

*Edw. P. Walter  
Cambridge  
p. 100 + 100*

Transactions  
OF THE  
Cambridgeshire and  
Huntingdonshire  
Archæological Society

(FOUNDED A.D. 1900)

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VOLUME III. PART VII.

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EDITED BY THE REV. W. M. NOBLE, B.A.

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

1911

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) FIVE SHILLINGS

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PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire  
Archæological Society

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*(Continued from page 126).*

On Monday the 8th May, 1911, the Members and their friends visited Haddon, Morborne, Folkesworth, Caldecote, Denton and Stilton.

The first Church visited was Haddon, (St. Mary), where the Rector, the Rev. A. Chaplin read some interesting notes. The Church consists of chancel, nave with aisles, transepts, north porch and west tower.

The next Church visited was Morborne (All Saints). The walls of the chancel are Early English, but have been much restored in 1864, when the east wall was rebuilt; accordingly the east window is modern, and the south window is also modern although its rear-arch is old, while the north window is a composition of Early English and Perpendicular. The inside jambs of the side windows are rather pretty. In the north wall there is a plain Early English priest's door and two aumbries. There is a rather curious double piscina of Early English date in the south wall, and next to it sedilia of similar date; the piscina has a central and two jamb shafts, and some rather richly carved ornament, and over it are three little recesses or reliquaries. The roof is of oak, but all modern. The chancel arch is very late Transitional Norman; it is pointed, and has a strong Early English feeling although it has some Norman sunk ornament, but the jamb shafts and caps are distinctly Norman.

The nave arcades are of three Early English arches on each side; the bases on the north have very poor and much restored griffes. There is no clerestory, and the roof is modern and of deal.

The South Transept has a plain triple lancet in the south wall. There are no windows in the east and west walls, but there are good buttresses at the corners. Inside there is a fine coffin lid, ornamented with the curious curved lines so common in this district, but in this case the pattern is formed by double lines; there is a somewhat similar example at Yaxley. There is also in this transept an old square font bowl, with its lead lining still remaining.

The font now in use stands just west of the north door. It is a bit of old circular bowl, probably Norman, made up on a modern stem.

In the east wall of the South Transept is a bit of arch with remains of red paint; and on the outside the old S.E. corner of the nave can still be seen.

The South Aisle has a plain semi-circular-headed single light, the jambs rebated for a shutter, and a good Early English door with jamb shafts, much restored. At the west end of this aisle is a fine stone effigy; under it a modern brass bears the following absurd inscription: "This monument in memory of a reverend Abbot of the Monastery at Morborne and the probable builder of this Church was discovered buried under the tower during the restoration, Anno Domini 1900." Suffice it to say that there never was a Monastery at Morborne, and the effigy is too late in date to be that of the builder of the Church, in fact there is not the slightest evidence that it represents the builder (or rebuilder) of even a part of it.

The north aisle has a two-light east window, and a four-light and a single-light in the north wall. It has also a good Early English north door, with plain jamb shafts, like the one on the south, but not so much restored.

The north porch is plain, and very late, debased Perpendicular. All the roofs are modern, and, with the exception of the Chancel, they are of deal; they are all covered with stone slates. The seats are all new, and of pitch pine.

The tower is of red brick, apparently of Seventeenth Century date. It has a two-light west window with stone jambs, and a pediment over it. The belfry windows are plain two-lights and all of brick; under the one on the south side is a plain sundial. The parapet is battlemented, and there are four small and poor pinnacles at the corners. Evidently the Church had no earlier tower, for the arch to the nave is simply a window (probably a Perpendicular two-light) cut down to the floor.

The whole Church was restored and underpinned in 1900-1901.

From the Church, the party proceeded to the Manor House, where, by kind permission of the tenant, Mr. Stapleton, they were allowed to inspect the various objects of interest. The older parts of the house are plastered, and on the north front is a rather good shield of arms with twelve quarterings. The bearings are difficult to identify, as they are thickly covered with yellow-wash, but the crest is a tree, and on either side are the initials [A?] and F, perhaps for Anthony Forest. Underneath, is the motto *Spes bona præstat opem*, and the date 1692. The Forests had sold the Manor to the Bevills, before this date, but they may have continued as tenants. The curious old wooden bolt, sliding in a hole in the wall, and pulled out when it is desired to secure the door, still remains. The square base and part of the octagonal stem of an Early English churchyard cross is preserved in the garden.

The next item on the programme was the Church of St. Helen, Folksworth, where the Rector, the Rev. A. E. Cook, joined the party and described the Church.

The chancel and vestry are quite modern, having been built in 1850, in which year the whole Church was restored. The chancel

arch is fine Norman ; and of this same style is the north door of the nave, which has a tympanum.

The south wall of the nave has a plain Decorated arch to the transept, a very late Decorated two-light window with a modernized head, and a rather poor Perpendicular door. The north wall has two modern two-light windows. The west wall has neither door nor window, but outside a large buttress runs up the centre. The upper part of the gable, with its bell turret, is modern.

The south transept has a plain Decorated string-course all round inside. There is an old two-light window in the east wall, and the jambs and mullions of a three-light remain in the south wall, and a late Perpendicular two-light in the west wall. The south wall has a small piscina. On the floor is a much worn coped stone with a cross on it. The S.E. buttress of the transept has been rebuilt.

The porch is poor Perpendicular.

The font, a plain octagon, stands at the west end of the nave ; the broken places on the bowl show where the hinge and hasp of the cover once went.

It would appear from the entry in the Lansdowne MS., 921, that the chancel was already destroyed when the MS. was written, i e. in the latter half of the Seventeenth Century.

From here the party proceeded to the Norman Cross Hotel for Luncheon, after which they drove to Caldecote. The site of Washingley Church, which was to have been visited on the way, was missed by an accidental mis-direction ; it is merely marked by some uneven ground in a field, the church having been long since demolished. The living was united to Lutton in 1447, in which year the church was ruinous and unfit for use, and the stipend small. Perhaps the church was not entirely disused at this time, for the Folksworth Register contains a record of a marriage in Washingley 'Chapel' on 15 September, 1735 ; and local tradition says that the materials were removed to Yaxley and Lutton. The statement that the Apreece monuments at the latter place were once at Washingley is probably not correct, for they were in their present position when the Lansdowne MS., 921 was written, in the latter half of the Seventeenth Century, and they are only dated 1608 and 1633.

The Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Caldecote, sometimes called Caldecote in the Wood, was entirely rebuilt in 1874. It previously consisted of a chancel 12 ft. 6 ins. long by 16 ft. 6 ins. wide, a nave 28 ft. by 19 feet 6 ins., a western tower 6 ft. 8 ins. by 5 ft. 4 ins. and a south porch 6 ft. 7 ins. by 7 ft. The chancel had, at one time, been about 8 feet longer. The chancel arch was Norman, its semi-circular arch being much depressed at the crown, and resting on plain jambs with cushion caps. A Norman string-course ran all round the chancel, having been rebuilt into the later east wall, as also had been a Norman bracket on a triple shaft. The windows were all of the Early English period, that in the east wall being a triplet with a separate drip-stone to each light, and those in the side walls being lancets. The south window nearest the chancel arch was divided by a transom, and the lower

portion rebated for a shutter. A good double E.E. piscina had also been rebuilt in the east wall. The walls were supported with buttresses, some of which were mere brick slopes; and the floor was of bricks and stones.

The nave had two windows on each side, each consisting of two lights with plain four-centered heads under a square drip-stone. There was a plain blocked north doorway, and a south doorway with moulded jambs and arch, and original ironwork on its door. The floor was similar to that of the chancel, and upon the same level, but was seven inches lower than the floor of the porch. Many of the original oak benches remained, with plain poppy-head ends and moulded backs; and some small portions of the rood-screen had been worked up into the more modern seats.

There was a nice oak pulpit dated 1646. The font was original, a quite plain octagon with one side worked off as if it had at some time stood against a wall. The roofs of both chancel and nave were very rough, and open to the slates.

The porch merely consisted of two side walls and a mean roof.

The tower was open to the church for its entire width, through a simple arch. There were no windows in the lower portion, or, if there were, they were hidden by plaster. The belfry, which contained two bells, was lighted by a small single-light window, and the upper part had been rebuilt with brickwork and had a high parapet.

The whole church was very unsound, and was entirely taken down, and a new church built from the designs of Mr. Edward J. Tarver. This new Church is of much the same size and form as the old one, the chancel being increased to about its original length. It retains practically the whole of the original features enumerated above. The chancel arch retains its old jambs and caps, but the arch is new. The old windows, piscina, Norman bracket, font, pulpit, and the E.E. ironwork of the south door are all retained; but the old seats have gone. The new roofs are of deal, covered with stone. The tower has given place to a bell turret on the west gable which contains the two bells from the old church; they are without inscription, but do not look very old. A vestry, on the north side of the Church, contains a memorial stone to Robert Newcombe, Rector, who died 10 July, 1744, aged 69.

In a field to the south-west of the Church is a large square moated enclosure, locally said to be a Roman Camp. A Roman coin has been found in the churchyard, and the very name of the village suggests a Roman occupation of the place.

In the Rectory garden is an old cap and part of a column, said to have come from Sawtry Abbey.

Still under the guidance of Mr. Cook, the party now drove across a field to Denton, where Mr. Cook gave an interesting account of the Church and Manor House.

*To be continued.*



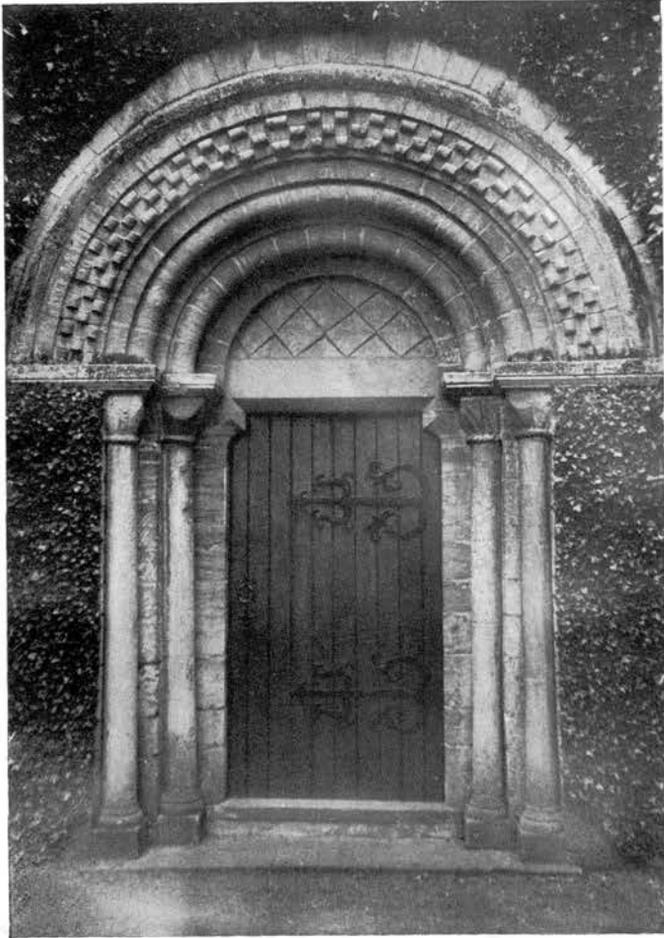


*Photo by*

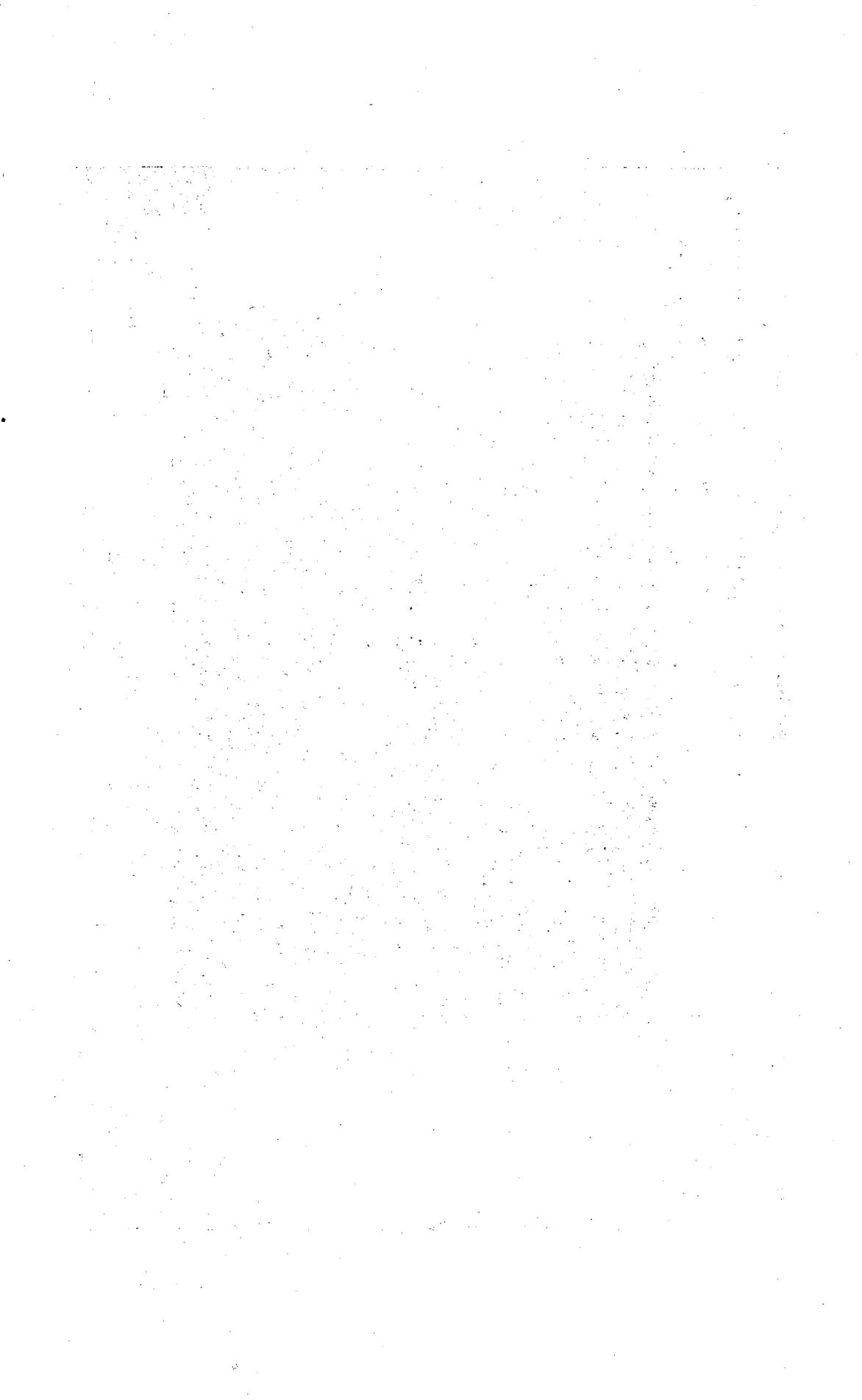
*W. Tams, Cambridge.*

THE CHURCH, LONG STANTON ALL SAINTS, CAMBS.





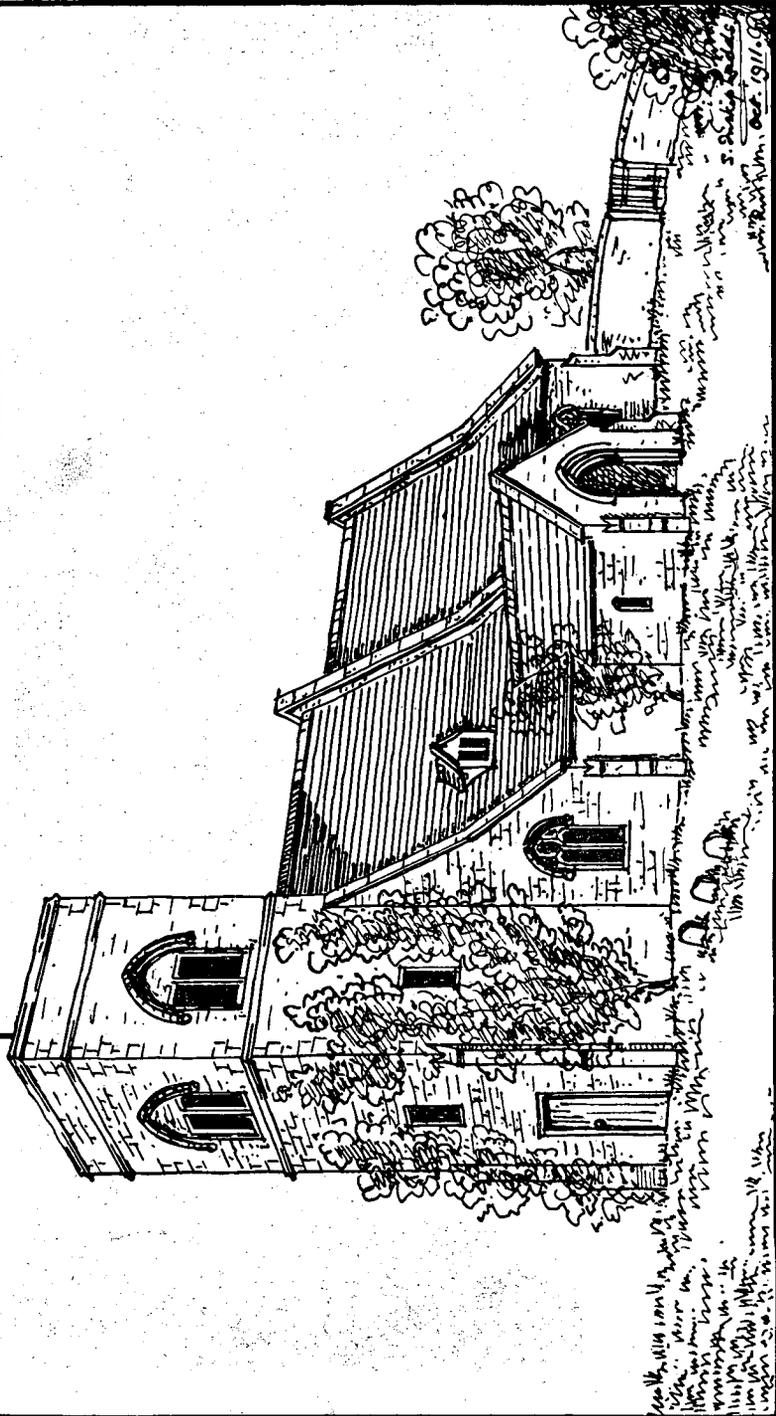
WEST DOOR, STIBBINGTON, HUNTS.



**THE OLD CHURCH - SIBBINGTON - ILLINOIS.**

**PULPED DOWN IN 1848.**

**FROM A PENMAN SKETCH IN THE VEGETRY.**



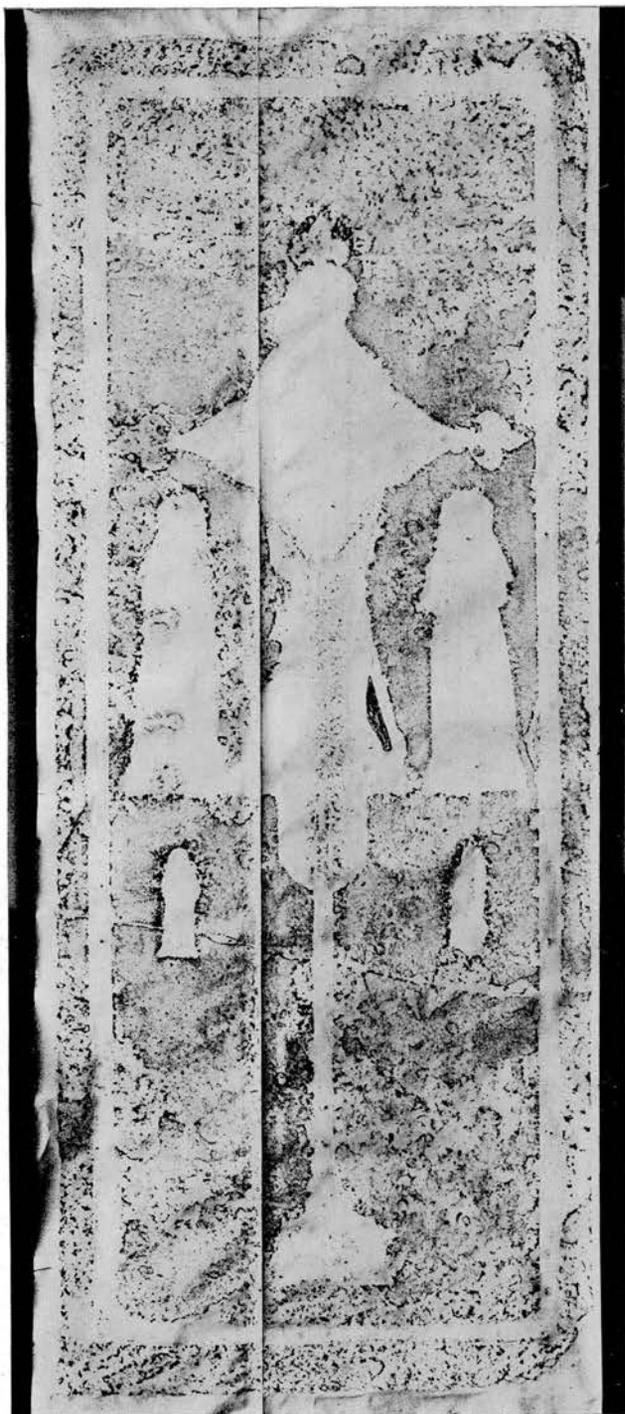
Wm. B. Smith, Oct. 1911.

S. Smith

Wm. B. Smith

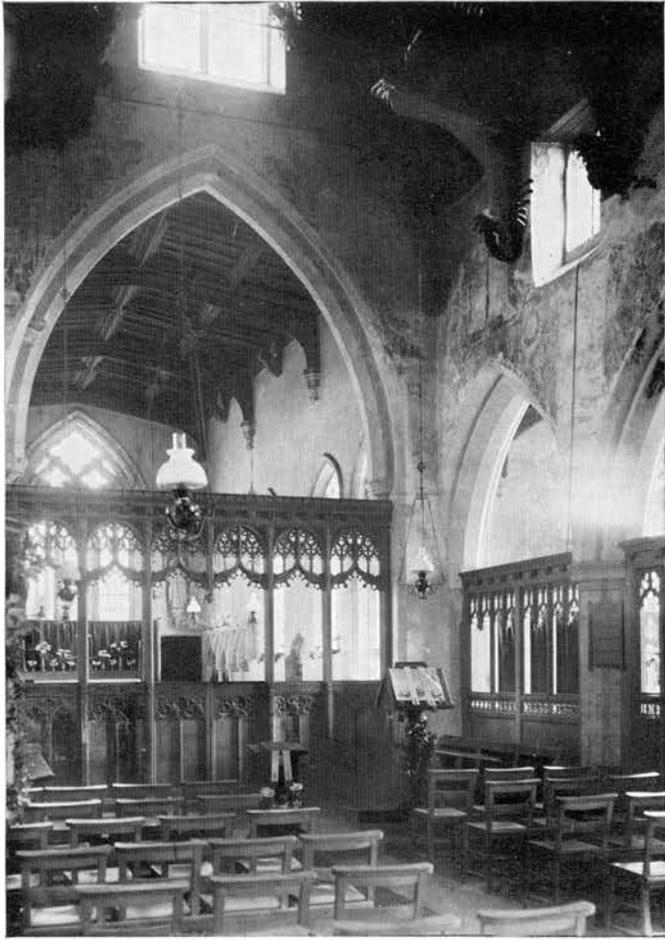
Wm. B. Smith

Wm. B. Smith



MATRIX OF BRASS AT GREAT STUKELEY, HUNTS.





*Photo by*

*Rev. C. H. Crossley.*

WILLINGHAM CHURCH, CAMBS.





NORTH DOOR, FOLKSWORTH, HUNTS.





