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TRANSACTIONS. VOL. II.

BRAMPTON, HUNTS.

Brampton may not inaptly be called the 'happy hunting ground of kings', for within its boundaries was the royal forest of Herthey, and, in the glorious days of old, most of the kings of England came here to enjoy the hunting it afforded.

Brampton was demesne land of King Edward the Confessor and also of William the Norman, and is mentioned in Domesday Book in the following words:—

THE LAND OF THE KING. LEIGHTONSTONE HUNDRED.

A Manor. In BRAMPTON King Edward had 15 hides paying geld. There is land for 15 ploughs. There are now 3 ploughs, and 36 villeins and 2 borderers having 12 ploughs. There is a Church and a priest, and 100 acres of meadow. Pannage in woods half a mile long and 2 furlongs broad, and 2 mills worth 100 shillings yearly. In the time of King Edward and now worth £20. Ranulf brother of Ilger has charge of it.

THE LAND OF THE KING'S THANES. In BRAMPTON Elric had 1 hide and 1 virgate of land paying geld. There is land for 10 oxen. There are 3 borderers and 1 plough. Worth 30 shillings.

CLAIMS. Of the thirty-six hides of land in BRAMPTON which Richard Engaine claims as belonging to the forest, they [*the jurors*] say they belong to the demesne of the king's farm [*firme*] and not to the forest.

Several Charters of king Henry I., are dated from here, and our own historian, Henry of Huntingdon, tells us that king Stephen, in 1136, elated by his successes over Baldwin de Rivers and others, "went to hunt at Brampton, which is about a mile from Huntingdon, and there he held pleas of the forests with his barons, that is, concerning their woods and hunting, in violation of his promise and vow to God and the people." That Henry II., was at Brampton we know from the Cartulary of Ramsey Abbey which tells us that Abbot Walter obtained a charter from this King while he was here. King John gave the Manor to David, Prince of Scotland, and Earl of Huntingdon, in 1202, at the siege of Mirabeau, or Mirabel, in Poitou, but he is recorded to have visited Brampton, and stayed there, probably for the sake of the hunting, on the 4th and 5th January 1213, when on his way from Cambridge to Kimbolton. Earl David died in 1219, and Brampton passed to John le Scot, his son, Earl of Huntingdon, and (after 1232) 7th Earl of Chester. John died in 1237, his three sisters being his heirs, and at the division of the property which then ensued, Brampton fell to Ada, the wife of Henry de Hastings. Their son Henry died in 1268, leaving by his wife Jane, daughter of William de Cantilupe, a son John, who, on the death of his maternal uncle George de Cantilupe, in 1273, became Lord of Abergavenny. In 1290, he was one of the competitors for the Crown of Scotland, and from 1295 to 1313 (in which year he died) he had seat in Parliament as Baron Hastings. He had two wives, the first Isabel, daughter of Wm. de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and the second Isabel, daughter of Hugh le Dispenser, Earl of Winchester.

He was succeeded by his son John, who married Juliana de Leybourne, and dying in 1325, left Laurence his son and heir, a minor six years old. Laurence was created Earl of Pembroke on 13th October, 1339. He married Agnes daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, by whom he left an only son and heir, John, second Earl of Pembroke. John died in 1375, leaving an only son and heir, also named John; his widow Anna, died, seized of the Manor of Brampton, in 1384, and her son John died a minor and unmarried in 1389, being killed at a tournament, when Brampton came to Reginald Gray, third Lord Gray de Ruthin, by right of his grandmother, Elizabeth, wife of Roger, first Lord Gray de Ruthin, and sister of the whole blood of John, second Lord Hastings. Reginald was found seized of the Manor of Brampton at an inquisition made in 1391. In 1465 his grandson Edmund Gray, fourth Lord Gray de Ruthin, was created Earl of Kent. In this family the estate continued until the time of Richard, the third Earl (1503-1524), who wasted his estates; and dying, without issue, in the latter year, his titles fell into abeyance, his half brother and heir being too poor to uphold the dignity. This Manor was frequently called Brampton Houtton, but it seems to have been the principal Manor in Brampton.

Probably Richard, Earl of Kent, sold Brampton to the Cromwells, for in February, 1542, Sir Richard Cromwell transferred the Manors of Brampton and Hemingford Gray, &c., to the king, in exchange for the site of St. Neot's Priory and other property,* and some eighty years later, viz. in 1627, Sir Oliver Cromwell of Hinchingbrooke sold all his lands in Brampton to Sir Sydney Montague, father of the first Earl of Sandwich, whose descendant, the present Earl, now owns it, and is Lord of the Manor.

Part of Brampton was held in fee of the Honour of Huntingdon, which was given by king Henry III., in 1267, to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, his second son.

* See the deed of Exchange in the Augmentation Office Papers, 18th Feb., 33, Hen. VIII.

Edmund's eldest son and heir, Thomas, was attainted and beheaded in 1322, but his brother Henry, Earl of Derby, obtained his estates, and, a few years later, his titles.

In the Patent Rolls it is recorded that a Commission of Oyer and terminer was appointed, 3rd August, 1338, on complaint by the king's kinsman Henry de Lancaster, Earl of Derby, that whereas the king took him and his possessions into his protection when he was going beyond the seas on his service, and he had caused certain beasts to be taken in his fee at Brampton by Huntingdon by John de Hambury and Wm. de Blaby, his servants, to be impounded for customs and services due. Master John Dyke, John Nolly and some fifty other men of Brampton broke that pound and the gates, doors and windows of his houses while he was under the king's protection as aforesaid, took away the beasts, carried away £40 in money, assaulted his men and servants, and detained them in prison until these by writing released all manner of action against them for their trespasses. From this Henry the property descended to the Dukes of Lancaster and so to the Crown, forming, in the reign of Edward IV., part of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The return of the Assessors of the ninth (1341) I give in full, as I am not aware that it has been printed before in English, and most of the jurors named in it were defendants in the above mentioned action.

BRAMPTON. Taxed at £40. They return £16 for the ninth of the sheaves, fleeces and lambs of the said parish by inquest of John Dike, Peter Boteller, John de Wymondle, Rob. Rokeby and others, men of the said town, of which the Church with the Vicarage is taxed at £40. And so the said ninth does not amount to the tax by £24, nor can it amount to it because the greater part of the said tax arises out of 80 acres of arable land, 16 acres of meadow, rent of assize, perquisites of the court of capital punishments, which are the endowment of the Church and are valued at £7. 6s. 8d. per year, and reckoned in the aforesaid tax, and arises also from tithe hay which is valued at £10 per year, and arises also from oblations,

offerings, tithes, a mill, hay, milk and other commodities reckoned in the tax of the Church and which are worth £6 13s. 4d., as is computed by the oath of John Dike, Peter Boteller, John Wymundle, Rob. Rokeby, John de Wolaston, John Outy, Richard Wapp', David de Grendale, John Rokeby, Wni. Aleyn and John son of Robert, sworn before the said Assessors.

The boundaries of the forest of Herthey are given as follows in a Perambulation of Forests, taken in 1301:—“In the first place from 'Houtoneslinche between the field of Houghton and the cover of the same wood, along to Brampton wood and so by the division of Brampton and Herttheye woods along to the fields of Sibthorpe, and so between the same fields and the cover of Herttheye along to Rokespol, and thus descending by the brook along to Wykenelonde.” Here we again meet with the name 'Houghton' or 'Houtton.'

It is generally said that king Henry II., gave the Church of Brampton and all that appertained to it to the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, who formed it into a Prebend, but there is at Lincoln a charter of king Stephen, endowing Brampton Prebend and confirming all the rights that “William my grandfather and my ancestors, Kings of England, gave to the said Church.” It is perfectly true, however, that king Henry II., gave a charter of endowment. “The corpse of this Prebend” says Brown Willis, “was the Rectory and Advowson of the Church of Brampton.”

In the taxation of 1291, the Prebendal Church of Brampton was valued at £35. 6s. 8d., and the Vicarage of the same at £4. 13s. 4d. In 1534 the clear value of the Prebend was £26. 7s. 4d. (increased by Brown Willis' time to £34) and that of the Vicarage £8. 1s. 4d. In 1556 Cardinal Pole made a visitation of his diocese of Lincoln, whereat, on 27th of April Laurence Burnaby of Brampton was detected and convicted of the following charge, viz.:—that on Palm Sunday, when the Vicar was opening the windows of the Church with the staff of a cross, the said Laurence said in mockery ‘What a sport have we towards, will our Vicar runne at the

quintine with God 'Almighty?' He submitted himself and was ordered to do public penance. Probably the Vicar used a crucifix to open an upper window for ventilation, or it may have been that the window contained a picture of God in stained glass. At the same visitation the Parish of Brampton was ordered to re-erect the rood-loft and four stone crosses in the parish, before Christmas next.

The Burnaby family have occupied the Manor house for some three hundred years or more; there seem to have been a connection in the seventeenth century, between them and the Hetleys. The Manor house was rebuilt in 1877, previous to which it was a fine old plaster house; some views of which appeared in *The Building News* of 18 Oct. 1887. It is said to be mentioned by Dickens in one of his works.

Of the birthplace of Samuel Pepys, in this parish, I can say but little. He mentions it once or twice in his Diary and gives an amusing account of a midnight search for some money he had buried in the garden.

An escheat of 1 Edw. 3 (1327) says that Robert Daules of Brampton, on the day that he died, held 1 messuage (ruined), 80 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow and 24 shillings rent in Brampton, of the King 'in capite'. Robert Daules, of Brampton, occurs as witness to a deed dated 29 Nov. 1307, in the Cartulary of Ramsey Abbey.

On the Patent Rolls, under date 22nd April 1340, is a license to John de Farendon to enfeoff John de la Wyke, parson of Spaldwick, of a messuage, 86 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow and 24 shillings rent in Brampton by Huntingdon, said to be held in chief, and for the latter to regrant the same to him for life with remainder to John son of John Faron of Newbury, in fee. This, no doubt, is the land held by Robert Daules, and we hear of it again in 7 Ric. 2 (1384) when Amice, daughter of Richard Faron is said to hold a third of two parts of 1 messuage, 87 acres of land, 14 acres of meadow and 21 shillings rent. In 3 Hen. 6 (1424) John Palmer son of Isabella Faron held $\frac{1}{2}$ a messuage,

43½ acres of land, 7 acres of meadow, 12 shillings and 3 capons and a half of rent, of the King 'in capite,' by service and a rent of 3 shillings, and somewhat similar entries occur in 5 and 6 Hen. 6. Under the latter year we get an interesting explanation of the matter, for we are told that in that year Margaret Francis wife of Ade [i.e. Adam] Francis, and Isabel wife of John Palmer, daughters and coheirs of Richard Farron and Amice his wife, are heirs of John Palmer son of the said John Palmer, and hold ½ a messuage, 40½ acres of land, 7 acres of meadow and 10 shillings and 3 capons and a half of rent in Brampton, of the King 'in capite' by service and a rent of 3 shillings. From this I take it that Richard Farron died in 1384, leaving a widow and three daughters; the widow had half of his estate, and the three daughters each had a third of the remaining half. Amicia, one of the daughters probably died young and unmarried, so that when the widow also died the other two sisters had a half of the property each. John Palmer, husband of one of them, died, and his share went to his son John, who died in 1427 without heirs of his body, when his mother together with her sister again became coheirs. I suspect that at Isabel Palmer's death her share went to her sister, who thus obtained the whole property; and I should not be surprised if the name Francis is an error of transcription, (although Francis is a well known name in the neighbourhood to this day), for by an escheat of 18 Henry 6 (1440) we find that Gerard Foster son of Adam held 1 messuage, 80 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow and 24 shillings rent in Brampton of the King 'in capite' at a rent of 6 shillings. This looks remarkably like the same property, with a little added and an increase of rent. John Foster seems to have held it in 4 Hen. 8 and again in 8 Hen. 8, but it is a rather curious fact that in 2 Hen. 8 Robert Druell, son of Christopher Druell held, in Brampton, 1 messuage, 80 acres of land with certain tenements, meadow and pasture belonging to the same, of Richard, Earl of Kent, and the coincidence is more striking from the fact that the endowment of

the Rectory consisted of 80 acres of land, 16 acres of meadow, &c., as has been said in quoting the returns for the ninth; but I believe these may safely be considered as three separate properties.

In the 4th year of King Edward VI., William Betts, gent., and Margaret his wife, Gerard Foster and Agnes his wife, and John Newton and Elizabeth his wife sold the Manor of Fosters with 6 messuages, 6 curtilages, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of pasture, 6 acres of wood, 20 shillings of rent, and its appurtenances in Brampton, to Simon Throckmorton for £100. There is a record that Simon sold it, in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, to Roger Woodhous, mil., for 160 marks of silver; but, on the 13th July 1612, he married Anna, daughter of Edmund Mordaunt, arm., and settled this Manor of Fosters on her, 19th January, 10 James I., and it is mentioned as his property in an *Inq. post mortem.*, dated 12 January, 11 James I. The property came into the possession of the Hetley family, and is stated by the Lansdowne MSS., 921, to have been purchased from William Hetley by Sir Robert Bernard, at which time the name of Foster's or School-Hold, alias Jarrett's or Gerrard's freehold Manor seems to have been used for it. Presumably this is the property now called Brampton Park: the house, although nearly rebuilt in 1820, is said to date in part from the 16th century. It was owned in 1634 by Sir Thomas Hetley of Huntingdon, Kt., Serjeant-at-law, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Gore: their son, William Hetley, married Carina, daughter of Henry Williams *alias* Cromwell, and sold Brampton, in 1657, to Robert Bernard, Esq., of Huntingdon, Serjeant-at-law, who was created a Baronet in 1662, and died 1666, leaving John his son and heir and two daughters,—Lucy married to Sir Nicholas Pedley, and Mary married to Laurence Torkington. Sir John Bernard had two wives, 1st Elizabeth daughter of Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, (grandson of Thomas, brother of the second and third Barons St. John of Bletsoe), and secondly Grace, daughter of Sir Richard Shuckburgh. He died in 1679, and was

succeeded by Sir Robert, his son by his first wife. He died in 1703, and his son and successor, Sir John Bernard married Mary, daughter of Sir Francis St. John of Longthorpe, Bart., (grandson of the Lord Chief Justice), by whom he left Sir Robert, the last baronet, who died unmarried, 1789, and Brampton passed to his sister Mary, wife of Robert Sparrow, Esq., of Worlingham, Suffolk. Their son, Brigadier-General Robert Bernard Sparrow (who died in 1805, aged 32), married Lady Olivia Acheson daughter of the first Earl Gosford, and had two children, —Robert Acheson Bernard St. John Sparrow, who died unmarried in 1818, and Millicent, (wife of George 6th Duke of Manchester), who died in 1848. Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow whose name is so well known, not only in Brampton but throughout the whole of Huntingdonshire, survived until February, 1863, when her estates passed to the Duke of Manchester, whose descendant, the present Duke, still owns them.

Since Lady Sparrow's death, the house was occupied for a time by John and George Morgan, Esquires, and has more recently become the home of Benjamin Beasley, Esq., who conducts, here, his well-known establishment for the cure of stammering.

From the Lansdowne MS., 921, I extract the following note relating to heraldic glass in the windows, about the year 1660—

In ye windows in ye chamber over ye Hall of Sir John Bernard's are these coats:—G. a chevron between 3 combes Arg. impaled with lozengy Arg. and Gu. (*Fitz William.*)

Arg. on a fesse bet. 3 cinquefoils pierced Gules, a greyhound Or. (*Albany.*) impaled with Gu. a chevron bet. 3 combes Arg. (*Plat.*)

Gu. on a chevron between 3 falcons Arg. bills and legs Or. a cross croslett fitchée Sa. (*Hetley.*) impaled with Gu. a fesse bet. 3 cross crosslets fitchée Or. (*Gore.*)

Hetley, as before, impaled with B. on a cross Arg. 5 mullets of the field.

The Visitation of the Herald in 1613, says that Jasper, son of Thomas Tryce of Godmanchester, was of Brampton in that year, and we learn from an escheat of 12 James I. (1615) that Richard, son of Jasper Price [or more correctly Tryce], held one messuage, twenty acres of land, meadow and pasture in Brampton, which was Anton's, of the Honour of Huntingdon Castle. In 5 Chas. I. (1630) his son Jasper held the same, and he is probably the man who died in 1675, and whose epitath is recorded in the Lansdowne MS., 921.

Robert Heron of Godmanchester had three wives, the first of whom was Elizabeth, daughter of the above mentioned Thomas Tryce; he gave his lands in Brampton to William his second son.

I have not forgotten that Portholm lies in this Parish, but I cannot stop to describe it.

The Church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and consists of Chancel with modern Vestry on North, Nave with clerestory and two Aisles, North and South Porches, and a West Tower. The Chancel is of Early Decorated date and has fine wall arcading, two tall arches on the north, and three and a smaller one on the south. The windows are two-lights with varied tracery. The East window is a five-light, the tracery and mullions modern, well designed in character with the rest of the work. When Caveler wrote, in 1851, he spoke of this window as "late and poor P."

In the south wall is a low-side window and a good Decorated piscina with crocketed canopy, and there is also a plain door.

The north wall has a plain piscina with a wooden shelf, and a plain door into vestry. The roof is modern.

The Chancel arch is Perpendicular; under it is the remnant of a late Decorated oak screen. The rood stairs are on the north, where is also a plain hagioscope.

The nave arcade is of five bays with lofty arches, over each of which is a two-light clerestory window, all of early Perpendicular date.

The north aisle has four Perpendicular three-lights in the north wall, another in the west wall, and a five-

light at the east end. This aisle has a plain Perpendicular north door. The eastern end of the aisle has formed a chantry, and has a piscina in south and an aumbry in north wall.

The south aisle is similar to the north, but the doorway is good Perpendicular and the wooden door has splendid tracery of late Decorated design.

The roofs of Nave and both aisles are good, having very fine spandrils of pierced tracery.

The font is small, only 2 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. dia.; octagonal, panelled, and of Perpendicular date: the stem and base are modern.

The tower bears the date 1635, and is, for that period, a very creditable attempt at gothic. It is of four stages, has a west door, apparently of Decorated date, a three-light window over, belfry windows of two-lights, and embattled parapets with angle pinnacles. The stairs are in the S.W. angle; a small Decorated window with crockets and finial to the hood-mould gives light to them, and, together with the west door, is probably a portion of the earlier tower.

There are five bells and a priest's bell; the latter is $18\frac{1}{2}$ ins. dia.: but is devoid of inscription, the others are inscribed:—

1. PRAISE THE LORDE. 1600. ($31\frac{1}{2}$ ins. dia.)
2. THOMAS NORRIS MADE ME. 1619. ($33\frac{1}{2}$ ins. dia.)
3. AMBROSE. ($34\frac{1}{2}$ ins. dia.)
4. THOMAS RUSSELL OF WOOTTON MADE ME, 1741. ($38\frac{1}{2}$ ins. dia.)
5. ALL GLORI BE TO GOD ONE HI. 1630. I. K. (42 ins. dia.)

In 1552 there were at Brampton, "5 great belles in the Steaple and on littell bell."

The Rev. T. M. N. Owen, to whose book, *The Church Bells of Huntingdonshire*, I am indebted for the above account of the bells, thinks that the priest's bell has been recast since the date of the Edwardian record, but he says that it has always been known as "the old Roman Catholic Priest's Bell";—its tone is very shrill and

peculiar, but it is only roped and rung in the event of a fire breaking out in the parish. These bells were rehung in 1902.

The South Porch is of Perpendicular design; the finial over the arch has the lily-pot, emblematical of the Blessed Virgin Mary to whom the Church is dedicated. This porch is said to have been so much dilapidated in 1828, that it was found necessary to entirely rebuilt it, a necessity which seems to have arisen again at a later period. The finial above mentioned, and fragments of two niches belonged to the older porch.

The north porch is modern and very shallow.

The side aisles have good bold buttresses of rather unusual design: both nave and aisles have plain parapets and lead roofs. The roof of the Chancel is slated.

The western bay of the clerestory on north looks as if it had been rebuilt at the same time as the tower, and if so it would point to the earlier tower having been blown down.*

The church was repewed in 1835, and thoroughly restored in 1878. Previously to the latter date, I am told that the church had six fireplaces, viz:—one in each corner, one in the Vestry and one in Lady Sparrow's pew. The west end of nave had also a large painted gallery blocking up the tower arch; the position of the stairs to this gallery may still be seen on the south wall of tower.

The whole of the furniture in the Church is modern. The reredos is a memorial to John William, 7th Earl of Sandwich, erected by his widow, Blanch, Countess of Sandwich, in December, 1884.

The pulpit is of stone, and stands on the south side of the Chancel arch. A modern organ occupies the chapel at east end of the south aisle.

The following stained glass and monuments, recorded in the *Lansdowne MS.*, 921, are not now to be found, with the exception of that to Constant Sylvester.

* Can anyone give proof of a violent storm in this district in or about 1635?

In ye window at ye chancel end :—

B. a fesse Arg. fretty G. bet. 3 crowns
Or. (*Meller.*) impaled with Ermine, a chevron G.
bet. 3 cocks' heads erased B. crested and gilled of
the 2nd.

B. a fesse Arg. fretty G. 3 crowns Or. (*Ric. Meller
Esq.*) impaled with Sa. a fesse bet. 3 asses pass.
Arg. (*Askwith.*)
(*Meller.*) impaled with Quarterly Arg. & Sa. 3
pallets erm. (*Humfry.*)

In a North Window :—

(Checky & Gu. a fesse) or G. billetty
Or, a fesse. (*Lovain.*) quartered with A cross Gu.
between 4 plummets or water bougets. (*Bourchier.*)

In the East window of the North Aisle of the Church :—

Barry of Arg. & B. 3 torteaux in chief ;—
quartered with *Hastings & Valence* quarterly. (*Grey.*)
B. 3 crowns Or.

In the North aisle of the Church, upon a flat grey
(marble) stone :—

“CHRISTO S.S.

“Judithæ nuper charissima uxori Ludovici Phillips

“gen. et uni filiarum Gabrielis Throckmorton. Ar.

“Idem Ludovicus hoc monumentum posuit non sine

“lachrimis. Obüt 21 die Xbris Anno Dni 1665.

“et ætatis suæ 57.

“R.P. 1657.

A.P. ux. J.P. 1640.”

In the Church :—

“ffællicem expectans resurectionem

“Hic jacet corpus Gulielmi Nevill gen : qui obiit 6°

“7 bris. 1664.

“Annoq : ætatis suæ (fere) 70°.

“Thomas Appleyard gen : Nepos dicti Gulielmi

“Nevill hoc monumentum memoriæ sacrum D.D.”

“Tho. Appleyard. gent. departed this life on ye 30th

“of December 1671.”

“CHRISTO S.S. Hic jacet Ludovicus Phillips sumi

“peccatorum gradus et ac non sine spe fidelissima

“beatae resurrectionis per Jesum nos eruentum ab
“ira illa ventura. Amen.

“Hoc vivens composuit—obiit 10 die mensis Feb’
“Ano Dni. 1669.”

In the Chancel:—

“Constant Sylvester Esq dep’ted this life, 2nd
“Septemb. 1671.”

Per pale indented. Crest, 3 ostrich feathers.

“Here lyeth Lucy Hanbury who dyed 8 Janu:
“1674. 18 years of age.”

In the Chancel:—

“Here lyeth the body of Jasper Trice gent: who
“deped this life ye 27th day of Octob. An^o Dom.
“1675.”

The memorial inscriptions now in the Church, are to
the following:—

Chancel:—Miss Catherine Palmer (daughter of William
Palmer), born 16. Jan. 1783, died 18. Jan. 1845. Rev.
William Bunbury, Vicar, died 17. Jan. 1754, aged 36.
Eliezer Heywood, gent., (sole surviving son of Samuel
Heywood, Esq. Solicitor, of Nottingham,) died 18. April
1839, aged 51.

Jane, wife of Samuel Wells, of Huntingdon, gent.,
died 23. Nov. 1822, aged 27. niece of John Richards and
Elizabeth [née Palmer] his wife.

Constant Sylvester Esq. died 2. Sep. 1671.

Henry Burneby, gent., died 17. March 1716, aged [?50].

Rev. Benjamin Burneby, Rector of Whitwell, died
24. May 1716, aged (- - -)

Nave:—A brass records the fact that the west window
was put in to the memory of Lt. Gen: Philip Smith,
C.B. (born 10 Jan. 1837, died at Hinchingsbrooke on All
Saints Day 1894.) by his friend and comrade, Edward,
Earl of Sandwich.

Another brass records the erection of the reredos, as
has been before described.

Tower:—Tho. Jay Esq, died 13 May 1817. aged 51.

Edward Martin, gent, died 4. Feb. 1839, aged 58, and
Judith Susanna, his wife, died 13. Jan. 1863. aged 76.

John Miller, gent., died 11. Nov. 1781. and Thomas Miller, his son, barrister-at-law, died 12. Nov. 1783.

William Palmer Esq. born 29. Jan. 1734, died 6. Sep. 1824, aged 89 (monument erected by Catherine & Thomas Palmer, his children). Mary Burneby Palmer, died 13 June 1795, aged 58.

Over the North door is a tablet inscribed as follows :—

In the Middle Isle
are interred

James Lovesey, Gent, and Mary, his Wife
Two virtuous and exemplary Parishioners
who constantly attended the Service of
this Church and Holy Communion,
were friendly to their Neighbours
and kind to their Relations.

He died Dec^r 23rd 1743 Aged 80, and gave a large
SILVER FLAGGON for the use of the H. Table.

She died Aug^t 13th 1752 aged 65, and left by Will
to the Vicar of Brampton as an Incouragement for
Residence Two Hundred Pounds for improving
the Vicarage House or otherwise for his Benefit
at the Discretion of the Bishop of the Diocese.

In Affection and Gratitude to whose Memory
her brother F. Tew, D.D. erected
this monument.

In the North Aisle there are also inscriptions to :—

Etheldred Harriet (wife of Charles Seawell Esq.) she
died 22. Nov. 1831 aged 55.

Charlotte Want, died 7. Nov. 1802, aged 12.

Mrs. Eden Want, died 6. March 1781, aged 37.

Charlotte Maltilda (wife of Basil Montagu,) died (- -)
Jan. 179(-) aged 23.

South Aisle :—John Bernard, Bart. (son of Robert),
lived 48 years 7 months, born Nov. 1730, died June
1779 ;—married Eliz. daughter of Oliver St John, and
secondly, Grace, daughter of Richard Shukburgh.

B.-Gen : Robert Bernard Sparrow, died 25. Aug. 1805,
aged 32. Robert Acheson Bernard St John Sparrow,

died 3. March 1818, aged 19. Millicent, Duchess of Manchester, died 21. Nov. 1848. Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow, died 12. Feb. 1863.

In addition to the west window already mentioned, there are windows to the following:—

Chancel:—Isabella Susan (wife of Henry Simcoe Budge, Rector), born 20. Jan., 1834, died 12. July, 1888.

South Aisle:—Mary, Countess of Sandwich (erected by Edward, 8th Earl, her son).

The Hon. Sydney Montagu (erected by his brother Edward, 8th Earl).

Col. the Hon. Oliver Montagu, died 24. Jan. 1893 (erected by his sisters, Emily Duke and Florence Duncombe).

There is an old stone coffin in the church yard, close to the south aisle.

Three fragments of the Choir Stalls from this Church are now in the Museum at Cambridge.*

S. INSKIP LADDS.

* See *Proceedings of Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, VII., 28.-30. Also *Proceedings Cambs., and Hunts., Archaeological Society* in this Volume.