



Transactions
OF THE
Cambridgeshire and
. . . Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society

(FOUNDED A.D. 1900)

VOLUME III. PART IV.
[ISSUED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1910]

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Clp

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
G. H. TYNDALL, THE MINSTER PRESS

1910

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) FIVE SHILLINGS

PROCEEDINGS
OF
The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society.

(Continued from page 112).

On Thursday, 27th May, 1909, an excursion took place to Water Newton, Stibbington, and the neighbourhood. The party assembled at Wausford Station, and proceeded thence to Water Newton Church, where the Rector (Rev. H. G. Woodhouse) described the Church, which is dedicated to St. Remigius, and consists of chancel, nave with clerestory, two aisles, south porch and west tower and spire. The chancel walls are of Early English date, and, although the present east window is a Perpendicular three-light, the jambs and sills of the original window may still be seen; it evidently consisted of two lancets side by side, with a quatrefoil above, as may be seen to this day at Stibbington. On each side of the window, inside, is a good Perpendicular bracket. The north wall has an aumbry once furnished with folding doors. The south wall has a good trefoiled piscina, a sedile of three seats, all on one level, a plain door, two two-light windows with square heads, and a low-side window. The chancel arch is plain, but under it is a pretty Perpendicular screen.

The nave arcades are of three bays, with semi-circular Early English arches on octagonal columns, but the eastern column on the south is a cluster of four conjoined circular shafts. The walls are thin and the columns are small; the columns on the north have all been rebuilt, the arches being meanwhile supported on centering. The arches of the south arcade die into the wall, but at the east end of the north arcade is an early Decorated half column, and a similar respond may be seen inside the small chamber at the west end of the north aisle. The clerestory has three early Decorated two-light windows on each side, and is surmounted by a plain parapet. The nave roof was, until recent years, of flat pitch, but this has now given place to a modern roof of higher pitch, following the line of the old string course on the tower wall.

The south aisle has three square headed two-light windows and a door in the south wall, and a similar window in the east wall;

the west wall is blank. The windows are of Early English date, although at first sight they appear to be later; and with the exception of the westernmost, which has carved heads, the drip-stone terminations are all *notch-heads*.

The windows of the north aisle are similar to those of the south. At the east end of this aisle is a small piscina. At the west end is a curious little chamber, very small, entered from the aisle by a narrow door, and lit by two narrow slits, one in the north, the other in the west wall. This chamber has evidently been formed by cutting off a portion of the aisle, for the respond of the arcade is inside it; the dividing wall is twelve inches thick. Above this chamber is another small apartment, evidently intended as a dove-cot, and so used within fairly recent years. The entrance for the doves is a trefoiled hole pierced through a stone.

The tower is a square, without buttresses, but with a bold plinth all round; it has a small lancet window in the north and south walls, but no west door or window. The belfry windows are two-lights, with semi-circular heads; those on the south and west have some chevron ornament, but the stones do not fit and are obviously old material re-used; the heads of the lights, within the arch, are pointed. The tower is surmounted by a broach spire of Decorated date, with two tiers of spire-lights, both on the cardinal faces, and the lowest two-lights. The height from the ground to the top of the spire is 95 feet. The vane has the initials J C. 1803, standing for John Compton.

The old top of the spire, which shows signs of having been held together by many iron bands and bolts, now stands upon a pier at the entrance to the churchyard.

In the west wall of the tower is a small nich containing a little figure of a man standing with hands in prayer; below it is an inscription:

VOVS : KE : PAR :
 ISSI : PASSEZ :
 PVR : LE : ALME :
 'OMAS : PVR :
 DEV : PRIEZ :

This inscription appears to have been originally protected by a sheet of glass, the grooves for which remain in the sunk moulding surrounding it.

There is no tower arch, its place being taken by a small door, over which is a rough relieving arch. The tower stairs are in the S.E. corner. The font is of somewhat poor Perpendicular workmanship; octagonal and panelled. Outside the Church, on the south side of the tower, is the bowl of another font, but this was found in a field near Oundle, and purchased and brought here. The Church was restored in 1887, the tower in 1892, and the bells in 1901-2. Originally the main road came down to the

ford, and passed close to the west wall of the Church. The Hall stood westward of the Rectory House; the cottages, now on the site, being part of the outbuildings.

Retracing their steps, the party stopped on their road to inspect the ancient stocks and whipping-post on the road-side at Sibson. The woodwork is very much decayed, and the post has been renewed, but the ironwork is fairly perfect. The adjoining field is said to be the site of Sibson Church.

The next Church visited was Stibbington (St. John the Baptist), where the Rector, Rev. P. W. Williams, pointed out the objects of interest. The Church consists of a chancel with vestry on north, nave with two aisles and a small wooden bell-cot at the west end, a large north transept, and a south porch. The chancel has two Early English lancets in the east wall, with a quatrefoil above them; the south wall has three late Decorated two-light windows with flowing tracery, and a plain Early English door. On this wall there is a small brass plate to John Hanger, Rector, 1638. The north wall appears to be ancient, but has no windows; it has an arch low down, but almost hidden by the wall of the vestry. The chancel arch is rather early Norman.

The nave arcades are ancient, that on the north has two plain Norman arches on circular columns and similar responds; that on the south has three pointed arches of Perpendicular date, on octagonal columns and responds.

The west door of the nave is very fine Norman work, with two jamb-shafts on each side and the billet ornament in the arch; it has a tympanum enriched with a sunk lozenge ornament. The font is rather early, it is octagonal with incised arches on the sides, and stands on a circular central column without cap or base, and eight circular angle shafts with irregular octagon caps and bases; the whole on an octagonal base. Outside the north door of the Church is the headless effigy of a female figure.

The remaining parts of the Church are entirely modern, a complete rebuilding having taken place in 1848. A sketch in the vestry shows the old Church with a nave and aisles under one roof, the former lit by a small dormer window; a plain porch; and a square west tower with low diagonal buttresses, a square-headed west door, a small square-headed light in the south and west walls, and two-light belfry windows, apparently with pointed hood-moulds but mutilated lights, and the whole finished with a plain parapet. The west window of the south aisle is a Perpendicular two-light; and the chancel, which is not well shown, is apparently much as at present. It is worthy of remark that this sketch does not show the fine Norman west door, and the conclusion to be drawn is that this door stood between the tower and the nave as is the case with the very similar door at Bury by Ramsey.

The old tower, demolished in 1848, is said to have been so *strong* that gunpowder had to be used to effect its destruction;

the same tale is told of the tower of Woodstone Church, some seven miles away, and it is probably equally inaccurate in both cases, the use of gunpowder being evidently due to its *weakness* and not to its *strength*. It is not at all likely that the people of a rural village would pull down a perfectly sound tower from mere caprice or from any ambitious desire to build a new one; there is generally no money to spare for such work, and that funds were none too plentiful is proved by the fact that at Stibbington nothing but a plain wooden bell-cot was built, while at Woodstone ambition is so far absent that the new tower is of quite the plainest character.

The real fact of the matter is that the tower was so weak and crumbling to pieces that the builders hardly dared to touch it for fear of a sudden collapse burying their workmen in its ruins, and it was far safer to bring it down with a charge of gunpowder fired by means of a fuse.

There are two bells, both dated 1849; Owen, in his *Church Bells of Hunts.*, mentions a third, bearing the inscription: JOSEPH EAYRE FECIT 1767 MR HOLDICH RECTOR JOHN HARRESON CHURCHWARDEN, and 37½ inches in diameter, as being then (1898), in the Rectory coachhouse. Two other old bells were sold in 1848-9.

The Rectory House, to the south of the Church, is an interesting Renaissance building of stone with square-headed, mullioned and transomed windows, overhanging eaves with a plaster cove, and its roofs covered with Colly-Weston stone-slates. It has a good oak staircase.

Stibbington Hall, which stands northward of the Church, is a very fine specimen of Renaissance architecture, dated 1625, but unfortunately it was not possible to visit it.

From here the party proceeded to Wansford, stopping on their way to admire the fine old Renaissance coaching-inn known as 'The Haycock,' Wansford, but really in the parish of Stibbington.

The great stone bridge was also inspected; it is always called Wansford bridge, but the County and Parish boundary runs down the middle of the river and the two halves of the bridge have always been maintained by the respective Counties. It originally consisted of thirteen arches, but the southern half, having been nearly destroyed by an ice-flood in 1795, was rebuilt the next year, and there are now only ten arches. The northern half, in the County of Northampton, is narrow, and has ancient pointed arches; the southern half, in the County of Huntingdon, being rebuilt in 1796, has the large semi-circular arches characteristic of that period, and is much wider. There are four inscriptions on the bridge, viz: 1. On the north inner side of the parapet over the middle pier, to the east: **P.M. 1577.** 2. On the south, outside of middle pier, to the east: **P. Bunt. Voc. Reparat. Sutu Comit. 1622.** 3. On the north, out-

side of middle pier, to the east: **Hvc. North. P. Reparat. Svtv Comit. 1624.** 4. On the west side of the southern arch: **1796.**

The Rev. J. R. W. Duke, Rector of Thornhaugh and Wansford, described the Church of St. Mary at Wansford. The chancel was rebuilt in 1902, under the direction of the late Mr. J. C. Traylen, Architect, of Stamford. The nave has an arcade on the north side only, and this consists of two rather crude Early English arches. Parts of the chancel arch, and the south door of the nave are of similar character.

The south and west walls of the nave are stated to be of pre-conquest date; but as regards the former there is nothing visible to warrant the statement, one of the windows being of the Fourteenth Century and the other later.

The west wall now forms part of the east wall of the tower; it has a small door, and above it, high up in the gable (below the nave roof), a small window, called pre-conquest, but pretty obviously Norman, which is reported to have been closed with wicker-work of willow wood. The wall on each side of this window is said to have herring-bone masonry, but it is all plastered over and cannot now be seen: in fact there is no visible evidence whatever of pre-conquest work in this Church. The tower itself is of Thirteenth Century date. The south porch is dated 1663.

The font is very rich late Norman, circular, with the billet ornament round the rim, and with figures of priests and soldiers in round-headed niches below. The bowl is reputed to have come from Sibberton Abbey; and the same is said of two ancient coffin lids in the Churchyard.

From the Church the party adjourned for Luncheon to the "Mermaid" Inn, after which they again took to their carriages and came to Thornhaugh, where the Rev. J. R. W. Duke again acted as guide. This Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a chancel, nave with north aisle, south chapel, south porch (apparently part of a destroyed aisle), and a west tower.

The chancel contains little of interest except a good Early English piscina. The nave arcade consists of four arches of Transitional, or very early Early English date; the caps retain a strong Norman feeling, and have a curious sinking on the face, probably made to receive a strut when the columns were rebuilt in 1889. The south arcade has given place to a Perpendicular wall with two large and poorly designed windows, doubtless built after the fall of the spire had destroyed the south aisle. A small portion of the west end of this aisle now does duty as a porch.

The Russell chapel, which opens out of the nave at the south-east corner, contains a fine Renaissance monument to William, Lord Russell of Thornhaugh, who fought for Queen Elizabeth in the low-countries. He was son of Francis, second Earl of Bedford. There is a curious squint from this chapel into the chancel.

The tower, before the restoration, was leaning very dangerously to the east, and had considerably dislocated the nave arcade. The whole Church was thoroughly restored in 1889, under the late Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite. The Church possesses a fine sepulchral slab of rather unusual design, some remains of wall paintings, and, on the gable of the nave, a fragment of a good cross. Numerous old stones lie in the churchyard.

The next Church visited was Wittering, (All Saints), where the Rev. S. B. Warde, the Rector, met the party and pointed out the objects of interest in the Church. The walls of the chancel and nave are Saxon, and exhibit the main characteristics of the style so clearly that it is easy to conjure up an idea of what the more important churches of that period (i.e. such of them as were built of stone) were like. Here we have a tall and rather narrow nave, and a chancel of slightly less width; the four corners of the former and the two of the latter have the distinctive long and short work, and the pilaster strips caused by the sinking back of the surface at a short distance from the corner possibly to allow the wall to be plastered. The chancel arch is very large and has massive blocks of stone for the imposts, which were probably intended to be carved or possibly painted. The date assigned to this arch is *circa* 1050.

The north arcade has two bays of bold, and rather late, Norman work; the columns are circular and have cushion caps, and the arches have the chevron, star ornament, billet and lozenge. The door at the top of the rood stairs is in the north-east corner. The north aisle and chapel, and all the windows and doors in the Church are of later date; and the tower is Thirteenth Century with a slightly later spire. The roofs of both nave and chancel are modern. The Church has a plain circular Norman font, which is peculiar in that it has its drain at the side instead of in the centre.

From Wittering a drive of about three miles brought the party to Barnack, passing on the way the celebrated quarries which in early times supplied stone for building most of the churches and monastic buildings of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire and many neighbouring parts. At the Church, which is dedicated to St. John Baptist, St. John the Evangelist and St. Peter, the Rector, the Rev. La Grange Leney, described the many and varied features. Here the tower is of Saxon workmanship, somewhat earlier than the Church at Wittering, while the rest of the Church presents examples of almost every other phase of Gothic architecture, generally, and this is not a little curious, tinged with a transitional feeling from one style to the next.

The tower, as has been said, is of Saxon date, and presents not merely the pilaster strips at the angles, but also three other strips on each face of the tower. The long and short work, although quite distinct in the upper stage and in the central strips, is not well developed at the angles of the lower stage where it gives place to quoins somewhat resembling those used in later work, but very rough and crude and having a very early appearance.

The tower arch is large, and although at first sight it may appear to be more finished than the chancel arch at Wittering, on examination the detail will be found to be earlier and more simple. The impost appears to consist of two coarse and heavy abaci, which, together with the intervening stone are relieved with some very simple mouldings or grooves; the arch is formed of one plain order with a hood-mould square in section. The floor of the tower is below the surface of the ground, and there are some rough stone seats against the wall, which have given rise to a theory that the tower was used as a Court of Justice; there does not, however, seem to be any reason why the seats should not have been placed there for more ordinary purposes. In the south wall there is a door with semi-circular head; and above this a small window with two birds carved in the spandrils above the arch; above this again is a sundial, possibly Saxon, but with a strong Mediæval feeling in the carving. The west wall has a small window with a triangular head, rather high up in the lower stage. In the upper stage are several small openings or niches, some with semi-circular and others with triangular heads, and most of them blocked up; three of them having a kind of perforated tracery, and one, in the east wall, with a transom. On the south, west and north faces of this stage are short pilasters carved with a kind of vine ornament, and surmounted respectively with a cock, an eagle and a dove, emblematical of the patron saints.

The two stages are divided by a string-course moulded with very simple sinkings or grooves similar to those of the imposts of the tower arch; and a similar string-course caps the tower, immediately below the Early English octagonal belfry and spire which surmount the whole.

Some authorities consider the Saxon portion of this tower to be the work of Bishop Wilfrid (*circa* 664-771), but this is much too early a date for it. On the other hand the late Mr. J. T. Irvine thought that it was the work of Earl Waltheof (*circa* 1070-1075), which appears to be too late. Dean Argles, in the course of restoration works, found much *debris* below the then floor, and amongst it molten lead, ashes of oak, &c., which would point to the Church having been burnt; and as Barnack is known to have been burnt when Sweyn ravaged the district in 1013, it seems reasonable to suppose that this tower shared in the disaster; at the same time the late character of the work would lead us to think that the tower could not have been built many years when this event took place.

On either side of the tower the angle quoins of the Saxon nave may still be seen; and upon the east face of the tower is the mark of the nave roof.

The next work in point of date is the north arcade, the arch between the chancel and the north chapel, and the arch between the north aisle and the north chapel. This is all of Transitional character from Norman to Early English; the walls are thin, and the arches, enriched with a late form of the chevron, are

supported on long, slender, circular columns with richly carved caps with square abaci. The bases of these columns are well moulded and have bold griffes.

The south arcade is Early English with clustered columns and rather stiffly carved caps, and semi-circular moulded arches. Of this date also is the porch, which has a stone roof of very steep pitch, vaulted inside. The font is a circular bowl richly decorated with Thirteenth Century carving, and standing upon a circular stem surrounded by eight open arches with trefoiled heads.

The windows of the north aisle are of early Decorated date. The eastern part of the south aisle has been widened, and here the windows, although resembling those on the north in some respects, appear to be later, and the cornice above is enriched with the ball-flower ornament. The windows in the western end of the south aisle are still later, being of the last quarter of the Fourteenth Century.

The north chapel is known as the Barnack Chapel from a family of that name who possessed a sub-manor in Barnack to which this chapel was attached. Geoffrey de Barnack and his father-in-law, Henry Paas, founded a chantry here in 1327. Probably this is the date of the walls, but the windows are Perpendicular insertions. There are recumbent effigies of a knight and lady under arched recesses in the walls. Eastward of this chapel is a small chamber of later date.

The chancel is of the Decorated period, very late in the style; it has a fine five-light east window with mullions running up to the arch as in Perpendicular work, and with crocketed canopies in the tracery.

On the south side of the chancel is a large chantry or Lady Chapel of Perpendicular date. The windows are rather plain, but the plinth is enriched with a row of quatrefoils, and the embattled parapet is richly ornamented.

There is a fine late Perpendicular altar tomb with arched canopy over it, in this aisle. It bears the arms of Browne, of Walcot in the parish of Barnack.

Northward of the Church stands the ancient Manor House of the de Barnacks; once much larger and containing a great Norman hall (pulled down in 1830), but still retaining a Mediaeval gable with a Decorated two-light window.

The Rectory House, which stands to the S.W. of the Church, also has some ancient parts, although it has been largely rebuilt. In the garden is the base and part of the stem of a churchyard cross removed to its present position some years ago; the stone on the top of it is modern.

From Barnack a pleasant half-hour's drive brought the party to Tallington Station, whence they proceeded by train to Peterborough, and so home.

Amongst those taking part in this excursion were the Reverends J. G. Cheshire, A. Peskett, W. H. Scott, G. E. Sharland, Messrs. A. Pell, A. Bull, S. Inskip Ladds, C. Whymper, Dr. and Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Sharland, Mrs. Yeatherd, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Miss Carnegy, Miss Clarkson, Miss Squire, and others.

On Tuesday, 14th September, 1909, the Society paid a visit to Cambridge, and spent a very enjoyable day rambling among some of the less frequented buildings of the town, under the guidance of the Rev. F. G. Walker, who very kindly curtailed his holiday for the purpose.

The first place visited was the only remaining fragment of Barnwell Priory, which stands at the corner of Beche Road and Priory Road. It is of Thirteenth Century date, and is vaulted in four bays, the ribs supported in the centre upon a column with well moulded cap and base. In the west wall there are two double lancet windows, blocked up with brickwork, and each light having a transom; these are not only curious as being a somewhat early use of the transom, but they have the further peculiarity that the upper lights are rebated outside for a wooden frame (probably glass fixed in a wooden frame in order to be easily removed), whereas the lower lights are not so rebated. The windows were no doubt secured at night by a wooden shutter inside; and by iron guard-bars outside, some of which remain. There was at one time a large fireplace with a sloping hood, but this has been entirely modernized. The outside still retains three of the old buttresses, but the tiled roof is modern.

The apartment is said to have been used by the Cellarer of the Priory, as his *checker* or counting-house; it is obviously part of a range of buildings, for on the east side the responds of other arches and vaults may still be seen. The Priory, of which it formed a part, was founded in 1092 by Picot, Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, and Hugoline, his wife, as a House of Augustinian Canons; it originally stood near St. Giles' Church, and was moved to the present site in 1112. Those who went with the Society to Bourn Hall in 1905, will remember the charming grounds amongst which Picot had his home. It is pleasant to be able to record that this last fragment of the Priory is now the property of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society; in it they have gathered together a collection of old stones, amongst which are several very pretty pieces of pure Early English work, and two or three stone coffins and ornamented lids.

From here the party proceeded to Shelley Row, where the ancient timber barn, which sheltered the French prisoners on their way to Norman Cross, still stands. It is very dilapidated, and presents nothing of architectural value, but it bears witness to a fact which is of some interest to Huntingdonshire people, and one which is not otherwise clear, viz. : that at least some of these

prisoners came through Cambridge, and so they must have come through Fenstanton and Huntingdon too; it is generally supposed that they all came viâ Peterborough.

The next place visited was the Old Three Tuns Inn, where Dick Turpin had his head-quarters when in Cambridge; unfortunately the room he occupied has been pulled down, but the rooms under it, together with the doorway to the staircase, remain. The whole place is full of curious corners, false panels, and 'escape' doors, and was evidently once the frequent resort of desperate men. One visitor, however, of a very different character, came here; the loyal Samuel Pepys records that he drank the King's health here in the year preceding the Restoration.

The next item on the programme was the Castle, but before proceeding to the Castle Hill itself, some of the western ramparts were pointed out by Mr. Walker. It was rather difficult for one unfamiliar with the site to follow the disposition of these ramparts very clearly, built over as they are by houses and walls, but that some unusual configuration of the ground had existed there, was very obvious.

The Castle Hill itself is a mighty artificial earthwork, and from its summit a magnificent view of Cambridge and the surrounding country is to be obtained. From here Mr. Walker pointed out the lines of the fortifications, and said that some authorities think that the mound was the ancient 'burh' of the Saxons, while others consider it to be the work of the Normans; but it must be remembered that during the Ninth Century the Danes over-ran the whole of Eastern England, and burnt the monasteries of Crowland, Thorney, Ramsey, Peterborough and Ely, and the town of Cambridge, and completely subjugated East Anglia and Lincolnshire, but we are told that the men of Cambridge stoutly resisted them, and it would seem, therefore, not improbable that the mound was thrown up at this time. It would command the ford which crossed the river close at its foot, and also the Roman Bridge a short distance away.

The Castle is said to have been built by William the Conqueror, in 1068, at the same time that he built Huntingdon and Lincoln Castles; in the case of Huntingdon it is almost certain that he simply re-fortified a pre-existing mound, and doubtless it was the same here. The Mediæval castle, built of stone at a somewhat later period, stood more to the north, where the prison now is, and to this castle probably most of the outer ramparts belong. The materials of the Castle were granted by Queen Mary to the Huddlestons to rebuild Sawston Hall.

Leaving the Castle Hill a hasty visit was paid to St. Peter's Church. The south door is of Transitional date, with a good deal of Early English feeling in parts; and the font, probably of the same date, is rudely carved with double-tailed mermaids, or

1.. For two views of the Castle Hill see the 'Transactions,' Vol. I., pages 21 and 22.

syrens, holding each others hands. The windows are flowing Decorated and Perpendicular; and the whole Church has been much mutilated, and disfigured by alterations of late date.

A stroll into the grounds of Magdalene College, to see the southern rampart of the castle, brought the morning's work to a close, and the party adjourned to the Trinity Café for Luncheon.

In the afternoon the first place visited was the School of Pythagoras, which is a good example of a private house (as distinguished from a castle or fortified building) of the extreme end of the Twelfth Century and the beginning of the Thirteenth. It has the usual arrangement of the principal rooms on the first floor with cellars and store rooms below. The lower story is vaulted, on a row of columns down the centre, and was lighted by narrow slits, several of which still remain. The upper floor was reached by an external staircase at the northern end, and the original doorway is still in use; there are several Early English windows, a fireplace in the east wall, and two or three buttresses. The house has been considerably added to at various times; the south end was built (or rebuilt) in the Fifteenth Century, and a large western wing added about the same time. The gable is of brickwork, and the roof is of modern tiles; the interior has been entirely re-arranged.

After this, two Sixteenth Century houses were visited: the first was formerly the Red Lion Inn, and here a richly carved chimney piece bears the date 1591. The second formed part of a finely panelled room belonging to the old Angel Inn.

From here the party proceeded to the Church of St. Mary the Less. The first Church upon this site was a Norman Building known by the name of St. Peter's without Trumpington Gate, to distinguish it from that other St. Peter's standing near the Castle. This Church fell down early in the Fourteenth Century, and it is said that Alan de Walsingham, the Sacrist of Ely, was architect for the rebuilding. Certainly there is much resemblance to that architect's work at Ely: the church is one large hall without aisles or chancel arch, but with lofty side walls, and lighted with fine windows with flowing Decorated tracery (three-lights at the sides and a six-light in the east wall), and with several richly canopied niches. There is a good Perpendicular font, with a Renaissance oak cover. At the eastern end, on the south side, is a vestry, with a small chamber above it. There are some well designed buttresses, and pretty pierced parapets. The Church is connected by a curious passage way with St. Peter's College, it having served for many years as a Chapel to that Foundation. Another similar passage, connecting Corpus Christi College with St. Benet's Church, was seen; and, after looking into the old Court of the last named College, many of the visitors wandered into St. Benet's Church to see the Saxon work there.

The principal feature is the tower, which is extremely plain and without buttresses, but divided into four stages by string courses; it has long-and-short work at the angles, but no pilaster strips.

The belfry windows have a mid-well shaft or baluster. The tower arch is of fine proportions; it has moulded imposts returned along the east face of the wall, and rudely carved lions at the springing line.

The long-and-short quoins of the two western angles of the nave may be seen in the aisles, and a small portion of the north-east angle is visible externally.

The nave arcade is of three bays, of good Decorated work. The aisles extend to the west wall of the tower; most of the windows are modern, but in the south wall is a mutilated Early English piscina. The whole church has been much restored, and the chancel has been largely rebuilt.

The day finished with tea at the Trinity Café, and everyone went home well pleased with what they had seen.

Amongst those present were: the Revs. F. G. Walker, J. G. Cheshire, T. Hodgson, G. E. Sharland, W. O'F. Hughes, J. W. E. Conybeare, A. L. Grimley, Messrs. W. Emery, A. Bull, S. Inskip Ladds, F. Christmas, J. Hedding, R. Watts-White, A. H. Bultitaft, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Sharland, Mrs. Bull, Mrs. Conybeare, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Miss Parsons, Miss Squire, Miss C. Ladds, Miss Bultitaft, and Miss Clarkson.

The view of Hail Weston Church, facing page 105, is from a photograph by Mr. A. E. Jennings, of Eynesbury, who kindly permitted it to be reproduced.

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