

**SAINT EDMUND'S BURY:
THE ABBEY CHURCH
AND MONASTERY**

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Saint Edmund's Bury: the abbey church and monastery by Edward M. Dewing

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EDWARD M. DEWING

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AND MONASTERY**

Saint Edmund's Bury.
THE ABBEY CHURCH
AND
MONASTERY.

BY EDWARD M. DEWING, M.A.

SOLD FOR THE BENEFIT OF

The Abbot Anselm Institute.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S:
PUBLISHED BY FREDERICK T. GROOM,
ABBEYGATE STREET.

1886.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

1. Ancient Church of St. Mary.
2. The old Church of St. Edmund, afterwards the Lady Chapel.
3. Chapel of St. Dionysius or St. Denis.
4. Chapel of St. Stephen. ?
5. Chapel of St. Andrew 1120—48.
6. Chapel of St. Margaret 1120—48.
7. Chapel of the Charnel 1301.
8. Chapel of St. John ad Montem. ?
9. Chapel of St. Stephen and St. Edmund, *capella prioris in cimiterio* 1257—79.
10. South gate of Cemetery.
11. Great gate of Cemetery and bell tower of St. James' Church.
12. Gate leading to great court of Monastery.
13. The Mint.
15. Cellarer's stores, servants' dormitory over.
16. Kitchen. ?
17. ?
18. Refectory.
19. Great Cloister.
20. The Chapter House.
21. Monks' parlour, dormitory over.
22. Abbot's palace and offices.
23. do. do.
24. do. do.
25. do. do.
26. do. do.
27. Range of offices, stables etc.
28. Infirmary with Bradfield Hall adjoining.
29. Hospices of Prior and Sacrist.
30. Hexagonal turret.
31. The North gate of Monastery. Abbot's private gate.
32. The Bridge and East gate of Town.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

2. The second section focuses on the regularity of reporting. It is advised that reports should be generated on a consistent basis, such as monthly or quarterly. This helps in identifying trends and anomalies in a timely manner.

3. The third part addresses the security of the data. It is crucial to implement robust security measures to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access or loss. This includes using strong passwords, encryption, and secure storage solutions.

4. The fourth section discusses the role of technology in data management. Modern software solutions can significantly streamline the process of data collection, storage, and analysis. Investing in the right tools can lead to more efficient operations and better decision-making.

5. The final part of the document highlights the importance of data quality. It is essential to ensure that the data being collected is accurate, complete, and up-to-date. Regular audits and validation checks can help maintain high standards of data integrity.

PREFACE.



THE following paper was first read on the occasion of a visit of the members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society to Bury St. Edmund's on July 21st, 1885. It was again read at the request of the Rev. Canon Harrison before a meeting of his parishioners and friends upon St. James' Day. On both occasions the meetings were held within the ruined transept of the Abbey Church under the shadow of the north eastern pier of the central tower.

The Architectural History of the Abbey has been ably illustrated by Mr. Gordon Hills in two articles which appeared in the twenty-first volume of the British Archaeological Association. The writer of the following paper has made free use of these articles, and he fully acknowledges the debt.

The paper is now printed, and is to be sold for the benefit of the Institute, which named after Abbot Anselm has been lately established in the parish of St. James.

But again a debt must be acknowledged. This paper would not have appeared in its present form but for the suggestion of Mr. Algernon B. Bevan who kindly undertook to print it at his private press, for which the writer tenders him his best thanks.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of bank statements and the company's records to identify any discrepancies early on.

In addition, the document provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. It explains how each step contributes to the overall accuracy and reliability of the financial data. The document also includes a section on the importance of internal controls, which are designed to prevent errors and fraud within the organization.

The second part of the document focuses on the practical application of these principles. It provides a series of examples and exercises that illustrate how to record and classify transactions in the general ledger. These examples cover a wide range of business activities, from the purchase of inventory to the payment of salaries. The document also includes a section on the preparation of trial balances, which are used to verify the accuracy of the ledger accounts.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed throughout the text. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, regular reconciliation, and the use of internal controls in maintaining the financial health of the organization. The document is intended to serve as a comprehensive guide for anyone involved in the accounting process, from students to professionals.

ST. EDMUND'S BURY, THE ABBEY CHURCH.

ACCORDING to Bede, the province of East Anglia first received the faith of Christ when Eorpwald, the son of Redwald the Bretwalda, was King of East Anglia. Eorpwald was led to embrace the faith through Edwin King of Northumbria who had been baptised by Paulinus in the year 627. Not long after his conversion Eorpwald was slain by a pagan and the East Anglian crown came into possession of Sigebert, his half brother, "a most christian and learned man," who had lived in France during his brother's life.

Sigebert, recalled to reign over East Anglia, brought with him Felix, a Burgundian priest, with whom he had lived on terms of great intimacy. By the help of Felix, who became the first East Anglian Bishop, and had his seat at Dunwich the King set up schools in imitation of the institutions he had seen in France, built churches and persuaded his subjects to embrace the Christian faith.

Sigebert did not long rule over East Anglia, but "being so great a lover of the heavenly kingdom," he about the year 633 resigned the crown to his cousin Ecgric, and retired to a monastery which he is said to have built at this place then called Bedericsworth or Betricheswerde and later Beodrici Villa.

No account of Sigebert's monastery has come down to us, but that in some sort it continued to exist, is clear from the statement that the relics of King Edmund were removed hither "as to a place of note" from the small wooden chapel at Hoxne in which the King's body had been laid after the murder. Here was constructed for the uncorrupted body a large church of planked wood, and here it remained until the year 1010 when through fear of the Danes it was removed to London, where a church in Lombard Street dedicated to his honour still exists.

In Asser's life of Alfred, it is recorded that "In the year of Our Lord's incarnation 855, Edmund the most glorious King of the East Angles began to reign in the fourteenth year of his age."

The Anglo Saxon Chronicle under the year 870 states that the Danes took up their winter quarters at Thetford; and that "in the same winter King Edmund fought against them, and the Danes got the victory."

Edmund fled to Hoxne where he fell into the hands of the victors, who offered him his life on condition of renouncing the Christian faith. Refusing to do this, the King was bound to a tree "beaten with clubs and shot at with arrows." Tradition long pointed out "St. Edmund's Oak" in