

Transactions  
OF THE  
Cambridgeshire and  
. . . Huntingdonshire  
Archæological Society

(FOUNDED A.D. 1900)

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VOLUME III. PART III.

[ISSUED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1909]

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By

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY

G. H. TYNDALL, THE MINSTER PRESS

1909

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) FIVE SHILLINGS

## NOTES ON HUNTINGDON

I suppose the oldest relic of past times connected with Huntingdon is the road which runs through our High Street and is still at the north end of the town, known as Ermine Street; it was probably not one of the earliest Roman roads, but early enough to have known the tramp of the legions and the ruts of Roman chariot wheels. It is said that there were three ancient roads in the county: the *British* Ermine which entered from Cæsar's Camp near Sandy on the Bedfordshire border, and passed through Toseland to Godmanchester, where it joined the Roman Ermine Street which came from Cambridgeshire near Caxton and so by the two Papworths to Godmanchester; whilst the third the *via Devana* came from the Eastern Counties and entering Hunts. by Fen Stanton (the reputed home of Dick Turpin), proceeded to Godmanchester, then, as many suppose, the Roman Station of Durolipons, whence the three roads crossed the Ouse together by means of some bridge earlier than the present structure. The bridge which we use now was declared by Sir Gilbert Scott, whose attention I drew to it, to be quite one of the finest bridges in England, it has no remains of a chapel as you will see at Saint Ives, but in one of the spaces formed by the V shaped buttresses below, which were no doubt used as refuges by foot passengers, a cross-cut in the stone on both sides marks, I believe, the boundary between the two boroughs and probably also the site of the little chapel which occupied one of the larger of these refuges, in passing which the wayfarer crossed himself in acknowledgement of his gratitude for so ample a provision for safe conduct over the wide and often swollen stream. Two beautiful corbel-tables on the west side of two of the arches mark the early date of the structure, sometime in the Thirteenth Century if not before; for in the year 1280, Edward I by letters patent granted

that in aid of repairing their bridge of Huntingdon and for the advantage of the parts adjacent, the bailiffs and goodmen should take for the term of three years a toll on certain saleable goods coming into the town; and in his well-known hatred to the enemies of the Christian faith, he also granted them for the same object a toll from every Jew or Jewess passing over the said bridge, on horseback one penny or on foot one halfpenny.

In November, 1370, it is recorded that the then Archdeacon of Huntingdon, John de Swynlegh, addressed an order to all deans, rectors and vicars to collect alms for the rebuilding of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr upon the bridge at Huntingdon.

Huntingdon was called by the Saxons Huntandune that is Hunta's dune.<sup>1</sup> The name has undergone but little alteration since the Norman Conquest; you have it Hundedone in Domesday-book, and Hunterisdune on the common seal of the Borough, but all spellings have a distinct reference to the county, having being anciently a forest, and consequently dear to hunters, this is perpetuated on the seal by the representation of a sportsman, (some say Robin Hood, Earl of Huntingdon) with a bow slung by his side and a couple of dogs, a stag, and a bird perched on a tree.

There is no mention of Huntingdon in early British History. The Romans have left scarcely any traces of their occupation that have been discovered except a few pieces of glass and pottery. Whether the town was planted by Saxon families or seized by their warriors from the original Britons, when princes, priests, bards and people were driven to the West is unknown, but that it was a town long before it was occupied by the Danes is regarded as certain.

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1. 'Dun' or 'dune' in Huntandune signified a sacred hill, implying a place of heathen worship. When Christianity was established the cross was generally set up on the site of the demolished 'dune.' This may perhaps explain why, though there is now no eminence, the Market Place has always been called the Market Hill. The base of the market cross, erected on the 'dune,' was discovered in 1870, by some workmen in the centre of the Market Hill. It was purchased by the Rev. R. V. French, L.L.D., then master of the Grammar School, who, on leaving, kindly presented it to me. It stands now in Castle Hill garden.

The Saxon Chronicle tells us that in the year A.D. 656, Wulfhere son of Penda, King of Mercia gave to Medhamsted (Peterborough) lands, &c., "and so forth thro' all the meres and fens that lye toward Huntingdon Port."

From the same source we learn that in A.D. 921, the Danes 'left Huntingdon and abandoned the work (castle?) and constructed a new one at Tempsford.' But Edward the Elder turned the Danes out of Tempsford, destroyed the Danish army, 'marching on to Huntingdon which he repaired and renewed where it was broken down.' Then it was that the Castle which occupied a large space on the north bank of the river near the bridge was extensively repaired or built anew. It seems not improbable that this Castle originated in a British fort, increasing in importance during the invasions of the Danes. Its form—still traceable by moat and earth-works—was due perhaps to the necessity of repelling an attack delivered by a force coming up the river in boats, and this may account for the decay of Durolipons, on the south side of the Ouse at Godmanchester and the rise of Huntingdon on the other. The ramparts extended for a considerable distance enclosing a yard which we seem to discover in the flat-central part, while the site of the Keep is suggested by the height, in my recollection crowned with a windmill, and now, by a plantation of trees.

The moat may be plainly made out in the depression which surrounds the ramparts and connects with the river at the South and East corners.

Camden in his "Britannia" tells us that in Stephen's time, Huntingdon was given by the King to David the Scot as an augmentation of his estate and he enlarged it with many new buildings and bulwarks. But in the time of Henry II, both because it was a place of refuge for seditious rebels and for that the Scots and the family of St. Lize had oftentimes raised quarrels and contentions about it, to cut off all occasions of strife, Henry to whom it was surrendered in person laid it even with the ground, "when as hee provoked with their unreasonable variance swore an oath that neither they of the St. Lizes nor the

Scottish men should quarrel any more for it." This was one way out of the difficulty, but we may regret the complete demolition of the Castle which probably took place shortly after its surrender on July 21, 1174.

Speed writing fully 400 years after this speaks of some ruined fragments of the Castle as still standing, and it is most likely that pieces of stone were used here and there in the foundation or repair of other buildings: not many years ago after the pulling down of the windmill which I have mentioned, we came upon a quantity of blocks of worked stone, with Thirteenth Century mouldings which had formed the base of the mill, and these with a head of a narrow window, long regarded as part of the ruin are preserved in my garden.

When Henry of Huntingdon, my learned predecessor (who was the second to hold the Archdeaconry after it was founded in 1078), wrote his curious history of England, he speaks of Huntingdon as a 'castrum or walled town, excelling all the neighbouring towns both in pleasantness of its situation, exposure to the sun, the beauty of its buildings and nearness to the Fens with abundance of wild fowl and animals of chase.'

There have been misguided people in modern days who have failed to appreciate the last advantage, to whom the very name of the Fens has suggested ague and rheumatism rather than the chances of sport or the opportunities of nature study; all these however good and ill alike have nearly departed for the wild fowl are few, the birds and butterflies which delighted the naturalist disappeared with the draining of Whittlesey Mere in 1852; ague and its remedy, the chewing of opium, commonly called 'quietness' are gone too and if here and there you find the 'rheumatics,' that complaint is not peculiar to the Fens.

Huntingdonshire does not lay claim to be called a pretty county, but it has some charming bits of river scenery, and the view from the Castle Hill, particularly in the hay season, would be pretty anywhere. Camden, the old historian, only anticipated, though in high-flown language the praise of an artist of the Royal

Academy Club, who paid us a visit three years ago, when he wrote "From these Castle Hills whence there is a pretty prospect a great way off, a man may behold below a meadow which they call Portholme, a river island or meadow, environed round about with the river Ouse, the same very exceeding large, and of all others that the sunne ever shone upon most fresh and beautifull, whereof in the spring time this may truly be said, 'Ver pingit vario gemmantia prata colore.'"

'The pleasant spring flowers doe yeeld  
Of divers colours in this field.'

I may add that the Portholme formerly used as a race course, contains nearly 300 acres and is said to be the largest meadow in England, exceeding the Rood Dee at Chester and Port Meadow at Oxford.

I must say a few words about the Churches in Huntingdon: these were at one time 15 in number, which points to the fact that the town was once of much larger extent than it is at present. These churches were dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, the Holy Trinity, St. Edmund, St. Germain, St. Clement, St. Martin, St. Nicholas, St. Andrew, St. Lawrence, St. Botolph, St. Peter, St. George, St. John, St. Benedict and All Saints, besides two chapels or shrines, that of St. Thomas the Martyr, as I have said, upon the bridge, and St. Michael, of which we know no more than that it was in ruins in the year 1533.

Two reasons have been assigned for the decay of the town, one, urged by Sir Robert Cotton, ascribes it to some alteration in the course of the Ouse by which the navigation was greatly impaired; the other, probably the more correct one, connects it with the pestilence of 1348 and 1349.

Edward III, in his charter of 1364, says, 'considering that the said town of Huntingdon, as well by mortal pestilences as from various other adversities thereunto coming, is so impoverished and injured that the fourth part of the said town is not inhabited and the remaining few have scarcely where with to live, neither do lands or rents pertain to the said town from whence any profit can be rendered to us yearly, and so will be wholly

given up and deserted for the residence of men unless they shall find speedy succour,' wherefore the king granted cognizance of all pleas, assizes, the chattels of felons and fugitives and outlaws, also garnerage or garnerage, a fee for "foreigners" housing their corn, wheat, malt, and other merchandise.

The demolition of most of the churches has been ignorantly ascribed to Oliver Cromwell. This is altogether an unjust accusation, for Leland who flourished about A.D. 1530, sixty years before Oliver was born says that only four churches then existed, St. Mary's, St. John's, St. Benet's and All Saint's, though traces of the walls and yards of St. Botolph's, St. Martin's and St. Andrew's were still to be seen. Two of the churches were connected with the Priory of St. Neots: these were St. Clement's which stood near Orchard-Lane, and Trinity Church, to the site of which we have no clue; it is not noticed in the diocesan register after 1348.

Of the four mentioned above, two only, St. Mary's and All Saints' are still with us, St. John's<sup>1</sup> was pulled down about 1660, it stood in the churchyard which still bears its name; in it Oliver Cromwell and many of his family were baptized; the tombs of some of the Williams family are to be seen to this day. Many suppose this to be the same family as that of the Cromwells, who were frequently styled Cromwell alias Williams.

The order for the union of St. John's with All Saints' as well as of St. Benedict's with St. Mary's was issued by Charles II, and is dated April, 1668.

The tower of St Benedict's church was standing about 150 years ago, but was taken down to prevent the danger of its fall; the stones were probably sold and some may be seen worked into the hostelry of the Barley Mow, a corner house by the roadside in the parish of Hartford. St. George's church is thought to have given its name to George Street for traces of foundations and Mediæval stonework are to be seen in the yard of the George Hotel, by which the street runs.

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1. In this Church were chantries to St. Mary and St. Margaret.—(Ed.)

I can do little more in this paper than glance at the two parish churches now standing; St. Mary's was the church of the Priory of Austin Canons, a religious house founded before the Conquest, but the Priory was subsequently removed to the north-east of the town where is our present cemetery. St. Mary's is an interesting church, its fine embattled western tower with the walls and roofs of the nave and aisles fell from some unknown cause in 1607, leaving the decorated arcade which stood.

Mr. Robert Law, the then Vicar, applied himself with praiseworthy zeal to rebuilding the shell, so to speak, and as he had laid the first stone so he lived to place the the last in 1620, just 13 years after the fall.

The church has been restored in modern days under the direction of the late Sir A. Blomfield, who rebuilt the east wall with its triplet of lancet windows.

The fine Early English doorway with its rich capitals of foliage to the shafts, and the toothed ornament in the arch should be especially noticed.

The Church of All Saints is a good example of Perpendicular, particularly in the south aisle which was probably an old chantry. The roofs are modern but they follow the exact pattern of the old, and many of the figures which decorate them are either originals or careful copies. The west window and the organ chamber are additions made by Sir Gilbert Scott, when he restored the church nearly 50 years ago.

The registers of St. John's parish were removed to All Saints' when the two parishes were united and in these may be seen several entries of the Cromwell family, notably the one which records Oliver's baptism in 1599, over which some ancient royalist has written 'England's plague for 5 years.' Two other entries one in 1621, the other in 1628, set forth that Oliver was rebuked on the first occasion and did penance on the second 'pro factis,' for his ill-doings. Then follow the initials of the incumbent, John Tomlinson. So far as I know these entries have not been noticed by any writers on Cromwell. Mr. Carlyle, to whom I once had the opportunity of

shewing the entries assured me that he had never seen the entries before and that he had taken his dates and facts of the early life of Oliver on trust from Mark Noble. Opposite to All Saints' church is the chapel or part of the chapel of St. John's Hospital, an institution founded in the Twelfth Century by David, Earl of Huntingdon and Prince of Scotland, the 'Sir Kenneth' of Walter Scott's 'Talisman,' then most likely the possessor of Huntingdon Castle. The style is late Norman and much enriched with characteristic ornamental mouldings. The west doorway was found at the restoration to be in excellent preservation, and with the exception of two or three new shafts is just as it was originally, though the entrance has been blocked by stonework; on the left is a small window round which runs a zig-zag moulding, above is a string-course of billet moulding forming the base of an arcade of 5 arches which has been partly restored, the second and fourth being pierced to form windows. The vesica-shaped opening as well as the belfry which complete the gable are both modern. On the north and south sides are fine arches suggesting the existence of aisles. The east end shows a transitional arch of much later date, possibly leading once to a chancel of which no traces now remain. The arch has been filled in with a stone wall in which a window in the Early-Perpendicular style has been inserted to give necessary light to the interior of the building.

Many Grammar Schools date from Queen Elizabeth's reign, when the old religious houses having been destroyed, their endowments were devoted to the purposes of education. Then it was that the Norman façade just described was enveloped in a coating of red brick and decorated with a gable of the Flemish style then common. The arches and columns on the north and south sides remain unconcealed telling of the early history of the fabric. The Headmaster's house with its picturesque collection of gables existed till about 30 years ago; it dated from 1561 and provided rather narrow quarters for the boarders as well as for the master's family.

In 1875, Mr. Dion Boucicault the well-known actor and dramatic author, became interested in the town in consequence of the death of his eldest son who was killed in a collision on the G.N.R. at Abbots Ripton and buried in the cemetery at Huntingdon. It was suggested to him that as a permanent memorial he should restore the Grammar School, then in a somewhat dilapidated state and becoming unsuitable for its purpose. This he decided to do and in the removal of portions of the Elizabethan brickwork the Norman doorway and the arcading above come to light. The base, however, was found to be so far below the level of the modern street that it became necessary to raise the whole building some three or four feet, this involved complete rebuilding. The operation was carried out with the utmost care, each stone being numbered and put in its corresponding position though the entire fabric was placed on a higher foundation. The Elizabethan shell thus disappeared, and the Norman chapel of the Hospital was restored as far as possible to its original beauty. For many years it had been used as the chief school-room, there young Oliver Cromwell at his father's request made personal acquaintance with the rod of Dr. Beard<sup>1</sup> the Head-master; on its benches sat Samuel Pepys and from time to time many local worthies including the well-known scientist the late Sir Michael Foster. But the present age requiring better school accommodation, an excellent group of class-rooms, equipped in the most up-to-date fashion has been erected between the present master's house and the playing fields where a successful experiment of County education is in full operation and in the Norman room you may see boys and girls studying together, where Cromwell and Pepys and the rest of them laboured to repeat 'as in presenti,' and translated their bit of Vergil or Cicero.

The house in which Cromwell was born is no longer standing, the one bearing his name at the north end of the town having been built about 120 years ago. Till

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1. In my possession is an engraving of Dr. Beard holding in his hand a very formidable birch rod.

that date it is said that the room in which Oliver was born was to be seen. It is said that some of the roof timbers of the old house were worked up in this; as you look at it you may recall the story of the monkey, which either here or at his uncle's, took the infant Protector in his arms while the nurse had gone to supper and ran up with him to the top of the house, whence, if he had not been cleverly enticed to resign his charge, the baby might have been dropped and the history of England would have then read very differently.

Opposite Cromwell House is Ferrar House, so called from having been the abode of Mr. Hugh Ferrar a connection of the Ferrars of Little Gidding; reminding us of that wonderful 'Protestant Nunnery' as it is was called, founded by Nicholas Ferrar, so famous in the early part of the Seventeenth Century, twice visited by King Charles I, and of late years made attractive by Mr. Shorthouse in his well-known story 'John Inglesant.'

Another house at the east end of the High Street, opposite St. Mary's Vicarage, with narrow windows and a gable which speaks of the Eighteenth Century is Cowper House, there resided the Unwin family with whom the poet Cowper lodged during the three years he spent at Huntingdon before he removed to Olney. The quiet retired life which he led, the constant walks on the banks of the Ouse of which we are reminded in that pretty little poem of the "Dog and the Water-lily," were of much benefit to his health. The spaniel 'Beau,' his companion, given to him by the two beautiful Miss Gunnings of Hemingford, one of whom afterwards became Countess of Coventry and the other Duchess of Hamilton, of whom Horace Walpole told the story that she was carried off by the Duke from a ball and married at half-past-twelve at night with the ring of a bed curtain in May Fair Chapel; which clandestine wedding was the immediate cause of the Marriage Act.

There is only space for a very brief mention of the Religious Houses of Huntingdon.

I. There was the CONVENT OF HINCHINGBROOKE. This consisted of nuns of the Benedictine order who are

said to have been removed thither from Eltisley in Cambridgeshire by William the Conqueror. At the dissolution of the monasteries the site was granted to Sir Richard William alias Cromwell, whose son Sir Henry erected a great portion of the present house. It continued in the Cromwell family till 1627, when it was sold to Sir Sydney Montagu, the father of Edward, first Earl of Sandwich.

2. HUNTINGDON PRIORY, a religious house of the Austin Canons, which was founded before the Conquest. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and stood near St. Mary's Church, the church being probably connected with the Priory.

3. A house of AUGUSTINE FRIARS was founded in the parish of St. John, in the reign of Edward I about 1285. This occupied the site of Cromwell House, and came into the possession of the Cromwells at the dissolution of the monasteries. A water course in brick and tiles extending from a spring towards the Friary was discovered in the early part of last century, and was no doubt that for which a patent was obtained in 1364, for conducting water subterraneously to their house.

4. ST. MARGARET'S HOSPITAL was founded in the reign of Henry II, at the north end of Huntingdon for a master and several leprous and infirm people. It was dedicated to St. Margaret, one of its benefactors was Malcolm, King of Scotland, who died 1165.

5. ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL was founded in the reign of Henry II, by David, Earl of Huntingdon, the Sir Kenneth of Sir Walter Scott's 'Talisman.' A portion of the Chapel has been already referred to as part of the Grammar School.

I must not close without a mention of the Town Hall which occupies the south side of the Market Hill, erected in 1745, on the site of the old court house. In 1817 additions were made to it, and it was much improved, but I remember when in the piazzas or covered passages which extend right round, since enclosed, there were stalls for eggs and butter, and shambles for butchers, before they were removed to the new market in Prince's

Street. It is but an ugly building in itself, but the panelled Assembly room with its glass chandeliers is a good specimen of the public Ball room of the time and the walls are adorned with some really good pictures. There are full length portraits of George II, and his consort Caroline of Anspach by Shackleton, George III, with Queen Charlotte by Allan Ramsey, Sir Frederick Pollock, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer once M.P. for Huntingdon by Pickersgill, General Peel also M.P. for the borough by Sir Francis Grant, Sir Lionel Walden who founded a charity school here, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and last but certainly not least a fine portrait of the 4th Earl of Sandwich who represented Great Britain at the Congress of Breda, and Aix-la-Chapelle, was Secretary of State and First Lord of the Admiralty. Few men it is said, ever filled that office with more ability, and under his direction the naval forces were kept on such a footing as to meet our then numerous foes and to ensure victory over French, Spaniards and Dutch. Lord Sandwich was remarkable for his industry in business and it is said that he invented 'Sandwiches' as a rapid and convenient means of satisfying hunger without interruption to work. It was he and old Lord Spencer who were referred to in the well-know witty epigram :

“Two noble Earls, whom if I quote  
Some folks might call me sinner,  
The one invented half-a-coat  
The other half a dinner.”

Abridged from a paper written by the Ven. F. G. Vesey, L.L.D.,  
Archdeacon of Huntingdon.





FRAGMENTS OF GLASS, LITTLE SHELFORD.



MUTILATED FIGURE, LITTLE SHELFORD.



FRAGMENTS OF GLASS, MADINGLEY.

ens Mr Morley v m  
 up the steps, v b: a  
 pures.  
 owne [G: jst] divers  
 churchwarden.  
 weyward churchw.  
 churchwarden. we b  
 ether above.

PORTION OF MS.  
PAGE 83, LINE 4.

## WILLIAM DOWSING'S DESTRUCTIONS IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE

On August 28<sup>th</sup>, 1643, an ordinance was passed by both Houses of Parliament that in all churches and chapels, all altars and tables of stone were to be taken away and demolished, all communion tables removed from the East end of such churches and chapels, all rails taken away; and ground raised for altar or communion table to be levelled before 1<sup>st</sup> November, by which time all tapers, candlesticks and basons, were to be removed from the Communion Tables and disused; crucifixes, crosses, images, pictures of one or more persons of the Trinity or Virgin Mary, and all other images and pictures of saints, or superstitious inscriptions were to be taken away and defaced.

The Earl of Manchester as commissioner entrusted William Dowsing with this sacrilegious work for the Eastern Counties, and he in turn appointed deputies for those places he was unable to visit himself. The usual fee exacted was 6<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>.; though he complains that in some cases he was unable to get more than 3<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. and in the "Querela Cantabrigiensis" (or complaint of the exiled members of the University) he is said to have "compelled us by armed souldiers to pay forty shillings a Colledge for not mending what he had spoyled and defaced, or forthwith go to prison."

It is interesting to note that even now, attempts are being made to repair or replace the defaced images, windows and crosses. At Clare in Suffolk, where a thousand pictures were destroyed, a famous window representing the Sun and Moon, has just been repaired at the restoration of the Church.

At Madingley there are ten stumps of cherubim, defaced by Dowsing, placed against the wall of the Tower, and at Witcham, the broken cross from the Nave roof lay in the churchyard from 1643 till 1896, when the present Vicar repaired and replaced it on its original

site. Such renovations are quite common. Endeavours have also been made in several places to recover and piece together, the broken fragments of the "Pictures" (stained glass windows) as at Swaffham Prior, and Little Shelford. This has resulted in what are sometimes called "Kaleidoscope" windows, wherein the beauty of colour yet lingers, though the subject is lost in the variety of mutilated fragments.

As regards the source of this Journal, the Rev. Evelyn White considers that it must have come from the archives of the Earl of Manchester. If this be so, it would be interesting to know if an expert's search could discover at Kimbolton or elsewhere the remaining portion of the Diary. The hand of the iconoclast is so obviously manifest in the fabric of the Cambridgeshire churches which are not amongst the eighty-four mentioned, that such an investigation would be of great antiquarian value. There yet remains an untold wealth of priceless manuscripts hidden away in the ancient chests and closets of old Halls and Manor Houses.

## I.

BAKER MANUSCRIPTS, VOL. XXXVIII, pp. 455-458  
and pp. 471-473.

A note of colledges names in Cambridge, the superstitious Images and Pictures. M<sup>r</sup>. Horscot.

We went to Peterhouse 1643. Decemb. 21 with officirs and souldiers & (in) the p'sen<sup>t</sup> (of) M<sup>r</sup>. Wilson, of the President, M<sup>r</sup>. Francis M<sup>r</sup>. Maxey and other fellowes. December 20 and 23, we pulled down 2 mighty great Angells with wings & divers other Angells and the 4 Evangelists & Peter with his keies, over the Chappell door—& about a hundred Cherubims and angells, and divers superstitious and letters in gold; & at the upper end of the Chancell, these words were written as followeth.

Hic locus est Domus Dei, nil aliud  
Witnes Wil Dowsing and Geo: Long

These words were written at Keies College and not at Peterhouse. but about the walls was written in Latine, we prays the ever; & on some of the Images was written, Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus; on other, Gloria Dei, et Gloria Patri etc & all non nobis Domine etc., six Angells in the windows.

Witnesses Will Dowsing, George Long

Pembroke Hall 1643. Dec: 26

In the presence of these Fellowes, M<sup>r</sup> Weeden, M<sup>r</sup> Mapletoft and M<sup>r</sup> Sterne & M<sup>r</sup> Quailles & M<sup>r</sup> Felton, we broke 10 Cherubims, we broake and pulled down 80: superstitious Pictures, & M<sup>r</sup> Weedon told me he could fetch a Statute Booke to shew, that Pictures were not to be pulled down; and I had him fetch and shew it, & they should stand; and he and Boldero told me, the Clergy had only to do in Ecclesiasticall matters, neither magistrate nor Parliament had anything to do, I told them, I perceived, they were of Cusens<sup>t</sup> judgement, & told them I would prove, the people had to do as well as the Clergy, & cited the Actes 1. 15. 16. 23. the 120 belivers had the election of an Apostle, in the rome of Judas—& I told them Josiah's Reforming Religion, with the other good Reforming Kings of Juda, proved it; & for the taking downe of Images, and told them, the Book of Homelys did prove it, w<sup>ch</sup> they so much honored, & aledged P. 12113, etc against the perill of Idolatry and the Queens Injunctions.<sup>2</sup> Others aledged Cherubims to be lawfull by Scripture, & that Salamon made them without any order from God. I answered, he received a Paterne from David & read to them 1 Chron :

1. *Cusins' Judgement*; this refers to John Cosin Bishop of Durham in 1660: he became Master of Peterhouse and Dean of Peterborough, but was apparently deprived of both these offices in 1643, and declared to be "guilty of superstitious innovations and scandalous words and not fit to be governor of the University nor Head of any Colledge, nor to hold any ecclesiastical property." Unlike Bishop Brownrigge of St. Catharine's he survived the period of disruption long enough to hold substantial preferment.

2. *Queen's Injunctions*. Elizabeth's "Injunctions" were issued in 1559. One of them was against Idolatry. The Rev. W. M. Noble tells me that they are mentioned in the Parish Register of King's Ripton, Hunts; and, inter alia, they enjoin that "seemly habits garments and square caps are to be worn."

28 to 18, 19. Weedon said, reading St. Paul's sermons was better preaching, than now we used, because it was not Scripture. I told him God saved by foolishness of preaching, not reading, etc.

At Queens colledge. Decemb: 26.

We beat down about 120 superstitious Pictures besides cherubims and Ingravings, where none of the Fellowes would put on their Hatts, all the time they were in the Chappell, and we digged up the Steps, for 3 howers & brake downe 10, or 12 Apostles & S<sup>ts</sup>. within the Hall.

At Katharine Hall 1643. Decemb: 28.

We pulled downe S<sup>t</sup>. George & the Dragon, Popish Katharine & S<sup>t</sup>. to w<sup>ch</sup> the Colledge was dedicated Dr. Brunbrick Bp<sup>r</sup> manifested more Reverence, due to the place called Church, than any other place & the Communion *Plate* not to be used for no other use in any church; & he said, it was an error, to break down John Baptist there, & these words, Orate pro animâ, qui fecit hanc Fenestram. Pray for the soule of him that made this windowe.

Benet Coledge, December 28. 1643.

D<sup>r</sup>. Love M<sup>r</sup>. Nothing in that Chapell to be amende 1 Sa. 19. The word Temple, he told me, was a comon name, given to publique places set apart for worship, both among the Heathens and Christians: and they told him, in Rochell, & in the Churches of France, being ther when Rechell was beseiged & he told, they used not the word Ecclesia, for a Church, but the other word Templum, for a place of worship. Witnes, Wil Dowsing.

At Benet Temple Decemb: 28. there was 1j superstitious Pictures, 14: Cherubims & 2 superstitious

1. Bishop Browrigg was Master of St. Catharines from 1635 to 1645. He became Bishop of Exeter in 1641, and was Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1643. But though a determined Calvinist he was deprived of his church preferments, and ultimately of the Mastership. He retired to Sonning in Berkshire, where amongst others he ordained the celebrated Caroline Divine, Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester.

Ingravings. one was to pray for the soul of John Canterbury and his wife.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Russell, Churchwarden, he lent 100 P<sup>d</sup> to the Parl<sup>ment</sup> and set to give a horse, and mainteyned him, at his Charg. & lent Col. Cromwell 100: pound to pay his souldiers & an inscription of a Mayd praying to the Sonn, & the Virgin Mary thus in Latin, Me tibi virgo pia Gentier comendo Maria. A Mayde was borne from me, w<sup>ch</sup> I comend to the oh, Mary.<sup>2</sup> Richard Billingford did comend this his daughter's Soule.

Jesus Coledg, Decemb: 28. Mr. Boyleston., fellow.

We digged up the steps there and brake down superstitious of S<sup>ts</sup>. and Angells 120 at least.

At Clare Hall Decemb: 1643, Mr. Gunning, fellow there. ordered steps to be made up. 3: cherubim, 12: Apostles & 6 of the Fathers in the windows & a crosse.

Trinity Hall, Decemb: 1643. Mr. Culiard, a Fellow, orate pio anima, on a gravestone.

King's Coledg Decemb: 26.

Steps to be taken and 1 thousand superstitious Pictures,<sup>3</sup> y<sup>e</sup> layder of Christ & theves to goe upon many crosses and Jesus write on them.

1. John Canterbury's wife was sister to the founder of St. Catharines', Dr. Woodlark, Provost of King's College. The older Members of the Society may possibly remember the old house of Mr. Cory the Grocer on the N. side of the Bull Hotel. This house was given by Mrs. Caunterbury to St. Catharines' in 1479. It had some good 15th Century woodwork in it and a settle of Caunterbury's time marked with his initials. The College unfortunately sold this valuable property soon after its acquisition.

2. The inscription on Richard Billingford's tomb should read, "Me tibi Virgo pia genetrix commendo Maria." Above this legend was a plate representing the Virgin and Child borne by angels, which Dowsing destroyed. The matrix of the uppermost plate is of irregular form, and some of the indentations appear of the shape of angels' wings. Dowsing's mistranslation is obvious, and there is no question of a "Mayd praying to the Sonn," or of a daughter of Billingfords resting there. The latter was Master of Corpus Christi 1328. Chancellor of Cambridge University in 1401, 1409 and 1413; incumbent of Doddington with the Chapelry of March, 1430, died 1432.

3. The Provost of Kings (Dr. Montague James), considers that Dowsing probably abstained from injuring the 1000 Pictures owing to instructions from head quarters, and that "Cromwell who had one of the Universities already against him was not willing to provoke ill-feeling in the other by an act which all Cambridge people would certainly have resented. It is not impossible also that during his undergraduate career he may have been impressed by the beauty of the glass and have felt a certain pietas towards the Chapel." The Provost continues, "our accounts show a payment of 6s. 8d. to Dowsing, but this was the fee he was entitled to demand for his visit of inspection. Another payment of 10/- made to the soldiers who were brawling in in the Chapel was pretty clearly an inducement to them to go away quietly."

Trinity Coledg. Decemb: 29. 1643.

M<sup>r</sup>. Turwhit Fellow, & M<sup>r</sup>. Peche a fellow, M<sup>r</sup>. Roads fellowe, we had 4: cherubims & steps levelled.

St<sup>t</sup>. John's Colledg. Decemb: 29 1643.

M<sup>r</sup>. Shorten<sup>1</sup> the President, M<sup>r</sup>. Turwhit & Peche fellowes. 44 with cujus anime propitietur Deus, and one with, orate pro animâ, & y<sup>e</sup> former dns, the laste.

Sidney Colledg. Dec: 30. 1643. We saw nothing there to be mended.

Madlin Coledg. Dec. 30: 1643. We brake down about 40 superstitious Pictures. Joseph and Mary stood to be espoused in the wyndowes.

Christ's Colledg. Jan. 2. 1643 We pulled downe divers Pictures & Angells, and the Steps D<sup>r</sup> Bainbridge have promised to take them down. Orate pro animabus, on the brasen eagle.<sup>2</sup>

Emanuel Colledg, there is nothing to be done.

At Peter's Parish, Decemb: 30. 1643. We brake downe 10 Popish Pictures, we broke off 3 Popish Incriptions, of Prayers to be made for there soules & burnt the eagles, digged up the Steps and they are to be levelled by Wednesday. Giles Parish. Dec. 30. 1643. We brake downe 12 superstitious Pictures, & tooke 2 Popish Incriptions, 4 Cherubims, & a holy water Fonte, at the Porch Door.

At litle Mary's Decemb: 29. 30. 1643. We brake downe 60: Superstitious Pictures, some Popes and Crucifixes, & God the father sitting in a chayer; & holding a glass in his hand. At Butell Parish Jan: 1643. We digged up the Steps and brake downe 12 Popish Incriptions and Pictures. Churchwardens M<sup>r</sup>. Morley & M<sup>r</sup>. Wilson.

1. *Mr. Shorten the President.* The Master of St. Johns considers this person to be Thomas Thornton, admitted President, 5 February, 164 3/4.

*Mr. Turwhit* should be Thomas Tyrwhit (or Thirwhitte), admitted Fellow, 16 April, 1622, afterwards Rector of Torington, Essex, died 10 May, 1666.

*Mr. Peche* admitted Eellow, 7 April, 1620 (Co. Rutland), was Samuel Peachie, admitted President, 25 January, 164 4/5, previously Senior Dean from 1 January, 164 3/4 to 25 January, 164 4/5; which covers the period of Dowsing's Visitation. Cooper in his Annals copies this entry incorrectly. There is apparently no explanation of its abrupt termination.

N.B. These notes are in a bad hand & neither good English or Latin.

*Edwards's Parish.* Jan: 1. 1643.] we diged up the steps & brake down 40 pictures and tooke of 10 Superstitious Pictures.

*Al Hallows* Jan: 1643. we brake down [ ]<sup>1</sup> divers superstitious Pictures and & 8 Cherubims M<sup>r</sup>. James Churchwarden.

*G<sup>t</sup> Maryes.*<sup>2</sup> Jan: 7 and Dccember 27. M<sup>r</sup>. Honeyward Churchw<sup>n</sup>.

*Trinity Parish.* Dec: 25. 1643. M<sup>r</sup>. Ewy. Churchwarden we brake down 80 Popish Pictures and one of Xt & God the Father above.

*Great Andrews & litle Andrews Pish.* 1603

*Michael Parish.* Dec: 26. 1643]. We digged up steps and brake down divers Pictures.

*Clement Parish,*<sup>3</sup> Dec: 24. 1643] and January 1]. we brake down 30: superstitious Pictures, divers of the Apostle, the Pope, Peter's kies

*Pulchers*<sup>4</sup> or round psa: Jan: 3. 1643]. we brake down 14 superstitious Pictures, a divers Idolatrous Incriptions, and one of God y<sup>e</sup>: Father & of Xt and of y<sup>e</sup> Apostle.

*Ditton.* Cambridgeshire January 3. 1543 We beat downe 2 crucifixes, & the 12 Apostles, & many other superstitious Pictures.

At *Little Swaffham,*<sup>5</sup> we brake down a great many Pictures superstitious, 20: Cherubims, & the Rayles we brake in peces and digged downe the steps.

*Burwell.* Jan: 2 1643], we brake downe a great many superstitious Pictures.

1. I take these hieroglyphics to be I. H. S. (Editor).

2. The Vicar of Great St. Mary's thinks that Dowsing found nothing left for him to do; and mentions that Sandars and Venables History of the Church shows that it suffered in 1643-4. and that "the chancel screen was defaced, the painted windows broken, the cross removed from the Steeple and Chancel, the prayer book torn to pieces by the soldiers in the presence of Cromwell himself, and many other acts of wanton sacrilege committed."

3. The Rev. E. G. Wood thinks the Papal Legate opened his proceedings generally at St. Clements, before adjoining to the Priory of Barnwell. Peter's Kies appears to refer some form of escutcheon.

4. Parish.

5. Mr. Allix the present Squire of Swaffham Prior has inserted in the Totthills Chapel of the Church of St. Cyriac a good piece of stained glass called the 'Cherub window': this is meant to replace the 20 cherubim mentioned above.

*Swaffham Bulbeck* in Cambridgeshire 1643]. 4 Crucifixes & Christ nayled to y<sup>m</sup> : and God the Father over one of them, & we brake downe a 100 superstitious Pictures, & 2 croses we took of the Steple, & 2 : on the Church and Cancell. The Churchwardens Chr : Michell, & Martin Apleyard, & James Lawrence have the tithes. We digged downe the Steps, 20 : Cherubims. John Grange, that dwelt at the Maner house this sumer, after he and othe malignants had bin drinking & lawhing at round heads, had his house burnt downe at 10 : a cloke in y<sup>e</sup> morning, witenes Robert Cuttell, and many others.

At Baberham in Cambridgeshire. Jan : 5. 1643. we brake down 3 : crucifixes & 60 superstitious Pictures, & brake in peces the Rayles.

Jan : 5. at Linton, we tooke up 8 : Incriptions, we brake downe 3 crucifixes & 80 superstitious : Pictures & brake the Rayles, and gave order to deface 2 Grave Stones, with pray for our soules.

At Horseheath Jan : 5. we brake downe 2 Crucifixes & 6 : Prophets. Pictures, Malachy, Daniell & Ezekiel & Sophany and 2 more, & 40 : sup<sup>tious</sup> Pictures.

Jan<sup>s</sup> at *Withersfield*, we brake down 3 : crucifixes & 80 superstitious pictures.

At *Chesterfield* Feb<sup>r</sup>. 6. we gave order to take downe 14 : crosses on y<sup>e</sup> steple & 2 on y<sup>e</sup> Porch, we brake downe 40 : superstitious Pictures, and gave order to take down 50 : more at least & to leuell the steps in the Chancell.

Brinckly, Feb<sup>r</sup>. 20. I tooke downe 2 superstitious Incriptions in bras. Orate pro animabus, & cujus anime proprietetur Deus, & pray for the Soules 2<sup>d</sup> : inscription : & I brake 10 : superstitious Pictures, one of Christopher carrying X<sup>t</sup> on his shoulders, & gave order for taking downe 2 more in the Chancell, & to leuell the Chancell.

*Maddenly* Mar : 6. 1664. There was 31 Pictures superstitious, & X<sup>t</sup> on y<sup>e</sup> crosse & the 2 Theves by him, & X<sup>t</sup> & the Virgin Mary in another window, & X<sup>t</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> steple window, order'd steps to be levelled, & 14 : Cherubims in wood to be taken down, as promised.

Hardwicke. Mar: 6. There was 10: Superstitious Pictures, & a crosse in that Church, w<sup>ch</sup> we ordered to be taken downe, & the steps to be levelled. delivered out 3<sup>s</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>.

*Toft*<sup>1</sup> March 6-27: superstitious Pictures in glasse, and 10: other in stone, 3 brass Inscriptions, Pray for the Soules & a cross to be taken of the Steple. 6<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>. & ther was divers, orate pro animabus in y<sup>e</sup> windows & on a Bell, ora pro anima. s<sup>ta</sup> Catharina.

*Kingston*<sup>2</sup> Mar: 7 we brake downe a crucifix, & an ora pro animabus, & gave order to levell the steps in y<sup>e</sup> Chancell and to take downe 18: Cherubims in stone & wood & the forme of a crosse of stone, in the Chancell.

*Caldecot*. Mar: 7-20: superstitious Pictures, & a Crucifix, & a Picture of X<sup>t</sup>

Bourne: we did downe 2 Angells, tooke a superstitious Inscription in brass & one of the Virgin Mary, & divers other popish Pictures, and gave order to take downe 2: crosses in the Steple & on the Chancell.

Eltesley March 7. A popish Image X<sup>t</sup> carried by X<sup>t</sup>pher, & 4 other Pictures.

*Uper Papworth*. Mar. 8: The 4: Evgangelists in the Chancell, painted on the wall. Matthew Mark etc., In the Church 2: Angells painted on the walls, & Abraham offering up Isaacke Left a warrant with Robert Harrison etc.

*Huntintonshire*.]<sup>3</sup> Croxton March 8. X Crucifix we broke and the Rayles & brake 20: superstitious Pictures, one Crucifix, & 2: crosses to be taken downe, one in the steple & another in the highway, & over the Bell. Sit munus Dni.

*Grandesden parish* March 9. The Steps and 48 Cherubims, we gave order, to take downe, 2 Angells, & 11 superstitious Pictures brake downe.

1. There are fragments of an exquisite alabaster reredos in the chancel which were discovered at the restoration of the Church; it is probable however that this was destroyed not by Dowsing, but at the same time as the mutilation of the retables at Whittlesford, viz. in 1541.

2. There is a tradition in this parish that some portions of mutilated figures are concealed under the chancel floor.

3. So written, but really Cambridgeshire.

*Stow* March 9. We brake downe 12 : Cherubims and the Steps to be levelled, & a crosse to be taken downe by Aprill :

Mar : 9 Nether or Little Papworth. 2 Angells.

*Cumberton* March 9. We brake downe a crucifix, & 69 : superstitious Pictures we brake down and gave order to take downe 6 : Cherubims, & y<sup>e</sup> steps to be taken downe.

*Shelford Magna* 12. March. The Steps to be levelled by Jesus Coledge, a crucifix in Chancell, and 34 superstitious Pictures there, & 58 Pictures and a 2<sup>d</sup> Crucifix : & 12 Cherubims to be taken downe, 2 : Superstitious Inscriptions.

*Little Shelford*<sup>1</sup> March 12, 3 : superstitious inscriptions, & steps to be levelled by the Minister, 2 : crosses, one on the Steple, a Crucifix 30 Pictures.

*Stapleford* Mar : 12 : 3 Popish Inscriptions, 20 : Pictures and 2 crosses w<sup>ch</sup> the Churchwarden caused to be taken downe.

*Hauxton* March 13]. A crucifix, and one Inscription of brasse, and steps to be levelled, 3 Popish Pictures.

*Harston*. We brake down 12 Superstitious Pictures, and tooke up a brasse Inscription, and required Richard Ball, to levell the steps in the Chancell, being P S of the parish, and the churchwardens to take downe a Crosse of the Steple.

*Newton* Mar : 13 : we brake downe 21 superstitious Pictures, & a Crucifix & gave order to Robert Swan to levell the steps being Ps on there.

*Triplow*. Mar 13. We brake about 100 *Cherubims* and Superstitious Pictures, & gave order to take downe 18 : Cherubims, & a crosse of y<sup>e</sup> steple and to levell the steps.

*Foulmyre*. Marc 13/ 60 : Superstitious Pictures, & 2 crosses to be taken downe & the 12 : Patriarchs, & 3 : Cherubims and the steps to be levelled by John Cruden pson and minister.

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1. The subjects of these illustrations are possibly to be referred to an earlier period of destruction, 1541-60.

*Foxton* Mar 13: we brake 60 popish Superstitious Pictures, & gave order to brake downe & take downe 2: crosses & M<sup>r</sup> John Wildbore pson, to levell the chancell there was 2: Pictures.

*Shepshed.* Mar: 13. We brake downe 16: superstitious Pictures and a crucifix, & gave order to take a crosse.

*Melbourn* Mar: 14 60: Superstitious Pictures, one of Christ, & cross on y<sup>e</sup> steeple & steps to be taken by W<sup>m</sup> Browne.

*Meldreth,* Mar: 14. 62 Pictures & a Crosse on the Steple, & 2: Pictures of Christ.

*Whaddon* Mar: 14. 6: Superstitious Pictures in the Chancell, & 14 in y<sup>e</sup> Church. 2 superstitious Incriptions in brasse, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus & a Crosse on the Steple, w<sup>ch</sup> Cuntstable & Churchwardens promised to take downe.

*Basingbourne* Mar: 14. 8 Superstitious Pictures in the Chancell, 40 in the Church, one brasse Incription, Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus, & a crosse, we promised to take downe, & to take downe the Steple.

*Litlington,* we brake downe 6: superstitious Piciures, & gave orders to take a crosse on the Steple.

*Shengey cume Wend<sup>e</sup>* Mar: 16. A crosse in the chancell and y<sup>e</sup> steps to be levelled.

*Abington.* Mar: 15. we brake downe 16: superstitious Pictures, & gave order to take downe crosses of the Steple, & to levell the Steps.

*Steeple Morden* Mar: 15]. 9: Superstitious Pictures we brake downe and 30 superstitious Incriptions of Brasse, & at Shingey a Chapell of M<sup>r</sup> John Russelle there was a Crucifix, & 3 of the Marys -12 Pictures more.

*Tadlow<sup>1</sup>* come Printofts Mar: 15. 4: Superstitious Pictures and a Crosse on the Church.

*Gilden Morden.* Mar: A Crosse to be taken downe and the steps levelled.

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1. Pincot is still the name of a section of the parish near East Hatley. Dr. Stevens says he has found it called an "endship." In Pincot the moat which enclosed a house still exists, and the bricks of the walls have been dug up.

The illustration gives what Dowsing is supposed to have left of a certain window.

*East Hatley* Mar: 15] 2: Popish Inscriptions quorum animabus propitiatur Deus etc., & 2<sup>nd</sup> orate pro animâ, & cujus animâ etc., A crosse on y<sup>e</sup> Church & 2 Angells to be taken downe.

*Hungerley Hatley* or St<sup>t</sup> George Hatley Mar: 15; we brake downe 10 Superstitious Pictures & a Picture of X<sup>t</sup> and the Steps to be levelled, by John Shelton Minister, & ther was written over a coate of armes, Will: St<sup>t</sup> George gave a Hide of land in Haslingfield, with his daughter to be nun in Clerkenwell, in the tyme of King Henry 2<sup>nd</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> we brunt.

*Gamlingay.* Mar: 16, 3: Superstitious Pictures & crosse, to be taken downe, w<sup>ch</sup> the churchwardens promised to doe.

*Crawden cum: Clopton* Mar: 16: 2: Crucifixes & seven superstitious Pictures & a Crucifix & 2 superstitious Inscriptions, one, Pray for the soul of etc., 2 Pictures, the Holy Ghost in brasse, one of the Virgin Mary.

*Orwell come Malton* Mar: 16] we brake downe 16: Pictures in Church gave order to take downe 4 more, we could not come at, & a crosse to be taken off the Steple, within 3: weekes & 28 Pictures in the Chancel.

*Barton com* / All the superstitious were taken downe with the glasse, hide up, by the churchwardens, & the Steps digge up, but not levelled.

*Sawston March* 19]. The superstitious inscriptions orate pro animabus and cujus animæ propitiatur Deus, and Pray for the soules & a Crucifix in the Chancell & some 16 superstitious Pictures etc.,

*Wiltstord* Mar: 19]. A crosse on the Chancell & 3 superstitious Pictures, and a Popish Inscription Pray for the soule, & the same in Glasse with a crosse over it.

*Duxford*<sup>s</sup> Mar: 20 /. 2 crosses to be taken downe, one of the Steple, & another of the Chancel w<sup>ch</sup> was promised to be done.

*Pampsford* Mar: 19]. We gave order to levell the steps to Theof Tuttell, & y<sup>e</sup> crosses to be taken of the

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1. Duxford St. Peters was a living in the gift of Corpus Christi College for some time after the Reformation. Clare bought it in 1884, and amalgamated it with St. John's.

Steple, & 2 : crosses of the side of the steple, and the windowes to be done up. 116 superstitious Pictures we brake downe, & one on the Church.

*Hinxton* : we brake downe 23 superstitious Pictures, & gave orders to take downe a crosse of the Steple, & the Lady Hinde to levell the steps.

*Ickleton* Mar: 19] we brake downe the Crucifixes & 60 superstitious Pictures & brake 2 crosses of the Steple, & one of the Church. and the widow Rolfe to levell the steps in the Chancel.

*Duxford* St<sup>t</sup> Johns Mar: 20. 1643: 2: superstitious Incriptions, Pray for the soules & cujus animæ : & 2 crosses to be taken downe, one of the Steple & the Chancell levelled by Matthew Reyner, Tenant to Dr. Love of Benet Coledge, & 50 : Pictures we brake downe, one of Christ.

*Abington Magna*. Mar: 20. we brake 40: superstitious Pictures, 2 : crucifixes, & a crosse on the steple to be downe, and the Steps levelled by M<sup>r</sup> Mikel Walton etc.

*Abington Parva* Mar: 20. for not taking divers superstitious Pictures, & an Inscription on the windowes & a cross of the Steple.

*Hildersham*, A cross on the steple to be levelled, & a crosse on the Church, w<sup>ch</sup> the Churchwardens promised to take downe and brake downe superstitious Pictures.

*Bartlow* Mar: 20. we brake downe a crucifix and a holy Lambe, & about 10 : superstitious Pictures, & gave order to take downe 3 : crosses in stone and to levell the steps.

*Castle Camps* Mar: 21. we brake downe: superstitious Pictures in the Church & 7 in the Chancell & the steps to be levelled, & a crosse to be taken downe of the Church In . . . the Towne dwell in the Castle S<sup>r</sup> James Reynolds.

*Shudy or City Campes* Mar: 21. we brake downe 7 : Superstitious Pictures.

*West Wickham*. we brake downe eight Superstitious Pictures in the Church & a Crucifix, & the Virgin Mary, with X<sup>t</sup> in her Armes, & 6 in the Chancell, & to take downe a Crosse in the Church.

*Wrattling* Mar: 21.] we brake downe six superstitious Pictures, & a Crucifix, & gave order to leuell the steps, & take downe a crosse of the Church.

*Balsham.* Mar: 21 / we brake divers superstitious Pictures, one crucifix, & gave order to take downe a crosse, on the Church, & to take down another on the Steple, & to leuell y<sup>e</sup> Chancell, within a Month.

*Weston Colwell.* Mar: 22/3: Superstitious Pictures *cujus animæ propitiatur Deus*, & one, Pray for the Soule & the 12: Apostles, & Superstitious Pictures & a crosse on the Porch, & steps to be levelled in the Chancell.

*Carlton come Willingham* Mar: 22. A crosse on the Steple promised to be taken downe, & we brake divers Superstitious Pictures

*Burrow Grene* Mar: 22. we brake downe 64: superstitious, one Crucifix, & Joseph & Mary stood together in the glasse, as they were espoused, & a Cross on the Steple w<sup>ch</sup> we gave order to the Churchwardens to take downe.

*Westly* Mar: 22: 22: We brake downe 8: Superstitious Pictures, & gave order to take downe a crosse at the Porche, & gave order for the Minist<sup>r</sup> to leuell the Steps. Minist: Gregory.

*Dullingham.* Mar: 22. we brake downe 30: superstitious Pictures, 2: of them Crucifixes, & gave order to brake downe a cross of the Church, & to leuell the Steps.

*Stelchworth,* we brake divers superstitious Pictures, & gave order take . . . . .

*Wood Ditton,* we brake downe 30 Superstitious Pictures, & a Crucifix, & the Virgin Mary. Written; oh Mother of God, have mercy upon us.

*Cartling* (Kirtling). 3 superstitious & 14: Angells in the Chancell, on y<sup>e</sup> Roofe, w<sup>ch</sup> the L<sup>d</sup>. Norths' man promised to take of, & the windowes broken downe, were new made.

*Ashley* Mar: 23 / only a crosse, on the top of the Church.

*Cheveley* Mar: 23/ There were five superstitious Pictures, one of X<sup>t</sup> many more were taken downe afore,

there were two stoning crosses, w<sup>ch</sup> we gave order to take downe.

*Shepden cum Badlingham.* 2 Superstitious Pictures, orate pro animabus, & divers other superstitious on the windows.

*Snaylewell.* A crosse on the Steple, & steps to be levelled, & 6 superstitious Pictures, & crosse, & divers brasse Inscriptions, 9 : in all etc.,

*Teversham.*<sup>1</sup> Mar : 26 : we brake 2 : Crucifixes in the Chancell, & there was Jesus written in great Capitall Letters or six Aiches in the Church and in 12 : places in the Chancell, Steps there y<sup>e</sup> pavement digged up : the 6 : Jesus in the Church, I did out, & 6 in y<sup>e</sup> Chancell, other six I could not reach, but gave order to doe them out. There was one side of y<sup>e</sup> Alter written Phil : 2, 10 & on y<sup>e</sup> other side Psal : 95. Come let us worship & kneele etc., & 4 Suns painted, & within the first written, God the father, & in the 2<sup>d</sup> the Sonu, & in the 3<sup>d</sup> the Holy Ghost, & in the 4 : 3 persons & one God.

*Stow come Quie.* March 26. There was superstitious Inscription of brasse, orate pro animabus & Picture Deus, & 8 : Superstitious Pictures of wood, & the steps to be levelyed.

*Wilbraham parva.* Mar : 26 / 2 : Crucifixes, & I brake downe 4 : Superstitious Pictures & gave order to take down 4 : more.

*Wilbraham Magna.* Mar : 26. / 13 superstitious Pictures & a crosse to be taken of the Steple, & the Steps to be levelled, w<sup>ch</sup> were promised to be done /. Finis.

J. G. CHESHIRE.

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1. At Teversham the Rev. C. B. Drake had the 12 words "Jesus" repainted in the Chancel at the time of the restoration of the Church.

## NOTES ON GRAVELEY CHURCH

Graveley is a village in Cambridgeshire which is so closely connected with Huntingdonshire that there is no main thoroughfare out of it except over Huntingdonshire roads. It is situated archæologically between two Roman Ways; on the East there is Ermine Street commonly called The Old North Road, about two miles off 'as the crow flies'; and on the West there is the old Roman Way, now a bridle path, which leads from Sandy to Godmanchester by Toseland wood and bounds the parish for some distance along the Glebe Farm.

As regards the word 'Graveley,' the Reverend Dr. Skeat in his "Place-names of Cambridgeshire," says that Graveley was spelt Gravelei in Domesday Book, and Gravele in 1284; the Anglo-Saxon spelling is *Græflea*; and in the Ramsey Chartulary it is *Greflea* and *Græflea*;—compounded of *Græf*, a trench, (modern English *Grave*) and *leah*, a lea or field. The sense of the word is "field with a trench"; hence the word Graveley is probably derived from the meadow which is now called "The Rectory Close;" for this meadow has a moat, part of which is still in use, and part of which (now almost filled up) runs at right angles to the same right across the meadow; this meadow, with its moat, its low mound, and uneven surface is itself archæologically probably interesting; in digging a post hole in 1906 for a new fence round the moat two worked stones of considerable size were found, 18 inches under the ground, well and truly laid side by side; what else is there under the surface?

The field adjoining is called *Church Leys*. This brings us to the Church itself, which (as I was informed by the late Professor Maitland) was once connected with Ramsey Abbey,<sup>1</sup> and is dedicated to St. Botolph, a Saint and hermit Abbot, *circa* A.D. 655, whose work in East Anglia so abounded that about 60 Churches are dedicated in his honour. Very little is known about him; but besides Churches, Boston, or Botolph's Town, in Lincolnshire, takes its name from him, and the greater Boston across

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1. Presented to the Abbey by Livith or Linith a widow, who gave also Dillington, Staughton and Yelling.—Editor.

the Atlantic thus becomes the step-daughter of the same Saint.

The present Church stands in a Churchyard which does not seem to have been enlarged since it became God's Acre in those far off days; whether the curious tongue of land upon which the Church stands is the accumulated consecrated dust of 1300 years of Graveley Christians, or not, it is impossible to say; but it is impossible to enlarge the Churchyard on the same level except on the West, owing to the churchyard hedge on the North, East, and South being upon a much higher level than the surrounding land, and varying from about 3 feet to 6 feet sheer height above it. Possibly the lie of the land is due to denudation.

The existing Church seems to be the third stone and red brick edifice built upon the ground; certain stones are of Norman workmanship and others of Early English; and the present Church, which has undergone two overhauls in the later middle of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries respectively, is a well-proportioned though not now highly ornamented building.

In the middle of the Eighteenth Century the Chancel was pulled down and rebuilt in red brick; much of the stone and one well-moulded oak beam were used in building the Rectory Stables, and some Church stones still lie about the Rectory premises. It is proposed at a repair of the Tower, now in contemplation, to put back four carved corbels to Church use;<sup>1</sup> these are probably Chancel stones. All this "restoration" was carried out, I believe, by the Reverend Henry Trotter, B.D., whose monument is in the Chancel, with the following inscription:—

"Near this place lies interred the body of the  
 "Reverend Henry Trotter, B.D., Rector of this parish  
 "43 years, descended from the ancient family of  
 "Trotters of Skelton Castle in Yorkshire. By his  
 "Will he gave an Estate of 40℥ p<sup>r</sup> ann. in this parish  
 "(called Kingsleys) for augmenting the Rectory. To  
 "the Rector and his successors and the use of the  
 "neighbouring clergy he gave his Library of books

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1. This has been done since going to press.—O.P.F.

“of near 1400 Volumes and £50 to build a room  
“wherein to keep them.” (This library is still at  
the Rectory.—O.P.F.).

“He also endowed a School in this Parish; and left  
“for that and other charitable uses an estate in lands  
“and houses in this parish to the value of £21 per  
“annum. He rebuilt and beautified this chancel;  
“repaired and ornamented this Church with new  
“Pews, Pavement, Cieling, and West Window. To  
“the three Charitable Societies of the Corporation for  
“the Propagation of the Gospel, that for Promoting  
“Christian Knowledge, and that of the Sons of the  
“Clergy he gave £600 in equal shares.”

“Pious, learned, amiable, and humane, he engaged  
“the Love of all who knew him, and died lamented on  
“the 2nd June, 1766; aged 76.”

Another monument to Trotter's wife bears the in-  
scription:—

“To the memory of  
“Katherine, wife of Henry Trotter, Rector of this  
“Parish and of their children, Katherine, John, Mary  
“and Elizabeth, who died in their infancy. She was  
“the daughter of James Dixon, citizen of York, by  
“Mary, his wife, daughter of Francis Tancred, Esquire,  
“by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Thomas Wentworth  
“of South Emsall in the County of York, Esquire.

She died February 16th, 1729.

Aged 29 years.

An Inscription on a plain slab monument let into the  
south wall of the Chancel, outside the Church, reads as  
follows:—

“Underneath is deposited the body of Mary, second  
“daughter of Major Charles Warren of the 55th  
“Regiment of Foot. She was born at Bellary in the  
“East Indies on the 18th day of May, 1835. In  
“December, 1837, leaving Secunderabad, she jour-  
“neyed with her parents to Bombay, and from thence  
“by sea to Suez and having crossed the desert on a  
“camel and passed through Egypt arrived safely in  
“England by way of Malta and France. Nevertheless

“it pleased the Almighty that she should be early removed from this world.

“She died after a short illness at the Rectory of Graveley on the 19th day of August, 1838. Aged 3 years and 3 months.”

The Church, as Trotter left it, is figured in the Parish Enclosure Award, A.D. 1802, but I have not been able to search for other figures of it as yet. In this small picture, (for what it is worth) the Church is a mean building, with a squat tower extending only to the height of the gable of the Nave roof; and the gable of the Chancel is much lower than that of the Nave.

About the year 1870 the Church was again under restoring hands; the roofs of the Nave and Chancel are both new, and the brick walls of the Chancel were raised considerably; a new, and rather too large, Chancel Arch was built; and the Eastern half of the South wall was rebuilt; the floor of the Chancel, and East and West Windows are also new; new oak seats and Altar rails were put into the Chancel.

It is reported that some handsome old dog rails were discarded and bought by a neighbouring clergyman and put into his Church, but I have not been able to verify the report; on the other hand, the son of the then contractor writes to me recently:—

“The best of the old oak being the property of the contractor would be carted to our works where at that time would be tons stored from various Churches in the neighbourhood; and having no special value then was used for firewood, fencing, and other rough purposes; some 20 years later I had the soundest portions selected and made up into furniture, coffers, panelling, etc., but what became of these particular rails I cannot remember; probably they were too far gone to be of use, and I am confident they will never be traced intact, but some of the turned oak balusters might perhaps be procured if wanted.”

The flat ceiling of the Nave, put in by Trotter, was taken away; above it was found much wall painting on the East Wall of the Nave; what this was is not known, but probably the plaster had rotted with age and damp,

and was taken off, rather than restored; a fragment of colouring remains on what appears to be the decorated canopy, tastefully carved, of a niche in the South-east wall of the Nave.

The North wall of the present Church requires a special notice; it is formed of the Arcade filled in with the masonry of the North Aisle which was pulled down and rebuilt into the archway spaces, the windows being central with three of the arches; and the North doorway (now not used and filled with masonry) occupying the fourth arch. I cannot say when this was carried out. Buttresses were built against the pillars which have a slight list outwards; these pillars are octagonal in form and have no capitals; the arches are well moulded, and are probably of early Decorated work. The West wall of the North Aisle still remains out-of-doors as an ivy-covered ruin and forms one of the buttresses which help to support the Tower; it shows that there was a lean-to roof, which was not very lofty.

The Tower on the West is of handsome proportions; it is built of pebbles with stone quoins; it is supported by two fine buttresses on the West, which are shortly to be underpinned; the walls of the tower are thick, though the west wall is much shaken, and requires repair.<sup>1</sup> They support ringing chamber and bell chamber floors; and the beams of the bell frame.

There is a ring of 4 Bells, all cast in the year 1624; they are the most valuable possession of the Church, are very sweet toned and in good preservation; they are supported on oak bell frames, which are now so rotten that they are shortly to be renewed. The Bells bear the following inscriptions:—

Treble: God in His Mercy heareth us all

2nd.: When upon that we do call,

3rd.: O Praise the Lord therefore I say

Tenor: I sound unto the living when the soul doth part way.

O. P. FISHER.

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1. These repairs have been carried out.—O.P.F.

# INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

(continued from page 56.)

## STEEPLE GIDDING (S. ANDREW)—continued.

RECTORS.		PATRONS.	
1739	John Maud, M.A.	John Coton of Steeple Gidding	A d. 1763
1763	Henry Lovell Noble	Tho. Bowdler & Eliz. Stuart his wife, Jane Hart, wid., Frances Cotton, spinster, the Rt. Hon. Basil, Earl of Denbigh & Mary Countess of Denbigh, his wife	A cess. 1764
1764	James Liptrot, M.A.	Tho. Bowdler & Frances Coton, heirs of the late Sir Rob. Cotton, Bart.	A cess. 1772
1772	Thomas Harris, B.A.	John Heathcote of N. Luffenham	A d. 1789
1789	Joseph Sympson	John Heathcote	A d. 1807
1807	Joseph Procter, D.D.	" "	A r. 1835
1835	George Heathcote, M.A.	" "	A r. 1859
1859	Henry George Molyneux, M.A.	" "	d. 1879
1880	William Smith Davis, M.A.		r. 1891
1892	James Murray Dixon, M.A.	J. M. Heathcote, Esq.	d. 1898
1898	Arthur Sumner Walpole, M.A.	" "	r. 1904
1905	Jonas Pilling, M.A.	" "	ex. 1905
1905	James Sowter, M.A.	" "	cess. 1908
1908	William Brereton	" "	

## GLATTON (S. NICHOLAS).

RECTORS.		PATRONS.	
1218	Roger de Heil <sup>1</sup>	Missenden Abbey	A r. 1237
1237	Roger de Risele <sup>2</sup>	" "	A
	John de Maydestan		d. 1274
1274	Walter de la Mare	Missenden Abbey	A
1276	John de la Mare	Dom. Robert, Archdeacon	A
1293	Robert de Swylington, deacon	Missenden Abbey	A d. 1298
1298	Walter de Agmundesham	" "	A
	Hugo de Walmeford <sup>3</sup>		d. 1317
1317	Jacobus de la Haya de Spalington <sup>4</sup>	John Bush, Canon Minevii	A ex. 1321
1321	John de Osevill	Missenden Abbey	A d. 1321
1321	Hugo de Camera, <sup>5</sup> Dr. of Laws	Bishop of Lincoln	A
	John Ernes		r. 1331

1. Roger de Heil, name also given as Robert; also Archdeacon of Huntingdon.
2. Third year of Bishop Grosstête, either 1237 or 1238.
3. Hugo de Walmeford was Rector 1305 (Papal Register).
4. On 26th October, 1317, the King nominated John Walwayn but he does not seem to have been instituted.
5. Was still Rector in 1326 when he was made Prebend of Empingham.

	RECTORS.	PATRONS.		
1331	John Colman	Missenden Abbey	A	r. 1333
1333	John de Martun <sup>1</sup>		A	
	William de Scother <sup>2</sup>			
	Henry de Rusteshale			ex. 1354
1354	Richard de Wynewick		A	ex. 1356
1356	Adam de Hilton <sup>3</sup>		A	
1366	Roger de Sutton, D.C.L.		G	ex. 1376
1376	William Ryssyng		A	
	Richard de Depedale			ex. 1380
1380	John Wright de Tymworth		A	d. 1392
1392	William Stucley (called Morwick)	(—) Stuckley and others	A	ex. 1392
1392	Richard Warrewyck		A	r. 1397
1397	William Stucley, I.L.B.	Lord Rob. de Ferars	A	ex. 1401
1401	Richard Colle	John Byoone, John de Stivecle and John Mulsho	A	r. 1402
1402	John de Glatton	John Mulsho and others	A	
	John Burgale			r. 1408
1408	Richard Brayton (or Blayton <sup>4</sup> )	John Styvecle and Robert Ra (?)	A	
	Thomas Twyer, S.T.P <sup>5</sup>			
1459	John Couper or Croxford	Tho. Browne and Wm. Humphreville by permission of Missenden Abbey	A	d. 1490
1490	John Chaunterell	Missenden Abbey	A	r. 1492
1492	Walter Coton	" "	A	
	(William Spenser <sup>6</sup> )			
1510	Robert Johnson	Rob. son of William Spenser	A	d. 1529
1529	Antony Barkar	Missenden Abbey	A	r. 1537
1537	William Herdson <sup>6</sup>	Wm. and Ambrose Baker and others of Missenden	A	d. 1554
1554	John Milner		F	d. 1557
1557	Thomas Holme	Kenelme Watson	A	cess. 1558
1558	Hugo Jones <sup>7</sup>	" "	A	
1563	Gregorius Garth		F	r. 1565
1565	Richard Raynes		F	d. 1577
1578	Alexander Whutton	Kenelme Watson	F	d. 1614
1614	John Reynolds <sup>8</sup>	Rob. Castell, arm :	C	
1625	Robert Castell, M.A.	John Castell	C	d. 1658
	Samuel Cholmeley			d. 166(1?)
1661	William Sherrard, M.A.	The King by lapse	A	d. 1690
1691	John Sturges, M.A.	John Sherard	A	d. 1726
1726	Samuel Addenbrooke, M.A.		A	r. 1735
1735	Nicholas Addenbrooke, M.A.	Samuel Addenbrooke	A	d. 1778
1778	John Hopkinson, M.A.	John Hopkinson, himself	A	d. 1834
1834	George Wingfield, M.A. <sup>9</sup>	John Muxloe Wingfield of Market Overton, Rutland	A	r. 1836
1836	George Wingfield, M.A.	George Wingfield	A	d. 1876
1877	Francis Jickling, M.A.	J. H. L. Wingfield, Esq.		r. 1895
1895	John Thomas Lee, B.A.	John M. Wingfield, Esq.		

1. Name also given as Martin, Martham and Wooton.

2. Mentioned in Papal Register circa 1351.

3. Still Rector in 1360 (Papal Register).

4. Still Rector 25th January, 1415-16. (Pardon Rolls).

5. Thomas Twyer was Rector in 1437. (Bishop's Memoranda).

6. Spelt also Hereson.

7. Signs the Will of Mich. Hands, February 14th, 1558-9. (Hunts. Arch., XII, 50).

8. Signs Transcripts, 1624-5.

9. George Wingfield, instituted in 1834, is the same man as the George Wingfield instituted in 1836.

GODMANCHESTER (S. MARY THE VIRGIN).

VICARS.		PATRONS.			
1209(?)	Robert	Prior and Con. of Merton			
1242	Richard de Arundel	Ab. and Mon. of Merton	A	r. 1248	
1248	Robert de Hagel	Prior and Mon. of Merton	A		
	Richard			r. 1261	
1261	Reyner	Prior and Mon. of Merton	A	d. 1290	
1290	John Heare <sup>1</sup>	" "	A	r. 1296	
1296	Roger de Drayton	King as guardian of the House of Merton	A	d. 1300	
1300	Geffery de Wodeweston	Prior and Mon. of Merton	A	d. 1308	
1308	Richard de Codrington	" " "	A		
	Robert de Hallyng			r. 1344	
1344	Hugo Franckleyn	Prior and Mon. of Merton	A	r. 1345	
1345	Thomas de Dyngele	" " "	A	d. 1348	
1348	William Pellere of Croydon	" " "	A	ex. 1349	
1349	John de Kent		A		
	Alan Ruddam				
1355	John Bateman		A		
	Robert de Swynfen			r. 1361	
1361	Thomas Cook		A	ex. 1363	
1363	Henry atte Wode <sup>2</sup>		A		
	John son of Allen de Wadyngham		A	r. 1372	
1372	Walter Ameny	Pr. and Mon. of Ch. of S. Mary of Winchester			
1377	John Wayte		A	r. 1377	
1377	William de Hyndeleghe		A	r. 1383	
1383	William Red		A		
	John Browne (or Brunne)			r. 1391	
1391	John Stathern		A	r. 1400	
1400	William Essex	Rob. Norman, Prior of the Mon. of Merton	A	ex. 1405	
1405	Henry Hancock	" "	A	d. 1412	
1412	William Ade <sup>3</sup>	Prior and Mon. of Merton	A		
1453	William Darsett	" " "	A	r. 1454	
1454	William Cornyshe	" " "	A	r. 1456	
1456	John Grene <sup>4</sup>	" " "	A	r. 1459	
1459	Thomas Boteler	" " "	A	d. 1470	
1470	William Stevens	" " "	A	r. 1481	
1481	John Elys	" " "	A	r. 1482	
1482	Richard Whytford	" " "	A	d. 1492	
1492	Robert Aghton	" " "	A	d. 1514	
1514	Reginald Levyns, S.T.B.	" " "	A	d. 1514	
1514	Robert Bekonsaw, S.T.P.	" " "	A	r. 1517	
1517	Christopher Plumer	" " "	A	r. 1526	
1526	Thomas Byrde	" " "	A	r. 1534	
1534	Rychard Byllington	" " "	A	d. 1539	
1539	Christopher Rook or Robie	Rob. Rook of Calverton John Rook of Stony Stratford	A		
1549	William Samuel		F		

1. 1290, Vicar's name given as Johannes dictus Heare.

2. Still Vicar 1367.

3. William Ade still Vicar in 1430. (Court Rolls).

4. John Grene was appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1449. He was probably a native of Godmanchester, where he inherited property from his mother.

100 INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

	VICARS.	PATRONS.	
1554	John White Robert Durant <sup>1</sup> William Samuel	Bishop of Lincoln, by lapse	A
1579	Ambrose Darrington, M.A.		F d. 1579
1587	Laurence Barnewell, S.T.B.	Queen Elizabeth, by lapse	F
1599	John Wybarne, B.D.	Dean and Chapter of West- minster	F 1634 F dep. <sup>2</sup> 1644
1636	Daniel Gardiner		A d. 1691
1661	John Badcock, S.T.B. <sup>3</sup>	Dean and Chapter of West- minster	A d. 1729 A d. 1759
1691	James Heywood, M.A.	" "	A d. 1797
1729	Charles Potter, M.A.	" "	A
1759	William Williams	" "	A
1782	Matthew Salmon		d. 1797
1797	Joseph Watson, LL.B.	Dean and Chapter of West- minster	A d. 1806 A d. 1823 A r. 1829 A d. 1855
1806	James Chartres, M.A.	" "	A d. 1856
1824	William Tournay, D.D.	" "	A d. 1867
1829	Charles Gray, M.A.	" "	r. 1868
1855	Nathaniel Peter Edward Lathbury, B.A.	" "	d. 1874
1856	Peter John Williams, M.A.	" "	d. 1899
1867	Robert Rolleston, B.A.	" "	
1868	Francis Thomas Mac- dougall, D.C.L. <sup>4</sup>	" "	
1874	Henry Hart Chamberlain, M.A.	" "	
1899	Arthur Sloman, M.A.	" "	

CHANTRY OF THE BLESSED MARY OF GODMANCHESTER.

	CHAPLAINS.	PATRON.	
	William Swafeld <sup>5</sup>		
1307(?)	Roger de Strateshill, <sup>5</sup> cap	Bishop of Lincoln	A d. 1321
1321	William de Halton		
1431	John Copegraye <sup>6</sup>		
1483	John Oxon <sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup>		
1499	Thomas Osse or Esse <sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup>		

GRAFHAM (ALL SAINTS).

	RECTORS.	PATRONS.	
1222	Richard Russell Walter son of Vitale	Vitalis de Grafham <sup>8</sup>	A r. 1242

1. Robert Durant mentioned as Vicar in Hatfield's History of Huntingdon in 1558.

2. From 1644 the Living was served by occasional ministers till 1651.

3. Presented in 1651 by Parliament. Re-presented, 1661.

4. Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, 1855-68.

5. In the eighth year of the Pontificate of John, 1307, Roger de Strateshill, cap, wishes to found a Chantry in Godmanchester Church, but, according to the Bishop of Lincoln's memoranda, there was already a Chantry of the Blessed Mary in Godmanchester of which William de Swafeld, cap, was priest in the year 1297.

6. Hatfield's History of Huntingdon gives A.D. 1306, Dns William, cap, and Dns Lawrence, cap.; 1431, John Copegraye, chapelyn of Gunnecester; 1471 Dns Robertus Dobyng appointed chaplain of Corpus Christi Guild; 1483 Dns John Oxen, Capell; 1490 Johanes Ozwell, clk. appointed chaplain of Corpus Christi Guild; 1499 Dns Thomas Osse appointed chaplain to the Chantry.

7. Godmanchester Court Rolls.

8. Vitalis de Grafham had obtained seisin of the advowson of the Church against Elyas de Amundvillie, Hubert de Braunford, Wm. de Maupas, the Prioress of Huntingdon, Steven son of Simon and Laurente son of Cuthbert.

RECTORS.		PATRONS.	
1242	John de Chelebteruton, subd. Walter de Huntigfeld	Vitale de Grafham	A
1272	John de Meudon	John Engayne, Knight, Guardian of the heir and lands of the late Rob de Grafham	A d. 1272
1316	John de Stowe William de Grafham	John Engayne and Elena his wife <sup>1</sup>	A 1316
1318	Hugo de Tracy	John Engayne	A r. 1318
1321	Hugo de Walmeford	Elena Engayne	A r. 1321
1321	John de Lacy	Lady Elena Engayne	A d. 1330
1330	John Aubry	Elena, widow of John Engayne	A.
1360	John de Gidding		d. 1360
1375	Simon de Legh	Thomas d' Engayne	ex. 1375
1383	John de Burton		A r. 1383
1384	William Bele	Lady Katarina d' Engayne	A ex. 1384
1384	George de Louthere		A ex. 1385
1385	Stephen Queyntyn	Lady Katarina d' Engayne	A ex. 1393
1393	William Essex		A ex. 1400
1400	John Stathern		A ex. 1414
1414	Henry James <sup>2</sup> Thomas Greenley		A r. 1473
1473	John Tyler	William Broughton	A d. 1485
1485	Richard West	John Broughton	A d. 1506
1506	William Wilton	King Hen. vij as Guardian of the heir of Robert Broughton	A d. 1524
1524	Andrew Tracy	The Legatus de Latere, Cardinal Archbishop of the Holy Romon Church	A r. 1532
1533	Richard Elys	Anna Broughton, sister of John Broughton and Lord William Howard in right of Katarine his wife, another sister	F
1551	William Phillips		1584
1559	Walter Wrichte Robert Smith		
1584	Samuel Hunte	James Cromwell alias Williams, the advowson being granted to him by Wm. Marquis of Win- chester then Lord St. John	F d. 1622
1622	Thomas Shepherd <sup>3</sup>		C dep. 1643
1646	Thomas Guy	Parliament	d. 1667
1667	Richard Alfield, M.A.	Anna Bigg of Huntingdon	A d. 1689
1689	William Fairclough, B.A.	John Bigg	A d. 1713
1713	John Matthews	"	A cess. 1721
1721	William Fairclough	"	A d. 1762
1763	John Hepworth, M.A.	John Bernard of Longthorp, Notts.	A d. 1802

1. John Engayne and Elena his wife recover the right of presentation from Vitale son of Robert de Grafham.

2. Still Rector in 1418.

3. T. Shepherd was turned out by the Earl of Manchester. His successor was one Williams (Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy). At the Triers' Visitation 1650 or 51 Mr. John Dunton is mentioned as incumbent.

102 INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

RECTORS.		PATRONS.	
1802	Samuel Parr, M.A.	Elizabeth Ansell, wid.	A d. 1825
1825	Benjamin Puckle, M.A.	Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow	A d. 1853
1853	Benjamin Hale Puckle	" "	d. 1892
1893	Edward Hamilton Vernon	Duke of Manchester	r. 1895
1895	Henry Hooper, M.A.	" "	r. 1906
1906	Edward Cyril Gordon	" "	c. 1909
1909	Arthur James England Harris-Rivett	" "	

GREAT GRANSDEN (S. BARTHOLOMEW).

RECTORS.		PATRONS.	
1239	Stephen <sup>2</sup> John de Ebolo	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine, Bristol	A d. 1277
1277	Thomas de Wycheford or Wychested, deacon	" "	A r. 1301
1301	Thomas de Neusum, cap.	Ralph de Montehermeii	A d. 1328
1328	William de Fulbourn, priest	Lady Elizabeth de Burgo, Lady de Clare	A d. 1328
1328	John de London	Isabella de Clare, Lady de Burgo	A d. 1333
1333	Thomas de Chedworth, priest	Lady Elizabeth de Burgo, Lady de Clare	A

VICARS.		PATRONS.	
1355	William de Withersfeld	Master & Scholars of Clare Hall, Camb.	A ex. 1376
1376	John Coupere	" "	A ex. 1389
1389	Ralph Haywarde, priest	" "	A ex. 1391
1391	William Parsons	" "	A ex. 1395
1395	John Muryell	" "	A r. 1402
1402	Robert Merston	" "	A ex. 1404
1404	Stephen Thomason	" "	A ex. 1407
1407	Henry Bakhous	" "	A ex. 1410
1410	William Wymbyll	" "	A r. 1420
1420	John Heyne	" "	A
	John Wetherfeld		ex. 1433
1433	William Wragby	William Wymbyll, Master, and Scholars of Clare Hall, Camb.	A
	John Hedon		r. 1444
1444	Robert Addysson	William Wymbyll, Master, and Scholars of Clare Hall, Camb.	A
1460	Thomas Thorp	Master and Scholars of Clare Hall, Camb.	A ex. 1460
1460	Thomas Boteler	John Myllington, Master and Scholars of Clare Hall, Camb.	A c. 1460
1478	Thomas Dakers	Clare Hall, Camb.	A r. 1478
1483	John Plumer	" "	A r. 1483
1485	Henry Suell (or Snell)	" "	A d. 1494
1494	Richard Huddylston, M.A.	" "	A d. 1501

1. Ely Institution Register.

2. Rector about 1191. (History of Great Gransden by Rev. A. J. Edmonds).

VICARS.		PATRONS.	
1501	William Pynder, M.A.	Clare Hall, Camb.	A d. 1503
1503	Thomas Crosby, M.A.	" "	A r. 1507
1507	John Rachedall or Radis- hall, B.A. cap.	" "	A d. 1533
1533	Richard Nicholson, cap	" "	A d. 1552
1552	Edmund Auleby <sup>1</sup>		F
1554	Robert Crofts	Rowland Swynburne, Mas- ter of Clare Hall, Camb.	A
(1560)?	William Harrysone <sup>2</sup>		1589
1589	John Hammond, M.A. <sup>3</sup>		1599
1599	Bryan Deane, M.A.	Lord keeper of the Great Seal (lapse)	
1603	Nathaniel Brabyn, M.A.	King James I.	A
1620	John Briscoe	Clare Hall, Camb.	C d. 1632
1633	Barnabas Oley, B.D. <sup>3</sup>	Thomas Paske, Master of Clare Coll., Camb.	d. 1686
1686	Willis <sup>4</sup> Atkins, M.A. <sup>3</sup>		d. 1708
1708	John Jennings, M.A.	Clare Hall, Camb.	A d. 1742
1742	Stephen Goddard, D.D.	" "	A r. 1747
1747	John Courtail, M.A.	" "	A r. 1759
1759	Thomas Neale, M.A.	" "	A c. 1759
1760	John Bigg, M.A.	" "	A d. 1795
1795	John Falowfield, M.A.	" "	A d. 1812
1812	James Plumtree, D.D.	" "	A d. 1832
1832	Frederick le Grice, M.A.	" "	A d. 1884
1884	Arthur Jonathan Edmonds, M.A.	" "	

HADDON (S. MARY).

RECTORS.		PATRONS.	
122(2)? <sup>5</sup>	Robert de Gravele, sub- deacon	Thorney Abbey	A d. 1263
1263	Robert de Deping Alan de Freston	" "	A r. 1292
1292	John de Nassington	Thorney Abbey	A d. 1305
1305	Galfrid de Clinton	" "	A d. 1335
1335	John de Staunford <sup>6</sup>	King Ed. II, the Abbacy being vacant	A r. 1239
1339	John de Islep Peter de Belgrave <sup>7</sup> Robert de Staunford <sup>8</sup> Robert Moy	Thorney Abbey	ex. 1354
1354	Galfrid Pole	Thorney Abbey	A
1355	John Charneles de Kes- teven	" "	A d. 1359
1359	Simon atte Broke de Ellesworth	" "	A r. 1363
1363	Simon (Goky) de Swaueseye	" "	A ex. 1369

1. Was appointed Vicar of Duxford S. John in 1553.

2. Mentioned as Vicar in Wills, 1560 and 1589.

3. Appointments from Parish Register.

4. Name also written William.

5. Thirteenth year of Bishop Wells.

6. The King presented John de Staunford, though the Abbey had already presented John de Elm. The Patent Rolls of August, 1335, shows that a dispute between the King and the Abbot as to the right of presentation was settled in the King's favour.

7. Peter de Belgrave is mentioned in the Papal Register, 1352, but sometimes the Pope's nomination did not take effect.

8. No record of the institution of Robert de Staunford has been found, but he is mentioned as Rector in 1344. He is probably the same as Robert Moy.

104 INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

RECTORS.		PATRONS.	
1369	Roger de Freynes de Schitlyngdon	Thorney Abbey	A ex. 1380
1380	John Clerk de Knos-sington (or Kemston)	" "	A r. 1381
1381	John de Welonby	" "	A ex. 1382
1382	Robert Fleeby	" "	A ex. 1382
1382	John Bollour de Claypole	" "	A ex. 1386
1386	Roger Mably	" "	A ex. 1389
1389	John Claybrook	" "	A
	Thomas Payne		ex. 1408
1408	John Cerewy <sup>1</sup>	Thorney Abbey	A
	John Scarlet		A r. 1413
1413	Robert Craven	Thorney Abbey	A ex. 1414
1414	Thomas Staynhurst		A ex. 1418
1418	John Bron		A r. 1433
1433	John Attecoke	Thorney Abbey	A
	John Whyte		r. 1448
1448	Richard Lake	Thorney Abbey	A
			ex. 1474
1474	John Lawe	Thorney Abbey	A ex. 1483
1483	John Wilbaston	" "	A d. 1500
1500	John Wytton	" "	A r. 1512
1512	Richard Herd	" "	A d. 1541
1542	John Colman	Richard Page, knight	A d. 1572
1573	William Bollinge, B.A. <sup>2</sup>	George Lyn	F
1589	Baldwin Esdaile	George Kirkham and George Lynn, arm.	F d. 1599
		George Lyn	A
1600	Walter Lynne, M.A. <sup>3</sup>		F
1639	Henry Twickett <sup>4</sup>		F
1652	Adam Morton <sup>5</sup>		F
	Samuel Morton		d. 1682
1682	Nicholas Addenbrooke, B.A.	John Dryden, arm. of Chesterton	A v. 1708
			A ex. 1708
1708	John Parsons		
1708	Samuel Addenbrooke, B.A.	Robert Piggott, arm.	A d. 1752
1752	William Whitehead	" "	A d. 1755
1755	Borlase Wingfield	" "	A r. 1759
1759	Charles Thoresby	" "	A r. 1768
1768	Charles Mytton, B.A.	" "	A cess. 1776
1776	Robert Tench, M.A.	Robert Piggott, arm. of Chesterton	A d. 1786
1786	John Fowke, L.L.D.	Laur. Gist and Thomas Rider	A d. 1814
1814	Septimus Courtney, M.A.	Earl of Aboyne	A r. 1819
1819	The Hon. George Gordon	Marquis of Huntley	A d. 1863
1863	Charles John Rashleigh Cooke, M.A.	" "	r. 1877
1877	Charles Hunter Gandy, M.A.	" "	d. 1899
1900	Montague Frederick Alderson, M.A.	" "	cess. 1908
1908	Alan Chaplin, M.A.	" "	

1. Written also Benewy.

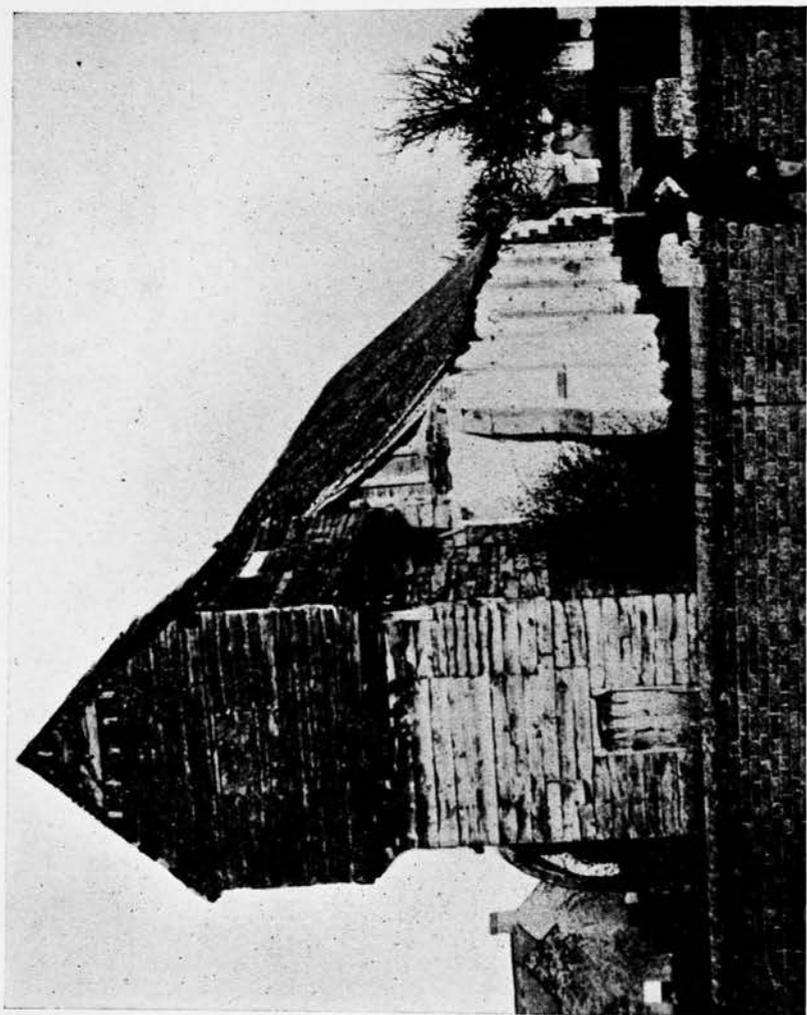
2. Still Rector in 1584 or 5. Visitation of Hunts. in Lambeth Palace Library.

3. Still Rector in 1618.

4. Still Rector at the Triers' Visitation, 1650 or 51.

5. Possibly Adam Morton and Samuel Morton refer to the same Rector.





HAIL WESTON CHURCH, BEFORE RESTORATION.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire  
Archæological Society

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*(Continued from page 64).*

On Tuesday the 8th September, 1908, the Society paid a visit to the south-west corner of Huntingdonshire, when, after a short drive from St. Neots, the first item on the programme was Hail Weston Church, (St. Nicholas), where Mr. S. Inskip Ladds read a few notes. The building has been so much restored that it is difficult to speak with any certainty as to its original form, but probably an Early English Church of much the same size as the present one occupied the site. The Church now consists of a Chancel and Nave under one roof, south porch, and a wooden west tower. The chancel has apparently been entirely rebuilt, but a plain Early English lancet in the north wall, and a few stones of the Early English priest's door and remains of a piscina of similar date in the south wall seems to indicate that until the restoration the original Thirteenth Century chancel remained fairly intact, but with a three-light window of Perpendicular date (which still remains) inserted in the East wall. The buttresses at the two eastern angles have lions carved upon the top slopes.

The chancel is separated from the nave by the lower part of an ancient screen, over which is a prettily carved roof beam.

The nave, which has also been rebuilt, has a modern square-headed three-light, in the late Decorated style, evidently a copy of an older window, in the north wall; and, in the same wall, a Decorated door with good mouldings, but of this only a few of the arch stones are ancient, the remainder, and the whole of the jambs, are modern. In the south wall there is a square-headed Perpendicular three-light, and a door with a flat four-centered arch. The west wall has a door with four-centered arch opening into the tower; and on each side there is a small modern single-light window.

Both the chancel and the nave are covered with an open roof in one continuous line, some of the timbers of which are old. On the outside the roofs are covered with modern tiles.

The font, which stands just west of the north door, is a plain, late, octagon standing on a square base, and bearing some signs of having been coloured.

There are a few old bench-ends in the nave, with plain Perpendicular poppy-heads; and some fragments of the benches remain.

The altar is an Elizabethan oak table with good legs and a well carved top rail. All the other furniture in the Church is modern.

The curious timber tower, which was probably an addition of much later date than the church, has been taken down and rebuilt, using the old timbers but re-erecting them upon a new stone base; the pyramidal roof is modern, displacing an ordinary pitched roof. Formerly the tower was covered with rough weather boarding, but this has given place to oak shingles.

Previous to the restoration, which took place in the year 1884, the porch was on the north side; now a modern timber porch stands on the south.

The village has two medicinal springs; one supposed to be good for leprosy, the other for the eyes.

The name of the place is more correctly spelt Hail Weston, although it is sometimes written Hale. Professor Skeat says that it seems to come from the Saxon 'heill,'—hale, sound, in good health. It occurs in old documents as Haylweston.

Hail Weston has always been connected with Southoe, and in the middle ages was the property of Lords Ferrars, who sold it in 1570 to Sir James Dyer, to whose descendent, Sir Lewis Dyer, it belonged in 1668.

The Rectory and Advowson of the Church belonged to the Priory of St. Mary, Huntingdon. In 1556, when Cardinal Pole made his visitation, the chancel was in a ruinous state; and in the following year Queen Mary granted the Rectory and Advowson to Bishop Thomas Watson.

An ancient bridge in this parish, just on the border of Hunts. and Beds. is mentioned as early as 1377, when it is stated to have fallen into decay. Probably it was rebuilt of stone at this date, for a sketch of a fine stone bridge here is given in Carter's *Ancient Architecture of England*, 1795. It has shared the fate of many another ancient bridge, and is no more.

From here the party proceeded to Gaynes Hall, the seat of Captain G. W. Duberley, where the Rev. H. G. Watson acted as guide and read some notes upon the history of the place.<sup>1</sup> Of the ancient house nothing is left; but the remaining portions of the moats indicate that a considerable area was thus enclosed. The cellars and the kitchen which are the oldest parts of the present building are not very ancient, and the same remark applies to the bridge over the moat.

The hall contains some heraldic shields in stained glass, some of which came from Place House; they consist of two Royal Arms, (one being encircled by the Garter); an ancient shield, *Gules, a fesse dancette between ten cross crosslets fitchee Or*, under which is a modern label inscribed 'Engaine, 1358'; a shield *Sable, three goats Argent attired Or*, with a crest *A goat's head coupled Argent attired Azure, charged on the neck with a fesse*

1. See The Revd. H. G. Watson's paper, pp. 39-42 *ante*.

*cotised Sable, and holding in its mouth a rose leaved and slipped of the second*; beneath the shield the words 'Jacobus Dyer Miles, Capitatis Justice de banco . . . . .', the last words being too much worn to be read; a shield *Sable, a cross engrailed Or*, with five quarterings, and impaling *Or, a Greyhound courant Sa, between three plates, all within a bordure engrailed Argent*, quartering *Gules, three garbs Or*; and a shield *Gules, a cross flory Or*, with many quarterings.

In the garden an ancient stoup (or mortar), and the upper part of a fine sepulchral monument carved with the head of an ecclesiastic with pastoral staff under a cinquefoiled canopy of Early English date, are said to have come from the destroyed Church of Dillington.

Great Staughton Church (St. Andrew) was next visited; and here, again, the Revd. H. G. Watson described the building,<sup>1</sup> which consists of chancel with vestry and chapel on north, nave with two aisles, clerestory, and south porch, and a fine western tower.

Notwithstanding that the church is mentioned in Domesday Book, under the name of Tochestone, there are apparently no remains older than the Thirteenth Century, of which date are the whole of the walls of the chancel, both the responds of the south arcade, and parts of the columns on both sides, so that the church was evidently about the same size in those days as it is now. Of the chancel one of the E.E. windows remains in the north wall, but the others are all insertions of various dates. Against the north wall is a large and rich double monument to the Dyers. The parapets are poor, and there is a modern cross on the east gable; but on the gable over the chancel arch there is a simple bell-cot and sanctus bell.

The vestry is quite plain, but the parapet is inscribed **H?**  
**Do: 1526: E: REC:**

The Gaynes Chapel, on the north side of the Chancel, has a charming little bay window on its north side, bearing the arms of the Engaine, Barnack and Stonham families. A Perpendicular window in the east wall is blocked up by the Handasyd monument. Upon an altar tomb to Sir James Beverley, Knight, who died in 1670, there now rest an old helmet and a pair of gauntlets.

The nave is of five bays; the arches of the arcades are simply chamfered and are carried by circular columns, the caps and bases of which are in some cases Early English, and in others Perpendicular. The clerestory has five plain Perpendicular two-lights on each side. The rood stairs are on the south, and both the upper and lower doors remain. The north aisle is Perpendicular, but the south aisle is of late Decorated date and has two-light and three-light windows of good reticulated design. The south door has jamb shafts with good carved caps. The monument to George Wauton, *equus auratus*, who died in 1606, occupies a large space at the eastern end of the south wall, and is

1. See pp. 23-28 and 33-42 *ante*.

surmounted by his coat of arms and crest; Quarterly, 1. *Argent, a chevron and in the dexter chief an annulet Sable.* (Wauton). 2. *Gules, a lion rampant crowned Or.* (? *Vair argent and azure.*) (Marmion?). 3. *Argent, a chevron between three mullets Gules.* (de Cretings). 4. *Sable, on a bend Gules, three goats Or.* (Chendercotts?). The crest, *a plume of seven ostrich feathers, the 1st, 3rd, and 6th Sable, the 2nd and 4th Argent, and the 5th and 7th Vert.*

The font now stands at the crossing of the central aisles of the church; the bowl is E.E. and was buried for thirty-five years in front of the Wauton Monument, but was dug up in 1902 and re-erected on a modern stem and base.

The wooden screen under the tower-arch is composed partly of the panels of an old pulpit, and partly of an ancient seat-back; the latter bears the inscription "**Of your charyty pray for the good Astate of Olyver Leder and Frances hys wife, Anno Dni 1539.**"

The south porch is of late Decorated date and of similar character to the aisle.

The tower is a fine specimen of Perpendicular design; it has a band of quatrefoils along the plinth, and the west door is enclosed in a square with traceried spandrels. The west window is a good four-light, and the belfrey windows are double two-lights with transoms; and above these there is an embattled parapet with crocketed pinnacles at the angles.

Nearly opposite the west end of the church is Place House, which is said to be the Manor-house of the Manor of Beachamsted. This was the house of Oliver Leder and Frances his wife; they both died in 1557, when their property passed to Thomas Baldwin, uncle of Frances. The Baldwins sold it before 1560, to Sir James Dyer, in whose family it remained for several generations, and subsequently passed, partly by purchase and partly by descent, to the Walter family, who held it from 1741 to 1823, in which year they sold it to Sir James Duberly, the ancestor of the present owner.

The house is built of red brick, some parts being plastered and coloured with yellow-wash; some of the windows are ancient, with mullions and hoodmoulds, this is especially the case at the eastern end of the north and south fronts, but the western end and centre have sash windows of about the Eighteenth Century. The western end has a kind of cloister or covered shed with three plain arches carrying the upper part of the house. The chimneys are of brick, and the roofs are tiled.

There is a spacious circular staircase towards the eastern end of the house, leading out of a hall by the back door; it is of oak, and has a stout centre-newel. At the other end of the house there is a staircase of Eighteenth Century date, with twisted balusters and carved ends to the steps. It is said that the house was once much larger, and that it was partly destroyed by fire in the reign of Charles I, and that other parts have been pulled down subsequently.

The Visitation of the Herald in 1613 records three coats of arms (*Leder's*) in the windows of this house; these do not now appear to exist, but arms of some of the subsequent owners (Dyers, &c.) were removed to Gaynes Hall after Sir James Duberly became the owner.

Portions of the moat still enclose the premises on the west and north.

Retracing their steps to that part of the Village called Staughton Highway, the party adjourned to Luncheon at the 'White Hart,' near which is a curious Sundial standing on a column, and having a guomen on the east, west and south faces; and on the north face the date '1637' and the initials 'E.I.'

After Luncheon, the next place visited should have been the site of the Old Manor House of Great Staughton, sometimes called Cretingsbury; but it involved a long walk across the fields, and, the time having been somewhat encroached upon, it was omitted, and the party drove straight to Pertenhall, where the Church (SS. Peter and Paul), was described by the Rector, Revd. G. H. Mosley. It consists of a chancel, with vestry on north, nave with north aisle, south porch, and tower and spire at the west end. The walls of the chancel are chiefly of Early English date, and a priest's door of that period still remains in the south wall, but all the windows are later insertions.

On the north an Early English arch opened into the Lady Chapel, on the site of which now stands the Vestry; the ancient altar slab now lies on the floor.

The chancel arch is E.E., and so are the stones of the north arcade, but these latter have been rebuilt, and poor modern caps supplied to the columns. The arch between the north aisle and the Lady Chapel is of the same date. The windows of the nave and aisle are Perpendicular; and of this date also are the south porch, and the tower and spire.

There is a very good Perpendicular oak screen, well carved, and with some paint and gilt still remaining upon it; it is inscribed '**Transfigurano Domini Nostri Ihesu Christi.**' There are also a few old oak seats, but most of those that remained in the Church a few years ago have given place to modern open benches. The font is a good E.E. octagonal basin with caps for the shafts, but the shafts themselves are modern. There is a cross-legged effigy of a knight, in stone, in the north aisle, representing Richard Peyvre, who was Patron of the Living in 1272. The altar is Jacobean; and an oak chest in the vestry is dated 1640. The western end of the north aisle is encumbered by an ugly family vault.

The church was restored in 1894, until which date it possessed a good example of a *three-decker* pulpit.

The last Church visited was Swineshead (St. Nicholas) where the party were received by the Rector, Revd. J. G. Lansdale. Here Mr. S. Inskip Ladds described the Church, which is wholly of late Decorated Date, and is an unusually pretty example of a village church of the middle of the Fourteenth Century. It has a

chancel, nave with clerestory and two aisles, south porch, and west tower and spire. The east window of the chancel is modern, but there are two old brackets with carved heads, one on each side. In the north wall is a good Decorated tomb with a cusped arch, blocked up by the wall behind, out of which a door leads down some steps into a passage to the north aisle.

There are also in this wall two late Decorated two-lights; and two similar windows are in the south wall, but they have been very much restored, the tracery and jambs being almost entirely modern. The chancel windows all have jamb-shafts with carved caps, inside, and the eastern one on the south has a piscina formed in its eastern jamb and sedilia in the sill.

In the south wall also are a plain priest's door, and a low-side window now glazed with modern glass representing St. Nicholas and the children. The roof of the chancel is modern. The chancel arch is plain, and probably Perpendicular, but appears to have been spread out, and now rests upon corbels. Under it is a rather rich oak screen, bearing some signs of old paint. There is a door to the rood-loft on both sides; that on the north probably opened into the chamber over the sacristy, while the rood-stairs were on the south and came down into the south aisle.

The chancel has some stalls, mostly modern, but the miserere seats are ancient and are ornamented with some simple carving, all alike. On the floor is a slab with inscription in Lombardic letters:—**Richard: de: Aytrop: gist: ici: Dieu: de: salme: eyt: merci: Amen.** Another stone bears an incised cross and a mark which is incorrectly said to be intended for a paten.

The nave is of three bays, the arcades having octagonal columns with moulded caps and bases; the western pier on the north is a wall pier. The clerestory has four Perpendicular two-lights on each side. The roof is old and flat; at the west end is the inscription, I.H.W.D. 1706'; and at the east end the date '1841'; both evidently referring to some repairs.

The tower arch is plain, and is not on the central line of the nave, but much to the north.

The north aisle has square-headed two-lights and a plain door in the north wall; and a plain Perpendicular two-light at the west end. The chapel at the east end of this aisle has two Perpendicular single-lights, one above the other in the east wall; a defaced piscina on the south; and relieving arch (fireplace arch) and a plain aumbry in the north wall. Evidently this chapel was at one time the sacristy, and had a chamber over it. A somewhat similar arrangement existed at Thurning, in this county, a church which was also anciently dedicated to St. Nicholas, although for many years now known as St. James. In the east wall of the sacristy a plain door opens into the passage, already mentioned, leading to the chancel. This passage is built outside the church, and has a flat stone roof, but the vault is of brick, apparently modern, and no doubt a restoration. The floor is rather lower than the ground outside. There is a quatrefoil opening into the

outer air, about the height of a man's face; it is now glazed, but is not grooved for the purpose.

The south aisle has three two-lights with pointed arches and flowing Decorated tracery; and a door with small nich over it; the door itself has had good tracery panelling, which is indicated by the marks left in the remains of ancient paint. There is a Perpendicular two-light in the west wall. The chapel at the east end of this aisle has a queer little piscina in the jamb of the easternmost window on the south side. It is said that the walls bear traces of mural painting, and that there is a richly ornamented marble nich; but if these exist on the east wall they are completely hidden by a modern organ.

The roofs of the aisles are both of old oak, but quite plain; and there are a few old oak benches. The font is a plain octagon. On the outside the whole church has a good carved cornice, below the embattled parapets, composed of faces and flowers with a flowing intertwined stem. The roofs are covered with lead, except the chancel which is partly of stone and partly of tiles.

The tower and spire are very graceful; the west doorway has a double arch (the wall being thickened to form a shallow porch) the outer one with bold cusps, pinnacles, and pointed gable. The door itself has good oak tracery of flowing Decorated character. Over the door is a modern Perpendicular three-light.

The belfry windows are double two-lights; and above them is a charming parapet formed with pierced quartrefoils, and with very large well carved gurgoyles at the angles; these are now unfortunately much decayed.

On the west face of the tower are two doorways, one above the other: the lower one is a mere square opening, in the centre of the tower, and below what seems to be the line of a high pitched roof with a flat top, although it now opens very conveniently on to the present flat roof; the other is more carefully formed, and has a pointed arch,—it stands on a level with the flat top of the roof just mentioned, but is somewhat to the south of it being very near the corner of the tower.

The spire has two tiers of lights on the cardinal faces; the lowest are two-lights. There is a small plain doorway leading on to the parapet in the west face.

The old Rectory House, now a farm house, stands to the west of the Church. It is built partly of brick, and partly of timber and plaster, and has large overhanging roofs. It was here, that during some repairs in the year 1864, a copy of the Solemn League and Covenant, duly signed by the Rector (Mr. Whitehead,<sup>1</sup> and the men of Swineshead, was found hidden in the ceiling. Mr. Emery read a very interesting account of this episode, and the Rector exhibited the Parish Register which contains a record of it. The document, thus so curiously brought to light, is now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

1. This is evidently an error of transcription; Thomas Whitehand was Rector from 1639 to 1666.—Editor.

Amongst those taking part in this excursion were the Reverends A. J. Edmonds, H. G. Watson, G. E. Sharland, A. L. Grimley. Messrs. L. Newton, Wm. Emery, E. L. Watts, D. R. Tomson, S. Inskip Ladds, F. Christmas, H. E. Norris, A. Birdsall. Mrs. Hugall, Mrs. Sharland, Mrs. Yeatherd, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Miss Carnegie, Miss Nixon, Miss Squires, Miss Yeatherd.

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## The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society

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REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE SESSION,  
1908-1909.

The number of Members of the Society has slightly decreased during the past Session; 7 have resigned and 4 new members have joined; the membership roll now standing at 80.

The Council, while attaching no importance to a slight fluctuation in the numbers, is of opinion, nevertheless, that after an existence of ten years the membership ought to be greater, and would impress upon Members the desirability of making known the Society and its objects, especially in their own neighbourhood, and so increasing its scope and usefulness.

The past Session has been an uneventful one; the Council has held four meetings, at which nothing more than the ordinary routine business has been transacted.

The arrangement made last year whereby the books belonging to the Society have been housed in the Archdeaconry Library at Huntingdon, appears to be working satisfactorily. The Society now possesses some 42 volumes and parts; being the Transactions and publications of other Archæological Societies, and a few books that have been presented by various donors, to whom the thanks of the Society are due.

Two excursions have been made during the Session; the first on Wednesday, May 27th, to Water Newton, Stibbington, Wansford, Thornhaugh, Wittering and Barnack; the second on Tuesday, September 14th, to Cambridge. To all those who contributed to the success of these visits, whether by making the arrangements, describing the various objects of interest, or otherwise, the Council desires to record its hearty thanks.

The system, lately inaugurated, of publishing the Transactions three times a year instead of only once, appears to be giving general satisfaction ; two parts have already been published, and the third part, completing the publications of the year, will be issued in December.

The Council desires to draw particular attention to the lists of Incumbents and Patrons of Huntingdonshire Churches now appearing in the Transactions ; these lists have been collected by the Editor with great labour from many, often almost inaccessible, sources, and it is hoped that although they cannot be expected to be of equal interest to everyone, still that their great value from an historical point of view will be appreciated.

An interesting communication relating to the Cambridgeshire Churches is to appear at an early date.

The Collection of Picture Postcards of the Churches and other ancient objects in the two Counties is making good progress ; Mr. Cheshire, who has charge of that for Cambridgeshire, has obtained a large number of views, and it is hoped shortly to have them arranged in albums for convenient reference. The Collection for Huntingdonshire, which is in the hands of Dr. Newton, is not quite so forward, and the Council wish to remind Members of the desirability of forwarding this project

The Council feels that the earthworks, and the early British, Roman and Saxon remains in the County of Huntingdon are not receiving the attention which they deserve, and would be glad to hear from anyone able and willing to take up the study of these branches of Archæology.

The financial position of the Society remains satisfactory. The Treasurer presents his Report to date, which shows a balance in hand of £45 4s. 9d., with outstanding liabilities of about £8.

The retiring Members of the Council this year are the Reverends A. G. Cane, J. G. Cheshire, K. H. Smith, and M. Sheard, Esq., who are eligible and of whom the first three offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Sheard wishes to retire and the Council recommends the election of Rev. T. Hodgson in his place.

Miss Amy Tasker, who was elected a Member of the Council last year in place of Mr Fordham who resigned, found herself unable to serve, and the Council appointed Mrs. Yeatherd in her stead, whose election you will be asked to confirm.

In conclusion the Council desires to express its thanks to the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Editor, the Hon. Treasurer, and other Officers, and to all who have assisted in the work of the Society during the past Session.

G. E. SHARLAND.

*Chairman.*

# Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.

**HON. TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS, 1908.**

*Presented at the Annual Meeting, 1908.*

<b>Receipts.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Balance in hand from last Account....	40 14 6
Subscriptions, viz.:	
For 1905 .....	10 6
,, 1906 .....	10 6
,, 1907 .....	6 6 0
,, 1908 .....	37 16 0
	45 3 0
M Sheard, Esq., towards cost of illustrations } Sutton Church .....	} 1 10 0
Excursion Tickets—Carriages, Luncheons	12 5 6
	£99 13 0

### Outstanding Assets.

7 Members' Subscriptions unpaid for 1908.

T. McKENNY HUGHES, *Chairman.*

*15th October, 1908.*

<b>Payments.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies ...	} 1 0 0
Insurance of Stock in hands of Curator....	5 0
"Transactions" Part 2, Vol. II .....	27 7 9
Printing and Stationery .....	3 4 10
Excursion-Expenses—Carriages, Lunch- eons, &c. ....	} 13 17 6
Cheque Book .....	2 6
Hon. Secretary—out of pocket expenses ..	2 2 11
Hon. Treasurer ditto.....	19 3
Balance in hand, 29th Sept., 1908, to next Account .....	} 50 13 3
	£99 13 0

### Outstanding Liabilities

Printing "Transactions" Part 3, Vol. II, about £30.

Wm. EMERY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

*Audited and found correct,*

S. E. ARMSTRONG, *Auditor*

# HON. TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS. 1909.

Presented at the Annual Meeting, 15th October, 1909.

## Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand from last Account....	50	13	3
Members' Subscriptions .....	42	10	6
Sale of "Transactions" .....	2	12	6
S. Inskip Ladds, Esq., cost of two Blocks } of Leighton Vicarage .....	1	8	0

£97 4 3

## Outstanding Assets.

7 Members' Subscriptions for 1909 unpaid.

G. E. SHARLAND, *Chairman.*

15th October, 1909.

## Payments.

	£	s.	d.
Subscription to Congress of Archæological } Societies .....	1	0	0
Insurance of Stock in hands of Curator....		5	0
"Transactions" Part 3, Vol. II. ....	34	15	2
Ditto Part 1, Vol. III. ....	7	18	9
Printing and Stationery .....	3	14	11
Hire of Rooms for Meetings.....		10	0
Collecting Picture Post Cards and Photo- } graphs .....	2	0	0
Hon. Editor—Incidentals, Postages, &c. ..		10	0
Hon. Treasurer— ditto ..	1	2	2
Postage of Excursion Programmes .....		3	6
Balance in hand, 29th Sept., 1909, to next } account .....	45	4	9

£97 4 3

## Outstanding Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
"Transactions" Part 2 Vol. III. ....about	8	0	0
Sundry Excursion Expenses & Secretary's } Incidentals .....	2	0	0

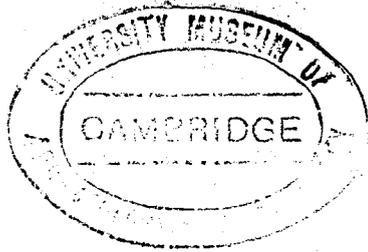
£10 0 0

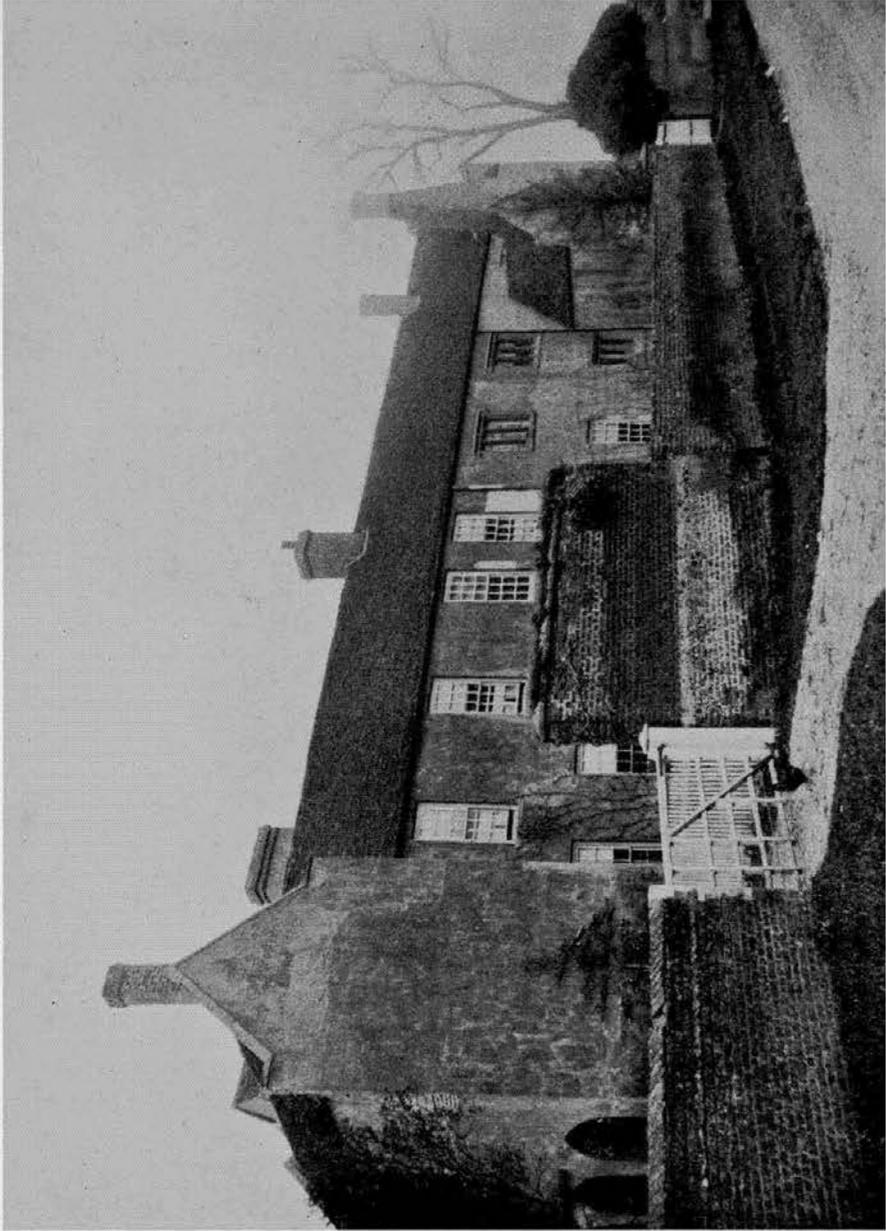
Wm. EMERY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

*Audited and found correct,*

S. E. ARMSTRONG, *Auditor.*

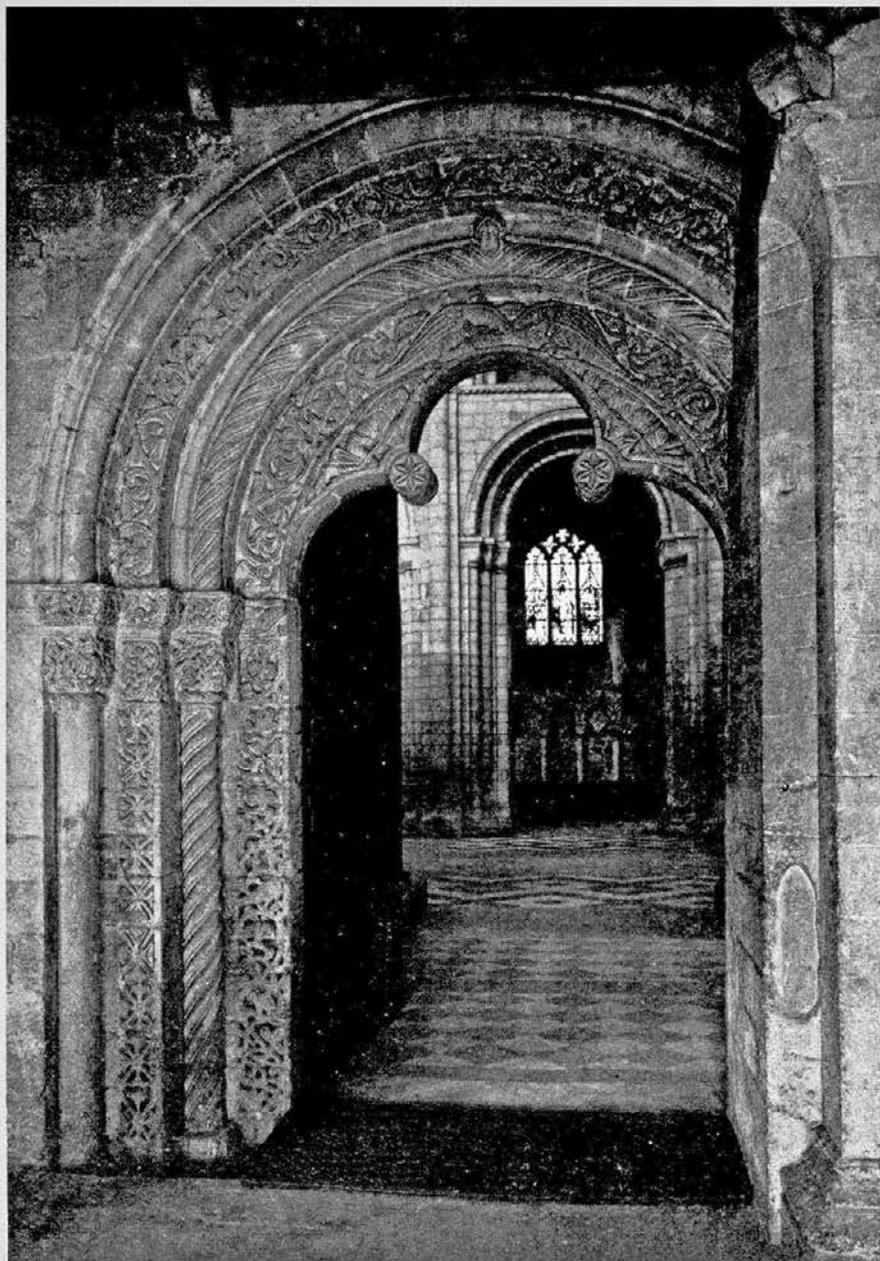






PLACE HOUSE, GREAT STAUGHTON.



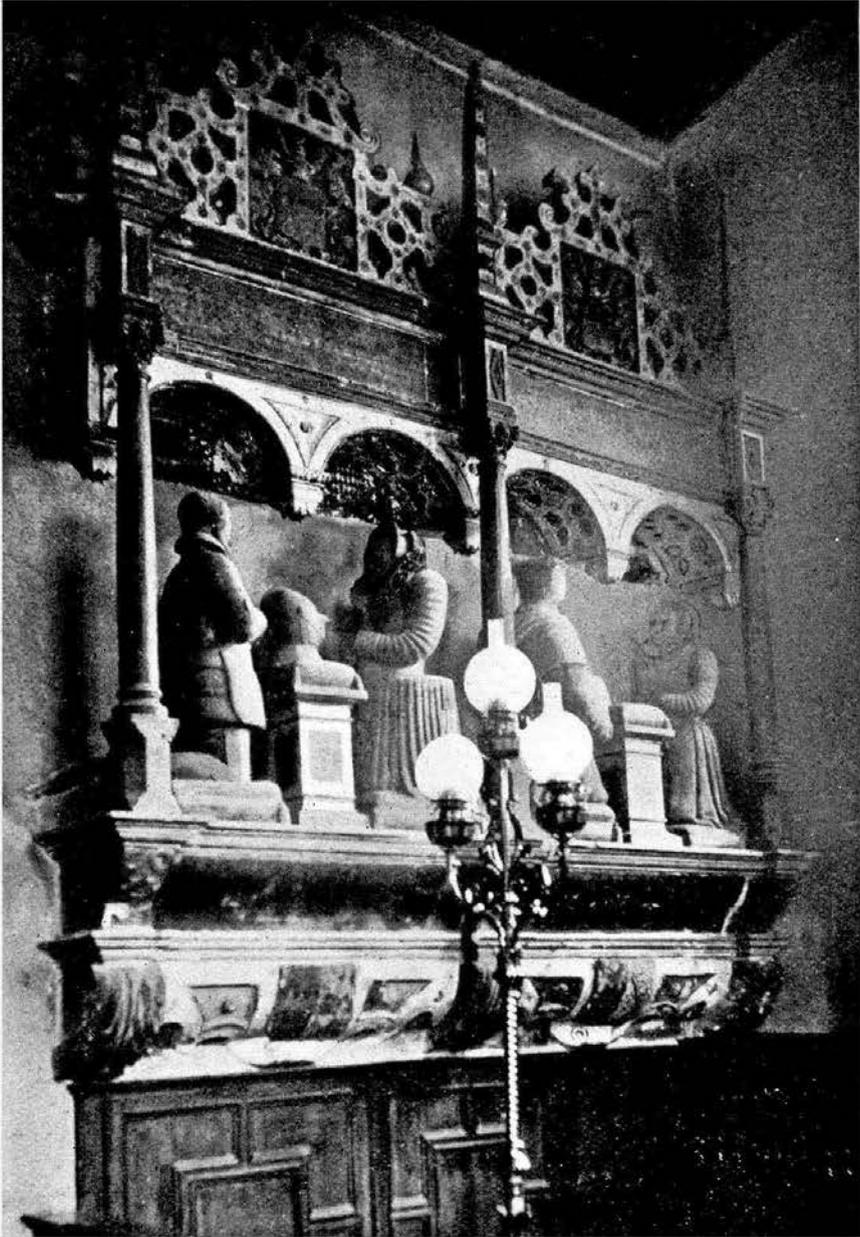


*Photo by*

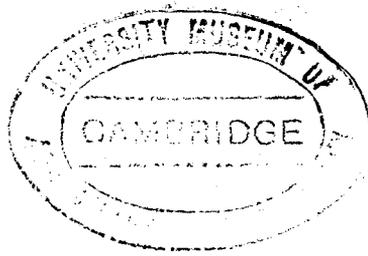
*G. H. Tyndall.*

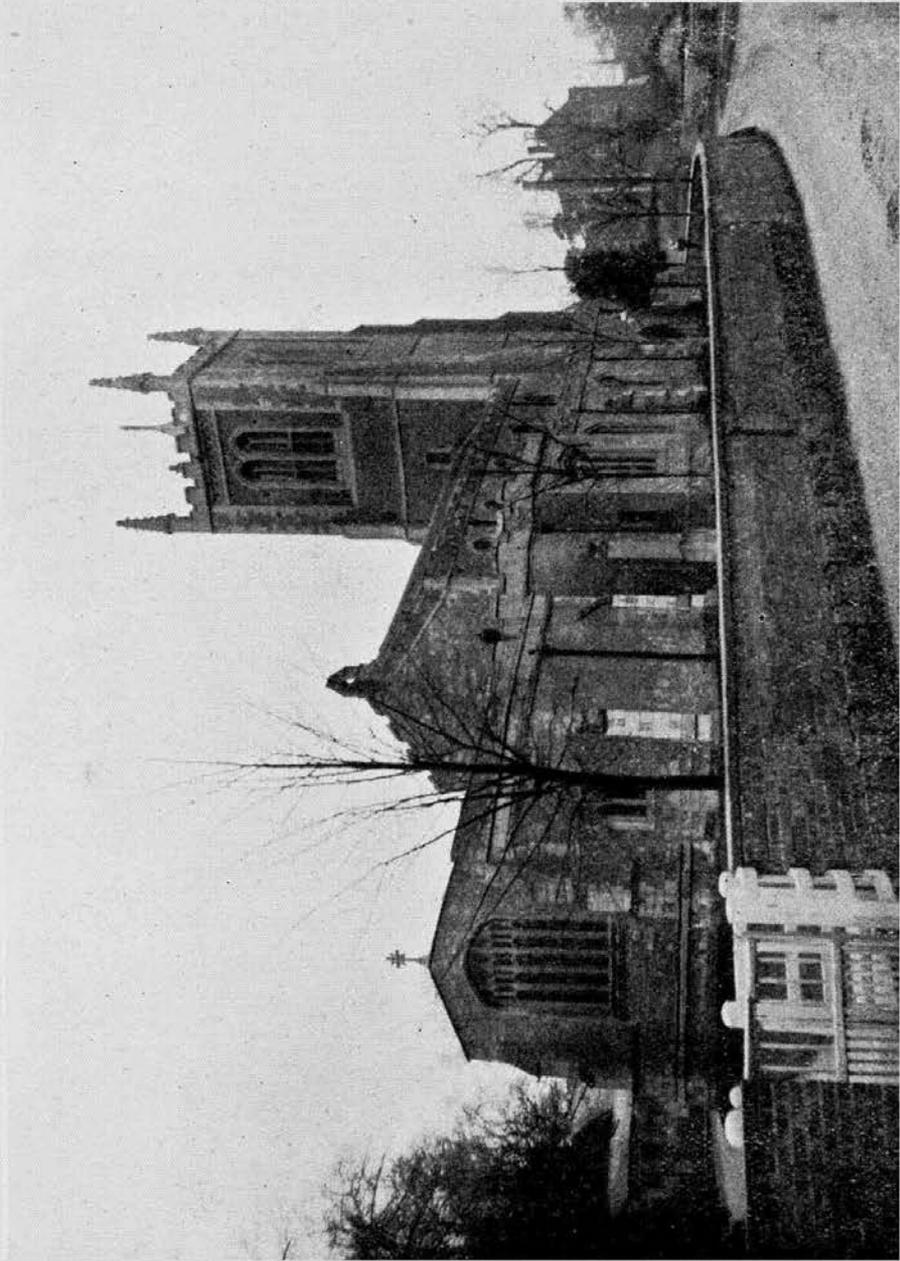
THE MONKS' DOOR, ELY.



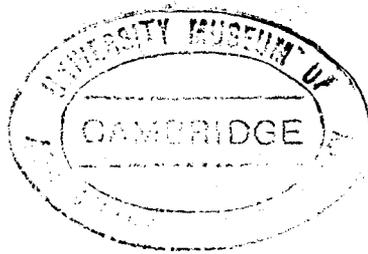


DYER TOMB, GREAT STAUGHTON CHURCH.





GREAT STAUGHTON CHURCH.





*Photo by*

*G. H. Tyndall.*

THE PRIOR'S DOOR, ELY.

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