Edw. Lewis Watts.
Cromwell Green
St Ives Hunts

Transactions

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INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

(continued from page 140).

MOLESWORTH (ST. PETER)—*continued.*

	RECTORS.	PATRONS.		
1836	John Oxlee	Archbishop of York	A	d. 1854
1854	Lewis Furnall Clarkson, M.A.	,, ,,		d. 1901
1902	Harold Buckton	Bishop of Chester		r. 1907
1907	Sidney Ager Cuthbert, M.A.	Bishop of Ely (By lapse)		r. 1910
1910	Alfred Bonney, M.A.	Bishop of Chester		

MORBORN, (ALL SAINTS).

	RECTORS.	PATRONS.		
1223	Radulph de Repinghall	A. &.C. of Crowland	A	
1293	Robert de Greatbarn			1296
1296	John de Marche or Merkford	A. & C. Crowland	A	d. 1303
1303	Thomas de Langetoft	,, ,,	A	1303
1303	William de Gebi[1]	,, ,,	A	1309
1309	Roger de Dalderby[2]	,, ,,	A	
	Richard de Swineshead			ex. 1375
1375	Simon Buck de Brigestok		A	ex. 1375
1375	William Cudy or Cody[3]		A	
	Thomas Athelard[4]			
	William Fysshelake			ex. 1394
1394	Eudo La Zouche		A	r. 1394
1394	William Barton	A. & C. of Crowland	A	r. 1405
1405	William Northorp	,, ,,	A	r. 1417
1417	Richard Swan	,, ,,	A	
	John Rowland			ex. 1432
1432	Richard Whyte		A	
	Thomas Smyth			r. 1440
1440	John Saundys	A. & C. of Crowland	A	r. 1446
1446	William Swebbe	,, ,,	A	r. 1447
1447	Hugh Geynesburgh	,, ,,	A	
	William Lawe			d. 1482
1482	Robert Grymston	A. & C. of Crowland	A	r. 1484
1484	Thomas Larke	,, ,,	A	r. 1510
1510	George Smyth	,, ,,	A	d. 1518
1518	Richard Butler	,, ,,	A	d. 1540
1540	Robert Townshend	Miles Foreet, Kt.	A	dep. 1554
1554	Thomas Nicholson	,, ,,	A	r. 1557
1557	John Tunholine	,, ,, Armiger	A	
1581	Thomas Fraunceys, M.A.	Lord Chancelor, by lapse	J	
	Robert Townshende			d. 1585
1585	Henry Foreste, B.A.[5]	Robert Foreste	A	
1626	Thomas Leeds	Robert Beville, Kt. of the Bath	C	
1640	John Peachie[6]		F	
1661	Anthony Farmer	Robert Beville, Armiger	A	d. 1670

1. Or Prebi.
2. Was there as late as 1314—A.
3. Was non-resident in 1386. (Bishop's Memoranda).
4. Was Rector in 1387. (Bishop's Memoranda).
5. Henry Forest was there in 1605, 1609 and 1619 (Transcripts).
6. John Peachie was Rector at the time of the Triers' Visitation, 1651.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1670	Richard Mason, M.A.	John Bradborne and Tho. Collet	A	d. 1684
1684	Richard Mason, M.A.	Elizth Collet wid. for this turn only	AF	[1]d. 1703
1704	Matthew Goodwyn, M.A.	Tho. Brown in trust for Ch. Duncombe, Kt.	C	d. 1735
1735	Charles Jenner, M.A.	Anthony Duncombe, Esq.	A	d. 1770
1770	Thomas Comber, L.L.D.	Tho. Duncombe of Duncombe Park, York	A	d. 1778
1778	John Robinson	Tho. Duncombe	A	r. 1785
1785	Henry Eyre, M.A.	Charles Phil. Jennings, Trustee of Robert Duncombe	A	d. 1798
1798	Thomas Stephen Atwood, M.A.	Robert Eden Duncombe	A	d. 1826
1827	Joshua Greville, L.L.B. & M.A.	R. E. Duncombe Shafto.	A	r. 1831
1831	George Chester	R. E. Duncombe Shafto of Whitworth Park, Durham	A	r. 1833
1833	John Duncombe Shafto, M.A.	Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto	A.	r. 1840
1840	Slingsby Duncombe Shafto[2]	Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto		d. 1848
1848	Arthur Duncombe Shafto[2]	Robert Duncombe Shafto		r. 1854
1854	Edward Laurence Marrett, M.A.[2]			r. 1858
1858	Charles Dowson, S.C.L.[2]	Robert Duncombe Shafto		cess. 1859
1859	Wilmot Westmoreland Ware, M.A.[2]	Wm. Slingsby		cess. 1859
1859	John Charles Frederic Vincent, M.A. & L.L.D.[2]	,, ,,		r. 1861
1861	Joseph Boord Ansted	Rev. Dr. Vincent		r. 1890
1890	Robert Warrener, B.A.	,, ,,		d. 1899
1899	Augustus Charles Hodgson Wilson			r. 1904
1905	William Bentley	Rev. Dr. Scott		

OFFORD CLUNY, (ALL SAINTS).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1219	John de Herlana	Procurator General of the Abbey of Cluny in England	A	
	Geoffrey[3]			
1251	Andrew Poyngnant[4] subd.	King Henry III.	D	d. 1273
1273	William de Frauncheleys	Imbert de Fer, Kt.[5]	A	d. 1304
1304	Hugh de Berbyreis	Hugh de Verio (Fer), Kt.	A	
1340	John Edward[6]	King Edwd. the III. for the Abbot of Cluny	G	r. 1343
1343	Robert de Morton	King Edward III.	A	r. 1347
1347	John Edward	,, ,,	AG	ex. 1349
1349	John son of Hugh[7]	,, ,,	AG	d. 1363

1. Ric. Mason was also Vicar of Whittlesey St. Andrew's, and his death is recorded in the Register there in 1703.
2. Bishop's Certificates, Ely.
3. Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds, Vol. 2., A., 1291, mentions "Master Geoffrey, Parson of Offord," no date.
4. The Manor was in the King's hands because the Abbey of Cluny was vacant.
5. Imbertus de Monte Farranti held the Manor from the Abbey of Cluny. (Hundred Rolls).
6. The King presents because "the temporalities in England of the Abbot of Cluny are in his hands on account of the war between him and Philip who says he is King of France." John Edward appears to have been Rector in 1338.
7. Called Hugh de Risborough, (Patent Rolls).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1363	Thomas Rande	Thomas de Offord, Rector of Haddeley		ex. 1365
1365	Robert Druel		A	d. 1382
1382	Richard Dymore	Johanna de Insula	A	ex. 1382
1382	William Bokyngham	Gilbert Talbot, Lord of Wolle, Kt.	A	ex. 1386
1386	Thomas Ileston or Ilveston	Gilbert Talbot, Lord of Wolle, Kt.	A	d. 1394
1394	Thomas Rolle[1]	John Peveril of Offord Danys	A	
1394	Edmund de Hungerford[1]	Bishop of Lincoln	G	
	John Skeytyngton[2]			
	John Forest			ex. 1443
1443	Richard Tydde		G	
	William Westwode			r. 1452
1452	William Woburne	Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster	A	r. 1460
1460	Thomas Thornton	Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster	A	r. 1460
1460	John Elys	Abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster	A	r. 1474
1474	Richard Curson	Prior & Convent, Westminster	A	
	John Laurence			d. 1487
1487	Thomas Lyndeley[3]	Abbey of St. Peters, Westminster	A	r. 1488
1488	Andrew Benstede	P. & C. of Westminster	A	r. 1511
1511	Thomas Bedell	Abbey of St. Peters, Westminster	A	r. 1520
1520	William Lounde	,, ,, ,,	A	d. 1533
1533	Thomas Runcorne[4]	,, ,, ,,	A	
1554	Gilbert Courtman		F	d.
1563	William Fluyd[5]		F	d. 1574
1574	Simon Rogers[6]	Bishop of London		
1574	John Atkinson, M.A.	Lord Keeper of the Great Seal	F	d. 1614
1614	Thomas Johnson	Bishop of London	C	d. 1650
1650	Thomas Whickor[7]			d. 1661
1661	Abraham Cole	Gilbert (Sheldon) Bishop of London	A.	d. 1663
1664	Theophilus Dillingham, S.T.B.[8]	Bishop of London	A	d. 1678
1678	John Hume, M.A.	,, ,,	A	r. 1692
1692	John Abell, B.D.	,, ,,	A	r. 1706
1706	William Deane, M.A. & D.D.	,, ,,	A	d. 1722
1722	Le Neve Boughton	,, ,,	A	d. 1730
1730	John Newcome, D.D.	,, ,,	A	d. 1765
1765	Robert Hodgson, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1803
1803	Edward Edwards	,, ,,	A	d. 1834
1834	George Price	Bishop of London	A	d. 1850

1. In 1394 Thomas Rolle was nominated by John Peveril, on death of Thomas Ileston, the King nominated Robert de Brayton, and the Bishop nominated Edward de Hungerford. Which of these men was actually instituted is not quite clear, but Edmund de Hungerford was Rector in 1418, 1424 and 1426. (Bishop's Memoranda). Rob. de Brayton's nomination was revoked 20 June, 1394.
2. Was Rector 1397 (Bishop's Memorada).
3. Described as Inceptor of Theology.
4. Was still Rector 1543, (Subsidy Roll).
5. Was Bach, of Laws. (Will. P.C.C. 13, Pyckering).
6. Doubtful if ever instituted.
7. From Parish Register.
8. Master of Clare College, Camb. (Will, Vice-Chan. Court Cambridge, IV., 180).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1850	James Charles Blomfield[1]	Bishop of London		cess. 1850
1850	Edward Blomfield Turner[1]	,, ,,		r. 1880
1881	Gerald Charles Thompson, M.A.	Lord Chancellor		d. 1900
1900	Charles Thomas Lawrence, M.A.	,, ,,		

OFFORD D'ARCY (ST. PETER).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1224	William de Pertenhale	E. Lady de Offord	A	
1243	John de Banebir	Bishop of Lincoln, by Authority of the General Council	A	
	Lucas			1273
1273	Aungerius de Rypton	John de Offord, Kt.	A	
	William de Tadcaster			d. 1298
1298	John son of Sir John de Offord[2]	John de Offord Kt. & Isabel his wife	A	1299
1299	Robert de Luffenham or Lasham	John de Offord, Kt.	A	r. 1299
1299	John de Offord or Herford	,, ,,	A	r. 1307
1307	Peter de Askern	Walter, Bishop of Coventry & Lichfield, Lord of Offord Daneys	A	d. 1313
1313	Richard de Norton	,, ,, ,,	A	r. 1314
1314	John son of Richard, called Clerk de Riston	Walter de Langton	A	r. 1318
1318	William de Wykingeston	Bishop of Coventry & Lichfield	A	1320
1320	Walter de Streton, acolyte	,, ,, ,,	A	r. 1322
1322	Henry de Stratebrok or Stradebrok	King Edward II., for the heirs of Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield	AD	r. 1330
1330	Roger de Glaunvill	Edmund Peverell, Kt.	A	ex. 1339
1339	Robert Druel	John de Litysthorp Rector of Over, for John de Offord, Canon of St. Pauls, London	A	r. 1346
1346	John Hugyn	John de Offord	A	r. 1349
1349	Henry de Charwelton	Andrew de Offord	A	d. 1379
1379	John Hawet de Castle Ashby	Robert de Rugges and Isabella, his wife	A	1393
1393	John Chylmark	Isabella Berkelly, formerly wife of Rob. Rugges	A	d. 1396
1396	Richard Godfelawe[3]		A	
	Henry Brytt			d. 1423
1423	Richard Edous	John Harpenden, Kt.	A	r. 1446
1446	John Smythe	John Chyrche, citizen & mercer of London	A	d. 1474
1474	Cuthbert Leyborne or Wylson	Thomas Stanton	A	d. 1479
1479	John Cartwayth	Edmund Church	A	d. 1485
1485	John Laurence	John Shelley	A	d. 1502

1. Bishop's Certificates, Ely.
2. The Living was declared vacant because John de Offord had been instituted within a year of his being ordained priest.
3. Still Rector 1418. (Bishop's Memoranda).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1502	William Tayland	John Shelley	A	r. 1504
1504	William Taylard, D.D.[1]	,, ,,	A	d. 1532
1533	Antony Barkar	William Shelley	A	r. 1541
1542	Robert Cronkehorne or Cronker	,, ,, Kt.	A	d. 1558
1558	Thomas Coveney	John Guildford, Kt., & Maria, his wife	A	
1571	John Flower, M.A.[2]	Lady Maria Gilford	F	
1595	John Atkinson, M.A.	Queen Elizabeth, the See of Lincoln being vacant	J	d. 1614
1614	Humphrey Tredway		CF	
1641	John Dixon	William Naylor	C	d. 1671
1671	William Naylor	Richard Naylor	A	d. 1678
1678	John Michael	,, ,,	A	cess. 1694
1694	Thomas Baron, M.A.	William Naylor	A	cess. 1697
1697	William Deane[3]	John Merrit, of Hamerton	A	d. 1722
1722	Merritt Deane[4]	Francis Nailour or Blundell	A	d. 1740
1740	Joseph Weedon, L.L.B.	Francis Nailour of Offord Darcy	A	d. 1746
1746	Manison Warner, M.A.	,, ,, ,,	A	d. 1752
1752	George Nailour, D.D.	,, ,, ,,	A	d. 1774
1774	Thomas Green, M.A.[5]	William Naylor Blundell Esq.	A	d. 1814
1814	Jeremiah Jackson, M.A.	George Thornhill of Hemingford	A	d. 1828
1828	Thomas Walker, B.A.	Thomas Walker, himself	A	r. 1858
1858	William Thornhill, M.A.[6]	himself		d. 1872
1873	Henry L'Estrange Ewen, M.A.	George Thornhill, Esq.		d. 1885
1885	Francis Herbert W. Thornhill, M.A.	,, ,,		r. 1889
1890	Thomas Warrington	,, ,,		r. 1904
1904	Ernest William Godfrey, M.A.	,, ,,		r. 1909
1909	George Howard Wright, M.A.			

ORTON LONGUEVILLE (HOLY TRINITY).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	Robert			d. 1263
1263	William de Longa Villa	John de Longa Villa, Kt.	A	d. 1294
1294	Philip de Faversham	Henry de Longville, Kt.	A	
	John			r. 1307
1307	William de Islep	John de Longeville	A	ex. 1320
1320	Thomas de Islep	Peter de Salso Marisco	A	r. 1325
1325	William de Islep	,, ,, ,,	A	r. 1326
1326	Richard de Hacunthorp	,, ,, ,,	A	r. 1339
1339	Adam de Preston[7]	John de Bekyngham de Redingge	A	r. 1344
1344	Thomas de Orton	Margareta de Longeville	A	d. 1351
1351	William de Bolteby	Margery, Lady de Orton	A	d. 1369

1. Probably the same William Taylard reappointed.
2. Was here in 1584-5. (Visitation of Hunts. Lambeth Palace Library).
3. Buried at Offord Darcy, 8 Oct., 1722, (Register).
4. Buried at Offord Darcy, June, 1740, (Register).
5. Reappointed 1791, A.
6. Bishop's Certificates, Ely.
7. Adam de Gidding, Rector of Overton who had leave of absence for two years in 1342, (A.) is possibly the same man as Adam de Preston.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1369	John son of John de Rokesden	Gerard de Braybrok, Kt.	A	d. 1392
1392	John Turvey	,, ,, ,,	A	r. 1396
1396	William Parson	,, ,, ,,	A	
	John Elys			d. 1479
1479	William Maudesley	Roger Totot[2]	A	r. 1486
1486	Richard Squier	Roger Tocotes[2]	A	r. 1494
1494	John Maundeville	Richard Beauchamp	A	d. 1503
1503	Almeric Lamb	,, ,,	A	r. 1509
1509	Christopher Hubbart[3]	John Lamb	A	
1531	James Tunstall[4]	Robert Kirkham of Warmington	A	
1542	Thomas Skelton[5]			
1555	George Pennington		F	
1559	Dionysius Ward	Queen Elizabeth	A	d. 1592
1593	Everard Digbie		F & G	
1606	Edward Wager, M.A.	William Rayner, Kt.	CF	
1637	Eusebius Hunt	William Armyn	C	r. 1652
1652	George Hamerton		F	
1661	Edmund Spinkes	Lady Maria Armyn	A	dep. 1663
1663	Richard Carryer, M.A.	,, ,, widow	A	d. 1705
1705	Robert Carryer, M.A.	Richard & John Carryer, Exors. of the Will of Richard Carryer, clerk, deceased	C	d. 1715
1715	Joshua Man, S.T.P.	Margaretta, Duchess of Newcastle	A	d. 1718
1718	John Taylor, M.A.	Henry Viscount Morpeth, his wife Francis, and John and Andrew Charlton	A	d. 1721

ORTON LONGUEVILLE WITH BOTOLPH'S BRIDGE.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1721	Bernard Lewis, M.A.[6]	Henry & Francis, Viscount & Viscountess of Morpeth	AC	d. 1746
1746	John Naylor, D.D.	John Cope	A	d. 1761
1761	Jonathan Stubbs, M.A.	Jonathan Cope, Esq.	A	d. 1789
1789	Thomas Evans	Arabella Diana Cope, Catherine Anne Cope, Spinsters, with the approval of Lord Hawkesbury, Guardian of Anne Cope	A	d. 1799
1799	Hon. Charles Stewart, M.A.[7]	Bishop of Lincoln, by lapse	A	r. 1826
1826	Charles Child, S.T.B.	Earl of Aboyne	A	d. 1835
1835	Samuel Rogers, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1852
1852	John Bowen, M.A.[8]	Bishop of Ely, by lapse		r. 1857
1857	Charles John Rashleigh Cooke, B.A.[8]	Marquis of Huntley		cess. 1863
1863	John Watson, M.A.[8]	,, ,,		d. 1886

2. Can this name be Lovetot ?
3. Was there in 1526 (Subsidy Roll).
4. Was here in 1534-5—(Valor Ecclesiasticus).
5. Given on the authority of Rev. W. D. Sweeting. I can not find Skelton's appointment.
6. Reappointed in 1723 on cession of himself.
7. Charles Child was appointed in 1826, on the death of Charles James Stewart, A.
8. Bishop's Certificates, Ely.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1886	Peter Royston	Marquis of Huntley		d. 1906
1906	Warren Hastings, M.A.	,, ,,		

ORTON WATERVILLE, (ST. MARY).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1248	Robert de Bugeden	Robert de Waterville, Kt.	A	
	Richard			d. 1254
1254	Radulph de Weston	Radulph de Waterville, Kt.	A	r. 1257
1257	Thomas de Welleham	Robert de Waterville	A	
1272	Roger de Wyma de Lynestorpe	Wydon de Orton Waterville	A	d. 1295
1296	William de Carlton	Robert de Waterville	A	d. 1298
1298	John Husthwaye or Eboraco	Sir Robert de Waterville	A	d. 1309
1309	Simon de Asshele	Robert de Waterville, Kt.	A	r. 1315
1315	Guy de Waterville	,, ,,	A	r. 1326
1326	John de Hameldon[1]	,, ,,	A	d. 1344
1344	Richard de Thorp	William de Thorp	A	r. 1345
1345	Galfrid de Twywell	,, ,,	A	d. 1348
1349	Robert Clements	,, ,,	A	
1377	William Patrick	,, ,,	A	d. 1398
1398	Galfrid Playdon	John de Herlyngton	A	d. 1419
1419	William Mile or Mylys	Roger Hunt	A	
	William de Lamere			d. 1467
1467	John Hare	John, Earl of Worcester, High Constable of England	A	d. 1490
1490	John Fereby, S.T.P.	George Fitz-Hugh, Master of Pembroke Coll. Camb.	A	d. 1490
1490	William Rawson	,, ,, ,,	A	
1494	Thomas Hede, S.T.P.[2]			d. 1500
1500	William Smith, A.M.	George Fitz-Hugh, Dean of Lincoln, & Master of the College of Mary de Valence, Cambridge	A	d. 1532
1533	William Mylsent[3]	Robert Thornton, Master of Pembroke Coll., Camb.	A	[5]d. 1551
1551	Richard Vasye or Vesey of Bresham, B.A.[3]		F	[5]d. 1567
1569	Baldwin Esdale, B.A.		F	d. 1599
1600	Walter Whalley, D.D.[3]	Pembroke Coll., Camb.	A	d. 1617
1618	Theodore Bathurst, S.T.B.[3] [4]		C	
1652	Nathaniel Gibson, M.A.[6]			dep. 1662
1662	Thomas Ryder or Reders, M.A.[3]		F	d. 1686
1687	Thomas Browne, M.A.	Pembroke Coll., Camb.	A	d. 1706
1706	Thomas Thomas, M.A.[3]	,, ,, ,,	A	d. 1716
1716	Roger Long, D.D.	,, ,, ,,	A	r. 1751
1751	James Smith, M.A.	,, ,, ,,	A	d. 1799
1799	Francis Tenant, M.A.[3]	,, ,, ,,	A	d. 1837
1837	John Mills, M.A.	,, ,, ,,	A	d. 1892
1893	William Pace Rigg, M.A.	,, ,, ,,		

1. Richarde de Asshele is mentioned as appointed in 1330, in succession to Galfrid de Sautre on presentation of Rob. de Waterville, (A.), but the fact that John de Hameldon was appointed in 1325 and died Rector in 1344 seems to make this impossible.
2. Loder's History of Framlingham.
3. Buried at Orton Waterville, (Sweeting's Churches near Peterborough).
4. Was there in 1651. (Triers' Visitation).
5. These two dates are form the Parish Register of Burials.
6. Nathaniel Gibson was ejected from Orton Waterville. (Calamy).

ORTON WATERVILLE. (ST. MARY).

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
	John			r. 1325
1325	Radulph le Porter	John de Hameldon	A	d. 1348
1348	Roger Balle	Galfred de Twywell	A	
1349	John son of William Canelok de Geytington	by lapse	A	
	John de Twywell			r. 1356
1356	Roger Warde	Rob. Clements	A	r. 1401
1401	John Herby or Irby	Galfrid Playdon	A	ex. 1412
1412	John Wright		A	
1418	John Lylleford	,, ,,	A	

The above are canonically instituted Vicars, the patron in each case being the Rector.

ORTON WATERVILLE. (CHANTRY OF THE BLESSED MARY).

	Chaplains.	Patrons.		
1330	John Muriel	Robert de Waterville	A	
	John de Stowe			d. 1339
1339	Augustine de Olyve		A	
1391	R. Cope	William de Thorp, Kt.	A	
	William Cooper			r. 1395
1395	John Catelin	Jacob Le Rou	A	
1420	John Hull	Roger Hunt	A	d. 1420
1420	John Rous	,, ,,	A	

	Chaplains to one Moiety.[1]	Patrons.		
	William Craptoft			r. 1447
1447	Richard Brodrode	William Tresham & others	A	d. 1450
1450	John Gardener	,, ,, ,,	A	d. 1459
1459	(Richard ?) Dowse[2]	Tho. Palmer & Wm. Standlow, feofees of the late Radulph, Lord de Cromwell	A	d. 1502
1502	Thomas Wilson	Pembroke Coll., Camb.	A	d. 1502
1502	Galfrid Boucher	,, ,, ,,	A	d. 1504
1504	William Waltare	,, ,, ,,	A	r. 1506
1506	Thomas Lanysdayll	,, ,, ,,	A	
	William Emylton			d. 1544
1545	William Shakelton	,, ,, ,,	A	

	Chaplains to the other Moiety.[1]	Patrons.		
	Galfrid Freshwater			d. 1450
1450	Thomas Aylff	Wm. Tresham & others	A	
	William Burgh			1502
1502	William Newman	Pembroke Coll., Camb.	A	d. 1544
1544	William Burneby, or Barmbe	Nicholas Ridley, Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge	A	

1. From about this date the Chaplains are appointed to a Moiety only, and we get two lists.
2. Elsewhere given as Robert and Rowland Dowse.

GREAT PAXTON (HOLY TRINITY).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	Berenger[1]			
	Peter[2]			
1232	Reginald de Bathonia[3]	Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln	D	
	Robert de St. Agatha[4]			
	Vicars.			
1273	Richard de Barton	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	A	r. 1276
1276	Thomas de Bannebur	,, ,,	A	d. 1295
1295	William de Hampton	,, ,,	A	d. 1312
1312	Galfrid de Brunneby	,, ,,	A	d. 1326
1326	Walter de Wynthorp	,, ,,	A	
	Stephen			d. 1327
1327	Alan de Norton	Subdean and Chapter of Lincoln	A	r. 1331
1331	Roger de Paxton	,, ,,	A	ex. 1333
1333	Richard de Swereford	,, ,,	A	d. 1334
1334	Peter de Wylington	Bishop of Lincoln, by lapse	A	
	William de Burton			r. 1345
1345	Eustachius de Empyngham		A	d. 1348
1348	John son of Robert de Lymbergh	Chapter of Lincoln	A	
1348	John son of William de Kendale de Oskeby	,, ,,	A	
	John Postell			ex. 1395
1395	Thomas Ulfe		A	
1398	William Horwarth	Subdean and Chapter of Lincoln	A	r. 1398
1398	John Barre	,, ,,	A	ex. 1407
1407	John Hynton	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	A	d. 1419
1419	John Bees	Robert de Pinchebeck, Canon of Lincoln, the Dean and Subdean being absent	A	ex. 1421
1421	Thomas Aldiseworth		A	ex. 1423
1423	Robert Browe		A	
1424	John Chamberleyn	Subdean and Chapter of Lincoln	A	
	John Fisher[5]			
1467	Richard Worthynton	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	A	
1468	Robert Taylor	,, ,,	A	
	Radulph Holme			r 1487
1487	John Tomson	Subdean and Chapter of Lincoln	A	d. 1505
1505	Thomas Hewet	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	A	r. 1508
1508	Thomas Erle	,, ,,	A	d. 1517
1517	Thomas Newton, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1521
1521	Christopher Massyngberd	,, ,,	A	d. 1523
1524	John Dawson	,, ,,	A	d. 1528

1. Was there between 1155 and 1162. (Muniments of D. & C. of Lincoln).
2. Was there between 1155 and 1219. (Muniments of D. & C. of Lincoln).
3. Was there in 1248, (D); and in 1250. (Papal Register).
4. Occurs in 1255. (D).
5. Was Vicar 6, January, 1466.

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
1528	Henry Cokkes[1]	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	A	r. 1557
1557	Henry Kirke	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	A	
1560	William Walpole[2]		F	
1589	Thomas Atkinson, M.A.		C	[3]d. 1646
	Matthew Hewson[4]			
1661	Ferdinand Berridge	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	A	d. 1702
1702	Patrick Smith, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1745
1745	Wilmot Heywood	,, ,,	A	d. 1765
1765	Richard Reynolds, D.D.	,, ,,	A	d. 1796
1796	Francis Wilkinson, B.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1825
1825	Isaac Nicholson	,, ,,	A	d. 1840
1840	Henry Isaac Nicholson, B.A.[5]	,, ,,		d. 1886
1886	Edward Giles, M.A.	,, ,,		r. 1892
1892	Alfred Granger Cane, M.A.	,, ,,	A	

LITTLE PAXTON (ST. JAMES).

Little Paxton is a Chapelry to Great Paxton, and there is no separate list of Incumbents.

PIDLEY (ALL SAINTS).

Pidley is a Chapelry to Somersham, and there is no separate list of Incumbents.

PONDER'S BRIDGE (ST. THOMAS).

	Vicars.	Patrons.	
1867	Richard Devereux Jones, M.A.	Bishop of Ely	r. 1882
1882	Robert Wells Close, M.A.	,, ,,	r. 1889
1889	Edward Bertram Tanqueray, B.A.	,, ,,	cess. 1897
1897	William Henry Hampton	,, ,,	

PUTTOCK'S HARDWICK, IN THE PARISH OF EYNESBURY.

THE FREE CHAPEL, OR CHANTRY, OF ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR.

	Chaplains.	Patrons.		
1222[6]	John	Gilbert, Rector of Eynesbury	A	
	Henry de Herdewik[7]			
1302	Roger de Cantok[8]		A	
1303	William de Famessle[8]		A	
1312	John de Tothale[8]		A	
	Walter de Linton			d. 1314
1314	John de Mordon	Sir Giles de Trumpington	A	[9]r. 1319
1319[9]	Thomas de Hoo	,, ,,		r. 1325

1. Henry Cock or Cokkes was here 1543 (Subsidy).
2. Was Vicar 1584 or 1585. (Visitation of Hunts. in Lambeth Palace Library).
3. Thomas Atkinson died 1646 and was buried at Paxton. (Register).
4. Is called Vicar in the Triers' Visitation.
5. Bishop's Certificates, Ely.
6. Thirteenth year of Bishop Hugh de Wells.
7. Henry de Herdwik, Chaplain, held 22 acres in Eynesbury, 7, Edward I, (1279). (Hundred Rolls).
8. These three appointments were to Hardwick, Diocese Lincoln, but it is not quite certain that they are to Hardwick, Hunts.
9. The appointment of Thomas de Hoo, and the resignation of his predecessor, are given upon the authority of Gorham; and the same applies to John Adam, 1451.

	CHAPLAINS.	PATRONS.		
1325	William de Dalby	Sir Giles de Trumpington	A	r. 1328
1328	Nicholas de Hynnfynge de Ripton	Isabella, Widow of Sir Giles de Trumpington	A	d. 1331
1331	John de Newenton, or Water Newton	Bishop, by lapse	A	r. 1337
1337	Roger de Keilmarsh, or Keylmorth	Isabella, widow of Sir Giles de Trumpington	A	r. 1341
1341	James le Gray, or le Bray	Henry de Ferrers, Lord of Groby, Kt., guardian of the lands of Roger de Trumpington	A	r. 1357
1357	Robert Waryn de Rempston	Sir Roger de Trumpington, Kt.	A	r. 1360
1360	Henry Bole	,, ,,	A	r. 1405
1405	John Throberre	Feofees of Roger de Trumpington	A	r. 1407
1407	John Ram	Sir Roger de Trumpington, Kt.	A	exc. 1410
1410	John Smyth		A	1410
1410	John Felice de Mildenhale	Sir Roger de Trumpington, Kt.	A	
	Robert Sherman			r. 1420
1420	Thomas Bosc	Margaret, widow of Roger de Trumpington	A	
	Richard Twenge			r. 1432
1432	Robert Benet	Nic. Caldecote, John Goldington and Nic. Hawys	A	r. 1451
1451	John Adam	Sir Walter de Trumpington, Kt.		r. 1453
1453	John Hynde	,, ,,	A	
1488	William Taylard, L.L.D.	Alienora Enderby, widow, dau. of Sir Walter de Trumpington	A	r. 1504
1504	Hugh Garnet, or Garnwell	Sir Edmund Luce, Kt., in right of Alienora, his wife, dau. of Sir Walter de Trumpington	A	d. 1533
1533	John Eyar, or Ayer	Francis Piggott of Stretton and Eleanor dau. and heiress of John Enderby	A	d. 1542
1542	Robert Hawkeswell	,, ,,	A	d. 1545
1545	Thomas Diconson	,, ,,	A	d. 1546
1546	Thomas Merell[1]	,, ,,	A	

RAMSEY[2] (ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR).

PERPETUAL CURATES.	PATRONS.	
Thomas de Stricland[3]		
Robert Ellyott[4]		
John Dryvere[5]		d. 1540

1. The Free Chapel appears to have been abolished before 1554, for in that year a pension of £3 was due to Thomas Merrell or Marrell. (Original Pension Roll, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, folio 21, b, Britt. Mus.).
2. The Churches of Ramsey, Bury, Upwood, and Little Raveley were built after the Manors came into the possession of Ramsey Abbey, and the Monks appointed Incumbents under the title of Curates, without any reference whatever to the Bishop of the Diocese. This right of appointment remained in the hands of the Lords of the Manors down to recent times, and while this condition existed there are no records of Institutions in the Episcopal Registers.
3. Thomas de Stricland was *Vicar* of Ramsey, 55, Edw. III. (Patent Rolls).
4. Robert Ellyott was here in 1526 (Subsidy)
5. John Dryvere was the last Prior of Ramsey; his Will was proved 28, March, 1540. (Archd. Hunts. VI, 126). It is not certain that he was Curate, he simply calls himself Priest.

	PERPETUAL CURATES.	PATRONS.	
	Robert Wynde[1]		
	Humphrey Taylor[2]		d. 1558
	Christopher Prate[3]		
	John Skulthorpe[4]		
	Robert Coxe[5]		d. 1586
	Henry Evans[6]		
	Thomas Harrison[7]		
	William Motte[8]		
	Robert Burgess[9]		
	William Motte[8]		
	Thomas Curtice[10]		
	Robert Gunyld[11]		
	Henry Sampson[12]		
	George Stuke[13]		
	Henry Sampson[12]		
	George Stuke[13]		
	William Harbey [4]		
	John Pindar, M.A.[15]		
	William Baker[16]		r. 1642
1642	John Robins, M.A [7]		d. 1675
1675	Edmund Gibbs[18]		r. 1686
1686	William Hume[19]		r. 1687
1687	Richard Askew[20]		
1701	William Searle[21]	A	d. 1733
1733	Peter Cowling[22]		d. 1738

1. Sir Robert Wynde is called Curate in the Will of John Thresser, 1555. (Archd. Hunts. X, 60).
2. Humphrey Taylor witnessed a Will, as Priest in 1555, and as Curate in 1557. He calls himself Curate in his own Will which was proved 5, January, 1559. (Archd. Hunts. XII, 3).
3. Christopher Prate witnessed Wills as Curate in 1563 and 1573.
4. John Skulthorpe is mentioned in a Will dated 1576. His own Will was made 4, October, 1592, and proved 18, April, 1597. (Archd. Hunts. XV, 328). It is not certain that he was Curate.
5. Robert Coxe witnessed a Will as Curate 24, May, 1584. He is called Curate in 1584 or 5 in a Visitation of Hunts. (Lambeth Palace Library). He was buried at Ramsey, 26, January, 1586; and calls himself Curate in his Will. (Archd. Hunts. XV, 63).
6. Henry Evans witnessed a Will as Clerk, 15, May, 1589; and in 1591 and 1592 he witnessed Wills without any designation.
7. Thomas Harrison witnessed a Will as Clerk, 29, June, 1591.
8. William Motte signed the Register as Minister, 1598, and he was here 27, January, 1596.
9. Robert Burgess signed the Register in 1596.
10. Thomas Curtice signed the Register in conjunction with Robert Gunyld, 1599, and they both call themselves Curate.
11. Robert Gunyld signed the Register in 1599 and 1600.
12. Henry Sampson signed the Register as Minister from 1601 to 1608, and again from 1614 to 1616.
13. George Stuke signed the Register as Minister from 1609 to 1613, and again in 1617. Possibly he and Henry Sampson were co-Curates. He is called Curate, 14, December, 1613, in a Subsidy.
14. William Harby signed the Register as Minister in 1618; and was here as late as 24, September, 1629, when his wife was buried.
15. John Pindar signed the Register as Minister in 1633. There is no Minister's signature to the Register in 1631, so possibly he came in 1631 or 1632.
16. William Baker signed the Register as Clerk in 1634, and he signed again in 1641. He was made Rector of Wistow in 1642.
17. John Robins signed the Register in 1642, which appears to be the date of his appointment. He was, however, deprived either in this year or in 1657, but was restored in 1660. His Will was made 10, December, 1674, and proved the following year. (Archd. Hunts). Henry Marshall occupied his place at the time of the Triers' Visitation.
18. Edmund Gibbs evidently succeeded John Robins. A note in the Register, (undated, but apparently 1675), referring to John Robins being 'sick' and the Register therefore neglected is signed by Gibbs.
19. "About this time (20, July, 1686) Mr. Edmund Gibbs resigned the Curacy of Ramsey, Mr. Will Hume appointed to succeed him." (Register).
20. "About this time (7, August, 1687) Mr. Ri. Askew, upon Mr. Will. Hume his resignation, was appointed and licensed Curate of Ramsey." (Register).
21. Askew's writing in the Register seems to end 24, April, 1698; and on 29, November, 1701, Hugh, son of William Searle, was buried.
William Searle himself was licensed in 1701, (A), and buried 2, June, 1733. (Register).
22. Peter Cowling signed the Registers in 1734, and his burial is recorded on 21, February, 1738.

	Perpetual Curates.	Patrons.		
1738	John Peveril[1]			1742
1742	Skinner Spencer, L.L.B.[2]			r. 1744
1745	Thomas Whiston[3]		A	1787
1787	Samuel Cooper[4]			r. 1802
1802	Henry Mawdesley, M.A.[5]		A	d. 1840

	Vicars.	Patrons.	
1840	Edward Forbes, B.A.[6]	Edward Fellowes	cess. 1847
1847	Charles Hippuff Bingham, M.A.[6]	,, ,,	d. 1875
1875	John Wise, M.A.	,, ,,	r. 1891
1891	Robert Black, M.A.	Lord de Ramsey	cess. 1904
1905	John Robert Pawley-Smith, M.A.	,, ,,	

RAMSEY (ST. MARY).

	Vicars.	Patrons.	
1860	William Collins, M.A.[7]	Edward Fellowes	r. 1868
1868	John Wise, M.A.	,, ,,	r. 1875
1875	William Harpur	,, ,,	

RAMSEY ABBEY (ST. MARY AND ST. BENEDICT AND ALL HOLY VIRGINS).

	Abbots.[8]	
969	Duke Ailwyn was looked upon as the lay Abbot from the foundation of the Monastery until his death	d. 993
993	Ednoth, 1st Abbot	r. 1008
1008	Wlfsius, 2nd ,,	d. 1016
1016	Withman,[9] 3rd ,,	r. 1020
1020	Ethelstan, 4th ,,	d. 1043
1043	Alfwin, 5th ,,	r. 1080
1080	Ailsius or Egelsin, 6th Abbot	1087
1087	Herbert de Losinga, 7th ,,	cess. 1091
1091	Aldwin, 8th Abbot	deposed 1102
1102	Bernard, 9th ,,	d. 1107
1107	Aldwin (reinstated)[10]	d. *circa* 1112
	Abbey vacant for more than a year.	
1114	Reginald, 10th Abbot	d. *circa* 1130
1133	Walter, 11th ,,	1161
1162	William, 12th ,,	Made Abbot of Cluny 1177
	Abbey vacant for two years.	
1180	Robert Trionell, 13th Abbot	d. 1200

1. John Peveril signed the Registers as Minister in 1738 and 1742.
2. Skinner Spencer signed the Registers as Curate in 1743 and 1744, but his writing continues to 25, March, 1745.
3. Thomas Whiston, whose writing in the Register begins 26, March, 1745, signed in 1747. His writing ends in July, 1787.
4. Samuel Cooper signed the Register in 1787.
5. Henry Mawdesley was Assistant-Curate from 1787 to 1802, and Curate from 1802 to 1840.
6. Bishop's Certificates, Ely.
7. Bishop's Certificates, Ely.
8. The Monks elected their own Abbot, and their choice was confirmed by the King; there is therefore no list of Patrons.
9. Withman is supposed by Stevens to be Andrew Leucander who went a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and wrote an account of his travels. (Stevens' Addition to the Monasticon).
10. Some authorities count Aldwin, on his reinstatement, as the 10th Abbot; and their notation of the succeeding Abotts is consequently one in advance of this list.

ABBOTS.

1200	Eudo, 14th Abbot		d. 1201 or 1202
1202	Robert de Redinges or Gidding, 15th Abbot		r. 1206
	Abbey vacant for 7 years; three Monks acted as Receivers.		
1214	Richard de Selby,	16th Abbot	d. 1216
1216	Hugh Foliot,	17th ,,	d. 1231
1231	Ralph,	18th ,,	d. 1253
1253	William de Acolt,	19th ,,	d. 1254
1254	Hugh de Sulgrave,	20th ,,	d. 1267
1268	William de Gurmecester,	21st ,,	r. 1285
1285	John de Sawtry,	22nd ,,	d. 1316
1316	Simon de Eye,	23rd ,,	d. 1342
1342	Robert de Nassington,	24th ,,	d. 1349
1349	Richard de Shenyngton,	25th ,,	d. 1378
1378	Edmund de Elyngton,	26th ,,	d. 1396
1396	Thomas Butterwyk,	27th ,,	d. 1419
1419	John Tychmarsh,	28th ,,	d. 1434
1434	John Croyland,	29th ,,	d. 1436
1436	John Stowe,	30th ,,	r. 1468
1468	William Whittlesey,[1]	31st ,,	1472
1472	John Wardeboys,	32nd ,,	1488
1488	John Huntingdon,	33rd ,,	1506
1506	Henry Stukeley,	34th ,,	1507 or 8
1507 or 8	John Lawrence de Wardeboys, 35th and last Abbot		1539

RAMSEY ABBEY (ST. MARY AND ST. BENEDICT AND ALL HOLY VIRGINS).

PRIORS.

970	Ednoth was first Prior	Elected Abbot	993
993	Wlfi	(?) ,, ,,	1008
	Turburn was Prior *temp.* Abb. Alfwin (1043-1080), also in 1081, and *temp.* Abb. Aldwin (1091-1100).		
	Leofwine, who was a monk *temp.* Abb. Aldwin, was Prior *temp.* Abb. Reginald (1114-1130).		
	Lambert was Prior *temp.* Abb. Walter (1133-1161).		
	Walter de Suchewell (Southwell) was Prior *temp.* Abb. Walter (1133-1161). He was Prior in 1149, and was made Abbot of Thorney		1163
	Robert was Prior on 22 June, 1178.		
	Ralf, who was Cellaver *temp.* Abb. Walter (1133-1161) was Prior in 1186, in which year he was made Abbot of St. Benet at Holme		1186
	Walter was Prior *temp.* Abb. Robert Trionell (1180-1200), [or possibly of Robert de Gidding (1202-1206).]		

1. The names of the Abbots down to John Stow are from the Cartulary of Ramsey Abbey; the five succeeding names are from Dugdale's Monasticon.

PRIORS.

Thurston was Prior 1193-1194, and 'T.' was Prior 1206-1207.	
Hugh Folliot was Prior *temp.* Abbot Richard de Selby (1214-1216), and was made Abbot	1216
Ralph, who was then Prior, was made Abbot	1231
Walter was Prior on 7, September, 1252.	
Roger was Prior in 1316	
John de Watham was Prior 1380[1]	
John Dryver.[1] was last Prior, and received a pension at the Dissolution	1539

GREAT RAVELEY.

The Church here was destroyed before the Reformation. It appears always to have been a Chapelry to Upwood, and no names of Incumbents have been found.

LITTLE RAVELEY[2] (ST. JAMES).

	PERPETUAL CURATES.	PATRONS.
	John Edill, or Idle[3]	
	Richard Charles[4]	
	Thomas Curtois[5]	
1609	Kenelme Pulter[6]	1618
1618	Robert Bynnes[7]	d. 1638
1638	William Sheffield[8]	
	John Bush[9]	
	Samuel Sturges[9]	
	Thomas Pike[9]	
	Fleetwood Neville[9]	
	George Atton[9]	
	Peter Cowling[9]	
	William Bidwell[9]	
	John Jenkinson[9]	
	John Kingdon[9]	
	John Taylor[9]	

1. John de Watham's name is from a Deed amongst the Ramsey Abbey MSS., and John Dryver's from the Book of Pensions in the Augmentation Office; and all the other names are from the Ramsey Cartulary.
2. This living was a Donative in the hands of the owners of the Manor; the appointments, therefore, are not recorded in the episcopal Registers until recent years.
3. John Edill was Curate, 1526, (Subsidy); and witnessed the Will of Elynor Elton, as Curate, 19th June, 1538. His name occurs in Wills as late as October, 1550.
4. Richard Charles, witnessed a Will 3rd June, 1549, and called himself Curate.
5. Thomas Curtois, of Hartford, is called Reader of Little Raveley, in the Will of Thomas Thong, made 1583. He also appears as Incumbent, 1584 or 1585. (Visitation in Lambeth Palace Library, XII, 2).
6. Kenelme Pulter was hired to serve the Cure in 1609. (Register).
7. Robert Bynnes, Minister, was buried 6th October, 1638. (Register).
8. William Sheffield's writing in the Register begins in 1638, and Agnes his wife was buried 6th April, 1639. He witnessed the Will of Robert Whitcake, 17th February 1669-70, as Curate; about which time his writing in the Register ceases.
9. John Bush signed the Transcripts as Curate 1681 and 1684; Samuel Sturgis signed 1687 to 1703; Tho. Pike signed as Minister 1704 to 1720; Fleetwood Neville signed as Minister 1721; George Atton signed as Curate 1725; Peter Cowling signed 1731; William Bidwell signed 1738; John Jenkinson signed as Curate 1745 to 1749; John Kingdon signed as Curate 1750 and 1751; John Taylor signed 1756 and 1757.

	Perpetual Curates.	Patrons.		
	Jeremiah Burroughs[1]			
	Hugh Palmer[2]			r. 1779
1779	Edward Wadeson	Earl of Sandwich	A	r. 1787
1787	Septimus Hodson	,, ,,	A	1834
1834	Henry Augustus Maule, M.A.	,, ,,	A	r. 1867

	Vicars.	Patrons.	
1867	Francis Stephen Westbrook, M.A.	Earl of Sandwich	r. 1884
1884	John Richards, M.A.	Edward Fellowes	cess. 1898
1898	William Mackreth Noble, B.A.	Lord de Ramsey	

ABBOTS RIPTON (ST. ANDREW).[3]

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	Hugh[4]			
	John de Constantiis[5]		E	
1218	Radulph de Normanby	Abbot and Convent of Ramsey	D	
1218	John Foliot	,, ,,	D	
1219	William de Ebor	The King, with the consent of the A. & C. of Ramsey	A & D	
1220	John de Tirefeld	A. & C. of Ramsey	A	
1236	Peter de Surino or Supino	,, ,,	A & D	
1283	Robert de Sabrings			
1286	John Maunsel		D	exc. 1291
1291	John de Geytford	A. & C. of Ramsey	A	r. 1291
1291	Reginald de St. Albans	,, ,,	A	d. 1311
1311	Robert de Pynchbek, acolyte	,, ,,	A	
1313	John de Jargolio[6]	Queen Isabella	G	cess. 1318
1318	Giles de Bolomvilla[6]	By Papal Mandate at the Queen's request		ex. 1345
1345	Stephen de Brokesbourn	A. & C. of Ramsey	A	r. 1349
1349	John de Dulton	King Edward III.	A	ex. 1368
1368	William de Meuryk[7]		A	
	Thomas Renenteley			r. 1394
1394	Adam de Knaresburgh	A. & C. of Ramsey	A	d. 1416
1416	Thomas Smith	John de Stivecle, *domicellus* to Ramsey Abbey	A	
1424	Thomas Pulter	A. & C. of Ramsey	A	
	Thomas May			r. 1445
1445	Thomas Waren	A. & C. of Ramsey	A	
	Richard Stacey			r. 1453

1. Jeremiah Burroughs signed the Register, 5th August, 1756, and 26th February, 1759; so it is obvious that either he or John Taylor must have been an assistant Curate.
2. Hugh Palmer signed the Register, as Minister, 14th August, 1770, and 10th November, 1771.
3. This parish is frequently called Ripton St. John, but this name is not derived from the dedication of the Church but from the owners of the Manor, the St. John Family.
4. Hugh was *Sacerdos de Ripon* sometime between 1135 and 1160. (Ramsey Cartulary).
5. In 1183-1184, Bartholomew was appointed Vicar, at the petition and presentation of Robert, Abbot of Ramsey, and with the assent of John de Constantiis, Parson. (Ramsey Cartulary).
6. The Papal Registers give John de Jargolio and Giles de Bolomvilla as above, but in the Patents Rolls we find John de Bolton and William de Braybrooke appointed by King Edward II, on behalf of Ramsey Abbey in 1316 and 1322 respectively, but the Appointments apparently did not hold good for Giles de Bolomvilla held it as late as 1345.
7. William de Meuryk was here as late as 1383.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, LONG STANTON, CAMBS.

The two parishes of All Saints and S. Michael, Long Stanton are contiguous, and form what is practically one long straggling village over two miles in length and hence named *Long* Stanton. The parish churches, however, are but half a mile apart.

All Saints' Church is very prettily situated at the intersection of four roads, an open space before the principal gate of the Churchyard marking the site of the Village Pound, removed, together with the Roundhouse opposite, within living memory. The old trees of the Hatton Park—or what still remains of it—and two spinnies or fox covers make a pleasing background, so that the Church has all the advantages which a good natural site can bestow. Nor is the edifice itself unworthy of this favourable setting, for the nave and chancel are of pure "decorated" architecture, a style which many think to represent the acme of the ecclesiastical art of the middle ages.

The question of style in the case of All Saints' Church was decided by a mishap. In the Register of Thomas de Insula, Bishop of Ely, 1345-1361, occur the following entries: "License to dns John de Hamslap, rector of Long Stanton All Saints, to perform Divine Service in any suitable part of his parish, because his Church has been "consumed" by fire, June 7, 1349."

"On account of the destruction by fire of his Church and Chancel and all the Rectory buildings, a year's license of absence is granted to John de Hamslap, rector of Long Stanton All Saints: with license also to say Mass and Solemnize Matrimony at any suitable place within the parish, 29, September, 1349."

This fixes approximately the date of re-building—that glorious age which gave us the Octagon, Lady Chapel, and Prior Crauden's Chapel at Ely, the Nave of York Minster, and a host of other wonderful examples. It has been said indeed that the name of "Decorated" is misapplied to many village Churches built in this style, as they are extremely simple in character; and this

remark applies in some degree to the Church of Long Stanton All Saints: there is little enough decoration of the florid kind on its walls and pier capitals. But in the long low lines of roofs and walls, and the graceful angles of slopes and buttresses we see in this simple "village beauty" the secret of that art which gave to us such buildings as the Choir of Selby Abbey, the entire Church of S. Andrew, Heckington, Lincs., and practically the whole Church of S. Patrick, Patrington, Yorks, called the "Queen of Holderness," and possibly the most graceful parish church in the country.

Enrichment and elaboration are, within certain limits, matters of wealth and financial resource; the real art of architecture shows itself in form and proportion.

Such thoughts as these will come to the student of Gothic Architecture as he takes a general survey of the exterior of All Saints' Church from the South. Spread out before him is the whole Church, 112 feet in length from the East to the West window. The tower and spire are Early Perpendicular: they are on a small scale for so long a Church, the height being only 95 feet to the weather vane, but they are of such beautiful proportions that the whole steeple at once arrests attention whether it be on a near view, or as it is seen to great advantage, standing out among the trees. The stair turret on the South side, rectangular and dying in the wall below the belfry, very much helps the general effect on a near view, as do the diagonal corner buttresses, and even the sloping gutter pipes from the corners of the embattled tower-parapet above. The spire was successfully repaired some years ago, when it was heightened and four spire lights added; the play of the Western sun in these lights is very effective, as its rays light up the interior walls of the spire. On the East wall of the tower, just under the belfry window, which is of two-lights, is a dripstone, showing where, in old times, the roof of the centre aisle was thatched. This roof is now covered with tiles and is lower in pitch than the original roof by the thickness of the thatch. The tiles are picturesque enough in their present condition, but being yellow they

must have looked very strange when first laid on the roof.

Casting the eye downwards we notice that the absence of a west door is compensated by a South Porch of Perpendicular character, the gable of which has been repaired with bricks, it is supposed some two centuries ago: a few lines of similar brickwork are to be seen under the plain parapet of the South Aisle.

Eastward from the porch is a single "Decorated" window, beyond which just under the parapet is a small two-light window of the same date. The wall of the aisle here takes a remarkable bend inwards to meet the projecting wall of a Chantry Chapel which contains a large Decorated window in each of its three faces. The south gable of this Chapel is gone, but it is to be doubted if much would be gained by replacing it, as the receding slope of the tiled roof greatly adds to the picturesque outline of the Church, giving it almost a Flemish appearance on this side. The square headed buttresses at the corners of this Chapel suggest the more elaborate ones of the porch at Heckington.

The Chancel has been almost rebuilt; it is "Middle Pointed" throughout, its chief feature being the great East Window of which more anon. The corner buttresses here are diagonal, there are doors in the North and South wall, against the former of which a brick Vestry has been built, and a small window on each side at the West end of the Chancel, each of which was apparently at one time divided by a mullion into two lights—both are now blocked up with masonry. The North side of the Church is unlike the South: the line of the chancel wall is broken by the small brick vestry, ugly in itself, but not large enough to do much harm to the general effect. The Nave Aisle is unbroken on this side by any projection, the wall has no parapet, and the windows, three in number, differ in shape from those in the South Aisle, though there is a window similar to them at the East end of the Aisle. The sloping walls and diagonal buttresses of the Nave Aisles blend harmoniously with the general lines of the building at the east and the west, and a feature of the whole is the

beautiful framing or setting of the windows in the walls, as at Patrington. There is a North door, corresponding to the door on the South side, but without a porch.

Upon entering the Church by the South Porch we find that the interior quite fulfils the expectations raised by the external view. This is due in no small measure to the great East Window which is of fine proportions, the South Transept, and the general form of the whole building. We see before us the well-proportioned Nave with its regular fringe of Aisle Windows, making the Church a well-lighted one despite the absence of a clerestory. The Nave which has four arches on each side is 57 feet long and about 33 feet in height; the pillars of the arches are octagonal, the capitals and the arches themselves have simple Middle Pointed mouldings. The side aisles have their original open timber roofs, the rafters being supported by beams from which rise short king-posts. There are three great beams under the roof of the centre Aisle which once had king-posts, and supported oak rafters, over which would be the thatch. Now the king-posts are gone from these beams, which are painted brown; and a ceiling of plaster, put up, probably, when the exterior of the roof was tiled, covers the rafters.

At the end of the South Aisle, passing under an arch, we come to the "Cheynes Chapel" now more generally known as the "Hatton Chapel," a Chantry in the form of a South Transept, coeval with the Nave and Chancel.

This beautiful building, the most interesting feature of the Church, was walled off from the Nave in 1770 by Sir Thomas Hatton, and used as a mausoleum for the interment of members of his family. A square headed door opened on to some steps leading down to a vaulted passage, displaying the North face of the "Columbarium" filled with niches or pigeon holes three deep, behind which are the coffins containing the remains of the deceased.

In 1908 through the munificence of the late Richard Henry Wood, Esq. of Sidmouth, the partition wall was taken down, the niches of the Columbarium covered with curtains, and the three beautiful Decorated windows

which had been filled up with stone and rubble were restored and reglazed, the work being done under the supervision of E. E. Bowden, Esq., Architect, assisted by Mr. Weir, of the Society for Preservation of Ancient Buildings.

The glazing of the windows has been well done by Hugh Arnold, Esq. of Kensington. These Windows present a series of twelve shields of Coats of Arms mainly illustrative of the tenure of various members of the Hatton family who were resident Lords of Manor from circ 1570 to 1812, and their alliances by marriage. In the tracery of the South Window are fragments of old glass painted in brown and stained with yellow with ferns and other designs, and in the centre a saint's head. This glass which in character much resembles that in one of the side Chapels at King's College Chapel, Cambridge, was picked out of the rubbish which formerly lay in the Chamber over the Columbarium, shut off at that time by the partition wall, and quite dark and inacessible from the Church.

There is an elaborate canopied niche in the South-east corner of this Chapel over the Columbarium. This niche formerly contained a statue, and part of its pre-reformation colouring of red and green still remains. The windows of the Hatton Chapel have very fine tracery, each of these windows is of similar design and each has four lights: they are what is known as "semi continuous" windows, being divided by the centre mullion into two double-light "fenestellae" or smaller windows, and the triangular space between the exterior sides of the fenestellae and the interior arch of the whole window is filled with leaf tracery. These windows belong to the same sub-order of Decorated windows, as the well known specimen at the east end of S. Mary the Less, Cambridge, which is of six lights, each of the fenestellae being of three lights. These windows like most others in this Church are of clunch, a very perishable material, especially where it is exposed to the air. They were much worn on the outside, but have been ingeniously repaired with tiles and mortar.

On the walls between the windows and over the Columbarium, some texts of Scripture in Old English black letter have been brought to light. They are from the Authorised Verson of the Bible, and are consequently not earlier than the Seveneenth Century.

It may here be noticed that there are seven different kinds of "decorated" or middle pointed windows in the Church. The east window is of the sub order known as "Quasi continuous." Here the two fenestellae are not contiguous but are separate by a central light, making a five light window. The finest example of this kind of window in the country is the East window of Carlisle Cathedral which is of nine lights each of the fenestellae being of four lights.[1]

The tracery in the head of the east window is of leaf pattern, and in this it bears a general resemblance to the windows of the Hatton Chapel; fine though it is, however, its tracery has been tampered with at some time, and it is thin and stiff compared with its sisters in the Chapel, lacking their freedom and easy flowing lines. Still it is a noble window, and it has an advantage over many east windows, in being filled with very good coloured glass by Messrs. Burlison and Grills, the gift of the late Mrs. Hatton Wood, a great benefactress of the Church.

The prevailing type of window in the Nave is of three lights with flowing tracery of a reticulated pattern. Two of the windows on the North Aisle have a four centred arch, like some much larger ones in the neighbouring Church of S. Mary, Over.

The windows at the west end of each aisle and in the north-west corner are of two lights, and their tracery shows the beginning of "perpendicular" feeling. The Perpendicular west window of two lights is very small for the size of the Church, a strange contrast to the large east window.

The curious little two-light window high up in the wall of the South Aisle, where it bends to join the end of the Transept wall, has been already noticed in the

1. The west window of York Minster often compared with this Carlisle window is of eight lights and has FLOWING tracery—i.e. it has no fenestellae.

description of the exterior. What purpose this window served is a matter for conjecture—it may have been to throw light upon an altar or shrine at the end of the south aisle. Further back against what would have been the east wall of this aisle, had there been no chapel, but what is actually the side wall of the Hatton Chapel stands the fine tomb of Sir Thomas Hatton, Knight, who died in 1658, and his wife, Dame Mary Alington. Sir Thomas, a son of John Hatton to whom Queen Elizabeth granted the Manor of Long Stanton (being a cousin of her Chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton), was the first of a line of baronets who lived at Long Stanton until the beginning of the last century. The line ended in 1812, when Sir Thomas Dingley Hatton met with a fatal trap accident on the Huntingdon Road.

The tomb is a very fine example of Seventeenth Century work, with recumbent figures of Sir Thomas and Dame Hatton, and on either side kneeling figures of their six surviving children, Thomas, John, and Christopher, on the North side, and Elizabeth, Mary, and Jane, on the South. Originally placed against the West window of the "Cheynes Chapel," this tomb was removed to its present position in 1770, and surmounted with an Eighteenth Century canopy. The whole tomb has recently been taken down and rebuilt nine inches to the South of its former site, and the four Shields of the Canopy painted with Coats of Arms. This tomb, erected probably soon after the Restoration, received its inspiration from some fine monuments of the Alington family at Horseheath.

Near the tomb stands a Jacobean Chest, lately repaired and moved thither from the Vestry. At the East end of the North Aisle is the Hatton pew, a fine piece of Renaissance carving, moved to this position from the the middle aisle a few years ago. A Piscina in the wall close by, points to the previous existence of an altar at the end of this aisle; in the north-east corner of the aisle is a bracket, evidently intended for a statue to correspond with that formerly under the canopy in the Hatton Chapel.

The Font is octagonal and of unusual design, each face is carved differently from any of the others, and under the bowl are carved in the clunch designs and faces which, though 500 years old, look as fresh as though they had but lately been brought into being.

It remains to describe the Chancel, which is well proportioned and of unusal length. Upon entering it from the Nave we see on either side a small blocked up window corresponding in position though not in shape with the blind window outside. Two large blind arches behind the Choir Stalls were opened out at the last restoration, when two handsome wall tablets of the Hatton family were removed to the Nave.

On the south of the Sanctuary are good Sedilia and a double Piscina; in the east wall is an Aumbrey. In the north wall of the Sanctuary is a curious Early English niche and the sill of a window, the sole remains of the previous Church. On the walls above are three Hatton Memorial Slabs moved to their present place from the partition wall in 1908. The roof is modern.

The bells are three in number, two of them dated 1637 and 1655 respectively, and cast by the celebrated "Miles Graie," The treble bell has been lately recast. These bells are not hung for ringing, having no wheels or moveable axles, so they have to be "clocked," i.e. have their clappers pulled against their sides, and are consequently in continual danger of being cracked. They are well in tune and of good tone.

The Organ which stands in the north-west corner of the Nave is interesting from the fact that part of it is of French construction, and was brought to England by refugees from a French Convent. The whole organ is of good tone and was presented to the Church by E. H. Liveing, Esq., in 1906.

And so we leave this fine old building as we entered it by the South Porch, noticing on our left in the Churchyard the stump of the old Village Cross.

H. B. WOOLLEY.

NOTES ON A PAMPHLET CONCERNING THE OWNERSHIP OF "THE DELFS," AT HADDENHAM, IN THE ISLE OF ELY.

Published 1653. Pp. 67.

The title page and preface are given verbatim :—

A

VINDICATION

OF THE

JURIE

WHO UPON THE TWELFTH DAY OF MAY, 1653, GAVE THEIR VERDICT IN THE *Upper-Bench*

AT

WESTMINSTER

AGAINST THE INHABITANTS OF HADENHAM, IN THE ISLE OF ELYE, CONCERNING COMMON, WHICH THEY PRETENDED TO HAVE IN A MARSH CALLED THE DELFFS, AND OSE-DELFFS IN HADENHAM AFORESAID.

BY

FRA. TAVERNER, OWNER OF A PORTION OF PASTURE GROUND IN THE SAID OSE-DELFFS, 1653.

LONDON.

PRINTED FOR J. M. AND J. A. 1653.

W

To the Reader.

Whereas Thomas Castell Esquier, Mr. Pamplin and William Gooday, with other their adherents, Inhabitants in Hadenham in the Isle of Ely, have with much noise and clamour, indeavoured to possesse not only their companions in Hadenham, But also many Gentlemen and Free-holders in the County of Cambridge, That the Verdict which was given against the Inhabitants, in Easter Terme last, in the Upper Bench at Westminster, concerning COMMON, which they pretended to have in a Fen or Marsh, called the Delfs and Osedelfs lying in Hadenham, was contrary to the Evidence then given on the behalfe of the Inhabitants. Forasmuch therefore, as those clamors are to the scandal and disreputation of the Gentlemen and Freeholders, which served on that Jury, Persons of knowne integrity, and mere strangers to all the Delfs owners (one excepted) that contributed to this Suit, And tends much to the disadvantage of the owners of more then nine parts of tenn of the said Delfs grounds, who live far remote from the Isle of Elye. Therefore I have published this Collection of the Evidences produced on either side, To vindicate the Jury; And to satisfie (in the absence of the Delfs owners) all those who have heard but one partie speak for themselves. I am not ignorant, that the publishing of our Evidences in this manner, thereby exposing them to the view and curious examination of Gentlemen learned in the Lawes, will by many be held an Act of indiscretion. But the confidence I have, in the strength and clearnesse of them, imboldens me to make that adventure. Some may suspect, that I have not truly rendered the proofes into English. As also, that I have purposely concealed some material proofes that make against us. To both I give this Answer; That our adversaries, or any for them, (if desired by them in a faire way) shall have the right and perusall of the Originals; which offer will satisfie reasonable men. But for such among them, as are resolved not to be satisfied,

I leave them to their passions. Let them take their course. They shall find us ready, and better provided then heretofore, for another encounter.

July 4, 1653. FRA. TAVERNER.

The above preface fully explains the object of the pamphlet; and, as it is too long to print here, a few notes and extracts are given in explanation of the dispute.

"The Delfs" are that part of the parish of Haddenham which is bounded by the Old West River (south) and the "Causeway" between Earith and Haddenham (north), and contains, (or did at the time of these trials) 800 acres of pasture land.

The point in dispute was whether all the freeholders and copyhold tenants of Haddenham had grazing rights over this part of the fen from July 31st to Lady-day in each season: i.e. they claimed it as what is commonly known as "Lammas land." The Commoners of Haddenham did not dispute the right of the owner or owners of the Delfs to the hay crop, or "fore-crop," as it is called in the pamplet.

The "Ose-delf" is explained on page 22 to refer to that part of the Delfs abutting on the River Ouse, where it is said: "Ose-delfs alias Ouse-delfs, because it abuts upon the navigable river of Ouse"; now called the Upper Delfs. The "Delfs and Ose-delfs" of the pamphlet are now known as the lower and upper delfs respectively.

In 1612, the Earl of Suffolk divided the Delfs into about 20 lots, and shortly afterwards sold them. In Sir Jonas Moore's "Mapp of ye Great Levell" they are shown divided into 23 or 24 lots, which seem, more or less, to correspond with the present divisions into separate fields on the 6 inch Ordnance Map.

The Author commences by stating that Wm. Crisp, undertenant of some pasture ground in the Ose-delf in Haddenham, brought an action of trespass against Thos. Dann, a customary tenant of one Messuage in Hadden-

ham. He then says that the sole case was whether the Delfs were what is known as "Lammas land": i.e. whether Dann, and all the Commoners of Haddenham had grasing rights over this fen from Lammas to Lady-day; they did not claim the crop of hay. This refers to the last trial (of 1653, presumably).

"For the better understanding of that which follows, these perticulars shall be presumed."

The Bishops of Ely had been from the Norman Conquest Lords of the Manor of Haddenham, and of the Delfs, &c., and of all the wastes, &c. &c., within the Parish, containing about 4,000 acres in all; till by the death of Bishop Cox who died in the 23rd Eliz., when the See was vacant 18 years.

In the 41st Eliz., Dr. Heaton became Bishop, who granted the Manor to Elizabeth and had in exchange other revenues of equal yearly value. The Manor of Haddenham being then, by the vacancy, in the Queen's possession.

In the 45th Eliz. The Queen gave the Manor of Haddenham to Lord Thomas Howard (afterwards Earl of Suffolk) and to his heirs, *(or others of his nomination)* who entered into possession. But, at Lammas the people pretending COMMON, put their cattle into the Delfs.

In the 2nd Jas. I. The Earl of Suffolk brought an action of trespass against John Jowles, Lord of the Manor of Hinton, in Haddenham, for putting his Cattle in the Delfs after Lammas.

In the Easter term following, 3rd Jas. I, 1605. A verdict upon the point of "Common or no Common" was given for the Earl "by a Jury of Knights and Gentlemen of quality in the Countie of Cambridge, viz.: Sir Thomas Jermyn, Sir Wm. Hynde, Sir John Wood, Knights. Henry Cook, Edward Barnes, Roger Thornton, Henry Martin, William Harris, Esquires. Simon Watson, Ralfe Docwra, John Wise and Thomas Turpin, Gentlemen, at the Upper Bench-Barr."

To be continued.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.

(Continued from page 156).

On Wednesday, 25th May, 1910, an excursion was made to Long Stanton, Willingham, Histon and other Churches, a motor omnibus being requisitioned by way of an experiment. The omnibus did the journey well and in excellent time, but truth compels us to add that the inside passengers suffered much inconvenience from the dust, and unless this can be remedied it is not very likely that the experiment will be repeated, which is a pity because there are many places within our two Counties which it is very difficult to reach by any other means. The first place visited was Girton Church, (St. Andrew), where a stay of ten minutes was made. This is a small Perpendicular Church with a few remains of earlier date. There is an Early English piscina in the south aisle, and the font is rather early Decorated. The lower part of a good Perpendicular oak screen remains. There are two small brasses of priests dated 1487 and 1492.

At Oakington (St. Andrew) the visit was also limited to ten minutes. Here the nave is of five bays of Early English date, the columns on the north being octagonal, while those on the south are circular. In one aisle is a fragment of a Perpendicular screen still retaining some of its ancient colour. The font is early Norman, square, on a central and four angle shafts; the latter are octagonal and stand on Perpendicular bases. Inside the church are several old coffin lids, and a large slab to Robert Audley of Great Gransden, who lived 65 years 8 months and died 2, Nov., 1654.

At Long Stanton St. Michael the party was met by the Rector, the Rev. A. Peskett, who pointed out the many objects of interest. The greater part of this Church is of Early English workmanship with good details, and may reasonably be assigned to the third quarter of the Thirteenth Century. The nave arcades are of four bays with a circular column between two octagonal ones on each side; the eastern responds are corbels and one has a rather unusual arrangement of a double notch-head. The mouldings of the caps and bases are particularly good, and the same may be said of the double piscina with intersecting arches. The Church

was much *restored* in 1822, under Mr. Penrose, when nearly all the tracery was put in, and it has undergone further restorations during the last year or two. The nave roof is thatched but is practically all modern. No description of this Church would be complete without a reference to the west end with its bold buttresses and pretty bell-cot, which, apart from all else, would make this little Church well worth a visit. A good specimen of a pin-hinge chest, which has been dated as early as 1200 to 1220, is preserved in the Church.[1]

The next Church visited was Long Stanton All Saints, where the Vicar, Rev. H. B. Woolley, read a very interesting description of the Church,[2] which is chiefly of late Decorated date, apparently built soon after 1349, in which year the old Church is recorded to have been burnt. The Chancel has a good flowing Decorated five-light window at the east end, a piscina and triple sedilia in the south wall, and an aumbry in the north corner of the east wall. In the north wall is an Early English window, and a small niche. The chancel arch is Perpendicular, and the nave arcades are late Decorated, that on the north being of four bays, while on the south there are three arches to the aisle and a wider one to the transept. This transept, or chapel, on the south side of the Church is now known as the Hatton Chapel, although formerly it was the Cheynes Chapel; it is of rich flowing Decorated workmanship, with fine traceried windows containing some old glass. There is a good Renaissance tomb to a member of the Hatton family; but the chapel is much encumbered by a large and ugly vault. The Hatton pew is of oak with good Renaissance carving. The arch between the transept and the south aisle is supported by a prettily carved respond corbel; and in this corner is a curious little two-light Perpendicular window, very high up in the wall and squeezed in at a curious angle, the object of which it seems impossible to imagine. The windows of the aisles have reticulated tracery of Decorated date, and the tower and spire are early Perpendicular. The base and stem of the churchyard cross still remain. The Church has been lately much restored.

Upon arriving at Willingham, Luncheon was the first item upon the programme, and this took place at the "White Hart" Inn, after which the Church was inspected. Here Mr. Peskett, in the absence of the Rector (Rev. C. H. Crossley), read some notes kindly provided by that gentleman. The Church, which is dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints is a fine building of late Decorated and Perpendicular date. The nave arcades are of six bays of late Decorated work, richly decorated with wall paintings, and covered with a magnificent Perpendicular hammer-beam roof, the two eastern bays of which are adorned with angels with outstretched wings. This roof is said to have been brought, in 1613, from Barnwell Priory, and a careful examination certainly reveals the fact that it was originally made for a wider church. The roof

1. We hope to give a full description of this Church, from the pen of the Rev. A. Peskett, in an early number of the Transactions.
2. See Mr. Woolley's paper p. 176. Ante.

of the south aisle was also erected in 1613, but is now nearly all modern. The north aisle roof is Perpendicular, and partly coloured. The two eastern bays of the aisles are divided from the Church by parclose screens; that in the south aisle being Perpendicular, and still retaining traces of its original colouring. There is a good Perpendicular oak pulpit; and the font is a fine specimen of the same style. On the north side of the chancel arch is a large cross painted upon the wall, said to be a dedication cross. The Vestry, on the north side of the chancel, has stone arches supporting the roof. The early Church is recorded to have been burnt before the Fourteenth Century, and with the exception of a few Norman fragments built into the walls of the porch nothing now remains of it. The Church was considerably restored a few years ago, under the direction of the late Mr. R. H. Carpenter, when the present east window was pieced together with old stones found in the walls.

From the Church the party proceeded to the ancient earthworks known as Belsar's Hill. Of this great circular encampment very little is known, and nothing can be added to Mr. Evelyn-White's account of it in a former volume of the Transactions.[1]

From here, the party drove to Histon, where they were kindly entertained to tea by the Rev. and Mrs. Cooke, after which the Church of St. Andrew was described by the Vicar, the Rev. W. C. Cooke. This is an extremely fine Church, with Transepts and a central tower. The two transepts are of the finest Early English work, enriched all round with a low wall arcading, partly occupied by sedilia and piscinas, the latter having intersecting semicircular arches and marble columns. Above these arcades are lofty windows, originally each consisting of a group of three lancets under a well moulded Early English arch; in some cases these lancets remain, but in others they have been replaced by a Perpendicular three-light window, the conbination of which with the Early English arches is really extremely fine. The nave is very coarse and uninteresting; it has been much restored, and its west wall is modern. The aisles are Perpendicular, with plain oak roofs.

The chancel is modern, having been rebuilt by Sir G. G. Scott in 1874-5, and is lined with stone which originally formed part of the Church of St. Etheldreda, Histon. The two parishes of St. Andrew and St. Etheldreda having been united in 1588, Sir Francis Hyde demolished the Church of the latter and used the materials for building Madingley Hall from whence they were brought here. The chancel was formerly ten feet shorter than at present, and had a brick wall with a wooden window at the east end; some fragments of the older Chancel were found when pulling it down, and these were copied in the new work. There is a fine Perpendicular oak chest, with carved tracery panels.

At Impington the Church of St Andrew was visited, but no paper was read. This church, which consists of a chancel, nave,

1. See "The Aldreth Causeway, its Bridge and Surroundings," by Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White. Transactions, Vol. I., pp. 1-28.

south porch and west tower, has been very much restored. The east window of the Chancel is a rather poor Perpendicular three-light, but on the south side these are two Decorated two-lights. There is a very fine painting of St. Christopher upon the north wall of the nave; and in the jamb of the adjacent window there is a pretty Perpendicular niche. The stairs to the rood loft, on the south side of the chancel arch, are perfect. The font is a plain octagon; and there are a few carved oak bench ends, and fragments of a good rood screen. There is a brass to a knight and lady of the Burgoyne family, 1525.

The members attending this excursion were the Reverends A. J. Edmonds, W. M. Noble, J. G. Cheshire, A. Peskett, S. St. A. Baylee, J. S. Serjeant, A. C. T. James, C. T. Lawrence and J. R. Lawrence; Dr. Newton; Messrs. C. Temple-Layton, Wm. Emery, S. Inskip Ladds, A. Bull, F. Christmas, and A. H. Bultitaft; Mrs. and the Misses Walker, Mrs. Baylee, Mrs Yeatherd, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Bull, Mrs. and Miss Clarkson, Miss Parsons, Miss Carnegy, Miss Seebohm, Miss Clare, and others.