

Transactions  
OF THE  
Cambridgeshire and  
Huntingdonshire  
Archæological Society.

(FOUNDED A.D. 1900).

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VOLUME I. PART II.

[ISSUED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1902-1903.]

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*Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.*

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Ely:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY

G. H. TYNDALL, THE MINSTER PRESS,

1904.

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) ONE GUINEA.

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**TOWER, BURY CHURCH, HUNTS.**

(From a drawing by J. A. POULTER.)

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, BURY,  
HUNTINGDONSHIRE,

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE IMAGE OF ST. MARY  
THE VIRGIN.

Bury (formerly *Byrig* or *Byry*), otherwise Bury Parva, formed a part of the possessions of the famous Benedictine Abbey of Ramsey founded by Duke Ailwyn and Archbishop Oswald, with which house the ecclesiastical history of neighbouring parishes is much intermixed.

The Church of Bury (*Holy Cross*) has been often regarded as one of two Churches placed in that parish, but this seems likely to be a misapprehension. If a second Church (other than a Chapel more or less insignificant) ever existed at Bury it has entirely disappeared, although a purely conjectural site is vaguely indicated. It is quite possible that a district Chapelry may have been attached to the parish Church, and perhaps included in the 'Biggin,' originally a religious foundation within the hamlet of Heigmangrove,\* or it may have been nothing more than a hermitage Chapel. The surmise as to two Churches has probably gained currency owing to the use of the epithet 'Little' applied occasionally to Bury. This distinction, if there is any meaning in it, clearly refers to a 'Bury' of greater note, and seeing there is no place larger or smaller so named in the vicinity or indeed in this or adjoining counties, I incline to the opinion that the epithet served to distinguish Bury in Huntingdonshire from St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, a use that we can well understand was found convenient in mediæval days when devout associations and a prominent

\* The Manor is styled Bury-cum-Heigmangrove (or Hepmangrove). Among the Ramsey Abbey Charters in the British Museum—nearly three thousand—some relate to Bury and Heigmangrove (or Heitmundegrave). They range from *temp. Henry iii.* to the middle of the seventeenth Century. (*Add. MSS.*, 32,240, 33,139, 33,228—33,233, 33,404—33,436, 39,112).

religious character marked both places and rendered some sort of distinction necessary.\* The importance of Bury in the middle ages is seen in the fact that certain adjacent hamlets or parishes were more or less in dependence upon it. Thus we find that a Bull of Alexander II. (A.D. 1176) confirmed the gift, *inter alia*, of Bury with the Church and Chapels and all that appertained. At the Inquisition respecting *Ninths* (A.D. 1341) its ecclesiastical possessions were taxed at £23 13*s.* 4*d.* and we learn in the same connection that the Church endowment consisted of eighty acres of land and thirty acres of meadow. Burial rites in the locality seem to have been exclusively performed at Bury—certainly in the case of Wistow—until the year 1351.† This indication of the exercise of paramount authority in regard to outlying parishes possibly affected other religious offices.

A grant of Henry I., refers to the Chapel (presumably the Church) of Bury, and in A.D. 1262 the Church of Bury, with its several Chapels, and all rights belonging, were duly confirmed to the Abbot of Ramsey. Connected closely with the Church and esteemed a part of the main building was the structure at the west end, which although not occupying the usual place of a 'Lady Chapel' was in all probability devoted wholly or in part, to worship in her honour. Perhaps it would be useless to stay and enquire the cause of so thorough a spoliation as that which seems to have swept away this entire western portion of the Church, but if, as I imagine, it was mainly set apart for devotions in honour of 'Blessed Mary of Bury' and of homage to her image there set up (of which I will speak more particularly), it is not difficult to account

\* I may, here be allowed to digress slightly by observing that Bury St. Edmunds was a borough (*burh*); Bury (Hunts.), was simply a hill (A.S. *beorh*). The position of the latter, with its stately Church crowning its height, is conclusive evidence as to this interpretation of the place-name. The natural features and physical conditions of a locality ought to be closely observed before arriving at a definition on purely historical or etymological grounds. Too little regard has, I venture to think, been paid to this particular by Professor Skeat in his recent painstaking investigations made with a view to settle the meaning of names of places in Cambs., and Hunts. The aspect of Bury is, I must think, a complete refutation of Dr. Skeat's assumption that the name presents to us the dative of *burh*, rather than *beorh*, hill.

† Lincoln Episcopal Registers.





**TOWER DOORWAY, BURY CHURCH, HUNTS.**

(From a drawing by J. A. POULTER.)

for its desecration and removal. That its disuse, subsequent to the period of the Reformation may have caused the structure to pass into a state of dilapidation is of course not unlikely, or something in the nature of a settlement may have occurred. What must have been a beautiful structure has wholly disappeared, leaving however traces in the outer western wall, of its former magnificence. It is hardly likely that it will ever be raised again, but it is to be hoped that the foundations may one day be laid bare, and something of its history and character brought to light by such investigation as would undoubtedly result from judicious exploration.

Bury Church is unquestionably one of the most interesting ecclesiastical structures in the county, and of considerable architectural beauty and interest. In point of antiquity the Church of Bury is hardly less attractive. Standing on an eminence overlooking the fen towards Ramsey, it forms a striking object, its beautiful Early English tower being visible for miles around. What it must have been when its western portion, now destroyed, was intact, can be readily conjectured when the foundations are pased, and the few traces remaining of former work are examined. Rickman refers to Bury "as the eastern portion of a large cross Church" which may be said more or less to describe the plan. The Church it may be mentioned is dedicated in the name and to the honour of the Holy Cross. This dedication probably distinguished not the original Norman erection, but the Church as designed at a subsequent period. The early conception of the Norman builders was doubtless mainly restricted to a Nave; this may be discerned in the arches at either end, the Chancel arch, and the interesting west doorway.

The Church consists of Chancel, Nave with north aisle, and western tower. There is also a south porch. The pre-dominating feature is the fine Early English tower which owes the character of its details and the general excellence of its design to the direct influence probably of the builders of Ramsey Abbey. A site, of

which the Norman builders had availed themselves, was readily it may be imagined utilized by the Churchmen of a subsequent age with a view not only to perpetuate divine worship and service, but to serve as a landmark, directing pilgrims and others to the Abbey hard by, and for guiding wayfaring men across the fen. The feature was obviously a part of the noble design, for above the belfry are traces of an octagon lantern which doubtless lighted the fen, and in conjunction with the deep-toned bell (one still remaining in the tower is *temp. Edw. iii.*), ministered to the necessities of the traveller and cheered him on his lonely way. The tower on its east side, with the buttresses set square at the angles, mainly rests on the west wall of the Norman Church. In other part it is placed upon the two massive western piers with their buttresses. The three disengaged sides of the tower have each an Early English arch supported on rich corbels; on the west side, the arch by which the Church was entered. We recognize here three several chantries north, south and west of the tower, the west one alone remaining. The archways leading into the north and south chantries are blocked.\*

Some fifteen years since considerable repairs were carried out, during which interesting discoveries were made in connection with the former state of the west end of the Church. When the addition was originally made, the arch was closed with rough masonry, and being plastered, it would appear to have been painted forming a kind of reredos to the Chapel. In removing some modern brickwork used to repair the wall that had in part become dilapidated, the inner architrave or corbel cornice of the principal arch was found imbedded in the masonry, together with the corbels upon which the arch rested. Unlike these in connection with the north and south aisles, which have a plain circular moulding, those in the western arch are foliated and of a bold and elegant character.

\* Our member, the Rev. Alfred Peskett, suggested to me the similarity of the blocked archways in the tower at Holywell Church, which we lately visited, as possibly possessing chantries, north and south of the tower. I think the idea is worth consideration.





INNER (N) DOORWAY, LEADING FROM TOWER TO NAVE.

**BURY CHURCH, HUNTS.**

(From a drawing by J. A. POULTER.)

This doorway led to the opening of the arch which has been only so far closed as to expose these interesting architectural features to view. It will be seen that there is no proper tower arch, only the Norman doorway leading into the Nave. Concerning the lean-to buildings which were erected on each of the three sides, the Rev. W. M. Lloyd informs me that the north side was apparently put to a different use to the other two, for it afforded entrance into the belfry (above the present vestry), and for this purpose the jambs of the belfry window on this side have been cut away  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches on each side to the height of six feet, just wide enough for a man to pass through. I am further indebted to Mr. Lloyd for some useful information respecting the erection of the west portion which gave place in later times to a Lady Chapel. Internally it was twenty-one feet wide and thirty-five feet long, its floor being more than six feet above the tower level. It was carried on a wide low arch which formed a cell or crypt. Its foundations were very firm and hard. The erection of the Chapel on the width designed caused the two western buttresses to protrude into the building. The wall space, on either side, between the buttress and the north and south walls, is embellished with a very fine niche despoiled of its imagery, much mutilated and weather worn, having a long and richly panelled pedestal. There was a deep recess between the buttresses and the face of the tower, with its arch filled in, but showing, as in Mr. Poulter's drawing, a portion of its moulding. This recess, it is reasonable to conjecture, became the site of an altar, the inserted rubble masonry being certainly plastered, and adorned with colour. During a previous restoration, while the Rev. J. B. Patrick was Rector, traces of diaper work were seen, but owing to the decayed state of the rubble, the attempt to preserve them proved futile. However, Mr. Lloyd says that it was owing to the breaking away of this masonry that the full tracery of the arch and of the corbels, previously mentioned, were brought to light.

The second stage of the tower has a long lancet window, from floor to ceiling, on each face, and the upper stage two

shorter lancets. The cornice above displays projecting gargoylees at the four corners surmounted by a battlement heightened at the angles. The tower has a groined ceiling roofed with heavy slabs on seven sections, the eighth having been left quite open until a dormer door and roof were inserted, by Mr. Lloyd's instrumentality, while in charge of the Parish.

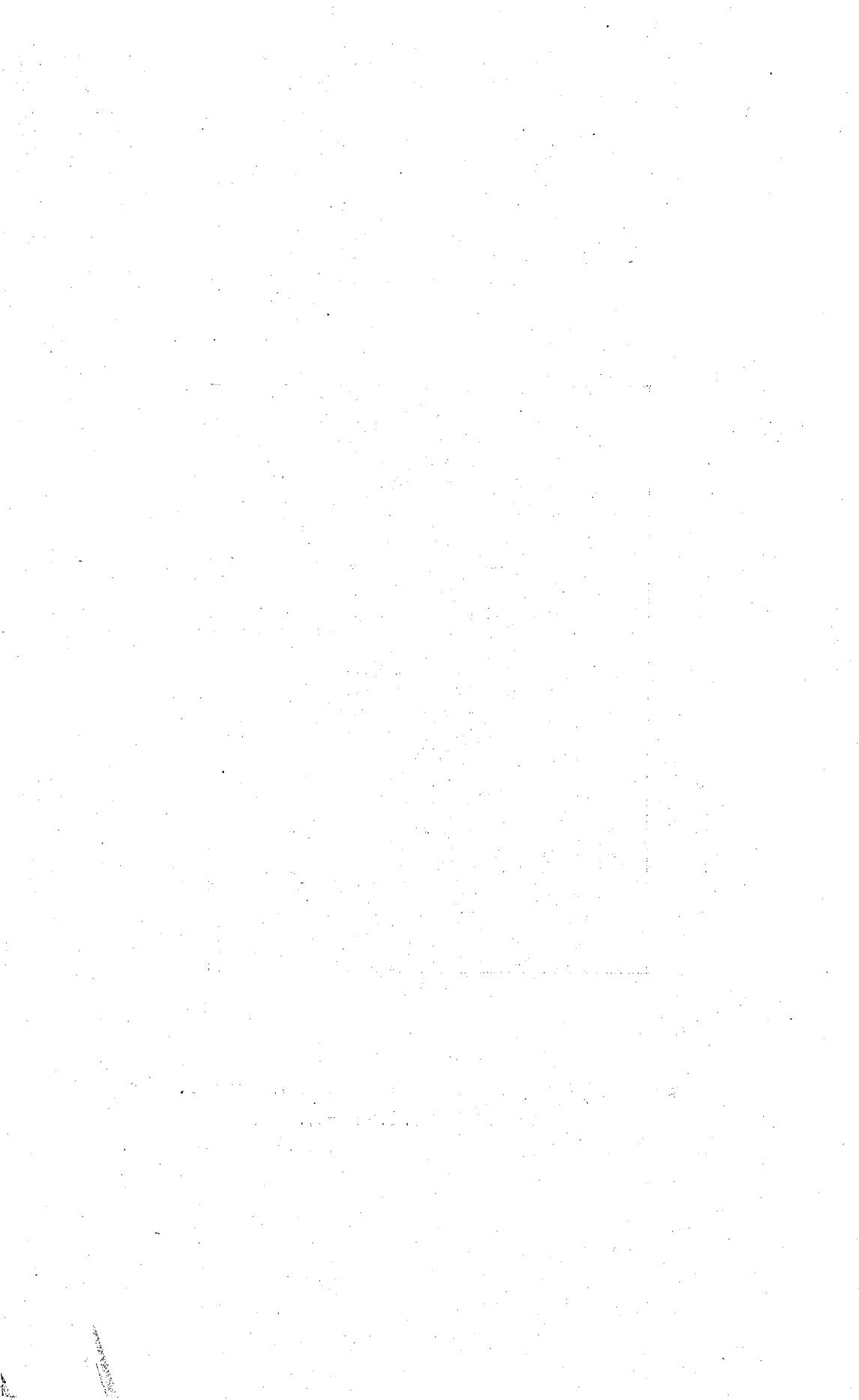
The Nave piers are of transition date, octagon on plan with flowered capitals. Those on the north side have been re-erected. The three arches are plain. The north aisle has three-light Perpendicular windows and with some good old glass, particularly in the east window. The clerestory windows are of two lights. The Porch has a good Decorated inner doorway with a mutilated niche on each side. The Chancel arch is Norman with good capitals and diaper pattern of an uncommon type; the Chancel itself, of Early English character, is of no particular interest, and appears to have been subject from time to time to unwise treatment. It was at one time probably of greater length than at present. The east window is 'restored' Early English work, with cinque-foiled circles in the head. The roof, which is painted, is higher than that of the Nave.

North and south of the Chancel is a so-called 'low-side window', frequently misnamed (even more inaccurately,) a leper window. As I have elsewhere dwelt at length on the nature of these wall openings, I shall not here deal with so large a subject, or stay even to allude to the various theories that have been propounded concerning this singular feature, which strange to say, although in evidence down to the period of the Reformation the use seems to be altogether unknown. 'Low-side window' is upon the whole, if somewhat meaningless, a convenient term to use when referring to such an aperture, but clearly, when an allusion is made to an opening that was never glazed, it is hardly an exact expression. The square opening at the south-west angle of the Church at Bury—the more usual position when there is but one such object—is particularly interesting owing to the fact that what



**LOW-SIDE WINDOW, BURY CHURCH, HUNTS.**

*(From a drawing by J. A. POULTER).*

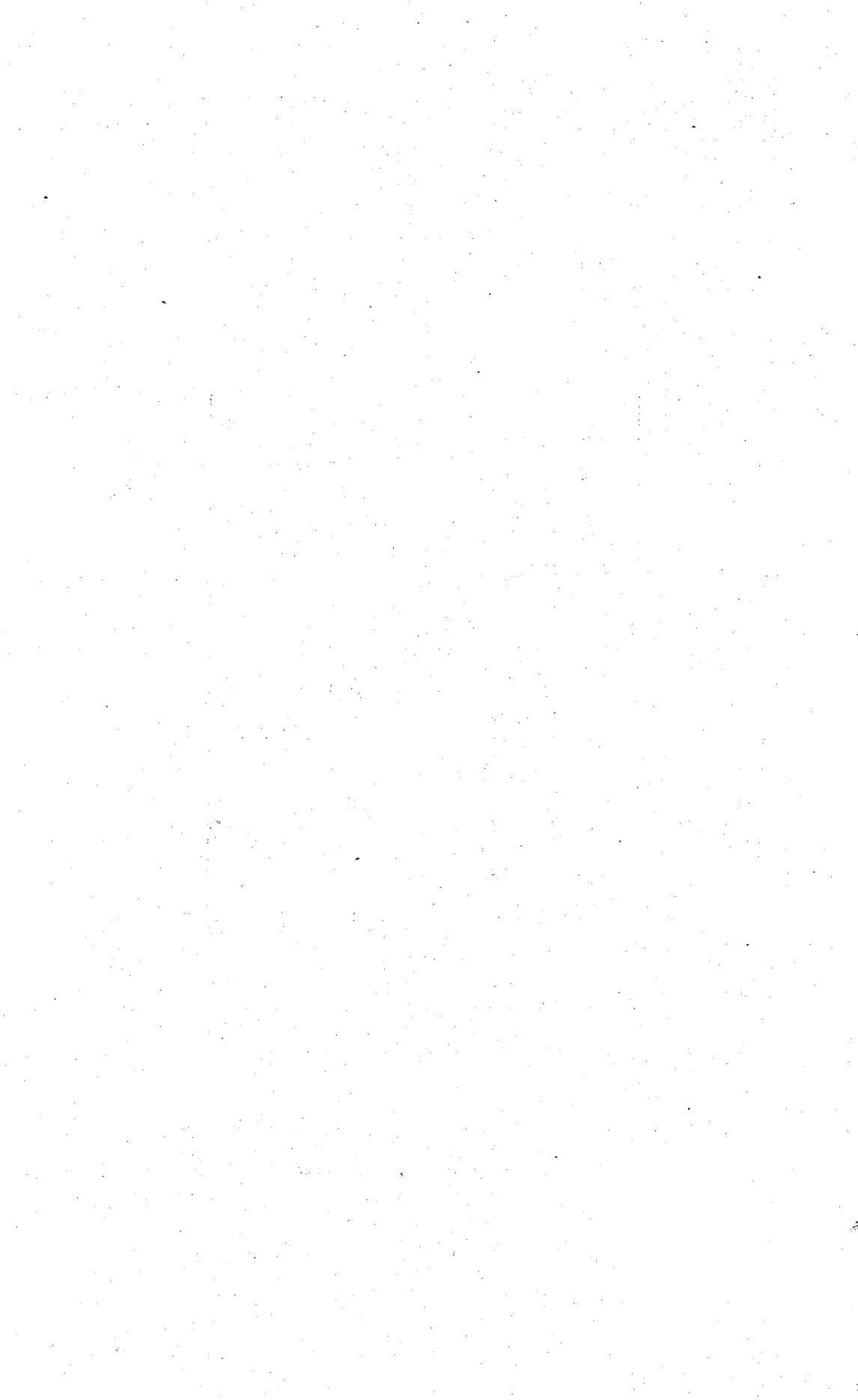




"Hut in Wall, inside Low-side Window"

FRIEST'S SEAT AND RECESS IN WALL, BY LOW-SIDE WINDOW,  
**BURY CHURCH, HUNTS.**

(From a drawing by J. A. POULTER.)



I take to be of the nature of an elbow rest and a book-ledge are associated with the opening within the Church. The pencil drawing and sketch (for which we are indebted to Mr. J. A. Poulter), here reproduced, give respectively the south side exterior view, and the aperture in the west wall by the pier of the Chancel arch, shewing the peculiarity to which I refer. A seat placed at the proper height would allow the elbow conveniently to rest there. While I maintain that such an opening may have served for purposes of general use—and particularly in days when window casements in Churches were practically unknown, for ventilation &c.,—I am strongly inclined to think that here, by this opening, the priest would occupy a seat at such times as particular duties required his attendance. What these specific duties were I must leave, but they would certainly appear to have some regard to a person or persons remaining outside the Church. It is important to notice that at Bury, as elsewhere, the iron cross bars are fixed as in the illustration. In common with piscinas, niches, entrances to rood-lofts and such like openings, the wall space of these ‘low-side windows’ were at the Reformation roughly filled in with masonry with a view to efface them, which is sufficient evidence to warrant the assumption that they were accounted objects ministering to superstition!

An object of very special interest is the Font which is of late Norman date, and placed at the west end of the north aisle. It is of octagon form, resting upon a circular pedestal with slight marks of a peculiar ornamentation; on the bowl, or it may be inscribed characters, which have been variously interpreted. Mr. Poulter’s accompanying sketch will serve to render these markings on its western face intelligible as far as an examination of the drawing can make it so. It is generally supposed to represent a date—presumably A.D. 1300, made up by reading the two figures or combination of figures to represent M.CCC. Another explanation is to the effect that the date is 1150; the M=1000, C=100, and the L represented by the sign or figure that follows. But all this is little more than conjectural. The sculpture has possibly been

somewhat damaged, otherwise the reading would be clearer. I must confess that I am inclined to doubt the theory as to these marks indicating a date, or as being in themselves complete. We have here I imagine a portion only of an inscription or it may be ornamentation of some sort, which originally occurred on the eight sides of the octagon continuously. That which now appears, is on the side which was probably in former days placed against a wall, and escaped injury, the other sides being ruthlessly chiselled so as to present a plain surface. Not unlikely the rest of the carving was offensive to the susceptibilities of the authorities of later times, and so was erased, as not infrequently was the case. Any other interpretation of the marks that remain would be most welcome. The Font shews signs of having been duly covered and locked in former days, as was customary, parts of the iron and lead fastenings still remaining.

The early fourteenth century wood lectern is of remarkable interest, and is probably as old as any similar work remaining in England. It consists of the desk (of one side only), resting upon a single slender column having a moulded cap of Decorated character. The slope of the desk is richly ornamented, within a border on three sides of similar carved work. On the left hand side there is a quaint symbolical representation of (it is said) the devil spitting the Word of God out of his mouth as unable to endure it. Far more likely it is an illustration of the words, "When Thou lettest Thy breath go forth they shall be made," (Ps. civ., 30). Upon the front there is a display of arcading with flower, quartrefoil and similar decoration repeated in part on the desk side. Oak foliage etc., ornament the sides. For a long time this exquisite piece of church furniture was deposited with the 'lumber' in the tower. It is a little singular that two such interesting wood lecterns of early date should remain in adjoining parishes. Artistic skill in wood carving, shown in the examples at Ramsey and Bury, was undoubtedly largely developed in the abbey at Ramsey, which accounts probably for the many choice specimens found in the neighbourhood.



**FONT, BURY CHURCH, HUNTS.**

(From a drawing by J. A. POULTER.)



The lower portion of the ancient rood screen remains, but having undergone restoration in recent years the interest that attaches to it has been considerably curtailed. The old oak benches have in like manner scarcely been improved by the injudicious varnishing to which of late years they have been subjected.

The Chancel contains a piscina, which in consequence of an alteration of the floor level is relatively low; there is also a double aumbry.

There is a monument to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Whiston, who succeeded his father in the curacy in 1792.

Of the forty-seven pre-reformation bells remaining in Hunts., an interesting example is a treble (*diameter* 26½ in.) at Bury of a type familiar to campanologists. It bears the inscription + ☐ AVG ☐ MARIA.\*

There are two other bells; the first inscribed C & G MEARS, FOUNDERS LONDON 1853 (*dia.* 26½ in.); the third (*dia.* 31½ in.). CHARLES NEWMAN MADE ME 1700. W. BAKER. T. ROBINSON.†

In the Church Goods Inventories of 1552 three bells are mentioned ("Bury Parua It'm iij belles") so that it is probable the present bells (1 and 3) were cast out of the mediæval bells.

In the Churchyard is the base of the ancient Cross.

The Parish Register dates from 1561. For a considerable period this early register was missing.

The following is the inventory of such Church goods as remained in the last year of the reign of King Edward the sixth, transcribed from the original records. The expression "the table of com'union" is noticeable.

THIS INVENTORIE indented made the xiij<sup>th</sup> daie of Julij A° mill<sup>mo</sup> quinzen<sup>mo</sup> quinqua<sup>mo</sup> ij<sup>do</sup> Bitwe'n rob't Tyewhytt knight

\* The two spaces are occupied by the bell-founders' stamps (? Rufford); the one a cross fleury, the other an impress of the head of Queen Philippa (*Vide* Owen's *Church Bells of Huntingdonshire*, pp. 5, 73).

† Presumably churchwardens, who in common with their brethren of that day delighted thus to glorify themselves. It is unquestionably one of the most permanent forms of memorial.

And other the Kings ma<sup>ties</sup> Com'issioners for churche  
goodes w<sup>th</sup>in the countie of hunt' on tho[ne]ptie  
And will'm Redmann, Thom[a]s Bettes church-  
wardens of the' p'ish churche of *Burye Parva* in  
the same countie on th other p'tie having in ther  
keping all manor good[es] ornamentos then  
belonging to the said churche as hereafter  
ensueth.

In p'mis on' challice of sillu' double gilt w<sup>th</sup> a  
pattern waieng xoz

It'm a yeallowe silke vestm<sup>t</sup>  
on' other of blewe silke  
on' other of redd silke

It'm a vestm<sup>t</sup> of blewe worstead  
one blew cope of silke  
ij olde vestmen<sup>ts</sup> of fustia'

It'm iij corporesses  
iiij Alter clothes  
iiij towels  
a hanginge of whitt silke

It'm iiij paynted clothes  
a vayle courten of lynnен  
iiij Banner clothes

It'm ij surplesses  
ij rachettes  
on' pyx of copp'  
and on' crosse of copper

It'm a crosse staffe of copper and a clothe of  
gren' silke  
on' hollyewater stoppe

It'm a basyn and lauer of latten  
ij candellstickes  
and iij belles

We the said com'issioners according to  
the King's ma'ties instructions an'exe'd to  
the com'ission have assigned and

appointed for thes diuin' s'uice yn this churche of Burye the challice, ij s'rplexses and ij Allte<sup>r</sup> clothes for the table of com'union.

ROBERT TYRWHT

THOMAS AVDELEY

THOMAS COTTON

WILLIAM LAURENCE

ROBERT ROWLEY

---

#### THE IMAGE OF OUR LADY OF BURY.

The early years of the sixteenth century witnessed a remarkable feature in connection with the *cultus* of the Blessed Mother of our Lord. At several places of special note chapelries were founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and an image of the Saint was set up to which multitudes paid their devotions. The homily "against peril of idolatry" (part III.) alludes to three of the more remarkable of such images, viz.: Our Lady of Walsingham, our Lady of Ipswich, and our Lady of Wilsdon. The same homily specially refers to the decking of these 'idols', and the character of the offerings made at their shrines by the men and women who went on pilgrimage to them. Wondrous accounts of miracles supposed to have been wrought by their means are on record, concerning some of which the homily discourses with evident warmth, not unseasoned with hilarity and scorn, and in language not always choice or even decent. The adornment of images of the Virgin (and as at Norwich in the fifteenth century of the Holy Trinity) with precious vestures, gold, jewels and the like, was a chief feature in regard to this particular form of devotion. At Bury there was in former days a noted image of St. Mary, of which most interesting particulars may be found in the

following inventory of jewels, &c., entered in a Comptus roll of Ramsey Abbey, 24 Henry VII., (A.D. 1508) *Br. Mus.: Add. MSS.*, 33, 449. This image was doubtless one of considerable repute, and having regard to its proximity to the abbey must have enhanced the importance of the Church of Bury beside bringing to it much wealth. I have little doubt but that the western portion of Bury Church was set apart, if not actually erected and beautified in honour of "Blessed Mary of Bury." Further, that the destruction of this western *annexe* now completely laid even with the ground, was brought about owing to the associations of the past, the character of which is laid bare in this inventory. The actual stones of this part of the structure were probably conveyed in company with similar building material from the abbey, to mingle with the college walls of Cambridge. Although I have given it as my opinion that the western portion of the Church was probably set apart in honour of the Blessed Virgin, I think it well here to state that certain excavations of a slight character made a few years since revealed strong foundations at the north end of the Churchyard. The Rev. B. M. Lloyd, then in charge of the parish, conjectured that a priest's house or a mortuary chapel stood there having a clear open view of the Abbey across the fen. It is quite possible that the chapel of St. Mary of Bury containing the image, may have occupied this site. It is to be hoped that further investigation as to the character of the foundations may be carried out. The image, if spared the ignominy of public burning at Smithfield\* doubtless met as ill a fate, if not at Bury, in some neighbouring town, having been first despoiled of all such valuables as remained when the edict for confiscation went forth,† if not at an earlier date.

\* In 1538 all remarkable images of this class were, at the instance of Lord Cromwell, sent to London to be publicly burnt.

† "The coat of our Lady with two gorgets of gold to put about her neck" and much else that tells of magnificence, mark the apparel of "our Lady of Grace of Ipswich," but the image was so far relieved of superfluous finery that when received in London it was reported "there is nothing about her but two half shoes of silver and four stones of crystal set in silver." "Our Lady of Grace of Cambridge" (*Hari: MSS.*, 651, f. 194b) would have been similarly arrayed.

Some idea of the wealth that was lavished upon this image may be gathered from the accounts of the almoner of the abbey (William Eryth) in the year 1508\* when the special devotion paid to this object of the people's reverence would have been rising to its height.

1508. *Byry.* . \* \* et de oblacionibus in capella beate Marie Virginis hoc anno . . . xvij*if* vijs.

Ten years later no less than twenty-five pounds was similarly accounted for. The popularity of the image at Bury as a very special object of devotion, is noticeable, when the oblations at Ramsey "in capella beate Marie Virginis et imaginem beate Marie" about this very time (A.D. 1519), only amounted to three half pence.† The reputation of the image at Bury may be accounted for by the miraculous powers which were imagined to reside in all these singular objects of veneration, and from the description in the following inventory it may be gathered that "blessed Mary of Bury" was not the least in importance. If adornment is a testimony of affection then the image at Bury certainly received ample proof.

#### JOCALIA BEATE MARIE DE BURY.

- Item 1 payer of bed blake jet off 1x with vj patur of silver.
- Item 1 payer off blake jete off xl with vj patur of sylver and gylte.
- Item a payer of blake jete zounsyd with gold off 1 with viij patur of jasper.
- Item viij payer of blake jet off xl with patur of the same.
- Item 1 payer off corall off lxx with pater noster of castledomus [calcedony].
- Item ij payer of blake jet off 1 with patur of the same.
- Item one payer of blake jet off lxx with patur off the same
- Item 1 payer of blake jet off v<sup>xx</sup> with patur of the same.
- Item 1 payer off blake jet of x with ij of sylver with a knoppe of blake sylke.
- Item 1 payer off blake jet of x with a ryng off laton.

\* It would appear that the offerings passed direct into the treasury of the Abbey. The chapel was probably served by a priest from Ramsey, and this same house, as likely as not controlled the entire revenues. All this points unmistakeably to the disappearance of the Chapel (together with the Abbey), it being probably regarded as no true part of the Parish Church. It was a distinct structure.

† It must be remembered that every little village Church had its Lady Chapel, and the image of the Virgin was a conspicuous feature. In the Church of All Saints, Rampton, Cambs., in 1522—1525 bequests were made by parishioners "to help to gild our Lady in the Chapel", "to buy a vestment for our Ladys Altar," as well as money "to our Lady."

- Item a payer off amber off lii with the patur of the same.  
 Item a payer off amber off x w<sup>t</sup> a knope off blewe sylke.  
 Item a payer of amber off 1 with patur of the same.  
 Item a payer off amber with vj patur iij of sylver.  
 Item a payer of corall off vj<sup>xx</sup> with x pater nosters of castyldon  
     with the credo of crystall.  
 Item a payer off corall off l with v pater nosters off sylver & gylte.  
 Item a payer of corrall off vij<sup>xx</sup> with viij pater nosters & sylver  
     and gylte & gravēn, & vj sylver and gylte playn, and  
     xij sylver & gylt small, in the nowmber of vij<sup>xx</sup> the  
     knoppe nedyll works garnyshyd with perle.  
 Item a payer off corall of xl with patur of castledom.  
 Item a payer off corall and su jete off 1 with pater nosters off  
     castledomus.  
 Item a payer off corall off 1 with pater nosters of crystall.  
 Item a payer off corall off 1 with pater nosters sylver & gylte.  
 Item a payer of amber off xxxij with iiij pater nosters sylver and  
     gylte.  
 Item a payer of crystal off 1 with a knoppe off grene sylke.  
 Item a payer of crystall off 1 with pater nosters of blake jete party  
     gylte.  
 Item a payer of amber & corall aboute oure ladys neke with pater  
     nosters of casteldom.  
 Item a gyrdyll of wrought golde with a buckyll and a pendant  
     and a cheyn to the same off sylver and gylte.  
 Item a gyrdyll offred with a buckyll & pendant party gylte.

*Upon the Tyssue.*

- Item xxj rynggs sylver and gylte.  
 Item j harte off sylver and corall closyd in syvler, iiij crystals  
     closyd in sylver  
 j portecallys sylver and gylte  
 j ymage of our lady off pety of moder perle closyd in sylver  
 j harte sylver & gylte  
 ij bukkylls sylver & gylte with stony  
 on nobyll off golde  
 a leg<sup>r</sup> off sylver  
 a lokke with the cheyne abowte the Chyldys neke  
 j agnus dei off sylver with a hede of yvery  
 A cheyne off golde with a agnus dei abought ouer ladys necke  
 a fote of sylver  
 a crucyfyx off moder off perle

*Upon the Grene Velvett.*

- Ryngs and gymous, sum of them in party sylver and sum in  
     party inamelyd, and sum in playn sylver, and xlvi.  
 Item ij ryngs sylver with every off them a stone closyd in them  
 Item a grett buckell sylver & gylte with iiij stony.  
 Item another buckell sylver & gylte with iiij stony.  
 Item another bockell sylver & gylte & inamelyd.  
 Item viij buckells sylver with rosys.

Item v bukkells sylver & on off them party inameld.  
 Item a nuche off sylver  
 j plate off sylver with a woman gravyd  
 ij leggs off sylver plate  
 J corall closyd in sylver,  
 j broche of sylver with a mermayde  
 j dobyll placke gylte  
 j harte sylver & gylte  
 j harte & a trewlove with a perle closyd in the harte  
 Item v crystalls eche of them closyd in sylver  
 ij hartys off sylver plate.  
 Item a crosse with the Mary & John sylver & gylte.  
 Item a nobyll.  
 Item a ryall.  
 Item a crowne, pret <sup>iiij<sup>s</sup> ut dicunt  
 j ymage imbosyd off sylver  
 j plate sylver & gylte  
 Item a crosse off moder off perle  
 j horse of sylver plate  
 j plate of sylver with a schyppe graven in ytt  
 A grote sylver & gylte  
 A clothe off gold with sertayn stonys.  
 Item on halfe old nobyll  
 j agnus dei sylver and gylte  
 j hedde embosyd off sylver.  
 Item a nerspykell off sylver.</sup>

*Upon the Red Velvet.*

Item a maydn off sylver & gylte.  
 Item a crusyfyx sylver & gylte  
 ij buckells sylver & gylte  
 v buckylls sylver & gylte and inameld off the wych ij of them  
 been gylte.  
 Item a leg<sup>r</sup> of sylver.  
 Item a agnus dei sylver & gylte  
 ij crystalls closyd in sylver.  
 Item a ymage of Sent Georg sylver & gylte.  
 Item j broche sylver & gylte with iij diamownt stonys.  
 Item ij harts sylver gylte  
 j harte sylver  
 j skalopp schell off mother perle.  
 Item on halfe nobyll *pret iijs<sup>s</sup> iiijd*  
 Item on halfe old nobyll *pret iijs<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>*  
 Item on grote gylte  
 iij pens off wch ij pens gylte  
 j portecolys sylver  
 j schaloppe schell sylver  
 Item a verucull off clothe with a crosse of stonys and perllys.  
 Item xvi ryngs sum of them sylver and sum off them sylver &  
 gylte

iij ryngs with stony.

Item a gold ryng ynamelyd.

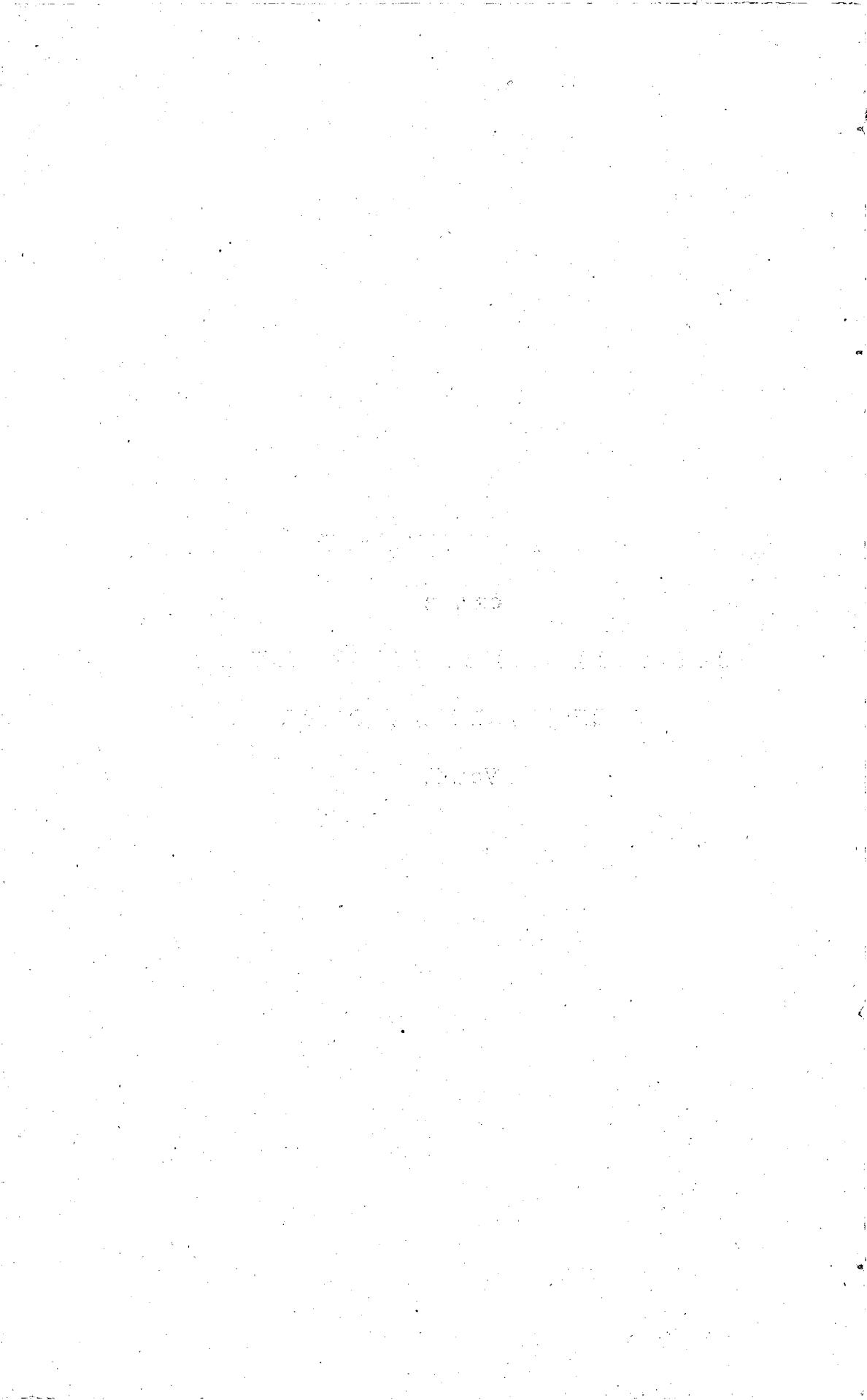
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*frater JOHANNES LONDON Scriptor.*

In bringing these few notes to a close I may be allowed to express my indebtedness to Mr. J. A. Poulter of Bury, for the use of his drawings (illustrative of this interesting Church) from which the reproductions are taken ; to the Rev. B. M. Lloyd for several items of information, and to the present Rector, the Rev. A. C. T. James for the uniform courtesy he has shewn, and the kind assistance he has at all times been ready to render.

C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.

THE TRANSACTIONS  
OF THE  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE & HUNTINGDONSHIRE  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,  
VOL. I.



Transactions  
OF THE  
Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire  
Archæological Society.

(FOUNDED A.D. 1900).

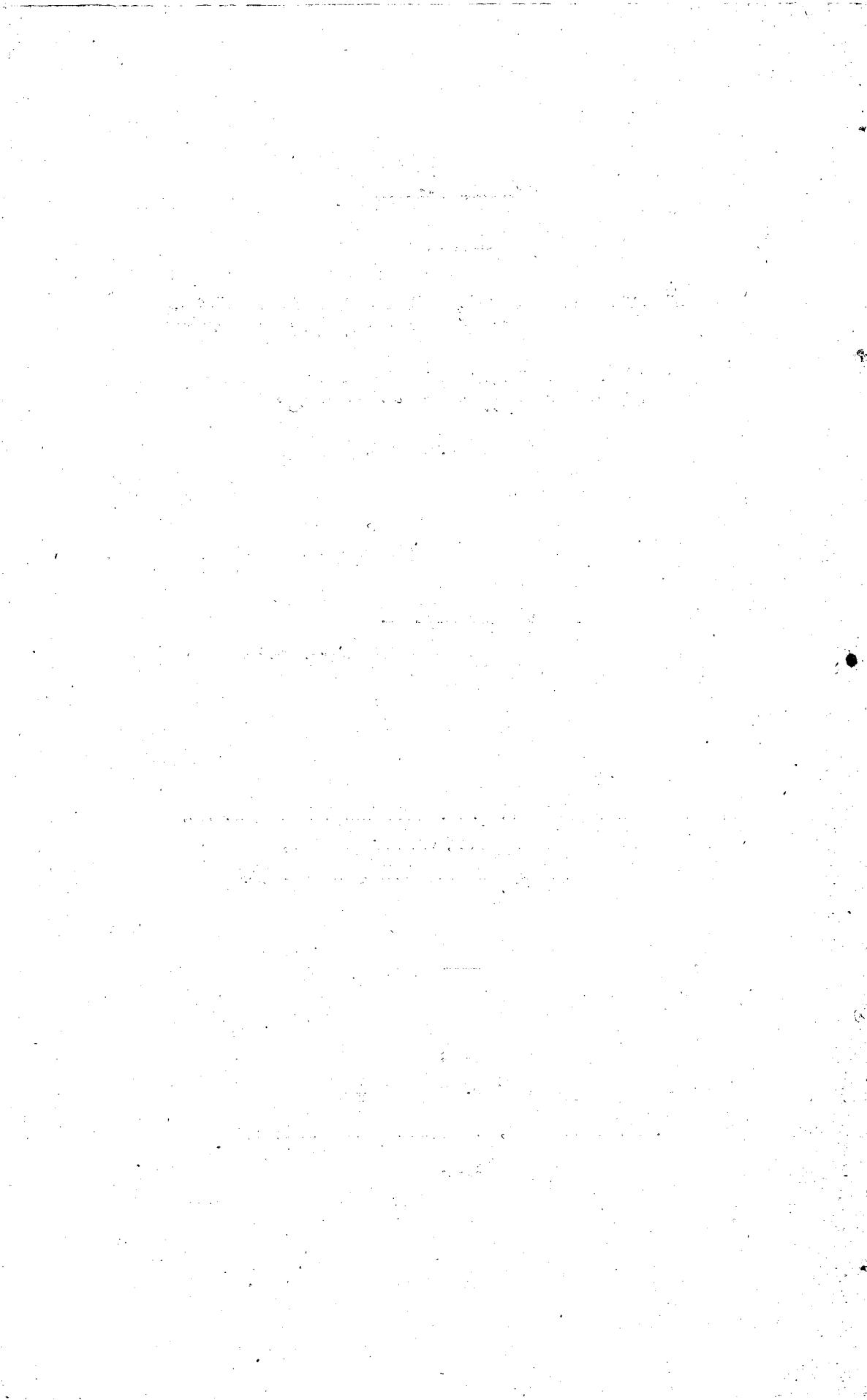
VOLUME I.

[ISSUED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1900-1901, 1902-1903.]

EDITED BY THE REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.,  
RECTOR OF RAMPTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE,  
*(Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Society.)*

Ely:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY  
G. H. TYNDALL, THE MINSTER PRESS,  
1904.



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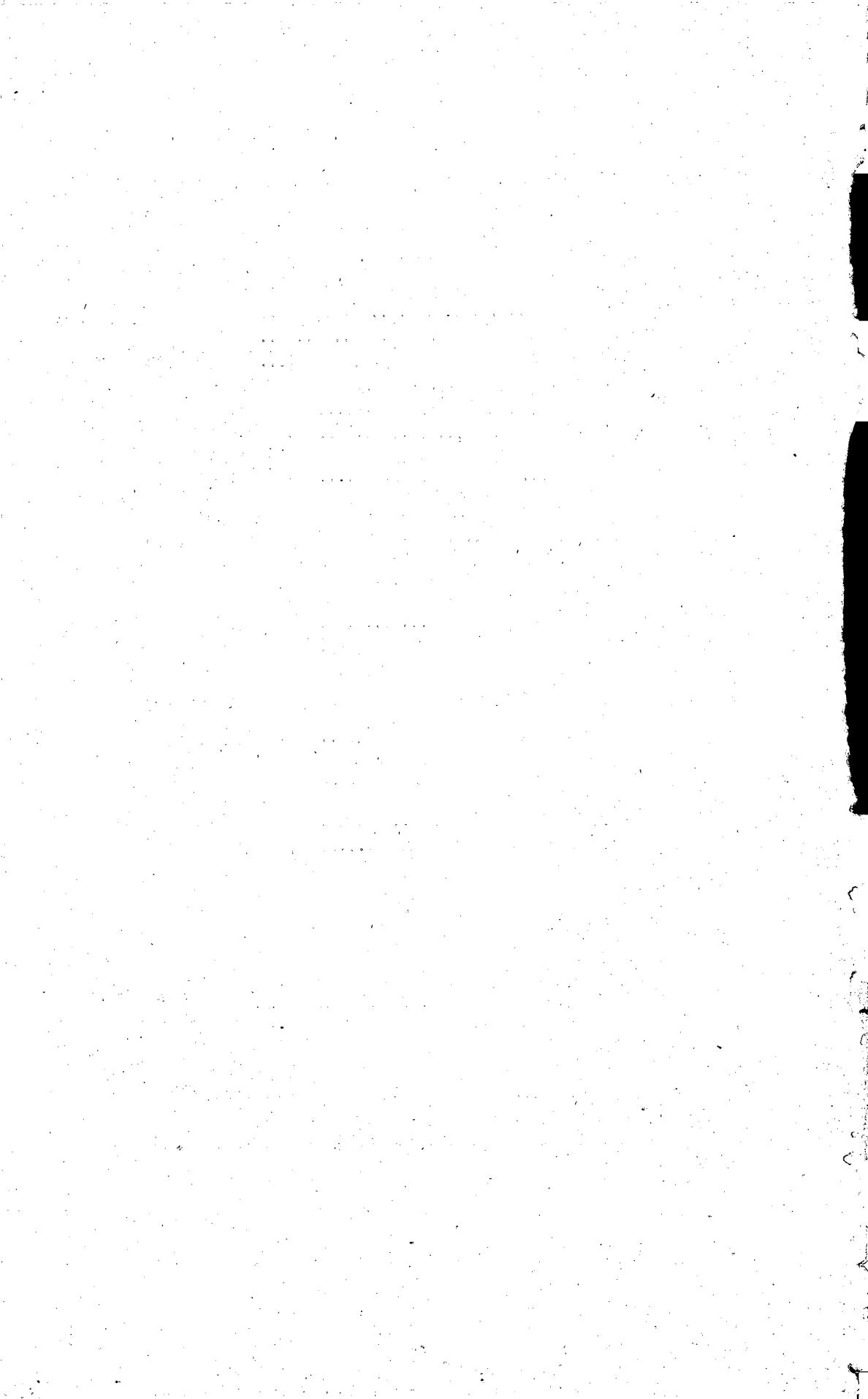
[The *History of the Church and Parish of Rampton, Cambs.*, referred to in this Volume, is unavoidably held over for the first part of Vol. II., which it is hoped will be issued to the 1904 Subscribers within the next six months. It will also contain the accounts of the meetings held in 1902, and papers relating thereto, &c., with numerous illustrations, most of which have been specially prepared and are already printed.—ED.]

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