonas, 55
 Freeman, Joseph William, 53
 Freeman, Mrs, 73
 Freeman, Thomas, 22
 Freshwell Hundred, 13, 22
 Frithocholt, 13
 Froment, Agnes, 22
 Frost, Beryl, 37
 Fruits Pasture, 79
 Fulham, 43, 44
 Garden Cottage, 48
 Gatehouse, 72
 German Kaiser, 58
 Gillett, Mr, 62
 Gilwell, 41
 Gippes, James, 24, 54
 Glasgow, 75
 Glebe Cottage, 36, 37, 51, 62, 69
 Glebe Farm, 17, 21, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 50, 51
 Glebe House, 30, 39, 51
 Glebe lands, 3, 24, 50, 80
 Godman, Walter, 15
 Goldacre, 33, 60, 72
 Gray, John de, 19
 Great Chesterford, 6
 Great Wenden, 21
 Green, Edward Humphreys, 47
 Griffiths, Mr, 64, 71
 Grigge, Edmund, 21, 22
 Gritton, W., 33
 Groopers lane, 28
 Grove, Thomas, Parson of Hadstock, 21
 Grundisburgh, 42
 Haddam, 17
 Hadestokemilne, 14
 Hadow, Canon Gerald, 41
 Hadstock Aerodrome, 62
 Hadstock Band, 63
 Hadstock Cottage, 68
 Hadstock cricket team, 63
 Hadstock Hall, 28, 32
 Hadstock House, 34, 51
 Hadstock Rectory, 3, 50
 Hadstock Silver Band, 39
 Hadstock Street, 54
 Hadstock Wood, 5, 6, 9, 27, 60
 Hales, 13
 Haleshull, 13
 Halfway Cottage, 71
 Hall Farm Cottage, 50
 Hamilton, Sir Patrick and Lady, 39
 Hart, Dr. Cyril, 42
 Harthacnut, 12
 Haselwood, Martin, 22
 Haselwood, Robert, 22
 Haverhill, 60, 72, 83
 Hawes Hill, 49
 Hawes, Harriet, 49
 Hawes, Joseph, 49, 54
 Hawes, Mary, 49
 Hawes, Robert, 49
 Hawes, Susan, 49
 Hawes, William, 49, 87
 Hawthorns, 48
 Haylock, Henry, 87

Heard, John, 23
 Henderson, Mrs, 72
 Henry I, 9, 10, 12, 20
 Henry the Chaplain, 14, 17
 Henry, son of Andrew, 12
 Henry, son of Peter, 12, 13, 17
 Hereward the Wake, 12
 Hert, Richard, 12, 14, 17
 Hervei, William, 16
 Hewlett, Dr., 68
 Hibbs, Michael, 72
 Hibbs, Mrs, 72
 Higgs, Mr, 78
 High Banks, 61, 71, 73
 High Cottage, 53, 70
 Hildersham, 63
 Hill, Mary, 51, 84
 Hill, Thomas, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Hillcrest, 48, 51, 68
 Hills, Charles, 52
 Hilsmere, Mary, 53
 Holmes, Rev. Joseph R., 35, 51, 68, 69
 Home Guard, 62
 Horseheath, 41, 83
 Houston, Enoch, 24, 54
 Hullocke, Henry, 22
 Hundon, William, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Huntingdon, 19, 42, 47
 Hymus, Lucy, 54
 Hymus, Stephen, 54
 Hymus, William, 54
 Icanho, 5, 41, 42
 Icenhylte, 41
 Icení, 6, 41
 Icknield Way, 5, 6, 8, 9, 41, 42
 Irishmen, 62
 Ironside, Edmund, 6, 8
 Jackson, Major, 69
 James, Mrs, 70
 Jeffries, Col., 71
 Jellibrond, John, 23
 Jenkins, Hammond, 73
 Jenkins, Llewellyn, 35, 65
 Jepps, William, 86, 87
 Jesus College, 67
 Johnaberrys, 34, 50
 Justitia the widow, 16
 Keen, Richard, 44
 Keene, B, 81
 Kerman, Walter, 12, 17
 King Aethelred, 6, 8, 11
 King Charles II, 24
 King Edward VII, 57
 King George V, 58
 King Henry I, 9, 10, 12, 20
 King Henry II, 9
 King Henry IV, 20
 King Henry VII, 20
 King John, 11
 King Richard I, 11, 12, 20
 King Richard II, 20
 King Richard III, 20
 King William I or II, 9, 11
 King William Rufus, 44
 King, Martha, 68
 Kirk, Peter MP, 39
 Knitting or Nutting End Lane, 49
 Knott, Mary, 51
 Lacey, Mr and Mrs, 68
 Lady Blanche, 19, 47
 Lane, Rev. Walter, 36
 Lefchild, William, 15, 16
 Leiston, 54
 Lenna, Mabilia de, 13
 Lewes, Battle of, 18, 46
 Lilac Cottage, 55, 70
 Lime Kiln field, 87
 Lincolnshire, 42
 Ling, Mrs, 72
 Linsdell, Mr George, 62
 Linton College, 61, 65
 Linton Road, 21, 62
 Linton Station, 64
 Lisle, Thomas de, Bishop of Ely, 19
 Little Walden Airfield, 62
 Littlebury, 6, 20, 33
 London, 7, 8, 13, 18, 31, 36, 38, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 60, 70, 71, 72, 73
 Long Close, 48
 Lord, Elizabeth, 52
 Lordship Cottages, 21, 22, 69
 Lordship, The, 18, 27, 46
 Lower Arnolds, 79
 Lower Farm, 18, 23, 39, 46, 48, 50, 53, 59, 60, 67, 68, 72, 77
 Luca, 18, 46
 Lufkin, David, 22
 Luke, Nicholas, 20
 Lynton, 26
 Lyntonweye, 13
 Mackay, Fred, 64
 Mackay, Freddie, 36
 Mackay, Mr, 71
 Mackay, Stanley, 36
 Mackay, Stanley and Vera, 53
 Mackay, Sid, 36
 MacLean, Sir Charles, 37
 Maddings, 64
 Main Street, 54
 Major Lamb, 66, 69, 73
 Makeles, Roysia, 17
 Malcher, William, 27
 Mallen, Thomas, 50
 Mallion, Stephen, 50
 Mallows, Den, 64, 68, 69
 Mallows, Mrs, 64, 68
 Mallyon, Mr and Mrs Dick, 67
 Mallyon, Stephen, 68, 73
 Mallyon, W., 36
 Mallyons, 49, 68
 Malster, William, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Malthus, Dr, 28
 Malthus, Sydenham, 25, 29, 31, 33
 Manning, Mr and Mrs, 68
 Manor House, 28, 70
 Mansfield, Mary Ann, 51

Market or Fair, 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 17, 19, 27, 34, 35, 43, 44
 Marshall, Mrs A.G.G., 39
 Matthew the smith, 15
 Matthews, Mr, 72
 Mawson, Matthias, 28
 May, Ernest H., 35
 May, Mr, 67
 Maysaul, John, 44
 McKechnie, Col. Harry, 71
 Measant, John, 25
 Mede, John, 26
 Medehamsted, monastery of, 5
 Mercia, 5, 6, 7, 8
 Meriton, Henry, 24
 Michael, son of Alexander, 12, 13, 14, 17
 Middle Shott, 22
 Mildburg, St., 42
 Mildwell, John, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Mill Hill School, 75
 Millisent, Robert, 23
 Mole Hall Wildlife Park, 40
 Mole, Edward and Mary, 49
 Mole, Thomas, 51
 Molend, Evorard, 13
 Morris, Bob, 3, 74, 75
 Morris, William, 23
 Moules Lane, 3, 49, 51, 59, 60, 62, 64, 72, 73, 74
 Mrs. Pring's son, 68
 Much Wenlock, 42
 Mulberry Cottage, 53, 70
 Murray, Bill, 71
 Murray, Mr., 55
 Myers, Mr., 73
 Mynn, Henry, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Napp, Simon, Parson of Hadstock, 21
 Nash, Catherine, 53
 Neale, Mary, 72
 Nesenduna, 7
 Neuwere, 13
 Neville family, 6
 New Barn Close, 39
 New Farm Cottages, 34, 51
 New House, 68
 Newall, Bob, 71
 Newenham Hall, 11
 Newgate Prison, 18, 46
 Newman, Thomas, 53
 Newnham Farm, 21
 Newport Grammar School, 65
 Nicholas de Cambridge, Vicar General, 19
 Nicholas, son of Sigar, 12
 Nigel, son of Godfrey, 12
 Norway, 43
 Nurse Morris, 69
 Nuttall, Mr and Mrs, 69
 Odell, Francis, 24, 44
 Old Church Field, 11
 Olyver, Elizabeth, 23
 Olyver, Margaret, 23
 One, The Cottages, 70
 Onyon, Geo, 22
 Onyon, Margaret, 22
 Onyon, William, 21

Oslo, 43
 Page, Mr and Mrs, 69, 74
 Pamentor, Joscelyn, 81
 Parfitt, Miss, 61, 71
 Park Farm, Chesterford, 77
 Parklands, 27
 Pavett, William, 87
 Pearson, George, 51
 Pearson, Henry, 36
 Pearson, James, 80
 Pearson, Mo, 72
 Pearson, Samuel, 54
 Pearsons, 50
 Peck, Harry, 55, 70
 Peck, Mr., 66, 70
 Penn Farm, 55, 71
 Penning, Mr, 64
 Perettes, 21
 Perham, Robert de, Parson of Hadstock, 19
 Peter, the smith, 15
 Peterborough, 42
 Pippin Cottage, 55, 70
 Pitt, Joshua, 28
 Pleasant View, 73
 Plovers, 68
 Plumbator, Richard, 14
 Plumbator, William, 14, 17
 Plumridge, Mr, 72
 Pollock, Mr, 68
 Pond House, 49, 60, 69
 Port Way, 22
 Poteshefeld, 13
 Powell, Mr, 68
 Price-Smith, Mr, 72
 Prince Georg of Denmark, 40
 Puckering, Thomas, 23, 24
 Pynne, Thomas, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Quakers, 60
 Queen Anne, 28
 Queen Boudicca, 6
 Queen Elizabeth 1, 84
 Queen Emma, 7, 8
 Queen Mary I, 21
 Queen Mary III, 57
 Radwinter, 20
 Ralph, Bishop of Ely, 19
 Ramsey, Dr. Michael, 39
 Rand, Brook, 27, 28
 Rand, Clemence, 22
 Rand, George, 22
 Rand, John, 22
 Rande, Robert, 22
 Rande, William, 21, 22
 Randerson, Mr and Mrs, 74
 Raund, William, 21
 Ray, Kenneth, 36
 Reader, Fred, 70
 Recreation Ground, 39, 63, 69
 Red Field, 6, 7, 8, 21
 Revans, Professor and Mrs., 67
 Rice, Henry D., 35
 Rice, Mr, 65
 Richard, son of Henry, 16

Richard, son of Peter, 14
 Richardson, Jacob, 44
 Richardson, Mrs, 72
 Rickett, Mrs Sarah, 59
 Rickett, Ted, 60, 73
 Ridgewell, Alice, 22
 Ridley, C. J., 35
 River Granta, 6
 Robert de Hadstock, 19, 47
 Robert, son of Henry Elene, 14
 Robert, son of Peter, 12, 14, 16, 17
 Robinson, Mr, Mrs and Millie, 30, 69, 72, 82, 84
 Robinson, Mrs, 69, 72
 Robinson, William, 30, 82
 Rodwell, Warwick, 11, 31, 36, 38, 41, 42
 Roger le tyneker, 12, 17
 Rois, Richard, 12, 17
 Rokesley, 20
 Rolinson, John, 54
 Roman, 3, 6, 41, 42
 Roman Road, 41, 42
 Rome, 21, 43, 45
 Romy, Robert, 15, 16
 Rooke, Alderman, 74
 Rootham, Jasper and Joan, 39
 Roundhill Cottage, 48, 72
 Rowlandson, Albert, 36
 Rowlandson, Harry, 70
 Rowlandson, L., 36
 Royston, 24, 44
 Saffron Walden, 10, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 45, 51, 56, 59,
 60, 63, 65, 72, 74, 80, 85, 86
 Saffron Walden Museum, 34, 56
 Salmon, Miss., 60
 Salvation Army, 62
 Sammond, Mille, 22
 Sargent, Ann, 53
 Sargent, Frederick, 53
 Sargent, John, 53
 Sargent, Levi, 53
 Sargent, Thomas, 53
 Sargent, William, 53
 Sawston, 63
 Saxon, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 34, 36, 41, 42, 43, 44
 Saxony, 43
 Scheel, Count Ove, 40
 Seggyys, John and Anne, 23
 Segyn, John, 18, 46
 Sepeku, Rt. Rev. John, 40
 Sever, Stephen, 51, 84
 Shankton, Henry, de, 19, 47
 Shepherd, Adam, 22
 Sherbrooke, Dr. E, 25
 Shudy Camps, 24, 26
 Siggins Lane, 18, 46
 Silvester, son of Henry, 12, 13, 17
 Simeon, Abbot, 11
 Simon de Montfort, 18, 46
 Simons, Arthur, 39
 Simons, Mr and Mrs, 68
 Skottowe, Charles, 28
 Sleaford, John de, 18, 46
 Smith, Benjamin, 52
 Smith, Rev. Francis E, 9, 34, 43, 50
 Smith, Sarah, 35
 Smith, Thomas of Linton, 32, 82
 Smith, Thomas, Parson of Hadstock, 20, 32, 33, 82
 Smoothy, 25, 31, 32, 33, 80, 84
 Smoothy, Buck, 31, 32, 80
 Snasom Close, 22
 Snell, Janice, 79
 Snowe, Thomas, 22
 Sparrow and Dove Brothers, 67
 Spencer, Charles, 25, 32, 34, 50
 Spencer, Henry, 25
 Spynk, Richard, 19
 St. Mark's College, 36
 St. Olave, Southwerke, 20
 St. Sever Cemetery, 35
 Staindelf, 13
 Stanmedwe, 13
 Starling, John, 54
 Stephens, William, 3, 24, 26, 27, 44
 Stephenson, Vice-Admiral Sir Gilbert, 39
 Stewart, Mr, 69
 Stigand, 8, 10, 12
 Stinton, Tho., 25
 Stone, Bertha, 57
 Streatfeild, John, 39
 Stubbings, George, 3, 26
 Stunteneye, 13
 Sturges, Thomas, 28
 Suffolk, 21, 28, 41, 42, 54
 Sullivan, Mrs, 72
 Summerlite, 63
 Sunken Church Field, 6
 Sussex, 42, 54
 Sutton, Thomas, 28, 49
 Swan, Charles, 52
 Swan, George, 54, 71, 72
 Swan, Kathy, 68
 Swan, Naomi, 53
 Swan, Will, 70
 Swann, C., 36
 Swann, G., 36
 Swann, George and Mary Ann, 70
 Swann, Jessie, 73
 Swann, Jim, 59, 72
 Swann, John, 28
 Swann, Leslie, 36
 Swann, Mary and Jim, 59
 Swann, Sid, 70, 72
 Swann, Sidney, 36
 Swann, Ted, 72
 Swann, Walter, 73
 Sweden, 43
 Sykes, M.G., 35
 Tabor, Charles, 33
 Tacet-in-Cherrygates, 21
 Talbot, Thos., 32
 Tanzania, 40, 41
 Taylor, John, 86, 87
 Taylor, Sam, 60
 Territorials, 61
 The Kings Singers, 75
 The Swallows, 62

Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, 5, 10, 12, 44, 45
 Thetford, 5, 42
 Thomas de Hadstock, 47
 Thorney, monastery of, 5, 7, 8, 42
 Tillyard, Mrs., 53, 68, 69
 Tillyard, Professor, 53, 67
 Tin Lizzie, 63
 Townley, Charles, 34
 Townsend, Jasper, 24, 26
 Turner, George, 54, 70
 Turner, Mr, 72
 Unwin, Sarah, 23
 Upper Arnolds, 79
 Vestey, Edmund, 21
 Wake, Blanche de, 19
 Wakeling, John, 86
 Wakeling, Joseph, 35, 51
 Walbere, Thomas, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Walden Forest, 5, 12
 Walden Road, 54, 60, 62, 64, 65, 69, 70
 Walker, Alan, 71
 Walle, John, 22
 Walnut Cottage, 48
 Wand, Anne or Ann, 22
 Ward, John, 86
 Waryn, Bartholomew, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Waylands, 47, 60, 69
 Webb, John, 26, 54
 Weedon, Edward, 85, 86
 Westfelde, 13
 Westhorp, L., 36
 Westminster, 5, 11, 42
 Weston Colville, 53

Whitager, Richard, 27
 White House, 36, 39, 40, 53, 68, 77
 Whitelock, Professor Dorothy, 42
 Whitmore, Elizabeth, 52
 Wifliam, Ely's Baliff, 47
 William of Malmesbury, 10, 11
 William the Conqueror, 11
 William, son of Adam, 16
 Williams, Ralph Vaughan, 67
 Willsmore, Mr, 22
 Wilwese, 13
 Winter, Morgan, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Wisbech, 41
 Wisbeche Castle, 20
 Wollandson, Roger, 25
 Wood Field, 25
 Wood, Reg, 3, 59, 74
 Wood, Reginald H., 59
 Wood, William atte, Parson of Hadstock, 20
 Woodfield Cottages, 50
 Wright, Frances, 49
 Wright, Susan, 52
 Wulfric, Abbot, 12
 Wych Elm, 67
 Wymark, Matilda and Annora, 13
 Wytheresmix, 13
 Yarnell, Tom, 72
 Yews Farm, 31, 47, 59, 60, 71
 York, Archbishop of, 8, 9, 10, 41
 Yorke, Rev. Michael, 36
 Young, Dr. David, 37
 Young, Dr. Edward, 24
 Young, Paul, 4, 75