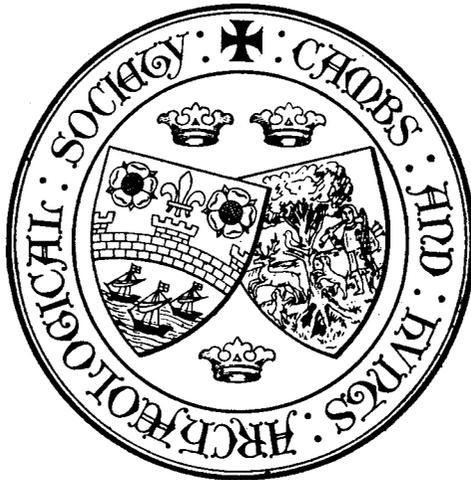




Transactions
OF THE
Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society.

(FOUNDED A.D. 1900)



VOLUME IV. PART VII.

EDITED BY THE REV. W. M. NOBLE, B.A.
RECTOR OF WISTOW, HUNTS. HON. CANON OF ELY.

Ely

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

1925

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE

PROCEEDINGS
OF
The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society.

Owing to the dislocation of the railways caused by the coal strike it was found impossible to hold a Spring Excursion in 1921, but on Friday the 16th September a party of Members and their friends visited Sawtry, Glatton and Conington.

The first stop was at Dr. Garrood's house at Alconbury Hill, where a collection of stones from Sawtry Abbey was inspected. These stones have been collected from time to time, and include those numbered 38 to 44 inclusive mentioned in the paper on Sawtry Abbey printed in 1914-5,¹ those which were then in Dr. Newton's garden having been brought here, together with some other stones which have been found since, notably portions of a late Perpendicular window.

From here the party proceeded to the site of the Abbey itself, where, under the guidance of Mr. Inskip Ladds, they traced out the lines of the Church and Monastic Buildings, now only represented by the trenches from which the foundations have been dug, and viewed, with much interest, the series of docks, &c., on the northern side of the site.

The Abbey having already been described in the Transactions, it will be sufficient to say now that it was a Cistercian Abbey founded about the year 1147-8, by Simon de St. Liz, grandson of Earl Waltheof and the Countess Judith.

The Church had a Choir 33 feet long by 27 feet wide and a Nave 116 feet long and the same width as the Choir, and the usual short transepts with eastern chapels. The Monastic Buildings, of which a considerable part can be traced, followed the usual Cistercian plan. The site has some interesting features, notably that it is surrounded by a double series of deep dykes, and to the north of the Abbey are a series of docks communicating with the dyke on that side which, in its turn, was connected by an artificial water-course, called the Monks' Lode, with Whittlesey Mere.

On leaving the Abbey a call was made at Whitehall, Sawtry, formerly the residence of Colonel the Honourable W. E. Cavendish, but now of Mr. and Mrs. Fitton, who kindly allowed the abbey stones in their garden to be viewed. These now include those numbered 1 to 11, together with three coffins, the one formerly at Monks' Wood Farm having been removed here.

1. Transactions Vol. III, pp. 295-322. and 330-374.

Luncheon was then partaken of at the Woolpack Inn, Conington, after which the party proceeded to Glatton Church, where they were met by the Rector, the Revd. J. T. Lee, who read some notes on the building. This Church which has already been described in our pages,¹ is very fine and has considerable remains of thirteenth-century work, but the south aisle was enlarged and rebuilt in the Decorated period and the tower is a very fine specimen of Perpendicular architecture.

While at Glatton, Mr H. Beresford Stevens read an interesting paper on the ancient glass still existing in some of the Huntingdonshire Churches, and illustrated it with some coloured cartoons. He more particularly described the glass at Wood Walton, Sawtry and St. Neots. The Wood Walton glass is beautiful both in colour and design; it consists of figures of St. Catherine and St. Lawrence, each under a canopy supported by round shafts, and may be dated as late thirteenth or early fourteenth century work. A little shield at Covington is said to be the arms of Robert de Bayous, who was Member of Parliament for Huntingdonshire in 1309. The greater part of the ancient glass at St. Neots is in the windows of Dove's chamber over the South porch, and includes figures of St. Lawrence and St. Stephen. The Sawtry glass all came from the Manor House of Sawtry Beaumes *alias* St. Andrew, and was given by Miss Harriet Newton, in memory of her sister Miss Maria Newton, in 1905. Mr. Stevens thinks that the finer portions of the glass originally came from Sawtry Abbey; this, of course, is pure conjecture, but he says they bear an extraordinary resemblance to the ancient glass at the Cistercian Abbey at Hailes, Gloucestershire.

From Glatton the party proceeded to Conington, where, in the absence of the Rector, the Revd. St. John Wayne, some notes on the church were read by the Revd. W. M. Noble.

The church is practically all of the Perpendicular period, but the lower parts of the chancel walls may be of Decorated date for the piscina and sedilia are in that style; the chancel windows are, however, Perpendicular, a five-light at the east end and three-lights in the north and south walls. There is a fine series of Renaissance monuments to the Cotton family, some of which are cenotaphs evidently put up by Sir Robert Cotton in memory of his early ancestors; the heraldry on that to David, Earl of Huntingdon, has already been described and explained in our pages.²

The church is dedicated to All Saints. Mr. Noble said that Sir William Martin, priest, 1539, willed to be buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas, before his altar, but we have no record as to where this altar stood.

From the church the party went to the Castle, where Mr. J. N. Heathcote described the various objects of interest.

The original Manor House of the Bruces and Cottons stood

1. Transactions, Vol. II. pp. 241-242.

2. Transactions, Vol. II. pp. 239-240.

about a mile to the south of the present house, within a moat which still goes by the name of Bruce's Castle. It was apparently built by Bernard de Bruce soon after 1237, and had become unfit for occupation by the early years of Elizabeth's reign, when the parents of Sir Robert Cotton were obliged to live at Denton where he was born in 1571. Sir Robert, himself, is said to have built the first house on the present site, and having purchased in 1626 eleven of the arches of the hall of Fotheringhay Castle, he built them into the walls of the house.

The house and gardens were dismantled in 1722 by the then baronet who preferred an estate in Bedfordshire; but in 1753 Sir John Heathcote bought the estate, and his grandson, John Heathcote, Esq., restored and enlarged the house in 1800.

The arches from Fotheringhay may still be seen on the north front and at the N.W. corner; they are of a coarse, late Perpendicular style, the columns were apparently much taller than at present and the arches four-centred, but they have been rebuilt as stunted columns and the arches have been given a circular form by the introduction of some new stones.

The terrace formed by Sir Robert Cotton remains on the north side of the house, but the garden-houses which stood at each end of it and which contained his collection of Roman stones have disappeared. The Roman stones are now at Trinity College, Cambridge.

The porch and the stone gate-piers near the lodge are also said to have come from Fotheringhay Castle, but they seem to be of too late a date for this to be possible.

Mr. Heathcote referred to an ancient deed, dated 957, whereby King Eadwig granted Conington, as nine hides of land, to one Wolstan.

Conington was the King's town, and was given by Canute to Turchill the Dane, who, according to Sir Robert Cotton, was banished by King Edward the Confessor. This latter King gave Conington to Earl Waltheof, whose descendants held it until 1753.

At the conclusion of the visit Mr. and Miss Heathcote very kindly entertained the party to tea, and after a hearty vote of thanks to them the excursion came to a close.

The Members and their friends taking part in this Excursion included the Reverends Canon Barnett, J. A. Griffin, A. L. Grimley, J. T. Lee, W. M. Noble, la Porte Payne, E. W. Porter, J. A. Ross; Dr. Garrod, Dr. Newton; Messrs. S. Ball, R. H. Edleston, S. Inskip Ladds, Herbert E. Norris, J. G. Taylor, H. B. Stevens, A. E. Wright; Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Garrod, Mrs. Priestley, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Yeatherd, Miss Griffin, the Misses Grimley and others.

The Spring Excursion in 1922 was held on Saturday, the 6th May, when Brampton and Hinchingsbrooke were visited.

The party met in All Saints' Church, Huntingdon, but no paper was read, the visitors simply inspecting the church while

waiting for others to arrive. The church has already been described in our pages.¹

They then proceeded to Brampton, where the Rector, the Venerable Archdeacon Knowles, read some interesting notes on the church.² Since the Society's last visit the church has been enriched by several fine coloured windows from the studio of Messrs. Kemp & Co., notably the east window of the chancel in memory of the late Earl of Sandwich, the east window of the south aisle, and the windows in the north aisle to men who fell in the Great War.

The Sanctuary has been repaved and re-arranged, and a morning chapel has been fitted up at the east end of the south aisle in memory of Admiral the Honourable Victor Montagu and Lady Agneta his wife, father and mother of the present Earl of Sandwich. This chapel has a magnificent east window by Kemp & Co., and is enclosed by handsome oak screens which bear shields of arms of the ancestors of the present Earl, who very kindly described them for the benefit of the visitors.

From the church the party proceeded to Pepys' House, where Lord Sandwich pointed out the interesting features. The front part is plastered and has a tiled roof, and the exterior is probably not much altered since Pepys' day, but the interior appears to be considerably modernised and has nothing of interest remaining. It is rather doubtful whether the addition at the south-east corner existed in Pepys' time; it must be remembered that the house was only left to Samuel's father, John Pepys, in 1661, and that seven years later when his daughter Paulina had married John Jackson of Ellington, the old man left this house and went to live with the newly married couple, hence he describes himself in his will as John Pepys of Ellington. Presumably this house was then let, for Samuel certainly never lived in it afterwards, and it may fairly be assumed that he did not carry out the addition which he at one time contemplated making.

There has been much discussion as to where Samuel Pepys was born, but in 1913 Mr. Walter Bell, of Gray's Inn, discovered amongst the baptisms in the Register of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, the following entry:—"March 3rd, 1632, Samuell, son to John Peapis, wife Margaret." This would be 1632, and Samuel is known to have been born on 23rd February of that year, so it is evident that he was born in London,

The next item on the programme was Luncheon at the George Hotel, Huntingdon, after which a visit was paid to Hinchingbrooke, where Lord Sandwich kindly showed the party the house and grounds.

It would be quite impossible to do justice to this interesting house within the limits of a few brief notes, so we must hope for a full description of it at some future time, and merely note here a few of its more prominent features.

1. Transactions, Vol. III, pp. 61-62.

2. See a paper on Brampton, in the Transactions, Vol. II, pp. 1-16.

The Entrance Gateway is of late Perpendicular date, and the archways are flanked by large figures of wild-men holding clubs. At one time it had an upper storey, which however has long since been removed. A low range of buildings to the right of the gateway is called the Nuns' apartments, but it is of late date, and apparently was the kitchen of the house.

The very interesting two-storied bay window of the room adjoining the Hall (which was possibly a Drawing Room even in the Cromwells' time) is lavishly ornamented with Tudor badges, but some of the panels have been altered more than once, and the letter 'E' which has obviously been recut was perhaps changed from some other letter in honour of Queen Elizabeth when she was expected to visit the house. There is little doubt that the upper part of this window lighted the long-gallery of the Cromwells' house, which probably remained, but separated by partitions into several rooms, until the fire of 1830. The fine circular bay window stood, until 1830, on the east side of the house, towards the northern end, the upper part forming a window of the long-gallery, while the lower portion formed an open porch which apparently was the usual entrance to the house, although probably there was also an entrance in the present position.

The beautiful park, the interesting models of ships, the valuable furniture and the fine collection of pictures having been seen and admired, the party was very kindly entertained to tea by Lord and Lady Sandwich, after which, a very cordial vote of thanks having been passed, the meeting was brought to a close.

Those taking part in this excursion included Lord Sandwich; the Venerable Archdeacon Knowles; the Reverends John Griffin, A. L. Grimley, la Porte Payne, A. R. South-Phillips, G. H. Raynor, and A. J. Ross; Dr. Garrod, Dr. Newton; Messrs. M. J. Allen, J. W. Bodger, — Conway, R. H. Edleston, S. Inskip Ladds, Herbert E. Norris, F. J. Sebley, T. Spencer, P. Tomson and S. H. Wood; Mrs. Craven, Mrs. Priestley, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Theakston, Mrs. Yeatherd, Miss Attenborough, Miss Cranfield, Miss Griffin, the Misses Grimley and others.

On Friday, the 22nd September, 1922, the Society paid a visit to Melbourn and the neighbourhood, arranged by Dr. W. M. Palmer who acted as guide during most of the day and who afterwards very kindly sent a printed account of the places visited to the Members of the Society.

The first call was at Shene Manor, so named from the Priory of Shene, in Surrey, to which house it was granted in the fifteenth century on the suppression of the alien Priors; it having been previously a grange of the Abbey of St. Evroul, in Normandy. The present Manor House, although largely modern, has many interesting features.

From here the party proceeded to the Argentine Manor in Melbourn, now known as Lordship Farm, which was held by the Argentine family for about 350 years and then passed by marriage to the Alingtons who held it for a further 250 years. A

considerable part of the moat referred to in a bailiff's account of the year 1318 still remains; and the records point to a Chapel built in 1229 by Richard de Argentine, a Hall, and a new chamber built in 1318; some ancient beams in the roof probably belonged to the last named apartment. This most interesting house is now the property of Mr. Collis Palmer who welcomed the party.

At Melbourn church the visitors were met by the Vicar, the Rev. H. H. McNeice, who read a paper descriptive of its history and architecture. It belonged at a very early date to the Abbey of Ely. The Chancel is largely of thirteenth century date, and there is a South Chapel dedicated to St. Mary. The nave is of five bays, much restored; and the chancel arch has remains of the thirteenth century but was considerably raised in the Perpendicular period, and under it is a fine screen of the latter date. The western tower is of Perpendicular date.

Luncheon having been partaken of at the Rose Inn, Melbourn, the party proceeded to the Heydon or Brant Ditch, the guide pointing out, as they passed, the hill called Summer-house Hill, upon which is a tumulus known as Goffer's knoll. Brant Ditch is one of four earthworks which crossed the line of the Icknield Way between Royston and Newmarket; excavations carried out by Dr. Cyril Fox and Dr. W. M. Palmer at the Fleam Dyke have shown that the bank overlies Roman remains, so possibly all the Dykes are of post Roman date.

On arriving at Fowlmere the visitors passed under the guidance of the Rev. A. C. Yorke, who led them down the village street, pointing out the interesting buildings on the way, until they came to the edge of the "Moor," once a vast sheet of water teeming with water fowl of all kinds. The so called 'round moat' which lies south of the church is roughly of circular shape and contains an area of about one acre, surrounded by a bank and moat. The church has been much restored.

On the road from Fowlmere, Dr. Palmer pointed out Mepus Mill, once the property of the nuns of Chatteris, and mentioned in their Register as early as 1264; it is a picturesque building of stud and weather boarding upon a stone base.

At Shepreth, the first place visited was the Manor Farm, where Dr. Palmer read a very full and interesting account of its history. The manor was sold at the Dissolution to Sir William Laxton, from whom it descended to John Layer, the historian of Cambridgeshire (d. 1640). Layer built himself a new house here, some wood work from which is incorporated into the present house, which the party was allowed to examine by the courtesy of the occupier, Mrs. Bowd.

Shepreth church has an interesting Norman chancel arch, flanked on the north by an Early English arch, and on the south by a trefoiled arch of Decorated date. The nave arcade is Decorated. The west tower has been a fine one, but has been reduced in height and covered by a curious tiled roof; it is built of clunch which, as usual, is badly perished, and at the time of the Society's visit it was surrounded by scaffolding.

From the church, still under the guidance of Dr. Palmer, the party proceeded to Wimbish Manor, passing through Tyrell's Manor with the moated site of the De la Haye's Manor House and the banks which Dr. Palmer suggested were the cattle enclosures of Sigar, the Saxon owner of the Manor.

Wimbish Manor is practically a modern house; in the reign of Edward I. the Manor was in the hands of John de la Haye whose line ended in an heiress who married Sir John d'Engaine. A little later, falling to two heiresses, part came to John Wimbish and part to Thomas Docwra. Mr. Webber, the present owner, and Mrs. Webber very kindly entertained the party to tea on the lawn, and a cordial vote of thanks to the host and hostess brought a most enjoyable day to an end.

There were present, the Rev. Canon Stokes, the Reverends H. J. E. Burrell, A. L. Grimley, J. G. Griffin, W. M. Noble; Dr. Newton, Dr. Palmer; Messrs. Alfred Hughes, S. Inskip Ladds, Mark Palmer, M. F. V. Webber, William Woodham; Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Yeatherd, Mrs. Webber, Mrs. Woodham; the Misses Attenborough, Cranfield, Jones, Grimley, Palmer, Parsons, Priestley; and others.

On Friday, 15th June, 1923, an excursion was made to Croxton, Elsworth, Lolworth and other places.

The first place visited was Croxton Church, an account of which by the Rev. W. Simons, the Rector, is printed in the present issue of the Transactions.

From here the party proceeded to Eltisley, where Mr. Simons again read a paper. The church is interesting and is dedicated to St. John Baptist and St. Pandiana, daughter of a Scottish king, who died in the Nunnery at Eltisley; her body was placed within the church in 1344. The greater part of the church is of Early English date, but it has the usual admixture of Perpendicular features. There is a stone effigy of a cross-legged knight and his lady under a canopied tomb.

At Elsworth Church, Dr. W. M. Palmer read some notes. This very fine church is almost entirely of the late Decorated Period; it has a double piscina and three graduated sedilia on the south side of the chancel, and an aumbry on the north. Some interesting late Perpendicular choir stalls have the unusual feature of small lockers under the book rests. The lower part of the rood screen still remains. The chancel arch and the nave arcade are lofty, and the aisle windows have well designed tracery. An exceptionally fine Georgian reredos has been removed to the west end of the north aisle. There is a good Decorated cross on the east gable.

Passing on to Lolworth, the party was received by the Rector, the Rev. G. Russell Corbett, who described the church. This is a small church, the aisles having been destroyed by fire in 1393; the arches of the nave arcade remain but built up and windows inserted under them, those on the north side late Decorated two-lights, and those on the south Perpendicular three-lights.

The last item on the programme was Childerley Hall, where

Miss Catherine Parsons read some notes. This house is chiefly famous for the fact that King Charles I. stayed here from June 5th to 8th, 1647, a prisoner in the hands of his enemies. Sir John Cutts, the then owner of the Hall, destroyed the church and depopulated the village.

The Hall itself has been long derelict, but in recent years it has been restored and forms a fine house with most beautiful gardens, to which the owner, Mrs. Brooke, welcomed the visitors and kindly entertained them to tea. The ancient chapel of the house is now partly occupied as a cottage, but the eastern half is fitted up as a chapel with an entrance under the east window.

Those attending this excursion were the Reverends L. B. S. Abbott, A. L. Grimley, J. G. Griffin, W. Simons; Dr. W. M. Palmer; Messrs. M. J. Allen, C. Whympster; Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Craven, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Simons, Miss Cranfield, Miss Parsons and others.

The Autumn Excursion in 1923 took place on Tuesday the 18th September, when Chesterton, Elton and Alwalton were visited.

Chesterton Church is largely of thirteenth century date; the chancel arch, nave arcades, and south door are of this period and the tower is a particularly fine specimen of Early English work surmounted by a spire of slightly later date.

Perhaps the most outstanding features are the chancel and south porch both of seventeenth century date with round-headed windows and plain parapets of the semi-classical style then in use; large windows of the same design have been inserted in the aisle walls, and the result is that the church presents much the appearance of a seventeenth century building. Inside, a semi-classical chancel screen and flat ceilings add to this effect, but they sadly mar the beauty of the original thirteenth century work. There is a flat stone inscribed to Robert Bevill who died I. Richard III.; a large monument to the Bevills, 1611; and another to John Driden, 1707.

The ancient house of the Bevills and Dridens stood to the south of the church, and was pulled down in 1807.

From Chesterton the party proceeded to Elton Hall where they were met by Colonel Proby who very kindly showed them his interesting house.

The Manor was owned by Ramsey Abbey from the time of King Edgar, and the monks seem to have retained a considerable part of it in their own hands and to have let the rest to numerous small tenants, and consequently we hear nothing of any large landowner in the place until the end of the fifteenth century.

In 1470, Richard Sapcote was sheriff of Hunts. and Cambs., and he appears to have been the first of his family to reside at Elton, although we hear of them in the neighbouring counties a little earlier. He was very probably the son of John Sapcote of Ketton who died in 1434. He married Isabel, widow of Sir John Francis of Burleigh, Rutlandshire, where she died in 1493; Richard himself predeceased her in 1477, and was buried at Fotheringhay, leaving three sons, viz.: Sir John of Elton;

Thomas, of Burleigh; and William who married the heiress of Thomas Semark and became ancestor of the Dukes of Bedford.

Sir John Sapcote, of Elton, married Elizabeth sister and co-heiress of John Lord Dinham and widow of Fulk Lord Fitzwarin. He died in 1510, and was buried at Fotheringhay; being succeeded by his son Sir Richard Sapcote who married Anna, daughter of Nicholas Lord Vaux. He died in 1547, and desired to be buried at Fotheringhay.

Another Sir Richard followed, whose wife was Christiana, daughter of Sir John Hungerford; their son, Robert, seems to have had two wives, and died in 1600, soon after which their property passed to an heiress who married Sir Thomas Beaumont of Cole Orton.

Elton Hall and Estate was purchased, about 1602, by Sir Peter Proby who was Lord Mayor of London in 1622; and it is now owned by his descendant, Colonel Proby.

The oldest part of the house is a heavy square gateway tower surmounted by a machicolated parapet. This tower was probably built by the first Sir Richard Sapcote, and bears a carved panel containing a shield of the Sapcote arms, *sable, three dove-cots, argent*, surmounted by a helmet and crest, *a goat's head*. Upon a ribbon is a motto which has never been satisfactorily explained; it is in very corrupt French, evidently a phonetic rendering by an Englishman, and reads:—

Sc + toot + huuc + ponc

which is evidently intended for

CE TOUT VIENT DE PENSÉE.

Apparently the carver knew the sound of the words but did not know how to spell them, and only had a very badly written paper to guide him. The third word would naturally present the greatest difficulty, and he seems to have rendered it as four strokes between a V and a C,—possibly intended for VIINC,—which does not seem to be more corrupt than the rest. It would make a better motto without the 'Ce', which seems to give it a personal note and suggests that its originator had materially improved his social position. The word 'ponc' may have been 'prepensée' (written 'ppensée') which would give, in English, 'It all comes from forethought.'

Lady Elizabeth Dinham, wife of Sir John Sapcote, is said to have built a fine private chapel with beautifully painted glass windows; the walls still remain but much altered and with modern windows cut into them, and the building is now the Drawing Room of the house.

These two buildings seem to constitute the whole of the ancient parts of the house; there is an addition at the S.W. end of the chapel which has some appearance of antiquity, and which was probably built of the materials brought from the Driden's house at Chesterton early in the last century, but the rest of the house is entirely modern.

The house stands in a large park and is full of art treasures and beautiful pictures, which were very kindly shown to the visitors by Colonel and Lady Margaret Proby.

After luncheon at the Black Horse Inn, the party proceeded to the Church where the Rector, the Rev. J. V. Hodgson, pointed out the objects of interest. The chancel, chancel arch and nave arcades are of fourteenth century date, but the church has been much altered in the Perpendicular period, and the east window, the aisles and porch are of this style; the tower, an excellent composition of fifteenth century date, stands on three lofty arches wholly within the church, and has three-light belfry windows with transoms, below which is a band of quatrefoil panels, and there is another band below the parapet.

A curious carved stone in the south aisle is inscribed "Sir richard Sapcott, knyght," and bears his arms impaling *three weather-vanes* There is an alabaster incised slab to Robert Sapcott, Esq., 1600; and tablets to Thomas Proby, 1684, Sir Thomas Proby, Baronet, 1689, John Joshua Proby, Earl of Carysfort, 1828, and William Proby, 5th Earl, 1909.

Leaving the church, the party went to the Rectory, an old and interesting house at the far end of the village, built of stone with mullioned windows. In the middle of the house is a stone-paved hall with a large circular staircase leading out of one corner; this is the oldest part of the house, and probably dates from the sixteenth century. Eastward of the hall is a large room, now divided into two, of a somewhat later date. The western end of the house is modern.

A stone archway leading to the kitchen yard was brought from Warmington by the Rev. P. C. Claughton, about eighty years ago.

The last place visited was Alwalton, where the Rector, the Rev. F. J. Medforth, explained the interesting features of the church which is of curiously mixed styles. The south door has Norman detail but a pointed arch. The north arcade of the nave is of late Norman character; the south arcade is lighter and of pronounced Early English form but with semi-circular arches.

The tower is an interesting specimen of the Early English style; it has an arcade of three arches on each wall of the belfry, the middle arch on each side being occupied by a two-light window; below the parapet is a bold corbel-table.

The chancel and transepts are of Decorated date; but the arches to the transepts are of nondescript character and have evidently been rebuilt.

From the church the visitors proceeded to the Rectory where they were most kindly entertained to tea by the Rector and Mrs. Medforth.

Those attending this excursion included the Reverends E. F. Hemming, J. V. Hodgson, F. J. Medforth, La Porte Payne and W. Simons; Colonel Proby; Dr. Newton, Messrs. M. J. Allen, S. Inskip Ladds and Herbert E. Norris; Mrs. Craven, Mrs. Priestly, Mrs. Simons, Mrs. Yeatherd, and others.

Contents of Part 7, Vol. 4.

Papers.

	PAGE
THE CARTULARY OF THE PRIORY OF ST. MARY, HUNTINGDON, by <i>The Rev. Canon Noble</i>	257
CROXTON CHURCH, CAMBS., by <i>The Rev. W. Simons</i>	281
IRON AGE POTTERY AND ASSOCIATED OBJECTS IN THE MUSEUM OF THE HUNTINGDON INSTITUTION, by <i>J. R. Garrod, M.D.</i>	280
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, by <i>S. Inskip Ladds, Esq.</i>	293
REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET	303

Illustrations.

	PAGE
IRON AGE POTTERY FROM CLAPHAM, BEDS., AND HOLYWELL, HUNTS. <i>to face</i>	289