



A Guide to
The Parish Church of
Saint Augustine of Canterbury
Burrough Green



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WELCOME TO BURROUGH GREEN AND ITS PARISH CHURCH.

We hope this guide will help you learn something about this old village and enjoy and appreciate some of the interesting features of its fine 13th century church, including the gabled aisles, the family tombs, piscina and sedilia and the history of its three Chantry Chapels.

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SAINT AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY

As stated earlier, there are relatively few churches in this country dedicated to Saint Augustine of Canterbury. This booklet concludes with a few words about the man who is regarded as having brought Christianity to England.

Augustine was Italian but his date of birth is unknown. In his youth he was a pupil of the Bishop Felix of Messana, in northern Sicily, and later became a companion of Gregory who became Pope Gregory I (the Great) in 590 .

Augustine became a monk and later Prior of a monastery in Rome until 596 when he was chosen by Pope Gregory to head a mission of thirty monks to evangelise the Anglo-Saxons. In France they wanted to turn back but Pope Gregory gave them fresh encouragement, defined Augustine's role more clearly and had him consecrated a Bishop.

The party landed at Ebbsfleet in Kent in 597 and were received cautiously by Ethelbert, King of Kent and overlord of other tribes south of the Humber. He gave them a house at Canterbury, allowed them to preach but required time to consider their message before committing himself to becoming a Christian.

By 601 Ethelbert and many of his people were baptised and more clergy were sent from Rome. Augustine's policy was one of consolidation in a small area rather than dispersal of effort in a larger one. He built his first cathedral and founded a monastery at Canterbury and established a Diocesan See at Rochester and London (then a town of the East Saxons). He later established a Metropolitan See at Canterbury, instead of London, and a northern See at York.

Augustine helped Ethelbert to draft the earliest Anglo-Saxon written laws to survive and also founded a school at Canterbury.

He died in the year 604 A. D. on 26 May, which is now his Feast Day.



DOMESDAY BOOK VILLAGE

The Domesday Book, completed in 1086, contains the following description of Burrough Green or, as it was then known, **Burch**.

"Earl Alan himself holds Burch, which is assessed at five hides. There is here land for 8½ plough teams (1020 acres). Of these 480 acres are in the Earl's demesne farm; 540 acres are in the hands of customary tenants, consisting of seven villeins, ten bordars or cottagers and two slaves. There is a meadow for grazing four oxen. There is a deer park (Parcus bestiarum silvaticarum). Two cattle, eighty-eight sheep, forty-one swine, one rouncy. As a whole it is worth £9 a year, when taken over by the present owner £8, and £10 when Edith held this land in King Edward's time."

Edith is generally supposed to have been Ealdgyth, daughter of Godwine, Earl of Wessex, who was married to Edward the Confessor. During her life she had held vast estates which all went to Earl Alan.

Over the years the village's name has changed from Burch to Burgh (derived from Burh, a fort or earthwork and pronounced Burrow), Burgh Grene, Burrow Green, Borough, Borrow, Barrow, Borough Green and is now Burrough Green.

THE LORDS OF THE MANOR

The following paragraphs give some background to members of the three families who were the church's Patrons from 1252 – 1690 and closely involved with the building and alterations up to the late seventeenth century.

The de Burgh and Ingoldesthorpe Families 1086 – 1573

The earliest member of the family is Thomas de Burgh, who provided four knights for the castle guard at Richmond in the reign of Henry I (1100 – 1135). It is possible that the family originated from Burrough Green, although there were estates in Yorkshire as well as Burwell, Isleham and Swaffham Bulbeck.

A full account of the lives of the members of these families warrants a separate book. For ease of reference this booklet simply lists the sixteen successive Lords of the Manor on the next page, with their dates if known, and some particular points of interest.

In 1574 Burrough Green was sold to Anthony Cage for £420. The property

(Continued on page 3)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Thomas de Burgh	1086		First Lord of the Manor.
Philip de Burgh		1164	Married Alice and then Ismania.
Thomas de Burgh		1199	Married Sara Neville. He reached a high position at Court and this may account for the reference in Shakespeare's <i>King John</i> to a de Burgh as the King's Chamberlain.
Thomas de Burgh		1232	Married Maria de Cokefield. No heirs and therefore succeeded by his brother.
Philip de Burgh		1235	Married Maud de Morvill and buried in Easby Abbey.
Thomas de Burgh Kt		1284	Married niece of Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York.
Philip de Burgh		1285	
Thomas de Burgh	1278	1322	Married Lucy de Bellew. Represented Cambridgeshire in Parliament. Buried in Hornby Church.
John de Burgh Kt	1300	1330	Entered the religious life about 1328. Died before completing his novitiate and therefore buried at Burrough Green as a Knight.
Thomas de Burgh		1334	Married Margaret Waldegrave and buried at Burrough Green .
John de Burgh	1328	1393	Married Mary Grey and then Catharine Engayne (died 1409) and buried at Burrough Green .
Thomas de Burgh		1411	Married a lady of the Felbrigge family of Norfolk.
Elizabeth de Burgh		1421	Married Sir John Ingoldesthorpe (1361-1420) buried at Burrough Green .
Thomas Ingoldesthorpe		1422	Married Margaret de la Pole. Possibly buried in France.
Edmund Ingoldesthorpe		1456	Married Joan Tiptoft, aunt of the Earl of Worcester.
Isabel			Married John Neville, Marquis of Montagu.

EXTERIOR OF THE CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD



Much can be seen and learnt about the former grandeur of this village church while walking around its exterior.

Leaving by the main door, below the three pointed gables, and proceeding in a clockwise direction you first see the remains of a window in the west wall of the south aisle.

The tower is rather plain and there are no battlements. At each corner, a foot or two below the string course below the parapet are the remains of some carved stones.

From the north side of the church you can see a mirror image of the three pointed gables but here they are



At the north-west end of the chancel are two archways into the former north chapel and the north wall.

The external north chancel wall has the clear outline of the de Burgh family central



On the south side of the church there are outlines of two windows into the chancel as well as an archway leading into the south aisle.

The Graveyard

The graveyard is still active and a survey in 1985 identified 156 graves, including indecipherable monuments, to which some fifty further graves have been added in recent years.

The oldest legible stone is dated 1708 in memory of John Aves aged 5 years.

<i>Date of Institution</i>	<i>Rector</i>	<i>Patron</i>
1539	John Benson	Isabel Neville
1545	Elisha Ambrose	Lucy Clifford
1572	Francis Garthside	Anthony Cutts
1619	Anthony Cage	Sir John Cage
1630–31	William Staunton	Anthony Cage
1634	Thomas Wake	Anthony Cage
1650	William Stephenson	Anthony Cage
1654	Samuel Stephenson	Anthony Cage
1660	William Walker	Anthony Cage
1662–63	Robert Grymer	Anthony Cage
1672	Thomas Watson	Henry Slingsby
1699	Samuel Barker	Earl of Orford
1707	Samuel Knight	Earl of Orford
1747–48	John Greene	Duke of Somerset
1763	James Fish Palmer	King George III
1806	Charles Wedge	Earl of Aylesford
1875	Charles Baring Coney	Edward Leigh Kindersley
1886	Frederick George Buller	Edward Leigh Kindersley
1895	Edward Joseph Church	Edward Leigh Kindersley
1917	William Waddington	James Binney
1935	Howard Percy Hart	James Binney
1951	Philip Whitaker	Richard Cecil Binney
1969	Peter Lloyd	Hector Binney
1973	Ronald Crowther	Hector Binney
1982	Andrew Burnett *	Hector Binney
1984	David Hunter *	Hector Binney
1986	Nigel Holmes *	Hector Binney
1993	John Askey	Mrs A B Killander
2000	David Cockerell	Mrs A B Killander

* Priest-in-Charge

(Continued from page 1)

was then described as a manor with 10 messuages, 10 barns, 10 gardens, 10 orchards, 200 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 300 acres of wood, 20 acres of heath and 13 shillings rent in Borough, Brinkley, Westley and Dullingham.

The Cage Family 1574 – 1668

The early history of Anthony Cage belongs to the City of London, where he was a member of the Salters' Company and owned much property.

He was succeeded by his son, Anthony II, in 1583, who in turn was succeeded by his son John in 1603. John Cage was knighted and, like his father, served as Sheriff of Cambridgeshire in 1609. In 1613 he obtained a licence from the Privy Council to travel on the continent of Europe for three years 'to better his experience' but with the proviso he should not go to Rome. On his death in 1628 he was succeeded by his twenty-one year old son, Anthony.

Little is known of Anthony before the Civil War although he too served as Sheriff of Cambridgeshire in 1633.

Sir Anthony's troubles began in 1645 when his estates were assessed by the committee fund-raising for the Civil War. The result was that his estates were taken into custody for non-payment and there followed many years of disputes and arguments until the fines were eventually paid.

In a hearth tax roll he appears as the occupier of houses with twenty-two fireplaces at Burrough Green and fourteen fireplaces at Croyden but it is from Sir Anthony's Will that we learn most about his later life. The Will shows his estate to have been heavily mortgaged and that he relied on his only daughter Ann and her husband to clear this mortgage. Ann had married Henry Slingsby of Kippax in Yorkshire and, when Sir Anthony died in 1668, they were forced to mortgage some of the estates in Burrough Green, Croyden and Arrington.

The Slingsby Family 1669 – 1696

Henry Slingsby was born in 1620 of a Yorkshire family. He was appointed Master of the Royal Mint in the Tower of London in 1662, and was one of the original members of the Royal Society. References in the diaries of Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn indicate that Henry Slingsby and his wife, Ann Cage, held a high position in London society and the Royal Court.

As Master of the Royal Mint, Henry Slingsby was responsible for the inscription "Decus et tutamen" appearing round the edge of silver coins, in Charles II reign, to prevent clipping. This feature continues on current coinage,

for example £1 coins.

In about 1670 Henry Slingsby built his new manor house at Park Wood, Burrough Green, where an earlier house had once stood.

However, his good fortune began to change around 1677 when the accounts of the Royal Mint were subject to investigation. In June 1680 the muddled accounts gave rise to such suspicion that the King ordered his suspension as Master and Worker of the Royal Mint. In August 1680 his house and goods in London, Longstowe and Burrough Green were seized on behalf of the King in lieu of money missing from the Mint's accounts.

In 1686 Slingsby eventually admitted that he had passed the accounts without having seen them! Although he was probably never involved in embezzlement it did not absolve him from gross carelessness or avoid a sad conclusion to his life. He died, a debtor to the King and others, in 1690. His widow died in 1695 and the estate passed to their son, Anthony.

Shortly after 1696 Anthony Slingsby sold the manor at Burrough Green to the Earl of Orford who died in 1727, whereupon it was bought by the Duke of Somerset.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH

There are approximately sixty churches dedicated to Saint Augustine of Canterbury, mainly in the south-east of England, of which two are in the Diocese of Ely – at Burrough Green and in the City of Cambridge.



The church is picturesquely situated, surrounded by trees, and has the very distinctive post-Reformation innovation of gabled aisles that are clearly seen in the form of the three pointed gables above the main door. These were probably built by the Cage family towards the end of the 16th century.

The church, apart from its aisles that have been largely reconstructed, is an ancient building of flint, with stone dressings, in the Early English and Decorated styles. It has evidently undergone many alterations at, or after, the Reformation in 1517.

RECTORS OF BURROUGH GREEN

Assuming priests remained as Rector until shortly before their successor's institution, their **longevity** is noteworthy. Since the first Rector was instituted in 1252, forty-four priests have served in this church during the ensuing 749 years. Ten served more than 20 years, three served more than 40 years and two exceeded 60 years!

The record is held by The Revd. Charles Wedge MA, who was instituted three days before Christmas 1806, at the age of 26 years, and served 69 years until he died, aged 95 years, in 1875. His tomb, together with those of his wife and three children, is in the chancel in front of the sanctuary.

Of more infamous note is John Howden (instituted in 1386) who was denounced and had his benefice sequestrated for not paying papal dues. He had been appointed, with others, to collect money for the Bishop of Norwich's crusade and had not sent in his accounts!

<i>Date of Institution</i>	<i>Rector</i>	<i>Patron</i>
1252	Michael	Philip de Burgh
1315	Hugh de Burgo	Thomas de Burgh
1337	Dominus John	John de Burgh
1349	William Steel of Cotyngnam	King Edward III *
1350–51	William de Wasselyn	King Edward III *
1351	Nicholas de Spaigne	Sir Thomas de Burgh
Before 1377	John Brakel	Sir Thomas de Burgh
1377	Robert Hykedy	Sir Thomas de Burgh
1379	William Reche	Sir Thomas de Burgh
1386	John Athelard	Sir John de Burgh
1386	John Howden	Rector of Burgh
1399	John Hamslap	Rector of Burgh
1420	John Bateman	Rector of Burgh
1448–49	Master Peter Benet	Sir Edmund Ingoldesthorpe
1481	Nicholas Cawse	Joan Ingoldesthorpe
1507	Master James Clerke	Elizabeth Scroope

* As guardian to Thomas de Burgh

CHANTRY PRIESTS

Dame Catharine de Burgh's Chantry 1404 – 1547

1404-05	Brother John Lenne
1406	John Wright
1407	Matthew Leche
1431	William Mapurle
1463	Henry Cottyng
1473	Nicholas Cawse
1487	William Welwyck
1521	Sir John Barker
1532	Sir Thomas Beile
1547	Henry Braken

John Bateman's Chantry 1445 – 1553

1445	John Loveday
1448	John Bateman
1464-65	William Tregot
1488	William Eland
1517	John Benson
1547	William Waite

de Burgh Chantry 1463 – 1547

1463	Thomas Warner
1487	Peter Benett
1488	John Rydnall
1527	Thomas Bayley

The general style of the church today is that of the fourteenth century corresponding to the church building period of the de Burgh family. It consists of a long chancel, a nave of three bays with aisles on either side, a tall western tower and a south porch.

Up to the end of the seventeenth century the church also had two Chantry Chapels on either side of the existing chancel.

Although the church was extensively altered in the seventeenth century, its glory remains in the form of the fine series of sepulchral monuments of the de Burgh family. Such monumental effigies cannot be seen anywhere else in this county or, perhaps, in a small parish church in any other county.



I NTERIOR OF THE CHURCH

On entering the church, through its fifteenth century porch and door, you immediately see one of the four octagonal columns in the nave which have moulded caps. Although the columns have the same design their proportions differ. Also some of the caps on the south side overhang their columns a good deal more than those on the north side. Such irregularity, common in the thirteenth century and earlier, is rare in the fourteenth century in which period this arcade of columns seems to have been erected.

This sets the scene that you have entered a church which has been altered considerably since it was first built in the early 13th century.

The arch moulding to the tower has only one carved face remaining while in the tower itself there still hang five bells which, although last restored in 1710, are now silent. The west window is in the Decorated style.





The font is an octagonal stone bowl on a pedestal and bears the date 1672, although its base appears ancient. It has a wooden cover surmounted by a dove.

Looking eastward from the font you can see many of the church's features. The side aisles are open to their roofs and therefore higher than the ceiling of the nave. The openings in each gable now serve as clerestory windows.



At the east end of the south aisle are two small Gothic pews where once stood a small altar; this is evident by the arched trefoiled piscina (a stone basin with drain to earth) and the sedile (seat) formed by the window sill. This was probably the Guild Chapel of Saint Augustine of Canterbury during the 15th & 16th centuries.

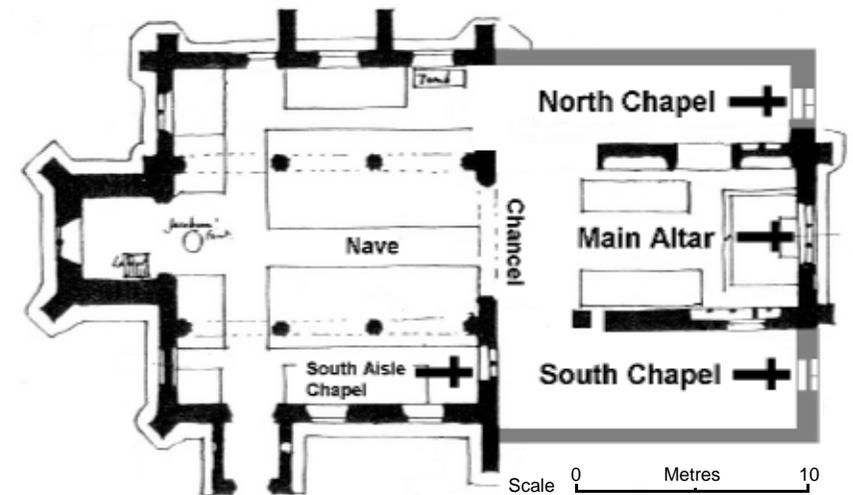


The floor of the church is paved, over recently discovered medieval flooring, with sepulchral slabs mainly in the chancel. The pews are eighteenth century with panelled ends and the pulpit and lectern are of Jacobean style.

The de Burgh Chantry

The third Chantry was founded in 1460 by the executors of the Will of Sir Edmund Ingoldesthorpe. It was in honour of John and Catharine de Burgh and John, Thomas and Edmund Ingoldesthorpe, and kept at the altar of Saint Mary the Virgin in the north chapel.

Records indicate Catharine de Burgh's and the de Burgh Chantries were officially attached to the north Chapel while John Bateman's Chantry was attached to the south chapel. However, in practice it is thought that the chantry priests would have also made use of the fourth altar, situated in the South Aisle; this was probably essential when there were four chantry priests in



Floor plan showing the position of the Chantry Chapels until 17th century, when the north and south chapels were demolished. Access to the north chapel was from both the north aisle and chancel; evidence, both internally and externally, indicates the middle of the three tombs was open both to the north chapel and chancel. Access to the south chapel was only from the chancel. The south aisle chapel is now occupied by two Gothic pews with piscina and sedile on the south wall.

The ultimate fate of the Chantries was determined in the first year of the reign of King Edward VI, 1547, when an Act of Parliament was passed which transferred all possessions of Chantries to the Crown. As soon as surveys had been completed the land and property was sold off to private persons but a special clause reserved bells and lead roofs for the Crown!

The records of Chantry Priests (see next page) for the richest and longest surviving Bateman's Chantry conclude in 1553.

CHANTRIES & CHAPELS

“A perpetual benefice without cure, called a Chantry”

A Chantry is an endowment or bequest for the saying of Masses and/or other services in a specified Chapel. In practice the Chantry was usually funded from income obtained from land and property.

The remarkable feature of the three Chantries attached to this church was the extent and value of their possessions. So ample were the endowments that sometimes a chaplain retired on a pension and another was appointed, so that there were four priests in Burrough Green in addition to the Rector! A very different position compared to today where the Rector serves the Raddesley Group of Parishes comprising Burrough Green, Brinkley, Westley Waterless, Carlton, Dullingham and Stetchworth.

There are no traces of any endowments until the beginning of the fifteenth century but there is evidence of chaplains living here many years before.

The three Chantries at Burrough Green were:

Catharine de Burgh’s Chantry

In 1405 Catharine de Burgh wished to found a Chantry in honour of her husband and of his and her parents. She had first to ask permission of the Crown stating with what land or revenue she wished to endow the Chantry. A Commission of Inquiry approved her request and a chaplain, Matthew Leche, was appointed in 1407. However, records indicate the Chantry had been in existence since 1404.

This Chantry was probably attached to the north chapel (shown in the plan opposite) dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

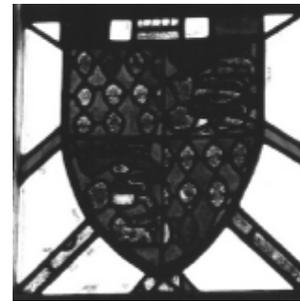
John Bateman’s Chantry

This Chantry differs from most others in that a fortified Norman manor house, situated between the Brinkley-Newmarket Road and Burrough Green Church, was included amongst its possessions. The Chantry was in honour of Saint Mary the Virgin, Saint Thomas à Becket and Saint Katharine and to celebrate divine service for the good estate of the King, John and Katherine Bateman, Edmund, Joan, Isabel, John, Elizabeth, Thomas and Margaret Ingoldesthorpe, Thomas Wesenham and Edmund Kervyle.

This Chantry was attached to the south chapel known as the Chapel of the Annunciation or Conception.

Adjacent to the north aisle is the joint tomb of John Ingoldesthorpe and his wife, Elizabeth de Burgh. In the east wall, at their feet, is the outline of a former archway into the north Chantry Chapel.

Moving towards the altar it becomes clear that the chancel arch has been removed but its columns remain and on their flat top are two Georgian vases. The base of the chancel screen remains in situ on the north side. Above the plain white chancel ceiling is a Gothic king-post roof, which is only visible from an opening in the tower. Below this ceiling are the battlemented brackets which once supported the main beams of the roof – one of them being carved in the form of a woman’s fat face! On both the north and south walls of the chancel are the remains of archways into the Chantry Chapels.



In the window above the altar is the only remaining piece of stained glass, although it is back to front! In 1618 it is recorded that every window in the church was filled with stained glass. The piece which remains shows the English Standard quartered with that of France. This ancient French standard indicates that the glass is no later than 1350. The rest of the clear glass in the church is mainly Old English.

To the right of the altar is a very fine example of a thirteenth century double piscina and sedilia – essential in the fifteenth century for the Rector and the three Chantry Priests.



On the right side of the altar wall, behind the curtain, is a moulded stone filling the aumbry once used for the Reserved Sacrament.



To the left of the altar are the de Burgh family tombs of:

John de Burgh – *right*

John & Catharine (née Engayne) de Burgh
– *centre* –

Thomas de Burgh
– *left*

THE MONUMENTS

The six stone effigies, two adjacent to the north aisle and four on the north side of the chancel, have no inscriptions or coats of arms to identify to whom they belong but research by historians confirm that they belong to the de Burgh and Ingoldesthorpe families.

John de Burgh 1300-1330

His tomb is nearest to the altar although it is thought that it was originally placed under the middle canopy.

Having been head of the family for seven years he decided, about 1328, to enter the religious life as a monk and before he started his novitiate made over all his estates to his brother Thomas.

John died in 1330 presumably before he had completed his novitiate because he is represented on his tomb in the dress of a knight.



Thomas de Burgh died 1334

Thomas was married to Margaret Waldegrave and received Burrough Green from his brother in 1328. He soon began to spend money in showy additions to his estates and obtained a licence to change the woods at Burrough Green into a park and build battlements to his mansion in Yorkshire.

His grandiose plans could hardly have been carried out when he died in 1334, although the park had been created at Burrough Green. It appears Thomas let the Burrough Green estate run down both in respect of the land and the manor house. This implies that he chose to live in his house at Walton, although he returned to be buried at Burrough



John de Burgh 1328-1393

He was born at Great Oakley, Essex on 5th February 1328 and won fame as a soldier during the French Wars.

Subsequently he accompanied the Earl of Hereford as an ambassador to France in 1371 before becoming a County Commissioner from 1377 to 1395.



John was succeeded by his son, Thomas, on his death in 1393.

John Ingoldesthorpe 1361-1420

John Ingoldesthorpe derived his name from Ingoldesthorpe in Norfolk. He might not have been his father's first heir, which would account for the roundel on his shoulder in the effigy usually taken to mean that the bearer was a younger son. In 1403 he was Sheriff in Norfolk and from 1417 until his death was a Commissioner of Peace for Cambridgeshire. On his death he left a substantial legacy to the Chantry and bequests to several Houses of Friars.

Elizabeth Ingoldesthorpe died 1421

Elizabeth made her Will at her Manor House of Burgh, Swaffham Bulbeck, in 1420. Amongst the bequests were "to Burrough Green Church: the Chapel of S^t. Mary – a silver gilt pax-brede; to the high altar a laver and six goblets of silver to make a chalice; 20 shillings for

Catharine de Burgh died 1409

Sir John's second wife was a remarkable character from a powerful family within Cambridgeshire. She founded a Chantry, in the Lady Chapel behind her tomb, with the special order that the chaplain should wear clothing of russet suitable to the priestly order.

She appears to have been a power to be reckoned with in Burrough Green. Her Will, of 29 December 1409, is a long and interesting document. Amongst her bequests she left money and gifts for the Chantry and a russet tunic furred with lamb to the maid of her chamber. She also specified that six yards of russet were to be placed on her body for burial and afterwards to be given to a poor brother of the Friars Minor – she must have been fond of russet!

