

BURNHAM CHURCH.

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The Parish Church of Burnham-cum-Boveney, dedicated to St. Peter, cannot claim a foremost place among the churches of Buckinghamshire either for antiquity, or for architectural value, or for picturesque beauty. Yet in each of these respects it may fairly be considered to hold a position among churches of the second rank; and it has a special interest from the indications which it preserves of a form and arrangement older than that of the present building.

Other places of interest in the parish are well known. In the now famous Beeches we have the splendid relic of those primeval forests from which the town and county of Buckingham have in all probability derived their name, and whose first felling is recorded in the name of the adjacent town of Beaconsfield. The traditions of the district are full of value to the historian; the beeches pollarded, as it is said, to make musket stocks for Cromwell's soldiers; and the remarkable entrenchment, deep in the forest, called by the neighbouring villagers "Hardican's moat," the name being sometimes written Hartecol, sometimes even Harlequin, but apparently connecting the site with an encampment of King Hardicanute. Westward of the Beeches is the park of Dropmore, with historical associations and great botanical attractions of a different character. And further south are the ruined remains of Burnham Abbey, with which the readers of these RECORDS have recently been made familiar. Probably some of those who are led to Burnham by these various objects of interest will welcome a description of the parish church, in order that they may be able to judge how far it will repay them for including an inspection of it in their visit. I have no opportunity of consulting books on the history of the parish; but I give the conclusions which appear to me to be probable from my own observations.



It would seem that there was no church here before the present one was erected, the oldest parts of which are transitional Norman. But the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene at Boveney on the bank of the river, at the southern end of the parish, exhibits several features of early Norman character, including a very capacious font of plain design. It is reasonable to infer that this was the original parish church, occupying a position near the river, like that of the neighbouring Church of Dorney, while the parish in each case straggles away several miles into the higher ground northward. Those who are acquainted with the wooded uplands on the northern bank of the Thames may notice how frequently a similar arrangement occurs. There is an ancient road, traceable in a direct and continuous line nearly all the way from Boveney to Beaconsfield; sometimes being a good road, sometimes a footpath, sometimes a private cart-track; while parts of it again have entirely disappeared, and parts are a green lane merely preserved as the parish boundary of Burnham and Dorney. This last fact, and the direct course of the track, are sufficient evidence of its antiquity and historical value. Now this lane passes along the back of Burnham, at a few hundred yards to the east of the village. We may therefore be sure that this was the line of traffic between Boveney and Beaconsfield before Burnham existed, and that Boveney was at one time a place of greater importance than Burnham. The position of Burnham Church, too, is remarkable; for it is not on the principal thoroughfare of the village, nor even on its main crossing. It is approached from the eastern and the western districts merely by footpaths, and from the north it has no direct approach at all. It is obvious that the village had assumed its form before its church was erected, and the inhabitants must have gone elsewhere for divine worship. All this seems to indicate that there could not have been a church here of pure Norman date, and that we still possess portions of the original church in the existing fabric.

The church consists of a nave and a deep chancel, the nave having two aisles, of which the northern is merged at its eastern end into a large transept; while the angle between the south aisle and the chancel is occupied by the tower. A vestry has been added on the north side

of the chancel at its eastern end. Each of the aisles has a porch at its door, and there is a modern porch of no value east of the transept.

The western arch and the lancet windows in the spacious chancel suggest at once that this must be coeval with the abbey (founded in 1266), where similar lancets are to be seen. The advowson of the church having been bestowed upon the abbey at that time, it is likely that improvements may then have been made in the building. The chancel arch is of broad span, springing from corbels of simple form; but these appear to have been cut away on their western sides to make room for a rood-screen which has been recently removed and destroyed. But the arch between the chancel and the tower (now blocked up) is of different character. It is low and massive, with no ornament, and its simple lines are only broken by the square abaci. This seems to be older than the rest of the chancel; and indeed it is commonly held that this form of the abacus was never used in England later than 1200. The western arch of the tower was originally similar to this; but later work has been inserted into it, and the abaci have been cut away on the outer side. In the south wall of the tower is a mutilated window of the same period. Whatever point of interest its east wall may have contained is now obliterated by the insertion of a rough wooden doorway. We can certainly point to this lowest stage of the tower as the one portion of the church which exhibits the most evident marks of antiquity; though it is not impossible that the whole chancel may be of the same age.

The east window of five lights, with elaborate geometrical tracery, is a beautiful specimen of the style which was developed at the close of the thirteenth century. Other windows of the chancel are of the same period; and a bold roll-moulding runs as a string-course round the greater part of it, and is carried up in a rectangular form to make a quasi-dripstone over the tower arch which has been described. There is also a decorated piscina, and a plain arched recess to serve for sedilia. But this decorated work is a later addition to the chancel. Between the two windows of this period on the south side, a lancet still remains. On the north side a complete series of four lancets is traceable; of which the

easternmost is blocked up by a monument (1661), but the outside of it is to be seen unaltered in the vestry, and the next is also blocked up by a monument (1731) leaving the outline of its inner face perfect. Of the third and fourth lancets, only part of the inner faces are visible, on either side of the head of a large decorated window, which has been inserted in place of them. On the outside, at the foot of this large window, and immediately below the position of the westernmost lancets, the base and one side of a low side window are to be seen. This is an important relic; for the usual place of such a window is immediately within the chancel arch, and therefore this almost certainly marks the westward limit of an original chancel. It is remarkable also that the remainder of the present chancel, west of this point, forms a square. We therefore presume that this square portion may have been divided from the original chancel by an arch on the east, as it still is from the nave on the west, forming the centre of a cruciform church. On the south side this opened into a transept, which formed also the basement of the tower; and we are not without grounds for inferring that there was another transept on the north side. The place where the arch would have opened into this north transept is now occupied by two windows, which are late and poor imitations of the larger decorated window next to them. (The two former windows, but not the last, appear in the woodcut.)

The western arch between the tower and the south aisle indicates that the original church had an aisle in the same position. At present this aisle is separated from the nave by four arches resting on octagonal piers with moulded caps of the later decorated period. A small doorway inserted into the tower arch is also of that date. The arrangement of the windows in this aisle is curious. Beginning from the east, we have first a single decorated lancet, with ogee head, and a good cusped quatrefoil piscina in the sill; then a two-light window with tracery verging on the perpendicular style; and next a similar window but more richly ornamented, having shafts upon its jambs and mullion (the last bearing a little obliterated shield at the springing of the tracery inside), and a good hood-moulding with heads for corbels. No doubt this window, and perhaps

the preceding also, is an insertion, of the period when memorial windows were common; and it may indicate that the aisle was broken up into separate chantries. In the next bay is the porch; both its outer and inner doorways being good imitations of early decorated work; and as the restoration of the church was very conservative, we may suppose that this represents what previously existed here. The window of this aisle west of the porch is early decorated, similar to the side windows in the chancel.

The western end of the church was rebuilt in the period of the fully developed decorated style, with stone and flint-work in small chequers. The west windows of the aisles are plain specimens of this period, with two lights. That of the nave is a beautiful one of three lights, with flowing tracery approaching to the flamboyant forms. The doorway beneath it is modern. One of the western buttresses, at a recent restoration, was found to contain several stones with mouldings of early decorated work turned inwards.

We come now to the northern aisle and transept. These are of the early decorated period, and are divided from the nave by plain arches resting on circular piers with simply moulded caps. The two side windows of this aisle are insertions of the next period, like those which have been described in the south aisle. The transept is full of interest. But its gable has been rebuilt in brickwork, apparently of the later Tudor times; and a square-headed window of the same age, with a brick dripstone, has been inserted in the east wall opposite the line of the nave aisle. The great north window of the transept is perhaps the finest feature of the whole church. It is of four lights, with moulded mullions and shafts on the jambs, the capitals of which are well carved; and it has rich flowing tracery, showing the beginning of the transition to perpendicular. This window, therefore, is coeval with the west end of the church, and with the similarly ornamented window in the south aisle. But the transept itself is about a century earlier than this inserted window. We have proof that it was part of the same plan which included the building of the aisle, from the fact that the arch which fronts it is of broader span than the others, so as to bring the first pier into a line with

the west wall of the transept. Attached to the respond of this arch is a small shaft, evidently intended to carry a vault over the transept. Originally also there were lateral aisles to this transept; and the well-moulded arches which opened into these, with the heads of the shafts which supported them, are still to be seen in the interior, though outside they are entirely concealed by modern brickwork and masonry. The stonework of these arches is only here and there discernible, since most of it has been renovated in stucco; and a flimsy stucco vault has been added over it, in the tasteless style in which the first attempts at Gothic restoration were made, contrasting strongly with the bold mouldings of the arches from which it rises. The east wall of the transept, then, is occupied with two arches; one of which corresponds in width with the nave aisle fronting it, and in it the Tudor window already described is inserted; while the other is of greater width. Opposite the latter is a similar arch, occupying the whole west wall of the transept; while the adjoining narrower arch, which crossed the nave aisle, has been replaced by a modern one cut out nearer to the roof; evidently made to admit the sound of the organ from the west gallery into the transept gallery, when these existed.

The impost on which these arches rested still occupies the angle between the transept and the nave aisle. This impost and the ancient arch now blocked up prove that the transept had a western aisle. In this case the wall of the nave aisle must have been carried on eastward to the transept, when the transept aisle was destroyed. We therefore look for indications of such an alteration here. On examination we find that the masonry has evidently been much disturbed; that the porch has been moved further east than the position which it would naturally occupy opposite the south porch; and that the window east of this has been built in upon a different level from the other window, and shows evident signs of a removal. It is now placed exactly where the arch from the western transept aisle must have opened into the nave aisle. Let us now look again at the site of the eastern transept aisle, where both the arches have been blocked up. Here also, at the place where this aisle would have opened into the chancel, we have seen that the windows are not ancient; and we have surmised that in all probability there was an arch

of early date, corresponding with the opposite one into the tower. We now infer that when the church was remodelled in the early decorated period, and the crossing of the original transepts was thrown into the chancel and a larger north transept was built out from the nave, the architect left the older north transept to serve as an eastern aisle to his new one.

The second stage of the tower has three plain circular-headed windows, blocked up. The next stage is apparently of late decorated date, like the ornamental doorway inserted in its western arch. It has a single ogree window, of small size, looking northward over the chancel roof. The upper stage was destroyed by fire in the last century, and was re-erected in wood, in a style which makes it a disfigurement not only to the church but to the village.

A most unfortunate scheme was mooted some years ago for the renovation of the tower, which was to include the transformation of its lower stage into an organ chamber, involving the enlargement and widening of its ancient arches. This would not merely have destroyed the most distinctive details which remain of the original building, but would also have effaced the chief traces which we possess of its early cruciform design; for the low and massive arch within the chancel at once attracts the experienced eye and speaks of the building having undergone some complete change of plan. Happily this work of destruction was delayed, and we may hope that the better taste and increased knowledge of the present day will never suffer it to be revived. What is needed, both to complete the restoration of the church and to provide a suitable place for the organ, is the rebuilding of the eastern aisle of the north transept. The beautiful arches now blocked up in the transept wall would thus be opened out, and the modern brickwork which disfigures the outside would be removed. An arch would be cut through into the chancel; and as the original early arch, whose existence at this point we have surmised, has now disappeared for centuries, the new one would naturally be made to suit modern requirements for the fuller passage of sound for the organ. At the same time the stately transept, which now protrudes nakedly from the building like an unnatural excrescence, would once more

regain its original dignity by the addition of that support on its eastern side which its large proportions need.

Several other objects, possessing different degrees of interest from an antiquarian point of view, may be enumerated. In the vestry is a good iron-bound chest, with a device of foliated ironwork about the lock, apparently of the decorated period. A little alabaster figure, six inches high, preserved in the vestry, represents a monk in his habit, or a serving-boy in a girded rochet, holding a cup or bowl. I should conjecture that it forms part of a representation of some ceremonial in which a server is carrying the vessel of holy water for the officiating priest to sprinkle it from—possibly in the dedication of a new chantry chapel. It appears to be of the 15th century. Three helmets, formerly suspended in the chancel, are now in the belfry. The rod which carried one of them was adorned with a wooden figure of a bird, the crest of the Eyres, whose monuments are described below. The walls of the transept have been adorned with a large number of carved oak panels, collected by one of the late occupants, some of them with classical figures and others with scriptural scenes, among which there are several of extremely beautiful workmanship. The altar-rails and gate are also made up of five large oak panels, carved and pierced, of the renaissance period. An inscription, *THE POPE IS A KNAVE*, rudely cut in several places on the piers of the south aisle, is also worth recording as a curious relic of a past age.

I proceed to give an account of the older and more interesting monuments in the church. The first to be noticed are two slabs with brasses (formerly in the nave but now in the aisles) commemorating the Eyres, lords of the manor of Allerds in East Burnham. On one, now in the north aisle, are an inscription and effigies, in the costume of the commencement of the 16th century, to *Gyles Eyre and Elizabeth his wife*; the effigies of their children being lost: and on the same slab is a precisely similar brass to *William Aldriche and Agnes his wife*, with nine sons and fifteen daughters, the principal effigies and the sons being now lost. We might infer that the persons thus commemorated on one monument were closely connected; but as we shall presently find the

name of Aldrege among the labouring classes in 1549 (where it exists also to the present day), it is perhaps more probable that they were dependents of the Eyres.

The next monument is partly under the organ, in the south aisle. It commemorates (according to Mr. Haines's *Manual of Brasses*) *Edmund Eyre, Gent.*, 1563, and his wife and three sons and two daughters, all with effigies; but these are covered: also *Thomas Eyer, Gent.*, of Allerds, 1581, æt. 80, with three wives, of whom the second has four sons and three daughters. The acrostic inscription in ten lines of English verse is given by Mr. Haines, p. 250. As it is now covered, I transcribe it.

T he life I lead, may witne-s of my death
H ope in my Christ, and faithe hath saved mee
O happye I whilst yet I haled breathe
M ore now yea happye in the best degre
A s first I livde full fourescore yeeeres to dye
S o last I dyed to live eternally
E nsue that sample which I have Begone
Y ou that live yet bee fathers to the poore
E nforce your selves to dooe as I have dooune
R emember Jesus allso hath a doore.

Close to this is a plain slab to *Thomas Eyre*, 1606, æt. 67; who married, first, Anne Nudigate, their children being Thomas, Edmund, Elizabeth, and Katherine; and secondly, Mary Dannet, their child being Giles.

A mural tablet in the south aisle records *Edmund Eyre, Esq.*, of Allerds, 1650, æt. 74, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard Symons, Esq., and left as his heir (three sons and three daughters having died) his daughter Margaret, wife of William Adderley, Gent.

In the chancel we find, on a mural monument, *William Eyre*, youngest son of Thomas Eyre of Huntercombe, Esq., 1731, æt. 19. This is evidently a branch of the Eyres of Allerds, the arms being the same, viz., az. a chevron ar. between three ears of corn or.

The last representatives of the family of Eyre are recorded on another mural tablet in the north aisle. It commemorates *Arabella Popple*, 1819, æt. 72, wife of John Popple, Esq., of East Burnham, who dec. 1831, æt. 82. She was daughter of *Charles Eyre, Esq.* of East Burnham, who dec. 1786, æt. 80, "last surviving male of his name

and family which had been lords of the manor of Allerds or East Burnham more than four hundred years."

Another brass inscription, in the south aisle is to *Jacomyne*, daughter of Robert Littell, and wife of *William Tyldsley*, 1556, whose name we shall meet with again on the monuments in the chancel.

Of these it will be convenient to notice first a mural tablet on the north side to *Paule Wentworth, Esq.* son of Sir Nicholas Wentworth, Knt. 1593, æt. 60, and his wife Hellen, daughter of Richard Awnsham and widow of William Tyldsley, Esq., who had four sons, Frances (died young), Paul, Peter, William, and four daughters, Anne, (married Norton Knatchbull, Esq., and buried here), Hellen (married William Day, Esq.), Elizabeth, and Mary: also his mother, Dame Jane, widow of Sir Nicholas Wentworth.

Tyldsley was the first possessor of Burnham Abbey after its dissolution (see above in No. 2 p. 63); after which it passed to Wentworth, perhaps through his marriage with Tyldsley's widow.

The monument of *William Tyldsley, Esq.*, 1563 (whose two wives we have already seen commemorated), lies at the foot of Wentworth's. It is a small brass scroll, relaid in a new stone. Close to it, and also relaid, are two shields. The one bears three cross crosslets between two barrulets with a crescent for difference; imp. a chevron between three lioncels' heads. The second portion of this (apparently repeated on the other shield which has the crescent on the chevron but the lioncels are obliterated) is the arms of Wentworth, as appears from the monument last described.

On the opposite side of the chancel we have the following brass inscription:—

Knatchbulli conjux Wentworthi septima proles,
Tempora post vitæ bis duodena suæ,
Anna immaturo cōmisit membra sepulchro,
Et quo nupta fuit mense sepulta fuit.

The Wentworth monument enables us to identify this as his daughter; and in the parish register among the burials in 1591, we have the following entry; "Mrs. Ann Knatchbull y^e wife of Norton Knatchbull, 19

Octob." It may be added that the shields last described are certainly of earlier date than this brass.

Close by this inscription (and relaid like it in a new stone, is the following couplet :—

*Fessus eram Curis, quas vita molesta ferebat,
Optima [cur]arum Mors medicina fuit.*

The lettering looks earlier than that of William Tyldsley's inscription, but possibly it may belong to it.

Within the sanctuary rail on the south side is a mural monument with a bust in black gown. On the entablature is a shield bearing : on a chevron between three boars' heads couped as many besants (?). I transcribe the curious inscription, as it can only be read with difficulty.

*Johannes Wright hujus Ecclesiæ Pastor pius
probus et pacificus.
Legite qui transitis et attendite.
Noli peccarre nam videt Deus, astant Angeli,
testabitur Conscientia, accusabit Diabolus,
cruciabit Infernus.
Sic vive cum hominibus tanquam Deus videat
sic loquere cum Deo tanquam homines audiant.
Duo Animi [*sic*. Angeli ?] a Deo dati Custodes, pudor et timor.
Qui pudorem amisit Bestiæ par est. qui timorem
excussit bestiæ pejor est.
Dies ultimus salubriter ignoratur ut semper
proximus esse credatur.*

*Qui Populum vivens cœlesti pane reficit
Nunc canit in Cœlis alleluia Deo.
Illi defuncto poni Monumenta Johannes
Filius hic fecit sumptibus ista suis.*

*Johannes Filius natu maximus obiit Welliæ in
Comitatu Somerst Decimo Novembris 1617.
Et sepultus est in medio Chori Ecclesiæ
cathedralis ibidem Decimo tertio Mensis
ejusdem.*

In the burial register, under the year 1594, we have "Mr. John Wright Vicar of Bornham. 7 Maii." He was the first that kept the registers, beginning with his own induction on All Saints' Day, 1561, and adding "nullū registrū hic invenit." That of the burials is continued to his death, but those of baptisms and marriages end with 1588. He was succeeded in the vicarage by his younger son, Randall Wright, of whom it is

recorded in the register: Nullā Ephemeriden vel imperfectissimam reliquit. Inductus fuit May 19, 1594." He continued till 1623, when the burial register again commences with: "Mr. Randall Wryght vicar of Bornhā was buried June 16th." Together with this entry we have a record of the induction of John Wryght, eldest son of Randall Wryght, June 19, 1623. He resumes the registration, and keeps it for about nine years, after which there is a break again till 1653.

The Wrights were succeeded in the vicarage by *Edward Hawtrey*, who was ejected under the Commonwealth, and whose gravestone (1669) is probably under the chancel stalls. The only other monument to a vicar is that of *William Glover*, 1707, at the west end of the north aisle.

There is only one other monument of any antiquity. It is opposite Mr. Wright's, and is a fine example of its kind, with busts of the persons commemorated and small figures of their two sons below. The arms are: az. a griffen passant or, on a chief of the second a crescent of the field. Crest, a griffen passant or.

Here under lyeth interred the body of George Evelyn of Huntercombes in this parish, Esq. the son of Thomas Evelyn of Ditton in y^e County of Surry, esq. by Frances Harvy his wife sis'er to the Lord Harvy. He departed this life on the 7 day of August Anno Dni. 1657. Aged 63. And also the body of Dudley Evelyn his wife daughter of William Balls of Catridge in the county of Suffolke, Esq. who dyed the 3^d day of Septem. Anno Dni 1661. aged 61. They left issue surviving at their decease 2 sons, George and Thomas.

Here we may note a curious entry in the Register, under date October 16, 1678, "collected in y^e p'ish of Burnham towards y^e rebuilding of the Church of St. Paul in Lond." The collection is headed by George Evelyn Esq. 5s. and concluded by Thomas Eyre, Esq. 2s. 6d. There are 29 other subscribers, the amounts varying from 2s. 6d. down to 1d., and the total being £1. 4s. 3d.

I append in conclusion a copy of a very valuable sheet of churchwardens' accounts which is preserved with the Parish Register. It is loose and much mutilated. The "mass boke in Englyshe," named in it, is presumably the first book of Edward. Two entries below it we have the payment of the clerk's wages at Midsummer,

and a few lines above it the similar payment at Lady Day. This fixes the time of year at which the book was bought. Now the first Prayer Book of Edward came into use on Whitsun Day, 1549. Hence that is evidently the year to which this paper belongs.

Charges layde	
crosse as he	
. . . Jhon Ive for one lowde of tyle . . . of lyme	vjs.
. for one qrt' of lyme	xvjd.
. for tylynge & pargetyng lymyng . . .	xiijs. viijd.
. amare for hys stoffe & workmanshype by greyte . . .	vs.
. clarke for crystemes qrt' wagys	ijs. vjd.
It. payd for makynge of oure wrytyng for ye kyngs vysytors & for ye charges of them that was wythe us at burnham	ij.
It. a lowanse for Rytchart Nedam & hys horsse rydyng to london at ij times for to sell s'ten playt longyng to ye cherche	iijs.
It. payd to ye clarke for hys wagys at oure ladys day	ijs. vjd
It. for oure charges to Wycam be fore the cōmyshonars & for makynge wrytyng	ijs.
It. for the expensis of Rytchart Nedam to Wycam to ye arch-decons cowrt	viijd.
It. payd to ye payntare ye xix day May for wrytyng of oure cherche the spase of xix days for hym and hys man at ijs. iiijd. ye day	xliijs. iiijd.
It. payd for hyryng of one to reyde unto hym the spase of xv days at iiijd. ye day	iijs. ix.
It. payd for vj busshells of cowlls for ye pavnte	xijd.
It. payd for iiijth of rede lede for to draw ye arches of ye cherche wythe	ixd. (?)
It. payd for the kyngs arms	xvjd.
It. payd to the tylars for makynge of ye cherche walls & for brekyng downe sarten awters in ye churche wt othere nese-saryes s.
It. payd to Jhon Ive for vj lods of lome xij bz of lyme & a lowde of sande	iijs. xjd.
It. to Rytchart Nedam for makynge of ij bars of yarne for to howlde uppe the rowde lofte wythe	vs.
It. payd to Rytchart Nedam for nayls to maylle ye skafowld wythe in ye cherche
It. payd to Rytchart Nedham for iiij xx fowt of bowrde for to mende ye rowde lofte wt
It. payd to ye carpentar for makynge of skafolde & mendyng of ye rowde lofte ye spase of v days att viijd. ye day	iijs. iiijd.
It. for Rytchart Nedam for hys labore helpyng ye carpētare ye spase of iiij days at viijd ye day	ijs. viijd.
It. payd for caryage of rubbyshe of ye awters	iiijd.
It. payd to F. Fraunsis for a mass boke in Englyshe & ye boke of the cōmunyon for to sarve ye cherche wythe	xiiijd.
It. payd to Thomas Androwe for iiij c lathe for ye church at vd. ye C.	xxd.
It. payd to ye clarke for mydsomer qrt' wagys	ijs vjd.
It. for oure costes & oure horsse goyng to ye bysshops vysytacion at Wycam	xxd.

It. payd to ye carpenter for makynge of a new awter the spase of ij days att viijd. ye day	xvjd.
It. payd for naylls for ye sayme awter	iijd.
It. payd for taype & tatarhoks for ye sayd awter.....	ijd.
It. payd for bowrd to make ye sayd awter wythe	xiiijd.
It. payd to Rytchart Jeyse for makynge of ye sayd awter & for ye stofe of ye sayme	viijd.
It. payd for makynge of ij formys to ye sayde awter & for ye stofe of ye sayme	xijd.
It. payd to ye plūmars for stofe & workmanshype	vs. iiijd.
It. payd to Shrymton for a lowde of sande & v. bz. of lyme.....	xv ..
It. payd to Jhon Ive for iiij cc x pavynge tyles for ye H . . .	
It. payd to ye tylars for workmanshype of ye sayme	
It. payd for caryage owtte of rubryshe owte of ye lytle Ch . . .	
It. payd to ye clarke for mychylmes qrt' wagys	
It. payd to Robart montygeu for one howle yeres rent	
It. payd for ij matts for to sve for ye cōmunyone	
It. payd for a mase boke whyche is wryttene	
It. for oure ij costes & oure ij horssees rydyng to mysseden pere be for ye kyngs recever	viijd.
It. for Rytchart Nedam costes & hys horsse to myssenden to ye arche the vj. day of Novēber	xijd.
It. payd to . . . Garatt for a quytrent for ye new cherche howsse	iiijd.
It. payd to ye clarke for crystemes qrt' wagyse	ijs. vjd.
It. for goynge to Wycam to ye Kyngs receivers to pay rent	viijd.
It. payd for iiij gymas for ye northe dore of ye cherche	xijd.
Reparynge of ye hy ways by ye cōsent of ye howle paryshe	
It. payd to Shrymton for caryage of gravell to ye hy way wt in burnham towne and other places abowte ye towne ye spase of vij days at xvjd. ye day	xjs. iiijd.
It. payd to goodwyfe typet for caryage of gravell to ye sayde hy ways ye spase of v. days att xvjd. ye day	vjs. viijd.
It. payd to goodwyfe todde for caryage of gravell to ye sayde hy ways ye spase of ij days at xvjd. ye day	ijs. viijd.
It. payd to Whyte for dygyng of gravell ye spase of v days at vd. ye day	xxd.
It. payd for ye hyare of one to fyll ye sayde carts of gravell ye spase of ij days at iiijd day	viijd.
It. payd to mother coke for getharynge of vj lods of stowens for ye sayd hy way at jd ye lode	vjd.
It. payd to mother awldrege for getharynge of viij lods of stowens for ye sayde jd. ye lode	viijd.
It. payd to Thomas Whytte for getharynge of iiij lods of stowens at jd. [ye lo]de	iijd.
It. payd to Thomas Whyte for dyggyng of gravell ye spase of ix d	iijs. ix d.
It. payd to chylbere for dyggyng of gravell & fylllyng of ye . .	xvjd.
[The remainder is on the back of the sheet.]	
It. payd to tods wyfe for caryage of gravell ye spase of ij days.....	ijs. iiijd.
It. payd to shrymton for caryage of gravell ye spase of vj days ...	vjs. viijd.
It. payd to thomas androwe for fylllyng ye carte of gravell for one d	iiijd.
It. payd to shrymton for caryage of v lods of stowne to ye hy way	xd.

It. payd to thomas ayer for mendyng & gravelyng of the hy way frome Este burnham hethe to Wynsore.....	xs.
It. payd to Rythard trotte for mendyng & gravelynge of ye hy way frome Wycam to Wynsore	xs.
It. payd to Shrymton for mendyng & gravelynge of ye hy way frome droppynge well hyll to burnham.....	xxijs.
It. to Jhon Ive for mendyng & gravelyng of ye hy way be tweyne amyll and the Kyngs hy way	xxs.
It. payd for a new byble for oure cherche the x day of novēber ...	xvs.
It. payd for a paraferesis for oure cherche one of ye gospells & also of ye pystles	xxiijs.
It. payd for ij sawters for oure cherche att ijs ye boke	iijs.
It. another boke for oure cherche of all manare of sarvyss for ye cherche	vjs. viijd.
It. payd for wrytyng of oure byll to ye cōmyshonars [att bek. . . s fylde].....	ijs. viijd.

The last words, in brackets, have been struck out by the original hand, and the paper is here imperfect; but the place named seems clearly to be *Bekensfylde*.

In line 4, I suppose *greyte* is *agreement*. In line 7 *s'ten* (as *sarten* in line 16) appears to mean *certain*. I cannot interpret *cowlls* in line 13. *Yarne*, line 18, is *iron*. *Maylle*, line 19, is apparently miswritten for *naylle*, or *nail*. The figure in line 20 seems to mean *fourscore*. In line 14 of p. 118, *rubryshe* is miswritten for *rubbyshe*, as above. In line 17, *sve* is abbreviation for *serve*. In line 23 I cannot decipher the Christian name of Garatt; nor can I explain *gyrnas* three lines below, though it is written clearly in the original. *Chylbere* should apparently be *chyldere*, *children*. In lines 4 and 3 from the end, *paraferesis* is *paraphrase*, and *sawter* is *psalter* (as above, *awter* for *altar*). *Amyll*, two lines above these, is Ay Mill, south of the village.