SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

To be read in conjunction with

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE AUGUSTINIAN FRIARY, CAMBRIDGE

Craig Cessford and Mark Samuel

published in volume **103** of the *Antiquaries Journal*

Craig Cessford, Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Cambridge, CB3 0DT, UK. Email cc250@cam.ac.uk

Mark Samuel, Architectural Archaeology, 15 Grove Road, Ramsgate CT11 9SH. Email: twoarches@aol.com

INTRODUCTION

This supplementary material provides additional information on the site before and after the friary and on the architectural fragments recovered from the site.

BEFORE THE FRIARY

The archaeological excavations revealed substantial evidence for activity prior to the foundation of the friary. This begins *c*. 1050–1100 and is broadly similar in character to that revealed by larger-scale excavations to the east at the Grand Arcade site[1] and in smaller scale investigations to the west.[2] To the west at the Cavendish Laboratory beside *Lorteburnestrata* there was a *c*. 6ft. (*c*. 1.8m) wide eleventh–thirteenth-century revetted street-side ditch, with a series of gravelled surfaces inside it. The substantial boundary ditch enclosing the town known as the King's Ditch that cut across and divided existing properties in this area of town was probably established in the twelfth century, potentially linked to events during the Anarchy in 1143–4.[3] By the late twelfth century, the area was divided into numerous of plots (see fig 3.1).

---

[1] Cessford and Dickens 2019, 36–43, 93–128.
[2] Cessford 2005; Newman 2018.
[3] Cessford and Dickens 2019, 45–92; see also Cessford in prep.

The pre-friary features comprised pits, wells and postholes, typical of backyard areas of Cambridge properties of this period, and the material culture is also largely typical. Significant discoveries, indicating at least moderate status, include two sherds from Crowland ware bowls, which have not previously been identified in Cambridge, a complete Stamford ware lamp, a copper alloy length of strip with faint traces of wigglework incised decoration and a complete set of copper alloy tweezers. Four architectural fragments stylistically predate the foundation of the friary in the 1280s: AF6, AF42, AF44, AF48 (fig S1) (AF = Architectural Fragment). These had all been reused and are characterised by severe weathering and/or abrasion. It is likely, but not certain, that these come from buildings on the friary street block that were demolished during the period the friary was in use.

In the thirteenth century the street block was split between three parishes (see fig 3.2). As rights were negotiated with St Edward's part of it must have been in this parish, including the initial endowment on the *Vicus St Benedicti* (Plot 1). Plots on the northern part of *Lorteburnestrata* were in St Bene't's, while those to the south were in St Botolph's. Textual evidence indicates that were approximately twenty to twenty-five separately owned plots of land in the street block by the late thirteenth century. These comprise five to fifteen messuages fronting northwards onto *Vicus St Benedicti*, about a dozen messuages fronting westwards onto *Lorteburnestrata* and a few larger closes of land to the east and south, with no evidence that *le Feireyerdlane* had a built-up frontage (see fig 3.1). Of these, up to eighteen have been identified in the documentary record, with nine of them having some information on the thirteenth-century owners and occupants (Table S1). Topographically it is likely that the properties on *Vicus St Benedicti* were established before those on *Lorteburnestrata*, although they could be contemporary.

The messuages on *Vicus St Benedicti* were probably narrow rectangular plots, one has a documented frontage of 24ft. (*c*. 7.3m). The overall frontage was *c*. 110m long, suggesting fifteen plots if they were all the same size. There is, however, only textual evidence for five plots although it is possible that some are undocumented, and it is likely that the initial bequest (Plot 1a) comprised more than one plot even though it only refers to a singular messuage. The plots are likely to have been at least 100ft. long. Messuages fronting onto *Lorteburnestrata* have variable and slightly wider frontages of 30ft. or 40ft., one with a frontage of 64ft. may be two amalgamated messuages. In addition to the messuages, there were several larger closes, perhaps used for pasture or horticulture. Two of these were 250ft. by 59ft. and 200ft. by 30ft., respectively. Both the 1908–9 and 2016–19 excavations were located in the large close (1B) to the rear of the *Vicus St Benedicti* plot(s) acquired by de Picheford (see fig 3.1).

Table S1. Evidence of plots in the street block that became the Cambridge Austin friars, entries in **bold** type indicate plots when they were acquired by the friary or after that date.

No.	Date	Comments	References
1	1280s	Messuage owned by Geoffrey de Picheford.	See next entry
1	**Acquired 1280–9**	**Foundation parcel granted by Geoffrey de Picheford, constable of Windsor Castle; confirmed by mortmain licence June 1290. Described as messuage with appurtenances (*messuagium cum pertinentiis*). Presumably on or near site of future friary church on *Vicus St Benedicti* (1A), perhaps with larger close to the rear (1B). This may be an amalgamation of several tenements acquired by de Picheford to give to the friary**	**TNA, C 66/109, m. 22; C 143/12, no. 15; Rolls of Parlt. i, 62; *CPR 1281–1292*, 368; Inq. ad q.d. xii, 15; *CFR 1272–1307*, 280; Roth 1966 vol. II, 53–4 no. 96**
1	**1335**	Later document describes how by Geoffrey de Picheford founded the friary for the souls of Edward I and his son Arnulph and for the increase of divine worship in Cambridge (*pro animabus celebris memorie Domini Edwardi filii Regis Henrici tunc Regis Anglie illustris ac Arnulphi filii sui dilecti… in divini cultus augmentum devote*)	TNA, C 54/156, m. 15; CPR, 150: Roth 1966 vol. II, 120–1, no's 298–9
2	**Acquired 1291**	**Parcel of land 200ft. by 30ft. abutting north on the friars' (existing) wall (*muro eorumdem prioris*) and south on King's Ditch on condition that they make two gates for townsmen to pass through for purposes of defence of town. Confirmed by mortmain licence, granted after inquisition in 1292.**	**TNA, C 66/111, m. 17; *CPR 1281–1292*, 482; Roth 1966 vol. II 57–8, no. 105**
3	**Acquired 1293**	**Messuage on *Lorteburnestrata*. 140ft. by 24ft. 'for the enlargement of their precinct' (*ad elargacionem placee sue*), in St. Bene't's. Granted by John Bernard; confirmed by mortmain licence. May be the same as a John Bernard of Barnwell who acquired and sold some land in the town fields *c.* 1280–96 and witnessed documents 1295–1316**	**TNA, C 66/113, m. 29; C 143/19, no. 22: *CPR 1292–1301, 51*; Roth 1966 vol. II, 63–4 no. 115**
4	Early 13th	Richard Gudred (recorded as paying tallage 1211–20), grants tenement to Hospital of St John (founded *c.* 1190–1200). Gudred held it of Hervey Gogging (recorded as paying tallage 1211–24). Thomas de Radwintre also grants his rights in the tenement to the hospital	SJC, D 17.75; SJC, D 17.76; SJC, D 17.92
4	Early 13th	Owned by Hospital of St John	See previous entry
4	*c.* 1230–47	Tenement leased to Ralph de Kayli	SJC, D 17.77; SJC, D 17.78
4	*c.* 1257/61–79+	Tenement granted to Safer le Wanter/Sepharus le Gaunter [the glover], with 4s quitrent payable to the hospital of St John	SJC, D 17.82; Rot. Hund. Casson *et al.* 2020b, 186 no. 330
4	*c.* 1300–05	Tenement of Geoffrey Sitadoun aka Geoffrey Syteadun of Waleden	SJC, C 7.1 fo.8v
4	**1305**	**Messuage 120ft. east–west by 64ft. on *Lorteburnestrata*, granted by Geoffrey of Syteadun of Waleden, with 4s quitrent owed to hospital of St John. Confirmed by mortmain licence and subject of later agreement with the hospital in 1337**	***CPR 1301–1307*, 324; SJC, D 17.106–07; Roth 1966 vol. II, 85 no. 153**
	1324/9	**Rental of 1324 x 1329 includes 'tenement once of Sytadoun … part of which the Augustinian friars took into their precinct and in part made into a dwelling'**	**Underwood 2008, 194, 213, no. 358**
4	**1337**	**Agreement between the master of the Hospital of St. John and Richard [de Walpole], prior of the Augustinians, concerning the rent to be paid for three properties held of the hospital. This included a messuage acquired from Sitadoun, which measured 120ft. from front to back, 64ft. on the street frontage and 35ft. at the back**	**SJC, D 17.106–07**

No.	Date	Comments	References
4	**1337**	**Rental similar to that of 1324 x 1329**	**Underwood 2008, 202–03, 221, no. 359**
5	?early/mid-13th	Messuage of Nicholas Over Market	See next entry
5	Pre-1305, poss. C. 1250–75	Messuage of William de Novacurt, who was linked to a considerable number of properties in the town and land in the fields in 1279/80	Lincolnshire Archives, Holywell 89/1
5	**1305**	**Messuage formerly of Nicholas Over Market fronting onto *Vicus St Benedicti*. Granted by William de Novacurt, confirmed by mortmain licence. An anniversary mass for William and his daughter Margaret to be said on 3rd August**	***CPR 1301–1307*, 324; Roth 1966 vol. II, 85 no. 153**
5	**1364**	**Chirograph lease of house between Hugh de Hulnesby, Stephen Moris junior of Cambridge, William Walle perpetual vicar of Great Wilbraham and Richard Hayle of Cambridge, and the friary**	**Lincolnshire Archives, Holywell 89/4**
6	?late 13th–1308	Messuage of John, son of William of Cambridge	See next entry
6	**1308**	**John son of William of Cambridge messuage; mentioned in mortmain inquisition. Unlocated, but probably on *Lorteburnestrata*. Could possibly be Plot B.**	**TNA, C 143/66, no. 10**
7	*c.* 1250–75	Abuttal (of Plot 5) on court of John Over-market	See later entry
7	?late 13th	Owned by Hospital of St John	See next entry
7	*c.* 1300–05+	William Purrok/Thurrok, known from other Cambridge documents of 1299–1314	SJH, D 2.2.1
7	Early 14th–1335	Messuage of Robert de Cumberton/Comberton. Mentioned in documents of 1299–1347, described as a baker and bailiff in 1300/1 and tax assessor in 1319	See next entry
7	**1335**	**Messuage of (and granted by) Robert de Cumberton, with quitrent owed to hospital of St, John. Fronting north onto *Vicus St Benedicti* with a street frontage of 24ft., not including a shop 8ft. by 19ft. Church to east and another Cumberton messuage to west. Subject of later 1337 agreement with hospital.**	**TNA, C 54/156, m. 15; CPR, 150; SJC, D 2.2.8; SJC, D 17.106–7; *CPR 1334–1338*, 150; Roth 1966 vol. II, 120–1 no. 299**
7	**1337**	**Same agreement as for plot 4 (see above). Frontage of 24ft.**	**SJC, D 17.106–7**
8	14th–1337	Messuage of Thurstan, bedell of the University. Thurstan de Huningham [probably Honingham, Norfolk] was beadle in *c.* 1315 and was also a benefactor and university Chaplain	See next entry
8	**1335**	**Messuage granted by Thurstan, 'bedell' of the university, fronting west on to *Lorteburnestrata* with de Chestertone messuage (Plot D) to north.**	**TNA, C 54/156, m. 15 ; CPR, 150; *CCR 1333–37*, 511; *CPR 1334–1338*, 150; Roth 1966 vol. II, 120–1 no. 298**
9	Early 13th	Owned by Hospital of St John	See 1279/80 entry
9	Early 13th	Messuage Simon Bate of Bassingbourne, held from hospital of St John	See 1279/80 entry
9	Early 13th	Messuage of Richard of Colchester	See 1279/80 entry
9	Mid-13th	Messuage of Geoffrey le Barbour, inherited from father	See 1279/80 entry
9	Mid-13th	Messuage of Adam le Barbur, inherited from father	See 1279/80 entry
9	Mid-13th	Messuage that Simon de Cottenham purchased	See 1279/80 entry
9	Mid-13th	Messuage that Henry, vicar of St Botolph's church, bought	See 1279/80 entry
9	1279/80	Messuage of Adam le Barbur and his wife Avelina, by marriage gift	Rot. Hund. Casson *et al.* 2020b, 88 no. 329
9	*c.* 1300–05	Simon Attepond	SJH, C 7.1 fo.8v
9	*c.* 1305–early 14th	William de Brunne, a hostel	SJC, D 2.2.8
9	Early 14th–	Messuage of John de Brunne, clerk, with quitrent owed to	See next entry

No.	Date	Comments	References
	1337	hospital of St John. Name occurs in documents of 1331/2 and 1378, occurs frequently in 1340–9, described as a bailiff in 1340	
9	**1337**	**Messuage of John de Brunne, with 20d quitrent owed to Hospital of St John. First described as 102ft. east–west by 30ft. on the *Lorteburnestrata* frontage. Slightly later described as 60ft. by 20ft. and abutting east on the friary garden. Confirmed by mortmain licence and subject of an agreement with hospital of St. John**	**SJC, D 2.2.8; SJC, D 17.106–07; *CPR 1334–1338*, 419; CPR 1334–8, 501 C 143/242, no. 16; Roth 1966 vol. II, 122 no. 307**
9	**1337**	**Rental of hospital mentions property and states that it was sold to them by Simon Bate of Bassingburne**	**Underwood 2008, 202–03, 221, no. 359**
10	Early 13th	Messuage of the 'ancestors' of John le Paumer	See 1279/80 entry
10	Mid-13th	Messuage inherited by John le Paumer	See 1279/80 entry
10	Mid-13th	Messuage inherited by Thomas de Winepol, his wife Leticia and her sister Margaret	See 1279/80 entry
10	1279/80	Messuage bought of William le Bleckestere, son of Benedict of Harleton	Rot. Hund. Casson *et al.* 2020b, 107 no. 439, 101 no. 420
10	14th–1338	John de Paunton aka Attehill and Margaret, the daughter of Robert de Fereby, his wife. Margaret was a widow in 1339.	See next entry
10	**1338**	**Messuage of John de Paunton and wife, Margaret, to south of de Brunne messuage (Plot 9). 60ft. (presumably east–west) by 40ft. (probably on *Lorteburnestrata* frontage). Confirmed by mortmain licence**	***CPR 1338–1340*, 43; CPR 1338–40, 43 C 143/247, no. 17; Roth 1966 vol. II, 122 no. 307**
11	Early/mid-14th–1349	Large messuage and toft of Daniel de Felstede and John Ockles, presumably on *le Feireyerdlane*. Daniel de Felstede mentioned in documents of 1353–66 linked to St Botolph's parish including a property on the other side of *Lorteburnestrata*	See next entry
11	**1349**	**Large messuage and toft, 250ft. by 59ft., granted by Daniel de Felstede and John Ockles. Confirmed by mortmain licence presumably on *Faireyardlane*.**	***CPR 1348–1350*, 353; CPR 1348–50, 353 C 143/296, no. 3; Roth 1966 vol. II, 122 no. 307**
12	Early 13th	Messuage Richard Gogging acquired	See 1279/80 entry
12	Mid-13th	Messuage Richard Gogging inherited	See 1279/80 entry
12	Mid/late 13th	Messuage John Gogging inherited	See 1279/80 entry
12	Mid/late 13th	Messuage Margaret Gogging inherited	See 1279/80 entry
12	Late 13th, inc. 1279/80	Messuage Bartholomew Gogging inherited	Rot. Hund. Casson *et al.* 2020b, 80-1 no. 302
12	Late 13th	Messuage of Andrew Treweman	Corpus, C.B. fo.21
12	Late 13th	Messuage of Joan [Joanna], widow of Bartholomew Gogging	Corpus, C.B. fo.21
12	Late 13th	Master Thomas de Bermingham, clerk	Corpus, C.B. fo.21
12	Mid-14th	Messuage of William de Dunton	Corpus, C.B. fo.21
12	Mid-14th–1370s	Messuage of Robert Lynne/de Lenn	See next entry
12	**1364**	**Messuage formerly of Robert Lynne or de Lenn, on *Lorteburnestrata*, granted by Hugh de Ulseby, Stephen Moris the younger, William Walle (vicar of Great Wilbraham) and Richard Hayl. Confirmed by mortmain licence after inquisition in 1369**	**TNA, C 143/370, nos. 4, 16; *CPR 1374–1377*, 393; Roth 1966 vol. II, 210 no. 527; Lincolnshire Archives, Holywell 89/4**
13	Early 13th	Messuage of William Billing, recorded as paying tallage 1211–14	Abuttal of SJC, D 17.75
13	1247 and later	Messuage of Walter de Waleden	Abuttals of SJC, D 17.78 and SJC, D 17.82
13	*c.* 1300–05	Tenement of Thomas le Coupere/once Cupere of Trumpington	Abuttal of Corpus, C.B. fo.21

No.	Date	Comments	References
13	1337+	Tenement of William le Couper. A William Coupere is mentioned in documents of 1351–63	Abuttal of SJC, D 17.106–07
13	**1376**	**Toft formerly of William Coupere in *Lorteburnestrata*, granted by Hugh de Ulseby, Stephen Moris the younger, William Walle (vicar of Great Wilbraham) and Richard Hayl. Probably to south of Plot 13 and north of Plot 4. Confirmed by mortmain licence after inquisition**	**TNA, C 143/370, nos. 4, 16; *CPR 1374–1377*, 393; Roth 1966 vol. II, 210 no. 527**
A	Early13th	Bagge ancestors	See 1279/80 entry
A	Early13th	Messuage Simon Bagge inherited, recorded as paying tallage 1211–24	See 1279/80 entry
A	Mid-13th	Messuage Walter Bagge inherited	See 1279/80 entry
A	1279/80	Messuage Mariota of Barton/Margaret Bagge inherited. Possibly later incorporated into Plot 4	See next entry
A	**?1305**	**Messuage documented until 1279 on *Lorteburnestrata*, south of Plot 4. No evidence that it was acquired by friary, possibly incorporated in Plot 4.**	**Rot. Hund. Casson *et al.* 2020b, 86-7 no. 334**
B	**?1308**	**Messuage documented in early 14th century, probably on *Lorteburnestrata* on north side of Plot 1. No evidence that it was acquired by friary, but could possibly be the same as Plot 6**	**Abuttals only**
C	Early 13th	Messuage of John, son of Roger Crocheman, recorded as paying tallage in 1211–14 and mentioned in 1220 and 1239. Possibly Plot 13.	See next entry
C	Early/mid-13th	Messuage of William son of Roger	SJC D17.103 and next entry
C	Early/mid-13th	Messuage inherited by Radulf the clerk	SJC D17.104
C	**?1376**	**Messuage documented in early/mid-13th century, on *Lorteburnestrata* to the north of Plot 4, may be the same as Plot 13**	**Abuttal of Cal. Pat. 1374–77, 393**
D	1337	Messuage of Alice, widow of John de Cumberton [Comberton], on *Vicus St Benedicti* and *Lorteburnestrata* west side of Plot 7. No evidence it was ever acquired by the friary.	Abuttals of SJC, D 17.106–7
E	1341	Messuage of Simon and Mariota de Cesterton [Chesterton] documented in 1337 on *Lorteburnestrata* to south of Plots 7 and D. No evidence it was ever acquired by the friary.	Lincolnshire Archives, Holywell 89/3
F	1341	House of Thomas de Pannefeld, mentioned in abuttal of plot E	Abuttal of Lincolnshire Archives, Holywell 89/3

Architectural fragments

Most of the architectural fragments are cut from the stone known locally as Clunch (also known as Burwell stone and in Bedfordshire as Totternhoe stone) a greyish white chalk, often with a greenish tinge. Clunch can take very delicate carving and was quarried near Cambridge at Barrington, Burwell, Cherry Hinton, Eversden, Haslingfield, Isleham, and Reach. The other commonly used stone were various Oolitic Lincolnshire limestones, including Barnack rag, these are less suitable for fine carving but are stronger and more resistant to weathering. No scientific examination of building stone has been made.

AF42: Lincolnshire limestone chamfered external plinth stylistically *c.* 1070–1120, dimensions X=155mm (*c.* 6in.), Y=170mm, Z=283mm. All surfaces are greatly abraded and/or weathered, and tooling marks are lost. The chamfer underwent weathering prior to re-use; a mortar of apparently medieval type was eventually laid over it.

AF6: Lincolnshire limestone external string course stylistically *c.* 1160–1220, dimensions X>145mm, Y=225mm, Z=145mm (fig S1.1). Severely weathered *in situ*, so that tooling marks which illustrate the use of a bolster chisel, only survive on the bed. The stone was re-used on perhaps two occasions, resulting in severe abrasion. String courses were initially functional, to throw rainwater clear of the wall face. More ornamental types soon developed for internal use, such as the marking out of triforium floor levels. Variants on the theme seen here can be seen at late twelfth-century Cistercian foundations, such as Kirkstall Presbytery.[4]

AF48: Clunch probable external window jamb stylistically *c.* 1140–1240, dimensions X>420mm, Y>240mm, Z>290mm. This severely damaged and weathered block originally carried an angle roll with quirks. It appears to have formed a window jamb, as a drilled hole for a timber dowel survives in the reveal. The pattern was common *c.* 1140–1240 in arches;[5] occurring, for example in the 'Norman Hall' at Sutton Courtenay usually dated *c.* 1190.[6] This is an early datable use of clunch.

AF44: Clunch vaulting shaft stylistically *c.* 1220–70, dimensions X=128mm, Y=172mm, Z>235mm (fig S1.2). This significant piece was broken up at an early date, the freshly preserved surfaces are overlaid by a pale pink mortar with a high gravel and coarse sand content of medieval appearance. The moulding served as an applied vaulting shaft: a heavy keeled roll separated from the wall surface by canted straight pieces. The coarsely striated finish was probably created with a bolster chisel, typical of the period *c.* 1200. This shaft seems somewhat later, a closely analogous wall rib of *c.* 1265 from the nave aisles at Lichfield Cathedral is an example of Morris' 'second variety of mullion'.[7] This type of vault element rarely occurs outside an ecclesiastical environment, but this example it is too old to associate with the friary.
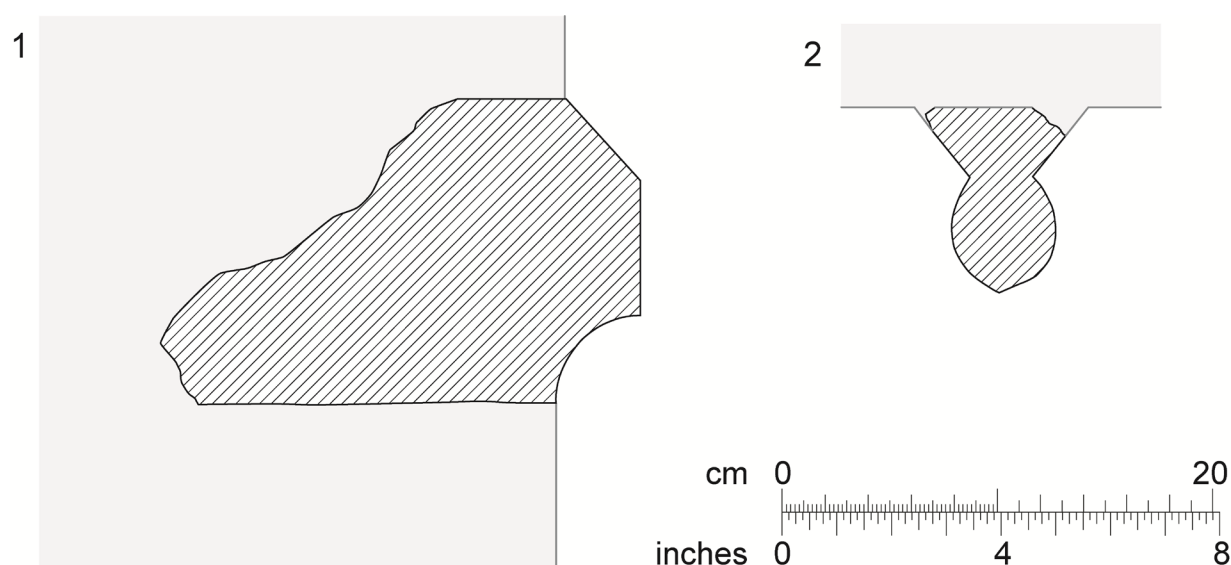

Fig S1. Architectural fragments that stylistically predate the friary that were reused at the friary: 1) profile of Lincolnshire limestone external string course stylistically *c.* 1160–1220 (AF6); 2) Clunch vaulting shaft stylistically *c.* 1220–70 (AF44). *Image*: Cambridge Archaeological Unit, based on original graphics by Mark Samuel.

---

[4] Bilson 1909, vii, fig. 15.
[5] Morris 1992, 8.
[6] Wood 1981, fig. 117:16.
[7] Morris 1979, fig.11k.

LATE THIRTEENTH–EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY FRIARY

Geoffrey de Picheford

Geoffrey was the younger son of Ralph de Pitcheford, who held land in Pitchford, Albrighton and Bridgnorth near Shrewsbury in Shropshire. He was born after 1247 and married Alice at Ankerwyke Priory, Buckinghamshire, in 1270. Geoffrey was constable of Windsor Castle, which included care of king's children at Windsor, and keeper of Windsor Forest for Edward I from 1272 until 1298. Away from Windsor, his main link was to the manor of Drayton in Sussex, *c.* 1275–98 and he also had links to other manors in Sussex and Kent. Evidence linking Geoffrey to Cambridge is sparse. He is not mentioned in the Hundred Rolls of 1279/80, although in 1279 he had land in Wendy in southwest Cambridgeshire. This was exchanged for land in nearby Guilden Morden, which remained in the family until 1307. These were however small holdings, of minor importance to Geoffrey. He was supposedly appointed a Commissioner to inspect the Jewish Chest at Cambridge.[8] The *archa* (chirograph chests), the official record of Jewish transactions for Cambridge, had been removed to Ely in 1266 and the Jewish community had been expelled from Cambridge in 1275. There is also relatively little evidence connecting Geoffrey to the Augustinians. The Shrewsbury Austin friars was founded 1254, *c.* 10km away from Geoffrey's familial home which may have had an influence. He also had contact with the London Augustinians in 1277, when he was ordered to supply six oaks as a royal gift.[9] He may perhaps have been attracted to the order given its eremitic origins: as constable of Windsor Castle, he would have encountered the hermit of Losfeld in Windsor forest, another recipient of royal alms.[10]

Architectural fragments

The early friary

AF50: Lincolnshire limestone, Barnack rag, portal stylistically *c.* 1280–1300, dimensions X=2420mm, Y=760mm, Z=2640mm (see fig 5). Recorded as Doorway A in 1908–9, this portal comprises a near-complete architectural feature that has been reconstructed in the basement of the Arts School (fig S2). The portal lacks only the outer order of the arch; there can be little doubt that this shared the same moulding as the corresponding order of the jamb. The varying preservation illustrates a gradual rise in ground level prior to the early twentieth century; the arch may have been continually exposed, so that little survived by 1908–9. The portal below the arch springing line is well-preserved, with only minor deterioration of the mouldings probably brought on by chemical reaction with the atmosphere. This slight deterioration is 'subtracted' from the interpretative profile records. The exposed surfaces seem to have been highly finished, leaving no tooling marks. Most of the embrasure is concealed or omitted, a modern wall being about twenty centimetres behind the door reveal. The moulding terminates above ground floor level with the simplest of stops. The portal entrance is 5ft. (1.524m) wide; a unit that set the entire design of the opening. The design was extremely simple. The mason drew out a circle with a radius of 5ft. at full size on a tracing floor. The arch type selected was equilateral (see fig 5.2), where the arch centres coincide with the arch and the

---

[8] Cranage and Stokes 1921, 53.
[9] Roth 1966 vol. II, no. 57.
[10] Lewis 2015, 28.

centre distance also marks the apex. The mason used 2ft.6in. as the midline of the arch, which effectively 'drew itself' from that point. The same point on the circle described below the springing line marked ground level (see fig 5.3). The arch and jambs were therefore equal in height. The dimensions subsequently generated bore no relation to foot or inch, being geometrical expressions. The mouldings of the two orders were likewise geometrical expressions (see fig 5.4). A single square and a diagonal were the main parameters, determining the relation of the two orders: the diagonal marking the commencement of the mouldings and coinciding with the quirks at their limits. The mouldings were set within smaller squares of different size; their diagonals marking their axes of symmetry. The portal moulding dates to the last quarter of the thirteenth century. The quadrant moulding is associated with the '…air of experiment around 1290 as a precursor of the wave moulding'.[11] The angle roll-and-fillet flanked by three-quarter-hollow-and-fillets is a widespread and long-favoured treatment by contrast; an early example occurs in the tracery of the cloister at Norwich, built after 1299.[12] The 1908–9 plan indicates a wall about 1m thick at this point. Functionally, the portal is identified as leading from the open are to the south into the southern claustral range, into a chamber tentatively identified as the kitchen/refectory. The portal originally occupied a slightly odd position at the east end of the range. It seems odd that such an exalted portal should lead into the corner of the kitchen. It seems more likely that the portal was originally erected elsewhere and was moved here and reused, perhaps when the pentice or second cloister was added in the fifteenth century (see below).

AF2: Clunch chamfered voussoir with many possible uses stylistically *c.* 1220–80, dimensions X=188mm (radius), Y=174mm, Z=185mm (varies: fig S3). This chamfered voussoir derives from the apex of a weakly pointed (drop) arch. It is likely that this covered a portal rere-arch in a considerable building. The rere-arch was 1.51m wide (*c.* 5ft). All surfaces are deteriorated and/or obscured after re-use, but the fine diagonal reeding (illustrating a sheltered location) is typical of the mid–late thirteenth century.

AF10: Clunch window jamb and sill stylistically *c.* 1220–80, dimensions X>160mm, Y=302mm (*c.* 1ft.), Z=191mm (varies: fig S4.1). Its freshness indicates a brief primary use before it was re-cut and re-used. The possibly single-light opening was gently splayed on sill, jamb and embrasure. No evidence for either wall face survives, which illustrates a deeply inset opening. The inner rebate was provided with an unusually rounded (quadrant) lip, as a precaution against damage. There was no glass, and a timber shutter was probably used. The architectural fragment was re-cut to form two faces of a scoinson meeting at 96°. The method of finish shows this occurred during the friary's existence. In its new role, the scoinson was whitewashed.

AF41: Clunch window label stylistically *c.* 1220–80, dimensions X=110mm (rad.), Y>104mm, Z= 130mm (fig S4.2). This was internally set, as shown by the absence of weathering. All surfaces were brought to a high finish with a finely serrated object, such as a comb, with 11.5 'tines' per centimetre. This label mould framed an internal window arch. The arch centre was *c.* 1.89m (measured to the soffit). The actual embrasure would have been narrower and was probably pointed. The north transept of Whitby Abbey triforium,[13] dated 1225–50,[14] presents a direct parallel. This label may well have continued in use during later friary phases.

---

[11] Morris 1978, 25.
[12] Morris 1978, fig. 8f.
[13] Sharpe 1846, plate 191.
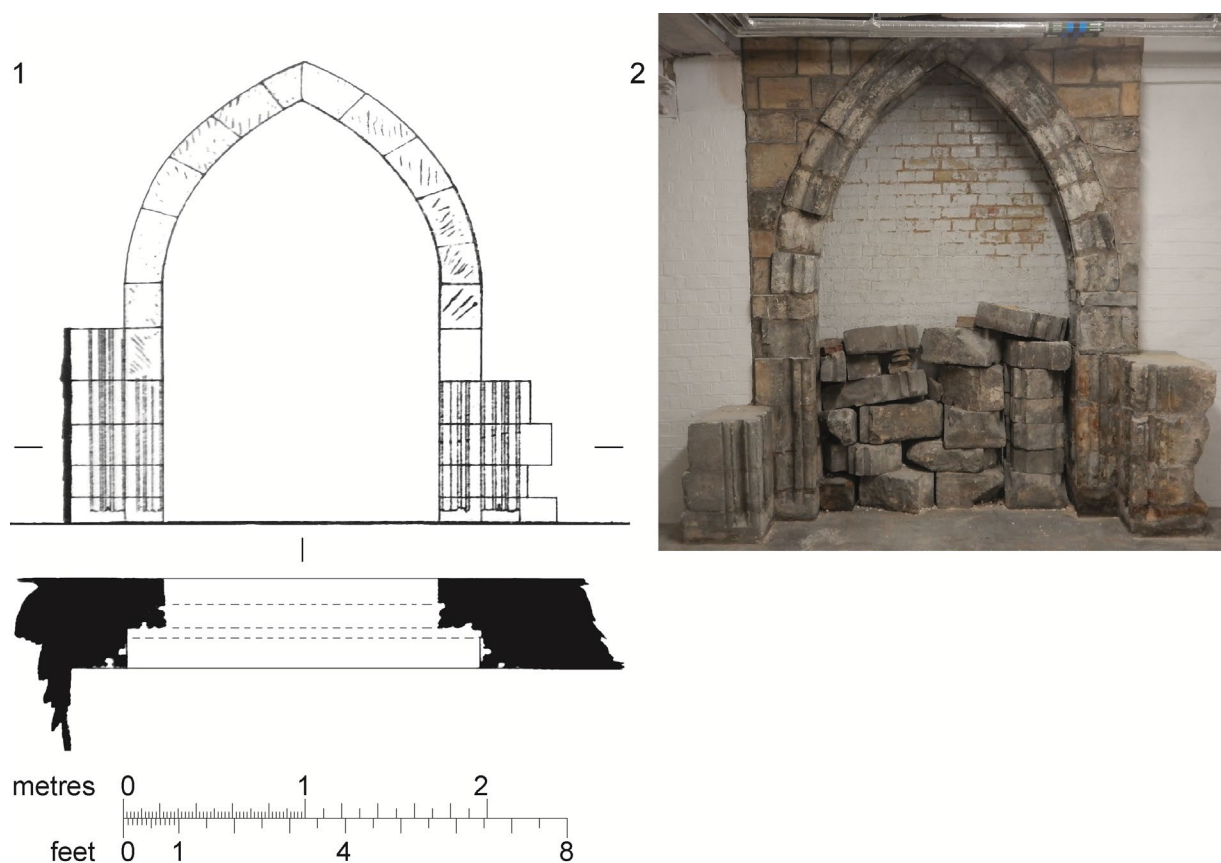[14] Page 1923, 506.

Fig S2. Clunch portal (AF50) stylistically *c*. 1280–1300 in the southern claustral range: elevation and plan produced by Schneider in 1908–9 (upper) and photograph of the arch as currently reconstructed in the basement of the University of Cambridge Arts School building, New Museums Site. *Image*: Cambridge Archaeological Unit, detail from Duckworth and Pocock 1910 (fold out illustration facing p.39).

AF19: Clunch internal string course stylistically *c*. 1260–80, dimensions X=231mm, Y=160mm, Z= 148mm (fig S4.3). A small part of the moulding is lost, but can be inferred. A finely serrated tool, perhaps a comb, was used and this fine-grained stone permitted a high finish. A hole for a timber dowel was drilled in the upper surface of the block, allowing the setters to secure the wall facing over while the mortar core was setting. The wall over was slightly overshot relative to the face below. The idiosyncratic moulding combines three-quarter-circle-with-fillets with a hollow-chamfer-with-bead. The Lincoln Angel Choir of 1256 or soon after supplies a close parallel.[15] The string course was essentially decorative; probably marking the level from where a row of windows or a triforium rose.[16]

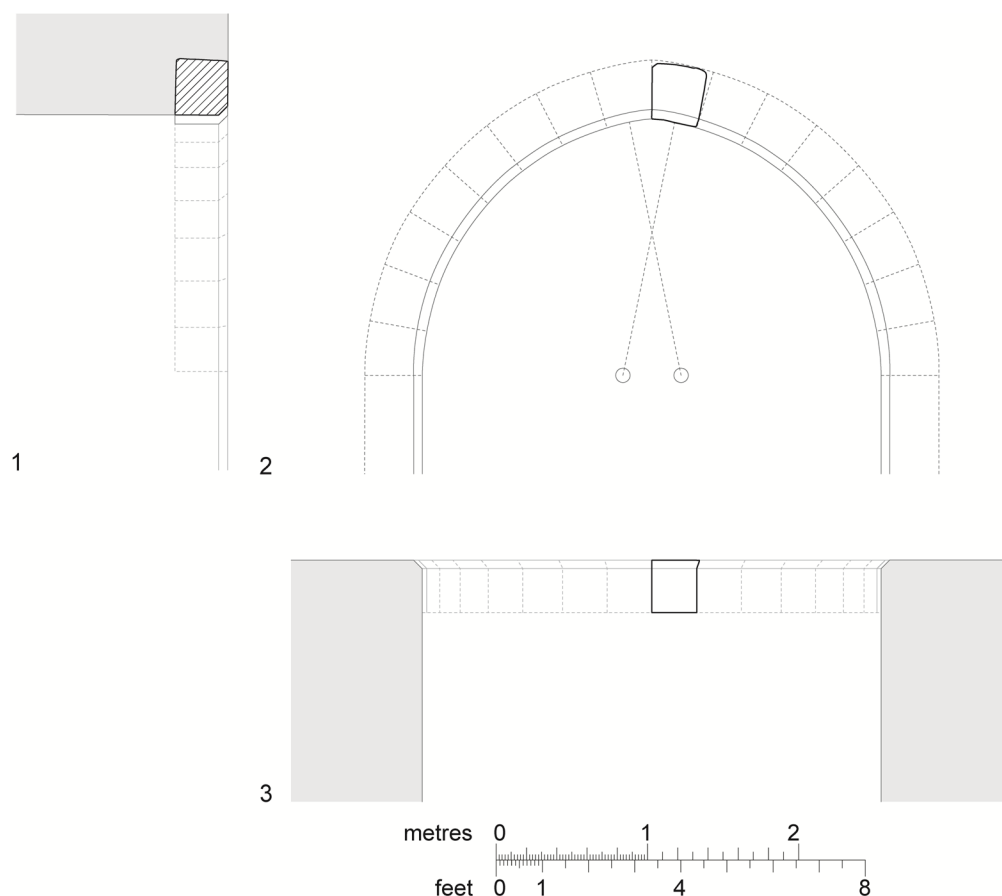
[15] Morris 1978, fig. 8d.
[16] Morris 1978, 42.

2023

Fig S3. Clunch chamfered voussoir stylistically *c*. 1220–80, probably from rere-arch, which may derive from an early building of the Cambridge Austin friars (AF2); 1) sectional elevation; 2) internal elevation; 3) plan (reversed). *Image*: Cambridge Archaeological Unit, based on original graphics by Mark Samuel.

AF45. Lincolnshire limestone, possibly Barnack rag, external chamfered plinth stylistically *c*. 1260–80, dimensions X=210mm, Y=202mm (8in) Z=360mm. This heavy chamfered plinth is battered, incomplete and may have been re-cut prior to re-use. Mortar of medieval appearance overlies the weathered chamfer. Other than faint marks of an adze on the perpends, tooling marks did not survive. This 8in. plinth formed an external ground table. The use of what may be Barnack rag is arguably early, but the sheer scale illustrates a setting in the friary church. Alternatively, it may be a pre-friary dressing re-used on more than one occasion.

AF40: Lincolnshire limestone chamfered sill or stylobate stylistically *c*. 1190–1540, dimensions X=105mm (extrusion 4in.?), Y=275mm, Z=155mm (*c*. 6in.). It may have been the coping of a stylobate for a decorative wall arcade. The distinctive striated (reeded) finish typically occurs in late twelfth/early thirteenth-century contexts.[17] This dressing is therefore less likely than some of the others in this grouping to have formed part of the friary. The symmetrical and heavily chamfered possible sill deteriorated perceptibly in its initial role. After demolition it was reused as part of the ashlar facing of a well shaft, causing severe deterioration of surfaces initially protected.
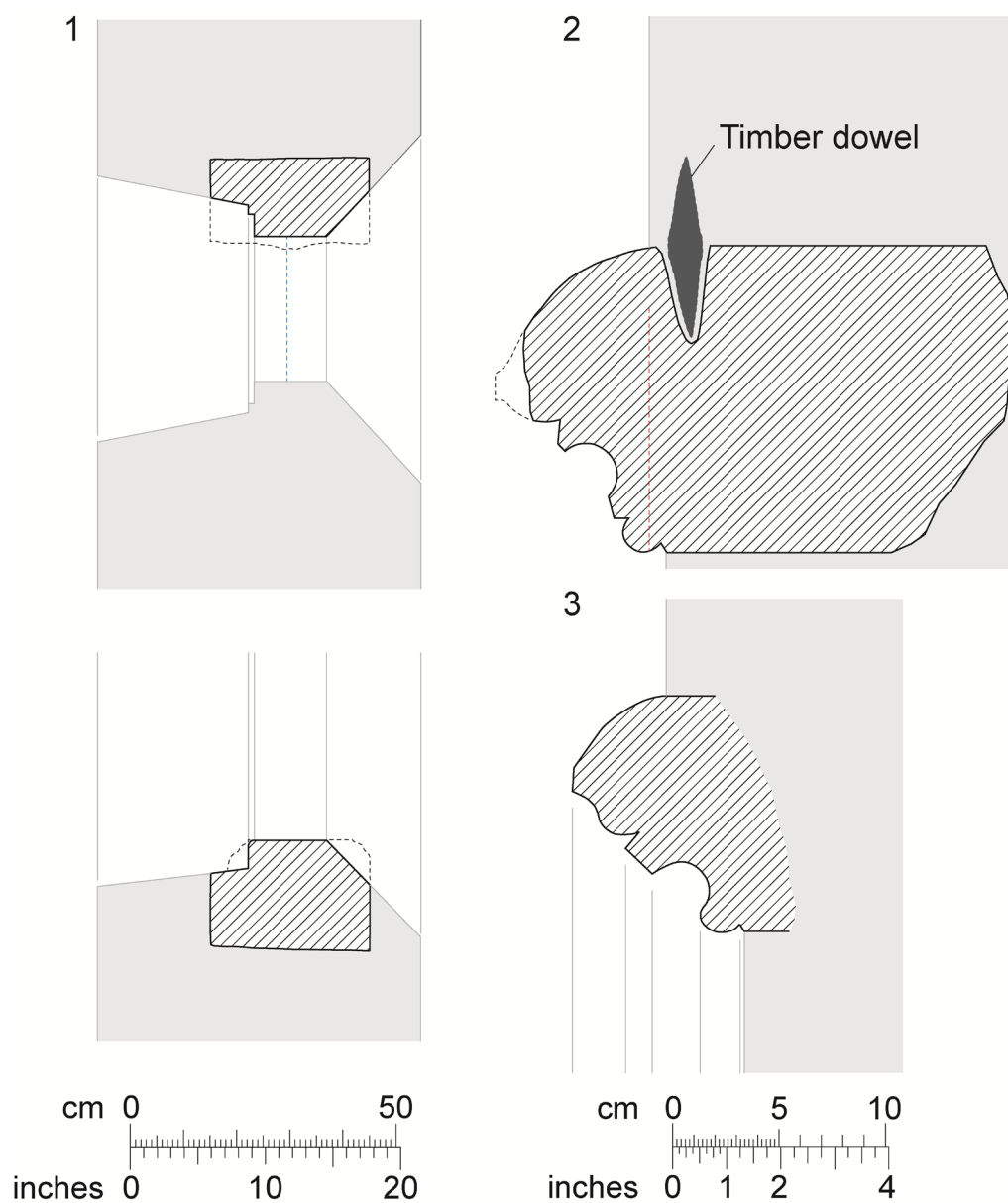
---

[17] Samuel 2001, 154.

Fig S4. Clunch architectural fragments that may derive from early building(s) of the Cambridge Austin friars: 1) window jamb and sill stylistically *c*. 1220–80 (AF10); 2) internal rere arch window label stylistically *c*. 1220–80 (AF41); 3) internal string course stylistically *c*. 1260–80 (AF19). Radius *c*. 1.89m. *Image*: Cambridge Archaeological Unit, based on original graphics by Mark Samuel.
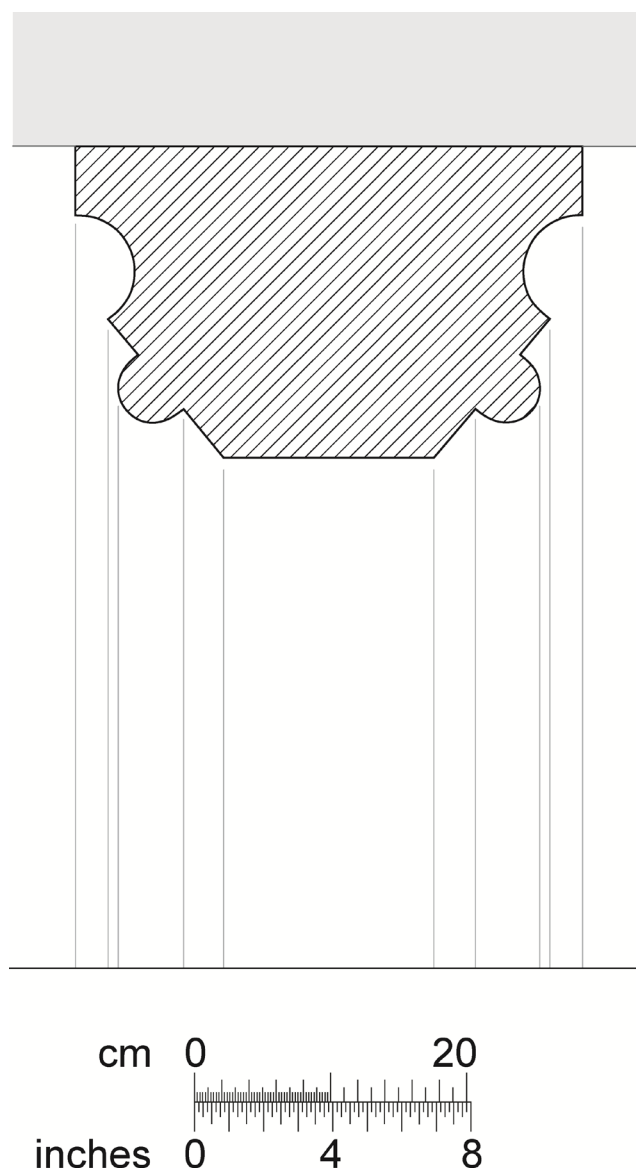
Fig S5. Clunch rib from large vault stylistically *c*. 1280–1300, which probably derives from an early building at the Cambridge Austin friars (AF49). *Image*: Cambridge Archaeological Unit, based on original graphic by Mark Samuel.

AF49: jamb or voussoir from chapter house portal, dimensions X=375mm, Y=230mm, Z=177mm (fig S5). The dimensions of the voussoir bear no relationship to any round figure of inches, but the degree of precision in execution is striking. The voussoir has a barely detectable radius *c*. 4.21m from the plain soffit. The simple profile is unusual, but the flanking 'semi-circular hollow' was chiefly employed in the twelfth–fourteenth centuries.[18] The plain polygonal rib with flanking hollows is seen in various early thirteenth-century monastic contexts.[19] Its very simplicity however means no great significance can be attached to it. The introduction of lateral rolls however allows the rib to be assigned to Morris' 'First family' [of ribs].[20] The placement of the rolls relative to the hollows reverses the 'normal' relationship.

---

[18] Morris 1992, 13.
[19] Barber 2004, 134.
[20] Morris 1979, 13–4.

AF37: Clunch internal plinth stylistically *c*. 1280–1300, dimensions X>265mm, Y=293mm, Z=155mm. This plain-chamfered plinth was finished with a comb, the sole clue to date. It is in a fresh state, illustrating a sheltered location. It was secured by dowels, probably made of wood, projecting from the course below while the mortar set.

AF21: Clunch plinth re-used as a cloister dwarf wall, dimensions X=508mm, Y=362mm, Z=131mm. This plain-chamfered plinth block has a striated finish, suggests *c*. 1200–1300,[21] except on the concealed surfaces which show regular possibly adze marks. The upper bed contains a rusted iron dowel. The lack of weathering illustrates that this dressing originally had an internal location. It was subsequently reused and reversed.

AF34: Clunch chamfered voussoir from compound arch possibly from church arcade stylistically *c*. 1290–1540, X>155mm (rad.) Y>293mm, Z=260mm (arc). This voussoir has been subject to re-use alteration, but its role, and complete form can be recognised. The chamfer was brought to a high finish using a serrated comb and then polished. This illustrates a date after *c*. 1300.[22] The voussoir formed part of a compound arch of two or more orders. The geometry of the isolated voussoir illustrates an arch centre of over four metres (4.37m +/-34 per cent). This type of arch only required the centring of the minor order; additional orders being directly supported by the minor order (subject to a good fit). In this case, slight 'drooping' of the voussoir was corrected on the spot by the setters. The superincumbent arcade wall was at least 0.762m wide (2ft.6in.). This and the apparent scale of the arch is compatible with a church interior.

MID-FOURTEENTH–EARLY FIFTEENTH-CENTURY REBUILDING

Doorways connecting western and southern claustral ranges

The main part of the southern claustral range was recorded in 1908–9, when some of it still survived as standing remains (fig S6). At its western end, connecting it to the southern end of the western claustral range, a drawing and photograph of 1908–9 show a wall, which survived as a 'vaulted passage' reused as an ice-chamber.[23] This shows a sequence of three doorways; the upper part of a blocked round-headed doorway plus a later doorway (E) which was in turn cut into by a Late Medieval door (D).[24] Although stylistically the earliest doorway may be twelfth century and the second thirteenth century this appears unlikely given their location within the street block, which would be an extremely unusual one for domestic stone buildings predating the friary.

---

[21] Samuel 2001, 153–4,
[22] Samuel 2001, 153–4.
[23] Cranage and Stokes 1921, 73–4.
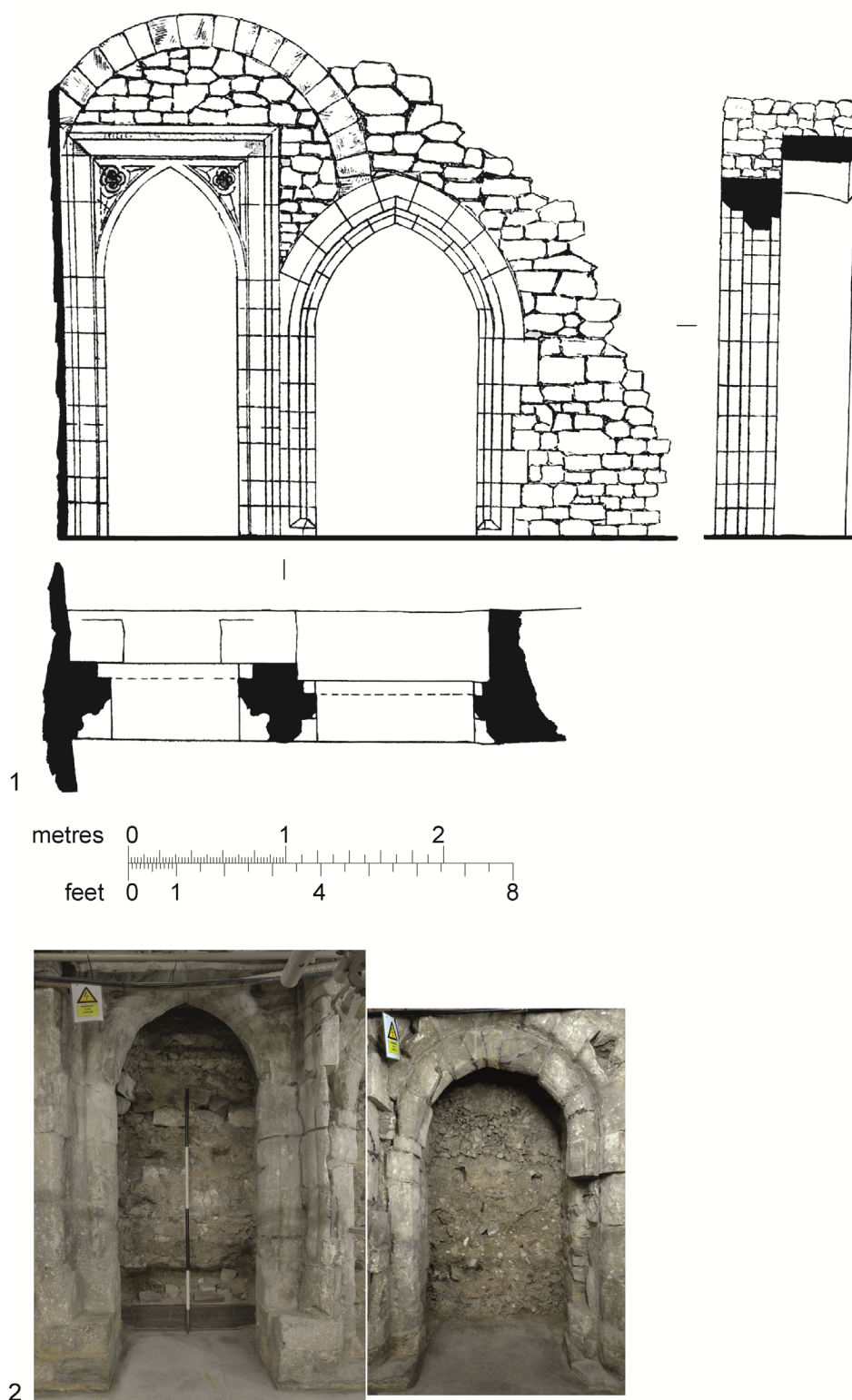[24] Cranage and Stokes 1921, elevation p. 73, plate IV.

Fig S6. 1908–9 depiction of three successive doorways connecting the southern and western claustral ranges, plus photographs of two of the doorways as and photographs of them as currently reconstructed in the basement of the University of Cambridge Arts School building, New Museums Site. *Image*: Cambridge Archaeological Unit, detail from detail from Duckworth and Pocock 1910 (fold out illustration facing p.39).

The cloister arcade

AF22–24: Clunch from apex and string of cloister arcade arches stylistically *c*. 1320–40, dimensions X=560mm, Y>538mm, Z=264mm (AF22), X>525mm, Y=550mm, Z>286mm (AF23), X>556mm, Y=552mm, Z=294mm (*c*. 1ft.: AF24: see fig 13.1). Three examples of the same apex block were recovered. The blocks were nearly, but not quite, square in plan. The multiple examples allowed general dimensions and geometry to be 'averaged out'. Initial shaping was carried out with a bolster chisel working from one direction, as indicated by the regular diagonal marks. The highlights were then removed with a coarsely serrated tool, perhaps a French Drag. Once the basic shape of the block and all fits had been achieved, the moulding could then be cut. Uniformity of the moulding was closely maintained using 'profiled' combs. Four parallel lines on the radiant joints marked 'points of alteration' on the moulding patterns. Several templates positioned with the aid of the lines allowed a long composite moulding to be accurately repeated. Inevitably, at the time of setting minor fit problems became apparent. The originally uniform shape of the apices was lost at this point, when trimming of offending joints was carried out. Most changes involved the length in plan; perhaps necessitated by minor errors in the positioning of the arcade piers. Above the cornice, the complete length before setting was about 0.552m (*c*. 22in.) and the wall thickness about 0.548m (21.5in.) (fig S7). It is possible to average out the geometrical basis of the arch with some, but not full, precision as the extant elements were not precisely uniform. The height from the springing line to the top of the string course was 0.80m (*c*. 31.5in.). The arcade arch was 0.72m (*c*. 28in.) wide at the springing line. The apex was apex 0.59m (*c*. 2ft.) above the line. The drop arch had centres 0.63 metres (*c*. 2ft.) apart (see fig 13.2). The arch radius was however apparently 0.67m (*c*. 26in.). This raises the question as to whether it would be over-interpretation to employ round numbers of feet/inches for reconstruction, which has not been done in the current reconstruction.

To advance any further, it is necessary to make comparison with Irish examples of friary cloisters. These usually employed coupled colonnettes; the legacy of an earlier tradition and fused into heavy piers. The bifurcated nature of the moulding betrays its 'coupled colonnette' ancestry. The two zones of moulding are separated by a plain face (as in Ireland) and they 'face outwards', with plain chamfers sufficing internally (see fig 13.3). The walk-side presented no more than an ashlared or plastered face. Nothing is known of the dividing piers or of the stylobate/sleeper wall and recourse must be made to the Irish examples. The Cambridge cloister may represent a point in the typology where capitals were omitted, allowing a uniform moulding in the jambs and arch. Irish cloisters illustrate that at Cambridge, the first-floor string course ran over distinctive sloping buttresses that terminated on meeting it (see fig 13.4). This was very distinct from the traceried arcades by then favoured in Benedictine houses. The space enclosed by the claustral buildings was *c*. 24.45m, which is *c*. 80ft. (24.38m) east-west and it was probably the same distance north-south. To permit a single bay to be restored, it is necessary to have an idea of the entire cloister plan, which must be speculative. Several thirteenth-century Augustinian friaries had cloisters laid out on the *square root of two* relation.[25] If the same thinking was applied in Cambridge, the square of the arcade can be calculated as 17.26m at the walk-side margin of the arcade stylobate. As the arcade wall thickness is known exactly, the size of the garth can be calculated as 16.17 square metres (*c*. 53ft.). To carry speculation further, if the putative buttresses projected 1yd. from the arcade wall face (*c*. 0.91m) the square within the faces of the buttresses would be exactly 50ft. (15.24m). On this basis, each run of the arcade would allow twelve openings, leaving a generous allowance for interleaving piers and buttresses.

---

25 Samuel 2015, 196–210.

2023

Microscopic examination of the paint on one of the fragments revealed three similar layers of whitewash, with little textural difference between them and no evidence of any accumulated surface dirt layers between the applications.[26]

AF17: Clunch string course from cloister arcade stylistically *c*. 1320–70, dimensions X>245mm, Y= 546mm (21ft.5in.), Z=101mm (4in.: fig S7). The string course block conveys much information about its architectural context. The wall above was 21.5 inches thick (0.546m) and two inches thinner below (0.495m). The opposite wall face was plain and fresh (i.e., internal). The block had snapped across a round drilled hole, probably for a lifting rope, which would have been inserted through the hole and knotted. The upper surface lacked any setting-out lines and though essentially flat, varied in its degree of finish. An ogee and bead marked the 2in. transition in wall thickness. This also runs, with minor variations, over the cloister arch pieces. A similar string course was used at the Manor House at Northborough, Northamptonshire, in *c*. 1340.[27] At best, this loose mid–thirteenth century date is compatible with the highly specific date of the arcade.
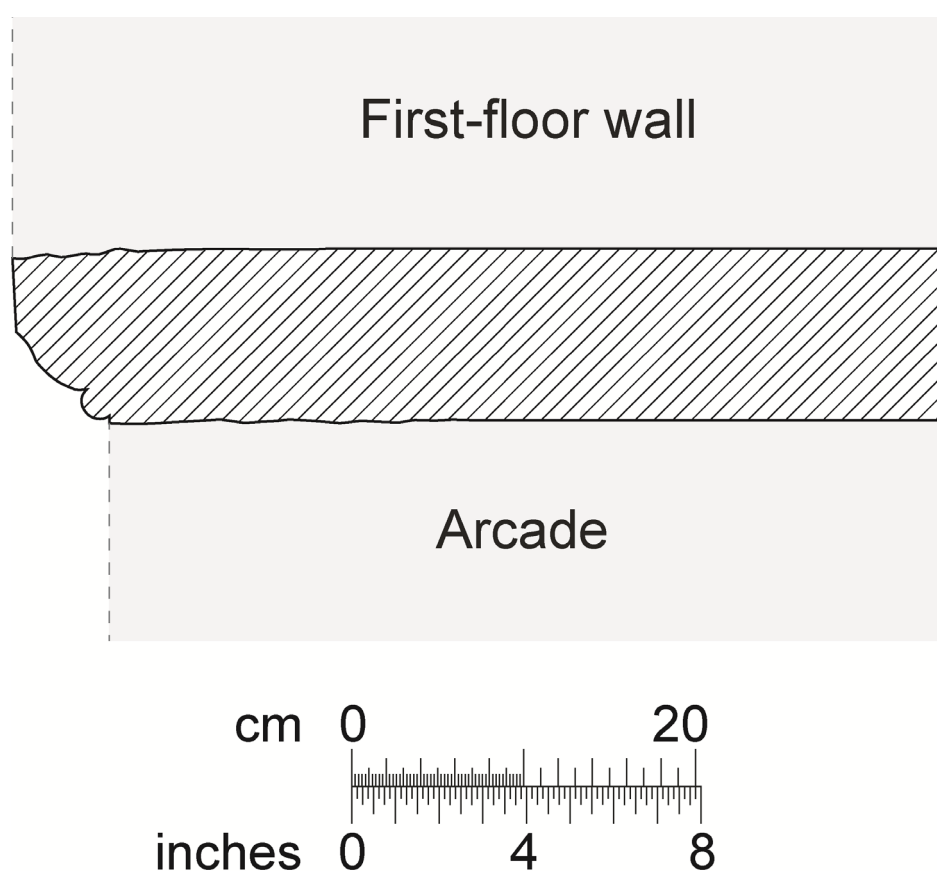

Fig S7. Clunch cloister arcade cornice stylistically *c*. 1330–90 from the Cambridge Austin friars stylistically *c*. 1380/1420–1538 (AF17). The arcade below the cornice is 19.5 in. wide (*c*. 49.5cm), while the first floor wall above is 20.5 in. (*c*. 52 cm) wide. *Image*: Cambridge Archaeological Unit, based on original graphic by Mark Samuel.

---

[26] Bucklow 2018.
[27] Wood 1981, fig. 117.6.

AF27: Clunch jamb of shuttered window stylistically *c.* 1320–70, dimensions X=242mm, Y>544mm, Z=231mm (see fig 14). This 'domestic' window was well-preserved below thick re-use mortar, and weathering was not apparent. Some whitewash was present on the embrasure splay. The moulding was finished with coarsely serrated and possibly shaped combs. A metal 'precautionary' reinforcement was set in one bed. A small iron shutter pintle and its lead setting were later gouged out, but the Post-Dissolution demolition workers who were usually efficient in removing such prized scrap missed the large iron staple set in lead. This is probably 1ft. long and 1in. in section. The air space between the staple and the channels in the stone was filled, probably with lead and illegible graffiti can be discerned on the same bed. The single-light shuttered window was provided with saddlebars, but no glazing grooves. The dressing is very nearly complete and may approach full wall thickness (*c.* 22in.) and the width of the light was probably less than a foot. The double hollow chamfer jamb originates in the late thirteenth century.[28] By their nature, such windows are common and windows of this type were widely employed at Bermondsey Abbey.[29] The deliberate undercutting and other subtle intentional irregularities are Late Decorated experimental effects, which were abandoned in the High Perpendicular style. This window was probably in a sheltered location, perhaps in the cloister wall as it is arguably contemporary with the arcade as the wall thicknesses are the same. The staple indicates that the head mason had little faith in the structural strength of Clunch. Failure of the dressing could have caused the inner and outer wall faces to come apart; this concern for quality must have come at a price.

AF32 and AF36: Clunch jamb moulding from a doorway stylistically *c.* 1320–70, dimensions X>243mm, Y= >433mm, Z=299mm (*c.* 1ft.: AF36) and X>263mm, Y= >343mm, Z=259mm (AF32: fig S8). The two jambstones suffered severe deterioration *in situ*, but a composite reconstruction of the profile is possible. The doorway seems to have existed in a sheltered location; unusually the 'internal' side of the door is severely weathered, perhaps during re-use. Its door seems to have worked loose of its setting and multiple drillings demonstrate that repeated attempts were made to reset the loose door pintles. The moulding was highly finished with combs. It is characterised by hollows and rolls, which are mirror images, separated by short straight pieces. This 'reversibility' can be compared to mouldings in the Lady Chapel of York Minster of 1361.[30] This is not an exact parallel, but the tooling at Cambridge is compatible with such a date. After demolition, the dressings were recut to form the curved lining of a well. The door recorded in plan and elevation by Schneider[31] illustrates a width at the reveal of 0.89m (*c.* 1.yd.) and it was *c.* 2.45m (*c.* 8ft.) high at the arch apex (soffit). The use of a drop arch may be a feature of this building campaign.

---

[28] Morris 1979, 10–11.
[29] Samuel in Dyson 2011, fig. 138.
[30] Harvey 1978, fig. 27.
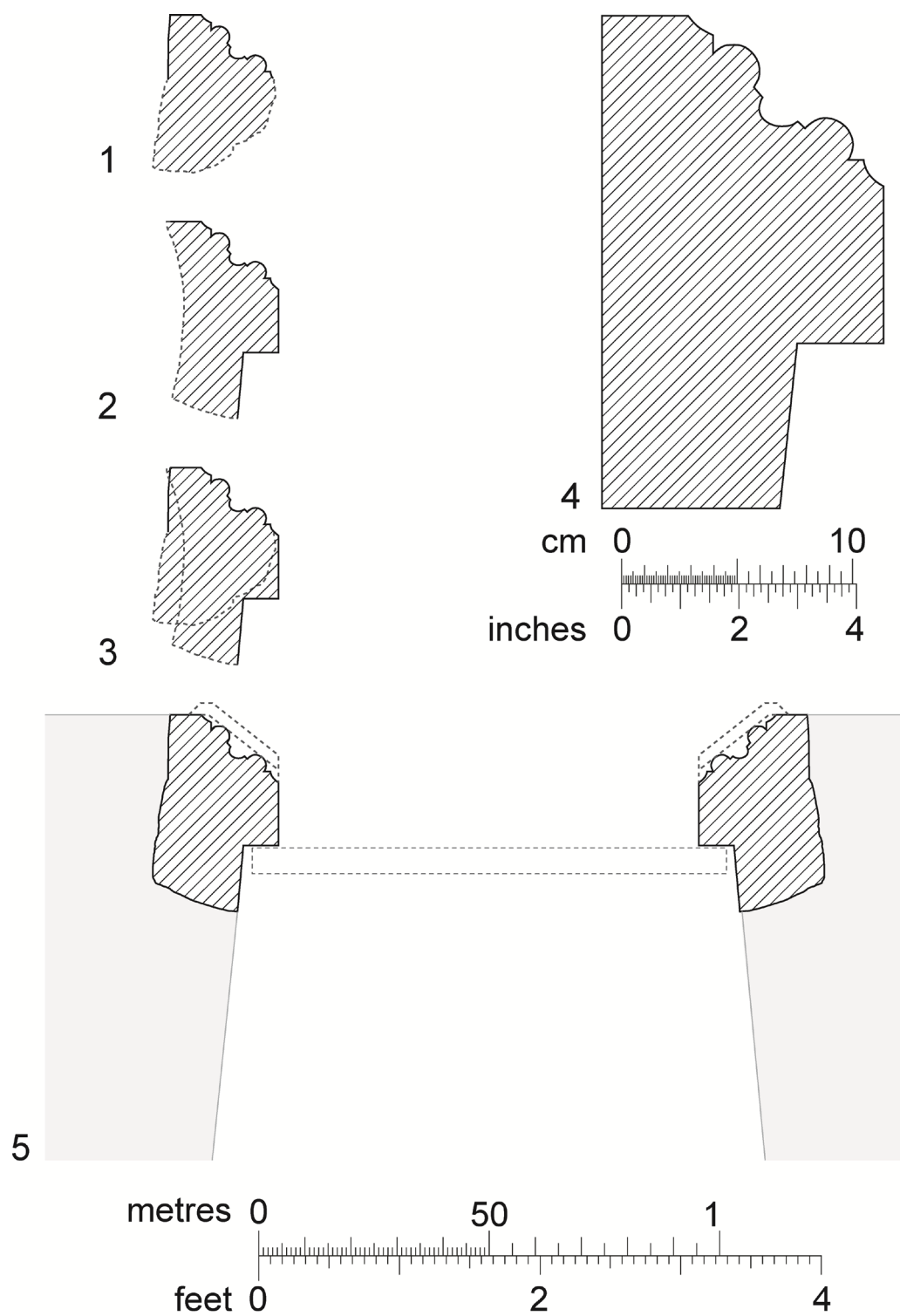[31] Duckworth and Pocock 1910, plan facing p.38.

2023

Fig S8. Clunch jamb moulding from doorway stylistically *c.* 1320–70 (AFs32 and 36): 1) AF32 as recovered; 2) AF36 as recovered; 3) composite; 4) moulding detail; 5) conjectural plan of door. Original location in friary uncertain, potentially not from the cloister. *Image*: Cambridge Archaeological Unit, based on original graphics by Mark Samuel.

Church windows

AF33: Clunch sill of glazed window stylistically *c*. 1340–70, dimensions X=254mm (10in.), Y>272mm, Z=193mm. The sill of a glazed window with (externally) a large sharply sloping weathering and (internally) a plain chamfer. The full profile of the sill is unknown, but the wall setting was at least 0.515m thick. The external weathering was gently pitched relative to the embrasure sill. Both inner and outer faces were irregular, although it is unclear if this was an original feature or a product of re-cutting for re-use. A large glazing groove was inset towards the building interior, as was normal. The sill does not directly relate to any of the tracery fragments; but can be ascribed to the same building campaign. Alternatively, this may be a late thirteenth-century opening to which glazing was later inserted.

AF28: Lincolnshire limestone plain chamfered window sill stylistically *c*. 1340–70, dimensions X>254mm, Y>290mm, Z>170mm. This re-cut sill fragment was closely similar to AF33, but had a more pronounced internal chamfer and a slighter glazing groove and could not be part of the same window. It is the only example of the use of a Lincolnshire limestone (Barnack rag) in this building campaign. As with AF33, this was not directly compatible with the extant tracery fragments. However, part of a stooling confirms that this had the plain-chamfered mullion characteristic of this building campaign.

AF31: Clunch plain chamfer mullion from large traceried window stylistically *c*. 1340–70, dimensions X>175mm, Y=280mm, Z>480mm (see fig 15.1–2). Adhering soft pre–eighteenth-century mortar on moulding surfaces indicates re-use. The local architectural context is 'recoverable' despite much damage and abrasion. Unfortunately, the current interpretation is, at best, ambiguous. The mullion was the heaviest from the site. The axial dimension (11in, 27.94 cm) of the mullion profile has a 1.6:1 ratio to the width. The fragment incorporates a trefoiled archlet; the light minor order light can be interpolated as 14in. wide. The width of the major order light was perhaps 35in. (0.889m), if as is highly likely supermullions were employed. There is no doubt that the fragment was set within an elaborate scheme of flowing tracery. On grounds of scale AF31 must have been employed in the largest friary church window, probably at the eastern end.

AF26: Clunch plain chamfer mullion from large traceried window stylistically *c*. 1340–70 (see fig 15.3–4). This represents a reduced version of AF31, adapted for a smaller window with *c.* 0.639m (*c.* 2ft.) wide lights.

AF9: Clunch plain chamfer mullion from glazed window stylistically *c*. 1340–70, dimensions X>115mm, Y>157mm, Z>190mm. Little about this mullion fragment is certain, but it is comparable to the tracery fragment AF31. Only the internal part of the moulding is represented. The window incorporated structural reinforcement, in the form of saddlebars that ran across several lights. Such bars were 'fishtailed' at the end to secure them to the jambs; *in situ* examples being found during the replacement of the Guildhall east window.[32]

AF11: Clunch plain chamfer tracery from window, paired trefoiled lights with quatrefoil in a two-centred head stylistically *c*. 1340–70 dimensions X>170mm, Y=242mm, Z>192mm (see fig 15.5–7). Snapped across a foil, about a third of the complete dressing survives. The chamfered moulding is relatively 'shallow' compared with the other windows in this building campaign, illustrating a different context. The window was relatively small, and the entire head was formed from only three

---

[32] Bowsher *et al* 2007, 193–4, figs 186–7.

2023

pieces: a central springer and two voussoirs. The light width was about 8in. (0.202m). Although no direct evidence survives, the width of the light can be determined from the known centre of the trefoil. Two lights were separated by a central eyelet over a 6in. wide mullion. The window was exactly 2ft. wide, as measured from the jamb midline. This pattern was favoured in the fourteenth century and most examples occur before 1377[33] in domestic houses.

AF43: Clunch plain chamfer from traceried window that is probably part of a trefoil stylistically *c.* 1340–70, dimensions X=80mm, Y=230mm, Z= >195mm. The fragment represents about half of the complete element, with evidence of *in situ* weathering. The mullion profile was smaller than the other plain-chamfered traceried windows, but certainly of the same building campaign, Scale and glazing groove hint at a particular association with AF26, but they are not the same window as evidenced by the short glazing reveal. The fragment is part of an elaborate tracery scheme, but in isolation it is difficult to be more specific as even the orientation is uncertain. The fragment may have formed the top of a large trefoil, with another multi-cusped opening above it.

AF47: Lincolnshire limestone (possibly Barnack rag) base mould from angle stylistically *c.* 1340–70, dimensions X=345mm, Y=367mm, Z=190mm (fig S9). Although damaged, this re-used dressing is essentially complete. There is no evidence that it was damaged or weathered prior to re-use and an internal location seems likely. It was adze-dressed, probably a reflection of the demands of dressing this hard stone rather than date. The moulding (of which little survived) was probably polished with an abrasive. The polygonal angle base mould probably supported a three-sided shaft. The moulding incorporates one diagnostic feature: a 'bite' in the vertical face of the plinth. Such a two-sided groove in a flat face is relatively unusual; occurring in mid–fourteenth-century bases in the south-east bay of the cloister at Westminster Abbey.[34] It can be tentatively associated with the chamfered windows, on grounds of date.

---

[33] Wood 1981, 363.
[34] RCHM(E), 1924, 96.
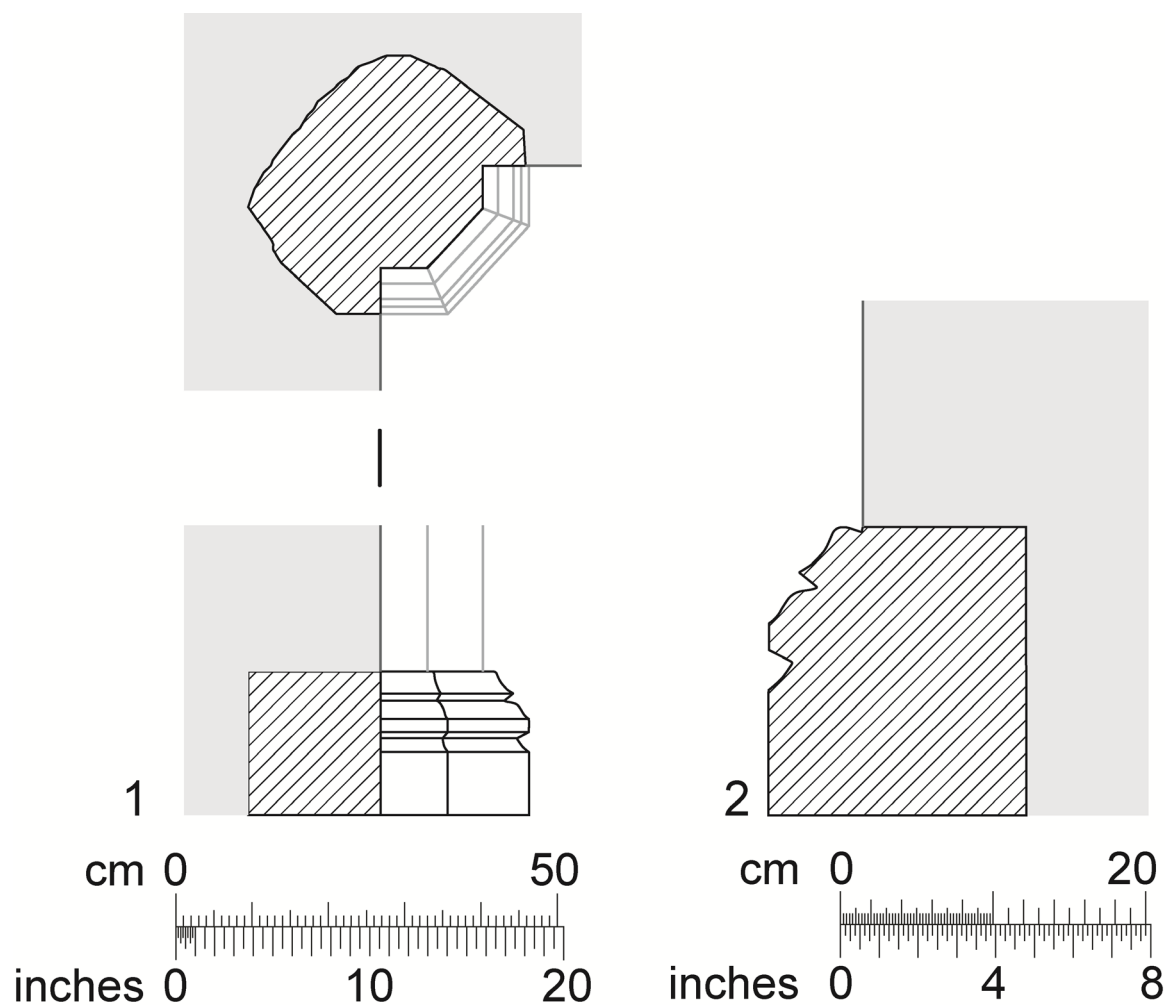
[INSERT fig S09 HERE]

Fig S9. Lincolnshire limestone (possibly Barnack rag) base mould from angle stylistically *c.* 1340–70 (AF47); 1) elevation and plan; 2) moulding detail (restored). Original location in friary uncertain, potentially not from the cloister. *Image*: Cambridge Archaeological Unit, based on original graphics by Mark Samuel.

FIFTEENTH–SIXTEENTH-CENTURY BUILDING WORK

Fifteenth-century Building 12 had a floor of pitched Collyweston stone tiles (fig S10).

Fig S10. Views of fifteenth-century Building 12, facing west, showing floor of pitched Collyweston stone tiles. *Image*: Cambridge Archaeological Unit'

AF46: possibly Lincolnshire limestone hollow-chamfered mullion from glazed window stylistically *c*. 1370–1470, dimensions X=114mm, Y=255mm, Z= >340mm (fig S11). The axial dimension is 10in. and the saddlebars were set at intervals of about 6in. This was the only window with hollow chamfered mullions and betrays unambiguous evidence of scavenging for metal fixtures, presumably at the Dissolution. The saddlebars were wrenched out after grooves were cut into the external chamfers, which may have happened before the window was finally demolished. The mullion was deliberately broken up after removal. The building stone was apparently harder than Clunch and may be a type of Lincolnshire limestone not otherwise encountered. The moulding was finely finished with a comb and faint traces of graffiti were visible. The moulding is usually associated with large and traceried windows, rather than 'domestic' windows.
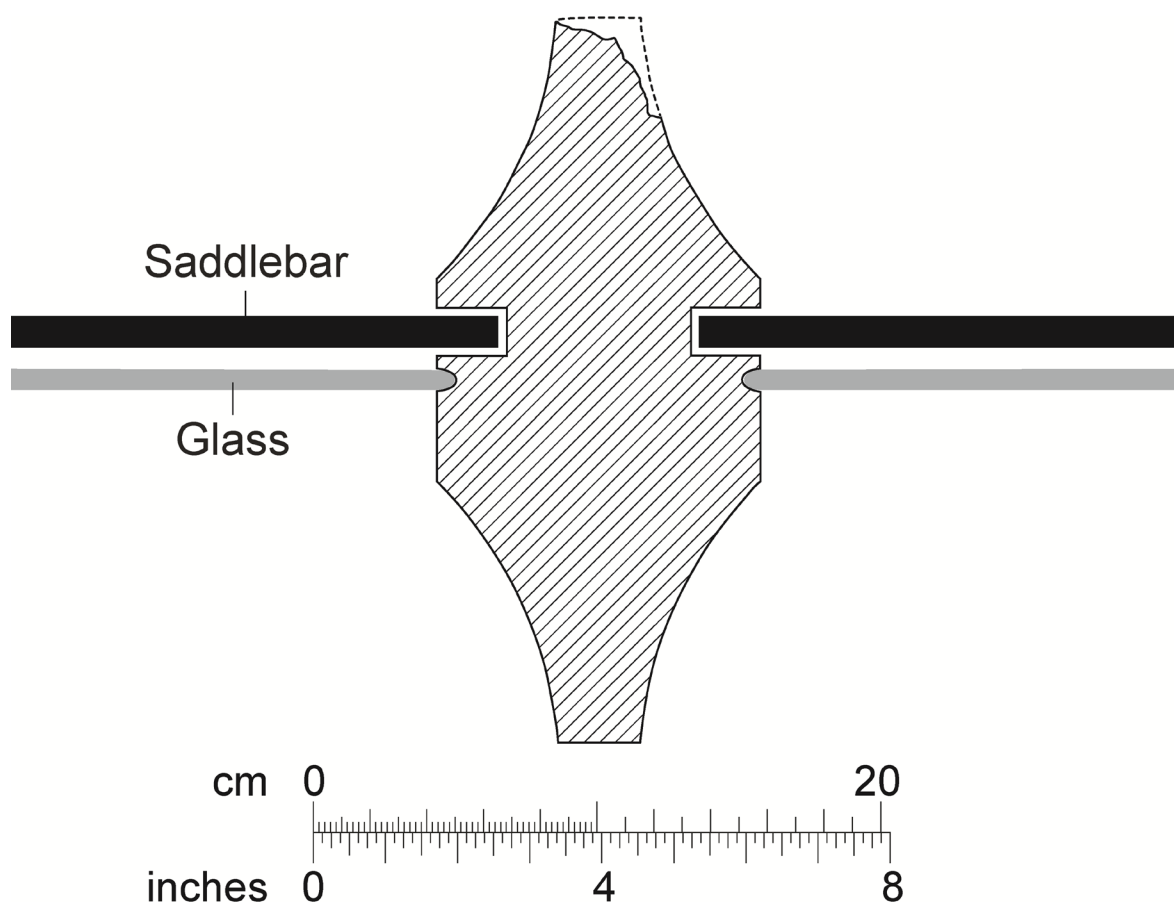
Fig S11. Clunch hollow-chamfered mullion (exterior to top) from glazed window stylistically *c*. 1370–1470 from the Cambridge Austin friars of *c*. 1380/1420–1538 (AF46). *Image*: Cambridge Archaeological Unit, based on original graphics by Mark Samuel.

AFTER THE FRIARY

After the Dissolution, the former prior John Hardyman remained as a privileged caretaker, with much of the property let to a range of individuals.[35] In 1542 the 'farm' or package of rents was granted to Thomas Adames, and in 1544 the freehold was purchased by a London based gentleman property speculator George Keynsham, acting on behalf of or in partnership with John Hatcher.[36] Hatcher born *c*. 1510, possibly in Croydon, was a student and then fellow at St John's College in the 1530s and leased part of the friary site in 1539 (Table S2). Hatcher became Regius Professor of Physic (*c*. 1554) and Vice-Chancellor (1579–80), he married in 1582 died in 1587 and was buried at St Edward's.[37] The property was held by his grandson John Hatcher until 1612.

---

[35] TNA, SC 6/HenVIII/7286, m. 16.
[36] TNA, E 315/185, p. 121a; E 318/14/657.
[37] ACAD A Cambridge Alumni Database https://venn.lib.cam.ac.uk/Documents/acad/enter.html. Accessed 3-11-2021.

Table S2. Tenements and gardens rented out by the friary at the Dissolution from the 1538/9 rent collector's accounts, TNA, SC 6/HenVIII/7286, r. 16

Property	Tenant in 1538/9	Annual rent	% of overall
Houses, gardens and dovecote	John Hatcher	16s 8d	17
Tenement or stable	Henry Osborne	6s 8d	7
Tenement	Jacob Jakson	6s 8d	7
House	Thomas Smyth	4s	4
Stable and garden	Henry Symond	13s 4d	13
Stable and garden	Henry Gylson	13s 4d	13
Stable and garden	John Beyley	3s 4d	3
Stable	Robert Boyman	6s 8d	7
Stable	John Wodward	6s 8d	7
Parcel of land	Formerly of Peter Chek	6s 8d	7
Two gardens	Thomas Reynold	5s	5
Garden	William Bycardyk	4s	4
Garden	William Hawk	3s 4d	3
Garden	John Thomas	3s 4d	3
	Total	£4 19s 8d	

The earliest plan of Cambridge by Richard Lyne in 1574 show the church choir still standing with the tower and nave removed, converting it into a more useable secular building (fig S12.1). The main cloister is intact, with a building projecting south from it that could be the western range of the second cloister. The *Vicus St Benedicti* frontage is depicted as fully occupied and a wall is shown along *le Feireyerdlane* and part of *Langritheslane*. There is also a wall with a gateway to the north of the King's Ditch. *Lorteburnestrata* is not shown as occupied or having a boundary wall, although this may be due to the viewpoint of the plan. Seven garden areas are shown, one of which has a substantial building in it which may have been the 'Prior's lodging' or 'Clifton's lodging', but a sizeable portion of the precinct is depicted as open ground.

A more reliable plan by John Hammond in 1592 survives best in a later copy of *c.* 1640 (fig S12.2). This is broadly similar, but significant changes are that the claustral area is markedly less regular and the northern part of *Lorteburnestrata* and the southern part of *le Feireyerdlane* are occupied by rows of houses. While these may represent changes between 1574 and 1590 it is more likely that Lyne's plan is less accurate. One other change is that the isolated building in a garden is no longer present in 1590, this probably does represent a genuine change.

Fig S12. Post-Dissolution maps of the friary complex; 1) Richard Lyne, 1574; 2) Wenceslaus Hollar *c*. 1640, based on John Hammond's plan of 1592. *Image*: Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

The archaeological evidence confirms the continued existence of all three ranges of the main cloisters after the Dissolution (fig S13). A new well was constructed in the eastern claustral range, reusing a range of stone mouldings. The well in Building 5 continued in use and the substantial pier base was reinforced by a brick arch, connecting it to the southern wall. A substantial rectangular culvert was inserted into the building and a footing or drain was constructed, connecting it to the well. This suggests that Building 5 was converted to some form of specialise industrial purpose. A new L-shaped semi-cellared structure Building 7 was constructed to the south and east of Building 5, effectively 'wrapped' around it. This incorporated stone blocks from the cloister arcade, indicating that the cloister garth was demolished. This structure had deep, but relatively narrow, rammed Clunch foundations suggestive of a single storey timber building of some kind. Buildings 10 and 12 of the putative second cloister were probably demolished soon after the Dissolution.

In the late sixteenth–early seventeenth century, the eastern and southern claustral ranges plus Building 7 were largely demolished and the friary period well backfilled. The western range remained largely intact, plus the adjacent vaulted undercroft of the southern range and the Post-Dissolution well. The southern wall of the southern claustral range also remained, as a largely free-standing boundary wall demarcating the boundary between the rear of gardens associated with buildings fronting onto Bene't St. and the larger open areas behind this. The western claustral range survived until 1746 (fig S.14), the elements of the southern range continued until 1908–9. The vaulted chamber containing the well ultimately became an ice chamber, while large green houses of the University Botanic gardens were added to the boundary wall in the late eighteenth century and demolished in the late nineteenth century.
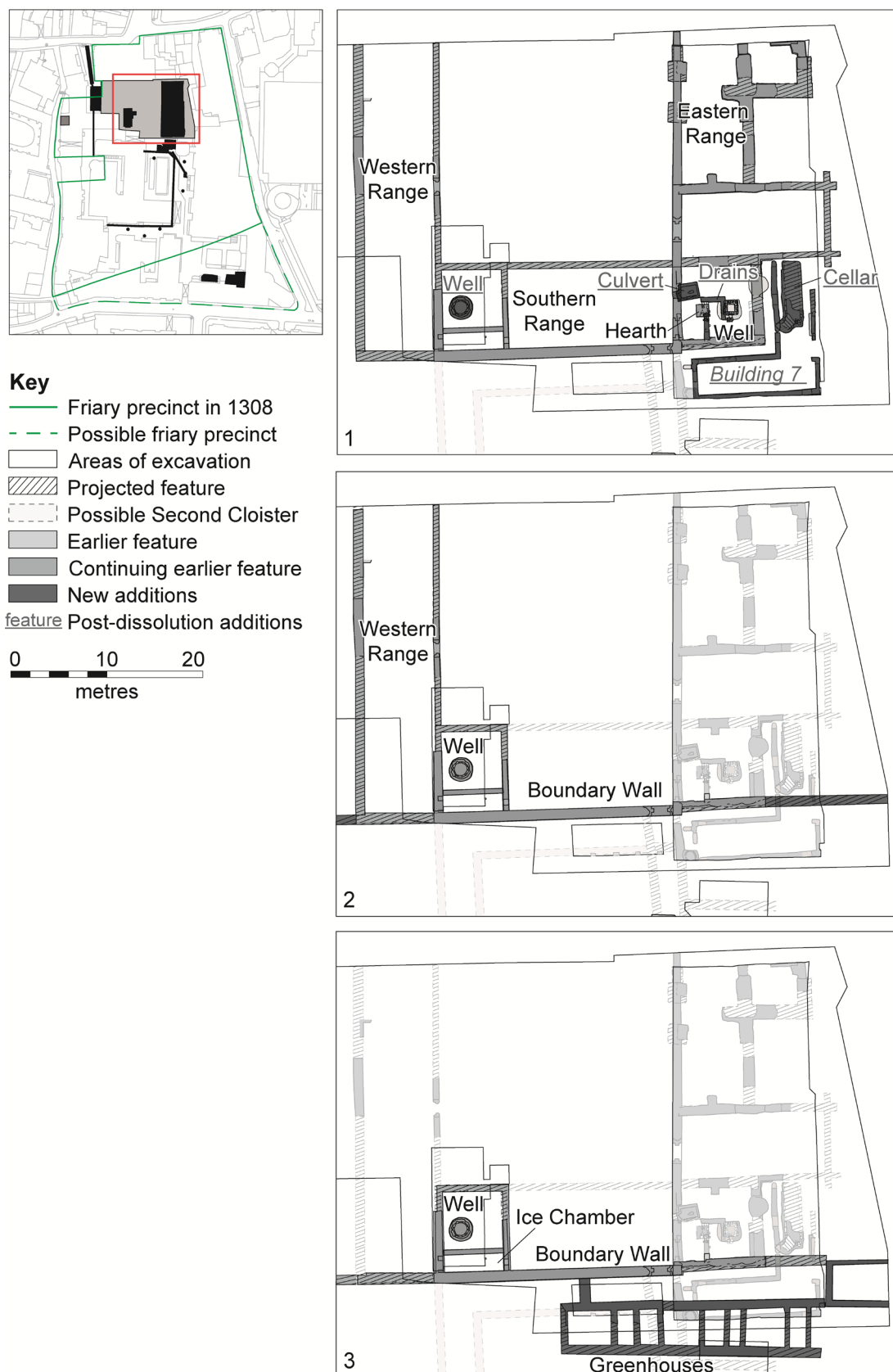
Fig S13. Plan of 'continuity' of Friary buildings after the Dissolution. Elements of the friary and features created soon after the Dissolution that continued until: 1) the late sixteenth–early seventeenth century; 2) 1746; 3) 1908–09. *Image*: Cambridge Archaeological Unit.
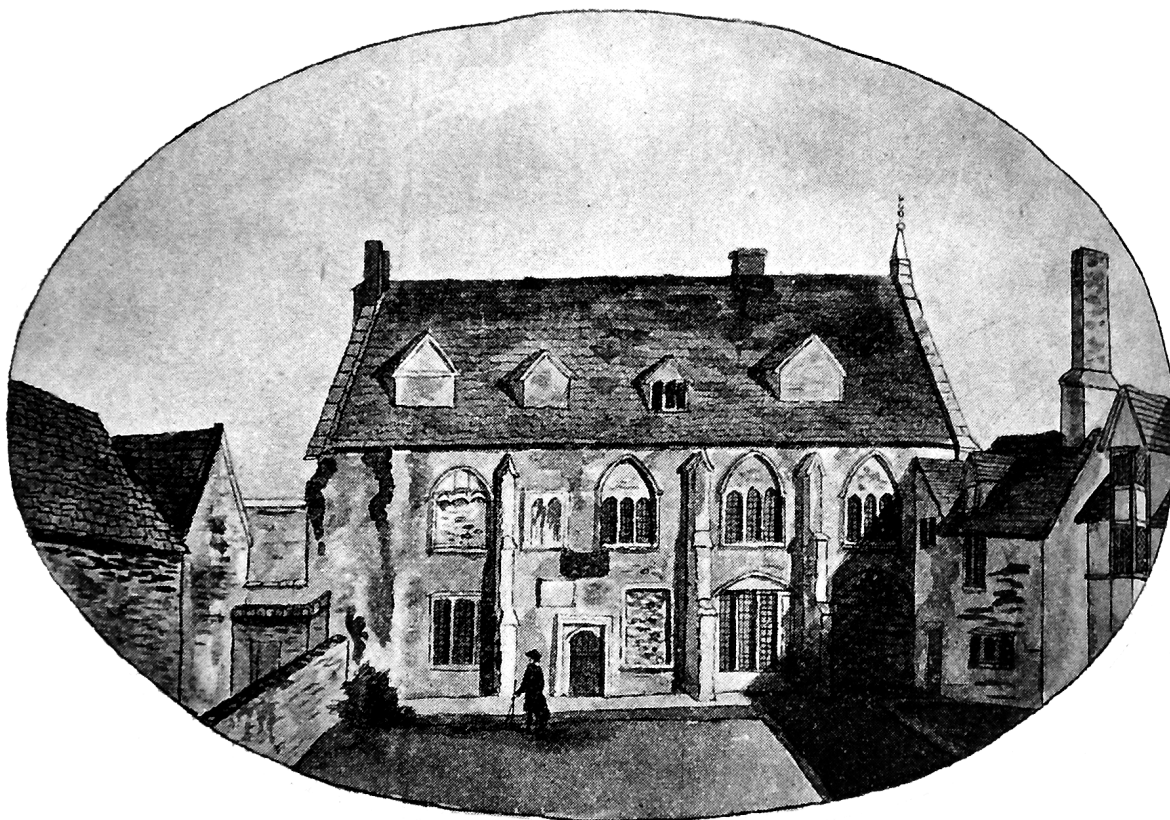
Fig S14. Eighteenth century view of the western claustral range entitled 'The Refectory of S[t] Augustins Monastery Cambridge 1780'. *Image*: reproduced from Cranage and Stokes 1921, pl II fig 1.

ABBREVIATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

AF Architectural Fragment

Cal. Pat. Calendar of Patent Rolls

CCR Calendar of Close Rolls

CPR Calendar of Patent Rolls

Rot. Hund. Rotuli Hundredorum

SJC St John's College (archives)

TNA The National Archives

REFERENCES

Barber, B 2004. *The Cistercian Abbey of St Mary Stratford Langthorne, Essex*, MoLAS Monograph 18, London: MoLAS

Bilson, J 1909. 'The architecture of the Cistercians', *Archaeological Journal*, **64**, 185–280

Bowsher, D, Dyson, T, Holder, N, and Howell, I 2007. *The London Guildhall. An archaeological history of a neighbourhood from early medieval to modern times*, MoLAS Monograph 36, London: MoLAS

Bucklow, S 2018. 'Report on samples of whitewash samples sent to the Hamilton Kerr Institute', unpublished report, Hamilton Kerr Institute, Whittlesford

Cessford, C 2005. 'Hostel Yard, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: an archaeological excavation. Cambridge', unpublished report, Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 673, Cambridge

Cessford, C in prep. 'No's 3–5 Round Church Street and the Cambridge Union Society, Cambridge: archaeological excavations', unpublished report, Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Cambridge

Cessford, C and Dickens, A 2019. *Medieval to Modern Suburban Material Culture and Sequence at Grand Arcade, Cambridge: archaeological investigations of an eleventh to twentieth-century suburb and town ditch*, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge

Cranage, D H S and Stokes, H P 1921. 'The Augustinian friary in Cambridge, and the history of its site', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, **22**, 53–75

Duckworth, W L H and Pocock, W I 1910. 'On the human bones found on the site of the Augustinian friary, Bene't Street, Cambridge', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, **22**, 7–38

Dyson, T 2011. *The Cluniac Priory and Abbey of St Saviour, Bermondsey, Surrey: excavations 1984–95*, MoLAS Monograph 50, London: MoLAS

Harvey, J H 1978. *The Perpendicular Style*, Batsford, London

Lewis, D 2015. *Windsor and Eton*, Historic Towns Trust and Oxbow, Oxford

Morris, R K 1978. 'The development of later Gothic mouldings in England: part I', *Architectural History*, **21**, 21–57

Morris, R K 1979. 'The development of later Gothic mouldings in England: part II', *Architectural History*, **22**, 1–48

Morris, R K 1992. 'An English glossary of medieval mouldings: with an introduction to mouldings c 1040–1240', *Architectural History*, **35**, 1–17

Newman, R 2018. 'The Former Master's Lodge and Great Hall Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: an archaeological and architectural investigation', unpublished report, Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 1405, Cambridge

Page, W 1923. *The Victoria History of the County of York, North Riding, Vol. II*, Institute for Historical Research, London

RCHM(E) 1924. *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in London, Vol. I, Westminster Abbey*, HMSO, London

Roth, F 1966. *The English Austin Friars 1249–1538*, Augustinian Historical Institute, New York

Samuel, M W 2001. 'The architectural fragments', in M Hicks and A Hicks, A *The Priory of St. Gregory, Northgate, Canterbury Excavations 1988–1991*, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, new series **2**, 151–82, Canterbury: Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Samuel, M W 2015. 'Architectural stonework & reconstructing the priory buildings', in D. Barker, *Selborne Priory Excavations 1953–1971*, Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society Monograph 12, pp. 79–89; 196–211, Hampshire: Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society

Sharpe, E 1846. *Architectural Parallels, or, the Progress of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England Through the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries*, John van Voorst, London

Wood, M E 1981. *The English Mediaeval House*, Ferndale Editions, London