

MONUMENTS OF THE DE BURGH AND INGOLDSTHORPE
FAMILIES, IN BURGH GREEN CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE-
SHIRE.

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THE monuments to which I have the pleasure of calling the attention of the Archæological Institute have been more or less noticed in the pages of Gough, Blomefield, Lysons, and others, but have never been accurately described, and from the somewhat retired situation of the parish where they remain, in a sadly injured and neglected condition, are known but to very few. Yet they are fine and interesting examples, and in some points present peculiarities which render them worthy of publication. It may add to our interest in them to think that their contemplation seems to have given to the indefatigable antiquary, Richard Gough, his first impetus to the study of this branch of antiquities, a taste which resulted in the production of his magnificent work, the "Sepulchral Monuments." He says:—"They were some of the first objects of my antiquarian contemplation, in the frequent excursions to their church at Burgh, with my respected friend and tutor, the Rev. Dr. Barnardiston, of Benet College, who then served the living for the late Dr. Green, Bishop of Lincoln, Master of the college. They recall to my remembrance the many pleasing hours spent in their neighbourhood during four years' residence at the University, now thirty years ago. 'O noctes coenaque Deum.'"

Burgh Green is a village in Cambridgeshire, on the borders of Suffolk, about two and a half miles from the Dullingham Station, near Newmarket. The Church has now but little in it of interest beyond these monuments, and has greatly suffered during the worst period of architectural neglect. It has a deep chancel, a rather short nave, and two aisles, with a south porch and a western tower. There was formerly a chantry chapel on the north side of the chancel, belonging to the family of De Burgh,

from which, at its demolition, some of the monuments now in the chancel were removed. There was another chantry on the south side. The east window of the chancel is Decorated, of the middle of the 14th century, and one window of the same style remains on the south side. The only indication of earlier work in the Church is in the sedilia and piscina, which are Early English. The latter is a double one, with round shafts and trefoil arches. The sedilia arches are not trefoiled. High up in the walls are some remains of battlemented corbels, supports of a former roof, which preceded the present ceiling. The chancel arch has been destroyed, but the shafts remain, each supporting an incongruous marble urn. The nave has three arches on each side, with Decorated pillars. The aisle windows have lost all tracery, and the roofs have been modernized, with dormer windows. There is a plain font, dated 1672, with a low cover surmounted by a dove. The tower is small, and has a good window of two lights at the west end.

The manor of Burgh, before the Norman conquest, belonged to Queen Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor, who had large possessions in the county, and as this is the only one of her manors where a deer-park is described in the survey of Domesday, Lysons observes that "it is most probable that she had a palace here for her occasional residence." "Near the village, and near to a wood still called Park Wood, within the demesne of the manor, is a moat about 12 feet deep and 30 feet in breadth, inclosing somewhat more than an acre of ground; without the moat are the remains of a keep, and other traces of buildings; there can be little doubt that this was the ancient site of the manor."¹ If there are any of these remains to be seen now, they would appear worthy the attention of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.² The Conqueror gave the manor to Alan, Earl of Brittany, and we subsequently find it in the family of Burgh. In 1330 Sir Thomas de Burgh had the king's license to impark his woods at

¹ Lysons' Camb. p. 96.

² I have since ascertained that the moat exists. There are no remains of masonry within it; nor of any earthen mound. It is of square form, with an entrance on one side only. There are

two other similar moats in the parish. Burgh Green Hall, near the church, is an old house, with some remains of the sixteenth century; and probably occupies a more ancient site.

Burgh.¹ From them it passed by an heiress to the family of Ingoldsthorpe and their descendants and representatives.

There are now three canopied tombs remaining, with six effigies, two of them being on the floor at the east end, partly built over. Much confusion has ensued from their removal from the destroyed chapel, and it is somewhat difficult now to identify them. They are thickly coated with yellow wash, and the parts nearest the ground are a mass of green mould. All the painting and heraldry is now obliterated, unless preserved beneath successive coats of wash. In Philpot's *Cambridgeshire Collections* in the College of Arms, some poor drawings of the figures are given, with pedigree and arms.² There is also a pedigree in *Richmond's Visitation* by Camden, 1619, with additions, in the *British Museum*.³ To these I will refer in enumerating the different tombs.

1. The earliest effigy, which I will call No. 1, now lies on the middle tomb of the three. This does not appear to be the one mentioned by Gough as that of Sir Philip de Burgh on the south side of the north aisle, cross legged, under an arch, which seems to have been lost, but of his son Sir Thomas. The knight is clad in the armour of the middle of the fourteenth century. He wears the usual jupon with a baldrick, and the camail, and a pointed bascinet. Over his camail is a collar, but any devices on it cannot now be made out. His head is much disfigured, and rests on his tilting helmet. The most remarkable point in the effigy is that his body is half turned on the right side, his right arm being placed on his breast (his left is partly concealed by the wall built upon him), and having held a tilting spear; his left leg is crossed over the right, and he lies on a bed of large pebbles. The foot rests on a lion. Traces of colour appear in various parts. I am only aware of two other monuments in England representing knights thus lying on a bed of pebbles—one at Ingham, Norfolk, of Oliver, Lord Ingham, 1344, and the other of Sir Roger de Kerdeston, 1337, at Reepham, in the same county. Both these are engraved in *Stothard*. The meaning of the bed of stones has been variously ex-

¹ Pat. Rolls, 4th Edw. III.

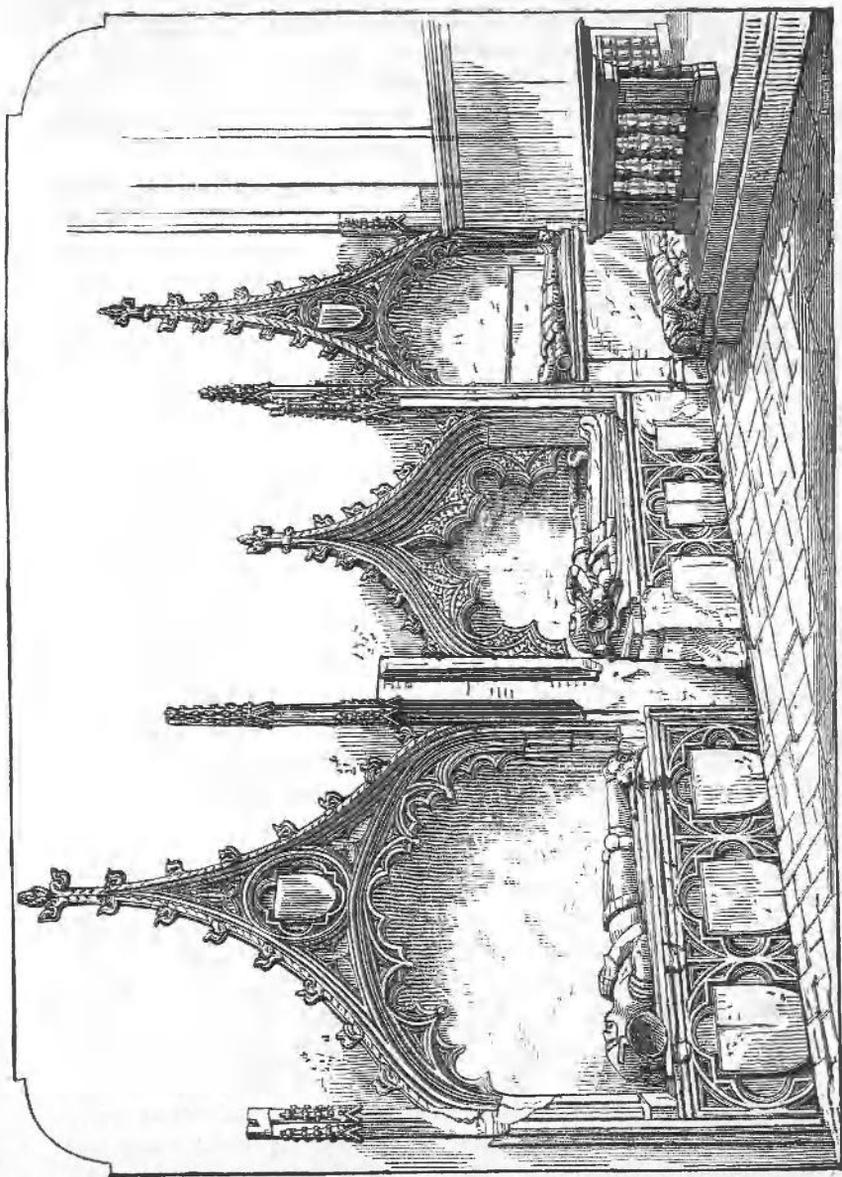
² St. George's Visit. of Camb. 1684.

³ Harl. MSS. 1534, f. 132 b.

plained. Weever, speaking of the Ingham effigy, says that "being a great traveller, he lieth upon a rock." Blomefield calls it a "mattress." In Murray's Guide it is "lying upon a rock, as if shipwrecked;" and the half turned position is described by another as "ready to jump up on his feet." It may have been only a fashion of the time; or a sculptor's peculiarity. Its occurrence seems to be only associated with these few examples of knights' effigies, half-turned, all of nearly the same date. The present instance appears to be about 1345, and is a late example of a cross-legged figure. On the eastern end of the arch, under the canopy, are marks of the place where the feet of a knight's effigy reached the wall, the figure having been forcibly torn away, so that the impression of the soles of the feet as it were remain. This is a proof that the figure of Sir Thomas de Burgh did not belong to this tomb or canopy, and indeed the architecture of it would be twenty or thirty years later than his armour. This canopy is beautifully double foliated and cinquefoiled, deeply recessed, of ogee shape, with crockets and finial, and side pinnacles. The altar tomb on which the effigy rests is low, and partly hidden by the raised floor. It had three large shields within quatrefoils on the side. On the same slab with the knight is now placed an effigy of a lady, of which I will speak under No. 4.

2. Sir Thomas de Burgh married a Waldegrave, of the adjoining parish of Westley Waterless. His son, Sir Thomas who married the daughter of Roger, Lord Grey of Ruthin, appears to be the one next mentioned by Gough as "grandson to the founder, Sir Philip," and having a monument here representing him with a chain. This I take to be the tomb and figure to the east of No. 1. It represents a knight, apparently in banded mail, with a jupon and horizontal baldrick, camail and pointed bascinet, a sword and dagger, his head on a helm, and his feet on a lion. His hands hold a small object, probably a heart. There is now no appearance of a chain. The date would be about 1365. This tomb is higher than the other two. It has a lofty cinquefoiled canopy, with a four-centred arch under an ogee one, with a shield in a circle in the spandril. The tomb has no panels at the side.

No. 3. The son of this Sir Thomas was Sir John de



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Burgh. Gough says, "He was stately entombed at Burgh with one of his wives. He gave the advowson of Swaffham St. Cyriac to the convent of Ely. In his will dated 7 Ric. II, 1384, he mentions Mary, his first wife, buried at Anglesea Abbey, Cambridgeshire. Katharine, his second wife, in her will dated 1409, bequeaths her body to be buried in Burgh Church, and wills that Sir John Inglethorp and his heirs should be lords of Burgh and patrons of the chantry there." This Katharine was an Engain of Stow Quy, Cambridgeshire. I suppose the tomb to the west of No. 1 to be his, although there is no second effigy of a lady there now. He is clad in armour very similar to No. 2. He has an escalloped jupon, and may well be of the date of 1384. The tomb below is the same as that of No. 1, and the canopy above very similar to No. 2. His hands also hold a heart, or other object.

No. 4 is the lady's effigy lying on the same slab with No. 1. She is dressed in the sideless garment and mantle, with buttons or studs of a square form, from the waist nearly to the feet. Her hands hold a heart. Her hair is coiled in a net, with a fillet above the forehead, very much like a small brass at Long Melford. Her head rests on a double cushion, supported by a single angel, whose wings reach to her shoulders. There is no animal at her feet. This costume is of about the year 1410, and it most probably represents Katharine, second wife of Sir John de Burgh, whose will is dated 1409.

No. 5 is the male effigy on the floor, below the tomb No. 2. This is a rather remarkable one, and there is less doubt as to the person represented, or the date. He is in armour, but has no camail or gorget, or bascinet. He is bare headed, with flowing locks, confined by a roll or band. Appended to this roll was formerly to be seen a buckle hanging on the forehead, but there is no trace of it now. It is so mentioned by Gough, and by Blomfield form a note of Le Neve's.¹ He wears a jupon and horizontal baldrick. On the right armpit is a large roundel. His feet rest on a lion. Unfortunately this figure is divided down the middle by the tomb No. 2. It appears that it was once on an altar-tomb of its own, described as a stately monument on the north side of the Chancel, with

statues of himself and his lady; he in complete armour, with a surcoat of his arms, and a collar of S S. about his neck.¹ This is Sir John Ingoldsthorp, who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John de Burgh. By his will, dated the Thursday after All Saints, 1419, and proved July 8, 1420, he gave £20 to the chantry at Burgh, and legacies to the churches at Tilney, Emneth, Rainham, Ingoldsthorp, Snettisham, Norfolk, and Swaffham Bulbeck, Cambridgeshire, in all of which places he held lands.

No. 6 is the figure of a lady beside No. 5. It may be that of Elizabeth de Burgh, his wife, but she is a foot taller than his effigy, being seven feet in height, and therefore it seems unlikely that she was on the same slab. It is a fine figure, of about the date 1420, dressed in a long sleeved garment with a falling collar. Her hair is in two large coils, with a jewelled band, supported on a double cushion. Her hands are broken off. The feet rest on an animal. The will of Elizabeth Ingoldsthorpe was proved 12th February, 1421.

There was formerly another large tomb in the middle of the Chancel, as Gough relates, with brasses of the grandson of the last named Edmund Ingoldsthorp, son of of Thomas Ingoldsthorp of Burgh Green, by his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Walter De la Pole, of Sawston and Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, who married Joan, daughter of John Lord Tiptoft, of Burwell. His brass represented him in armour without a helmet, his head resting on a bull's head coupéd, in a coronet, (his crest)² with a Latin inscription, part of which was as follows:

Thomas Bradstone, Walter Poole, Burgh inde Johannes,
His militibus heres fuit ille venustus,
Sponsavit Comitis de Wynceter ille sororem
Anno milleno quater et CCCC quoque deno
Ecce dies bina Septembris quando trina,
Militis hujis erat.³

He died 1456.

The arms of Burgh of Burgh Green were Argent, on a

¹ Gough and Blomefield.

² Blomefield, vii, 127.

MS. paper, Rutherford Coll. penes me (R. Gough).

fess indented, sable, three bezants; and those of Ingoldsthorpe, Gules, a cross engrailed, argent. The drawing in the College of Arms shows this brass, with the arms on a banner, and also those of Neville, Waldegrave, Engain, Cromwell, Bradstone, De la Pole, and France and England.

Gough adds to his account that Mr. Waterton of Walton Hall, Yorkshire, (a name since well known to antiquaries and naturalists) is one of the heirs general of this family, which expired in co-heiresses, one of whom married Sir W. Assenhall, and the heiress of Assenhall married Waterton, temp. Henry VI, who, on the division of the Burgh property, had the manor of Walton. (*See Pedigree.*)

There are stones in the Chancel at Burgh Green to the following persons:—Anthony Gage, D.D., rector, died 15 December, 1630; *Arms*—1, a saltire; 2, two birds (swans?); 3, three bulls' heads, couped; 4, two birds' claws and legs in saltire. William Wedge, died 29th April, 1850, aged 21. Mary Ann, wife of Rev. C. Wedge, rector, died 20th June, 1863, aged 75. Rev. Charles Wedge, 69 years rector, born 9th September, 1780, died 28th March 1875. In the Nave:—Richard Holt, gent., servant to Sir John Gage, Knight, and Sir Anthony Gage, Knight, his son, both lords of the manor; died about 6th March, 1637, in his 77th year, leaving his master, Sir Anthony Gage, his sole executor.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILIES OF DE BURGH, OF BURGH GREEN, Co. CAMB.

(From Camden's Visitation, 1619, with additions; Harl. MSS. 1534, fol. 132 b.)

AND OF INGOLDSTHORPE, OF RAINHAM, &c., Co. NORFOLK.

(Compiled from Blomefield's Norfolk, vii, 122.)

ARMS: Argent, on a fess indented, sable, three bezants: *De Burgh*.
Gules: a cross engrailed, argent: *Ingoldsthorpe*.

