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# The Manors of Suffolk

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The

# Manors of Suffolk

Notes on

## Their History and Devolution

## The Hundreds of Babergh and Blackbourn

With some Illustrations of the old Manor Houses

BY

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THIS WORK

IS

DEDICATED

TO

**Lord Francis Hervey,**

IN

THANKFUL RECOGNITION

OF THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND ASSISTANCE

WHICH THE AUTHOR RECEIVED

FROM

HIS LORDSHIP

IN THE ISSUING OF THE

RECORDS OF THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

# Note.

The present is a kind of trial volume, and forms the first instalment of six like volumes already written on the Manors of Suffolk. Should it meet with acceptance, the remaining volumes will be sent to press so soon as a sufficient number of copies have been subscribed to repay the cost of printing. No doubt more might have been said respecting the manors, and especially the manor houses, but in view of the fact that there are about 2,000 manors in Suffolk, and the expediency of restricting the work to seven volumes, little more than dry facts could be given to speak for themselves.

For most of the statements made authority is quoted, but where the author has found no authority he has indicated the fact, and drawn the best inference he could. And where full information has not been obtained, he has almost invariably given the information he had, however defective, in the hope that such might lead to the supplying by others of what was lacking. For the sake of easy reference, citation of fines levied prior to the reign of Hen. VII., a calendar of which has been printed, is "Feet of Fines," while of those subsequently of which no printed calendar exists, "Fine" only.

The Author has to thank the Rev. E. Farrer, Rector of Hinderclay, for his kindness in perusing the proof sheets, and he is under an obligation to his daughter Katharine for the Index Rerum, and to his daughter Margaret Sarsfield for the Indices Nominum and Locorum.

W. A. COPINGER.

KERSAL CELL,
MANCHESTER.

# Introduction.

THE Hundred division is now practically obsolete, having been superseded by Petty Sessional and other divisions, but as late as 1869 there was a High Constable for each Hundred of the County.

The division of the County into Hundreds has been variously accounted for. It probably was an early Saxon device, recast no doubt by King Alfred, who certainly revised the scheme and altered, settled, and brought the divisions into greater systematic order.[1] The three divisions of Counties, Hundreds, and Tithings were dealt with by the King. Each had its own Court. The tithing was composed of ten families or more who dwelt together and were bound for each other's behaviour. It is said that originally each tithing ought to possess within itself a church, a burial ground, divine services, and the sacraments. The tithing developed into Parishes, and of these the Hundred was made up. We are quite aware that in the older laws of the Anglo-Saxons, the word tithing is not used, the term then in vogue being "Gild brethren," as, for instance, in the Laws 27 and 28 of Alfred.

Edgar seems to have been the first Saxon King to estimate aright the value of the Hundred division, and to give it a name and place in the local divisions of the County. It was by his ordinance (959-975) that the Hundred had to meet every four weeks, and in fact by him the functions of the Hundred were first duly prescribed. This king also provided that every man should be under "borh" or suretiship both within the enclosed places and without, and that witnesses should be appointed to every "borh" and to every Hundred.

Ethelred's laws (978-1016) followed on the same lines, providing of "borhs" that every freeman should have a true "borh" or surety, and that the "borh" might present him to every justice, if he should be accused. Knut's laws (1016-1035) follow on the same lines, every freeman having to be brought into a Hundred and into a tithing. He had to be brought into a "borh," and the "borh" had to hold and lead him to every plea, *i.e.*, he had to be brought in so as to be under pledge with a surety who should be answerable for his appearance in any suit. The regulation did not apply to those who by rank, family connection, or commendation, were exempted from the provisions of this and similar enactments.

In the laws of Edward the Confessor (1043-1066) we find cap. 13 headed, "The Divisions of the Shires and Hundreds," runs thus: The divisions of the shires properly form part of the King's jurisdiction, and attached to them is the King's highway. The divisions of the Hundred and wapentakes belong to the earls and the viscounts (the sheriffs) assisted by the County Court.

The Hundred was an important division. It was the division on which was primarily based the assessment for geld and served as the area for rating purposes, besides being the organisation or body amenable for damages in case of riot or destruction of property. Mr. Round has satisfactorily shown that the Hundred and not the manor nor even the vill was treated as the fiscal unit for the collection of Danegeld.

[1] See Statute law in the latter part of this king's reign, about the year 890.

The business of the Hundred was transacted in the "hundred mote," in which in later times the townships or parishes were represented by the town reeve and four assessors. The Court of the Hundred exercised both civil and criminal jurisdiction, and litigants were bound to seek justice in this Court before applying to a higher tribunal.

As the king was entitled to a fine for each offence, his reeve used to attend the Court twice a year to receive these fines. It was on these occasions that the Court exercised the duty of seeing that every man was enrolled in his tithing, a practice which continued long after the Norman Conquest as the sheriff's turn, or leet and view of frankpledge. It was sometime a lower Court for the payment of small debts and then the bailiff of the Hundred presided.

Hundreds were either in the King's hand or in private hands by grant from the Sovereign. When in the King's hand the sheriff usually let them at farm to bailiffs. The bailiff generally presided in the Court, and after paying his rent under the tenancy or holding, made what profit he could from the fees and amercements or other exactions levied on the suitors and men of the Hundred.

In process of time, the greater number of the Hundreds, certainly in the County of Suffolk, had been granted to private individuals, and in many cases the lord of the hundred did not own a single acre in it.

## MANORS.

Some have supposed the word "manor" to be derived from the old French word "manoir," or rather perhaps "manior," or chief dwelling; but others from the French "mesuer," signifying to govern, or to guide, because the lord of a manor has the guidance and direction of all his tenants within the limits of his estate; "and this," says Lord Coke, "I hold the most probable etymology, and most agreeing with the nature of a manor; for a manor in these days signifies the jurisdiction and royalty incorporate rather than the land or scite."[1] True, my Lord, but is this not deriving the name from a quality not inherent in the manor at the time of the original user of the name? The etymology, no doubt accorded with the nature of the thing in Lord Coke's day, and to some extent in our own time—but this hardly seems sufficient.

Manors have been usually regarded by our writers on English antiquities as of Norman introduction, but modern investigation tends to disclose a much earlier origin. They are no doubt as ancient as the Saxon constitution, and the germ from which they sprung has been traced to Roman times.

The elements of the manor are discernible during a somewhat lengthy period in Anglo-Saxon times; but certainly up to the very time of the Norman Conquest the greater part of the estates passing under the name of manors bore but a poor resemblance to the ordinary manorial estate of later days.

The Roman colonization did not affect the institutions of this country in the mode in which they were affected by the Anglo-Saxon settlement. The former did not interfere with existing Celtic institutions further than these happened to be inconsistent with the Roman occupation, but the

[1] Compleate Copyholder, Ed. 1644.

latter produced changes of a more radical character. The Teutonic influence affected every existing institution, whether of Celtic or Roman origin, and operated to remodel the political and legal aspects of society.

The *principle* of private appropriation and property in land no doubt derived its origin from the Romans, but that is all. Later, in the earlier period of the Saxon settlement, the lack of common magisterial jurisdiction led to the government of the manor or village resting to a certain extent on its chief owner, and though the jurisdiction of the Thane in his soc, precinct, or manor has been asserted to have been inherent—an original jurisdiction arising from possession of land and men (being practically the same jurisdiction in the smaller holdings as the King exercised in his great seignory, though neither of them absolute), yet this seems open to question. It is true that in the unsettled state of the country and the difficulty of transit the need of fixed and regular tribunals for the administration of justice led to the Thane determining differences between his men in their civil rights, and also as a matter of fact we find him with the advice and concurrence of his freemen punishing criminals even to the extent of life and death in the Hall-Mote, which answered in those days to what the Court Baron did in later times. But this cannot be regarded justly as an inherent jurisdiction. It was rather an assumed jurisdiction in a local Court for lack of the means of obtaining justice from the proper tribunals or from the King himself. But that the thane did exercise the extensive rights we have referred to is evidenced by the fact that King Alfred took from the Thane's Court the power of punishing criminals. In process of time, however, later Saxon sovereigns began to indulge some of their great men with grants empowering them to try criminals in their local court, in which every freemen of twelve years of age had to take the oath of allegiance in the particular precinct, finding sureties for good behaviour, as before he had had to do in the Court of Friburgh. That bishops, earls, and some of the thanes had obtained charters empowering them to punish criminals in their own Courts before the time of Edward the Confessor is clear from the 21st Law, entitled, "de Baronibus qui suas habent curias et consuetudines." These grants rapidly multiplied, it being found more convenient to have the view of tenants within the manor. That the tenants regarded it as advantageous to themselves is rather evidenced by their assenting to make an annual payment to the lord in consideration of the charges of obtaining the grant of leet from the King, an annual payment which at least in some manors was called the Leet Feu, *de certo Letæ*.

As to the King's tourn belonged fossa, furca, pillory, tumbrel, and cucking stool, so to the lord's leet on a grant of leet these also belonged, and the lord was bound to maintain these instruments for punishing offenders, and all felonies at common law were within the cognizance of the leet and there punishable.

The Norman Conquest, however, marked the period of the rise of manorial influence, and fixed the manor as the most prominent social institution of the country for a long series of years. It then received a systematic settlement on feudal lines—developing, however, at least up to the reign of Edward I.

It is quite true that we find manors abundant at the time of the Norman invasion, and the Domesday Survey is most particular in their enumeration. There is, however, no evidence to show that these so-called manors of Saxon times agreed with the Norman and strictly feudal conception of a

manor. Many of these manors consisted of but 20 or 30 and occasionally no more than 10 acres, and it is unreasonable to suppose that in respect of these there could have existed manorial rights in the sense of later days. There can be little doubt that the whole aspect of the Domesday Survey shows a desire on the part of the compilers to assimilate as far as possible, in nomenclature at least, the older or old English forms of holdings with the new introduction of the invaders, and the gradual introduction of Norman methods and ideas during the reign of the last Saxon King would facilitate this.

The term "manor" is not always adhered to in the Survey itself. It gives place to the term *villa* for the whole manor, and *mansio* for the manor house in the Exon Survey, and in all these cases what is meant is the estate of a ruler or lord with a village community in villenage upon it. No one can peruse that code of laws known as the *Rectitudines singularum personarum* dating from the eleventh century without being satisfied as to the practical existence of the manor in this aspect in those times. Manors then were evidently of complex origin. Mr. Seebohm, who in his work, "The English Village Community," has closely examined and analysed the various factors in operation in the production of the manorial system in this country, says: "The most reasonable hypothesis, in the absence of direct evidence, appears to be that the manorial system grew up in Britain, as it grew up in Gaul and Germany, as the compound product of barbarian and Roman institutions mixing together during the periods first of Roman provincial rule and secondly of German conquest."[1] Professor Vinogradoff is not prepared to allow so much to Roman influence. His view is that "the economic development of medieval rural life is to be accounted for by the formation of old English society of a village community of shareholders which cultivated the land on the open field system, and treated all other requisites of rural life as appendant to it. The evolution of individualistic husbandry, and of political protection produced the growth of lordships which culminated after the Conquest in the arrangement of the manor, a complex institution partaking of the character of an estate and of a unit of local government. The influence of the Conquest and of the subsequent formation of common law was decisive in submitting society to a system of personal rights and relations; but underneath this system ancient principles of communal action and communal responsibility were still fully alive."[2]

There seems to have been an assumption in the wording of the writ ordering the Domesday Inquest that the villa and the manor were identical, and no doubt in by far the greater number of cases the manor was coterminous with or was contained within the limit of the vill; but the returns demonstrated that there were a vast number of exceptions. Still there does seem in most cases, where there were several manors in a township, to have been one—even where the manor did not stand in the relationship of manor and sub-manor, of which the lord was practically the lord of the township. In the return made of lords of townships in 1316, out of 453 in Suffolk not more than 42 townships had more than one lord, and there were lords of other manors in the township—but by no means were all the lords of manors included in the list. Fifteen townships only had more than two lords specified, and in the Hundreds of Bosmere and Claydon, Half Hundreds of Mutford and Lothingland, Samford, Cosford, Risbridge,

[1] 2nd Ed. p. 422. [2] Growth of the Manor, p. 365.

Thedwestry, Plomesgate, Carlford, Wilford, Colneis, Loes, Thredling (strangely the whole of the Liberty of St. Etheldred) there was but one lord for each villa.

There can be no doubt that the *later* feudal idea of the manor involved the administration of justice. The baron who led his tenants in the field in time of war, administered justice to them assembled in his hall in time of peace. The Court he held for this purpose was called the "hall mote," from the place in which it was held, or the Court Baron from the territory to which it belonged.

Lords of manors were in former days important individuals, especially if in addition to the right to hold a Court Baron, a right belonging to every lord, he had the right to hold a Court Leet. Lord Coke, referring to the Court Baron, says, "These Courts were termed Court Barons because in ancient time such personages were called Barons, and came to the Parliament and sate in the Upper House; but when time had wrought such an alteration that manors fell into the hands of meane men, and such as were farre unworthy of so high a calling; then it grew to a custome that none but such as the King would, should come to the Parliament, such as the King for their extraordinary wisedome or quality thought good to call by writ, which writ ran *hâc vice tantum*. Yet though Lords of Manors lost their names of Barons, and were deprived of that dignitie which was inherent to their names, yet their courts retaine still the name of Court Barons, because they were originally erected for such personages as were Barons; neither hath time been so injurious as to eradicate the whole memory of their ancient Dignitie; in their name there is stamps left of their nobilitie, for they are still intituled by the name of Lords."[1]

Not only was the Court Baron absolutely incident to the manor, but it was of its essence and inseparable from it, just as suit of court, or the obligation of attendance was inseparably incident to the feud. The triers in the Court Baron were freemen, for the suitors were such, and a freeman could only be tried by his peers or equals. From this it followed that if the lord had no tenants, by reason of escheat or the like, the right to hold the Court ceased. And if he had but one tenant his (the lord's) position was equally unfortunate, for that one tenant having no peer could not be tried, and consequently his appeal had to be made to his lord's superior lord. For this reason we find it laid down that if there were not two free tenants or frank suitors, as they are sometimes called, at the least, the Court Baron could not be held, and consequently the manor became extinct so far as this particular jurisdiction was concerned, the lord being thenceforth merely entitled to hold a Customary Court for his copyhold tenants. It has been thought that there should be *more* than two free tenants holding of the manor to enable the lord to hold a Court Baron, but this is not correct. The reason assigned for the view is this—that assuming there were only two, if one of these two were the plaintiff and the other the defendant, the lord would be under some difficulty to try them by their peers, and it must be admitted that there is one case on record of a cause being removed out of a Court Baron by reason of there not being *four* suitors there. But it should be borne in mind that the Court Baron is not held exclusively for the trial of disputes between one free tenant and another, and there is no authority for asserting that a Court Baron cannot be held

[1] "Compleate Copyholder," Ed. 1644, pp. 63, 64.

so long as there are two free tenants. Of course, the legal requisites of a manor in the twentieth century cannot be taken as necessary to a manor as it existed at the time of the Norman Conquest or even as late as the fourteenth century. It would be absurd, for instance, to insist that every manor in these early days comprised land held by freehold tenants and land held by customary or villein tenants. This Professor Maitland clearly points out in his exhaustive Introduction to "Select Pleas in Manorial and other Seignorial Courts.'

A Customary Court is also incident to a manor. This is held by the lord for his villeins, or those who hold at his will by copy; for the suitors in the Court Baron could not notice the claims of the villeins or copyholders, who were of a different order of men. In this Court of the copyholders or Customary Court all matters relating to the tenements held by copy were transacted; but copyholders not being originally free in their persons, and not holding by free or frank tenure were not entitled to be tried by their peers. The lord himself or his steward sitting for him was the judge of this Court. To this Court the copyholders owed suit as the free tenants did to the Court Baron, and like the latter were denominated the homage; not indeed that the copyholders ever did homage expressly as the free tenants did on acceding to the tenancy; for homage could only be done by a freeman. The copyholders being termed the homage in the Customary Court is merely by way of analogy to the homage in a Court Baron. From a copyholder fealty in lieu of homage was due.

A manor cannot at the present day be created of which a copyhold can be held, except, of course, by the transcendant power of an Act of Parliament of which one or two instances can be found on the Rolls.[2] By the statute *Quia emptores terrarum* passed 18 Edw. I. (1290) the tenants of common lords were prohibited from granting any part of their lands in fee to be held of themselves; but whether they alienated the whole or part (for that Act enabled them to alienate the whole) the feoffee was to hold immediately of the lord above. We may mention as we are not writing for the legal profession that "lord above" does not mean "the Lord in heaven," but the superior lord of the feoffor or grantor. Perhaps the explanation is unnecessary—if so the writer hopes to be pardoned, as for the moment he had overlooked the Educational Act of 1870, and the marvellous information of the present day.

The result of the Statute of Edward I. above referred to was to stay the increase of manors, and even the King himself it is said, is incapable of creating a manor at the present time.[3]

## DIVISION OF MANORS.

Many of the manors of which we have treated in the ensuing work have become divided, and it seems therefore advisable to say a word or two as to this. It is clear that prior to the Statute *Quia emptores terrarum*, that is the year 1290, as a manor might have been created so it might have been divided and sub-divided and the number of manors thus increased. But since the passing of this Act a manor could not be divided into separate

[1] Selden Society, 1889, pp. xxxix., xl.
[2] See 35 Hen. VIII. c. 13; and 37 Hen. VIII. c. 2.
[3] "Compleate Copyholder," Ed. 1644, p. 57.

manors by the tenant of a common lord, as such division would be a multiplication in effect.[1]

A distinction, however, must be drawn between a division arising from act of the party and by operation of law. The division by operation of law would be when the manor descended to several coparceners as to daughters being coheirs, and they made partition. Here each of the coparceners would have a manor in case part of the demesnes and services were allotted to one and part to the other. So a tenant in dower of a third part of a manor has a manor and may hold a Court and grant copies.[2]

## REPUTED MANORS.

A manor may be suspended for a time and revive; as, for instance, if it descended to two coparceners and on a partition the services were allotted to one and the demesne lands to the other, and the one died, leaving the services or demesne lands, as the case might be, to the other, the manor would revive, as it was merely suspended during the severance of the demesne lands from the services and not destroyed.[3]

Should, however, the demesne lands and the services become absolutely separated, so as to be incapable of uniting again, the manor no longer continues a manor in reality, though it may continue to be a reputed manor. It would, in other words, cease to be a legal manor, for the support of which both demesne lands, and services are necessary, though it might still be regarded as what is termed a seigniory in gross.

If the lord grant all the demesne lands or all the services to a stranger, or if all the services become extinct, the manor will be destroyed. But though all the free tenancies escheat, or become forfeited, or are purchased by the lord, the manor is properly at an end; yet in contemplation of law it may continue for certain purposes, as to preserve the right of wrecks and estrays and so forth. Thus in one case the lord of a manor declared that he had immemorially enjoyed the privilege of appointing a sexton of the parish wherein the manor was situate. It was objected and proved that the manor had ceased in legal existence for some time prior to the vacancy in question, but it was held that to enable the lord to exercise the right he claimed it was not necessary to prove a continuing manor for all purposes.[4]

Of course, if there be but one free tenant, the seigniory as to him remains with respect to his services, &c., though there can be no Court Baron held.

Those who wish for further details of the manor and of the various Courts may consult Scriven's "Treatise on the Law of Copyholds, &c.";[5] Elton's "Treatise on the Law of Copyholds, &c.";[6] and for the older

[1] We are aware of one or two old cases to the contrary, and one curious on the subject may consult Brooke's Abr. Fines, fol. 17; Harris *v.* Nicholls, Cro. Eliz. 19; Morris *v.* Paget, Cro. Eliz. 39, Leon 26; Smith *v.* Bonsal, Golds. 117 fol. 15; Bright *v.* Forth, Cro. Eliz. 442; Buccleugh's case 6 Mod. 151; Finch's case 6 Rep. 64.

[2] Bragg's case, Godb. 135.

[3] 2 Rolles, Abr. 122 Manor (F) fol. 3, and (H); Thetford's case, 1 Leon 204.

[4] Soane *v.* Ireland, 10 East, 259. A power to appoint a gamekeeper however, is not a prescriptive right incident to merely a reputed manor. (1 Ch. G. L. 25).

[5] 7th Ed. by Brown.

[6] 2nd Ed., 1893-8.

and quainter literature of the subject, "Le Courte Leet et Court Baron collect per John Kitchin, de Graies Inne, an apprentice in Ley" (Lond. 1598); "A Treatise collected out of the Statutes, &c., together with an easier and plan method for the keeping of a Court Leet, Court Baron, and Hundred Court, &c., by John Wilkinson, of Barnard's Inne Gent." (Lond. 1620); "Pacis Consultum," by Judge Jenkins (Lond. 1657); Andrew Horne's "Mirror of Justice," sec. 17; "On Views of Frankpledge" (Lond. 1768); Ritson, "On Courts Leet" (Lond. 1794); Nelson's "Lex Maneriorum" (Lond. 1657); "The Compleate Copyholder, wherein is contained a learned Discourse of the Antiquity and Nature of Manors and Copyholds, by Sir Edward Cooke" (Lond. 1644, 1668); "Lord Coke's Second Institute" (Lond. 1804); "Comyn's Digest of the Laws of England" (Lond. 1822); Title "Leet," &c.

For the benefit of the general reader we may give the following explanation of some of the terms used in the quotations from the Domesday Survey, dividing the notes into two parts—(1) as to Persons; (2) as to Land.

(1) As to Persons.—Thane was at least originally like the term earl, not so much a title of dignity as of service. Those who served the King in places of eminence, either in Court or Commonwealth were called Thani majores and Thani Regis; and those who served under them in like manner as under other great officers of the kingdom and under bishops, abbots, and the greater prelates of the church were called Thani minores or the lesser thanes. Later there seem to have been three classes of thanes—the King's thanes, the middle thanes, and the lesser thanes, who really were the great landowner's of the realm in Saxon times. But from the 10th century to the Conquest, as the authors of the "English Law to Edw. I." point out, thaneship is not an office unless described by some specific addition showing what the office is. It was a social condition above that of the churl, carrying with it both privileges and customary duties. "We may perhaps," say the writers last referred to, "roughly compare the thanes of the later Anglo-Saxon monarchy to the county gentlemen of modern times who are in the commission of the peace and serve on the grand jury. But we must remember that the thane had a definite legal rank."[1]

This seems to be correct so far as the lesser thane is concerned, but to the King's thanes, the barons of Norman days, and to the middle thanes, the county knights of later times would seem more nearly to correspond. Speaking generally, however, the thane answered to the lord of the manor of Norman days.

*Liberi homines* or freemen was a term of considerable latitude, signifying sometimes the freemen or freeholders of a manor, at other times any person holding by military tenure. Many of these were tenants in chief of the King. "The ordinary freemen before the Conquest," says Kelham, "and at the time of compiling Domesday were under protection of great men; but what their quality was, further than that their persons and blood were free, that is, that they were not nativi or bondmen, it will give a knowing man trouble to discover to us."[2] These freemen, under protection, are called in the Survey *Liberi homines commendati*. They appear to have placed themselves by voluntary homage under this protection, their lord

[1] Pollock and Maitland, i. p. 10.

[2] Domesday Book Illustrated, p. 254.

or patron undertaking to secure their estates and persons; and for this protection and security they paid him an annual stipend by way of acknowledgment, or performed some service annually. No doubt the origin of this "Commendatio" is to be found in the Roman civil law.

The *Commendati dimidii* were persons depending on two several lords and paying half their protection fee to one and half to another lord. *Sub Commendati* were such as, like under-tenants, were under protection of those who were themselves depending for protection on some superior lord. *Sub-Commendati dimidii* were those who were under the *Commendati dimidii*, and had two patrons or protectors the same as they had.

The socmen or sochemanni were those inferior land owners who had lands in the *Soc* or franchise of a great baron; privileged villeins who, though their tenures were absolutely copyhold, yet had an interest equal to a freehold. Their services were fixed and determined, and they could not be compelled to relinquish their holdings at their lord's will, nor against their own. There were, however, different conditions of socmen, some enjoying the usufruct within the soc freely, others performing certain inferior services of husbandry.

Villeins or villani were of various classes. Under Saxon rule they were in a condition of downright servitude, belonging with their children and goods to the lord of the soil like the cattle or stock on the land. They derived their names either from the word vilis, or else as Lord Coke says, a *villa*, because they lived chiefly in villages and were employed in rustic works of the most sordid kind. These villeins belonged principally to lords of manors, and were either villeins *regardant*, that is, annexed to the manor or land, or else they were in gross or at large, that is, annexed to the person of the lord and transferable by deed from one owner to another. Speaking generally, they answered to the Saxon *gebur*, whose normal holding in early Saxon days was the yard-land or a bundle of normally 30 scattered acres in the open fields held in villenage.[1]

Bordars or bordarii. Lord Coke calls them "boors holding a little house with some land of husbandry, bigger than a cottage." Some have considered them as cottagers taking their name from living at the *borders* of a village or manor. Bishop Kennett says "they were those who had a bord or cottage with a small parcel of land allowed them on condition they supplied the lord with poultry and eggs and other small provisions for his *board* and entertainment." They were distinct from the servi and villani and of a less servile condition, performing such domestic works as grinding, threshing, drawing water, cutting wood, &c. Speaking generally they answered to the Saxon *cotsette*.

The servi and villani are distinguished in Domesday, though the distinction is difficult to determine beyond the fact that the former were a degree lower than the latter. The servi or bondmen were servants at the arbitrary pleasure of the lord appointed to servile works and received their wages and maintenance at his discretion.

(2) As to the Land.—The carucata or ploughland was as much arable land as could be managed with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto in a year, having meadow, pasture and houses for the householders and

[1] Seebohm, "The English Village Community" 2nd Ed., p. 164.

cattle belonging to it. The quantity was necessarily uncertain, as it differed according to the nature of the soil and the custom of husbandry in each county. Bishop Kennett, citing from a Deed in the Monasticon, informs us that a carucate in the reign of Richard the First was computed at 60 acres. "Yet," he adds, "another charter, 9 Rich. I. allots a hundred acres to a carucate. And Fleta in the time of Edward the First says, if land lay in three common fields, then nine score acres to a carucate, 60 for winter tillage, 60 for spring tillage, and 60 for fallow. But if the land lay in two fields then eight score acres to a carucate, one half for tillage and the other for fallow."[1]

The caruca was a ploughteam of eight oxen. This was the normal ploughteam, but the number varied according to the nature of the soil, so consequently did the number of virgates in the hide or carucata.[2]

Sir Henry Ellis in his well-known Dissertations on Domesday, points out a matter which has occasioned some difficulty. He says, "In abbreviating the Domesday returns the Norman scribes appear occasionally, even in the same county, to have used the contraction ca' or car' both for *caruca* and *carucata*, although the one signifies the plough and team, and the other, as Dr. Nash expresses it, the team's tillage. The omission to observe this has led many of the translators of Domesday into error."

The *Quarentena* was the fortylong or furlong, from the French *Quarente*, forty, a measure of forty perches or poles. In this computation the perch, according to the Monasticon Anglicanum (iii. 16) consisted of twenty feet. "Quælibet Virga unde Quarentenæ mensurabuntur, erit viginti pedum."

*Sac* was the power or privilege of hearing and determining causes and disputes, levying forfeitures and fines, executing laws, and administering justice within a certain precinct. *Soc* was the precinct or territory in which sac and other privileges were exercised.

## PECULIAR SERVICES.

Not many manors or lands in Suffolk were held under peculiar services. One or two instances of grand and petty serjeanties are mentioned by Blunt in his Fragmenta Antiquitatis. Nedging and Kettlebaston were held by William de la Pole Marquess of Suffolk under a grant from Hen. VI. by the service of carrying a golden sceptre with a dove on the head of it upon the Coronation day of the King, his heirs, and successors; as also a sceptre of ivory, with a golden dove on the head of it, upon the day of Coronation of the Queens of England.

Rowland le Sarcere held one hundred and ten acres of land in Hemingston by serjeanty; for which on Christmas day every year before the King he had to perform an indecent service[3] which was subsequently

[1] Fleta lib. II. cap. 72 s. 4. See "The Ploughland and the Plough" by Canon Taylor; Domesday Studies, I. 143-186; Round's Feudal Studies, 87.

[2] Mr. Seebohm after examination of the connection between the oxen and the holdings came to the conclusion that the hide or carucate was a holding corresponding with the possession of a full ploughteam of 8 oxen; and that the half hide corresponded with the possession of one of the 2 yokes of 4 abreast, while the virgate corresponded with the possession of a pair of oxen and the half virgate or bovate with the possession of a single ox; all having their fixed relations to the full manorial ploughteam of 8 oxen. ("The English Village Community," 2nd Ed., p. 65.)

[3] Simul et semel, unum Saltum unum Sufflum, et unum Bombulum (Pla. Coron. 14 Edw. I. Rot. 6 Dorso Suff.).

commuted at xxvi*s.* viii*d.* a year payable at the King's Exchequer. One Baldwin formerly held the lands by the same services.

John, son of Bartholomew de Aveyleres or D'Avillers, held a certain serjeanty in the town of Shelfhanger in the County of Norfolk, and Brome and Erwarton in the County of Suffolk, by the service of being Marshal of the Foot Soldiers of the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk in the King's army in Wales, when the King should happen to go thither with his army at the costs of the counties aforesaid.[1]

Walter Pychard of Wratting held one hundred acres of land of the King in chief by the Serjeanty of finding for him one Footman with a Bow and four Arrows, as often as the King went into Wales with his army, for forty days, at his own cost.[2]

Robert Bardolf held a certain tenement in Haughley in chief of the King by the Serjeanty of being and doing the office of Bailiff of the Honour of Haughley[3]; and Geoffrey Frumbaud held sixty acres of land in Wingfield by the service of paying to the King two white doves yearly.[4]

[1] Pla. Coron. 14 Edw. I. Rot. 3 Norf. Rot. 6 in dorso Suff.
[2] Pla. Coron. 14 Edw. I. Rot. 46.
[3] Pla. Coron. 14 Edw. I. Rot. 9 Suff.
[4] Pla. Coron. 4 Edw. I. Rot. 6 in dorso.

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# BABERGH HUNDRED.

SAXTON.
1576.




SPEED.
1610.




BOWEN,
1777.



# THE MANORS OF SUFFOLK.

## BABERGH HUNDRED.

SUFFOLK at a period prior to the Norman Conquest was divided into three parts—the Liberty of St. Etheldreda, the Liberty of St. Edmund, and the Geldable. The Hundreds of Babergh and Blackbourn were both in the Liberty of St. Edmund.

Queen Emma of Normandy, the mother of Edward the Confessor, had as a marriage portion, either from Ethelred in 1002, or from her second husband Knut in 1017, jurisdiction in eight Hundreds and a half adjoining the Monastery of St. Edmund; Ælfric son of Earl Withgar and afterwards Ordgar having custody of the franchise.

After the Coronation of the Confessor in 1043 he took into his own hands the possessions of his mother, to whom he does not appear to have been very favourably inclined, and on the petition of the Monks of St. Edmund bestowed upon them the eight hundreds and a half, and the gift was confirmed to the Monks by William the Conqueror.[1]

The fee continued in the Abbot of St. Edmund's until the dissolution of the Monasteries, when it passed to the Crown, where it has since continued, the government being in the Sheriff and his officers.

The Hundred of Babergh (Babburgh, Babenberga, Babenga, Babrig, Baburgh, Balberg) lies to the south-west of the County. The river Stour separates its western and southern boundaries from Essex, and it has several rivulets which fall into the Stour. On the west it is bounded by the same stream and the Hundred of Risbridge; on the north by the Hundreds of Thingoe and Thedwestry; and on the east by those of Cosford and Samford. Nayland on the Stour, Lavenham, and Melford are its principal towns. The Borough of Sudbury is also within its borders, though the main part of the borough is in Essex. The Churches of Lavenham, Melford and Stoke are larger and richer than most others in the County, and are evidence of the comparative wealth of this part of the County in former days.

Babergh Hundred contains the following 33 Parishes and 118 Manors :—

| Parishes. | Manors. | Parishes. | Manors. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acton .... | Acton.<br>Clerbeck.<br>Rokewodes.<br>Leys.<br>Talemach. | Assington .. | Assington.<br>Levenya, Stratton,<br>Shimplingford.<br>Aveley or Alvingley. |
| Alpheton .. | Alpheton. | Boxford ... | Boxford.<br>Peyton Hall.<br>Coddenham Hall. |

[1] Regr. Nigrum de Vestrario Abb. S. Edmundi MS. Bibl. Publ. Cantab. Mm. 4, 19 fol. 93 v.

| Parishes. | Manors. |
|---|---|
| Boxford.... | Boweshowse *al.* Bornhouse. |
| Boxstead .. | Boxstead Hall. |
| | Troketts *al.* Trucketts. |
| | Mores. |
| Brent Eleigh | Brent Eleigh. |
| | Abbot's Hall. |
| | Fen Hall. |
| Bures..... | Bures. |
| | Overhall *al.* Roper's. |
| | Netherhall or Silvesters. |
| | Smallbridge. |
| | Cornerth Hall *al.* Cornhall *al.* Northall. |
| | Tany's. |
| Cavendish.. | Overhall. |
| | De Grey's. |
| | Netherhall. |
| | Newhall. |
| | Houghton Hall. |
| | Bulley Hall. |
| | Impey or Impsey or Quipsey Hall. |
| | Kensings or Kessings Hall. |
| | Peyton's. |
| | Peche's or Pechy's. |
| | More Hall. |
| | Collingham Hall. |
| | Stansfield Hall. |
| Chilton .... | Chilton *als.* Waldingfield Hall, Carbonels with Chilton. |
| Cockfield .. | Cockfield. |
| | Earl's Hall. |
| | Butlers *al.* Jacobbies. |
| | Pepers *al.* Colchestoe's. |
| Cornard Great .... | Cornard Magna or Abbas Hall. |
| | Grey's. |
| Cornard Little.... | Little Cornard. |
| | Cawston or Caxton's. |
| | Peacock's Hall. |
| | Serles. |
| | Catcheleigh, Appulgary's, Folybrok, Caneworth. |

| Parishes. | Manors. |
|---|---|
| Edwardston | Edwardston. |
| | Lynnes *al.* Algood's. |
| | Tewes or Tues *al.* Tendring. |
| Glemsford.. | Glemsford. |
| | Methold's and Wimbold's. |
| | Callis *al.* Tylnes. |
| | Glemsford *al.* Peverells. |
| Groton .... | Groton. |
| | Castelins. |
| Hartest .. | Hartest. |
| Lavenham.. | Lavenham. |
| Lawshall .. | Lawshall. |
| Melford Long .... | Long Melford. |
| | Monks Melford or Melford Monachorum. |
| | Luton's. |
| | Woolhouse. |
| | Woodfoule, and *also* Blakes. |
| | Cranevyles *al.* Crainaviles. |
| | Kentwell Hall. |
| | Melford Rectory. |
| Milden .... | Milden *al.* Wells Hall. |
| | Bures or Bowers. |
| Monk Illeigh | Monk Illeigh. |
| Nayland .. | Nayland. |
| Newton .. | Newton Hall. |
| | Sayham, Siam or Saxham Hall. |
| | Botelers *al.* Butlers or Buxtons. |
| Polstead .. | Polstead. |
| | Sprotts. |
| | Casteles. |
| | Newstead or Newstead Hall. |
| Preston .. | Preston Hall or Church Hall. |
| | Swifts. |
| | Maisters. |
| | Mortimer's. |
| | Priory. |

| Parishes. | Manors. | Parishes. | Manors. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shimpling.. | Shimpling.<br>Chadacre or Chadacre Hall, Gifford and Boxstead's.<br>Rowheads *al.* Roushedges. | Sudbury .. | Wood Hall.<br>Place's. |
| Somerton .. | Somerton.<br>Hores. | Waldingfield Great | Carbonels or Butler's.<br>Badley *al.* Peyton Hall.<br>Brandeston Hall.<br>Moreves *al.* Moreyes *al.* Saires, with Storkenest.<br>Sandesford's *al.* Stanford.<br>Dowres or Dowayres. |
| Stanstead .. | Stanstead or Overhall.<br>Netherhall.<br>Woodhouse. | | |
| Stoke by Nayland | Tendring Hall *al.* Stoke by Nayland.<br>Giffard's Hall.<br>Levenhey *al.* Netherhall.<br>Scotland Hall.<br>Withermarsh.<br>Capel.<br>Chamberlain's.<br>Causer's, Peachan's or Shardelowe's.<br>Stoke Rectory. | Waldingfield Little | Woodhall *al.* Waldingfield Parva.<br>Netherhall.<br>Holbrook Hall.<br>Luns Hall. |
| | | Wiston .. | Wiston or Wissington.<br>Wiston Grange. |

From the Hundred Rolls we learn that the Countess Cloverine withheld certain suit for two years, which suit James de Makerel used to make to this Hundred[1]; and that land of John de Buc of Sudbury owed suit which was withheld for 6 years.[2] In the Inquisition p.m. of Thomas Cavendish in 1477, land in this Hundred is referred to.[3]

Amongst the MSS. of the Earl of Ancaster is a certificate (1514-23) of Sir William Waldeyn, Sir William Clopton, George Mannok, Robert Crane and Robert Ford the Elder, commissioners, concerning the musters and for valuing men's substance in the Hundred of Babergh. Among the proprietors named are the Queen, the College of St. Gregory in Sudbury, Sir Edward Nevyll, the Duke of Norfolk, Sir William Waldegrave, Lady Peyton, the Guilds of St. Peter, St. John, the Trinity and St. Christopher in Boxford, the Provost of Cambridge, the Abbess of Dartford, Sir Richard Fitzlawes, Lady Salisbury the Abbess of Malling, the Earl of Oxford and many others.

Amongst the Bodleian Charters is an acknowledgment of delivery by Robert Crane to Thomas Abbot of Bury the Collector of moneys in Babergh Hundred[4]; and amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum are several Deeds relating to the same Hundred, 1517 to 1792.[5]

It is stated in the Letter Book of the Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace of Suffolk 1608–1640[6] that in a Rate of £1,500 for the whole County, the franchise of Bury was £500; of this £100 was payable out of

[1] H.R. ii. 143.
[2] *Ib.*
[3] I.P.M., 17 Edw. IV. 4.
[4] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 135.
[5] Add. Ch. 10542, 10554.
[6] 13 Rep. Hist. Com. pt. iv. 434.

Babergh Hundred, the same being levied upon every town within the said Hundred in the proportions given.

In the Great Domesday of Ipswich, compiled in 1520, the taxes paid by every town in Suffolk to the King are specified. Originally the amount paid to the King was uncertain, being levied by fresh assessments at each grant made by the Commons; but in 1334 new taxations were made, by virtue of the King's Commission which fixed the tax payable in each case. This is given in Liber Sixtus of Richard Percyhale's Great Domesday Book and the portion relating to the Hundred of Babergh will be found in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute in 1885. This Hundred contains 71,813 acres of land.

## *ACTON.*

IN the time of King Edward the Confessor, Seward of Maldon the Thane held 12 carucates of land in Acton as a manor with soc and sac. There were 23 villeins, 38 bordars, 17 slaves, 8 ploughteams in demesne, 20 belonging to the men, 50 acres of meadow, wood for 40 hogs, 2 mills, 8 horses at the Hall, 34 beasts, 200 hogs, 300 sheep, 9 hives of bees and a church living to which were attached 30 acres of free land—all valued at 20 pounds. By the time of the Norman Survey the value had increased to 30 pounds, and there had been various other changes. The 8 ploughteams in demesne had been reduced to 6, and those belonging to the men had come down to 14, one mill had disappeared, but the horses at the Hall had been increased to 11. All the other animals, except the sheep, had been reduced in number, the 34 beasts were then 31, the hogs 160, the 9 hives of bees were then 7, but the sheep from 300 had increased to 423. The manor was then held by Ranulph Peverell, and was exceptionally large, extending into Melford, Sudbury Great and Little Waldingfield, Milding and Edwardston. In Acton, besides what was held as a manor at the time of the Norman Survey, were 4 freemen whom Ranulf received as a holding of 50 acres. Acton was a league long and a league broad and paid 13*d.* in a gelt.[1] In course of time this huge manor became divided into five—Acton Hall, Rokewodes, Clerbeck, Leys and Talemach, the last four being named after families who held the same respectively in early times.

## *ACTON MANOR.*

Gipps says that the Tollemaches held the Manor of Acton 25 Edw. I., but their holding was, as we shall see, one of the Manors in Acton. The Inquis. quod damnum 4 Edw. II. (59) mentions a Bentley or "Benetteley Manor of" Acton Manor, of which at this time Hugh Talmache was seised, and as early as the 56 and 57 Henry III. [1271–2] Hugh son of William Tallemache had a third of what is said to be the Manor of Acton claimed from him by Peter de Ryngesale and Margaret his wife.[2] Strangely enough the Tolemaches did at this time hold the Manor of Bentley near Ipswich. This Hugh Tollemache had a considerable amount of land undoubtedly in Acton in the time of Hen. III.—in fact, half a fee held of the Honor of Hatfield Peverel[3], and the family held their land as a distinct manor known as Talemach to which we will shortly refer. The several manors are indiscriminately referred to in the various documents as Acton Manor.

The main manor belonged in the time of Rich. I. to the Hodebovilles, and in that King's reign was held by Ralph de Hodeboville. He died in 1190, and Davy says (referring to another manor in Acton) he was succeeded by his son and heir John de Hodeboville who died in 1299, but this is not possible, as the son could not well have died a hundred and nine years after his father. Sir John de Hodeboville had the lordship in 1196.[4] Davy makes the Hodebovile holding of Balisden Manor only, and starts the Manor of Acton practically with Robert de Bures in 1313. He labours under a delusion on this point, apparently not being aware of the Fine

[1] Dom. ii. 417.
[2] Abbr. of Pleas, 56 and 57 Hen. III. 8.
[3] Red Book of the Exch. cxxxv. rider c.; T. de Nevill, 291; H.R. ii. 142; Chart. Rolls, 15 John 2, 3, 13; Testa de Nevill, 285.
[4] Abbr. of Pleas, 7 Rich. I. and 9 John 2.

levied in the 5th year of Edw. II. and the entry on the Close Rolls 6 Edw. III.[1] which show that Robert de Bures and Hillaria his wife in 1311 acquired their interest from Roger de Hodeboville. The Red Book of the Exchequer does not mention the manor, but states that Sir John de Hodeboville held one fee in Acton of the Honor of Peverell in 1210–12.[2] An extent of the manor as held by John de Hodebovile, a son or grandson of the former John will be found in the Inquis. post mortem under his name in 1301.[3] John de Hodeboville and Matilda were the parents of John, who married Hillary, and they held 2 parts of the manor of the gift of Peter de Debenham and Roger de Hodebovyle.[4] It was John son of John de Hodebovill who had enfeoffed Peter de Debenham and Roger de Hodebovill of the manor.[5] The other part of the manor at this time seems to have belonged to Walter de Hodeboville in right of his wife Elizabeth de Clerbeck.[6] The manor was vested in Roger de Hodeboville and was acquired from him by Robert de Bures and Hilary his wife in 1311[7], and between that time and 1331 we meet with the following documents in connection with the manor: Licence to Robert Bures to alienate, no doubt by way of settlement[8]; Inquisition and Extent, Alicia de Hodeboville[9]; Fine, Robert de Bures and Hillaria his wife *v.* James de Bures and John de Bures[10]; Fine, Robert de Bures and Hillaria his wife *v.* Edmund le Boteller 1329.[11] Inquis. 1331 Robert de Bures and Hillaria his wife.[12] On the north side of the Chancel of Acton Church between two pillars and under a Gothic arch is a very ancient altar monument formerly adorned with a cross fleury, but now robbed of all its brasses except one escutcheon which belongs to the name of Buers. And on a flat stone in the north aisle is or was a portrait of a knight (in brass) 6 feet high, completely armed, cross legged, at his feet a lion; on his shield the arms of Bures. The inscription was engraved round the verge of the stone, at the upper end of which at the right-hand corner 'Robert de Bures' is still legible. Ancient portraits as large and complete as this are very uncommon. This Robert de Bures was keeper of forfeited lands in Suffolk.[13] The manor then passed to Sir Andrew de Bures and Alicia his wife as shown by an Inquis. p.m. in 1360.[14] Sir Andrew had died the 12 April, 1360. Gipps says Sir Andrew de Bures left two sons, Sir Robert and another. Sir Robert Bures died about 1393 (Blomefield says he died the 7 Oct., 1361), and left Alice his sole daughter and heir married to Sir Guido de Bryan, but they both died without issue, 3 Hen. V. After them the second son of Sir Andrew was seated at Acton, and the family flourished again for many descents; but at length Henry de Buers died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Page agrees that this branch of the family terminated in the male line upon the death of Henry Buers which, he

[1] Pt. ii. 16.
[2] 132 B. 152d., cxxxv. rider c. Testa de Nevill, 271.
[3] 29 Edw. I. 28, 2 Edw. II. 57.
[4] Calendar of Heirs extracted from the Inquisition 1 and 2 Edw. II. D.K.R. 32, App. i. p. 254.
[5] Originalia 33 Edw. I., Ri. 14, I.P.M., 33 Edw. I. 217, Feet of Fines, 34 Edw. I. 22.
[6] Extent. Elizabeth Clerbeck and Walter Hodeboville her husband, I.P.M., 35 Edw. I. 21, Walter in right of Elizabeth his wife I.P.M. 3 Edw. II. 31, Hillary wife of John de Hodeboville I.P.M. 3 Edw. II. 12, Close Rolls, 3 Edw. II. 13.
[7] Feet of Fines 5 Edw. II. 36, Close Rolls, 6 Edw. II. pt. ii. 16.
[8] I.Q.D., 6 Edw. II. 53.
[9] I.P.M., 8 Edw. II. 19.
[10] Feet of Fines, 11 Edw. II. 17.
[11] Feet of Fines, 3 and 4 Edw. II. 37.
[12] I.P.M., 5 Edw. III. 55.
[13] Close Rolls, 17 Edw. II. 36, 20, 15, 18 Edw. II. 20. For Pedigree see Add. MSS. in Brit. Mus. 19121, and for brasses of de Bures see Publications of Suffolk Institute vol. i. 26.
[14] I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 60.

says, was in 1528 " who left issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Wm. Waldegrave of Smallbridge in Bures, three daughters, Joan, Bridget and Anne. These co-heirs married Sir William, Thomas and Edmund Butts sons of Sir William Butts, Knt., Physician to Hen. VIII. Joan and Bridget the wives of Sir William and Thomas Butts died without issue, and Anne the only daughter and heiress of Edmund Butts and Anne his wife married Nicholas eldest son and heir of Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper who inherited the manor in her right, and it continued in their descendants for many generations. In 1764 Sir Richard Bacon Bart. of Colchester held the property. It now belongs to Earl Howe, who is lord of the manor by purchase from the Bacon family." This statement, however, does not seem to agree with the facts. In the first place Henry Buers had four daughters, not three,[1] and the fourth daughter Mary married Thomas Barrow and had a large family, 5 sons and 4 daughters, viz., Thomas, who died without issue, William, Henry, Edward, John, Anne, Bridget, Elizabeth, and Mary. In verification of our statement we may mention that the grant of wardship of the *four* daughters and co-heirs of " Henry son of Robert Bures of Acton " to William Buttes is still in existence, and is dated the 9th August, 1529.[2] The whole statement of Page, if intended to show how the manor descended, is an entire delusion, and but demonstrates how the history of Suffolk has been almost invariably treated. Of course, no complete history has yet appeared, and with the exception of Suckling's four Hundreds and the Hundred of Thingoe by Gage, Cullum's Hawstead, and Gage's Hengrave, nothing worthy of the name of history has appeared in connection with the County.

Now Sir Guy Bryan, who married the Buers heiress, did not die without issue as stated by Gipps, nor did the manor descend as inferred both by him and Page. Sir Guy Bryan and Alice his wife who died the 11th January, 1434[3], left a daughter Elizabeth married to Robert Lovell. Elizabeth Lovell died about 1438, and the manor is included in her Inquisition p.m.[4] She left a daughter Matilda, married to John 13th Earl of Arundel, who died the 12th June 1435, and they had a son Humphrey 14th Earl of Arundel, who survived his father 3 years, but died at the early age of 9 on the 24th April, 1438, and the manor is mentioned in his Inquisition p.m.[5] On Elizabeth Lovell's death about 1438 the manor passed to her grandson Humphrey Earl of Arundel, and on his death the same year to his sister Amicia, who was married to James Butler Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, and died in 1457 without issue.[6] On the Patent Rolls appears a grant of the manor by Edw. IV. to Thomas Cole and the heirs male of his body, it being then described as " occupied by Thomas Roos Knt., and James, late Earl of Wilts respectively as their right of inheritance."[7] But in the seventh year of the same monarch there is a grant of the manor by him to Henry Earl of Essex and his wife Isabel and the heirs of their bodies.[8] Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, was in 1447 created Viscount Bourchier,[9] and in 1455 constituted Lord Treasurer of England; but notwithstanding the favours received from the King he

[1] I.P.M., of Henry Bures 20 Hen. VIII. 87.
[2] 13 Rep. Hist. Com. pt. iv. 406.
[3] I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 34.
[4] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VI. 46.
[5] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VI. 50.
[6] I.P.M., 35 Hen. VI. 16. See account of him under Bures Manor in this Hundred.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. IV. pt. iv. 14, 4 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 28.
[8] Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 16.
[9] For full account of his lordship see under Hopton Manor in Blackbourn Hundred.

forsook his Royal master and espousing the interests of the Earls of March and Warwick was invested with the Treasurership of England by the former, and on his accession to the Throne as Edw. IV. was created Earl of Essex. His estates were greatly swelled by the confiscations which befel the attainted Earl of Wiltshire and the Lord Roos. He married Isabel sister of Edw. IV., and by her had issue William who married Anne daughter of Richard Widville Earl Rivers and sister of Elizabeth Queen of Edw. IV., and died in his father's lifetime, leaving Henry his successor as 2nd Earl of Essex. Henry Bourchier first Earl of Essex died the 4th April, 1483[1], when the manor passed to his widow Isabel, who died the 2nd October following.[2] The manor did ultimately come back, as Page states, to Robert Bures son and heir of William, and he died seised the 10th July, 1524[3], leaving a son Henry Bures who married Anne daughter of Sir William Waldegrave of Smallbridge in Bures, and died the 6th July, 1528, leaving four daughters. Dr. William Buttes or Butte the "dilectus serviens et medicus" of Hen. VIII. and an early member of the College of Physicians, obtained from the Sovereign the wardship of the four daughters and co-heirs of Henry Bures, and seems to have well feathered his nest by the acquisition. Buttes is frequently referred to in the State Papers, which show how great a favourite he was with the King. The Bures estates consisted of the Manors of Acton, Reydon, and Whersted, and other lands in the County of Suffolk and in Essex. Twelve bonds still extant given by Buttes to the Treasurer of the King's Chamber shew that this wardship was far from being a free gift.[4] On the 10th November, 1529, Dr. Buttes had a grant of an annuity of forty marks out of his wards' estates during the wardship; and subsequently his three sons married three out of the four co-heiresses. The fourth daughter was married to Thomas Barrowe, and William Barrowe his son and heir seems to have had the manor in 1591, or a share in it, which in 1599 had passed to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt., son of the Lord Keeper, he having married at Redgrave, 2 May, 1562, Anne only daughter and heir of Edmund Butts, and Anne his wife[5] third daughter of Henry Bures. This marriage was a scheme of his father, the Lord Keeper, for the bridegroom was but fourteen and the bride but 12 at the time of their marriage, in 1562. It was foreseen that Anne at that time would become the heiress of her two uncles, and their wives as well as of her mother, for they were all parties to the marriage settlement,[6] and to the seven royal licences of alienation which were necessary to give legal effect to the assurances. The settlement is dated the 3 Oct. 3 Eliz. [1561], and is an elaborate document dealing with the estates of Thomas Buttes as well as those of his wife. Two counterparts exist each consisting of two large skins of vellum, and they are signed and sealed by the parties. They are splendidly engrossed on red lines after the fashion of letters patent of that period. Three fines were limited pursuant to the settlement of the 4th part in the manor during Hilary term 4 Eliz. by Sir Nicholas Bacon, and against Sir William Buttes, Anne Buttes, widow, and Thomas Buttes respectively.

[1] I.P.M., 1 Rich. III. 31.
[2] I.P.M., 2 Rich III. 35.
[3] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VIII. 35 where the manor is said to be held of the King as of Hatfield Honor valued at £20 p. an.
[4] 13 Rep. Hist. Com. pt. iv. 406.
[5] She lived till the 22 Dec., 1609, in her 93rd year. She survived her husband 60 years, but did not re-marry. She had a moiety of the Manor of Wherstead. William Barrowe, second son of Mary, having the other moiety.
[6] Articles and Agreements 3 Sept. 1561 13 Rep. Hist. Com. pt. iv. 413.

Sir Nicholas Bacon was knighted in 1578, and was the first baronet created in 1611. Besides the succession of inheritances which accrued to him from his marriage, he enjoyed the large possessions left him by his father in 1579. Sir Nicholas Bacon died the 13th Nov. 1624,[1] and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Edmund Bacon, who died the 10th April, 1649, and was succeeded by his brother Sir Robert Bacon who died the 16 Dec. 1655. Sir Robert Bacon was succeeded by his brother Sir Butts Bacon. He married Dorothy dau. of Sir Henry Warner of Parham Kt., and widow of William 2nd son of Sir Robert Jermyn Knt., and died in 1661, when the manor passed to his son and heir Sir Henry Bacon Bt., who removed to Herringfleet, where his father had built a seat. He married Barbara dau. of Wm. Gooch of Mettingham. He was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Henry Bacon Bt., who married Sarah dau. of Sir John Castleton of Sturston, Bart., and died in 1685–6, when the manor passed to his son and heir Sir Edmund Bacon 4th Bart., who married first Philippa dau. of Sir Edmund Bacon of Redgrave, and secondly Mary dau. of John Castell of Raveningham, and dying in 1721 the manor passed to his eldest son by his first marriage Sir Edmund Bacon 5th Bart., who married Susan dau. of Sir Isaac Rebow of Colchester, Essex, and dying the 2 Oct. 1738 the manor passed to his son and heir Sir Edmund Bacon 6th Bart. He died unmarried in 1750, when the manor passed to his uncle Sir Henry Bacon 7th Bart., who dying in 1753 unmarried it went to his brother Sir Richard Bacon 8th Bt. who married first Bridget Mahew, and second Lucy Gardiner, and dying in 1773 without male issue surviving the manor with the title passed to his nephew Sir Edmund Bacon 9th Bt., the eldest son of Castell Bacon and of Elizabeth dau. of Richard Dashwood of Cockley Cley in Norf., his wife, the youngest son by his second marriage of Sir Edmund Bacon 4th Bart. Sir Edmund Bacon 9th Bart. married Anne daur. of Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor Bart. and K.B. The manor now belongs to Earl Howe,[2] an ancestor having purchased from the Bacon family. Court Rolls of Acton Manor for 18-19 Rich. II. and Hen. IV. are in the Public Record Office.[3]

### Clerbeck Manor.

Another manor in Acton called Clerbeck was long held by a family of this name. We learn from the Red Book of the Exchequer that in 1210 Sir Henry de Clerebec held half a fee and Hamo de Clerebec another half fee in Oreton of the Honor of Peverel[4]; and further, somewhat later, that Hamo son and heir of Henry de Clerebec was under age, and ought to be in the custody of the King, who had the Honor of Peverel.[5] Also from the Hundred Rolls that Robert de Clerbek gave 3 acres in Acton to the religious house of Hatfield in frankalmoin.[6] Robert de Clerbeck died in 1272, and was succeeded by John de Clerbeck, who died 1285, and having had an only son Walter who died in his father's lifetime was succeeded by his 3 sisters Joan, Isabella, and Alicia, his co-heirs, who in 1290 paid their relief. Henry de Clerbeck is the next Lord we meet with, and an extent of this manor will be found in his Inquisition p.m. in 1296.[7] Elizabeth de Clerbeck, probably the widow of Henry, was the next holder of the manor, and died in 1303, when it passed to her son Robert de Clerbeck, who died in 1329. The Originalia Rolls show that Joan de Clerbeck in 1332 held

[1] I.P.M., 7 Nov. 1 Car. I.
[2] See Rokewodes Manor, Acton, in this Hundred.
[3] Portfolio 203, 1.
[4] 152d. cxxxv. rider c.
[5] Testa de Nevill, 300.
[6] H.R. ii. 144.
[7] I.P.M., 24 Edw. I. 45.

lands by the service of a 3rd part of a knight's fee, and the King took homage of Walter de Clerbek her son and heir of all lands she held of the Honor of Peverell.[1] Five years later this Walter de Clerbek had licence to enfeoff Robert de Rokwod and John de Fordham, chaplain of a messuage 80 acres of land 4 of meadow 2 of pasture 10 of wood and 30s. of rent in Acton, which was probably this Clerbeck Manor, and for them to regrant to him, Alice his wife, and his heirs.[2] Walter seems to have died the next year, leaving John his son and heir.[3] John Clerbeck died in 1385, and the manor then seems to have consisted of one messuage 100 acres of land 5 of meadow one of pasture 10 of wood and 30s. rent in Acton and Preston.[4] He was succeeded by his son and heir John, and he by his widow Hawsia for life. She died in 1426, and was succeeded by John Clerbeck son and heir, who died in 1427, and was succeeded by his son and heir Walter, who died in 1437. The manor then consisted of 1 messuage containing 4 acres called Clerebeks 84 acres of land 10 of wood 6 of meadow 4 of pasture and 14s. rent in Acton, Kettlebaston, Sudbury, Melford and Preston.[5] Walter Clerbeck was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas who died in 1482,[6] and the manor passed to his son and heir Andrew who died in 1500, and was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas. Thomas Clerbeck was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas who died in 1527 without issue, and was succeeded by his Aunt Joan wife of Wm. Partrich, at whose death in 1530 the manor passed to her nephews William Lucy, Henry Mack-William, Edmund Walgrave, Roger Martin, Richard Merton, Edward Danyell, Thomas Ligate, Thomas Smerte, clerk and John Cordall. The manor was sold to Thomas Daniel third son of Edmund Daniel by Grace daughter and heir of Sir Richard Baynard Knt. of Messing in Essex which Edmund was son of Sir Thomas Daniell Knt. created Lord of Rathivire in Ireland by King Edward IV. and Margaret his wife daughter of Sir Robert and sister of Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk. Thomas Daniell the purchaser married 1st Anne daughter of Sir Edmund Lucy, and 2ndly Frances daughter of John Butler of Coventry, widow of Edward Felton of Pentlow in Essex. His will is dated the 31 July 8 Eliz. and on his death in 1566 the manor passed to his son and heir Edmund Daniell. He married Margaret daughter and co-heir of Edmund West of Cornard, and died the 5 Oct. 1569. His will is dated the 29 Aug. 11 Eliz. His eldest son and successor John Daniell married Margaret d. and co-h. of Edmund Tyrrel, but died in 1596 without issue when the manor passed to his brother Francis Daniell; after which it descended with Rokwodes Manor next dealt with.

### Rokewodes.

Another manor in Acton called Rokewodes was held by the Rokewood family, also as of the Honor of Hatfield Peverell and probably originally formed part of Clerbeck. In 1302 Roger de Stoke and Joan his wife, Alan de Rokewode and Elizabeth his wife, and Godfrey de Leyes and Alice his wife[7] gave the King for relief 50 shillings in respect of half a fee in this parish. This Alan de Rokewode left issue Sir Robert de Rokewode, who married Margaret daughter of Michael de Bures. There is a licence on the Patent Rolls for this Robert to enfeoff John de Bures and Robert Clerebek

[1] Originalia, 6 Edw. III. 16.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 11 Edw. III. pt. i. 38.
[3] I.P.M., 12 Edw. III. 12, 15 Edw. III. 34, D.K.R. 4, App. ii. p. 136.
[4] I.P.M., 9 Rich. II. 17.
[5] I.P.M., 15 Hen. VI. 23.
[6] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 13.
[7] (Which Joan, Elizabeth, and Alice were granddaughters and heirs of Henry de Clerbeck.)

of a messuage 140 acres of land, 7 of meadow 6 of pasture 28 of wood 40s. of rent and a third part of a messuage and of a mill in Acton held in chief as of the Honor of Peverell and for the feoffees to regrant the same to him and Margaret his wife.[1] He died in 1333,[2] and the manor passed to his son Sir Robert de Rokewode who had a son Sir John de Rokewode of Stoke-by-Nayland. On Sir John de Rokewood's death two parts of the manor passed to his widow Joan who died in 1391,[3] and was succeeded by her son John de Rokewood. He died also in 1391, and was succeeded by his brother and heir, William Rokewood who died in 1422.[4] Davy says he was succeeded by his son and heir William, who was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas, and he in 1422 by his son and heir John; but this seems to be erroneous, for the Inquisition on William de Rokewood in 1422 states that he died the 26 April, leaving John Rokewood his son and heir aged 21 years. By an Inquisition recited on the Patent Rolls in 1424 it was found that William Rokewod had conveyed the manor to Thomas Swynborne and others in fee.[5] The next lord was Sir Richard Waldegrave, but how he became entitled does not appear. He died in 1434,[6] and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir William Waldegrave, and he by his eldest son and heir Sir Richard Waldegrave who died without issue in 1439. The manor then passed to Thomas Daniel, who had purchased the Manor of Clerbeck. Both the manors being vested in the family of Daniels they built the mansion called Acton Place, which was erected on the site of the old mansion of the Clerbecks. The manor devolved with the Manor of Clerbeck to Francis Daniel, who married Margaret daughter of Roger Martyn of Long Melford and left a son John Daniel, who inherited the property and married 1st Katharine and 2ndly Elizabeth daughter of Sir Edward Waldegrave Knt. of Stansgate. A licence for this John Daniel to alienate (no doubt by way of settlement) the manors of Rokwodes and Clerbeck in 1628 will be found amongst the Sloane MSS. in the British Museum.[7] John Daniel died in 1638, and was succeeded by his son and heir Charles Daniel who married Mary daughter of Edward Standish of Standish, and was buried at Acton the 12 April 1658. He or his son and heir John Daniell who had no issue sold the manors to Robert Jennens Aide-de-camp to the great Duke of Marlborough and grandson of Humphrey Jennens of Erdington Hall co. Warwick, who had amassed an enormous fortune as an ironmaster in Birmingham. Robert Jennens married Anne daughter and heir of Carew Guidott a lineal descendant of Sir Anthony Guidott Knt. a noble Florentine employed on several embassies by Edw. VI. He died in 1725–6, and was buried in Acton Ch. with the following inscription:—

To the Memory of
Robert Jennens of Acton Place in the County of Suffolk Esqr. fourth son of Humphrey Jennens Esqr. of Worwickshire who died the 5th of February 172⅘ in the 54th year of his age leaving only one son William Jennens by Anne his wife only daughter and heiress of Carew Guidott of Hampshire Esqr. He purchased the Estate and began the House. This monument was erected by his wife who also built this Chapel. She died the 24th December 1761 aged 85 and is deposited in the family vault under the Chancel adjoining to this Chapel with the remains of her said husband.

[1] Pat. Rolls, 10 Edw. II. pt. ii. 26. Originalia, 10 Edw. II. 15, I.Q.D., 9 Edw. II. 74.
[2] I.P.M., 27 Edw. III. 31, 160 acres of Honor of Peverell.
[3] I.P.M., 15 Rich. II. pt. i. 56.
[4] I.P.M., 10 Hen. V. 7.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 2 Hen. VI. pt. i. 32.
[6] I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 27.
[7] Slo. xxxii. 59, Add. 106.

Robert Jennens was succeeded by his only son William Jennens for whom William III. stood sponsor, and who was in his youth page to George I. William Jennens lived and died a bachelor—being reckoned to be the richest commoner in England. He was the last annuitant of the Exchequer tontine of £100 share for which he received £3,000 a year for a lengthy period. In his safe were found at his death £19,000, and at his bankers he kept £50,000. His funded property amounted to £796,554, and he had an estate bringing in £8,000 a year. A will was found in his coat pocket, but unsigned, owing, as his servant said, to his having forgotten his spectacles at home when he went to his solicitor for the purpose of executing it. He died at Acton the 19 June 1798 at the age of 97.

Wm. Jennens's own aunt was mother to William Hanmer of the Fenns, who married his first cousin Miss Jennens of Gopsal by whom he had a daughter Hester who married Assheton Curzon afterwards Viscount Curzon by whom she had a son the Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon, who married Sophia Charlotte, Baroness Howe, and died the 1 Sept. 1797, leaving George Augustus William Curzon, heir-at-law to all the real estate of William Jennens. He died the 6 Jan. 1805, when his brother Richard William Penn Curzon inherited these manors. He married 1st Harriett Georgiana Brudenell, 2nd daughter of Robert 6th Earl of Cardigan, and had issue George Augustus Frederick Louis and Richard William Penn and other children. The eldest son succeeded as 2nd Earl Howe on the death of his father the 12 May 1870, and married Harriet Mary daughter of Henry C. Sturt, and had a daughter Harriet Alice. The 2nd Earl Howe died in 1876, and was succeeded by his brother Richard William Penn Curzon-Howe, 3rd Earl Howe, who married in 1858 Isabella Katherine eldest daughter of Major-General the Hon. George Anson. He died in 1903 and was succeeded by his eldest son Richard George Penn Curzon-Howe 4th Earl Howe and the present holder of these manors. The magnificent house originally designed for Acton Place was never completed.

Arms of Daniel: Arg. a pale fusiles sa.—of Jennens: Arg. a chevron sable between 3 plummets of the second rimmed Or—Howe, Quarterly, 1st and 4th Or, a fesse between three wolves' heads, erased, sa. for Howe; 2nd and 3rd Arg., on a bend, sa., three popinjays, or, beaked and legged, gu., for Curson.

## Leys Manor.

In the time of Edward I. we meet with a small manor in Acton called Leys (or Leyes called after a family here in the time of Edw. II.), which by the time of Henry VI. became joined with the Manor of Rokewodes. In 1296 this manor belonged to Alice daughter and co-heir of Robert de Clerbeck, who married Geoffrey de Leyes. He was lord in his wife's right, and on his death, for by some accounts he seems to have died in her lifetime, the manor passed to his widow. She died in 1312[1] and was succeeded by her son and heir Robert de Leyes. On Robert de Leyes's death Anne his widow succeeded and she was followed by her only daughter Beatrix,[2] married to Stephen Bacon. The manor seems in the time of Hen. VI. to have belonged to Richard Waldegrave, and was subsequently acquired by the Rokewoods, for William Rokewood died seised of it in 1422, when it passed to his son and heir John.[3] He was followed by Sir Richard Waldegrave Knt., who died the 2 May 1434,[4]

[1] I.P.M., 5 Edw. II. 59.
[2] I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 2.
[3] I.P.M. 10 Hen. V. 7.
[4] I.P.M. 13 Hen. VI. 27.

and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir William Waldegrave and he by his eldest son Sir Richard who died in 1439 without issue. The devolution is subsequently identical with the Manor of Rokewodes.

### Talemach Manor.

The Manor of Talemach early lost its identity, for we learn nothing of it after 1329, though as a "place called Talmages in Acton Manor" we meet with it in the Inquis. p.m. of Henry Bures in 20 Hen. VIII. There were five lords practically in succession of the name of Hugh Talemach. The first was lord in 1213, the 2nd in 1220, the 3rd died in 1297,[1] the 4th Hugh was succeeded by his widow Illaria who died in 1301, and the 5th Hugh was seised with his wife Katherine and died in 1311,[2] being succeeded by his son and heir John. The successor of this John Talemach was another Hugh Talemach, but it does not appear that he was seised of more than a fourth of the manor. An action was brought by Peter de Ryngesale and Margaret his wife against Hugh son of William Talemathie claiming a third part of this Manor in 1272.[3]

A "Talmaghe Manor" is included in the Inquis. p.m. of Sir Robert Broughton, who died the 17 Aug. 21 Hen. VII. [1505] leaving John his son and heir[4] and a "Talmages Manor" in that of Robert Drury who died the 2 March 26 Hen. VIII. [1534] leaving Sir Wm. Drury his son and heir.[5]



ACTON PLACE.

[1] Extent. I.P.M. 25 Edw. I. 16.
[2] Benetteley Manor, I.Q.D., 4 Edw. II. 59.
[3] Abbr. of Pleas 56 and 57 Hen. III. 8.
[4] I.P.M. 22 Hen. VII. 1.
[5] I.P.M. 27 Hen. VIII. 24.

## *ALPHETON MANOR*

BELONGED in the time of King John to Walter de Bernham who had a grant of free warren here.[1] There was an action as to the title to the advowson between this Walter de Bernham and the Abbot of Albemarle in which the latter pleaded a grant of Count Stephen de Albemarle and confirmation of Count William his son and vouched to warrant Count Baldwin who married the heiress of the said Count.[2] He was dead before 1231, for we find from the Close Rolls that an order was given to the Sheriff not to allow Robert de Sancto Albano to distrain on this manor, he having in his custody the son and heir of Walter de Bernham, for the debt of a certain Jew.[3] The infant was another Walter, as we learn from a fine in which Walter de Thurkelby was plaintiff and Walter de Bernham deforceant respecting the manor and advowson.[4] This Walter was still holding the manor in 1266,[5] and the following entries relating to the manor are from the Feet of Fines 24 Edw. I. 23 [1296] William de Mortuo Mari clerk *v.* John de Bernham and Mary his wife 30 Edw. I. 8 [1302] Robert de St. Quintino *v.* William de Mortuo Mari. 5 Edw. II. 2 [1311] John de Whelnitham and Alice his wife *v.* Geoffrey de Ketlesberston and Nicholas de Whelnitham. Davy states the descent of the lordship to be as follows :—

9 Edw. II. [1316] John de Whelnetham living 1321. William Inge and Isolda his wife died in 1321.

15 Edw. II. [1322] Joan daughter of William Inge and Margery his wife late wife of Sir Eudo la Zouch Knt. heir. Sir John de Whelnetham son and heir of John died in 1365. Margaret daughter and heir of John de Whelnetham died in 1384. She married Sir John de Brokesborn.

John de Welnetham had free warren here in 1318.[6] It would appear that on the death of John Whelnetham the manor passed to his son Sir John, and on his death passed to Margaret his daughter and heir who was married to Sir John de Brokesbourn Knt. who died in 1383 and was succeeded by his son and heir Edmund de Brokesbourn. His only daughter and heir Eleanor married Sir William Raynforth and carried the manor into that family.[7] Sir William Raynforth died in 1434, and the manor passed to Sir Lawrence Raynforth Knt. his son and heir, who was succeeded by his son and heir Sir John Raynforth and he by his son and heir Sir John Raynforth who died without issue. The next lord was Edward Latimer of Freston, who died the 20 May 1541,[8] and was succeeded by his son and heir Christopher Latimer, against whom in 1563 a fine of the manor was levied by Edmund Bookynge.[9] On the death of Christopher Latimer the manor seems to have passed to his daughter and heir Anne. Sir Roger Martin Kt. of Long Melford son of Richard Martin by Eleanor his 1st wife dau. of Francis Mannock of Giffard's Hall in Stoke by Nayland was the next lord. He died in 1556 and was buried at Long Melford on the 5th Oct. that year according

[1] See Fine 1 John 14, 6 John 20 and Abbr. of Pleas 6 John.
[2] Abbr. of Pleas de Banco, *t.* John *in dorso*.
[3] Close Rolls, 15 Hen. III. m. 9.
[4] Feet of Fines, 35 Hen. III. 88.
[5] H.R. ii. 143, 153.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 12 Edw. II. 88.
[7] The manor is mentioned in an Inquis. p.m of Margeria wife of Sir John de Sutton in 1738. I.P.M. 8 Rich. II. 33.
[8] I.P.M. 33 Hen. VIII.
[9] Fine Easter 5 Eliz.

to the Registers, though he is usually stated to have died in 1657. From this time to the time of Sir Roger Martin created a baronet the 19 Car. II. the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Stanstead or Overhall in Stanstead in this Hundred. Sir Roger Martin sold the manor to Houblon of London whose daughter married John Littell or Little. Mrs. Little was lady of the manor in 1764, and was succeeded by her son and heir George Saubridge Littel whose daughter and heir Elizabeth married Sir Robert Clarke of Freckenham Bart. The manor was devised after their death and the death of their son to Nathaniel Barnardiston of the Ryes Sudbury only son of John Barnardiston by Anne his wife dau. of Edward Leeds of Croxton Park co. Cambridge Serjeant-at-law. Sir Robert Clarke died in 1770, and his lady in 1797, surviving her son Sir John Clarke Bart. who had died in 1782. Nathaniel Barnardiston married in 1783 Elizabeth Joanna only child of John Styles of Kingston, Surrey, and dying the 23 Dec. 1837 the manor passed to his son Nathaniel Clarke Barnardiston who married the 1 March 1826 Sophia dau. of George Robert Eyres of Cavenham House co. Norfolk by Louisa his wife dau. of Sir Harry Parker, Bart., of Melford, and on his death in 1883 passed to Col. Nathaniel Barnardiston his s. and h. the present lord, who in Feb. 1858 married Lady Florence Legge dau. of Wm. 4th Earl of Dartmouth. Nathaniel Walter Barnardiston his eldest son and heir-apparent in 1892 married Sarah Hall 3rd dau. of D. R. Floyd-Jones of Fort Neck House, Long Island, formerly Lieut.-Governor of New York.

Arms of Martin : Argent, a Chevron between three mascles sable, within a bordure engrailed gu.

## *ASSINGTON.*

IN the time of the Confessor 8 carucates of land were held here as a manor by Seward of Malden the Thane, and he had soc and sac. There were then 21 bordars, 14 slaves, 7 ploughteams in demesne, 13 ploughteams belonging to the men, wood for 30 hogs, 15 acres of meadow, 1 mill, 6 horses at the Hall, 24 beasts, 100 hogs, 210 sheep, and 14 hives of bees—and there was a church living with 30 acres of free land. By the time of the Norman Survey the bordars had increased to 55, but the slaves had diminished by two, the ploughteams in demesne had come down one, and those belonging to the men also by one. There were 5 horses at the Hall in lieu of 6, one beast less, 40 hogs and 120 sheep less, while the hives of bees had come down from 14 to 6. There were, however, 12 goats additional. The manor was then held by Ranulf Peverell.[1]

There were also in Assington five freemen under the same Seward by commendation and soc, but they could sell their lands provided they remained within the soc; and among them they had 30 acres of land, 1 acre of meadow and 1 ploughteam. There was another freeman here, free so far as his land was concerned, but not belonging to the manor, of which Ranulf's predecessor in title had commendation and soc. He held 30 acres, and had one ploughteam which was in Saxon times valued at 10 pounds, later at 12, but by Domesday times at 20 pounds. The Great Record, however, notes that it could not render within 100 shillings of that amount. Of the 20 pounds, 20 shillings were set on the free men. The place was a league long and 8 quarentines broad and paid 7d. in a gelt.[2]

### Assington Manor.

The manor belonged, as we have seen, at the time of the Domesday Survey to Ranulf Peverell. He had married Maud, a Saxon, daughter of Ingelric and mother of William Peverell by William the Conqueror. Dugdale says Ranulf Peverell was the reputed progenitor of the several families of the name of Peverell. Ranulf was succeeded by his son Matthew Peverell, who married Oliva and was succeeded by his son and heir William Peverell who held the manor in the time of Hen. I. when it passed with the Honor of Peverell into the King's hands.[3] He gave the manor to William Lungespeye, who gave the same to Robert de Buiffuns; but by the time of King John it had returned to that monarch, who gave the manor to Andrew de Bello Campo, whose son John de Bello Campo held the same in the time of Hen. III. There is an order on the Close Rolls in 1225 to take into the hands of the King the lands which John de Bello Campo had in Assington and to give seisin to Roger de Clare.[4] It appears, however, that in 1275 the manor was held by Arnold de Boys or de Bosco,[5] who on his death in 1277[6] was succeeded by William de Bosco. In 1296 William de Bosco enfeoffed Millicent de Monto Alto of a moiety of the manor in order that she might grant the same to the said William de Bosco for life, and then to William la Zusche and Matilda his wife and the heirs of their bodies with remainder

[1] Dom. ii. 417.
[2] Dom. ii. 417.
[3] Madox, Bar. Angl. p. 62.
[4] Close Rolls, 9 Hen. III. pt. i. 12, 8.
[5] H.R. ii. 142, 150. He had free warren here. *Ib.* 143.
[6] I.P.M. 5 Edw. I. 9.



ASSINGTON HALL.

to the right heirs of Matilda.[1] The other half of the manor was held by Roger Corbet of Hadleigh, who had married Joan daughter of Arnold and sister of William de Bosco.[2] He had acquired this moiety of William de Bosco without licence of the King, for which act he subsequently received a pardon.[3] Roger Corbet seems ultimately to have acquired the whole, and on his death was succeeded by his son and heir John Corbet, on whose death it passed in dower to his widow Agnes, who dying in 1353[4] it passed to Sir Robert Corbet Knt. their son and heir, and on the Originalia Rolls will be found an order to accept security from Robert Corbet son and heir of John Corbet deceased for relief in respect of this manor held of the King in chief as of the Honor of Hatfield Peverell.[5] Sir Robert Corbet married Beatrix daur. of Sir Richard de la River and sister and co-heir of Sir Thomas de la River. He died in 1405,[6] and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Robert Corbet Knt. then aged 40. He bore Two barrulets and on a canton a lion passant. He died in 1417[7] when a portion of the manor passed to his widow Joan,[8] and ultimately the whole on the death of Joan in 1420, to his daughter and heir Sibilla the wife of John Grevell who dying in 1426[9] the manor passed to her uncle Guy Corbet the brother of the last-named Sir Robert Corbet. A fine was in 1433 levied of the manor by John Creswell clerk and Thomas Isaak against Guy Corbet and Joan his wife who was daughter of Sir Edmund Thorp the elder of Ashwell Thorp.[10] Guy Corbet made his Will in 1433 and died the same year, leaving his widow Joan and a son afterwards Sir Robert Corbet. The widow Joan who held in dower died in 1439[11] when Sir Robert Corbet succeeded. He married Elizabeth dau. of — Dorward of Rocking in Essex, and died in 1478,[12] being succeeded by his son and heir Robert Corbet. He married Maud daughter of Sir John Fortescue, and married also (during the said Maud his first wife's lifetime, forsaking her) Lettice daughter of John Shirewood of Coventry and left issue by her Robert and Alice, his first wife Maud surviving him, from whom he never was divorced. Upon the death of Robert Corbet, his brother Roger Corbet 2nd son of Sir Robert Corbet made an entry upon the lands as next and legal heir on the ground of the illegitimacy of his brother's children, Lettice the 2nd wife having married — Talboys a servant to Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York and Chancellor of England, Roger sued him in the Spiritual Court of Canterbury, and Talboys procuring a prohibition, Roger appealed to Rome, and a writ was directed by Rotherham to Roger of *Ne exeat regnum;* upon which Roger was laid up in the counter two years, but being enlarged in the last year of King Edw. IV. died shortly afterwards. It appears that Maud retired into the nunnery of Helleaston in Bedfordshire and there died. The son Robert Corbet does seem ultimately to have held the manor,[13] and to have been succeeded by Richard Corbet who died the 25 June, 1524[14] leaving a widow Jane who held the manor for life in dower, and a son and heir Richard Corbet who succeeded. The Davy MSS. state that this Richard Corbet sold to William Hunberstone as a trustee probably for Robert Gurdon; while Page and Muskett both state that Sir Myles

[1] Pat. Rolls 24 Edw. I. 17.
[2] I.Q.D. 6 Edw. II. 9.
[3] Originalia 6 Edw. II. 16, Pat. Rolls 6 Edw. II. pt. ii. 10.
[4] I.P.M. 30 Edw. III. 15.
[5] O. 30 Edw. III. 4.
[6] I.P.M. 6 Hen. IV. 6.
[7] I.P.M. 5 Hen. V. 34.
[8] I.P.M. 7 Hen. V. 41, 8 Hen. V. 44.
[9] I.P.M. 4 Hen. VI. 33.
[10] Feet of Fines 11 Hen. VI. 32.
[11] I.P.M. 17 Hen. VI. 24.
[12] I.P.M. 18 Edw. IV. 19.
[13] Inquis. p.m. 1 and 2 Hen. VIII., D.K.R 10, App. ii. p. 121.
[14] I.P.M. 16 Hen. VIII. 31, 33.

Corbet sold to Robert Gurdon son of John Gurdon of Oldham, Essex. There are fines in 1555 and 1556, the first by William Humberstone against Richard Corbett and others and the second by John Gurdon and others against Sir Richard Corbett.[1] There is a Chancery action in the time of Elizabeth between Robert Gurdon and Sir Richard Corbet and another as to this manor and the Manors of Shimplingford and Serles.[2] In 1559 John and Robert Gurdon were called upon to shew title to the manor.[3] Robert Gurdon was High Sheriff of Suffolk. He married Rose Sexton 6th daughter of Robert Sexton of Lavenham and co-heir of her brother Thomas Sexton and widow of William Appleton of Little Waldingfield, and died the 5 April 1578 in his 63rd year.[4] He left two sons John and Robert and one dau. Elizabeth and was succeeded by his son John Gurdon who was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1584 and married Amicia sole daughter and heir of William Brampton of Letton co. Norfolk and died the 20 Sept. 1623.[5] John Gurdon was succeeded by his son Brampton Gurdon, High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1628 who married 1st Elizabeth daughter of Edw. Barret of Belhouse in the parish of Alveley co. Essex and co-heir of her mother who was a daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Litton Knt. and 2ndly Meriell dau. of Martin Sedley of Morley co. Norf.[6] Brampton Gurdon's Will is dated 1647.[7] He had by his wife Elizabeth 6 sons, John, Robert, Brampton, William, Edward, William, and 3 daurs. Elizabeth, Amy and Judith. Robert married Joyce dau. of James Harvey of Essex and Amy married Sir Henry Mildmay of Grace's in Essex, Knt. By his 2nd wife Meriell he had four sons: Brampton, Thomas, Edward, Martin, and 3 daurs. Abigail, Meriell and Amye. Brampton married Mary dau. of Henry Polsted Citizen and Mercer of London. Abigail married Roger Hill of Pounsford co. Somerset, and Muriel married Richard Saltonstall son of Sir Richard Saltonstall of Yorkshire, Knt.

Brampton Gurdon was succeeded by his son John Gurdon who married Ann daughter of Sir Calthorp Parker of Erwarton, Knt. He was M.P. for Suffolk in the Long Parliament.[8] There is a request among the State papers for a licence for the Hall by this John Gurdon in 1672.[9] He made his will the 25 June 1677 and died in 1679 at the age of 84, having had 7 sons and 5 daughters,[10] and was succeeded by his son Robert Gurdon who married Elizabeth daur. of Lord Lysle; but dying the 24 May 1683 aged 68 years and 4 months, without issue, was succeeded by his brother the Rev. Nathaniel Gurdon D.D., Rector of Chelmsford, who married Elizabeth daughter of the Rev. Emanuel Arundel of Stoke Beven co. Northampton, and dying the 11 February 1696 in the 64 year of his age,[11] was buried in Assington Church where there is a mural tablet at the east end of the Chancel. He had two sons and four daughters and was succeeded by his son and heir John Gurdon M.P. for

[1] Fine Easter 2 Mary 1, Mich. 3 Mary 1.
[2] C.P. ser. ii. B. lxx. 14.
[3] 1 Eliz. Memoranda Hil. Rec. Rot. 79.
[4] Will. 3 Apl. 1578, P.C.C. 19 Bakon, I.P.M. 21 Eliz .Will. See Muskett Manorial Families i. 278.
[5] Will P.C.C. 99 Swann 6 Dec. 1621. Proved 10 Oct. 1623.
[6] Blomefield, Norf. 2nd Ed. vol. ii. 479-482, x. 232. See Gent. Mag. Supplt. Dict. 1814, 622.
[7] P.C.C. 68 Pembroke the 19 Oct. 1647. Proved 16 May 1650.
[8] D.N.B. xxiii. 353.
[9] S.P. 1672 p. 410.
[10] Will P.C.C. 129 King. Proved the 4 Oct. 1679.
[11] Will P.C.C. 72 Lort. Proved 20 March 1698.

Sudbury who married Letitia daughter and co-heir of Sir William Cooke of Broom Hall, Norfolk, Bart., and died the 2 Dec. 1758 in his 86 year.[1] His wife had died the 7 Feb. 1710 in her 37th year. John Gurdon had issue ten children Jane, Nathaniel, John, Elizabeth, William, Letitia, Philip, Brampton, Parker and Letitia respecting whom a mural monument on the north side of the Ch. of Assington briefly records "Their Bodies are buried in Peace, but their name liveth for evermore."

John Gurdon was succeeded by his son and heir Nathaniel Gurdon who married Elizabeth daughter of John Sayer of Stowmarket. He died in 1767 and was succeeded by his son and heir John Gurdon who died unmarried in 1777,[2] when the manor passed to the Rev. Philip Gurdon his first cousin, the son of the Rev. Philip Gurdon 4th son of John Gurdon who died in 1758. Philip Gurdon married Sarah Richardson and died in 1817, when the manor passed to his son and heir John Gurdon who died in 1869. He married 1st Bridget Aurea daughter of William Lambarde of Beechmont, Sevenoaks, and 2ndly Anne daughter of Colonel Chas. Powell Leslie of Glaslough co. Monogham M.P. and was succeeded by his grandson the eldest son of his eldest son John Barrett Gurdon (who d. in 1863) by Sophia Catherine dau. of Charles Douglas Halford of West Lodge, East Bergholt. Philip Gurdon married Edith 3rd dau. of the Rev. Charles Holland, Rector of Petworth. By arrangement made in 1897 between the said Philip Gurdon and his seventh cousin Sir William Brampton Gurdon K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., J.P. of Assington Hall younger son of Brampton Gurdon M.P. of Letton Norf. by the Hon. Henrietta Susannah dau. of Nicholas late Lord Colborne, the manor and the Assington estates of the Gurdons were acquired by the said Sir William Brampton Gurdon who is the present lord. In 1888 he married Lady Eveline Camilla 2nd dau. of the 5th Earl of Portsmouth.

Court Rolls of the Manor 31 Hen. VI. will be found in the Record Office.[3]

### Levenya Strattons Manor.

Another manor of Assington known as Levenya Strattons was held by Godfrey de Bellomonte[4] who died without issue in 1293 and was succeeded by his brother Sir John de Bellomonte and he by his son Richard de Bellomonte. In 1343 William de Criketot was lord and a fine was levied in 1413 by William Loveney and Margaret his wife against Thomas Shopage, Thomas Maydeston of Isleworth, John Parleman clerk, Thomas Warner of Trimley and John Bacheler of Heston.[5] The manor subsequently passed to the Waldegraves.[6] Sir Richard Waldegrave Knt. died seised the 2 May 1434, and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir William, and he, by his son and heir Sir Richard Waldegrave who dying without issue in 1439 the manor passed to his brother Sir Thomas who died in 1500 and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir William Waldegrave who dying the 30 January 1527 the manor passed to his son and heir George Waldegrave who died the following year. Hugh Waldegrave seems to have died seised the 25 March 1543, and to have been succeeded by his son and heir Edward Waldegrave.[7] In 1546 this manor belonged to

[1] Will P.C.C. 55 Arran 21 Feb. 1752. Proved 1759.
[2] Will 15 Sept. 1777, 465 Collier P.C.C.
[3] Portfolio 203, 2.
[4] See further Groton Manor in this Hundred.
[5] Feet of Fines 1 Hen. VI.
[6] As to the full descendants of the Waldegraves and their marriages, see Smallbridge Manor, Bures, in this Hundred.
[7] I.P.M., 35 Hen. VIII. 174.

Robert Gurdon by virtue of a fine levied this year by him against Edward Weldon.[1] Two years later the manor passed from the said Robert Gurdon to Richard Corbett.[2] In 1552 a fine of the manor was levied by Robert Spencer against Sir Richard Corbett,[3] and in 1555 by John Gurdon against Robert Gurdon and others,[4] after which the manor devolved as shewn in the descent of Assington Manor.

### Shimplingford.

A third manor in Assington was known as the Manor of Shimplingford, no doubt so called after its holder in the time of Edw. III. though of course as a separate manor it no doubt existed from the time of Edw. I. at least. Ralph Shimplingford died seised in 1376 when the manor passed to his daughter Margery who died in 1416 when it passed to Margery's heir John son of John Holland. Later this manor passed to the Wiseman family and in 1518 a fine was levied of it by Richard Bp. of Norwich against Sir John Wiseman and others.[5] It subsequently became vested in the Corbets, and Sir Richard Corbet died seised of it the 25 June 1524 when it passed to Richard Corbet his son and heir and from him to Robert Gurdon who died in 1579, after which the devolution is the same as that already shewn of the main manor of Assington.

### Aveley or Alvingley Manor.

This manor in Assington was held in Edward the Confessor's day by Brungar a freeman under Robert by commendation. It consisted of a carucate of land with soc. There was one villein and there were 10 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, wood for 6 hogs and 4 acres of meadow, 1 mill, 1 horse at the Hall, and at the time of the Norman Survey 14 beasts, 49 hogs and 87 sheep. The value had increased from 20 shillings to 30. The Domesday tenant in chief was Suane of Essex the son of Robert son of Wimare. This Robert had commendation only. The Abbot of Bury had soc and sac in King Edward's time and the Domesday survey mentions a case of horses being stolen and found in the house of this Brungar and that the Abbot who had the soc and sac and Robert the father of Suane who had commendation over Brungar came to the plea respecting the theft. The Record quaintly adds as the result of the trial, "They went away on terms of friendship without a verdict so far as the Hundred could see."[6] Grants of the manor will be found, one without date, amongst the Additional Charters, and one dated 1298, amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum.[7]

Sir Godfrey de Bellomonte seems to have been lord in the time of Edw. I. and died in 1293. The manor is mentioned and an extent given in the Inquis. p.m. of Cecilia de Ferariis sometime wife of Godfrey de Bellomonte.[8] Sir John de Bellomonte succeeded his brother Sir Godfrey as lord and the Davy MSS. make a Robert Clopton the next lord, but in what right is not stated. The next lord Davy mentions is Thomas la Zouch who died in 1405 and as a matter of fact no record is found of any intermediate lord[9] except that the manor is the subject of a fine in 1306 between William Inge and William Gernon and Isabella his wife.[10] Thomas

[1] Fine Easter 38 Hen. VIII.
[2] Fine Easter 2 Edw. VI.
[3] Fine Easter 6 Edw. VI.
[4] Fine Easter 2 Mary I.
[5] Fine Easter 10 Hen. VIII.
[6] Dom. ii. 401*b*.
[7] Add. Ch. 27334, Harl. 45 I. 32, 33.
[8] I.P.M. 21 Edw. I. 49.
[9] I.P.M. 6 Hen. IV. 17.
[10] Feet of Fines 34 Edw. I. 2.

la Zouch was succeeded by his son and heir William, and in 1462 we meet with a fine of the manor levied by Robert Gardenere and Margaret Dunham against John Chaworth and Margaret his wife.[1] Elizabeth wife of Sir William Chaworth Knt. was lady of the manor in the time of Hen. VII. and died in 1503[2] when she was succeeded by her son and heir Sir John Dunham who died the 9 May 1524,[3] and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir John Dunham Knt. The manor was then valued at 7 marks p.a. and was held of the Abbot of Bury. In 1550 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Sir Richard Corbett against Thomas Grantham and others[4]; in 1555 one levied by John Wynterflood against Sir Richard Corbett[5] and others, and in 1570 a third levied by John Wynterflod against Sir Edmund Brudenell.[6] In the time of Elizabeth we meet with a Chancery suit relating to this manor between the said Sir Edmund Brudenell and John Winterfloyde.[7] This John Winterfloyde or Winterflood in 1593 devised to the poor of the parish four bushels of meslin payable out of the Manor of Aveley Hall to be distributed in bread at Christmas.

[1] Feet of Fines 2 Edw. IV. 3.
[2] I.P.M. 18 Hen. VII, 53.
[3] I.P.M. 17 Hen. VIII. 159.
[4] Fine Mich. 4 Edw. VI.
[5] Fine Mich. 2 Mary I.
[6] Fine Mich. 12 Eliz.
[7] C.P. ser. ii. B. xxix. I.

## *BOXFORD MANOR.*

NOT much is known respecting this manor. Godfrey de Bellomonte had free warren here in 1275,[1] but it is uncertain if he had a manor. The Abbot of St. Edmunds presented to the living in 1316 and not unlikely had the manorial rights. The manor is mentioned in the Inquisition post mortem of Sir Richard Corbet who died the 25 June 1524, and it then passed to Richard Corbet his son and heir.[2] We find, however, that shortly afterwards, namely, in 1553, it was granted by the Crown to William Lord Howard. In 1764 it was in the King.

### Peyton Hall.

Peyton Hall belonged at the time of the Norman Survey to William Malet and passed to his younger brother Walter lord of Sibton. He was succeeded by Reginald Fitz Walter his 2nd son, who was living in 1135 and appears



Peyton Hall.

to have assumed the name of Peyton. He held both Peyton Hall in Boxford and Peyton Hall in Ramsholt of Hugh de Bigod and was server to Hugh Bigod and Roger Bigod Earl of Suffolk. William de Peyton his eldest son held lands in Boxford, and King Stephen granted to John de Peyton brother of this William all his lands in Peyton to hold as his ancestors before held the same.

John de Peyton had 4 sons John the elder, Robert, Peter and John the younger. Robert was Lord Justice of Ireland in the time of Hen. III. and being Lord of Ufford assumed his surname from that place. His son Robert de Ufford was created Earl of Suffolk in 1336, and installed a Knight of the Garter. One of the brothers of the Earl was the unfortunate John Ufford of whom Weever tells us he was brought up at Cambridge and made doctor of law, " promoted first to the deanery of Lincoln, then to the Chancellorship of England and lastly to the Archbishopric of Canterbury which he never enjoyed, being cut off by the plague (which consumed nine parts of the men in England) before he received either his pall or consecra-

[1] Chart. Rolls 8 Edw. I. 5, 10 Edw. I. 33. [2] I.P.M. 16 Hen. VIII. 31.

tion June 7, 1348 and lieth obscurely buried in that Cathedral Church."[1] The 3rd son Peter de Peyton succeeded to the lordship of Peyton Hall in the time of King John and married Helena by whom he had issue Robert de Peyton father of Sir John de Peyton Knt. whose male issue seems to have failed in the time of Edw. III. The 4th son John the younger sold to John his eldest brother all the lands which he had in Boxford of the fee of the Abbey of St. Edmund and Stoke Nayland which their father John or their uncle William formerly possessed. Sir John the eldest son succeeded and was lord of Peyton Hall and also possessed lands in Stoke Nayland. He married Matilda de Bueriis (Buers) sister and heir of Symond de Notelle and had three sons and one daughter Agnes mentioned in the Will of her brother. The sons were Sir John de Peyton Knt., William and James. Sir John succeeded to the lordship. He flourished in the time of Hen. III. and married after having two wives successively of the name of Agnes, Clementia lady of Weyland to whom and to himself a grant of land was made in 1242. He had a grant of free warren here in 1298 [2] and three years later served in Parliament as one of the Knights of the Shire for Suffolk. This John de Peyton is probably the man who with Agnes his wife levied a fine of Peyton Manor in 1317 against Henry de Wellington and Henry de Norwich parson of Colneye.[3] He was buried at Stoke Nayland in 1318. His Will is dated in Sept. of this year, and it was proved the 26 Jan. 1318. On his death he was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Robert Peyton. A release &c. of the manor in 1335 and 1346 will be found amongst the Harl. Charters.[4] Sir Robert de Peyton made his will in 1348 and died in 1351, when he was buried near his father. He had two wives, first Christiana de Apleton widow of William de Apleton who died in 1325 leaving several children who all died without issue and was buried at Stoke Nayland with great pomp. Her funeral expenses are thus set down—50 quarters of wheat 4*l.* 10*s.*, one hogshead of wine 53*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, muttons 5*s.* 8 barrow-hogs 24*s.* 10 calves, &c. His second wife was Joan de Marney of the Marneys of Layer Marney in Essex by whom he had issue Sir John de Peyton and William, which latter lies buried at Wicken in Cambridge. Sir Robert was succeeded by his son and heir Sir John de Peyton who married Margaret daughter and co-heir of Sir John Gernon Knt. of Lees in Essex, descended from the Barons of Tregoze and Colvile, in whose right he had the Manor of Wicken and in 1393 jointly with her held part of the Manor of Esthorpe by the service of one knight's fee; but it does not appear that he acquired any property in Boxford by virtue of this marriage, as stated by Gipps, quoting from Camden, and by Kirby, probably copying from one or the other. Sir John de Peyton died in 1394 and was succeeded by his son and heir John de Peyton who married Joan daughter and heir of Sir Hamon de Sutton of Wixoe Knt. by which marriage this place came to the Peytons. He had issue by his wife (afterwards married to Sir Roger Drury Knt.), Margery wife of Thomas Daubeny of Sharrington co. Norfolk and three sons John, Thomas and Robert. John Peyton the eldest was a minor at the death of his father and 15 years old in 1407, when an agreement was made between Margaret his grandmother and Joan his mother with John Burgoyne of Drayton in Cambridgeshire, for his marriage with Grace daughter of John Burgoyne; which marriage subsequently was solemnized. The issue of the marriage were 2 sons John and Thomas and a daughter Anne who married Jeffry Lochton. Their father died the 6 Oct.

[1] Weever Funeral Monuments p. 222.
[2] Chart. Rolls 26 Edw. I. 5.
[3] Feet of Fines 11 Edw. II. 18.
[4] Harl. 54 H. 21, 22.

1416[1] and was succeeded by his son John Peyton aged 3¾ years who died in his minority the 29 Oct. 1432 whereupon Thomas Peyton his brother, then aged 17, succeeded. He was High Sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon in 1443 and 1453. In 1484 by Deed dated the 20 May Thomas Peyton who held the manor, then said to be worth 14*l*., and held of the Abbot of Bury by Will directed feoffees to settle the manor. He died the 30 July the same year and was buried at Isleham in Cambridgeshire, where there is an effigy of him in brass. He married 1st Margaret daughter and co-heir of Sir John Bernard of Isleham Knt. by whom Isleham came to the Peyton family, and had issue by her, Thomas, Margaret and Grace. His second wife was Margaret daughter and co-heir of Sir Hugh Francis of Giffords in Wickhambrook and widow of Thomas Garneys of Kenton, and by her he had 2 sons Christopher Peyton High Sheriff of the Counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon 12 Hen. VII.[2] and Francis. Thomas the eldest son died before his father and by his wife Joan Calthorp had issue, Thomas Peyton who succeeded but died without issue the 1st August 1490,[3] Robert, John and Edward with six daughters. Sir Robert Peyton the brother of the last Thomas Peyton succeeded. He was sheriff of the County of Huntingdon in 1498 and died the 27 March 1518,[4] being buried in Isleham Church, where there is an altar tomb of freestone with a slab of speckled marble from the middle of which has been torn a plain cross. Under an arch in the wall at the feet are the matrices of a man and woman, three boys and three girls with a label from the mouth of the first of each to a crucifix and under them this on a brass plate :—

Of yo^r^ charite p'y for the souls of S^r^ Ro'bt
Peyton, knyght, which de'pted to
God the xviii day of m'che, y^e^ yere of o^r^ lord M^o^
Dxviij. and for the soule of Dame elizabeth
Peyton his wyfe, whiche dep'tid to god y^e^ yer of o^r^
lord M^o^D . . .

The date has never been filled up, the plate remaining smooth. Over this a fine perk ; and under the East window a rich fascia of vine leaves and grapes, and oak foliage above over the space formerly occupied by the altar. He left issue by his wife Elizabeth daughter of Sir Robert Clere of Ormsby co. Norfolk, three sons, Sir Robert Peyton to whom the manor ultimately passed, John who married Dorothy daughter of Sir Robert Tyndall of Hockwould co. Norfolk Knt. from whom descend the Peytons of Doddington and Edward who died without issue and also 2 daughters,

[1] I.P.M., 4 Hen. V. 42.
[2] Inquis. 6 Hen. VII. 740, 7 Hen. VII. 62.
[4] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 1, in which the manor is stated to be held of the Abbot of Bury and to be worth £24 per annum.

[2] There is an inscription to this Christopher on the wooden cornice of the roof of the Church of Isleham as follows:—

Pray for the good prosperity of
Crystofer Peyton and Elizabeth hys
wyf, and for the sowle of Thomas
Peyton Squyer and Margarett hys wyf
fader and moder of the seyd crystofer
peyton, and for the sowles of all the
awncestre of the sayd crystofer peyton qwich
did make thys rofe in the yere of owr
lord MCCCCLXXXXV. beynge the 1
Yere of kyng henry the VII.

Margaret and Elizabeth. Elizabeth the widow of Sir Robert Peyton succeeded and had the manor in jointure until her death, also in 1518, when it passed to her son Sir Robert Peyton who was High Sheriff of the two counties already named in 1525 and 1535. He married Frances daughter and heir of Francis Haseldyne of Little Chesterford co. Essex and of Steeple-Marden in Cambridgeshire, in whose right he became possessed of these places. She founded the Hospital at Isleham and was buried in the Church of that place in 1580. They had 6 sons, Robert, William, Richard, Christopher, Edward and John and 2 daughters Katharine and Elizabeth. Richard the 3rd son lived at Chesterford and married Mary daur. of Lawrence Hyde of Hyde Hall Herts., and died in 1574 aged 40. There is a large slab in Isleham Church bearing the brass figure of a man in a coat and furred gown and hose; his right hand on his breast, his left hanging down holding a book, his lady wears a coif and hood, standing cape, pinkt sleeves, and short ruffles, her apron has strings and is laced. Over her, quarterly—

1 *Peyton*. 2 Three piles wavy. *Gernon*. 3 A chevron, in chief three estoiles. 4 A bear rampant muzzled. *Bernard*. 5 A cross fleury. 6 Three battle axes erect. 7 A lion rampant and a label of three. 8 A lion rampant. In the centre of all a mullet. These quarterings also impale, a saltire engrailed and chief Erm. *Hyde*, which last coat is single in a lozenge. Below is the first coat of eight quarters single, and impaling Hyde; and between them this inscription :—

Here under lyeth a woorthy squyer that Rycharde Payton kyght
An honest Gentleman, and thyrde sonne to Robert Payton knyght,
In Greys Inne student of the lawe, wheare he a Reader was.
He feared God, and loved his woorde, in truth his lyfe did passe
In practysing of justice lore was all his whole delyght.
He never wronged ani one to whom he myght do ryght.
Whome he esteemed an honest freend, whom he might stand in stede,
He never left to do hym good with woorde, with purse, and deede.
For tenne yeares space he married was unto a faythfull wyfe,
By parent named Marye Hyde, they lived devoyde of stryfe.
The earth hym bare twyse twentie yeares, and virtuously he lyved
A godly lyfe he dyd embrace, and vertuosly he dyed.

Below in a lozenge,




and on a plate,

The thirteenth daye of Apryll yeares seventy and foure
A thousand fyve hundred being put to yt more.

Sir Robert Peyton died the 1 August 1550, and was buried in Isleham Church where there is a plate bearing this inscription :—

Pray for the soule of Syr Robert Peyton knyght the
sonne of Syr Robert Peyton, knight, whych married
Fraunceys the daughter and heyre of Fraunceys Has-
sylden, Esquire, decessyd, which syr Robert decessyd
the first day of August A° d'ni M°DL. whose soule god p'dn.

He was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Robert Peyton knight of the shire for Cambridge in 1557 and High Sheriff of the Counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon in 1553 and 1567. He was knighted by James I. at Royston Nov. 1608.[1] A fine of the manor was levied against him and his wife by Richard Peyton in 1562[2]; and another fine was in 1582 levied against him and others by Sir John Cotton and others.[3] He married Lady Elizabeth Rich daughter of Richard, Baron Rich of Lees, Lord High Chancellor of England, by whom he had issue 3 sons Robert who died unmarried in his father's lifetime, Sir John Peyton and Richard Peyton who died without issue, and 3 daughters Mary, Frances and Winifred. On his death he was succeeded by his eldest son Sir John Peyton who was lord of Peyton Hall, Wicken and Wixho and Sheriff of the Counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon in 1593, Knight of the Shire of the last named county and was created a Baronet in 1611. By his wife Alice daughter of Sir Edward Osborn, Lord Mayor of London in 1583 and progenitor of the Duke of Leeds, he had 6 sons and 6 daughters, one of which Alice was married to Sir John son and heir of Sir John Peyton of Doddington Knt. He was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Edward Peyton who was educated first at Bury St. Edmunds School and afterwards at Cambridge. He was knighted the 4 Feb. 1610 and served in Parliament for the County of Cambridge, and was Custos Rotulorum thereof, of which office he was deprived by the Duke of Buckingham, and subsequently taking part with the Presbyterians in the time of the great rebellion he impoverished himself and his family and sold Isleham and other estates. He had a numerous family by his three wives and dying in 1557, was succeeded by his eldest son by his first wife Matilda daughter of Robert Livesay of Tooting in Surrey,—Sir John Peyton Bart. Sir John Peyton married first a daughter of Sir Edward Bellingham by whom he left no issue and 2ndly a daughter of — Hobart by whom he had 3 sons, Edward who died young, Sir John Peyton his successor and Thomas a Captain in the Guards who died a bachelor. He also had one daughter. He died in 1666 and was buried in St. Giles's in the Fields, London, being succeeded by his only surviving son Sir John Peyton Bart. This Sir John was a soldier and occupied several military offices, serving also at sea in the Dutch war. He was attainted by Act of Parliament in the time of James II., but restored by William III. He was made governor of Ross Castle in Kerry. This family is remarkable for the number of wives each had the privilege of marrying, but in this instance, though Sir John had three wives successively he died the 23 March 1721 without issue. Page makes out that the manor passed after a long line of ancestry to Sir Algernon Peyton Bart., second son of Algernon Peyton, D.D., rector of Doddington in Cambridgeshire so created in 1666–7 who succeeded to the estates and representation of his family on the decease without issue in 1660 (he probably means 1666) of his elder brother Sir John Peyton Bart. of Doddington. He adds that Sir Algernon Peyton appears to have resided at Peyton Hall and his only son and heir Sir Sewster Peyton succeeded to his title and estates. He married Anne second daughter of George Dashwood of London. Algerina his sister married George Dashwood a Colonel in the Army, brother to the wife of Sir Sewster Peyton, and had a son George Dashwood who married his cousin Margaret daughter of Sir Sewster Peyton whose son Henry Dashwood upon the decease of his uncle Sir Thomas Peyton Bart. in 1771 (he probably means 1772)

[1] ? d. 1590.
[2] Fine Mich. 4 Eliz.
[3] Fine, Easter 24 Eliz.

without issue, inherited the property and assumed in consequence the surname and arms of Peyton. Finally, Page says the Peyton Hall Estate probably passed to George Dashwood upon his marriage with Algerina daughter of Sir Algernon Peyton Bart. and their son George Dashwood is the person whom Mr. Kirby says held this property in 1764 and had a residence in or near Sudbury called Wood Hall. Much of this account of Page is guesswork. He knew that George Dashwood took in some way and this is his mode of accounting for the fact; but Davy has nothing about the connection of the Peytons of Doddington with this manor, further than that the Dashwoods represented them. He makes Sir John Peyton who died without issue in 1721 to have been lord and then merely says it passed to George Dashwood. It is, however, possible that when Sir Edward practically ruined the family and sold Isleham in the time of Charles I. he may have disposed of this manor to the Doddington branch of the family, his sister Alice having married the representative of this branch, Sir John Peyton. George Dashwood the son of George Dashwood by Algerina his wife 2nd daughter of Sir Algernon Peyton Bart. of Doddington, was unquestionably lord of this manor and died in March 1762. He married Margaret 2nd daughter of Sir Sewster Peyton and had 2 sons Henry and James and 2 daughters Margaret and Penelope. He was succeeded by his eldest son Henry who in compliance with the will of his uncle Sir Thomas Peyton Bart., obtained an Act of Parliament enabling him to take the name of Peyton and was created a Baronet in 1776. In 1771 he married Frances elder daughter of Sir John Rous of Henham Hall Bart. and sister of John 1st Earl of Stradbroke. He was member of Parliament for the County of Cambridge in 1782 and was re-elected in 1784. He left 2 sons Sir Henry and Algernon and 4 daughters Frances, Louisa, Charlotte and Harriet. Sir Henry Peyton died in 1789 and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Henry Peyton who married Hariet widow of James Bradshaw and daughter of Thomas Fitzhugh by whom he had issue Henry Peyton 2nd Bart. who was M.P. for the County of Cambridge in 1802. He died in 1854 and was succeeded by his only son Sir Henry Peyton[1] who married Georgiana Codrington of Dodinton co. Gloucester and had issue, Henry who died a minor in his father's lifetime and Sir Algernon William. Sir Henry Peyton died the 18 Feb. 1866 and was succeeded by his only surviving son Sir Algernon William Peyton 4th Baronet. He married Sarah youngest daughter of Daniel Holk Webb of Wykham Park and on his death was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas Peyton 5th Baronet. He married Lucy daughter of William Watts and died in 1888, when the manor passed to his son Sir Algernon Francis Peyton 6th Baronet. The manor is now vested in Sir Joshua Thellusson Rowley Bart. of Tendring Hall.

Extract from Court Rolls of the Manor (one of that in Ramsholt)

[1] Peyton Hall, with the farm and 318 acres, was offered for sale by public auction in London at the Auction Mart opposite the Bank of England the 18th July, 1859. In the Particulars Peyton Hall is described as raised on a natural knoll, sheltered and ornamented with timber and shrubberies and it is further stated that its gardens, grounds and approach give it a character never found in mere farm houses or modern erections. The house is stated to have been then built many generations ago and to have much of the style of the Elizabethan period, the front presenting somewhat of a uniform elevation, the centre being a little set back with a verandah, and the roofs of the wings having pointed gables. The Manor of Peyton Hall which belonged to the Vendors at the time was not offered for sale.

13 Rich. II. will be found amongst the Bodleian Suff. Charities [1368]; and two deeds of Sir Robert Crane found amongst deeds relating to this manor are in the Harleian Collection.[1]

Arms of Peyton: Sa., a cross, engrailled, or.

### Coddenham Hall Manor.

This place appears as Kodenham in Domesday but not then seemingly held as a manor. Walter de Saint Valery's predecessor in title had held by commendation only 2 freemen, but at the time of the Domesday Survey Roger de Rheims held them, though by what title the Hundred did not know, nor could anyone say on Roger's behalf how he had acquired title, and consequently the holding is classed as an encroachment upon the King. The freemen had only 20 acres of land valued at 10 shillings in former days, but at that time said to be worth nothing.[2] In the time of Hen. I. Thomas de Codeham held lands here, and in 1188 they passed to his son and heir Robert de Codeham who had also a moiety of the advowson. He was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas de Codeham. The manor appears in 1316 to have been vested in Thomas Fitz Eustace and Amicia his wife, for by a fine levied this year we learn that they had settled this manor and the Manor of Halstead upon Robert the son of the said Thomas.[3] However, later, in 1339 Amicia, described as late wife of Sir Thomas Fitz-Eustace, released to Sir Thomas de Grey her father and Alicia her mother her life interest in the manor. The deed is amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum, and is dated at Cavendish "die Jovis in Virg. S. Laur. Mart. 13 Edw. III. [1339].[4] In 1361 Sir Thomas de Montchensy by a deed dated 35 Edw. III. [1361] released to John de Multone parson of Stanstead co. Kent, John de Bradefeld parson of Hausted co. Kent, John de Tonevolle clerks and others this manor which he claimed by descent in fee simple from William de Montchensy Knt. his grandfather,[5] and 3 years later Sir William de Clopton and others alienated to Sir Thomas de Fitton and others all right in the manor. In 1403 [the 29 Sept. 5 Hen. IV.] John de Boys, Clement Spycer and John Esthorpe conveyed to John Allyn and Alice his wife.[6] The daughter of John Aleyn married Robert Clopton and the manor passed to him. He by Deed the 18 Oct. 17 Hen. VI. [1438] conveyed the manor to Geoffrey Clopton, John Clopton his son and heir, William Bullok and Thos. Odyham.[7] We next find John Clopton son and heir of Geoffrey, Wm. Bullok and Thos. Odyham as lords, but they were probably trustees. It is possible that the fine levied in 1465 of "Codnamhall Manor" by John Porter, Thomas Pynk, John Lovell clerk, John Lamborne and Wm. Phelip pet. against Henry Chicheley and Alice his wife and Wm. Grygge and Hugh Vaugham deforciants[8] may have reference to this manor. However this may be it is clear that in 1504 the manor had become vested in Wm. Forth of Hadleigh for he died seised of it on the 6th of August this year.[9] He was succeeded by his son and heir Robert Forth who died the 27 July 1540,[10] and was succeeded by his son and heir William Forth. The next lord was William Risbie of Lavenham who died seised the 23 Sept. 1552,[11] and was succeeded by Robert Risbie his

[1] Harl. 639.
[2] Dom. ii. 449, 449*b*.
[3] Feet of Fines 10 Edw. II. 19.
[4] Harl. Ch. 50 A. 35.
[5] Cott. MSS. xxvii. 131.
[6] Harl. 47 A. 29.
[7] Harl. 48 D. 18.
[8] Feet of Fines 5 Edw. IV. 10.
[9] I.P.M., 20 Hen. VII. 2.
[10] I.P.M., 32 Hen. VIII. 4.
[11] I.P.M., 6 Edw. VI. 65.

son and heir. In 1563 a fine of the manor was levied by Edward Clere against George Risbie,[1] and in 1571 by Robert Peyton against William Humberstone.[2] The manor passed to the Bronds or Brands of Edwardston and Wm. Jos. Brand was lord in 1655. It afterwards passed to the Bennetts and Thomas Bennet was lord in 1764. He was succeeded by his two daughters and co-heirs Elizabeth and Anne ; the former died in 1768 and the latter in 1786, both unmarried, and in 1847 the manor belonged to William Green who resided there. In 1855 William Green's executors held, but before 1885 the manor had passed to and was held by George Leech, a farmer here and at Little Waldringfield ; and it has since passed to, and is now vested in Charles J. Grimwade of Hadleigh.

Coddenham Hall is now converted into a farm house.

### Boweshowse *al.* Bornhouse Manor.

There were 4 other small manors in Boxford of which very little is known. Boweshouse *al.* Bornhouse seems to have been held in 1316 by the Abbot of St. Edmunds, but in 1349 it was leased by Michael de Bures to the Friars of Clare. In 1553 William Lord Howard had licence to alien it to Robert Richers who had a licence to alien to Sir John Huddlestone. From Sir John Huddlestone the manor passed to his son and heir William Huddlestone, who died in 1563 and was succeeded by his brother and heir Edmund Huddlestone[3] who had licence to alien a third part of the manor. In 1568 Alice Lovell sister of Edmund Huddlestone and wife of Sir Thomas Lovell was lady, and in 1570 Sir Thomas Lovell and others levied a fine of the manor against Thomas Duke of Norfolk.[4] The following year a fine was levied against the said Thomas Lovell and others by Thomas Gale.[5] This manor subsequently passed to the Waldegraves of Smallbridge in Bures and Sir William Waldegrave held the manor in 1585. Two years later he and his son and heir apparent William Waldegrave sold the manor for £900 to John Bronde of Boxford clothier and his son Benjamin Bronde. The Conveyance is dated the 28 April 30 Eliz. and was made to John Bronde and Benjamin as joint tenants in fee simple. A fine was in 1591 levied of the manor by the said John Brond against William Waldegrave.[6] By Indenture dated the 22 Jan. 1608 John Brond and Benjamin then described as of Edwardston conveyed the manor to Matthew Smyth and Henry Sokes as trustees to the use of John Brond for life with remainder in fee to James Brond another son of the above John Brond. This Settlement does not appear to have had any operation, for we find that by a deed dated the 20th March 1627 Benjamin Brond, no doubt as the survivor under the joint tenancy created by the Conveyance from the Waldegraves 30 Eliz., sold the manor for £1150 to Joan Cutler of Polstead widow. This Joan Cutler was a connection of the Bronds and by an Indenture dated the 21 May 16 Charles I. [1640] she made a Settlement on her grandchildren the Bronds, settling the manor to the use of herself for life with remainder to the use of her grandson William Brond in tail with remainder to the use of John Brond in tail with remainder to the use of Anne Brond and Elizabeth Beresse in fee simple. Mrs. Cutler by an Indenture dated the 27 May 1648 conveyed her life interest in the manor under the Settlement to her grandson William Brond. For many years prior to this date

[1] Fine Easter 5 Eliz.
[2] Fine Hil. 13 Eliz.
[3] Fine 5 July 10 Eliz. 46.
[4] Fine Hil. 12 Eliz. ; Easter 13 Eliz.
[5] Fine Mich. 13 Eliz.
[6] Fine Hil. 33 Eliz.

and at this time the lands of the manor which extended into Polstead were in the occupation of Martin Cobbould. In the middle of the 18th century, Jacob Brond or Brand was lord. He died in 1755 and was succeeded by his son and heir William Beall Brand who died in 1799 and was succeeded by his widow Ann M. H. Brand who died in 1814 being succeeded by Thomas William Cooke grand-nephew of Wm. B. Brand who died in 1825 and was succeeded by his widow who was later married to Charles Tyrell.

### Calthorpe Hall Manor.

The second of these small manors was known as Calthorpe Hall and was held by Thomas Peyton who died seised in 1491 and was succeeded by his brother and heir Robert Peyton who died the 27 March 1518 when it passed to his son and heir Robert Peyton.[1]

### Badley's or Badley Hall Manor.

The third of these manors was Badley's and it is mentioned in an Inquis. in 1492[2] as held of Peyton Hall Manor and to be worth 4*l*. It is included in the Inquis. p.m. of Sir Robert Peyton who died the 27 March 1518 and passed to his son and heir Robert then aged 20 years and upwards[3] and is also the subject of a fine levied in 1556 by John Ely junior and others against the last-mentioned Robert Peyton and others.[4]

### Georges Manor.

The first mention we find of this manor is in the Inquis. p.m. of John Straunge in 1468,[5] when the manor is stated to be held as of the Duchy of Lancaster. We next find it mentioned in an Inquis. in 1491[6] as a manor and a tenement called 'Callys' with 30 acres of land and 8 of meadow worth 40s. held of the Abbot of Bury and as having been settled by Thomas Peyton by Deed 1 Rich. III. and by his Will. The inquisition finds that Thomas Peyton died seised the 1 Aug. 5 Hen. VII. and that Robert Peyton aged 22, his brother, was his heir. In the same inquisition the Manor of Sayham Hall worth 5*l*. is mentioned as held of this Manor of Georges in Boxford and under a like title.

[1] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 1.
[2] 7 Hen. VII. 740.
[3] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 1.
[4] Fine Mich. 4 Mary.
[5] I.P.M., 7 Edw. IV. 34.
[6] 6 Hen. VII. 740.

## *BOXSTEAD.*

A MANOR here is merely by inference mentioned in Domesday. It was in fact all the land in Boxstead which was included in the possession of Roger de Poictou and had been in four different holdings.

In the Confessor's time Boxtead had been held by Ulric King Edward's thane as 2 carucates of land. There were 2 villeins, 11 bordars, 4 slaves, 3 ploughteams in demesne and half a one belonging to the men, 15 acres of meadow, wood for 5 hogs, 3 horses, 5 beasts, 24 hogs and 30 sheep. By the time of the Great Survey one villein and one slave had gone, there was one ploughteam less in demesne, the beasts were reduced by 1 and the hogs by 9, but the sheep had increased to 71. As to the horses it seems that these had disappeared. The great record says "When Ralph left there were two"—one had therefore then gone—"and now none."

There were also in Boxtead 5 freemen under Wisgar by commendation and soc, with 2 carucates of land and they could sell, but the King gave them to Norman, son of Tancred. There was also a freeman under commendation to the said Ulric with 45 acres, of which 30 were in the soc of St. Etheldreda and 15 in the soc of Norman the predecessor in title of Ralph de Limesey in Cavendish; and under them were 3 bordars. Among them they formerly had 4 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey 2 only. In the same manor was half a carucate of land under the Abbot of St. Edmund which the tenants could not sell without licence of the Abbot—but the King gave it to Norman son of Tancred. On this land was 1 slave and formerly there had been 1 ploughteam. The value of the manor in Saxon times was 8 pounds later 7 and at the time of the Survey 100 shillings, and the freemen were set to farm at 52 shillings. The value of the manor and the freemen taken together was put at 6 pounds. It was a league long and five quarantenes broad and paid in a gelt *7d.*[1]



BOXSTEAD HALL.

### BOXSTEAD HALL MANOR.

This manor was forfeited in the time of Hen. I. by Roger Poictou and was held by William Hervey in the time of Rich. I. He was

[1] Dom. ii. 349*b*, 350.

succeeded by his son Theobald Walter le Botiller who married Matilda Vavasour and died in 1206, being succeeded by his son and heir Theobald Walter who married Joan daughter of John de Marisco and died in 1248, when the manor passed to his nephew William Fitz Hervey who was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk from 32 Hen. II. to 2nd Rich. I. In the 6th Rich. I. Theobald Walter was plaintiff in a fine against William Hervie of the 3rd part of a knight's fee here conveyed to Theobald who re-conveyed to William and his heirs and the said William released his right in all the lands which were Hervey Walter's, grandfather of Theobald. This is no doubt the half a fee held of the Honor of Lancaster said to be held by Sir William Hervey, 1210–12 in the Red Book of the Exchequer[1] and by "William son of Hervici" in the Testa de Nevill (291). William Fitz Hervey was succeeded by his son and heir William Hervey who held the manor at his death in 1255.[2] He was succeeded by his son William Hervey who held the manor of Edmund the King's brother by render of half a knight's fee, with the advowson of the Church. He died in 1297,[3] and was succeeded by his daughter and heir Amy who married Robert Leyes or de Lyes. Page, no doubt copying from the author of the Magna Britannia, informs us that the lordship was vested in the Abbot of Bury 9 Edw. I. [1281] but this is a delusion. Robert de Leyes and Amy had an only daughter Beatrix who married William de la Lee who died in 1281 leaving an only daughter Beatrix married to Thomas de Badwell. According, however, to Sir Symonds d'Ewes, Thomas de Badwell's wife was the daughter of Robert de Lyes and Amy Hervey. This Thomas Badwell left a son W. Badwell, who died without issue and a daughter Anne, who married Thomas Poley in the time of Rich. II. and were ancestors of the Poleys who subsequently had this Boxstead Hall Manor. Beatrix the wife of Thomas Badwell, died about 1326[4] and the manor passed to William de la Gosefeld[5] and Isabel his wife, but in 1330 Beatrix widow of William de Ferrers appears as lady and she conveyed in 1331 to Sir Robert de Bures and Michael his son.[6] According to Davy the next lord was Sir Wm. Giffard Knt. in 1339, and we find that in 1333 a fine was levied of the manor by Sir William Giffard and Isabel his wife[7] against William Hervey.[8] Sir William Giffard seems to have had a daughter Cecilia, for we find from a Charter in the Bodleian dated 1362 a person answering her description coming into court in Boxstead on Wednesday next after the octave of the Holy Trinity and enrolling a charter by which she quits claim to Stephen Bacun and Beatrice his wife all her right in the manor with the advowson of the Church.[9]

Davy makes Lord Scroope of Masham lord in 1456, but this seems to be a mistake. He was probably misled by finding Boxstead in the Inquisition p.m. of this date of Sir John Le Scrope. The land was in Boxstead, but it was 50 acres of pasture called "Palmeres" held as of Honor of Boulogne.[10] Of this same land Sir Thomas Scrope de Masham died seised in 1475.[11] Davy makes Anne Badwell daughter and heir of Thomas Badwell married to Thomas Poley lady of the manor and from them deduces

[1] 132 B. 148*d*, 152*d*.
[2] I.P.M., 40 Hen. III.
[3] I.P.M., 25 Edw. II. 51.
[4] I.P.M., 1 Edw. III. 88.
[5] See Feet of Fines, 12 Edw. II. 42, 19 Edw. II. 9. Originalia, 19 Edw. II. 11. I.Q.D., 17 Edw. II. 104.
[6] Harl. 49 I. 44.
[7] See Gyffords and Hallymote Manor, Wattisfield in Blackbourn Hundred.
[8] Feet of Fines, 7 Edw. III. 17.
[9] 36 Edw. III., Bodl. Suff. Ch. 261.
[10] I.P.M., 34 Hen. VI. 14.
[11] I.P.M., 15 Edw. IV. 41.

the Poley holding of the manor. On the other hand Page informs us that the manor was held by Robert Harleston who was attainted for his adherence to the house of Lancaster in the early part of the reign of Edw. IV. This Monarch granted the manor to his brother Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Rich. III. It is quite true that the Manor of Boxstead is mentioned in the Inquisition p.m. of Robert Harleston in 1475[1] but so is it also in that of Joan wife of Sir William Parre the same year.[2] The one matter which is clear is that the manor was vested in Thomas Poley, who died in 1461, he being the son of the Thomas Poley whom Davy refers to as having acquired the manor by marriage with Anne daughter and heir of Thomas Badwell of Boxstead and sister and heir of John Badwell of Boxstead. In 1445 we find a fine levied of the manor between Robert Purfy clerk, against John Baily and Thomas Poley,[3] which is almost conclusive of the correctness of Davy's statement. This Thomas Poley who died in 1461 married Alice daughter and co-heir of Geffrey Rookehill or Rockhill of Wormingford co. Essex and was succeeded by his son John Poley man-at-arms in the retinue of Lord Hastings in 1480 who died in 1487 leaving by Agnes his wife daughter of Sir Richard Whetley or Whethill Knt. of Calais, a son Richard Poley who married Anne daughter of Sir Wm. Clopton Knt. of Liston Hall co. Essex and of Kentwell Hall Melford and died the 19th February 1543 to whose memory there is a strip of brass on the North side of the Altar in Boxstead Church. He left with other issue a son John Poly who married Margery daughter of John Blyant of Ringshall and heir to Richard her brother and succeeded to the Lordship. He died in 1580 and there is an inscription to his memory on the South side of the Altar in Boxstead Church. The manor passed to his son [John Poley (afterwards knighted) aged 30 at his father's death. He died apparently without issue and the manor passed to his brother] William Poley who married Alice daughter and heir of Edmund Shaa of Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex, and grand daughter of Sir John Shaa Lord Mayor of London in 1500. He died the 17 Dec. 1587 and in Boxstead Ch. is an altar monument on which lie large as life two portraits of him and his wife. They are of oak painted black and are perfectly sound and entire. They are most peculiar and unlike any other in Suffolk. On her pillow is this,

| A. P. |
|---|
| 1579. |
| MAR. 7. |

and on her Prayer Book an escutcheon with the arms of Poley impaling those of Shaa, or Shaw. William Poley left with several daughters, 2 sons Sir John Poley Knt. his eldest, who died without issue in Flanders, and Sir William Poley Knt. who ultimately succeeded. He married Anne 2nd daughter of Sir Robert Jermyn Knt. of Rushbrooke and was buried in Boxstead Ch. August 6, 1629, his widow surviving until 1658. He had with 3 daughters, Robert, killed at the Isle of Rhe' without issue and Sir William who succeeded him. Sir William Poley married first Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Arden Knt. of Warwickshire maid of honour to Henrietta Queen of England and secondly

[1] I.P.M., 15 Edw. IV. 49.
[2] I.P.M., 15 Edw. IV. 34.
[3] Feet of Fines, 23 Hen. VI. 12.

Elizabeth 5th daughter of Paul D'Ewes of Stowlangtoft. He was buried at Boxstead 18 May 1664, and was succeeded by his son Sir John Poley Knt.

Sir Richard Gipps says of him, he was a Gentleman of sound understanding, a sincere heart, and a plain, primitive and open behaviour, a loyal subject and a true lover of his country. He was chosen Burgess of Sudbury without his knowledge and sat in the Convention against his inclination, where, in that memorable Debate Jan. 28, 1688, whether the Throne was vacant, he made the following Speech: "Mr. Speaker, I am sent hither to do the Church and Cæsar Right, to vindicate the Doctrines of one, and preserve the Majesty of the other; both which are in Danger from Gentlemen's Arguments in the Debate of this Day. Mr. Speaker, here is an Affair of the greatest Weight before us, both as we are Christians and Englishmen; no less than the deposing a King whom we have sworn Allegiance to. Will our Religion or our Laws justify such a Proceeding? I know they will not. Gentlemen indeed have laid a mighty Stress upon the Original Contract; and urg'd the Vacancy of the Throne from his Majesty's Breach of that. But, I hope, we shall not proceed rashly in a matter of such Consequence to us and our Posterity. And therefore I move that this Debate be adjourn'd till the Original Contract be produc'd, and laid upon the Table for the Members to peruse, that we may see whether his Majesty has broke it, or no." After this he retired into private life and lived and died respected by all his countrymen and neighbours at his seat at Boxstead Hall the 13th September 1705. He had married 1st Elizabeth dau. of George Walton of Little Bursted in Essex who died the 25 Jan. 1677, 2ndly Bridget Sams the youngest daughter of Richard Sams of Little Totham nr. Maldon in Essex buried the 23 Dec. 1689, and 3rdly Dorothy 3rd dau. of Sir Henry Felton of Playford Bart. but left no issue.[1] Sir John Poley was succeeded by his brother Thomas Poley. He married Frances daughter of Sir Richard Head Bart. of Rochester and had issue two sons and two daughters, Richard who married Elizabeth Walford and died in 1701 without issue, William who also died without issue, Bridget, and Elizabeth Poley who married Robert Weller[2] of Tonbridge, and carried the Boxstead Manor which has been for so many generations in the ancient family of Poley to the Wellers. In the Dormitory on the north side of the Chancel of Boxstead Ch. is a fair mural marble pointing to a lesson to be derived from the lives of the Poleys :—

I stand not here to compliment the dead,
Or make the living blush, the Family
Which lies interr'd within this narrow vault,
Could boast themselves to be no more than men.
Though all for private Virtue's loss should grieve,
And acts of goodness merit our applause;
Though Custom's self commands the contrary;
I'm not permitted to say more than this:
Whatever blemishes their Lives disclose,
They beg in Charity may be conceal'd:
And if some Virtues shine through Envy's vail;
Those imitate, and spare thy generous Praise.

[1] According to a MS. pedigree in the writer's possession, which came from the late Dr Howard, Sir John Poley is assigned three children, William Poley, buried the 25 Apl., 1698, Elizabeth Poley, died the 11 Oct., 1726, and John Poley of Boxsted Hall, born the 24 June, 1676, and died the 13 Sept., 1757.

[2] This Robert Weller was a son of Thomas Weller by Elizabeth his wife, which Thomas was son of Thomas Weller and Elizabeth Barton, which Thomas was son of Richard and Agnes Thomas his wife, which Richard was son of Alexander Weller who died in 1596 and Elizabeth Deuce his wife.

Elizabeth Weller died in 1761 having had by Robert her husband who had died in 1751, an only son George Weller who assumed the name of Poley. He married Frances daughter of Thomas Hussey of Burwash co. Sussex and by her who died in 1796 left at his decease the 29th December 1778 aged 69 a son George who died unmarried the 10 April 1780 and the Rev. John Weller Poley, Rector of Hartest and Boxford his successor. He married Jane daughter of John Blanch Whaley of Colchester and by her who died the 20 Dec. 1832 left at his decease the 10 May 1799 an only son George Weller Poley who married Helen Sophia daughter of James Fisher of Browston Hall, and by her who died the 20 Oct. 1860 left a son John George Weller Poley who was successor to his father on his death the 5 Nov. 1849. He was High Sheriff for the County in 1857 and married the 28 Oct. 1847 Diana youngest daughter of Thomas Halifax of Chadacre Hall Shimpling and dying the 5 Sept. 1869, was succeeded by his eldest son John George H. Weller-Poley of Boxsted Hall, the present lord of the manor, who was High Sheriff of the County in 1883.

Extracts from the deeds of William Poley in 1643 will be found in the Bodleian,[1] and a Court Roll of the manor is mentioned in the 10th Report of the Historical MSS. Commissioners.[2] Boxsted Hall is an ancient mansion surrounded by a moat and situated in a park of about 90 acres in extent. A few years ago the Hall was repaired and its carvings restored. It is the seat of its owner the present lord. An account of Boxted Hall will be found in the Publications of the Suff. Institute,[3] and of the Poley Family in Burke's Landed Gentry,[4] Notes and Queries 3rd Ser. ii. 417, 546, 8th Ser. xii. 508. Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings may be seen a suit respecting a forged bond concerning lands enfeoffed by Elizabeth Lady Clopton in this manor.[5]

There are two other small manors in Boxstead—one known as Troketts or Truckets Manor—the other as More's manor.

### Troketts *al.* Truckets Manor.

This was the lordship of William Felton, who died the 23 Dec. 9 Hen. VII.[6] In the Inquis. p.m. of this William Felton the manor is referred to as a manor called 'Trokettes' with tenement called 'Bekkes' in Boxsted worth 12*s.* held of the Abbot of Bury. On William Felton's death the manor passed to his heir Edmund Felton of Pentlow. He died the 13th May 1519,[7] and was succeeded by his son and heir Edmund Felton who died the 10 Dec. 1542 and was succeeded by his son and heir George Felton[8] who was succeeded by his son and heir Edmund Felton.[9] In 1553 a fine was levied of the manor by Edmund Felton and others against George Felton and others[10] and in 1570 by George Tyrrell and others against Margaret Felton widow and others.[11] The manor passed to John Felton and fines were levied against him in 1572 by William Aylof and others[12] and in 1574 by Richard Elyott.[13] Amongst the Exchequer depositions are the particulars of a suit by Thomas Cronshaye clerk against Thomas French and others in 1587 as to parcel of land at Boxstead with

[1] 4180.
[2] Pt. ii. 63.
[3] Vol. I. iii. 358-373.
[4] i. 1280.
[5] E.C.P., 1 Hen. V.—4 Hen. VI. 6, 156.
[6] Inq. 10 Hen. VII. 1014.
[7] I.P.M., 11 Hen. VIII. 27.
[8] I.P.M., 35 Hen. VIII. 223.
[9] See Glemsford *al.* Peverells Manor, Glemsford, in this Hundred.
[10] Fine, Mich. 1 Mary.
[11] Fine, Easter 12 Eliz.
[12] Fine, Trin. 14 Eliz.
[13] Fine, Mich. 16 and 17 Eliz.

wood, and the meets and bounds of this manor are involved. George Felton is referred to as late owner of the Manor of Trucketts in Boxstead.

In the time of Charles I. this manor belonged to Frederick Scott and later to Sir Robert Dicer Bart. In 1827 it was owned by Asgood Pec.

### Mores Manor.

The other manor, Mores, was the lordship of William Cressener in the 15th century. He died in 1454 and was succeeded by his third son Ralph Cressener and he by Robert Cressener and he by Alexander Cressener the brother of Ralph. Alexander Cressener died in 1497 and was succeeded by his son and heir John Cressener, who in 1542 sold the manor to Richard Poley.[1] In 1588 a fine was levied of the manor and that of Somerton Hall by Edmund Saunders and others against Philip Coningsby and others.[2] In 1798 the manor was vested in Lady Blundell. In 1827 it was vested in the Marchioness of Devonshire.

[1] Fine, Mich. 34 Hen. VIII.

[2] Fine, Easter 30 Eliz.

## *BRENT ELEIGH.*

THIS place was held in Edward the Confessor's time by Ulward a freeman under Archbp. Stigand and consisted of 3 carucates of land, 5 bordars, 2 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 3 acres of meadow, 1 mill, 2 horses at the Hall, 6 beasts, 20 hogs and 100 sheep, then valued at 40 shillings, but by the time of the Norman Survey at 80 shillings. It was half a league long and 4 quarantenes broad and paid in a gelt 3½*d*.

The Domesday tenant was Tehell de Herion *or* Helyon.[1] There were one or two other small holdings in Illegh or Eleigh entered in the Survey —one that of Richard son of Earl Gislebert who had 7 men here under Wisgar by commendation and soc and sac holding 60 acres of land, 1 ploughteam and 1 mill valued at 10 shillings[2] and the Bishop of Bayeux who had 3 freemen under soc and commendation of Earl Algar (but then Tehell de Herion held them of the Bishop) with 30 acres, formerly 1 ploughteam, then but half a team, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 5 shillings.[3] There was also another holding probably in Brent Eleigh under the head Lelegay in the Domesday Survey, and this was the holding of the Abbot of St. Edmund who had 5 freemen in the tenancy of Arnulf with 3 carucates and a half, 5 bordars, 3 acres of meadow, wood for 2 hogs and 1 slave. They ploughed with 4 teams and could give or sell their land, but the soc and sac and commendation and the custom remained with the Abbot. The value in Saxon times was placed at 3 pounds, but by the period of the Great Survey this had risen to 4 pounds. The extent was 4 quarantenes in length and 6 in breadth and it paid in a gelt 3½*d*.[4]

### Brent Eleigh Manor.

The lordship was very early vested in the family of Illeigh or Ely from whom it passed in the time of Hen. III. to that of Shelton by the marriage of Ralph de Shelton with Catherine daughter and heir of Henry de Illegh. The estate of Catherine was extensive, for Ralph her husband gave 18 marks to Hen. III. and did homage to that King for three whole fees held of the Honor of Will. de Helyun.

In 1244 Ralph Shelton was dead and Henry his son and successor held the 3 fees, said to be in chief of the King.[5] Nicholas de Shelton was lord in 1257, and in that year gave lands there to the Abbot and Convent of St. Osyth in Essex ; in 1270 Henry de Shelton, who seems to have been the son of Nicholas, held divers lands of his father with the manors of Arsa (or Illeye) Combusta Brent (or Burnt) Ellye and died in 1271. Robert his son and heir had livery at his father's decease and in 1286 had liberty of free warren therein.[6] He settled land here to maintain lights in this parish church, and in 1305 he and Isabel his wife held the manor for life, John de Shelton being their son and heir and of full age, with remainder to Thomas and Henry their other sons. Sir Robert died this year, being succeeded by his son and heir John de Shelton. John de Sheltor died seised in 1332[8] leaving Ralph de Shelton his son and successor

[1] Dom. ii. 427*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 392*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 373*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 359*b*.
[5] T. de Nevil, 291.
[6] Hund. Rolls, ii. 142, 150, 153.
[7] Inquis. p.m. Robert de Schelton and Isabela his wife, 33 Edw. I. 43.
[8] I.P.M., 7 Edw. III. 2.

then aged 17. Blomfield says, "In 1330 it was found that Sir Ralph de Shelton sen. son and heir of John held the estate jointly with his wife Joan and that he died Oct. 16 in the same year [of course, he did nothing of the kind] leaving only three daughters Joan aged 12, Margaret 5 years and Isabel half a year old." It is difficult to see how this could be—for John de Shelton died seised in 1332 leaving a son Ralph de Shelton afterwards Sir Ralph. It seems that Margaret the wife of John de Shelton deceased having long before his death separated herself from him of her own accord and "lived with her gallant" lost her dower in this manor for so doing, so that Sir Ralph had it wholly from his father's death.

On the Close Rolls in 1333 is an order to Wm. Bishop of Norwich to pay to the Abbot of St. Mary's York the £40 by which the Bishop made a fine with the King for the custody of all lands which belonged to John de Shelton tenant in chief in Brent Eleigh, during the minority of Ralph son of the said John.[1] The grant to the Bishop of Norwich of the custody of the lands is on the Originalia Rolls of 1333.[2] The complaint of T. de Walpole as to this wardship in 1334 will be found on the Rolls of Parliament.[3]

There is a fine as to the third part of the manor in 1346 which is somewhat strange. Thus "Thomas Kenyng and Margaret his wife *v.* Ralph de Shelton and Johanna his wife of a 3rd part of Manor of Brendholleye."[4] Possibly this Margaret may have been the wife of John de Shelton married to one Thomas Kenyng after her husband's death and this fine might have been in respect of the dower not lost. However by 1346 Sir Ralph de Shelton was lord of the whole. He was in the King's Company at Cressy and there received the order of knighthood, the King then pardoning him the contempt and penalty which he had incurred in not taking that order upon him before, when his Majesty directed in his proclamation that all these who had 40 pounds a year in land should take the order upon them.[5] He married Joan daughter of Sir John de Playz of Wetyng, Knt. Sir Robert was a warlike personage and at the battle of Poictiers took John Rocourt prisoner for whom he obtained a safe conduct in 1356. Sir Ralph de Shelton by his Will dated in 1373 and proved in 1375 under the name of Sir Ralf Shelton senior Knt. ordered his body to be buried in the chancel of St. Mary's Church at Shelton in Norfolk and there according to Blomefield he was interred having died on the 17 Nov. 1373 "and his gravestone lieth in the midst of it, with his effigies in complete armour and a Saracen's head cooped for his crest."[6] He left Sir Ralph Shelton jun., knt., his son and heir, who was then married to Alice daughter of Sir Thos. Uvedale of Tacolneston Knt. In 1385 he attended John Duke of Lancaster in his great expedition into Spain and was at the famous battle of Nazaret. He succeeded to the manor on the death of Joan widow of Sir Ralph the Elder the 4 January 1405, when it was found that she having died without any heirs by Sir Ralph the Elder, the manor reverted to Sir Ralph son of Sir Ralph who was then 58 years of age.[7] We do not attempt to explain this. Blomefield most distinctly makes Sir Ralph Shelton jun. Knt. son of Sir Ralph Shelton sen. Knt. and Joan widow of Sir Ralph Shelton sen. to die "having no heirs by Sir Ralph" when he makes the manor "revert to Sir Ralph son of

[1] Close Rolls, 7 Edw. III. pt. i. 16.
[2] O., 7 Edw. III. 5.
[3] Vol. ii. 75.
[4] Feet of Fines, 20 Edw. III. 23.
[5] Rymer v. 561.
[6] I.P.M., 50 Edw. III. 56.
[7] I.P.M., 7 Hen. IV. 8.

Sir Ralf."[1] Perhaps Blomefield's excuse is to be found in a note on page 266 where he says, speaking of the Sheltons, "This family was so numerous from their original, that an exact account of them in a regular pedigree cannot be fixed." We may however be thankful at having arrived at a period where the descent of the manor seems less involved in mystery. This last Sir Ralph Shelton according to both Blomefield and Davy died the 25th April 1424 "as the inscription on his tomb in Great Snoryng church saith." Neither give the inscription, so we venture to think his death was in 1414 and not 1424.[2] His successor was Wm. Shelton the brother of Sir Ralph jun. He married Katherine daughter of Simon Barett and died in 1421.[3] John Shelton son and heir of Wm. was the next lord, he having livery of his lands in 1427. He died in 1430[4] leaving his widow Margaret surviving. She remarried Robert Alyngton and died about 1479,[5] when John's son and heir Sir Ralph Shelton, succeeded. Ralph Shelton was High Sheriff of Norf. and Suff. in 1487 and married Margaret daughter of Robert Clere of Ormesby and of Elizabeth his wife daughter of Sir Thos. Uvedale by whom he had John his son and heir, Ralph, Richard, Elizabeth and Alice married to John Heveningham. Sir Ralph Shelton was living in 1492 but died before 1500, for then Margaret Shelton of Shelton "late the wife of Sir Rafe Shelton Knt." desired by her will to be buried in Shelton chancel by her husband "in a tumbe which is ordeyned to that intent." Their son and heir Sir John Shelton was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1504 and was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Hen. VIII. Sir John Shelton married Anne daughter of Sir William Boleyn of Blickling in Norfolk Knt. and died 21 Dec. 1539 in the 62nd year of his age, being buried in Shelton chancel with this inscription, "Hic sum sepultus Johannes de Shelton miles." The inscription about the tomb on brass is :—

Johannes Shelton miles quondam istius pagi Dominus
Si Fortunam, si Vitam, si Felicitatem, scire cupis,
Hec Carmina tibi dicent.
Lege, Vive et Vale.
Morborum vicia, et Vite Mala maxima fugit,
Nunc careo pacis, pace fruor placida.
Vixit Annos 62 A°. 1539.
Bene merenti Uxor posuit.

On the south side of the tomb are these arms: A quartered coat, 1 Shelton, 2 Illegh, 3 Burgullion, 4 Cockfield, Shelton, and Boleyn impaled. On the north side, Shelton and Boleyn impaled, Boleyn and Butler Earl of Ormond quartered[6] and Shelton and Boleyn impaled again. Sir John's own effigies in a praying posture with his arms on his surcoat and that of his wife with Boleyn's arms are in the east window of the chancel. Sir John, son and heir of Sir John Shelton Knt. called the younger, was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1522 and again in 1525 and had livery of this manor and Milden. In 1551 a fine was levied of the manor by Robert Gufdon against the said Sir John Shelton, no doubt on some settlement of the estate.[7] He married Margaret daughter of Sir Henry Parker Knt.

[1] Norf. v. 265.
[2] I.P.M., 2 Hen. V. 2.
[3] I.P.M., 9 Hen. V. 50.
[4] I.P.M., 9 Hen. VI. 43.
[5] I.P.M., 19 Edw. IV. 7.
[6] These arms were quartered in consequence of Anna, Sir John's wife having been the sister and co-heir of Thomas Boleyn Earl of Wilts and Ormond son of Sir William Boleyn Knt. of Blickling by Margaret daughter and co-heir of Thomas Botiler or Butler Duke of Ormond.
[7] Fine, Easter 5 Edw. VI.

son and heir of Henry Lord Morley and was one of those who joined Queen Mary at Kenninghall in order to advance her to the throne. He is buried under an altar monument in the chancel of the Church of Shelton with this inscription :—

> Sir John Shelton marryed Margaret the doughter of the Lord Morly and had issue Ralphe, Anne Alys and Marie and died the .....day of November Anno Dm. 1558.[1]
> Ralphe married [Mary] the daughter of Sir William Woodhouse
> Anne married the son and heir of Sir John Godsalve
> Alys married the sonn and Heir of Sir Thos. Josselyn
> Marye now Ladye Scudamore.

Arms of Shelton and quarterings: Shelton impaling Morley, Shelton and Woodhouse, &c.

Sir Ralph Shelton the eldest son succeeded and married, as stated in the above inscription, 1st Mary daughter of Sir Wm. Woodhouse of Waxham Knt. and 2ndly Anne daughter of Thos. Barrow of Barningham who afterwards married Sir Charles Cornwallis. Sir Ralph Shelton is buried on the north side of the Altar with the following inscription: "Ralphe Shelton maryed Mary the Doughter of Sir William Woodhouse the 13th Daye of Septembre, Anno Dom. 1551 by whom he had issue Tho. John Raphe Edward Margaret and Audrey and dyed the 15 June 1568." On the side of the tomb the dates of the children's births. Arms: Shelton, Illeye, Burgullion, and Cockfield, quartered, impaling Woodhouse of Waxham. Thomas Shelton, Sir Ralph's eldest son is said to have succeeded. He married Elizabeth daughter of Edward Flowerdew Baron of the Exchequer and was gentleman porter of the Tower. He died in 1595 and was succeeded by his brother Sir Ralph who married Dorothy daughter of Sir Robert Jermyn of Rushbrooke Knt. and was killed at the Isle of Rhé in France. Dying without issue he was succeeded by his half brother Henry only surviving son of Sir Ralph Shelton by Anne Barrow his second wife. Henry married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Jermyn of Depden and dying the 18 Oct. 1634 at Barningham was buried there. He was succeeded by his son and heir Maurice Shelton of Shelton in Norfolk, and Barningham in Suffolk, which latter he had as heir to Maurice Barrow son of William Barrow of Westhorp brother of Anne Barrow aforesaid his grandmother. From the time of Maurice Shelton to the death of Henry Shelton the 24 May 1690 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Barningham in Blackbourn Hundred.

The Davy MSS. suggest a doubt as to this descent saying *or* in the time of Philip and Mary the manor passed to Richard Thorpe, who sold it to Sir Ambrose Jermyn who sold it to Samuel Colman who was succeeded by his son and heir, when the manor probably became united with Abbot's Hall another manor in the parish of Brent Eleigh and descended accordingly. We do find in 1558 a fine levied of this manor and that of Welleshall *al.* Milden by Robert Thorpe against Ralph Shelton[2] and the manor no doubt did then pass to Thorpe, for on the Memoranda Rolls in 1560 is an order for removal of process from the site, &c., of the Manor of Brent Eleigh and discharge of a Robert Thorpe.[3]

In 1844 the manor belonged to Thomas Brown M.D.; in 1855 to Mrs. S. A. Brown; later it vested in Walter Thomas Brown, D.L., J.P.,

[1] A Fine of the manor was levied this year between Robert Thorpe and Ralph Shelton and others. (Fine, Mich. 5 Mary 1).

[2] Fine, Mich. 5 Mary 1.

[3] Memoranda 2 Eliz. Mich. Rec. Rot. 138.

of Brent Eleigh, who died in 1905, and it is now vested in the executors of his will.

Particulars of the services and customs of the manor will be found in the British Museum Collection of MSS.[1] The Court Rolls 1464 to 1501 are in the Brit. Mus.[2] Admittances of tenants to lands called Melkys *al.* Veyses, 1497–1608 will be found amongst the Harleian Charters.[3] Conveyances, &c., of the site of the manor in 1551, 1601, and 1607 will also be found amongst these same Charters in the Brit. Mus.[4] A fine was levied of a manor of Brent Eleigh in 1589 by William Webbe against William Massye and others.[5]

Arms of Shelton: Azure, a cross or. and for Crest Saracen's head couped the shoulders ppr.

### Abbots Hall Manor.

This manor was constituted in the gift in 1257 of Nicholas de Shelton to the Abbey of St. Osyth, Essex, and at the Dissolution it was granted by the Crown to Robert Goodwin in 1542.[6] The following year we find the manor vested in John Spring, and in 1574 in William Spring[7] who this year sold it to John Hovell *al.* Smith[8] who with Helen his wife had licence to alien in 1593 and conveyed in 1594[9] to Edward Colman who died in 1599 and was succeeded by William Colman his son and heir. The manor in the last-mentioned fine effecting the passing of the property is called "Manor of Illegh Combusta *alias* Brent Illeyghe *alias* Abbott's Hall."[10] William Colman died in 1606 and the manor passed to his son John Colman who sold it to Paul D'Ewes[11] from whom it passed to his son Sir Symonds D'Ewes[12] who sold it by Conveyance the 1 Oct. 1649 to Robert Canham of Milden Hall clothier, for £1,400.[13] The statement of Davy seems somewhat confused. The facts seem to be that Paul D'Ewes was originally a mortgagee of the Estate and subsequently became the purchaser. Amongst the Harleian Charters[14] is a recognizance by which for £240 John Colman and Maria his wife acknowledge the manor to belong to Paul D'Ewes. It is dated in 1625. There is also amongst the Harl. MSS. in the Brit. Mus. a copy of the recognizance of *John* Colman in £1,000 made in chancery for performance of his covenants with Paul D'Ewes who had bought the manor of "Brunt Illeigh *alias* Abbots Manor" of him. The date is the 22 May 1626[15] and the document is clearly one given on a sale by John Colman to Paul D'Ewes and not as Davy seems to put it on a sale by Paul D'Ewes or rather his son Sir Symonds to John Colman. However, the manor does seem to have returned to the Colemans or Colmans and John Coleman appears to have been succeeded by his cousin Edward Colman who died the 27 January 1651 aged 58 and was succeeded by his youngest son Edward who died in 1698 aged 62 and was succeeded by Edward Coleman who gave this manor to Edward Goate in 1739. On the north side of the Chancel of the Ch. of Brent

[1] Add. MSS. 6156, 6160, Harl. 1006.
[2] Harl. Rolls I. 22.
[3] Harl. 55 H. 30-37.
[4] Harl. 57 H. 8, 55 G. 40, 112 E. 41.
[5] Fine, Mich. 31, 32 Eliz.
[6] Particulars for the grant 34 Hen. VIII. will be found in the Record Office D.K.R. 9, App. ii. p. 213.
[7] See Netherhall Manor, Little Waldingfield in this Hundred.
[8] Fine, Mich. 16 and 17 Eliz.
[9] Fine, 36 Eliz. East. Term.
[10] Fine, Easter 36 Eliz.
[11] Harl. 51 H. 33 is a licence of King James I. authorizing the alienation by Isaac Wincoll and Mary his wife to Paul D'Ewes of their parcel of this manor.
[12] See Stowlangtoft Manor in Blackbourn Hundred.
[13] Harl. 85 H. 41.
[14] Harl. 49 E. 15.
[15] Harl. 98, 67.

Eleigh is a handsome marble monument. Beneath this is a portrait large as life with the following inscription: "Near this marble lieth the Body of Mr. Edward Colman; the last of an ancient and worthy Family, of which he was an Ornament and Support: whose great Virtues need no Recital in this Place especially where he has left so many monuments of Piety to God, and good will towards men. He died the 27 of February A.D. 1739 Ætat. 72."

In the Life of Dr. Balbie, the celebrated and eminent Physician who died in London in June 1776 aged 72, it is said that his relations the Colemans of Brent Eleigh notwithstanding the great political antipathy they had to his marriage with the daughter of Barnham Goode the under-master of Eton School, behaved to the wife with the utmost civility, and left Balbie thirty thousand pounds.

Edward Goate married Mary dau. of Thomas Barnardiston of Wyverston Hall by Mary dau. of Sir George Downing Bart. of Cambridgeshire and died the 21 Dec. 1747 aged 53. He is interred with his wife in Brent Illeigh Ch. where there is a monument to their memory. It seems the wife died the 17th Feb. 1804, having attained the great age of 95 and as the inscription says "might have been accounted a rare instance of happy longevity but that in the last year of her life she had the misfortune to survive her tenderly affectionate youngest daughter and her only and best of sons which brought her with sorrow to the grave." The marble was inscribed as a tribute of filial respect for her parents by Mary Ranby her only remaining child.

Edward Goate was succeeded in the lordship by his son and heir Edward Goate who served ten years in the first Regiment of Foot Guards and was afterwards Colonel of the East Suffolk Regiment of Militia. He died May 25th, 1803, at the age of 63 years, and on a marble to his memory in Brent Eleigh Church it is stated that he "enjoined his family not to raise any monument to his memory but to have written on his stone that in the vault beneath lie his remains." The statement however is made as to his serving in the Army and Militia and then follow the words: "The space above allowed not room to enumerate his merits

but they are deeply engraved
on the hearts of his family,
his friends, his dependants,
and his neighbours."

On Edward Goate's death the manor passed under his will to his daughter Sarah Dionesse who married Thomas Brown M.D. of Lostock Place. He died the 9 Sept. 1852 aged 77, and his widow the 11th Aug. 1866 aged 79, when it passed as the main manor.

Admissions of tenants of this manor in 1534 and 1556 will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum.[1]

### Fen Hall Manor.

The first lord of this manor we meet with is Peter de Denarston who had free warren here in 1312.[2]

In 1327 we find from the Patent Rolls that a commission was issued on complaint of this Peter de Denarston that Edmund de Sancto Mauro, Sir William Cockerel and others broke his houses at Brent Eleigh and Milden, felled his trees and carried them away.[3] The manor belonged

[1] Harl. 58 E. 2, 58 E. 3.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 5 Edw. II. 2.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. III. pt. i. 28*d*.

to Robert Thorpe in 1560.[1] From him it seems to have passed to William Humberston under a fine levied in 1566[2] and then on to William Spring, who in 1574 sold it to John Hovell *al.* Smith[3] who in 1585 leased it to Isaac Wyncol.[4] The licence for its sale is dated the 2 Sept. 1593, and it was then held of the Crown in chief.[5]

It is said that the manor and advowson of the Vicarage were granted in 1542 to Robert Goodwin as parcel of the possessions of St. Osyth's Abbey in Essex, but this must refer to the estate which Nicholas Shelton gave to the Abbey in 1257. Amongst the Conventual leases in the Augmentation Office is a lease dated the 10th Nov. 29 Hen. VIII. [1537] from John Colchester, Abbot of the Monastery of St. Osyth's to Thomas Myryell of Assington Gent. of " All that the Manor of Brendeillegh with the appurtenances in the County of Suffolk, the parsonage of the said Toun and all manner of Tyths to the same and all other their lands tenements rents farms and hereditaments with their appurtenances in Brendeillegh and other towns thereunto adjoining with the perquisites of Courts thereto belonging and all other their appurtenances except reliefs, wards, marriages, escheats and the presentation of the vicarage there " for the term of 68 years from Michaelmas then last past under the yearly rent of £7 with power to the said Thomas Myryell to retain thereout 20*s.* by the year for the payment of the rents resolute going out of the premises the said Thomas and his executors paying all out-rents yearly going out of the said manor and other the premises to all manner of persons, and the costs and charges of the Channon Bailiff, the Steward, and other the Lord's officers and servants as often as they shall repair unto the said farm by the Abbot's assignment to keep courts there and also discharging the Abbot and Convent against the Vicar of Brendeillegh and his successors of one yearly pension of 8 marks going out of the said Monastery to the said Vicar.

According to an entry in the Harl. MSS. John Colman sold the manor to Paul D'Ewes in 1626.[6] Dr. Colman, fellow of Trinity College Cambridge about 1700, built a fine parochial library at the end of the chancel of the Church and well furnished it with books—subsequently Edward Colman built some almshouses for 6 poor people and in 1736 liberally endowed them. The last of the family, Edward Colman, gave the estate to his kinsman Edward Goate whose son Edward in 1747 inherited the same.

[1] 2 Eliz. Memoranda Mich. Rec. Rot. 138.
[2] Fine, Trin. 8 Eliz.
[3] Fine Mich. 16 and 17 Eliz., Originalia 16 Eliz.
[4] Harl. 56 C. 39.
[5] Pat. Rolls 35 Eliz. pt. i. 1.
[6] Harl. MSS. 98.

## *BURES.*

AT the time of the Domesday Survey there were certainly two manors here though one only is named as such. The first was held in Edward the Confessor's day by Witgar who had 18 freemen by commendation and soc and sac. These freemen could sell their land without licence, but there were 4 socmen who could not sell. The 18 freemen had 1 carucate of land and a half, and 3 socmen who had a like quantity, had under them 1 villein 7 bordars 3 ploughteams and 4 acres of land, wood for 6 hogs and one mill valued at 20 shillings.

Bures was a league long and half a league broad and paid 24*d*. in a gelt—others held land here, and there was a church benefice with 18 acres of land. The Domesday tenant in chief of this manor was Richard son of Earl Gislebert.[1]

The other manor was held in Saxon times by Uluric son of Brictric who had 2 carucates of land and there were 7 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne, wood for 40 hogs, 4 acres of meadow, 2 beasts, 60 sheep, and 40 hogs valued at 60 shillings, which at the Norman Survey had come down to 40 shillings. The slaves had come down to 4 and the hogs to 20; but there were in addition 2 bordars, 1 mill, 2 horses, 140 sheep in lieu of 60 and 35 goats. Another carucate was held in Edward the Confessor's time by Tosti a freeman with 1 villein, 1 slave, 1 ploughteam, wood for 10 hogs, 2 acres of meadow, 40 hogs, 20 sheep which particulars by the time of the Norman Survey had somewhat varied. The villein had gone, but there were two bordars; 20 of the hogs had disappeared, but there were 15 goats. The value was 20 shillings. Besides there were 2 freemen under Harold who had 60 acres which they could sell and 1 ploughteam valued at 5 shillings and the freemen were delivered up to make up the manor. John son of Waleran was the Domesday tenant in chief.[2]

Two other holdings only are mentioned in Domesday Survey. One was that of the Abbot of Bury holding 3 socmen with 8 acres of land and one acre of meadow valued at 16*d*. These socmen could give or sell their land, but by soc and all customs they would continue under the Abbot.[3] The other holding—that of Roger de Rheims—was more extensive. He held a carucate of land which had belonged to Earl Algar. There was one villein, and one slave one ploughteam in demesne and another belonging to the men. There were also 2 bordars, 2 acres of meadow and there had been formerly half a mill (but this half interest had gone by the time of the Norman Survey) one horse, 30 hogs and 100 sheep, the whole being valued at 20 shillings.[4] This Roger de Rheims or Reymes had come over with the Conqueror and had received for his services the Honor of Raimes consisting of 10 knights' fees in Essex. From him descended Richer de Reymes who flourished in the reign of King Stephen. Richer was the father of Roger, the father of Ralph, the father of William who left two daughters only, Agnes married to Adam de Rattlesden and Maud who died without issue.

In later times the two manors of Domesday became divided into six: Bures St. Mary or Bures Magna Manor, Netherhall or Sylvesters Hall, Overhall or Ropers', Cornerth Hall, Smallbridge Manor and Parry's Manor.

[1] Dom. ii. 435*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 392.
[3] Dom. ii. 360.
[4] Dom. ii. 421*b*.

## BURES MANOR.

This was the portion of Witgar and of Richard son of Earl Gislebert as the Domesday tenant. This Richard was the progenitor of the illustrious house of Clare, of the Barons of Fitzwalter and the Earls of Gloucester and Hertford. He was the son of Gilbert, surnamed Crispin Comte d' Eu, and Brionne grandson of Richard I. Duke of Normandy. He had at the time of the Domesday Survey 188 manors and burgages, thirty five being in Essex and ninety-five in Suffolk. Planché in his Account of the Conqueror and his Companions cites an amusing incident recorded by the Continuator of Guillaume de Jumiéges of how on the exchange Richard fitz Gilbert effected with the Archbp. of Canterbury of the Castle and estate of Brionne for Tunbridge in Kent equal value was ascertained. A league was measured with a rope round the Castle of Brionne, and the same rope being brought over to England, was employed in meting out a league round Tunbridge, so that exactly the same number of miles was allotted to the latter estate as the former had been found to contain. In 1073 he was joined under the designation of Richardus de Benefacta with William de Warren in the office of Justiciary of England. A few years later he was in arms against the rebellious lords, Robert de Britolio, Earl of Hereford and Ralph Waher or Guader Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, and greatly distinguished himself.

Dugdale and others have confounded him with his grandson and namesake, and, as Mr. Planché has pointed out, have "reversed the order of events, but ascribed the same acts to both father and son and recorded the same fate to Richard and his grandson." Richard the Domesday tenant married Rohesia only daughter of Walter Giffard the 1st Earl of Buckingham and had by her six sons and three daughters—Gilbert his successor, Godfrey, Roger an eminent soldier in the reign of Henry I. and died without issue, Walter who made some conquests in Wales and died also without issue, Richard a monk of Bec in Normandy and afterwards Abbot of Ely, Robert, steward to Hen. I. from whom the Barons Fitz Walter descend. His three daughters were Rohesia married to Eudo Dapifer, Adelaide married to Walter Tirel and father of Hugh Tirel the Crusader, and a third daughter married to Ralph de Telgers. On Richard's death the manor passed with his lands in England to his son Gilbert known as Lord of Tonbridge. He joined in the rebellion of Odo Bishop of Bayeux in 1088 but subsequently received a pardon. He married Adeliza daughter of the Earl of Cleremont and had 4 sons and 3 daughters—Richard his successor, Gilbert, created Earl of Pembroke in 1138 and father of Richard surnamed Strongbow so celebrated in connection with Ireland, Walter who died without issue, Baldwin, Adelaide married to William de Percy whose daughter Maud married William Earl of Warwick and whose daughter Agnes was the ancestress of the later Percies, Rohese married to Baduon de Monmouth and Margaret married to William de Montfichet. Gilbert Lord of Tonbridge died about 1091 and the manor passed with most of the estates to Richard who was taken prisoner by Robert de Beleswe at the siege of Courci in 1091 and is erroneously stated to have died from the effects of his incarceration which was the result. He was the first of the family who bore the title of Earl of Hertford. He acquired vast possessions in Wales as the result of a long continued warfare which he waged somewhat on his own account there. He was in 1136 killed in a combat with the Welsh chieftains Joworth and his brother Morgan-ap-Owen in a woody tract called " the ill-way of Coed Grano," near the Abbey of Lanthony.

He married Alice sister of Ranulph 2nd Earl of Chester and was succeeded by his eldest son Gilbert who following his father's example called himself after his principal Barony "de Clare" as 2nd Earl of Hertford.[1]

In the time of Hen. III. the manor was held by William de Aguilon. He married a granddaughter of Henry Fitz Aylwin first Mayor of London. In the time of King John he made fine with the King for the custody and marriage of Joan the granddaughter and heir of this Henry Fitz Aylwin then the widow of Ralph Le Parmentier who after the death of her husband had been placed in the custody of William de Harcourt Seneschal of William Marshal Earl of Pembroke.[2] This lady was the daughter of Peter eldest son of Henry Fitz Aylwin. On the Roll of Fines of the 15th year of the reign of John, 1214 is a mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer as to moneys payable by this Wm. Aguilon, and on the Close Rolls the next year we find the following letter to Peter des Roches Bishop of Winchester one of the King's vicegerents during his absence across the channel: "Rex domino P. Wintoniensi Episcopo, etc. Mandamus vobis quod secundum recordum fidelium nostrorum. W. comitis Arundellie et W. Briwerre quod ab eis factum fuit de convencione facta inter nos et Willelmum Aguillun de filia et herede Petri filii Henrici filii Eilwini Majoris Londoniarum et de terris et redditibus que fuerunt ejusdem Henrici, Majoris Londoniarum, eidem Willelmo sine dilatione plenariam saisinam habere faciatis de predictis terris, redditibus, et aliis que fuerunt predicti Henrici filii Eilwini tam infra civitatem Londoniarum quam extra. T. meipso apud Partenai ij die Septembris."

William Aquilon was one of those who swore to obey the mandate of the twenty-five Barons chosen to be conservators of Magna Charta at Runnimede in 1215 and was one of the party of the Barons on the accession of Henry the Third. In right of his wife he also held land in Addington in Surrey by the Serjeanty of making a dainty dish called "Malpigernoun" or Dillegrout in the King's kitchen on the coronation day and serving up the same to the King's table. In the Testa de Nevill the tenure is thus noted: "Willelmus Aguillon tenet quandam terram in villa de Adinton per serjantiam faciendi hastias in coquina domini Regis die coronacionis sue vel aliquis pro co debet facere ferculum quoddam quod vocatur Girunt, et si apponatur sagina tunc vocatur Malpigernoun." In a later inquisition taken after the decease of Hugh Lord Bardolf the details of the tenure are somewhat more exact and are thus expressed: "per servicium ad inveniendum unum cocum ad coronamentum domini Regis ad faciendum unum ferculum pro domino Rege, quod vocatur Mees de Geroun, sumptibus domini Regis in una olla lutea." The manor of Adington had been granted by William the Conqueror to his cook, Tezelinus, and no doubt this was the original of the tenure. The service, according to Banks' Extinct Peerage has been regularly claimed by the lords of this manor and allowed at each coronation of the Sovereigns.

William Aguilon died before the 3rd Oct. 1244 as we learn from an entry on the Fine Rolls of the 28th year of Hen. III., leaving his son Robert Aguilon his successor and heir. Dugdale is in error when he states that William Aguilon was succeeded by a son of a like christian name. He cites as his authority Claus. 42 Hen. III. in dorso, m. 11, but the entry is really Close Rolls 44 Hen. III. m. 11 in dorso, where the name is Robert and not William. Dugdale also confuses between this Robert and another

[1] See Sudbury Manor in this Hundred. [2] Pat. Rolls, 14 John.

Robert Aguilon also son of William living about the same time. This latter Robert married Agatha one of the daughters and co-heirs of Falk de Beaufou, Lord of Hokewold and East Herling co. Norf. and of Debenham co. Suffolk. He died in 1286 leaving four daurs. Agatha, Isabella, Johanna and Margeria of whom Adam de Kokefield, Lucas de Poynings, Ralph Fitz Bernard and Andrew de Sakevill were respectively the heirs as appears by a pleading of "Quare Impedit," for the advowson of the Church of Hokewold in Hillary Term 7 Edw. III. 1334.

Our Robert Aguilon about the year 1257 married Joan de Mohun one of the seven daughters of William de Ferrers Earl of Derby. He was a devoted loyalist and on the Patent Rolls of the 49th year of Hen. III. when the battle of Lewes had ended in the capture of the Sovereign by the rebel Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester are inserted under the heading "De securitate recipienda a Roberto Aguilun, inimico Simonis de Monteforti," four letters with the King's teste at Northampton 11th Apl. 1265 severally addressed to Thomas Fitz Thomas Mayor of London, Robert Aguilon and Master Thomas de Piweleden from which we learn that he had deferred taking the oath which had been required by the rebels of those who were suspected of adherence to their opponents. Robert Aguilon resided in the City of London in the mansion which had descended from his ancestors Henry Fitz Aylwin on the north side of the church and cemetery of St. Swithin in Candlewick Street over against London stone.

Robert Aguilon married for a second wife Margaret Countess of Devon and of the Isle of Wight a daughter of Thomas Comte de Savoy and sister of Beatrix wife of Raymond-Berenger Comte de Provence mother of Eleanor wife of King Henry III. She had been previously married in 1218 to Herman Comte de Ribourg and in 1257 to Baldwin Earl of Devon and of the Isle the last male of the illustrious family of de Reviers who in July 1262 died by poison eaten at the table of Peter de Savoy his wife's brother. Robert Aguilon was Sheriff for the Counties of Sussex and Surrey in 1267 and a member of the King's Privy Council for the 50 years of his reign, and on the morrow of his decease 17 Nov. 1272 John de Kirkeby delivered the King's seal under his (Kirkeby's) own seal and that of Peter of Winchester, Keeper of the Wardrobe to Lord Walter, Archbishop of York, Robert Aguilon and the rest of the King's councillors in presence of the same councillors. He had licence to castellate his two mansions of Perching co. Sussex and Adington co. Surrey in the 48th and 54th years of Hen. III. After the decease of John Fitz Alan Earl of Arundel 18 March 1272 Robert Aguilon was made custodian of the castle of Arundel and of the lands of the Honor.

On the Charter Rolls is a grant 13th June 1271 to Robert Aguilon of free warren, and a weekly market on Thursday and a fair on the vigil, the day and the morrow of St. Michael, at his manor of Bures. The grant is as follows[1]: "Pro Roberto Aguillon. Rex Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, etc., salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Roberto Aguillon quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant liberam warrennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Bures in comitatu Suffolcie, dum tamen terre ille non sunt infra metas foreste nostre, ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad Warrennam pertineat sine licencia et voluntate ipsius Roberti et heredum suorum super forisfacturam nostram x librarum. Concessimus

[1] Legibas, De Antiquis liber. Camden Soc. 1846 p. xliii.

etiam eidem Roberto quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant unum mercatum apud predictum manerium suum de Bures singulis septimanis per diem Jovis et unam feriam ibidem singulis annis per tres dies duraturam, videlicet, in vigilia et in die et in crastino sancti Michaelis, nisi mercatum illud et feria etc. Quare etc. Hiis testibus venerabile patre W (altero) Eboracensi archiepiscopo Anglie primate, G (odfrido) Wygorniensi et R (ogero) Lichfeldensi et Coventrensi episcopis, Gilberto de Clare comite Gloucestrie et Hertfordie ; Johanne de Warrenna comite Surreie, Humfrido de Bohun comite Herefordie et Essexie, Rogero de Mortuomari, Rogero de Leyburn, Willelmo de Wyntreshull, Willelmo Belet, Petro de Chaumpvent, Rogero de Wauton, Gilberto filio Hugonis et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium xiii. die Junii (1271)."

It is believed that the fair is still kept up but the day has been altered to Holy Thursday. On the Hundred Rolls 1275 we find an entry that the jurors say that Stephen de Langton had held half a knight's fee in Bures, and Mabilia his wife now holds the aforesaid half fee for the term of her life of Sir Robert Aguilon, and the said Robert holds the same of the King in chief. Robert Aguilon had much contention in 1279 with John de Warren Earl of Surrey and the Bishop of Chichester in respect of sporting rights in the County of Sussex and his men and their dogs were captured and imprisoned in Lewes Castle until set free by the King's writ. Sir Robert Aguilon died the 15 January 1286 leaving a daughter only by his first wife Isabella then the wife of Sir Hugh Bardolf. Her age at the time of the death of her father was 28 years, having been born on the 25 March 1258. Sir Robert died seised of lands in the counties of Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Hertford, Buckingham, Norfolk and Suffolk. The Inquisition taken in respect of the dower of the widow as to the Manor of Bures is as follows :[1] " Inquisitio facta apud Bures vii° die Julii anno regni Regis Edwardi xx° de terris et tenementis que fuerunt Margarete quondam uxoris Roberti de Aguilon per xii. juratos, &c. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod dicta Margareta nichil tenuit de domino Rege in capite die quo obiit in comitatu Suffolcie, sed tenuit manerium suum de Bures Tany de Ysabella filia Roberti de Aguylon, ad terminum vite sue nomine dotis per mortem Roberti Aguillon per servicium duorum denariorum annui redditus. Item dicunt quod dictum manerium debet revertere Ysabelle, uxori domini Hugonis Bardolfi, tanquam filie et heredi Roberti Aguilon patris sui. Summa totalis extente xl*li*. ix*s*. viii*d*. *ob*. de quibus debent resolvi per annum Abbati de Sancto Edmundo ii*s*. et ii*d*. et *ob*. pro warpany. Et sic remanet de claro xi*li*. vii*s*. et vi*d*."

Hugh Bardolf was the eldest son of William Bardolf by his wife Juliana only dau. and heir of Hugh de Gournay and he was born 29 Sept. 1259. Upon his marriage with Isabella his father settled on him and his bride the Manor of Plumpton co. Sussex to hold to the said Hugh and Isabella conjointly for life with remainder to the heirs of the said Hugh ; and Sir Robert de Aguilon settled on the young couple his capital messuage and Manor of Watton-at-Stone where Thomas their eldest son and heir was born on the feast of St. Francis 4th October 1282.[2] Of this Hugh Bardolf Baron of Wormegay co. Norf. we have this description in the Roll of Caerlaverock among those of the squadron of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln.

**Hue Bardoulf de grant maniere,**
**Riches homs, preus e courtois,**
**En asure quint fuelles trois,**
**Portoit de fin or esmeré.**

[1] *Ib.* p. lxxxii.

[2] I.P.M., 33 Edw. I.

Which may be rendered: "Hugh Bardolf, a man of mighty deeds, rich, gallant and courteous, bore upon azure three cinquefoils of pure gold beautifully wrought."

He was summoned as a baron to Parliament from 8 March 27 Edw. I. 1299 to 29 Sept. 30 Edw. I. 1302, and was the twenty-second peer who subscribed the letter to the pope at Lincoln 12 Feb. 1300 29 Edw. I. by the style and title of Dominus de Wirmegeye. He died in the month of September 1304 leaving Thomas Bardolf his son and heir then of the age of 22 years and upwards.[1]

There is a fine of the manor in 1308 as follows: John son of Thomas de Bassyngburne *v.* Isabel daughter of Robert Aguylun (Thos. son of Hugh Bardolf and Thos. de Grey appon. clam).[2]

In 1312 Isabella Lady Bardolf released to Sir Michael de Poynings knight and Margaret his wife all her right in the Manor of Bures by deed dated at Barcomb in Sussex on the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary 25 March 1312. The seal attached to it was of red wax, the impress a cinquefoil, each leaf of it charged with a fleur-de-lis, the cinquefoils being her husband's arms, and gules, a fleur-de-lis argent, her paternal arms.

Sir Michael de Poynings was called to the King's counsel to advise on the affairs of the realm and was actively employed in the French and Scottish Wars both in the time of Edw. I. and Edw. II. He died before 9 Edw. II. 1316 as at this date we find Margaret his widow returned as lady of the manor. On her death the manor passed to her son Thomas de Poynings who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron on the 23rd April 1337. In 1328 he had a grant of free warren here.[3] He married Agnes one of the daughters and co-heirs of John son of Bartholomew de Cryol and was slain in the great sea fight with the French at Sluse in 1339 being succeeded by his eldest son Michael de Poynings 2nd Baron summoned to Parliament from the 25 Feb. 1342 to 24 Feb. 1368. On account of the valiant conduct of his father the King received the son's homage, though under age, and granted him livery of his lands and full benefit of his marriage taking security for the payment of the relief. He gave a thousand marks to Queen Philippa in 1366 for the wardship and marriage of William son and heir of John Lord Bardolf to the end that he might take Agnes his daughter to wife, who by the name of "Agnes Bardolf" is mentioned as a legatee in the will of her mother Joane Lady Poynings dated 12 May 1369 and by that of "Lady Bardolf my sister" in the will of Thomas Lord Poynings 28th Oct. 1374. He was present at Cressy and married Joane widow of Sir John de Molyns Knt. and died in 1369, when he was succeeded by his son Thomas de Poynings 3rd Baron. He married Blanch de Moubray but died in 1375 without issue and was succeeded by his brother Richard Poynings 4th Baron who was then 17 years of age.

Davy has only 3 lords of this manor after this—1385 Rich. de Waldegrave, 1467 Wm. Bourchier son and heir apparent of Henry Earl of Essex, and 1848 Osgood Hanbury. The two former, however, do not appear to be correct and in any case there is a wide gap, which unfortunately cannot be filled with certainty except in the particular that Sir Richard Corbett died seised of the manor the 25 June 1524 and it then passed to Richard Corbett his son and heir.[4]

[1] I.P.M., 32 Edw. I. 14.
[2] Feet of Fines, 2 Edw. II. 2.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 2 Edw. III. 84.
[4] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VIII. 31.

### Overhall *al.* Roper's Manor.

In the time of Edw. I. the manor was vested in Robert de Bures who had a grant of free warren here in 1313.[1] He married Hillaria and died seised of the manor about 1331.[2] He was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Andrew de Bures who also had a grant of free warren here in 1335.[3] By Alicia his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John de Roydon he left two sons Robert and Andrew. He died the 22 April 1360[4] and was succeeded by his son Robert de Bures who however died the following year on the 7th of October leaving his only daughter Alice married to Sir Guy de Bryan, and on her death the 11 January 1434[5] the manor devolved in the same course as Netherhall Manor next dealt with. The manor is included by name in the Inquis. p.m. of Sir William Waldegrave who died the 30 Jan. 1527,[6] of Sir George Waldegrave who died 8 July 1528,[7] and of Sir Wm. Waldegrave who died the 7 Nov. 1554.[8]

### Netherhall or Silvesters Manor.

Davy mentions as the first lords, Peter de Silvester and Sir Roger de Silvester, but assigns no date. Succeeding them he has Joan (daughter of Silvester ?) widow of Robert de Bures whom he makes in 1365 marry Sir Richard Waldegrave, and die in 1410. Sir Richard Waldegrave, however, died in 1400 according to Weever, but probably in 1410 and Joan in 1406, when they were succeeded in this manor according to Davy, by their son Sir Richard Walgrave Knt. who was styled Lord of Buers and Silvesters. He was a valiant soldier and with Lord Clinton, Sir John Howard and Lord Falconbridge was appointed in 1402 to keep the seas, and landing 20,000 men in Brittany won the town of Conquet and the Isle of Rhé. He married Jane daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas Montchensy of Edwardstone Knt. and died in 1434. He does not seem to have retained this manor till his death, for we find Alice daughter and heir of Robert de Bures, who married Sir Guy de Bryan, holding at her death the 11 January 1434.[9] Their daughter Elizabeth followed as lady of this manor and married Robert Lovell. Their daughter Matilda married John Fitz Alan 13th Earl of Arundel who died the 12 June 1435 leaving a son Humphrey son and heir Duke of Touraine and 14th Earl of Arundel but 6 years old at his father's death. Humphrey Fitz Alan 14th Earl of Arundel succeeded his grandmother Elizabeth Lovell on her death abt. 1438, but himself died on the 24 April this same year when the manor passed to his sister and heir Amicia married to James Butler Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire. The manor is mentioned in the inquisition post mortem of Elizabeth Lovell.[10] Amicia Countess of Ormond and Wiltshire died without issue in 1457.[11] Her husband, who was a staunch adherent of the House of Lancaster, and lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1451–2 and Lord Treasurer of England three years later, participated in the triumph over the Duke of York at Wakefield, but being in the Battle of Mortimer's Cross where the Lancastrians were defeated he fled and being taken prisoner was beheaded at Newcastle on

[1] Chart. Rolls, 7 Edw. II. 10.
[2] I.P.M., 5 Edw. III. 55.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 9 Edw. III. 37.
[4] I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 60.
[5] Nethirhall Manor and Overhall Manor as of Honor of Clare, Alice wife of Sir Guy Bryan. I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 34.
[6] I.P.M., 19 Hen. VIII. 44.
[7] I.P.M., 20 Hen. VIII. 18.
[8] I.P.M., 1 and 2 P. and M. 92.
[9] I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 34.
[10] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VI. 50.
[11] I.P.M., 35 Hen. VI. 16.

the 1st May 1461. He was attainted by Parliament in the November following his execution.[1] This manor with Overhall was granted forthwith by Edw. IV. to Sir Thomas Waldegrave, but there is a grant on the Patent Rolls in 1467 by the Crown to Henry Bourchier created Earl of Essex the 30 June 1461[2] and to his wife Isabel and the heirs of their bodies of "the manor called 'Silvestres Halle' in Sayntmaryburys with the mills there and all the lands, rents, reversions and services in Saynt mary burys," &c.,[3] and in 1479 we find yet another grant by Edward IV. of this manor with that of Overhall and a tenement called "Ropers" in Bures and a water mill to Anne daur. of Richard Wodvill Earl Rivers and sister of Elizabeth Queen of Edw. IV. who had married Sir William Bourchier the son of the above Henry Earl of Essex.[4] The Grant will be found amongst the Cotton MSS. in the Brit. Mus. It is dated at Westminster Feb. 14, 1479.[5] The next lord was Sir Wm. Waldegrave who died the 30th Jan. 1527 when the manor passed to his s. and h. George[6] and the subsequent devolution of this manor is the same as Smallbridge Manor.

Court Rolls of this manor 3, 4, 8 to 14 Hen. IV. and 1 Hen. V. will be found in the Public Record Office.[7]

### SMALLBRIDGE.

This manor was probably carved out of the main manor in the time of Henry III. Sir Robert de Aguillon was lord and having two daurs. Isabel and Margaret the main manor became divided between them. One married Sir Michael de Poynings and became lord of Smallbridge Manor.



SMALLBRIDGE.

A fine was levied of the manor in 1310 between Michael de Poyning and Margaret his wife against Thomas de Poynings.[8] In the latter part of the 14th century the manor belonged to William Brande who died in 1375 seised of it without issue. Sir Richard Waldegrave Knt. was the next lord with whom we meet; he was the great grandson of John de Walgrave Sheriff of London in 1205, being the son of Sir Richard de Walgrave by

[1] I.P.M., 1 Edw. IV. 29.
[2] See under Hopton Manor in Blackbourn Hundred.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. iv. pt. ii. 16.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 19 Edw. IV. 4.
[5] Cotton. Titus, C. 10, 1.
[6] I.P.M., 19 Hen. VIII. 44.
[7] Portfolio, 203, 10.
[8] Feet of Fines, 4 Edw. II. 20.

Agnes Daubenny his wife, which Sir Richard was son of Walter and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir James Nevil, which Walter was son of John de Walgrave and his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Hastings, which John was son of Gwaryne de Walgrave and his wife daur. of Riston. Weever in his Funeral Monuments states that the following story having reference to the Waldegrave family was collected by John Raven, *Richmond Herald*, out of the pedigree of the Waldegraves :—

"On a time a gentleman of Northampton being at the sign of the Crown in Sudbury, and having conference with Master Edward Waldgrave of Bilston in Com. Suff. Esq., did make with him a very credible report of one Waldgrave in Northamptonshire, affirming that he heard it reported of old time that these Waldgraves were of very ancient antiquity, before William the Conqueror's reign, and that his name should be *John*; who having one only daughter, and meeting with one Waldgrave which came out of Germany, and was employed in the Conqueror's services, the said German Waldgrave related with Waldgrave of Northamptonshire concerning the marriage of his said daughter; and told him that he would give his consent that he might have his daughter in marriage, that then he would procure him a pardon from the Conqueror, for the quiet enjoying of his lands and livings. By which means he obtained the Conqueror's grant, with his own hand and seal for confirmation of all his lands unto him and his posterity. The which pardon and grant remaineth to be seen at this day, 1612, in the French tongue and is in the possession of the Lords of that Manor."

Sir Richard Waldegrave lived at Smallbridge and represented Suffolk in Parliament in the reigns of Edw. III. and Rich. II. and was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in the latter reign. In 1383 he obtained a licence to crenelate his manor house.[1] He also had this same year a grant of free warren in Bures.[2] He married Joan daughter and heir of Silvester of Bures and according to Weever's copy of the inscription on his tomb, died in 1400, but this inscription states that his wife Joan died in 1406, yet in Sir Richard's Will dated the 22 April 1401 he directs his body to be buried on the north side of the parish church of St. Mary of Buers *near Joan his wife*. Joan died the 10th July 1397 and Sir Richard the 2nd May 1401. The inscription as given by Weever is this :—

> Hic jacet Richardus Waldegrave miles qui obijt 2 die Maij.
> Anno Dom. 1400 et Joanna uxor ejus que obijt 10 Junij
> 1406 Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.
> Qui pro alijs orat, pro se laborat.

By his Will Sir Richard gives 20*s*. to the high Altar, 3*s*. 4*d*. to the Chapel of the Virgin Mary, and 3*s*. 4*d*. to the Chantry and 12*d*. to every priest praying for his soul on the day of his burial; to his son Richard he gave a missal with a vestment and chalice; to the parish church of Walgrave a cope, to the Chapel of St. Stephen in the parish of Buers, a missal, then in London to his Chantry of Polstede a vestment and to the Friars of the Convent of Sudbury c*s*. to pray for his soul and the soul of Joan his wife and the souls of his benefactors, and he appointed Master William Candysh Rector of the Ch. of Bulmere and Nicholas Blundel his executors. He was succeeded by his son Sir Richard Waldegrave who is styled Lord of Bures and Silvesters. In 1420 he granted to Sir William Bardwell, Sir John Hevenyngham and others his manors of Smallbridge and Bures, and also

[1] Pat. Rolls, 7 Rich. II. pt. ii. 6.

[2] Chart. Rolls, 7 and 8 Rich. II. 15.

his Manor of Gaynshall in Wickambrook by way of Settlement. Sir Richard married Jane daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Montchensey of Edwardston, Knt., and died the 2 May 1434,[1] but Jane his wife survived till 1450. They were both buried in the parish church of Bures. Their son Sir William Waldegrave married Joan daughter of William Doreward or Durward of Bocking and was succeeded by their eldest son Sir Richard who died without issue in 1439 when the manor passed to his brother Sir Thomas Waldegrave who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir John Fray knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He died in 1500, and was buried at Bures, being succeeded by his son Sir William Waldegrave. He was nominated in 1513 as one of the most discreet persons for assessing and collecting the subsidy. He was knighted in 1501 at the marriage of Prince Arthur. A copy of a charter by Sir William Waldegrave founding a Chantry in Bures will be found amongst the Additional MSS. of the British Museum.[2] By his will dated the 26 Jan. 152$\frac{4}{5}$ 16 Hen. VIII.[3] he appointed his body to be buried in the parish church of St. Mary of Buer in the tomb he had caused to be made under the arch between the high altar and the chapel of Jesu, and that he be buried within 24 hours after his decease. To Dame Margery his wife he gave all his jewels, his manors and lands in the counties of Suffolk, Essex and Northampton; and he adds: "Above all things I desire my Executors to pay my debts, and if I have wronged any man, to satisfy him; my wife has the Manor of Edwardstone. I constitute Margery my wife, and my sons George and William my Executors." He was seised of the Manors of Roydon and Whersted, both of which he purchased of Robert Buers, and was seised also of divers manors in Northamptonshire. The Chapel of Jesu mentioned in the will is now used as the Vestry. He married Margery daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth of Coldham Hall Wethersfield, Essex, and dying the 30th January 152$\frac{7}{8}$[4] was succeeded by his son Sir George Waldegrave who married Anne daughter of Sir Robert Drury of Hawsted Knt. who married subsequently Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrook. George Waldegrave by his will dated July 6, 1528, and proved Aug. 25th following directed his body to be buried near the tomb of his father. To Ann his wife he devised his Manors of Smallbridge, Silvester's *al.* Netherhall, Overhall and Frieps in Buers together with a manor in Essex during the minority of William his son and heir, but if it so happen that the said William died within age, then he willed that she should hold them until George his second son came to the age of 21 years, and if he died within age then that she should hold them in like manner until his (testator's) third son Edward came to the age of 21, and if he died within age then that she hold them until Richard his fourth son came to the age of 21. And the testator constituted Ann his said wife his sole Executrix.[5] At Depden two figures of Lady Ann are found upon the same brass; she is represented with each of her husbands.

George Waldegrave died the 8 July 1528, seised of the Manors of Smallbridge, Silvesters otherwise Nether-hall, Overhall and Freps or Schrepps in Bures,[6] and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Wm. Waldegrave who took an active part in raising the standard of Mary. He was knighted about 1543 and was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1549. He married Julian

[1] I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 27.
[2] Add. 34651.
[3] Proved the 6 March 1527.
[4] I.P.M., 19 Hen. VIII. 44.
[5] Testamenta Vetusta, by Nicholas Harris Nicolas ii. 629.
[6] I.P.M., 20 Hen. VIII. 18.

sole daughter and heir of Sir John Raynsford Knt. and died the 12 December 1554[1] and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Calais, the following inscription on brass being set up in Bures Ch. :—

> Of your charity pray for the soul of Sir William Waldegrave, Knight, of Bures St. Mary in com. Suff., who died xii. December 1554 and left behynd one son and four daughters, on whose souls Jesu have mercy. The said Sir William Waldegrave died at Callys in France, where his body is buried in St. Marie's Church there.

Sir William Waldegrave was succeeded by his son William Waldegrave who was knighted in 1576 and married 1st Elizabeth sister of Sir Thomas Mildmay, whose arms are still to be seen in a window at Smallbridge. Quarterly of ten : 1, Per pale arg. and gu., Waldegrave ; 2, Barry, of ten arg. and az., Montchensey ; 3, Gu. an eagle displayed arg., Vauncey ; 4, Or. a fesse vair, Creake or Creke ; 5, Arg. 2 bars sa. ; and in chief 3 pierced mullets of the last, Mawgan or Moigne ; 6, Erm. a fesse sa. betw. 3 fig. frays or., Fraye ; 7, Gu. a chevron engrailed betw. 3 fleur-de-lis arg. ; 8, Gu. 6 eagles displayed, 3, 2, and 1 or. (Lymsey ?) ; 9, Arg. on a fesse sa. 3 bezants ; 10, Gu. a cross flory arg., Mannock ; Impaling for Mildmay, Per fesse nebulè arg. and sa. 3 greyhounds' heads erazed counter-charged collared or. The usual arms assigned to Mildmay are Arg. 3 lions ramp. az. armed and langued gu.[2]

Sir William was elected to represent the County in Parliament in 1559, 1563, and 1597. On the occasion of the threatened invasion of England by the Spanish Armada, the County of Suffolk rose to the occasion and sent a considerable number of Knights and soldiers to augment the army speedily called together at Tilbury Fort. They were, we are told, "All choice men, well disciplined, and singularly furnished. Amongst them Sir William Walgrave, Knight, who had 500 men in his band." Sir William Waldegrave entertained Queen Elizabeth at the Hall in 1561 and 1579 and died the 17 August 1613 and he and his first wife were both buried at Buers with the following inscription :—

> Here liethe buriede Sir William Waldegrave Knight, and Dame Elizabeth his wife who lived together in godlie marriage 21 yeare and had issue 6 sonnes and 4 daughters. The said Elizabeth departed this life the 10 daye of may in the year of our Lord God 1581 and the said Sir William deceased the 1 daye of August in the year of our Lord God 1613.

Sir William Waldegrave had a second wife who died the 21st July 1600, Grisild relict of Sir Thomas Rivett and youngest daughter of Lord William Paget of Beaudesert in the County of Stafford whose only daughter by her first husband Sir Thomas Rivett was married to Henry Lord Windsor, of Bradnam in the County of Buckingham. She was buried at Stoke by Nayland where her monument is still standing.

This Sir William's daughter Mary married Thomas Clopton of Kentwell, who died in 1597 and whose son, Sir Wm. Clopton Knt. had by his first wife Anne daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiston Knt. a daughter and heir, Anne married to Sir Symonds D'Ewes the great Suffolk antiquary.

Sir William Waldegrave was succeeded by his son and heir Sir William who died about 3 months after his father, namely on the 25th November 1613, leaving a son by his second wife Jemima daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt., William who married Frances (afterwards married to Peregrine Clerke) and had by her a son Thomas who on his father's death in 1648 succeeded him. He married Mary who was afterwards married to Philip Cotton and dying the 19 April 1677 was succeeded by his son and

[1] I.P.M., 1 and 2 P. and M. 92.

[2] Suff. Inst. iv. 362.

heir Thomas Waldegrave. He was High Sheriff and a Deputy Lieutenant of the county and had two sermons dedicated to him by Nath. Bisbie D.D. of Long Melford in 1684. He married Isabella and died in 1692.

The Smallbridge estate passed from the Waldegraves at the end of the 17th Century, for John Currant or Currance, the purchaser, held his first Court for the manor in March 1702.

In the early part of the last century the manors of Smallbridge, Silvester, Netherhall and Overhall with the Parsonage passed into the possession of the Hanburys of Holfield Grange co. Essex and in 1847 was held by Osgood Hanbury who the 19 Aug. 1789 married Susannah Willett dau. of John Barclay banker in London and on his death the 11 Feb. 1852 passed to his son Osgood Hanbury who the 21 July 1816 married Eleanor Willet dau. of W. Hall and on his death passed to his son Osgood Hanbury. The manor subsequently vested in Mrs. Reginald Hill of Coggeshall, Essex, but is now vested in Mrs. Frederick Hervey of Ickworth.

### Cornerth Hall *al.* Cornhall *al.* Northall Manor.

This manor seems to have been held by Richard de Corneth or Cornerd in the time of Edw. I., and he claimed free warren here in 1275. He is a witness to a deed as "Richard Cornherthe Knight" in 1318, conveying land in Bures.[1] Upon a tomb on the north side of the Church of St. Mary Bures lies the cross-legged figure of a knight admirably carved in wood, in good preservation and supposed to represent this Sir Richard who is said to have sold the Hall for fourpence.

According to a deed amongst the Harleian Charters dated the Feast of St. George 23 Apl. 6 Hen. IV. [1405] Joyce Vyne daughter of John Vyne released to Sir Thomas Culpeper and Joyce his wife mother of the said Joyce Vyne and to his heirs male of the body of the said Joyce Culpeper this manor,[2] and Sir Thomas Culpeper was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas. Amongst the Harleian Charters we meet with a release of this manor in 1428 from "Joyeuse" dau. of John Vyne to his mother Joyeuse daugh. of Thomas Cornnerde and to the right heirs of the said Thomas Cornerde.[3] A Mr. Harper was the next lord, and his son and heir George Harper sold the manor in 1548 to Sir Thomas Barnardiston. Sir Thomas died in 1557 and we find Thomas Clopton and Anne his wife late widow of Sir Thomas Barnardiston holding the manor and on Anne's death it passed to Sir Thomas Barnardiston son and heir of Sir Thomas. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Q. Eliz. is an Action respecting this manor (called Cornethall Manor), Thomas Barnardiston *v.* Richard Golding.[4]

The next lord we meet with is Sir Stephen Soame in 1609. He was the second son of Thomas Soame of Botley or Betley in Norfolk (by Anne his wife daughter and heir of Francis Knighton of Little Bradley and widow of Richard Le Hunt of Hunt's Hall in Bradley) and grandson of Thomas Soame. He was Sheriff of the City of London in 1589 and Lord Mayor in 1598. He purchased the Manor of Brickendon in the County of Hertford and this manor and other estates, and married Anne daughter of William Stone of Segenhoe in the County of Bedford (sister of Serjeant Stone) by whom he had six sons and five daughters—Sir William Soame who was Sheriff of Suffolk 8 Car. I.; Sir Stephen Soame of Heydon in Essex who was High Sheriff of the County 19 Jac. I.; Sir Thomas Soame of

[1] Ancient Deeds, 12 Edw. II. C. 2197.
[2] Harl. 78 D. 12.
[3] Harl. 80 H. 27.
[4] C.P., ser. ii. B. xxvi. 3.

Throcking in Hertfordshire Knt. who was Sheriff of London 1635 and in 1640 Alderman of that City and later M.P. for the City; Nicholas, John, and Matthew. Sir Stephen Soame died May 23, 1619, aged 75, and by the inquisition taken after his death he was found to have died seised of the rectory and church of Hundon and advowson of the vicarage, the Manor and advowson of Herringswell, Manor or farm of Little Thurlow, Pudbroks, Temples and advowson of Little Thurlow, Manor of Wetheringset, Manor of Thorneylees, *alias* Thorney Campsey, Earl Stonham Manor and advowson, Freckenham Manor and advowson, and other places in Suffolk. He was buried in Little Thurlow Church with this inscription :—

Consecrated
to the Memory
of the Right Worshipfull Sr. Stephen
Soame Kt. Lord Mayer of the Citie of
London in the year of our Lord 1593 (? 8), and Mayor
of the Staple there, almost 20 yeares, who was the
Second Son of Thomas Soame of Botely, *alias* Betely
in the County of Norfolcke, Gentleman, and Anne his Wife,
Daughter and Heir of Francis Knighton, of Little Badley
in the County of Suffolcke, Esquyer, and the Widowe of Richard
Lehunt of the said Towne, and County, Gentleman. The said Sir Stephen
in his life time re-edified and newly glazed the great North Window of
the Cathedrall Church of St. Paul, in London. Newly settled and
adorned at
his own charge, the roof of Grocers Hall in that city, gave to the
same Company 16*l.* to be bestowed weekely in Bread upon the poor pri-
soners of the Counter in the Poultry of London for ever. In this Towne of
Little Thurlow, erected and buylt a Free-School with 20*l.* maintenance
for a Master and 10*l.* for the Usher there yearly for ever, where he
erected and endowed an Alms house besides for 9 poor People with main-
tenance for ever, the maintenance of both places to be paid by annuity
forth of the Mannour of Carleton in Cambridgeshire. He departed this
life May 23 being Trinity Sunday 1619 at the age of three score and fif-
teene yeares, at his Mansion house, by him formerly buylt in this
Parish of Little Therlowe.

There is a monument also in the same church erected to his wife Anne who died the 20 August 1622. On Sir Stephen Soame's death this manor passed to his second son Sir Stephen who had it with the Manor of Berkesdon of the gift of his father. He married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Playters of Sotterley by whom he had three sons and several daughters, Sir Peter Soame Bart., John Soame and Stephen Soame who both died without issue. Of the daughters Anne the eldest married Sir Gabriel How of Wotton under Edge in Gloucestershire, Knt., Jane the second was wife to Sir John Hoskins, Mary married Edward Fettiplace of Kingston in Berks, and Jane married Sir Edward Nicholl of Faxton in the county of Northampton Knt. Sir Stephen Soame the son died in 1639.[1]

Release and Leases of Cornerd or Cornhall Manor will be found for 1534, 1536 and 1543 amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum.[2]

### Tany's Manor.

The last of the many manors of Bures is Tany's which was vested in the time of Edw. I. in Robert Aguillon and on his death passed to his daughter Isabel married to Hugh Lord Bardolf, from whom it passed like the main manor to the Poynings and was granted by Sir Michael de Poyn-

[1] See Overhall Manor, Cavendish in this Hundred.

[2] Harl. 80 H. 27, Harl. 76 H. 21, 24, 41.

ings in 1362 to Sir William Band. He died in 1375 without issue. The manor subsequently became vested in Sir Richard Waldegrave who died in 1435, after which the devolution of this manor is identical with that of Smallbridge Manor already given.

## *CAVENDISH.*

IN the time of Edward the Confessor Cavendish was held by one Norman with soc and sac under the King as a manor with two carucates of land. There was a church living with 3 acres of free land; also belonging to the manor were 5 villeins, 8 bordars, 7 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 3 belonging to the men, 1 mill, 10 acres of meadow, 3 beasts, 40 sheep and 30 hogs. By the time of the Domesday Survey, there were two more ploughteams in demesne, 24 beasts in lieu of 3, 110 sheep in lieu of 40, 50 hogs in place of 30. To the manor belonged Rodenham, a hamlet with 2 carucates of land. There were there 5 villeins, 4 bordars, 2 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1½ belonging to the men, half a mill and a church living with 20 acres of free land. The value was 100 shillings, but by the time of the Domesday Survey the condition was somewhat different; the villeins were reduced by two, the slaves by one and the ploughteams in demesne had come down to one, while the mill had gone altogether. The number of bordars had increased to 13 and the value to 10 pounds. Cavendish was half a league long and 4 quarentenes broad and paid in a gelt 10*d*. The manor was held by Ralph de Limesi as the Domesday tenant in chief.[1] The rest of the lands specified in the Domesday Survey (though not at the time forming manors but subsequently composing the many manors of Cavendish) were as follows:

(*a*) The lands of Richard son of Earl Gislebert who had 9 freemen under Wisgar by commendation and soc and sac holding 3 carucates of land, 5 bordars, 1 slave, 3 ploughteams, 14 acres of meadow, 4 beasts, 1 horse, 15 hogs and 46 sheep valued at 3 pounds. All were held by Roger de St. Germains under Richard.[2]

(*b*) Four several encroachments upon the King:—1st Aluric brother of Edric and Wisgar's man encroached on half of his brother's land, namely 60 acres. At the time of the Domesday Survey Roger de Saint Germain held this as of Richard's fee, but the record states that it never belonged to that fee by commendation or soc. There were here a villein, a bordar, and an acre of meadow. 2nd Alwold had a freeman under Harold's commendation and in the Confessor's time soc and sac and even after the Conquest; but by the time of the Norman Survey Richard had encroached. The freemen here had one carucate of land, 1 ploughteam and a half and 2 acres of meadow valued at 20 shillings. 3rd Richard of Clare had encroached upon a freeman formerly under the Confessor but his predecessor in title had no interest whatever in him. This freeman had 1 carucate of land and formerly 4 villeins but then but 2, 7 bordars, formerly 2 ploughteams then 1 only, and 1 belonging to the men, wood for 10 hogs and then a mill all valued at 20 shillings.[3] 4th Ralph de Limesi held a freeman formerly under Harold with land which Edric the deacon who died with him in the battle of Hastings held and it was delivered to Baynard as a land holding. This Edgar added to Cavendish after Baynard lost it.

At the time of the Domesday Survey Ralph de Limesi held it in the Hall demesne.[4]

### Overhall Manor.

This was the land held prior to the Conquest by Norman and at the time of the Domesday Survey by Ralph de Limesi[5] who married Christina,

[1] Dom. ii. 428, 428*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 397*b*.
[3] Dom. 447*b*, 448.
[4] Dom. ii. 449.
[5] See Sayham Hall Manor, Newton in this Hundred.

one of the sisters of Prince Edgar Atheling grandson of King Edmund Ironside who was brother of Edward the Confessor. He died in 1093 and was succeeded by his son and heir Ralph who married Halewise and was succeeded by his son and heir Alan and he by his son and heir Gerard. Gerard de Limesi married Amy dau. of Trian de Hornelade of Bidun-Limesi, and had issue John de Limesi who married Alice dau. of Robert de Harcourt afterwards wife of Walleran E. of Warwick and died in 1198 leaving a son Hugh who died in 1223 without issue. Gerard also had two daus. Basilia married to Sir Hugh de Odingsells who died in 1238 leaving 3 sons Hugh, Gerard and Sir William de Odingsells of Warwickshire. Hugh the eldest son succeeded[1] and died without issue. Gerard the 2nd son succeeded and apparently on his death was succeeded by his brother the 3rd son Sir William de Odingsells who married Joan and had a son Sir William de Odingsells who inherited the one moiety of the manor which came from his grandfather Sir Hugh de Odingsells. His arms were : Ar. a fesse gu. ; in chief two mullets of the last.

Gerard de Limesi's second dau. Alianore married David de Lindsay a Scot and the Barony of Limesi of which the lordship of this parish was a part became divided between Sir Hugh de Odyngseles and David de Lindsey. Daniel had by Alianore several children and David their eldest son was lord of a moiety of the manor in the reign of Hen. III. In 1219 the King had the lands of David de Lindsey in his custody and on the Patent Rolls are letters concerning the presentation to a moiety of Cavendish Church in consequence of a moiety of the manor being in the King's hands ;[2] while in 1223 a precept was directed to the Sheriff of the County to deliver to this David then in custody of the King of Scotland, seisin of all David's lands in his bailiwick which were detained because he had not done service to the King in his Welsh expedition. This David and his brothers all dying without issue his moiety in the lordship passed to Sir Henry de Pinkenny Knt. in consequence of his marriage with Alice sister and heir of David de Lindsey, and their son Sir Henry Pinkenny granted the same by deed to Sir William de Odyngselles lord of the other moiety, the grandson of the above Sir Hugh de Odyngselles who then became possessed of the entire manor. Sir William de Odyngeseles married Ela daughter of William Longspee Earl of Salisbury by whom he had issue Edmund who died without issue and 4 daughters his co-heirs amongst whom this lordship again became divided. Ida one dau. married John de Clinton, Margaret another married Sir John de Grey, Alice another married 1st Maurice Caunton and 2ndly Ralph de Parham, Ela the 4th dau. married 1st Sir Peter de Birningham knt. and 2ndly Sir Eustace le Poer Knt. This is the descent of the manor practically as given by Page who has clearly taken his account from what Blomefield says of the descent of the Manor of Oxburgh in Norfolk. Page has a little paragraph, however, on his own account, and it is this—" the advowson and other lands in this parish passed in 1370 to Sir John Cavendish who had previously in 1359 obtained the manor of Overhall in Cavendish by his marriage with Alice dau. and heiress of John de Odyngseles." He seems to forget that he has never mentioned any John de Odyngseles in his previous account nor, indeed, is there such a person in the pedigree given by Blomefield. Davy has a most confused list of lords, some with ridiculous dates, others without any at all, and he is apparently in hopeless confusion over the later descents of the Odyngseles

[1] H.R. ii. 142, 150.

[2] Pat. Rolls, 3 Hen. III. 5.

family. The manor seems to have passed from Hugh de Odyngseles who died in 1239 to his son William living in 1263, and from him to his son William living in 1286, and gone to his son Edmund who died without issue.

Hugh de Odyngseles was the next lord and died in 1305,[1] when he was succeeded by John Odingseles who in 1315 had licence to enfeoff Thomas de Wassingle of the manor held in chief and the latter was empowered to regrant to him and Emma his wife, and his heirs.[2] John Odingseles had a dau. Alice who married Sir John Cavendish. John Odingseles died in 1353,[3] when apparently Sir John Cavendish became lord of the manor in right of his wife. Davy says that Alice who married Sir John Cavendish was dau. and co-heir of Sir William Odyngseles and sister and co-heir of Edmund, but as he apparently makes this Sir Wm. to be the same Sir William who was living 47 Hen. III. one can hardly adopt the suggestion.

There is a licence on the Originalia Rolls in 1358,[4] to John Wyngefeld and others to acquire "Overhall Manor in Cavendish," and this was carried out by a fine in the same year levied between John de Wynggefeld, Gilbert de Debenham and John de Cavendish and Alice his wife against John son of John de Odingseles.[5] It is quite possible that this was in contemplation of some settlement of the manor effected by John Cavendish and his wife by conveyance to trustees.

Sir John Cavendish was a native of the parish and descended from a junior branch of the Gernon family who settling here assumed the name of the place. From the Close Rolls of the time of Hen. III. we learn that a Robert son of Simon de Cavendish was then engaged in a law suit respecting 6 acres of land in this place.[6]

Sir John Cavendish was Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and in 1370 a fine was levied of the advowson and sundry lands in Cavendish against Sir John de Clinton Knt. Sir John Cavendish and Alice his wife. In 1380 Sir John Cavendish was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge and the next year he was commissioned to suppress the insurrection against the King. The great mover in the rebellion was Wat Tyler who marched at the head of his followers to London, where they broke into the Tower and murdered Simon of Sudbury, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Whilst the insurrection was raging in London many parts of the provinces were similarly disturbed. The populace in Suffolk were being led by one John Raw, a priest. The Chief Justice had been commissioned to suppress the insurrection in the City of York, but happening at this time to be in Suffolk he had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the rabble then exasperated by the intelligence of the death of their chief at the hands of Sir John's younger son John. He was dragged to Bury and there his head being struck off it was set upon the pillory of the market cross in the month of June 1381.[7] His will is dated at Bury St. Edmunds on Monday after the Feast of Palm the previous year. By it he directed his body to be buried in the Church of Cavendish, near the body of Alice his late wife. He devised to Andrew Cavendish his son and heir his manors and lands in Cavendish, Pentlowe, Fakenham Aspes and Saxham. He left legacies to Rose the wife of his said son Andrew, to Margaret daughter

[1] Extent, I.P.M., 33 Edw. I. 74.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. II. pt. ii. 21; I.Q.D., 9 Edw. II. 90, 11 Edw. II. 74.
[3] I.P.M., 27 Edw. III. 60.
[4] O., 32 Edw. III. 24.
[5] Feet of Fines, 31 and 32 Edw. III. 8.
[6] Close Rolls, 11 Hen. III. 3. *In dorso.*
[7] I.P.M., 5 Rich. II. 11, 14.

to Andrew his said son, and appointed Robert de Swynbourne and John Rookswood sen. his executors. The will was proved the 26 August 1381. The son John referred to was one of the esquires to the body of Rich. II. and the incident of his dispatch of Wat Tyler in Smithfield after he had been stabbed by Sir William Walworth is well known. For his zeal in this matter John Cavendish was knighted on the spot by the King and had settled upon him in perpetuity a pension of £40. The Chief Justice was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Andrew Cavendish. He represented the County of Suffolk in Parliament in 1371 and received for 41 days attendance the sum of £8. 4s. In 1386 he was High Sheriff of Suffolk and Norfolk, and died in 1395,[1] when the manor passed to his widow Rose in dower, and William Cavendish son and heir of Sir Andrew conveyed the reversion by fine to his uncle William Cavendish and son and heir of John Cavendish the 2nd son of the Chief Justice. The two fines are thus entered : " William Cavendyssh of London *v.* William Cavendyssh son and heir of Sir Andrew Cavendyssh of Cavendish Manor called Overhalle with appurtenances which Robert Chichesley, William Olyver, John Shawe, and Thomas Haryngton held for the life of Rose wife of Andrew Cavendyssh," and " Robert Cavendyssh *v.* William Cavendyssh son and heir of Sir Andrew Cavendyssh of Cavendish Manor called Overhalle with appurtenances which Rosa wife of Andrew Cavendyssh held as her dowry."[2]

William Cavendish died in 1433 and was succeeded by his brother Robert Cavendish Serjeant at law. He died in 1438, without issue,[3] and was succeeded by his nephew Thomas Cavendish son of William the brother of Robert. A fine was levied of the manor in 1439 by William Norwold clerk, John Olney, Thomas Chalton, Thomas Batayle, William Flete, Mathew Fowecher, William Barthelmewe clerk and William Berneway *v.* William Nell and Alice his wife.[4]

Thomas Cavendish mortgaged the manor to John Smyth the elder and John Smyth the younger, as we learn from the early Chancery Proceedings in which are recorded an action by Thomas Cavendish and Catherine his wife against the Smyths.[5]

Thomas Cavendish died in 1477,[6] leaving an infant heir Thomas and the King took into his custody this manor. There is a grant by the King in 1483 on the Patent Rolls to Nicholas Lathell and Richard Williams of the custody rending to the King 10 marks yearly.[7] Thomas Cavendish the infant became Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer and married Alice daughter and co-heir of John Smith of Podbrook Hall in Cavendish. He died in 1524 and the manor passed to his eldest son and heir George Cavendish. In 1543 a fine was levied by John Coxe and others against this George Cavendish most likely on the occasion of some settlement of the manor.[8] The fine included Netherhall Manor as well as Overhall. This is the well-known Gentleman Usher of Cardinal Wolsey and his faithful friend and historian. He died about 1561 when the manor passed to his son and heir William Cavendish who died the following year. The manor was in 1565 released to William Cavendish of London, mercer. It must have been during his

[1] I.P.M., 18 Rich. II., 11 Hen. IV. 5.
[2] Feet of Fines, 13 Hen. IV. 30, 31.
[3] I.P.M., 17 Hen. VI. 16.
[4] Feet of Fines, 18 Hen. VI. 16.
[5] E.C.P., 5 Edw. IV., 49 Hen. VI. 31, 255, 33, 49; *Ib.* 38 Hen. VI.-5 Edw. IV. 27, 142.
[6] I.P.M., 17 Edw. IV. 4; 20 Edw. IV. 1.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 1 Rich. III. pt. v. 1, 8; Harl. 433.
[8] Fine, Trin. 35 Hen. VIII.

holding of the lordship that a claim was made by Rafe Cavendyshe against Thomas Griggs and others as to lands in Cavendish held of the Manor of "Overhall Cavendyshe" of which manor William Cavendyshe plaintiff's father is said to have been lord "and devised to plaintiff by Thomas Fowler."

This is amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings.[1] In 1569 the manor was sold by William Cavendish to Robert Downes of London [2] who in 1573 sold it to John Felton of Overchrysal co. Essex.[3]

In the following year John Felton sold the manor to George Howe of Sudbury, clothier,[4] and in 1601 the manor passed to Bridget Cracherode daughter of Mathew Cracherode of Cavendish. Matthew Cracherode son and heir succeeded in 1615 and in 1622 the manor became the property by purchase of Sir Stephen Soame of Heyden co. Essex.[5] He died in 1639 and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Peter Soame. Sir Peter succeeded to the Baronetcy of his relative Sir William Soame of Little Thurlow on his death without issue, and at the coronation of King James II. put in a claim ad manutergium tenendum allocutur (*sic*), sed constitutio deputati refertur beneplacito Regis. Quoad residuum clamei non allocutur, et post Rex constituit Anthonium comitum Kent. ad exequendum officium in jure Petri. This claim appears in a petition to Francis lord Guildford and others, commissioners for receiving claims, to hold the basin and ewer for a moiety of the manor of Heydon and the towel for the other moiety, and that he might be admitted in person, or by a proper deputy to perform the office, and to have all the profits belonging to that service. He married Susanna youngest daughter of Ralph Freeman of Aspeden Hall in Hertfordshire by whom he had two sons Sir Peter Soame his successor in the Baronetage, and Freeman Soame; and two daughters Susan married to Sir Cane James of Creshall in Essex Bart. and Elizabeth. The arms of the Soame family are: Gules, a chevron, between three mallets, or. Sir Peter Soame the father did not transmit this manor to his son, for in 1679 he sold it to Isaac Fuller of Cavendish grocer who in 1701 sold the same to William Basset of Long Melford clothier. In 1730 it was purchased by Samuel Thomas of Lavenham and was sold by his heir in 1791 to Thomas Ruggles a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, who dying in 1813 left by his wife Jane Anne daughter of John Freeland of Cobham co. Surrey a son John Ruggles of Spains Hall, Essex, who was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1829. In 1827 he took the name of Brise and married Catherine daughter of John Haynes Harrison of Copford Hall Colchester by whom he had issue with two daughters a son Samuel Brise Ruggles Brise who on the death of his father in Sept. 1852 succeeded to the lordship. He married Marianne Weyland 4th daughter of Sir Edward Bowyer Smyth Bart. John Yelloly M.D. physician to George IV. and son of John a merchant of Alnwick by Jane daughter of George Dawson of Little Mill purchased Cavendish Hall about 1840–1, but apparently did not at the time acquire the manor, as this is stated to have been vested in 1844 in J. R. Brise and as late as 1855 in Colonel S. B. Ruggles Brise. It is true the statement vaguely is that they were lords of the "Manor of Cavendish," and in 1855 in the same work containing the statement as to Col. Brise being lord of Cavendish we find it stated that the manors of Overhall and Netherhall

[1] C.P. i. 210.
[2] Fine, Mich. 7 Eliz.
[3] Fine, Mich. 15 Eliz.
[4] Fine, Easter 16 Eliz.
[5] See Smallbridge Manor, Bures, in this Hundred.

were owned by Samuel Tyssen Yelloly who was the second son of Dr. John Yelloly (who had died at Cavendish Hall the 31 Jan. 1842) by Sarah his wife daughter of Samuel Tyssen of Narborough Hall, Norfolk. Samuel Tyssen Yelloly married Mary Ellis daughter of the Rev. Edward Bull 6th son of John Bull of Pentlow, Essex by Margaret Toundron his wife and died at Cavendish Hall in 1860 when the manor or some interest therein passed to his son and heir John S. De Beauvoir Yelloly R.N. for he and Miss E. S. R. Yelloly are stated to have owned the Manors of Overhall and Netherhall in 1885 and the same are now stated to be in John Yelloly.

### De Grey's Manor.

On the marriage of Sir John de Grey of Rotherfield with Margaret one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir William Odingsels as mentioned under the account of the Manor of Overhall, or rather upon Sir William's death a portion of the land which belonged to him seems to have passed to Sir John De Grey in right of his wife and to have been thenceforth held as a separate manor, or possibly the holding of Sir John was only increased, for it must be remembered that his father William de Grey had already a considerable estate in Cavendish in respect of which he had a grant of free warren in 1285.[1] The Greys are usually supposed to be descendants of Arnulph lord of Gray in Normandy who was living about 970, but some have derived them from the Picard family of Croy. They no doubt had an ancestor Auschetil de Grai who came over with the Conqueror.

Sir John de Grey was the son and heir of William de Grey the 3rd son of Henry de Grey a great favourite with Richard I. and also of his successors John and Hen. III. Sir Thomas de Grey the son and heir of Sir John and Margaret married Alice daughter and sole heiress of Sir Richard de Cornherd Knt.[2] It is said that on this match Sir Thomas finding so many bearing his own paternal arms assumed those of Cornherd which he and his descendants continued to bear as their arms, viz.: Az. a fesse between two chevrons or., which arms it is further said the Cornherds had in imitation of the Bainard's their superior lords, the field and chevrons only differing in colour.

In 1302 Thomas de Grey had a grant of free warren in respect of his Cavendish estate,[3] and in 1321 he and Alice his wife held divers lands in Great Cornard of Richard Cornerd the wife's father and also this manor called " Cavendish Manor " worth £10. 13. 4. at one fee, and also of William de Butevyler one messuage, one carucate and 60 acres of land, one acre of meadow and 10s. rent in Little Cornard, Bures, Newton, Waldingfield, Illegh, Preston, Thorpe and Lillesey worth £3 per annum, at the 4th part of a fee, and they also held more of the inheritance of the said Alice—a messuage and one carucate of land in Barnardeston of Arnold de Mounteney by the service of one halfpenny tithe scutage when laid which house and carucate was worth £6. 13. 4. per annum. Thomas de Grey died in 1321[4] leaving Alice his wife surviving, and in 1322 she settled lands on her sons Roger and John. Sir Thomas de Grey Knt. their eldest son and heir succeeded and married 1st Isabel eldest daughter and co-heir of Fulk Baynard of Merton and settled at Merton in the ancient seat of the Baynards. He married 2ndly Alice who survived him. Sir Roger de Grey

[1] Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. I. 120.
[2] See Cawston or Caxton's Manor, Little Cornard in this Hundred.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 30 Edw. I. 33.
[4] I.P.M., 15 Edw. II. 22.

the son of Sir Thomas succeeded and by will proved in 1371 he declared that he had enfeoffed Sir William Bawde Priest and others of his Manors of Cavendish, Little Cornerth and Preston. The will is dated at Dover, and is in French. He directs his father Sir Thomas de Grey's debts to be paid and that Alice his wife should have an annuity of 20 marks per annum and Sir Thomas Grey his brother another of the same sum. On Sir Roger de Grey's death which occurred in 1371[1] he was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas who died a minor in 1383[2] having had two sisters Margaret married to Sir Thomas Shardelowe but had died the year before her brother without issue, and Joan married to Thomas Pynckbeke who had a son Richard who died without issue. On the 15 May 21 Rich. II. [1398] a writ was issued to enquire of whom the manor of Greys in Cavendish was held the reversion of which Thomas late Duke of Gloucester acquired in fee simple of Master Thomas Grey clerk and which reversion by reason of the said Duke's forfeiture pertained to the King.[3] The manor then passed to Agnes Lady Bardolph wife of Sir Thomas Mortimer eldest daughter of Sir Michael Poynings and was sold by her to Robert Lord Poynings and others in 1402. It was granted by the Crown to Sir John Pelham in 1404, but appears in the reign of Hen. VI. to be again in the Crown and, indeed, in that reign to have been regarded as part of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, for Ministers' accounts of the manor "land of the Duchy of Lancaster," 30 to 31 Hen. VI. [1452–3] will be found in the Public Record Office.[4]

In 1461 there is a grant on the Patent Rolls to Thomas Montgomery King's Knt. by mainprise of John Clopton and Thomas Grene of the custody of the King's Manor of Greyes in Cavendish with courts leet, etc., for 12 years rending to the King £23. 6. 8. yearly and supporting all charges,[5] and also from the same Rolls for the same year, we learn that a Commission was issued to enquire into a complaint made by Henry Earl of Essex and others that whereas they were lately seised of the Manor of Greys in their demesne as of fee in time of peace in the reign of Hen. VI. and received esplees thereby, they were unjustly disseised by Richard late Duke of York.[6]

We do find land in Cavendish mentioned in the Inquisition post mortem of Richard Duke of York, father of the King in 1463.[7] It included Chelfordes in Cavendish and Paddokes mill, a water mill there and other land but not this manor apparently, though Davy makes this Richard Duke of York lord of the manor in 1463, doubtfully however making the statement. Certainly the following year we find the manor vested in, and Grey's Hall occupied by, Thomas son of Thomas Colt of Carlisle from whom the manor acquired the name of Colt's Hall under which designation it is still known. A fine was levied of the manor in 1464 by Sir John Markham, Henry Sotehill and John Otre against Thomas Colt and Joan his wife.[8] Thomas Colt the purchaser was a great favourite of Edward IV. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer and one of the Privy Council and married Joan daughter and heir of John Trusbutt of Holm in Norf.[9] He died the 10th Aug. 1474,

[1] I.P.M., 45 Edw. III. 27.
[2] I.P.M., 46 Edw. III. 2nd nos. 17; 7 Rich. II. 41.
[3] Extent. Thomas Duke of Gloucester for Master Thomas Grey. I.P.M., 22 Rich. II. 79.
[4] Bundle 430, No. 6905, 6907.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. IV. pt. iii. 19.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. IV. pt. iv. 9*d*.
[7] I.P.M., 3 Edw. IV. 14.
[8] Feet of Fines, 4 Edw. IV. 6.
[9] See Pedigree of Trussbutts, Blomefield's, Norf. 8*vo*. Ed. vii. 405.

and was buried at Roydon in Essex, when the manor passed to his widow Joan. She remarried Sir William Parr and died on Monday before the feast of St. Lawrence Anno 13 Edw. IV.[1] when the manor passed to her son and heir John Colt of New Hall Essex and Colt's Hall in Cavendish. He was the ward of Sir William Parr in the 1st Hen. VII. and married 1st Jane dau. of Sir John Elrington of Middlesex and 2ndly Mary dau. of Sir John Alne. He died the 22nd Oct. 1521 when the manor passed to his son George Colt of Long Melford who took to wife Elizabeth dau. of Henry Mac William of Stambourn in Essex and dying the 11 March 1578 was succeeded by his son Henry who married 1st Elizabeth dau. of John Coninsby of North Mimms in Hertfordshire and 2ndly Margaret dau. of John Heath of Netherhall in Essex. By his first wife he was father of Sir George Colt[2] who married Mary daughter of William Poley of Boxstead and dying the 6th Jan. 1616 was succeeded by his eldest son and heir Sir Henry Colt. Sir Henry married Bridget dau. of Sir William Kingsmill of Sidmanton co. Hants and died abroad the 27 March 1635 seised of the manor of "Greys *alias* Colts Hall in Cavendish" and Poslingford and was succeeded by his eldest son George Colt. He married Elizabeth eldest daughter and co-heir of John Dutton of Sherborne in Gloucestershire. George Colt devoted his fortune to the service of Chas. I. and Chas. II. and Page says sold his property in Cavendish and several other good estates. He was drowned at sea from off a Dutch vessel January 20, 1658, and, according to Davy, the manor passed to his son and heir John Dutton Colt M.P. for Leominster who married 1st Mary d. and h. of John Booth of Letton co. Hereford and 2ndly Margaret relict of John Arnold of Monmouth. John Dutton Colt sold the manor. The Colt arms were: Argent, a fesse between three colts in full speed, sable.

The manor seems to have passed to the Jennens of Acton Place and upon the death of William Jennens in 1798 descended to his heir at law and is now vested in Richard George Penn Curzon-Howe, 4th Earl Howe. For the devolution, see Rokewood Manor, Acton in this Hundred.

### Netherhall Manor.

In 1275 Margaret wife of Roger de Tryanton or Trehaupton held lands here in chief of the King at half a Knight's fee.[3] There is an action by Nicholas Rann against an Adam (or Ada) de Trehaupton as to a messuage in Cavendish in 1281.[4]

It seems, however, that this particular manor or at least 2 messuages a carucate of land 10 acres of meadow, 14 acres of pasture and 32 acres of wood were held by Henry de Pynkeneye in chief of Hen. III. and he sold the same without licence to William de Culworth and Margery his wife from whom the same passed to Adam de Trehaupton the son and heir of Margery and then on to John de Trehaupton son and heir of Adam. In 1343 the trespass committed by entering without licence was pardoned and John permitted to retain.[5]

[1] Inquisition p.m. is of Joan wife of Sir William Parre, 15 Edw. IV. 34.

[2] A Fine of the manor was levied in 1601 by John Helham and others against this Sir George Colt and others (Fine, Easter, 43 Eliz.).

[3] H.R. ii. 142, 150.

[4] Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. I. 25*d*.

[5] Pat. Rolls, 17 Edw. III. pt. ii. 5.

John de Trehaupton granted the manor, then stated to consist of 51 acres of land, 1½ acres of pasture and 2½ acres of wood to William de Genevyll and died in 1350.[1]

William de Genevyll died before 1364 leaving two daughters and co-heirs Beatrice wife of John Wegge of Clare and Elizabeth wife of William Andrew of Sproughton, for in that year there is an order on the Originalia Rolls to take fealty of Beatrice and Wm. Andrew as to the land above held of the King in chief of the grant of John de Trehaupton.[2] Davy makes the singular mistake of treating Beatrice and Elizabeth the daughters of Genevyll as daughters of John de Trehaupton.

Thomas Andrew son and heir of Elizabeth wife of William Andrew died seised (apparently then of 130 acres of land) in 1437.[3] It seems he had but a moiety of the manor, in fact a few years later in 1443,[4] a moiety of the manor is included in the Inquisition p.m. of Richard Wegge (probably the son of the above John Wegge) and Isabel his wife.

In 1438 Margaret Andrew had licence to enfeoff John Jenney of a 4th part of the manor. On Richard Wegge's death in 1443 a moiety of the manor passed to Margaret his daughter and heir who had married Richard Clavering and the following year Richard Clavering had a moiety by grant from the Crown. He was succeeded by his son and heir John Clavering. In 1452 we meet with a fine levied of a moiety of the manor by John Smyth, John Clopton, John Denston, William Chapman and Roger Moryell against Richard Clavering of London and John Clavering son and heir of Richard Clavering.[5] In 1543 this manor was included in the fine already referred to in the account of Overhall Manor levied by John Coxe and others against George Cavendish.[6]

The next lord was Sir John Wentworth of Codham, but by what title does not appear. In 1571 the manor was vested in Anne daughter and co-heir of Sir John Wentworth and wife of Henry Howard Lord Maltravers and afterwards of Sir William Dean who died in 1580. In 1588 George Baxter and others had licence to alien a moiety of this manor to Matthew Cracherode and Mary his wife daughter of John Smith of Cavendish, and Matthew Cracherode held in 1609. Amongst the Exchequer Deposition in 1595 we see there was an action as to the Manor of Netherhall and lands called 'The Rushe Pasture' in Burrefelde and Padbrook St. and as to lands given to maintain a chantry priest or priests in Cavendish Church. The action was between William Typpes and others and George Colt and others.[7]

Matthew Cracherode died in 1615 and his son apparently sold the manor to Sir Stephen Soame who dying in 1639 was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Peter Soame. In 1706 the manor belonged to Sir Thomas Robinson and he sold it to John Moore who dying in 1753 it passed to his son Henry Moore who died unmarried in 1769 when it passed to his brother Richard Moore who died in 1782 and was succeeded by Richard Moore his son and heir who sold the manor and died in 1826.

In 1855 the manor belonged to Samuel Tyssen Yelloby who died in 1860 and has since passed in the same course as the manor of Overhall, being now vested in John Yelloby.

[1] I.P.M., 24 Edw. III. 62.
[2] O., 38 Edw. III. 5.
[3] I.P.M., 15 Hen. VI. 38.
[4] I.P.M., 21 Hen. VI. 24.
[5] Feet of Fines, 30 Hen. VI. 34.
[6] Fine, Trin. 35 Hen. VIII.
[7] Exch. dep. Bury St. Edmunds, 38 Eliz.

### Newhall Manor.

In 1463 Richard Duke of York seems to have held a third part of this manor,[1] and in 1475 Thomas Colt lord of the Manor of Greys died seised of it. The subsequent devolution is identical with that of Grey's *al.* Colt's Hall Manor.

### Houghton Hall Manor.

In 1548 Sir John Wentworth of Codham was lord, and the manor passed to his daughter and heir Anne, and from her, as mentioned in the next manor dealt with, down to William Villiers Lord Grandison who died in 1643. Anthony Deane was lord in 1669, and by 1706 the manor was vested in Sir Thomas Robinson.[2] He in that year sold it to John Moore of Kentwell Hall. Amongst the Exchequer Deposition is one in a suit in 1710 between Henry James, D.D., and Henry Grey respecting the rectory and parish church of Cavendish, and the farm or estates called Overhall, Impeyhall and Houghton Hall, and as to Tithes.[3] John Moore died in 1714 when the manor passed to his nephew John Moore who died in 1753, and was succeeded by his son and heir Richard Moore who died in 1782, and was succeeded by his son and heir Richard Moore who sold the manor and died in 1826. In 1847 the manor was vested in Charles Heigham and in 1885 belonged with the manors of Bulley Hall and Impey to George H. Goodchild.

### Bulley Hall Manor.

This manor was vested in Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester and Hertford who died in 1314.[4] It is mentioned in the Inquis. p.m. of John Botiller in 1409.[5] From the Botelers the manor passed to the Cavendishs and there are two fines probably connected with the transfer, one in 1435 and the other in 1438. Robert Cavendysh and John Cauvendysh and others *v.* John Botelere[6] and Robert Cavendish and Elizabeth his wife *v.* John Botelere of the manor and other hereditaments which Robert Cavendish, William Clopton and others held for life of the said Robert.[7] Later the manor belonged to Henry Wentworth of Codham who died in 1482[8] when it passed to his son and heir Roger at whose death it passed to his son and heir Sir John Wentworth who died leaving a daughter Anne married 1st to Sir Hugh Rich, son and heir of Richard Lord Rich, 2ndly to Henry Howard Lord Maltravers son and heir of Henry Fitz Alan Earl of Arundel and 3rdly to Sir William Dean of Deans Hall in Great Maplestead in Essex. This heiress of Sir John Wentworth had a great inheritance—the Manors of Wiston, of Overhall and Netherhall in Poslingford, and Cavendish, Impeys, and Bulley Hall. In 19 Eliz. by Indenture September 24, she demised this manor and others to Trustees for 200 years next after her death. She died and was buried at Gosfield in Essex January 10th 1580, when the manor passed to Sir Edward Villiers who married Barbara eldest

[1] I.P.M., 3 Edw. IV. 14.
[2] See Cockfield Hall Manor and Monks Melford Manor, Melford, in this Hundred.
[3] At Newmarket 1710. Exch. dep.
[4] I.P.M., 8 Edw. II. 68, *see* Inquis. p.m. on Richard de Clare Earl of Gloucester. I.P.M., 47 Hen. III. 34.
[5] I.P.M., 19 Hen. IV. 4.
[6] Feet of Fines, 13 Hen. VI. 20.
[7] Feet of Fines, 16 Hen. VI. 2.
[8] I.P.M., 22 Edw. IV. 11.

daughter of Sir John St. John of Lidiard Tregoze co. Wilts. He was president of Munster in Ireland on the decease of the Earl of Thomond. He died the 7th Sept. 1626 lamented more deeply, it is said, " than any governor who had previously ruled the province " and was interred in the Earl of Cork's Chapel in Youghal. By an inquisition post mortem January 14, 7 Charles I. taken at Ipswich it was found that Sir Edward Villiers Knt. had died seised of the Manors of Overhall and Netherhall in Poslingford and the Manors of Impeys and Bulley Hall, &c., and that by Barbara his wife daughter of Sir John St. John he had left a son and heir William Villiers aged 20 in 1625. The will of Sir Edward Villiers bears date the 3rd August 1625. The son William Villiers became Lord Grandison in 1630 on the death of his uncle. Actively espousing the Royal cause he received a wound at the seige of Bristol the 26 July 1643 of which he died in the following month at Oxford, leaving by Mary daughter of Paul Viscount Bayning an only daughter Barbara wife of Roger Palmer Earl of Castlemaine in Ireland and afterwards Duchess of Cleveland and mistress of Charles II.

The manor does not seem to have come down to Barbara but to have passed to Sir Thomas Robinson who died seised in 1683 and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Lumley Robinson of Kentwell Hall who died the following year and was succeeded by Sir Thomas, who sold the manor to John Moore who died in 1753 after which the devolution is identical with that of Netherhall.

### Impey or Impsey Hall or Quipsey Hall.

This manor also belonged to Sir John Cavendish the Lord Chief Justice who was murdered in 1381 and passed to his son Sir Andrew Cavendish who died in 1395 when it passed to his son and heir William. It is specifically mentioned as " Impeye " in the Inquis. p.m. of Sir Andrew Cavendish[1] and a fine was levied of the manor in 1433 by William Clopton, Robert Cavendysh, John Harleston, Clement Deneston clerk, Thomas Milde, Thomas Hegham, Richard Alrede and John Smyth clerk against Joan Cavendyssh who was wife of John Wylden.[2] Later it passed to Sir John Wentworth and from him descended as mentioned in the account of the last manor to Wm. Villiers son of Sir Edward Villiers who died in 1626 after which the devolution is identical with the Manor of Houghton Hall.

### Kensings or Kessings Hall Manor.

This belonged to Sir John Cavendish the Lord Chief Justice who was murdered in 1381 and passed to his son Sir Andrew who died in 1394 and subsequently to his son and heir William Cavendish. The manor is specifically mentioned as " Kemsynge " in the Inquis. p.m. of Sir Andrew Cavendish.[3] The next lord we meet with is Richard de Cornhearth (Cornhith) in 1398,[4] and the next another Richard de Cornerth (Croniworthe) in 1425.[5]

In 1548 this manor was vested in John Smyth. Amongst the State Papers of Henry VIII. is a grant to John Smyth of livery of lands in Cavendish as son and heir of John Smyth.[6] It passed to John Colt who died seised in 1599 when it went to his son and heir Thomas Colt. In 1609 the manor was vested in John Seath or Death.

[1] I.P.M., 18 Rich. II. 11 ; 11 Hen. IV. 5.
[2] Feet of Fines, 11 Hen. VI. 33.
[3] I.P.M., 18 Rich. II. 11 ; 11 Hen. IV. 5.
[4] I.P.M., 22 Rich. II. 34.
[5] I.P.M., 3 Hen. VI. 32.
[6] State Papers, 1542, 443 (51).

### Peyton's Manor.

This manor in 1298 was held by John de Peyton who also had a grant of free warren.[1] It subsequently devolved on Thomas Colt who died seised in 1475, and henceforth it devolved together with Grey's or Colt's Hall Manor.

### Peche's or Pechy's Manor.

This was held by John Peche son of John Peche who conveyed lands here to Sir John de Peyton. It subsequently passed to Richard Duke of York who died seised of it in 1463,[2] and later vested in Thomas Colt who died in 1475, and then devolved in a like manner as Grey's or Colt's Hall Manor.

### More Hall Manor.

Edward Copley died seised in 1609 and was succeeded by his son and heir Edward Copley who had livery of his estates in 1622. We learn nothing further respecting this manor.

### Collingham Hall Manor.

This was the inheritance of Sir John Cavendish the Lord Chief Justice so brutally murdered in 1381. He was succeeded by his son Sir Andrew Cavendish and he by his son William Cavendish in 1394. It is specifically mentioned in the Inquisition post morten of Sir Andrew Cavendish.[3]

It was in 1484 granted as part of the endowment of a chantry in St. Bartholomew the Less in London known as the Fry Chantry[4] and on the suppression of the religious houses came to the Crown.

Edward Copley upon founding a school endowed it with this manor, it is said, and in 1609 it passed to the Governors of the Free School at Bury.

### Stansfield Hall Manor.

This manor we find mentioned in a Fine in 1637 levied by Matthew Abbott and it appears to have previously belonged to his father Richard Abbott.[5]

A "Cavendish Manor" was the subject of a Fine levied in 1395 by Sir Richard Waldegrave, Sir Robert Carbonell, Thomas Foryby clerk and Wm. Skrene against Sir William Papworth and Alice his wife.[6]

A paper on Grey's Hall in Cavendish will be found in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute vol. vi. 23 and on the Old House of Overhall in Cavendish (read on a visit of the Institute in 1893) in vol. viii. p. 261. Also notices of the Cavendish Family while possessed of the manor by Thomas Ruggles in Archæologia vol. xi. p. 50. Notes of the Family also will be found in vol. i. of the Suffolk Institute p. 225 and Memoirs of the family by Dr. Kennett 1703, 8*vo*.

[1] Chart. Rolls, 26 Edw. I. 5.
[2] I.P.M., 3 Edw. IV. 14.
[3] I.P.M., 18 Rich. II. 11; 11 Hen. IV. 5.
[4] Harl. 55 H. 25.
[5] 14 Nov. 13 Car. I. pt. iii. 34.
[6] Feet of Fines, 19 Rich. II. 28.

## *CHILTON.*

IN Saxon times Godwin, Alfer's son, held with soc 2 carucates of land as a manor. There was a church living with 5 acres of free land and 1 villein, 3 bordars, 4 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne and among the men, 5 acres of meadow, 3 hogs and 80 sheep. This manor was at the time of the Domesday Survey held by Walter son of Aubrey of Robert Malet with very slight difference of detail; 3 of the slaves had disappeared and there were but half the number of sheep.

Three freemen held in the time of the Confessor, under Godwin, by commendation and soc, 40 acres of land and 1 acre of meadow with one ploughteam amongst the lot; and these freemen were valued at 12 shillings, but their value by the time of the Norman Survey had come down to 7 shillings. At the same time the manor itself which was formerly valued at 20 shillings had gone up to 40 shillings.

It was 4 quarentenes long and 3 broad and paid in a gelt 5*d*. whoever held the same.[1]

The Domesday tenant in chief was the son of William Malet one of the Conqueror's companions to whom the body of Harold was committed for burial after the battle of Hastings. William was appointed governor of York Castle built by William the 1st in 1068. Robert Malet was the son of this William by Heselia his wife and was also present at the battle of Hastings and he is depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry seated on one side of Duke William who has his brother Odo the bishop on the other. He was the founder of the Benedictine priory at Eye, and Blomefield says "this Robert was Great Chamberlain of England under King Henry I.; but in the second year of that King was banished and deprived of his possessions for adhering to Robert Curtois, that King's eldest brother Duke of Normandy."[2]

### Chilton Manor *als.* Waldingfield Hall.

### Carbonels with Chilton Manor.

Chilton has been generally considered a hamlet of Great Waldingfield and the rector of that parish received a certain portion of the tithes of Chilton, but it is now a separate parish in Sudbury union. The lordship of Chilton in the time of Hen. II. belonged to William Carbonel who died leaving an infant heir and a widow Alice who remarried Richard Aguilon. There is a deed still in existence amongst the Bodleian Charters being a grant by William de Huntingfield to this Richard Aguilon or Agelliun and Alice his wife of the custody of the lands and heir of William Carbunel "formerly husband of the said Alice," also of the Manor of Chilton in dower for the term of the life of the said Alice.[3]

There is in the same collection a charter of earlier date, c. 1180 (but ?) being a grant by Roger son of William de Huntingfield to Gilbert Carbonel of land in Chilton, Bures and Wendeshalam.[4]

At the end of the 12th century we meet with a grant by this Gilbert 'Karbunel' to Geoffrey his son of the whole of his land in Chilton with two men of Middletune pertaining to the same land for his service and

[1] Dom. ii. 304.
[2] 8vo Ed. vol. viii. 341.
[3] c. 1210-20 Bodl. Suff. Ch. 268.
[4] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 267.

homage and his money, viz., gold and silver, which he gave to them with covenants for an exchange under certain conditions.[1]

And we find a grant made about the same time or a little later by Sampson Abbot of St. Edmund to William Carbonel of a certain liberty which was called Infangenethef in Chilton which was of the liberty of Eye at an annual rent of 1lb. of white incense.[2] In 1244 Sir Geoffrey Carbonel held a knight's fee here, and in 1276 Robert Carbunel brought an action against Nicholas le Ram and others touching a fosse destroyed here,[3] and the following year Richard Carbonel had a grant of free warren.[4] John de Carbonel was lord about 1278 and died in 1303 being succeeded by his son and heir Thomas who died in 1312 when the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth who lived till 1325. John de Carbonel son of Thomas succeeded and died in 1333[5] leaving a daughter Alice married to Ralph Boteler or Butler who left a daughter Margaret married to Thomas Boteler.

Margaret Boteler had a grant of free warren in 1393[6] and had a son Sir Andrew Boteler who had seisin in 1413. His will is dated 1429 and he died the following year leaving his widow Katherine who was a dau. of Sir William Philip surviving. Margery daughter and heir of Sir Andrew Boteler married William Crane of Stonham and thus carried this manor into that ancient and knightly family. William Crane took for his 2nd wife Anne d. of William Forrecy (Ferrers) and was succeeded by his son and heir Robert Crane of Chilton and Stonham. The feoffment of the manor to Robert Crane was from John Clopton and others in 1439 and will be found amongst the Bodleian Charters.[7] He married 1st Agnes d. of Thomas Singleton of Stonham Jernegan and 2ndly Agnes d. of Tho. Greene of Creting. On his death the manor passed to his s. and h. Robert Crane who married 1st Isabell d. of Robert Darcy of Malden Essex.

Amongst the Bodleian Rolls will be found the record of a suit in 1470 between this Robert Crane and Isabell his wife against Ralph West and Katherine his wife concerning a toft and 7 acres of land in Chilton.[8] Robert Crane married 2ndly Anne daughter of Sir Andrew Egard or Ogard of Buckenham Knt. and died the 23rd or 24th Oct. 1500,[9] and there is or was a monument in the Chilton Church to the two, and also to George Crane their son who died without issue in 1491. The arms of the Cranes were : Ar. a fesse between three crosses bottonee fitchee, gu. Robert Crane was succeeded by his brother and heir John Crane who married Agnes d. of Sir John Calthorp Knt. and died in 1505 when he was succeeded by his son and heir Robert. There is amongst the Bodleian Charters an Indenture made the 14 April 24 Hen. VII. [1509] by which this Robert Crane demised to John Coole of Sudbury, mercer, a croft of arable land, &c., in Chilton for 20 years at an annual rent of 20*s.* 9*d.*[10] There is also in the same collection a grant in 1526 by Isabella widow of Robert Siday of Great Waldingfield and Ralph Parcar to this Robert Crane and others of a tenement with a croft of land in Chilton,[11] and a lease by him dated the 4 Sept. 19 Hen. VIII. to William Jervis of Sudbury of a close containing 7 acres in Chilton for 30 years at an annual rent of 10*s.*[12] also a lease the 4 March 24 Hen. VIII. [1532] by this

[1] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 266 c. 1180.
[2] c. 1182 Bodl. Suff. Ch. 6.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. I. 24.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 5 Edw. I.
[5] I.P.M., 7 Edw. III. 4.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 17 Ric. II. pt. ii. 29.
[7] 17 Hen. VI. Bodl. Suff. Ch. 270.
[8] Bodl. Suff. Rolls 7.
[9] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VII.
[10] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 281.
[11] 20 Jan. 18 Hen. VIII. Bodl. Suff. Ch. 282.
[12] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 283.

Robert Crane to John Coole of a field of 14 acres lying in Chilton for 20 years at a rent of 20s.[1] In 1534 a fine was levied of the manor by William Wytouse and others against the said Robert Crane,[2] and in 1542 against him by John Branston and others.[3]

Robert Crane married 1st Elizabeth d. of Richard Southwell of Wood Rising in Norf. and 2ndly Jane d. of Edward White of Essex and his will is dated the 27 Feb. 1551. He died shortly afterwards[4] and was succeeded by his son and heir Robert Crane who married 3 times, 1st Ursula, 2nd Elizabeth and 3rd Bridget d. of Sir Thomas Jermyn Knt. of Rushbrooke. His will is dated 7th Oct. 1589. He died in 1591. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of Q. Elizabeth we find an action by Dudley Fortescue, Executor of Robert Crane against Thomas Appleton to protect plaintiff in execution of his trust respecting the manor and the advowson of the Church, the free warren there and the view of frankpledge and other lands in Chilton and elsewhere late the estate of Robert Crane and devised by his will.[5]

Robert Crane had with other issue a son Henry Crane who married 1st Anne d. of Thomas Goodwin from whom he was divorced, and 2ndly Catherine d. of John Jernegan of Somerley by Catherine his wife d. of George Brook Lord Cobham. He died the 1st Aug. 1586 in the lifetime of his father on whose death the manor passed to his grandson (son of the said Henry) Sir Robert Crane, who the 12 May 1625 was appointed by Thomas Earl of Suffolk then Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk and Cambridge a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk[6] and was created a Baronet the 11 May 1627. He became High Sheriff of the County in 1632 and was elected Knight of the Shire in several Parliaments. By his first wife Dorothy daughter of Sir Henry Hobart Bart. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who was buried at Chilton the 13 April 1624, he had no issue. She is buried in Chilton Church with the following inscription :—

D.O.M.S.
Here lieth the Bodie of Dorothy first wife of Sir Robert Crane
of Chilton, Kt., daughter of S$^r$ Henry Hobart of Blyckling in the
County of Norff., Kt. and Baronet, sometyme Lord Cheefe
Justice of the Common Pleas, who lived with her said Husband
in great Love and Amity 17 yeares, and willingly yeelded up this Life in expectation of a
better the 11th day of Aprill, 1624.

Reader, listen and give eare :
Vertue lies interred here
Under me : I hide it. Then
Seek it nowhere amongst men :
From the Female it is gone,
Now that all are dead in one.

Wonder not at what I say :
Rather weepe and hast away,
Least that thou a statue be
With amazement, like to me.
If thou readest with eies dry,
Thou a marble art, not I.

The monument is mural. Sir Robert is kneeling between his two wives; the above inscription is underneath the first. The tablets between himself and second lady are blanks. The three escutcheons which have many quarterings have been much abused. The arms quartered are : 1 Crane, 2 Mollington, 3 Boteler, 4 Carbonel, 5 Phelips, 6 Erpingham, 7 Jernegan, 8 Harling, 9 Ingoldsthorp, 10 Fitz Osborn, 11 Fitz Rafe, 12 Mortimer, 13 Gonvyle, 14 Kelvedon, 15 Clifton. Sir Robert Crane by his second wife Susan daughter of Sir Giles Alington Knt. of Horseheath co. Cambridge (whom he married on the 21st Sept. 1624 and who remarried Isaac Appleton of Holbrook Hall in Waldingfield) had five daughters and

[1] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 286, 287.
[2] Fine, Mich. 26 Hen. VIII.
[3] Fine, Mich. 34 Hen. VIII.
[4] I.P.M., 4 Edw. VI. 84.
[5] C.P. i. 300.
[6] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 289.

co-heirs, namely, Mary married to Sir Ralph Hare Bart. of Stow Bardolph Norf., Anne married first to Sir William Airmine Bart. of Osgodby co. Lincoln, and secondly to John Lord Belasyse, Susan married to Sir Edward Walpole K.B. of Houghton co. Norf. by whom he was grandfather to the famous Sir Robert Walpole K.B., Elizabeth married to Sir Edmund Bacon of Redgrave 4th Bart. grandson of Sir Robert Bacon Bart., and Sarah who seems to have died early though mentioned in her father's will which is dated the 13 Feb. 1642. Sir Robert Crane made his will dated 7 Oct. 32 Eliz. and died the 17th Febr. 1642–3 when the Baronetcy expired and his estates became divisible between his four daughters and co-heirs and Chilton appears to have been apportioned to Sir Edmund Bacon Bart. The Agreement for Partition which was made between the Hon. Sir William Armine of the 1st part the Hon. Sir Ralph Hare of the 2nd part, Edmund Bacon of Redgrave of the 3rd part, and Edward Walpole of the 4th part is dated the 15th Dec. 1652.[1] Sir Edmund had 6 sons and ten daughters all of whom save 4 daughters died before him and this manor appears to have passed in 1685 with the Baronetcy to his cousin Sir Robert Bacon of Redgrave, but of this the writer has no evidence.

Sir Robert Bacon died in 1704 and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Edmund Bacon M.P. for Norfolk who married Mary daughter of Sir Robert Kemp Bart. by whom he had four daughters, the eldest of whom Letitia married Sir Armine Wodehouse Bart. and died in 1759. The manor was then sold to William Wyndham of Felbrigg.

On his death William Wyndham was succeeded by his son and heir, the Right Hon. William Wyndham who died in 1824, and was succeeded by his nephew and heir William Lukin who took the name of Wyndham. He died in 1833 and was succeded by his son and heir William Howe Wyndham and in July 1861 the manor was purchased for £660 by Richard Newman of Hadleigh the present lord.

Chilton Hall was formerly an extensive moated building, but it has now degenerated into a farm house. It was visited by the Suffolk Institute in 1886.[2]

There are Court Rolls of the manor in the Public Record Office as follows: Courts and Halmote 2, 3, 6, 7, 12 to 14, 17 to 20 Edw. II. Court Rolls, 20 Edw. II. 1 [4], 8 Edw. III. 9 to 11 Edw. III., 12 to 14 Edw. III., 17 to 19 Edw. III., 22, 23, 29 to 30, 32, 33, 35 to 37 Edw. III., 45 to 48, 50, 51 Edw. III., 1 Rich. II., 6 to 8, 11, 12, 14 to 18, 20 to 22 Rich. II., 22, 23 Rich. II., 4, 5, 14 Hen. IV., 1 to 5, 7, 8 Hen. V., 1, 10, 18, 21, 29 Hen. VI.[3]; and amongst the Rolls of the British Museum 1342 to 1378.[4] Suitors of Court 22 Rich. II. will also be found in the Public Record Office.[5] And amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum will be found a power to give seisin of the manor and Church in 1413 and 1431.[6] Extract from deeds relating to the manor when in the possession of Sir Robert Crane will be found in the Bodleian [4180] and also amongst the Harleian MSS.[7]

Arms of Wyndham: Az. a chevron between 3 lions' heads erased Or.

[1] Stow Bardolph Muniments.
[2] S.I. vi. (xxxix.).
[3] Portfolio, 203, 23–35, 38.
[4] Add. Rolls, 1265–1273.
[5] Court Rolls, Addenda. Portfolio 227–92.
[6] Harl. 49 D. 37, 52 A. 2.
[7] Harl. 639

## *COCKFIELD.*

IN the time of the Confessor the Abbot of Bury held 4 carucates and a half of land as a manor. There were 14 villeins, 16 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 12 belonging to the men, 4 slaves, 8 acres of meadow, a winter mill, 12 beasts, 37 hogs, and 98 sheep. The value of the manor was 6 pounds but by the time of the Domesday Survey it had risen to 8.

The bordars had then increased to 22 and the ploughteams in demesne had increased by one, but those of the men had come down to 6. There were in addition at the time of the Norman Survey 3 rounceys and 12 hives of bees. In Cockfield there were also 21 freemen with 5 carucates of land which 4 men held of the Abbot—Berard 3 carucates, James 1 and Coleman 1. 13 bordars and 4 slaves. Amongst these there were 8 ploughteams, subsequently reduced to 7, 16 acres of meadow and wood for 6 hogs. These men could all give or sell their land, but by soc and commendation they were under the Abbot, except one man over whom he only had soc. In Saxon days they were valued at 3 pounds, in Norman times at 4. The township was 13 quarantenes long and 1 league broad and paid in a gelt 23½*d*.[1] In Domesday Survey a holding in Coresfella is mentioned and this no doubt is Cockfield. This was land held in the Confessor's day by 7 freemen holding land under Witgar or Wisgar by commendation and soc and sac consisting of 3 carucates and a half, 25 acres and 10 bordars, 3 ploughteams and 13 acres of meadow valued at 3 pounds. Of this Richard son of Earl Gislebert[2] was tenant in chief of King William.[3]

### Cockfield Manor.

The manor first mentioned had been vested in the Abbot of St. Edmund's by the gift of Earl Alfar to take effect after the decease of Ethelfled his daughter, and then King Edgar gave to the said Ethelfled Chelsworth Manor which she gave together with Cockfield to the Abbey according to her father the Earl's will. We learn from the Hundred Rolls that the Abbot of Bury held 3 knights' fees in chief of the King pertaining to Cockfield of which Henry de Cokefield held one of the said Abbot, Thomas Weylond held another, John de Falsam held ½ a knight's fee and Robert de Lyndholt held a 4th of a knight's fee all of the said Abbot.[4] Ministers' accounts of land in this place 4 and 5 Edw. I. and also for 1 to 3 Edw. III. and 26 to 27 Edw. III.[5] will be found in the Public Record Office.[6]

The Manor of Cockfield Hall remained in the Abbey until the dissolution. An extent of the manor in 1271 will be found amongst the Inquis. quod damnum.[7] In 1275 the Prior of Bury St. Edmunds held.[8] In the time of King Hen. VIII. the manor was vested in the Drury family and in 1527 a fine was levied of the manor by Sir Robert Drury and others against William Drury and others[9] and in 1538 another by Robert Drury

[1] Dom. ii. 359.
[2] See Bures Manor in this Hundred.
[3] Dom. ii. 392b.
[4] H.R. ii. 142.
[5] Bundle 1109, No. 14.
[6] Bundle 1109, No. 23, Bundle 1110, No. 28.
[7] I.Q.D., 55 Hen. III. 38.
[8] See confirmation of grant, etc., made by Simon Abbot of Bury on payment of a fine, Originalia, 3 Edw. I. 17, Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. I. 9, 4 Edw. I. 29.
[9] Fine, Easter 19 Hen. VIII.

against Robert Drury of Besthorp in Norfolk. The manor and advowson were in 1545 granted to Sir John Spryng and Dorothea his wife,[1] but later it was supposed to be escheat on account of defective title.[2] Sir John Spring died the 7 Feb. 1547[3] and was succeeded by his son Sir William Spring knt. of Pakenham[4] who married Anne daughter of Sir Thomas Kytson knt. and died seised in 1600. John Spring his eldest son succeeded and married Mary daughter of Sir John Trelawny knt. of Trelawny in Cornwall. He died in 1601 leaving his eldest son Sir William Spring who was knighted by James I. and married Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Smith of High Mount Hall in Essex. He was succeeded by his son and heir Sir William Spring knighted by Chas. I. and created a Baronet in 1641. By his marriage with Elizabeth daughter of Sir Hamon L'Estrange knt. he had a son Sir William Spring who succeeded on his father's death the 17 Dec. 1654.

The manor passed before Sir William's death in 1684 to Sir Thomas Robinson of Kentwell Hall[5] who died in 1683 and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Lumley Robinson. He died the following year and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Thomas Robinson[6] from whom the manor passed by purchase to John Moore whose will is dated the 26th Dec. 1713 and proved in the Prerogative Court 26 Jan. 1713. From John it passed to his nephew John Moore who died in 1753 and was succeeded by his son and heir Richard Moore who died in 1782. His will is dated 7 July 1781 and was proved in the Prerogative Court 27 Nov. 1782. He was succeeded by his son and heir Richard Moore who was High Sheriff of the County in 1812 and died in 1826 lord of the manor.

Cockfield Hall and farm were subsequently purchased by Samuel Buck of Hawstead who gave the land on which the School now stands and after coming into the hands of his brother Robert Buck and his nephew Mr. Corsbie were purchased in 1865 by T. Jennings of Newmarket whose son F. Jennings recently resided at the Hall or Manor House.[7] The Cockfield Hall Farm in 1829 consisted of 340 acres. By Indentures of Lease and Release dated the 13 and 14 March 1834 the latter made between Edward Wenman Martin, Samuel Bignold, William Montrion, Francis Noverre and Richard Morgan, Willoughby Moore, John Wright and Thomas Bignold the younger Cockfield Hall Manor with Earl's Hall Manor also in Cockfield were vested in John Wright of Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, who in 1839 by Indentures of Lease and Release dated the 8th and 9th August that year conveyed the same to James Cuddon the elder of Norwich. He by his will dated the 26th Nov. 1850 appointed his sons James and Francis Thomas Executors and devised to them his manors upon trust for sale. James Cuddon died on the 9th March 1851 and his will with five codicils was proved the 17 June 1851 in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. By an Indenture dated the 15th April 1853 James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon conveyed

[1] Particulars for grant 37 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 10, App. ii. p. 276.
[2] 11 Jac. I. Exch. Spec. Com. D.K.R. 38, App. p. 94.
[3] I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 65.
[4] See Netherhall Manor, Little Waldingfield, in this Hundred.
[5] See Monks Melford Manor, Melford, in this Hundred.
[6] See 12 Will. III. "An Act for charging the estate of Sir Thomas Robinson with £700 for the portion of Anne his sister and for settling her estate upon the said Sir Thomas Robinson in lieu thereof."
[7] S.I. v. 239.

both the manors of Cockfield *alias* Cockfield Hall and the Manor of Earl's Hall in Cockfield to Clarissa Beach Manning, Rose Frances Manning, Elizabeth Adelaide Manning and Louisa Manning all of Upper Southwick Street, Hyde Park, spinsters as joint tenants. Rose Frances Manning died on the 5th Feb. 1859 and by an Indenture dated the 23rd Nov. 1869 Louisa Manning then residing at Florence upon her marriage with Achelle Tanfani of Florence settled her third share in the manors by a conveyance to Trustees upon trust for sale. The Misses Manning and their Trustees subsequently sold to Charsley whose Executors in 1899 sold the manor to George Frederick Beaumont F.S.A. of the Lawn Coggeshall Essex in whom the lordship is now vested.

Extracts from Court Rolls of the manor will be found referred to in the 10th Report of the Historical MSS. Commissioners.[1]

### Earl's Hall Manor.

This manor was so designated from the Veres Earls of Oxford who for many generations were its lords. Like the main Manor of Cockfield Hall it was held by the Abbot of Bury and from the Abbot, Roger brother of Aubrey de Vere 1st Earl of Oxford received a grant of the manor. Aubrey the brother succeeded.[2] He was a distinguished character and was made Lord Chamberlain. He received many important grants of land from the Crown and also the Earldom of Cambridge, provided that dignity was not vested in the King of the Scots, but if it were, then his lordship was to have his choice of the Earldoms of Oxford, Berkshire, Wiltshire or Dorsetshire all which grants were ratified by Hen. II. his lordship being created Earl of Oxford with the usual grant to Earls of the third penny of the pleas of the county. His knights' fees were 28, for which he, in respect of the aid in the 12 year of Hen. II., paid £20. He married first Euphemia daughter of Sir William de Cantilupe knt. by whom he had no issue, and secondly Lucia daughter and heir of Henry de Essex by whom he had several sons two of whom Aubrey and Robert were successively Earls of Oxford and lords of this manor. The eldest Aubrey 2nd Earl and Lord Great Chamberlain died in 1214 leaving no issue, though he married Adelizia daughter of Roger Bigod 2nd Earl of Norfolk. Robert his brother, 3rd Earl, succeeded. He was one of the 25 influential barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta, and one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench in 1220. He married Isabel daughter of Hugh and sister and heir of Walter 3rd Baron de Bolebic and dying in 1221 was succeeded by his son Hugh 4th Earl of Oxford and 5th Lord Great Chamberlain. Hugh de Vere was one of the subscribing barons to the letter transmitted to the Pope complaining of the exactions of his Holiness upon this realm, and sat in the Parliament 32 Hen. III. [1248] wherein the King was upbraided for his extravagant expenditure. He married Hawise daughter of Saier de Quincy Earl of Winchester and died in 1263,[3] being succeeded by his son and heir Robert de Vere 5th Earl of Oxford and 6th Lord Great Chamberlain.

This nobleman joined the banner of Montfort Earl of Leicester and was with young Hugh de Montfort surprised and taken prisoner a few days before the battle of Evesham, but made his peace with the Sovereign soon afterwards under the "Dictum of Kenilworth" and was employed by

[1] Pt. iv. 61.
[2] See Lavenham Manor in this Hundred.
[3] I.P.M., 48 Hen. III. 26.

Edw. I. against the Welsh. He married Alice daughter and heir of Gilbert Lord Samford to whom on her husband's death in 1296[1] the manor passed in dower.

She died in 1317 and was succeeded by her son Robert de Vere 6th Earl of Oxford and 7th Lord Great Chamberlain who distinguished himself in the wars in Scotland in the 24 and 27 years of Edw. I. [1296–1299]. He married Margaret daughter of Roger Mortimer Earl of March and had a grant of free warren in Cockfield in 1330[2] but dying in April 1331[3] without issue was succeeded by his nephew John de Vere the 7th Earl and 8th Lord Great Chamberlain. A Fine was levied of the manor in 1336 by the Earl and Matilda his wife *v.* Sir William Crocheman and Richard de Stoke[4] and also in 1342 by the Earl and Matilda his wife *v.* Richard de Stoke clerk and John Fermer.[5]

This nobleman was a warrior of great renown and shared in all the glories of Edward the Third's martial reign. He was present at both Crécy and Poictiers and lost his life from fatigue in the English army before the walls of Rheims. He married Maud sister and heir of Giles Lord Badlesmere and widow of Robert Fitz Payn to whom the manor passed in dower after the Earl's decease 24 Jan. 1360.[6] She died 6 years later[7] and was succeeded by her eldest son Sir Thomas de Vere 8th Earl and 9th Lord Chamberlain who married Maud daughter of Sir Ralph de Ufford. He made his will at Bentley, Friday August 1 1371 and directed his body to be buried in the Priory of Colne on the north side in the Chapel of St. Peter and for his funeral expenses left £133. 6*s.* 8*d.* To Maud his wife he left all his reliques then in his own keeping, and a cross "made of the very wood of Christ's cross" and also all the furniture of his chapel. To Robert his son he left two basins of silver; to Sir Alberic de Vere his brother a coat of mail which Sir William de Wingfield had given him; also a new helmet and a pair of gauntlets. To Dame Joane de Wingfield, to Sir John Pelham, to John de Haukwood twenty marks, and he appointed the before-named persons his executors. He died shortly after making his will[8] and was succeeded by his only son Robert 9th Earl and 10th Lord Chamberlain who being under age at his father's decease the King committed the custody of the manor to Thomas Tyrell, John de Estbury and John James during his minority.[9] Robert had livery of his lands on his coming of age in the 6th year of Rich. III.

He was created Marquess of Dublin Nov. 11, 1385 and on 13 Oct. in the following year, Duke of Ireland. The jealousy of the nobles was excited by the favours lavished upon this 9th Earl by his weak Sovereign and his lordship had to fly the country, but subsequently returning placed himself at the head of 4000 or 5000 men and marching into Oxfordshire was met at Radcot Bridge on the River Isis by the Earl of Derby and Duke of Gloucester where however he again had to fly for safety. He was shortly afterwards sentenced to banishment by Parliament and at the same time outlawed and attainted. He died from a hurt received in hunting a wild boar at Louvain in 1393.

He married first Lady Philippa de Courcy daughter and co-heir of Ingelram Earl of Bedford by his wife the Princess Isabel daughter of Edward

[1] I.P.M., 24 Edw. I. 62.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 4 Edw. III. 37.
[3] I.P.M., 5 Edw. III. 71.
[4] Feet of Fines, 10 Edw. III. 44.
[5] Feet of Fines, 16 Edw. III. 34.
[6] I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 84.
[7] I.P.M., 40 Edw. III. 38.
[8] I.P.M., 45 Edw. III. 45.
[9] Originalia, 45 Edw. III. 22.

III. but repudiating her he married a joiner's daughter who came out of Bohemia with Anne Queen consort of Rich. II. but had no issue by either marriage. In the 16th Rich. II. [1392–3] the De Vere estates were restored to the last Earl's uncle Aubrey who became 10th Earl and though he became Chamberlain of the Household, Privy Councillor, and held many other important offices, the office of Lord High Chamberlain, so long in his family, was bestowed on another.

In the 21 Rich. II. [1397–8] the judgment passed on his nephew was revoked and annulled by Parliament. Aubrey de Vere the 10th Earl married Alice daughter of John 7th Lord Fitz Walter and dying the 23 Apr. 1400[1] was succeeded by his eldest son Richard de Vere 11th Earl of Oxford who was but 14 years of age at his father's decease. In 1407 he assented to Philippa Duchess of Ireland widow of the attainted Duke enjoying her dower out of the entailed lands and he obtained a grant from the King by way of compensation of lands which had come to the Crown on the forfeiture of Duke Robert. It seems that Maud the widow of the 8th Earl and mother of the 9th Earl was still living, and Dugdale gives an account of how on her giving out that Richard II. was still living and about to come in with an army of French and Scots she was committed to prison and her goods confiscated. She died in 1422 leaving her cousin Robert de Willoughby her next heir. The 11th Earl died Feb. 15, 1417[2] leaving by Alice his wife daughter of Sir John Sergean knt. and widow of Grey St. Aubyn, two sons—John his successor and Robert who married Joane daughter of Sir Hugh Courteney and was father of John who married Alice, daughter of Walter Kelrington and was father of John who ultimately succeeded as 15th Earl of Oxford.

John de Vere the 12th Earl was knighted on the 19 May 1426 by Hen. VI. when the King himself received a similar honour from his uncle the Duke of Bedford. In 1429 being still under age he had to pay a fine of £2000 for marrying Elizabeth daughter of John Howard knt. the younger without licence, but before the close of that year having attained majority, he had livery of his lands. He was a staunch Lancastrian and performed eminent services for his sovereign the 6th Henry, but on the accession of Edw. IV. he shared the misfortunes of his party and was attainted with his eldest son Aubrey and both were beheaded on Tower Hill Feb. 26, 1462.[3] The Warkworth Chronicle thus concisely specifies the misfortunes: "And in the Vth yere of Kynge Edwarde, the Erle of Oxenforde, the Lord Abrey, his sonne, and Sere Thomas Todenam knyght were taken, and brought into the Toure of Londone, and there was leyde to them hye tresone; and aftyrwarde thei were brought before the Erle of Worscetre, and juged by lawe padowe that thei schuld be hade to the Toure Hylle, where was made a scaffolde of viij. fote hyzt, and ther was there hedes smyten of, that alle menne myght see; whereof the moste peple were sory."

Edward IV. granted the manor the same year to Richard Duke of Gloucester.

The 12th Earl's second son John de Vere was restored as 13th Earl during the temporary triumph of the House of Lancaster in 1470 and sat as Lord High Steward at the trial of the Earl of Worcester, the nobleman who had presided at the trial and condemnation of John Earl de Vere's father and brother. As the Warkworth Chronicle quaintly puts it, "And

[1] I.P.M., 1 Hen. IV. 52.
[2] I.P.M., 4 Hen. V. 53.
[3] See Rolls of Parliament, vi. 128, 228.

thenne was takene the Erle of Worcetre, whiche was arested and areynede befor Sere Jhon Veere, the Erle of Oxenforde, sonne and heyre to the forseide Erle of Oxenforde whiche was behededede at the Toure Hille as before wrytene; and so the Erle of Worcetre was juged be suche lawe as he dyde to other menne; and, whenne he was dede, his body and his hede was buryede togedyr at the Blacke Frerys in Londone, with alle the honoure and worschyppe that his frendes coude do." This Earl was unfortunate at the Battle of Barnet, the mist on Easter morning being so great as to render it difficult to distinguish friend from foe. The Chronicle from which we have quoted above, relates that "there was suche a grete myste, that nether of them myght see othere perfitely." The opposing parties fought from 4 o'clock in the morning until nearly noon and the victory hung in the balance. The probable cause of the Lancasterians losing was the Earl of Warwick and his men mistaking the Earl of Oxford and his followers for the enemy. The Earl of Oxford commanded the van of Warwick's forces and broke that of the enemy, but wheeling about with a body of 800 horse to attack the enemy on the main flank the unfortunate mistake arose. The old chronicler Dr. John Warkworth thus narrates the incident: "It hapenede so, that the Erle of Oxenfordes men hade uppon them ther lordes lyvery, bothe before and behynde, which was a sterre withe stremys, wiche [was] myche lyke Kynge Edwardes lyvery, the sunne with stremys; and the myste was so thycke that a manne myghte not profytely juge one thynge from anothere; so the Erle of Warwikes menne schott and faughte ayens the Erle of Oxenfordes menne, wetynge and supposynge that thei hade bene Kynge Edwardes menne; and anone the Erle of Oxenforde and his menne cryed 'treasoune! treasoune!' and fledde awaye from the felde withe viij. c. menne . . . . and whenne the Erle of Warwyke sawe his brothere dede, and the Erle of Oxenforde fledde, he lepte one horse-backe, and flede to a wode by the felde of Barnett, where was no waye forthe; and one of Kynge Edwardes menne had espyede hyme, and one came uppone hym, and kylled hym, and dispolede hyme nakede. And so Kynge Edwarde gate that felde."

The Earl of Oxford fled to Scotland and from thence passed over to France where he was particularly well received. The Warkworth Chronicle ends abruptly with an interesting account of the Earl's descent on St. Michael's Mount Cornwall, and of his being ultimately taken prisoner to London. "And in the same yere he was in the see withe certeyne schippes and gate grete good and rychesse and afterewarde came into westecountre, and, with a sotule poynte of wérre, gate and enteryd Seynt Michaels Mount in Cornwayle, a stronge place and a mygty, and can nozt be geett yf it be wele vytaled withe a fewe menne to kepe hit; for xxti menne may kepe it ageyne alle the world. So the seyd Erle, withe xxti score menne save iij, the last day of Septembre the yere afore seyd[1] enteryd fyrst into [the] seyd mount, and he and his menne came doune into cuntre of Cornwale, and hade righte good chere of the comons, &c. The Kynge and his counselle sawe that therof myche harme myght growe, &c.; comawndyd Bodrygan, scheff reulere of Cornwayle, to besege the seid mount. And so he dyd; and every day the Erle of Oxenfordes menne came doune undere trewis, spake with Bodryngham and his menne; and at the laste the seid Erle lacked vytayle, and the seyde Bodrygan suffryd hyme to be vytailed; and anone the Kynge was put in knowlache therof; wherefor the seide

[1] 13 Edw. IV.

Bodrygan was discharged, and Richard Fortescu, squyere for the body, by auchoryte of the Kynge, toke uppone honde to lay sege to the forseide mount, &c. And so gret dyversione roose betwyx Bodrygan and Fortescu, whiche Fortescu was schreve of Cornwayle, &c. ; and the seide Fortescu leyed sege, &c., the xx. xiijti. day of Decembre the yere aforseide ; and for the most party every day eche of theme faughte withe othere, and the seide Erles menne kylled dyverse of Fortescu menne ; and som tyme whenne thei hade welle y-foughte, thei wulde take a trewis for one day and a night, and some tyme for two or thre dayes, &c. In the whiche trewes eche one of them spake and comaunde with other. The Kynge and his counselle sent unto dyverse that were with the Erle of Oxenforde prevely there pardones, and promysede to them grete yeftes and landes and goodes, by the whiche dyverse of them were turned to the Kynge ayens the Erle ; and so in conclusione the Erle hade nozt passynge ane viij. or ix. menne that wolde holde withe hym ; the whiche was the undoynge of the Erle. For ther is proverbe and a seyenge, that *a castelle that spekythe, and a womane that wille here, thei wille be gotene bothe* ; for menne that bene in a castelle of warr, that wille speke and entrete withe ther enemyes, the conclusione therof [is] the losynge of the castelle ; and a womanne that wille here foly spokyne unto hyre, if sche assent nozt at one tyme, sche wille at another. And so this proverbe was provede trewe by the seide Erle of Oxenforde, whiche was fayne to yelde up the seyde mount, and put hyme in the Kynges grace ; if he hade nozt do so, his owne menne wulde have brought hym oute. And so Fortescu enterd into the seyd mount, the xv. day of Februarij, the yere afore sayde, in the whiche was vytayle enogh tylle midsomere aftere. And so was the Erle aforseyd, the Lorde Bemonde, two brotheres of the seide Erles, and Thomas Clyfforde, brought as a prisonere to the Kynge ; and alle was donne by ther oune foly, &c."[1]

This account is correct as far as it goes and is supported by existing records. It was when the King saw clearly that Bodrugan would not take the Earl that he by Letters Patent 7th Dec. 1473, " Pro eo quod notorius rebellis et proditor noster Johannes, nuper comes Oxonie, aggregatis sibi quampluribus malefactoribus et pacis nostre perturbatoribus nobis rebellibus, Montem Sancti Michaelis in comitatu Cornubie ingressi sunt," gave power and authority to John Fortescue, Sir John Crokker knt. and Henry Bodrugan to reduce the Mount to his obedience, adding this clause : " Damus etiam eisdem Johanni, Johanni et Henrico et eorum cuilibet committimus plenam potentiam et auctoritatem ad quascunque personas nobis in Monte predicto rebelles et inobedientes, prefato nuper comite, Willelmo Beaumond nuper domino Bardolf milite, Georgio Veer, Thoma Veer, Ricardo Veer, fratribus predicti nuper comitis, exceptis, gratie nostre se submittentes et juramentum fidelitatis sue nobis facere volentes, juxta discretiones suas ad gratiam nostram admittendi."

The offer of pardon to the men of the Earl produced, as the chronicler states, the desired effect.

The Earl of Oxford and his brothers George and Thomas obtained from the King letters patent of pardon in 1474 as to their lives only. The Earl was sent a prisoner to Hames Castle where he was kept prisoner for ten years. In 1484 he contrived to escape by the connivance of James Blunt the Captain of the Castle and joined Henry Earl of Richmond who had just sought refuge in France prior to preparing for his descent on

[1] Warkworth Chronicle, Camden Soc. 1839. page 27.

England. The joy of the Earl of Richmond on being thus supported is described by Polydore Vergil in graphic terms : " Whan Henry saw therle he was ravisshyd with joy incredible that a man of so great nobilytie and knowledge in the warres, and of most perfyte and sownd fydelytie, most earnestly bent to his syde, was at the last by God's assistance delyveryd owt of ward, and in so fyt tyme coommyd to help him, in whome he might repose his hope, and settle himself more safely than in any other ; for he was not ignorant that others who had holden on King Edward syde yealdid unto him by reason of the evell state of time, but this man who had so oft foughte for King Henry was he thowght delyveryd from that ward by the hevenly help, that he might have one of his owne faction to whom he might safely commyt all thinges ; and therfor rejoysing above all measure for therle of Oxfoorth is cooming, he began to hope better of his affaires." John Earl of Oxford had an important command at the celebrated Battle of Bosworth. On the accession of the Earl of Richmond to the throne as Hen. VII. he was richly rewarded for his fidelity to that sovereign's house. He was made Admiral of England, Constable of the Tower in Sept. 1485, and in Oct. of the same year he had the ancient office of his house restored to him, that of Lord Great Chamberlain.

John de Vere married first Lady Margaret Neville 6th daughter of Richard Earl of Salisbury by whom he had a son John who died young in the Tower of London during his father's exile, and 2ndly Elizabeth daughter of Sir Richard Scrope knt. and widow of William Viscount Beaumont but had no issue. He died 10th March 1513 and was interred in the Priory of Colne under a tomb which he had prepared for himself and Margaret his first wife, there already buried. His widow survived until 1537. By her will dated the 30 May 29 Hen. VIII. 1537 proved the 6th Nov. following she bequeathed her body to be buried in the parish church of Wyvenhoe by the corpse of William Viscount Beaumont, her first husband. Her effigy in brass still remains, with the inscription : " Of your charitie pray for the Soule of the high and noble Lady Elizabeth Scroope first married to the noble lord, William, late Vycount Beaumont, Lord Comyn, Bardolphe, Phelipp and Erpingham ; and after Wife unto the high and noble Lorde John sumtyme Earl of Oxford, High Chamberlain of England and Admiral of the same, Vycount Bulbeck, Lord Scales, Councelor to our Soverayne lorde the Kyng, and knyght of the most noble Order of the Garter. The which Lady Elizabeth, departed to God, the 26th Day of June 1537, on whose Soule, and Christen Souls, Jesu have Mercy." Her mantle is emblazoned on each side with the arms of her family. An abstract of her will is in Dugdale and in the Testamenta Vetusta of Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas where a pedigree is appended, in which she is erroneously described as wife of John de Vere fourteenth Earl of Oxford (nephew of her husband) whose wife was Anne or Agnes dau. of Thomas Howard 2nd Duke of Norfolk and who was not a knight of the Garter. A correct pedigree of her paternal relations is inserted in the Scrope and Grosvenor Controversy where she is described to have had a sister Frances but omitting the name of her husband Sir John St. Clere knt. by whom she had issue John, Giles and Elizabeth. The next and 14th Earl of Oxford John de Vere nephew of the deceased Earl eldest surviving son of Sir George Vere knight the deceased Earl's brother succeeded, and was known as " Little John of Campes." He married Lady Anne Howard 3rd daughter of Thomas 2nd Duke of Norfolk but had no issue. He died July 14 1526 in the lifetime of the Countess of Oxford when his cousin John de Vere succeeded as 15th Earl. He was

son and heir of John son and heir of Robert uncle of the 13th Earl, and became a Privy Councillor and K.G. in the reign of Hen. VIII. He was one of those who signed the articles against Cardinal Wolsey and joined with the King against the Pope in the matter of the divorce from Queen Katherine. He married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Sir Edward Trussell knt. Banneret of Cublesdon co. Stafford, and with an eldest son John who succeeded as 16th Earl had a son Aubrey (married to Margaret daughter of John Spring of Lavenham) grandfather of Robert who ultimately succeeded as 19th Earl of Oxford.

The 15th Earl died the 21 March 1540 and was succeeded by John 16th Earl. Davy makes Edward de Vere 17th Earl the next lord of the manor, and Page goes even further and states that Earl's Hall remained in the De Vere family until the extinction of the title in that house by the decease of Aubrey de Vere 20th Earl of Oxford without issue March 12th 1702. Both Davy's suggestion and Page's statement appear to be inaccurate, for the manor seems to have passed in 1548 to Edward Duke of Somerset,[1] and about 1554 to Sir Wm. Spring of Pakenham the son of Sir John Spring of Cockfield. It is quite possible the estate was merely vested in Spring by way of mortgage, but it did no doubt ultimately vest in Sir William Spring as absolute owner. Probably the transfer was effected in 1583 when we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Sir William Spring against Edward Earl of Oxford.[2] Sir William Spring died in 1599, when the manor passed in the same course as the main manor of Cockfield to this Sir William's grandson Sir William Spring. In 1609 Sir Thomas Skinner was lord and he sold the manor to Isaac Wooder. Davy informs us that in 1609 John Strutt held a part, and in 1668 Dame Elizabeth Spring of Pakenham lady of the manor granted a lease of it to Sir Thomas Robinson of Kentwell Hall. Sir Thomas Robinson subsequently acquired the fee, after which the devolution is identical with that of Cockfield Hall Manor down to James Cuddon who purchased in 1829. The Misses Manning purchased from the executors of James Cuddon in 1853 this manor, but Earl's Hall farm containing 333 acres was purchased by Robert Martin Carss of Little Welnetham who sold it in 1861 to William Baker Hustler who resided there in 1885. The devolution of the manor from James Cuddon is identical with Cockfield Hall, and it is now vested like that manor in George Frederick Beaumont.

### Butlers *al.* Jacobbies Manor.

We do not find any further mention of this manor than in the hands of the Spring family. Thomas Spring died seised of it the 29 June 1523,[3] and was succeeded by his son Sir John Spring who died the 12 Feb. 1548, and was succeeded by his son Sir William who died the 3 Feb. 1599 and was succeeded by his son and heir John Spring of Pakenham. Mr. Churchill Babington in a paper in the Suffolk Institute in 1880 Vol. V. p. 242 says of this manor, "I have been unable to discover anything more of this Butler's Manor, but am inclined to suspect that the Green now called Button's Green is a corruption of Butler's Green. The house thereon belonging to the Rev. G. A. Langdale, occupied by Mr. Simkin, and also the house not far distant, known as Knight's Hill, belonging to Mr. Barnewell, and occupied by Mr. Edgar, are certainly not very modern and may

[1] Fine, Easter, 2 Edw. VI.
[2] Fine, Easter, 25 Eliz.
[3] I.P.M., 15 Hen. VIII. 17.

probably be of the seventeenth century, but there was a house between the two known as the Old House of which no vestige now remains, though a barn belonging to it was taken down about twenty years ago. This I suspect may have been the Manor House."

### Pepers *al.* Colchester's Manor.

This manor was held originally by the Cockfields. Lemmerus de Cokefeud is the first lord of whom we have any note. He was succeeded by his son and heir Adam de Cockfield, and we find that Anselm Abbot of St. Edmund's granted to this Adam and his heirs by the service of one knight, the land in Cokefeld and Lilesey which his father Lemmerus held in his lifetime, as the men of St. Edmund's swore and testified, in the presence of Talbot the Prior and others.

> Anselmus, Dei gratia Abbas ecclesiæ Sancti Edmundi, omnibus suis successoribus et omnibus hominibus ejusdem ecclesiæ Francis et Anglis præsentibus et succedentibus, Salutem. Notifico vobis me, concessu totius conventus, concessisse Adæ et heredibus suis, ut amodo teneat jure hæreditario, per servicium unius militis, terram de Kochfeld et de Leleseie cum hiis quæ pertinent, scilicet, terram quam pater suus tenuit die qua vivus et mortuus fuerat, et sicut juraverunt et testificati fuerunt homines Sancti Edmundi Lemmerum patrem illius habuisse die qua fuerat vivus et mortuus, in præsentia Domini Taleboti prioris, assistentibus monachis Eadnotho et Siredo et Wulfrico et Ordingo et Gotcellino et Wlwardo clerico et Rogerio Debili et Osberno et Mellet et Egelmero de Wheterfeld. Et ut melius possit facere de predictis terris servitium unius militis, dedi ei, per concessum prædicti conventus ad acramentum, v solidatas terræ et iiij. denariatas terræ, scilicet servitium de terra Aistani de Leleseia et servitium avi sui Wlfrici de Grotene. Et volo et precipio, ut ille et suus hæres ita teneat bene et in pace et honorifice sicuti sui pares, videlicet, milites Abbatiæ tenent. Et hi sunt testes: Wlwardus dapifer, Willelmus filius Ageh, Salomon clericus, Wlfricus presbiter, Willelmus presbiter de Pachenham, Herebertus clericus, et alii.[1]

Adam de Cokefield described in one place as " de Castello de Lilesey in Suff." was succeeded by his son Robert the issue of Adam's wife Adeliza. Robert de Cokefield died in 1191 leaving a son Adam de Cokefield who succeeded him and three daurs.: Alicia married to Bartholomew Creke of North Creke co. Norf., Beatrix married to Sir William de Berners knt. and Gunnora married to William Drayton of Drayton co. Norf. Adam de Cokefield married one Rohais subsequently the wife of Thomas Erdinton of Erdinton co. Warwick and died before 1209 leaving an only dau. Nesta whose wardship and marriage was given by her father to the Abbot of St. Edmund. He granted the wardship to Herbert Archbishop of Canterbury who gave it to Thomas de Burgh brother of Sir Hubert de Burgh the Chamberlain and in the reign of Hen. III. Justiciary of England and Earl of Kent.[2]

An award of seisin of the manor (described as usual as Cockfield Manor) was in 1209 made to " Margaret de Kokefield " probably a mistake for Nesta on the ground that her father Adam had died seised.[3] Thomas de Burgh seems to have married his ward Nesta, and in the 3rd Hen. III. Rohais widow of Adam de Cokefield released to Thomas de Burgh and Nesta his wife her dower in the lands of her late husband in Cokefeld,

[1] Liber Celerarii Camb. Univ. Libr. G.g. 4, 4, fol. 396. Harl. 230 fol. 101.

[2] Chron. Jocel. de Brakelonda (Camd. Soc. 1840 pp. 72 and 91.)

[3] Abbr. of Pl. 11 John. 14.

Semere and Groton, other lands being assigned to her. Thomas de Burgh and Nesta his wife were benefactors to the priory of St. Anthony of Kersey,[1] which priory was founded probably by her ancestors abt. 1184, the "Parvum Monasterium de Kersey" being then accounted in the Liber de Consuetudinibus S. Edmundi as half a leet to the hundred of Cosford. It seems first to have been a hospital or free chapel but Nesta de Cokefield converted it into a Priory of Canons of the order of St. Austin. Nesta after the death of Thomas de Burgh, increased her gifts to the priory, bestowing upon it among other hereditaments the Churches of Kersey and Lellesley, the former of which was appropriated to the use of the canons by Thomas de Blunderville 7th Bp. of Norwich in 1227. The grant of Nesta de Cokefield specifies the messuage late the hospital and 30 acres of land adjoining and the tithes of the mills of Cockfield, Semere, Lelesey and Kersey to sustain the lights in the Church of St. Anthony. The portion added by Thomas de Burgh consisted of 3 acres. In the Mon. Angl. vol. i. 533 is an engraving of the seal of Nesta de Cokefeld attached to her grant to the priors; the original is amongst the evidences of King's College Cambridge. It is an oval seal, representing a cock, and this inscription round it :—

+ SIGIL : NESTE : DE : COCFELD +

Nesta next became the wife of John de Beauchamp and in 1240 they added to the donations made to the priory. John de Beauchamp died in 1240 and Nesta married for a 3rd husband Matthew de Leyham, whose family were seated at Leyham in the neighbourhood of Lilesey. It was probably on the occasion of this marriage that Matthew de Leyham with others carried away the goods of Rohais the mother who was still alive and for which transgression they stood amerced in 1242.[2] This same year Nesta and her husband Matthew de Leyham[3] sold this manor with 5 carucates of land in Cockfield to the Abbot of Bury, the Abbot releasing all claim to the lands belonging to them in Lilesey, Groton, Semere and Rougham.[4] Subsequently Henry de Cokefeld held one knight's fee of the Abbot.[5] In 1249 we meet with a Final Concord between Nicholas de Cokfeld and others by which the right is acknowledged of Nicholas to 10 acres of land in Cockfield,[6] and in the next reign we find John de la Garderobe seeking to replevy John de Cokefeld the latter's land in Cockfield against Alice late wife of Philip Spark.[7]

But the manor prior to this, namely in 1315, belonged to Adam de Colchestre, and Davy makes a Joan Peper widow to hold after this but without assigning a date. It is clear, however, that an Adam de Colceestre died seised in 1398 he then holding ½ a fee of Roger de Mortuo Mari Earl of March[8] and another Adam Colcestre died seised in 1425 holding in like manner.[9] The lordship subsequently vested in Thomas Spring who died the 29 June 1523[10] when it passed to his son and heir Sir John Spring who died in 1548, when it passed to his widow Dorothy and later to Sir William Spring. In 1588 a fine was levied of the manor by John Sprynge s. and h. of Sir William Springe against Sir W. Spring.[11] Sir Wm. died seised in 1599 being succeeded by his son and heir John Spring. Amongst the

[1] Chartæ v. vi. Dugdale Mon. vi. 593.
[2] Fine, 26 Hen. III. 2, 5.
[3] See further as to Nesta de Cokefield under Groton Manor in this Hundred.
[4] Fine, 26 Hen. III. 174.
[5] H.R. ii. 142, 151.
[6] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 290.
[7] Close Rolls, 18 Edw. II. 5*d*.
[8] I.P.M., 22 Rich. II. 34.
[9] I.P.M., 3 Hen. VI. 32.
[10] I.P.M., 15 Hen. VIII. 17.
[11] Fine, Mich. 30, 31 Eliz.

Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings will be found particulars of a suit as to relief for a tenement in "Pipers" Manor in Cockfield, Layton *v.* Reynolds,[1] and amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Q. Elizabeth preserved in the Record Office will be found a Bill by Henry Collyn the elder against Anne Spring widow for payment of money charged on the "Manor of Peppers" and a capital mansion house called "Palmer's" and land in Cockfield conveyed by John Spring deceased to defendant his widow.[2] To John's widow Anne succeeded Sir William Spring. Mr. Churchill Babington in his Materials for a Hist. of Cockfield has the following note as to the devolution of this manor, the substance of which he states is derived from Katherine Jermyn's "Insignia of Suffolk Families" in MSS. in the Library of the Suffolk Institute and from the title-deeds of Pepper's Hall. "The Harveys appear to have succeeded the Springs about the middle of the seventeenth century both to the Hall and to the manor. Francis Harvey who died in 1691 was succeeded by James Harvey, the Recorder of Colchester. His widow Elizabeth Harvey devised them to the Rev. Harvey Aspin and his heirs. He belonged to a Hampshire family, and took the degree of LL.B. in 1740 being a member of Corpus Christi College Cambridge. He was related to the Harvey and Calthorpe family, and married Isabella Lestrange of Bury St. Edmund's, a member of the Hunstanton family of that name. He succeeded to the Harvey estate in 1767 and left it to his sister Dorothy who in 1761 married Nat. Acton of Bramford [died 1795] whose family was anciently seated at Ipswich. Thus on the death of Harvey Aspin in 1791, the Actons succeeded, and in 1814 William Baldwin of Sparrow's Nest, Ipswich, formerly of Thorpe Morieux, purchased the estate of Caroline Acton. About this time the manor fell into disuse, the manor-house was turned into a farmhouse, and the estate was enfranchised by the Honor of Clare. Mr. William Baldwin son of the preceding succeeded his father in 1830. The farm is now [1880] in the possession (by purchase) of Mr. J. T. Cousens son-in-law of Mr. Baldwin."

[1] Duchy of Lancaster, Cal. to Pleadings, [43] Eliz. 2.

[2] C.P. i. 181.

## *CORNARD (GREAT).*

IN King Edward's time the mother of Earl Morchar held 3 carucates as a manor. There were 8 villeins, 9 bordars, 8 slaves, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 8 belonging to the men, a mill, 14 acres of meadow, wood for 10 hogs, and a church living without land. There were also 4 horses at the Hall, 18 beasts, 80 hogs and 363 sheep. By the time of the Norman Survey there were 10 villeins, 25 bordars, 9 slaves, but only 1 ploughteam in demesne. The ploughteams, however, of the men had risen to 10.

The custody of this manor was committed by King William to William the Chamberlain and Otho the Goldsmith for the Crown.[1] In this place the Abbot of Bury held 2 freemen with 50 acres and 1 of meadow of which the value was 6 ores both in Saxon and Norman times. These freemen could sell or give their lands but the soc and all customs belonged to the Abbot.[2] Richard son of Earl Gislebert[3] also held 7 freemen who in the Confessor's time had held under Wisgar or Witgar by commendation and soc and sac 2 carucates of land and 1 bordar; also 5 acres of meadow. There had been 3 ploughteams, but in Norman days there were only two. The value of Richard's holding was 26 shillings and 8*d*.[4] Another holding was that of Ralph de Limesi[5] namely a freeman (under Wisgar by commendation only and soc) having one carucate of land. There were 5 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne and 6 acres of meadow, wood for 4 hogs, and 5 beasts. There were then 20 hogs where formerly there had been 10 only, and 60 sheep where formerly there had been half that number, and the value of the holding was 20 shillings.[6] The Great Survey after this entry says, "It is half a league long and half a league broad and paid 3½ in a gelt." What the "it" refers to is not clear. There is no certain evidence that all the above entries are of land in Great Cornard, but this is the presumption. Great Cornard and Little Cornard are not distinguished in Domesday Book.

### Cornard Magna or Abbas Hall Manor.

The manor became very early vested in a family who assumed the name of the parish. The first member of the family we meet with is Serlo de Cornerthe of Assington who was followed by his son and heir Richard de Cornerd and he by his son and heir John who was High Sheriff in the time of Kings Richard and John. He was succeeded by his son and heir Richard de Cornerthe of Cavendish and he by his son another Richard and his son and heir was Sir Richard de Cornerd knt. Sir Richard left an only daughter Alice who married Thomas de Grey of Grey's Hall in Cavendish about the year 1304. This Sir Richard de Cornerd is said to have sold the manor to the Convent of Malling in Kent, about 1317 according to Page, and about 1318 according to Davy, but it could hardly have been so early as this, for in a rental of the date of 1362 in the muniment room at Merton Hall, Norfolk, cited by the Rev. Geo. Crabbe in a paper in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute,[7] Roger de Grey is said to be the owner. Probably

[1] Dom. ii. 286*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 360.
[3] See Bures Manor in this Hundred.
[4] Dom. ii. 392.
[5] See Overhall Manor, Cavendish, in this Hundred.
[6] Dom. ii. 428*b*.
[7] Vol. vi. p. 13.

some confusion has arisen as to the identity of the lands, for in the eleventh year of Edw. II. [1317–18] there was an exchange of divers lands in Cornard Magna, &c., between the Abbess of Malling and Thomas de Grey ;[1] and further we may gather from a fine in 1390 that the manor had not at that date even left the Grey family. It is between Thomas Archbishop of York, Robert Bishop of London, Thomas Earl of Gloucester, Thomas Earl of Arundell, Thomas Earl of Warwick and Sir Richard le Scrope against Thomas Grey parson of the Church of Wethersfield and relates to this manor.[2] The manor, too, is included in the Inquis. p.m. of John de Monte Acuto Earl of Salisbury as late as 1400.[3]

It must, however, be remembered that in the returns of lords of manors in 1316, the Abbess of Malling is said to be lord of Great Cornerd even at that date, a date earlier than any alleged sale to her by Thomas de Grey.

In any case the manor did at some time pass, as did also the advowson, to the Convent of the Blessed Virgin, West Malling, with which religious community they continued until the dissolution. Court Rolls are still in existence of Courts held for the manor by the Abbess of Malling 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Hen. VIII. and the Rolls of the Courts held the 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 27 and 28 Hen. VIII. actually bear the name of Elizabeth Rede the Abbess. Of course the manor passed to the Crown on the dissolution of the religious houses and it is usually stated that in 1540 the Archbishop of Canterbury obtained a grant of both manor and advowson in exchange for other property. We venture to doubt this, as the Courts of the manor held in 31, 33, 35 and 36 Hen. VIII. were held by Thomas Danyell who at the head of each of the Rolls of these Courts is stated to be then lord. The grant to whoever made was apparently resumed by the Crown in Elizabeth's reign. In 1612 William Whitmore and John Verdon are said to have had a grant of the manor. In 1624, however, the manor was vested in John Brand who held Courts for it on the following dates : 6 Oct. 22 Jac., 3 April 3 Car. I., 16 June 4 Car. I., 30 July 4 Car. I., 8 Oct. 5 Car. I., 29 Oct. 5 Car. I., 10 Dec. 5 Car. I., 4 Aug. 7 Car. I., 5 Oct. 7 Car. I., 31 Oct. 7 Car. I., 11 Oct. 10 Car. I., 1 Oct. 11 Car. I., 20 Oct. 12 Car. I., 11 Oct. 13 Car. I., 24 Oct. 14 Car. I., 2 May 15 Car. I., 30 Oct. 15 Car. I., 20 April 16 Car. I., 7 Oct. 16 Car. I., 22 June 17 Car. I., 4 Aug. 17 Car. I., 5 Oct. 18 Car. I. The Courts held 7 Nov. 19 Car. I. and 26 Sept. 20 Car. I. were held by John Eldred. No name is given as lord in the Roll of the Court held 10 Dec. 21 Car. I., but Thomas Mott and John Brand held their first Court the 24 Sept. 22 Car. I. and further Courts the 28 March 24 Car. I., 5 Oct. 21 Car. I., 3 Oct. 1650, 3 Oct. 1651, 16 Dec. 1652, 20 Oct. 1653, 22 Dec. 1653, after which they disappear, and John Eldred holds his first Court the 12 Oct. 1654 and subsequent Courts the 10th April 1656, 6 April 1657, 15 Oct. 1658. Another John Eldred styled the younger then holds the following Courts : 31 March 1659, 26 March 1660, 21 June 12 Car. II., 26 March Car. II., 4 April 1662, 31 March 15 Car. II., 28 Mar. 16 Car. II., 22 April 17 Car. II., 27 May 17 Car. II., 27 March 1665, 1 April 1667, 27 March 1668, 27 Sept. 1669, 19 Oct. 1669, 20 Apl. 22 Car. II., 31 March 23 Car. II., 31 March 24 Car. II., 18 April 25 Car. II., 23 Apl. 26 Car. II., 22 July 26 Car. II., 1 April 27 Car. II., 24 May 27 Car. II., 23 July 27 Car. II., 30 Mar. 28 Car. II., 26 Mar. 1678, 28 March 1679, 28 March 1681, 28 March 1682, 26 March 1684, 6 April 1686, 31 March

[1] Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 19077 p. 259, *et seq.*

[2] Feet of Fines, 14 Rich. II. 24.

[3] I.P.M., 1 Hen. IV. 11.

1687, 1 Apl. 1690, — 1693, 3 April 1694. Another John Eldred then succeeds as lord and is styled in the Rolls John Eldred jun. He held his first Court the 28 June 1703, and subsequent Courts on the 28 July 1703, 26 Oct. 1703, 10 May 1704, 25 Sept. 1704, 9 Oct. 1705, 22 April 1706, 21 April 1707, 12 May 1708, 18 April 1709, 5 April 1710, 26 April 1710, 18 April 1711, 5 May 1712, 27 May 1713, 5 June 1716, 20 May 1718, 26 May 1720, 7 Sept. 1720, 4 Oct. 1720, 9 May 1721, 24 April 1722, 28 June 1722, 27 June 1723, 4 June 1724, 27 May 1726, 27 Oct. 1727, 21 Aug. 1728, 15 Sept. 1729, 14 Oct. 1729, 1 Oct. 1730, 16 May 1732, 9 June 1732, 14 July 1732. Mary Eldred the last lord's widow held Courts on the 12 Feb. 1733, 29 May 1735, 24 June 1735, 12 Aug. 1735, 21 Sept. 1736, 20 Dec. 1737. One Court was held by Anne Eldred spinster, namely on the 15 Nov. 1738 and then the manor was evidently sold to John Wall the yr. who held his first Court on the 3 Oct. 1739, and subsequent Courts on the 21 April 1742, 18 May 1742, 21 June 1742, 6 July 1743, 16 Dec. 1743, 22 Nov. 1749, 8 March 1749, 5 April 1750 and 13 May 1751; and Courts on the 21 Nov. 1751, 19 Feb. 1752, 20 Oct. 1752, 19 April 1754 and 1 Aug. 1755 were held by the said John Wall and Anne his wife.—John Wall died before 1761 for Anne his widow held the Courts on the 29 July 1761, 25 Aug. 1761, 13 Oct. 1761, 11 Oct. 1762, 11 April 1763, 24 Sept. 1764, 4 Sept. 1765, 18 Nov. 1765, 26 May 1766, 25 Aug. 1766, 23 Sept. 1766, 19 January 1767, 25 June 1767, 21 May 1768, 18 Aug. 1768, 23 May 1769, and the 8 January 1770. The manor then passed to James Sparrow and Margaret his wife dau. and co-heir of the Rev. Thomas Bernard, Rector of Little Barfield, the Rev. John Harrison and Ann his wife, John Goodeal and Elizabeth his wife and Bridget Bernard spinster who held their 1st Court the 26 April 1770 and their second Court the 24 May 1771. Subsequent Courts on the 22 April 1772 and the 14 April 1773 were held by James Sparrow and the Rev. John Harrison. James Sparrow died the 29th Oct. 1777 and his eldest son the Rev. John Sparrow having died in 1786 and his 2nd son Thomas Bernard in 1793 the manor seems to have vested in the 3rd son—James Goodeve Sparrow. He married 1st in 1799 Anne youngest dau. and co-heir of James Crowe of Lakenham, Norwich, and 2ndly in 1817 Dorothy dau. of the Rev. Basil-Bury Beridge of Algakirk co. Lincoln and dying the 2 Oct. 1838 the manor passed to his son and heir Henry Weare Sparrow and on his death to his brother Basil Sparrow who in 1846 married Julia dau. of James Scratton of Prittewell Priory, Essex and on his death in 1880 vested in his son and heir the Rev. Basil James Harrold Sparrow-Beridge of Gosfield Place Halstead Essex, eldest son of Basil Sparrow of Gosfield by Julia his wife dau. of John Scratton of Prittlewell Essex. He in 1882 married Margaret Lousia dau. of Henry Capel Elliott and in 1883 by royal licence assumed the name of Beridge.

Amongst the early Chancery Proceedings is a suit concerning rents of lands held of Cornard Manor: John Cruche bailiff *v.* Thomas West.[1] And amongst the State Papers is a licence in 1538 to sell the manor then stated to be of the yearly rent of £40.[2] Oliver St. John and wife were in 1554 called upon to shew title to the manor.[3]

Court Rolls of Abbas Hall Manor for 1559, 1562, 1567, 1569, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1577, 1585, 1593–6, 1598–1600, and 1602 will be found in the

[1] E.C.P., 14 Hen. VI. 17, 139.
[2] State Papers, 1538, ii. 716.
[3] Memoranda, Rolls 1 and 2 Phil. and Mar; Hil. Rec. Rot. 35.

British Museum.[1] Also extracts from the Rolls for 1674–5, 1698, and 1711 will be found in the same Collection.[2]

### Grey's Manor.

This manor at an early date belonged also to the Cornards. It seems to have been held by Domina de Cornard in 1316,[3] but we have no definite particulars till the early part of the reign of Edw. II. when the manor was vested in Thomas de Grey and Alice his wife daughter and heir of Sir Richard Cornerd knt. Thomas de Grey died in 1321[4] and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Thomas de Grey. The manor then passed to William West of Cornard who was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas West who died in 1508.[5] In his Inquisition p.m. the manor is stated to consist of 105 acres of land 90 acres of pasture 30 acres of wood, 10 acres of marsh and 3*d.* rent, and to be held of the King as of the Honor of Clare at the 4th part of a knight's fee and to be of the annual value of £23. 6*s.* Thomas West was succeeded by his son and heir Edmund West one of whose daughters and co-heirs Margaret married Edmund Daniell of Acton and the other, Elizabeth, married John Bokenham who died in 1566. Three fines were levied in the reign of Edw. VI. one of the whole manor and the other two of a moiety. The first was in 1547 by John Bokenham and others against Robert Doundes and others;[6] the second in 1549 by James Dounes and others against the said John Bokenham;[7] and the third in 1550 by George Felton against Edmund Danyell and others.[8] A fourth fine was in 1592 levied by William Tyffyn against John Daniell.[9] In 1599 Edmund Bokenham of Great Thornham son and heir of John succeeded his father, and in 1602 sold the manor to John Brond sen.[10] In 1844, 1855, and 1885 a Thomas Fitch was owner of this manor.

In a paper by the Rev. George Crabbe on the De Greys of Little Cornard printed in vol. vi. p. 38 of the Publications of the Suffolk Institute we find some notes relative to the Cornard property. One note is to the effect that Thomas de Grey sold his Cornard property to his brother William de Grey Esq. in 1770 for £5,785; and in a paper in the handwriting of Thomas 2nd Lord Walsingham it is stated that his father the Chief Justice bought in the year of the general election, Grey's Hall in Suff. for £5,700. Also an extract from the *Ipswich Journal* Aug. 2, 1788, *i.e.*, 7 years after the death of the Chief Justice whose estates passed to his only son: "To be sold by auction at Garroway's coffee house on the 21st August a valuable freehold estate situate in the parishes of Little Cornerd, Newton, and Assington comprising the Manor of Grey's."

The writer from the above notes observes that it seems as if a Manor of Grey's in Cornard had been in the de Grey family till 1788.

[1] Add. Ch. 24720–24740.
[2] Add. Ch. 14359–14362.
[3] Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 19077 p. 259, *et seq.*
[4] I.P.M., 15 Edw. II. 22.
[5] I.P.M., 24 Hen. VII. 77, Add. MSS. 19077 p. 272.
[6] Fine, Hil. 1 Edw. VI.
[7] Fine, Easter 3 Edw. VI.
[8] Fine, Mich. 4 Edw. VI.
[9] Fine, Hil. 35 Eliz.
[10] Fine, Mich. 44 and 45 Eliz.

## *CORNARD (LITTLE).*

THE entry in Domesday which probably comprised the land forming subsequently the manors of this place is that of the Encroachments upon the King.

In the Confessor's time Aluric Campo held 2 freemen under commendation only, in the Abbot of Bury's soc, but after the Conquest Wisgar encroached thereon before the agreement with Richard son of Gislebert was made under which the latter then held. These freemen had 2 carucates of land and 40 acres, 4 bordars, 5 slaves, 3 ploughteams in demesne, wood for 30 hogs, 8 acres of meadow, 3 horses, also a church living with 15 acres of free land, the whole valued at 20 shillings. By the time of the Great Survey the number of bordars had increased to 11, but the slaves were one less, the 3 ploughteams in demesne were then between the lord of the demesne and his men; the horses seem to have disappeared, but in their place we find 4 beasts, 30 hogs and 110 sheep and the value had been raised to 6 pounds. It (which we presume to mean Little Cornard) was 8 quarantenes long and 4 broad and paid in a gelt, whoever held, 24*d*.[1]

### Manor of Little Cornard.

This manor was held in 1333 by John Somersham of Weld co. Herts who also held the Manor of Peacocks in Little Cornard. It is stated in the able paper of Mr. Crabbe, to which we have already referred, that the Manor of Little Cornard must soon after have passed to the De Greys and he bases this on the statement in Sir Roger de Grey's will of the 22 Dec. 1371 that he "eit enfeoffe Monsieur William Baude [and others] en les Manores de Cavendysshe peti Cornerthe," &c., but we venture to doubt whether this was the case. The manor referred to in Sir Roger's will was more probably that of Cawstons or Caxtons in Little Cornard of which he undoubtedly was seised at the time of making the feoffment referred to. The Manor of Little Cornard probably passed to John Somersham's daughter and co-heir Margery who married William Ashe of Weld whose will was proved the 5 July 1411. They had a son John Somersham who was living in 1411 but died without issue, and a daughter Elizabeth whose will is dated the 29 Apr. 1455. She married Thomas de Frowyke whose will was proved the 17 May 1448. Their son Henry Frowyke was lord of this manor and Peacocks and probably sold the same to his cousin Sir Thomas de Frowyke of Gunnersbury who was the son of Sir Henry de Frowyke brother of Sir Thomas de Frowyke who married the granddaughter of John Somersham.

Sir Thomas de Frowyke married Joan daughter and heir of Richard Sturgeon and by his will proved the 10 November 1485 he settled this manor upon his wife for life with remainder to his younger son Thomas in tail with an ultimate remainder to his eldest son Henry in tail. Sir Thomas Frowyke the son succeeded on the death of his mother in 1500. He was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and died without issue the 17 Oct. 1506 when the manor under the entail created by his father's will passed to his nephew Thomas Frowyke son of his brother Sir Henry Frowyke of Gunnersbury who had died in his younger brother's lifetime on the 3 Oct. 1504 and whose will was proved the 15 Nov. 1505.

[1] Dom. ii. 448.

In the Inquis. p.m. of this Sir Henry Frowyke it is stated that he held the Manor of Little Cornard and the advowson (it must then have been in remainder only) of the King as of the Manor of Clare by an unknown service and the value was £20 a year and that Thomas was his son and heir.[1] The manor seems to have actually passed to his 2nd son Henry (the eldest Thomas being probably a Priest and taking the Manor of Peacock) whose will is dated the 5 Feb. 1520. He died apparently without issue and the manor passed to his sister Elizabeth married to Sir John Spelman[2] and then to their son and heir Henry Spelman. Before 1596 the manor had passed from the Spelmans to the White family, for in that year Peter and John White conveyed it to Edward Curtis and John Chayce. In 1637 it was held by Sir Robert Crane of Chilton and passed in that year to the Newman family after which it seems to have passed out of existence, but it may be the manor is now vested in William Prigg of Great Cornard.

Releases and acquittances for homage, &c., in this manor in 1298 and 1299 will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum.[3]

### Manor of Cawston or Caxton's Manor.

This manor belonged to the Caxton family before it came to the De Greys, but it seems to have been held in the time of King John by Sir Peter Braunch in right of his wife Joan. Richard Caketon had free warren in Little Cornard and Bures in 1296–70.[4] From the Caxtons the manor appears to have passed to Sir Richard Cornerd and on the marriage of his daughter Alice to Sir Thomas de Grey son of John de Grey of Cavendish to have passed into the De Grey family.[5]

Alice survived Sir Thomas, and on the Patent Rolls will be seen a commission on complaint of this Alice, described as late wife of Thomas de Grey, that William Botevellyn and others entered the Manor of Cornerthe, meaning no doubt this Caxton's Manor, broke the doors and windows of her houses and drove away 11 horses, 16 oxen, a bull, 12 cows, and 160 sheep worth £50 and carried away other goods.[6] On the same Rolls and the same year there is a commission issued no doubt on what was a kind of countercharge by William Boteryleyn. He complains that Alice late wife of Thomas de Grey, Thomas her son and others drove away 10 horses, 12 colts, 8 oxen, a bull, 20 cows and 120 sheep worth £100 at Little Cornard and carried away other goods.[7] William was not nearly so moderate in his estimate of value as his fair adversary Alice.

There is an early rental—"Caxton. Rental d'ni Thom. de Grey milit de ten'tibus suis que q'nd' fuer' Ric'i de Caxston p'tinent 'ad man' s'm in Corneth p'ua." It seems a somewhat moot point whether the manor passed direct from Richard Caxton to Sir Thomas Grey or through Sir Richard Cornerd and his daughter. The above extract does not seem inconsistent with either supposition. From another rental of the lands of John Pecok in Cornerth Parva dated the 28 Edw. III. [1354] "Thomas de Grey Miles holds lands lately acquired, which were those of Walter Caxton." This is, of course, an entry relating to Sir Thomas the son of Sir Thomas de Grey and does not of necessity, nor indeed probably,

[1] I.P.M., 21 Hen. VII. 97; Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 19077 p. 276.
[2] Her will was proved the 10 Feb. 1556-7, and his the 3 Feb. 1545.
[3] Harl. 54 A. 29, Harl. 45 F. 1.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 54 Hen. III. 1; H.R. ii. 153, 195.
[5] See De Grey's Manor, Cavendish, in this Hundred.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. III. pt. i. 45*d*.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. III. pt. i. 17*d*.

relate to the manor. The last mentioned Sir Thomas de Grey married Isabel eldest daughter and co-heir of Fulk Baynard of Merton and had Merton Manor in Norfolk and other places for her share in her father's estate. At Sir Thomas Grey's death the manor passed to his eldest son Sir Roger Grey, who held his 1st Court for the Manor of Caxton 37 Edw. III. [1363] and married Margaret daughter of Sir Roger Clifton and brother of Sir Adam. Sir Roger Grey by his will proved in 1371 declares that he had enfeoffed Sir William Bawde Priest and others of his Manor of Little Cornerth (more accurately Caxton Manor in Little Cornard) and ordered his father Sir Thomas Grey's debt to be paid and that Alice his wife should have an annuity of 20 marks per annum and Mr. Thomas Grey his brother another of the same sum, and the manor of Little Heneye with 10*l.* per annum to go to two Priests yearly; the profit of his Manor of Hadeston or Bernwell to raise portions for his two daughters, and if Thomas his son should die before either of his daughters' marriages then their fortunes to be at the disposition of Sir William Bawde. The will is dated at Dover and is in French.

The following year 1372 an assignation of dower was made out of Caxton's Manor to Margaret the widow of Sir Roger. The document contains a description of the portion of the manor house assigned to her and is given by Mr. Crabbe in his account of the De Greys already referred to. It is interesting as showing the kind of accommodation at the time which the manor afforded.

"Caxton. To wit. Assignment of the dower of the wife of Dominus Roger de Grey, knight, anno 46.—First, there are delivered to her, within the site of the manor, one grange next the gate; one chamber next Strauhous; one cattle shed on the north part, with one chamber next the under solar; *Item*, one other chamber in the dairy ("Deieria") (?) on the north part; *Item*, one parcel of the cart house on the south part, and a dove cote in common. *Item*, there is delivered to her that part of the garden which lies on the west part, as it is divided by the other boundaries; excepting the lord shall water his beasts there, and shall have, if he wishes it, water for his expense there. *Item*, there is delivered to her common rights ('communia') in the court of the said manor, to administer her goods and chattels there, with free ingress and egress. Sum of the value per annum beyond the reprises—nothing."

Then follows the description and value of the lands assigned as the dower which is valued in the whole at xi*li.* ix*s.* vi*d.* called also the third part of the Manor of Caxtones. Mr. Crabbe adds, "From the above we can picture to ourselves the manor house which no doubt was surrounded by yards, gardens, orchards and farm buildings. A gate [house] with a granary next it leads to the Court. [The lady has, in common with the lord's family, when they reside at the manor, the use of the hall, the chapel, the kitchens and offices.] For her private use she has a chamber next the lord's parlour or solar and for her servants a chamber next the straw-house, and a chamber next the dairy. For the farming of her share of the demesne she has a cattle shed, a barn and part of the cart-house. A specified part of the garden is assigned her; it has a pond or moat where the lord may water his cattle."

Thomas the son and heir died a minor without issue.[1] He had two sisters—Margaret married to Sir Thomas Shardelowe and Joan married to Thomas Pynchbek. Margaret had died in 1382 the year before her brother

[1] I.P.M., 7 Rich. II. 41.

without issue and Joan died subsequently leaving a son Richard who died under age and the manor passed to Thomas de Grey the brother of Sir Roger who died seised before 1404, for in that year Fulk de Grey son of Fulk de Grey and of Margaret his wife and nephew and heir to Thomas de Grey had livery. He married Eleanor Barnardeston.

In the eighth year of King Hen. VI. [1429–30] the Court of the manor was held by Sir Robert Clyfton and Alice his wife probably as guardians of William de Grey the infant heir of Fulk de Grey. Fulk de Grey the son was succeeded by his son William de Grey who married Christina daughter and co-heir of John Manning of Great Elingham. By his will the 3 Nov. 1474 he ordered his body to be buried in St. Peter's Church, Merton by the side of Christina his wife. The stone is in the middle aisle and has 5 escutcheons, the first with the arms of Grey, the second Grey quartering Baynard, the third Grey again, the fourth is Manning, and the fifth Grey impaling Manning, and an inscription which is given by Blomefield.[1] His son William de Grey succeeded. He was married twice, first to Mary daughter of Sir Henry Bedingfield of Oxburgh co. Norf. and 2ndly to Grace daughter of Thomas Teye widow of Francis Hethe of Worlington to whose two daughters he was guardian. He died the 12 Feb. 10 Hen. VII. leaving his son and heir Thomas aged 15.[2] Against the north wall of the Church of Merton is a monument to this William de Grey and his two wives, his effigies in armour with the arms of Grey and Baynard quartered. He is in a kneeling posture, having his helmet lying by him, a scrowl and Grey's arms quartering Baynard, over his head behind him are his 5 sons in loose gowns with a disrobed scrowl over their heads. Opposite to him is Mary Bedingfield, his first wife, kneeling with her three daughters behind her. Over her head is another imperfect scrowl and the arms of Grey, quartering Baynard, impaling Bedingfield, quartering Tudenham. Behind them is Grace Teye, his second wife, and behind her their two daughters with dishevelled hair. Over her has been a scrowl besides the arms of Grey quartering Baynard impaling Teye of Essex. A fesse in chief between three martlets and in base a chevron. Thomas de Grey, eldest son of William by his first wife succeeded as lord on his father's death, and held Courts for this manor to the time of his death, his last Court being held the 21 Nov. 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary [1555]. He married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Richard Fitz-Lewes knt. but had no children, according to Blomefield. After his wife's death he was ordained Priest and lived till 1556, being ultimately buried with his wife in the south aisle of Merton Church where against the wall is an inscription on a brass plate as follows :—

In this Ile lyeth buried under one stone
Thomas de Grey Esquire and Elizabeth his
Wife, Dawghter of Sir Rycharde Fitz-Lewes
Knight and after her desease made himselfe
Preast and so lived xli. yeares and departed
Out of this Lyfe the first of Septembre 1556.

Arms: De Grey quartering Baynard, impaling Fitz-Lewes, A chev. between 3 trefoils.

William Grey a member of a branch of the family living at or near Cornard was lord in 1556, in fact succeeded on the death of Thomas de Grey the Priest, and in the sixth year of Queen Eliz. was still lord. On his death,

[1] Hist. of Norf. i. 579, *fol.* ed. Illustrated in Church Heraldry of Norfolk, vol. ii., 141.

[2] Inquis. 11 Hen. VII. 1204.

probably in 1572, the manor reverted to Robert de Grey of Merton the son of Edmund de Grey who was according to Mr. Crabbe the son of Thomas de Grey the priest but according to Blomefield, his brother. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Elizabeth we meet with a claim by Thomas Graye under a settlement to an annuity granted by Robert Gray out of his manor of Caxstone to plaintiff and the heirs male of his body.[1]

We find in 1586 that the heading of the Court is " Curia Joh' is ffortescewe Armig'i firmarij Rob'ti de Graye Armig'i——" Mr. Crabbe suggests, and no doubt the surmise is correct, that John Fortescue got a lease of the manor in the interest of Robert de Grey and to prevent it falling into the hands of the Government, for Robert de Grey on account of his recusancy, besides enormous fines forfeited by law all the goods and chattels and two-thirds of the profits of his estates. By 1597–8 the manor had come back to Robert de Grey, for he is called lord, and the Court is held in his name. He married Anne daughter of Sir Thomas Lovell of Harling, knt. and died the 28 Feb. 1600, being buried in the chancel of Merton Church. By his will in 1600 he leaves his manors, of which " Cackstones " is one, in trust for his son Wil'iam. But " if William fortune to dye before he comyth to the age of one and twenty yeares " then the said manors are to go to " Thomas de Grey the sonne of Will'um de Grey late of Lytle Cornard and to his heirs male." On the 7th Aug. 1601 the Queen " did demyse and graunte unto Danyell Curtis gent. for 21 years the manor and woods of Caxtons in Cornerd, p'cell of the lands and possessions of Rob'te de Grey of Marten Esquier, recusant deceased " for payment and satisfaction of the fines due to the Crown for his recusancy, the manor then being in the tenure and occupation of Danyel Curtis gent. and two others. However, in 1604 James I. discharged William de Grey from all the fines due by his father, and on the 26 May 3 James I. [1605] we find " Sir William de Graye knt. son and heir of Robert de Graye Arm." holding a court for the Manor of Caxton's.

This Sir William Grey married Anne daughter of Sir James Calthorp of Cockthorp knt. and died Oct. 19, 1632 seised of the manor and lies buried in the Chancel of Merton Church by his father's side. By an Inquisition p.m. taken at Norwich the 4 Jan. 8 Car. [1632] Sir William Grey was found to have died seised of this manor valued at £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. Amongst the papers in the muniment room at Merton is a paper in this Sir William de Grey's handwriting stating that the value of " the ffarms and rentes of the Manor of Caxtons " was in 1624 £163. 7*s*. 9*d*.

Sir Robert Grey son and heir of Sir William was 20 years of age at his father's death and was knighted with Christopher Athoe of Bichamwell by Charles the First June 23, 1641. He married Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of William Bridon of Ipswich and died the 20 Oct. 1644 having had issue one son, William, who died a minor, and two daughters Barbara and Anne. Sir Robert Grey was succeeded by his brother James Grey who married Eliz. daughter of Sir Martin Stutevile of Dalham knt. They are buried under a black marble in the Chancel of the Church of Merton with the following inscriptions :—

Quarterly of six : 1, Grey, viz., Barry of 6 with an amulet ; 2, Cornerd ; 3, Baynard ; 4, A Bend ; 5, Barnardiston ; 6, Manning, impaling Stuteville, a Saltire engrailed ermine, surmounted by the crest of Grey.

[1] C.P. i. 341.

Exuviæ.
Viri Honorabilis Jacobi de Grey Armigeri, Filij
Secundi Gulielmi de Grey militis, et Dominæ
Annæ Uxoris suæ, qui ex Elizabetha, Filia
Martini Stutfield de Dalham in Agro
Suffolciensi militis, charissimâ Sponsa prolem
Reliquit, Gulielmum de Grey Armigerum, Filium
Unicum, Elizabetham, Susannam et Annam
Filias ; et tertio Die mensis Junij Anno Dni : M.DCLXV. Spiritum Deo reddidit et in
Pace hic requiescit, Carnis Resurrectionem
Expectans Gloriosam, in Adventu Salvatoris
Domini nostri Jesu Christi.
In memoriam Conjugis clarissimi
Et merentissimi
Marmor hoc
Reponendum curavit.

Also under this stone lieth the body of Elizabeth de Grey Daughter of Sir Martin Stutevile of Dalham in the County of Suffolk knt. She departed this Life upon the 15th day of September 1696 in the 80th year of her age, her whole Life having bene a continued Example of great Vertu and Prudence.

William de Grey their only son succeeded and held his first Court for this manor the 16 May 1677. There is a note of his at Merton as follows : "Quitt Rent Caxton's Manor. Md. The settled Rents of my Rentall, which are payable every Mich. come to yeerly £3. 13*s*. 2½*d*." He was a Burgess in Parliament for Thetford in 1685, and married Elizabeth sister and coheir of Thomas Bedingfield of Darsham. He died in 1687, being succeeded by his son and heir Thomas de Grey who was member of Parliament for Thetford in 1705 and again in 1708. He married Elizabeth daughter of William Wyndham of Felbrigge in Norfolk, and had besides other issue, a son and heir, Thomas de Grey, educated at Christ College, Cambridge, and afterwards in the Secretary of State's office. He represented the county of Norfolk in 1768, and on his death the manor passed to his brother, Sir William de Grey. Mr. Crabb states that in 1769 the annual value of Caxton's, *then the property of Thomas de Grey*, and being in extent 269 acres, was £115.

Sir William Grey was a lawyer of some eminence—Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1771 and advanced to the Peerage as Baron Walsingham of Walsingham co. Norfolk the 17 Oct. 1780. He married Mary daughter of William Cowper of The Park co. Hertford and dying in 1781 was succeeded by his son Thomas 2nd Baron Walsingham who married Augusta Georgiana Elizabeth only daughter of Sir William Irby 1st Lord Boston. The 2nd Baron Walsingham occupied for 20 years the office of Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords, and was granted by the Prince Regent upon retiring in 1814, a pension of £2,000 a year for life. He died the 16th Jan. 1818 and was succeeded by his son George 3rd Baron who married Matilda eldest daughter of Paul Cobb Methuen of Corsham, but had no issue. He was burnt to death, together with his wife, at their house in Harley Street the 26 Apr. 1831, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas 4th Baron, in holy orders, Archdeacon of Surrey, prebendary of Winchester and Rector of Fawley Hants, and of Merton, Norfolk. He married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester and dying the 7th Sept. 1839 was succeeded by Thomas 5th Baron Walsingham, who married Augusta Louisa eldest daughter of Sir Robert Frankland Russell Bart., and had by her a son Thomas who on the death of his father in 1870 succeeded to the lordship

of Caxton's Manor as 6th Baron Walsingham and the same is now held by him.

The Court Rolls of this manor are preserved at Merton. They begin 1277 and end 1619 and are as follows: 5, 10 and 13 Edw. I., 1st, 12th, 18th Edw. II., 38, 39, 51 Edw. III., 4th to 19 and 23 to 50 Edw. III., 1st to 18 Rich. II., 7th, 9th, 13th Hen. IV., 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th Hen. V., 8 to 38th Hen. VI., 4th and 12th Edw. IV., 2nd and 7th Hen. VII., 10, 19, 27, 31st, 35th Hen. VIII., 2nd and 3rd and 3rd and 4th Phil. and Mary, 6th, 28th, 40th Elizabeth, 3rd to 16th James. Notes of certain Courts 3rd James to 1720, as also Rentals of this manor in 1475, c. 1480, 1486–7, 1515–16, 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary, 3rd, 13th, 16th James I., 1626, 29, 33, 77, 78, 81, 87, 91 are likewise at Merton.

### Peacock's Hall Manor.

This manor together with the advowson seems to have been held in the 13th century by the Weylands. A fine was levied respecting these in 1287 by Richard de Weyland against Thomas de Weyland.[1] In 1320 we meet with another fine, John le Tornour of Redbourne chaplain *v.* John son of Robert Pecok of Redbourne senior and Matilda his wife of the advowson and part of the manor (Robert son of Herbert Weyland, William de Symplyngford and Joan his wife, Olivia de Stratton and Clementina his wife appon clam).[2] Thirteen years later manor and advowson were vested in John Somersham of Asham lord of Cornard.

The advowson of Little Cornard seems always to have pertained to this manor and continued to do so at least until 1792; consequently the presentations thereto may be of some help in determining the Lords. William Ashe married Margaret daughter and co-heir of John Somersham, but in 1368 John Pecok was Patron and certainly presented to the living in 1371 and John Swanburne in 1392.

William Ashe's daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Frowyke and he presented in 1426. His will was proved the 17 Mar. 1448 and he was buried at St. Mimms. In 1449 Elizabeth Frowyke presented. Her will is dated the 29 April 1455. Her son and heir Henry Frowyke appears as lord in 1461, no doubt on the death of his mother, and probably sold this manor and advowson in 1471 to his cousin Thomas Frowyke the son of Sir Henry brother of Thomas Frowyke who had married Elizabeth Ashe. The assurance seems to have been effected by a fine levied by Thomas Frowyke of London and Joan his wife, John Warde citizen and alderman of London, Thomas Bledlowe of London, John Ward of London, and Reginald Asshe of London *v.* Henry Frowyke and Joan his wife.[3] Sir Thomas was of Gunnersbury and his will was proved the 10 Nov. 1485. He married Joan daughter and heir of Richard Sturgeon. Davy seems to think that Henry Frowyke did not sell this manor but that it descended to his son Thomas of Old Fold in 1475, but as Dame Joan the widow of Henry's cousin Sir Thomas presented in 1490 the above statement is probably correct. The manor on Sir Thomas Frowyke's death passed to his son Sir Thomas Frowyke Chief Justice of the Common Pleas who died the 17 Oct. 1506 when the manor passed to his nephew Thomas Frowyke who was probably a Priest. This Thomas was the son of Sir Henry Frowyke whose will was proved 15 Nov. 1505 by his second wife Margaret daughter of Sir Ralph Leigh and widow of Walter Ford, and on Thomas Frowyke's decease the manor

[1] Feet of Fines, 15 Edw. I. 61.
[2] Feet of Fines, 14 Edw. II. 42.
[3] Feet of Fines, 11 Edw. IV. 25.

passed to Sir Michael Fisher knt. of Elstow co. Beds., who had married Margaret the only child of Sir Henry Frowyke by his first wife Joan daughter of John Danvers, the husband therefore of Thomas's half sister. A fine was levied of the manor in 1530 by William Marten and others against this Sir Michael Fisher and others.[1] On Sir Michael Fisher's death his widow held for life, and on her death the manor passed to her grandchild Agnes the daughter of her son Sir John Fisher knt. by Anne daughter of John 1st Lord Mordaunt. Agnes Fisher married Oliver St. John created Lord St. John of Bletshoe. On the Memoranda Rolls 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary is an order that Oliver St. John and his wife shew title to the Manor of Cornard (Peacock's no doubt)[2] and in 1565 they were deforciants in a fine levied of the manor by Edmund Felton[3] who had purchased the property. By 1583 the manor had passed to Thomas Felton. Mr. Crabbe cites a document at Merton Hall written in the time of James I. which certainly demonstrates this. It states that " Mr. ffelton about the xxvth yere of the late Queen [Elizabeth] was desirous or rather importunate to hyer the manno' of Cawsones in Suff. belonging to one Robert de Gray, a recusant, the same adioyning to a manno of ffelton's called Peacock Hall since solde awaie by him." A fine of the manor in 1584 was levied of the manor by Nicholas Grymshawe (probably as a trustee) against the said Thomas Felton[4] for 9 years later the said Thomas Felton sold the manor to Peter White[5] who four years later sold the same to Edward Curtis.[6]

There is a fine in 1588 of the " Cornard Manor " levied by William Tyffen and others against John Fortescue and others.[7]

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the reign of Queen Elizabeth will be found an action by this Edward Curtis and John Chase against Thomas Felton Eleanor his wife and others as to deeds in connection with the Manor of Cornard otherwise Peacock's Hall and lands in Great and Little Cornard formerly the estate of Edward Felton.[8]

Daniel Curtis was apparently lord in 1607 for he then presented to the living. In 1633 Thomas Blyth presented and in 1637–8 the manor belonged to Sir Robert Crane of Chilton knt. who in that year conveyed it for £2,320 to Thomas Newman of Little Cornard and Margaret his wife. The latter died the 27 May 1664 and the former was buried 16 August 1680. Thomas Newman succeeded and presented in 1681. The next presentation to the living in 1714 was made by Laurence Gibbon. Later Katharine Gibbon, Thomas Newman, Mary Newman and Elizabeth Crossman presented, and in 1792 Edward Green and Elizabeth his wife and John Newman. One of the Newmans, Ann, in 1749 married Robert Sparrow and Newman Sparrow their son built the present Peacock Hall in 1798 and was living there in 1800.

Two generations of Sparrows succeeded and the manor and property passed by purchase in 1875 to George Munford. It next vested in Durrante Cardinal and was then acquired by George Coote who held the same in 1896 and from him it passed to and is now vested in William Prigg of Great Cornard.

### Serles Manor.

Guy Corbet brother of Sir Robert Corbet seems to have had the lordship in 1426. Guy Corbet made his will in 1433 and died the same year

[1] Fine, Mich. 22 Hen. VIII.
[2] Memoranda, 1 and 2 P. and M.; Hil. Rec. Rot. 35.
[3] Fine, Easter, 7 Eliz.
[4] Fine, Trin. 26 Eliz.
[5] Fine Trin. 35 Eliz.
[6] Fine, Hil., 39 Eliz.
[7] Fine, Hil. 30 Eliz.
[8] C.P. i. 212.

leaving his widow Joan and a son afterwards Sir Robert Corbet. The widow, who held in dower, died in 1439, and the Inquisition p.m. then taken included 80 acres of land, 5 of meadow, 2 of wood and 52*s.* 1½*d.* of rent in Little Cornard and Bures held as of the Honor of Hatfield Peverell.[1] Sir Robert Corbet succeeded and died in 1478[2] when the manor passed to his son and heir Robert who was succeeded by his son and heir Robert Corbet.[3] Robert Corbet was succeeded by Sir Richard Corbet who died 25 June 1524[4] leaving a son Richard who died in 1544 when the manor apparently went to another Richard Corbet, for in 1555 a fine of it was levied by William Humberton and others against him. Later the manor was purchased by Robert Gurdon. The devolution subsequently is identical with Assington Manor and is not therefore here given.

### Catcheleigh, Appulgarys, Folybrok and Caneworth Manors.

These appear to have been subsidiary manors to Caxton's and to have become merged in it. We meet with Caneworth Manor under the name "Cannewykes Manor" in a fine levied in 1307 by Richard son of Henry son of Nicholas de St. Edmund's and Isabella his wife against John de Lincoln and Edmund de Neketon.[5] In the muniment room at Merton there are records of the Courts of "ffulybrok" held 1328–9 and a Rental of 1475 states that "ffolybrok" is situated in Bures, though it is part of Caxton's. Robertus Lay de ffulybrok is mentioned in a Court of 4 Edw. IV.

There are records of the Courts of Appylgare held 21 and 23 Rich. II. and in a Rental about 1354 Dominus Willielmus Appilgare is mentioned, a member of the family, no doubt, from which the manor derived its name. The Court Rolls of Caneworth, 4 and 5 Edw. III., are also preserved at Merton. It does not appear that any separate Court of any of these small manors was held after the time of Rich. II., and a Rental of Caxton's Manor about 1480 is headed "Caxtones in Cornerth p'va cum Catcheleigh appulgarys et ffolybrok." An earlier Rental in 1443 had the heading "Caxton in Cateheleigh Appulgares Holybrok."[6]

[1] I.P.M., Joan wife of Guy Corbet, 17 Hen. VI. 24.
[2] I.P.M., 18 Edw. IV. 19.
[3] I.P.M., 1 and 2 Hen. VIII.
[4] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VIII. 33.
[5] Feet of Fines, 1 Edw. II. 34.
[6] The de Greys of Little Cornard, by the Rev. Geo. Crabbe, Suff. Inst. vi. 30, 31.

## *EDWARDSTONE.*

IN the Confessor's time Godwin son of Alfer held under the King 4 carucates of land as a manor with soc. There was a church living with 30 acres of free land. The details of the holding were as follows: 10 villeins, 7 bordars, 6 slaves, 3 ploughteams in demesne, 6 belonging to the men, 8 acres of meadow, wood for 10 hogs, a winter mill, 2 horses at the Hall, 17 beasts, 60 hogs, 80 sheep, all valued at 100 shillings.

At the time of the Great Survey the value had risen considerably, for it was placed at 7 pounds, the manor being then held by Hubert of Robert Malet the tenant in chief. The villeins had by degrees come down first to 9 and then to 6, but the bordars had increased by 6. There were 2 fewer slaves and the ploughteams in demesne were only two and those of the men but 3, while there was but one horse at the Hall.

One looks in vain for any evidence of actual rise in value in these figures, and besides there were but 11 beasts in place of 17, 37 hogs in place of 60 and 22 sheep in lieu of 80.

In this place there were also 9 socmen having half a carucate of land, with formerly a whole ploughteam but then but half a team, all included in the above valuation. The manor was 6 quarantenes in length and 6 in breadth and paid in a gelt 10*d*. whoever the tenant might be.[1]

### Edwardstone Manor.

The Hubert who held the manor of Robert Malet in the time of William the Conqueror was no doubt Hubert de Munchensi or Montchensey. The family came into England at the Conquest and we find the name on the Roll of Battle Abbey. Hubert gave about the year 1114 the Church of Edwardstone and all its appurtenances lands and tithes in the same town, 2 acres of land near the church and divers properties in other parishes to the Monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire. He also made various grants of lands to the monks of Eye and Thetford. "It is said that this Hubert," observes Dugdale, "had issue Warine de Munchensi, and he another Hubert which is likely enough to be true; for in 1187 it appears that Hubert de Munchensi was in ward to the Bishop of Ely with his land at Stretford, part of the Honor of Henry de Essex. At the same time also Agnes de Munchensi (widow of Warine as I guess) daughter of Payne Fitz-John then sixty years of age had three sons, viz., Ralph and William both knights and Hubert a clerk; as also two daughters, the one married to Stephen de Glanville and the other to William Painell, her lands at Holkam in Norfolk being then valued at eleven pounds per annum."

The Hubert entered on the Domesday Survey seems to have had a grandson Hubert and this is the man often mistaken for his grandfather. Davy who probably followed Gipps and Blomefield makes Warin to be the son of the Domesday Hubert, while Page makes Hubert, the son of the Domesday Hubert to have this manor. Of course the difficulty might be met by supposing the second Hubert to be the brother of Warin.

We find that Hubert the grandson was a benefactor about the year 1160

[1] Dom. ii. 304.

to the Abbey of Colne in Essex, the Convent of which appointed two monks to pray for his father's soul in their church of Edwardstone, and afterwards to pray for Hubert's soul and those of his heirs in the church of Colne. The monks who had been placed by Hubert the elder at Edwardstone were removed by Abbot Wakelin to Colne in Essex which was also a cell to Abingdon and in their stead two secular priests continued to pray in the Church of Edwardstone according to the will of Hubert the younger. The impropriation of the great tithes of the parish was given to Colne by Hubert and so remained until the dissolution. "It is probable," says Page, "here was no more than a residence for the officiating monks; and the endowments of this cell were annexed in 1559 to the see of Ely in exchange with the Crown for some valuable manorial property. The Bishop of Ely pays to the Vicar of this church after the rate of twelve pence a day, or £18. 5*s*. per annum."[1] The second Hubert married according to Gipps, Muriell daughter of Peter de Valoignes and had issue by her William de Munchensi who was a great soldier and in high esteem with Edw. I. and the whole Kingdom; but according to Morant and the Davy MSS. this Hubert had a son and heir William and he a son and heir Warin de Munchensi who was the great soldier in the time of Edw. I. In fact, Davy introduces another generation. The Warin who was son of the Domesday tenant in chief according to Dugdale married Agnes daughter of Payn Fitz-John and brother of Ralph and had issue not only Hubert but also a son Sir William de Munchensi to whom Hen. II. at the end of his reign made various grants of land in Norfolk. He was the father of Warin and William. Warin had lands in Suffolk, for in 1250 the King enfeoffed to him all the liberties belonging to the lands of Ralph de Munchensi his uncle whose heir he was, all which were first granted by Hen. II., amongst which the tenants in Winfarthing co. Norfolk were excused from the Sheriff's *turn* and from toll and from serving upon any juries out of their manor, and he had assize of bread, ale and wine with combleet allowed him, and this further privilege that the King's bailiffs should not enter his baliwick of Winfarthing to take any distress but the bailiff of that baliwick should do it. This Sir Warin de Munchensi died in 1255 being then reputed to be one of the most noble, prudent and wealthy men in all the realm; his inventory amounted to 2,000 marks, a prodigious sum for that time. The younger son William de Munchensi had Edwardstone Manor.

It is clear that a William de Montchensi had the lordship of this manor in the time of Edw. I. The descents from this man vary according to various writers. Gipps's account is absurd on the face of it, but it will be better to give this and point out the inaccuracies. Gipps says speaking of this William he "was a great soldier and in high esteem with Edw. I. and the whole Kingdom as appears from a MS. in Sir Symonds Dews's Library, which gives this account of his death: 'Ds Will de Montchansey obsidebat quoddam Castrum in Wallia, et dum ipse et Familia sua quendam Murum effodebant, ut in dictum Castrum pateretur Ingressus, cecidit Murus super ipsum et Familiam suam, et ita in Amaritudine Cordis, tamen Vultu incomposito, Tributum Mortis persolvebat. In cujus Casu tota Gens Anglicana condoluit, quia Miles strenuus et fortis, et in Bello circumspectus ab omnibus habebatur.—Collect. Hist. D. Sym. Dews 112*b*.' This William de Montchansey marry'd . . . the daughter

[1] Page, Hist. of Suff. 937.

of Dalbany Earl of Arundel by whom he had issue 2 sons Waryne,[1] the eldest, who died without issue, and Willm who marry'd Beatrix the daughter of Willm. Beauchamp and relict of Tho. Fitz-oates by whom he had issue one son Tho. born 32 Edw. 3 who was the father of Sr. Tho. de Montchansey who marry'd Beatrix the daughter of Sir Edmd. Vauncey and by her had Jane his sole daughter and heir marry'd to Sir Richd. Waldegrave. Sr. Tho. dy'd 29 Hen. 6. Now this William de Montchensi who lived in the time of Edw. I. had in the early part of that monarch's reign a grant of free warren in Edwardstone[2] and died in 1286[3] being succeeded by his son and heir William. This last William is probably the William de Montécaniso of Edwardstone mentioned during the lifetime of his father in the Close Rolls in 1275[4] and with his wife Beatrice in 1278[5] and together with others mentioned as heirs of William de Bello Campo of Bedeford and of Amicia his wife.[6] He is also probably the person stated in the Patent Rolls in 1286 to have received a pardon for trespass.[7]

Notwithstanding the pardon he seems to have continued in prison for 4 years. On the Patent Rolls in 1290 there is a grant to Eleanor the King's Consort of the lands of William de Monte Caniso of Edwardston in prison for trespasses.[8] The following year, however, he is released, for on the same Rolls we find a mandate from the King to the Abbot of St. Edmunds to restore him the arms, vessels, robes, jewels and debts owing to him and taken into the Abbot's hands by reason of his late trespasses because William de Monte Caniso is about to go to Acre in the service of God.[9] Ministers' accounts of William's lands here[10] will be found in the Public Record Office.[11]

William died about 1302[12]? leaving (it is apprehended) not a son Thomas as stated by Gipps but a son William who died in 1319[13] seised of the manor stated in the Close Rolls of that year to be held in chief as of the Honor of Eye[14] and in his Inquisition post mortem will actually be found an extent of the manor. He left a son William who at the time of his father's decease was an infant, and the custody of the manor seems to have been committed to Queen Isabella who granted the manor during the minority of the heir to John de Hothum bishop of Ely.

The Bishop of Ely in 1322 by deed 16 September demised to Sir Robert de Bures and Andrew his son the wardship of the manor "held during the minority of Sir William de Mountchenesey."[15] William attained 21 and died in 1337 leaving Thomas his son or brother his successor.[16]

On the Close Rolls of this year will be found an order to the Escheator to give full seisin to this Thomas de Montecaniso son of William of the Manor of Edwardstone as William held in his demesne as of fee of the King as of the Honor of Eye which being then in the hands of Queen Isabella she committed the manor (in her hands by reason of the minority of William's heir) to John de Hothum bishop of Ely to hold until the heir should come

[1] This was the man who was so wealthy that he was called the English Crœsus and died worth upwards of 200,000 marks.
[2] H.R. ii. 143, 153.
[3] I.P.M., 14 Edw. I. 27.
[4] Close Rolls, 3 Edw. II. 5*d*.
[5] Close Rolls, 6 Edw. I. 7.
[6] *Ib*. 5.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 14 Edw. I. 9.
[8] Pat. Rolls, 18 Edw. I. 2; 19 Edw. I. 21.
[9] Pat. Rolls, 19 Edw. I. 18.
[10] 24 to 25 Edw. I.
[11] Bundle 1090, No. 4.
[12] I.P.M., 30 Edw. I. 38.
[13] I.P.M., 13 Edw. II. 26; I.Q.D., 10 Edw. II. 54.
[14] Close Rolls, 13 Edw. II. 6.
[15] Ancient Deeds in Public Record Office C. 1755.
[16] I.P.M., 11 Edw. III. 18.

of age. The honor had come into the King's hands on the death of John Earl of Cornwall. Thomas, William's son was next heir and of full age.[1]

There is evidently something wrong here if William de Montchensy last mentioned is intended, for he was a minor in 1322, it is not easy to see how his son could have been of full age in 1337. Assuming the father to have come of age in 1323, which is the very earliest possible date consistently with the demise of the Bishop of Ely in 1322, the son must have been born to his father at the somewhat early age of 7 !

Thomas de Montchensy probably settled the manor and advowson in 1360, for we meet with the following fine that year : Sir Ralph de Hemenhale, John Edmund and Roger Aubrey *v.* Sir Thomas de Mountchensy.[2] He died shortly after and was succeeded by his son Thomas and he by his son Sir Thomas who married Beatrix the daughter of Sir Edmund Vauncey and died according to Gipps 29 Hen. VI. [1451].

If Sir Thomas Montchensy died as late as stated by Gipps he must have parted with the manor in his lifetime, for his daughter and heir married Sir Richard Waldegrave Lord of Bures and Silvesters, and according to the Davy MSS. Sir Richard Waldegrave granted the manor to Michael Blundell in 1420, with what object is not stated, but probably by way of Settlement. The manor is contained in the Inquisition post mortem (and an extent given) of Sir Richard Waldegrave who died the 2 May 1434.[3] Jane, Sir Richard's wife, survived and held the manor till her death in 1450[4] when she was succeeded by her son and heir Sir William Waldegrave, and the manor continued in the family till the time of the Sir William Waldegrave who died in 1613 by whom it was sold in 1598 to John Brand of Boxford a wealthy clothier.[5] Robert Brand Prior of Norwich who died in 1542 first advanced the Brands and so became founder as it were of the Brands of Edwardstone. The intermediate descents of the manor between the last two mentioned Sir William Waldegraves will be found under Smallbridge Manor in Bures and are not therefore here repeated; but we may mention that this manor is specifically included in the Inquisition post mortem of Sir Wm. Waldegrave who died the 30 Jan. 1527[6] of Sir George who died the 8 July 1528[7] and of Sir William who died the 7 November 1554,[8] and is the subject of a fine levied in 1601 by Thomas Walton against the above named John Brand.[9] John Brand did not long enjoy the estate for he died in 1610 and was succeeded by his son and heir Benjamin Brand who died before 1619. On the flat stone in the north aisle of Edwardstone Church is the following inscription :—

> To the precious memory of Benjamin Brand of Edwardstone Hall Esqr. and Elizabeth his wife; whom, when Providence after 35 years conjunction divided, death after 12 days divorcement reunited: who, leaving their rare examples to 6 Sons and 6 Daughters (all nursed with her unborrowed milk) blest with poor mens prayers, embaulmed with numerous tears, lye here reposed.

Benjamin Brand was succeeded by his cousin and heir John Brand who was succeeded by his son and heir John Brand who died in 1674 leaving an only child Elizabeth who married Sir Robert Kemp Bart. who sold the manor in 1714 to William French citizen and draper of London who was lord

[1] Close Rolls, 11 Edw. III. pt. i. 23.
[2] Feet of Fines, 34 Edw. III. 19.
[3] I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 27.
[4] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 53.
[5] Fine, Mich. 40, 41 Eliz.
[6] I.P.M., 19 Hen. VIII. 44.
[7] I.P.M., 20 Hen. VIII. 18.
[8] I.P.M., 1 and 2 P. and M. 92.
[9] Fine, Mich. 43, 44 Eliz.

and patron here.[1] William French by his will, which was proved in London on the 12th Jan. 1738, devised the manor with the rest of his landed estate to William Sheldon the son of his niece Ann Sheldon and he or probably his son (for the Vendor was Wm. Sheldon jun.) in 1794 sold the manor together with the advowson and estate to Thomas Dawson of the family of Dawson of Easington co. Durham. He was born in 1747 and his mother was one of the Forsters of Rothbury, co. Northumberland. He married Anne dau. of Thomas Manning, and on his death in 1807 was succeeded by his s. and h. Charles Dawson born in 1777. He died in 1853 and by his will the manor was devised to his sister the widow of William Shepherd of Bradbourne co. Kent, on whose death in 1864 the manor passed to her grandson.

An abstract of a survey of the manor will be found amongst the MSS. of the Brit. Mus.[2] as will also an extent of the lands held of this manor by Sibton Abbey[3] and a Rental of the manor in 1680.[4]

Arms of Montchensy: Or, three escutcheons barry of six varée and gules:—of Brand, *eyther* vert a griffin passant, and a chef or; *or*, Azure, two swords in saltire argent, hilted in base or, a bordure engrailed of the last.

### Lynnes Manor *al.* Algood's.

This small manor was probably called after a family holding in the time of Henry V. There is preserved amongst the Bodleian Charters a grant by Elizabeth relict of John Lynne of Edwardston to John Chilton of Colchester and John Lynne of Edwardston of certain lands in Edwardston and Great and Little Waldingfield.[5] And certain grants in the same collection explain the origin of the title Algoods and practically indicate the period from which the manor was so called. The 1st is dated the 26 Jan. 9 Hen. V. [1421] and is a confirmation by John Chilton of Colchester and John Lynne of Edwardston to John Algood of Colchester and others of all their lands and tenements in Edwardston, Great and Little Waldingfield, Groton and Meldynge.[6] The 2nd is dated the 7th March 14 Hen. VI. [1435–6] and is a grant by Geoffrey Hervy de Fornham All Saints and Peter Gervays of Sudbury to John Algood of Colchester and others of their whole right and claim in lands, rents, &c., formerly of John Adam and afterwards of John Lynne in Edwardston, Great and Little Waldingfield and Meldyng.[7] The 3rd is dated the 29 June 28 Hen. VI. [1449–50] and is a lease of John Algood of Colchester, Ellen his wife and Peter Creke, clerk to Sir Robert Corbet knt., Thomas Wode and others of all their lands, rents, &c., which they acquired by the gift and feoffment of John Chilton of Colchester and John Lynne of Edwardston situated in Edwardston, Great and Little Waldingfield, Groton and Meldynge.[8] A Rental of John Algood jun. for lands, &c., in Edwardston, Great and Little Waldingfield the 9 April 4 Edw. IV. [1464] and 29 Hen. VIII. [1537] will be found amongst the Rolls in the Bodleian.[9]

In the time of Elizabeth the manor belonged to Thomas Apleton, Appleton or Apulton of Waldingfield the son of William Apleton and Rose his wife daughter and co-heir of Robert Sexton of Lavenham by Agnes sister of

[1] He is supposed to have left a yearly rent charge of £2 out of Edwardston Hall for the poor of the parish, and the amount is still distributed in bread on Easter Monday.
[2] Add. MSS. 19197.
[3] Add. MSS. 34560.
[4] Add. MSS. 19198.
[5] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 197.
[6] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 296.
[7] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 299.
[8] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 303.
[9] Bodl. Suff. Rolls 10, 11.

Sir Thos. Jermyn of Rushbrook. Thomas Apleton married Mary 2nd daughter and co-heir of Edward Isaacke of West Court, Kent. The Apultons had held land in Edwardston many generations earlier than this, for we find that Thomas's great grandfather and namesake had by Deed the 1 Oct. 13 Hen. VII. [1497] confirmed to John Smith and others two messuages and the crofts adjacent and one piece of meadow in Edwardston.[1] Two years later the 20 May 15 Hen. VII. [1500] we find a lease by this Thomas Apulton and others to John Colman and others of certain crofts and lands in Edwardston and Great Waldingfield.[2]

On the death of Thomas Apulton in 1603[3] the manor passed to his son and heir Sir Isaac Apulton knt. The descent of this Sir Isaac Apulton from John Apelton of Great Waldingfield 1416 is given in the Additional Suffolk Pedigrees to the edition of the "Visitations of Suffolk" by Walter C. Metcalfe 1882, pp. 180, 181, and by Mr. J. J. Muskett in his exceptionally valuable account of the "Manorial Families of Suffolk," vol. 1, p. 329. Sir Isaac Apulton married Mary daughter of the unfortunate Anthony Cage of Long Stow co. Cambridge and died in 1608[4] being succeeded by his son and heir Isaac Apulton who married Dame Susan relict of Sir Robert Crane of Chilton Bart. and dau. of Sir Giles Allington of Horseheath, and died without issue leaving his three sisters his co-heirs.[5]

A fine was in 1549 levied of the manor by William Cordell and others against Nicholas Rokewood.[6]

### Tewes or Tues Manor *al.* Tendring.

This small manor belonged to the Tendrings and passed to the Apultons. Thomas de Tendring and Emma his wife had lands, tenements and services here in 1339[7] and in 1467 John Tendring represented the family. In the following century it passed to Thomas Apulton of Waldingfield and to his son and grandson as just mentioned in relation to the Manor of Lynnes.

In 1537 a fine was levied of this manor by William Page against Richard Yaxle and others[8] under which the manor vested in the said William Page who in 1554 sold the same to Edward Apulton. Edward Apulton was a younger brother of William Apulton of Little Waldingfield and married Alice dau. of Firmyn Rokewood of Euston. He made his will dated the 31 Aug. 1580[9] and died without issue when this manor apparently passed to his nephew Thomas Apulton or Appleton lord of the Manor of Lynnes.

[1] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 302.
[2] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 301.
[3] Will P.C.C. 32 Bolein 1 March 1603, proved 16 May following.—*Muskett.*
[4] Will 8 Sept. 1608, proved the 12 July 1609. P.C.C. 70 Dorsett.—*Muskett.*
[5] For the Appleton family, see further account under Holbrook Manor, Little Waldingfield, in this Hundred.
[6] Fine, Hil. 3 Edw. VI.
[7] Close Rolls, 14 Edw. III. pt. i. (9*d*).
[8] Fine, Mich. 29 Hen. VIII.
[9] Proved 10 Nov. 1580. P.C.C. 41 Arundell. —*Muskett.*

## *GLEMSFORD.*

IN Saxon times the main manor was given by Leofsin to the Abbot of Ely with 8 carucates of land. There were 16 villeins, 18 bordars, and 5 slaves, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 7 belonging to the men, 12 acres of meadow, wood for 5 hogs, 1 mill, 3 horses at the Hall and 8 beasts. Also a Church living with 30 acres of free land. By the time of the Domesday Survey there had merely been added to the manor 200 sheep and 32 hogs. There was also one socman with 8 acres. The whole had been formerly valued at 10 pounds but then the value was increased to 16. The manor was 1 league long and 8 quarantenes broad and it paid in a gelt 15*d.*[1] The only other manor in Saxon and Norman times was that held in the Confessor's days by Blackwin under Siward's commendation with 30 acres valued at 6 shillings. At the time of the Great Survey this was held by Garius of Ranulf Peverell the tenant in chief, but the soc was in St. Etheldreda.[2]

### Glemsford Manor.

Page in his History of Suffolk, following Kirby, says the lordship of this parish at the period of the Norman Survey was vested in Odo de Campania a near relative of King William, who was by him created Earl of Albemarle and Holderness and his large inheritance passed to Stephen his son and heir. Where Kirby acquired his information does not appear, as he cites no authority; but whatever the source it may be confidently asserted that the whole statement is a delusion.

Odo de Campania never had anything to do with the Manor of Glemsford, nor indeed with any land whatsoever in the parish of Glemsford. Page next informs us, and this time fortunately he is correct, that in the reign of Edw. I. it (the manor) was appropriated to the Church of Ely and some rents are still paid to the Bishop of that See who has the patronage of the Church of St. Mary in Glemsford. From the Hundred Rolls we learn that both Glemsford and Hartest Manors were held by the Bishop of Ely in chief of the King and pertained to the Barony of Ely at that time, they having been given in frankalmoign;[3] also that the Bishop held pleas in these manors.[4]

The Bishop of Ely had a grant of free warren in respect of the Manor of Glemsford in 1361. In 1600 Martin Heton Bishop of Ely alienated the manor to the Queen and 10 years later it was granted by the Crown to Prince Henry, but in 1617 it reverted to the King. It was in the 18th century purchased by John Moore who died in 1753[5] leaving a son and heir Henry Moore who died unmarried in 1769 and was succeeded by his brother and heir Richard Moore who died in 1782 and was succeeded by his son and heir Richard Moore.[6] He died the 23rd November, 1826, when the manor passed to his son Willoughby Moore, by whom and his mortgagees the manor was sold in 1834 to John Wright, from whom five years later it was acquired by Edmund Stedman. It belonged subsequently to Robert Frost Stedman, Sidney Pattinson (1875), Henry

[1] Dom. ii. 382.
[2] Dom. ii. 416*b*.
[3] H.R. ii. 142, 150.
[4] H.R. ii. 143.
[5] The Courts were held by Mary Moore, widow, from 1753 to 1762.
[6] See Netherhall Manor, Cavendish, in this Hundred.

William Eaton afterwards Lord Cheylesmore (1876–1888), Joseph Beaumont (1888), on whose death in 1889 it came to his son George Frederick Beaumont F.S.A. of The Lawn, Coggeshall in Essex, to whom it still belongs.

Ministers' account of the Bishop of Ely's temporalities in Glemsford 14 Edw. I. [1286] and 26 to 28 Edw. I.,[1] 17 to 18 Edw. I. or III.,[2] will be found in the Public Record Office[3] and an inquisition of lands of the Bishop in Glemsford in 1356 amongst the MSS. of the British Museum.[4]

Extracts from Court Rolls of the manor passing land from the lord to John Tebbe and his heirs according to the custom in the 20th year of Hen. VII. will be found in the Bodleian[5]; and amongst the Proceedings in Chancery in the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action for discovery of the terms for a lease by Eustace Strutt to Henry Frost of a customary tenement called Patches, part of this manor[6]; also in the Bodleian, Abstracts of Fines and Amercements 20 Car. I. and 27 Car. I.[7] Surveys of the manor will be found in the Cambridge University Library.[8]

### Methold's and Wimbold's Manor.

The Methwolds held about the time of Hen. VII. this manor, and amongst the Suffolk Charters in the Bodleian will be found a note of a grant at a Court of this manor: "Methwolds and Wymbolds held the Tuesday on the feast of St. Dionisius 7 Hen. VIII. [1515] by William Medewold Esq., granted to Margery Jakis widow one tenement called 'Culstone' with a garden, &c., by the service of 6*s*. 8*d*. annually and one capon."[9]

William Methwold was lord in 1515, for we find a Surrender of a little meadow made by John Hall at a Court held "by William Medewold Esq." to the use of one Walter Berdfeld.[10]

William Methwold by deed dated 34 Hen. VIII. [1542] sold all his lands and tenements in this parish called Methwold's and Wymbold's to John Smith then of Cavendish, but a member of the family of that name seated at Langford in Norfolk. The manor passed from John Smith to his son and heir John Smith. From this John Smith the manor passed to George Smith who in 1569 sold it with that of Callis to John Allen,[11] who held his first Court for this manor and the Manor of Callis *al*. Tylnes on the 28 July 11 Eliz.[12] A Bond of this John Allen to John Jermyn of Debden 31 Eliz. for £70 will be found amongst the Bodleian Charters.[13] Exchequer Depositions were taken at Bury St. Edmunds in 1590 in an action by Henry Rowning and others against John Alen or Allen respecting the customs of this manor and that of Callys and as to encroachments on waste. John Allen evidently was in difficulties and he mortgaged this manor and that of Callis or Tylnes to Thomas Appleton who ultimately entered into possession and held Courts; for we find amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth an action by Thomas Twyne against Thomas Appleton to redeem and to refrain Appleton from holding Courts, &c., of these manors and as to a customary messuage called 'The Coate' mortgaged by John Alen dec. to defendant and left by will to the plaintiff.[14]

[1] Bundle 1132, No. 9.
[2] *Ib.*
[3] *Ib.* 1135, No. 6.
[4] 30 Edw. III. Add. MSS. 6165.
[5] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 332.
[6] C.P. iii. 2.
[7] Bodleian Suff. Rolls, 15 Chart. 349.
[8] Dd. viii. 24.
[9] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 338.
[10] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 339.
[11] Fine, Trin. 11 Eliz.
[12] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 345.
[13] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 346.
[14] C.P. iii. 154.

These proceedings disclose the fact that by the date of the action John Alen had died and by his will had devised the manors to Thomas Twyne, of course subject to the mortgage to Thomas Appleton. It appears, however, from some Exchequer Depositions taken at Melford in 1621 in an action by Mary Appleton against Walter Chamberleyne that there had been a sale of lands in Glemsford by Allen to Appleton. By the date of this action, 1611, Thomas Appleton had died and the proceedings were by his widow Mary.

We find that Sir Isaac Appleton in 1598 obtained this manor from Thomas[1] and died seised in 1608 (but whether then as mortgagee or as absolute owner is not quite clear) leaving a son Isaac Appleton his heir who died without issue.

### Callis *al.* Tylnes Manor.

Little is known respecting this small manor. It was no doubt called after the Caleys family who for many generations held land in Glemsford. The will of Thomas Caleys 1439 is amongst the Suffolk Charters[2] as is also the Decree of the Dean of Arches concerning this will.[3] In 1450 we find a quit claim by Walter Whytebred to John Dalton and others of all right in this manor and lands in Glemsford, Cavendish, Boxstead and Stanstead,[4] and in 1507 amongst the Bodleian Charters is a grant by Walter Caleys *al.* Imworth son and heir of Thomas Caleys to Walter Cotton and others of lands in Glemsford, Cavendish, Boxstead and Stanstead but not apparently of the manor. In 1509 there is amongst the Bodleian Suff. Charters a note of a grant from the Manor of "Calais" in Glemsford to Walter Toppyng of land opposite "Mille strete" in Glemsford, 24 Hen. VII.[5] In 1569 John Allen by fine[6] obtained the manor from George Smith at the same time he acquired the Manor of Methold's and Wimbold's and on the 28 July 11 Eliz. held his first Court for these manors.[7] Allen mortgaged to Thomas Appleton or sold and in any case Thomas Appleton had possession in 1598 when a fine was levied against him by Isaac Appleton.[8] This Isaac was the son and heir of Thomas and died seised, when he was in 1609 succeeded by his son and heir Isaac Appleton who died without issue.

There is notice of an action—Thomas Twyne and Jas. Ellis and others on the Exchequer Depositions taken at Glemsford in 1624 respecting a right of way from "Tilneis Wood" through a yard then belonging to the defendant James by "Turrell's Hall" into Brook Street. The plaintiff Thomas Twyne was the son of Thomas Twyne (whose will is referred to in the action) who was the devisee under the will of John Allen the former lord of this manor. In 1837 the manor belonged to James Sparke of Bury, Timothy Holnies of Bury and John Jackson.

### Glemsford *al.* Peverells Manor.

In 1356 Richard de Muneworth and Joan his wife recovered a manor and lands here from John de Gefford and Thomas Glemesford. We find later Hugh de Glemsford lord, and in 1428 that John de Glemsford held a 4th of a fee from Hugh de Glemsford. He died in 1437, and in 1497 William Felton of Sudbury died seised of the manor. In the Inquisition p.m. of this William the manor is said to be worth £5, and to be held of John Colthe as of the Manor of Greys in Cavendish. It is found that William

[1] Fine, Easter, 40 Eliz.
[2] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 311.
[3] *Ib.* 312.
[4] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 319.
[5] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 335.
[6] Fine, Trin. 11 Eliz.
[7] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 345.
[8] Fine, Easter, 40 Eliz.

Felton died seised the 23rd Dec. 9 Hen. VII. and that Edmund Felton aged 32 is his son and heir.[1] Edmund Felton died seised the 13 May 1519[2] and was succeeded by his son and heir Edmund Felton of Pentlow who died the 10 Dec. 1542 when George son and heir of Edmund succeeded. On the death of George Felton, his son and heir Edmund succeeded.[3]

Collections for the history of Glemsford will be found amongst the MSS. of the British Museum[4] and Deeds relating to the place amongst the Charters of the British Museum.[5] Ministers' accounts of land here in the time of Edw. I. are in the Public Record Office[6] as are also Ministers' accounts of lands in the time of Edw. II.[7]

[1] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VII. 1014.
[2] I.P.M., 11 Hen. VIII.
[3] See Trobetts or Trucketts Manor in Boxstead in this Hundred.
[4] Add. MSS. 5847, 6165.
[5] Add. Ch. 27226, 27229, 27231-5, 27237, 27239, 27241, 27244.
[6] Bundle 1124, No. 8.
[7] Bundle 995, No. 14.

## *GROTON.*

THERE was here but one manor, though 100 acres in Groton were held as belonging to the Manor of Cornard in early times. The main manor was held in Saxon times by the Abbot of Bury, and he was not disturbed at the Conquest. The holding consisted of 1 carucate and a half as a manor, 8 villeins, 5 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 2 belonging to the men, 1 acre of meadow, wood for 10 hogs, a winter mill, 1 rouncey, 6 beasts, 16 hogs and 30 sheep. There were also 2 freemen with half an acre of land which they could give away or sell, 6 bordars, 1 ploughteam and 1 acre of meadow.

Formerly the value was 30 shillings, but in the time of the Domesday Survey 40. It was 7 quarantenes long and 4 broad. There were also 12 freemen who could give or sell their lands which consisted of 1 carucate in the Confessor's days. The value was 20 shillings, and the Abbot had soc, commendation and service and the payment in a gelt was 8*d*.[1]

The holding in Groton which belonged to Cornard Manor was 4 socmen with 100 acres and 3 bordars. Among these was a ploughteam. The whole had in Saxon times been valued at 10 pounds, but later in Norman days at 26 shillings and 8*d*. by tale. It was six quarantenes and 3 perches long and 4½ quarantenes and 4 perches broad and paid 10½*d*. in a gelt. The soc was in the township and the holding at the time of the Domesday Survey was that of Earl Morchar's mother which William the Chamberlain and Otho the Goldsmith kept in hand for the King.[2] Richard son of Earl Gislebert[3] had here a freeman by commendation and soc and sac who had 10 acres of land valued at 20*d*.[4] and the only other holdings were encroachments upon the King. Thus this Richard son of Earl Gislebert held a freeman formerly under Robert son of Wimarc by commendation only with 60 acres of land, formerly 4 bordars then one, formerly 1 ploughteam then none, and 1 acre of land, all formerly valued at 10 shillings and then at 18. On this land Roger de Orbec encroached, and held it under Richard son of Gislebert, and Richard's men claimed it as belonging to the fee of Wisgar predecessor in title; but according to the testimony of the Hundred, it never had belonged to that fee either by commendation or by soc.[5]

### Groton Manor.

The Abbot of Bury leased this manor to Robert de Cokefeld son of Adam son of Lemmerus[6] for life, and on his death Abbot Sampson 3rd of Rich. I. granted a fresh lease to Robert's son Adam de Cokefield for life. Adam married Rohais and had issue an only child Nesta who married 1st Thomas de Burgh. Adam de Cokefield having died about 1209 Rohais his widow released to the said Thomas de Burgh and Nesta his wife her dower in the lands of her late husband in this parish, Cockfield and Semere other lands being assigned to her in lieu thereof. After the death of Thomas de Burgh this Nesta married John de Beauchamp and finally, Matthew de Leyham. In the 26th Hen. III. this Matthew de Leyham and Nesta his wife granted to the Abbot of St. Edmunds five

[1] Dom. ii. 359*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 287.
[3] See Bures Manor in this Hundred.
[4] Dom. ii. 372*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 447*b*.
[6] See Peper's Manor, Cockfield, in this Hundred.

carucates of land in Cockfield the Abbot releasing to them all claim to the lands belonging to his monastery in this parish, Lindsey, Rougham and Semere.

Nesta de Leyham died without issue by any of her husbands, about the year 1248, when the King commanded Edmund, Abbot of St. Edmunds to restore to Bartholomew de Creke, Ralph de Berners and William de Bellomonte the Manors of Groton and Semere to which the Abbot had no title except through Henry, late Abbot of St. Edmunds who had intruded whilst Nesta [to whom the said Bartholomew, Ralph and William were cousins and heirs] was in extremis, by reason of a lease granted by Matthew de Leyham her husband, against her will, to John de Cramaville.[1]

The Abbot continued in possession, for in 1286 a writ of right was brought for the recovery of the lands by John de Creke, Ralph Berners and Godfrey de Bellomonte the then heirs of Nesta, descended from her three aunts Alicia, Beatrix and Gunnora and it would seem to have been decided by duel in their favour for the Abbot's champion was overcome. The descent of the inheritance from Nesta to the claimants is set forth in these words :—

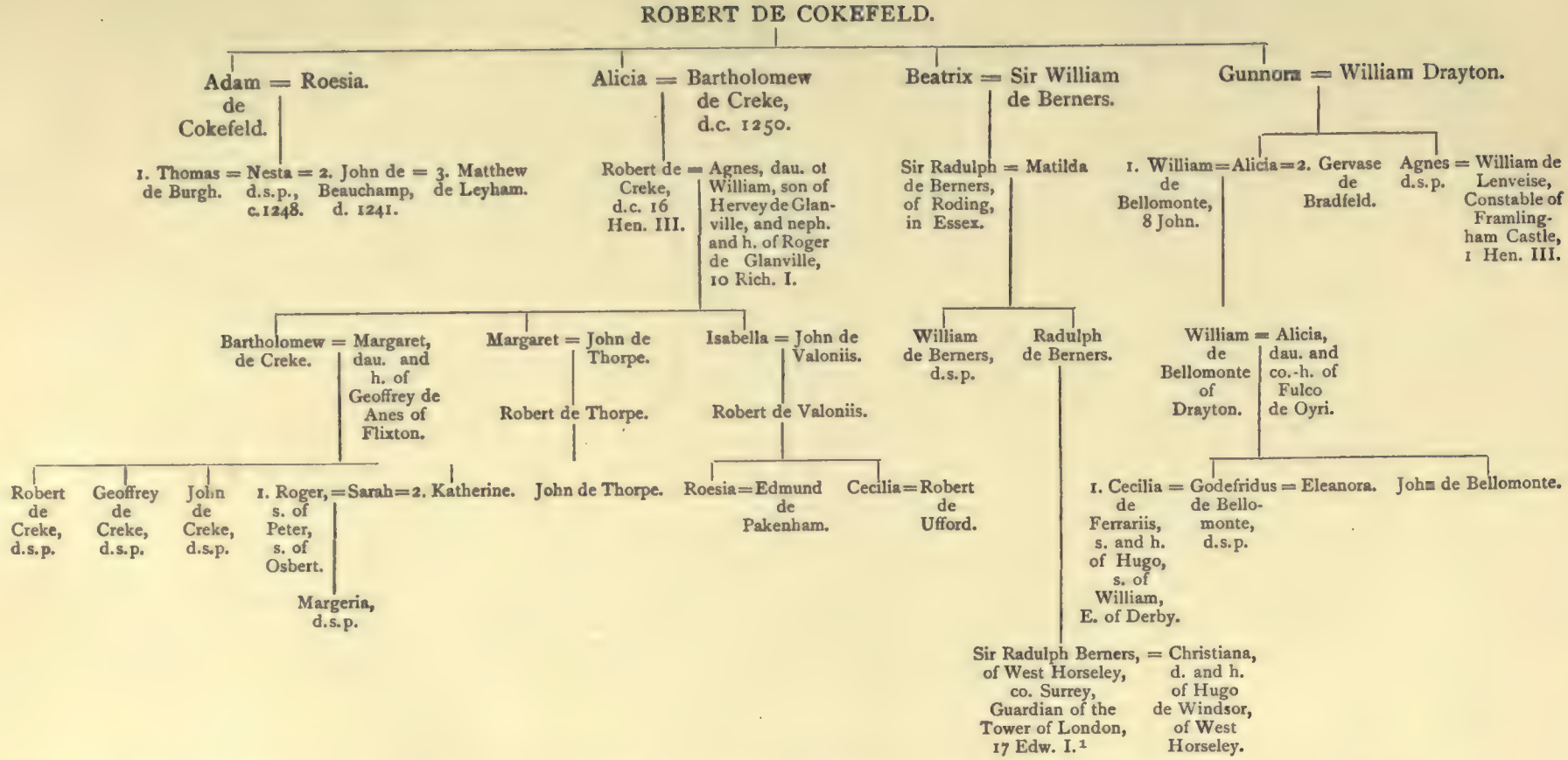
"Et de ipsa Nesta quia obiit sine hærede de se resortiebatur jus, &c., quibusdam Aliciæ, Beatrici et Gunnoræ, ut amitis et hæredibus. Et de prædicta Alicia descendit jus perpartis suæ cuidam Roberto ut filio et hæredi : et de ipso Roberto cuidam Bartholomæo ut filio et hæredi : et de ipso Bartholomæo cuidam Roberto ut filio et hæredi : et de ipso Roberto, quia obiit sine hærede de se, descendit jus &c., cuidam Galfrido ut fratri et hæredi : et de ipso Galfrido, quia obiit sine hærede de se, isti Johanni qui nunc petit, ut fratri et hæredi.

"Et de prædicta Beatrice descendit jus perpartis suæ cuidam Radulfo ut filio de hæredi : et de isto Radulfo cuidam Willielmo ut filio et hæredi : et de ipso Willielmo quia obiit sine hærede de se, descendit jus &c., cuidam Radulfo ut fratri et hæredi : et de ipso Radulfo, isti Radulfo qui nunc petit, ut filio et hæredi.

"Et de prædicta Gunnora descendit jus perpartis suæ quibusdam Aliciæ et Agneti ut filiabus et hæredibus : et de predicæ Agnete, quia obiit sine hærede de se, descendit jus perpartis suæ predictæ Aliciæ ut sorori et hœredi : et de ipsa Alicia descendit jus &c., cuidam Willielmo ut filio et hæredi : et de ipso Willielmo, isti Godefrido qui nunc petit similiter &c., ut filio et hæredi."

The Table on the opposite page will perhaps best illustrate the descents :—

[1] Close Rolls, 32 Hen. III. 5 *in dorso*.




[1] A Fine was levied in 1290 of two parts of the Manors of Semere and Groton against him by John, Abbot of the Ch. of St. Edmunds. (Feet of Fines, 18 Edw. I. 11).

In 1292 Geoffrey de Bellomonte had a grant of free warren here[1] and died the following year without issue, lord of a third part of Groton and Semere leaving a widow Cecilia and Sir John de Bellomonte his brother and heir.[2]

Sir John died about 1297 when Alice his widow claimed half the moiety in dower, and subject to her right the interest passed to Richard de Bellomonte son and heir who held the same in 1299. From 1297 to 1316 the Abbot of St. Edmunds seems to have held the portion not held by Richard de Bellomonte and about the latter date seems to have acquired the whole. On the dissolution, this manor passed to the Crown and in 1544 was granted to Adam Winthorp[3] son of Adam Winthorp of Lavenham and Joane Burton his wife. The purchaser was a citizen and clothworker of London and Master of this company in 1551. He married first Alice daughter of — Henny who died in 1533, when the following year he married Agnes daughter of Robert Sharpe of Islington co. Middlesex, and in 1557 executed a settlement of the manor giving life estates to himself and Agnes his wife and entailing the same on his second son John.[4] He made his will the 20 Sept. 1562 which contains the following clause as to this manor: "Item. I do give unto Alice my wife all that my Manor of Groton with the advowson of the benefice there with all and singular woods, lands and tenements courts and profits of courts rents and services with all and singular the appurtenances and commodities whatsoever they be to the said manor belonging or in any wise appertaining during her natural life. And after the decease of the said Agnes, I will and give all that my foresaid manor with the advowson of the benefice with the appurtenances as is aforesaid unto John Wyntropp my son and to his heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and for lack of such issue male of the said John lawfully begotten I will the said manor and the advowson of the benefice with their appurtenances shall be and remain with Adam Wyntrop my son and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. And for default of such issue of the said Adam I will all and singular the premises with their appurtenances to remain unto William Wyntropp my son and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. And for lack of such issue of the said William I will and give all the said premises with their appurtenances before rehearsed unto my four daughters, that is to say, Alice, Bridget, Mary and Susan and to their heirs then living and when the said manor shall so descend and come." The Testator died 9th Nov. 1562 and his will was proved the 15 of January following.[5] He was buried in Groton Church with the following inscription in brass: "Here lyeth Mr. Adam Winthorp Lorde and patron of Groton whiche Departed owt of this Worlde this ix. day of November in the yere of oure Lorde God MCCCCCLXIJ." It seems the plate was removed, but was restored in 1878 by the Hon. Robert C. Winthorp of Boston in New England, Adam's descendant in the eighth

[1] Chart. Rolls, 20 Edw. I. 33.

[2] Extent. Moiety. Cecilia de Ferariis sometime wife of Godfrey de Bellomonte (I.P.M., 21 Edw. I. 49.)

[3] Particulars for grant 35 Hen. VIII. 10th Report of the D.K., App. ii. p. 305; Pat. Rolls, 35 Hen. VIII. pt. xiv. 5. See copy grant Muskett's Manorial Families of Suff. i. 15.

[4] Pat. Rolls, 4 and 5 P. & M. pt. xi. 18. A copy of this settlement is given in Muskett's Manorial Families of Suffolk vol. i. p. 16.

[5] Will. Prerogative Court, Canterbury 2. Cheyre.

generation. On an altar monument contiguous to the South wall of the Chancel in the Churchyard is the following inscription :—

Cœlum Patria Christus Via.
Hic jacet Corpus Adami Winthrop Armigeri filij.
Adami Winthorp Armigeri qui hujus Ecclesiæ
Patroni fuerunt et Dni. Manerij de Groton.
Prædictus Adamus Filius uxorem duxit Annam
Filiam Henrici Browne de Edwarduston, per
Quam habuit unum Filium et quatuor Filias.
Hanc vitam transmigravit Anno Dni. 1623.
Ætatis suæ 70 Anna vero uxor ejus obijt
1628, Hic quoque consepulta est.

John Winthorp the 2nd son, but the eldest son by Adam's 2nd marriage, succeeded accordingly, barred the entail in 1594[1] and sold the manor to his brother Adam Winthorp, and his son John in 1609 when he engaged in a plantation in the South of Ireland. Adam was a lawyer and county magistrate and the writer of the Diary to be seen in " Life and Letters of John Winthorp." He had no issue by his first wife Alice daughter of William Still of Grantham co. Lincoln and sister of Dr. John Bull, Bishop of Bath and Wells, but had 4 children by his 2nd wife, Anne daughter and co-heir of Henry Browne of Edwardstone, and dying in 1623 was succeeded by his eldest son John Winthorp who removed from Groton to Boston in New England and became Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony.[2] In 1631 he sold the manor to Thomas Waring. Thomas Waring was succeeded by Richard Waring ; and Thomas, (who was probably the son of the second son and heir of Richard Waring), died about the year 1769 aged 84 or thereabouts. He devised the manor to his cousin Walter Waring M.P. for Coventry who died about 1781 leaving an only son who died without issue. About 1780 the manor was acquired by the Rev. Seymour Leeke, who held it for some eight or nine years. In 1804 the manor was purchased by Sir William Rowley Bart. of Tendring Hall, Stoke by Nayland, after which the devolution is identical with Nayland Manor in this Hundred.

### Castelins or Castelyns Manor.

This was the lordship of Sir Gilbert Chastelym who died seised 22 Edw. I. and was succeeded by his son Thomas de Chastelyn who died about 1331 and was succeeded by his son William and he by his son John who died in 1375 leaving a daughter and heir Joan married to Robert Knyvet to whom this manor was released by trustees in the 5th year of Rich. II. Joan died also in 1375, but Robert Knyvet survived till abt. 1420.[3] Probably he married after the death of Joan for amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings we find a suit by Ellen late wife of Robert Knyvet against Thomas Knyvet.[4] Robert Knyvet was succeeded by his son and heir John Knyvet[5] who died without issue in 1451, when the manor passed to his brother and heir Thomas Knyvet of Stanway. Davy makes this Thomas Knyvet die in 1486 and to be succeeded by his son and heir Edward, but this is absurd, for as he makes both John and Thomas to be sons of Joan

[1] Pat. Rolls, 36 Eliz. p t. xiii. 31; Fine, Mich. 36, 37 Eliz.
[2] See his " Life and Letters," 1587–1649, 2 vols.
[3] I.P.M., Robert Knyvett, 7 Hen. V. 26, tenement called Castelaines in Groton.
[4] E.C.P., 6 Hen. IV. ; 2 Hen. VI. 5, 7.
[5] See Sanderford's in Great Waldinfield in this Hundred.

who married Robert Knyvet and died in 1375, Thomas the son must have died 111 years after his mother. Davy missed out a generation.

Thomas Knyvet the son of Robert died in 1459. His will is dated the 4th Oct. 1458 and in it he directs his body to be buried in the Chancel of the Church of All Saints at "Staneweye" between his wives. To John Knyvet his son and heir he devises his Manors of Grotene in Suffolk, Dunhall and Staneweye in Essex and Ramsdenbelehouse with the advowson of the Church. He mentions his daughter Margaret wife of Robert Baynard and constitutes his sons Nicholas and Robert and John Wright his executors. The will was proved the 21st July 1459. There is an Inquisition p.m. this year respecting 1 tenement, 60 acres of land, 40 of pasture, 10 of wood, and underwood and 18*s*. rent in Groton held as of Kersey Priory and this is probably the Manor of Castleyn.[1] He was followed by his son and heir John Knyvet aged 37 at his father's death and we find an Inquisition p.m. of him in 1481 in which the manor is included by name, "Castelyn in Groton Manor as of Kersey Priory," practically identifying this Castelyn with the property described in the Inquisition of Thomas Knyvett already referred to.[2] John Knyvet died in 1480.[3] His will is dated 1476 and it was proved in 1486. He was succeeded by his grandson Edward Knyvet the son of John's eldest son Thomas Knyvet who had died in his father's lifetime. Davy states that in 1486 Edward Knyvet and Anne his wife had a release made to them of the manor by trustees. The release referred to is dated the 6 Sept. 4 Hen. VII. [1488] and is by William Clopton, Thomas Rokewode, Edmund Fetone and William Eyr to Edward Knevitt and Anna his wife, William Pykenham clerk, Henry Wentworth, George Hopton, and Reginald Touneshend knights and Philip Calthorp and Henry Tey.[4]

The manor passed to Elizabeth daughter and heir of Edward Knyvet on his death the 4 Feb. 1500. She was married to John Rainsforth and died the 4 Feb. 1508,[5] when the manor passed to the next heirs, Thomasine wife of Sir William Clopton, Elizabeth wife of John Clopton, and Katherine Roydon.[6] In 1536 a fine was levied of the manor by Francis Clopton against John Clopton, the fine including the Manor of Saundeford in Waldingfield and tenements in Great and Little Waldingfield, Groton, Boxford, Acton and Edwardstone.[7] In 1548 Francis Clopton son and heir of Sir William Clopton succeeded to Thomasine's share and his will is dated 1558.[8] In 1575 William Clopton nephew of Francis, then described as of London, granted to the Queen all his right and interest in this manor and other manors,[9] but the grant was not to take effect so long as the said William paid 40*s*. yearly to the Exchequer. The deed is dated the 15 Feb. 1575. William Clopton of Groton a younger son of Richard Clopton of Melford by Margery Playter was the first of the family who built and lived

[1] I.P.M., 37 Hen. VI. 18.
[2] I.P.M., 20 Edw. IV. 90.
[3] I.P.M., 20 Edw. IV. 90.
[4] Harl. 48 D. 49.
[5] We have followed the Davy MSS. here; but it should be mentioned that the manor is included in the Inquis. p.m. of Richard Lewkener who died the 13 Feb. 1502 (I.P.M., 18 Hen. VII.)
[6] I.P.M., 24 Hen. VIII.
[7] Fine, Trin. 28 Hen. VIII.
[8] There is a fine of the manor levied in 1550 between John Holyer and William Clopton (Fine, Easter, 4 Edw. VI.) and another the following year between the said John Holyer and Robert Wythersby and others (Fine, Mich. 5 Edw. VI.). There is a third fine levied in 1565 by Edward Colman against John Hollyer and his wife. Fine, Easter, 7 Eliz.
[9] Harl. 48 D. 27.

at Castleyns. He spent his patrimony, and married Mary eldest daughter of Edward Walgrave of Lawford in Essex.

The Rev. C. Grove, Rector of Hemingston is the next person we meet with as lord. He died in 1769 having devised the manor to his nephew John Spurgeon. He was succeeded by Sarah his widow who died in 1812 when the Rev. John Grove Spurgeon her eldest son succeeded. He died in 1829 when it passed to his son and heir Farrer Grove Spurgeon who assumed the name of Farrer and sold the manor to the Rev. G. A. Dawson, rector of Edwardstone. He married Louisa Pilkington, and died in 1848, when it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Pilkington Dawson, who married Emma King King, and died in 1867, when it passed to his son and heir, Cuthbert Pilkington Dawson, who married Edith Martin, and sold the manor in 1897 to Thomas Benjamin Worters, the present owner.

## *HARTEST.*

THE great holding in Hartest in Saxon days was that of the Monastery of Ely, the lordship having been given to this house by the parents of Leofson on his entering the monastery. The holding consisted of 5 carucates of land as a manor. There were 12 villeins, 14 bordars and 4 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 5 belonging to the men, 10 acres of meadow, wood for 6 hogs, 4 horses at the Hall, 20 beasts, 25 hogs and 60 sheep. Also a church living with 80 acres of free land. The value of the whole was 6 pounds, but by the time of the Norman Survey the value was placed at 11, though the only alteration in the details given was an increase by one of the ploughteams belonging to the men. It was one league long and halt a league broad and paid in a gelt 10*d*. There were also here 4 socmen with 30 acres of land, and half a ploughteam valued at 5 shillings; and a socman with a carucate of land and 1 ploughteam valued at 20 shillings which was let by the Abbot to Berners the Engineer.[1] The only other holding mentioned in the Domesday Survey was that of Richard son of Earl Gislebert who had 2 freemen under Wisgar by commendation and soc and sac, with 2 carucates of land, and 3 bordars, 2 ploughteams and 8 acres of meadow, valued at 2 pounds.[2]

### Hartest Manor.

The Manor of Hartest remained with the Monastery of Ely until the dissolution, when it became appropriated to the Bishopric of Ely, from whom it was alienated in 1561, being taken by the Queen in exchange for certain impropriations. From the Hundred Rolls we learn that the Bishop of Ely had free warren here and claimed gallows and other rights in the time of Edw. I.[3] The manor is included in a fine levied in 1569 by William Waldegrave, John Heigham and others against Elizabeth Drury widow and others.[4]

Ministers' accounts of the Bishop's temporalities in Hartest 14 Edw. I. and 26 to 28 Edw. I. will be found in the Public Record Office[5]; and an Inquisition of the Bishop's lands here, 30 Edw. III., amongst the Additional MSS. of the British Museum.[6] In the Exchequer Special Commissions particulars will be found of the Sovereign's woods in Hartest Manor 30 Eliz., 44 Eliz., 2 Jac. I., and Spoils of woods in the manor, 3 Jac. I.[7] Amongst the Exchequer Depositions taken at Hartest in 1608 will be found particulars of a suit by William Wright against Thomas Cole and others touching the surrender of lands called Lydwalles and brickhouse parcel of the manor.

In 1609 the manor was granted by the Crown to George Salter and John William Salter. In 1844 it was vested in George Weller Poley of Boxstead Hall, and for the descent from that gentleman to the present time see Boxstead Hall Manor in this Hundred.

[1] Dom. ii. 382.
[2] Dom. ii. 392*b*.
[3] H.R. ii. 143, 153.
[4] Fine, Easter, 11 Eliz.
[5] Bundle 1132, No. 9, 10.
[6] Add. MSS. 6165.
[7] D.K.R. 38 App. p. 40, 68, 74, 76.

## *LAVENHAM.*

IN the time of the Confessor there were two considerable manors in Lavenham. One was held by Ulwin, King Edward's thane, who had 6 carucates of land with soc and sac. There were 11 villeins, 24 bordars, 6 slaves, 4 ploughteams in demesne, 9 belonging to the men, 10 acres of meadow, wood for 100 hogs, 5 horses at the Hall, 24 beasts, 160 hogs, 200 sheep, 60 goats, 5 hives of bees and 1 arpent of vineyard. There was also a socman who could not give nor sell with 1 carucate of land and 5 bordars, 2 ploughteams and 3 acres of meadow. The whole was valued at 10 pounds, but by the time of the Domesday Survey the value had risen to 15 pounds. There were then 7 villeins only, but the bordars had risen to 38. Two of the ploughteams of the men had disappeared, as had 4 of the horses at the Hall, and the hogs were fewer by 95, but in some respects there was growth. For instance one more beast, 20 more goats and 1 additional hive of bees. The socman had a mill. The manor was a league long and half a league broad and paid in a gelt 7½*d.*[1]

The Domesday tenant in chief was Aubrey de Vere. This Aubrey also held by encroachment on the King 3 freemen under Ulwin, Aubrey's predecessor in title, by commendation only in the soc of St. Edmund, and they had 60 acres and formerly had 2 ploughteams but then only one. This holding was valued at 6 shillings.[2]

The other manor here was that of Frodo the Abbot of St. Edmund's brother. It had been held in the Confessor's time by Alvey under the Abbot with soc and consisted of 2 carucates of land. This Alvey could not sell without the licence of the Abbot. Frodo held it, the Conqueror claiming it as appertaining to his fee, saying that it had been delivered to him. There were in this manor 5 bordars, 1 slave, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, 3 acres of meadow, 2 horses at the Hall, 12 hogs, 40 sheep, valued at 40 shillings. By Norman supervision the value had increased to 4 pounds in the time of the Great Survey, and there were then 12 beasts additional and 102 sheep as against 40, but the hogs had dropped from 12 to 4. This manor was half a league long and 4 quarantenes broad and paid in a gelt 1½*d.*[3]

### LAVENHAM MANOR.

Mr. Kirby has much to answer for. He has supplied material for all the local guide books and scrappy histories of particular places which have appeared, and few have even ventured to depart from his words which have been accepted as of equal weight with a regular record. His statement is that Lavenham was one of the 221 lordships in Suffolk given by King William the Conqueror to Robert Malet but he forfeited by joining Robert eldest son of the Conqueror in the 2nd year of Hen. I. when the King gave it to Aubrey de Vere.

The error has been perpetuated and appears in that useful Gazetteer of White published in 1885. Lavenham having formed one of the lordships of Malet is an entire delusion. Shortly after the Battle of Hastings William the Conqueror rewarded his brother-in-law Aubrey de Vere with

[1] Dom. ii. 418.
[2] Dom. ii. 449.
[3] Dom. ii. 355.

the grant of this and other manors. This Aubrey de Vere lies buried in the Priory of Colne in Essex which he and his wife founded, as appears by the following inscription given by Weever: "Here lyeth Aulbery the first Earl of Guines sonne of Alphonnes de Vere, the whyche Aulbery was the founder of this place and Bettrys hys wyf syster of kyng William the Conquerour."

The manor remained in the De Veres Earls of Oxford[1] from the time of the Norman Conquest to the death of Edward the 17th Earl of Oxford in 1604 when it was sold, not to Paul D'Ewes as Page states but to Sir Thomas Skinner. This last de Vere who was lord of Lavenham was a noted spendthrift and his extravagance seems to have brought about



LAVENHAM HALL.

the sale of the manor. Stow relates that "he rode to his house in London with 80 gentlemen in liveries of Reading tawney and chains of gold about their neck; and with 100 tall yeomen in like livery without chains but having a blue boar embroidered on the left shoulder."

The Earls of Oxford held Lavenham Manor in chief of the King as appertaining to their Barony[2] and had gallows and free warren, &c., here in early days.[3]

Robert de Vere, 5th Earl, had in 1290 a charter for a fair once every year upon the eve, day and morrow of Whitsuntide or Pentecost, but it was early discontinued and another held on Michaelmas Day, which last fair was at one time in great repute for butter and cheese in very large quantities[4]; and an extent of the manor will be found in his Inquisition p.m. in 1296.[5] His widow Alice dau. and heir of Gilbert, Lord Saundford had the manor assigned to her in dower, and Robert the son 6th Earl of Oxford in 1329 had a charter from the King for his tenants of Lavenham to pass toll free throughout all England.[6] Amongst the Bodleian Charters will be found a writ of Edw. III. to the bailiff of St. Edmund reciting a grant to Robert de Vere Earl of Oxford releasing his tenants, &c., of the Manor of Lavenham from paying toll throughout the kingdom and commanding the bailiff not to molest or distrain for toll when the said tenants come to

[1] See Earl's Hall Manor, Cockfield, in this Hundred.
[2] H.R. ii. 142, 150.
[3] H.R. ii. 143, 152, 153, Chart. Rolls. 4 Edw. III. 37.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 18 Edw. I. 18.
[5] I.P.M., 24 Edw. I. 62.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 3 Edw. III. 32.

St. Edmunds.[1] This charter was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in the 17th year of her reign. Robert de Vere the 6th Earl died in 1331[2] and was succeeded by his nephew John de Vere 7th Earl of whom the King took homage for the Manors of "Laueham Overhall and Laueham Netherhall" in Lavenham this same year.[3]

In 1336 John de Vere enfeoffed Sir William Crocheman and Richard de Stoke of Lavenham Overhall, Lavenham Netherhall and Aldham Manors said to be held in chief, and they pursuant to the terms of the grant regranted to him John de Vere, Matilda his wife and his heirs. The licence to make the alienation will be found on the Patent Rolls.[4] In 1341 John enfeoffed Richard de Stoke and John Fermer of the same manors in order that they might regrant them to him and Matilda his wife in tail,[5] and the following year a fine was levied accordingly by John de Vere 7th Earl of Oxford and Matilda his wife *v.* Richard de Stoke clerk and John Fermer.[6]

In 1342 a commission was issued on complaint of John de Vere 7th Earl of Oxford that Ralph de Mendham parson of the Church of Argham and others carried away his goods at Lavenham and assaulted his servants John Taillour and John Ferour there.[7] In 1360 Netherhall and Overhall are mentioned in the Inquisition post mortem of John de Vere 7th Earl of Oxford[8] and a grant of the custody of the Hall and Park, &c., this year will be found amongst the Harleian Charters.[9] In 1371 the King assigned to Matilda widow of Thomas de Vere 8th Earl of Oxford the Manor of Overhall as to 28*li.* 14*s.* 3½*d.* and the Manor of Netherhall as to 4*li.* 3*s.* 2*d.* in dower.[10] In 1384 there is on the Patent Rolls a licence to enfeoff William Bishop of Winchester and others of Lavenham Manor,[11] but we find both Manors of Overhall and Netherhall mentioned in the Inquisition post mortem of Matilda widow of Thomas de Vere 8th Earl of Oxford in 1412,[12] also in 1417 in that of Richard de Vere 11th Earl of Oxford[13]; and in 1442 John 12th Earl of Oxford received a grant of a market and fair in Lavenham.[14] Again in 1452 the Manors of Netherhall and Overhall were mentioned in the Inquisition post mortem of Alice late Countess of Oxford.[15] The two manors are named on the Patent Rolls in 1462 as forfeited, and the Crown appointed during pleasure John Wykes as receiver and approver of Lavenham Manor and Park he receiving the accustomed fees from the issues of the same.[16] The same year King Edward IV. granted the manor to his brother Richard Duke of Gloucester[17] afterwards King Richard III. The grant to the Duke of Gloucester is made to him and his heirs male, and appears on the Patent Rolls in 1471.[18] The Duke soon after settled the manor in special tail by which means it passed to the Crown. On the Duke coming to the Throne he gave the Manor of Lavenham with many other estates in special tail to Sir John Howard knt., who having continued

[1] 22 Feb. 4 Edw. III. Bodl. Suff. Ch. 352.
[2] I.P.M., 5 Edw. III. 7. See Earl's Hall Manor in Cockfield in this Hundred.
[3] Originalia, 5 Edw. III. 40.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 10 Edw. III. pt. i. 36.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 15 Edw. III. pt. ii. 28.
[6] Feet of Fines, 16 Edw. III. 30.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 16 Edw. III. pt. ii. 16*d.*
[8] I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 84.
[9] Harl. 57 C. 11.
[10] Originalia, 45 Edw. III. 26. See I.P.M. Thomas Earl of Oxford, 45 Edw. III. 45. The Manors of Lavenham and Netherhall are mentioned in 1366 in the inquisition post mortem of Matilda wife of John de Vere 7th Earl (I.P.M., 40 Edw. III. 38).
[11] Pat. Rolls, 8 Rich. II. pt. ii. 16.
[12] I.P.M., 14 Hen. IV. 17.
[13] I.P.M., 4 Hen. V. 53.
[14] Chart. Rolls, 20 Hen. VI.
[15] I.P.M., 30 Hen. VI. 14.
[16] Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. IV. pt. i. 21.
[17] Rolls of Parliament vi. 228. Pat. Rolls, 20 Hen. VI.
[18] Pat. Rolls, 11 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 22.

faithful to the House of York during the reigns of Hen. VI. and his brother Edw. IV. was at the same time made by Rich. III. Earl Marshall of England and Duke of Norfolk.[1]

Amongst the Harleian Charters we find a deed dated the 1 July 6 Edw. IV. [1466] by which John de Vere afterwards 13th Earl of Oxford grants the manor to James Arblaster and John Power.[2]

In 1475 there is on the Patent Rolls a grant to Elizabeth Queen of England, Richard Bishop of Salisbury and William Dudley dean of the Chapel of the Household and their assigns of the lordship of Lavenham Manor late of John 12th Earl of Oxford in the King's hands by reason of John's forfeiture.[3] Of course on the accession of Hen. VII. John de Vere who had commanded the archers of the vanguard at Bosworth and there materially contributed by his valour and skill to the great victory of the House of Lancaster, was reinstated as 13th Earl of Oxford and had restored to him all his family estates. He had ignored the forfeiture, for, as we have said, amongst the Harleian Charters is a conveyance by him to James Abblaster and John Power, no doubt as trustees, of this manor and that of Preston.[4] In 1548 a fine was levied of this and other manors by Edward Duke of Somerset and others, (no doubt as trustees), against John Earl of Oxford.[5]

Of Edward de Vere 17th Earl of Oxford a tale is told by facetious Fuller of how he endeavoured to free his Manor and Park of Lavenham by an unrighteous bargain with the church. He was a noted character in the time of Elizabeth, and had for a wife Anne daughter of William Cecil the celebrated Lord Treasurer Burghley. He was said to have been the first person to introduce perfumes and embroidered gloves into England and presenting a pair of the latter to Queen Elizabeth her majesty was so delighted with the novelties that she had her own picture painted with these gloves on. It must not be supposed from this that he was by any means an effeminate character. At least he showed no signs of such when he sat in judgment on Mary Queen of Scots in 1586 nor when he commanded in the fleet equipped to oppose the Armada in 1588. He is said to have been one of the wits of the period in which he lived and to have been distinguished alike by his patriotism and chivalrous spirit. In the tournaments of Elizabeth's reign he was pre-eminently conspicuous, and upon two occasions was honoured with a prize from the hand of the Queen, being conducted armed by ladies into the presence chamber for the purpose of receiving the high reward. Walpole says that he attained reputation as a poet and was esteemed the first writer of comedy in his time.

We have been somewhat particular because the story told by Fuller seems rather inconsistent with the general character of the 17th Earl as usually entertained. Fuller, of course, was prejudiced in all matters relating to the church, and may have somewhat exaggerated and the new rector have mistaken the Earl's meaning. It may be mentioned that at the time of the presentation referred to, the Earl would not have been more than about 28 years of age. When he was but 23 Gilbert Talbot thus writes of him to the Earl of Shrewsbury:[6] "My lord of Oxforth is lately growne into great credite for the Q. Majestie delitithe more in his parsonage and his

[1] Pat. Rolls, 1 Rich. III. pt. i. 18; D.K.R. 9. App. ii. p. 113; Pat. Rolls, 2 Rich. III. pt. ii. 22.
[2] Harl. 57 C. 14.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 15 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 10.
[4] 1 July, 6 Edw. IV. Harl. 57 C. 14.
[5] Fine, Easter, 2 Edw. VI.
[6] May 11th 1573, Illustrations of British History ii. p. 100.

dauncing and valientnes than any other . . . if it were not for his fyckle head he would passe any of them shortly." The character given of him in one of the Harleian MSS. is: "He was a man in minde and bodey, absolutely accomplished with honourable endowments."[1] Fuller's tale is this: When Lavenham living fell void "which deserved a good Minister being a rich Parsonage and needed one, it being more than suspicious that Dr. Reinolds late incumbent (who ran away to Rome) had left some superstitious leaven behind him, the Earl of Oxford being Patrone presents Mr. Copinger[2] to it, but adding withal, that he would pay no tithes of his Park, being almost half the land of the Parish. Copinger desired to resign it again to his Lordship rather than by such sinful ingratitude to betray the rights of the Church. Well! if you be of that minde, then take the tithes (saith the Earl); I scorn that my estate should swell with Church goods. However it afterwards cost Master Copinger sixteen hundred pounds in keeping his questioned and recovering his detained rights in suit with the Agent for the next (minor) Earl of Oxford and others all which he left to his Churches quiet possession being zealous in God's cause, but remise in his own. He lived forty-five years the painfull Parson of Laueham in which Market Toune there were about nine hundred communicants amongst whom all his time no difference did arise which he did not compound." This Edward Earl of Oxford made a settlement dated the 30 January 1575 which is still extant. It was made to Thomas Earl of Sussex, Robert Earl of Leicester, Thomas Cecill esq. Sir William Cordell knt., and Thomas Bromley esq. Solicitor General, as trustees, and included divers manors and estates. It recites that the Earl intends by the Queen's licence to travel beyond the seas; that he has, as yet, no issue and that should he die his whole possessions would pass to his sister Lady Mary 'Veer,' saving the life interest of his Countess, and those estates specially entailed on his grandfather's heirs male. To avert this impoverishment of "that auncient Erldome house and famylie of Oxenforde," the Earl "remembrynge and considerynge the longe contynaunce of his saide house and famylie in the name of the Veers, whereof he is lyneallye discended, in the grace and favour of the kings and princes in whose tymes they have lived, and in alliance and kindred with moste of the ancient nobilitie of this realme, and in the good will and good lykinge of the Cominaltie of the same realme; and having therefore a speciall desire and reason to preserve contynue and leave all or the most parte of his possessions" to such person as in his opinion is most likely to continue the line "most like to his noble auncestors" he entails, subject to the payment of his debts, of a marriage portion of £3000 to each daughter he may have (failing male issue) and of his sister's portion under his father's will, the whole estate specified on his cousins in tail male, viz., Hugh son and heir apparent of Aubrey Vere, John of Robert Vere, John, Francis, Robert and Horatius sons of Geoffrey Vere.

Annexed is a long schedule of the Earl's debts headed by £3457 "to the Quene's maiestie." Among the creditors are goldsmiths, jewellers, mercers, upholders, embroiderers, haberdashers, armourers, drapers, tailors and shoemakers. Burghley, the Earl's father-in-law, is authorized to pay any debts omitted from the list.[3]

There are two actions in the Star Chamber in the time of Hen. VIII.

[1] Harl. 4189.

[2] He was Henry Copinger, Prebendary of York, and elected Master of Magdalen College,* Cambridge, son of Henry Copinger, of Buxhall, by Agnes daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn.

[3] 14 Rep. Hist. Com. pt. ix. 277, amongst the Round MSS.

by Anne Dowager Countess of Oxford, widow of John the 14th Earl, one against Robert Rochewode and the other against John Cooppyng and others as to killing of game and assault in Lavenham Park.[1] It does not appear at what date the manor passed to the Skinners though it is usually said to be about 1608, but it seems to have been in reality much earlier, for we find that an annual sum of 2 shillings and 9 pence (amongst other quit rents) given by Sir Thomas Skinner out of the Manor of Lavenham to Emmanuel College Cambridge March 2, 30 Eliz. 1587, three years after the founding of the College. Edmund de Vere 17 Earl of Oxford mortgaged the Manors of Overhall and Netherhall, Lavenham, for £4300 by deed dated May 1583 the description being "All those the Manors of Overhall and Netherhall with the appurtenances in Lavenham, Thorpe Morïeux, Ashfield, Preston, Brent Eleigh, Acton, Melford, Shimpling and Alpheton." The mortgage was to Richard Peacocke and Rowland Martyn, leather sellers, and pursuant to it a fine was duly levied in Trinity Term 25 Eliz.

About 1608 Sir Thomas Skinner, Lord Mayor of London, held the manor; indeed this year he had licence to alienate it to Isaac Woder, and by a deed dated the 15 Nov. 6 Jac. [1608] he conveyed the "Mannours of Overhall, Netherhall, Lavenham and Lanam" to Isaac Woder of Gray's Inn Esquire for £2400.[2] Isaac Woder by Deed dated the 3 January 9 Jac. I. [1611] conveyed the same to Paul D'Ewes for £2500. The grant is of "all the manors of Overhall, Netherhall and Lavenham *al.* Lanham *al.* Lanam and the advowson of Lavenham (except land called 'Lavenham Parke') containing by estimation 20 acres and also lands which were long since conveyed by and from Sir Thomas Skinner knt. and the said Isaac to Doctor Langworth.[3] Sir Thomas Skinner seems to have appointed one Christopher Goodwyn, a messenger of the Court of Wards and Liveries, to be steward of the manor, for we find amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Elizabeth that this Christopher Goodwyn brings an action against Thomas Skynner and Edward Baker to be quieted in the possession of the stewardship or keeping of the Courts of Lavenham said to have been granted to plaintiff by Thomas Skynner late Lord Mayor of London deceased father of the defendant Skynner lord of the said manor.[4]

There is the record of an action between Thomas Skinner and Sir Thomas Skinner, knt. his son and Henry Copinger clerk then Parson of Lavenham in which the Court of Chancery ordered that Thomas Skinner and Sir Thomas Skinner the *trustees* should tender and pay yearly to the said Henry Copinger and his successors £40 a year in lieu of all tithes, growing &c. upon Lavenham Park to be paid quarterly, and if a whole year became due and remained unpaid, the said rate should cease, and tithes in kind become payable. From this it would appear as if a Thomas Skinner father of Sir Thomas Skinner had the manor prior to 1608, but as Thomas Skinner is described in the action as an alderman of the City of London he is probably the same as Sir Thomas Skinner the Lord Mayor.

Paul D'Ewes the purchaser was a member of the ancient houses of Cleve and Horne in Gelderland sometime lords of Kessell in that Duchy. Adrian des Ewes 2nd son of Gerard des Ewes the last lord of Kessell became heir of the family, his eldest brother dying young. He came to England in the time of Hen. VIII. and died of the sweating sickness which swept over London in 1551. He married Mary the daughter of John van Loe

[1] Star C.P. Hen. VIII. Bundle 27, 113, 28, 2.
[2] Harl. 85 H. 23.
[3] Harl. 111 H. 38.
[4] C.P. i. 344.

of Antwerp and left one son Gerard who settled in Essex and became lord of the Manor of Gaynes there. He married Grace the daughter of John Hind of Cambridgeshire, by whom he had 3 sons, Paul and John who both died young, and a second Paul, who was his heir. This Paul was one of the six clerks in Chancery and married Cicilia the sole daughter and heir of Richard Symonds of Croxfield in Dorsetshire, by whom he left one son, the celebrated antiquary, Symonds D'Ewes, who was knighted at Whitehall Dec. 6, 1626, and created a Baronet July 5, 1627. When Paul D'Ewes made his purchase of Lavenham Manor, Mary the widow of Sir Thomas Skinner was still living and was in fact in occupation of Lavenham Hall, which she had as part of her jointure, consequently the sale had to be made expectant on her interest.[1] Articles of Agreement between Paul D'Ewes and Edmund Browne as to reparations, &c., at Lavenham in 1623, will be found amongst the Harleian MSS.[2] and in the same Collection will be found particulars of an arbitration between him and William Playne as to a fine for lands in Lavenham[3] and old papers relating to a suit between him and tenants of Lavenham as to pulling down all the houses of the borough.[4]

There is also amongst the same MSS. an agreement in Chancery between Paul D'Ewes as lord of the manor and the inhabitants of Lavenham as to the custom of the town as tenants to be dispunishable for waste.[5] In 1615 a claim was made by the Crown on Paul for forfeiture of the manor,[6] but without any disturbing result, as the following year he settled and entailed the lordship.[7] Acquittances for homage of Manors in Lavenham in 1621, 1624, 1628, 1632, 1633, 1634 and 1635 will be found amongst the Harleian Charters,[8] and an account of the fines collected at a Court Baron for Paul D'Ewes in 1622 are amongst the MSS. in the same Collection.[9]

Paul D'Ewes died in 1630 and was succeeded by his son Sir Symonds D'Ewes one of the most industrious literary activities of his age. Sir Symonds's work has not received that attention which it deserves. Only those who have carefully gone through his numerous abstracts of documents and papers of every conceivable character still preserved amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, can form any true estimate of the value of his labours. His abstracts of the wills supposed to be preserved at Bury St. Edmunds alone are of great worth, as many of the originals have long since disappeared.

Sir Symonds D'Ewes added to the Lavenham property, inherited from his father, by the purchase of 148 acres further part of Lavenham Park from Thomas Skynner. A receipt for the purchase money which was £1500 will be found amongst the Harleian MSS.[10] An examination of this Thomas described as the son of Sir Thomas Skinner of "Lannun Park" is mentioned in the State Papers.[11] Charles Skinner seems to have had an annuity out of the Park, and there is an acquittance by him in 1649 also in the Harleian Collection.[12] A Deed of Covenants between Sir Symonds D'Ewes and John Scott on a demise of the Hall and part of the Park in 1636–7, and a petition of Sir Symonds to Lord Coventry Lord Keeper concerning the tithes of Lavenham Park, will also be found amongst the Harleian MSS.[13]

[1] Harl. MSS. 362 fol. 41.
[2] Harl. 98.
[3] Harl. 98.
[4] Harl. 597.
[5] Harl. 99.
[6] 13 Jac. I. Memoranda Rolls, Hil. Rec. Rot. 226.
[7] Harl. 111 F. 35.
[8] Harl. 49 E. 13, 14 E. 19, E. 32, 35, E. 22, E. 43.
[9] Harl. 99.
[10] Harl. 97.
[11] 1616 p. 351.
[12] Harl. 97.
[13] Harl. 97, 98.

Sir Symonds D'Ewes[1] married first Ann, sole daughter and heir of Sir William Clopton of Kentwell Hall in Long Melford by whom he had a son Clopton who died an infant in 1631 and a daughter Cecilia who was heir to her mother's estate and married Thomas Darcy by which marriage the Darcys came to Kentwell Hall. His 2nd wife was Elizabeth daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby of Risby co. Derby, Bart. (who afterwards married Sir John Wray of Glentworth co. Lincoln, Bart.), by whom he had issue Sir Willoughby D'Ewes 2nd Bart. Sir Symonds after the death of his father Paul moved to Stowlangtoft and died in 1650. Sir Symonds D'Ewes appears to have been under the necessity of borrowing money from Arthur Barnardiston and there are a series of deeds charging in effect the Manor of Lavenham to the amount of £1100 in his favour. These deeds are amongst the Harleian Charters. The first is a lease dated 3 June 17 Charles I. [1641] between Sir Symonds D'Ewes of the one part and Arthur Barnardiston of the Inner Temple esquire of the other part. In consideration of £600 Sir Symonds leases the Manor of Stowlangtoft and also the Manors of Lavenham, Overhall, and Netherhall for 21 years at a peppercorn rent, determinable: "If said Arthur Barnardiston and Arthur Barnardiston, Thomas Barnardiston, Anne Barnardiston and Mary Barnardiston, being all four the children of the said Arthur Barnardiston and Thomas Bradshaw they or any of them [? shall so long live] or (if it shall happen that the said Arthur Barnardiston the elder shall marry agayne and have any child or children by any future wife or wives.) If in such case also any such wife of the said Arthur Barnardiston the father, or any child or children which he the said Arthur the elder shall hereafter begett or any one of them or of any other the forementioned persons shall remayne and be liveing att the ennd and expiration of Seaven yeares of the foresaid tearme of one and twenty yeares (the said seaven yeares to bee accompted and take theyre inception from the foresaid feast day of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary commonly called Lady day last past before the date of these presents)." The terms of the deed are extremely vague.

Another deed dated the 4 June 17 Car. I. [1641] between Arthur Barnardiston and Sir Symonds D'Ewes recites the last lease for 21 years and contains a grant by Arthur Barnardiston to Sir Symonds D'Ewes (for divers good considerations) of the said manors for 7 years part of the 21 years at a peppercorn rent. The effect of the two deeds was to give Arthur Barnardiston a charge on the manors for securing £1100.

Another deed dated the 16 May 24 Charles I. (1648) between Arthur Barnardiston described as of Hedingham ad Castrum *al.* Castle Hedingham co. Essex and Sir Symonds D'Ewes after reciting the Lease of 3 June 17 Car. I. recites—"And whereas he the said Sir Symonds D'Ewes doth by these presents acknowledge that by reason of some extraordinary occasions and through the troublesomeness of the times he could not well pay unto the said Arthur Barnardiston the elder (notwithstanding that the said Arthur and his fouresaid children are at present in life) the foursaid summe of eleaven hundred pounds at the time and place before mentioned and according to the purport true intent and meaning of the fouresaid last recited Indenture without much prejudice to him the said Sir Symonds in his outward estate and that thereupon he the said Sir Symonds hath neglected to pay the said summe of Eleaven hundred pounds," Sir Symonds is allowed to rent the premises for 7 years more and if after the

[1] See Stowlangtoft Manor in Blackbourn Hund.

expiration of this period he should pay to Arthur Barnardiston and his heirs or to Thomas Bradshaw and his heirs £1100 then the lease from Sir Symonds should be void.

Sir Willoughby D'Ewes was an infant at the time of his father's death and his mother was his guardian.[1] He married Priscilla eldest daughter of Francis Clinton als. Fines of Stourton co. Lincoln and died in 1685 leaving a son and heir Sir Symonds 3rd Bart. who married Delariviere one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas 2nd Lord Jermyn by whom he had issue two sons Jermyn and Willoughby and 4 daughters—Delariviere married to Thomas Gage eldest son of Sir William Gage of Hengrave Bart., Mary to George Tasburgh of Norfolk and Harriet and Merriell. Sir Symonds D'Ewes the 3rd Bart. died in 1722 and was succeeded by his son Sir Jermyn as 4th Bart. who died unmarried in 1731. The manor was then purchased by John Moore of Long Melford who died in 1753 and was succeeded by his son Richard Moore who died in 1782, when the manor passed to his widow Mary. Davy says that on her death in 1814 she was succeeded by her son and heir Richard Moore whose Trustees sold the manor to the Rev. Geo. Richard Pye who was lord in 1841. But Kirby says that in 1764 Henry Moore was lord, and in 1829 and 1835 makes the Rev. James Pye to be lord, as does Page in 1847. White in 1855 makes Geo. Richard Pye lord. The manor now belongs to Frederick James Underwood of the Common, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Conveyances, &c., of the Manors of Overhall and Netherhall with the advowson in 1583, 1608, 1612, 1632, 1641 and 1648 are amongst the Harleian Charters.[2] Accounts of Edward Porter bailiff of Lavenham Manor will be found in the Harleian MSS.[3] and on the Patent Rolls for 1475 will be found a grant for life to Sir John Howard knt. of the office of steward of Lavenham Manor and £10 yearly for the said office from the manor,[4] and the same year a grant for life to John Rysby of the office of bailiff of the manor reserving the accustomed fees to the King's receiver there;[5] also the same year a grant for life to Thomas Camellor of the office of receiver of the manor in the King's hand in consequence of the forfeiture of John Earl of Oxford receiving 10 marks yearly from the issues and profits.[6] A compotus of the manor 1511–12 will be found amongst the Harleian Rolls in the Brit. Mus.[7]

A Book of Court Rolls 1631 is in the Harleian Collection[8] and the Court Rolls themselves from 1635 to 1650 and 1660 to 1667 are amongst the Rolls of the same Collection[9] with extracts from Court Rolls 1497 to 1608.[10]

The manor court elected the Headborough of the town of Lavenham and the capital Burgess paid to the lord of the manor a common fine by ancient custom of eight shillings and four pence. From "time to the contrary of which the memory of man is not" there have been 6 capital Burgesses and the custom was that as often as any of them by death or any other deprivation were removed those capital Burgesses who survived chose fit inhabitants and tenants within the borough successors in the room of those deceased or removed. An extract from a Court

[1] State Papers 1684, Cal. of Comp. 1962.
[2] Harl. 57 H. 18, 85 H. 23, 111 H. 38, 57 H. 37, 111 H. 16, 28, 111 H. 17.
[3] Harl. 6709.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 15 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 8, 4.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 15 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 19.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 15 Edw. IV. pt. iii. 16.
[7] Harl. Roll, A. 15.
[8] Harl. 362.
[9] Harl. Rolls, H. 16–19.
[10] Harl. 55 H. 30, 37.

held for the Manor of Lavenham by Richard Moore the 26 April 1775 before John Mudd Deputy Steward of Isaac Paske Gent. Steward which is given by McKeon in his "Inquiry as to the Charities of Lavenham" shows how the election was usually made and how practically the Court of the Manor was the centre from which the government of the town was derived. The election of the Burgesses was actually made in Court. In the Record of the Court referred to, after reciting the mode of government by Burgesses as mentioned above, it proceeds "and because all the said capital Burgesses are dead except the said Brooke Branwhite, Edward Coldham, and Charles Squire, And the said Edward Coldham and Charles Squire are removed out of the said Borough of Lavenham, Therefore the said Edward Coldham and Charles Squire are at this Court removed from their said office of capital Burgess. And the said Brooke Branwhite hath chosen Samuel Coote, Thomas Watts, Philip Sturgeon, Thomas Kitbourn and John Studd capital Burgesses in the room of those deceased and amoved, which said Samuel Coote, Thomas Watts, Philip Sturgeon, Thomas Kitbourn and John Studd are sworn in open Court to do all those things which on this behalf belong to them and most conducive to the public good of this Manor and Burgh."

The tenants of the manor have various privileges as is not surprising considering what a powerful family so long occupied the position of lord. They and it seems also other inhabitants of the town have always been exempt from serving any Court held for the Hundred of Babergh, and though they have been oftentimes summoned to serve, "the Earl of Oxford and their own officers (as the author of the "Magna Britannia" states) have always commanded the contrary, so they took themselves exempt." It seems that no exemption has been claimed in modern times. The custom of the manor is Borough-English, that is that the younger sons inherit the lands and tenements of which their fathers died seised in the event of their dying intestate. "This custom called 'Burrough-English' is," says Hawes in his "History of Framlingham"[1] "contrary to the positive laws of God[2] and inverts the very order of nature; it was originally introduced into this kingdom by a wicked and adulterous practice amongst the barbarous Saxons; for the lords of certain lands which held of them in Villenage did usually in those pagan and barbarous times lye with their tenants' wives the first night after marriage.[3] And this usage was continued after those very lands were purchased by freemen who in time obtained this custom on purpose that their eldest sons (who might be their lord's bastards) should be incapable to inherit their estates." Modern research has rather blown on the fanciful idea as to the existence of the lord's right referred to, and as to the origin of the custom of Borough-English.

The original manor house is supposed to have stood close to what is now called Lavenham Hall, and some few years ago its extensive ruins were still visible and the piece of land called and known by the name of Saffron Pans or Panes was the garden attached to the original mansion house. Particulars of a case between one Baxton and Sir Symonds D'Ewes as to this piece of land about 1644 will be found amongst the Harl. MSS.[4] A large park which occupied nearly half the parish was attached, and the manor house was occasionally the residence of the Earls of Oxford from

[1] P. 389, 390.
[2] Deut. xxi. 15, 16, 17. Gen. xxix. 26, 1 Kings xi. 22, 1 Chron. v. 1.
[3] Pref. Mod. Rep. vol. 3.
[4] Harl. 99.

the very earliest times to the opening of the 17th century. The hall was at one time the centre of an important industrial place, for Lavenham was famous for the manufacture of blue cloth, though even more so for the making of yarn from wool and says and calimancoes till the fashion arose among the ladies for wearing Spanish leather for their shoes.

## *LAWSHALL MANOR.*

THE lordship and advowson anciently belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Ramsay in Huntingdonshire, by virtue of a grant made by Alfwinus the son of Bricius in the year 1022. It was held with 8 carucates of land as a manor with soc. In the Confessor's time there were 14 villeins, 12 bordars, 4 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 10 belonging to the men, 8 acres of meadow and 1 rouncey. There was a church living with 30 acres of free land, and the whole was valued at 8 pounds. By the time of the Great Survey the value was placed at 12 pounds, and there were 2 more villeins, and one more slave but 2 bordars less. We find also an additional ploughteam in demesne and 10 beasts, 30 hogs, 100 sheep, and 12 goats. The manor was a league long and half a league broad and paid in a gelt 15*d*.[1]

The manor continued in the holding of the Abbot and Convent of Ramsey until the dissolution being held of the King in chief and as pertaining to the barony of Ramsey.[2] The Abbot claimed to have gallows and free warren here, as we learn from the Hundred Rolls[3] and Charters relating to these lands of the Abbey here in 1254–1353 will be found in the Brit. Museum[4] and the Accounts of the Reeve bailiff and collector of these lands 7 Edw. I. to 2 Hen. V. will be found in the Public Record Office.[5] Court Rolls of the manor while in the possession of the Abbey of Ramsey will also be found in the Record Office for the following years—38, 40, 41 Edw. III. 2 Rich. II. 1 to 4, 14 Hen. VII. 6 to 9, 11, 12, 25 and 26 Hen. VIII.[6] and a Court Roll for 1466 is in the British Museum.[7]

There is preserved amongst the ancient deeds in the Record Office a direction by Hen. II. to the Sheriff and ministers of Suffolk ordering them to allow Lawshall a town of St. Benedict Ramsey and all its men to be quit of shire and hundred Courts and pleas, and all other suits except murders and theft and that it shall have soc and sac, toll and team and infangtheif and all other customs as in the time of King Henry his grandfather.[8] The date is about 1155.

Also amongst these deeds is a Bond dated in 1269 in 20 marks by William Herberd of Lawshall Manor to the Abbot of Ramsey to maintain the sons and messuage of late Alexander Hemning in as good or better state than when he first had access to the wife of the said Alexander. For this and other things, the said abbot and convent have granted him the custody of the boys and tenement until any of the said boys come to the age at which by the custom of Lawshall Manor he can hold land, and then he shall have half the land and messuage and the other half shall remain to the said William and his wife for her life and after her decease the said William shall have nothing further therein.[9]

Amongst the fines we meet with one of Lawshall Manor in 1318 levied by Thomas de Hanningfeld and Isabella his wife against Thomas Maundevill.[10]

[1] Dom. ii. 378*b*.
[2] H.R. ii. 142, 153.
[3] ii. 143, 153, 195.
[4] Add. Ch. 34259–34264.
[5] Bundle 1001, No. 7–17; Bundle 1002, No. 1–7.
[6] Portfolio 203, 97.
[7] Add. Roll 34933.
[8] A. 6288.
[9] 53 Hen. III. A. 7487.
[10] Feet of Fines, 12 Edw. II. 17.

At the dissolution the manor was, together with the advowson, granted by the Crown to John Rither. Particulars for the grant are in existence, and referred to in the Deputy Keeper's 10th Report.[1] The disgusting bribery and the grabbing after the monastic property is well shown up in a letter by one William Woode to Cromwell, asking to have by gift or purchase a farm of £8 a year at Lawshall, which he had of the Abbey of Ramsey. He promises to bequeath to Cromwell all he gets through him.[2]

The manor does not seem to have remained long with Rither, for in 1547 he sold it together with the advowson to Sir William Drury[3] and on the Memoranda Rolls for 1571 is a claim by the Crown on Elizabeth Drury widow, and Henry her son for forfeiture of the manor.[4]

Near the Church was an old brick house formerly belonging to the Drurys with their arms in brick over one of the doors and the date 1557. There is an entry in the Parish Register of this place under the year 1578 as follows: "It is to be remembred that the Queens highnesse in her progresse riding from Melford to Bury 5° Aug. Reg. R. 20 an. Dni. 1578 dined at Lawshall Hall to the great rejoycing of ye said Parish and the Country thereabouts."

The name "Elizabeth Drewry" of Lawshall appears in the list of Papist Recusants in 1595. "She hath byn prisoner to Sir John Heygham knt." She must have been wife of Robert Drury of Lawshall 2nd son of Sir William Drury of Hawstead. We meet with a fine levied in 1581 in respect of rent from the manor between Henry Drury and Sir Wm. Drury,[5] and in 1588 Henry Drury apparently disposed of the manor to Thomas Lovell.[6] In 1598 we meet with a fine of "Lawcell Manor," which is not unlikely this manor. It was levied between Robert Lee and Robert Gouldinge and others.[7]

In 1734 both manor and advowson were vested in Thomas Lee, to whom succeeded Baptist Lee of Livermere Parva who died the 23 March 1768 and devised the same to his nephew Nathaniel Lee Acton. He married 1st Susanna Miller eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Miller of Chichester Bart. who died without issue the 5 April 1789; and 2ndly Penelope eldest daughter of Sir Richard Rycroft of Penshurst Bart. who died without issue the 5 November 1819. Nathaniel Lee Acton survived until 1836, when dying seised of the manor and advowson they passed to his eldest sister and heir, who survived but a few months and then passed to his next sister Harriot, Lady Middleton widow of Sir William Fowle Middleton Bart. of Shrubland Park, who was succeeded by her son Sir William Fowle Middleton 2nd Bart. who married the Hon. Anne Cust, youngest sister of Earl Brownlow and died in 1860 without issue, when the manor passed to Sir George Nathaniel Broke Middleton the son of Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke Bart. of Broke Hall by Sarah Louisa his wife daughter of Sir Wm. Fowle Middleton 1st Bart. he inheriting under the will of his maternal grandfather the said Sir William Fowle Middleton. By royal licence the 17 July 1860 he assumed the surname of Middleton after that of Broke. He was made C.B. and a knight of the Medjedié for his services in command of the "Gladiator" during the war with Russia, and married Albinia-Maria 2nd daughter of Thomas Evans of Lyminster but died in 1887 without

[1] App. ii. p. 262, 37 Hen. VIII.
[2] State Papers, 1539, 566.
[3] Fine, Trin. 1 Edw. VI.
[4] M. 13 Eliz. Mich. Rec. Rot. 81.
[5] Fine, Easter, 23 Eliz.
[6] Fine, Hil. 30 Eliz.
[7] Fine, Trin. 40 Eliz.

issue, when the manor passed to his niece Jane Anna, the eldest daughter of his brother Charles Acton Vere Broke [who had married Anna Maria 3rd daughter of John Hamilton of Sundrum, Aryshire, and died in 1855]. She married James St. Vincent Sumarez 4th Baron De Sumarez, who is the present lord of the manor and patron of the living and resides at Shrubland Park.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Eliz. is a claim by John Elye and Mary his wife against George Barrell to lands held of Lawshall Manor late the estate of Alice Anderwood, mother of the plaintiff Mary ;[1] and an action by Margaret Golding widow against William Bradley and others as to a messuage and lands also held of the manor of which defendant Edward Rookwood was lord.[2]

Lawshall Hall is an interesting old brick edifice standing close to the church. The walls are in some places 6 feet thick and many of the original features of the old place have been retained. There are some curious underground passages which tradition, as usual, declares to be of most extensive character, connecting the place with Coldham Hall about a mile distant. The most interesting portion of the Hall is what was probably the Chapel. It is pleasing to find that this interesting old mansion is well preserved and is in such good hands as Mr. Baker and his niece Miss Harvey.

[1] C.P. i. 272. [2] C.P. i. 354.

## *LONG MELFORD.*

LONG MELFORD is the largest village in extent and population in Suffolk, and acquired the affix Long by reason of it consisting mainly of one street almost a mile long. The name Melford was derived from the Mill ford, the site of which was where the main bridge now stands, the mill being one of the water-mills mentioned in the survey of the parish in Domesday Book.

Melford in Saxon times formed part of the great possession of Earl Alfric, the son of Withgar or Wisgar as the name appears in the Great Survey, or Widgar as it appears in the Abbot's Chartulary. This Thane, who was styled the "famous Earl," had the custody for Queen Emma, mother of the Confessor, of the franchise of the eight hundreds and a half later known as the Liberty of St. Edmund. The Manor of Melford was given by Earl Alfric to the Abbey of St. Edmund in the time of Leofstan, who was the Abbot of that monastery from 1044 to 1065. The Chartulary of Abbot John de Norwold made in 1287 recites this grant as follows :—

"Earl Alfric, son of Widgar, presented Melford to St. Edmunds as stated in the Register S.P. fol. 32 in these words : 'In the time of St. Edmund King and Confessor, and of Leofstam the Abbot, Alfric the son of Witgar the famous Earl gave Melford to St. Edmund and gave a manor to this church and to St. Edmund, and to Leofstan the Abbot : and he conveyed to them the induction of this church in perpetuity and bound his son Withgar to the same, so that their charter then came into the hands of the monks.'" This Alfric the Thane was an important character in the time of the Confessor. He was the kinsman of Alfar and of Leofgion, a noble lady, as appears by her Testament written in Anglo-Saxon. The Collegiate Church of St. John the Baptist at Clare, afterwards removed to Stoke by Clare, was founded by him with the consent of his son Withgar. The Honor of Clare was composed chiefly of the great possessions of this Thane in Suffolk and Essex.

In Saxon times the lordship was held by the Abbot of St. Edmunds with 12 carucates of land.

In the Confessor's time 40 acres of this land were held by Walter of the Abbot, and there were 37 villeins, 25 bordars, 8 ploughteams in demesne, 20 belonging to the men, 16 slaves, 50 acres of meadow, wood for 60 hogs, 2 mills, 30 beasts, 140 hogs, and 2 socmen with 80 acres of land. By the time of the Great Survey there were but 10 bordars and 2 of the ploughteams in demesne, and 7 of those belonging to the men had disappeared; but on the other hand there were 3 rounceys, 300 sheep, 12 hives of bees and 40 forest mares additional. The above Walter also held of the Abbot one (*sic*) with 40 acres and 2 ploughteams. Over them the Abbot had commendation and sac and soc and all customs, nor could they ever give or sell these lands without the Abbot's consent. There was also a church living with 2 carucates of land, 4 villeins, 9 bordars, 2 ploughteams belonging to the Church and 2 to the men.

In Saxon times this manor was valued at 20 pounds, but at the time of the Domesday Survey at 30. It was 18 quarantenes long and 1 league broad, and paid in a gelt, whoever might be the holder, 20½*d.*[1] In a survey

[1] Dom. ii. 359.

made of the Melford Manor as held by the Abbot of St. Edmunds in 1287 compiled from the report of Salomon of Rochester, Thomas de Sudington, Richard de Boiland and Walter de Hopton, the King's justiciaries itinerant the particulars are given as follows :—" The Abbot of St. Edmunds as Lord of Melford holds a manor in this vill from the King in chief, by a free grant in perpetuity, as well by the right of his lordship of St. Edmund. And there are in the same 800 acres of arable land 24a. of mowing meadow, 53 acres of separable pasture and 360 acres of wood. And he has rights over this manor of Furca[1] and Trimberell ;[2] also of Bussellus,[3] Lagen,[4] and other measures ; and to hold in frank pledge and to impound all trespassers ; and he has rights of Barony : and he has also the right of use of his vassals' working cattle : and he has Infrangtheif[5], free warren over his lordship, two water-mills, and free right of Boar and Bull.[6]

" The advowson and gift of the Church of Melford also belongs to the Abbot ; and this church is endowed with 236 acres of land, 10½ acres of meadow, 11 acres of pasture and 4 acres of woodland from the gift of Alfric, son of Widgar formerly the lord of the said barony. The said Abbot also possesses in this township in the said lordship 600 acres of arable land which his villeins hold of him with their messuages ; he also has four acres of land, which his cottars hold of him."

The great Saxon Manor of Melford became in course of time divided into 6 manors, not including the Manor of Kentwell, which is separately entered in the Domesday Survey. All save Luton's and Woodford's continued in the Abbot of Bury until the Dissolution of the Monasteries, except that Monks Melford Manor was in 1199 vested in the Hospital of St. Saviour without the north gate of Bury and continued in this Institution also until the Dissolution.

The Abbot had the grant in Melford, in 1235, of a weekly market on Thursday, and a yearly fair to last 3 days, viz., on the vigil, day, and morrow of the Holy Trinity unless the said market and fair should be to the hindrance of neighbouring markets and fairs,[7] and he also had free warren there.[8] Many of the abbots made the Hall their occasional retreat from the incessant contentions which seemed to be the necessary sphere of the Head of so powerful a monastic house in the Middle Ages. Often these houses suffered damage during a vacancy, when the temporalities vested in the King, and from the Hundred Rolls of 1275 we find that John Walraven, Escheator of the King, destroyed the cattle and damaged the park at Melford, whilst the manor was in the King's hands after the decease of Edmund the Abbot. It is obvious that the record related to an incident which occurred in the previous reign, no doubt between 1256 and 1257 in the interval of the abeyance of the Abbacy in the reign of Hen. III.

Amongst the Harleian MSS.[9] is the copy of a lease made in 1534, in which the last Abbot of Bury, John Reeve *al.* Melford, a native of the village, elected abbot in 1514, lets the Manor of Melford called Melford Hall with " the feadyngs of the comon called Melford Grene, longyng to the sayde

[1] Or gallows on which he could hang felons.
[2] Or the right of pillory on which he could punish misdemeanours, and also scolds and nagging women by ducking.
[3] Or the right to control all measures in his manor, his own bushel to be the standard for all.
[4] Or the measure for liquid.
[5] Or the right to pass judgment for any theft committed, or any thief taken, within his manor.
[6] That is, he could depasture those animals at will in the meadows or lands of every person within his manor.
[7] Chart. Rolls, 19 Hen. III. 5.
[8] H.R. ii. 143.
[9] Harl. 308.

Manour. And also closes whereof the on is called Parkefelde and the other is called the Horse Pasture and two meadowes, the one called Smal Medowe, and the other called Parke Medowe lying in Melford aforeseyd in the seyd counte of Suffolk: except oute take and reservyd unto the seyd Abbott and hys successors on of the best Chaumbers within the seyd manour wyth ffree ingate and outegate into and fro the same at all tymes at hys pleasure duryng all the seyd terme of the seyd lease" for the term of 30 years to Dame Frances Pennington. In this lease it is covenanted that the said Dame Fraunces shall pay 4*s*. a year to the abbot, 4*s*. a year to the bailiff of Babergh Hundred, and 4*s*. a year "to the crosse berer of the seyd abbot and his successors, on of the best chambers within the seid maner wyth ffree ingate and outegate in to and fro the same at all tymes at hys pleasure duryng all the seyd terme of the seid lease," and "shall fynde at hir costs and charges the seid abbott or his officers comying onys in the yeere to the courte and leete of the seid abbott at the seid manner to be kept, sufficient met and drynk, with bedding in ther chambre, hey and otys for their horses, by all the seid terme, for that tyme beyng there at the seid courte and lete." On the part of the abbot and convent it is covenanted to do all needful repairs to the houses of the said manor; to permit Dame Fraunces to have 500 of wood yearly out of the woods in Melford and to have the feeding of the Little Park, "so that the same Dame Fraunces, not her assignes, do non harm on to the spring." On taking possession of the manor, the said Dame Fraunceys was to have delivered to her "the chaffe and strawe of all the corne growyng of eleven acres of grownde," and the "implements of house," which were to be re-delivered at the expiration of the lease.

Within five or six years from the date of this instrument the Abbey of St. Edmund was dissolved, its last abbot had died of a broken heart, and the Manor of Melford, with the other possessions of the abbey had become vested in the Crown.

### Long Melford Manor.

This was granted in 1545 by the Crown to Sir William Cordell, a family which had been seated from an early period in the County. Sir William was the son of John Cordell the son of Robert Cordell of London, merchant[1] and his mother was Emma daughter of Henry Webbe of Kimbolton in Huntingdonshire. He was a man of considerable attainments as a lawyer, filling the important office of Master of the Rolls in the time of Elizabeth. He was also appointed a Privy Councillor with a grant of the privilege of twelve retainers. In 1538 being elected a member of Parliament for Suffolk he was chosen to be Speaker and received the honour of knighthood. In 1578 Sir William entertained Queen Elizabeth at Melford Hall. Churchyard, the chronicler of this progress of the Queen, says, "There were two hundred young gentlemen, clad all in white velvet, and three hundred of the graver sorts, apparelled in black velvet coates, and fair chaynes, all ready at one instant and place, with 1,500 serving-men more, on horseback, well and bravely mounted, in good order ready to troope and a noble sight to behold. And all these waited on the sheriff, Sir William Spring, during the Queen's majesties abode in those parties, and to the very confines of Suffolke; but before her highness passed into Norfolke, there was in Suffolke such sumptuous feasting and bankets as seldom in any part of the world

[1] The Howard MSS. state that John Cordell was the 2nd son of Edmund Cordell of Edmonton co. Middlesex, and that he, John, was buried at Melford the 7 Jan. 1563.

hath been seen before. The Maister of the Rolls, Sir Wm. Cordell, was one of the first that begaine this great feasting and did light such a candle to the rest of the shire that many were glad, bountifully and franckly, to follow the same example, with such charges and costs, as the whole traine were in some sorte pleased therewith."

Sir William Cordell is supposed to have drawn up the Statutes of St. John's College, Oxford, by desire of the founder, Sir Thomas Whyte, who appointed him visitor of the College during his life. He was an encourager of learned men, and through his aid Christopher Laxton was able to produce the 1st English Atlas and William Lambarde dedicated to him his famous book entitled "Archaionomia" a System of Saxon Laws in Latin 1568 in which he acknowledges the many obligations he was under to Sir William. In 1553 he had a grant of the dissolved hospital of St. Saviour's at Bury and the Manor of Long Melford was confirmed to him in 1554.[1] The Patent of Confirmation of 26 Nov. 1554 is at Melford Hall, according to Sir Wm. Parker, who states that it contains the grant of the demesne and Manor of Melford otherwise Long Melford with the park of Long Melford in Suffolk, with all rights appurtenant thereto, as held by the dissolved Abbey of St. Edmund's, Bury, to hold the same of the Queen and her successors of her manor of East Greenwich in Kent. Also the advowson and presentation of the parish church of Melford. Also the mansion-house called Melford Lodge in Long Melford Park, with all the deer in the said park with right of free warren. Also the capital messuage of Melford Hall (*the old Hall on the site of the present*), with two closes of land and pasture called Parkfield, and horse pasture and two meadows called Small Medow and Park Medow with all buildings, gardens, belongings, &c., as lately in the occupation of Dame Fraunces Pennyngton widow and afterwards in the occupation of Francis Johnson. Various lands are then specified, and all other farms, messuages, lands, &c., in Melford and Acton and the manor and rights of Court of Melford, and the right of market and fair. The grant also included some of the lands and tithes which had been alienated from Melford Church by Abbot Sampson's grant to St. Saviour's Hospital. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Elizabeth will be found an action as to the adjustment of accounts of William Necton as receiver of estates late of Sir Wm. Cordell.[2]

Sir Wm. Cordell married Mary daughter and heir of Richard Clopton of Forehall, Melford, but died without leaving issue the 17th May, 1581, and was buried in the chancel of Melford Church the 19 June 1581. One panel of the inscription on his monument runs thus :—

Hic Gulielmus habet requiem, Cordellus, avito
Stemmate Vir clarus ; clarior Ingenio.
In studiis primos consumpsit fortiter annos ;
Mox et Causarum strenuus Actor erat.
Tanta Illi Doctrina inerat, Facundia, tanta,
Ut Parlamenti publica Lingua foret.
Postea factus Eques, Reginae arcana Mariæ
Consilia, et Patriæ grande subibat opus.
Factus est et Custos Rotulorum ; urgente senectâ,
In Christo moriens, cœpit ad astra viam.
Pauperibus largus, victum, vestemque ministrans,
Insuper Hospitii condidit Ille Domum.

[1] Originalia 1 and 2 P. and M. 3 Pars Rot. 31. See 1 M. 3 Pars Rot. 40.

[2] C.P. ii. 276.

The inscription is thus quaintly rendered by Fuller :—

" Here William Cordal doth in rest remain,
Great by his birth, but greater by his brain ;
Plying his studies hard his youth throughout,
Of causes he became a pleader stout ;
His learning deep such eloquence did vent,
He was chose Speaker of the Parliament.
Afterwards knight Queen Mary did him make,
And counseller, state-work to undertake ;
And Master of the Rolls. Well worn with age,
Dying in Christ heaven was his utmost stage.
Diet and clothes to poor he gave at large
And a fair almshouse founded on his charge."

By his will dated the 1st January 1580, he devised lands and tithes for the support of the hospital for a warden and twelve brethren which he had founded in Melford and endowed with the lands which belonged to the dissolved hospital of St. Saviour at Bury St. Edmunds, and which afterwards received a royal grant of incorporation. He gave a life interest in his Melford property to his wife, then to his sister Jane, wife of Richard Alington 2nd son of Sir Giles Alington of Horseheath co. Cambridge for her life and then entailed the same on his brothers Francis and Edward with remainder to the heirs of his sister Jane Alington then a widow.[1] The charity given by Sir William Cordell's will was confirmed by letters patent in the 33 year of Q. Elizabeth. The charity is still in existence and consists of a warden and 12 brethren and two sisters to attend upon them. The warden is supplied with a gown and suit of black cloth, and two pairs of shoes yearly; and each one of the brethren has a suit of black cloth, and two pairs of shoes yearly, and a gown every alternate year. There is a common hall wherein they dine, and to each brother is allowed 1lb. of meat, 1 quart of beer, and an allowance of bread, daily. The warden is allowed double commons, but receives compensation instead thereof in money. The two sisters have a similar allowance of provision, but are not supplied with any kind of clothing from the funds of the charity, nor do they dine at the same table with the warden and brethren. The will directs that each brother shall receive 20*s*. by equal quarterly payments, the warden 40*s*. and each sister 40*s*. ; but these payments have been increased. The Hospital consists of a quadrangle, and is divided, so far as regards three sides, into 12 separate lodgments for the 12 brethren, who have each a keeping room and bed chamber ; the fourth side contains the common hall, the warden's apartments, and accommodation for the two sisters, together with kitchen, brewhouse, &c. The whole is kept in excellent repair ; and the income of the charity is applied in maintaining and clothing the inmates. The total expenditure averages upwards of £800 per annum.

Particulars of the lands, houses, &c., granted by Sir Wm. Cordell for the endowment of the Hospital and the Statutes and Rules will be found amongst the Lansdowne MSS. in the Brit. Mus. and the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian.[2]

A letter of John Spring as to the Hospital with his pedigree will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the Brit. Museum.[3] We find amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Elizabeth an action for discovery of effects, &c., in a suit between Jane Alington, George Carge and Edward

[1] Lansd. MSS. Brit. Mus. 66, 50.
[2] Lansd. 66, 49, 51 ; Tanner cxxxvii. 53.
[3] Add. 6402.

Cordell executors of Sir William Cordell, and Dame Mary Cordell and George Moore, concerning which Sir William Cordell devised to his wife for life.[1]

Francis Cordell died in 1586[2] without issue, before he had livery of the estate, as also did Edward in 1594.[3] Jane Alington, then a widow, levied a fine of the manor against Peter Crisell and others in 1599[4] and died on the 4th January 1602 leaving two daughters co-heirs, Mary who married Sir John Savage knt. of Clifton co. Chester, and Cordelia married to Sir John Stanhope knt., and was mother of Philip 1st Earl of Chesterfield. During Jane's holding an action was brought in 1599 by John Wrighte and Anne his wife, late wife of Robert Alington, against her and another, to be quieted in possession of the farm in Melford which Robert Alington had hired of Jane Alington widow, sister and heir of Sir W. Cordell.[5]

This manor passed to Sir John Savage, in right of his wife Mary, and his son Thomas succeeded in 1609. Amongst the State Papers will be found a grant in 1610 from Sir Thomas Savage to Wm. Noy the well-known lawyer of an annuity of £5 issuing out of the manor as a retaining fee.[6] Sir Thomas Savage married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and eventual co-heir of Thomas Lord Darcy of Chiche which Lord Darcy was created the 5th July 1621 Viscount Colchester and elevated the 4 Nov. 1626 to the dignity of Earl Rivers, both honours to revert in default of male issue to his son-in-law Sir Thomas Savage and his male issue who was himself created two days afterwards Viscount Savage of Rock Savage in the County of Chester. Lord Savage resided at Melford Hall, and had a licence granted to himself and wife to impark lands in Melford in 1612.[7] It seems that the grant was by letters patent and was of 340 acres of park and warren round Melford Hall, with the deer therein and full rights of chase and warren. Amongst the Memoranda Rolls 7 Car. I. will be found a claim by Thomas, Viscount Savage, of liberty within the manor.[8] We learn something of the home life of the party there from that voluminous writer James Howell, who lived for some time at the Hall as tutor in the family. Writing in 1619 to Daniel Caldwall he say: "My dear Dan,—Though considering my former condition in life I may now be called a countryman, yet you cannot call me a rustic (as you would imply in your letter) as long as I live in so civil and noble a family, as long as I lodge in so virtuous and regular a house as any I believe in the land, both for æconomical government and the choice company; for I never saw yet such a dainty race of children in all my life together. I never saw yet such an orderly and punctual attendance of servants, nor a great house so neatly kept; here one shall see no dog nor cat nor cage to cawse any nastiness within the body of the house. The kitchen and gutters and other offices of noise and drudgery are at the fag end; there's a back gate for the beggars and the meaner sort of swains to come in at. The stables butt upon the park, which, for a chearful, rising ground, for groves and browsing ground for the deer, for rivulets of water, may compare with any for its highness in the whole land. It is opposite to the front of the great house, whence from the gallery one may see much of the game when they are a hunting. Now for the gardening and costly choice flowers, for ponds, for stately large

[1] C.P. i. 29.
[2] He was buried at Long Melford the 12 Nov. 1586.
[3] Edward married Eliz. or Anne dau. of — Harrison, and she was buried at Long Melford the 30 Oct. 1586.
[4] Fine, Trin. 41 Eliz.
[5] Chancery Proceedings, *t.* Eliz. iii. 219.
[6] State Papers, 1610, 633.
[7] Originalia, 10 Jac. I. 3 Pars Rot. 167.
[8] M. Mich. Rec. Rot.

walks green and gravelly, for orchards and choice fruits of all sorts, there are few the like in England. Here you have your Bon Christian pear and Bergamot in perfection ; your Muscatel grapes in such plenty that there are some bottles of wine sent every year to the King ; and one Mr. Daniel, a worthy gentleman hard by, who hath been long abroad, makes good store in his vintage. Truly this house of Long Melford, tho' it be not so great, yet it is so well compacted and contrived with such dainty conveniences every way, that if you saw the landskip of it you would be mightily taken with it, and it would serve for a choice pattern to build and contrive a house by.

Your's, J. H.

May 20, 1619."[1]

Lord Savage died in 1635 and was buried at Macclesfield, leaving his widow Elizabeth surviving, who in 1641 was created Countess of Rivers for life. She was a Roman Catholic, and the owner not only of this manor, but also of St. Osyth Priory in Essex, and large estates in Cheshire through her father and Lady Lumley. Her losses during the Civil War are said to have exceeded those of any person, not even excepting Lord Arundel of Wardour. An Essex mob sacked the Essex Priory and stripped the house, even pulling off the lead from the roof, and it is said they did not leave a window or door in the place. The furniture of the costliest description and the plate and valuables to a great amount were carried off or destroyed by the mob, and the Countess fled for her life to her mansion house at Melford, whither she was pursued. Here again she made her escape, but the havoc done by the mob was very extensive, the hall being also completely rifled.

Peck in his "Desiderata Curiosa" thus describes the sacking of Melford Hall : "The 20th August 1642 the King having left the Parliament and thereby a loose reine being putt into the mouth of the unruly multitute, many thousands swarmed to the pulling down of Long Melford House, a gallant-seat belonging to the Countess of Rivers : and to the endangering of her person and she being a recusant, they made that their pretence, but spoyle and plunder was their ayme. This furie was not only in the rabble, but many of the better sort behav'd themselves as if there had been a dissolution of all government. No man could remain in his own house without feare, nor bee abroad with safetie."

The losses of the Countess at St. Osyth and Melford were estimated at £100,000, but those who had a more intimate acquaintance with the richness of the furniture, the amount of costly hangings and choice paintings and plate, placed the damage nearer £150,000, to say nothing of the destruction wrought in Melford Park. On fleeing from Melford the Countess attempted to find refuge in Bury St. Edmunds, but the gates were shut against her, and only after considerable difficulty did she obtain refuge for the night in the gates, the following morning escaping to London. She obtained leave to go abroad, but while preparing to start, her coach horses were taken from her. Early in 1650 owing to the persecutions of the Fairfax party, she was arrested for debt and notwithstanding the claim of privilege as a Peeress was committed to prison. Most of the Countess's property in Essex was sequestrated and sold and she was obliged to compound for her estates by paying a fine of £16,979. 9*s*. 10*d*.

Amongst the State Papers are petitions to compound for two-thirds of a

[1] Howell's Letters, 10th Ed. 1737, p. 86.

messuage and park in Melford by Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Rivers in 1648.[1] She died shortly afterwards—in fact, on the 9th of March the same year she was sent to prison, and was succeeded by her son John 2nd Viscount Savage and Earl Rivers. He married 1st Catherine daughter of William Parker, Lord Morley of Monteagle by whom he had issue with other children, a son Thomas. His 2nd wife was Mary daughter of Thomas Ogle of South Dissington in Northumberland. John 2nd Lord Rivers was as unfortunate as the old Countess his mother, and shortly before his death became a prisoner in the Bench Prison in Southwark. He died however at Frodsham Castle on the 10th Oct. 1654 and on the night after his death his house was destroyed by fire. Leaving no will, the administration of his personal estate was granted to John Watts his principal creditor. Melford Manor however passed to his widow. Thomas, the eldest son and 3rd Earl was, in right of his mother, co-heir of the Baronies of Morley, Monteagle and Marshal. The Melford estates having been in mortgage for some time to Sir John Cordell, knt., in fact, from the time of the 1st Earl Rivers, were sold to Sir Robert Cordell. It appears that the Rivers owed him £20,488. 12*s*. and for this sum and an additional amount of £8,511. 8*s*. paid by Sir Robert to them, they conveyed to him the estate with all appurtenant rights, and the advowson of Melford Church and the right of nomination of the warden and brethren of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity. In addition to the purchase money there was an annuity of £100 a year charged on the estate to a Mary Savage which continued to be paid to 1690. Thus the Melford Hall Manor again became the estate of the Cordells. Sir Robert Cordell was created a Baronet in 1660, but the title and the name became extinct on the death of his grandson Sir John Cordell who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1704.

Sir Robert Cordell's will is dated the 18 Dec. 1679 and he left to his heir John " all the deere in Melford-Parke, and the great Saphire Jewell " and half of his household stuff, plate excepted. To his grandson John, son of the above John, his great silver basin and ewer, and to his wife Dame Margaret half of his household stuff. His son Sir John Cordell inherited the Melford Hall estate, and his will is dated the 26 Aug. 1690 by which he appointed his wife Dame Elizabeth his executrix and divises to his son John his estates, but provides that his widow shall reside at Melford Hall until their son was of age or married. Dame Elizabeth Cordell died in 1709. Sir John was killed by a fall as already stated in 1704, at the early age of 27. He had married Eleanora daughter of Joseph Haskin Stiles merchant of London but died without issue leaving his two sisters Elizabeth and Margaret his co-heirs. Elizabeth married Thomas King, of Great Thurlow, who was killed in a duel in 1698 and his widow died in 1706, leaving an only son who died unmarried, when Margaret became sole heir to her brother's estate. She married Charles Firebrace eldest son of Sir Basil Firebrace Knt. and Bart. whose only sister Hester married Basil Fielding, 4th Earl of Denbigh. Charles Firebrace inherited in his wife's right. There is an action, particulars of which are in the Exchequer Depositions, in 1722, 1723, 1724 at Melford respecting the Rectory and Parish of Melford—lease of tithes granted by Dr. Matthew Bisby to Sir Robert Cordell, Bart. and John Cordell his son—Melford Park, woods called " Firmage " and " Spelthorn " &c.—James Johnson, Charles Firebrace and others. A letter, too, by this Sir Charles Firebrace to Tanner as to a caveat against Mr. Johnson, Rector of Melford, annexing a pew to his house in 172$\frac{3}{4}$ will be found amongst the

[1] State Papers, Cal. of Comp. 1648, p. 1857.

Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian.[1] Sir Charles Firebrace died in 1727 and was succeeded by his only son, Sir Cordell, who was elected a Knight of the Shire for Suffolk in 1737 and remained a member of the House until his death in 1759. Sir Cordell Firebrace married Bridget relict of Edward Ewer of Ipswich and 3rd daughter of Philip Bacon 2nd son of Sir Nicholas Bacon Bart. of Shrubland Hall, but dying the 28 Nov. 1759 without issue the manor passed under his will to his widow who re-married the Hon. Wm. Campbell of Lyston Hall co. Essex uncle to the Duke of Argyle and died the 10 July 1782 at the age of 80. In 1785 Melford Hall and the estate were sold under the will of Lady Firebrace to Sir Harry Parker, Bart. eldest son of Admiral Hyde Parker a member of an old Devonshire and royalist family. It is a singular coincidence that as early as 1336 a William le Parker should have been connected with Long Melford. He is described as of this place in the Patent Rolls of Edw. III.[2]

Sir Harry Parker married Bridget daughter of William Cresswell of Cresswell co. Northumberland and dying the 15 Jan. 1812 was succeeded by his elder son Sir William Parker, at whose death the 21 April 1830 unmarried, the manor passed to his brother Sir Hyde Parker, M.P. for West Suffolk, who died the 21 March 1856 and was succeeded by his cousin Sir William Parker 9th Bart., who married Sophia Mary 2nd daughter of Nathanial Clarke Barnardiston of The Ryes, Sudbury, and dying in 1891, the manor passed to his son, the Rev. Sir William Hyde Parker 10th Bart. who is the present lord.

Extracts from the Court Rolls in 1670 will be found in the Brit. Museum.[3]

Of the old manor house little is known, but from a lease made by the last Abbot of Bury it is clear that a part of the house was brick; some portion was a timber-framed erection with the usual clay wattle between, for the repair of which the tenant was bound to find all manner of clay and straw made and laid ready. Sir William Parker says: "The mansion was moated round on the west, north and east; on this latter side, as on the others, the moat ran straight; the present semicircular dry moat being a much later alteration. In the front of the house beyond the sundial there stood a gate house, the foundations and paving of which still exist undisturbed a short distance under the surface. The present park was then divided into many field inclosures, as those called Long Pasture, Horse Pasture, Nether Home Fields, &c., the site of the fences of which can be yet traced by any one who knows the history of their old positions."[4]

Sir Wm. Cordell erected the present mansion, which however has received many alterations. Sir Wm. Parker in 1873 gives an interesting description of its then condition.

Arms of Cordell: Gules, a chevron, ermine, betw. three griffins' heads erased, arg.—of Firebrace: Azure, on a bend or, three crescents, sable, betw. two roses, argent, seeded or, barbed vert.—of Parker: Sa. a buck's head caboshed, betw. two flaunches, arg.

### Monks Melford or Melford Monachorum.

This was given in Saxon times by Alfric son of Witgar, to the Abbot of St. Edmund who in 1199 granted it to the Hospital of St. Saviour without

[1] Tanner xx. 73.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 10 Edw. III. pt. ii. 20*d*.
[3] Add. Ch. 10552.
[4] History of Melford, p. 310.

the Northgate of Bury. The charter of the Abbot was confirmed by King John and approved by a Bull of Pope Celestine III. with the concurrence of the Bishop of Norwich and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The endowment consisted of a warden, 12 chaplains, 6 clerks, 12 poor men and 12 poor women. The manor held by the Hospital, according to an entry in the Register of Abbot John of Norwold in 1286-7, consisted of 136 acres of arable land, 7 acres of mowing meadow, 3 acres and a half of pasture, and 4 acres of wood. The hospital also had 72 acres of arable land, 1 acre of mowing meadow and 3 roods of wood which the villeins held with their messuages from the said manor, and also two cottars, who held this manor and a rood and a half of land with their houses. Some interesting leases of the manor will be found in Sir William Parker's Hist. of Long Melford.[1]

On the Dissolution this manor passed to the Crown and was in 1545 granted to William Clopton.[2] The family is supposed to have taken their name from the parish of Clopton in the Hundred of Samford and to have given it to a manor in Wickhambrook before the Conquest. The hamlet Clopton of Wickhambrook occurs in Domesday Survey. The Cloptons had large possessions in Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge, and allied themselves with several distinguished families. Sir Symonds D'Ewes, whose pedigree of the family is amongst the Harl. MSS. in the Brit. Mus., and who was particularly interested in the family, having married one of the members, has in a quaint way referred to the alliances : " The unworthiest match that ever any Clopton had was the alliance of Sir Wm. Clopton of Kentwell with Johan daughter of Sir William Marrow knt. an alderman of the City of London in the time of Hen. VII., and the noblest match was that of John Clopton, son and heir of the said Sir William Clopton, with Elizabeth daughter of John Roydon Esq. and Margaret, his wife daughter of Thomas Knyvet Esq., of Great Stanway, Essex, and the co-heir of many great and ancient families."

The manor granted to William Clopton was to be held of the Crown in chief by the fortieth part of a knight's service and an annual payment of 32*s*. 4½*d*. at Michaelmas. The contents of the manor are thus given : A pightle called Le Barneyard containing by estimation 1 acre. A close of arable land next to the Barneyard with the site of the manor house, 6½ acres. A building called Le Tiled Barne. Four inclosures of meadow and pasture called Bargate Field, Crow Medow, Middlefield, and Prestlyfield containing together 58 acres. A parcel of land and marsh called Le Cangle containing ½ acre. A pasture on Kentwell Down near the park containing 4½ acres and 27 perches. Five parcels of land and pasture between the mansion house and the cross called Clopton's Cross. Two groves of wood between the mansion house and the road leading to Bury. Also all tithes of hay, grass and grain and all other tithes of the above lands ; and also all other tithes of land from the tenement called Bochers on the east side of the said road to the end of Melford Park. A further account says : " To this manor belongs a Court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks, and many rents of Assize of free tenants and divers customary or copyhold tenants, whose fines are arbitrary ; but only one tenement lately [*i.e.*, *circa* 1640] in tenure of William Miller deceased which is claimed to be certain upon every alienation and descent."

[1] Pp. 24–29.

[2] Particulars for this Grant will be found in the Record Office, D.K.R. 9. App. 11 p. 192; and the Grant itself, Originalia, 37 Hen. VIII. 7 Pars Rot. 37.

William Clopton, the purchaser of Monks Melford, married Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrook, knt., by whom he had issue Thomas Clopton, John Clopton, Francis Clopton, William Clopton, Walter Clopton, Henry Clopton, Edmund Clopton and 6 daughters. A deed amongst the Harl. Charters dated the 19th July 31 Hen. VIII. [1539] effected an arrangement between Sir Thomas Jermyn and John Clopton and Elizabeth his wife on the marriage of Margaret Jermyn with William Clopton. Four hundred marks were paid by Sir Thomas Jermyn, 200 to John Clopton and 200 to the executors of Sir William Clopton in satisfaction of a charge of Dame Thomasine Clopton. An additional 100 marks was also paid to satisfy the portions of 8 of the children of the said John Clopton and Elizabeth his wife.[1]

Acquittance for homage of this manor 1552 will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the Brit. Mus.,[2] and also for the year 1635.[3] William Clopton died the 17 Aug. 1562, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son and heir Francis Clopton. In 1564 the 2 Jan. 6 Eliz., he made a conveyance of the manor to Sir Ambrose Jermyn and Ralph Cootes clerk, in trust for certain purposes,[4] and married Anne d. of Robert Crane. He died in 1578 without issue, when the manor passed to his brother William Clopton. He married Anne d. of Edward Elms of Linford co. Norf., and died in 1588 without issue, being succeeded by his half-brother Thomas Clopton second but eldest surviving son of his father's second marriage to Mary daughter of George Perient. He married Mary daughter of Sir William Waldegrave of Smallbridge ancestor of the present Lord Waldegrave. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Q. Elizabeth will be found an action by Anne Clopton widow against Thomas Clopton and others respecting the Manors of Kentwell and lands in Melford, Manor of Melford Monachorum or Monks Melford and tithes in Melford.[5]

Thomas Clopton by his will in 1598 left to his wife Mary Waldegrave "the use and occupacion of all his waineskott and glasse in and about his mancion to be and remaine as they then were, and by noe meanes to be removed or altered; and also the occupyinge of the hanginges of tapestry whiche serve for his grete chamber of his saide house for forty yeres, yff the saide Mary shall so longe live." He then entailed the same. He lies buried in the Kentwell chapel, near the door of which is a brass plate with the following inscription :—

Depositum Thomæ Clopton Armiger, sub hoc marmore tumulati
Filii et Hæredis (quatuor
grandioribus natu Fratribus, Thoma, Francisco,
Willielmo, et Georgio sine Prole extinctis),
Willielmi Clopton Armigeri et Mariæ Filiæ
Georgii Perient, generosi, secundæ suæ con-
jugis iste Thomas, ex Mariâ uxore suô Filia
tercia Willielmis Waldegrave Militis, et
Elizabethæ Mildmay Consortis suæ duobus
susceptis Filiis, Willielmo Cloptøn milite
et Waltero Clopton Armigero; et filiabus
totidem Elizabethâ et Mariâ nuncupatis
placide in Domino obdormivit die xi. Febr. A°. Dni
MCXCVII. A°. xl. Regin. Eliz. superstite relicta
eâdem Mariâ, quae duobus Viri clarissimi
morte non exactis annis die xix. Decembr. A°. Dni.
MCXCIX°. A°. xlii. Reginæ, ejusdem, ultimum Naturæ
debitum persolvit; et sepelitur in Ecclesiâ
Sancti Martini Westmonasteriensis.

[1] Harl. 55 H. 46.
[2] Harl. 48 D. 38–39.
[3] Harl. 49 E. 40.
[4] Draft in Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. 99.
[5] C.P. i. 188.

At the time of Thomas's death his son William Clopton was an infant, and amongst the Harleian MSS. in the Brit. Mus. is a memorandum of Sir William Waldegrave the elder his guardian as to his entrance on Melford Green, in dispute with Sir Thomas Savage as parcel of the Manor of Monks Melford.[1] Sir William Clopton married first Anne daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiston of Clare Priory, knt., "a gentlewoman of exact beauty and comliness and of exemplary piety," who died at the early age of 20; and 2ndly, Elizabeth daughter of Sir Giles Alington of Horseheath, and widow of Sir Henry Pallavicini of Babraham in the County of Cambridge. He was knighted by King James at Newmarket in 1613 and died 11 March 1618, at the age of 27. He had two sons by his 2nd wife, Edward and William, but they died infants in 1618 and 1619.[2] By his first wife he had an only daughter Anne, who became at the early age of thirteen the wife of the celebrated antiquary Sir Symonds D'Ewes, Bart. Very interesting particulars respecting their courtship will be found in the Autobiography of Sir Symonds D'Ewes. On Sir William Clopton's death the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth who remarried Sir John Tracy. Amongst the Harleian MSS. in the Brit. Mus. is a statement of accounts between this Sir John Tracy and his tenants of the farm of Monks Melford[3] and a grant by him and his wife Elizabeth with Sir Symonds D'Ewes to Sir Roger Martin, a copyholder of the manor, of authority to cut, fell, and stub up 30 Pollards or Bolling trees in 1650.[4]

Sir Symonds D'Ewes had several children by his marriage with Anne Clopton, but they all died in infancy, except Cecilia, or Sissellia. Their first son named Clopton "a goodly sweet child born" died soon after birth through "the cursed ignorance or neglect of such as were employed" about the lady during her lying in. Two other sons twin born, survived but a few hours after their premature birth which was occasioned "by some hurt to Lady D'Ewes by travelling in her coach in Bury Street" during the festival; and their fourth son also named Clopton died before it was two years old of the rickets, which were produced "by their pitching upon a proud, fretting ill-conditioned woman for a nurse" and aggravated by the unskilful treatment of "Dr. Despotine, an Italian physician at Bury."[5] Lady D'Ewes died of the small pox in 1641 and the distressing circumstances are fully detailed in her husband's Autobiography.

The following year the sorrowing husband married the daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby and dying in 1650 was succeeded in his title and paternal estates by his son Sir Willoughby D'Ewes, but, as both Sir Wm. Parker and Mr. Tymms in their account of Kentwell Hall say, Kentwell Hall Manor descended to Lady D'Ewes' daughter Cecilia or Sissilia, and was carried by marriage to her husband Sir Thomas Darcy Bart. of St. Osyth, Essex, who came to reside at Kentwell Hall, and was created a baronet in 1660, at which period he made considerable repairs in the interior of the Hall. Lady Darcy died the 29 May 1661, without issue, and was buried in the Kentwell chapel in Melford Church on the 1st June following.

As the Manor of Monks Melford was derived in the same way as Kentwell, there can be little doubt that it followed the same line of devolution as Kentwell, but the Davy MSS. certainly enter Sir Willoughby D'Ewes as lord on the death of his father Sir Symonds D'Ewes. The matter is free from doubt, and Davy's error is apparent from the particulars of sale

[1] Harl. 97.
[2] I.P.M., 1 Car. I., No. 71 (1625).
[3] Harl. 98.
[4] Harl. 98.
[5] Tymms, in the Suff. Int., vol. 2, p. 69.

in 1676-7, when Sir Thomas Darcy sold to Thomas Robinson. These particulars are headed "The Manors of Kentwell and Monks Melford with the lands thereunto belonging." The Particulars which are given by Sir William Parker are as follows :—

| ACRES. | IN THE LANDLORD'S OWN HANDS. | VALUE OF RENTAL. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 150 | Park, orchards, gardens and yards, about 150 acres at 15*s.* per acre | 112 10 0 |
| 50 | Park lay and Maypole field, about 50 acres at 13*s.* 4*d.* per acre | 32 0 0 |
| 21 | Crow meadow, part arable and tithe free, 21 acres at 20*s.* per an. | 21 0 0 |
| 37 | Upper Monks and small crofts, most tithe free, about 37 acres at 14*s.* per acre | 25 0 0 |
| 2 | The hop-ground, stocked and planted, near 2 acres, at £3. 5*s.* per acre | 6 10 0 |
| | The tithe of hay, corn, &c., of 800 acres of land belonging to Monks Manor | 31 0 0 |
| | Free and copyhold rents of both manors | 14 0 0 |
| 260 | | £242 0 0 |

| ACRES. | LET TO TENANTS. | VALUED RENTAL. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 210 | Zeph. Lungley, for Monks Manor, mostly tithe-free, about 210 acres at 10*s.* an acre | 100 0 0 |
| 260 | Robert Golding, for the Kell farm, about 260 acres at 6*s.* per acre | 82 0 0 |
| 80 | Ditto for another tenement, and lands, 80 acres at 6*s.* per acre | 25 0 0 |
| 65 | John Park, about 65 acres at 6*s.* per acre | 20 0 0 |
| 55 | Wm. Smith, of Stanstead, about 55 acres at 6*s.* per acre | 16 0 0 |
| 12 | Edward Smith, of Stanstead, about 12 acres at 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre | 4 10 0 |
| 682 | | |
| Wood. 41 | Robert Golding, for underwood, of about 41 acres at 6*s.* 8*d.* per acre | 13 13 4 |
| Wood. 10 | Ditto, for underwood, 10 acres, tithe free, at 8*s.* 6*d.* per acre | 4 9 2 |
| Wood. 25 | Edward Johnson, for underwood, 25 acres at 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre | 9 7 6 |
| 76 | Widow Huggins, for a tenement and yard | 1 10 0 |
| 1,018 total A. | | Total £518 10 0 |

Kentwell Hall was described as a "very faire brick house with 12 wainscot rooms, the park stored with above 150 deere, a double dovehouse, fish ponds, and other conveniencys, besides timber on the grounds and woods considerable." The purchaser Thomas Robinson was Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and was subsequently knighted and created a Baronet by Chas. II. in 1681-2. Two years later the unfortunate Baronet lost his life by leaping out of his chamber window in the Temple to avoid the fury of a fire which had broken out near his chambers. He was succeeded by his son Sir Lumley Robinson who died in 1684, and the manor passed to his son Sir Thomas Robinson 3rd Bart., who married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Hare of Stow Bardolph, and sold the manor to John Moore. He by his will bequeathed to the minister and churchwardens of Melford for the time being the sum of £100 in trust to purchase lands and tenements

and distribute the rents thereof annually among 20 poor old men or widows above the age of 60 years, who do not take alms of the parish and who frequent the Church of England. John Moore died in 1714 and the manor passed to his nephew John Moore who died in 1753, when it passed to his son Richard Moore who died in 1782, when the manor passed to his son Richard Moore, who was High Sheriff of the County in 1812, and in 1823 sold the manor to Robert Hart Logan, merchant, of London. He married Nancy daughter and co-heir of Robert Sarvice, and in 1828 served the office of High Sheriff of the County. In 1835 he unsuccessfully, but in 1837 successfully contested the Western Division of Suffolk. He died suddenly on the 13 April 1838, and in the same year the manor was purchased by the trustees of Captain Edward Starkie Bence, second son of Col. Bence, then a minor. The manor is now vested in Edward Starkie Bence.

Amongst the Harleian Charters in the Brit. Mus. is said to be a bond on purchase of this manor in 1540.[1] Pardons on alienation of the manor will be found in the same collection, 1589 and 1634,[2] and a grant of an annuity in 1599 from the manor is also in the same collection.[3]

Of Monks Manor house Sir Wm. Parker says, " On Monks Manor there formerly stood a manor house, concerning which no descriptive records remain, except that it continued to be named in the abuttals of the priests' house or college as Monks Manor house, with barn, buildings and yards. Its site was therefore somewhere near the north-east end of the church, probably where part of the broken ground in Kentwell Park, near the churchyard, indicates the position of former buildings ; and a house which presumably was this manor house is shown as standing on that spot near the college or priests' house in the Melford Manor maps of 1613 and 1615, and also on an old map of 1677. The date of its erection and of its destruction are equally uncertain, though perhaps from some context it may be surmised that it was pulled down towards the close of the 17th century. It is mentioned in one document as still standing in 1674."

Arms of Robinson : Vert, on a chevron, betw. three bucks trippant, or, three cinquefoils, gules.

### Luton's Manor.

This was held of the Abbot of St. Edmunds in free socage for 16 pence a year in lieu of all services, and after the dissolution of the Abbey it is described as held on the same terms " from the Crown and from the Hundred of Babergh which hundred was formerly parcel of the ancient possessions of the Abbot of St. Edmunds." It passed in 1354 from Sir John de Luton to John Littel and Marole his wife. A grant from William fil. Radulfi de Elmeswelle, John de Luton and Margery his wife of lands in Melford in the time of Edw. II.–Edw. III. will be found amongst the Stowe Charters in the British Museum.[4] In 1380 it was vested in Sir Thomas Clopton. He married Katherine de Mylde the heiress of Wm. de Mylde and died in 1383, when the manor passed to his widow who remarried Sir William Tendring knt. Alice the issue of this last marriage married Sir John Howard, who was the father of Sir Robert Howard the father of John Howard 1st Duke of Norfolk. Lady Tendring, the Mylde heiress, made her will the 24 Feb. 1403, and left to the High Altar of Melford a marc. To Thomas, her husband's chaplain, half a marc. To Margaret her maid a marc.

[1] Harl. 48 D. 31.
[2] Harl. 51 H. 29, 53 H. 9.
[3] Harl. 51 H. 32.
[4] Stowe Ch. 246.

To her two gentlemen chamberlains each 40 pence. To John her husband's cook 40 pence. To Thomas the baker 40 pence. To her daughter Alice who became a great heiress and the ancestress of the Howards she left all her headgear, except two fillets of pearls of lesser value, and all her kever-chefs, also a furred cloak and other furs, a long chest and her napery, &c. To Sir William Clopton her son[1] by her first marriage she left a piece of silver or covered cup with six silver shells ; a bed of white worsted stained with figures of men and women, and another bed and mattress ; a Paris napkin with a long towell of the same workmanship ; a green vestment for a chaplain ; a missal ; and a book called a Byble ; a piece of silver called a stondynggepec with a cover with the head of a leopard ; and a chest called the great cofre. Finally she left to every beggar coming to her funeral two pence.

On Katherine Tendring's death the manor passed to her son William Clopton who made considerable purchases of property from his cousin Sir Wm. Clopton of Wickhambrook. He married twice, first Margery daughter of Sir Roger Drury by whom he had issue Wm. Clopton who died young, and other children ; and 2ndly Margery daughter and heir of Elias Franceys, from which latter marriage descend the three families of Clopton settled at Kentwell Hall, at Castelins in Groton and at Lyston in Essex. Amongst the Harleian Charters are the following deeds in 1406 and 1407 :—

Sciant p'sentes quod ego Will'us Clopton filius et heres Thome Clopton militis dedi, &c. Will'mo Mylde de Clare et Rogero Reue de Melford omnia illa terras que vocant' Luytones in villis de Melford, Schymplynes et Alpheton que michi descendebant jure hereditar' post mortem predict' Thome et Kat'ine uxoris sue Habend' &c. Hiis testibz Johne Rookwoode, Waltero Glemesford, Johne Hoo et aliis. Dat' apud Melford p'dictam vicesimo tercio die mensis marcij anno R. R. Henrici quarti post conquestum octavo.[2]

Sciant quod nos Willm's Mylde de Clare et Rogerus Reue de Melford dimisimus Willielmo Clopton filio Thome Clopton milit' et Margerie uxore ejusdem Willi Clopton omnia illa terras que vocant' Luytones in villis de Melforde, Schymplyng et Alpheton que habuimus ex dono p'fat' Willielmi Clopton and que fuer'nt Thome Clopton patris p'dicti Willielmi, Habend' &c. Hiis testibz Roger Drury milit', Johe Rookwode, Roberto Cook, Waltero Glemysforde, Johe Hoo et aliis. Dat' apud Melforde p'dict : die Mercurij prox' post' festum . . . . Anno R. R. Henrici quarti post conquestum octavo.[3]

William Clopton died in 1446 and his effigy is in the recessed tomb in the north aisle of the choir of the church. He resided at Lutons for it is mentioned as his dwelling-house in his will. The manor then passed to his son and heir John by his second marriage. He was a hot Lancasterian and with difficulty saved his head. Together with the Earl of Oxford, his son Aubrey, William Tyrell and Sir Thomas Tuddenham he found himself in the Tower on the charge of corresponding with Margaret of Anjou. All the prisoners above mentioned were beheaded on Tower Hill Feb. 22nd 1461 except Clopton, who managed to escape. He had served the office of High Sheriff of Suffolk and Norfolk in 1451-2 and having married Alice sister of Sir Robert Darcy of Maldon, Essex, died in 1497. His will is dated

[1] Her elder son Thomas Clopton had died shortly after his father and in his mother's lifetime.

[2] Harl. 48 D. 12.

[3] Harl. 54 A. 22.

the 4 Nov. 1494, and is curious as it illustrates the customs of the age. He particularises the mortuary fees to be paid in kind at his burial, and indicates what the custom of Melford was. The frequent scandals which arose respecting these mortuary fees occasioned the passing of the Act of 21 Hen. VIII., regulating and controlling not only these fees, but also the probate duties of the Ecclesiastical Courts. Sir Wm. Parker, in his History of Long Melford, mentions that there are instances where in furtherance of the claim of the clergy to the best suit of clothes which had belonged to the deceased, the officiating priest at the grave side tore off the doublet of a mourner declaring it had belonged to the dead man. John Clopton says in his will, "Also I wull that the parson have my best hors at hys eleccion for hys mortuary, according to the lawdabill custome of the towne." His will is mostly filled with bequests for masses for his soul and the souls of others, and has a gift of his Bible in English to his friend William Pykenham Rector of Hadleigh who was Archdeacon of Suffolk in 1471. On Wm. Clopton's death the manor passed to his eldest son Sir William Clopton. Sir Wm. Clopton married three times, 1st Johan dau. of Sir William Marrow knt. an alderman of the City of London, and had issue John Clopton, William Clopton and other children ; 2ndly, Elizabeth one of the daughters of Thomas Say and one of the sisters and co-heirs of William Say of Lyston Hall, co. Essex, by whom he had issue William Clopton father of William Clopton, father of Thomas Clopton of Lyston Hall ; and thirdly, Thomasine daughter of Thomas Knyvet of Great Stanway co. Essex by whom he had issue Francis Clopton, Richard Clopton (the father of William Clopton of Castelins Manor in Groton) and other children.

William Clopton made his will the 14th October 1530 by which he bequeathed to his eldest son John "all the hanginges within the haule, parlure, and greate chamber, with the beddinge, quysschyns, tables, formes and stoles within them ; and the stuffe of my chapell, as auter clothes, boke, chalesce and vestmentes being and servyng on or for the workyndayes within the saide chappell." He also leaves certain costly vestments to the use of Melford Church, but some to be "at the commandement of hym that God schall provide to be my heyre male and dwell at my place at Lewtons and such tyme as schall fortune to be any marige at my saide place, and immediately after to be delyvered unto the chirchwardens ayen." He has a peculiar bequest as to a cross of gold which apparently had some remarkable properties. After the death of his 3rd wife Thomasine dau. of Thomas Knyvet who survived him, he leaves his cross of gold "which I where dayly abowtte my necke" to his son John and his heirs male as an heirloom with this proviso : "upon the condicion that they and every of them dow lenne the same crosse unto women of honeste, being with child, the tyme of ther laboure ; and immediatly to be surely delivered up ayen." He devises to his wife for her life his Manor and Place of "Lewtons," where he dwells and entails it afterwards. He died in $153\frac{9}{1}$, in his 80th year and was buried in Melford Church, as he directs, near his first two wives. The stone slab for him which has lost the brass and has only one shield left for his first wife Joane Marrow has been removed from its original place in the Chancel floor in front of John Clopton's tomb into the north aisle.[1]

John Clopton Sir William's son succeeded on the death of the latter's widow Thomasine Knyvet. He married Elizabeth one of the daughters

[1] Parker's Hist. of Melford, p. 178.

of John Roydon and of Margaret his wife the younger daughter of Thomas Knyvet. Sir Symonds D'Ewes was exceedingly proud of this match which he considers the "noblest match that he ever yet found any Clopton enjoyed." He says: "Whether she was heir to John Roydon, her father, I cannot yet undoubtedly discover. Most certain it is, the coat armour of Roydon, being chequy argent and gules, over all a cross azure, stands yet in a glass at Lutons Hall in the parish of Melford, being the Clopton's chief seat commonly called Kentwell, both in the east window of the great parlour, and in the south window of the hall, very anciently set up and enquartered with Clopton and other coat-armours."

In 1539 we meet with three deeds preserved amongst the Harleian Charters dealing with the manor. They are as follows:—

Carta qua Johannes Clopton de Melford in com. Suff. arm. et Willelmus filius ejus concedunt Henrico Francklyng manerii de Lutons, Wodhouse, Wodfowle et Blak in com. Suff. Dat. the 29 July 31 Hen. VIII. This deed is signed by John William Clopton. The second is an Indenture of Henry Francklyng agreeing to pay to Elizabeth widow and executrix of John Clopton of Melford Esquire lately deceased, an annuity of £30 out of the manors of Lutons, Wodhouse, Wodfoulde and Blake and from other lands in co. Suffolk until the Manor of Newenham Halle in Essex with other manors and land of the yearly value of £50 be assured to her. Dat. the 30 July 31 Hen. VIII. [1529]. There is a deed by which the said Henry Francklyng grants to John Clopton this manor and the Manors of Wodhouse Wodfoulle and Blake. John made a will a few days before his death on the 5 Oct. 1541, whereby he bequeathed to his wife Elizabeth (Roydon) "the hangynges, beddinge, testores, and all oder the appurtenances withyn the grett chamber, and as muche brede corne and ale corne as shall fynd hyr howse oone hole yere after my decesse." The will was proved the 5 Nov. 1541, John Clopton, the testator, having died on the 21st October. His widow Elizabeth remarried one Robert Withersby and she survived her son William, who had a grant of the Manor of Monks from the Crown in 1545. Subsequent to this, the devolution of this manor is the same as Monks Melford Manor down to nearly the close of the 18th century when Richard Moore succeeded his father who died seised in 1782. Amongst the Harleian Charters will be found a covenant in 1591 by Thomas Clopton of Melford and Wm. Clopton of Groton with Sir Wm. Waldegrave of Smallbridge, Sir John Heigham of Barrow, William Waldegrave son and heir-apparent of the said Sir Wm. Waldegrave and Thomas Waldegrave second son of the said Sir William Waldegrave in consideration of the marriage of the said Thomas Clopton with Mary one of the daughters of Sir William Waldegrave and to secure a competent jointure, to levy a fine of the Manors of Lutons, Kentwell, Woodhouse and Woodfoules in Melford. The deed is dated the 20th Jan. 33 Eliz. and a fine was levied of the manor the same year by the trustees against Thomas Clopton.[1] The fine was duly levied between William Waldegrave and Thomas Clopton in Trinity Term the same year.

A fine of Melford Manor and Luton Manor in 1534 will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the Brit. Mus.[2]

### Woolhouse, Woodfoule and also Blakes Manors.

Wodefoyle or Woodfowles, a reputed manor of Kentwell no doubt derives its name from an ancient family of Melford, for we find that as

[1] Fine, Hil. 33 Eliz. [2] Harl. 45 G. 7.

early as 1280 a Matilda Wodefoyle held land parcel of the Manor of Kentwell as tenant of Sir William de Valence. This manor was held of the Earl of Sussex and of his Manor of Shimpling for 2 shillings a year. Sir William Parker mentions that as to a part of this manor there exists a notice that in the 13th of Edw. IV., 1476, one Walter Jermayn held Woodhouse for 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, and he requested to be allowed the sum of 10*s.* 3*d.* for a thousand of wood which in that year had been made in the grove called Woodhouse, and which had been wrongfully included in his hire. The parson of Stanstead on this occasion took a hundred of wood for his tithe.[1] It seems that John Clopton son and heir of William Clopton died seised of these manors in 1497, when they passed to William Clopton his son and heir. Amongst the Harleian Charters are three deeds relating to this manor in the year 1539. The 1st is dated the 29 July 31 Hen. VIII., and is a grant by John Clopton of Melford and William Clopton his son and heir to Henry Francklyng. The second is a deed dated the 30 July 31 Hen. VIII. whereby the said Henry Francklyng agreed to pay to Elizabeth Clopton widow and executrix of John Clopton of Melford an annuity of XXX pounds out of these manors "Wodhouse, Wodsone and Blake" and out of lands &c. which the said Henry Francklyng had in towns and parishes of Melford, Stansted and Shimpling.[2] The third is dated the 1st Aug. 31 Hen. VIII., and is a grant by the said Henry Francklyng to John Clopton.[3]

On John Clopton's death in 1578 the manors passed to his brother and heir William Clopton and on his death in 1588 to his brother and heir Thomas Clopton and on his death in 1597 to his son and heir Sir William Clopton who died in 1618 when they passed to Sir William Clopton son of Sir William, at whose death in 1625 the manors passed to his uncle Walter Clopton.

Amongst the Harleian Charters will be found a covenant for levying a fine in 1591 of the two former manors and of Lutons and Kentwell.[4] The covenant is dated the 20 May 33 Eliz.

Blakes seems to have been little more than a messuage, as it was held of the Abbot of St. Edmunds at 6 pence a year.

### Cranevyles *al.* Crainaviles Manor.

Very little is known of this manor It is apparently the subject of a fine levied in 1390 by Richard Mucheldenere and Margaret de Ekerton against Alice de Bryene[5]; and Thomas Spring of Lavenham died seised of it in 1523, when it passed to his son and heir Sir John Spring who died in 1547, when it passed to Sir William Spring of Pakenham, after which we lose sight of the manor entirely. It is possibly the land mentioned in the extent of the Manor of Melford taken in 1442 thus: "John Mannock held 130 acres of land at Cranfield and 2 water mills under one roof on the bank of the river dividing Suffolk from Essex which said land formerly belonged to John de Cranvile and previously to Sir Guy Bryan knight" referred to this. Still it was not then mentioned as being held as a separate manor.

### Kentwell.

This manor was held in the Confessor's time by Algar under Seward of Maldon with 2 carucates of land and soc. There were 7 villeins, 1 bordar,

[1] P. 171 note.
[2] Harl. 50 E. 12.
[3] Harl. 50 E 13.
[4] Harl. 57 H. 19.
[5] Feet of Fines, 14 Rich. II. 35.



KENTWELL HALL.

4 ploughteams, 2 in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, 8 acres of meadow, 1 horse at the Hall, 5 beasts, 30 hogs and 80 sheep. These were valued at 40 shillings. The increase in value was rather marked by the time of the Great Survey, for it was then placed at 4 pounds which the altered details hardly seemed to justify. The villeins had decreased by 3, but the bordars had increased by 2. It is true there were 8 beasts, 40 hogs against 5 and 30, but on the other hand there was one ploughteam less belonging to the men and 30 fewer sheep.

The Domesday tenant in chief was Frodo, the Abbot of St. Edmunds' brother.[1]

Frodo left two sons Alan and Gilbert. Of their family there is not much on record, but about the period of from 1145 to 1148 a person named Galeus held this manor ; for in a Bull of Pope Eugenius III., endowing the Abbey of Bury with certain tithes, it was decreed that the Manor of Melford should pay a sum of 20 shillings a year and the land of Galeus in Melford was to pay 10 shillings a year ; and as at that time there was no other property in Melford which could have been assessed in such proportion to the Melford Manor, except the then existing manor of Kentwell, it may be taken that Galeus was the owner of this lordship.

### Kentwell Hall Manor.

The de Kentwells were probably descendants of Frodo the brother of the Abbot and were lords until the middle of the 13th century. In 1224 the manor was held by Gilbert de Kentwell, and on the Close Rolls we find in 1225 an order restraining Isaac of Norwich the Jew from removing goods and chattels on the land of this Gilbert de Kentwell.[2] Further in 1245 William de Kentwell died seised of 9 curucates of land in Melford.[3] The same year we find on the Originalia Rolls an order to the sheriff to receive seisin from William son of Hugh and Amabil his wife of land in Kentwell, which the King bought (and freeing Richard Wastehus from the custody of same), with a certain vestment and ornaments in the chapel there.[4] In 1251 the manor was in the King's hands and was granted by Hen. III. to Sir William de Valence son of Hugh de Brun Earl of March by Isabel his wife widow of King John.[5] The grant which is dated the 8 Feb. 35 Hen. III. was made so that William de Valence should receive £17, for which sum the manor was extended. It was subject to an annual fee of £50.[6] Below is an extract from the Court Rolls of the manor dated the Feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary 3 Hen. V. [1416] regarding homage to be paid at the death of Hugh Bokenham who held certain lands in Thelnetham.

The manor as included in this grant is recorded in the Abbot's Chartulary of Melford of 1287 as a manor comprising 360 acres of arable land, 4 acres of mowing meadow, 5 acres of pasture, 17 acres of wood, a windmill and a warren, besides 52 acres which his villeins held from him. Four persons are specially named as holding between them 50 acres of the lord's land, three of whom were allowed to sublet. The four tenants are thus described :

" Stephen de Sidulvemere holds of the said Sir William XX acres of land for his undertenants at 20 pence a year.

" John, son of Capell, holds of the said Sir William X acres of land for his undertenants at 10 pence a year.

[1] Dom. ii. 355.
[2] Close Rolls. 9 Hen. III. pt. ii. 3.
[3] I.P.M., 29 Hen. III. 44.
[4] O., 29 Hen. III. 1.
[5] Grant, Harl. 58 H. 17 ; Chart. Rolls, 33 Hen. III., *Pars altera* 12, 35 Hen. III. 12.
[6] Harl. 58 H. 17.

"William Maupas holds for himself and his parceners a messuage and X acres of land for 10 pence a year.

"Matilda Wodefoyle holds of the same Sir William X acres of land for 10 pence."

Though in the Melford Chartulary the Abbot of Bury as lord paramount of Melford included De Valence in the rolls of his free tenants, exacting from him a small yearly rent in free socage in lieu of all services, the account goes on to state that this particular manor was held by Sir William in chief from the King. The manor was certainly held of the King in chief and of the Castle of Norwich by the fourth part of a knight's service, and later by a further payment of 65 shillings a year to the governor of the Castle.

This William de Valence was a man of great account in the days of the 3rd Henry to whom he was very nearly allied, being in fact his half-brother by his mother. He was made Constable of Goderich Castle and Pembroke Castle and Warden of the Town and Castle of Hertford in 1247. Dugdale gives an account of this lord: "The King," says he, "solemnizing the festival of St. Edwards' translation in the Church of Westminster with great state, sitting on his royal throne, in a rich robe of Baudekyn, and the crown on his head, caused this William (with divers other young noblemen) to be brought before him and girt him with the sword of knighthood, and whilest he thus sate in his royal seat, casting his eye upon him who penned down all particulars of the great solemnity, he called him nearer, and commanded him to sit upon the middle step, betwixt his chair and the floor, and said to him: 'Hast thou taken notice of all these things, and perfectly committed them to memory?' He answered, 'Sir, I have so, deeming this famous ceremonial worthy to be recorded.' Whereupon the King replied: 'I am fully satisfied that God Almighty, as a pledge of his farther favours and benefits, hath vouchsafed to work one glorious miracle this morning, for which I give him thanks. I therefore entreat thee, and intreating require, that thou record these things exactly and fully, and write them in a book, lest that the memory of them should in time be lost.' And having so said invited him with whom he had this discourse to dinner that day with three of his fellows; commanding likewise, that all other monks, who then came thither, with the whole convent of Westminster, should at his charge be that day feasted in the publick refectory there." And again: "About that time, this William de Valence, residing at Hertford Castle, rode to the Parke at Haethfel, belonging to the Bishop of Ely, and there hunting without any leave, went to the bishop's manor house, and readily finding nothing to drink but ordinary beer, broke open the buttery doors, and swearing and cursing the drink, and those who made it; after all his company had drunk their fills of the best wine in the cellars, pulled out the spigots out of the vessels, and let out the rest upon the floor; and that a servant of the house hearing the noise, and coming to see what the matter was, they laughed him to scorn, and so departed."

He was driven out of the kingdom with his brothers in 1258 by the Barons, but returned two years later with their consent and led one of the three bodies of the royal army at the Battle of Lewes in 1264 after which he fled to France, but returned the following year with John Earl of Warenne and Hugh Bigod, and the battle of Evesham re-establishing the power of the King, he benefited greatly from the royal favour and had large grants

from the Crown. He took the Cross in 1268 and became a Crusader in 1270, but returned in 1273.

Amongst the Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office is a Release by Alice late the wife of Thomas son of Nigel de Liston clerk to Sir William de Valence Earl of Pembroke of all right in the lands and tenements which he had by demise of the said Thomas in Melford,[1] and a grant by John de Lansele to Sir William of 2 acres in the Millfield in Melford;[2] also a grant by Henry son of William de Elmeswelle to Thomas son of Nigel de Liston, clerk, of land called 'Varelond' between Sir William de Valence's land and the road from Melford Church to Kentwell tigh called 'Haylokestye' in Melford;[3] and another grant by the same to Thomas son of Nigel de Liston clerk, Alice his wife and John and Simon their sons of land called 'Varelond' between land of Sir Wm. de Valencia and the road from Henry's house to the tigh of Kentwell called 'Haylokestye' in Melford.[4] There are other grants in Melford preserved of this Sir William.[5] The Hundred Rolls state that William de Valence held the manor in chief of the King for one knight's fee by gift of Hen. III.[6] and he claimed also to have free warren in the hamlet of Kentwell.[7]

William de Valence was made Guardian and Lieutenant of England in 1285, Joint Commissioner for Armament of the kingdom in 1292, and Chief Plenipotentiary to treat with France in 1296. This year he was slain in the wars in France, when his remains were conveyed to England and interred in Westminster Abbey under a splendid monument. On his tomb his arms are repeated as a pattern in diamond-shaped panels, enamelled in gold and colours in copper. These are alternately Gules, three lions passant regardant, Or; and barry Argent and Azure, an orle of martlets, Gules. These arms are again repeated on the cushion beneath the head of the recumbent figure. The shield he holds only shows the second coat of arms and on the azure bars is a delicate running pattern in gold, and on the argent bars a similar tracery pattern, rather broader; and the outlines of the martlets are picked out in gold.[8]

William de Valence married Joane, daughter and eventually heir of Warine de Mounichenst by Joane his wife, second sister and coheir of Anselme Marshal Earl of Pembroke.

Sir Wm. Parker in his History of Melford states that he married Joane daughter of William de Montchensy by his wife Dionysia (daughter and heir of Nicholas de Anesty). Gage in his History of Thingoe Hundred says that Dionysia was the only child of William de Mountchensi, that she married Hugh de Vere and died without issue when her fee descended to Aymer de Valence son and heir of Joane cousin of William Mountchensi, and that after the death of Aylmer it came to the Earl of Athol in right of his wife Joane Comyn sister of Aymer. Sir William de Vallence's first son John died young, his second, William, was killed by the Welsh in his father's lifetime, and the Earl was succeeded by his 3rd son Aymer de Valence 2nd Earl of Pembroke.

On the Patent Rolls of 1298, a Commission will be found as to persons who broke the park of this Aymer at Kentwell, hunted and carried away deer from his park there.[9]

[1] A. 3469.
[2] A. 3520.
[3] A. 3781.
[4] A. 3530.
[5] A. 3330, 3604, 3908, 3964.
[6] H.R. ii. 142, 150, 194.
[7] H.R. ii. 143, 153, 195.
[8] Parker, Hist. of Melford, p. 169.
[9] Pat. Rolls, 26 Edw. I. *22d.*

Aymer de Valence sold the manor in 1306 to John de Eddeworth for life, and on the Patent Rolls will be found a pardon to him for acquiring for life from Aymer de Valencia the manor without licence, it being held in chief of the King.[1] On the Originalia Rolls is the licence the same year for John de Eddeworth to retain the manor of the King for life.[2]

Aymer was in the wars of Scotland in the time of Edw. I. and being with the King at Burgh upon the Sands just before his death, was one of those to whom the King recommended his son, and enjoyned him not to suffer Piers de Gaveston again to enter the kingdom. He subsequently joined the coalition against the power of Gaveston, and assisted at the siege of Scarborough Castle, in which, upon its surrender, the favourite was made prisoner, and was soon after beheaded by order of the Earl of Warwick, at Blackton Hill near Warwick. Aymer was a joint Special Ambassador to France in 1302, 1307, and 1312, and Guardian and Lieutenant of Scotland in 1307 and 1314, Joint Ambassador to the Pope Clement V. in 1309 and to Pope John XXII. in 1316, Warden of the Hundreds of Claydon and Bosmere in 1319, and Guardian and Lieutenant of England in 1320. On one of his journeys to Rome he was made prisoner by John Moilley a Burgundian, and sent to the Emperor, when he had to give 20,000 pounds of silver for his ransom, by reason as Moilley alleged that "he himself having served the King of England had not been paid his wages." In 1321 he was one of the lords who sat in judgment upon Henry Plantagenet Earl of Lancaster, and condemned that person to death. "But this mercenary and time-serving act of infamy," it is said, was speedily atoned for by his son's death, which occurred two years after in France, where attacking Queen Isabel he was murdered the 23 June 1324.[3] The untimely fate of the last and youthful Earl of Pembroke in 1389 was very generally by the superstition of the age attributed to a divine judgment upon the family for this sentence, and it was observed that subsequently to that judgment none of the Earls of Pembroke saw his father, nor any father of them took any delight in seeing his children. He married first Beatrice daughter of Ralph de Nele, Constable of France, 2ndly the daughter of the Earl of Barre, and 3rdly Mary daughter of Guy de Chastillion, Earl of St. Paul and a great-granddaughter maternally of Hen. III., but had no issue. He was buried in Westminster Abbey and his estates passed to his sisters as coheirs, and on partition Kentwell Manor was assigned to David de Strabolgi, Earl of Athol and Joane his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Comyn feudal lord of Badenagh, and Joane his wife, one of the sisters and coheirs of Aymer.[4] On his death in 1327[5] the manor passed to his son David de Strabolgi, Earl of Athol, 2nd Baron, who at his father's decease was but 19 years of age, and Henry de Beaumont paid a thousand marks for his wardship and marriage. The young nobleman was held in such high esteem by the King that Edw. III. in the first year of of his reign—immediately after the death of his father—and notwithstanding his minority, allowed him to do homage, and have livery of his lands. He lost no time in getting rid of Kentwell Manor, for we find in 1332, he obtained licence to grant to Robert Gower for life,[6] and the following year executed a release to Robert, then Sir Robert Gower, of all his right in the manor.[7] David de Strabolgi however does not then appear to have

[1] Pat. Rolls, 34 Edw. I. 5.
[2] O., 34 Edw. I. Ri. 7; I.P.M., 34 Edw. I. 169.
[3] Extent: I.P.M., 17 Edw. II. 75.
[4] Close Rolls, 19 Edw. II. 14, 7, 3.
[5] Extent. I.P.M., 1 Edw. III. 85.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 6 Edw. III. pt. iii. 1.
[7] 7 Edw. III., Harl. MSS. 299.

parted with his whole interest in the manor, for we find on the Originalia Rolls of 1335 a demise only to Robert Gower for his life.[1] This year the Earl of Athol joined the Scots, and an entry on the Close Rolls throws a little light on the subject : After reciting a licence to David de Shalbogi to grant to Robert Gower " for the life of the King and his heirs," with reversion at Robert's death to the Earl and his heirs and seizure by the Sheriff for the King in consequence of the Earl having joined the Scots it was ordered that the manor be restored to Robert.[2]

This David 2nd Baron Strabolgi was of a shifty character, wavering between the sentiments of his father and grandfather, the latter of whom had sided with the Scots and been sentenced to death in Westminster Hall as a traitor, and in respect of his descent from royal blood had not been drawn as usual with traitors but set on horseback and hanged upon a gibbet 50 feet high, his head fixed on London Bridge and his body burnt to ashes; and the former of whom had taken an active part on the English side in the wars with the Scots. David the 2nd Baron was at one time engaged against the English forces and at another with them in these constant conflicts, but eventually fell fighting under the English Sovereign. He married Katherine Beaumont and died in 1335.[3]

David the 2nd Baron was succeeded by his son David 3rd Baron Strabolgi and Earl of Athol, who at the death of his father was but 3 years old. In 1338 Sir Robert Gower obtained from the King a confirmation of the release by the 2nd Baron Strabolgi of the manor, the same being then in the King's hands, in consequence of the minority of the heir,[4] and in 1349 on the death of Sir Robt. Gower, the King committed to Katherine Countess of Athol, the widow of the 2nd Baron Strabolgi, the custody of this manor to hold during the minority of his (Sir Robert's) heir, rendering 20 marks per annum.[5]

On the death of Sir Robert Gower one moiety of the manor passed to Catherine, one of his daughters and coheirs, who died in 1366,[6] and the other moiety, and ultimately the whole, passed to Joan sister and heir of Catherine, wife of William Neve of Wyting, and he and his wife had a pardon granted in 1366 for having entered on the Kentwell Hall property on the death of Catherine Gower, without process from the King's Court, and they were restored after the seizure by the King on payment of 100*s*.[7] The order for seisin to be given to William Neve and Joan his wife of this moiety is on the Originalia Rolls,[8] and William Neve and his wife recovered seisin against David de Strabolgi Earl of Athol, of the manor except 12 acres and £4 rent in Kentwell the same year.[9] After the death of Neve, his wife married Thomas Styward of London, pewterer, and in 1368 he and his wife granted the manor to John Gower, the poet,[10] who had obtained a licence to acquire the same.[11] John Gower did not long retain, for in 1372 he conveyed the manor to Sir John Cobham and others, and the following year we find from the Originalia Rolls that they received a pardon for acquiring the manor in fee without a licence from the King.[12] In 1379 Sir John Cobham and others obtained a licence to grant the manor

[1] O., 9 Edw. III.
[2] Close Rolls 9 Edw. III. 31.
[3] I.P.M., 11 Edw. III., 46.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 13 Edw. III. pt. i, 30.
[5] O., 23 Edw. III. 22.
[6] I.P.M., 40 Edw. III. 13.
[7] O., 40 Edw. III. 29.
[8] O., 40 Edw. III. 10.
[9] O., 40 Edw. III. 20.
[10] I.P.M., 42 Edw. III. (2nd nos.) 4.
[11] O., 42 Edw. III. 33.
[12] O., 48 Edw. III. 31.

to Katharine wife of Sir Thomas de Clopton, and others, the Patent Rolls in which the licence appears stating that it was held of the King by the service of rendering 65*s.* yearly for castle guard of Norwich Castle.[1] A fine was levied of the manor this same year by John Gower against John Spennythorn and Joan his wife[2] which is somewhat peculiar.

It is stated by Davy and others that William de Mylde had the manor, and Sir Wm. Parker, a most accurate historian, says it "passed to the family of Mylde," but it is extremely doubtful whether a Mylde ever was actually lord, though it is quite possible the manor was held by Sir John de Cobham and others in trust for William de Mylde, an idea which is rather confirmed by the fact of the grant being made by these parties to Katharine, wife of Sir Thomas de Clopton as she was the daughter of this William de Mylde.[3]

Sir Thomas Clopton knt. was the younger brother of Sir William Clopton of Wickhambrook, and the son of Walter de Cloptune who died in 1326 and of Alice his wife younger daur. and coheir of Warin surnamed Fitz Hugh. This Walter de Cloptune was the son of William son of Walter son of William son of Walter son of William son of William Peche who lived in the time of William the Conqueror.

The will of Sir Thomas Clopton who died in 1383 is dated the 8th March 1382, and was proved the 12 Oct. 1383. He was buried in Chipley Priory. At this time and for two centuries subsequently the manorial residence was not called Kentwell but "Lutons." In the wills and documents of successive Cloptons till the year 1563, constant mention is made of the Hall, a Place of Luton's, as the dwelling-house of the family, but in that year reference is made to the new mansion house of Kentwell Hall. Lutons Manor house probably stood in or about the wood now called the "Pond Plantation" of Kentwell.

On Katherine Clopton's death the manor passed to her son William Clopton[4] who died in 1446. From this William to William Clopton who died in 1562, the devolution is identical with that of Luton Manor and from this last William Clopton to the present time identical with that of Monks Melford Manor, which has been already given.

John Clopton was in 1537 called upon to show by what title he held Kentwell Manor.[5] And amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Q. Elizabeth is a Bill to establish a lease and set aside a will by Anne Clopton, widow of William Clopton deceased, late of Kentwell, against Thomas Clopton and others as to the mansion house called "Kentwell or Lewton," and other land in Suffolk said to be the estates of plaintiff's said late husband.[6] Amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian is a letter of Sir John Tracy to Isaac Appleton in 165$\frac{3}{4}$ as to his being willing to sell his wife's interest in the Living of Kentwell (?);[7] while amongst the Harleian MSS. in the Brit. Mus. of about the same date will be found covenants between Sir John Tracy and Dame Elizabeth his wife with Sir Symonds D'Ewes as to yielding up the Manor of Kentwell, this being jointure of the

[1] Pat. Rolls, 3 Rich. II. pt. ii. 18.
[2] Feet of Fines, 3 Rich. II. 6.
[3] I.P.M., 47 Edw. III. 59.
[4] See Manor of Hawstead in Thingoe Hundred.
[5] Memoranda Rolls, 29 Hen. VIII., Pas. Rec. Rot. 35.
[6] C.P. i. 182.
[7] Tanner lxix. 124.

said Lady Tracy in consideration of an annuity of £460 per annum payable by Sir Symonds D'Ewes [Harl. 98].

Extracts from Clopton deeds will be found in the Bodleian.[1] The Manor of Cressy was held of Kentwell Manor.[2] It appears from the Patent Rolls of 1258 that Hugh de Cressy held a knight's fee in (Telnetham) parcel of Kentwell Manor.[3] Memoranda concerning lands in Thelnetham held of Kentwell Manor will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the Brit. Mus.[4] and as to the homage due to Kentwell Manor for land in Thelnetham amongst the same Charters[5] and particulars as to the Manor of Thelnetham held by Buckenham as of Kentwell Manor amongst the MSS. of the same collection.[6] A petition in Chancery of John Clopton respecting Cressy Manor held by Richard Florens, clerk, as of Kentwell will be found amongst the Harleian MSS.[7] And in the same collection note is made of a grant of £3. 5s. payable to the King out of Kentwell Manor for Castleward.[8] An extent of the manor in the time of Hen. III. will also be found amongst the Harleian MSS.[9], and also in the 7 Hen. III. and other matters relating to the manor, 5 Edw. III., may be seen in the same collection.[10] An extent of lands owing suit to the manor in 1325, or rather a copy of the extent, is amongst the Harleian Charters in the Brit. Mus.[11] The Court Rolls of the manor for 1313 are amongst the Rolls in the same collection,[12] and extracts from Court Rolls of the manor 7 Edw. II. to 4 Hen. VII. [1313 to 1489], amongst the Harleian Rolls[13] and Harleian Charters[14], and in 1539 amongst the former.[15]

Fines for homage in the manor for the years 1530 and 1634 are also amongst the last mentioned Charters,[16] and a Statement of Accompts concerning the manor in 1649 will be found amongst the Cotton MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[17]

Kentwell Hall is about three quarters of a mile from the high road, and is approached by a fine avenue of limes for nearly the whole distance. It is said that the whole of these beautiful trees were at one time sold to an eminent pianoforte maker, and some of them, on either side nearest to the house were actually cut down, but he was ultimately induced to forego the purchase.

The present mansion was no doubt erected in the time of Elizabeth, and is in the form of the letter E, a form adopted in the case of so many buildings erected in that reign and supposed to be a mark of respect to the sovereign. Mr. Tymms, in his article already referred to, thus describes the place and its surroundings :—

" A fine moat, over which there are two bridges, surrounds the house ; and what is more remarkable, a second moat appears to have enclosed the pleasure grounds. The modern alterations were made under the direction of Mr. Hopper, the architect. A window in the billiard room is filled with stained glass, representing in twenty-six coats the arms and alliances of the Cloptons, which were collected from different parts of the mansion

[1] 4180.
[2] Harl. 97.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 35 Hen. III. 6, 3.
[4] Harl. 58 F. 52.
[5] Harl. 58 H. 17.
[6] Harl. 380.
[7] Harl. 589.
[8] Harl. 99.
[9] Harl. 362.
[10] Harl. 299.
[11] Harl. 58 H. 19.
[12] Harl. Rolls. H. 7.
[13] Harl. Rolls. O., 34.
[14] Harl. 58 H. 17.
[15] Harl. Roll H. 8.
[16] Harl. 58 H. 3, 45, G. 7.
[17] Cott. xvi. 17.

and placed in their present position in the beginning of the 19th century. Part of the glass is as old as the time of Henry the Seventh, and part is of modern manufacture. The banners in the hall, the work of the lady of Col. Bence, are those of Henry the Third, Earl of Pembroke, Earl of Strahbogi, Edmund Gower, Katharine Mylde, Clopton, D'Ewes, Robinson, Moore, Logan, and Starkie.

"In the park which is extensive and picturesque, was formerly a little chapel in honour of St. Anne. It is described in a MS. of Roger Martin, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, to have been near the pond in the park; and to have been the spot where a drinking took place when the parishioners went the bounds on the second day in Rogation Week, being their longest perambulation."

An account of Kentwell Hall is to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1830, pt. ii. 204, 205, and in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute, vol. 11, 59; also in the 10th Rep. of the Hist. Com. pt. iv. 141, 142, 146; and an account of a visit of the Archæological Institute to the Hall will be found in the Archæological Journal, vol. lvi. 403.

Sir Wm. Parker who knew the place well from residing so near says of it: "Since its erection more than three centuries have rolled over it, and far from detracting from its beauty, time has only served to add thereto, by imparting to it its present lovely mellow tones and shades of colour, and rendering more venerable the old trees around it."

The old Hall is now occupied by Turton Norton, and could not be in better hands. The view of the Hall is from a photograph taken by Mrs. Norton and kindly given to the writer.

Arms of Clopton: Sable; a bend, argent, betw. two cottises dancette, or.

## Melford Rectory Manor.

The Church of Melford was endowed by Earl Alfric in the 11th century with a manor and about 261 acres of land. On a partition of the church property when the Hospital of St. Saviour's at Bury was founded a portion of the land of the manor was appropriated to St. Saviour's and at the dissolution fell into secular hands. It appears however that at or shortly after the appropriation for the benefit of St. Saviour's Abbot Sampson added further land to the Rectory Manor so that about 172 acres was made up thus: 112 acres of the original manor, about 60 of the gift of Abbot Sampson; but by the year 1684 we find the glebe stated as 131a. 3r. and under the Tithe Apportionment Act as 129a. 2r. 18p. as it exists to this day. A copy of a survey made of the manor of the Rectory in the 14 Edw. I. [1287] is given by Sir Wm. Parker in his History of Long Melford.

The manor consisted of 100 acres of land, 3½ acres of meadow, 8 acres of pasture, and half an acre of wood, and the parson had free right of bull and boar, and claimed the right of assize of bread and ale[1] of his homagers; and these rights were in the gift of Sampson, formerly Abbot of St. Edmund's.

The parson also held in Melford 52 acres of arable land, which his villeins held of him, with their houses; and 1 rood of mowing meadow, six acres of pasture, and half an acre of wood. He had also 7 cottars who held an acre and a half of land, with their houses, paying 2 shillings a year. The particulars of the tenants of the manor and their various holdings are given by Sir William Parker in his history.

[1] Regulating the prices of bakers and alesellers.

The Court Rolls of the manor dating from 1412 to 1642 were in existence as late as 1669, but have been lost or destroyed; the earliest still existing commences in 1630 and ends in 1641. Extracts, however, from the Court Rolls in 1670 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus.[1] From a terrier delivered at Bury St. Edmunds in 1613 the parsonage house is thus described: "The site of the Rectory containeth an acre wherein are built one Manour house containing 12 severall rooms smal and great with an outhouse and the office of the Dairy with 5 rooms, built on the side of ye yarde: one garden containeing one rood; one orchard planted containeing one rood; al which are inclosed with a moate; one close or ponde yarde, with a sluce, and a swann's tofte, and two fish pondes, and one smal crofte inclosed containeing halfe an acre; one Dovecoate with a smal flighte of Doves, and one Pound belongeing to the Manour." The old Rectory manor house has been pulled down.

[1] Add. Ch. 10552.

## MILDEN.

### *MILDEN MANOR al. WELLS HALL MANOR.*

THIS manor in the Confessor's day belonged to his thane Lewin of Bacton, and at the time of the Norman Survey was held in demesne by Walter the Deacon, but had formerly belonged to Walter's brother Fedric's fee. It consisted of 2 carucates of land, and there were 6 villeins, 6 bordars, 4 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 3 belonging to the men, 6 acres of meadow, wood for 6 hogs, 1 mill, 2 horses, 6 beasts, 22 hogs, 40 sheep, 12 goats, valued at 4 pounds. By the time of the Survey the value had risen to 6 pounds but two of the ploughteams belonging to the men had disappeared. There was however a slight increase in the stock—one more beast, 10 more sheep and four more goats. The holding was 6 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt 7*d*. There was also a church living with 15 acres of free land ;[1] and over 10 acres (held by a freeman but alienable) the Abbot of St. Edmunds had soc and sac. The value was 2 shillings only.[2] There was also a freeman holding here under the Abbot at the time of the Domesday Survey 15 acres of land and 3 oxen valued at 2 shillings.[3]

In the time of Hen. I. Sir Peter de Melding was seised of this manor, and he was succeeded by his son and heir William de Melding and to him succeeded his son and heir Peter de Melding, and to him his son and heir Peter de Melding who died in 1272. In the Hundred Rolls the last Peter is stated to have held a Knight's fee here in chief of the King and to have had free warren, and that his wife Alice then held the same for life.[4] On the death of Alice de Melding in 1361 the manor passed to Remigius de Melding brother and heir of the last Peter de Melding. On the Close Rolls for 1274 is an agreement between Alice, described as late wife of Peter de Meandlingg, and Remigius de Meandlingg, Peter's brother whereby Remigius grants that what Alice holds of the feoffment of Laurence de Meandlingg shall remain to Alice for life provided the third of the manor that Isabella the mother of Remigius held in dower should remain to Remigius and also a moiety of the fees pertaining to the inheritance saving to Alice for life the other moiety of those fees. Alice grants that after her death the manor should wholly revert to Remigius free of her heirs.[5] The manor did accordingly revert to Remigius de Melding, and he in 1290 levied a fine of the manor against William Milksop and Alice his wife.[6]

In 1335 a fine was levied of three parts of the manor and advowson by Guy de St. Clare and Margaret his wife against William Muschet and Alice his wife[7] ; and a fine of the remaining 4th by the said Guy de St. Clare and Margaret his wife in 1343 against Henry Reymond and Margaret his wife.[8] The following year a fine is levied of the whole by the said Guy and Margaret his wife against Ralph Swift and Roger parson of Bradfield St. Clare Church.[9]

In the time of Richard the Second the manor had passed to Sir John Sutton (son of Sir John Sutton, son of William), for he presented to the

[1] Dom. ii. 427.
[2] Dom. ii. 360.
[3] Dom. ii. 427.
[4] H.R. ii. 142, 151.
[5] Close Rolls, 2 Edw. I. 8. Schedule 8*d*.
[6] Feet of Fines, 18 Edw. I. 17.
[7] Feet of Fines, 9 Edw. III. 2.
[8] Feet of Fines, 17 Edw. III. 19.
[9] Feet of Fines, 18 Edw. III. 15.

living in 1370 and died seised of both manor and advowson in 1393,[1] when the manor passed to Sir Richard Sutton his brother and heir then 60 years of age. Sir John left a daughter Margery who married John Walton whose heir general Joan Walton married Sir John Howard ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk. A rental of the manor during the holding of Sir Richard Sutton will be found amongst the Harleian Rolls in the Brit. Mus. dated 1398-99.[2] He died about 1409 without issue, and the manor went to William Shelton who presented to the living in 1418 and died in 1421. The next lord was Edward Wellys of London who presented to the living in 1439. In 1479 James Hobart presented to the living and died in 1483, and Henry Hobart seeems to have had some interest in the manor, but what interest is not clear, for three years previously Sir Ralph Shelton appears to have acquired the manor. A fine in 1476 was levied by Ralph Shelton against Erkenwald Wellys son and heir of Alice Wellys, not only of this manor, but also of Fenhall and Rothyes Manors and appurtenances in Melding, Illegh Combusta, Lavenham, Preston, Magna and Parva Waldingfield, Edwardeston, Groton and Boxford.[3] Sir Ralph Shelton the grandson of William Shelton above mentioned died in 1498 seised, and the manor passed to his son and heir Sir John Shelton, and on his death in 1539 went to his son and heir Sir John Shelton the younger. Sir John Shelton died in 1558[4] and the manor passed to his son Ralph Shelton who sold it in 1558 to Robert Thorpe[5] who subsequently disposed of it to Richd. Forsett, at whose death it passed to his widow Margaret who re-married William Massey. Davy says in 1571 *Roger Annys* and Margaret his wife held their first Court, but in what capacity he does not state, but immediately afterwards he makes Wm. Massey and Margaret his wife sell to Henry Frorsett son and heir of Richard, and in 1588 he and William Massey and Margaret his wife sold it to Wm. Webbe.[6] Four years later William Webbe sold the manor to Thomas Shorland[7] and he sold in 1599 to Paul D'Ewes. Amongst the Harleian MSS. is a conveyance by Richard Symond of his manor of Welleshall *alias* Mildinge to John Scott for 40 days in 1606.[8] Paul D'Ewes held his first Court for this manor on the 5th Dec. 8 Charles I., and the Court Roll is amongst the D'Ewes papers in the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.[9] An order of Chancery for amending the Answer of Samuel Coleman and Edward Coleman defendants to the Bill of Paul D'Ewes plaintiff about cutting down certain loads of wood in Milding will be found amongst the Harleian MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[10] Also other proceedings in this action. Paul D'Ewes died in 1630, and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Symonds D'Ewes[11] on whose death the 18 April 1650 the manor passed to Sir Willoughby D'Ewes. It was subsequently sold to the Colmans of Brent Illeigh and passed with that estate to Edward Goate.[12] In 1885 the manor was vested in Edward Penton Powney of Fyfield House, Hants, who married Madelina Louisa 2nd dau. of the Rev. George Porcher of Oakwood, Sussex, and dying in 1890 the manor passed to his trustees and ultimately to his eldest surviving son Major Cecil Du Pré Penton Powney of Brambridge House, Bishopstoke, co. Hants, in whom the manor is now vested. He married in 1895 Ethel Mary, eldest dau. of Col. Norton Knatchbull.

[1] I.P.M., 17 Rich. II. 51.
[2] Harl. Roll I. 20.
[3] Feet of Fines, 16 Edw. IV. 8.
[4] See Brent Eleigh Manor in this Hundred.
[5] Fine, Mich. 5 Mary 1.
[6] Fine, Easter, 30 Eliz. and William Webbe *v.* W. Forsett. Fine, Hil. 31 Eliz.
[7] Fine, Easter, 34 Eliz.
[8] Harl. 99.
[9] Harl. MSS. No. 98, 121, p. 160.
[10] Harl. MSS. No. 99, 19, p. 20.
[11] See Stowlangtoft Manor in Blackbourn Hundred.
[12] See Abbot's Manor Brent Eleigh, in this Hundred.

Court Rolls and extracts from same will be found for 1464, 1598 and 8 Car. I. amongst the Rolls, Charters, and MSS. of the Harleian Collection in the British Mus.[1] And a compotus of the manor 1482 to 1493 will be found amongst the Rolls of the same collection.[2] A sale of a rent charge on the manor in 1558 is in the same collection,[3] and a precipe on a covenant concerning the manor will be found amongst the Additional Charters of the Brit. Mus.[4]

### Bures or Bowers Manor.

In the beginning of the 14th century this manor belonged to the De Bures family and Robert de Bures had free warren here in 1314.[5] Five years later we find letters patent by Peter de Denardistone directing Simon de le Hey of Melding and Isabella de Calewedon his tenants to perform their services for their tenements in Milden to Sir Robert de Bures and Hilary his wife to whom he had sold the premises.[6] Sir Robert de Bures died about 1331,[7] and the manor passed to his son and heir Sir Andrew de Bures, who died the 22 April 1360.[8] Five years later we find the manor vested in Sir Grey de Sancto Claro, knt., for amongst the Ancient Deeds in the Record office is one of the 39 Edw. III.[9] being a sale by Sir Grey de Sancto Claro to John B. . . of Kersey of all the timber and underwood of ten acres of wood in Milding belonging to his, Sir Grey's, Manor of Melding[10] in a wood called "le Park." The manor subsequently passed to Thomas Spring of Lavenham the opulent clothier who died the 28 Sept. 1486, when it went to his son and heir Thomas Spring who died the 29 June 1523,[11] when it passed to Sir John Spring his son and heir,[12] who dying the 7 Feb. 1548[13] it passed to his son and heir Sir William Spring of Pakenham.[14] We meet in 1575 with a fine of Bowers Manor levied by Robert Cutler against the said William Spring,[15] and another two years later of the manor of "Melding" against him by John Mendham.[16] There is also a fine levied of Milding Manor in 1599 by Thomas Feltham against John Clerk and others.[17] The next lord was apparently James Allington (of the Alyngtons of Horseheath in Cambridgeshire) who died the 7 September 1626, when the manor passed to his nephew and heir Sir Giles Allington son of his elder brother Giles Allington and of Margaret his wife dau. of Sir John Spencer of Althorp in Northamptonshire, knt.

In Milden Church on the north side of the Chancel is a magnificent monument of marble to the memory of James Allington erected by his nephew and successor in the lordship. The figure is large as life lying in a gown, the head supported by books, and beneath is a skeleton. The inscription is :—

Nosce Mori.

Death hath added to the ornament of this Place, the blessed memorials of the right vertuous and learned Gentleman, James Alington of Mildenge in the Count. of Suff. Esqr. and Bacheller; second son

[1] Harl. Roll 1, 22, 23, 28; 58 F. 8. Harl. MSS. 98, 368.
[2] Harl. Roll I. 21.
[3] Harl. 50 D. 29, 56 I. 33.
[4] Add. Ch. 25396.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 7 Edw. II. 16.
[6] Ancient Deeds in Record Office, 12 Edw. II., C. 2175.
[7] I.P.M., 5 Edw. III. 55.
[8] I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 60.
[9] C. 3199.
[10] *i.e.* Bures.
[11] I.P.M., 15 Hen. VIII. 17.
[12] There is a fine in 1546 levied of "Melding and Whatfield Manors" between John Spryng and Henry Hobert. (Fine, Mich. 38 Hen. VIII.)
[13] I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 65.
[14] See Cockfield Hall Manor and Netherhall Manor, Little Waldingfield, in this Hundred.
[15] Fine, Hil. 17 Eliz.
[16] Fine, Easter, 19 Eliz.
[17] Fine, Mich. 41, 42 Eliz.

of Robert Alington Esqr. and his wife Margaret Daughter of Sir William Conesby, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; which Robert was sonne and Heire of that heroicall spiritt ould Sr. Gyles Alington of Horseheath in the Countie of Cambridge, the sixth Knight of that right worshipful Familie, since their residing in the said Countie (who was High Sheriffe of the Countys of Cambridge and Huntington the 22 and 27 of Henrie the 8 and the 6 of Edward the 6th) and of Ursula Daughter of Sr. Robert Drurie of Hawsted in the County of Suffolk Knt. of the Privy Councill to King Henrie the 7th.

Thus this worthie Gentleman enobled by the Blood of his Ancesters but more enobled by the Blood of Christ, at length changed this life for a better with his Saviour the 7th of September Anno Domini 1626. In honour of whose Pietie towards God, service to his Country, and Charitie to the Poore; and for rescuing all these from future oblivion; Sr. Giles Alington of Horseheath aforesaid Knt. (his nephew and Heir to the said James, by his elder Brother Giles Alington Esq. and of his wife Margaret, Daughter of Sr. John Spencer of Altrop in Northamptonshire Knt.) in sacred memory of his affectionate Love to his dear Uncle, erected this monument Anno Domini 1627.

In 1764 the manor is said to have been vested in John Canham. (?)



Milden Hall.

## *MONK ILLEIGH MANOR.*

BRITHNOTH, Earl of Essex, who was killed by the Danes at the battle of Malden about 991, gave this manor with the advowson to the monks of St. Peter in Canterbury hence called Monks Illeigh.[1] The manor was held with 5 carucates of land and soc and sac. In Saxon times there were 21 villeins, 13 bordars, 4 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 21 belonging to the men, 12 acres of meadow and 1 mill. There was also appurtenant to the manor a church living with 22½ acres. The value of the manor was 15 pounds, but by the time of the Great Survey this was increased to 20. Though the men and implements had decreased the stock had risen. Thus there were but 13 villeins in place of 21, 12 bordars in place of 18, 3 slaves in place of 4, while the ploughteams of the men were reduced from 21 to 13. The additional stock consisted of 2 horses, 19 beasts, 20 hogs, and 160 sheep. The manor was a league long and 5 quarantenes broad and paid in a gelt 14*d*.[2] The Hundred Rolls state that the Prior of Holy Trinity Canterbury held pleas here and claimed free warren for his lands.[3]

In 1534 Sir William Waldegrave seems to have held, but probably as lessee, and he was succeeded in his holding, whatever it may have been, by his son William. At the Dissolution the manor was given to the Dean and Canons of Canterbury Cathedral and the Dean and Chapter are the present lords. Richard Duke held later as tenant of the Dean and Canons and in 1650 when the Rev. Miles Burkitt purchased the manor of Parliament, this Richard Duke as lessee by a verdict cast him out of possession. In McKeon's Inquiry into the birthplace, parentage, life and writings of the Rev. Wm. Gurnall,[4] he gives the advertisement to a re-issue of one of Gurnall's sermons made public by Wm. Burkitt and secondly the Rev. Robert Ainslie, member of the Independent Congregation at Lavenham, in which is the following relating to the unfortunate purchase of the manor made in 1650, taken from Calamy : " The author saw a petition of his (the purchaser) to King Charles soon after the Restoration, in which he represented his compassionable case in this manner; that having in the year 1650 unhappily purchased the Manor of Monks Ely, in Suffolk, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and paid to Mr. Richard Duke the immediate tenant, £150 for his right, excepting only his lease and term for six years determining Sept. 29 1656, the said Mr. Duke had with the very money which he had paid him purchased a new lease of the Dean and Chapter, sued the petitioner, and obtained a verdict to cast him out of possession without any satisfaction,—notwithstanding that he by purchasing and building, planting and improving the premises, had expended about £2,500, and run himself into debt—whereupon he humbly threw himself and his eight children at his Majesty's feet, begging that he might be relieved either by commissioners appointed to inquire into particulars, or by his Majesty recommending his case to the House of Peers. But he could get no answer to his petition nor find any way to obtain relief. He used often to say to his friends, ' Tho' I have lost a great many scores of pounds by my non-conformity, yet blessed be God, I never wanted.' Some people

[1] Harl. 43 C. 7.
[2] Dom. ii. 377.
[3] H.R. ii. 143, 153, 195; see I.Q.D., 15 Edw. II. 56.
[4] Woodbridge, 1830, 8*vo*.

upon his being turned out scoffingly said, 'Now we shall see Burkitt and his family starve,' but he lived to relieve the families of some of those very persons at his own door." Particulars of the services and customs of the manor will be found amongst the Additional MSS. of the British Museum.[1] In the time of Hen. VII. there is an Inquisition of Thomas Spring when it was found that a messuage called "Stakwoodes" in Monk Eleigh was worth 30*s*. and held of the Prior of Canterbury as of the Manor of Monks Illegh by fealty and 4*s*. rent, and that the same was vested in trustees to the use of Thomas Spryng who died the 28 Sept. 2 Hen. VII. [1486], and that Thomas Spryng aged 30 was his son and heir.[2] This last is no doubt the Thomas Spring who died the 29 June 1523.[3]

The manor seems to be mentioned in the Inquis. p.m. of Sir John Spring who died the 7 Feb. 1547-8 leaving William his son and h. then aged 18.[4]

### Boyton Manor *al.* Buyden Hall Manor.

This manor seems to have been held in the beginning of the 14th Century by the Boytons, and William de Boyton in 1304 had free warren here.[5] Davy states that Sir William Baldrey, knt. of London was lord and was succeeded by his son and heir George Baldrey who died in 1540, when the manor passed to his daughter and heir Elizabeth who was married to Robert Lord Rich 2nd Baron. He was the son of Richard Rich, Baron Rich and Lord Chancellor of England who amassed a large fortune, and as Dugdale says, "like a discreet pilot who seeing a storm at hand, gets his ship into harbour," retired from the high office on the approach of danger. He endeavoured while Sir Thomas More ex-Lord Chancellor was a prisoner in the Tower to persuade that upright and honourable judge to acknowledge the King's supremacy in spiritual affairs, but without effect. Lord Rich's reputation has descended with an indelible stain by reason of the baseness of his conduct to Sir Thomas More. Upon his trial Lord Rich was a witness against him as to a pretended conversation in the Tower. Its truth may be estimated when we consider the character of Sir Thomas. To the evidence he thus made answer: "If I were a man, my lord, that had no regard to my oath, I had no occasion to be here a criminal; and if this oath, Mr. Rich, you have taken be true, then I pray I may never see God's face; which were it otherwise is an imprecation I would not be guilty of to gain the world." Sir Thomas then proceeded to charge him with being "light of tongue, a great gamester, and a person of no good in the parish where they had lived together, or in the Temple, where he was educated." After which he went on to show how unlikely it was that he should "impart the secrets of his conscience to a man of whom he always had so mean an opinion."

Lord Rich the 2nd Baron was one of the peers upon the trial of the Duke of Norfolk in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, and was afterwards employed by her Majesty upon a diplomatic mission to France as well as upon some affairs in Ireland. He had issue Richard who married Katherine daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Knevitt, knt., but died without issue in his father's life-time, and Robert who succeeded his father as 3rd Baron in 1581. Elizabeth his widow survived her husband, and a fine of the manor

[1] Add. 6159, 6160.
[2] Inquis., 2 Hen. VII. 234.
[3] See Netherhall Manor, Little Waldingfield, in this Hundred.
[4] I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 65.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 32 Edw. I. 24.

was levied against her in 1585 by Sir John Peyton and others.[1] In 1596 we meet with another fine of the manor levied by John Peyton and others against Edwin Rich.[2] In 1598 Robert Lord Rich was present at the sacking of Cadiz under the Earl of Essex, and was created Earl of Warwick the 6 Aug. 1618 by King James I. The Patent recites that "James, &c., the King, calling to mind the memorable, &c., and renowned deserts of the worthy progenitors of his well-beloved and faithful Robert Lord Rich, and observing that he treads the paths of virtue and true nobility, as well as of piety and probity; being also steady, valiant and faithful to his King and country, creates the said Robert Lord Rich Earl of Warwick, to have and to hold to him and the heirs male of his body; and for the better support of that honour, grants to him and his heirs male £20 yearly, payable at the Exchequer." He married two wives, 1st Penelope dau. of Walter Devereux Earl of Essex by whom he had three sons—Robert who succeeded him as Earl of Warwick, Henry created Earl of Holland, and Charles slain at the Isle of Rhee in France in the expedition with the Duke of Buckingham in 1627. He also had 4 daughters. His 2nd wife was Frances dau. of Sir Christopher Wray, knt., Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, widow of Sir George Paul of Snartford co. Lincoln, knt. and Bart., but by her had no issue. A precipe on a covenant concerning this manor will be found amongst the Charters in the Brit. Mus.[3]

A fine was levied of "Monks Eleigh Manor" in 1569 by William Hummynge against Robert Thorpe and others.[4]

[1] Fine, Easter, 27 Eliz.
[2] Fine, Trin. 38 Eliz.
[3] Add. Ch. 25498.
[4] Fine, Easter, 11 Eliz.

## *NAYLAND MANOR.*

IN the Confessor's time Robert father of Suane held 2 carucates of land as a manor with soc. There were 6 villeins, 20 bordars, 6 slaves, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 4 belonging to the men, 1 mill, and 10 acres of meadow. The value was 6 pounds which by the time of the Great Survey had risen to 8 pounds. There had been a great increase in prosperity all round, though the bordars were 3 less, the slaves 4 less, and there was one ploughteam less of the men's, yet at the Hall there were 3 horses, and belonging to the manor 31 beasts, 45 hogs, 80 sheep and 35 goats. The manor was half a league in length, and 2 quarantenes in breadth and paid in a gelt 12*d*. Suane of Essex was the Domesday tenant in chief.[1] He was succeeded by his son Henry de Essex who forfeited the manor in 1163. Gervase speaks of the disgrace of Henry de Essex thus: "An. 1157 Rex Henricus expeditionem paravit in Gualias:—Signifer enim Regis Henricus de Essessia nomine, dum inter hostiles cuneos impeteretur, vexillum regium in terram dimisit. Quo viso Gualenses audaciores, Angli vero timidiores effecti sunt, existimantes regem in prælio corruisse. Ex hoc infortunio Henricus, cum esset nobilissimus inter principes Angliæ, perpetuum incurrit obprobrium et exhæredationem."[2] The duel between Robert de Montfort and Henry de Essex took place in 1163 in which year Diceto says: "Robertus de Muntford cum Henrico de Essex certamine singulari congrediens victoriam reportavit. Henricus antem notam infamiæ simul et ex hæredationis jacturam incurrens, indulgentia principis habitum monachalem suscepit aput Radingum."[3] Henry III. granted the manor to Hubert de Burgh when he created him Earl of Kent. Page rather implies that the manor had to be parted with by the Earl, for he says of him "after falling into disgrace with that monarch [Henry III.] he was obliged to part with several of his castles and lands to secure the quiet enjoyment of the residue," and the Suffolk historian then skips to 1339 when the Scroops had the manor. However, the inference would not be correct, for Hubert de Burgh held this manor till his death. This Hubert was one of the most powerful and influential nobles of his time. Dugdale says of him: "The first mention of this Hubert I find is that he was servant to King Richard I., as also to King John, being sent by the latter from Roan, in the first year of his reign, to treat of a marriage for him with a daughter to the King of Portugall; and had such great estimation from that King that in the third year of his reign, being lord chamberlain of the household, he was constituted warden of the Marches of Wales, and had a hundred soldiers to attend him in those parts." He was one of the nobles who stood to King John and witnessed the signing of the Magna Charta, being at that time made Justiciar of England. He was one of the guardians of Hen. III. and associated in the government of the Kingdom during his minority and was Regent of England in 1219. He was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1215, and 1217 to 1225.

The incident to which Page refers is narrated by Dugdale, who states: "But before the end of this thirteenth year [about Michaelmas] the king having a rendezvous at Portesmouth of the greatest army that had been seen in this realm (it consisting of English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh),

[1] Dom. ii. 401*b*.
[2] Col. 1380.
[3] Ymag. Hist. Col. 535.

designing therewith the recovery of what his father had lost in foreign parts, and expecting all things in readiness, with ships for their transportation; but finding not half so many as would suffice for that purpose, he wholly attributed the fault to this Hubert and publickly calling him 'Old Traytor,' told him that he had taken five thousand marks as a bribe from the Queen of France; and thereupon drawing out his sword would have killed him, had not the Earl of Chester, and some others, prevented it; but displaced him from his office of Justice; whereupon he withdrew till the king grew better pacified, as it seems he soon was. For the next ensuing year, when divers valiant knights, coming to the king out of Normandy, earnestly besought him to land forces in that country, assuring him that it might be easily recovered, this Hubert wholly disswaded him from attempting it, and prevailed with him to make an expedition into Gascoigne and Poictou, where he succeeded so well that having little opposition he freely received the homages of the inhabitants of those countries." After he regained the royal favour he had a grant in 1232 of the office of Justiciar of Ireland and was made governor of the Tower of London the same year. A little later he fell again into disgrace, and was sent with indignity to the Tower. It seems that when by reason of the intrigues of his enemies, encouraged by one of the meanest of sovereigns ever seated on the throne of this kingdom, De Burgh had to flee from London, he received a royal safe conduct, relying on which he started to join his wife at Bury St. Edmunds, but he had scarcely begun his journey when the king, notwithstanding his plighted word and royal safe conduct, sent Sir Godfrey de Crancomb with 300 armed men to seize him.

They surprised him in bed at Brentwood, but he contrived to escape almost naked into the parish church, and took refuge at the altar with a crucifix in one hand and the Host in the other, hoping that the sanctity of the spot would insure him respect and safety. But his enraged pursuers led by the knight in command, regardless of the sacrilege, burst into the church, and having dragged the Earl forth, placed him on horseback nearly naked as he was, tying his feet under the girths, and so conveyed him to the Tower of London.

So soon as information of this violation of sanctuary came to the ears of the Bishop of London he proceeded to the King and boldly rebuked him for thus permitting so gross a violation of "the peace of holy church," saying that if he did not forthwith free De Burgh of his bonds and send him back to the church from whence he had been taken he would pronounce a sentence of excommunication against all who had any hand therein.

"Whereupon," says Dugdale, "the King, being thus made sensible of his fault, sent him back to the same chappel upon the 5th calend of October, but withal directed his precept to the sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire, upon pain of death, to come himself in person, as also to bring with him the 'posse comitatus,' and to encompass the chappel, to the end he should not escape thence, nor receive any manner of food; which the sheriff accordingly did, making a great ditch, as well about the bishop's house as the chappel, resolving to stay there for forty days."

From his unfortunate position the Earl was relieved by the influence of his friend the Archbishop of Dublin and was conveyed again to the Tower, where he was made to disgorge a large amount of plate, silver and jewels, alleged to have been wrongfully obtained, all of which, of course, passed into the royal coffers. He later received a pardon without, however, obtaining his freedom, but after being removed to Devizes he

contrived to escape. The Earl married 1st Joane daughter of William de Vernon Earl of Devon widow of William de Beever by whom he had no issue; 2ndly Beatrix daughter of William de Warren of Wormegay co. Norfolk, and widow of Dodo Bardolf; 3rdly Margaret daughter of Robert Harsick; 4thly Hawise Countess of Gloucester and Essex; and 5thly Margaret daughter of William King of Scotland. It is said he had issue by the last wife, but this has been doubted on the ground that issue by her would have been nearer to the crown of Scotland than any of the competitors claiming in the time of Edw. I. inasmuch as the offspring of William King of Scotland would have had better pretention than either Bruce or Baliol who were only descended from the daughters of David younger brother of the said William. However there is no doubt of the Earl having issue by one of his wives, and the Manor of Nayland on the Earl's death in 1243 passed to Sir John de Burgh, his eldest son who took part with the barons and fought at the battles of Lewes and Evesham in the time of Hen. III. He married Hawise daughter and heir of William de Lauvalay, and left issue a son John who died 6 Edw. I. [1278.] He or his father had a grant of free warren in 1260.[1] John the grandson of Hubert de Burgh exchanged the manor with the king about the year 1272.

The Hundred Rolls state that the manor was at the time of the compilation of that Record in the King's hands by purchase from John de Burgh,[2] but the real circumstances seem to be disclosed in an entry on the Patent Rolls in 1273, where we find a covenant between the King and John de Burgh "who had granted the manor to the King" that John should have £600 a year until he (the King) had seisin of this manor and others, and after seisin the King should demise the manor to the said John for life.[3]

Ministers' accounts of the lands in Nayland "late of John de Burgh," in 1275 and 1276, are still preserved in the Record Office.[4] The manor was certainly in the King's hands in 1275,[5] and in 1284 was granted by the King to Gilbert Peche for life. It was in 1298 assigned to Margaret Queen of England as part of her dower. In 1335 a commission of survey of the manor was issued,[6] and the following year the manor was granted by the Crown to Geoffrey de Scrope of Masham in exchange.[7] The manor was to be held of the lordship of Cawston in Norfolk by the service of one rose a year. Geoffrey de Scrope was in 1323 appointed Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench and again in 1331, but resigned the judicial office on going abroad on the King's affairs. He was later engaged in the wars of Flanders and attained the rank of banneret.

Sir Geoffrey de Scrope married Ivetta daughter of William Rosse of Igmanthorpe, and dying about 1340 the manor passed to his son Henry de Scrope, who in 1334 was summoned to Parliament as Baron Scrope. He distinguished himself in the wars with Scotland, and was present at the battle of Durham where the Scottish King sustained so signal a defeat.

In the next reign he was one of the ambassadors sent to treat with Charles King of Navarre touching a league between that prince and the King of England. He died in 1391,[8] and the manor passed to his son Sir Stephen le Scrope 2nd Baron. He had been knighted in the lifetime of his father for important services rendered to his sovereign and country both

[1] Chart. Rolls, 44 Hen. III. 4.
[2] H.R. ii. 140, 150.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. I. 24.
[4] 3 and 4 Edw. I., Bundle 1089, No. 7.
[5] I.P.M., 3 Edw. I. 41.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. III. pt. ii. 27*d*.
[7] Chart. Rolls, 10 Edw. III. 12, 20; Originalia, 10 Edw. III. 34.
[8] Extent. I.P.M., 16 Rich. II. 28.

by sea and land. He married Margery widow of John son of Sir William de Huntingfield, knt., and dying in 1406 the manor passed to his eldest son Sir Henry Scrope 3rd Baron summoned to Parliament from 1408 to 1414 as Lord Scrope of Masham.

In an Inquisition quod damnum in 1415 it is found that Sir Henry le Scrope held Nayland Manor and a water mill parcel thereof.[1] He was in high favour with Hen. IV., and his abilities were of so high an order and his counsel deemed so desirable in the affairs of the realm that the King assigned him the towns of Hamstede and Hendon in Middlesex for lodging and entertainment for himself and his servants and horses during his stay in Westminster or London.

How grossly he abused the confidence of King Henry V. when sent on an embassy to the French is quaintly told by Dugdale.

"But this great trust," says Dugdale, "he shamefully abused; for being a person in whom the king had so great a confidence that nothing of private or public concernment was done without him; his gravity of countenance, modesty in his deportment, and religious discourse being always such that whatsoever he advised was held as an oracle; upon this his solemn embassy into France (which none was thought so fit to manage as himself) he treated privily with the king's enemies (being in his heart totally theirs) and conspired the king's destruction, upon promise of reward from the French; his confederates in this design being Richard, Earl of Cambridge (brother to the Duke of York) and Sir Thomas Grey, a northern knight. But before this mischievous plot could be effected (which was to have killed the king and all his brethren ere he went to sea, five ships being ready at Suthampton to waft the king over into France), it was discovered. Whereupon he had a speedy trial for it [before Thomas, Duke of Clarence, and other peers], at Suthampton, and being found guilty, there lost his head," in August, 1415.

The attainted nobleman had married 1st Philippa daughter of Sir Guy de Brian and 2ndly Joan Duchess of York sister and coheir of Edmund Holland Earl of Kent, but had no issue. The manor on the attainder passed to the Crown, but in 1421 was restored to the traitor's brother Sir John Scrope who in 1426 was summoned to Parliament as Lord Scrope of Masham and Upsal, and became Treasurer of the Exchequer. He died in 1455,[2] and the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth. On her death in 1466 the manor passed to Sir John's eldest son Thomas le Scrope 5th Baron who dying in 1475,[3] it passed to his eldest son Thomas 6th Baron. He married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of John Nevil, Marquis of Montecute, by whom he had an only daughter Alice. Thomas the 6th Baron died in 1494, and in the Inquisition of that year we find that the Manor of Nayland consisted of 500 acres of land, 200 of meadow, 500 of pasture, 200 of wood worth 30*l*., and that it was held of Edmund Earl of Suffolk by Sir Thomas Scrope Lord Masham who was seised in fee, and that Alice Scrope, aged 12, his daughter was heir.[4]

Alice married Henry Lord Scrope of Bolton and had a daughter Elizabeth married to Sir Gilbert Talbot, knt. Alice Lady Scrope died in 1501, and Elizabeth in 1516, when the manor was retained by her husband Sir Gilbert during his life. He died the 19 September 1517 when it passed to his son and heir Gilbert Talbot.[5] After this the manor went as did the Scrope

[1] I.Q.D., 3 Hen. V. 2.
[2] Extent. I.P.M., 34 Hen. VI. 14.
[3] Extent. I.P.M., 15 Edw. IV. 41.
[4] I.P.M., 9 Hen. VII. 948.
[5] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 17.

estates on the death of Geoffery le Scrope 9th Baron without issue to Elizabeth Talbot's great aunt Mary married to Sir Christopher Danby, knt., and we find an action in the Star Chamber, in the time of Philip and Mary, as to seizure of wood &c. in the manor by Sir Christopher Danby against John Payne and others,[1] and amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth are actions respecting the manor by John Freston against this same Sir Christopher Danby and another.[2] The manor then passed to Sir Jerome Weston, knt. of Roxwell in Essex, who died in 1603, when it passed to his son Sir Richard Weston, knt., who having been employed in various embassies and discharged several offices of trust and importance in the reigns of James I. and Chas. I., in particular in the reign of the former as ambassador to Bohemia and later to Brussels to treat with the representatives of the Emperor and King of Spain regarding the restitution of the palatine, was advanced to the peerage in 1628 as Baron Weston of Nayland. The previous year he had had a grant of a market for Nayland.[3]

He died in 1634, but the manor does not seem to have continued in the family, for the very next year 1635 we find that the reversion of the manor was granted to Sir George Hastings and others.[4] It is quite probable, however, the grant may have been but by way of settlement. We do not find any further particulars of the manor until 1814, when we meet as lord with Sir Wm. Rowley 2nd Bart. son of Sir Joshua Rowley (created a Baronet 10 June 1786) by Sarah his wife dau. and heir of Bartholomew Burton. He married in 1785 Susannah Edith daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Harland, Bart., and on his death the 20th Oct., 1832, the manor passed to his eldest surviving son Sir Joshua Ricketts Rowley 3rd Baronet vice-admiral R.N., who married in 1824 Charlotte only daughter of John Moseley of Great Glemham House, but had no issue, and dying the 18 March 1857 the manor passsed to his brother Sir Charles Robert Rowley 4th Baronet who married in 1830 the Hon. Maria Louisa Vanneck only daughter of Joshua 2nd Lord Huntingfield, and dying in 1888 the manor passed to his eldest surviving son Sir Joshua Thelluson Rowley 5th Bart. of Tendring Hall, the present lord, who in Oct. 1888 married the Hon. Louisa Helene Brownlow 3rd dau. of Charles 2nd Baron Lurgan formerly Maid of Honour to the Queen.

Extracts from the Court Rolls of the manor as to rights of the Prior and Monks of Horkesley from 44 Hen. III. to 9 Edw. II. will be found in the Bodleian.[5]

[1] Public Record Office. Bundle 1, 60.
[2] C.P., ser. ii. B. lxii. 3.
[3] Originalia, 22 Jac. I. 3 Pars Rot. 4.
[4] Chancery, D.K.R. 48. App. p. 535.
[5] Bodl. Essex Rolls 17.

## *NEWTON.*

IN the time of the Confessor a manor was held here by the Abbot of St. Edmunds and in Norman days it was held by Aelons of the Abbot. There were 2 carucates of land, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 1½ belonging to the men, 2 slaves, 3 beasts, 40 hogs, 97 sheep, 3 villeins, 4 bordars, 14 goats, 16 hives of bees, wood for 8 hogs and 2 acres of meadow. The value was 2 pounds in Saxon days, but by the time of the Great Survey, it had risen to 2½ pounds. The particulars of the manor had somewhat altered; both the slaves and the goats had disappeared, the hogs had come down to 29 and the hives of bees to 9 while there was wood sufficient for 6 hogs only. The beasts however had risen to 7, the sheep to 102 and the bordars to 10. The manor was 6 quarantenes in length and 3 in breadth and paid in a gelt 4*d.* less 1 farthing.[1]

### Newton Hall Manor.

This was given by Theodred Bishop of London to St. Edmunds, and belonged to the Abbot, as we have seen at the time of the Domesday Survey when Aelons held it of him. In 1285 it was held by John de Moese and passed to his son and heir John. On his death in 1308 a third part went to his widow Ada in dower and she remarried William de Pappworth. On Ada's death the whole passed to her first husband's brother and heir Thomas de Moese at whose death it went to his daughter and heir Margaret. In 1316 the manor was vested in Sir William de Botevilleyn or Butvillein who was married to Lady Julian and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas. A William de Blunvill had had a grant of free warren in Newton as early as 1267.[2]

In 1345 Thomas sold the manor and advowson by fine to William de Bohun Earl of Northampton and Elizabeth his wife. This William de Bohun was one of the heroes of Cressy and was a distinguished person in the stormy times in which he lived. He was created Earl of Northampton the 17 March 1337 upon the advancement of the Black Prince to the Dukedom of Cornwall. The Earl was installed a Knight of the Garter and held several important offices in the State. His wife Elizabeth was a daughter of Bartholomew de Badlesmere one of the coheirs of her brother Giles and widow of Edmund de Mortimer. In 1354 a fine was levied of the manor and advowson by Peter Fanelore against this William de Bohun and Elizabeth his wife, the same being then held apparently by William de Clopton for life,[3] and in 1359 and 1362 two other fines were levied, the first of the manor and advowson and the second of the manor alone by Adam Fraunceys, Thomas de Langeton chaplain and Gregory Fanelore against Peter Fanelore,[4] and by Gregory Fanelore against John Osckyn, John Barton and Thomas de Langham chaplain,[5] and the manor and advowson became vested in Adam Fraunceys afterwards Sir Adam. From Sir Adam the manor seems to have passed to Peter Fanelore, for he certainly held in 1373, as amongst the Ancient Deeds in the Record Office is a Bond of this Peter Faneloure to Sir John Milys on account of a loan with note endorsed for voidance on Peter securing to Sir John lands in Newton, a rent in his

[1] Dom. ii. 360.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 51 Hen. III. 4.
[3] Feet of Fines, 28 Edw. III. 27.
[4] Feet of Fines, 33 Edw. III. 8.
[5] Feet of Fines, 36 Edw. III. 21.

manor there and the advowson of Newton Church bought by him from Peter.[1] And in the same depository is a deed actually effecting a transfer by Peter Fanelore to Sir John Milys therein described as of Clissley, parson of Bradewell, of lands and rents in the Manor of Newton with the advowson of Newton Church.[2]

A Parliamentary Petition relating to the manor by Peter Fanelore is referred to in the 34th Report of the Deputy Keeper.[3] Whether Peter was son or brother of Sir Adam Fraunceys does not appear to be clear, but on the death of Peter the manor appears to have passed to Sir Adam's daughter Maud who married 1st John Aubrey, 2nd Sir Alan Buxhull, knt. K.G., and 3rdly Sir John Montacute Earl of Salisbury. By her 2nd husband Sir Alan Buxhull, knt. Maud Fraunceys would seem to have had a son also called Sir Alan Buxhull for we find a settlement of this manor made by him as late as 1436. The father Sir Alan Buxhull must have died before 1383.

Sir John de Montague the 3rd husband of Maud was, as Dugdale says, "a great favourite of the King; he was one of those whom that monarch [Rich. II.] suborned to impeach Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester as also the Earls of Warwick and Arundel in the ensuing Parliament." He was appointed Marshal of England in the absence of Thomas Holland Duke of Surrey at the time employed in Ireland. "It is reported of this Earl," says Dugdale, "that though upon the deposal of King Rich. II. (to whom he had been most obsequious) he had such fair respect from King Henry IV. that his life was not brought in question; nevertheless he confederated with the Earls of Huntingdon and Kent in designing his destruction, and accordingly came with them to Windsor Castle, under the disguise of Christian players with purpose to murder him and his sons, and to restore King Richard. But finding that their plot was discovered they fled by night to Cirencester in the county of Gloucester. Whereupon the townsmen, being much affrighted at their coming thither with such numbers at such unseasonable time, stopping up all the avenues, to prevent their passage out, there grew a sharp fight betwixt them, which held from midnight until three of the clock next morning, so that being tired out, they yielded themselves desiring that they might not suffer death till they could speak with the King, which was granted; but that a priest of their party setting fire to the town to give them an opportunity for escape so irritated the inhabitants that (neglecting to quench the fire) they brought them out of the abbey in great fury and beheaded them about break of the day." The Earl was one of the most zealous of the sect called "Lollards," and on his death the 5 Jan. 1400[4] he was attainted and his estates forfeited.[5]

It is true that the King restored some portion of the forfeited estates to his widow and children, and his son Thomas de Montague was subsequently restored and regained the title. The manor does not seem to have been forfeited, possibly because the inheritance of the Earl's wife, for we find that in 1425 Maud, the Earl's widow, was still in possession, and in that year died seised both of the manor and the advowson.[6] On her death the manor passed to Sir Alan Buxhull her son by her second husband, and therefore her heir. Davy makes Thomas the next Earl of Salisbury the party to whom the manor passed, but this was evidently a guess, as he found subsequently the manor in the possession of Richard Nevill Earl of Warwick

[1] Ancient Deeds, 47 Edw. III. A. 3829.
[2] Ancient Deeds, 47 Edw. III. A. 3929.
[3] No. 3352, App. p. 58.
[4] I.P.M., 1 Hen. IV. 11.
[5] I.Q.D., 1 Hen. IV. 33.
[6] I.P.M., 3 Hen. VI. 31.

the husband of this Thomas's only daughter and heir. But a deed still preserved amongst the Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office shows the guess to be a delusion and discloses how the manor did actually devolve. It seems that by a deed practically amounting to a settlement dated the 10th March 14 Hen. VI. John Wolston and Richard Phylip who had had a grant from Sir Alan Buxhull demised to this Sir Alan both the manors of Newton Hall and of Wyke and the advowson of Newton Church to hold to the said Alan and his heirs with remainders to Richard Nevill Earl of Salisbury and Alice his wife and her issue, Elizabeth wife of Robert Lord of Wyllughby, Anne wife of Lewis John and late the wife of Sir Richard Hankeford, knt., and the heirs of the said Elizabeth and Anne.[1] It will be seen that these were Sir Alan Buxhull's connections by the marriage of his mother, for Alice was the only daughter of Thomas de Montague last of the name, Earl of Salisbury the eldest son of Sir John de Montague Earl of Salisbury who had married Sir Alan Buxhull's mother, and Elizabeth and Anne were the sisters of Thomas. Sir Alan Buxhull no doubt died without issue, and the manor passed according to the entail to Richard Nevill 2nd son of Ralph 1st Earl of Westmoreland, and Alice his wife. Alice was, as we have said, the only daughter of Thomas Montague the Earl of Salisbury whom Davy supposes to have been seised of the manor. We can hardly pass by this celebrated man without a word. Polydore Vergil describes him as "a man for hawtines of courage and valiancie rather to be compared with the auncient Romanes than with men of that age," and in his account of the reign of Hen. VI. says of him: "He might have ordeyned and done many thinges after his oun fantastie, for he was a man alwaye of most ready witt and mature judgement, valiant to enterprise great matters and in greatest daunger frollike; neyther body nor minde would ever yield to painfulnes nor travaile, by reason whereof there was none in whom the men of warre had more confidence, nor under whom they durst so well attempt any daungerous exployte." He served in the wars abroad under the Duke of Bedford, and was the general sent by him to recover Melun and was ultimately slain at the siege of Orleans in 1429. Polydore Vergil gives the following quaint account of the unfortunate accident which caused the death of this great captain: "The siege of Orleance continued the more part of winter, with great perill, many woundes, and much slaughter; for the Englishmen, in cruell assaultes, did everywhere eyther kill or wounde many of their enemies. Againe, the towne valiantly defending, requited them the like; when, as in the meane space, the chaunce was that the Earle of Salisbury, loth to tarry longer, and desirous to winne the towne, one day early before sonnrise, began to viewe the same againe more earnestly then he was wont, out at a certaine windowe of buildings which he had in an high place, to theintent he might espye where to give commodiously a newe assault; which he thought mightily to assay as one inflamed with desire eyther to winne the towne by force, or to cause it yeelde. While that he was busied in this order, and by the space of 60 days did vehemently annoy the citizens, behold even sodenly eyther an yron or stone pellett shott out of a brasen peece with great force right against the place where he stoode, did strike and breake thone side of the windowe, and drove certaine shilvers thereof into his face, wherewithall he was so wounded as that he dyed thereof two dayes after. He lefte one Alis, his onely daughter, very like him in conditions, vertue, and honor, whom, as we shall hereafter shewe, one Richard Nevill took to wife. But howe great losse the common wealth sustained through

[1] Ancient Deeds, 14 Hen. VI. B. 2786.

his untimely death appered evidently incontinent. Truely from that day forth the English forrain affaires beganne to quaile; which infirmitie though the English nation, as a most sounde and strong body, did not feele at the first, yet afterward they suffered it as a pestilence and sicknes inwardly, by litle and litle decaying the strength; for immediatly after his death the fortune of warre altered, as hereafter shalbe declared in place convenient; wherefore the death of the earle was much lamented of all the captaines in generall, who, neverthelesse, after that they had performed all thinges for his buriall, mainteined the siege and sought to atchieve that which the Earle of Salesbury had in mind determined, which was, by what meane they might eyther take the towne by force, or, at the least, compell the citizens to yeelde." The Earldom of Salisbury was revived in favour of Richard Nevill the husband of the only daughter of the last Earl. He engaged in the Wars of the Roses serving the Duke of York, and was present at the battle of St. Albans. He defeated Lord Audley at Blore Heath in 1456 and again fought at Northampton in 1460, when he was appointed Lord Great Chamberlain of England. At the battle of Wakefield, however, he sustained defeat, and his 2nd son Thomas fell with the Duke of York. The Earl himself was made prisoner when his head was immediately cut off and placed on a pole over one of the gates of the city of York, "for," as Polydore Vergil says, "a spectacle to the people, and a terror to the rest of the adversaryes." This unfortunate event happened 31st Dec. 1460 and the manor passed to his eldest son and heir Richard Nevill surnamed the Stout, Earl of Warwick, who thereupon became 2nd Earl of Salisbury. This nobleman is known to history as the King Maker. He espoused the cause of the Yorkists and commanded the van at the Battle of Northampton and though sharing in the reverses of his party later he out-generalled the Lancastrians and reaching London before his adversaries proclaimed the young Earl of March as Edw. IV. and established him on the throne by his great victory of Towton Field. He received for his services the offices of Lord Great Chamberlain and Lord High Steward, and not unnaturally obtained large grants from the Crown. So enormous indeed were his acquisitions that it is said his revenue amounted independently of his own family property to four score thousand crowns a year. It is well known how later he re-established Hen. VI. on the throne, and finally fell at the Battle of Barnet in 1471. His hospitality was so great that it is said that in his London house 6 oxen were usually eaten at breakfast and every tavern full of his meat, "for who that had any acquaintance in his family should have as much sodden and roast as he might carry upon a longer dagger."

He married Lady Anne Beauchamp daughter of Richard 5th Earl of Warwick and left 2 daughters, but the manor with the other possessions of the great Earl were forfeited to the Crown.

The Crown in 1484 granted the manor to Queen's College Cambridge in perpetual frank almoign,[1] but Hen. VII. resumed the grant and the manor was again vested in the Crown. In 1538 however we find amongst the Bodleian Charters a lease for 21 years by Margaret Pole mother of Cardinal Pole, and the Countess of Salisbury to William Alston of Newton of this manor, there called "Newton Manor *al.* Newton Hall."[2] Probably the lease only related to lands held of the manor or the lease was an attempt by the

[1] D.K.R. 9. App. ii. p. 96. Grant to Royal College of St. Margaret and St. Bernard, Cambridge. Pat. Rolls, 2 Rich. III. pt. i. 12.

[2] 30 Hen. VIII., Bodl. Suff. Ch. 358.

countess to exercise a right of ownership. There is, however, amongst the Chancery Proceedings of Q. Elizabeth in 1598 a claim made under a lease brought by Henry Wynterfludd against William Alston sen. and jun. to messuages in Newton holden of Thomas Barrowe as of his manor of Newton Hall in Newton by William Houge who granted the lease in question.[1] At all events it is certain that in 1543 the manor was granted by Hen. VIII. to Thomas Barrow, son of Thomas Barrow, son of Richard Barrow, of Wynthorp co. Lincoln, and the particulars for the grant will be found in the Record Office,[2] and the grant itself is entered on the Originalia Rolls of the same year.[3] Thomas Barrow who was of Shipdenham co. Norfolk was the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Richard Barrow of Winthorp co. Lincoln, married Mary daughter and coheir of Henry Bures of Acton, and had by her Thomas, William, and Henry (who was executed in London with Rookwood), and amongst other children a daughter Anne married 1st to Sir Rafe Shelton and 2ndly to Sir Charles Cornwallis. Thomas Barrow the grantee died in 1590. Thomas his eldest son having died he was succeeded by his (Thomas's) son William Barrow who lived at Westhorp and married 1st Frances daughter of Sir Robert Wingfield of Letheringham but had by her no issue. He married for his second wife Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Daundy of Cretingham, and had by her with three other children a son Maurice.

William Barrow died the 24 Dec., 1613, and was buried at Bury,[4] when the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth and on her death in 1634 to their son Maurice Barrow.[5] He died in 1666 at the age of 69, and by his will dated 1665-8[6] he desired to be buried at Westhorpe and left £500 for the erection of his tomb. He devised the manor to his cousin Maurice Shelton the elder. Maurice Shelton was of an ancient family connected with both Norfolk and Suffolk. Sir Ralph Shelton who was Sheriff for Norfolk in 1570 married for his second wife a sister of William Barrow as above mentioned, and from this marriage Maurice Shelton was the second in descent. On Maurice Shelton's death the manor passed to his son and heir Maurice Shelton of Barrington who married Martha dau. of Robert Appleton of Great Waldingfield and died the 7 Oct. 1680 leaving a sole daur. and heir Martha married to Lisle Hacket of Monksworth Hall co. Warwick, but the manor passed to Maurice's brother Henry Shelton who married Hester only daughter of Sir John Churchman of Illington co. Norfolk and dying in 1690[7] the manor passed to his son and heir Maurice Shelton. He married twice, first Arabella daughter of Sir John Duke of Benhall and secondly Margaret daughter of the Rev. John Randall of Bury St. Edmunds and died without male issue in 1749.[8]

The manor now belongs to Earl Howe.

Arms of Barrow: Sable, 2 swords in Saltire, the points upwards argent, hilted and pomelled or. betw. 4 fleur-de-lis of the last—of Fraunceys: Gul. a chevron erm. between three doves volant proper.

### Sayham *al.* Siam or Saxham Hall Manor.

This manor was held in Edward the Confessor's time by Hathrad under

[1] C.P. iii. 244.
[2] 35 Hen. VIII. D.K.R., App. ii. p. 164.
[3] O., 35 Hen. VIII. 4 Pars Rot. 8.
[4] His will is dated 23 Dec. 1613.
[5] As to Maurice Barrow and the Shelton family see Barningham Manor in Blackbourn Hundred.
[6] For will see Raydon Hall Manor in Samford Hundred.
[7] His will is dated the 23 Apl. 1688 transferred to the principal Registry 16 Dec. 1690.
[8] His will is dated 1746 and was proved at Sudbury.

Harold with soc and sac and 2 carucates of land. There were 3 villeins, 7 bordars, 4 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, wood for 6 hogs, 4 acres of meadow and a church living with 30 acres of free land, also 1 horse, 3 beasts, 17 hogs, 60 sheep, 17 goats and half right of advowson to a church living with 8 acres of free land. By the time of the Domesday Survey the bordars had risen to 20 and the beasts to 8, the hogs to 20, the sheep to 103, the goats to 35 and there was an additional half ploughteam belonging to the men; but the slaves had come down to one and there was no horse. A freeman also half under Huthrad and half under the Abbot of St. Edmunds by commendation but wholly as to soc of the Abbot had 20 acres which he could sell without the necessity for any licence. The whole was then valued at 60 shillings but had been in Saxon times valued at 40. It was half a league long and 4 quarantenes broad and paid in a gelt 6½*d*.[1]

The Domesday tenant in chief was Ralph de Limesi[2] a relation of Robert de Limesi Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry and, according to Kelham, a nephew of the Conqueror, though Dugdale makes no mention of such a relationship. This was one of the forty-one manors in England bestowed upon him by King William besides the lands of his wife Christina one of the sisters of Prince Edgar Atheling grandson of Edmund Ironside brother to Edward the Confessor. Ralph de Limesi founded at Hertford a priory of Benedictine monks subordinate to the Abbey of St. Albans in the time of Abbot Paul and died in 1093. He was succeeded by his son Ralph who married Halewise and the manor passed on his death to his son Alan and then to Alan's son Gerard de Limesi who married Amy daughter of Trian de Hornelade of Bidun-Limesi and to their son John de Limesi who married Alice daughter of Robert de Harcourt. John de Lemesi died in 1198 and was succeeded by his son Hugh de Limesi who died in 1223 without issue. In 1346 we find Sir Robert de Royton lord and he died in 1361 and the manor passed to his son Sir John de Royton who was living 10 Hen. VI. He was succeeded by his son Sir John de Royton and he by his son and heir another Sir John Royton who died in 1416 and was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas de Royton who died in 1484 and the manor passed to his grandson Sir Robert de Royton, who died in 1518. On his death he was succeeded by his son Sir Robert de Reyton. The next lord we meet with is one Alnott about 1550, but soon after the manor passed to Edward Alston.

This family seems originally to have come from Essex. As early as the time of Edw. I. we find a William Alston, of Stisted, in this county, for want of warranty of Brockscroft in Stisted granted and conferred to John de Carpenter of Naylinghurst in Braintree, so much of the better land in Stisted except his mansion house there. John Alston of Newton, descended from the above-mentioned William of Stisted, was father of William Alston of Newton who by Anne his wife daughter of Thomas Symons had a son and heir Edward Alston who resided at Saham Hall in Newton and married Elizabeth daughter of John Coleman by whom he had two sons William his successor in this manor and Thomas of Edwardston. William was born at Newton in 1537 and married Mary Holmsted of Maplested co. Essex by whom he had several children whose descendants became settled at Marlesford, Polstead, Lavenham and various other places in Suffolk and the adjoining counties. In the Calendar of Pleadings relating to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1600 will be found a suit as to a relief respecting the lands in

[1] Dom. ii. 428*b*.

[2] See Overhall Manor, Cavendish, in this Hundred.

Newton by Alston against Turner,[1] and in the same Pleadings the same year is a suit as to rent, fealty and suit of Court, and as to the tenure of the Manor of "Seyham Hall" by the Attorney-General against William Barrow lord of Newton Hall Manor.[2]

Of this family Sir Thomas Alston of Odel in Bedfordshire knt. was created a Baronet June 13th 1642, and Joseph Alston of Chelsea was created a Baronet in 1681.

There is amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum a grant in dower of this manor in the early part of the 13th century. The manor is there called "Sayham *al.* Siam."[3] And in the same collection is a grant of goods in the manor in 1346.[4]

Edward Alston M.D. who died the 21 July 1705 aged 25 years, the Rev. Edward Alston B.D. of East Bergholt and rector of Newton who died the 18th Feb. 1722 aged 79 years, and Samuel Alston of East Bergholt who died the 9 Oct. 1752 aged 66, are buried at Newton. A Thomas Alston was baptised in Newton in 1713 and was buried there in 1785, and he, according to Page, appears to have been the last of the family who resided in Newton. Edward his son married Frances daughter and heir of Daniel Constable of Manningtree co. Essex and settled there, whose son Edward Daniel Alston died at Palgrave and the Rev. Edward Constable Alston of Cransford Hall and vicar of that parish in the middle of the last century his only son was the representative of that branch of the Alston family. Though the manor in 1656 seems to have passed to one Gunton and in 1847 to have been in the possession of Thomas Lazzell Tiffen, which latter gentleman resided at the Hall, the Alstons were retaining land in the parish during Alston's period, according to Page.

Arms of Alston: Az. Ten estoiles or, four, three, two, and one.

### Botelers *al.* Butlers or Buxtons Manor.

This manor was apparently held at the close of the 13th century by Robert Carbonell who had a grant of free warren here in 1277.[5] Thomas Carbonel of Great Waldingfield seems to have been lord and to have been succeeded (after the death of his widow Elizabeth in 1325) by his son John Carbonel who had a grant of free warren here in 1301,[6] and died in 1333,[7] when the manor passed to his daughter and heir Alice married to Ralph Butler. In 1393 Margaret daughter of Ralph Butler and Alice his wife and wife of Thomas Boteler had a confirmation of free warren here,[8] and in 1410 Sir Andrew Butler was lord. He by will in 1429 left the manor to his wife Catherine daughter of Sir William Philip for life. Sir Andrew died in 1430 and on the death of his widow in 1460 it passed to William Crane who had married their daughter and heir Margery. William Crane was succeeded by his son and heir Robert Crane who died the 23 October 1500,[9] and was succeeded by his brother and heir John Crane who died in 1505, and was succeeded by his son and heir Robert Crane who died in 1550,[10] when the manor passed to his son and heir Robert Crane who died in 1591, when it

[1] Duchy of Lancaster, Cal. to Pleadings, 42 Eliz. 3, 34.
[2] Duchy of Lancaster, Cal. to Pleadings, 42 Eliz. 36, 43 Eliz. 22.
[3] Harl. 55 G. 6.
[4] Harl. 54 H. 22.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 5 Edw. I.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 29 Edw. I. 8.
[7] I.P.M., 7 Edw. III. 4.
[8] Chart. Rolls, 17 Rich. II.
[9] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VII.
[10] I.P.M., 4 Edw. VI. 84.

went to his son and heir Sir Robert Crane so well known as of Chilton.[1] This manor was about 1880 vested in the Rev. T. L. N. Causton, and subsequently in his trustees, but is now vested in Mr. C. Beaumont.

[1] For a fuller account of the Crane family see Chilton Manor in Blackbourn Hundred.

## *POLSTEAD.*

ROBERT the father of Suane of Essex in the time of Edward the Confessor held a considerable manor here with soc. It consisted of 4 carucates of land, with 26 villeins, 36 bordars, 1 slave, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 15 belonging to the men, 1 mill, wood for 80 hogs and 31 acres of meadow. The value was 10 pounds. By the time of the Norman Survey the value had risen to 12 pounds and the details of the holding were considerably varied. Thus, there were 5 villeins and 6 bordars less, and instead of the men having 15 ploughteams they had but 9. There were, however, additionally, 8 horses at the Hall, 28 beasts, 40 hogs, and 150 sheep. The extent was 8 quarantenes long and 4 broad, and the holding paid in a gelt 20*d*. whoever had the land.[1]

The following holdings of Ralph de Limesi,[2] as entered in Domesday Book, seem to be in Polstead, one was a manor of considerable size. They were said to be in Hoketuna and Finstead, the latter stated to be a hamlet of the former and included in the valuation, which was in Saxon times 4 pounds, and in Norman days 100 shillings. The whole was together in length 8 quarantenes and in breadth 4 and paid in a gelt 4*d*. All were held in the Confessor's time by Huthrad under Harold, he holding as a manor with 2 carucates with soc. There was then one villein and there were two bordars, 5 slaves and 3 ploughteams in demesne, but a ploughteam had been added by the time of the Great Survey. There were also 10 acres of meadow, wood for 20 hogs, and 1 horse at the Hall, also 3 beasts in Saxon times, but none in Norman days. At Finstead Huthrad held in King Edward's time a carucate which Ralph de Limesi held as a hamlet of Hoketona from Edgar his predecessor in title.[3]

### Polstead Manor.

Suane the Domesday tenant had settled in England before the Conquest and readily joined with William the 1st on his invasion. His lands were confirmed to him and he seems to have had additional grants, for in Essex alone he held 55 lordships. Henry de Essex, standard bearer to the King, held the manor in the time of Hen. II. and forfeited it about 1162.[4] In the time of John the lordship was held by Sir Hugh de Polstead. He married Hawys daur. of Hugh de Candois lord of Burnham Mercate and coheir by Anselina his wife, dau. and coheir of William de Grandcourt. Julian the other dau. and coheir married William de Gymingham and in the 7th John they recovered one carucate of land as heirs of William de Grandcourt against Walter de Grandcourt. Sir Hugh gave by deed *sans* date to the monks of Castleacre, for the soul of Hawys his wife a piece of land in St. Margaret's parish at Beresmere by Depedale. In the 1st year of King John Walter de Grandcourt had brought an action against Sir Hugh de Polstead for making Julian his wife's sister and coheir a nun (she being in his custody) that so he might enjoy the inheritance of the said Julian; but it appears that Julian afterwards married William Jernegan and in the 10th of John, Sir Hugh de Polstede and Hawys his wife

[1] Dom. ii. 401.
[2] See Overhall Manor, Cavendish, and Sayham Hall Manor, Newton, in this Hundred.
[3] Dom. ii. 428.
[4] Extent. The King. I.P.M., *c.* Hen. III. 244. See H.R. ii. 146.

and Wm. Jernegan and Julian his wife divided the estate which came to them as heirs of the Grandcourts, and the said Julian took as a second husband Sir William de Gymingham. From the Close Rolls we learn that in 1229 Richard de Argent and Joan his wife appointed John de Kancia their attorney in proceedings against this Hugh de Polsted deforciant concerning the third part of lands with rent in Polsted.[1]

On Sir Hugh de Polstead's death the manor passed to his son and heir Hugh de Polstead. This Sir Hugh with Sir William de Gimingham were found to hold two fees of the Honor of Haughley when an aid was granted on the marriage of King Henry the Third's sister to the Emperor of Germany; and in the 20th of Hen. III. gave £25 relief for 5 knights' fees which he held of the King; and in the 26th of that King paid 5 marks fine for not attending the King into Gascoyne. Sir Hugh de Polstead the son died in 1266.[2] From the Testa de Nevill we learn that this Hugh de Polsted held in Polsted 2 fees and 3 parts of a fee of the Honor of "Relege,"[3] and from the Hundred Rolls we learn that he held of the King in chief Peniton belonging to the Manor of Polstead for one Knight's fee and sold the same to St. Peter's, Ipswich.[4] On Sir Hugh de Polstead's death in 1266 the King took the manor in hand for 2 years and it was then divided between Sir Hugh de Polstead's 3 daughters and coheirs, Hawise, Petronella, and Rohesia.

Blomefield states that in 1267 Petronella and Rohesia, the daughters of Hugh de Polsted had the right of presentation to the Church of Polstede.[5] Hawise the eldest daughter married Thomas de Lambourne who resigned his right in the manor of Polstede Hall in Burnham Westgate in Norfolk for the Manor of Polstede in Suffolk. Petronella married Edmund de Kemesek. The Hundred Rolls state that William de Lambourne and Edmund de Kemesek held in Polstead in chief of the King 2 fees.[6] William de Lamburn had warren here.[7] William de Lambourne son or grandson of Thomas died in 1300,[8] without issue leaving a sister Joan his heir, who married William de Cheyne.

Petronella de Kemesek by deed dated the May 23 Edw. II. conveyed her portion or right in this lordship to Sir James Lambourne son of the above Thomas and Hawise and Joan (not Mary, as Blomefield and Page say) his wife. Referring to this deed, Blomefield says, "Her seal[9] is of red wax, the impress being a woman bearing in her right hand an escotcheon, *argent*, fretty *sable*, and in her left a chief indented, the first being the arms of Polstead, the other probably those of Kemesek."

The licence for the last-mentioned conveyance, which is on the Patent Rolls, throws a very different light on the transaction to what would naturally be inferred from Page's statement, which by-the-way, is really taken from Blomefield. It authorises Petronella de Kemesek to grant to James de Lambourne and Joan his wife and his heirs a moiety of the manor held in chief and for the grantees to re-convey to the grantor for her life with remainder to Thomas her son for life and then to James de Lambourne and Joan and his heirs.[10] The fine on the alienation was duly paid, as may be seen from the Originalia Rolls.[11]

[1] Close Rolls, 13 Hen. III. m. 18*d*.
[2] I.P.M., 50 Hen. III. 34, not 15 Hen. III., as Page says.
[3] T. de N. 292.
[4] H.R. ii. 150.
[5] Norf. 8*vo*. Ed. vol. vii. 33.
[6] H.R. ii. 142, 150.
[7] H.R. ii. 143, 153.
[8] Extent. I.P.M., 28 Edw. I. 14.
[9] *i.e.*, the Seal of Petronella de Kemesek.
[10] Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. II. pt. ii. 12.
[11] O., 1 Edw. II. Ri. 11.

A fine of this moiety of the manor was levied the following year (1308) by the said Petronella de Kemesek and Jas. de Lambourne and Joan his wife.[1] Another fine of the manor and advowson was levied in 1338 by Thomas de Lambourne and Elizabeth his wife against Reginald de Shutlyngdon parson of Lambourne Church and Richard del Hoo chaplain of Polestead.[2] We find also another fine levied in 1347 of both the manor and advowson by the same Thomas de Lambourne and Elizabeth his wife against Thomas Torny parson of Boxford Church and William de Chevyngton chaplain.[3] Rohesia de Polstede married Robert le Moyne and had an only daughter and heir Emma who married Sir Ralph de Hemenhall and in the time of Rich. II. Richard de Hemenhall died seised of a moiety of the lordship of Polsted Hall.

Thomas de Lambourne son and heir of James died seised in 1361,[4] and his son William de Lambourne in 1362,[5] when the manor passed to his sister and heir married to William de Cheyne ; and on the Originalia Rolls we find an order this same year [1352] to accept security from William de Cheyne and Joan his wife, sister and heir of William de Lambourne deceased, for a reasonable relief in respect of Polstead Manor held in chief of the King as of the Honor of Reyleagh.[6]

William de Cheyne appears to have held for a considerable time, for in 1386 there is a fine levied of the manor and advowson by Ralph de Walton, John Benyngfeld clerk, John Brook clerk, John Turk and Nicholas Harpour clerk against John Giffard clerk and Sir John de Sutton " which Sir William Cheyne held for life."[7] In 1394 there is also a fine levied of Polstead and Navelond Manor by Thomas Cogeshall, Thomas Bataill, John Boys, Roger Wolferston, Thomas Monchesy, Gilbert Debenham, Clement Spice, John Aleyn and Ralph Chamberleyn against Ralph Walton, John Benyngfeld clerk and John Brook clerk.[8] These were evidently shares of the manor for we find Richard de Hemenhall succeeded by his son William in the lordship and coming of age in 1403. Three years later the manor passed to Sir Richard Waldegrave, who died 2 May 1434,[9] from which time to the time of Sir Wm. Waldegrave who died in 1613 the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Smallbridge in Bures in this Hundred.

In the State Papers for 1541 is a statement of livery being made of Polstead and Levenley Manors and the advowson of the Church of Polstead to Sir William Waldegrave sen.,[10] viz., son of George Waldegrave, son and heir of the said Sir William Waldegrave sen. Sir William Waldegrave still held in 1582, for there is a mortgage in the Record Office amongst the ancient deeds by Edmund Wheler the elder of Polstead to Robert Leeyes of Stoke by Nayland of " Capells Tenement " in Polstead, which he had bought of Sir William Waldegrave, knt. on the 3rd Oct. then last, adjoining " Saytefeyld " *al.* " Sayersfilde," and the lord's land called " the dourie," parcel of the tenement called Blacksall, and abutting on a grove called " Overfeylde Grove," and on a heath called " Polsted heathe," for payment by the said Edmund to the said Robert of £34. 5s. [1582].[11] Sir Wm. Waldegrave

[1] Feet of Fines, 2 Edw. II. 29. See an action by this James de Lambourne against the Bishop of Colchester. Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. III. pt. i. 3.
[2] Feet of Fines, 12 Edw. III.
[3] Feet of Fines, 21 Edw. III. 14.
[4] Extent. I.P.M., 35 Edw. III. 110.
[5] I.P.M., 36 Edw. III. 106.
[6] O., 36 Edw. III. 5.
[7] Feet of Fines, 10 Rich. II. 16.
[8] Feet of Fines, 18 Rich. II. 1.
[9] Extent. Polstead Manor and advowson. I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 27.
[10] State Papers, 1541, 878 (4).
[11] A. 6589.

sold the manor in 1598 to John Brond,[1] John Gage and others.[2] A fine was levied of the manor in 1601 by Thomas Walton and others against the said John Brond. John Brond or Brand was a clothier of Boxford son of Richard Brand of Boxford. John died in 1610 at the age of 76, leaving by his second wife Ann Bromwell of Boxford a son Benjamin Brand to whom the manor passed. Benjamin Brand resided at Edwardston and had a grant of arms the year of his father's death. He married Elizabeth daughter of Robert Cutler of Ipswich and died in 1621 when the manor apparently passed to his brother and heir Jacob Brand of Polstead who married Elizabeth daughter of William Cutler of Ipswich and dying in 1630 the manor passed to his son and heir William Brand who died in 1705 leaving by Margaret his wife a son Jacob Brand who married Jane daughter and coheir of Bartholomew Beale and on his death passed to his son and heir William Beale Brand who married Ann Mirabella Henrietta daughter of Sir Robert Smith Bart. At his death, in 1799, the manor went to his widow Anne Mirabella Henrietta Brand who died in 1814, when it passed to W. B. Brand's great nephew Thomas William Cooke son of Thomas Cooke rector of Bildeston who died in 1796 and of Elizabeth his wife, which Thomas Cooke was the son of the Rev. Thomas Cooke rector of Semere who died in 1793 and of Jane his wife daughter of the above-named Jacob Brand of Polstead and sister of the above-named William Beale Brand. Thomas William Cooke married Mary Anne daughter of Richard Matthews of Wargrave, Berkshire. Page says the manor passed to this Mary Anne, but this does not seem to be the case. She did take, but only after her husband's death without issue, in 1825, and shortly afterwards she re-married Charles Tyrell of Gipping and Plashwood, who resided at Polstead Hall and held the manor in right of his wife until her death in 1849. The manor subsequently passed to the Rev. Thomas Alexander Cooke. He resided at Polstead Hall and married Harriet 2nd daughter of Edward Sarney of Sonndess Oxon who died in 1894. Mr. T. A. Cooke died the following year, when the manor passed to the trustees of his will and subsequently to his eldest son Edward Buckley Cooke the present lord who was born in 1849, was educated at Elstree and Dr. Bridgeman's, Woolwich, and is a magistrate for the Western Division of the County of Suffolk. Court Rolls of the manor 1277 to 1506 and 1523 to 1534 will be found amongst the Additional Rolls in the British Museum.[3]

Polstead Hall is a fine old handsome white brick mansion on a pleasant eminence, in a park of 100 acres well stocked with deer and containing some grand old timber, amongst which is a large oak tree near the church known as the "Gospel Oak," and said to be the oldest in England. As to this oak tree, see "East Anglian Notes and Queries," New Series, vol. iii. 88. The place is celebrated for its cherries.

### Sprotts Manor.

Against this manor there is a query in the Davy MSS. if one Bileston was not the lord in 1359. In 1573 the lordship was held by Sir Thomas Rivett[4] who died in 1582. Amongst the Marquis of Salisbury's MSS. at Hatfield is a letter from Lord North to Lord Burghley dated the 5 October 1582, in which he says: "Sir Thomas Rivett is thought to be past recovery, and cannot live out this winter. He hath conveyed his lands to his daughters

[1] Fine, Mich. 40, 41 Eliz.
[2] Fine, Easter, 40 Eliz.
[3] Add. Rolls, 27681, 27093, 34937.
[4] See Stoke Nayland Manor in this Hundred.

and delivered the conveyance from himself, because he will have no alteration ; his brother's son is wholly shut out of all. To his eldest daughter, who he hath matched with Mr. Haydon, he hath given his lands in Norfolk and Wales; these are esteemed near 400 marks a year. To the second he hath given his Manor of Chippenham and his lands in Hertfordshire which is Baldock. Chippenham is 400 marks a year. Baldock and those lands are thought to be £140 by the year ; but he hath given Chippenham to 'my lady' during her life. To the youngest, which he hath by this venter, he hath given Stoke with all his Suffolk lands, and hath given her besides the land which he bought of Sir Nicholas Pointz, called Oselworth. Stoke is yet in lease, some part of it, for a year or years, 10 or 12 ; that manor only will be worth £700 a year. Howbeit 'my lady' hath Stoke also for jointure. Yet if Sir Thomas Cecil have any young son, sure this young daughter, who is more than 12 years old, shall dispend near on £1,000 yearly. This conveyance is kept very secret, and I come to it strangely, for I am not in great favour there. He would not that his brother should know of this device." "Writer's purpose is to let Burghley know what is to his hand, and what he bestows he might have due thanks for." This manor probably according to the conveyance passed to Mirabill the 3rd daughter of Sir Thomas Rivett ; but we then lose sight of it until the end of the 18th century when we find it vested in Sir Joshua Rowley, who died in 1790. From this period the devolution is the same as Nayland Manor in this Hundred.

### Casteles Manor.

Very little is known of this manor save that it belonged at the close of the 15th century to Sir Robert Chamberleyne and from him passed to his widow Elizabeth who dying the 23 May 1517[1] it passed to their son and heir Sir Ralph Chamberleyne who dying the 4 March 1523 it went to his son and heir Edward Chamberleyne,[2] and later belonged to Richard Brand of Boxford, who died in 1610, when it passed to his son John Brand of Edwardston Hall.

### Newstead or Newstead Hall Manor.

Of this manor Thomas Spring, the rich clothier of Lavenham, was lord, and died seised in 1523, when it passed to Sir John Spring of Hitcham, his son and heir.[3] The manor then passed to Richard Brand of Boxford, and from him on to his son and heir John Brand,[4] who died in 1610, and was succeeded by his son and heir John Brand of Edwardston Hall. After this the manor went to Thomas Fones, apothecary, who died in 1629 and was succeeded in the lordship by his s. and h. Samuel Fones.

[1] I.P.M., 9 Hen. VIII. 117.
[2] I.P.M., 14 Hen. VIII. 106.
[3] See Netherhall Manor, Little Waldingfield, in this Hundred.
[4] This manor is included in a fine levied in 1598 by John Bronde against John Gage and others. (Fine, Easter, 40 Eliz.).

## *PRESTON.*

ULWAR a freeman under Stigand held as a manor 2 carucates of land here with soc in Edward the Confessor's time. There were 4 villeins, 4 bordars, 1 slave, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, 9 acres of meadow, 5 beasts, 24 hogs and 40 sheep. By the time of the Norman Survey there was not much alteration—1 ploughteam less in demesne, 1 beast less, 21 hogs less and 4 sheep. In Newton there were also 3 freemen under commendation to Woolard. Over two of these the Abbot of St. Edmunds had soc and sac and over the third Wisgar the predecessor of Richard; but earlier Norman son of Tancred. In Domesday's time Roger de Poictou had the soc and sac, and three had 23 acres among them and half a ploughteam. In the Confessor's day the value was placed at 4 pounds, but by the time of the Survey it was fixed at 3. Roger de Poictou was the Domesday tenant in chief.[1]

Another manor belonged in Saxon times to the Abbot of St. Edmunds and was held at the time of the Domesday Survey of the Abbey by Arnulf a free man who could give or sell his lands. He had 3 carucates in demesne which he used to plough with three teams, but later with only 2. There were 2 villeins, 4 bordars and they used to plough half a carucate. There were also appurtenant to this manor 1 slave, 3 acres of meadow, and 3 freemen who had 26 acres of land and a half and half an acre of meadow. These also could give or sell their land. The value had been 4 pounds, but it had come down to 3. The manor was 12 quarantenes long and 6 broad and paid in a gelt 2*d*. There was likewise here a Church living with 7 acres. The Great Record says: "Hanc hominem et terram suam dedit Willelmus Rex Sancto Edmundo et Balduino Abbati et socam et omnem commetudinem," but which man the Record refers to as having been so generously given by the King to St. Edmunds and Abbot Baldwin is not specified.. Three socmen were the last mentioned.[2]

### Preston Hall or Church Hall Manor.

The manor held by Ulwar in Saxon times and by Roger de Poictou as Domesday tenant was subsequently known as Preston Hall or Church Hall Manor, and may be regarded as the main manor of the 5 into which the land in Preston later became divided. In 1155 we find that this manor was vested in Aubrey de Vere Earl of Oxford who died in 1194. From this time to the death of John de Vere 14th Earl of Oxford in 1526—a period of over three centuries—the devolution of this manor is the same as that of Earl's Manor in Cockfield which has been already given.

The following details however relate to this manor in particular: Inquisition post mortem of Hugh de Vere 4th Earl of Oxford in 1264.[3] Robert de Vere 6th Earl of Oxford had a grant of free warren here in 1330.[4] John de Vere 7th Earl of Oxford. Inquis. p.m. in 1360.[5] The like of Thomas de Vere 8th Earl of Oxford in 1371.[6] An account of John Watres bailiff and John Bonde provost of the manor from Michaelmas 5 Rich. II. to Mich. 6 Rich. II. is amongst the Bodleian Rolls.[7] Statement of forfeiture

[1] Dom. ii. 350.
[2] Dom. ii. 359*b*.
[3] I.P.M., 48 Hen. III. 26. Extent of manor.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 4 Edw. III. 37.
[5] I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 84; 16 Rich. II. 157.
[6] I.P.M., 45 Edw. III. 45.
[7] Bodl. Suff. Rolls, 25.

of this manor by the 12th Earl of Oxford in 1462 and grant to Duke of Gloucester.[1] Amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum is a grant by John Earl of Oxford to James Arblaster and John Power. It is dated the 1 July 6 Edw. IV.[2] Inquisition post mortem of John Earl of Oxford in 1475[3] and a grant by the Crown the same year of this manor, also of the Manors of Cokefield, Aldham and Mendham to John Howard and the heirs male of his body with Knight's fees, &c., belonging to the King, to hold by accustomed services with all issues due to the King.[4] Particulars of the lands in Preston held by the Earls of Oxford will be found amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian.[5]

On the death of John de Vere 14th Earl of Oxford this manor passed, according to Davy, to the Earl's sister Elizabeth married to Sir Anthony Wingfield, and on her death in 1558 passed to their son and heir Sir Robert Wingfield. A fine was levied of a moiety of the manor by John Wyngfeld and others in 1562 against the said Sir Robert,[6] and another fine of the whole by Richard Wyngefylde and others in 1576 against the said Sir Robert.[7] On Sir Robert's death the manor descended to his son and heir Sir Anthony Wingfield.[8] But, according to Page, on the death of the 14th Earl of Oxford the manor passed not to Elizabeth who married Sir Anthony Wingfield, but to her sister Dorothy who married John Lord Latimer and passed to his son John who had livery of the same in 1543 and was living in 1578 but had no issue male by Lucy his wife daughter of Henry Earl of Worcester. His estates became divisable between his four daughters and coheirs. Kirby concurs in Davy's statement. There are two Chancery actions amongst the Proceedings in the time of Elizabeth showing that Page's statement is correct and Davy's and Kirby's inaccurate. The first is an action by John Nevill Lord Latimer and another against Robert Springe touching "The Priory" and disputed land in Preston Manor;[9] and the second is an action by the same against Thomas Poley, Julien his wife and another as to the same manor.[10]

By the opening of the 17th century the manor had passed to Sir Thomas Skinner, for he sold it in 1608 to Isaac Woden. In 1617 it seems to have been in the possession of Richard Goodday sen. for he in that year had licence to alienate it to trustees. The Davy MSS. then state that Richard Earl of Oxford who died in 1632 held 2/3 of a fee here but whether the manor or not is not clear. Davy includes him among his list of lords and makes Robert Price succeed him as lord and die in 1638.

The probability, however, is that the manor continued in the Goodday family from 1617 to the time that Sarah Goodday married Henry Copinger of Buxhall, for we know that in 1689 this Henry Copinger was lord of the manor. Henry Copinger was born in 1654, on the 7th July 1670 was admitted at Caius College Cambridge, and on the 14th Dec. 1675, ten days after his father's death was admitted a Fellow Commoner of St. John's College. In 1686 he married Sarah Goodday the only daughter and heir of George Goodday and by deeds of lease and release dated the 29th and 30th April 1689, the latter made between Henry Copinger of Buxhall and

[1] R.P. vi. 228.
[2] Harl. 57 C. 14.
[3] I.P.M., 15 Edw. IV. 28.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 15 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 15.
[5] Rawl. B. 319.
[6] Fine, Easter, 4 Eliz.
[7] Fine, Mich. 18-19 Eliz.
[8] See Walsham Manor in Blackbourn Hundred.
[9] C.P., ser. ii. B. cxxxii. 86.
[10] C.P., ser. ii. B. cxxxii. 87.

Sarah his wife of the one part and Robert Beachcroft citizen and cloth-worker of London of the other part they conveyed to the said Robert Beachcroft and his heirs " the Mannor of Preston Hall *al.* Preston Church Hall " and divers messuages and lands in Preston and Kettlebaston in the county of Suffolk whereof divers rents belonging to the said manor were part, and were therein mentioned to amount in the whole to eight pounds five pence and one halfpenny, namely thirty-three shillings and eight pence thereof being freehold rent and six pounds six shillings nine pence halfpenny residue thereof being copyhold rents or arising out of copyhold lands parcel of the said manor. The writer has in his possession a bond given by the said Henry Copinger and Sarah his wife to the said Robert Beachcroft dated the 30th April 1689 in consequence of doubts having been entertained as to the exact amount of the rents arising from the manor. It was to operate in this way: if the freehold rents fell short the Vendors had to pay to the purchaser a sum equal to twenty years purchase of the amount, and if the copyhold rents fell short, forty years purchase; if, however, they were more the purchaser covenanted to pay sums calculated in the like way on the increase to the Vendors.

The manor descended from Robert Beachcroft to Samuel Beachcroft and in 1734 passed to his eldest son Matthew Beachcroft. By Indenture of lease and release dated the 16 and 17 Oct. 1734 and made between Matthew Beachcroft and Elizabeth his wife of the 1st part, Dame Elizabeth Porter widow of the 2nd part, Robert Moxon of the 3rd part, James Porter and Edmund Brent of the 4th part, and by virtue of a recovery the Manor of Preston was conveyed to the use of Matthew Beachcroft for life with remainder to the use of Elizabeth his wife for life with remainder to use of the children in tail as Matthew Beachcroft and Elizabeth his wife might jointly appoint or as the survivor might appoint and in default of appointment in tail. Matthew made his will the 17 July 1747 which was proved at Canterbury and Elizabeth made her will the 18 Dec. 1759. Samuel Beachcroft was the heir at law, but Elizabeth by her will seems to have appointed this manor to Elizabeth her daughter in tail. She, however, died unmarried in her mother's lifetime, and Elizabeth her mother by a codicil dated the 18 Nov. 1764 appointed the manor to her two sons Robert Porter Beachcroft (the elder) and Joseph Matthew Beachcroft in tail in equal shares as tenants in common. Robert Porter Beachcroft by will dated the 9 Jan. 1781 devised all his estates to his wife Sarah Beachcroft for life and if no child to his nephew Matthew Beachcroft, son of his brother Samuel. Joseph Matthew Beachcroft died a bachelor, and by will dated the 29 Aug. 1781 devised all his estates to his eldest brother James Beachcroft. As neither Robert Porter Beachcroft nor Joseph Matthew Beachcroft suffered a recovery or barred the entail the moiety of the first named on his decease descended to his olny child the Rev. Robert Porter Beachcroft as tenant in tail; and the moiety of J. M. Beachcroft on his decease passed as follows: Half to the said Saml. Beachcroft his eldest brother and from him to the said Matthew Beachcroft his eldest son as tenant in tail, and the other half to the Rev. Robert Porter Beachcroft as tenant in tail being the only child of the said Robert Porter Beachcroft, the said Samuel and Robert Porter Beachcroft being the only surviving children of the said Matthew Beachcroft the grandfather, all others having died without issue.

Matthew either settled his share on Elizabeth his wife with remainder to his sons in tail or it passed under his will dated the 10 Aug. 1821 to his trustees Messrs. Steward Beachcroft and Maberley upon trust for sale.

The share was sold to Wm. Turner in 1829. He did not retain long, for in the *Morning Herald* for the 22 Aug. 1832 we find that the manor with 209 acres was sold for £6,600, the timber and fixtures being taken at a valuation. The farm was then let for 8 years at £260 per an. and the remainder of the property was estimated to produce about £40. The following year on the 17 July the manor was again offered for sale, being then stated to contain in all 200 acres let for 7 years at £260, also 10 acres of woodland, the outgoings being £26. 12*s*. 3*d*. a year. It sold for £6,510.[1] In 1839 the manor was purchased by Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie Bart. the celebrated physician,[2] who frequently came down to this part of the country. He died the 21 Oct. 1862 and by will dated the 17 Oct. 1861 proved the 11 March 1863 devised the manor to his trustees the Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie and Henry Halford Vaughan. The latter by deed poll dated the 17 Oct. 1863 renounced, and George Waldegrave Leslie and a trustee George Lushington, who had been appointed in Vaughan's place with Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, the physician's son, sold the manor.

In 1885 it belonged to W. S. Calvert and is now vested in Mrs. Calvert.

Preston Hall in the reign of James I. and Charles I. was the seat of the great antiquary Robert Reyce, the preserver of so much of historical interest which but for his industrious efforts would have been irretrievably lost. He did not hold the manor though his father Robert was seated in Preston in the time of Edw. VI. Robert the antiquary married Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Appleton of Little Waldingfield who died 29 Feb. 1629 and was buried in Preston Church where to her memory is a flat stone with an inscription. Mr. Reyce survived her about nine years and was buried the 15 Sept. 1638 within the communion rails in the parish church of Preston near the remains of his wife. He held the patronage of the living, and as Page says, "was a benefactor to this his native village and an honour to the place that gave him birth."

Reyce's Breviary of Suffolk was published in 1902 with notes by Lord Francis Hervey, and it is of the greatest interest and value. The notes are just of that character one rejoices to see appended to a work like Reyce's, and useful as old Reyce's production is, the notes are by no means the least useful or valuable portion of the work as issued.

Amongst the MSS. of the House of Lords is an Indenture dated the 11th Oct. 1621 by this Robert Reyce to Smyth and others. Reyce out of his desire for the service of God and his regard for Preston where his ancestors had lived for 120 years, and been buried, and where he had lived and hoped to be buried, and also his regard for Emmanuel College, Cambridge, grants the rectory and vicarage of Preston to Smyth and others, upon trust within three years after his death to procure the union of the said rectory and vicarage, with all tithes, &c., in the person of the then present incumbent Thomas Willys or in case of his death in such person as the Master, Fellows and Scholars of Emmanuel College should from time to time present to the said living; the trust further provides for the preaching of sermons during Lent on certain subjects, &c.[3]

### Swift's Manor.

This manor seems to have been carved out of the holding of the Earls of Oxford, of course not later than the time of Edw. I. It was held of

[1] Newspaper, 19 July 1833.
[2] F.R.S., Serjeant-Surgeon to Queen Victoria.
[3] Hist. MS. Com. 3 Rep. App. p. 24.

Mortimer's Manor by fealty and suit of Court at the yearly rent of three shillings and eight pence. In 1360 we find Ralph Swift holding 2 parts of a fee of the Earl of Oxford. This is not unlikely that Ralph Swyft of Preston who in 1326 had acknowledged that he owed to the Abbot of St. Osyth £80 to be levied in default on his lands in Suffolk.[1] In the time of Hen. VI. this estate was vested in John Jervys. The manor was later held by Cecily, Duchess of York (mother of Edw. IV.), who gave it in 1480 to John Smith of Bury founder of the Chantry there,[2] and the following year it was vested in the Guild of Jesus College in Bury by the gift of this John Smith. The particulars are not given, as they can be seen in the will of John Smyth of Bury printed in Tymm's Wills and Inventories from the Registers of the Commissary of Bury St. Edmunds and the Archdeaconry of Sudbury issued by the Camden Society in 1850. On the dissolution the manor passed to the Crown and in 1548 was granted to Richard Corbet, who apparently passed it on to Wm. Poley for he seems to have had it this same year and died seised the 31 Aug. 1556,[3] when it passed to his son and heir Thomas Poley. He sold the manor in 1588 to Edmund Jermyn who alienated it to William Waldegrave, but in what capacity the alienee held whether beneficially or otherwise does not appear, though probably as trustee, for we find that John Jermyn had in 1596 licence to alienate to Thomas Jermyn and Henry Firmage as trustees. In 1609 Thomas Burler was lord, and the next lord Thomas Burler died without issue. In 1767 the manor belonged to John Newman, for there is a memorandum in the Court Books of Mortimer's Manor that this year he sold Swift's Manor to the Rev. Henry Crossman. Crossman died about 1798 leaving an only child Elizabeth married to Edward Green, and they acknowledged holding lands by free tenure of the Manor of Mortimer's the 25 June, 1798, and the same date acknowledged fealty for Swift's Manor. In 1833 on the 17 July this manor was offered for sale by public auction and realised £3,800. It comprised 150 acres, the farm let for 4 years at £130, timber to be taken at a valuation. The land tax was stated to be £11. 18*s*.[4] In 1849 Sir Benjamin C. Brodie was lord, from which time the devolution is identical with that of the main manor.

### Maister's Manor.

This manor was held as half a knight's fee by William de Kentwell of the King, and, according to Testa de Nevill, Robert de Whelnetham held the manor of William de Kentwell at the time of the compiling of that record. Gilbert de Kentwell who held this same estate, which was one carucate of land, gave the same to the Masters of the Commandry of Knights Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Battisford in 1316, in frankalmoign[5] and on the suppression of the religious houses it passed to the Crown. In 1543 it was granted to Andrew Judd[6] who the same year had licence to alienate and did sell to Robert Spring of Lavenham. He died the 20 April 1549[7] when this manor passed to his son and heir Thomas Spring who died the 15 January 1556[8] when it passed to his son and heir Robert who had licence to alienate to Robert Rookwood and Dorothy his wife in 1572. The sale was carried into effect by a fine levied

[1] Close Rolls, 19 Edw. II. 4*d*.
[2] See Brett's Manor, Hepworth, in Blackbourn Hundred.
[3] I.P.M., 4 and 5 P. and M. 48.
[4] *Morning Herald*, 22 Aug. 1832.
[5] H.R. ii. 142, 150, 154, 194.
[6] Originalia, 35 Hen. VIII. 1 Pars Rot. 128.
[7] I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 141.
[8] I.P.M., 3 and 4 Ph. and M. 93.

in Easter Term 14 Eliz. Robert and Dorothy had licence to alienate in 1591 to Richard Martin and Anth. Rous. The assurance intended to be made pursuant to this last licence was probably by way of settlement for Robert Rookwood and Dorothy and also Ambrose Rookwood had licence to alienate in 1599 to Sir Thomas Carey as trustee. Davy says that Ambrose Rookwood was lord 4 Eliz. and Edmund Cooke in 1609 and the same year Elizabeth Rookwood widow. The subsequent devolution is not clear. It seems, however, pretty certain that Edmund Cooke was lord in 1615, for in that year he obtained a licence to alienate "the Manor of Maysters" with lands in Preston, Kettlebarston, Thorpe Morieux, Brettenham, Brent Eleigh and Lavenham to James Alington.[1] James Alyngton was lord in 1615 and on his death in 1626 the manor passed to his nephew and heir Sir Giles Alyngton. In 1691 John Dalton was lord, but before 1715 the manor was acquired by John Wright for he held his first Court 4 Nov. that year. He was succeeded by Joseph Wright who held his first Court 9 Nov. 1741. He was succeeded by John Wright who held his first Court 7 Oct. 1784. The manor then passed to John Ely Wright who held his first Court 7 March 1809. The manor then seems to have passed to Thomas Wright who died intestate and without issue on the 12th Sept. 1847, when the manor passed to his father John Ely Wright as heir at law. By a Settlement dated 2 May 1848 and made between the said John Ely Wright of the 1st part, Joseph Wright of the 2nd part, Henry Wright of the 3rd part, and George Richard Pye and Charles Hammond Branwhite the younger of the 4th part, the manor was conveyed by John Ely Wright to his sons Joseph and Henry to the use that the said John Ely Wright should receive during life an annuity of £130 and subject thereto as to one moiety of the manor to Joseph Wright and as to the other moiety to Henry Wright in fee. John Ely Wright died before the 10 May 1851 and Joseph Wright died without issue having by his will left all to his brother Henry who held his first Court the 7 June 1854. Henry Wright died seised of the whole of the manor the 7 Oct. 1856 when it passed to his son John Ely Wright of Preston Manor who is the present lord.

### Mortimer's Manor.

This manor was vested in Sir William de Mortimer of Attleburgh who died in 1297 and passed to his son and heir Sir John de Mortimer, knt., who with Alianora his wife settled it in 1333 by assurance to Thomas de Ipswich, Vicar of Preston, and Nicholas de Hoo chaplain.[2] The assurance was no doubt by way of settlement as the manor continued in the Mortimer family. A daughter of the last named Mortimer seems to have married a Ferrars, and a daughter, issue of such marriage, married Robert Cressener who died in 1415 seised of this manor and the Manor of Otley.[3] The manor then passed to Robert Cressener's son and heir William Cressener who died in 1454,[4] when it passed to his son and heir Alexander Cressener who died in 1498 when it passed to his grandson and heir John Cressener son and heir of Sir John Cressener. A fine was levied in 1541 of the manor by Henry Payne against the said John Cressener.[5] Amongst the State Papers in the time of Henry VIII. is a grant of livery of this manor with other manors in Suffolk to this John Cressener.[6] He seems to have been the last Cressener holder of the manor for he died in 1556 and before this date

[1] Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 5834.
[2] Feet of Fines, 7 Edw. III. 8.
[3] I.P.M., 12 Hen. IV. 33.
[4] I.P.M., 32 Hen. VI. 16.
[5] Fine, Easter, 33 Hen. VIII.
[6] 1542. S.P. 137 (52).

we find William Poley who died 31 August this same year[1] seised at his death when the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas Poley who died about 1558, when it vested in another Thomas Poley who in 1565 sold the same to Robert Rookwood[2] who died in 1601 when the manor passed to his son and heir Henry Rookwood.

Davy says that in 1614 Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt had a grant of the manor, but gives no subsequent information as to its devolution. Elizabeth Gage was, we find, lady of this manor in 1752 and Sir John Gage, Bart., lord in 1774, for the 26 July this year he held a Court for the manor. In 1805 Robert Gage Rookwood was lord, for on the 22 March this year he held a Court for the manor. The manor later passed to the Makins and Thomas Makin was lord in 1811. He by his will dated the 29th Oct. 1834 devised this manor to his son William and dying the 22 March 1835 was succeeded by him as lord. William Makin died about 1870 and his mortgagees sold the manor to John Ely Wright the lord of Maister's Manor, by whom it is now held.

### Priory Manor.

This manor was passed by fine from Michael Mendham to William de Walsham in 1219, and Thomas de Mendham granted it to the Prior of Holy Trinity, Ipswich, who in 1333 had a grant of free warren here.[3] On the Patent Rolls for 1335 is a licence for alienation in mortmain to the Priory of Holy Trinity by William de Kenteford vicar of the Church of Reshemere (Rushmere) of a messuage, 9 acres of land and 2½ acres of pasture in Preston.[4] On the suppression of the religious houses this manor passed to the Crown and it was granted in 1543 to Andrew Judde,[5] and the same year he granted it to Robert Spring second son of Thomas Spring of Lavenham and of Anne Apulton his wife. Robert Spring married Anne dau. of Thomas Eden of London by whom he had six sons, Thomas his son and heir, Nicholas, Jeremye, Robert, John and Stephen, and five daughters—Elizabeth married to John Jenney of Norf., Dorothy married to William Humberston, Mary married to Charles Cleare of Stokesby co. Norf., Bridget married to — Thwaytes of Hardingham co. Norf. and Frances married to Robert Ashfelde of Stowlangtoft. Robert Spring died on the 20 April 1549[6] when the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas, who on his death the 15 Jan. 1556[7] was succeeded by his son and heir Robert, who had licence to alienate it to William Prichthorne in 1568, who had licence to alienate to Robert Spring son and heir of Thomas.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Elizabeth is an action by John Nevill, Lord Latimer, and another against this Robert Spring touching "The Priory" and disputed lands in Preston.[8] Robert Spring in 1580 sold to Robert Reyce. In 1609 the manor was vested in Sir Robert Jermyn and in 1613 in William Playne, and that year he and his wife were called upon to shew title to the site of the Priory.[9] A William Hobart presented to the living in 1638 and Jacob Allen somewhat later.

[1] I.P.M., 4 and 5 Ph. and M. 48.
[2] Fine, Hil. 7 Eliz.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 7 Edw. III. 38; see I.P.M. William de Kenteford for Holy Trinity Priory of Ipswich, 9 Edw. III. (2nd nos.) 54; I.P.M., Wm. Vicar of Rushmere, and Hamo Dyke de Wydekesho for Holy Trinity Priory, 15 Edw. III. 54.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. III. pt. i. 10.
[5] 35 Hen. VIII., D.K.R. 10. App. ii. p. 224.
[6] I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 141.
[7] I.P.M., 3 and 4 P. and M. 93.
[8] C.P. ser. ii. B. cxxxii. 86.
[9] Memoranda, 11 Jac. I., Trin. Rec. Rot. 236.

In 1836 the manor was vested in John Green, at whose death it passed to his son Edward Green, at whose death it passed to a distant relative Maud Sach, whose mortgagees sold to William Bantock of Preston, but the manor is extinct.



PRESTON HALL.

## *SHIMPLING.*

IN the time of Edward the Confessor Ailith a free woman held 6 carucates and a half of land as a manor. There were then 9 villeins, 12 bordars, 3 slaves, 4 ploughteams in demesne, 7 belonging to the men, wood for 100 hogs, 17 acres of meadow, 4 horses, 7 beasts, 60 hogs, 80 sheep, and 16 goats. Also a church living with 60 acres of free land and 1 bordar, 1 ploughteam and half an acre of meadow. The whole was then valued at 10 pounds, but by the time of the Great Survey the value was assessed at 12 pounds, and there had been various changes. The villeins had risen to 12, the bordars to 16, while the slaves had disappeared altogether. There was a ploughteam less in demesne and one of those belonging to the men had gone, while the 7 beasts had come down to 6 and the 60 hogs to 33. On the other hand there was one more horse, 20 more sheep, and 8 more goats. The manor was a league long and half a league broad and paid in a gelt 15*d.*

The Domesday tenant in chief was Ralph Bainard.[1]

Another manor in Shimpling of considerable size was held in the Confessor's day by Uluric one of his thanes. He had 5 carucates with 5 villeins, 4 bordars, 6 slaves, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 3 belonging to the men, wood for 8 hogs, 10 acres of meadow, 1 horse, 14 beasts, 40 hogs and 120 sheep. Also a church living with 30 acres.

By the time of the Domesday Survey the villeins were reduced to 3 but the bordars had increased to 10. There was a ploughteam less in demesne, 8 fewer beasts, 16 hogs less and 20 sheep. Also under this Uluric there were 5 freemen by commendation and the Abbot then had soc and sac. They held a carucate of land, 1 bordar, 1 slave, 2 ploughteams and 2 acres of land valued at 9 pounds. This manor was a league long and half a league broad and paid in a gelt 5*d.* The Domesday tenant in chief was the Countess of Albamarle.[2]

Bainard also held a freeman who had been in Saxon times under Ailith by commendation in the Abbot of St. Edmund's soc with 30 acres, 1 bordar, 1 ploughteam and 1 acre and a half of meadow valued at 10 shillings.[3]

### Shimpling Manor.

Ralph Bainard the holder of the main manor was a powerful baron who had come over with the Conqueror. He was lord of Castle Bainard in London and of the barony of that castle. By virtue of this barony he occupied the post of hereditary standard-bearer of London. Bainard Castle seems to have been situate in Thames Street in the City of London, though some assert that the castle and the Tower of London are the same, and the office Ralph held was virtually that of Constable of the Tower of London. From Ralph the lordship passed to his son and heir Jeffrey by Juga his wife,[4] and from him to his son and heir William Bainard who in the reign of Hen. I. forfeited the lordship with his barony by joining with Helias, Earl of Mayne and others in a rebellion against his sovereign. The King granted the Honor of Bainard's Castle to Robert Fitz Walter and

[1] Dom. ii. 415*b.*
[2] Dom. ii. 430*b.*
[3] Dom. ii. 415*b.*
[4] He is not unlikely the Bainard Godofridus mentioned as one of the Domesday sub-tenants.

when his great grandson Sir Robert Fitz Walter granted Bainard's Castle to Robert Kilwardby the Archbishop of Canterbury he was careful to preserve the immunities of this barony. Those appertaining to Bainard's Castle are specified as follows: "That the said Robert, as constable of the Castle of London, and his heirs ought to be banner-bearers of that city, by inheritance, as belonging to that castle; and in time of war, to serve the city in the manner following, viz., to ride upon a light horse, with twenty men-at-arms on horseback, their horses covered with cloth or harness, unto the great door of St. Paul's Church, with the banner of his arms carried before him; and being come in that manner thither, the mayor of London, together with the sheriffs and aldermen, to issue armed out of the church, unto the same door, on foot, with his banner in his hand, having the figure of St. Paul depicted with gold thereon, but the feet, hands and head of silver, holding a silver sword in his hand; and as soon as he shall see the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen come on foot out of the church carrying such a banner, he is to alight from his horse, and salute him as his companion, saying, Sir mayor, I am obliged to come hither to do my service, which I owe to this city. To whom the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen are to answer: We give to you, as our banner-bearer by inheritance for this city, this banner of the city, to bear and carry to the honour and profit thereof to your power. Whereupon the said Robert and his heirs shall receive it into their hands, and the mayor and sheriffs shall follow him to the door, and present him with a horse worth twenty pounds; which horse shall be saddled with a saddle of his arms, and covered with silk depicted, likewise, with the same arms; and they shall take twenty pounds sterling and deliver it to the chamberlain of the said Robert for his expenses that day.

This being done, he shall mount upon that horse, with his banner in his hand, and being so mounted shall bid the mayor to choose a marshal for the city army; who, being so chosen, shall command the mayor and burgers of the city to assemble the commons, who shall go under this banner of St. Paul, which he shall bear to Aldgate; and being come hither they shall give it to whom they shall think fit.

And if it shall so happen that they must march out of the city, then shall the said Robert make choice of two of the gravest men out of every ward to guard the city in their absence, and their consultation shall be in the priory of the Holy Trinity near Aldgate; and before what town or castle this city army shall come, and shall continue the siege for one whole year, this Robert shall receive from the commonalty of the city one hundred shillings for his pains and no more. Those were his rights and privileges in the time of war; in time of peace they were these: That the said Robert should have a soc in the same city, extending from the canonry of St. Paul's, along the street before Paul's brewhouse, unto the Thames, and thence to the side of the mill which is in the water that comes down from Fleet Bridge, and thence up to London-wall, all about the Blackfriars unto Ludgate, and so back to the house of the said friars, to the corner of the wall of the same canonry of St. Paul's; that is, all St. Andrew's parish, which was the gift of his ancestors for that royalty.

In this soc the said Robert should have the nomination of a socman who should possess certain privileges in the trial and execution of criminals.

Moreover, the said Robert was to enjoy as extensive privileges in the city as the mayor and citizens; and when the mayor held a great council,

he was to be summoned thereto; and at all times that he came to the hustings in Guildhall, the mayor was to rise and to place him next to himself."[1]

Robert Mantel of Essex next had a grant of the manor for life only, but nevertheless it seems to have passed to his daughter and heir Petronilla who married Sir Fulk Bainard the son of Sir Robert Bainard, son of Ralph Bainard who was second son of Ralph Bainard the Domesday tenant.

In 1303 the manor was held by Robert Fitz Walter who had a right of gallows and free warren here.[2]

We find this year, too, a grant on the Patent Rolls to this Robert son of Walter stated to be the King's kinsman, in consideration of the expenses incurred in the King's service, that if he leave an heir a minor the executors of this Robert may have the custody of this manor which was held in chief.[3] There is a like grant limited to 4 years on the Patent Rolls in 1313.[4] In 1306 this Robert was authorised to grant for life to Adam de Waldingfield part of his park of Shimpling called "Genteshyrn" and for the grantee to enclose.[5] An Inquisition the same year discloses the fact that the amount passing was 40 acres and the park is therein called "Gentesherne."[6] The licence to Adam de Waldingfield to enter appears on the Originalia rolls this year.[7]

The arrangement does not seem to have worked very amicably, for the next year we find a commission issued on complaint of Robert that Adam de Waldingfeld felled his trees and fished in his ponds at Shimpling.[8] A licence was granted to Robert Fitz Walter to alienate the manor in 1315.[9] Robert died in 1325[10] when the manor passed to his son and heir Robert Fitz-Walter, and on his death in 1328[11] passed in dower to his widow Joan daughter and coheir of John de Moulton and Egremond. There is an order on the Close Rolls in 1328 to deliver to this Joan in dower a moiety of a fee in Shimpling held by Stephen de Sidolfismere of the yearly value of 10*s*. and a moiety of another fee in the same place which John de Luton and John Tristrem held of the yearly rent of 40*s*.,[12] and also to deliver to her the manor assigned to her in dower of the yearly value of £33. 7*s*. 0¾*d*.,[13] and also Shimpling Church of the yearly value of £10.[14]

Joan survived till 1362 when Walter Fitz Walter her grandson made proof of his age and had livery of all his lands. He was the son of John Fitz Walter 3rd baron and Eleanor his wife daughter of Henry Lord Percy. In the Inquis. p.m. of Joan Lady de Egremond described as "wife of John Fitzwauter, one of the daughters and heirs of John de Multon" in 1363, an item of 35*s*. for service to guardianship of Baynard Castle appears.[15]

Walter Fitz Walter was a valiant soldier and served with distinction in the expedition into Gascony of Edw. III. in 1370. During the campaign he was taken prisoner, and was forced to mortgage his castle of Egremond for a thousand pounds in order to effect his ransom. In 1373 he was again in France under John of Gaunt, and in the succeeding reign served with Thomas of Woodstock against the Spaniards, and later took an active

[1] Burke's Extinct Peerage 1831, p. 209.
[2] H.R. ii. 143, 153, 142, 150.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 31 Edw. I. 14; 35 Edw. I. 10.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. II. pt. i. 13.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 34 Edw. I. 37.
[6] I.P.M., 34 Edw. I. 80*a*.
[7] O., 34 Edw. I. Ri. 7.
[8] Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. II. pt. i. 13*d*.
[9] I.Q.D., 9 Edw. II. 181.
[10] Extent. I.P.M., 19 Edw. II. 99.
[11] I.P.M., 2 Edw. III. 59.
[12] Close Rolls, 2 Edw. III. 7.
[13] Close Rolls, 2 Edw. III. 19.
[14] Close Rolls, 2 Edw. III. 7.
[15] I.P.M., 37 Edw. III. 26.

part in suppressing the insurrection of Jack Straw. Perhaps his most notable successes were in the expedition into Spain in 1385 with John Duke of Lancaster when he stormed the forts raised against the castle of Brest in Brittany and relieved by his valour that fortress then closely besieged. He married 1st Eleanor, by whom he had no issue, and 2ndly Philippa daughter and coheir of John de Mohun Lord of Demster and widow of Edward Duke of York and dying in 1386[1] the manor passed to or rather was granted to his widow Philippa in dower.[2] She survived her son Walter Fitz Walter 5th baron, who died in 1407, but who was nevertheless called on in 1405 to show by what services he held the manor.[3] Philippa also survived her grandson Humphrey who died in 1422, but herself dying in 1432,[4] the manor passed to her grandson Walter Fitz Walter 7th baron, the son of her son Walter by Joane daughter of Sir John Devereux and sister and heir of John 2nd Baron Devereux. The 7th baron distinguished himself in the French wars under Hen. V. and died also in 1432,[5] when the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth.[6]

She died in 1463[7] leaving two daughters, Anne wife of Thomas Ratcliffe who died without issue and Elizabeth who was married to Sir John Ratcliffe, K.G., brother of the said Thomas, carrying the barony of Fitz Walter into that family. Sir John was a distinguished soldier. He was Governor of Trounsak in Aguitaine and had a thousand marks per annum allowed to him for his guard thereof. In the reign of Hen. VI. he was retained by that monarch as seneschal of that duchy, having an assignation of four shillings per day for his own salary and twenty marks a piece per annum for two hundred archers. He was killed at Ferrybridge in 1461 and the manor passed to his son and heir Sir John Ratcliffe who in right of his mother was summoned to Parliament in 1485 as Baron Fitz Walter. At the coronation of the King's Consort Queen Elizabeth he was associated with Joseph Tudor Duke of Bedford in performing the duties of High Steward of England, but being implicated in the conspiracy in favour of Perkin Warbeck he was attainted of high treason, and being carried prisoner to Calais, notwithstanding an attempted escape by the corruption of his guardians, he was beheaded in 1495.

His son and heir Robert Ratcliffe was restored in blood, honour and estates by Act of Parliament 1 Hen. VIII. and attended that monarch in his great expedition to Therouene and Tournay and commanded the van of the army sent 10 years later into France under the Earl of Surrey when for his services he was created Viscount Fitz Walter. He was one of the peers signing the articles against Wolsey, and subsequently became a K.G. and on the 28 Dec. 1529 Earl of Sussex. This nobleman attained a special patent to himself and his heirs male of the office of Server at the time of dinner upon the coronation day of all future Kings and Queens of England with a fee of twenty pounds per annum out of the Exchequer, and was on the attainder of Thomas Cromwell constituted Lord High Chamberlain of England for life. He married 1st Elizabeth daughter of Henry Duke of Buckingham and a fine was levied of the manor in 1512, no doubt by way of settlement, by Robert Duke of Buckingham and others against the said Sir Robert Ratcliffe and Elizabeth his wife, as also of a moiety of the manor of Thurstanton.[8]

[1] I.P.M., 10 Rich. II. 15.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 10 Rich. II. pt. ii. 18.
[3] Memoranda Rolls, 6 Hen. IV. Mich. Rec. Rot. 1.
[4] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VI. 45.
[5] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VI. 46.
[6] Livery of Manor, D.K.R. 48. App. p. 287.
[7] I.P.M., 4 Edw. IV. 37.
[8] Fine, Trin. 4 Hen. VIII.

Sir Robert Ratcliffe married 2ndly Lady Margaret Stanley daughter of Thomas Earl of Derby, and 3rdly Mary daughter of Sir John Arundel of Lanherne, Cornwall, and died in 1542, when he was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Henry Ratcliffe 3rd Lord Fitz Walter and 2nd Earl of Sussex.

He was engaged in the expedition into Scotland in 1547, and was one of the first to declare for Queen Mary on the decease of Edw. VI. He was rewarded accordingly, being made warden and Chief Justice itinerant of all the forests south of the Trent and created a K.G. He married Lady Elizabeth Howard daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and dying the 17 Feb. 1556 was succeeded by her eldest son Sir Thomas Ratcliffe 4th Lord Fitz Walter and 3rd Earl of Sussex. In the lifetime of his father he had been employed in some important and delicate diplomatic missions. He was the ambassador chosen by Queen Mary to send to the Emperor Charles V. to treat of a marriage between herself and Prince Philip the Emperor's eldest son, and afterwards to proceed to the Court of Spain to the prince himself to obtain a ratification of the treaty. His lordship was one of those fortunate courtiers who retained the confidence of the succeeding sovereign, and he was confirmed in the office of Deputy of Ireland, and in 1561 constituted Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom. To him was intrusted the negotiations for the matrimonial alliance between Queen Elizabeth and the Archduke Charles of Austria and later to treat as to a marriage between his sovereign and the Duke of Anjou. He married 1st Lady Elizabeth Wriothesley daughter of Thomas Earl of Southampton by whom he had two sons Henry and Robert who died young, and 2ndly Frances daughter of Sir William Sidney knt. sister of Sir Henry Sidney knt. but had no issue, and dying in 1583 was succeeded by his brother Henry Ratcliffe 5th Lord Fitz Walter and 4th Earl of Sussex.

The manor was sold by Robert Earl of Sussex in 1601 to John Snelling of Boxford co-founder of the Royal School there.[1] There is amongst the State Papers a grant in 1616 of Shimpling Park for 21 years to John Taylor.[2] John Snelling died in 1619, when the manor seems to have passed to his daughter and heir Anne married to John Duke. They sold to Frances Bacon and others, and in 1622 Simon Wells, D.D., rector of Brockley was lord. In 1636 the manor had passed to William Wells clerk. In 1640 we find amongst the State Papers a lease of tenements and manorial rights of Shimpling Park made by the Queen to William Crofts,[3] and a further lease to the same in 1643.[4] A Parliamentary Survey of Shimpling Park made in 1650 is in the Public Record Office.[5] The manor passed in 1655 to James Cobbes of St. Edmunds Bury for he held his first Court Baron for the manor Oct. 22, 1655. He married 1st Dorothea dau. of Thomas Oliver, and 2ndly Martha one of the daughters of William Barnes of East Winch in Norfolk and widow of Edmund Isty of Bury St. Edmund. He died in 1685 and was interred in Great Saxham Church on the 7th June. The Harveys of Cockfield subsequently held the manor, and from them it passed to the Aspin and Acton families, of whom it was purchased by Robert Plampin who held in 1764. On his death the manor passed to John Plampin, who dying in 1805 it passed to his son and heir the Rev. John Plampin, who dying in 1823 it was sold by his trustees to Thomas Halifax who was High

[1] Fine, Mich. 43, 44 Eliz.
[2] State Papers, 1616, 414.
[3] State Papers, 1640–41, p. 48.
[4] State Papers, 1643, p. 378.
[5] D.K.R. 8. App. ii. p. 67.

Sheriff of the County in 1838.[1] On his death in 1850 the manor passed to the Misses Halifax. The manor was acquired by Jerom Murch of Cranwells in the parish of Weston in the County of Somerset, and passed under his will to his only son Denis Jerom Murch who by a conveyance dated the 7th October, 1898 conveyed the same to Henry Edwards Paine and Richard Brettell both of Chertsey in the County of Surrey, and on the death of the said Richard Brettell the manor devolved wholly upon and is now vested in the said Henry Edwards Paine.

There is an Inquisition post mortem taken at Henhow respecting this manor amongst the Lansdowne MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[2] An appointment of a bailiff of the manor in 1438 will be found among the Harleian Charters[3] in the Brit. Mus. An assignment of the life interest of Queen Catherine of Breganza in 1680 in Shimpling Park is amongst the same Charters,[4] and an abstract of a deed relating to the Park is amongst the Additional MSS. in the National Collection.[5]

### Chadacre or Chardacre Hall Manor, Gifford's and Boxstead's.

This manor was held in King Edward the Confessor's time by the before-mentioned Uluric the thane with 1 carucate of land. There was 1 villein and there were 3 bordars and 2 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, 3 acres of meadow valued at 60 shillings. It was 4 quarantenes long and 2 broad and paid in a gelt 2½*d*. The Domesday tenant in chief was the Countess of Albemarle.[6] There has been considerable discussion as to who this countess was, and the whole matter is treated by Mr. Planché in his work "The Conqueror and his Companions."[7] She was Adelaide daur. of Adelaide sister of the Conqueror and wife of Enguerrand or Ingleram, Sire d'Aumale in right of his mother. After the death of Ingleram his widow married 2ndly Lambert Count of Leus in Artois brother of Eustace II. Count of Boulogne and had by him a daughter named Judith whose hand was given by her uncle William the Conqueror to Waltheof Earl of Northumberland. Count Lambert was killed at Lille in a battle between Baldwin Count of Flanders and the Emperor Henry III., and his widow married 3rdly Odo of Champagne by whom she was the mother of Stephen who on the death of his elder half-sister Adelaide became the first Comte d'Aumale or Earl of Albemarle, the Seigneurie having been made a comté by King William. The late Mr. Freeman fell into the singular error of making Odo the husband of the younger Adelaide. The Conqueror's sister, the first Countess of Albemarle, probably died before 1085. Her daughter Adelaide succeeded to this manor and on her death without issue in 1096 the manor passed to the above named Stephen Earl of Albemarle who died in 1126. In 1301 William de la Lee and Beatrice his wife levied a fine of the manor against John son of Walter de Barnham and Maria his wife.[8] and the following year the said William de la Lee had a grant of free warren in Chadacre.[9] In 1328 William de la Lee having died and Beatrice his widow holding the manor for life a fine was levied by John de la Lee and

[1] The property was offered for sale at the Six Bells Inn, Bury St. Edmunds, Sept. 17, 1823, in six lots, and consisted of the mansion called Chadacre Hall, with the manors, coverts, farm-houses, cottages, woods, meadows, pasture grounds, and arable lands, consisting of 568 acres 1 rood and 18 perches.

[2] Lansd. 229, 112.
[3] Harl. 48 F. 24.
[4] Harl. 111 H. 11.
[5] Add. 34741.
[6] Dom. ii. 430*b*.
[7] London, 1874, 2 vols. 8*vo*, vol. 1 p. 118 to 126.
[8] Feet of Fines, 29 Edw. I. 36.
[9] Chart. Rolls, 31 Edw. I. 8, 18.

Petronella his wife against John Tristrem of Shimpling and Ralph de Rerisby of the same.[1] In 1408 a fine was levied of "Giffardes and Wodehouse" Manors by John Durward of Bokkyng, Richard Baynard, John Rookwode, Geoffrey Michel, Ralph Chaumberlayn, and Richard Walton against Henry Hunt and Alice his wife with appurtenances situate in Shimpling, Stansted, Boxsted, Melford and Glemsford,[2] and John son of William Doreward, Robert de Taye and others feoffees granted this manor called Giffords in 1418 to Robert Hunter and Katherine his wife. A little later John de Harleston was lord. He was of the ancient family of Harleston and descended from the noted Sir John Herolveston so often mentioned in our early English chronicles for his martial exploits in the time of Rich. II. He wa followed by his son and heir John de Harleston who held part of Giffords and died in 1457,[3] when he was succeeded by his son and heir John Harleston who dying without issue in 1459 was succeeded by his uncle Robert Harleston who forfeited the manor in 1475,[4] which includes tenements called "Chadakerhall, Revelis and Gyffardes." The manor was the same year granted to Sir William Stanley. The grant is on the Patent Rolls, and is to William Stanley and the heirs male of his body of a messuage called "Chadakerhall," and a tenement annexed to it called "Reules" in Shimpling, a tenement called "Gyffardes" in Shimpling, Standen and Boxstedes, two tenements called "Cokes" and "Valauntes" in Hertest and a tenement called "Boxstedes" in Boxsted, &c.[5] Robert Harleston was restored in blood and estate by Act of Parliament in 1485.[6] On the opening of the 16th cent., however the manor is not found to be any longer in the Harleston family, but a moiety vested in Sir Roger Darcy the son of Thomas Darcy and Margaret his wife sister and coheir of John Harleston who died as mentioned above without issue in 1459. Sir Roger Darcy who was Esquire of the body to Henry VII. married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth knt. and dying the 3 Sept. 1507[7] the manor passed to his son and heir Sir Thomas Darcy who was one of the masters of the King's Artillery in the Tower of London, and a gentleman of the privy chamber. In 1542 he evidently obtained the other moiety of the manor by virtue of a fine levied against Sir John Mordaunt and Ela his wife.[8] Of this moiety Richard Fitz Lewis had died seised the 12 July 1529, having held in right of his wife Alice Harleston dau. of John and sister and coheir of John Harleston—Richard Fitz Lewis had left a son John whose daughter Ela had married Sir John Mordaunt.[9] This manor had been included in a fine levied in 1525 by Sir John Bourchier and others against Clement A. Harleston.[10] In 1551 being then Vice Chamberlain of the King's household, captain of the guard and one of the principal knights of the privy chamber Sir Thomas Darcy was advanced to the peerage as Baron Darcy of Chiche in the County of Essex and made a K.G. A fine was levied of the manor in 1553 by John Cutler against the said Thomas Lord Darcy.[11] He married Elizabeth de Vere daughter of John Earl of Oxford and dying in 1558 was succeeded in the lordship of this manor by his eldest son John 2nd Lord Darcy. He accompanied William Earl of Essex into Ireland in 1574, and married Frances daughter of Richard Lord Rich, Lord Chancellor of England.

[1] Feet of Fines, 2 Edw. III. 30.
[2] Feet of Fines, 9 Hen. IV. 40.
[3] I.P.M., 36 Hen. VI. 13.
[4] R.P. vi. 144*b*; I.P.M., 15 Edw. IV. 49.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 15 Edw. IV. pt. iii. 16.
[6] R.P. vi. 281*b*.
[7] I.P.M., 24 Hen. VII. 80.
[8] Fine, Hil. 34 Hen. VIII.
[9] I.P.M., 21 Hen. VIII. 122.
[10] Fine, Trin. 17 Hen. VIII.
[11] Fine, Mich. 1 Mary.

How long the manor continued in this family is not certain. In 1764 the manor was vested in Robert Plampin, and the subsequent devolution is the same as the main manor.

### Rowheads *al.* Roushedges Manor.

It is not clear whether this was a manor or a free tenement only. An Inquisition in the 3rd year of Hen. VII. [1487] states it to be a *tenement* called "Rowheddes *al.* Trystrams" in Shimpling and Alpheton held of Lord John Fitz Walter as of the Manor of Shimpling by fealty and 3*s.* rent. It is found that trustees were seised of this tenement to the use of Thomas Spryng who died the 28 Sept. 1486, and that Thomas Spryng aged 30 years was his son and heir.[1] In subsequent times however it is frequently referred to as a manor. Thomas Spring called the "Rich Clothier of Lavenham" was the Spring who built two chapels in Lavenham Church and a good part of the steeple. He died in 1523, when the manor passed to his son and heir Sir John Spring.[2] Three years before his death he disposed of the manor to his brother Robert Spring[3] who married Ann daughter of Thomas Eden of London and died seised the 20th April 1549[4] when it passed to his son and heir Thomas Spring then 30 years of age. Thomas Spring married 1st Julian d. and h. of John Fayrye who died Sheriff of London, and 2ndly a daughter of Appleton of Waldingfield, and according to the Davy MSS. held this manor being succeeded by his son and heir Robert Spring. It seems pretty clear however that the manor did not pass to this last Robert Spring, for before the year 1575 it had vested in Stephen Spring 6th son of Robert Spring and came to him either on the death of his father Robert in 1549 or of his brother Thomas, for in this year 1575 Stephen disposed of the manor to Sir William Cordell.[5] No doubt the sale was made as Stephen Spring had an only daughter as heir, Elizabeth married to George Kempe of Swasye in Cambridgeshire.

Arms of Harleston: Argent, a fesse erm. double cotised sab.

A "Shimpling Manor" is included in a fine levied in 1569 by William Waldegrave, John Heigham and others against Elizabeth Drurie widow and others.[6]

[1] Inquis. 3 Hen. VII. 234.
[2] See Netherhall Manor, Little Waldingfield, in this Hundred, and Manor of Pakenham in Thedwestry Hundred.
[3] Fine, Trin. 35 Hen. VIII.
[4] I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 141.
[5] Fines, Easter and Trin., 17 Eliz.
[6] Fine, Easter, 11 Eliz.

## *SOMERTON.*

THE manor was held in Edward the Confessor's day by Stakker and consisted of 1 carucate of land in the Abbot of St. Edmund's soc. There were 2 bordars, 4 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 3 acres and a half of meadow, 15 hogs and 60 sheep valued at 30 shillings. By the time of the Great Survey the value had risen to 40 shillings. The only addition in the details consisted of 10 beasts and 5 goats, while the ploughteams were reduced by half, the slaves by 3, the hogs by 7 and the sheep by 10. Robert son of Corbuzzo was the Domesday tenant in chief.[1] The only other important holding in this place, though not either in Saxon times or at the period of the Domesday Survey held as a manor, was that of the Abbot of Bury and which Frodo held of him, namely one carucate of land, 1 villein, 5 bordars accustomed to plough with 3 teams and valued at 43 shillings less 4*d*. This land King William gave to the Abbey with soc and commendation and all custom. The length was 6 quarantenes and the breadth 4 and it paid in a gelt 3*d*. Also the Abbot had a freeman with 30½ acres which in the time of the Great Survey Frodo too held of the Abbot and the value was 2 shillings.[2]

### Somerton Manor.

The main manor was held, as we see, by Robert Fitz Corbutio or Corbuzzo. He was one of the three sons of Corbuzzo, Chamberlain to William the Conqueror in Normandy, one of whose duties was to find rushes for the Duke's bedchamber and a bed of down. The manor was granted in the time of Richard the First to Richard Nevill.[3] In 1205 Thomas de Burgo was lord, and in 1240 another Thomas de Burgo who is stated to have held the fourth of a fee. In 1274 we find yet another Thomas de Burgo lord and he in this year gave the ninth sheaf of all his demesne lands in this manor and Burgh in Cambridge, and had in exchange the advowson of the parish Church of Somerton, which the Prior of the Augustine Canons in Thetford conveyed to him. In 1334 a John Multon de Egremont was lord[4] and in 1360 John de Burgh held half a fee of the Earl of Oxford, and he was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas de Burgh who died leaving his sister and coheir Elizabeth married to Sir John de Ingaldesthorp or Ingoldesthorp son and heir of Sir William de Ingoldesthorp. Sir John died seised of the manor in 1420,[5] leaving Elizabeth his widow who died the following year. Sir John de Ingoldesthorp's will is dated Thursday next after All Saints in 1419, and in it he names Elizabeth his wife, Sir John Colvile, Sir William Assonhull, knts., and William Allington his executors. The will was proved June 8th 1420. He gave legacies to the churches of Reinham, Tilney, Emseth, Ingaldesthorp, and Ingtesham in Norfolk, to Swaffham Bulbeck, Burgh, &c., in Cambridgeshire, and 20*l*. to the chantry of Burgh; of all which manors he was possessed, with that of Frenge in Norfolk, and Somerton in Suffolk, and was buried according to his desire, in the chancel of Burgh in Cambridgeshire, where on the north side he has a stately monument with the statue of himself (and lady) in complete armour. Blomefield mentions that he has seen a note of Le Neve's Norroy at Arms, where he says, "About his neck

[1] Dom. ii. 425*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 359*b*, 360.
[3] Bodl. 4167.
[4] I.P.M., 8 Edw. III. 13.
[5] I.P.M., 8 Hen. V. 49.

is a collar though more like a garter, with the buckle put pendant in the top of his forehead above the garter," adding, "This is an odd description of Le Neve's, and seems rather to be a chaplet, as was usual in that age." The will of Elizabeth Sir John's widow is dated Thursday next before the feast of St. Edmund King and Martyr, 1421, proved Feb. 12 following. By it she appoints Sir Walter de la Pole, Sir John Colvile, Sir William Assonhull knts., Thomas Ingoldesthorp, Henry Noffingham, and John Crane her executors, bequeathing to Thomas her son a bed in white and red, to Alianore her daughter a black mantle, to Margaret Ingoldesthorpe a testour, to the Lady Margaret Zouche her sister a gold chain; Dame Joan Assonhull wife of Sir William was also her sister. She was buried by her husband at Burgh.

Thomas Ingoldesthorp was but 19 years of age at his father's death and the custody and wardship was granted to his mother. He married Margaret daughter and heir of Sir Walter de la Pole lord of Sanston in Cambridge and nephew of Michael de la Pole Earl of Suffolk. Thomas died under age in 1422.[1] His will bears date January 14 in the same year, and by it he orders all his goods to be disposed of by Sir Robert Clifton and Thomas Sorrel his executors. The will was proved May 22, 1422, and the testator was buried in the church of Burgh. Margaret his widow had in the same year licence to remarry from the King, and also an assignment of dower and died soon after in 1426, leaving Edmund de Ingoldesthorp her son and heir aged 5 years. He married Joan 2nd daur. of John Tiptoft Lord Powis and sister to John Earl of Worcester.

The will of Sir Edmund de Ingoldesthorp is dated August 4, 1456 and in it he appoints Joan his wife, Sir John Prisot knt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Laurence Cheyney and Thomas Lockton his executors, and gives to his wife the manors of Kenwick in Tilney and of Frenge in Norfolk, Burgh, Meldreth, and Alvitheley for life, after to Isabel his daughter, and for default of her issue to John Earl of Worcester, Lord Tiptoft and Powis to be sold to pray for the souls of Sir John Ingaldesthorp, Thomas Ingaldesthorp, his own, and that of Sir Walter de la Pole. He died seised of this manor the 2nd September 1456.[2]

He was buried in the midst of the chancel of Burgh Church where a sumptuous monument was erected to his memory, with his portraiture in brass, and in armour, his head (without a helmet) resting on a bull's head, couped, in a coronet. The inscription, or rather a fragment of it is given by Blomefield, who says it is "for the most part broke off, and seems to have been in rude rhyming verse, according to the taste of the age."

—— Uxorem comitis de Wyrceter ipse sororem,
Anno milleno quater x. c. x. quoq.; seno:
Eccle dies bina Septembris quando anima
Militis hujus erat . . . . . ———.

In 1460 Sir John Prisot one of his executors had licence dated December 5, 39 Hen. VI. to found a chantry in the church of Burgh for the said Sir Edmund, Sir Thomas his father, and Sir John his grandfather, Sir John de Burgh and Catherine his wife. The Lady Joan widow of Sir Edmund married Thomas Grey younger son of John Lord Grey de Ruthyn and brother to Edward Grey the first Earl of Kent. This Thomas was created Lord Grey of Rugemont in Bedfordshire on the death of Edward Tiptoft Earl of Worcester who died a minor in the 3rd year of Richard III. She

[1] I.P.M., 1 Hen. VI. 46.

[2] I.P.M., 35 Hen. VI: 20:

with her two sisters Philippa, who married Thomas Lord Roos of Hamlake, and Joyce who married Edmund eldest son of John Lord Dudley, were found to be his aunts and coheirs. She died on the 21st June 1494.[1]

It seems that Edmund de Ingoldesthorp left two daurs. only, Isabel and Joan. Joan must have died without issue for the manor went to the issue of Isabel. She married Sir John Nevill 3rd son of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury by the Lady Alice Montacute dau. and heir of Thomas Montacute Earl of Salisbury. He was created Baron Nevill of Montague by K. Hen. VI. in 1460, and after espousing, with his father and elder brother Richard the celebrated Earl of Warwick, the cause of the House of York, he was advanced by Edward IV. on his accession to the throne to the dignity of Earl of Northumberland. He received considerable grants in Norfolk and Suffolk out of forfeited lands in consideration for his services under the Duke of Somerset when he defeated the Lancasterians at Hexham; but on the subsequent restoration of Percy he relinquished the title of Northumberland receiving in lieu that of Marquess of Montagu.[2] Leland says that the King suspecting the fidelity of Sir John Nevill privately incited the people of the north to desire the restoration of young Henry Percy knowing his interest there, whereby he might be an important opposing factor to Nevill, and that to save his outward enmity when he resigned the Earldom of Northumberland he was created Marquis of Montagu. The bait however did not prove effectual, for on the revolt of Richard Earl of Warwick, his brother (who had an irreconciliable hatred to King Edward,) the Lord Montagu having collected together 6,000 men in King Edward's name joined the Earl, telling them that the King having restored Percy to the Earldom of Northumberland, and giving him the title of Marquis Montagu, was only giving him a *Pie's nest*, and therefore he would take part with his brother. He fell with his celebrated brother at the Battle of Barnet 14 April 1471, and both were attainted. He left issue by Isabel: 1 George who was created Duke of Bedford in 1469 by Edward IV. when he contemplated marrying him to his eldest daughter the Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet; but after the attainder of his father he was degraded of all his dignities and honours by Parliament in 1477, and died without issue at Sheriff's Honton in Yorkshire in 1485; 2 John, who died without issue in 1480 and was buried at Sanston in Cambridgeshire; 3 Anne wife of Sir Wm. Stoner knt. of Oxfordshire; 4 Elizabeth wife 1st of Thomas Lord Scrope of Upsall and 2ndly of Sir Henry Wentworth of Nettlestead; 5 Margaret, wife 1st of Sir John Mortimer of Essex and 2ndly of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk from whom she was divorced, and 3rdly of Robert Downes; 6 Lucy wife 1st of Sir Thomas Fitz Williams of Aldwarke in Yorkshire knt., and 2ndly of Sir Anthony Browne knt. Standard-bearer of England; and 7 Isabel, wife of Sir William Huddleston knt. of Salston.

In the Inquis. p.m. 9 Hen. VII. it is stated that the manor was worth 4*l.* and held of the Earl of Oxford; also that Thomas Byllyng and others were seised of the manor to the use of "Joan Ingoldesthorp and of Edmund Ingoldesthorp her husband and his heirs."

The heirs of Edmund Ingoldesthorp are found in this Inquisition to be: John Stonor aged 10; Elizabeth wife of Sir Henry Wentworth, late wife of Thomas Lord le Scroppe; Margaret wife of Sir John Mortymer; Lucy wife of Sir Thomas Fitz William; and Isabel wife of William "Hodelston," all over

[1] I.P.M., 9 Hen. VII. 1088.

[2] Let. Pat. 25 March, 10 Edw. IV.

23, viz., John Stonor as son of Anne one of the daughters and heirs of Isabel, Marchioness Mountagewe, daughter and heir of the said Joan ; and the said Elizabeth, Margaret, Lucy, and Isabel as the other daughters and heirs of the said Marchioness.[1] There is an inquiry in the State Papers of 1524 touching the feoffment of this manor to Dame Margaret Mortimer.[2]

The manor seems to have vested probably on partition in Dame Margaret Mortimer remarried to Robert Downes, and in 1522 a fine was levied of the manor by Thomas Rasshe against this Robert Downes.[3] Further the State Papers disclose an attempt by Sir James Framingham and his wife to obtain the manor after this lady's death, and Wolsey granted an injunction restraining Sir Anthony Wingfield and William Waller from proceedings against Dame Margaret Mortimer and her third husband in an action of debt for 3,000 marks before the justices of the King's Bench.

It seems that Sir James Framingham and Dame Anne his wife had endeavoured to persuade Margaret Mortimer to bind herself to leave her inheritance to them, and this she refused to do on account of their " manifold unkindness, saying, she would never be bound to her cradle, but be lady of her own during her life." It was alleged that they several times turned her out of their house at Crowyshall, after having spent and borrowed all her money ; and had failed to get bonds from her for her inheritance. The last time they put her out they took away from her £8 and withheld all her plate and apparel. This took place on Christmas eve, and she " was driven to seek her lodging that holy time of Christmas, and also fain to go all the said Christmas, as she went upon Christmas even, to her great discomfort."

It was shown that Margaret sealed and delivered an obligation of 3,000 marks the 6 August 11 Hen. VIII. [1519] in the chapel at Croweshall, Debenham, to Sir Anthony Wingfield and William Waller when none were present but the said Margaret and Waller and the chapel door was shut. When it was done Waller called in the servants of the house as witnesses. The effect of the obligation was that she should " make estate of " a pension of 100 marks she had from the Exchequer, and the Manors of Somerton and Droitwitch Suff. and Worc. to certain persons named by Wingfield and Waller for her use during her life, and at her death for six years the manors were to be held to the use of her will and afterwards to go to Framingham and his wife. The annuity was to remain to Dame Anne immediately on Margaret's death and there was a provision that she should not alienate any of her inheritance. No feoffees were ever named by Wingfield and Waller to Dame Margaret and no request was ever made to her to make any such estate, either before her marriage to Downes or after. She was a widow for two and a half years after making the obligation. The day of making the obligation, Waller promised that none of her lands should be put to any " after deal, hurt or damage," but the bond should only stand to show to Sir James who was then on his death bed and died nine days after. He also promised to redeliver the obligation at Sir James's death. She sent Sir Henry Wodward the chaplain three times to ask for it ; but he answered that he could not well tell where it was. He said however he would look for it amongst his books at Yepsyche (Ipswich) and Rameshall and send it her.

Dame Margaret alleged that she never had a pennyworth for the making of the obligation and never had any lands or moveables from Robert Fornesse

[1] Inquis. 9 Hen. VII. 1088.
[2] I.P.M., Hen. VII. 737.
[3] Fine, Easter, 14 Hen. VIII.

Dame Anne's father. Broune and Dame Anne came to Downes's house after he had married Dame Margaret and in her sight stabbed at him with a dagger "and like to have stricked him; and for fear the said Dame Margaret swooned three times that night so that they might anethes get the life in her," which was the cause of their selling Somerton, for fear of her death, to pay her debts.

A few years later we find the manor vested in Arthur Rushe who died in 1548, when it passed to his son and heir Anthony Rushe, who sold the same in 1557 to Henry Payne[1] and Richard Poley and the latter presented to the living this same year. William Baker presented in 1571 and 1583 and probably then had the manor. A fine of it was levied in 1588 by Edmund Saunders against Philip Coningsby[2] In the time of James I. it seems to have passed to Edward Copley who died in 1609 when the manor passed to his son Edward Copley, who sold to Sir Francis Blundell. He died in 1702 and the manor passed to his son and heir George Blundell and from him to his son and heir Francis Blundell, who was succeeded by his son and heir Montague Viscount Blundell, and in 1827 it was vested in Arthur Blundell Sandys-Trumball Hill third Marquis of Downshire. In 1847 the manor was vested in George Walter Poley, and is now vested in John George Weller Poley of Boxstead Hall.

The descent of this manor of Somerton Hall is given in the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodl.[3] Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Elizabeth is a claim by Anne wife of Philip Coningslye and Elizabeth Pollie as co-parceners against William Baker as to Somerton Hall *al.* Somerton Manor, late the estate of Francis Pollie dec.[4]

### Hores Manor.

To this manor Davy assigned as first lord, Edward Vauney, but without giving any date. No doubt he merely entered the name from the fact that in 1428 Nicholas Drury is stated to have held here the fourth of a fee formerly belonging to Edward Vauney. Nicholas Drury held the lordship and married Joan daughter of Thomas Heath of Mildenhall. He died in 1456 when the manor passed to his 2nd son Roger Drury who by his second wife Felice daughter of William Denson of Besthorp Norfolk had a son Sir Robert Drury, who on the death of his father Roger Drury in 1500 succeeded to the lordship.

Roger Drury the son by his will dated the 20th Jan. 1493 bequeathed to the "heyanter of the churches of Hartest, Somerton, and Whepsted to iche of them vj*s.* viij*d.*" Amongst many peculiar bequests he gives "a standyng pece white and gilt the which weyeth xxvij. unc. myn old silver bason with the Drury's armes departed which weyeth xxxvij. unc., also my gilt ewer the which weyeth xviij. unc." to his wife. He also adds, "I will that she (his wife) have my chased pece with myn armys in the botom, the which weyeth xij. unc., because she hath ij. peces of the same sute. Also I will that she have my playne flat pece, with a gilt knoppe, which weyeth xvj. unc., also I will that she have my powder box which weyeth vij. unc. Also I will that she have my primer clothed with purpill damaske, and my boke clothed with red leather, in which boke is the masse of John. Also I will that she have my white counterpeynt which hath

[1] Fine, Hil. 4 Mary 1.
[2] Fine, Easter, 30 Eliz.
[3] Rawl. B. 319.
[4] C.P. i. 190.

myn armys, my greene coverlyght wrought with white coton, my payer of fritzans, my hoole chamber that I ly in, my ij. bedds in my maidon's chamber hoole, with the change of shets and napery such part as she thynkyth necessary for her withought contradicon."

The escutcheons as given by Cullum on the tomb of Sir Roger Drury in Hawstead Church are: A tan between 2 mullets in chief.—*Drury*. 2 Drury empaling a coat charged with a chevron.—*Harmingfield*. 3 Drury empaling, first, a coat charged with a chevron, on which is a cross-crosslet; second, 2 lions passant guardant.—*Denston*. 4 Drury empaling quarterly, 1st 3 mullets on a band, 2nd obscure except a chief, 3 as 2, 4 as 1. From the time of Sir Robert Drury who died in 1535–6 to the time of Sir Robert Drury who died in 1615 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Hawstead in Thingoe Hundred.

Sir Robert Drury did not die seised of the manor, for in 1594 he had sold it to Lionel Sharpe.[1]

[1] Fine, Trin. 36 Eliz.

## *STANSTEAD.*

IN the Confessor's days Goodmund the Thane held in demesne 5 carucates as a manor with soc. There were 4 villeins, 10 bordars, 10 slaves, 4 ploughteams in demesne, and 2 belonging to the men, 16 acres of meadow, 1 mill, wood for 10 hogs, 3 horses, 16 beasts, 60 hogs, and 100 sheep. The value then was 6 pounds, but by the time of the Great Survey it rendered 12 pounds, tho' the villeins were but three, the slaves fewer by 4, and the ploughteams in demesne reduced by one. The only increase was one horse. The manor was one league long and 4 quarantenes broad, and it paid in a gelt 7½*d.* whoever might be the holder. There was also a church living with 25 acres of free land.[1] The Domesday tenant in chief was Hugh de Montfort. He was present at the battle of Hastings, 20 years before the Survey, and must have been then a good age, as at the eventful battle he had the command of the horse. Indeed it is known that in 1054 he had greatly distinguished himself by his conduct in Normandy when the great army with which King Henry I. of France invaded Normandy was defeated at Mortemer. He had supplied the Conqueror with 50 ships and sixty knights and in the Battle of Hastings he and the Seigneur de Vieuxpont gallantly rescued William Malet who had his horse killed under him and would have been slain himself but for their timely aid. They lost many of their people, but succeeded in protecting Malet, and mounting him on a fresh horse.[2]

His high character and the confidence placed in his abilities is shown by the fact that he was one of the three barons to whom the Conqueror when he visited Normandy in 1067 entrusted the administration of justice in England. The family were a family of warriors, and the father of this Domesday tenant lost his life in a duel with Walkelin de Ferrieres. In fact both the combatants lost their lives in the same affray and on the same day. Hugh de Montfort the tenant in chief received in reward for his services in the conquest sixteen manors in Essex, nineteen in Norfolk, twenty-eight in Kent, and the large number of fifty-one in Suffolk, besides a considerable proportion of Romney Marsh. He married a daughter of Richard de Bellofago by a daur. of the Count of Ivri, and was therefore niece of John Archbishop of Rouen, of Hugh, Bishop of Bayeux and of the wife of Osbern de Crépon. By her he had two sons Hugh and Robert and by a second wife he had a daur. Alice who on the death of her half-brothers without issue inherited the family estates. Hugh de Montfort became a monk in the Abbey of Bee and probably died shortly after the Domesday Survey. His 2nd son Robert was commander in chief of the Norman army in Maine in 1099, and joined the Crusade under Bohemund in 1107. Alice the daughter of Hugh de Montfort married Gilbert de Gant son of Baldwin VI. count of Flanders and consequently nephew of Queen Matilda. Their son, Hugh de Gant assumed the name of Montfort and was called Hugh the Fourth. He married Adeline daughter of Robert Count of Mellent and had a son Robert de Montfort who died without issue. The Montfort arms were : Bendy of ten, Or. and Azure.

### STANSTEAD OR OVERHALL MANOR.

In 1219 the Domesday manor had become divided into two, later known as Overhall and Netherhall. Overhall which was the main lordship was

[1] Dom. ii. 408.

[2] Planché, "The Conqueror and his Companions," vol. 1, p. 167.

vested in Osbert de Wachesham and Isabel his wife who had also part of the advowson. Osbert predeceased his wife, and she appears as the holder of 3/4th of a fee in the Red Book of the Exchequer.[1]

On her death the manor passed to her son Sir Giles de Wachesham[2] who was living in 1234 and had a wife named Elizabeth. He died in 1267, leaving his son and heir Giles de Wachesham who had the manor. He was a witness to a grant of Theobald son of Will. de Leyston by which he gave the manor of Sawode to Bury Abbey and had a charter of free warren in his manors of Marlynford, Wortham, Stansted, Wachesham, &c. In 1267 Giles the son and heir was 40 years old and John his brother was of age and had half a fee given him by Elizabeth his mother.[3] In 1272 Giles the son died[4] and the manor probably passed to his widow Joan and subject to her interest to their son Sir Gerard or Giles de Wachesham then an infant. The entry in the Hundred Rolls as to the manor is that Giles de Wachesham held in chief of the king one knight's fee in Stanstead of which half was in the hands of the King as guardian by reason of the death of the said Giles and that John de Verdun held the other half[5] of the said Giles.[6] In 1290 Sir Gerard or Giles de Wachesham was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and died in 1294, leaving Giles de Wachesham his son and heir who paid £6. 5s. for relief of his father's lands namely a fee and a fourth part in Stansted, 20s. for Wachesham, which he held by the sergeanty of jumping, belching, and otherwise making a beast of himself once in the year before the King, as appears from the Memoranda of the Exchequer Ao. 21st Edw. I. This Giles or Gerard as he is sometimes called, in 1300 settled Wortham on himself for life and then on Giles de Wachesham his son and Amy or Amicia his wife and their heirs, and in 1310 he settled the advowson and part of the manors on John (? Robert) his son and Joan his wife. On the Patent Rolls will be seen a pardon in 1304 to Master Henry de Bradenham for entering on the manor of Stanstead demised to him for life by this Gerard de Wachesham.[7] The fine was duly paid for the transgression the same year,[8] and the manor is included in an Inquisition of Sir Henry de Bradenham's lands with an extent.[9] The manor is also included in the Inquisition post mortem of Gerard de Wachesham in 1307.[10] This same year we find on the Patent Rolls a licence for Gerard de Wachesham to grant in fee simple to Giles his son the advowson of the Church of Stanstead and the reversion of the manor of Stanstead which Master Henry de Bradenham held for life.[11]

In 1329 a fine was levied of the manor by Robert de Wechesham and Joan his wife dau. of Simon de Hetherset against Giles de Wechesham[12] and in 1359 another fine was levied by John de Wachesham and Margaret his wife against Robert de Wachesham then Sir Robert and Joan his wife, Ralph de Denton and others by which the manor and the advowson of the church were settled on themselves and their issue.[13] The above Sir Robert de Wachesham left an only daughter Elizabeth who married Sir Thomas Gerbridge[14] who inherited the estate in her right. He left an only daughter Alice who married Sir Edmund Barry or Berry, knt. The manor does not however, seem to have left the Wachesham family, for it appears to have

[1] cxxx. rider c.
[2] See Manor of Wortham Hall in Hartismere Hundred.
[3] I.P.M., 52 Hen. III. 14.
[4] I.P.M., 1 Edw. I. 9. See I.P.M., 3 Edw. I. 28.
[5] This is Netherhall Hall Manor.
[6] H.R. ii. 142, 146, 150.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 34 Edw. I. 17.
[8] Originalia, 32 Edw. I. Ri. 5.
[9] I.P.M., 32 Edw. I. 189.
[10] I.P.M., 35 Edw. I. 80.
[11] Pat. Rolls, 35 Edw. I. 3.
[12] Feet of Fines, 3 Edw. III. 17.
[13] Feet of Fines, 33 Edw. III. 29.
[14] Davy says Sir Edmund Barry or Berry.

been vested in a Sir Robert de Wachesham in 1433. This year he made his will in which he ordered his body to be buried in the Carmelites or White Friars at Norwich. He left two daughters and coheirs—Agnes, married to Sir William Paston afterwards Judge Paston; and Alice married to Sir Thomas Bardolph, knt., who in 1454 released their right to Agnes and Sir William Paston in the manor and advowson of Stanstead. This Sir William Paston was the son and heir of Clement Paston of Oxnead in Norfolk. He was bred to the bar and in 1413 made steward of all the courts and letes belonging to Richard Courtney, Bishop of Norwich, who settled upon him £5 per annum out of his lordship of Blofield and "a livery yearly on the nativity of our Saviour out of his wardrobe of woollen cloth and fur such as the other peers or nobles of his retinue received yearly." In 1426 he received the coif and in 1429 Hen. VI. granted him 110 marks per annum with two robes more than the ordinary fees of the judges as a special mark of his favour, being a judge of the Common Pleas and of the King's Council for his Duchy of Lancaster. The Prior of Bromholm in 1438 gave him for his services 16 acres of land at Baketon and the Abbot of Bury granted him a letter of confraternity or brotherhood whereby he partook of all the prayers of that Abbey both alive and dead. He was surnamed "the Good Judge," and died in London the 14th Aug. 1443 at the age of 66, being buried in the chapel at the east end of Norwich Cathedral. Agnes his wife died in 1479 and was buried by his side. His will is dated June 20 1443, and by an Inquisition taken Nov. 2 in the same year, John Paston was found to be his son and heir and of the age of 23 years; Edmund his son was found to be 18, and Clement his other son 1 year old. Sir William Paston in right of his wife quartered the arms of the ancient families of Hetherset, Wachesham, Craven, Gerbridge, Hengrave and Kerdeston.

John Paston succeeded to the lordship and married Margaret daughter and heir of Sir John de Manteby by Margaret his wife daughter of John Berney of Redham. He was a man highly respected and worthy of his father. Sir John Fastolf Knight of the Garter appointed him one of his executors, giving him all his manors, lands and hereditaments in trust to found a college of seven priests at Castor near Yarmouth and to pay 4,000 marks in charitable uses in Norf. Suff. and Norwich "for the singular love and trusts" (says Sir John) "that I have to my cozen John Paston before all others, being in very beleve that he will execute my will herein." King Edward IV. seized several of the estates of this John Paston and he was committed a prisoner to the Fleet. Just before his death, which occurred in London May 26 1466, he assigned over his jewels, chattels and effects to Sir John Paston sen. his eldest son and heir, John Paston jun., William and Clement his other sons, and was buried at Bromholm Abbey in a very solemn and sumptuous manner. Blomefield gives the expenses paid at his funeral from a roll in his own possession and the particulars are very curious.

Sir John Paston the son of the Judge so thoroughly trusted by Sir John Fastolf does not seem to have borne the irreproachable character of his father if the tale told of him be authentic It is said that the Judge his father having left large sums of money and securities of great value to be distributed amongst his children and placed them in a coffer which he deposited in the Priory of Norwich having taken an oath from his eldest son Sir John Paston that the treasure should not be resorted to without the executors of his will and Agnes his mother, Sir John in violation of his oath by a subterfuge obtained possession of the treasure.

It seems he requested leave to place a coffer near his father's, and when resorting to his own broke open that of his father and kept the contents for 2 years when, as the narrator observes, "the prior and the executors durst have sworn that they (meaning the treasure) were safe therein."

Edw. IV. in 1466 granted to Sir John Paston, called senior because of his having a brother called John, a warrant enabling him to take possession of all the lands and inheritance of his late father and of Agnes his grandmother, and of Margaret his mother which had been seized by the King in evil surmises made to him against his deceased father and himself of all which they were "sufficiently openly and worshippfully cleared" before the King. Sir John Paston senior acquired considerable renown in France and was chosen to be on King Edward's side at the great tournament at Eltham in Kent against the then Lord Chamberlain and others, and was also sent to conduct the King's sister into France on her marriage to Charles Duke of Burgundy. He died the 15 Nov. 1479 unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother John Paston jun., who was made knight banneret by King Henry VII. at the Battle of Stoke in Nottinghamshire, High Sheriff of Norfolk, and was one of those who were appointed to receive the Princess Catherine of Spain wife of Prince Arthur on her landing in this country.

He married Margery daughter of Sir Thomas Brews of Stinton Hall in Lalle, and dying in 1503 was buried in the White Friars' Church at Norwich. His successor in the lordship was Sir William Paston his eldest son and heir, an eminent lawyer who received from the Corporation of Yarmouth for his services an annuity of £40 a year. He lived to the age of 90 and died in 1554 and his will was proved Dec. 4th in the same year. His wife was Bridget daughter of Sir Henry Heydon knt. of Baconsthorp in Norfolk by whom he had 5 sons and 7 daughters. Erasmus Paston the eldest son married Mary daughter of Sir Thomas Wyndham of Felbrigge, died before his father in November 1538 and was buried in the Church of Paston leaving by Mary his wife (who lived his widow 52 years and was also buried at Paston) a son and heir William Paston who succeeded his grandfather in his inheritance, and had livery of it in 1554. He married Frances daughter of Sir Thomas Clare of Stokesby and received the honour of knighthood. In 1572 or before that year he sold the manor to Robert Jerny of Norwich. The manor then passed to Richard Martyn, a member of the Martyn family of Long Melford settled there before the time of Rich. II.

The arms of the Martyns were: Argent, a chevron between three mascles, sable, all within a bordar, engrailled gules: and Crest a cockatrice's head between two wings. Richard Martyn married 1st Anne daughter of — Eden of London; 2ndly Elizabeth daughter of John Crane of Chilton, and by his first wife had Roger Martyn the recusant who was born in 1526. In the second year of Q. Eliz. Richard Martyn was ordered to send a horse and man completely armed to Newcastle to rendezvous and march against the French and Scots. He died in 1572 and the manor passed to Roger Martyn. Roger was a staunch Roman Catholic and eminent as well for his piety as his liberality. It is recorded that at one period of bitter persecution he was obliged to hide himself during the daytime under a hay rick, but so popular and beloved was he by his neighbours and acquaintances that they did everything in their power for his security and protection.

He was a person of great learning and strict integrity, and Queen Mary, it is said, offered to make him a Secretary of State but he declined the honour. His answer to the Queen was: "that for himself he was highly

satisfied with the sufficiency God had bestowed upon him, and with a private life; and as for my son, he will inherit a competency sufficient, if he proves an honest man, and if he becomes otherwise it will be far too much."

If one may venture to criticise the saying of so pious and immaculate a man as some have made him out to be, the reply appears somewhat selfish, and presumes that one would merely take upon oneself an important office for the public good from mercenary motives. Sir William Betham declares that the offer was made to Roger's grandfather and namesake, whom he says lived to near one hundred years of age and died the latter part of Queen Mary's reign. In this matter we have followed Sir William Parker's statement in his History of Long Melford that the honour was offered to Roger Martyn who died in 1615, though of course the answer is not particularly appropriate to a young man of eight and twenty who most likely had no son born to him at the time! The son who did succeed him was born five years after Queen Mary's death. Although a proclaimed recusant the respect in which Roger Martyn was held by those immediately surrounding was such that he did not experience those hardships which in those days so many of his co-religionists had to undergo.

When with declining years he was unable to go far from home he had a whistle to his cane by which he called the poor to him to receive his charity. He died Aug. 3 1615 aged 89, and the manor passed to his son and heir Richard Martyn.

He married 1st Eleanor daughter of Francis Mannock of Gifford's Hall in Stoke by Nayland by whom he had two sons, Roger who died young and Roger his heir born 1584; 2ndly Barbara daughter of Thomas Daniel of Acton by whom he had three sons and one daughter; and 3rdly Alice daughter of Edmund Smith of Suffolk by whom he had only daughters who all died without issue. He died the 8 March 1624 aged 65 and was buried at Melford with his wives and children under a large tomb, and the manor passed to his son and heir Sir Roger Martyn. He was knighted in 1625 and was a recusant as were his fathers. It is said that by letters patent of Charles I. 3 Jan. 1627, the statute 35 Eliz. relating to recusants was in his case in a measure relaxed. He was a Cavalier and so suffered in the rebellion that he afterwards petitioned both Houses of Parliament for redress, setting forth in his petition that he and his ancestors had lived quietly among their neighbours in Melford for about 300 years. He married Anne daughter of Laurence Samuel Love of Sevenoaks knt., and had 7 sons and 3 daughters.

In the Calendar of Pleadings relating to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1594 is an action by the Attorney-General *v.* John Beneshe as purchaser of Stanstead Hall Manor and Brettenham relating to royalties, franchises, and other profits, &c.[1] This action however probably related to another Stanstead Hall near Brettenham.

Sir Roger Martyn died in 1656 aged 71, and the manor passed to his son and heir Richard Martyn who married 1st Jane daughter of Sir H. Bedingfield of Oxburgh, knt., by whom he had 9 sons and 1 dau.; 2ndly Mary daughter of John Tyndall of Melford by whom he had 1 son and 3 daurs. He died in 1673 and was succeeded in the lordship by his son and heir Sir Roger Martyn, who was created a Baronet on the 28 March 1667.

[1] D. of Lanc., Cal. to Plead., 36 Eliz. 32.

He married in 1663 Tamworth dau. of Ed. Horner of Mells in Somersetshire[1] by whom he had 8 sons and 10 daughters.

He died the 8 July 1712 aged 73. Sir Roger Martyn purchased an annuity of 260 French livres for ever issuing out of the Bank of Paris, and by deed the 21st March, 1709 directed the same to be paid to some priest of the Roman Catholic Church for him to distribute one-third part thereof among such poor Roman Catholics as might live in or near Melford and the remainder to the said priest on condition that he resided in or near Melford and never failed to remember in the oblations of holy mass the dead and the living of the donor's family, saying before or after mass the *De profundis* with the proper absolve for their souls, mentioning the last of the deceased, and should make a more especial memory upon the obiit days respectively of himself, his ancestors, his lady, children and descendants who should be heirs of his estate and Roman Catholics according to a schedule annexed, but the whole number of souls whose obiits were to be commemorated were never at any time to exceed twenty-four, but the first eleven in the list and the eight then living to be continuedin perpetuity. The priest was to be appointed by the Provincial of the English Dominicans for the time being.[2]

It might strike one that the pious founder required a large amount of consideration for his charitable gift, but pious persons are not always the most liberal. It seems as if two such excellent qualities are too good to be found in the same receptacle!

Sir Roger Martin 2nd Bart. eldest surviving son of the 1st Bart., married Anna Maria Harvey by whom he had two sons, Roger his successor and Richard. Lady Martin died at Cambridge May 15, 1739, and Sir Roger in May, 1742, when the manor passed to Sir Roger Martin, 3rd Bart., who married Sophia daughter of Brigadier-General Lewis Mordaunt, brother to the Earl of Peterborough, by whom he had a son Mordaunt. Sir Roger Martin died in 1762 when the manor passed to his son Sir Mordaunt Martin, 4th Bart. who married Everilda Dorothea 3rd daughter of the Rev. William Smith, Rector of Burnham, Norf. Sir Mordaunt Martin died in 1815, but he seems to have sold the manor, which in 1829 is said by Kirby to have been vested in Hart Logan, and in 1844 by Page to be then in Edward Starkie Bence. E. R. S. Bence was the lord in 1885 and the manor is now vested in Edward Starkie Bence of Kentwell Hall.

### Netherhall Manor.

This manor in 1219 was held by William de Verdon and Maud his wife of the main manor and these individuals had also a part of the advowson. In 1275 John de Verdon had the manor, and married Isabel daughter of Giles de Wachesham. He was followed in the lordship by his son and heir John de Verdon who died about 1301, and was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas de Verdon who died in 1315,[3] when the manor passed to his son and heir Sir John de Verdon. A fine was levied in 1325 of the manor by this John de Verdon and Agnes his wife *v.* Robert Clypston parson of the Church of Brynton,[4] and Sir John de Verdon seems to have married again,

[1] By Elizabeth dau. of Sir George Rereby of Thriburgh in Yorks, Bart., and relict of Sir Francis Fulgiums who afterwards by a 3rd marriage was Viscountess Monson, and her 4th husband Sir Adam Felton.

[2] Parker's Hist. of Melford p. 348.

[3] Extent. I.P.M., 9 Edw. II. 54.

[4] Feet of Fines, 19 Edw. II. 18.

for in 1339 another fine of this manor is levied by this same Sir John de Verdon and Matilda his wife *v.* Master Alan de Hotham.[1] Sir John died in 1346 and the manor passed to his son and heir Sir John de Verdon. He died about 1392 leaving a daughter married 1st to Sir Hugh Bradshaw and 2ndly to Sir John Pilkington to whom the manor passed in right of his wife. The following fines were levied respecting this manor between 1396 and 1430 : Ralph Rokyngham *v.* Sir Edmund Neon and Isabella his wife[2]; Ralph Rokynham *v.* Sir John Pilkyngton and Margaret his wife[3]; Sir John Pylkyngton and Margaret his wife *v.* Ralph Rokyngham[4]; William de Lobenham, Thomas of Hilton, clerk, and Richard Fethhyngham chaplain *v.* Sir John de Pilkyngton and Margaret his wife which Edmund Noon (*sic*) held for life[5]; Sir John de Pylkyngton and Margaret his wife *v.* William de Lobenham, Thomas . . . clerk, and Rich. Ferthynge chaplain which Sir Edmund Noon held for life[6]; Ralph Birche, William Gannok chaplain and Wm. Tayllour *v.* Margaret who was wife of John Pilkyngton, Edmund Pilkyngton and Robt. Pilkyngton.[7] In 1419 Sir John Pilkington granted a lease to Wm. Clopton. Margaret Pilkington died in 1437.[8] In 1499 the manor was vested in Sir John Raynsford and on his death passed to his son and namesake who died without issue. The manor then passed to Roger Martin probably by virtue of a fine levied by him in 1533 of "Stansted Manor" against Isabella Tressham and others.[9] Roger Martin died the 21 Nov. 1541[10] when the manor passed to his son and heir Richard Martin. Richard Martin was in 1569 called upon to shew title to "Stanstead *al.* Staynton *al.* Netherhall."[11] The title to the manor subsequently is identical with that of Overhall the main manor.

Abstract of bye-laws of Overhall and Netherhall Manors in 150–3 1578 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus.[12] In the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Q. Elizabeth will be found an action touching the fraudulent possession of land called Syterches parcel of Stanstead Manor of which Henry Bowley was seised &c.[13] And also somewhat later a claim by John Wynche son of John Wynche deceased against Ambrose Gallant to land held of the manor of Netherhall in Stanstead by John Wynche dec. who devised same but did not surrender to the use of his will.[14]

Notes respecting Stanstead Manor about 1484 will be found amongst the MSS. of the Brit. Mus.[15] and a lease of the manor in 1419 is amongst the Harleian Charters in the Brit. Mus.[16]

### Woodhouse Manor.

The only particulars respecting this manor are gathered from the Davy MSS. in the Brit. Mus. It is in these stated that Henry Rushbrook and Alice his wife and Robt. Hunter enfeoffed John son of Wm. Doreward, Robt. de Teye, Rich. Baynard, Ralph Chamberlayn and Nicholas Peche, who granted in 1418 to Robert Hunter and Katherine his wife.

[1] Feet of Fines, 13 Edw. III. 7.
[2] Feet of Fines, 20 Rich. II. 2.
[3] *Ib.* 3.
[4] *Ib.* 6 Hen. IV. 14.
[5] *Ib.* 8 Hen. IV. 32.
[6] *Ib.* 10 Hen. IV. 1.
[7] *Ib.* 8 Hen. VI. 12.
[8] I.P.M., 15 Hen. VI. 61.
[9] Fine, Easter, 25 Hen. VIII.
[10] I.P.M., 35 Hen. VIII. 129.
[11] Memoranda, 11 Eliz. Pas. Rec. Rot. 63.
[12] Add. Ch. 26072.
[13] C.P. i. 73.
[14] C.P. (29 Eliz.) iii. 289.
[15] Add. MSS. 27446.
[16] Harl. 54 H. 31.

We meet with a "Woodhouse Manor" in the Inquisition post mortem of John Wiseman who died the 27 May 1555 leaving a son and heir Edward Wiseman, but are not able to say with certainty that this is the manor there referred to.[1]

[1] I.P.M., 2 and 3 P. and M. 59.

## *STOKE BY NAYLAND.*

IN the Confessor's time Robert or Rodbert held the main manor with 4 carucates of land with soc. There were 25 villeins, 32 bordars, 8 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 12 belonging to the men, 25 acres of meadow and wood, and 60 hogs, valued at 10 pounds. Also a church living with 60 acres of free land. By the time of the Norman Survey the value of the manor had risen to twelve pounds, and there had been added to it a ploughteam in demesne, 2 mills, 3 horses, 8 beasts, 20 hogs, 70 sheep and 4 goats, but the villeins had come down to 15, the bordars to 23, the slaves to 6, and the ploughteams of the men to 7.

The same Robert had also in this place 11 freemen by commendation and soc, having 1 carucate of land among them which they could sell, and 1 freeman with 12 acres by commendation only (for the soc and sac belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmund) having formerly a ploughteam and a half, but then one team only. The value was 30 shillings and it paid in a gelt 20*d*. The extent was 8 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and the manor was one of those belonging to Suane of Essex.[1]

At a later period this manor became divided into seven—Tendring Hall *al.* Stoke by Nayland, Giffard's Hall, Scotland Hall, Levenhey, Causer's, Peacham's and Shardelowes, and Stoke Rectory Manors. There was indeed an eighth manor separately entered in the Domesday Survey, namely Withermarsh Manor.

### Tendring Hall *al.* Stoke by Nayland Manor.

This the main manor passed on the death of the Domesday tenant to his son Robert de Essex, and at his death to his son Henry who forfeited the same in 1163 as mentioned under Nayland. In 1282 William de Tendring and Beatrice his wife levied a fine against Ralph de Berners respecting the manor,[2] and in 1285 the said William de Tendring had a grant of free warren here.[3] This William and his wife Beatrice had also a grant of market and fair here in 1303.[4]

William de Tendring died in 1305,[5] and the manor passed to his son Sir John Tendring, and on his death before 1347, to Sir William Tendring, for that year Sir William levied a fine of the manor, Ralph de Tendring and Roger parson of Parva Brythe Church being deforciants.[6] Sir William died in 1375, leaving a son Sir William Tendring who succeeded to the lordship. He married Catharine Clopton and died about 1421. He was buried in Stoke by Nayland Church and upon the pavement before the high altar is an ancient gravestone, having thereon the figure of a knight in complete armour, resting his head upon his gauntlet, with this inscription according to Weever: "Hic iacent tumulati, dominus Willelmus Tendring miles and Katherina Clapton vxor eiusdem qui obierunt anno domini 1408.

Sir William Tendring left an only daughter and heir Alice who married Sir John Howard, knt. On this marriage Sir John settled on his wife the manor and advowson of Fersfield in Norfolk, with Brokes in Suffolk, the

[1] Dom. ii. 401.
[2] Feet of Fines, 10 Edw. I. 17.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. I. 67.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 31 Edw. I. 17.
[5] I.P.M., 33 Edw. I. 60.
[6] George de Geddyngge, *App. cl.*; Feet of Fines, 21 Edw. III. 19.

same being vested in Sir Simon de Felbrigge, John de Rochford, and Michael Beverleye, Dean of Middelham College to the use of himself and Alice for life and his heirs and if he had none to the use of the trustees' heirs. The deed is dated at Fersfield 1398. Alice Howard's will is dated October 13 1426, and in it she orders her body to be buried in the south aisle of the Ch. of Stoke Nayland near her father ; to which church she bequeaths 40s. and her white gown, striped with gold. She also bequeathed the like sum to the friars' convent of Calre, to the monks of the convent of Bedingfield, the friars' convent of Sudbury, the friars' convent of Colchester, the friars predicants of Ipswich, the friars minors there and the friars Carmelites there ; and the friars Augustine of Thetford. She constitutes three chaplains her executors, who were to dispose of her goods for the health of her soul as they saw expedient. She devised the manors of Stoke Nayland to Sir John Howard her husband for life with remainder to Robert Howard her son and to the heirs of his body ; remainder to Henry Howard, brother of the said Robert ; remainder to Lady Margaret, wife of the said Robert. She died soon after, for probate of her will was granted the 20th of October next ensuing the date of her will. She was according to her direction buried in the south aisle of Stoke Nayland Church, under the same stone with Sir John Howard her husband, and by her father Sir William Tendring. In the east window of the south part of the church are, according to Weever, the portraitures of Sir John Howard and his wife Alice, with the following inscription : Orate pro animabus domini Johannis Howard et dominœ Aliciæ vxoris eius. Upon a fair marble though much defaced in the choir : Orate pro animabus Johannis Howard, militis, qui obijt Anno Dni. 14 . . . et Aliciæ vxoris eius qui obijt in festo Sancte Luce Evangeliste Anno Dni. 1426 quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen. On Alice Howard's death in 1426 the manor passed to her husband for life. Sir Robert Howard, knt. their eldest son subsequently inherited. He married Margaret eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk by Elizabeth his wife daur. and coheir of Richard Fitzallen Earl of Arundel and cousin and coheir of John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, and died in his father's lifetime, leaving a son Sir John Howard, who was the first Duke of that family. Sir John, who was Sheriff of the Counties of Essex and Hertford in the reigns of Hen. IV. and Hen. V. did not die as Weever states in 1400, for he made his will the 1 April 1435, and died in 1437, in which year his will was proved.[1] He was steward of the Liberty of St. Edmund's Bury in 1399.[2] On Sir John Howard's death the manor passed to his grandson Sir John Howard. He distinguished himself in early life in the French wars of Hen. VI. In the latter part of that reign he accompanied John Viscount Lisle to Blay with 22,000 men and was present when the valiant Earl of Shrewsbury was slain. In 1442 he was sent by the King to appease the great riot in Norwich, and being a great support to the Yorkists, was in 1461 appointed Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, Constable of Norwich and Colchester Castles and Carver to the King. In 1466 he was constituted Vice-Admiral of the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the following year Treasurer of the Household. He occupied many important positions, being joint commissioner to treat with Burgundy in 1472 and 1473, and with France in 1475, 1477 and 1478. In 1477 he had a grant of the office of Constable of the Tower and the next year was made Captain-General of the King's Fleet against the Scots and was also installed Knight of the Garter.

[1] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VI. 56.

[2] Placita Coram Rege, 1 Hen. IV.

In 1478 and 1482 he obtained grants of market and fair in Stoke Nayland.[1] In consideration of his great services he had granted to him from the Crown in special tail the manors of Layham and Whersted, with other manors in the counties of Essex, Dorset, and Norfolk which were then in the Crown by reason of the attainder of John Earl of Wiltshire. At a later period in the 15 Edw. IV. Sir John Howard was further rewarded with a grant in special tail of the manors of Preston, Cokefield, Aldham and Mendham then in the Crown by the attainder of John de Vere Earl of Oxford. On the 25 July 1 Rich. III. he had a further grant of lands which included the manor of Lavenham.[2]

On the 28th of June 1483 he was created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England, by which latter office he was empowered to grant to any person or persons the office of Marshal of the King's Bench, or Marshal of the Exchequer, and office of Marshal's crier before the Steward and Marshal of the King's Household, and was further empowered in the King's presence or absence to bear a golden staff tipped at each end with black, the upper part thereof to be adorned with the royal arms, and the lower with those of his own family, and for the better support of the dignity of the office he received a grant to himself and his heirs for ever of £20 annually out of the fee farm rent of Ipswich. He was present with Rich. III. at Bosworth and fell leading the van of the royal army 22 August 1485. He was of course attainted in the Parliament held 7 Nov. 1 Hen. VII.

On the Patent Rolls in 1486 is a special pardon to Thomas Earl of Surrey *al.* Thomas Howard late of Stoke with right reserved to the Crown to imprison him during pleasure in any prison which it may select.[3]

Sir John the first Duke of Norfolk married first Catherine daughter of Richard Lord Molines. She died in 1452 and was buried in Stoke by Nayland Church between the high altar and the choir where a monument was erected for her exhibiting the figure of a lady habited in a hood and gown on one side whereof are the arms of Brotherton, three lions passant gardant or; the arms of Howard, gules, a bend between 6 cross crosslets argent, and a lion rampant ducally crowned. Also on the four corners are escutcheons of arms: On the right next her head four coats within a garter circumscribed Honi soit Qui mal y Pense, 1 the arms of Brotherton, 2 Howard, 3 Warren, Chequy, or and azure, 4 Mowbray, a lion rampant argent. On the sinister side, six coats impaling wavy of six (the arms of Molines) 1 Brotherton, 2 Howard, 3 Warren, 4 Brews of Gower, azure, a lion rampant and semi of cross crosslets, or, 5 a lion rampant, ducally crowned, 6 Mowbray. At her feet an escutcheon of the arms of Molines on the right; and on the sinister six coats Brotherton, &c., as before. Beneath her feet is the following inscription: Under this stone is buried the body of the right honorable woman and ladie sometime wife unto the right high and mighty prince lord John Howard Duke of Norfolke, and mother unto the right noble and puissant prince, lord Thomas Howard duke also of Norfolke, which lady departed this present life Ann. dom. 1452.

The Duke married 2ndly Margaret daughter of Sir John Chetworth, knt., who survived him and by her will dated May 13 1490 ordered her body to be buried in the choir of the Church of our Lady in Stoke Nayland before her image on the side of the high altar. She appointed that immediately after her decease her executors should find three hundred priests to say ccc masses

[1] Chart. Rolls, 15, 22 Edw. IV. 9.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 1 Rich. III. pt. i. 8; 2 Rich. III. pt. ii.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 1 Hen. VII. pt. iii. 16 (12); Privy Seal, 1 Hen. VII. No. 826.

and diriges for her soul, within eight or ten days after her decease. Likewise that they should find, as hastily as might be, two virtuous priests to sing in the Church of Stoke for the space of three years for her soul, the souls of her husband, John Norreys Esq., Nicholas Wyfold, and all others to whom she was beholden. She bequeathed to the repair of the church v. marks and to the gild of St. John in Stoke xx*s.* to keep her obit and pray for her; xxvi*s.* 8*d.* to the house of St. John of Colchester, the like sum to the nuns of Brusyard and the friars of Clare; xx*s.* to the house of St. Buttolph's, and the like sum to the grey friars and friars of Sudbury, who were every of them to keep her obit and pray for her. She bequeathed to her daughter the Lady Berners, and to her son her husband (*sic*) all her household goods except plate, as also what belonged to her chapel with the chalice; but that they should have of her plate two great pots of silver, two flaggons, and vi. great bowls with covers; to her daughter Marney a chain of water-flowers. She constituted Edmund Daniel and Thomas Swayne vicar of the church of Stoke Nayland her executors and her lord and son (in law) the Earl of Surrey supervisor. The probate bears date Dec. 3 1494.

Though the first Duke's eldest son Thomas Earl of Surrey was attainted, as was his father, we find on the Patent Rolls in 1486 a special pardon to him as "Thomas Earl of Surrey *al.* Thomas Howard late of Stoke," but right is reserved to the Crown to imprison him during pleasure in any prison which it may select.[1] The Crown exercised its pleasure under the reservation by keeping the Earl in prison for three and a half years in the Tower. His lordship was restored in 1489 and in 1503 was constituted Lord High Treasurer of England, and Lord High Steward for the trial of Sir Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley for felony committed in the County of Stafford. In 1507 he obtained a special livery of all the manors and lands whereof the Duke his father had died seised,[2] and in 1513 was appointed Lieut.-General of the North and Captain-General of the Army. His great military achievement was the victory at Flodden Field Sept. 9 1514, where the Scots were defeated and their sovereign King James IV. slain. In this battle the Scots lost the Archbishop of St. Andrews, 2 Bishops, 4 Abbots, 12 Earls, 14 lords, besides knights and 10,000 men. This great success secured for the Earl the Dukedom his father had enjoyed and the same year he was created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal. For his services against the Scots he had a special grant by the King's order that he and the heirs male of his body should for ever bear as an honourable augmentation to his arms, on the bend of the Howards' arms, the upper half of a red lion (depicted as the arms of Scotland are) pierced through the mouth with an arrow. In 1521 he performed the office of Lord High Steward at the trial of Edward Duke of Buckingham and gave sentence of death upon him, but not without tears; and in 1522 consoled himself by obtaining a grant to his son Thomas Earl of Surrey of the manors of Welles, Shyringham, Stafford, Bannyngham, Warham and Weveton in the County of Suffolk (*sic*) with the advowson of the churches, part of the said Duke's lands. He resigned the office of Lord Treasurer of England, and retired with the King's permission to his castle at Framlingham, where he continued to reside until his death. He married 1st Elizabeth daughter and heir of Sir Frederick Tilney knt. and widow of Humphrey Bourchier Lord Berners, and 2ndly Agnes daughter of Hugh Tilney sister and heir

[1] Pat. Rolls, 1 Hen. VII. pt. iii. 16 (12); Privy Seal, 1 Hen. VII. No. 826.

[2] Pat. Rolls, 22 Hen. VII. pt. iii.

of Sir Philip Tilney of Boston in Lincolnshire knt. By his will dated the last day of May 1520 he bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of the Priory of Thetford before the high altar there, appointing that his executors should cause a tomb to be made and set up directly with the images of himself and Agnes his wife thereon, allowing for the charge thereof cxxxiii*l.* vi*s.* viii*d.* He also bequeathed to his son and heir apparent who should be living at his decease his great hanged bed, paled with cloth of gold, white damask, and black velvet, broidered with these two letters J and A, as also one suit of hangings of the story of Hercules, made for the great chamber at Framlingham in Norfolk. He died May the 21, 1524 at his castle at Framlingham and was buried in the Priory of Thetford according to his desire, with great solemnity. The manor passed to his widow Agnes for life. It seems that she was attainted and her interest was forfeited to the Crown ; but amongst the State Papers of Hen. VIII., in 1542, is the notice of a grant for life to her, as " Agnes duchess of Norfolk, widow, of Stoke Hall Manor, of lands in Stoke Nayland, Polstede, Boxworth and Higham, which premises the said Duchess held for life with the remainder to Thomas Duke of Norfolk and his heirs, forfeited by attainder."[1]

On Agnes's death the manor passed to Thomas Howard 3rd Duke of Norfolk, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1520, High Treasurer of England in 1522, and held many other important offices of State. He attended the King into France and was sent chief ambassador to the French King to attend him to Nice and commune with the Pope as to his delaying King Henry's divorce. In 1536 he marched to the assistance of the Earl of Shrewsbury, when he suppressed the insurrection in Yorkshire called the Pilgrimage of Grace, raised on account of the dissolution of the lesser monasteries, and was soon after made Lieutenant-General of all the King's forces beyond the Trent. He was High Steward of the Liberty of Bury St. Edmunds, and joint High Steward of the University of Cambridge in 1540. But after all his great services to the King and his country, the King was so far misled and incensed against him by the insinuating persuasions of some of the nobility who bore him no good will, in consequence of his casual expressions as to newly raised up men, that he not only sent him prisoner to the Tower, but gave order for seizing his goods, stating to his ambassadors abroad that the Duke and his son had conspired to take upon themselves the government during his (the King's) life, and after his death to get the prince into their hands. The Duke and his son were both attainted in parliament ; the Earl lost his head and the Duke would have fared no better had not death cut off his inexorable sovereign. Sir Walter Raleigh in his preface to his History of the World describes the Duke as exceeding " Valiant and advised, whose deservings King Hen. VIII. knew not how to value ; having never omitted anything that concerned his own honour and the King's service." And of the son the Earl of Surrey he says, " he was no less valiant than learned, and of excellent hopes." The bills of attainder were passed but 8 days before the King's death. The Lord Paget affirmed in the House of Commons in the 1st year of Q. Mary that upon his honour the King's assent was never given to the bills, but his stamp only put thereto, which was done by William Clark. Notwithstanding the death of the King, so powerful were the Duke's enemies that when in the beginning of Edward the Sixth's reign pardon was given by

[1] State Papers 1542, 362 (58).

proclamation to all persons for all crimes whatsoever, six only excepted, he was the chief of the excepted persons. As to the particulars laid to his charge the act of repeal in the 1st of Q. Mary recites that there was no special matter in the act of attainder, but only general words of treason and conspiracy and that out of their care for the preservation of the King and the prince it was passed; and this act of repeal further sets out that "the only thing with which the Duke stood charged was bearing of arms which he and his ancestors had borne both within and without the kingdom in the King's presence and in sight of his progenitors which they might lawfully bear and give, as by good and substantial matter of record it did appear." It also adds, that the King died after the date of the commission, but did not give it himself; moreover that the King did not sign the commission with his own hand; his stamp being only set to it, and that not at the upper part, but to the nether part of it, contrary to the King's custom. On the attainder all the manors and estates of the duke were seised, but the effect of the act of repeal, was to restore to him his estates without any particular pardon.

On the insurrection of Sir Thomas Wyatt, his Grace raised 200 horse and 600 foot, with which he marched from London, and on his way to Rochester defeated Knevit who was marching to join Wyatt. His forces however deserted him later. On the suppression of the rebellion the Duke being over 80 years of age retired to his seat at Kenninghall in Norfolk, where he died the 25 Aug. 1554. He married 1st the Princess Anne, 3rd daughter of Edw. IV., and 2ndly Lady Elizabeth Stafford (eldest daughter of Edward 3rd Duke of Buckingham), by whom he had a son Henry, the distinguished poet and statesman of whom Sir Egerton Brydges says: "Excellent in arts and in arms, a man of learning, a genius, and a hero; of a generous temper and a refined heart; he united all the gallantry and unbroken spirit of a rude age with all the elegance and grace of a polished era. With a splendour of descent, in possession of the highest honours and abundant wealth, he relaxed not his efforts to deserve distinction by his personal worth. Conspicuous in the rough exercises of tilts and tournaments, and commanding armies with skill and bravery in expeditions against the Scots under his father, he found time, at a period when our literature was rude and barbarous to cultivate his mind with all the exquisite spirit of the models of Greece and Rome, to catch the excellencies of the revived muses of Italy, and to produce in his own language compositions which in simplicity, perspicuity, graceful ornament, and just and natural thought, exhibited a shining contrast with the works of his predecessors, and an example which his successors long attempted in vain to follow."

Henry Earl of Surrey married Frances daughter of John Vere 15th Earl of Oxford, by whom he had a son Thomas who succeeded his grandfather in 1554 as 4th Duke. The unjust condemnation of the Earl of Surrey and his execution is well known. He suffered in 1547. Thomas the 4th Duke suffered a like unfortunate end with his distinguished father, for being attainted of high treason in consequence of communications made with Mary Queen of Scots, he was beheaded the 2 June 1572, but the manor was acquired the previous year by Sir Thomas Rivett, Davy says in 1563. Sir Thomas Rivett was an Alderman of London and the son of Thomas Rivett of Stowmarket. Sir Thomas levied a fine of the manor in 1571 against Thomas Duke of Norfolk.[1] Sir Thomas

[1] Fine, Hil: 13 Eliz.

married first Alice eldest dau. of Sir John Cotton of Landwade and by her had 3 daurs.—Mirabel married to Charles Heydon of Baconsthorpe Norf.; Alice to Thomas son and heir to Sir Gilbert Jarrat Master of the Rolls; Isabel who died an infant. Sir Thomas married 2ndly Grissell daughter of William Lord Paget[1] of Beaudesert co. Stafford and died in 1582 aged 63, being buried in the chancel of the Church of Chippenham, when the manor passed to his widow who remarried Sir William Waldegrave knt. of Smallbridge. She died the 21st July, 1600, when the manor passed to Ann (the only daughter of Sir Thos. Rivett by his 2nd wife), married to Henry Lord Windsor of Bradenham co. Buckingham son of Edward Lord Windsor and Catherine dau. of John E. of Oxford. Henry Lord Windsor died in 1605, aged about 43, and his widow the 27 November 1615; and there is in the Church of Nayland a grand monument of marble to her memory. She is represented as a Baroness in her robes, two females kneeling at her head, one son at her feet, with the following inscriptions :—

Fuit hæc Anna Tierona omnibus animæ virtutibus corporisque dotibus ornatissima, erga Deum religiosa, devota erga virum; in amando constans, in Sanguine conjunctos, in pios præcipue in pauperes liberalitate et charitate præcellens insigni, adeo ut mulierculis paupertate fractis et senio confectis in refrigerium hoc hospitium in hoc oppidulo struxit Pensionem annuatim et perpetuo illis providendam per testamentum piè et providè curavit. Denique cum ad fatalem suæ senectutis horam quinquegenaria aut eo circiter pervenisset, animam æterno nomini firma in Christo fide placidè et sauviter redd :
Die Novembris 27 Ann. Salv. 1615.

Dominus Thomas Windsor Mæstissimus filius chariss : matri hoc qualecunque monumentum cum multis lachrymis officiosæ pietatis monumentum devotissimè posuit et consecravit.

Deo opt. max. et memoriæ Sacrum.

Gloriosam in Christo resurrectionem hic expectat Honoratissima D'na Anna Baronessa Windesor filia et una hæredum clarriss : viri Thomæ Rivett Equitis aurati de Cheepnum in com. Cantabrig. et hujus manerii de Stoke Nailand D'ni ex secundis nuptiis Grisildæ filiæ Honoratiss : D'ni Gulielmi Pagett Baronis de Beudesert prænobilis ordinis Garteran sodalis, quatuor Principibus Henrico Octavo, Edwardo sexto, Mariæ et Elizabethæ, in sanctius consilium Mariæ autem et in privati sigilli munus asciti, uxor nobilis. Baronis Henrici Dn'i Windsor, cujus et vidua ad extremum usque spiritum intemerata remansit, et ex cujus connubio mater plurium liberorum, sed reliquit tres tantum superstites, Thomam, scilicet jam Baronem, utriusque Parentis fortunarum et honorum filium et hæredem digniss : et duas Filias unius nominis, Elizabetham seniorem et Elizabetham juniorem.

Hic tumulata jacet pia, provida, pulchra, pudica
Religiosa Deo femina, fida viro,
Indulgens proli miserisque tenerrima mater,
Ut quibus et moriens hospita tecta dedit.
Chara suis, dilecta bonis et amica propinquis,
Moribus, ingenio, dote, decore potens.
Nobilitate nitens triplici natique virique
Et quia Pagetti filia, mater erat.
Cuique eques auratus pater; heu. non prorogat ævum,
Huic genus aut virtus; hic tumulata jacet.

The following arms appear on the tomb : 1 Arms of *Windsor*. Gules a saltire Argent between twelve cross-crosslets or, impaling *Samborne*,

[1] Though held in high honour by Hen. VIII. he lost his credit with Edw. VI. who degraded him from his knighthood of the Garter upon pretence that he was defective in blood and arms for 3 descents. Q. Mary however restored him and he died a zealous R. Catholic in 1563 and was buried at Drayton ab. 16 miles from London. A monument since destroyed was erected to his memory in Lichfield Cathedral.

Argent a chevron sable between three mullets gules. 2 *Windsor* impaling *Blount*, Sable two bars nebuly or. 3 *Windsor* impaling *Rivett*, Argent three bars sable in chief as many trivets of the last. 4 *Windsor* impaling *Vere*, Earl of Oxford, Quarterly, gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet of the second. 5 *Rivett* impaling *Raven*, Or on an orb gules a raven proper. 6 *Rivett* impaling *Pagett*, Sable on a cross engrailed between four eagles displayed argent, five lions passant guardant of the field. 7 *Pagett* impaling *Preston*, Argent two bars gules, on a canton of the last a cinquefoil of the first.[1]

Thomas, Lord Windsor son and heir was lord in 1655. He sold to Thomas (?) Williams, whose son and heir Sir John Williams was Lord Mayor of London in 1736, and built the present mansion, which by purchase passed with the manor to Sir Wm. Rowley K.B. a distinguished naval commander, a lord of the Admiralty in 1751 and Admiral of the Fleet in 1762. He married Arabella daughter and heir of George Dawson, captain in the army, and dying in 1763 was succeeded by his son Joshua Rowley, Rear-admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, who giving many proofs of courage and conduct during his long services, was created a Baronet the 10 June 1786. He married Sarah daughter and heir of Bartholomew Burton, and dying the 26 Feb. 1590 the manor passed to his eldest son Sir William Rowley 2nd Bart. after which the devolution is identical with Nayland Manor.

There is in the Record Office a Parliamentary petition of one James Phenw relating to the manor.[2] And on the Patent Rolls is a grant in 1300 for life to William Crisp of the custody of the park of the manor with 2d. a day out of the issues.[3] Also on the Patent Rolls of 1303 is a grant to Margaret Queen of England of 128*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* for arrears of farm of manor.[4] Also on the Close Rolls in 1328 is a Survey of the King's mills of the manor.[5]

A manor called Stoke Nayland Manor without any distinguishing name is mentioned from the time of Edw. III. to the reign of Hen. VIII. This belonged to Geffrey le Scrope,[6] who was in 17 Edw. III. constituted Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, but resigned his judicial office on going abroad on the King's affairs. He attained the rank of banneret and married Ivetta daughter of William Rosse of Igmanthorpe.[7] He died about 1340, and this manor passed to his son Henry le Scrope, who in the early part of the reign of Edw. III. was engaged in the Scottish wars and was summoned to Parliament as a Baron.

On the Patent Rolls of Hen. VI. it is stated that this Henry le Scrope had the manor by gift of John de Gunwardeby in 1351 by name of "all his manor of Neyland with its members in Stoke . . . Wyston and Levenesheth whereof 120 messuages 10 tofts, 200 acres of land 10 of meadow, 100 of pasture and 20*l.*" As Geffrey le Scrope had the manor prior to 1335 this deed of gift in 25 Edw. III. seems strange, but possibly one of the parties had a limited interest only. In the Inquis. p.m. of Lord le Scrope in 1392 part only of the manor seems to be included and an extent given. Lord le Scrope served as an ambassador and was one of those selected to negotiate with Charles King of Navarre, touching a league between that prince and Richard II. He died 1391 and was succeeded by his son Sir Stephen le Scrope 2nd Baron. He was

[1] Suffolk Institute, vol. iv. pp. 194, 195.
[2] No. 6703 D.K.R. 34. App. p. 115.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 28 Edw. I. 12.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 31 Edw. I. 34.
[5] Close Rolls, 18 Edw. II. 12.
[6] See Nayland Manor in this Hundred.
[7] I.P.M., 9 Edw. III. (2nd nos.) 32.



GIFFORD'S HALL GATEWAY.

knighted for his services during his father's lifetime, and married Margery widow of John son of Sir William de Huntingford knt., and dying in 1406 the manor passed to his eldest son Henry 3rd Baron, who was found guilty of high treason as mentioned in the account of Nayland Manor, and lost his head in the month of August 1415. He married 1st Philippa daughter of Sir Guy de Brian, and 2ndly Joane Duchess of York, sister and coheir of Edmund Holland Earl of Kent, but had no issue. He was succeeded by his brother Sir John Scrope who obtained from the King a grant of the lands which had gone to the Crown on the attainder of his brother Henry Lord Scrope to hold for 4 years, and later obtained a restoration of the inheritance. In 1425 a commission was constituted to determine whether this manor had been entailed on Henry Lord le Scrope his grandfather and the heirs of his body and whether he (Sir John) was entitled notwithstanding the forfeiture for high treason 3 Hen. against Henry Lord le Scrope.[1] The manor is mentioned in the Inq. p.m. of Sir John Wingfield in 1480,[2] and was in 1545 granted to John Foster and Richard Marden.[3] It is apparently the manor in respect of which a fine was levied in 1576 by John Ive and others against William Dawtrey junior, [4] and in 1582 by Edward Rookewood against Sir Thomas Danby (? Dantrey).[5]

Arms of Rowley: Argent on a bend engrailed between two crows, sable, three escallops of the field.

### Gifford's Hall.

In 1281 the Patent Rolls show that there was an action pending between Roger le Chaumberleyn and Thomas Gifford touching a way stopped in Stoke,[6] and in 1287 Wm. Gifford had a grant of free warren here. On his death in 1310 the manor passed to Thomas Gifford, on whose decease in 1318 it passed to his son and heir William who had a grant of free warren and presented to Nayland in 1312, 1328, and 1340. Robert Gifford was the next lord and he presented to the living in 1353. In 1377 Simon Burley held the manor, and had a grant of free warren.[7] [8] The following year, being a knight, he levied a fine of the manor against Robert Crull clerk, William Reade clerk and John Chaumberleyn chaplain.[9] The manor next passed to John Withermarsh who died in 1395, and it went to his son and heir Richard Withermarsh who in 1427 levied a fine of the manor and the manors of Holton Hall and Ingrames and the advowson of Holton Church against William Stonham of Hadleigh and Margaret his wife, Nicholas Colloppe of Aldham and Cristine his wife, and William Mathe . . . . of Langham.[10] In 1428 Philip Mannock purchased the manor from the Crown and that family held the same subsequently for many generations. The Mannocks had resided in the neighbourhood since the time of Edw. III. and are stated to have come originally from Denmark and to have flourished in this country under the Danish kings. On Philip Mannock's death the manor passed to his son and heir John Mannock who married the daughter of Sir Thos. Waldegrave knt. and had a son George who succeeded his father at his death in 1476.[11] George Mannock married Katherine daughter of Sir Wm. Waldegrave knt. and dying in 1541 the manor passed to his eldest son William Mannock. In 1549 William levied a fine of the manor

[1] Pat. Rolls, 3 Hen. VI. pt. i. 8*d*.
[2] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 59.
[3] Originalia, 37 Hen. VIII. 5 Pars Rot. 117.
[4] Fine, Hil. 18 Eliz.; Mich. 18, 19 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Easter, 24 Eliz.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. I. 9*d*.
[7] Chart. Rolls, 1 Rich. II. 5.
[8] Gyffords and Hallymote Manor, Wattisfield, in Blackbourn Hundred.
[9] Feet of Fines, 3 Rich. II. 13.
[10] Fine, 5 Hen. VI. 21.
[11] I.P.M., 16 Edw. IV. 76.

against Francis Mannock,[1] and married Audrey daughter of John Alington, and sister of the last Sir Giles Alington of Horseheath co. Cambridge. He died the 8 July 1558,[2] when the manor passed to his son and heir Francis Mannock.

In the Inquisition post mortem of the last-mentioned Wm. Mannock it is set forth that he died seised of the manor of Holton Hall, Raymes, Giffords, and Chamberlains in Stoke Neyland, and that Francis Mannock his son and heir was five years old. The following year a fine was levied in respect of all these manors by John Wynterflod against the said Francis Mannock.[3] Francis Mannock levied a fine of the manor in 1569 against Robert Bell and others,[4] and in 1570 was called upon to shew by what title he held this manor and also the Rectory.[5] Francis married Mary daughter of William Fitch of Canfield co. Essex and dying on the 3 November 1590 in his 68th year was buried in the Church of Nayland. Upon a plate of brass on the north aisle of the chancel is the following :—

Quid dant Divitiæ Crassi, Crœsive Talenta ?
Quid juvat immensus tantus et orbis honor ?
Omnia vilescunt, quæ mors rapit ore voraci :
Virtutis solidæ Vita perennis erit.



Gifford's Hall.

The manor passed to Francis's eldest son William. He was a recusant, and in 1596 Queen Elizabeth let to R. Croft two-thirds of the estate "in the possession of William Mannock guilty of recusancy." In 1602 King James the First granted a general pardon for all crimes and forfeits to the said Wm. Mannock, but in 1612 two-thirds of the estate were again forfeited for recusancy. William married Audrey eldest daughter of Ferdinand Parys of Linton co. Cambridge, and died the 24 March 1616 aged 60 ; and in the Church of Stoke by Nayland is a stone to his memory without any brass thus inscribed :—

Hic jacet antiquâ ducens ab origine gentem
Mannockus priscis adnumerandus avis ;
Qui Gulielmus erat Francisci maximus ævo
Filius, ac hæres jure tenebat opes.
Unica multiplici faciebat prole beatum
Uxor, et illa uno consociata viro.
De liberis propero cessit pars maxima letho,
Filia jam superest fratribus una tribus.
En ! ut quisque pias tollens ad sidera palmas
Unanimo tantos fundat ab ore sonos,
"Sit requies animæ" veniens hoc turba precetur
Quid vetat extinctis mitia vota dare ?
Obiit 24 die Martii, Anno 1616, ætatis suæ 60.

[1] Fine, Hil. 3 Edw. VI.
[2] I.P.M., 5 and 6 P. and M. 65.
[3] Fine, Hil. 1 Eliz.
[4] Fine, Hil. 11 Eliz.
[5] Memoranda, 12 Eliz. Hil. Rec. Rot. 46.

He was followed by his son and heir Sir Francis Mannock created a Bart. by Chas I. in 1627. The very same year however an Inquisition was ordered to be taken of his estate for recusancy. He married Dorothy daughter of William Sanders of Wilford co. Northampton and died the 20th November 1634 aged 49. There is a monument of various marbles to his memory in Nayland Church against the north wall with the inscription :—

In pious and deserved memory
of S^r^ Francis Mannock Baronet
Whose Ancestors long since derived from Denmark and in
England called Lords of Mannock's Manor (now called great
Gravensden in the Countie of Huntington) the still continued
Inheritance of theyr Families : have also for many ages been Lords
and Inhabitants of this Manor of Gifford's Hall in this Parish.
Whose religious Conversation made him reverenced of all : whose Candor
of mind, Sweetness of Manner, generous Hospitalitie, made
his Life loved and honoured by the Rich ; whose bountifull Charitie made
his Death lamented by the Poor.
Eccl^es^. viii ;
Sunt optanda magis puræ bona nomina vitæ
Nobilis unguenti quam pretiosus odor.

On a marble slab with a figure in brass of a female is this inscription to his wife :—

D. O. M.

Atrato hoc marmore velatur et sæpe ad invidiam dolentium defletur humanitus perillustris fæminæ et elegantis Dorothæ Sanders : conjux fuit nobilissimi viri Francisci Mannock Baronetti quem prole beavit masculâ, et ne sexus videretur oblita sui, filiam reliquit in cunis Annam.

Lugent nec immerito talem maritus conjugem, filii talem matrem, Lugebit et olim filia orbitatis conscia, nec est qui non lugebit, novit qui datum tamque cito repetitum hoc donum Dei.

Debitum na'æ (naturæ) Solvens exivit
Septimo eid. Julij anno Incarnati verbi.
MDCXXXII.
Suæ ætatis 42. Conjugii 24.

Sir Francis left three sons, Sir Francis Mannock to whom the manor passed, John and William, and one dau. Anne. The second Sir Francis married Mary eldest dau. of Sir George Heneage of Hainton in the county of Lincoln knt.

Sir Francis and his lady are both stated to be recusants in the State Papers in 1639,[1] and in 1649 Sir Francis's estate being under sequestration Sir George Heneage his son-in-law entered upon part in order to raise money for the younger children's portions. In 1650 a decree was made of the Committee of the House of Commons for levying the sequestration and ordering the judgments of the visitation of Sir George Heneage for provision for the children with orders to bring them up in the Protestant religion. Amongst the State Papers is an order this year summoning Sir Francis to shew cause why his estate settled on Sir George Heneage (his wife's father) should not be sequestered.[2] In 1658 Richard Cromwell granted a release of the estate sequestered for recusancy to Richard Waterman on the payment to the Exchequer of one hundred and fifty pounds yearly.

On the death of Sir Francis Mannock in 1687 the manor passed to his son and heir Sir William 3rd Bart. who dying in 171¾ the manor passed to Sir Francis Mannock 4th Bart. who dying in 1758 it passed to Sir William Mannock 5th Bart. On the death of Sir William in 1764 the manor passed to his son and heir Sir Wm. Anthony Mannock 6th Bart. and on his death in 1776 to his uncle Sir Francis Mannock 7th Bart. who died in 1778 without issue leaving Thomas his brother and heir who succeeded to the

[1] State Papers, 1639, 427.

[2] State Papers, Cal. of Compounders, 1650,2230.

title as 8th Bart. and died in 1781 without issue when the manor passed to Sir George the 9th Bart. who was killed by the overturning of the Dover mail June 3, 1787, and dying without issue the baronetcy expired.

The manor in 1787 came into the possession of William Comyns who assumed the name of Mannock. He died in 1819 leaving no issue and the manor devolved upon Patrick Power, who likewise assumed the name of Mannock by royal licence in 1830. The connection of the Powers with the Mannocks arose through marriage with the Strickland family. Patrick Mannock married Catherine daughter of Nicholas Power.

Gifford's Hall is a fine remnant of a baronial residence, part dating from the time of Hen. VI. The gateway which is castellated is stated to have been erected by Peter Gifford, a distant relative of Anne Bullen. The house surrounds a quadrangular court. The mouldings and spandrels of the doorways are fashioned in brick. Opposite to the entrance are some remains of an old chapel. The dining hall has a fine open timber roof and minstrels' gallery. The Hall is owned and now occupied by James Winter Brittain.

In a paper in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute (vol. iv. p. 198) it is said that Peter Giffard in the reign of Hen. III. probably built the older part of the present mansion, the hall with its fine oak roof and the butteries. "These," says the writer, "are of earlier date than the entrance tower; this which is of brick with the moulding of the windows, the doors and the arch over the door is of the Tudor age and must have been built by the Mannocks. Opposite the entrance are the remains of an old chapel dedicated to St. Nicolas. Richard Constable in the year 1216 built this chapel close by his house. It was amply endowed by his son William Constable."

Arms of Mannock: Sable, a cross formec flory arg.

### Levenhey *al.* Netherhall Manor.

From the Domesday tenant this manor passed to his son R. de Essex, and his son Henry forfeited in 1165. It next appears to have belonged to William de Crikett and to have passed from him to his son William who died in 1298. He was succeeded by his son William de Crickett and he and his wife Joan had free warren here in 1309, in which year he died and was succeeded by his son William de Crickett who died in 1343, when the manor passed to his son Sir William de Crickett who died in 1354, when it went to his son and heir William de Crickett who died without issue.

In the time of Hen. VI. the manor was vested in Sir Richard Waldegrave, at whose death it went to his brother Sir Thomas, and at his death to his son and heir Sir William. Sir William Waldegrave died the 30 Jan. 1527,[1] and the manor passed to his son and heir George Waldegrave who died the 8 July 1528,[2] when it went to his son and heir Sir William.[3] Sir William Waldegrave died the 7 Nov. 1554,[4] when the manor vested in his son and heir Sir William Waldegrave. A fine however was levied of the manor in 1548 by Ralph Gyfford against John Beaumonte and others,[5] and in 1551 by the said Ralph Gyfford against George Foster of a moiety.[6] In 1574 we find amongst the Chancery Pleadings relating to the Duchy of Lancaster an action by Edward Baeshe against Thomas Revett "as grantee

[1] I.P.M., 19 Hen. VIII. 44.
[2] I.P.M., 20 Hen. VIII. 18.
[3] I.P.M., 20 Hen. VIII. 18.
[4] I.P.M., 1 and 2 P. and M. 92.
[5] Fine, Trin. 2 Edw. VI.
[6] Fine, Easter, 5 Edw. VI.

of the Crown on attainder of the Duke of Norfolk as to lands in Netherhall in Stoke Manor."[1] Amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus. is a precipe on a covenant in 1593 concerning "Lavenhey *al.* Netherhall Manor in Stoke by Nayland,"[2] which fine was duly levied the same year by Thomas Hopper against Sir W. Waldegrave and others.[3] In 1620 the manor appears to have become vested in Geoffrey Little sen. and Geoffrey Little jun., and later to have passed to Sir Joshua Rowley who died in 1798, after which the descent of the manor is identical with that of the main manor.

Amongst the Harleian Charters in the Brit. Mus. is a lease of land in "Levenhey in Stoke Nayland" by St. Osyth Priory early 13th cent.;[4] and in the Record Office a fine between John Beaumont and others quær. and John Peryent and other def. of one-third of this manor,[5] and another between Rad. Gyfford quær. and John Beaumont and others def. of half of the manor in 1548.[6]

### Scotland Hall Manor.

John de Scotland, who held this lordship, died in 1334, and it then passed to his son and heir William de Scotland by deed 9 Edw. III. [1335] who gave it to his mother Margaret who remarried Robert de Rokewode, and they held it in 1357. It passed to Thomas de Rokewode son and heir of Robert in 1359 and he died without issue, when it went to his brother and heir John. John de Rookwode represented the county in Parliament in the 34 and 42 years of Edw. III. [1360 and 1369]. He married Joan dau. of Sir Robert Swynborne. On John de Rookwode's death the manor passed to his son and heir John de Rookwode who married Eleanor daughter of Sir William Burgate and Eleanor Vis-de-Lau. This last John died without issue. The last John Rokewode's brother William Rokewode of Stanningfield succeeded in 1436, and married Elizabeth dau. of Sir Henry Coggeshall, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir William who married Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Tyrrell and at his death went to his son and heir Thomas Rokewode. Thomas Rokewod married Anne daughter of John Clopton of Kentwell, and dying 8 April 1520,[7] the manor passed to his son John Rokewod who resided at Coldham Hall in Stanningfield, and married Elizabeth daughter of Clement Higham of Wickhambrook. He died the 11 April 1521,[8] when the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth for life and afterwards to their son Robert Rokewode who married first Anne daughter of Nicholas Ashton of Lanc., and 2ndly Agnes, daughter of Thos. Sporne of Lavenham, by whom he had a son Robert Rokewode. Robert married first Bridget daughter of Edmund Kempe of London, and 2ndly Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Drury of Hawsted knt. Robert the father died in 1566, but previously in 1563 on the marriage of his son Robert with the daughter of Sir Wm. Drury he had joined with his son in granting the manor to the wife of the latter.[9] Robert Rokewode the son died in 1600. This year Henry Rokewode, son and

[1] Duchy of Lanc., Cal. to Pleadings, 16 Eliz. 21.
[2] Add. Ch. 25482.
[3] Fine, Mich. 35, 36 Eliz.
[4] Harl. 44 C. 16.
[5] 28 Hen. VIII. 1536.
[6] 2 Edw. VI.
[7] I.P.M., 12 Hen. VIII. 29.
[8] I.P.M., 13 Hen. VIII. 125.
[9] A fine was levied of the manor in 1563 by Christopher Haydon against the said Robert Rokewood (Fine, Easter, 5 Eliz.); in 1593 by Richard Martyn against —— Rookwood (Fine, Hil. 33 Eliz.); and in 1599 by Sir John Heigham and others against Robert Rookewoode and others (Fine, Easter, 41 Eliz.).

heir of Robert Rokewode the son, had the lordship and died without issue, and Ambrose his brother and heir being implicated in the Gunpowder Plot was convicted of treason and executed at Tyburn in 1605, leaving by Elizabeth his wife dau. of Robert Tyrwytt of Ketleby co. Lincoln a son Robert. Ambrose's offence was having concealed the knowledge of some part of the plot communicated to him and Sir Everard Digby by his friend Catesby. Sir Robert Rokewode the son of Ambrose was a faithful adherent of Charles I. He married Mary dau. of Sir Robert Townsend of Ludlow, co. Salop, and died in June 1679. Two of his sons he lost in the Royal cause, one of them, Capt. Robert Rokewode, being killed at Oxford, and the other, Capt. William Rokewode, at Alresford. They were altogether an unfortunate family, and a grandson of this Sir Robert Rokewode, also bearing the unfortunate name of Ambrose, after having held a command in the Guards—Brigadier-General—in the time of James II., was executed like his great-grandfather and namesake at Tyburn in 1696, for having been implicated in the treason known as the Barclay conspiracy. The late Mr. Tymms in a paper on Coldham Hall mentions that at the place of execution he delivered to the Sheriff a paper in which he says :—

"I do with all truth and sincerity declare and avow I never knew, saw, or heard of any order or commission from King James for the assassination of the Prince of Orange and attacking his guards, but I am certainly informed he had rejected proposals of that nature when made unto him. Nor do I think he knew the least of the particular design for attacking the guards at his landing, in which I was engaged as a soldier, by my immediate commander (much against my judgment). But his soldier I was, and as such I was to obey and act. Near twelve years I have served my true king and master, K. James, and freely now lay down my life in his cause. I ever abhorr'd a treacherous action to an enemy. If it be a guilt to have complied with what I thought, and still think, to have been my duty, I am guilty. No other guilt do I own. As I beg of all to forgive me, so I forgive all from my heart, even the Prince of Orange, who, as a soldier, ought to have considered my case before he signed the warrant for my death. I pray God to open his eyes and render him sensible of the much blood, from all parts, crying out against him, so to prevent a heavier execution hanging over his head than what he inflicts on me."

The arms of Rokewode : Argent, six chess rooks, three, two, one, sable.

In 1536 John Beaumount levied a fine of a 3rd of the part of the manor against John Paryent and others.[1] In 1814 we find the manor vested in Wm. Valentine Comyns Mannock.

### Withermarsh Manor.

This manor was one of those held by Robert Suane's father before the Conquest and continued to be held by the son notwithstanding the change of dynasty in consequence of the aid rendered by the family to William the Conqueror. The manor consisted of 4 carucates with soc. In Saxon times there were 27 villeins, 32 bordars, 2 slaves, 3 ploughteams in demesne, 13 belonging to the men, 1 mill, and 30 acres of meadow, valued at 10 pounds. By the time of the Domesday Survey the value had risen to 12 pounds, and there were 2 horses, 20 beasts, 24 hogs, 15 fore t mares, and 80 sheep, but there were 3 villeins and 5 bordars

[1] Fine, Mich. 28 Hen. VIII.

fewer, and 1 slave only, while the ploughteams in demesne had come down by one, and those belonging to the men had fallen from 13 to 8. The length of the manor was 8 quarantenes and the breadth 4, and it paid in a gelt 20*d*.[1]

Davy seems to think that the manor was called Netherhall Withermarsh Manor, but this does not appear to have been the case. Netherhall Manor was the same as Levenhey. This manor passed from the Domesday tenant, as did the last manor treated of, to his son Robert and grandson Henry, when it was forfeited. In the time of Henry the second Umfreda de Winewershe widow seems to have held this manor. In 1320 Roger de Withermarsh held it, and in 1371 Rich. Withermersh.

In 1553 George Bacon and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of John Abell, had a grant of the manor,[2] and in 1563 Sir Thos. Revett held it by grant. The manor then probably descended through the Waldegraves and Windsors to the Rowleys, as in the case of Tendring Hall Manor, the title to which has been already deduced.

### Capel Manor.

This manor is unnoticed by Davy, but clearly had a separate existence, and was at an early period in the possession of a family of the name of Capel. Hen. I. gave Jakeham to Hugh Capel by the service of two knights' fees, and Sir Richard de Capel was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1261. John Capel of Stoke Nayland died seised of this manor in 1449 and his will dated the 4th April 1449[3] was proved the 14 June the same year. By his wife Joan he left three sons and a daughter all under age. John the eldest inherited this manor. William the second son was a member of the Drapers' Company, an eminent merchant, and acquired an immense fortune. At the coronation of Henry VII. he was knighted, served the office of Sheriff of London in 1489, of Lord Mayor in 1503, and was representative in Parliament of that city from 1491 to 1514. It is recorded of Sir William that Empson and Dudley, emissaries of Hen. VII. under some pretence or other extorted from him the sum of £1,600 to enrich the Treasury of the Exchequer, and demanded a like sum a few years afterwards under the pretence that during his mayoralty he did not duly punish a party who had been accused before him of coining false money, "though," as one chronicler says, "he was indeed guilty of no other fault but that God had filled his coffers." Knowing his innocence of the charge he refused to pay, for which he was committed to the Tower where he remained until the death of the King, which fortunately for the prisoner occurred the same year. On the accession of Hen. VIII. he was released from confinement without payment of the illegal fine, and Dudley being committed for his great oppressions, both he and Empson soon lost their heads under a despotism which brooked no rival. Sir William Capel, who was ancestor of the Earls of Essex, married Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel knt. of Lanhern in Cornwall, ancestor of the Lords Arundel of Wardour and Trerice and died on the 6th of September 1515. He was buried in a chapel of his own founding in St. Bartholomew's Church near the Royal Exchange, London.

A "Capell Manor" is mentioned in the Inquisition p.m. of James Hubert who died the 24 Feb. 1517, being then found seised of the same, when it passed to Walter Hubert his son and heir.[4]

[1] Dom. ii. 401.
[2] Originalia, 1 Mary, 4 Pars Rot. 45.
[3] 28 Hen. VI.
[4] I.P.M., 9 Hen. VIII: 25:

### Chamberlain's Manor.

This manor was vested in Ralph le Chamberlaine in the time of Hen. III. The Chamberlain family, from whom no doubt the name was derived, were settled in the parish at even an earlier date.[1] Davy says he was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Thos. le Chamberlaine; but we find in 1275 Roger le Chamberlein holding land here, and bringing an action against John de Tendring touching common of pasture in Stoke,[2] and in 1281 against Thomas Giffard touching a way stopped up there.[3] This Roger le Chamberlaine was, according to Davy, the son and heir of Sir Thos. and died in 1319 seised of the manor,[4] which passed to his son and heir Richard le Chamberlaine,[5] and it is in 1341 mentioned in the Inquis. p.m. of Alice, the wife of the said Richard le Chamberlaine.[6] This Richard le Chamberlaine seems to have parted with a portion of his estate in 1325, and to have settled the remainder in 1334, for on the Originalia Rolls in 1325 is a licence to him to enfeoff John de Kersey chaplain, of one messuage, 60 acres of land, 10 of meadow, 20 of pasture, 3 of wood, and 40*s.* rent in Stoke Neyland, Hegham, and Shelley;[7] and on the Patent Rolls in 1334 is a licence for him to enfeoff Nicholas atte Pond chaplain of 5 messuages, 100 acres of land, 10 of meadow, 25 of pasture, 3 of wood, and 40*s.* rent in these same places, said to be held in chief as of the Honor of Raleigh, then in the King's hands, and for him to regrant to him, Alice his wife and his heirs.[8] Alice, Richard's widow, died in 1341, and the manor passed to her son Roger Chamberlaine, who was succeeded by his son and heir Ralph Chamberlaine. A fine was levied in 1365 of the manor of Stoke Nayland, probably meaning this manor, by Robert Crull parson of Swanescombe Church, Roger Savale parson of Stratford Church, and John Chamberlain chaplain, against Bernard Donat and Cecilia his wife.[9] The manor may then have descended for a time like the manors of Throgton in Thorpe Morieux in Cosford Hundred and like Gedding Manor in Thedwestry Hundred through the Chamberlain family.

In 1558 the manor was held by William Mannock, who died this year,[10] and it passed to Francis Mannock, who died seised of it in 1590. At the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, her majesty leased to Richard Croft 2 parts of "Gifford's and Chamberleins." In 1805 the manor was vested in William Mannock, and descended in the same mode as the Manor of Giffords.

The manor is included in a fine levied of the manor in 1559 by John Wynterflod against Francis Mannock.[11]

### Causer's, Peacham's, or Shardelowe's Manor.

Edmund de Shardelowe in 1288 had lands held of him here; and in 1563 Sir Thos. Revett had a grant of the manor, according to the Davy MSS. Mr. Davy considers that after this the manor probably descended as did the manor of Tendring Hall. The manor of Shardelowes is mentioned in the Inquisition p.m. of Roger Darcy who died the 3 Sept. 1507 leaving Thomas his son and heir,[12] and also in a suit as to tithes between Peter Baker and Wm.

[1] Rad. le Chamberlane, I.P.M., *t.* Hen. III. 18.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. I. 4*d.*
[3] Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. I. 9*d.*
[4] I.P.M., 13 Edw. II. 6.
[5] I.Q.D., 17 Edw. II. 95.
[6] I.P.M., 15 Edw. III. 3.
[7] O., 6 Edw. III.
[8] Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. III. pt. ii. 32.
[9] Feet of Fines, 39 Edw. III. 2.
[10] I.P.M., 6 P. and M.
[11] Fine, Hil. 1 Eliz.
[12] I.P.M., 24 Hen. VII. 80.

Mannock and others 37 Eliz., particulars of which suit are to be found amongst the Exchequer Depositions, and this fact seems to operate somewhat against the idea of a grant of the manor in 1563 to Sir Thos. Revett.

### Dounes Manor.

There was in Stoke by Nayland apparently a manor of the name of Dounes or Dounings of which Sir Robert Reyton died seised the 27 March 1518 leaving Robert his son and heir 20 years of age and upwards ;[1] possibly this was the manor of "Stoke juxta Nayland" of which Sir Richard Corbett died seised the 25 June 1524 leaving Richard his son and heir.[2]

### Stoke Rectory Manor.

Davy states that the Priory of Prithlewell had the advowson in 1301, rather inferring that it then obtained the same; but amongst the Bodleian Charters is a deed dated nearly a hundred years earlier, probably about 1220, reciting the appropriation of the Church of Stoke Nayland with the Chapel of Eylond by Pandulph Bp. elect of Norwich to the Priory.[3] Ministers' accounts while the manor was in the possession of the Priory 18 Edw. II. will be found in the Public Record Office.[4] There are letters patent of Edw. III. confirming a composition between the Bp. of Norwich and the Priory of "Priterwell" relating to the patronage,[5] and presentations were made by the Priory as late as the year 1510. In 1536 the presentation was made by the Crown, and in 1546 the Crown granted the manor to Thos. Thorowgood and John Foster, and it was in 1551 sold to Thomas Wiseman, who sold in 1563 to Robert Bell and Dorothy his wife. They had licence to alienate to Francis Mannock, of which they availed themselves and conveyed to him. He died in 1590, when the manor passed to his son and heir William Mannock. From this time the lordship probably descended in the same manner as Gifford's Hall Manor, but it seems that Paul Viscount Bayning died seised of the Rectory of Stoke 5 Charles I.

Amongst the Hatfield MSS.[6] is a letter from Thomas Browne to Sir Robert Cecil in which he asks for a letter to the Lord Chief Justice of England on behalf of Ralph Agas, "a skilful surveyor of lands, dwelling at Stoke next Neyland in Suffolk well reputed of my late good lord, very careful of her Majesty's profit and renown, and of my lord and your Honour's report and dignity. He hath used means to have some punished for their unloyal speeches of her Majesty. He hath reproved others for their undutiful regard of your Honour. For this, and for his diligent pains and care in settling forth a concealed ward's lands for me (which is the only grant I ever obtained in my Lord's service, and hath cost me above £200, well known to Mr. Gilbert Wakering, escheator of the same county last year, and neither can get possession of body or lands to this present for want of help from Her Majesty's Court of Wards, yet through those my expenses in discovering the original grant of the manor of Neyland, her Majesty hath recovered 37 tenures, and four several offices thereof already found and many other tenures and offices thereof are like presently to ensue) the said Ralph's adversaries, immediately upon report of my Lord's departure, commenced many slanderous and unjust suits against him, and having made extreme and grievous riots against him and his family yet they shame

[1] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 1.
[2] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VIII. 31.
[3] Bodl. Ch. 220.
[4] Bundle 1127, No. 4.
[5] 16 Edw. III., Bodl. Ch. 221.
[6] Rep. Hist. Com. pt. ix. 63.

not to make Agas and his family the first authors thereof. Albeit his cause be so just as his counsel hereabove doth inform him that he hath the advantage of capital law against many of them, yet his estate being weak and wholly beggared with his suits, he would rather leave off, though with his utter undoing, having a wife and six poor children depending only upon his labour and travail, if so be his adversaries' extreme malice might by any means be appeased. But they, presuming upon their wealth and countenance, give forth that nothing shall content them but to have poor Agas his carcase to perish in prison. The matter is to be heard about 14 days hence at the next assize at Bury, where Agas in his poverty getting no counsel to speak for him, and his own speech being easily quenched, he and one of his sons, in their just cause, shall be condemned to perpetual prison. Yet I do assure you of the equity of his cause, and were the Lord Chief Justice prepared and possessed of the weightiness and heinousness thereof, by your letter to be delivered to him at the assize from my hands, then should poor Agas not only escape the fury of his adversaries but their mischief should return upon their own heads."

The 9 Feb. 1598-9.

Which manor of Stoke by Nayland is referred to is not easy to determine.

## *SUDBURY.*

SUDBURY was at the time of the Domesday Survey returned as part of Thingoe Hundred, though it had no local connection with it, and is now part of the Hundred of Babergh. The town was parcel of the estate of Earl Morcar forfeited to the Conqueror. It was the land really of Alvera mother of Earl Morchar, and at the time of the Survey was in the hands of William the Chamberlain and Otho the goldsmith on behalf of the King. In the Confessor's time the demesne lands consisted of 3 carucates of land, with 1 villein, 63 burgesses, living at the Hall or Manor House, 6 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, and 55 burgesses in demesne with 2 carucates of land. These had 4 ploughteams. There was also the Church of St. Gregory, with 50 acres of free land and 25 acres of meadow. Likewise a mill, 2 horses in demesne at the Hall, 17 beasts, 23 hogs, 100 sheep, and 8 acres of meadow in the borough, and one market and money coiners. The value of the whole was 18 pounds, which by the time of the Survey had risen to 28, but the only changes in the particulars from Saxon times was an extra villein and 4 serfs less. The length was 4 quarantenes, and the breadth 3, and it paid in a gelt 5 shillings. There was also a soc in the town.[1]

### Manor of Sudbury.

In parcelling out the lands he had acquired, the Conqueror allotted the Manor of Sudbury with 94 manors besides in Suffolk to Richard Fitz Gilbert or de Clare afterwards Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. It formed portion of the great Honor of Clare and was held of the Crown as part of the Duchy of Lancaster. Richard Fitz Gilbert was joined with William de Warren in the important office of Justiciary of England in 1073. He fixed his residence shortly before the Domesday Survey at Tunbridge in Kent and in the Survey is called " Ricardus de Tonebruge." He married Robesia daughter of Walter Gifford 1st Earl of Buckingham and is said to have fallen in a skirmish with the Welsh, when the manor passed to his son Gilbert de Tonebruge. He joined in the rebellion of Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, but it is narrated that observing that his sovereign Wm. Rufus was about to fall into an ambush, he relented, warned the King, saved him, and was pardoned. He married Adeliza daughter of the Earl of Claremont, and was succeeded by his eldest son Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford.[2] He distinguished himself in the wars in Wales, and vastly increased his family possessions in those parts. He took to wife Alice sister of Ranulph de Gernon, 2nd Earl of Chester, and the manor passed on his being killed in Wales the 15 April 1136 to his son Gilbert de Clare 2nd Earl of Hertford.[3] Gilbert is called " Earl " of Clare in 1136. This nobleman was a hostage for his uncle the Earl of Chester. In 1145 joining the rebellion in the time of Stephen he was taken prisoner, and confined until he had consented to relinquish his many strongholds. He died in 1152 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Roger de Clare 3rd Earl of Hertford. In the time of Hen. II. this Roger was summoned by Thomas à Becket, the celebrated Archbp. of Canterbury to do homage to his Grace for the

[1] Dom. ii. 286*b*.
[2] See Round's Geoffrey de Mandeville, p. 40.
[3] See Bures Manor in this Hundred.

Castle of Toneburge, but at the command of the King he refused, alleging that "holding it by military service, it belonged rather to the Crown than to the Church." The Castle had been exchanged by Roger's great grandfather Richard, with the Archbp. of Canterbury, for the Castle of Brion. Roger de Clare was commander of the royal army against the Welsh in 1157, and married 1st a daur. of Payne, Sheriff co. Salop, and 2ndly Maude daughter of James de St. Hilary. On his death in 1173, the manor passed to his son Richard de Clare 4th Earl of Hertford, who married Amicia 2nd daughter and coheir of Wm. Fitz-Robert, Earl of Gloucester.

It would seem that Sudbury, at least the town, was settled on this marriage, which was subsequently dissolved; for in the Abbreviation of Pleas 1 John we see a trial as to whether "Amice" formerly wife of Earl Richard de Clare, unjustly disseised Richard son of Wm. de Sudbury of a free tenement there; and the defence of the Countess was that after the dissolution of her marriage with the Earl of Clare to whom the town of Sudbury was given as her marriage portion, she came to Sudbury, and summoned the said Richard to her Court.[1] It is a question whether the manor had not passed earlier out of the Clare family and become vested in the Earls of Gloucester, and only came back to the Clare family on this marriage; in fact one is inclined to adopt this view, having regard to the entry in 1202, also in the Pleadings in the time of John, that the Countess held her Court at Sudbury, with reference to Richard son of Uluric, and Richard son of John as to lands there,[2] and to a claim in 1206 by the Countess of Clare to the advowson of St. Gregory, Sudbury, against the Prioress of Eton[3] who asserted that the same had been granted by William formerly Earl of Gloucester father of the said Countess to the nuns of the Church of Eton.[4]

The manor passed in 1217 to Gilbert de Clare 5th Earl of Hertford, created Earl of Gloucester. He was one of the principal barons who contended against King John and one of the 25 barons to enforce the provisions of the Great Charter. He married Isabel 3rd daughter and eventual coheir of Wm. Marshall, 1st Earl of Pembroke, and dying the 25 Oct. 1230 was succeeded by his son Richard de Clare, 6th Earl of Hertford and 2nd Earl of Gloucester, who being a minor was placed in wardship to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent and Justiciary of England, whose daughter to the displeasure of the King, Richard de Clare clandestinely married. It is probable the marriage was dissolved, as immediately after this he was married to Maude, daughter of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who for the sake of the valuable alliance paid to the Crown 5,000 marks and remitted a debt of 2,000 more.

Richard was eminent alike in war and peace. He commanded the Royal Army in South Wales in 1257 and was appointed on an embassy to the Pope, to Castille, to France, and to treat with the Duke of Bretagne in 1259. He died the 15 July 1262, having been poisoned at the table of Peter de Savoy, the queen's uncle, along with Baldwin Earl of Devon, and other persons of note.[5] The manor passed to his eldest son Gilbert de Clare 3rd Earl of Gloucester surnamed the Red. He was Steward of St. Edmund's Abbey in 1266, and married Alice daughter of Guy Earl of Angoulême and niece of the King of France, and received the honour of

[1] Abbr. of Pl. 1 John 19 East. and Trin.
[2] Abbr. of Pl. 4 John 1 *in dorso*, Rot. Mich. Term.
[3] Eaton in Warwickshire.
[4] Abbr. of Pl. 7 and 8 John 5 *in dorso*; St. Peter's, Sudbury, 15 John Mich. Hil. 14.
[5] I.P.M., 47 Hen. III. 34. Extent.

knighthood from Montford Earl of Leicester at the head of the army at Lewes where he held a command and where he had distinguished himself. Later he abandoned the baronial cause, and had an important command in the royal army at the Battle of Evesham. This nobleman was one of the first to proclaim King Edward then in Palestine as successor to the throne, and to entertain him with great magnificence at Tunbridge on his arrival. Gilbert de Clare obtained a divorce from his wife Alice, and married Joane of Acre 2nd daughter of King Edw. I., upon which marriage he gave up the inheritance of all his castles and manors to the King to dispose of as he thought best, and the King entailed them (after a life interest to Joane) on the Earl's issue by the said Joane, and in default upon her in fee should she survive her husband. He had, however, issue by her, a son Gilbert and 3 daughters, and died 1295, when the manor passed under the settlement to Joane for life. She subsequently married Ralph de Monthermer, but died in 1307, when Gilbert de Clare 4th Earl of Gloucester succeeded to the lordship. He is styled " Hereditary Steward of St. Edmund's Abbey," and held the appointment of Chief Guardian and Lieutenant of Scotland in 1308 and 1309, was one of the " Lords Ordainers of Reform " in 1310, and was Guardian and Lieutenant of England in 1311. He married Maud, daughter of Rich. de Burgh Earl of Ulster, and falling at the Battle of Bannockburn the 24 June 1314, leaving no issue,[1] the King granted to John de Chelmersford the wardship of the lands of the Earl.[2] The manor passed upon partition between the Earl's three sisters, to Elizabeth, who had married John de Burgh, son of Richard, Earl of Ulster, by whom she had issue William, Earl of Ulster, who married Maud sister of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, and left a daughter and heir, Elizabeth de Burgh, who married Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, and died in 1369, leaving an only daughter Philippa Plantagenet, who married Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March, and through her the House of York derived its claim to the throne. She died in 1381, and was succeeded by her son and heir Roger Mortimer, 4th Earl of March. He was declared by Parliament, 9 Rich. II. [1385] to be heir to the Crown, by reason of his descent from Lionel Duke of Clarence. He married Alianore, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, sister of Thos. Duke of Surrey, and sister and coheir of Edmund, Earl of Kent, and was slain in battle in Ireland in 1398.[3] The manor passed to his son Edmund Mortimer, 5th Earl of March, who like his father had been at the time of his father's decease a minor of tender years. The custody of the youth was committed by the King to his son Henry Prince of Wales, but it seems that sufficient vigilance was not exercised, and he was stolen away by Lady de Spencer, but being discovered in Chittham woods he was afterwards guarded more warily. He was on the accession of Hen. VI. to the throne made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and married Anne, daughter of Edmund Earl of Stafford, but died in 1424 without issue.

In the Inquis. taken after his death will be found an extent of the town and fishery,[4] and in the same Inquisition is included the advowson of the chapel of St. Sepulchre 30*s.* per an. The manor passed to the last Earl's nephew Richard Plantagenet Duke of York, son of his eldest sister Anne married to Richard Plantagenet Duke of Cambridge.

His defeat and death at the Battle of Wakefield in 1460[5] when the

[1] I.P.M., 8 Edw. II. 68. Extent.
[2] Originalia, 8 Edw. II. 16.
[3] I.P.M., 22 Rich. II. 34.
[4] I.P.M., 3 Hen. VI. 32.
[5] I.P.M., 3 Edw. IV. 14.

ambitious projects of his house for a time received a check are facts well known. His eldest son by Cicely, daughter of Ralph Nevil Earl of Westmoreland, after varying fortunes was finally established on the Throne as Edw. IV., and the manor became vested in the Crown where it remained for over 100 years. A fine was in 1511 levied of the manor and of the Manor of Woodhall in Sudbury by the King against Katherine Courteney, Countess of Devon, one of the daughters of Edw. IV., and Thomas Haward and Anne his wife, another dau. of Edw. IV.[1] Sudbury Manor is however mentioned in the Inquis. p.m. of Sir Richard Corbett, who died the 25 June 1524 leaving a son and heir Richard Corbett.[2] In 1577 Sir Nicholas Bacon claimed both Sudbury and Woodhall Manors under a grant from Edw. VI., and brought an action against John Skynner on behalf of the Corporation of Sudbury as to waifs and strays.[3] In 1597 a fine was levied of the manor by W. Reade and others against Michael Stanhope and others,[4] and in 1610 the manor was granted to Sir Robert Crane.

Amongst the MSS. in the Cambridge University Library is a grant to Robert de Assheton of the custody during minority of the heir of Edward le Despenser of Sudbury Manor.[5] And in 1252 a grant of free warren in the manor was made to Ely Priory.[6]

Court Rolls of the manor will be found in the Public Record Office for Edward II., III., Richard II., Hen. IV., V., VI., Edw. IV., V., Rich. III., Hen. VII.,[7] and extracts from Court Rolls 16-35 Edw. III., 8 Hen. VII.[8] As to the Office of the Steward of this manor see State Papers 1 Hen. VIII. 222. In the State Papers 1540 it is stated that the King granted Sudbury Manor to Lady Anne of Cleves in consideration of her marriage with him.[9]

An action will be found amongst the Duchy of Lancaster Proceedings in 1590 in reference to the right of free fishing, &c., and the boundaries of the manor.[10]

### Wood Hall Manor.

This was evidently a small manor carved out of the larger holding of the Earls of Gloucester. It seems to have been held as a separate manor by Gilbert de Clare who died in 1295, and passed on his death to his widow Joane of Acre. An extent of the manor is given in 1369 in the Inquis. p.m. of Lionel Duke of Clarence, and Elizabeth his wife,[11] and also in 1398 in the Inquis. post mortem of Roger de Mortimer Earl of March.[12] It seems to have devolved in the same way as the main manor, ultimately vesting in the Crown in the person of the Duke of York Edw. IV. In 1553 it was granted by the Crown to Sir John Clike, and two years later leased to Sir Edward Waldegrave, and the following year it was annexed by the King and Queen to the Duchy of Lancaster.

In 1577 it seems that Frances Pawlett claimed from Sir Edward Waldegrave as lessee against John Leyttle tenant of a water mill in Essex as to

[1] Fine, Mich. 3 Hen. VIII.
[2] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VIII. 31.
[3] Duchy of Lanc. Cal. to Pleadings, 19 Eliz. 32.
[4] Fine, Easter, 39 Eliz.
[5] Cambridge Dd. iii. 53, 272.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 36 Hen. III. 11.
[7] Portfolio 203, 112–115, 204, 2–20, 213, 57, 66, 70, 71.
[8] *Ib.* 204, 1.
[9] State Papers 1540, 144 (2).
[10] William Agarde in right of Robert Holmes *v.* John Vernoune in right of Sir John Montgomery. Duchy of Lanc. Cal. to Pleadings, 32 Eliz. 30.
[11] I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. i. 23.
[12] I.P.M., 22 Rich. II. 34.

suit and soc to mills ;[1] and 2 years later Sir Nicholas Bacon Steward of Clare Manor brought an action against John Skynner Mayor of Sudbury and others as to profits of Court, Court Rolls and Evidences.[2]

In 1589 an action was brought by Richard Frende in right of Sir Edward Waldegrave against Thomas Davye and others as to soc, suit and mulcture to two water corn mills and one fulling mill in this manor,[3] there was also a suit as to markets and fairs two years later,[4] and as to water corn mills again and land called Border mortgaged to Henry Freeman.[5]

In 1609 the manor was vested in Sir Robert Crane who died in 1642. By his will he gave to his eldest daughter Mary "all that my Manor of Woodhall Sudbury, all those three watermills, &c., in Sudbury, all that 27 acres of wood called King's Wood in Sudbury, &c., and also all other lands in Sudbury, Chilton and Acton which I purchased of our late Sovereign King Jac. I." in fee. Mary Crane married Sir Ralph Hare Bart. and by her marriage settlement dated the 29 Dec. 1647 made between the said Sir Ralph Hare of the one part, and Isaac Appleton and Dame Susan Crane widow of the said Sir Robert Crane and then the wife of the said Isaac Appleton of the other part, a yearly sum of £800 was charged on the manors of Sir Ralph Hare, but the Woodhall manor was apparently left unsettled. Sir Ralph Hare was Knight of the Shire for Norfolk in several parliaments and was also chosen burgess for Lynn.

He died in 1671 and was buried with his ancesters in the dormitory in Stow Bardolph Church, having this inscription :—

Here lyeth the Body of the Honourable
Sir Ralph Hare, Baronet, he departed this
life the last of February 1671. Although his
body is turned to dust, his Soule lives
ever with the Just.

The manor passed to his only son Sir Thomas Hare Bart., who married Elizabeth sister of Sir Robert Dashwood of Northbrook in Oxfordshire Bart. Sir Thomas Hare was Knight of the Shire for Norfolk and dying in 1693 was buried in the dormitory adjoining the chancel in Stow Bardolph Church with this inscription on a noble monument having his effigies in a recumbent posture :—

In Memory of Sir Thos. Hare Bart., who departed this Life the 1st day of Jany. 1693,
aged 35 years, and left a lady and 4 sons and 5 daughters.
The Glorious Sun which sets at Night,
Appears next Morn as Clear and bright;
The Gaudy Deckings of the Earth,
Do every Spring receive new Birth;
But Life when fled has no return,
In Vain we Sigh, in Vain we Mourn;
Yet does the Turtle justly grieve her fate,
When she is left behind without her Mate;
Not less does she who raised this Tomb,
And wishes here to have a Room;
With that dear He who underneath does lye,
Who was the Treasure of her Heart and pleasure of her Eye.

Arms of the Hares : Gules, two bars, and a chief indented, or.

In 1805 the manor was vested in William Jones.

[1] Duchy of Lancaster. Cal. to Pleadings, 19 Eliz. 5.
[2] Duchy of Lanc. Cal. to Pleadings, 21 Eliz. 26.
[3] Duchy of Lanc. Cal. to Pleadings, 31 Eliz. 7.
[4] *Ib.* 33 Eliz. 7.
[5] *Ib.* 36 Eliz. 8, 26, Anderton *v.* Horne; and Att.-Gen. *v.* Littell, Mott *v.* Browne, *Ib.* 40 Eliz. 13.

### Place's Manor.

There is a manor of this name in Sudbury respecting which there is but little information. There are three fines levied in the reign of King Edward VI. in which the manor is included—one in 1547 levied by John Bokenham and others against Robert Dounes and others ;[1] a second in 1549 levied of a moiety by James Doundes and others against John Bokenham and others ;[2] and the third levied of a moiety in 1550 by George Felton against Edmund Danyell and others.[3] A fourth fine was levied of the manor in 1592 by William Tyffyn and others against John Daniell and others.[4]

[1] Fine, Hil. 1 Edw. VI.
[2] Fine, Easter, 3 Edw. VI.
[3] Fine, Mich. 4 Edw. VI.
[4] Fine, Hil. 35 Eliz.

## *WALDINGFIELD.*

IN Saxon times there were three manors here—one held by Ulwin, another by Uluric King Edward's thane, and a third by Alvera, the mother of Earl Morchar. The first was at the time of the Great Survey vested in Aubrey de Vere in chief of the King. It consisted of 2 carucates of land with soc and sac, 4 villeins, 10 bordars, 4 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, 4 acres of meadow, wood for 4 hogs, 1 horse at the Hall, 3 beasts, 16 hogs and 100 sheep, and was valued at 5 pounds. The length was 12 quarantenes and the breadth 3, and it paid in a gelt 6*d.*[1]

Another manor was smaller and consisted of 1 carucate of land which Ranulf Ilger's brother held as a gift from King William with soc and sac. The particulars in the Confessor's time consisted of 1 villein, 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam, 4 acres of meadow, 2 beasts, 12 hogs and 20 sheep, and the value was then assessed at 30 shillings. By Norman times however, there was an additional ploughteam, 4 additional hogs, and 10 more sheep, and the value was assessed at 40 shillings.[2]

The rest of the land in Waldingfield not expressedly held as a manor was in several small holdings—that of Roger de Poictou, which in the Confessor's time had been held by Woolmer the thane under Harold, namely a carucate of land with soc, which had 1 villein, 5 bordars, 1 slave, 2 ploughteams in demesne, wood for 3 hogs, 4 acres of meadow, 1 horse, 2 beasts, and 12 hogs, and stood at the value of 30 shillings. This, by Norman times, was valued at 40 shillings, the only variation in the details being that the slave and the hogs had disappeared.

The estate was half a league long and half broad, and paid in a gelt 7½*d.* whoever might hold. There was also a Church benefice with 30 acres.[3]

Then there was the holding of the Abbot of St. Edmunds who had 11 freemen with half a carucate of land, 3 bordars, and 2 acres of meadow. The men could give or sell their land, but the soc, commendation and service were the Abbot's. This holding was valued at 10 shillings and paid 1*d.* in a gelt.[4] A third holding was that of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, who had 3 freemen under Wisgar by commendation and soc and sac, holding 1 carucate, 45 acres of land, and 9 bordars. In Saxon times there were 3 ploughteams, later 2, and by the time of the Survey 1 only. Also 3 acres of meadow, 1 rouncey, 2 beasts, 93 sheep, and wood for 3 hogs; all valued at 50 shillings, then held by Elinaut of Richard. There was also the third part of a church benefice with 10 acres of free land. Richard son of Earl Gislebert as Domesday tenant in chief, also in Waldingfield, had 2 freemen, and one under Robert, son of Wimarc by commendation, both under Witgar by soc and sac, holding 2 carucates of land and 9 acres of meadow, 2 ploughteams, 9 beasts, 37 hogs, 69 sheep, and 11 goats valued at 50 shillings, and paying 6*d.* in a gelt, whoever was the holder. The extent of this holding was 4 quarantenes long and 4 broad.[5] The only other little holding was that of Ranulf Peverell, who had 5 freemen with 72 acres.[6]

[1] Dom. ii. 418*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 425.
[3] Dom. ii. 350.
[4] Dom. ii. 360.
[5] Dom. ii. 392*b*.
[6] Dom. ii. 416.

### Carbonels Manor or Butler's.

This the main manor of Great Waldingfield was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Aubrey de Vere. Amongst the Charters in the Bodleian is a grant about 1270 by Richard Talemache and Robert de Aketon chaplain, to Carbonel and Elizabeth his wife of two parts of this manor with the advowson of the Church and also of a third part of the manor held by Sir Robert de Bosco[1] and Christian his wife as dowry of Christian.[2] And on the Sunday next after the Epiphany 3 Edw. I. [1275] the said Thomas Carbonnel grants to Richard Thalemach, and Robert the chaplain of Acton the same two parts of the manor and the advowson.[3]

In 1277 the manor belonged to Robert Carbonel who had a fee here and also free warren.[4]

Amongst the Bodleian Charters is a grant between 1270 and 1280 by William de Teypo sen. to Sir Robt. Carbonel son of Sir Geoffrey Carbonel for his homage and service and three marks of silver, 3½ acres of arable land in Great Waldingfield,[5] and about the same date by William de Teypo jun. for his homage and service, and 4 marks of silver and 3 acres of arable land in the same place.[6]

Robert Carbonel was succeeded by his son and heir Sir John Carbonel. These Carbonels bore as arms: Gul. a cross argent, a border indented or. Sir John married Christian daughter of Sir William Latimer, who afterwards married Sir Robert de Bosco of Fersfield, and had for a third husband Sir Thomas Mose knt. On Sir John's death in 1303, a 3rd part of the manor passed to his widow and in 1308 her 2nd husband was seised of it in her right as also of a 3rd of the advowson. She died about 1313. Wm. Carbonel the son and heir of Sir John and Christian his wife does not seem to have succeeded to the lordship which appears to have devolved on his brother Thomas. Amongst the Bodleian Charters is a deed of attornment in 1310 by Robert de Bosco and Christian his wife to this Thos. Carbonel and Elizabeth his wife in respect of the third of the manor held in dowry during the life of Christian.[7] And the same year Thomas Carbonel and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of two parts of the manor against Richard Talemache and Robert de Aketon chaplain.[8] Either then William the eldest son was dead without issue or the father had made a will in favour of his 2nd son Thomas Carbonel.

Thomas Carbonel died in 1312 when the manor passed to his widow, who died in 1325, and was succeeded by their son and heir John who died in 1333,[9] when the manor passed to his daughter and heir Alice married to Ralph Butler.

On the Patent Rolls in 1334 is a commission which mentions an Inquisition after the death of John Carbonel finding that he held lands in Waldingfield and Acton called "Popesmade, Goreslond, and Grenecroft" of Andrew de Bures as of the manor of Acton by service of 20*s*., and that his heir was Alice his daughter aged 10 years.[10] Two years later on the

[1] This Sir Robert Bosco was a son of Robert de Bosco and Amicia his wife wid. of T. Hastyng of Gissing in Norf. which Robert was son of Sir Robert du Bois and Isolda his wife, which Robert was son of Sir William de Bosco of Fersfield in Norfolk in the time of Hen. I.

[2] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 391.

[3] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 393.

[4] Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 3937; H.R. ii. 143, 153; Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. I. 7*d*., Schedule *in dorso* 8*d*.

[5] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 388.

[6] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 389.

[7] 3 Edw. II., Bodl. Suff. Ch. 400.

[8] Feet of Fines, 3 Edw. II. 31.

[9] I.P.M., 7 Edw. III. 4.

[10] Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. III. pt. i. 2*d*.

Close Rolls is an order to the escheator not to meddle further with these lands it having been found that though John Carbonel at his death held of Andrew de Bures as of the Manor of Acton yet they never were parcel of that manor, but were held of that manor from time out of mind by service of a dove and a ginger root for all services.[1]

Page says that the Appletons appear to have succeeded, but this is a mistake. They held the manor of Holbrook in Waldingfield. Carbonels went to Margaret Boteler widow of Thomas Boteler the daughter and heir of Ralph Butler and Alice his wife who had a grant by way of confirmation of free warren here in 1395.[2] On Margaret Boteler's death the manor passed to her son Sir Andrew Boteler who married Katherine daur. of Sir William Philip.

In 1401 Robert Peyton, Gilbert Debenham, John Rokewoode, William Rokewode, John Aleyn, and James Grotene, rector of the Church of Waldingfield granted to Andrew Botiller and Katherine his wife the manor and the advowson to hold to them and the heirs male of the said Andrew and Katherine,[3] and the said Robert Peyton, Gilbert Debenham, John Rokewode and John Aleyn appointed Wm. Rokewode and James Grotone co-feoffees to deliver seisin accordingly to Sir Andrew Botiller knt. and Katherine daughter of William Phelyp.[4] There is a demise by Gilbert Debenham and others to Andrew Botiller and Katherine his wife and their heirs of the Manor of Gt. Waldingfield and Chilton with the advowson of the churches (which they had with others by the gift of Andrew Botiller knt.) the 10 Oct. 1413.[5] And on the 6th June the following year Sir Andrew Botiller knt. granted to John Howard, William Phelip, John Phelip, and others his manors of Waldingfield, Chilton and Neweton, with the advowson of the churches of the two former,[6] and 3 years later Sir John Howard knt. and others remitted and released to Sir Andrew Botiller knt. all their right in the manors and advowsons last mentioned.[7] Sir Andrew Botiller's will is dated 1429, by which he left the manor to his widow Katherine for life. By deed dated the 1 July 1431, Sir Wm. Philip knt. remits and quit-claims to Sir John Howard knt., Sir Rich. Waldegrave sen. and jun. knts., Thomas Sampson, and Guy Corbet, esqs., all right in the manors of Gt. Waldingfield and Chilton, and the advowson of the church of the latter.[8] Katherine died in 1460.

Davy says that James Butler Earl of Wilts beheaded in 1461[9] was next lord, and that he was followed by Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, who had the manor by grant. He died in 1483, and was succeeded by his grandson and heir Henry, Earl of Essex, who died in 1539. Amongst the Bodleian Charters, however there is a grant in 1475 by Alexander Cressener, John Clopton and others to Robert Crane and the lady Anne his wife of the manors, lands &c. of Great and Little Waldingfield, Chilton, &c., which they held by charter of feoffment dated the 6 Oct. . . . Edw. IV.[10] and the Manor of Waldingfield is mentioned in the Inquis. p.m. of Robert Crane who died the 20 Oct. 1500 and was succeeded by his brother and heir John Crane,[11] and also in that of Robert Crane sen. of Chilton who was succeeded

[1] Close Rolls, 10 Edw. III. 31; 13 Edw. III. pt. ii. 22.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 17 Rich. II.
[3] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 422.
[4] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 423.
[5] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1380.
[6] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 428.
[7] 5 Hen. V. Bodl. Suff. Ch. 429.
[8] 2 Hen. VI., Bodl. Suff. 433.
[9] See account of him under Bures Manor in this Hundred.
[10] 10 Dec. 15 Edw. IV., Bodl. Suff. Ch. 465.
[11] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VII.

by his s. and h. Robert Crane.[1] In 1587 the manor passed from the said Robert Crane to Sir Robert Jermyn.[2]

### Badley *al.* Peyton Hall Manor.

In 1240 the lordship appertained to Sir Geoffrey de Badele, and at his death passed to his son and heir John de Badele. There is an action referred to in the Patent Rolls of 1274 by this John de Badele against Katherine, late wife of Thomas de Badley touching a messuage in Gt. Waldingfield.[3]

In 1298 John de Peyton had a grant of free warren,[4] but in 1315 William de Badele held as much as 4 fees here. In 1331 Wm. Casteleyne and John de Rikell and others (probably as trustees) granted the manor under the name "Beedles" to John de Peyton, youngest son of Sir Robert de Peyton, knt., who was the son of John Peyton of Peyton Hall in Boxford.[5] Sir Robert de Peyton evidently had himself land in Great Waldingfield for amongst the Bodleian Charters is a grant by him in 1345 to Roger le Parker of one piece of meadow here.[6]

In the time of Hen. VIII. the manor was vested in Sir Wm. Drury, for amongst the Charters in the Bodleian is a grant by him and others to Felicia Peyton, widow, of an annual pension of 22 marks arising from the Manor of "Peyton Hall and Baddelees" in Great Waldingfield.[7]

The manor in the time of Elizabeth had passed to the Coleman family, for Edward Coleman died seised of it in 1599, being succeeded by his son and heir William Coleman, on whose death in 1606 it passed to his son and heir John Coleman.[8]

"The rental off Badleys in Moch Waldyngfeld" in the time of Hen. VIII., will be found in the Bodl. Rolls.[9] Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Elizabeth there is an action touching this manor between James Love and James Ely and another.[10]

### Brandeston Hall Manor.

This appears as Branston Hall in the Domesday Survey. In King Edward the Confessor's day, Alvera, the mother of Earl Morchar, held this manor with 3 carucates of land. There were 5 villeins, 6 bordars, 5 slaves, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, 4 acres of meadow, wood for 10 hogs, 2 horses at the Hall, 5 beasts, 20 hogs and 100 sheep. By the time of the Domesday Survey there was only 1 ploughteam belonging to the men, and the beasts were reduced by 2, but the hogs had increased to 23 and the sheep to 120. In the same place were 3 freemen under the same Alvera, by commendation and soc and sac (but they could sell without licence) who had 24 acres of land of the value of 5 pounds. This manor was a league long and 3 quarantenes broad, and paid in a gelt 6*d.* and was held by Ralph de Curbespine of the Bp. of Bayeux as tenant in chief of the King.[11]

[1] I.P.M., 4 Edw. VI. 84.
[2] Fine, Trin. 29 Eliz.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. I. 3*d.*
[4] Chart. Rolls, 26 Edw. I. 5.
[5] See Peyton Hall Manor, Boxford, in this Hundred.
[6] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 408.
[7] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 509.
[8] See Abbot's Manor, Brent Eleigh, in this Hundred.
[9] Bodl. Suff. Rolls 35.
[10] C.P. ser. ii. B. cxii. 6.
[11] Dom. ii. 373*b.*

In the time of Edw. I. this manor belonged to the Bavent family, and Adam de Bavent held it of the King in chief. Adam died and the manor passed into the custody of the King by reason of Adam's heir being a minor, and on the Patent Rolls for 1293 is a grant to John de Cobeham, in satisfaction of his loan to the King of 500 marks, of the custody of land and rent out of lands late of Adam de Bavent in the King's hand by reason of the minority of the heir.[1]

A fine was levied in 1337 between Augustinus le Waleys of Woxebrigg and Sir Roger Bavent and Hawise his wife of this manor.[2]

There is a statement on the Patent Rolls in 1344 as to this manor. The entry referred to is an appointment of William de Kelleseye to receive seisin in the King's name of £40 issuing out of Brandeston Manor and all other lands of Roger Bavent, knt., who had granted the same to the King in fee.[3]

This manor is mentioned in the Inquis. p.m. of Augustus Waleys and Matilda his wife in 1354,[4] and of Matilda in 1357;[5] but Davy says that in 1348 Roger Bavent enfeoffed his son and heir Sir Roger Bavent and Hawise his wife.[6] There is an entry in the Originalia Rolls in 1356 which states that the King committed to John Woderove and William de Nessefeld during pleasure the custody of Brandeston Manor, which he had of the gift of Sir Roger Bavent.[7]

Sir Roger predeceased his wife, and gave the manor after her death to the Nunnery of Dartford in Kent. Hawise released her life interest in 1360. In 1362 a fine was levied by Matilda Prioress of the New "Work of Derteford," against John Foxcote and Margaret his wife as to this Manor of Brandeston.[8] It did not remain long with the nunnery, for in 1371 the Prioress of St. Mary and St. Margaret Dartford, and the convent granted to the King this manor as well as the Churches of Washbrook and Velchurch, and the advowson of the Church of Alfreton, and the vicarage of the said churches of Washbrook and Velchurch.[9] The grant and surrender of this manor to the King which was coupled with the Manor of Combs may be seen in the Public Record Office, where it is preserved amongst the Ancient Deeds.[10] The manor is mentioned in 1417 in the Inquis. p.m. of Roger Swillyngton[11] and in that of his widow Joan in 1418[12] and also in 1430[13] in that of Margaret wife of Sir John Gray daughter and heir of Roger Swillington. The Appletons had a lease of this manor about 1500. In the will of Thos. Appleton the 20th January 1504 he gives the "ferme of Branston hall duryne myn yers" to his son Robert Appleton and Robert's son William Appleton in his will the 20th September 1538 leaves to Rose his wife his "lease of the Mannor of Branston Hall in Mykill Waldingfelde."

On the Dissolution the manor vested in the Crown and was granted to Sir Edmund Bacon of Redgrave, Bart. He settled the manor on his eldest daughter Frances on her marriage to Walter Narborne of Calne, Wilts, in 1676. On her death the manor passed to her elder daughter,

[1] Pat. Rolls, 25 Edw. I. pt. i. 2.
[2] Feet of Fines, 11 Edw. III. 3.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 18 Edw. III. pt. ii. 30; Orig. 19 Edw. III. 3.
[4] I.P.M., 28 Edw. III. 55.
[5] *Ib.* 56, 31 Edw. III. 2nd nos. 48.
[6] I.P.M., 22 Edw. III. 2nd nos. 21.
[7] O., 30 Edw. III. 5.
[8] Feet of Fines, 36 Edw. III. 5.
[9] Orig. 45 Edw. III. Rich. 30, 33, See 47 Edw. III. 18.
[10] 45 Edw. III. A. 5280.
[11] I.P.M., 5 Hen. V. 46.
[12] I.P.M., 6 Hen. VI. 52. Extent.
[13] I.P.M., 8 Hen. VI. 40;

Elizabeth, who married 1st John Sims Berkeley of Stoke Gifford co. Gloucester, and 2ndly Edward Viscount Hereford. By her first marriage she had a daughter Elizabeth married to Charles Noel Somerset 4th Duke of Beaufort, and this daughter inherited the manor under her mother's will. The 4th Duke of Beaufort died the 28 Oct. 1756 and his widow survived till 1799. The manor was inherited by Henry 5th Duke of Beaufort, son and heir of Elizabeth Berkeley, and he died in 1803.

The manor then seems to have been sold, for it was owned at the beginning of the last century by John Ruffel, but in 1817 had been acquired by Thomas Mills by purchase. He died in 1834 and the manor passed to his son and heir, William Mills.

The manor is now vested in Thomas Patrick Hitchcock.

There are grants of land, &c., in Brandeston in Gt. Waldingfield in the time of Hen. III. amongst the Cotton MSS. and the Harleian Charters in the Brit. Mus.,[1] and in 1295.[2]

There is also a copy amongst the Harleian Charters of a grant of free warren in Brandeston in 1285.[3]

### Moreves *al.* Morefes *al.* Sarres with Storkenest Manor.

This was the land held in Domesday times by Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, but but there is no specific mention of the manor until the end of the fourteenth century, when to Richard Andrew Lutterell succeeded his widow Elizabeth who died in 1395. Alice the daughter of Robert de Bures and wife of Sir Guy Bryan[4] seems next to have had the manor. She died the 11 January 1434,[5] when it passed to her daughter Elizabeth wife of Robert Lovell. She died about 1438 and the manor passed to her grandson Humphrey Fitz Alan 14th Earl of Arundel the son of her daughter Matilda and her husband John 13th Earl of Arundel which John had survived his wife and died on the 12 June 1435. Humphrey held but for a short interval and died the 24 April 1438, and the manor is specifically included in his Inquis. p.m.[6] It then passed to his sister Amicia, married to James Butler, Earl of Ormond and Wilts,[7] who was executed in 1461, when Sir Thos. Waldegrave, knt., had a grant of the manor from the Crown.[8] Sir Thomas did not hold it long, for in 1474 the manor was granted by the Crown to Henry Lord Bourchier, Earl of Essex,[9] who died seised of the same in 1483[10] as did his widow Isabella in 1484,[11] when it passed to his grandson and heir, Henry Earl of Essex. In 1528 Henry Bures was seised at his death on the 6 July of that year, and the manor passed to his four daughters and coheirs—Joan, Bridget, Anne, and Mary. In 1562 three fines were levied of parts of the manor. They were levied by Sir Nicholas Bacon and others, one of ¼ against Sir William Buttes, a second of ¼ against Thomas Buttes and others, and the 3rd of ¼ against Anne Buttes widow.[12] The remaining fourth share remained vested in Mary Bures who married Thomas Barrow who died seised of this fourth

[1] Cot. xxvii. 45; Harl. 47 A. 54, 55 D. 28.
[2] Harl. 48 A. 16.
[3] Harl. 58 I. 37.
[4] See Acton Manor in this Hundred.
[5] I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 34.
[6] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VI. 50.
[7] I.P.M., 35 Hen. VI. 16.
[8] Pat. Rolls, 12 Edw. IV. pt. iii. 24.
[9] Pat. Rolls, 14 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 9.
[10] I.P.M., 1 Rich. III. 31.
[11] I.P.M., 2 Rich. III. 35.
[12] Fines, Hil. 4 Eliz.

in right of his wife in 1590. The manor was then stated to be held of the Honor of Clare.

Thomas Barrow[1] was succeeded by his son and heir William Barrow[2] who died in 1623, when the manor, or rather the share in it of the Barrows passed to his son and heir Maurice, who died without issue in 1666.[3] The manor had, however, been sold in 1657, and the deed of conveyance will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus.[4] From this conveyance it appears that in 1657 the manor was vested in Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart., of Redgrave and Robert French and Richard Buttely, for by deed dated 18 August 1657 they sold what was described as the Manor of Morvies *al.* Morris with messuages, lands, &c., in Great Waldingfield, Great Cornard, Little Cornard, Little Waldingfield, Assington, Acton, Chilton, Newton and Melford to Roger Kedington described as of Acton and Ambrose Kedington his son and heir. The whole ultimately vested in Ambrose Kedington and at his death in 1764 passed to his son and heir Henry Kedington, and on his death in 1773, to his son and heir Robert Kedington, who died in 1787, when it passed to the Rev. Robt. Kedington, who died in 1830 without issue. The manor then went together with Babergh Hall, which is also in Gt. Waldingfield, to John Medows Rodwell of Little Livermere in right of his wife Marianne, sister and sole heir of the above mentioned Robert Kedington, and it is now held by John Kirby Rodwell of Bury St. Edmunds.

### Sandesford's *al.* Stanford Manor.

This manor was granted by John Arundel and others to William Chasteleyn on the Monday next after the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas 32 Edw. III. [1358].[5] Robert Knyvett[6] of Stanway, Essex, died seised of it in 1420, when it passed to John his son and heir, who died without issue in 1451—it then went to his brother and heir Thomas, who died in 1459, when it vested in his son and heir John Knyvet, who by his will dated the 10 Feb. 1476 and proved the 28 June 1486[7] devised the manor to his widow Joan for life with remainder to Thomas Knyvet and the heirs of his body, with remainder to his (testator's) son John. He also left to his said son John the Manor of Dounhall in Essex, and the Manor of Newington Belhouse to his sons Richard and Robert. The son Thomas Knyvet died in the lifetime of his mother and on her death the manor passed to Thomas's son Edward Knyvet who died seised the 4 Feb. 1500.[8] The manor then passed to Edward's daughter and heir Elizabeth married to John Rainsford. Elizabeth died the 4 Feb. 1507[9] without issue, when the manor went to her cousins and heirs—Thomasine, wife of Sir Wm. Clopton, Elizabeth wife of John Clopton, and Katherine Roydon. In 1530 a fine was levied of a moiety of the manor by Henry Makwilham and others against Sir William Clopton and others[10] and in 1536 of the manor by

[1] As to Thomas Barrow, see Newton Manor in this Hundred.
[2] A Fine was levied of the manor in 1600 by Robert Felgate against Sir Nicholas Bacon and others (Fine, Hil. 42 Eliz.).
[3] As to Maurice Barrow, see Barningham Manor in Blackbourn Hundred.
[4] Add. Ch. 19265.
[5] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 205.
[6] See Castelins Manor in Groton in this Hundred.
[7] I.P.M., 20 Edw. IV. 90. This Inquisition includes also the Manor of Castelyns in Waldingfield.
[8] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VII. 29.
[9] I.P.M., 24 Hen. VII.
[10] Fine, Mich. 22 Hen. VIII.

Francis Clopton against John Clopton.[1] In 1575 amongst the Harleian Charters[2] is an indenture by William Clopton of London granting to the Queen all his right and interest in this manor, but the grant was to take no effect so long as the said William Clopton paid 40s. yearly into the Exchequer. The deed is dated the 11 Feb. 17 Eliz. In 1811 this manor was vested in James Goodene Sparrow, after which it probably devolved in a similar manner to Cornard Manor or Abbas Hall Manor.

### Dowres or Dowayres Manor.

This manor was no doubt called after the first holder of whom there is any information—John de la Dowayre, whose sister Maud married Sir Robert le Hanken, to whom the manor passed, and who had a son Roger le Hanken, who released to Sir John de Peyton in 1294. Sir John died in 1318,[3] when the manor passed to his son and heir Robert de Peyton who died in 1351, and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir John de Peyton, who was followed by his son John de Peyton who died in the time of Hen. IV., and was succeeded by his son and heir a third John de Peyton, who died in 1416[4] and was succeeded by his son and heir John de Peyton aged $3\frac{3}{4}$ years who died in his minority in 1432, when his brother Thomas had the manor. He died in 1484. He had a son Thomas who died before his father, leaving a son Thomas who succeeded his grandfather but dying without issue in 1490 the manor passed to his brother Sir Robert de Peyton who died seised of the manor in 1518. His eldest son and namesake Sir Robert followed, and on his death in 1550 it passed to his son and heir a third Robert de Peyton in succession.

### Waldingfield Parva.

No distinction is made in the Domesday Survey directly between Great and Little Waldingfield, and therefore parts of the land already given under the head Gt. Waldingfield from the Gt. Survey undoubtedly appertain to what is now known as Little Waldingfield; but there is one small holding in Waldingfield which by means of a difference of expression may be said to belong to Little Waldingfield, though the particulars are too vague to identify the exact site. After having stated that Ranulf Peverell held certain lands in Waldingfield, namely the 5 freemen, with 72 acres, to which reference have been already made, the Record adds "In altera Walingafella," which we take to be other than Gt. Waldingfield and therefore Little Waldingfield.

The entry is that Ranulf Peverell here also held 3 freemen with 50 acres.[5]

### Woodhall *al.* Waldingfield Parva Manor.

Adam de Cokefeld is the first lord of whom there is any information He had a grant of free warren in 1267[6] and married Agatha, one of the four daughters and coheirs of Sir Robt. Aguillon and Agatha his wife, and dying in the early part of the reign of Edw. I. was succeeded by his son and heir Robert de Cockfield. It is stated in the Testa de Nevill that the holding of Robert de Cockfield here was half a fee held of the Honor of

[1] Fine, Trin. 28 Hen. VIII.
[2] Harl. 48 D. 49.
[3] For fuller account, see Peyton Hall Manor, Boxford, in this Hundred.
[4] I.P.M., 4 Hen. V. 42.
[5] Dom. ii. 425.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 51 Hen. III. 7.

Lancaster.[1] Robert de Cockfield died without issue in 1297[2] and the manor passed to his sister and heir Joan. She married William de Beauchamp, and in the 7 Edw. II. gave half a mark for licence to agree with William de Wengrave for the Manor of Moulton, Waldingfield and also for the Manor of Feltwell in Norfolk, all held by Robert de Cokefeld, and accordingly in the same year a fine was levied of the manors and they were all settled on William Beauchamp and Joan his wife and the heirs of William on the body of Joan with remainder to the right heirs of Joan.[3]

Sir William Beauchamp's daughter and heir Joan carried the manor to her husband Sir John de Chyverston who was made by King Edw. III., on his taking of Calais, its first Governor or Captain. In 1351 Sir John de Chyverston settled the manor upon himself for life, remainder to Hugh de Chyverston his second son and his heirs. Sir John de Chyvereston notwithstanding the settlement seems in 1570 to have sold the manor to Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir Andrew Lutterell,[4] who was daughter of Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devonshire by Margaret his wife, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hertford, and who had been the wife of Sir John de Vere, 3rd son of John Earl of Oxford. She had a grant of free warren here in 1373,[5] and during her tenure in 1384 a fine was levied of the manor by Edmund de Lakynhethe, John Sibyle, John Wermyngton clerk and John Wermyngton against this Elizabeth Lutterell in which it is stated that Thomas Peverell held the same for his life.[6] Elizabeth Lutterell died in 1395, and the manor passed to her son and heir Sir Hugh Lutterell lord of Dunster Castle in Somersetshire, who had a grant of free warren here (by way of confirmation) in 1425.[7] Sir Hugh died seised in 1428[8] and Sir John Lutterell his son succeeded and died in 1431,[9] when a third part of the manor passed in dower to his widow Margaret, and on her death in 1439[10] the whole vested in their son and heir James Lutterell who was attainted and forfeited the manor on the accession of Edw. IV. William, Lord Herbert, had a grant from the Crown in 1463, but it again vested in the Lutterells, for Hugh Lutterell died seised of it in 1521[11] and it passed to his son and heir Andrew.

This is possibly the manor of which John Purpett of Newborne died seised in 1540 leaving Edward his son and heir.[12]

In the time of Elizabeth the manor passed to Roger Wincoll of Hitcham. He was son of Roger Wyncoll by Anne his wife daughter of John Gurdon of Dedham which Roger was the son of John son of John Wyncoll of Little Waldingfield. Roger Wyncoll married Susan daughter of Thomas Bautof of Hitcham and died the 6 June 1589, when the manor passed to his son and heir John Wyncoll. He married a daughter of William Chaplin of Little Waldingfield clothier and had two daughters only, Susan and Martha.

In 1847 the Rev. Barrington Bloomfield Syer of Kedington was lord, impropriator of the rectory, and patron and incumbent of the benefice.

[1] T. de N. 291.
[2] I.P.M., 25 Edw. I. 9, 51.
[3] Feet of Fines, 7 Edw. II. 20.
[4] See Manor of Moulton in Risbridge Hundred.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 47 Edw. III. 11.
[6] Feet of Fines, 8 Rich. II. 9.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 3 Hen. VI. pt. ii. 11.
[8] Extent, Woodhall Manor. I.P.M., 8 Hen. VI. 32.
[9] Sir John Lutterell and Margaret his wife. I.P.M., 9 Hen. VI. 51.
[10] 3rd part of Woodhall Manor. Margaret wife of John Lutterell. I.P.M., 17 Hen. VI. 14.
[11] I.P.M., 13 Hen. VIII. 123.
[12] I.P.M., 33 Hen. VIII. 78.

The manor is now vested in George Wade.

The descent of the manor 1597 is given in the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian.[1]

Arms of Lutterell : Or, a bend betw. six martlets sable.

### Netherhall Manor.

In 1316 this was held by William Fitz Ralph, and Alice wife of Guy Bryan died seised of it in 1435,[2] according to Davy ; but he also states that in 1428 John Fitz Ralph held it from Ralph Fitz William. Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Fitz Ralph married Sir Robert Chamberlain. This was probably the Sir Robert who, with Sir Gilbert Debenham knt. joined Edward IV. on his landing in March 1471. He was attainted and beheaded in 1491. The manor then passed to Edward Chamberleyn and was acquired from him and his wife Joane in 1512 by Thomas Spring of Lavenham. He died seised of it the 29 June 1523. He married first Anne daughter of Thomas Apulton by whom he had issue two sons, John his son and heir and Robert, and three daughters—Anne married to Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrook, Rose to Thomas Guybon of Lynn co. Norf., and Margaret to Aubrey de Vere 2nd son of John Earl of Oxford. The manor passed to the elder son Sir John Spring of Cockfield,[3] who married Dorothy dau. of Sir William Waldegrave of Smallbridge knt. and died the 7 Feb. 1547[4] leaving issue—William his son and heir, Frances married to Edward Wright of Burnt Bradfield, and Bridget married first to Robert Wingfield, and 2ndly to Thomas Fleetwood of the Vache co. Bucks. On Sir John Spring's death the manor passed to his son Sir William Spring then aged 18.[5]

The manor subsequently passed to John Wincoll, son of Roger Wyncold, and Thomasine his wife, daughter and heir of — Page. Amongst the Bodl. Ch. is a grant in 1542 by Robt. Crane of Chilton to this John "Wyncole" described as of Little Waldingfield of a messuage, &c., in Great Waldingfield.[6] He married Margery daughter of Edward Rosse of Nayland and widow of Robert Risbye of Thorpe, and died seised the 24 Dec. 1576,[7] when he was succeeded by his son and heir Isaac Wincold who married Mary daughter of Sir Thomas Gawdy of Gawdy Hall in Norfolk, one of the judges of the Queen's Bench, and died in Aug. 1638, when he was succeeded by his son and heir Isaac Wyncoll who married Mary daughter and coheir of Thomas Waldegrave of Fenes in Bures granddaughter of Sir William Waldegrave of Smallbridge in Bures and died, and was buried at Bures the 6th Aug. 1650, when the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas Wyncoll. He married 1st Mary daughter of Sir William Cooke of Broome Hall in Norfolk, and 2ndly Mary daughter of William Spring of Stratford in Essex, and died the 16th January, 1675.[8] In 1837 the manor was vested in the Rev.

[1] Rawl. B. 319.
[2] 11 Jan. 1434.
[3] See Cockfield Hall Manor.
[4] I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 65.
[5] See Manor of Pakenham in Thedwestry Hundred.
[6] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 510.
[7] I.P.M., 19 Eliz. ; Harl. 639, fol. 177.
[8] We are unable to say how long subsequent to this the manor remained with the Wincoll family, but a Twinstead Hall, which was also held by the family, Isaac Wyncoll eldest son of Thomas succeeded and died without issue the 14 March 1681, when that manor passed to his sister Mary married to Edward Golding and was sold; but the representation of the family was carried on in the male line by Isaac's half-brother Thomas Spring Wyncoll who resided at Langham in Essex and died in 1710.

Barrington Bloomfield Syer, of Kedington, and possibly this is the manor of Little Waldingfield stated in 1855 to be vested in George T. Parson and in 1885 to be in George Leach, though it may have been Woodhall Manor. An acquittance for fine of entry on lands in Little Waldingfield, parcel of this manor in 1608, will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the Brit. Mus.[1] There is still an old farmhouse in Little Waldingfield called Netherhall. It is large and two-storied, but it is not the old mansion house of the manor. The farm is 170 acres in extent.

Arms of Wincold: Ermine, a chevron quarterly per chevron or, and sable betw. three crescents, gules.

## Holbrook Hall Manor.

This manor belonged to the Appleton family who flourished as lords for many generations.

John Apelton, Apulton, or Appleton as the name is variously written, was seised of land in Gt. Waldingfield in the time of Hen. IV. He died in 1416, and was succeeded by his son John.

Amongst the Charters in the Bodleian is a grant dated the 14 March 1433 by Wm. Ryngefeld of Little Waldingfield to John Apilton jun. and others of all lands and tenements in Gt. and Little Waldingfield called "Holbrokes";[2] also a grant made 6 April 1437 by John Appulton to John Appulton his son and Margaret his wife of a tenement with a garden and certain land in Little Waldingfield;[3] and also a lease by Robert Wellyng of Lavenham and others to this John "Appulton" and others of a tenement called "Smythis" with a garden and two crofts of land in "Moche" Waldingfield. It is dated the 8 May 20 Hen. VI. [1442].[4]

John Appulton died in 1459, and was succeeded by his son John, who probably was the first who held this manor. Amongst the Bodleian Charters is a grant in 1467 by this John "Appulton" and William Ryngham to Alexander Cressener, and others of a messuage, 3 crofts &c. in Gt. Waldingfield.[5] John Appulton married Margaret dau. of Richard Welling and died the 9th April 1481, being succeeded by his second son Thomas who married Margaret daughter and sole heir of Robert Crane of Stonham, sister of Robert Crane who married Anne Osgard. Amongst the Bodl. Charters is a lease in 1483 by Alexander Cressener and John Appulton, described as of Gt. Waldingfield sen. and Richard Rysing to this Thomas Appulton and Margaret his wife and others of two closes of land in Gt. Waldingfield.[6] Thomas Appulton died the 13 October 1507.[7] By his will dated the 20th Jan. 1504 he says: "First I bequeth my soule to Almighty God, to our lady seynt Mary and to all the holy company of heven. And my body to be buried in the Church of Seynt laurence in Waldyngfeld nyghe to my wif. I will have a priest syngyng in Waldingfeld the space of iiii yeres for me my fader and moder my wif and others my kynnesfolke and my benefactors. I geve to the Church of Waldingfeld a vestmèt w^t^. deken and subdeken off such color and price as shalbe thought metely and convnyet for the said church. I will that the nonnys of Malling have iiij. *li.* in foure yeres to the convent to sey Placebo and Dirige w^t^. masse of Requiem for me the day of myn obite. I will that Dame Anne my doughter

[1] Harl. 58 E. 27.
[2] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 436.
[3] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 440.
Bodl. Suff. Ch. 442.
[5] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 458.
[6] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 473.
[7] I.P.M., 23 Hen. VII. 84.

haue xiiis. iiij*d*. yerely owte of my londs and tents y$^{t}$. I haue in Kersey, Grotton, and other townes the which I haue geven to my son William Appulton. To my son Gilbert Appulton vij. horses w$^{t}$. the plough and a cartt w$^{t}$. all the harneys thereto belonging, viij. keen, a masse booke w$^{t}$. a challice, aulter clothes and vestments. To my son the parson of Lanetun my gilt cupp w$^{t}$. the coulyng. I give him my best salt. . . . . I will that my nappry and beddyng, and all other stuff of household be devided betwene son Robert and his brother Richard. I will that he that hath my manr. of Holbrok have my ferme of Branston hall duryne nyn yers. . . . The residue of my goods I remytt to myn executors towards the amendyng of the high way leddyng fro my manor of Holbrook to the well." The will was proved the 9 Feb. 1508.[1] The manor passed to his son and heir Robert Appulton who married Mary, 2nd daughter and coheir of Thomas Mountney of Mountnessing in Essex. There is a lease dated the 16 May 21$^{r}$ Hen. VII. amongst the Bodleian Charters of this Robert Appulton and others to Roger Ponder and others of certain lands and a croft in Great Waldingfield.[2]

Robert Appleton died 27 Aug. 1526, when he was succeeded by his son and heir William Appulton, who married Rose, daughter and coheir of Robert Sexton of Lavenham, and had a son Thomas, who succeeded his father on his death on the 24 August 1536,[3] and married Mary 2nd daughter and coheir of Edward Isaacke of Well Court, Kent. Thomas Appleton died in 1603, and the manor passed to his eldest son Sir Isaack Appulton, who married Mary, daughter of Anthony Cage of Long Stow co. Cambridge, and died in 1608. In the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian may be seen a claim to the Rectory of Little Waldingfield by Mary Appulton, the widow. The manor at her death passed to her son Isaac Appleton who married Dame Susan relict of Sir Robert Crane Bart., and dau. of Sir Giles Alington of Horseheath, but died without issue. Sir Isaac Appleton by his will the 8 Sept. 1608 devised to Isaac his son his "fower Tenements in the Churchyard of Litle Waldingfeild (erected and applied by my late father to charitable uses) with earnest charge as he will answere before God to contynue the same by placing in them from tyme to tyme poore men or wydowes." He also appointed six loads of wood, which he directed to be distributed among these four houses annually for fuel. Page states that this wood has not been supplied for many years. The will was proved the 12 July 1609.[4] The clause in the will of Thomas Appleton to which Sir Isaac refers is, "I will that my sonne and heire and his heires shall paie and satisfie to the poor people inhabitinge littell Waldingfeilde tenn loades of wood everie yeare and to their successors for ever." The will is dated the 1st March 1603 and was proved the 16th May 1603.[5]

Samuel Warner was lord in the early part of the eighteenth century and he died seised of the manor in 1734, when it passed to his eldest daughter married to Henry Vere Graham. She died in 1736 and her husband in 1737, when the manor passed to Walden Hanmer, barrister-at-law and M.P. for Sudbury who had married Anne, youngest daughter and coheir of the said Henry Vere Graham and Catherine his wife. Walden Hanmer was created a baronet in 1774, and died in 1783, his wife having predeceased him in 1778. Job Hanmer, a captain in the Royal Navy their second son succeeded

[1] P.C.C. 11 Bennett.
[2] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 493.
[3] I.P.M., 33 Hen. VIII.
[4] P.C.C. 70 Dorset.
[5] P.C.C., 32 Bolein. A Copy will be found in Muskett's Manorial Families, vol. i. p. 325.

to the estate, and married Maria, daughter of John Syer of Lavenham. Job died in 1814, leaving issue with a daughter Anna Maria who was married first to Thomas Waring and secondly to Wm. Fowke, a son, Job Hanmer captain in the Royal Navy. He married in 1823 Harriet youngest daughter of Thomas Dawson of Edwardston Hall, and was succeeeed by his son Charles Warren, to whom the manor descended.

Holbrook Hall, an edifice in the Tudor style, was rebuilt 1883, and is now occupied by Mrs. Mitchell, though it still belongs to the Hanmer family.

Arms of Appleton or Appulton: Argent, a fesse sable betw. three apples gules, stalked and leaved vert.

## Luns Hall Manor.

There was a manor known as Luns Hall manor, but its history is past finding out.

There is amongst the Bodleian Charters a Court Roll of the Manor of Waldingfield 4 Rich. II. [1380],[1] and amongst the Bodl. Rolls, Court Rolls of 41 Ed. III., 42 Ed. III., and 4 to 16 Rich. II.[2]

Amongst the Harleian Charters is a power to give seisin of dower from lands in the Manor of Great Waldingfield in 1303,[3] and to give seisin in the Manor of Gt. Waldingfield in 1413 and 1431.[4] And the Manor of Great Waldingfield is included in the Extent given in the Inquis. p.m. of Elizabeth, wife of John de Brokesbourne in 1326;[5] also in that of Sir Andrew de Bures and Alicia his wife in 1360.[6] The descent of the Manor of Great Waldingfield to 1597 is given in the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian.[7] There are two fines, one levied in the time of Edw. I. and the other in that of Edw. II. relating to the Manor of Waldingfield Parva, which cannot be fixed to any particular manor in the place, though as the second showed that the advowson was appurtenant to the manor, one might hazard a guess. They are as follows:—

1302—Ralph parson of Bulemere Church *v.* William son of Ralph de Bebermesshe of Waldingfield Parva and Capelis Manors.[8] 1320—Isabella, who was wife of John de Wascoil *v.* William son of Ralph de Pebenersh and Matilda his wife of Waldingfield Parva Manor except the advowson of the Church.[9]

[1] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 419.
[2] Bodl. Suff. Rolls 32, 33, 34.
[3] Harl. 57 C. 7.
[4] Harl. 49 D. 37, 52 A. 2.
[5] I.P.M., 20 Edw. II. 32.
[6] I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 60.
[7] Rawl. B. 319.
[8] Feet of Fines, 30 Edw. I. 4.
[9] Feet of Fines, 14 Edw. II. 27.

## *WISTON OR WISSINGTON MANOR.*

THIS does not appear under the head of Wiston in the Domesday Survey, though Mr. Page says that at that time the church and a manor here belonged to the great Suane of Essex, whose chief seat was at Raley (or Raleigh) in that County, under whom the Godebolds held in Edward the Confessor's reign. He also adds that in the time of Hen. I., Robert, son of Godebold, founded a Priory at Little "Horkestem" in Essex to the honour of St. Peter for Cluniac monks. He and Beatrix his wife gave to the Cluniac monastery at Thetford all their churches upon condition that the Prior at Thetford should send as many monks to serve God in the Church of St. Peter at Horksley as the place could conveniently maintain. And for their better subsistence they assigned certain other churches to this Priory amongst which the Church of Wiston is included. The endowment was considerably augmented by a grant of land in this place in 1378; when there is a licence for alienation in mortmain by John Somenour, John Olyver, Thomas Scorby, and William Pek vicar of Wiston, of a toft, 80 acres of land and 4 acres of wood in Wiston not held in chief to the Prior of the Church of St. Peter Little Horkesleye for celebrating.[1] The Manor of Wiston was, as already stated, part of the Honor of Raleigh, or Rayhelia, or Rayley, as it is variously written, the head of the great Barony of Suane. Blunt in his Fragmenta Antiquitatis mentions a peculiar Court which was held by the Lord of this Honor. It was held on King's Hill in Rochford, Essex, every Wednesday morning next after Michaelmas day at cock crow by ancient custom, and was vulgarly called the Lawless Court. The steward and suitors whisper to each other, and have no candles, nor any pen and ink, but supply that office with a coal; and he that owes suit or service thereto and appears not forfeits to the lord double his rent every hour he is absent. The Court is called Lawless, because held at an unlawful or lawless hour, or *quia dicta sine lege*. The title of the Court Rolls runs thus and was certainly so in 1679 :—

KING'S HILL IN ROCHFORD.

Curia de Domino Rege,
Dicta sine Lege,
Tenenta est ibidem
Per ejusdem Consuetudinem;
Ante ortum Solis,
Luceat nisi Polus,
Nil scribit nisi colis.
Totius voluerit,
Gallus ut Cantaverit;
Per cujus solum sonitum'
Curia est summonita.
Clamat clam pro Rege,
In Curia sine Lege,
Et nisi cito venerint
Citius pænituerint;
Et nisi clam accedat
Curia non attendat;
Qui venerit cum Lumine
Errat in Regimine,
Et dum sunt sine Lumine
Capti sunt in Crimine;
Curia sine Cura
Jurati de Injuria,

Tenta ibidem Die Mercurii (ante Diem) proximi (v. proxime or proximo) post Festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, Anno Regni Regis, &c.

[1] Pat. Rolls, 2 Rich. II. pt. ii. 14; I.P.M., 2 Rich. II. 115.

This Lawless Court is imperfectly mentioned by Camden (or rather by his editor, Dr. Holland, for it is not in the text itself) in his description of Essex, where he says this servile attendance was imposed on the tenants of the manor for conspiring at the like unseasonable time to raise a commotion.

The Manor of Wiston passed from the family of Godebold in the time of King John to that of Horkesley, and Walter de Horkesley held a fee here of the Honor of Raleigh in the time of Hen. III.[1] Walter died in 1266,[2] and the manor passed to his son Sir Robt. de Horkesley,[3] at whose death in 1296[4] it vested in his widow Agidia, or Archadia de Horkesley, who held in 1316. This year a fine was levied of the manor between Wm. de Horkesley and John Butercourt and Matilda his wife.[5] It then passed to Michael de Poyning whose son and heir Thomas de Poynings had free warren here in 1328, and was summoned to Parliament as a Baron 23 April 1337. He married Agnes, one of the daughters and coheirs of John son of Bartholomew de Cryol, and was slain in the great naval engagement with the French at Sluye in 1340, when the manor passed to his son and heir Michael de Poynings 2nd Baron, who participated in the great victory at Cressy. He married Joane, widow of Sir John de Molyns knt. and died in 1369.

The manor however seems to have been sold by Thos. de Poynings in early life, for it was held before 1332 by Thomas de Swynburn, as in that year there is a grant on the Patent Rolls to John Darcy of the custody of the manor in the King's hands by reason of the minority of Robert son and heir of Thomas de Swynburn.[6] This same year the manor is mentioned in the Inquis. p.m. of William de Horkesley and Emma his wife.[7]

Davy says that Thomas de Swynburn died in 1348, and no doubt he founded this on the fact that there is an Inquis. p.m. of Thomas de Swinburn in 1348 which includes the manor, stating it to be held as of the Honor of Raleigh.[8] But a difficulty is presented by a fine levied as early as 1323 between Robert de Swynbourne and John Botecourt and Isabella his wife of this manor.[9] However this may be Sir Robert Swinburn died seised of the manor in 1376, and it passed in moieties to his daughters and coheirs Margery, married to Michael Berney, and subsequently to their daughter Katherine married to Sir Wm. Fynden, who died in 1515, and by will devised the same to his daughter in law Bridget the daughter of Sir William Waldegrave, and it ultimately passed to her son Thomas Fynden, who died in 1524 without issue. Davy says that the manor then passed to Anne wife of Sir Roger Wentworth,[10] [11] and then to Sir John Wentworth of Horkesley and Codham, who died in 1567, when it passed to Anne his daughter, wife of Henry Lord Maltravers, and in 1580 went to Sir John Wentworth of Gosfield co. Essex, nephew of Sir John, and that he died in 1588, when it passed to Jane his widow. It seems however that Sir Wm. West and his wife were in possession of the manor in 1545 from the fact that they were called upon to shew title to the same,[12] and in 1560 a fine

[1] T. de Nevill 292.
[2] I.P.M., 50 Hen. III. 38.
[3] H.R. ii. 142, 144.
[4] Extent. I.P.M., 24 Edw. I, 37.
[5] Feet of Fines, 10 Edw. II. 8.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 6 Edw. III. pt. iii. 13.
[7] I.P.M., 6 Edw. III. 52.
[8] I.P.M., 22 Edw. III. 7.
[9] Feet of Fines, 17 Edw. II. 31.
[10] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VIII. 13.
[11] The Inquisition thus gives her descent: Daughter of Isabella, daughter of John, son of Alice, daughter of Joan, mother of Margaret, mother of Katherine, mother of Sir William Waldegrave, father of William Waldegrave, brother of Thomas Waldegrave.
[12] Memoranda Rolls, 37 Hen. VIII., Mich. Rec. Rot. 10.

was levied of the manor by Sir Thomas Wentworth and others against Sir John Wentworth and others.[1] In 1601 another fine was levied of the manor by Arthur Longvile and others against John Wentworth and others.[2]

In 1658 the manor belonged to the Rev. Thomas Nott, rector of Stoke Nayland, whose daughter and heir married the Rev. Wm. Gurnell of Lavenham, celebrated for his work, "The Christian in Complete Armour," which has run to many editions.

In 1814 the manor belonged to Matthew Beachcroft in which family it still remains, the owner in 1885 being Richard Beachcroft of Clapham.

### Wiston Grange Manor.

This was given by Hugh de Hordene to Thetford Abbey, and on the Dissolution passed to the Crown, when it was granted to Sir Thomas Seymor in 1537, and he in 1539 sold it to Robert Cowper of Nayland juxta Stoke. There is an entry respecting the deed of assurance on the Memoranda Rolls, 31 Hen. VIII. [1539].[3] And the licence to Sir Thomas Seymour to alienate will be found amongst the State Papers for the same year.[4] In this licence the manor is thus specified: "the manor or chief messuage called Wyston Graunge and lands in Wiston." Robert Cowper died the 10th April 1558[5] when the manor passed to his two daughters and coheirs, Margaret wife of Thomas Harte and Joan wife of John Caringdale. In 1578 is found on the Memoranda Rolls an order for removal of process from the farm called Wiston Grange and discharge of Henry Hart and wife.[6] As to Joan Caringdale no information is to be found; but in the 43rd Deputy Keeper's Reports App. 1, p. 62 is an entry of livery of lands in Wiston to William Dynn and Mary, one of the two daughters of Benjamin Cowper in 1627.

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In order to complete the account from the Domesday Survey, the following entries as the land therein referred which have not been included in the manorial land specified are added. In Linhow (?) Uluric held under Aluric Camp in King Edward's time, and they could not sell—30 acres and 4 bordars and 3 oxen—valued at 18*s*. Saint Edmund had soc and sac. This was held by Roger de Rheims as tenant in chief.[7]

Among the encroachments upon the King in Saibamus Richard held a freeman formerly under Robert son of Wimarc by commendation and in St. Edmund's soc and sac; but Wisgar held from him when he made forfeiture. At the time of the Domesday Survey Richard his successor in title held from him; and had 1 carucate of land, 3 bordars, 2 slaves, 1 ploughteam, 7 acres of meadow, 50 sheep, and 7 hogs, all valued at 20 shillings.[8]

[1] Fine, Hil. 2 Eliz.
[2] Fine, Trin. 43 Eliz.
[3] M. 31 Hen. VIII., Trin. Rec. Rot. 1.
[4] State Papers, 1539, 1192 (31).
[5] I.P.M., 4 and 5 P. and M. 148.
[6] Memoranda, 20 Eliz. Mich. Rec. Rot. 60.
[7] Dom. ii. 421*b*.
[8] Dom. ii. 448.

END OF BABERGH HUNDRED.

# BLACKBOURN HUNDRED.




SAXTON,
1576.




SPEED,
1610.




BOWEN
1777.

## BLACKBOURN HUNDRED.

THIS Hundred (Blacbruna, Blackbourne, Blackbrune, Blackburne, Blakeborne, Blakeburn), lies upon the utmost bounds north-westwardly of the County, being separated from Norfolk by the river Ouse. It is east of Lackford and west of Hartismere Hundred, and is bounded on the south by the Hundreds of Stow, Thedwestry and Thingoe; and watered by the Lark and the Little Ouse, the small river Thet also intersecting it. Ixworth is its chief town and Walsham le Willows a place of some importance. The Hundred has 65,352 acres.

Blackbourn Hundred contains the following 34 parishes and 64 manors :—

| Parishes. | Manors. | Parishes. | Manors. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashfield.... | Ashfield Magna. | Ixworth .. | Ixworth. |
| Badwell Ash | Badwell Ash or Little Ashfield. | Knettishall . | Knettishall. |
| | Strikeland Hall. | | Stanton. |
| | Brushes *al.* Brookeshull. | | Salthouse. |
| Bardwell .. | Bardwell. | Langham .. | Langham. |
| | Wykes or Wicken. | Livermere (Little) .. | Livermere Parva *al.* Morieles or Muryelle. |
| | Wyken Hall. | Norton .. | Norton. |
| Barnham .. | Barnham *al.* Pleyford's. | | Harding. |
| | Calthorp. | | Little Haugh. |
| | Baggotts. | Rickinghall Inferior .. | Rickinghall Inferior *al.* Westhall. |
| Barningham | Barningham or Barningham Hall *al.* Senclers. | Sapiston .. | Sapiston. |
| | Netherhall. | | Sapiston Grange or Manor. |
| | Holdens *al.* Haldens. | Stanton .. | Stanton All Saints. |
| Coney Weston .. | Coney Weston. | | Stanton St. John, Mickfields and Badwells. |
| Culford .... | Culford. | Stowlangtoft | Stowlangtoft Hall. |
| | East Hall *al.* Syfrewats. | | Colvyles. |
| Elmswell .. | Elmswell. | Thelnetham. | Thelnetham. |
| Euston .. | Euston *al.* Little Hall or Verleys. | | Cressy. |
| Fakenham (Great) .. | Great Fakenham. | | Eye Thelnetham. |
| | Ringmere or Grange. | | The Rectory of Thelnetham. |
| Fakenham (Little) .. | Little Fakenham. | Thorpe .. | Thorpe by Ixworth. |

| Parishes. | Manors | Parishes. | Manors. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hepworth . . | Hepworth.<br>Riveshall *al.* Rushall *al.* Reeve's.<br>North Hall.<br>Master Stephen's.<br>Brett's. | Troston . . | Troston.<br>Rougtownes. |
| | | Walsham le Willows . . | Walsham.<br>Churchhouse or Easthouse. |
| Hinderclay . . | Hinderclay.<br>Bartford Soham Hall. | Wattisfield . . | Wattisfield.<br>Gyffords and Hallymote. |
| Honington . . . | Honington. | Weston Market | Weston Market. |
| Hopton . . . . | Hopton. | | |
| Hunston . . | Hunston.<br>Nycols or Nicoll. | West Stow . . | West Stow.<br>Jenney's. |
| Ingham . . | Ingham. | Wordwell . . | Wordwell. |

In 1561 the Hundred was granted to Sir Nicholas Bacon knt., Lord Keeper, as parcel of the possessions of the suppressed Monastery of St. Edmunds; it has since passed as the Redgrave estate and is now vested in Mr. G. H. Wilson of Redgrave Hall. The following is a summary of its devolution :—

1561 Sir Nicholas Bacon by grant. d. 1579.[1]
1579 Sir Nicholas Bacon son and heir 1st Bart. d. 1624.
1624 Sir Edmund Bacon son and heir 2nd Bart. d. s.p. 1649.
1649 Sir Robert Bacon brother and heir 3rd Bart. d. 1655.
1655 Sir Edw. Bacon grandson and heir 4th Bart. d. 1685.
1685 Sir Richard Bacon 5th Bart.
Sir John Holt.
1709 John Holt d. 1710.
1710 Rowland Holt brother of Sir John.
1719 Thomas Holt son and heir d. 1726.
1726 Rowland Holt uncle d. 1739.
1739 Rowland Holt son and heir d. 1786.
1786 Thomas Holt brother and heir d. 1799, gave it to
1799 George Wilson his nephew d. 1826.
1826 George St. Vincent Wilson son and heir d. 1852.
1852 George Holt Wilson son and heir.

Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum will be found deeds relating to this Hundred from the time of Hen. III. to 1678,[2] and suit of Court of its Hundred was claimed by William Whitene for Bury Abbey in 1323,[3] and land in the Hundred is included in the Inquisition p.m. of Thomas de Lovayne in 1345.[4] Suit of Court &c. also in that of Roesia wife of Sir Edmund de Pakenham in 1353,[5] and of Richard de Pakenham in 1383.[6] The Hundred is also included in the Inquisition p.m. of Anna one of the daughters and coheirs of John Filliott in 1397.[7] Particulars as to Musters in this Hundred in 1539 will be found in the State Papers for 1539;[8] and in

[1] The grant to Sir Nicholas was by way of lease, the reversion being granted to Sir Thomas Drury, from whom Sir Nicholas Bacon subsequently acquired the same.
[2] Add. Ch. 10520-10529.
[3] I.Q.D., 17 Edw. II. 171.
[4] I.P.M., 19 Edw. III. 44.
[5] I.P.M., 27 Edw. III. 64.
[6] I.P.M., 7 Rich. II. 62.
[7] I.P.M., 21 Rich. II. 24.
[8] S.P., 1539, 898.

the same papers for 1565 (?) will be found the statement that at that time the livings of three churches in this Hundred were vacant.[1]

An account of the charge of every town in this Hundred for the supply of 5 men out of Bury in 1570, and a Precept for taxing the Hundred towards the relief of prisoners at Bury will be found amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum[2]; and in the same collection of MSS. may be seen an Order dated the 22 April 31 Elizabeth [1589] for suppressing rogues, vagabonds, idle, loitering, and lewd persons in the Hundred, with a Bill of Rates on every town for mustering [193] men at Bury.[3] Amongst the same MSS. will be found a note of the able men in this Hundred and their furniture,[4] and the names of trained shot, pikemen, and bowmen[5]; also a note of a claim for rent by Sir Symonds D'Ewes in right of his Manor of Stowhall from the Hundred.[6] Amongst the State Papers for 1623 is a certificate as to corn in the Hundred.[7]

A Parliamentary Survey of the Hundred about 1650 will be found in the Record Office[8]; and in the British Museum a subsidy roll for the Hundred in 1661[9]; also a rental of Rowland Holt, lord of the Hundred in 1716, with list of subsequent tenants to 1732.[10]

[1] S.P., 1565, Addenda 577.
[2] Harl. MSS. 309.
[3] Harl. MSS. 364, 366.
[4] Harl. MSS. 366.
[5] Harl. MSS. 309.
[6] Harl. MSS. 97.
[7] State Papers, 1623, 549.
[8] D.K. 8th Rep. App. ii. p. 67.
[9] Add. MSS. 21036.
[10] Add. Ch. 26582.

## *ASHFIELD.*

IN the time of Edward the Confessor one of the manors in Ashfield was held by Achi with 3 carucates of land. There were 9 bordars, 4 ploughteams in demesne, 12 acres of meadow, wood for 60 hogs, 2 rouncies, 2 beasts, 25 sheep, and 10 hives of bees, and the value was 60 shillings. By the time of the Norman Survey the ploughteams in demesne had come down to 3, the 60 hogs had been reduced to 15, and the 25 sheep to 10, but the value had remained unaffected.[1] There were also 14 freemen under commendation with 80 acres, 1 ploughteam, 4 acres of meadow, and wood for 4 hogs, the whole valued at 8 shillings. The Abbot of Edmund's had also a considerable holding in Ashfield, namely, 21 freemen with a carucate and a half of land, 1 villein, 4 bordars, 5 ploughteams, 12 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient for 20 hogs. These men could give or sell their lands, but by sac and soc and commendation they would remain under the Abbot. The value was 33 shillings. Of the above freemen and of this land Odar held 17 freemen with a carucate and 30 acres of land, and 4 ploughteams of the value of 30 shillings, part of the above sum.

There was also 1 socman with half a carucate of land and 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam, 4 acres of meadow, wood for 4 hogs. Over this socman the Abbot had soc and sac and commendation, and without his licence the socman could not part with his land. The value was 10 shillings. There was also a church with 12 acres of free land. The length of this holding was 10 quarentenes and the breadth 5, and it paid in a gelt 11¾*d.*[2]

Another manor in Ashfield was held in the Confessor's time by Ketel the Dane, a freeman who had 1 carucate of land, 2 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 4 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 20 hogs. Three freemen under him had 22 acres and half a ploughteam. There were 2 rouncies, 4 beasts, 24 hogs, 32 sheep, 40 goats, which by the time of the Great Survey were varied thus: The hogs one less, the sheep 68 more, the goats 28 less. The value, however, remained the same in both Saxon and Norman times—namely 30 shillings. Over Ketel, Robert le Blund's predecessor had commendation, and according to the Great Record William then held Ketel of Robert le Blund. In the same place there were also 3 freemen under commendation having 1 carucate of land, and 60 acres and 1 bordar. There were 3 ploughteams, 4 acres of meadow, wood for 4 hogs, valued at 30 shillings. Over these men two soldiers held. There was also a church with 9 acres. The extent of the holding was 11 quarentenes long and 11 broad, and it paid in a gelt 5½*d.*[3]

### Ashfield Magna Manor.

From Robert le Blund, the Domesday tenant, both manors mentioned in Ashfield descended as one in his family in the same course as the manor of Ixworth in this Hundred to the time of Sir William le Blund who was slain at the battle of Lewes in 1264.[4] On Sir William's death without issue, this manor passed to Agnes his sister and one of his coheirs

[1] Dom. ii. 439.
[2] Dom. ii. 367.
[3] Dom. ii. 439.
[4] I.P.M., 48 Hen. III. file 30 (20).

who had married William de Criketot. Of him the King took homage for this manor as one of the heirs of Sir William le Blund in 1264.[1] Wm. de Criketot died about 1299, when he was found to have held this manor and those of Ixworth and Ousden, leaving a second William de Criketot his son and heir. This William died about 1307,[2] and the manor passed to his son a third William de Criketot, who died in 1310, and it was assigned to Joan his wife as part of her dower and subject thereto went to a fourth William her son.[3] Amongst the Harleian Rolls in the British Museum is a compotus of Nicholas Diggelar, provost of Sir William Cricketot for the Manor of Ashfield, Mich. 3 and 4 Edw. III. [1329-30].[4] He died about 1343, and was succeeded by his son and heir a fifth Sir William de Criketot who the same year enfeoffed Michael de Ponynges, John Botiler and others of the Manor in trust to regrant the same to him and Joan de Ponynges his wife in tail.[5] The manor then seems to have been composed of 2 messuages, 2 carucates of arable land, 20 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 200 acres of wood and 6*l.* of rent in Gt. Ashfield, Little Ashfield, Badwell, Honterston, and Walsham.

Sir William de Criketot died about 1354 and was succeeded by his son and heir William, who died without issue. This last William Criketot and Joan his wife granted the manor to Richard de Pakenham who had married Joan the heir of the Criketots, and he and his wife Joan in 1371 enfeoffed John de Cove parson of Berdewell and others, no doubt by way of settlement.[6] The following year Richard de Pakenham and Joan his wife received a licence to enfeoff this John de Cove and John Atte Chaumbre chaplain, of the manor, except one carucate,[7] and the year following Richard de Pakenham paid a fine for the transgression which William, son and heir of Sir Wm. Criketot and Joan his wife had committed in granting to Joan, after the death of the said William, the manor, except one carucate.[8] Blomefield mentions that in the 47th of Edw. III. William Walsham and Thomas Ikeworth released to Richard de Pakeham and Joan his wife (heir to the Criketots), and to the heirs of their body, all their rights in the lands in Ashfield Magna and Parva, Hunteston, Langham, Walsham, Wyverston, and Wetherden, except the lands that Alberick de Wyke gave to Wm. Criketot and Isabel his wife.[9] In 1379 Richard de Pakenham and Joan his wife obtained a licence to enfeoff John de Cove and John Martel of the manor (except one carucate) and for the feoffees to regrant the same to Richard and Joan his wife, with remainder to John son of Sir Richard Fyliol, John de Rookwode, Roger de Wolfreston, and John Rokele in fee.[10] Richard de Pakenham died in 1383.[11]

In 1387 Roger de Wolferston and John Rokele who with John son of Sir Richard Filyoll were joint tenants of the manor (with the exception of one carucate) held in chief, released all their interest to the said John son of Sir Richard Filyoll in fee simple ; and John Filyoll having the full estate enfeoffed Roger and John Rokele and Sir Richard de Sutton, Edmund de Lakynghath, Roger son of the said Roger, William Wyght, and John Fordham chaplain.[12] John Filyoll died seised in 1390, when the manor

[1] Fine Rolls, 48 Hen. III. 3.
[2] I.P.M., William, son of William de Criketot and Maria his wife 35 Edw. III. 133.
[3] Close Rolls, 3 Edw. II. 9*d.*
[4] Harl. Rolls, A. 11.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 17 Edw. III. pt. i. 260 ; 17 Edw. III. 55.
[6] I.P.M., 45 Edw. III. 2nd nos. 51.
[7] Orig. 46 Edw. III. 36 ; Feet of Fines, 47 Edw. III. 8.
[8] Originalia, 47 Edw. III. 31.
[9] Vol. vii. p. 461.
[10] Pat. Rolls, 3 Rich. II. pt. iii. 18 ; Feet of Fines, 3 Rich. II. 16.
[11] I.P.M., 7 Rich. II. 62.
[12] Pat. Rolls, 11 Rich. II. pt. ii. 15.

passed in moieties to his two daughters, Joan wife of Thomas House, and Anna.[1]

Thomas House died about 1418,[2] being at his death apparently seised of the whole manor, which passed to his son and heir Walter House of Thorpe in Essex.[3] Walter House conveyed the manor to William Narbourgh of Narbourgh, Richard Bosourn and Master Simon Baret clerk in fee, no doubt by way of settlement. He made the assurance without licence, and subsequently received a pardon for the transgression on payment of a fine to the King.[4] He died in 1457,[5] and the manor was inherited by his son and heir George House, who died in 1466,[6] leaving Robert Mortymer his next heir then aged 24. On the death of Robert Mortimer the manor went to his widow Isabella who died in 1507,[7] and then it passed to Elizabeth wife of George Guildforde. It subsequently vested in Sir John Guildford who in 1549 sold it to Sir Thomas Darcy, Lord Darcy and Elizabeth his wife,[8] and Lord Darcy in 1553 sold to Sir Robert Rochester K.G.,[9] who died 28 November 1556,[10] and was succeeded by his brother and heir William Rochester. William's son and heir John, and John's son Emeric, sold the manor to Sir Nicholas Bacon knt. in 1561,[11] he vested it first in Sir Robert Catlyn and others in 1566,[12] then in 1570 in Sir Thomas Gresham knt. and others as trustees,[13] and finally in 1587 sold it to Jeffrey Lyttell. In 1589 John Cavell seems to have been lord, but probably as trustee, for we find John Lyttell, son and heir of Jeffrey, had livery of the manor in 1627.[14]

The manor later passed into the Smith or Hovel *alias* Smith family, which was seated at the old mansion called Lee now Lee farm until Elizabeth daughter of Robert Smith by Anne his wife dau. and coheir of Robert Torkington of Brettenham married the Rev. Thomas Thurlow rector of Ashfield. Edward Thurlow their eldest son became Lord High Chancellor in 1778, and was elevated to the Peerage 3 June 1778 as Baron Thurlow of Ashfield. He had been Perse scholar at Gonville and Caius College Cambridge, but removed for misconduct. He was retained for the appellants to the House of Lords in the case of Douglas *v.* Hamilton when the decision of the Court of Session was reversed, and fought a duel with the Duke of Hamilton's agent Andrew Stuart who had the conduct of the case on the other side. Thurlow filled the offices of Solicitor and Attorney General in 1770 and 1771. Various opinions have been entertained as to his talents, but none have questioned that his temper was overbearing and imperious. He was dreaded by some and respected by many, held an extreme view of the royal prerogative, and could brook no opposition to his own. Mr. Burke, when once asked his opinion of Lord Thurlow, expressed himself in the following terms: "He was an oak at

[1] A moiety of manor, Anna Fillioll. I.P.M., 21 Rich. II. 24; other moiety Wm. Asshe, Hen. Colafre, Thomas House and Joan his wife. I.P.M., 21 Rich. II. 100.
[2] I.P.M., 6 Hen. V. 4.
[3] In 1429 John Howes did homage to the Abbot of St. Edmunds for his estates in Ashfield (Regr. Curteys, fol. 51).
[4] Pat. Rolls, 5 Hen. VI. pt. ii. 19.
[5] I.P.M., 36 Hen. VI. 25.
[6] George House and Joan his wife. I.P.M., 6 Edw. IV. 23.
[7] I.P.M., 22 Hen. VII.
[8] Fine, Easter, 3 Edw. VI.
[9] Fine, Easter, 1 Mary.
[10] I.P.M., 4 and 5 Ph. and M. 44.
[11] Fine, Easter, 3 Eliz.; Memoranda Rolls, 3 Eliz. Mich. Rec. Rot. 25.
[12] Fine, Mich. 8 Eliz.
[13] A fine of the manor was levied in 1579 by Sir Nicholas Bacon against Nathaniel Bacon and others (Fine, Mich. 21, 22 Eliz.).
[14] Chancery D.K.R. 43. App. i. p. 85.

Norwood, but a willow at St. James's." On the 12 June 1792 his lordship was created Baron Thurlow of Thurlow, with remainder to his brothers and their male descendants, and dying a bachelor the 12 Sept. 1806 was succeeded by his nephew Edward Hovell Thurlow, eldest son of his next brother Thomas, Bishop of Durham. The 2nd Baron Thurlow, married Katherine Bolton and assumed the surname of Hovell in 1814 in consequence of his descent maternally from Richard Hovell esquire of the body to King Hen. V. He died 3 June 1829, and the manor passed to his son Edward Thomas 3rd Baron who married Sarah only dau. of Peter Hodgson, and dying 2 March 1857 was succeeded by his eldest son Edward Thomas Hovell-Thurlow, 4th Baron, on whose death without issue in 1874 the manor went with the title to his brother Thomas John Hovell-Thurlow Cumming Bruce 5th Baron who was a Lord in Waiting to the Queen 1880-5 and 1886, Paymaster-General in 1886 and Lord High Commissioner of the Gen. Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1886. He was lord of the manor in 1896, but the lordship now seems to be held by George Payne. There is a rental of Robert Aisshefelde in the 14th cent., and an imperfect terrier or rental of the Manor of Ashfield of the 15th cent. amongst the Harleian Rolls in the British Museum.[1]

### Abriwicks *al.* Allred Wykes.

There was a small manor here known as Alriwicks *al.* Allred Wykes or Aubry Wikes or Albergh Wykes, which must not be confounded with the manor of Wykes or Wicken which are two manors in Bardwell. Abriwicks belonged to Sir William Criketot and passed from him to John Cokerell of Ashfield, and his wife Katherine died seised of it in 1428,[2] when it devolved on their granddaughter and heir Katherine, daughter of John Cokerell, and she died in 1432 under age. The manor appears later to have vested in Edward Tenrue, and in 1554 to have passed from him to William Smyth.[3] Subsequently it became vested in William Masham and devolved as the Manor of Strikelandhall in Little Ashfield, the descent of which is given later.

[1] Harl. Rolls, A. 8, 10, 13.
[2] Extent. I.P.M., 6 Hen. VI. 23; 6 Hen. VI. 63; 7 Hen. VI. 63.
[3] Fine, Mich. 2 Mary.

## *BADWELL ASH OR LITTLE ASHFIELD MANOR.*

IT seems very probable that this had the same lords with Ashfield Magna till it was given to Ixworth Priory. Davy says that William de Criketot was lord in the time of Edw. II. He died about 1310, and was succeeded by his son and heir William de Criketot who died about 1343, and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir William, who died about 1354.[2][3] The manor then passed to the Priory of Ixworth, and on the dissolution of that house was vested in the Crown. In 1538 it was granted by Hen. VIII. to Richard Codington who died without issue in 1567 and was succeeded by his widow Elizabeth.[4] The manor was left in fee by her husband to Elizabeth, and her daughter Dorothy Caryll had a son John Caryll who became lord on the death of his grandmother under her will. In 1609 Sir John Caryll was lord, after which the manor passed to R. Clough of Feltwell co. Norfolk, who died in 1733, and was succeeded by Robert Clough, when it descended in the same course as Strikeland Hall Manor, the devolution of which is next given.

### Strikeland Hall Manor.

Another manor of Badwell Ash known as Strikeland or Shakerland Hall was from early times vested in Ixworth Priory, and continued so vested until the time of the Dissolution, for there is as late as 1533 an award concerning a lease of this manor granted by the Priory.[5] In 1538 the manor was granted by the Crown to Richard Codington, on whose death it passed to his widow Elizabeth, and she took proceedings in Chancery in the early part of Elizabeth's reign against Robert Clarke concerning the manor.[6] In 1570 Elizabeth Codington obtained licence to alienate it to Philip Barrow M.D., who three years later sold to William Masham citizen and grocer of London,[7] who died in 1606, and was succeeded by William Masham, his son and heir, and he by his son and heir Sir William Masham of High Laver in the County of Essex, created a Baronet in 1621.

The manor was subsequently purchased by Samuel Clough, who dying in 1712 was succeeded by his son and heir Robert who died in 1733, and was followed by another Robert whose 2nd son, but heir, R. Cyrill Clough, of Feltwell co. Norfolk, was lord in 1764. In 1827 Pleasance Rebecca and Catherine Clough coheirs were ladies of the manor, and it eventually passed to Catherine who married W. Newcome. The Rev. William Cyril Newcome of Boothby Pagnell Rectory, Lincolnshire, was lord in 1855 and in 1885. The manor is now vested in Francis d'Arcy William Clough Newcome of Thurston, eldest son of Edward Clough Newcome, J.P. and D.L. of Feltwell Hall, Norf., by Amelia dau. of the Very Rev. Peter S. Wood, Dean of Middleham co. York.

### Brushes *al.* Brookeshull Manor.

This manor also belonged to the Priory of Ixworth, and on the Dissolution was granted in 1538 by Hen. VIII. in exchange to Richard Codington[8]

[1] 100a. of land and 6 meadow in Little Ashfield. William de Criketot and Joan his wife. I.P.M., 3 Edw. II. 52.
[2] I.P.M., 28 Edw. III. 48.
[3] As to the Criketots, see Langham Manor in this Hundred.
[4] As to the Codingtons, see Ixworth Manor in this Hundred.
[5] Add. Ch. 18816.
[6] C.P. ser. ii. B. xlv. 7.
[7] Fine, Mich. 15 Eliz.
[8] See Ixworth Manor in this Hundred.

who died the 27 May 1567 having devised it to his widow. Elizabeth died in 1571, and by her will devised the manor to her grandson John Caryll. It subsequently passed to John Moseley who sold it the 26th October, 1841, to George Mayhew his then tenant for £8,870. At that time it was only a reputed manor, and the sale included not only Brook Hall Farm, but also Tiptoft's Farm, in the whole 306 acres.

## *BARDWELL.*

THIS was the lordship of the Abbots of Bury. The Abbot held in the time of the Domesday Survey 8 freemen with 2 carucates and 30 acres of land, which men Bucard held. There were 4 bordars, 2 serfs, 4 ploughteams, 2 parts of a mill, 11 acres of meadow, and wood for 8 hogs. Also a church with 8 acres of free land. The men could give or sell the land, but the sac, soc, and commendation remained in the Abbot's hands. The land had formerly been valued at 20 shillings but had then risen to 60. Under the freemen were 20 socmen of whom the Abbot had 10 with 30 acres, and one ploughteam (valued at 5 shillings), and Peter de Valoines[1] held the other 10 with half a carucate of land and one ploughteam (valued at 10 shillings). The whole land was a league long and 6 quarentenes broad and in a gelt paid 33¼*d.*[2] Another small holding was that of Richard son of Earl Gislebert which consisted of a freeman under commendation with 30 acres, 1 bordar, and half a ploughteam valued at 5 shillings.[3] The invasions on the King here were—the mansions of a certain freeman under the Abbot of Bury, half a freeman under the Abbot holding 8 acres valued at 16*d.*, and 10 acres in the holding of a certain freewoman under the Abbot valued at 20*d.* To all this W. de Partenai invaded upon the Abbot's right, and he held the commendation of one freeman.[4]

### Bardwell Manor.

Nothing here apparently from the time of the Conquest to the Great Survey was held as a manor, but was so shortly after, probably when Baldwin who was Abbot of the Monastery from 1065 to 1097 granted to Ralph de Berdewelle in fee.

The Berdwells always bore for their arms Arg. a goat saliant, gul. armed or, and for their rebus or device a bear with a well on his back, and the two letters " de " which made up the word " Bear-de-welle " or Bardwell ; and for a crest on a wreath or and sable a goat's head erased gul. attired or, mantled sal. doubled arg.

In 1196 William son of a Ralph de Berdewelle held the manor at 2 knights' fees, as he acknowledged in a fine then levied between him and Abbot Sampson.

In 1315 Davy says John de Pakenham was lord, but gives no hint in what capacity, and he makes the next lord John de Berdewell, son of the above William, which is not at all likely, having regard to the dates he gives and the allotted period of man's life. Davy follows this last John by another John who died in 1298 and was succeeded by a Thomas, his son and heir, who died in 1338, who was followed by his son Thomas the father of Sir William Berdwell, who died in 1400.[5] But Davy here is somewhat confused. Page, who simply copies from Blomefield, gives the descent more accurately, but unfortunately omits a portion of Blomefield which justifies the subsequent descent of the manor. It seems (for the descent is not very clear and Blomefield's account is obviously inaccurate) that

[1] See Great Fakenham Manor in this Hundred.
[2] Dom. ii. 366.
[3] Dom. ii. 391.
[4] Dom. ii. 448*b*.
[5] Davy says one son Thomas who had 3 sons and one daughter.

John the son of William the son of Ralf had a son John who was lord of Gasthorp in Norf. in 1274. He had two wives both named, according to some, Sarah, but the second wife's name was probably Elizabeth. She was daughter of Sir John Furneaux of Herling co. Norf. John the son of Ralf by the first of these wives had three sons and a daughter Alice who married John Rivet of Freton. The eldest son was Thomas who had the whole manor by release from his brothers, and he married Amy, daughter of Sir Nicholas de Beaufo, and died about 1342, leaving a son John Berdwell who in 1348 was lord. John Berdwell by his wife Isabel daughter of Sir Thomas Barra knt. had a son William Berdwelle, who had free warren allowed him in Bardwell and Thorpe. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hethe, lord of Hengrave, Denham by Barrow, and Saxham Parva, and died seised of this manor leaving Margaret his only daughter married to John Harleston. But the manor it is said for want of male issue reverted to Sir William Berdewell, the renowned warrior who was the male heir, being son of William, son of John de Berdewelle by his second wife Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Furneaux. This Sir William was born in 1367 and according to the custom of that period was retained by different lords and gentlemen to fight either the battles of the King or their own. In 1407 when he was not more than 40 he was one of the knights summoned as a witness for Sir Edward Hastings of Elsing in the cause between him and Sir Reginald Grey, Lord Ruthin, concerning the Hastings arms, and the evidence shows indirectly the service he had seen. For he swore that he was a soldier with Sir Hugh Hastings in a voyage made by Sir John Arundel on the sea and saw Sir Hugh bear the arms of Or, a maunch gul. with a label of three points Arg. In the voyage of the Malves del Ile, in the voyage of King Richard II. into Scotland, in Bretaigne, and in the Duke of Lancaster's voyage into Spain, he observed the same device. In 1382 he was retained by Sir John Clifton of Bokenham Castle to serve him with 7 men at arms and 6 archers on horseback in the voyage of Croyserge and by the King for one year for 100 marks for himself with Bouche de Court, and for his 7 men at arms and 6 archers 392 marks, to be paid half down and the rest quarterly as the Bp. of Norwich should pay Sir John Clifton. In 1387 he covenanted with the Lord Camoys to serve under him in the naval expedition under the command of the Lord Arundel then Admiral of England for a period of 4 months with 2 esquires sufficiently armed and 3 archers, and each of his men at arms to have one servant to carry their bayonets, Sir William to find them wages. He was to have 18 marks for his own service and 20 marks for his archers, and Bouche de Court for all his retinue, all of them to be ready at Southampton the 4th May following, and "if any great chieftain was taken in the war by Sir William or his retinue the Lord Camoys was to have him, giving sufficiently to him and his men that should have taken him." He was not only a skilful soldier, but a pious individual, for we find he built the porch, part of the steeple, and most of the windows of Bardwell Church about 1421. His effigy is depicted in rich stained glass in one of the windows of the nave, and his sword still hangs on the north wall.[1]

He married Margaret daughter of Theobald (or John) de Pakenham. Sir William's will is dated at Bury on the 1st Oct. 1434, and there he died soon after for it was proved on the 29th of the same month. He desires to be buried in the chancel of the parish church to the reparation of which he leaves 40*s*. and 20*s*. to repair the roads. He leaves to Robert his son and heir

[1] Gent. Mag. July, 1825, Suff. Inst. ii. 47.

his basilard, and all his gilt armour, and his best girdle with his loose gown furred with beaver. John his eldest son and his issue by his wife Elizabeth dau. and coheir of Sir John (or Thomas) Clopton, William, and Rose died before Sir William. Sir William died seised not only of Bardwell Hall Manor, but also of Wykes Manor and Wyken in Bardwell. In his lifetime he had settled this manor on Ralph and Robert de Bernyngham for their lives, remainder to Robert Berdewell his son, remainder to William, son of Robert, and his heirs.

Davy makes out that this manor in some way—he does not state how—came back to the old channel, and that Margaret late wife of John Harleston, only daughter of William, ultimately succeeded. There is a fine of the manor levied in 1440 between Robert W. . . clerk, Hugh Acton cl., Thomas Welbys, Edmund Cowper cl., and John Goddye of Norwich[1] against John Cok and Margaret his wife, who was wife of John, son of William Berdewell.[2]

It is not possible to say with certainty who this John son of William Berdewell was; but a strong presumption is raised that though John Berdewell and his issue predeceased his father Sir William who died in 1434 John the eldest son had taken as a 2nd wife this Margaret and that the manor had passed to her. If so it is possible that it was under this fine in 1440 that the manor passed to Margaret Berdewell wife of John Harleston. Margaret Harleston died in 1459 and was succeeded by her son and heir John Harleston. He died apparently immediately afterwards without issue, and was succeeded by his sister and coheir Margaret the wife of Thomas Darcy of Danbury son of Sir Robert Darcy son of Robert Darcy escheator for the County of Essex in the time of Hen. V. Thomas Darcy was an Esquire of the Body to Hen. VI. and Edw. IV.

Under a partition deed dated 20th May 1 Rich. III. [1484] the manors of Bardwell, Wikes, Wyken, Norton, and others were allotted to Thomas Darcy and Margaret his wife in special tail. The partition was between them and Margaret's sister Alice and her husband Sir Richard Fitz Lewes and is more fully referred to under Norton Manor in this Hundred. Thomas Darcy died in 1486 and Margaret Darcy in 1489, when the manor passed to her son Roger Darcy. Davy mentions that Emma, wife of William Brond, was lady of this manor and died in 1495. He cites no authority, but there is an Inquisition 10 Hen. VII. which supports the statement. It was found in 1495 that the manor was worth 5 marks and held of the Abbot of Bury by knight service, and that Emma Brond had died leaving an infant heir Wm. Brond then aged 2.[3] Possibly Emma was a daughter of Thomas Darcy and had married one William Brond (for such was her husband's name) and that her father had left this manor to her. However this may be, the manor was in 1536 vested in George Brond who sold it in that year to Sir Thomas Jermyn[4] of Rushbrooke.[5] Amongst the State Papers in 1540 is a grant of lands to Sir Thomas in this place described as "belonging to the late Monastery of Bury."[6] He died seised of the manor the 8th Oct. 1552,[7] when it passed to his son and heir Sir Ambrose Jermyn by Anne Spring his first wife. Sir Ambrose Jermyn married 1st Anne d. and coheir of George Heveningham, and 2ndly Dorothy d. of William Badbye and relict of Sir George Blage knt. and died

[1] Probably the trustees of the settlement above referred to.
[2] Feet of Fines, 18 Hen. VI. 20.
[3] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VII. 1095.
[4] See Manor of Rushbrooke in Thedwestry Hundred.
[5] Fine, Hil. 28 Hen. VIII.
[6] State Papers, 1540, 436 (81).
[7] I.P.M., 7 Edw. VI. 66.

seised in 1577, according to the Davy MSS., being succeeded by his son and heir Robert.[1] Sir Robert Jermyn served under Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester in his first mission to the Low Countries in 1586, in aid of the United Provinces in their great contest with Spain. Of Sir Robert the Earl writes to Mr. Secretary Walsingham 14th February 1585-6 transmitting the letter by Sir Robert: "Mr. Secretary, this gentleman Sir Robert Jarmine hathe in my knowledge causes of great weight which force him at this tyme to come over. He myndeth to retourne hither within a moneth or therabowtes, and for that tyme he may be best spared hence. I have founde him to be very wise and stowt, and most willing and ready to this service, and he hathe come hither as well appointed as any that hathe commen over. I very hartely pray you to accounpt of him as of one specially recommended to you from me, and yf he shall neade your favour in his causes, that you will the rather affourd it him for my sake. I wilbe behoulden to you for it and so with my right harty commendacions I commit you to the Allmightye. From the Haghe in Hollande, the xiiijth of Feb. 1585.

Your very loving frende,

R. Leycester.

I nede not commend this gentleman to ye, but assuredly he ys gretly to be estemed. I besech further him yf he shall nede your favour."[2]

In September 1586 on sending him home again the Earl of Leicester writes to Mr. Secretary Walsingham of Sir Robert Jermin as follows:—

"Good Mr. Secretary, this good gentleman Sir Robert Jermin one that hath declared every way his hearty zeale and love both to religion and to her majestie, I have thought good euen in manner against his will, to send home, for winter is come to vs here alreadye, and he hath a sickly bodie, yet would not forsake the feild. I have prayed him to deliver some matter to her majestie, which he shall imparte also to you. 12th September."

Sir Robert Jermyn married Judith daughter of Sir George Blage knt. sister of Sir Henry and died in 1614, when the manor passed to his son and heir Sir Thomas Jermyn knt.[3] who married Catherine daughter of William Kellegrave of Hanworth co. Midd. and sold the manor to Wm. Rushbrooke in 1626. In the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian however there is an entry that John Nunne was the holder of this manor in 1597.[4]

The next lord according to some was Sir Henry Croftes of Little Saxham, but this is a mistake. What passed under the will of John Croftes in 1557 was the Manor of Wykes in Bardwell of which we shall treat presently. The next lord there is any account of is Sir Patrick Blake of Langham (son of Andrew Blake) who was created a Baronet 8th Oct. 1772 and married Annabella dau. of the Rev. Sir William Bunbury, and had two sons Patrick and James Henry successive baronets. Sir Patrick was divorced from his wife by Act of Parliament in 1778, and dying in July 1784 was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Patrick Blake. He married Maria Charlotte only daur. of James Phipps of the Island of St. Christopher's, but died without issue 1 August 1818, when the manor passed to his brother Sir James

[1] This assumes that John the eldest son of Sir Ambrose was then dead. He had married Margaret daughter of Edward Earl of Derby, and did no doubt die without leaving any issue.

[2] Harl. 285 pl. 207.

[3] See Rivershall Manor, Hepworth, in this Hundred.

[4] Rawl. B. 319.

Henry Blake. He married Louisa Elizabeth daur. of General the Hon. Thomas Gage and granddaughter of Thomas 1st Viscount Gage, and dying the 21 April 1832, his eldest son Sir Henry Charles Blake inherited the manor. He married 1st Mary Anne only daur. of William Whitter of Midhurst Sussex, and 2ndly Louisa 3rd daur. and coheir of Sir Thomas Pilkington Bart. and widow of the Rev. G. A. Dawson. Sir Henry Blake died in 1880, and the manor passed to his grandson Sir Patrick James Graham Blake 5th Bart. the only son of the Rev. Henry Bunbury Blake rector of Hessett by Frances Marian only daur. of Henry James Oakes of Nowton Court, Bury St. Edmunds. Sir Patrick Blake is the present lord, and on the 18 Oct. 1883 married Emma Gertrude, only daughter of the late Thomas Pilkington Dawson, of Groton House by whom he has issue a son Cuthbert Patrick b. 2 Jan. 1885 R.N. and a daughter Veronica.

Arms of Blake: Arg. a fret, gules.

### Wykes or Wicken Manor.

In the time of Edward the Confessor, Alan held here one carucate as a manor, with 5 bordars, 2 serfs, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 3 acres of meadow, wood for 8 hogs, a team of 2 oxen belonging to the men, 3 beasts, 7 hogs, and 40 sheep. And there were 2 socmen with 10 acres and a team of 2 oxen. The value in Saxon times was 20 shillings, but it had risen in value to 30 under Norman influence. One serf had disappeared, there was an extra ploughteam in demesne, 1 rouncy, 8 more beasts, 6 more hogs, and 60 more sheep. Peter de Valoines was the Domesday tenant in chief and he also had here 8 freemen under commendation holding 1 carucate and 11 bordars, 2 ploughteams, 3 acres of meadow, wood for 2 hogs, formerly of the value of 10 shillings, but at the time of the Survey of the value of 20 shillings.[1] Another manor was in Saxon days held by Aki with 1 carucate of land. There were 3 bordars, 3 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 3 acres of meadow, wood for 10 hogs, one rouncy, 1 beast, 12 hogs and 25 sheep, and the value was 30 shillings. Though the value had not been altered by the time of the Norman Survey, the serfs had been reduced by one, one rouncy had been added, 11 hogs, and 13 sheep. The Domesday tenant in chief of this manor was Robert le Blund. He also held 5 freemen and a half under commendation, who had a carucate of land, 2 bordars and had under them 2 freemen with 4 acres, 2 ploughteams, 6 acres of meadow, and the fourth part of a mill, in Saxon times valued at 20 shillings, but at the time of the Survey at 13. Robert also had a freeman under commendation with 60 acres and a bordar and 1 ploughteam valued at 10 shillings.[2]

About 1230-1240 we meet with a grant of the manor with the advowson, amongst the Charters of the British Museum.[3] The grant was by Hugo de Schardelolke to Nicholoo daughter of Master Stephan de St. Edmunds "pro cc libris argenti datis in gersuman," and it included the advowson of the Church of Bardwell and of Knattishall rendering 6 marks for a rent to Walter son of Sibila de Calna, who sold the said manor to the said Hugo, to hold in fee of the said Hugo.

In 1264 Richard de Wykes had free warren here,[4] and in the 9 Edw. I. Isabel de Wykes held the manor. It appears from the Patent Rolls that in 1277 a commission was issued to inquire as to the ejection of Robert de

[1] Dom. ii. 421.
[2] Dom. ii. 439*b*.
[3] Add. Ch. 15520.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 48 Hen. III. 4.

Valoynges from Wikes Manor, he having custody of same, and abducing Edmund a minor the heir.[1] By the time of Edw. III. the manor had passed to the Pakenham family, though they seem to have held land here even earlier, and coeval with the de Wykes, for William de Pageham had a grant of free warren in Bardwell in 1259,[2] and in 1349 Mary the widow of Edmund de Pakenham held. In 1404 we find the manor vested in Sir William Berdewelle, for by a conveyance dated "die jov. p. a.f. S. Mary Virg. 5 Hen. IV." he and Margaret his wife assured the same to Sir Roger Drury, Nicholas Rys clerk, Nicholas Drury, John Lodewyk and others, no doubt by way of settlement. The assurance included the Manor of Ampton and advowson, the Manor of Thorpe juxta Ixworth, Wykene in Norton, the Manor of Wyken and Belhawe in Bardwell.[3] In 1422 amongst the Harleian Charters we meet with a letter of attorney from Sir John Hevenyngham, William Hanyngfelde and Radulph Greagres of Great Fakenham to Roger son of John Drury to deliver seisin of the manor to Sir William Berdewelle, William Copenger clerk, William Rowe clerk, Roger Irby clerk, and Edmund Heyford, and lands were also included in Bardwell, Stanton, Langham, Walsham le Willows, Ixworth, and Sapiston, 15 April 10 Hen. V.[4] Sir William Berdewell died seised of the manor in 1434. The Berdewell family had long previously held land in Bardwell and as early as 1288 we find amongst the Abbreviations of Pleas the finding of a jury that William de Berdewell ought not to have any common in Coningston appurtenant to any tenement of his in Bardwell.[5] The manor not unlikely came to the Berdewells by the marriage of this Sir William Berdewell with Margaret the only daughter and heir of John de Pakenham. It seems from the death of Sir William Berdewell[6] to have passed as the main manor to Margaret Harleston wife of John Harleston and then to the Darcy family, and Thomas Darcy Lord Darcy of Chiche was lord in 1553, when a fine was levied against him in respect of this manor by Sir John Crofts;[7] but we do not find any mention of the Brond family in connection with its transmission. Sir John Crofts who thus acquired in 1553 made his will dated the 21st Jan. 1557.[8] Gage informs us in his account of Little Saxham that Sir John by his will entails his manor and park of Bardwell and other lands upon his second son Thomas Croftes with remainder over to Thomas and Henry sons of the testator's eldest son Edmund Croftes. This however seems to be a mistake, at least if the will as printed in the Little Saxham Parish Register by the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey is correct, for the manor is not mentioned and the devise of Bardwell park is in fee simple. "Item, I will, give, and bequeath unto my sonne Thomas Crofte his heirs and assignes for ever my parke and grounds called Bardwell Parke with all lyberties, profitts, and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also I give and bequeath to the said Thomas Croftes all my shepe which at the tyme of my decease shal be goyng uppon the shepes pasture called Lowbekk. Also I gyve to the same Thomas all my shepe which at the tyme of my deceasse shal be goyng uppon the shepes course late Coketts in Barnham, the said Thomas paying to myn executors one hunderth pounds or ells to leave the shepe to pay my debtes." Testator goes on to provide "and whereas I have before gyven and bequeathed to myson Thomas Crofte and his heirs the Parke and ground called Bardwell

[1] Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. I. 3*d*.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 43 Hen. III. 3, 4.
[3] Add. Ch. Brit. Mus. 15537.
[4] Harl. 51 F. 1.
[5] Abbr. of Pl. 16 Edw. I. Trin. 9.
[6] Extent. Wykes Manor. I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 31.
[7] Fine, Easter 1 Mary, Robert Asshefeld, Mich. 1 Mary.
[8] See West Stow Manor in this Hundred.

Parke which lieth in mortgage to George Sayes so as therby my will can not take effecte as my very meanyng and intente is, I will therefore gyve and assigne to the said Thomas Croft my sonne and to his heeres my manor of Calthorp Hall and Muriells with their members and appurtenances and with the stocke and store of shepe uppon the same manor uppon this condicion following, that is to say that yf the same Thomas and his heeres shall in eny manner of wyse be disturbed, letted, hyndered, or expulsed from the possession and occupying of the same ground called Bardwell Parke or any parcell thereof by my said sonne Edmond his heires and assignes or by any other for hym his heeres or in the name of theym or eny of them, this my gift of the same manor called Calthorp Hall and Muriells to stand good and effectuall anything before remembered or any other matters or causes to the contrary not with standing, I will nevertheless and gyve to my said sonne Edmond and his heeres the young pasturing and feding of vi. geldings within the said Parke and 30 dere out of the same Park."[1]

Thomas Croftes the 2nd son of Sir John accordingly succeeded and died seised the 17 November, 1595. There is a mural monument on the north side of the chancel of Bardwell Church thus inscribed :—

> Here lieth buried Thomas Crofts Esquire
> the second sonne of Sir John Croftes Knight
> deceased and Margret his wife ye
> eldest Daughter of Sir John Copuldicke Knight of Lin
> co'shire : She departed the first day of June
> 1560 : and the said Thomas Crofts departed ye
> xviith Day of November 1595 being about the
> age of fourscore yeres ; leaving behind
> him two sonnes vidilicet Charles and Thomas
> and two daughters, Susan and Elizabeth.

On Thomas Croftes's death he was succeeded by his son and heir Charles Croftes[2] who died 11th February 1616, and his monument in the chancel of Ixworth Thorpe Church gives full details as to his marriages and family. It is as follows : "Here lyeth the body of Charles Croftes Esq. sonne and heir of Thomas Croftes of Bardwell Esq. He had two wives : his first wife was Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of John Peirs of Norwold in the co. of Norfolk gent. by whom he had issue 3 sons and 3 daughters, viz., Charles Croftes his son and heir, John 2nd sonne, Robert 3rd sonne, Elizabeth eldest daughter married to Robert Drury Esq. sonne and heir of Sir Robert Drury of Rougham, knight, Susan 2nd daughter, Margaret 3rd daughter. His second wife was Thomasine daughter of Ralph Shelton of Broom co. Norfolk Esq., by whom he had no issue. She lyes buried here by him. He departed this life Feb. xi. A.D. 1616 in the 70th year of his age. The said Thomasine dyed March 8, 1617. The second Charles Croftes (jun.) in a religious memory of his deceased father caused this monument to be erected."

The manor passed to the son and heir Charles Croftes. He was knighted at Whitehall the 12th May 1628. In July 1644 he is described as of Lincoln's Inn and Suffolk, and was assessed at £400. He paid his $\frac{1}{20}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ in Suffolk, and got his discharge. He married 1st Cecilia Poley of Badley to whom there is a monument in Bardwell Church. His second wife was Jane daughter of Sir Rowland Litton of Knebworth in Herts. Sir Charles Croftes died the 12th December 1660 and was buried in Bardwell

[1] The will was proved in the P.C.C. 10 May, 1559, by Osberd Mundford, an executor.

[2] See Thorpe by Ixworth Manor in this Hundred.

Church beneath a handsome altar monument of marble and stone thus inscribed :—

Here resteth ye body of Sr. Charles Crofts
Kt. expecting a glorious Resurrection
he had two Wives.
who his first was, her monument in this Church
speaks. His second was Dame Jane the Dau
ghter of Sr. Rowland Litton of Knebworth
in Hartfordshire Kt.
he left two Daughters by his first wife :
the elder Bridget, Relict of Thomas Read
Esqr. of Wrangle in Lincolnsshire one
of his Executors
the younger Cecilie wife of Francis Brewster
of Wrentham in Suff. Esquire
the other Executor
he deceased Dec. 12, 1660
aged 85 current.

Sir Charles's widow Jane died the 29th April 1672 aged 70 and was buried at Knebworth. Sir Charles Croftes was succeeded by his daughter and coheir Bridget wife of Thomas Read of Wrangle co. Lincoln. She died the 8th March 1494 aged 80 and was succeeded by Charles Croftes Read (son of Sir Charles Croftes Read grandson of Sir Charles Croftes). His father Sir Charles Croftes Read had died in Oct. 1690 in the lifetime of his mother. There is a handsome altar monument of marble and stone to his memory in Bardwell Church with this inscription :—

Christ is risen
and in hope also that it shall rise again
lieth here the body of
Sir Charles Crofts Read
Grandson of Sr. Charles Crofts
he had to wife Mary
one of the daughters of Sr. Thos. Hewet
of Pishobury in Hartfordshire
by whom he had seven children
whereof four are yet living
Jane, Charles, Bridget and Thomas
he died the 9th of October 1690
in the 38th year of his age.

Charles Croftes Read who succeeded his grandmother Bridget, the daughter of S r Charles Crofts, died the 8th August 1769 aged 71, and was the last of his family who had the manor. In the Church of Bardwell is a small mural marble thus inscribed to his memory :—

Due to the memory
of
Thomas Croftes Reade Esqre.
In whom that name ceases
Happily preserved for many generations,
This stone is here placed
Plain and undesembling as his Conduct :
A small but grateful tribute
Sacred to a valuable Friend and generous Benefactor
The sense of whose Liberality
Shall long survive in the Hearts of many
Particularly experienc'd
By Christ : Loft Esqre.
who long esteem'd him and revers his Remains
Ob. 8th Aug. 1769
ætat. 71.

He seems to have sold the manor in his lifetime, for we find Clement Corrance lord in 1723, and he on his death in 1734 was succeeded by his son and heir John Corrance who died in 1742 (? 1760) and was followed by his nephew William. William left a daughter and heir Catherine married to Edward Bouverie, and she was lady of the manor in 1788. Gage in his History of Thingoe Hundred[1] mentions the marriage of Bridget to Thomas Read and adds "whose grandson and heir Thomas Croftes Read dying without issue, the same (Bardwell Manor) was sold under the trusts of his will dated 3rd March, 1769."

In 1805 we find the manor in the hands of the Earl of Albemarle in whose descendant it is now vested.

### Wyken Hall Manor.

This manor was acquired in 1815 by Thomas Halifax of Chadacre Hall, Shimpling, and is now in the possession of A. M. Wilson of Stowlangtoft Hall.[2]

### Tiptofts *al.* Wyverstone Tiptod's Manor.

This was a small manor of Badwell Ash held by Ixworth Priory, and on the Dissolution granted by Hen. VIII. to Richard Codington,[3] after which it devolved apparently in a like course with the main manor.

[1] p. 135, note.
[2] See Langham and Stowlangtoft Manors in this Hundred.
[3] See Ixworth Manor.

## *BARNHAM.*

IN Saxon times there were three manors in Barnham. One of these in the time of Edward the Confessor was held by Scula one of his thanes. The manor consisted of 2 carucates of land and with it 1 bordar, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 1 acre of meadow, one mill, 25 hogs, and 10 sheep; the value 30 shillings. The Abbot of Bury had the soc. By the time of the Domesday Survey the hogs were reduced to 14, but in lieu there were 3 beasts, and the sheep had increased from 10 to 120. The tenant in chief was Earl Hugh.[1]

The second manor was held by Ailwin Bishop of Thetford in King Edward the Confessor's time, and consisted of 1 carucate of land. There were 6 bordars, 1 serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne, half a ploughteam belonging to the men, 2 acres of meadow, 1 mill, 2 rouncies, 3 beasts, 14 hogs, 12 forest mares, and 160 sheep. 5 freemen held 40 acres. The Abbot of Bury had soc and sac. The condition of the manor had not materially altered by the time of the Norman Survey, but the value had risen from 30 shillings to 40; the value of the freemen was 3 shillings. The only other alterations specified were 1 rouncy instead of 2, 6 beasts instead of 3, and 300 sheep instead of 160. Over the freemen the predecessor of Roger Bigot[2] who was the Domesday tenant in chief of this manor had commendation in the Confessor's time. All was held by Stannard under Roger Bigot. The manor was 12 quarentenes long and 10 broad, and paid $11\frac{3}{4}d.$ in a gelt.[3]

The third was a small manor held in Edward the Confessor's day by Bos, one of his thanes. It consisted of half a carucate of land and there were 3 bordars, 2 serfs, 1 ploughteam in demesne, half a ploughteam belonging to the men, 2 rouncies, 13 hogs, and 85 sheep. And there were 3 freemen with 4 acres, and half a ploughteam. Over them the predecessor of William de Varennes, who was the Domesday tenant in chief of this manor, had commendation. The value by the time of the Survey had slightly increased, namely from 16 shillings to 20, though there was really less on the land. The half ploughteam of the men was then a team of 2 oxen, the rouncies were reduced to 1, while the sheep had risen in number from 85 to 90.[4]

The Abbot of Bury also held 3 freemen with 1 carucate of land, 2 ploughteams, and one mill; and these men could give or sell their lands, but sac, soc and commendation remained in the Abbot's possession. There was also half a church with 8 acres of land. The value of the whole was 20 shillings. Of this land Fulcher held 80 acres and 1 ploughteam, and it was valued at 20 shillings.[5]

The only other holding in Barnham was that of Hugh de Montford[6] in demesne, who had 9 freemen with 16 acres, and half a ploughteam.[7]

### BARNHAM *al.* PLEYFORD'S MANOR.

Barnham Manor, the principal of the three manors, was given by Reginald le Brun in the time of Hen. I. to the monks of Thetford, and in 1195 Simond de Perepunt on behalf of John L'Estrange sued Ralph de

[1] Dom. ii. 299.
[2] For account of Bigot see Framlingham Manor in Loes Hundred.
[3] Dom. ii. 330*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 398*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 366*b*.
[6] See Stanstead Manor in Babergh Hundred.
[7] Dom. ii. 405*b*.

Plaiz for land at Barnham held by the said Ralph for warranting to the monks on the ground that it descended through Reginald le Brun, uncle of John the alien father of the said John, and as that which Hugh de Praiz gave with Helewise his daughter when she married Ralph son of Herluine, and after that Reginald le Brun son of the said Ralph and Helewise gave it in the time of Hen. I. to the monks of Thetford.

Martin, prior of Thetford agreed to renounce his rights in one carucate of land in Barnham in favour of John L'Estrange, provided he gave in exchange 20*s.* worth of land in Tothington in Norfolk.[1]

The Prior of St. Sepulchre at Thetford later acquired more land here. In 1364 he had licence to receive in mortmain here and in Barningham 3 messuages, 200 acres of land, and 1 of meadow from Edmund Goneville and others.[2] In 1392 he again had licence from the Abbot of Bury to purchase the tenement called Pleyford's in Barnham, standing near the rectory house of St. Martin's parish with the homages, services, rents, and fold course for 400 sheep thereto belonging, with 7 score acres of arable land worth a halfpenny each acre, all which formerly belonged to Master Walter de Elveden, being held of the fee of St. Edmund and were purchased of the said Walter for the use of the Priory by Peter, rector of Fakenham Parva, Adam Foxele, rector of St. Etheldred in Thetford, and John Dauntre, rector of Broome, for which licence the Abbot reserved a relief of 2*s.* 9*d.* at the installation of every prior, besides the old services. Again in 1400 it was found by a jury on a writ of *ad quod Damnum* that it would be no prejudice to the King if Nicholas Wichingham settled on the convent one messuage 110 acres of land, 2 of meadow, 4 of pasture, a free fold course, and two free fisheries in the waters, and fields in Barnham.[3]

Amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum is a covenant in 1354 concerning the possession of the manor,[4] and a surrender in 1360.[5]

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries the manor became vested in the Crown, and in 1549 John Perient probably had a grant of it. In 1540 however we meet with a fine of "Barnham Manor" levied by Sir William Drury and others against Frances Shales and others which included the advowson.[6] The manor did probably under this fine vest in the Drury family, and was sold in 1589 by Robert Drury to Thomas Croftes.[7] It was certainly vested in this Thomas Croftes at the time of his decease in 1612 when it passed to his son and heir Sir John Croftes who died in 1628, when it descended to his son and heir Sir Henry Croftes.[8]

Playford Manor in Barnham is included in a fine levied in 1562 by Francis Earl of Bedford and others against Sir Nicholas Bacon.[9]

### Calthorp Manor.

One of the other manors in Barnham was known as Calthorpes or Calthrop Hall and was so named after William Calethorpe, who held it of the Honor of Georges in the time of Hen. III., and it continued in the same family for many generations. William Calethorpe had free warren here in 1271,[10] and another William Calthorp in 1449.[11] Shortly after the manor passed to the Peyton

[1] Abbr. of Pleas, 6 Rich. I. 3.
[2] I.Q.D., 39 Ewd. III. 5; O., 39 Edw. III. 29.
[3] I.Q.D., 2 Hen. IV. 43.
[4] Harl. 51 E. 5.
[5] Harl. 49 G. 42.
[6] Fine, Mich. 32 Hen. VIII.
[7] Fine, Hil. 31 Eliz.
[8] See Bardwell Manor and West Stow Manor in this Hundred.
[9] Fine, Hil. 4 Eliz.
[10] Chart. Rolls, 55 Hen. III. 2.
[11] Chart. Rolls, 27 Hen. VI.

family, and in the time of Hen. VII. the manor then said to be worth £6. 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the advowson of the church belonging to the manor were settled on Thomas Peyton in tail mail.[1] He died 1st Aug. 1490, Robert aged 22 his brother being his heir.[2] Sir Robert Peyton married Elizabeth dau. of Sir Robert Clare of Norfolk knt., and a fine was levied on the manor in 1515, no doubt on some settlement between William Waldegrave and others and Sir Robert Peyton and Elizabeth his wife. The fine included the advowson of St. Martin, Barnham.[3] Sir Robert Peyton died the 27 March (? 18) 1518, and the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth as part of her jointure, and at her death vested apparently in their second son John Peyton who married Dorothy dau. of Sir Robert Tyndall of Hockwould, co. Norf. knt. From that marriage descended the Peytons of Knowlton and Dodington, Barts. John Peyton in 1548 sold the manor to Sir John Croftes,[4] who died seised of it 20 Jan. 1557, when it passed to his son and heir Edmund Croftes who died the 14th Febry. in the same year.[5] The manor is mentioned in the Inquisition p.m. of Edmund Croftes, taken the 4 June 1558 at Stowmarket, and as having been devised by his will to his executors for 16 years towards the payment of his debts and fulfilling his will. The jurors found that the manor with the advowson of St. Andrew in Barnham and liberty of one foldage and free fishery were held of the heirs of Peter de Theltham as of his Manor of Theltham, but by what services the jurors knew not, and that it was worth per annum £10. The manor passed on the death of Edmund Croftes to his son and heir Thomas Croftes who died 13 April 1612 when it vested in his son and heir Sir John Croftes who died in 1628; it then devolved on his son and heir Sir Henry Croftes.[6]

### Baggotts Manor.

The third manor in Barnham was known as Baggott's, and was in the time of Hen. III. the inheritance of Simon de Walton, Bishop of Norwich. His daughter Agnes married Sir Jas. de Shyrle, and through her the manor was carried into the Shirley family where it remained for many generations. It does not seem, however, to have actually passed on the marriage, for it continued in the Bishop until by grant he vested it in Sir Ralph Shirley, son of his daughter Agnes and Sir James de Shyrle. In the Close Rolls for 1277 we find the enrolment of a grant from Ralph son of James de Shyrleye to John de Ubbeston of all his tenement in Barnham, and the advowson of St. Gregory of the same place rendering 1*d.* yearly for all customs, &c., except foreign service pertaining to the lords of the fee.[7] There is also an agreement between Ralph described as son of James Shirle, and John de Ubbeston, by which Ralph grants that if he does not pay 120 marks lent him, John de Ubbeston shall hold the manor with the advowson of the Church of St. Gregory in fee.[8] On the same Rolls is the enrolment of a deed of the said Ralph de "Shirele" by which he is bound to John de Ubbeston in 120 marks for which sum Ralph mortgaged to the said John de Ubbeston this manor, and in default of payment of the money Ralph binds himself to levy a fine of the manor to John and his heirs for ever and in default to pay to the King 40 marks.[9] Sir Ralph died in 1327 and

[1] See Peyton Hall Manor, Boxford, in Babergh Hundred.
[2] Inquis. 6 Hen. VII. 740.
[3] Fine, Easter, 7 Hen. VIII.
[4] Fine, Hil. 2 Edw. VI.
[5] I.P.M., 4 and 5 Ph. and M. 21.
[6] See Bardwell Manor and West Stow Manor in this Hundred.
[7] Close Rolls, 5 Edw. I. 9*d.*
[8] *Ib.*
[9] Close Rolls, 5 Edw. I. 10*d.*

was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Thomas Shirley. In 1342 on the Patent Rolls is a licence for alienation in mortmain by John de Shirle and William de Hoo to Henry de Sirle parson of the Church of St. George Barnham of 1½ acres of meadow in Barnham not held in chief for the enlargement of the manse of the rectory.[1] Sir Thomas Shirley the holder of the manor died in 1363 and it passed to his son and heir Sir Hugh Shirly; and he died in 1405, when the manor passed to his son and heir Ralph Shirly who died in 1443, when it passed to his son and heir Ralph, and on his death in 1467 it went to John, who died in 1485, when the manor passed to Sir Ralph Shirley who died 6 Jan. 1517, when it went to his son and heir Francis Shirley,[2] who sold it to Thomas Croftes. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of *t.* Elizabeth is the record of an action brought by Thomas Osborne to protect his title to freeholds in Barnham and copyholds in Barnham held of Thomas Croftes as of his Manor of Baggotts by Agnes the wife of Robert Barrytt *al.* Burrard, and which plaintiff purchased of devisees of the said Agnes.[3] Thomas Croftes died in 1612, and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir John who died in 1628, and was succeeded by his son Sir Henry Croftes. The next lord met with is Charles 2nd Duke of Grafton, who died in 1757, from whom the manor descended to and is now vested in Augustus Charles Lennox Fitz Roy, 7th Duke of Grafton, K.G. and C.B.

Amongst the Additional Charters of the British Museum is a precipe on a covenant concerning this manor and the advowson of St. Gregory's in 1589,[4] and amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian an account of the descent of the lands called "Bagotts" in 1597.[5]

All these manors of Barnham now belong to the Duke of Grafton. A "Barnham Manor" is included in a fine levied in 1576 by William Cooke and others against W. Andrewes.[6]

[1] Pat. Rolls, 16 Edw. III. pt. ii. 3. Originalia, 16 Edw. III. 95.
[2] I.P.M., 9 Hen. VIII. 29.
[3] C.P. ii. 289.
[4] Add. Ch. 25417.
[5] Rawl. B. 319.
[6] Fine, Mich. 18 and 19 Eliz.

## *BARNINGHAM.*

THIS was held in the time of Edward the Confessor by Alestan with one carucate of land. There were 5 villeins and 1 serf, 1 ploughteam in demesne, half a ploughteam belonging to the men, 2 acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, 30 sheep, all valued at 20 shillings.

By the time of the Norman Survey the villeins were reduced to 2, and the half ploughteam of the men had come down to a team of 2 oxen. The manor was then held by Peter de Valoines [1] as tenant in chief.[2] The Abbot of St. Edmund had here a much larger holding. He had 19 freemen holding 2 carucates, 2 villeins, 2 bordars, 9 ploughteams in Saxon times and in Norman 6, 4 acres of meadow, and a church with 15 acres of free land in frankalmoin. These freemen could give or sell their lands, but sac, soc and commendation remained in the Abbot's possession and service at Coney Weston. In the time of the Confessor the value was fixed at 20 shillings, but by the time of the Great Survey the value had doubled. Of the freemen, Bucard held under him 3 with 1 carucate of land and 2 ploughteams valued at 15 shillings not included in the above valuation. And Peter de Valoines held 6 with 3 carucates valued at 20 shillings, also not included in the above valuation. The extent of this large holding was 1 league long and 6 quarentenes broad, and it paid in a gelt 17*d*.[3]

The main lordship seems to have had appertaining to it the smallest amount of land. In the Confessor's time Osmund a freeman, over whom the Abbot had commendation, soc, and sac, held Barningham. The extent of the land was half a carucate, and on it one villein, 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, and 2 acres of meadow. The value of this holding, of which Hemer de Ferrieres was the Domesday tenant, appeared at 2 shillings and the Abbot had the soc.[4] No doubt a great portion of this land went to make up the two manors into which the land here was subsequently divided.

### Barningham or Barningham Hall *al.* Senclers Manor.

This the main manor was at the time of the Survey held by Hermer de Ferrieres. In an action brought in the time of Edw. I. John de Anyens acknowledged that Barningham Manor (Senclers) belonged to John de St. Claire, and released the same to him and his heirs.[5] In 1303, 1318, and 1329 respectively this manor was the subject of fines levied, the first fine under the title of "Bernyngham Manor." This was levied by John de Sancto Clare and Joan his wife against Peter de Redlysworth.[6] The second fine was levied by Peter de Redesworth against John son of John de St. Clare.[7] The 3rd fine was levied by Thomas son of Katherine de Stanton against Peter de Redlisworth of this manor and the Manor of Netherehall.[8] In the fourteenth century there were three lords only, John de Montfort, Eustace de Barningham, and Geoffrey de Barningham who died in 1411,[9] when the manor passed to the latter's daughters and coheirs, Margaret, wife of Thomas

[1] See Great Fakenham Manor in this Hundred.
[2] Dom. ii. 421.
[3] Dom. ii. 365*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 354.
[5] Abbr. of Pleas, 24 and 25 Edw. I. 42.
[6] Feet of Fines, 31 Edw. I. 25.
[7] Feet of Fines, 12 Edw. II. 37.
[8] Feet of Fines, 3 Edw. III. 13.
[9] I.P.M., 12 Hen. IV. 27.

de Ikesworth, Elizabeth wife of William Attegate, and Agnes wife of John Pyke.

In 1428 Thomas de Ridlesworth held, and later Henry Eden of Bury who married Anne dau. of John Fitz Ralph and died in 1545 leaving two daus. and coheirs—Anne married to John Bucknam or Bettenham, and Elizabeth married to William Bradbury, to whom the manor descended in moieties. This is in accordance with one pedigree in the writer's possession which belonged to the late Dr. Howard; but another pedigree makes a Richard of Bury St. Edmunds son of Richard 2nd son of Thomas Eden of the North, leave three daughters, one married to — Lucas of Suffolk, Ann married to William Bradbury of Wickham, Essex, and a third married to Beckenham of Pluckley in Kent. As in this pedigree it is stated that Richard Eden father of the three daughters married Elizabeth dau. of Sir Clement Heigham who afterwards became the wife of Robert Kempe of Finchingfield in Essex, one is rather led to the conclusion that the pedigree has put "Richard" for "Henry," and that the father of the three daughters was "Henry" or as he calls himself in his will dated the 23 Dec. 1545 "Harry" Eden, for in this will he refers to his daur. Anne and his daur. Joan, evidently then having no son. He also refers to his "brother John Heigham" and his "brother Thomas Heigham," and his "father in law Clement Heigham," who with his (testator's) wife Elizabeth he appoints executors.

The following fines were levied of the manor during the reign of Q. Elizabeth: 1565, Daniel Brettenham and Elizabeth his wife *v.* Ann Eden late of Henry Eden[1]; 1567, Jeremiah Bettenham and others *v.* Daniel Bettenham and others of a moiety[2]; 1568, Henry Bradbury and other *v.* William Bradbury of a moiety[3]; 1568, Jeremiah Bettenham and others *v.* Daniell Bettenham and others of a moiety[4]; 1571, Michael Moseley and others *v.* Robert Kempe and others[5]; 1597, W. Moseley and others *v.* W. Bradley and others.[6]

In 1628 Anne Mason, William Mason and Grace Mason sold to Maurice Barrow[7] only surviving son of William, son and heir of Thomas Barrow, whose daughter Anne was the 2nd wife of Sir Ralph Shelton of Shelton in Norfolk knt. High Sheriff of that county in 1570. Maurice Barrow married Mary dau. of Sir Richard Smith of Leeds Castle co. Kent, knt., and widow of Sir James Poyntz of North Okenden in Essex knt. She died 19 Nov. 1666, and was buried in Barningham Church where on a flat stone in the chancel is the following inscription:—

> Here lyeth buried ye Body of Dame Marye Poyntz, Daughter unto Sr Richard Smith of Leeds Castle in the Countie of Kent Kt. who was first married to Sr James Poyntz of North Okenden in the Countie of Essex Knt. by whom she had a son Richard Poyntz Esqre. of transcendent Parts for his yeares who deceased in France anno ætatis vicesimo. She was afterwards married to Maurice Barrowe of Barningham in the Countie of Suffolk Esqre. with whom she lived neere forty yeares. She departed from this Vally of Teares to the Fruition of eternal Joy, Nov ember 19, 1666 anno ætatis suæ 65.

Beneath the inscription on a lozenge: A chevron engrailed between three lions passant guardant. *Smith* of Leeds Castle impaling on the dexter

[1] Fine, 7 Eliz. 47.
[2] Fine, Easter, 9 Eliz.
[3] Fine, Easter, 10 Eliz.
[4] Fine, Easter, 10 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Trin. 13 Eliz.
[6] Fine, Mich. 39 and 40 Eliz. vol. ii.
[7] See Newton Manor in Babergh Hundred.

side Barry of Eight. Poyntz, and impaling two swords a saltire, points upwards between four fleurs-de-lis Barrow.

Maurice Barrow died the same year as his wife, and by will dated the 16th Nov. 1665 devised this manor and also those of Roydon Hall, Newton, Westhorpe, and Newton in tail to his cousin Maurice Shelton only son of Henry, only surviving son of the above-mentioned Sir Ralph Shelton.[1] Blomefield mentions that in Shelton Church, Norfolk, the windows are often painted with the device of Sir Ralph Shelton who built the fabric: viz. Raf. with an escallop *shel* and a *tun* which cannot fail of making Sheltun.[2] On Maurice Shelton's[3] death the manor devolved on his son Maurice Shelton who died without male issue (having had a son John who died young), when the manor passed to his next brother Henry Shelton. Henry Shelton had two sons Maurice and Henry, and died the 24 May 1690 in his 36th year, and was buried at Shelton. Maurice Shelton his eldest son succeeded. This Maurice Shelton published anonymously in 1718 in one volume and again in 1720 in two volumes an Essay on Nobility. To the last edition however his portrait and coat of arms were prefixed: "The true effigies of the Author taken from an original painting of Mr. Joseph Brook of St. Edmunds Bury in the County of Suffolk, painter, with his single Coat of Arms, truly emblazen'd."[4] Maurice Shelton's address to the Grand Jury at the Quarter Sessions Bury 11 Oct. 1725 was published in 1726 4to pp. 35. He married Margaret dau. of the Rev. John Randall of Bury St. Edmunds who died Oct. 23, 1727, and is buried in Barningham Church with the following inscription :—

> Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Margaret Shelton Daughter of the Revd. Mr. John Randall of St. Edmunds Bury in Suffolk. She was married to Maurice Shelton Esqr. of Barningham July 15 1714 and died Oct. 23, 1727, æta. suæ 31.
>
> Here lieth the Casket, but the Jewel's gone
> Guarded by Angels to ye Immortal's Throne
> To live for ever with the Three in One.

Maurice Shelton died on the 31 May 1749 aged 65, but he had during his lifetime sold the estate called Barningham Park to the Duke of Grafton. The particulars of property sold taken from a lease leading to a fine dated the 13 July 1714 made between the said Maurice Shelton of the one part and John Randall of St. Edmunds Bury gent. and James Harvey of Cockfield Esquire of the other part were: "All that the capital Messuage or Manor house known by the name of Barningham Hall or otherwise situate and being in Barningham wherein he the said Maurice Shelton doth now dwell, together with the houses and outhouses, barns, stables, yards, gardens, orchards, and every other the appurtenances whatsoever to the said capital messuage belonging or reputed to belong to the same or therewith at any time used or enjoyed, together with about 30 acres of land, meadow and pasture to the same messuage also belonging and adjoining or otherwise near unto the same and consisting of four several enclosures known by the name of The Twenty-acre close, containing by estimation 16 acres more or less; Dogs close, containing by estimation four acres

[1] See Brent Eleigh Manor in Babergh Hundred.

[2] Norf. v., p. 270. See an account of the Shelton family in Gent. Mag. July, 1826, p. 32.

[3] A copy of his will dated 3rd Oct. 1680 is given in Muskett's "Manorial Families," vol. ii. 231.

[4] Noble's continuation of Granger, vol. iii, p. 364. Anecdotes of Bowyer, vol. ii. (1812), p. 114.

more or less ; Aqua Vitæ close, containing by estimation five acres more or less ; and Costrops meadow, containing also five acres by estimation more or less as the same premises are situate lying and being in Barningham aforesaid and all in the possession or occupation of the said Maurice Shelton or his assigns ; and also all that Wood or wood ground called or known by the name of Fakenham Wood and the ground and soyle thereof, lying and being in Fakenham in the said county of Suffolk, or in some other town or towns there next or near adjoining, with their and every of their rights, members and appurtenances containing by estimation 360 acres more or less. And also all those quit rents or lords rents of and belonging to the respective manors of Netherhall *als*. Nether Hall and St. Cleer's in Barningham aforesaid and also all that the perpetual advowson and right of Patronage of and to the Parish Church of Cony Weston in the said County of Suffolk with every their appurtenances." It is clear however that the *manor* did not pass to the Duke. This in 1811 was vested in John Thurton and was sold by his executors, and in 1885 was vested in Cornell Henry Fison of Lord Place, Thetford, who married Eliza 3rd dau. of Frederick Edwards of Barnham and dying in 1895 left with other issue a son the Rev. Charles Frederick Fison, vicar of St. Nutfield, Surrey. The manor seems still to be vested in the trustees of the will of the said Cornell Henry Fison.

Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is a precipe on a covenant concerning the manors of Sinclers and Netherhall in 1578.[1]

Arms of Shelton : Azure, a plain cross or. The old coat was : sa. ; 3 escallops ar. Sir Ralph Shelton who married Dorothy dau. of Sir Robt. Jermyn of Rushbrook and was killed at the Isle of Rhé in France sealed in 1602 with az. on a chief indented or. 2 mullets of the field ; and P. L' Neves observes that they are said to have been the ancient arms of Shelton re-assumed by Sir Ralph.[2]

### Netherhall Manor.

In the Davy MSS. this is made the same manor as Barningham Hall, which is called otherwise Sencler, but they are apparently two different manors, and in early documents are mentioned together as two distinct manors. This is the manor probably included in the Inquisition p.m. of Sir Thomas de Hemegrave in 1264.[3] Roger de Risby granted to this Hemegrave and Katherine his wife an acre of land in this place in the time of Hen. III. and of course it is possible that land in the manor only is meant, but this seems hardly likely as the manor itself is mentioned as "Barningham Manor." Sir Eustace de Berningham knt. confirmed to Thomas, son of William, son of Thomas de Hemegrave and to Beatrice his wife 4 acres in Barningham, and Petronilia de Carleton released to Thomas son of William de Hemegrave 2 shillings in this place. This Thomas de Hemegrave was dead in 1264, when it was found by an inquisition taken at Barningham that he died seised of manors or lands in that parish, Westley and Tudenham, with the advowsons of Tudenham and Gislelam. He was succeeded by his son Sir Edmund de Hemegrave who died 1334, and was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas de Hemegrave who died in 1349, and was succeeded by his son Sir Edmund de Hemegrave who died in 1379. By deed in 1352 this Sir Edmund de Hemegrave conveyed the reversion of

[1] Add. Ch. 25341.
[2] Blomefield Norf. v., 269 note.
[3] I.P.M. 48 Hen. III. 21.

the manor, expectant on the decease of Thomas de Riddlesworth, to Richard de Brews and others as trustees by way of settlement.

The manor is mentioned in the Inquis. p.m. of Hugh Stafford in 1423,[1] and later vested in Henry Eden, and devolved in like manner with the main Manor of Barningham.

### Holdens *al.* Haldens Manor.

This manor in the time of Hen. VIII. was held of the King and licence was given to grant the same to John Tront. After him we meet with Thomas Goldinge as lord, who in 1598 sold the manor to Laurence Fuller and Thomas Fuller, and in 1609 Thomas Fuller was lord. In the time of King Charles I. it was held by Wm. Reve, son of Robert in right of his mother Susan.[2]

[1] I.P.M., 1 Hen. VI. 33.

[2] 1631, Chancery D.K.R. 43. App. i. p. 177.

## *CONEY WESTON.*

THE manor was held in Edward the Confessor's reign by the Abbot of St. Edmund with 2 carucates of land. There were belonging to this manor 2 villeins, 3 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and half a team of the men's, 1 serf, 2 acres of meadow, wood for 4 hogs, 1 rouncy (but added after the conquest), 10 beasts, 12 hogs, 80 sheep, and 24 goats. Besides to the manor apper tained 12 socmen with half a carucate and 30 acres of land. The 12 socmen had formerly 6 ploughteams, but these in Norman days were reduced to 4, and 2 acres of meadow. There was also a church with 8 acres of free land held in alms. The manor was in the Confessor's day valued at 5 pounds, but by the time of the Great Survey at 6. The length was a league, and the breadth 6 quarentenes, and it paid in a gelt 17½*d*.[1] The manor continued with the Monastery of Bury St. Edmunds until the Dissolution. A rental of the possessions of the Abbey here made in 1434-5 will be found amongst the Gough MSS. in the Bodleian,[2] and a copy amongst the Additional MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[3] At the Dissolution the manor vested in the Crown, and was granted by Hen. VIII. in 1545 to Francis Lovell and Elizabeth his wife. He died in 1550 and the manor passed to his son and heir Sir Thomas Lovell, who died in 1567, when it passed to his son and heir Sir Thomas Lovell. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found a suit by Elizabeth Hoo widow against Sir Thomas Lovell, touching some copyholds of the manor.[4] Sir Thomas had with his son Francis Lovell licence to alienate the manor in 1598 to Sir Edmund Huddleston and Robt. Garthe, no doubt by way of settlement, for on Sir Thomas's death in 1604 the next lord was Sir Francis Lovell his son and heir. He sold to George Cooke, alderman of Norwich, and others who held in 1614.

In 1633 John Webbe of Beccles and Mary his wife conveyed the manor to Wm. Johnson of Eastham, William Gilbert of Bury, and Thomas Gaudy of London as trustees for Samuel Colman of Brent Eleigh.

Samuel Colman, Wm. Johnson, and Thomas Gaudy sold and conveyed to Maurice Barrow in 1641. Maurice Barrow died in 1666 having by his will dated 1665 devised the manor to his trustees for 20 years, and subject to the term devised the same to his cousin Maurice Shelton in fee. At the death of the last-named Maurice Shelton he was succeeded by his son Maurice, and he by his son Maurice, and he by his brother Henry. Henry Shelton was succeeded by his son and heir Maurice Shelton who died in 1749.[5] The last Maurice Shelton settled the manor on his 3rd wife Bridget, widow of William Hall, and she devised the same to her granddaughter Harriet Hall, who married Maurice Dryer. In 1764 the lordship belonged to John Reilly in right of his wife Maria Rebecca granddaughter of Maurice Shelton. She died in 1810, and the manor was sold to one Bridgman, who in 1837 was succeeded by his son and heir Edward Bridgman, who served the office of High Sheriff for the County in 1842. Edward Bridgman seems to have left two daughters Elizabeth Mary Bridgman and Fanny Isabella who married the Rev. Edward Henry Sawbridge of East Haddon co.

[1] Dom. ii. 365, 365*b*, 366.
[2] Bodleian, 18232.
[3] Add. 34712.
[4] C.P. ser. ii. B. lxxxi. 1.
[5] As to the Sheltons, see Brent Eleigh in Babergh Hundred and Barningham Manor in this Hundred.

Northampton. The manor on Edward Bridgman's death passed to his widow for life and on her death to the daur. Elizabeth Mary Bridgman who resided at the Hall, and on her death in 1889 the manor passed to her nephew the Rev. John Sikes Sawbridge rector of Thelnetham, 2nd son of the above-named Edward Henry Sawbridge, and he is now lord of this manor. He married Elizabeth Tudor daur. of George Edward Frere of Roydon Hall, Diss, co. Norfolk, and has with other issue John Edward Bridgman.

## *CULFORD.*

THE manor in the Confessor's time was held by the Abbot of St. Edmund with 1 carucate of land. To this manor there belonged 2 villeins, 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, and in Saxon times 1 belonging to the men, but in Norman times this had come down to half a ploughteam. There were also 8 acres of meadow, 1 beast, 2 hogs, and 85 sheep. To this manor also there appertained 18 socmen with half a carucate of land and 2 ploughteams. These also belonged to the Abbot by soc and sac and all custom and they could not part with their land without his consent. The value in King Edward's time was 4 pounds, reduced to 3 in King William's. Peter also held of the Abbot a freeman with 1 carucate of land, 7 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams, and a team of 2 oxen belonging to the men. There were also in this holding 6 acres of meadow. Peter's holding was formerly valued at 10 shillings, but at the time of the Domesday Survey at 30. It was a league long and 5 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 7½*d.*[1]

### Culford Manor.

There is a grant to the Abbey in the 11th century of land in Culford amongst the Cotton MSS. in the Brit. Mus.,[2] and a confirmation of the manor to the Abbey in 1162-1174, or rather a transcript of this confirmation made in the 15th century, will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[3] On the Patent Rolls we find a commission issued in 1274 to try a case in which John de Salisbery clerk complained that Richard Abbot of St. Edmund and others had assaulted him here and broken his thighs and arms.[4]

The extent and customary of the lands of the Abbey here in 1357 will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[5] We find the advowson of the parish church also very early appropriated to St. Edmunds. Anselm who governed the monastery from 1119 to 1148 granted to William, son of Albold and Robert his son and heir in fee farm as a compensation for some claim, and by way of exchange for the churches of Culford and Barton, the lands in Hausted of Geoffrey Sacrist of that house which had belonged to Leveva late wife of Odo the goldsmith, reserving a rent of 40*s.* to the altar of St. Edmunds.

In 1368 Sir Nicholas de Tamworth was lord of the parish and patron of the church, and William de Lovetoft was rector by his presentation. Sir Nicholas held the same in fee of the Abbot who actually held the chief lordship of the place until the suppression of the monastery when the Crown granted the manor to Christopher Coote and Elizabeth his wife in 1541. Particulars of this grant will be found amongst the State Papers for 1541. It is of the manor and church stated to have late belonged to Bury Abbey, and also of a portion of tithes in Culford, and a yearly pension of 8*s.* from the rectory in as full a manner as John Melford *al.* Reve late Abbot held the same.[6] Christopher

[1] Dom. ii. 364, 366*b*.
[2] Cott. Aug. ii. 84.
[3] Add. 34689.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. III. pt. ii. 23*d*.
[5] Add. 14849.
[6] State Papers, 32 Hen. VIII. 580 (62).

Coote died the 17 Sept. 1563[1] and the manor passed to his son and heir Richard Coote, who died in 1580, and was succeeded by his son and heir Nicholas Coote who sold in 1586 to Sir Nicholas Bacon premier Baronet, eldest son of the Lord Keeper.[2] He erected in 1591 a mansion on the estate where he occasionally resided. Sir Nicholas Bacon was much blessed with this world's goods and had no lack of lands. He held the Hundred of Blackbourn with the rent of 57 quarters of oats, and annual suit and service of the inhabitants within the parishes of Stowlangtoft, Hunston, Langham, Walsham, Ashfield, Barnham Parva, Livermere, Culford, Thorpe, Fakenham, Ixworth, Westowe, Wordwell, Ryseworth, Wattisfield, Rykenhall, Hinderclay, Weston, Bardwell, and Staunton, likewise the Manor of Ashfield Magna, and 40 messuages there, and in Little Ashfield and Ixworth; also the Manors of Mettingham, Ilketshall, and Shipmeadow with 60 messuages, 60 tofts in Mettingham, Bungay, and the Rectory of Mettingham, the Manor of Bromfield and 70 messuages in Bromfield, Wenhaston *al.* Waynston, the Manors of Inham *al.* Ingham Hall, Tymworth, Barnham near Thetford and Pleyford in Barnham, and 30 messuages, &c., in Ingham with the advowsons of Ingham and Tymworth, the rectory and manor of Walsham; the liberties and franchises of St. Edmunds Bury, the manor and rectory of Tymworth held of the Manor of Ingham; also the manor and advowson of Burgate. He married Anne only daughter and heir of Edmund Butts of Thornage co. Norfolk, brother to Sir William Butts, knt., by Anne his wife, daughter and coheir of Henry Buers of Barrow, and dying in 1624 devised the Manor of Culford to his seventh son Nathaniel Bacon with an estate worth £1,000 a year. Sir Nicholas and his lady lived 52 years together in wedlock, and they are both buried together in Redgrave Church under a most magnificent altar tomb with both their effigies curiously carved in full proportion out of the finest white marble. Mr. Walpole has given this memorandum relative to this monument by Nicholas Stone: "and in this same place (*i.e.* Redgrave Church), I made two Pictors of white marbell of Sir N. Bacon and his lady, and they were layed upon the tomb that Bernard Ianson had made there: for the which two Pictors I was payed by Sr. Edmund Bacon 200£."[3]

Sir Nathaniel Bacon was a Knight of the Bath, and married Jane daughter of Hercules Meautys, and relict of Sir William Cornwallis of Brome, knt. By him she had one son Nicholas and two daughters: Anne married 1st her cousin german Sir Thomas Meautys knt. clerk of the Privy Council, and 2nd Sir Harbottle Grimstone of Bradfield in Essex. By each marriage she had an only daughter, both of whom died in childhood, as did Sir Nathaniel's other daughter Jane Bacon. A writer in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1826 points out how Sir Nathaniel Bacon has been confounded with his uncle and namesake Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey in Norfolk, knt., for he has been made to take his uncle's place of relationship towards the Lord Keeper his grandfather, and the Lord Chancellor the Viscount of St. Albans. He has also had given to him the two wives and his uncle's monument as well. Sir William Betham in his Baronetage falls into this very error. He says of Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey, "He attained the perfection of a master in painting. He travelled into Italy, and studied in that country; but his manner and colouring approach nearer to the style of the Flemish school. Some of his works are preserved at Culford, where he lived; and at Gorhamburg, which was the seat of his

[1] I.P.M., 6 Eliz. 171.
[2] Fine, Easter, 28 Eliz.
[3] MS. note by Sir John Cullum.

father, is a large picture in oil done by him which is admirably painted." This all applies to Sir Nathaniel Bacon the lord of the Manor of Culford. He died in 1627, and was buried in the church at Culford, with a monument having a good marble bust and an epitaph which informs us that he was well skilled in the history of plants and the art of delineating them with his pencil. His lady is also interred here with an inscription giving her a high character as having supported and saved from ruin two ancient families into which she had been married. He devised the Culford property and manor to Lady Jane his widow, who survived until the 8th May 1659. She was 78 years of age.

The monument above referred to is on the north side of the chancel of Culford Church. A lady sits in a chair with a child in her lap, with children standing on each side of her, partly within a semi-circular recess. Lower down lies a man full length with his head resting on his right hand, and a book in his left. They are all large as life, of statuary marble and prettily executed. Who they are we learn from this inscription overhead :—

| ad dextram : | ad sinistram : | |
|---|---|---|
| Jane Bacon | Anna | } Cornwallis |
| Jane Meautis | Frederick | |
| | Nathaniel | |

In sinu sedet
Hannah Grimston
Infra jacet
Nicolaus Bacon Armiger

On the base of the monument is the following high character of the lady :—

M. S.

Sub hoc marmore vocem tubæ præstolantur exuviæ Filiarum uxorum, Matrum, Feminarum optimæ, Dœ Janæ Bacon de Culford, in Comitatu Suffolciæ, Filiæ Herculis Meautys Armigeri, e nobilioribus Elizabethæ Reginæ Satellitibus, Filii Petri Meautys de Ham in Comitatu Essexiæ Equtis aurati et Philippiæ Coke de Giddy Hall in Comitatu Essexiæ armigeri, quæ talibus et orta et digna Parentibus, Gulielmo Cornwallis de Broome Militi Balnei nuptum data est ; cui unicum Filium peperit Fredericum Cornwallis de Broome Militem et Baronettum. Postea Nathanieli Bacon de Culford Militi matrimonio juncta Filium unum peperit Nicolaum Bacon de Culford Armigerum : Filias autem duas Annam Janamque ; quarum natu major primo Thomæ Meautys Militi, dein Harbotelbo Grimston Baronetto juncta connubio est altera junior in Christo obdormivit.

Erat autem Ipsa dum viverat cum omnibus virtutibus exculta, tum præcipue pietate insigni charitate singulari, prudentia, ultra sexum plane admiranda : quia temporibus difficillimis. duas Familias antiquitate nobiles, quibus certissimo divinæ Providentiæ natu conjuncta fuerat, sola sustinet, ab intentu vindicavit, et perpetuitatis spei restituit, ingenti exemplo, quale nec hactenus cognitum, nec fortasse posthac sperandum adeo legit hic tumulus illud quicquid mortale est ejus Feminæ, quæ fecit quicquid mortalitas potest.

Nicholas, her son by Sir Nathaniel, died the 9 January following year without issue, and did not therefore enjoy much of his father's riches. He is described on his monument in Culford Church to have been "a man of great modesty, of a most playne and single heart, of an antient freedom and integrity of mynde, loyall to his Prince, a lover of his country, and a greate sufferer for both."

In 1645 it apppears from the Calendar of Compounders that his whole estate was not worth more than £350 a year, and this had been long

previously absorbed by his creditors. He presents to the committee at this time that three years previously he had gone into King's quarters to secure himself from arrest, and for six months was a captain of dragoons. After having laid down his commission for 2 years he appeared before the committee begging to be allowed to compound, and on his return was seised for a debt of £600 and committed to prison.[1] The following year Dame Jane Bacon presented a petition to the committee to compound for mortgage to her by Sir Frederick Cornwallis of lands in Suffolk for £6,000.[2] This Sir Frederick was the son and heir of Sir William Cornwallis, the first husband of Lady Jane Bacon, and on her death and that of Sir Nathaniel Bacon's only son Nicholas succeeded to the manor. Sir Frederick was created Baron Cornwallis of Eye, 20 April 1661,[3] and died the 6th January the same year, when the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Ingham in this Hundred until the time of the last Marquis Cornwallis.

The manor and other estates of the last Marquis Cornwallis were sold in 1824, and this manor was purchased by Richard Benyon de Beauvoir of Englefield House in Berkshire and High Sheriff for that county in 1816. The purchase included the lordship, advowsons, and entire parishes of Culford, Ingham, Timworth, West Stow, and Wordwell comprising 11,000 acres, and the purchase money was £230,000 exclusive of the value of the timber. This Richard Benyon de Beauvoir whose original name was Richard Benyon, married Elizabeth only daughter of Francis Sykes of Basildon Park co. Berks. but had no issue. He left in real and personal property seven millions and a half. He represented Berkshire in Parliament. Most unexpectedly in the year 1814 he was left over a million by the Rev. Peter de Beauvoir, no relative, and he thereupon assumed the patronymic of de Beauvoir in addition to his own. It is said that his mode of living was extremely simple, and entirely devoid of any ostentation or extravagance.

The manor of Culford and the estate were presented by the owner prior to 1847 to his nephew the Rev. Edward Richard Benyon, and on his death without issue in 1883 the estate passed to his relative Richard Benyon Berens eldest son of Richard Beauvoir Berens by Catherine dau. of John Edward Dowdeswell M.P. of Pull Court co. Worcester, who in 1860 had married Fanny Georgina dau. of Alexander A. Park, Master of the Court of Common Pleas, and he in 1889 sold the manor and estate to Earl Cadogan, K.G., P.C., the present lord.

Particulars of the farm of Culford Hall for grant to the Duke of Norfolk in 1540 is mentioned in the Deputy Keeper's 10th Report.[4] And the Household Book of Expenses of Culford Hall for 1704 is referred to in the 8th Report of the Historical Commissioners.[5]

The arms of the Benyons are : Vaire ; on a chief argent, three mullets, gules, pierced of the second ; and of the Beauvoirs : argent ; a chevron between 3 cinquefoils, gules.

The manor house of Wordwell Hall stands near the church. The Rev. S. H. A. Hervey in his West Stow Parish Registers, &c. (p. 286), says of the house : " As seen from the king's highway it has a picturesque seventeenth century look about it, and shows no sign that the nineteenth century has yet

[1] S.P. Cal. of Comp. 1648, p. 985.
[2] State Papers, 1646, Cal. of Compounders, 1390.
[3] See an account of him and his family under Ingham Manor in this Hundred.
[4] App. ii. p. 242.
[5] p. 277*b*.

dawned. One need not doubt for a single moment but that it occupies the exact site of the manor house which was inhabited by the de Wridewells or de Wordwells of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Not only the site, but the foundations and some parts of what stand upon them may go back as far as that. . . . . A manor house must have been standing here say in 1120 when the present church was built. How much earlier one cannot say. When it ceased to be the residence of the lord of the manor and became a farm house I cannot say exactly. Probably not much before 1400 at the earliest, and not much later than 1500 at the latest."

### East Hall *al.* Syfrewats Manor.

Richard Syffrewast held this manor in 1321 of the Hundred of Blackbourn and on his death it passed to his son and heir Richard who died in 1330,[1] when it passed to his son and heir Roger who died in 1351,[2] when it passed to his son and heir John, at whose death in 1393[3] it vested in Sir John Siffrewast, who granted the same to William Galyon of Mildenhall and Katherine his wife daughter of Sir John Siffrewast. William Galyon died in 1429,[4] and the manor was sold to John Coote of Culford. He was succeeded by his son and heir Richard Coote and he by his son and heir Richard Coote of Blourton, and he by his son and heir Christopher Coote. Fines were levied of the manor under the name of Culford Manor *al.* Esthall in Culford in 1531 and 1543 by Nicholas Rokewoode and others against a Christopher Coote and others.[5] These fines were probably levied on some settlement of the property for the manor continued with the Coote family like the main manor until the sale in 1586 to Sir Nicholas Bacon.[6] Subsequently to this the manor seems to have gone in the same course of descent as the main manor.

[1] I.P.M., 4 Edw. III. 16.
[2] Roger Cyfrewast de Clyware. I.P.M., 35 Edw. III. pt. ii. 56.
[3] I.P.M., "John Cyfrewast and Katerina" his wife, 17 Ric. II. 11.
[4] I.P.M., 7 Hen. VI. 62.
[5] Fine, Hil. 23 Hen. VIII.; Mich. 35 Hen. VIII.
[6] Fine, Easter, 28 Eliz.

## *ELMSWELL MANOR.*

THIS was granted by King Edwin to the Abbot of St. Edmund, and the manor house became one of the country seats of the head of the monastery to which he could retire from the busy harassing life such as was necessarily led by the Abbot of so great an establishment. In the time of the Confessor the manor was held by the Abbot with 2 carucates of land, 16 villeins, 14 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 4 belonging to the men, 4 serfs, 8 acres of meadow, wood for 80 hogs, 5 beasts, 15 hogs, 18 sheep, and 48 goats. By the time of the Great Survey the serfs were one less, but there were 3 rouncies additional. The Abbot also had 5 socmen with 40 acres of land, 2 ploughteams and 1 acre of meadow. These men were entirely under the Abbot and could neither give nor sell their lands without his licence. There was also a church with 20 acres of free land in alms. The manor was valued in Saxon times at 5 pounds, but in Norman days at 6. It was a league long and 10 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 11½*d.*[1] There is an extent and customary of the lands of the Abbot here in 1357 amongst the Additional MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[2]

In the Abbey the manor continued until the suppression, when it reverted to the Crown, and Henry VIII. it is said in 1536 granted it to Sir Thomas Darcy. However, it appears doubtful if this grant included the Manor of Elmswell for amongst the State Papers in 1542 is a notice of a *Lease* to Sir Thomas Darcy[3] of the manor with warren of coneys, fairs, &c., except the chief messuage,[4] and at the same time an appointment of Sir Thomas to be keeper of the chief messuage.[5] At Sir Thomas Darcy's death it seems the manor passed to his son and heir John Lord Darcy at whose death in 1554 it passed to his son Thomas Lord Darcy, who sold the same to Sir Robert Gardner in 1590.[6] This Sir Robert Gardner was Chief Justice of Ireland for 18 years, and for 2 years from Aug. 1597 to April 1599 Viceroy there. He obtained a grant of the manor also from the King; and was three times married, first to Anne Cordall, 2ndly to Thomasine Barker, and lastly to Anne widow of John Spring[7] son and heir of Sir William Spring, knt. He had issue an only son William by his first wife and this son died unmarried at the age of 24 years. In 1614 Sir Robert Gardner executed a settlement of certain almshouses at Pakenham where he resided, having, as Page surmises, removed there after his marriage with the widow of John Spring who was the daughter of Sir John Trelawny knt. of Trelawny in Cornwall. Sir Robert Gardner by deed dated the 12th of James I. [1614] reciting that he had erected within the Manor of Elmswell an almshouse containing five rooms, and had assigned to every of the rooms a parcel of ground for a garden, and a yard to set wood in, the whole containing by estimation near half an acre of ground; and that he had placed in each of four of the rooms one poor widow, and in the fifth, being somewhat larger than the rest, two

[1] Dom. ii. 364*b*.
[2] Add. 14849. See also I.Q.D., Robert Louthroppe for Bury Abbey, 16 Edw. II. 134.
[3] See Shimpling Manor in Babergh Hundred.
[4] State Papers, 1542, 1258.
[5] *Ib.*
[6] Fine, Easter, 32 Eliz. A fine was levied of "Emswell Manor" in 1597 by Robert Hovell against John Harte and others. Fine, Mich. 39-40 Eliz.
[7] See Pakenham Manor in Thedwestry Hundred.

poor widows, he thereby appointed that the almshouse should be used for the habitation of six poor aged women being and continuing widows, to be chosen out of the inhabitants of the parishes of Elmswell and Woolpit, three from each, being of the age of 60 years. The owners of the mansion house of the Manor of Elmswell were to keep the said houses in good reparation ; and appointed to each of the poor £3. 10s. a year to be paid monthly ; one load of firewood to each yearly, and one gown ready-made, of coarse blue cloth or stuff, and for the payment of the same he granted a yearly rent of £16 out of his estate in Thelnetham, and £10 yearly out of the Manors of Elmswell and Woolpit. He also gave £100 to purchase lands for the poor in the almshouse and £30 to purchase lands for the poor of the parish ; and these sums were laid out in the purchase of about 14 acres at Combs ; of which three-fourths are appropriated to the former, and the residue to the latter ; rent £15 a year. The poor estate contains 20a. 2r. ; the church estate, 25a. 3r. 16p., and two small allotments containing 1r. 10p. The rental of which amounts to about £80 per annum.

Sir Robert Gardner died 12th Feb. 1619 aged 80 years, and was buried at the east end of the south aisle of the Parish Church, where a sumptuous monument was erected to his memory. He is represented life size reclining his head on his left arm, a book in one hand, his gloves in the other, under him his armour ; at his feet his crest, a rhinoceros, which has given birth to a ridiculous story that his son who is kneeling by him was devoured by a wild boar. His inscription refers to the offices he held, and adds, "In all which time (that is, the 18 years Chief Justice and 2 years Viceroy) such was his integritie in justice, his wisdom and valour in personal services in the wars against rebellious Tyron, and the Spanish army beseiging Kinsale, as gained him everlasting love and honour in the Kingdome, and after his return into England he was sent by King James into the Isles of Jersey and Gernsey, where having settled their estate in peace and good government, retired to his native home and affecting a more private life wholly devoted himself to the good acts of Piety, Justice, and Charitie. He founded this adjoining Almshouse, and gave liberal sums of money to purchase lands for the relief of the Poore in divers towns for ever."

He left the manor it is said by his will to his nephew Gardner Webbe, but amongst the Chancery Entries in 1628 mentioned in the 43rd Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records[1] is a note of livery of a moiety of Elmswell and Woolpits Manors to Mary Snow widow, sister of Sir Robert Gardiner and one of his two coheirs.

Page says that on Gardiner Webbe's death in 1668 the Elmswell estate was divided, "the manors of this parish, Woolpit and Drinkstone being the estate of Sir Henry Wood knt. of Loudham Park in this county and upon his death in 1671 a partition of his estates being made by the Court of Chancery in 1747, when this appears to have been allotted to [one of] the heir[s] of Elizabeth Webb,[2] Sir John Chapman Bart., and the advowson

[1] App. i. p. 104.

[2] She was one of the daughters of Thomas Webbe alias Wood of Kensington and one of the coheirs of Sir Henry Wood, who was one of the clerks of the Board of Green Cloth to King Charles II. Elizabeth Webb was married to Sir William Chapman who was knighted by King George I. in October 1714, and on the 27 June 1720 was further honoured with the title of Baronet. Sir John Chapman was his eldest son and married Nov. 1736 Rachel daur. and coheir of James Edmonson. He was elected a Member of Parliament for Taunton in Somersetshire.

was at this period appendant to the lordship ; the whole estate became the property and residence of Gardiner Kettleborough gent. and passed to Christopher Calthorpe Esq., by his marriage with Elizabeth one of the daughters and coheirs of the said Gardiner Kettleborough." Mr. Page adds that Mr. Calthorpe resided at Elmswell Hall until the decease of his elder brother James Calthorpe of Ampton in 1702, when he inherited that estate and removed thither. He deceased in 1717 and James his eldest son and heir born in 1699 at Elmswell succeeded to this estate. It is quite possible Page intends merely to trace the estate and not the manor, for Davy gives an entirely different devolution, but unfortunately without dates. He makes Anthony Webbe succeed Gardiner Webbe and Henry Webbe succeed him, whilst Thomas Webbe of Chelsea succeeds Henry, and to Thomas succeeds his son and heir John who left it in 1711 to Robert Oneby married to Susanna Webbe daughter and coheir of Thomas.

Robert Oneby died in 1720-1, and was succeeded by his widow Mary, who held for her life. She died in 1757. Davy says the next lord was William Chapman who died in 1785 when upon division of the estate the Rev. Rich. Gifford succeeded and at the time he wrote Mrs. Euphonia Gifford held the manor. Page, on the other hand (but possibly dealing, as we have already suggested, by way of explanation), says that in or about 1736 Mr. Calthorpe sold this property to Sir Robert Smyth Bart. of Isfield in Sussex, who married Lady Louisa Caroline Isabella Hervey, 4th daughter of John 1st Earl of Bristol by whom he had issue Hervey his successor and Anna Mirabella Henrietta who in 1660 married William Beale Brand of Polstead Hall. Sir Robert Smyth deceased in 1773. Sir Hervey Smyth his only son was born in 1734 at Ampton, and was aide-de-camp to General Wolfe at the siege of Quebec, afterwards colonel in the Foot Guards. He died at Elmswell in 1811 unmarried when the baronetcy expired. The Elmswell Hall estate was purchased by Zachariah Paltle gent., and in 1847 was the property of Sir George Francis Seymour, capt. R.N., G.C.H., and C.B., by purchase.

In 1855 the manor was said to have belonged to the late Miss Gifford, and in 1885 was vested in the Rev. W. A. C. Macfarlane who was also both rector and patron of the living. The manor is now vested in Mr. W. A. Macfarlane Grieve of Impington co. Cambridge.

Mr. John Nichols in 1786 published as No. 52 of his Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica "Collections towards the History and Antiquities of Elmeswell and Campsey in the County of Suffolk." In this he mentions as then in his possession "an Original Description of the Manor of Elmeswell parcell of the possessions of Gardiner Webbe Esqre. (viz.) of so much thereof as doe ly in the parish and boundes of Elmeswell afforsaid, within the county of Suffolk was taken and made on the ninth of October Anno Domini 1627, by Thomas Waterman."

Arms of Gardiner : per fesse, argent and sable, a pale, counter changed, three griffins, heads erased of the second.

## *EUSTON.*

AT the time of the Domesday Survey Adelmud held of the Abbot of St. Edmund 2 freemen with 1 carucate of land. The holding is not stated to have been as a manor. There were 4 villeins, 2 ploughteams in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, 3 acres of meadow, and 2 mills. These men could either give or sell their lands, but soc, sac and commendation remained with the Abbot notwithstanding any transfer. The value was 30 shillings. The length was a league and the breadth 5 quarentenes, and it paid in a gelt 11½*d*.[1]

### Euston Manor *al.* Little Hall or Verleys.

Shortly after the Norman Survey Robert de Verley held a lordship in Burnham in Norfolk which passed to the Earl Warren and by a branch of that family to the Bardolphs. In the time of Hen. III. William de Verley held 6 parts of a fee in Euston of William Bardolf and he of the Honor of Wyrenengeye.[2] In the same reign John de Bello Campo and his wife enfeoffed by deed of gift William de Odingselles and he by a grant which is preserved amongst the ancient deeds in the Record Office[3] granted to Philip Basset "all his land in Euston which he had by gift of John de Bello Campo," doing foreign service to the lord of the fee and to himself the service of the fortieth part of one knight's fee.

Philip, Lord Bassett died seised of the manor in 1272,[4] and it passed to his widow Ela daughter of William Longstren, Earl of Salisbury. She died in 1297, when the manor passed to Alicia Countess of Norfolk, daughter and heir of Philip Lord Basset and wife of Roger Bigod Earl of Norfolk. She died in 1280, but it seems previously to have passed to Robert Verley for he died seised in 1279,[5] when he was succeeded by his son and heir Philip Verley. In 1329 we see from the Escheat Rolls that Philip Verley died seised of two fees in Euston belonging to Lord Bardolph,[6] and Walter de Pateshull held the reversion of the estate and succeeded on the death of Philip Verley, but died soon after and, according to Page, Sir Richard Pateshull succeeded and was living in 1346.

Whoever the heir of Walter de Pateshull was he was an infant when his father died, for in the Originalia Rolls in 1332 is an order of the King committing to Thomas de Totyngton the custody of all the lands which belonged to Walter de Pateshull deceased, held by knight's service in Euston until the heir should come of age[7]; and the following year the King presented to Euston Church then said to be in the King's gift by reason of the custody of the lands of Walter de Pateshull deceased who held by knight's service of the heir of Thomas Bardolf the King's ward.[8]

We find the Manor of Euston *al.* Lytlehalle mentioned in the Inquis. p.m. of Thomas son and heir of William (? Walter) de Pateshull in 1349,[9] and it passed to Elizabeth and Joan his sisters and coheirs. Elizabeth de Pateshull married Sir Robert de Gedding and Joan her sister married John de la

[1] Dom. ii. 367, 367*b*.
[2] T. de Nevill 292.
[3] A. 3259.
[4] I.P.M., 56 Hen. III. 31.
[5] I.P.M., 7 Edw. I. 8.
[6] The manor is mentioned as one of those of which John Lord Bardolph died seised the 3 August 1371.
[7] O., 6 Edw. III. 13.
[8] Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. III. pt. ii. 30.
[9] I.P.M., 23 Edw. III. 97.

Lee. There is a fine of a moiety of the manor and also of the advowson of the church levied by John de Herlyng and John de la Lee and Joan his wife in 1352.[1] And a fine of the other moiety in 1360 levied by Ralph de Walsh against Sir Robert de Geddyngge and Elizabeth his wife.[2] The manor subsequently passed to the Rokewode family and John Rokewode held Verley's Manor in Euston of Thomas Beaufort Duke of Exeter in 1427 as parcel of the Honor of Wormegay, which had been forfeited on the attainder of Thomas 5th Lord Bardolf and conferred on Thomas Beaufort the King's brother afterwards Duke of Exeter.

In 1458 Roger Rokewood held the manor and died seised of it in 1482. He made his will the 30th April, 1479, bequeathing his soul to Almighty God, to our lady virgin Saint Mary and to all the holy company of heaven, and his body to be buried in the parish church of Euston by the chancel door beside the pew. After various pious and charitable bequests he wills as follows: "Also I will that Alys my wyffe haue myn maner of Euston called Lityle Halle with all the pertenances terme of her lyfe, praying and desiryng her that wt. parcelles of the profightes of the same maner she fynde a pryste duryng the terme of vij. yeer to syng and to pray in Euston Cherche for my soule, the soule of the seid Alice, and alle my frendes' soules. And yf it so be that the seid Alice shall or wele lete the seid maner wt. thappurtenances to ony persone duryng the terme of her lyfe, thane I wille that my sone Roberd Rokewood have the seid maner with thappurtenances in fourme (*ferme*) duryng the lyfe of the seid Alice as itts aggreyd as welle by me and the seid Alice as by the said Roberte, payng therfor yeerly to the seid Alyce terme of her lyfe x. marcs at too times of the yeer, Esterne and Mychellmess, by euyn porcyon, and also the seid Roberd shall paye the wages of a priste syngyng for my soule, the soule of the seid Alyce, and all my frendes' soules in cherche of Euston durynge the terme of the seid vij. yeers, and the seid Alice therof discharge, yf she leue so long, and in case be that she discess wtjnne the terme of vij. yeers, thane I will that the seid priste be founde the residue of the seide vij. yeers wt. my loose godes, so that I fayle not of a priste duryng the terme of vij. yeers nexte ensuyng after my decess. And also ouer that the seid Roberd shall beer all oute rentys and services of olde tyme charged vpon the seid maner to the chief lords of the same fee due and accustomyd duryng the seid terme, and alle reparacyonys of hegges and houses repayre as nede shall require by alle the seyd terme, provided alleway that yfe my sone Roger Rokewoode wele haue the seid maner wt. theappertenances duryng the terme of the life of the seid Alice, beryng yeerly therfor as the seid Robert shuld do in maner and fourme above expressed, thane I wille he haue it as wele by my wille as by the aggrement of my seid wyfe Alice and my sone Robert therto bothe assentyd. And after the decess of the seid Alice, I will that the seid maner shall remayne to the jssues of my body lawfully begotten according to the tayle therof made." He leaves to his son Robert also his "fermes of Cokfelds in Euston," and also adds, "I wyll that he haue alle manner fermes that I haue, excepte the ferme of Ryngmer Grange, payng therfor yeerly to the owners therof as I do, so that yf my son Roger will take vpon hym the ocupacyon of my manor in Lityl Halle in manner and fourme aboue expressed of his moders lyfe, thane as welle by my wylle as by the aggrement of the seid Alice and Robert the same Roger to haue the seid fermes, doyng therfor as the seid Robert shuld do." Testator bequeathed to his son Thomas Rokewood his

[1] Feet of Fines, 26 Edw. III. 1.

[2] Feet of Fines, 34 Edw. III. 27.

messuages called Baas, and Nottes and Coles in Euston, and a close called Scottes Close, " lying by the tenement of the seid Thomas's called Pakmannes on the west parte, and the cloos of William Brygges called Blabettys on est parte, the southe hede therof abbuttyth vppon the wey ledyng from Euston Mylle to Rooshworthe, and the northe hed abbuttyth vpon the comown of Euston ledyng in to the Wroo." He also wills that his daughter Elizabeth Cokett shall have xij*li.* and that Edmund Rokewood, his son Roger's son should have the ferme of Ryngmer " to the terme of myn yeres of any graunte." He also directs that his executors should make a new roof to the Church of Euston " and ledyd." The will was proved at Fornham St. Martin, 8 May 1482.[1]

Amongst the Charters in the Bodleian is a confirmation in 1513 by Edward Rokewode son and heir of Roger Rokewode to Master William Focer clerk, of the whole of the manor with the advowson of the church.[2]

Another Roger Rokewood was holding about 1537 at which date Davy says he sold the manor to his brother Nicholas Rokewood. Page now says that Roger Rookwood married Olivia daughter and coheir of John Wychingham of Great Wichingham in Norfolk, and in 1558 she had letters of administration granted of the goods &c. of her husband deceased. Page further states that this Olivia died in 1563, leaving two daughters and coheirs, Jane married to Christopher Calthorpe who died in 1606 seised of the manors of Euston, Knattishall, Stanton, &c., and Anne married to Henry Cornwallis of Coxford Abbey, Norfolk. These statements appear to be doubtful, for according to a fine levied in 1542 Roger Rokewood was then living. He is in the fine stated to be son and heir of Edward Rokewood late of Euston, and it purports to be levied by Robert Houghton of the manor and other estates in Euston, Falkenham, Sapiston, Hornton, Bardwell, and Barningham[3]; and further Nicholas Rookwood who was Chief Prothonotary of the Common Pleas in 1543 and M.P. for Thetford in 1554 died in 1557[4] apparently seised of the manor.

His son Edward Rokewood was but 3 years old when his father died, and by reason of his long minority the Crown presented to the living several times, the last time in 1573. In 1575 however he would have been of age, as this year a fine of the manor was levied against him by William Browne and others.[5] Queen Elizabeth in one of her progresses being on her way to Norwich lodged one night Sunday, Aug. 10th 1578, at Mr. Rookwood's house Euston Hall, but the next morning before she had departed an image of the Virgin was found in the hay loft which was treated with the grossest indignities in the Queen's own presence. Mr. Rookwood was himself compelled to attend the Court to Norwich where he was committed to prison. Topcliffe's letter giving an account of this incident in the Royal progress is characteristic. He says: " This Rookewoode is a Papyste of kynde newly crept out of his layt wardeshipp. Her Maty. by some meanes I know not was lodged at his house, Ewston, farre for her Highness, but fitter for the blacke garde; nevertheles (the gentilman brought into her Maty.'s presence by lyke device) her excellent Maty. gave to Rookewoode ordenary thanks for his badd house, and her fayre hand to kysse; after wch. it was brayved at: But my Ld. Chamberlayn, noblye and gravely

[1] Lib. Hervy, f. 263. Bury Wills and Inventories. Camden Soc. 1850, p. 50.

[2] 20 Aug. 5 Hen. VIII., Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1300.

[3] Fine, Mich. 34 Hen. VIII.

[4] I.P.M., 4 and 5 P. and M. 146.

[5] Fine, Mich. 17-18 Eliz.

understandinge that Rookewoode was excommunicated for Papistrie, cawled him before him, demanded of him how he durst presume to attempt her reall presence, he, unfytt to accompany any Chrystyan person ; forthewith sayd he was fytter for a payre of stocks ; comandeth hym out of the Coort, and yet to attende her Counsell's pleasure : and at Norwyche he was comytted. And, to dissyffer the gent. to the full ; a peyce of plaite being missed in the Coorte, and serched for in his hay house, in the hay rycke such an immaydge of our Lady was there fownd, as for greatnes, for gayness and woorkemanshipp I did never see a matche ; and after a sort of countree daunces ended, in her Maty.'s sighte the idoll was sett behinde the people, who avoyded : She rather seemed a beast, raysed uppon a sudden from hell by conjewringe, than the picture for whome it had bene so often and longe abused. Her Maty. comanded it to the fyer, wch. in her sight by the cuntrie folks was quickly done, to her content, and unspeakable joy of everyone, but some one or two who had sucked of the idoll's poysoned mylke." His misfortunes do not seem to have shortened his life, for he lived until 1633 and was buried at Euston in his 79th year. On the north side of the communion table in Euston Church is a flat stone with half the portrait of a man between his two wives. The inscription is gone but by the three escutcheons that are left it appears that a Rookwood was buried under it.

In 1655, the estate seems to have passed to Sir George Fielding Earl of Desmond who presented to the living in 1662. He was the second and youngest son of William first Earl of Denbigh by Susan dau. of Sir George Villiers and sister to George Villiers Duke of Buckingham. He married one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Michael Stanhope by whom he had issue 5 sons and as many daughters.

At the decease of Sir George Fielding 31st January 1665 in his 49th year,[1] the estate was purchased by Sir Henry Bennett 2nd son of Sir John Bennett knt.[2] of Dawley in Middlesex by Anne his wife daughter of Christopher Weeks of Salisbury in co. Wilts. Sir Henry was bred at Oxford during the civil war, and, as Banks expresses it, "seeing the nation unhappily embroiled, quitted the study of books for the exercise of arms." Being fortunate enough to be wounded on several occasions and rather severely at Andover his promotion would have been rapid had his side not been the losing one. For a time therefore he withdrew to the Continent, but with the Restoration his star arose. First made Privy Purse, then Principal Secretary of State, he subsequently occupied several high offices. Amongst others he held the office of Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household. In 1663 he was created Baron Arlington and in 1672 Viscount Thetford and Earl of Arlington besides being decorated with the Order of the Garter. He was one of the five noblemen or ministers of Charles II. who were pointed at in the term "Cabal," which was composed of the initial letters of their names.

Arlington's character was stiff and formal, but the possession of exceptional tact enabled him to manage the King better perhaps than any other man of his day. He erected Euston Hall, a large and commodious mansion, built of red brick and without any decorations within or without. Particulars of trees and work supplied for Lord Arlington at Euston will be found in the State Papers for 1667,[3] and the same year amongst the same papers will be found a letter from Lord Arlington as to the pleasure he had

[1] He is buried at Euston.
[2] Judge of the Prærogative Court, 1 Jac. I.
[3] S.P., 1667, 546.

in Euston and his projects of opening the river,[1] and also an order to prevent destruction of the King's game about Euston.[2] The Queen was entertained at Euston in 1670[3]; and in 1671 Lord Arlington obtained a licence to impark 2,000 acres of land in Euston, Great Fakenham, Sapiston and Coney Weston accompanied by a grant of free warren.[4]

The Montagu-Arlington correspondence, mainly consisting of letters from Ralph Duke of Montague to Lord Arlington—1669-1677—many of them addressed to Euston, will be found in the Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners on the MSS. of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry K.G. preserved at Montagu House, Whitehall.

His lordship married Isabella daughter of Lewis de Nassau Lord of Beverwaert and Count of Nassau, and dying 28th July 1685 in his 67th year was buried at Euston. His widow survived until January 18th 1717, and was also buried there. His only daughter and sole heir Isabella was married in 1672, when only 5 years old by the Archbishop of Canterbury and remarried in 1679 when only 12 by the Bishop of Rochester to Henry Fitz-Roy one of the natural sons of King Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland. He was created by his father Earl of Euston and Duke of Grafton and the manor still belongs to his descendant the present Duke of Grafton.

The hall is almost surrounded by trees of uncommon growth, and near it glides the river Ouse. There are fine and extensive views in the park which comprises nearly 1,500 acres. The estate itself is between 30 and 40 miles in circumference and includes a number of villages and hamlets. The vicinity is noted for its scenery, and is the subject of the poet Bloomfield's verse :—

> Where noble Grafton spreads his rich domains,
> Round Euston's water'd vale and sloping plains ;
> Where woods and groves in solemn grandeur rise,
> Where the kite brooding unmolested flies,
> The woodcock and the painted pheasant race,
> And skulking foxes, destin'd for the chase.

In a Journey in the Eastern Counties, December 1737-January 1738, amongst the Duke of Portland's MSS. in the handwriting of the second Earl of Oxford is the following not very flattering account of Euston Hall: "On our way we called to see Euston Hall, the seat of the Duke of Grafton. The park is pretty well, the house very indifferent, the furniture old and bad, the pictures very poor and mean. I was extremely disappointed in every part. I had heard so much of the house and pictures from several persons in a very different light from what I really found it. I often wished that if it were possible one should make this resolution to oneself, which is, that upon hearing the description of any places not to form too high an idea of them, not even so far as the person described the places, for that is often too high, and then when you actually do see them, the places fall so very short of your expectations and your disappointment being so very great, that one can scarce bring oneself to do justice to the places, and what they really are. But this is not I doubt to be obtained by anybody, for, as Prior says, Alma will run away with you in spite of all your prudence."

Horace Walpole's description is not much more inviting. "Euston is one of the most admired seats in England, in my opinion, because Kent

[1] S.P., 1670, 359.
[2] S.P., 1667, 515.
[3] S.P., 1670, 468, 478.
[4] S.P., 1671, 592.

has made a most absolute disposition of it. Kent is now so fashionable that, like Addison's 'Liberty,' we

'Can make bleak rocks and barren mountains smile.'

I believe the duke wishes he could make them green too. The house is large and bad; it was built by Lord Arlington and stands, as all old houses do, for conveniences of water and shelter, in a hole, so it neither sees nor is seen; he has no money to build another."

A list of the portraits at the Hall in 1796 will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[1]

The Hall was almost entirely destroyed by a fire which occurred on the 5th April 1902, but has been since re-erected.

A Cockfield Hall Manor in Euston is mentioned in a fine levied in 1351 between Peter le Clerc of Euston against Roger son of John de Murton,[2] and is also included in a fine levied in 1580 by Edward Rookewood against Robert Drurye,[3] and a fine was levied by the said Edward Rookwood of rent out of the manor and tenements in Euston against Francis Drury in 1585.[4]

Arms of Pateshulls: Argent, a fesse sable betw. three crescents gules.

[1] Add. 5726-6391.
[2] Feet of Fines, 25 Edw. III. 32.
[3] Fine, Mich. 22-23 Eliz.
[4] Fine, Mich. 27-28 Eliz.

## *FAKENHAM (GREAT),*

OR as it is styled in early documents Fakenham Aspes, was held by Alestan the thane at the time of the Norman Conquest. He held 5 carucates of land as a manor and had 14 villeins, 7 bordars, and 10 serfs.

There were 5 ploughteams in demesne and 4 belonging to the men, 16 acres of meadow, wood for 8 hogs, 1 mill, 4 rouncies, which by the time of the Survey had come down to 3, 16 forest mares, 12 beasts, 40 hogs, and 300 sheep; but by the time of the Survey the hogs had become reduced by half. There were also 2 churches with 40 acres and a ploughteam and half an acre of meadow. To the manor were also attached 6 socmen and a half with 30 acres and 1 ploughteam. The value of the whole was 13 pounds and the extent a league long and 8 quarentenes broad and it paid in a gelt 2 shillings. In the same place there were 20 freemen with 80 acres over whom Alestan had commendation. They had 2 ploughteams and 2 acres of meadow and the value was 2 shillings. The whole was at the time of the Domesday compilation held by Peter de Valoines as the gift of the King.[1] This Peter also held of the Abbot of St. Edmund 2 freemen with 1 carucate of land, 3 villeins and 4 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, 4 acres of meadow and wood for 4 hogs. The men could give or sell their lands, but the soc, sac and commendation remained with the Abbot. The value was 20 shillings.[2]

### Fakenham Magna Manor.

Peter de Valoines was nephew to William the Conqueror and had many lordships granted to him by the Crown. At the time of the Great Survey he held lordships in Essex, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk and the head of his Honor or barony was at Orford. He married Albreda sister of Eudo de Rye Chamberlain to Hen. I., and together with his wife founded the priory of Binham in Norfolk in the time of Hen. I. On his death he was succeeded by his son and heir Roger de Valoines who married Agnes and had four sons, Peter, Robert, Geffrey, and John. Peter the eldest married Gundred de Warren but dying without issue the manor passed to his widow, and on her death to the second son of Peter the elder namely Robert de Valoines, who in the 12th Hen. II. certified his knights' fees to be thirty and a third part of one *de veteri feoffamento* and four *de novo*; and by deed *sans date* gave to the priory of Binham the rectory of Dersingham in Norf. with 80 acres of land for the soul of Agnes his mother, with the tithe of all his manor in Dersingham (Pakenham Manor), the moiety of St. Peter's Church in Walsingham Magna, the chantry and land which Humphrey held of him there, the fee of Gunthorpe, his land in Well which Robert Godchild held. By Hawise his wife he left a daughter and heir Gunnora and died in the 30 Hen. II.

In 1225 the manor was vested in Joan who was married to Hugh de Neville and Margaret de Ripariis her sister. It then seems to have gone to the Crown, and was granted in 1243 to Beatrice Countess of Provence mother of Hen. III.[3] We next find the manor mentioned in the Inquisition

[1] Dom. ii. 420*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 367*b*.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 27 and 28 Hen. III. 15.

p.m. of Isabella de Valoines in 1253.[1] She was the daughter and coheir of Peter de Valoines and married to David Comyn Earl of Bademash. In the Hundred Rolls it is stated that ¼ part of a knight's fee of the manor was alienated to the Religious House in Ixworth.[2] On Isabella's death the manor passed to her son and heir William Comyn whom the Hundred Rolls state held the manor in chief of the King.[3] William Comyn died in 1283 and we find this year on the Patent Rolls a grant from the Crown to John de Ubbeston of the custody of the manor stated to be "late of William Comyn deceased tenant in chief" for 4 years.[4] Subject to this grant the manor passed to William's widow Euphemia who died in 1289. In 1285 however the King presented to the living by reason of the minority of the heir,[5] and in 1295 the presentation was again made by the King with this significant entry on the Patent Rolls of that year: "in the King's gift by reason of the forfeited lands of Edmund Comyn being in his hands.[6]"

In 1302 the manor was still in the King's hands, for this year it was granted to Roger le Bigod for life in exchange for other manors.[7] In reciting this grant two years later the manor is stated to have been of the value of £40 to the King.[8]

A little later the manor was again in the King's hands, and was then granted to Edmund Comyn son of Alyh, brother of William Comyn. He died in 1314,[9] and on the Close Rolls for this year there is an order to the Escheator to deliver to Mary late wife of Edmund Comyn a third of the manor assigned in dower to her by the King.[10] It seems that the King seized parts of the manor as escheats by reason of Edmund Comyn having made unlawful alienations; but from the Abbreviations of Pleas in 1318 we learn that though the King had seized he intended to do justice to the heirs of Edmund.[11] The heirs were two daughters, Euphemia married to William de la Beche and Mary married to Edmund son of Sir Edmund de Pakenham and Rohesia his wife to whom the manor passed.

As to the share which passed to William de la Beche and his wife there is an extent in 1321.[12] She obtained a licence in 1330 to enfeoff Geoffrey de Wauncey and John de Cavenham chaplain of a moiety of the manor and for them to regrant the same to William de la Beche and Euphemia in tail with remainder to the right heirs of Euphemia.[13] And in 1333 there is on the Close Rolls an order to the Escheator not to intermeddle with a third part of the manor, as it was found that William and Euphemia held jointly by the gift of Geoffrey Wauncey and John de Cavenham by a fine levied with the King's licence to hold to themselves and the heirs of their bodies.[14] Davy says Euphemia assigned her share to John Walkefare, and it is true we do find the manor mentioned in the Inquisition p.m. of John de Walkefare and Eufemia his wife in 1345,[15] but the assignment could only have been of a limited interest as she had a daughter Elizabeth married to Sir Roger Elmrugge knt. who on the death of her mother in 1361[16]

[1] I.P.M., 37 Hen. III. 45.
[2] H.R. ii. 154.
[3] H.R. ii. 151.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 11 Edw. I. 1-16; Originalia 10 and 11 Edw. I. 22.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 14 Edw. I. 20.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 24 Edw. I. 14.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 30 Edw. I. 25.
[8] Pat. Rolls, 32 Edw. I. 3.
[9] I.P.M., 8 Edw. II. 18; 14 Edw. II. 25.
[10] Close Rolls, 8 Edw. II. 30.
[11] Abbr. of Pl. 12 Edw. II. East. 105. See I.P.M., Edmund Comyn, 14 Edw. II. 25.
[12] I.Q.D., 15 Edw. II. 103.
[13] Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. III. pt. ii. 18; Originalia, 4 Edw. III. 43; I.P.M., 4 Edw. III. 32, 7 Edw. III. 34.
[14] Close Rolls, 7 Edw. III. pt. i. 2.
[15] I.P.M., John de Wathefare and Eufemia his wife, 19 Edw. III. 24.
[16] I.P.M., 35 Edw. III. 43.

became seised of a moiety of the manor, and there is an order on the Originalia Rolls this year to take fealty of Roger de Elmrugge "husband of Elizabeth daughter and heir of Eufemia de la Beche deceased" of such moiety.[1] Sir Roger Elmrugge died in 1375,[2] and Elizabeth his widow the following year enfeoffed Sir John de Cavendish.[3] By the Inquis. p.m. of Sir Roger Elmrugge he is stated to have held the manor of the King in chief by the service of 18*d*. castleward to Norwich Castle every 27 weeks and that John his brother was his heir. Blomefield states that in the 36 of Edw. III. [1362] John son of Sir John Rattlesden was lord of the manor of Fakenham Aspes in Suffolk, but he gives no authority.

The licence to enable the above-mentioned feoffment to be made will be found in the Originalia,[4] and for the licence Sir John Cavendish paid the King 100*s*. Sir John de Cavendish was murdered in 1381, and his moiety passed to his son and heir Sir Andrew Cavendish. Amongst the MSS. of Mr. Wodehouse is a licence in 1390 by this Sir Andrew de Cavendish to Stephen de Halys knt. and others to give to the Prior and Canons of Walsingham all their lands in Little Ryburgh and Great Ryburgh, Norf., which were of his (Cavendish's) fee appertaining to this manor.[5] Sir Andrew Cavendish died in 1395[6] when the manor passed to his son and heir William de Cavendish. A fine was levied in 1412 by John Murydon clerk, Thomas Ion and John Werkworth against this William de Cavendish of the manor.[7]

As to the other moiety Mary the other daughter and coheir of Edmund Comyn married to Edmund de Pakenham, died seised in 1361,[8] when it passed to her son Thomas de Pakenham who had eight years previously[9] done homage for all the lands belonging to his grandmother Rohesia then deceased.

To Thomas de Pakenham succeeded Edmund who was lord of a moiety in 1428. Davy makes John son of Sir John Rattlesden lord in 1362, and Page has a like statement adding that Joan was found to be his daughter and heir. She married first Robert Hovell knt., and secondly Robert Monceaux who in 1392 held jointly during her life the lordships of Wiston Market and Bradfield St. Clare. John de Rattlesden, he says, held of the heirs of Comyn of the Barony of Valonis, and this is likely enough if he held at all.

However before 1451 the manor was again vested in the Crown, for it was granted by Hen. VI. to Reginald de West afterwards Lord de la Ware. He performed a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in the 19th Hen. VI. and died in 1451,[10] when the manor passed to his son and heir Sir Richard West who was a staunch supporter of the house of Lancester in the Wars of the Roses. He settled the manor on Sir Thomas Cobham of Sternborough and Anne his wife in 1468. The licence enabling him to effect this settlement will be found on the Patent Rolls for this year. The licence was granted to Sir Richard West, Lord de la Ware, and Katharine his wife who was daughter of Robert Hungerford, Lord Hungerford, and the grant was to be made upon Sir Thomas Cobham and Anne his wife and the heirs of their bodies with remainder to the right heirs of Sir Thomas.[11] A fine was duly levied of the

[1] O. 35 Edw. III. 9.
[2] I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. i. 43.
[3] See Overhall Manor, Cavendish.
[4] O. 50 Edw. III. 46.
[5] 13 Rep. Hist. Com. pt. iv. 425.
[6] I.P.M., 18 Rich. II. 11 ; 11 Hen. IV. 5.
[7] Feet of Fines, 13 Hen. IV. 29.
[8] I.P.M., 35 Edw. III. pt. ii. 19.
[9] 10th Oct. 27 Edw. III.
[10] I.P.M., 29 Hen. VI. 21.
[11] Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 12.

manor in this same year by Sir Thomas Cobham and Anne his wife against Sir Richard West, Lord de Ware, and Katharine his wife.[1]

Anne survived her husband and died in 1474, when the manor passed to her daughter and heir Anne married to Sir Edward de Burgh 2nd Baron Burgh, on whose death it passed to his son and heir Thomas de Burgh 3rd Baron, who married Anne daughter of Sir Thomas Tirwhit of Kirtilby co. Lincoln, and dying in 1552 it passed to his son Thomas de Burgh 4th Baron who married Elizabeth daughter of Sir David Owen knt., but the lady proving faithless and having children by another person his lordship obtained an Act of Parliament to bastardise those children. He married secondly Alice and had issue Henry who died without issue in the life-time of his father and William who succeeded his father as 5th Baron and was one of those peers who sat in judgment upon the Duke of Norfolk in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1564 he with Katherine his wife sold the manor to Sir William Cordell.[2] Sir William died the 19 June 1581 without issue, when the manor went to his brother Edward Cordell. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of Queen Elizabeth is a Bill for discovery by Sir George Carye knt., Gabriel Goodman D.D., Alexander Nowell clerk, William Necton, and Jane Allington widow against Thomasine Gayer, Peter Chisfell, and Mary his wife respecting lands late the estate of Sir William Cordell knight, Master of the Rolls, and devised by his will viz. the Manor of Fakenham Aspes *alias* Great Fakenham and other lands.[3]

Edward Cordell obtained licence in 1587 to alienate the manor by way of settlement to Humphry Donatt and others,[4] and in 1591 sold to Thomas Cordell.[5] Thomas Cordell died in 1612 and was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas. There is however a deed in existence dated the 10th March 1614 which shows that the manor had been purchased by William Rushbrook of Thomas Cordell son and heir of Thomas Cordell citizen and Mercer of London; that William Rushbrook conveyed the manor to his second son Thomas on his marriage with Prudence Frost. Further the Rushbrooks apparenty held the manor till 1674. It is sometimes said that the manor at a much earlier date passed to the very ancient family of Tollemache who resided for many years at a place now called "Brunt Hall."

Sir Lionel Tollemache who is said to have been the purchaser married Elizabeth daughter of John Lord Stanhope of Harrington and served in Parliament for the borough of Orford 18 James I and 3 Chas. I. He was found dead in his tent at Tilbury Camp Sept. 6th 1640 aged 49. He was succeeded by his son Sir Lionel Tollemache Bart. who married Elizabeth daughter and heir of William Murray Earl of Dysart in Scotland and afterwards the 2nd wife of John Maitland Duke of Lauderdale. The manor however probably never was in the family and if it were did not continue in the family, but passed during the lifetime of Sir Lionel last mentioned to Thomas Taylor who had both manor and advowson. He married Fayth daughter and sole heir of John Reynolds of Fen-Ditton co. Cambridge, and on his death the manor passed to his son the Rev. Reynolds Taylor who died 10th May 1692. To his memory was erected a handsome marble tomb within the altar rails of the parish church of Great Fakenham upon which his ancestry is very fully set forth, thus :—

"Neer hereunto lyeth the Body of Mr. Reynolds Taylor who married

[1] Feet of Fines, 8 Edw. IV. 18.
[2] See Long Melford Manor in Babergh Hundred; Fine, Trin. 6 Eliz.
[3] C.P. i. 192 C.c. 15.
[4] Fine, Hil. 29 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Easter, 33 Eliz.

Rebecca, Daughter of Christopher Turnor of Wittlesey in the Isle of Ely and County of Cambridge Esqre. late high Sheriff of that County, by whom he hath left two hopeful children, Thomas and Rebecca. He was son of Thomas Taylor Esqr., Lord of this manor and Patron of this Church by Fayth his wife, Daughter and sole Heir of John Reynolds of Fenditton in the County of Cambridge Gent. truly descended of a younger Braunche of that gener. Family of Reynolds of Bumsted in Essex, and Bury St. Edmunds, which Thomas was son of William Taylor of Bradley in the County of Southton Esqre. by Barbara, Daughter of Thomas Hanbury of Hanbury in the County of Worcester, which William was son of Thomas Taylor of Bradley Esqre. by Mary Daughter of John Shorbolt of Yardley Place in the County of Hartford Esqr., which Thomas was son of Thomas Taylor of Battersey Esqr. by Cecily, Daughter of Anthony Walker Esqr. of the Wardrobe to Hen. 8, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, which Thomas was the son of John Taylor of Haselden Grange in the Parish of Rodmorton in the Count of Glouc. Esqr. by Margaret the sister and sole heir of Sir Thomas Ramsey knt., which John by several steps or Descents was truly descended from Thomas Taylor of Carlisle in the County of Cumberland Esqr., whose Issue fell down in the eldest line unto Thomas Taylor Esqr., slayne at the Seige of Mattrell in France A°. 36 Hen. 8, and by his death unto Edmund Taylor his Brother also slayne in the Battle of Musleborough in Scotland Anno 1 Edw. 6 and by his Death unto John Taylor of London Esqr., whose Daughter and sole Heir was married to Sir Thomas Freake of Learne[1] in the County of Dorset knt., by whom she left a most flourishing Family and Estate. The said Reynolds Taylor was a most indulging Husband to his Wife, a tender Father to his Children, and a dutiful Son to his Father. He was piously, of an honest Heart, true to his Friends and beloved of all who did know him. He departed this life 10 Day of May 1692."

The manor was then purchased by Charles 2nd Duke of Grafton K.G. whose descendant the present Duke of Grafton is now lord.

Arms of Valoines : Ar. three pallets, wavy, gu.

### Ringmere Manor or Grange.

The place is entered by Davy as a manor, but it seems doubtful if it were a lordship. King Henry VIII. granted it in 1528 to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk[2] who had licence to alienate it the same year to John Wiseman and Agnes his wife. On John Wiseman's death it passed to his son John, and later into the possession of Sir William Cordell who died in 1592, and the estate ultimately in 1837 passed into the family of the Duke of Grafton.

### Fakenham (Little).

The only entry in Domesday relating to this place is the holding of the above Peter de Valoines of the Abbot of St. Edmund, namely a freeman with 60 acres of land and 1 ploughteam. The man was under the Abbot who had sac, soc and commendation and the man could not give or sell the land without the Abbot's licence. He was valued at 5 shillings.[3]

### Fakenham Parva Manor.

This manor seems to have been held by the Comyn family (probably of the Abbot of Bury), for it is mentioned by name in the Inquisition p.m.

[1] ? Cearne or Cerne.

[2] As to him, see Gyfford's Manor, in Wattisfield, in this Hundred.

[3] Dom. ii. 367*b*.

of Edmund Comyn in 1320.[1] We find no specific mention of the manor from this time until 1346 when we meet with a fine levied by William de Pakenham and Joan his wife against Thomas de Saxham and Robert de Bokenham of this manor,[2] and in 1380 when another fine was levied of a moiety of the manor by Thomas de Stanton and Margaret his wife against John Rokewode of Fakenham Parva and Margaret his wife.[3] In the Staunton family the manor seems to have been for some generations, for in 1458 we find a moiety of it included in the Inquisition p.m. of James Staunton.[4] The manor was not held with the advowson, which was granted in the time of King John to the Prior and Convent of St. Dionys near Southampton[5] with whom it remained for three centuries and from whom it came to the Rookwoods. No vestige of the church now remains and all the land in the parish is included in Euston Park. Lord Arlington, when he held Euston, united the rectory with Euston.

We meet with the following fines of this manor in the times of Hen. VIII. and Q. Elizabeth : 1509, Sir Robert Drury and others *v.* John Harvey and others of a moiety[6]; 1601, Sir Thomas Lovell and others *v.* Edward Rookewood and others[7] ; 1603, Sir Thomas Lovell and others *v.* Henry Townshend and others.[8]

Amongst the State Papers for 1668 is a petition by Lord Arlington for a grant of the perpetual advowson of the rectory of Little Fakenham to him and his heirs so as to increase the revenue of Euston Church by both being enjoyed by one parson. It was stated that the living which was then in the King's hand was worth only £25 a year.[9] In the report of the Bishop of Norwich, also in the State Papers of the same year, it is said that the two parishes adjoin, and that in Little Fakenham there is only one family ; " which parish," says the Bishop, " has neither church, chapel or place of worship so that the family resort to Euston Church about a mile off." He adds that Fakenham and Euston have been joined by former Kings in one presentation and that the three preceding incumbents admitted to the Rectory of Little Fakenham Church had been so on the presentation of Nicholas Rookwood the patron and it would be convenient to make a union of the two churches.[10]

The following year amongst the State Papers we find a grant of the union of Fakenham Parva and Euston Churches and grant to Henry Lord Arlington patron of Euston of the advowson of Fakenham Parva provided the same person be presented to both livings.[11] Page however states that the union of the two rectories was not effected until 1739.

[1] I.P.M., 14 Edw. II. 25.
[2] Feet of Fines, 20 Edw. III. 19.
[3] Feet of Fines, 4 Rich. II. 41.
[4] I.P.M., 36 Hen. VI. 10.
[5] Harl. 57 E. 24.
[6] Fine, Mich. 1 Hen. VIII.
[7] Fine, Easter, 43 Eliz.
[8] Fine, Hil. 45 Eliz.
[9] State Papers, 1668, p. 460.
[10] State Papers, 1668, p. 108.
[11] State Papers, 1669, p. 277.

## *HEPWORTH.*

NO manor is mentioned in the Domesday Survey in connection with Hepworth, but the Abbot of St. Edmund and Robert le Blund both held land here in chief of the King. The holding of the Abbot was 20 freemen with two carucates and a half, 3 villeins and 4 serfs, 8 ploughlands, 4 acres of meadow and wood for 6 hogs. There was also a church with 15 acres of free land in alms. The men could give or sell their lands, but the soc, sac and commendation and all customs remained with the Abbot who was also entitled to services in his manors at Coney Weston and Stanton. The value had in Saxon times been 20 shillings, but at the time of the Survey was 40. Of this land Fulcher the Norman held of the Abbot 1 carucate and Peter de Valoines[1] had 30 acres and 3 bordars valued at 32 shillings beyond the above valuation. The extent of the Abbot's holding was 7 quarentenes in length and 5 in breadth and the assessment in a gelt was 17½*d.*[2]

Robert le Blond or Blund's holding was half a freeman with 40 acres and a bordar and half a ploughteam and half an acre of meadow of the value of 10 shillings.[3]

The lands specified in Domesday Survey became subsequently split up and divided into 5 manors.

### Hepworth Manor.

Davy thinks this was composed of the land of Robert Blund, but this is not probable. The entries relating to Hepworth in the Feodary compiled for Baldwin the Abbot of about the same date as the Great Record are " ad Hepworde tenet Fulcerius de Sancto Edmundo lxxx. acras terræ et xiiii. liberos homines de xxxvi. acris terræ. Ad Wattisfelde et Hepworde tenet Roricus Sancto 1 carucatam terræ et iii. bordarios et iii. liberos homines de viii. acris terræ. Ad Hepworda tenet Peter de Valoiniis de Sancto dimidium liberum hominem de xxx. acris."

From this it appears that a process of subinfeudation had begun and the germs of a manor appear. Fulcher's capital manor was at Little Saxham and his descendants adopted the name of De Saxham. Fulcher may be taken to have held the main manor under the Abbot of Bury who was the chief lord. Towards the end of the 12th century, Fulcher's holding was in the possession of his descendant Ralph de Saxham and it passed to his son Gilbert before 1180. In 1198 Gilbert was still holding, for in that year by fine levied before the King's justices he acknowledged that he owed Samson the abbot the service of three knights' fees for his lands in Saxham, Thelnetham, Hepworth, Gissing, and Royden, and also castle guard at Norwich Castle. Gilbert was succeeded by his son William de Saxham and he in his turn by his son Ralph. Ralph de Saxham *t.* of Edw. I. sold his fief in three portions.

The Hepworth manor formed one portion and went to Giles the son of William de Neketon. Giles probably bought about 1279 and was in possession in 1288, for in that year he sued Matthew Thelingham and three others

[1] See Great Fakenham Manor in this Hundred.

[2] Dom. ii. 365*b*.

[3] Dom. ii. 439*b*.

for trespass on his free warren at Hepworth.[1] He married one Sybil by whom he had a son William de Neketon who succeeded his father about the year 1300. William was a minor at the time of his father's death but had livery of his lands on doing homage to Abbot Thomas de Tottington in 1307. The land in Hepworth which William de Neketon thus inherited from his father who had purchased the Saxham fee and from his grandfather who had purchased the estate of Marcella de Hepworth as after-mentioned, really went to make the manor subsequently known and still passing under the name of the North Hall Manor.

### Riveshall *al.* Rushall *al.* Reeve's Manor.

The land forming this manor was part of the fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds and clearly not part of the land held by Robert le Blund or Peter de Valoines though Davy does make the land held in 1086 by Robert le Blund to be that held by Walter de Hepworth in the time of Richard the First. This may be seen from the statement in Abbot Samson's Calendar as to the suits or services due from the leets to the Hundred Court compiled with the descent of the land held later by the de Hepworths. The Calendar says :—

" Nunc de sectis duorum hundredorum dicendum est. In Hepwortha sunt III. (secte) ; una de terra Walteri filii Berardi una de terra Walteri filii Eadwardi et sociorum ; una de terra Blundi et de terra Valencensi." The de Hepworth estate was that held at the time of the Survey by Aldstan who was living as late as 1134. He married a sister of Ording who was cellarer of St. Edmund's Abbey and had a son Berard to whom Abbot Anselm granted all the lands which his father held in 1134 by the following tenure : " Quod ibit in exercitum cum equis suis in corrodio Abbatis ; et ad placitum Abbatis cum abbate vel cum Dapifero suo, ibit cum equis suis longe et ibit ad comitatum et ad hundredum."

It is true no vill. is mentioned but the context shows that Hepworth is intended. The Abbot Anselm also granted to this Berard the land of Melusia Aquenesima in Hepworth. In 1225 there is an order on the Patent Rolls to the Justiciaries in an action by William Gernun parson of the Church of Hepworth against this Berard de Hepeworth as to whether one messuage in Hepworth belonged to the church or was a lay fee.[2]

Berard married Goda daughter of Hereward of Barton and was succeeded by Walter de Hepworth his son and heir. Walter was succeeded by his son and heir William who married Matilda who surviving her husband in 1248 claimed dower out of his lands in Hepworth from her grandson's guardian. Walter the son of William died in his father's lifetime leaving a son William who in 1248 was in guardianship of Jeremy de Caxton. This William's widow Amicia survived him and re-married Sir Henry de Riveshall. Amicia by her first husband William de Hepworth had four daughters—Helen, Susannah, Marcella and Agnes, and by her 2nd husband had a son Sir John de Riveshall. Helen the eldest daughter married Richard de Champ and together they sold their share in the manor to Sir Henry de Riveshall who also bought up the share of Agnes de Hepworth and thus secured a moiety of the manor.[3] Susannah married Thomas de Stanton

[1] Abbr. of Pleas, 16 Edw. I. Trin. 1.

[2] Pat. Rolls, 9 Hen. III. 3*d*.

[3] On the Abbr. of Pleas of Edw. I., Majus Record, Hil. 9, will be seen the finding that William Redgrave had removed a certain dike at Hepworth to the injury of the tenement of Henry de Riveshall.

and the fourth share passed to her son Nicholas and then to his son Edmund de Stanton who sold it to Robert Ashfield in 1376. The remaining daughter Marcella sold her ¼ share in the manor to William son of Robert de Neketon.

Sir John de Riveshall on the death of his father Sir Henry about 1285 succeeded to his moiety and married Wynesia dau. of Ralf son of William de Prevense who claimed dower in 1292 out of 200 acres of land in Hepworth and elsewhere. The claim to dower was peculiar in that she alleged she was entitled to one-half whereas the Abbot who had the lands in hand, the heir John de Riveshale being a minor, contended that she was entitled to but a third. The question was in reality one as to the nature of the tenure, for if the lands were held by knight's service she would have been entitled to one-third, whereas if common socage or petty serjeanty to one-half. It was decided that she was entitled to a third only, except as to certain lands at Bardwell. By an agreement 23 Edw. I. 1294 the Abbot demised all the lands in his custody "late of Sir John de Riveshall" to Wynesia the widow to hold until the minor John de Riveshall the younger or his sister Johanna should attain their full age at certain rents mentioned in the agreement. An extent of the manor from the Reg. Pinchbeck fol. 202 taken by this John de Riveshall when still a minor is valuable as showing its condition before severance. The quotation is taken second-hand from the extract in Messrs. Corbett and Tindal Methold's Article later referred to :—

Extenta Manerii quod quondam fuit Willelmi de Heppewurth in Heppewurth, tam de antiquis dominicis quam de perquisitis, &c., facta per extentores videlcet Adam Baf, Willelmum Pikele, Henricum filium Cler., Thomas de Grimesyk et Thomas le Chapetur.

Est ibidem unum mesuagium de antiquo dominico, &c., et valet per annum v. sol. Summa v. sol.

Item in crofto mesuagii prædicti xxx. acræ terre ; valet acra per annum xii*d*. Summa patet.

Item juxta Brockeleye xi. acræ terre ; precium acræ terre viii*d*. Summa vii*s*. iiii*d*.

Item apud le Brethe xxvi. acræ terre ; precium acre v*d*. Summa x*s*. x*d*.

Item una acra in mesuagio Willelmi Bret et super Lirantischorin una acra terre ; precium acre xii*d*. Summa ii. solidi.

Item apud Longelond iiii. acræ et super le Redeles iii. acræ et in Leyt i. acra et i. roda super le Knol iii. acræ et dimidium et juxta Swepneshawe in uno campo xi. acre vocato Eleven acræ et super Swegneshawe xviii. acræ et apud Oldegate x. acræ et apud Upwelle vi. acræ et apud Wrotheland v. acræ precium acræ v*d*. Summa acrarum lxi. acræ et dimidium and 1 roda Summa argenti xxv*s*. viii*d*. obulus (et) quadrans per annum.

Item apud Walsham xvii. acræ et xviii. acræ apud Tuftis et apud Newehawe xviii. acræ et apud Tuyst Castel ix. acræ et in Reyses xviii. acræ et apud Oselaks Pit xviii. acræ et juxta Esthawegate ii. acræ et super Brunescroft xiii. acræ precium acræ iii*d*. Summa acrarum vi$^{xx}$. et ii. acræ. Summa argenti per annum xxx. solid vi*d*.

Item super le Nabbe viii. acræ de antiquo dominico de quibus Elena qui fuit uxor Walteri de Soham vendidit Thome de Stanton i. acra et i. rodam precium acræ v*d*. Summa in argento per annum xxi*d*.

Item super Reycroft v. acræ de dominico antiquo de quibus dicta Elena vendidit Radulpho Turold seniori pro parte sua scilicet i. acra et i. roda precium acræ v*d*. Summa in argento per annum xviii*d*. ob quadrans.

Item i. acra juxta Croftum Walteri de Coneston precium acræ xii*d*. et iii. roda juxta Croftum Goldyng precium ix*d*. Summa in argento per annum xxi*d*.

Item sunt ibidem de antiquo dominico xiii. acræ bosci unde possunt amputari per annum iiii. acræ et dimidium precium acræ iii*s*. iiii*d*. Summa in argento per annum xv*s*.

Item apud Esthawe ix. acras pasturæ precium acræ vi*d*. Summa in argento per annum iiii*s*. vi*d*.

Item iiii. acræ prati falcabilis precium acræ iiii*s*. Summa per annum xvi. solidi.

Item juxta prædictum pratum iii. acræ et dimidium pasturæ precium acræ xii*d*. Summa in argento per annum iii*s*. vi*d*.

Item Libertas unius falde que valet per annum xxxvii*s*.

Item sunt ibidem x. villani qui tenent iiii$^{xx}$. acras terre; reddunt per annum xi*s*. iiiid.

Item faciunt per annum vi$^{xx}$. et xvi. opera et unumquodque opus valet i*d*. Summa in argento per annum xxiiii*s*. iiii*d*. pro utraque summa.

Item iii. villani faciunt iii. arruras iemales et valet xii*d*. precium arruræ iiii*d*. debent xii. averagia que valent xii*d*. precium cujuslibet i*d*. Summa in argento per annum ii*s*.

Item x. villani superscripti debent per annum x. gallinas precium gallinæ i*d*. et debent lii. ova et valent ii*d*. Summa xii*d*.

Item sunt ibidem v. cotagii qui tenent vii. acras terre et dimidium et reddunt per annum ii*s*. vi*d*. et faciunt per annum xli. opera precium cujuslibet operis i*d*. Summa v*s*. xi*d*.

Item iii. Cotagii sunt ibidem quorum unusquisque reddit per annum i. Gallinam precium i*d*. et unusquisque reddit v. ova et valet obolus. Summa iii*d*. obolus.

Item sunt ibidem iii. ex villanis qui metant in autumpno, scilicet unusquisque eorum iii. acras ordei vel iiii. acras frumenti precium acras ordei iiii*d*. Summa iii*s*.

Item est unus Villanus qui reddit per annum i. quartam avenæ precium ii*s*. Summa ii*s*.

De perquisitis Domini Henricus de Riveshale videlicet quod Dominus Henricus perquisivit medietatem totius predicti tenementi et etiam idem Henricus perquisivit unum mesuagium quod domina Anna tenuit ad totam vitam suam quod valet per annum iii*s*. Summa iii*s*.

Item in crofto ejusdem mesuagii v. acræ et dimidium precium acræ viii*d*. Summa iii*s*. iiii*d*.

Item apud Anselescroft et le Stubbing v. acræ et dimidium precium acræ v*d*. Summa ii*s*. iii*d*. obolus.

Item apud Tuftes ix. acræ terre et apud Hawyswod xi. acræ terre et apud Brunescroft xvi. acræ precium acræ iii*d*. Summa ix*s*. per annum.

Item apud Folates Bushes xvi. acræ unde pars est pastura et pars est subboscus precium acræ viii*d*. Summa x*s*. viii*d*.

Item ii. acræ prati qui fuerunt Frederici de Heppeworth sicut jacent in prato de Hepworth precium acræ xii*d*. Summa ii*s*.

Item Dominus Henricus perquisivit de Salamano de Ingham iii*s*. iiii*d*. de redditu per annum et de aliis perquisivit vii*d*. de redditu, &c. Summa per annum iiii*s*. et iiii*d*. Summa totius perquisitionis per annum xxxiiii*s*. vii*d*. obolum.

Summa totius istius extenti et utraque parte cum perquisitis Domini Henrici de Riveshale xiii *lib*. v*s*. vii*d*. obol.

Subject to the dower right the moiety of Sir John descended to his son Sir John de Riveshall, and passed again in moieties on his death to his two daughters and coheirs, Wynesia married to Sir Oliver Wythe son of Sir Jeffery Wythe. Sir Oliver died in 1367, leaving his wife surviving. Alesia the other daughter of Sir John de Riveshall married Hugo le Groos and died in 1367 leaving 3 sons, John, William and Thomas. An Inquisition was held in 1367, on the death of Alicia wife of Hugo le Groos and the same year on her eldest son John Groos,[1] and in 1369 on the death of her son William. In the last the jurors found that William the son and heir of Hugo le Groos held on the day of his death a moiety of the Manor of Hepworth in his demesne as of fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds by the fourth part of a knight's fee, and that William le Groos died about the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, 1368, leaving Thomas his brother and heir and that he was 8 years of age. As to the Wythe ¼ share, Sir Oliver and Wynesia his wife left a son Sir Jeffery Wythe who succeeded to his mother's portion in the manor. Sir Jeffrey lived at Smalburgh and by his will made in 1373 he gave his body to be buried in the churchyard of the brethren of Mount Carmel (the White Friars) of Norwich.[2] His will was proved the last day of February in the aforesaid year, and Alice his wife was executrix. He left a son Sir John Wythe who married Sibella the daughter and heir of Sir Edmund St. Omer of Clenchwarton co. Norfolk. After the death of John Wythe she married Sir William Calthorpe of Calthorp co. Norf. In an able article in Vol. X. of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute by Messrs. W. J. Corbett and T. Tindal Methold, from which we have gathered most of our information, they refer to the allegations of Robert Ashfield in certain proceedings relating to the advowson in which it is asserted that John Wythe by a deed dated "die lune proximo post finem claus Paschæ anno Ric. II. 7," *i.e.*, 1384, granted to Robert Ashfield and others all his part of the advowson of the Church of Hepworth and all his right of presentation to the said Robert Ashfield and others in fee. The writers of the article add "and probably all his (John Wythe's) share of Riveshall Manor."

This seems to us somewhat doubtful, notwithstanding the fact that the advowson is said to have been appendant to the manor or rather to the carucate of land held by the first William de Hepworth.

Most of the descents as given above appear in a statement of the evidence used or rather intended to have been used in an action brought by Nicholas de Stanton in 1303 to establish his right to present to the living of Hepworth. It is clear from two statements confirmed by still existing documents that the allegation of Blomefield in his Norfolk, Page in his Suffolk, and Davy in his MSS. in the Brit. Mus. that Sir Henry de Riveshall married a daughter of William son of Walter de Hepworth is inaccurate. The moiety of the manor acquired by Sir Henry de Riveshall has since been known as Rushall or Riveshall manor, while the part acquired by Thomas de Stanton on his marriage with Susannah de Hepworth has since been known as the Manor of Master Stephen's, no doubt by reason of the manor having been leased to Master Stephen when the Court Rolls were first kept separately of this manor; and the portion purchased by Giles de Neketon from Marcella went as already indicated to make up North Hall Manor.

The issue of Alesia le Groos having been exhausted, the whole manor was vested in Sibella Calthorpe at the time of her death which occurred about 1421, for her will was proved on the 6 Oct. in this year. She left the manor

[1] I.P.M., 41 Edw. III. 25.

[2] Reg. Haydon, Norw. fol. 35.

to Amy her daughter by her first husband Sir John Wythe[1] which daughter had married Sir John Calthorpe her second husband's son. On Amy's death the manor passed to Sir William Calthorpe her son and heir. Sir William was in 1457 knighted, and became locum tenens and Commissary-General to William Duke of Suffolk and Earl of Pembroke, High Chamberlain of England, Ireland and Aquilan during the minority of Henry Duke of Exeter. In 1468 he writes himself Sir William Calthorpe of London, and in 1478 was Steward of the Household of the Duke of Norf., also High Sheriff of Norf. and Suff., as he had been in 1429 and in 1441 and 1447. He married 1st Elizabeth daughter of Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthin and 2ndly Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Sir Miles Stapleton of Ingham Norfolk. By his first wife he had Sir John Calthorpe his son and heir; Amy married to William Gourney s. and h. of Thomas; Elizabeth married to Richard Welby of Moulton in Lincolnshire. By his second wife he had a son William Calthorpe of Pockthorp in Norwich who was buried in the White Friar's Church in Norwich, and a daughter Anne married to Sir Robert Drury of Hawstead Privy Councillor to Hen. VII. and later married to Sir Edward Howard knt. Lord Admiral, brother to the Duke of Norfolk, then to the Lord Scrope, and lastly to Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice. Sir William Calthorpe died in 1494.[2] Inquisitions were awarded in Suffolk and elsewhere. He was buried in the White Friar's Church at Norwich where several of his children lay, where he says in his will, "The place of my Sepulture is made," and directs forty marks to be given in pence to the poor on his burial day, "ten marks to the friers and Frier Thomas Waterpepe to sing three years for his own, friends', and wife's souls at the altar whereto his sepulture is, and after the gospel, to sey openly at the end of every mass, *de profundis*, and to have six marks a year; also 74*l*. 6*s*. to make and adorn the choir and presbytery of the Abbey of Cricke, and the chapel there where his ancestors lie buried."

Sir John Calthorpe, the eldest son, who had married Elizabeth daughter of Roger Wentworth of Nettlestead, had died in his father's lifetime, leaving a son Sir Philip Calthorpe who in 1494 is said to have succeeded his grandfather in the lordship.[3] Sir Philip Calthorpe married 1st Mary sister of Sir William Sage and secondly Jane daughter of Sir John Blennerhassett of Frense in Norf. Sir Philip's will was proved 7 Apl. 1535, and he died in 1535, when the manor passed to his son Sir Philip Calthorpe of Erwarton who married Amata daughter of Sir William Boleyn of Blickling co. Norf., aunt to Queen Anne Boleyn. The last two lords are assigned as such by Davy, but as a matter of fact on the death of Sir William Calthorpe in 1494 certain estates at Burnham Thorpe in Norfolk and Erwarton seem to have gone to the grandson Sir Philip and this manor to have passed to Edward Calthorpe of Ludham the third son of Sir William Calthorpe by his second wife as he presented to the living in 1505 in respect of the Rushall turn. Edward Calthorpe married Ann Cromer and died before 1535 when the manor passed to his son another Edward Calthorpe who married Thomasina daughter of Thomas Gavel of Kirby Caine widow of Leonard Copledyke and had a son Edmund Calthorpe. Davy states that in 1522 John Marshall held what had been Sir Oliver Wythe's manor, but he gives no authority for this nor can any be found. The manor seems however to have become vested in William Spring of Cockfield, for in 1567 he granted the same and

[1] Arms of Wythe: Azure, three griffins in pale passant or.

[2] His will was proved Nov. 27.

[3] I.P.M., 11 Hen. VII. 975.

also the advowson of Hepworth Church to Ambrose Jermyn.[1] Sir Ambrose Jermyn's mother was a daughter of Thomas Spring, of Lavenham. He married 1st Ann daughter and coheir of George Heveningham and 2ndly Dorothy daughter of William Badbye and widow of Sir George Blage knt. On his death in 1577, his eldest son John having died in his lifetime without issue, the manor passed to his 2nd son Sir Robert Jermyn[2] who in 1579, when the Rushall turn came to present to the living, made the presentation. On Sir Robert Jermyn's death in 1614 the manor passed to his son Sir Thomas Jermyn who was created a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of James I. in 1603. He was attached to the embassy of the Earl of Carlisle to France in 1616, when the Earl's excessive magnificence and expenditure became the theme of general comment. It seems he wholly run through on this and two other embassies £400,000 he had received from the Crown. "The Lady Haddington," writes Chamberlain of the embassy of 1616, "says the flower and beauty of his (Carlisle's) embassy consists in three migards, three dancers and three fools or buffoons. The migards are himself, Sir Harry Rich, and Sir George Goring; the dancers Sir Gilbert Hoghton, Auchmonty and Abercromby; the fools or buffoons are Sir Thomas Jermyn, Sir Ralph Sheldon and Thomas Badger." However Sir Thomas does not seem to have been such a fool as he then appeared or may have grown wiser, as he became Vice-Chamberlain to Charles I. and a Privy Councillor. It was this Sir Thomas Jermyn's second son Henry Jermyn created in 1643 Lord Jermyn of St. Edmunds Bury whose intimacy with Henrietta Maria occasioned so much scandal—a passage in Sir John Reresby's Memoirs has been considered an authority for the belief that they were privately married. Sir Thomas Jermyn in 1620 sold the manor to John Shawberry the elder of Bury St. Edmunds. He was succeeded by his son John Shawberry the younger who married Ann daughter of John Anguish and died in 1640 intestate leaving a widow and 4 children—John, Anne, Mary and Margaret. Ann the widow remarried John James who held the manor in his wife's right till 1653, when he died, the widow living on until 1689 by which time John her son and his sister Margaret had both died without issue, and the manor descended in moieties to the two surviving children Anne and Mary Shawberry.

Anne married John Mingay of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, and Mary married Edmund Bedingfield of Halesworth. Anne Mingay died without issue and her moiety passed to James Mingay nephew of her husband and son of the Rev. Henry Mingay rector of Redenhall and Shottesham in Norfolk. James Mingay married Rebecca daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Ashwell rector of Pelden, Essex, and settled the moiety in 1707 on himself for life and remainder to his wife for life with remainder to himself in fee. He died in 1714, leaving an only surviving daughter Ann Mingay.

Rebecca the widow remarried Bolds Markwich and held her moiety of the manor until it was sold in 1753. Her daughter Ann married Matthew Manning of Thetford and had an only son the Rev. Harry Charles Manning. Ann died in 1778. Under a private Act of Parliament 26 Geo. II. cap. xxxv. passed during the minority of Harry Charles Manning the Mingay moiety of the manor was vested in trustees upon trust for sale and was sold and conveyed by deed dated the 26 June 1753 to Henry Ord one of the sworn clerks of the King's Remembrancers' Office. As to the other moiety of

[1] Fine, Mich. 9 Eliz.; Add. Ch. Brit. Mus. 10526.

[2] See Bardwell Manor.

the manor, Mary Bedingfield left an only daughter Elizabeth who married Joel Fremoult of Norwich and died in 1720 when it passed to her son Robert Fremoult.

This moiety was however immediately after Elizabeth Fremoult's death sold to Francis Hutchison of Fornham St. Martin. He died in 1741, leaving an only daughter Anne who married the above-mentioned Henry Ord, and ultimately by the conveyance of the 26 June 1753 the whole manor became vested in the Ord family. Henry Ord died in 1756 and was buried at Hampstead. He left by Anne his wife a son Henry Ord who died in 1757 leaving a son the Rev. John Ord.

In 1757 Anne Ord widow held her Court as lady of the manor and in 1771 she and John Ord held their Court as lady and lord of the manor. Anne Ord died in 1794, and the Rev. John Ord married Mary the daughter of S. Norman and died in 1816 when the manor passed to his son John Norman Ord who like his father first adopted the law as a profession and was subsequently ordained to preach the Gospel. He married Ann the daughter of Thomas Cocksedge and died in 1812 in the lifetime of his father. The Rev. John Ord about 1795 sold the manor to John Sparke who died in 1814 and was buried in the chancel of the Church of Walsham le Willows. He left a son named John who in 1833 sold the manor to Thomas Thornhill[1] of Riddlesworth, Norfolk, and the manor still remains the property of the trustees of the will of his grandson the late Sir Thomas Thornhill, Bart.

A "Rivershall Manor" was included in a fine levied in 1527 of Brightwell and Stutton Manors by Sir Anthony Hopton against Sir Thomas Teys and others.[2]

Arms of Mingay: Or on a bend az. three leopards' heads arg.

### North Hall Manor.

We have shown how the land inherited by William de Neketon from his father and from his grandfather went to make up this manor. The manor was probably first known as Necton Manor which Davy enters as a separate manor, but without, it is apprehended, sufficient evidence.

William de Neketon was succeeded by his son Giles de Neketon and Giles on his death in 1364[3] by his daughter Margaret who married John Crulle. Margaret was but 8 years old at the time of her father's death and the King had the guardianship, the Abbacy of St. Edmund being vacant by reason of the death of William of Burnham. Margaret the widow of Giles de Neketon had her dower set out in 1363, and it consisted of the east chamber in the capital messuage, the Little Grange, 40 acres of land, 10 acres of wood, and 6 shillings and 8 pence rent. This same year the King committed to his valet Helmyng Leyet the custody of all the lands in Hepworth which belonged to Giles de Neketon during the minority of the heir,[4] but 3 years later the King committed to "John de Crule" the husband of Margaret, Giles's daughter and heir the custody of her lands during her minority.[5]

As Margaret was but 8 years of age when her father died in 1361 she must have married at 13. John Crulle and his wife died leaving an only daughter Joan who married Nicholas Conyers and left a son Sir Robert

[1] See Hopton and Knettishall Manors in this Hundred.
[2] Fine, Hil. 19 Hen. VIII.
[3] I.P.M., 37 Edw. III. 53.
[4] Originalia, 37 Edw. III. 3.
[5] Originalia, 40 Edw. III. 2.

Conyers and a daughter Alice. Sir Robert presented to the rectory of Hepworth in respect of this manor in 1459 and died in 1480, leaving his widow Elizabeth and a son Thomas Conyers him surviving.

Thomas Conyers died 18 Nov. the same year as his father and left a daughter Ela or Etheldreda born in 1476 his heir. Davy makes out this Ela to have been the daughter of Sir Robert Conyers, but this does not seem to be correct.[1]

Ela married 1st Edmund Cotton of Ridware, Hamstall, in Staffordshire, the son of William Cotton of Landwade in Cambridgeshire, and secondly Edmund Lee of Bury St. Edmunds. A fine was in 1527 levied of the manor by Sir Robert Drury and others against this Edmund Lee and others.[2] Ela died 2 August 1535 leaving a son and heir George Cotton and a daughter Etheldreda or Audrie Cotton.[3] The daughter took the manor for life, apparently residing at North Hall. She made her will 23 Sept. 1561 which was proved 3rd January at Norwich. George Cotton her elder brother who was entitled in remainder, evidently under some will or settlement, married Jane the daughter of John Goldingham of Belstead and made his will dated July 14 1551 proved at Norwich July 1st 1555, whereby after reciting that his sister held the manor for life directed that after her decease it should remain in the hands of his executors for 10 years to apply the rents and profits for the benefit of his children and subject thereto to the use of his eldest son Edmund Cotton in tail with remainder to John Cotton in tail with remainder to Robert Cotton his third son in tail. The first Court held after the death of Audrie Cotton on the 17th Sept. 1564 was held by John Futter in right of Jane Cotton the widow of George Cotton by virtue of the 10 years' term. On the expiration of this term the manor came to Edmund Cotton, George's eldest son as tenant in tail. He married Ann daughter of John Futter and by his will in 1584 attempted to dispose of the manor for the benefit of Ann his wife and his younger sons Robert and Charles for a term of 60 years and subject thereto to his eldest son Edmund Cotton in fee. He had previously had a fine levied against him of the manor in 1581 by John Chapman.[4] Edmund Cotton the father died in 1594 and it seems that Ann the widow held Courts and after her death Robert the son also, claiming no doubt under the 60 years' term created by Edmund's will; but by 1617 the manor became duly vested in Edmund Cotton the tenant in tail or in fee according to his father's will. He married Katherine daughter of Roger Potter of Bury St. Edmunds and died in 1637, his wife having preceded him a couple of years. They had an only son George who died in his father's lifetime in 1609 when about 17 years of age without issue. On Edmund Cotton's death in 1637 the manor passed to his nephew Edmund Cotton of Finningham, the son of his brother Robert Cotton by Elizabeth Markant his wife.

Edmund Cotton of Finningham married Elizabeth daughter of John Knapp of Great Ellingham Norfolk, and on his death about 1645 it passed to his two daughters and coheirs—Elizabeth Cotton married to Richard Keeble of West Creeting son of Richard Keeble Sergeant at Law, and Katherine Cotton married to Harbottle Wingfield of Crowfield Hall eldest son of Henry Wingfield and Dorothy his wife the daughter of Thomas Brewster. Harbottle Wingfield and his wife sold their moiety of the manor to Richard Keeble and about 1670 Richard Keeble and Harbottle Wingfield and their wives sold the manor and the North Hall right of presentation to Roger

[1] I.P.M., 20 Edw. IV. 74.
[2] Fine, Easter, 19 Hen. VIII.
[3] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VIII. 308.
[4] Fine, Trin. 23 Eliz.

Kedington of Rougham who by deed 27th March 1703 sold and conveyed what he had purchased to Robert Hammond of Wattisfield, timber merchant.

Robert Hammond by his will dated 23rd Sept. 1723 devised the manor to Martin Nunn and Mary his wife, who was the testator's niece, for their lives and the life of the survivor with remainder to their eldest son Robert Nunn in tail, with remainder to Martin Nunn their 2nd son in tail, with remainder to William Nunn their 3rd son in tail, with remainder to George Nunn their 4th son in tail. The will was proved at Bury 29 June 1724, and at Robert Hammond's death the manor passed to Robert Nunn the eldest son of Martin Nunn and Mary his wife. He married Elizabeth daughter of John Sparke of Walsham le Willows and died in 1773 when the lordship passed to his eldest son, the Rev. Robert Nunn who became rector of Hepworth and also of Hemingstone. He married Penelope Hurrell and died in 1797 leaving a son and 2 daughters. Robert Nunn the son disentailed the estate and sold the turn of presentation to the living to William Colhoun of Wretham in Norfolk who exchanged it with King's College Cambridge for the advowson of West Wretham with the authority of a private Act of Parliament.[1] He married Elizabeth How and about 1815 sold the manor but not the estate to his relative John Sparke of Walsham le Willows. The manor at that time was of little value, almost all the copyholds having been enfranchised or having been acquired by the lords from time to time.

On John Sparke's death the manor passed to John Hector Munro who on 25th Aug. 1857 conveyed it to Edward Freestone of Norwich and it is understood that all the copyhold lands held of the manor have now been enfranchised. As to the North Hall estate we may just add that Robert Nunn made his will dated 28 Oct. 1836 and died in 1838 when the manor passed to his only son John Nunn who married Mary Brown and sold the manor and North Hall estate in 1839 to the Rev. Thomas Methold of Thetford and rector of Kilverstone in Norfolk. He died in 1853 having devised the property to his wife Susannah Mary Methold for life and after her death to his half-brother, the Rev. John William Methold vicar of Wighton, Norfolk and Henry Methold for their respective lives with remainder to the children of Henry Methold. Henry Methold died in 1869, Susannah Mary Methold in 1872, and John William Methold in 1883, and T. Tindal Methold eldest son of Henry Methold is the present owner of the estate.

Arms of Methold: Azure, six escallops or 3, 2, 1.

### Master Stephen's Manor.

Thomas de Stanton, as we have shown, held this manor in 1303 as tenant by the curtesy and demised it to Master Stephen de Hepworth. On Thomas's death it descended to his son Nicholas de Stanton who on his death was succeeded by his son and heir Edmund. By a deed dated 49 Edw. III. [1375] cited in the article already referred to, Edmund de Stanton granted his share of the lands of William de Hepworth to Robert Ashfield, Margaret de Bedingfield, James de Bedingfield, William Jacot Capellanus, and John Julian and their heirs for ever. Margaret Bedingfield died and by a deed a few months later her co-grantees other than Robert Ashfield released what they had acquired under the grant of Edmund de Stanton to the said Robert Ashfield in fee. On Robert Ashfield's death the manor passed to

[1] 30 Geo. III. cap. 35.

his son John and from him to his son Robert Ashfield of Stowlangtoft, who married 1st Eleanor Curzon and 2ndly Cecilia eldest daughter and co-heir of John Tendring of Brockdish, Norfolk. Robert Ashfield's will is dated 22 Feb. 1459 and he is buried in Stowlangtoft Church.[1] His eldest son Robert died without issue in the lifetime of his father, who left the manor to his next son John who married Florence daughter of John Boteler or Butler and died in 1481, when he was succeeded by his son John Ashfield of Stowlangtoft, who married Margaret daughter of John Wentworth of Gosfield Essex, and died in 1499 when the manor passed to his son and heir George Ashfield who married Margery daughter of John Cheke of Bludhall and died 20 Aug. 1517,[2] when the manor passed to his widow Margery. She died 4th April 1525,[3] when the lordship passed to her son Robert Ashfield. A fine was levied against him in 1542 by Thomas Reder and others which included the advowson of Hepewood. This was no doubt on some settlement of the property. Robert Ashfield married first Margaret daughter and heir of Sir Simon le Groos knt., and 2ndly Alice daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn knt. of Rushbrook and had issue by her a son Robert Ashfield who on his father's death 21st May 1549 succeeded to the lordship.[4] He married 1st Alice dau. of Wm. Clopton of Liston, and 2ndly Frances dau. of Robert Spring of Lavenham, and dying in 1558 the manor passed to Sir Robert Ashfield who after suffering a fine to be levied against him in 1560 by George Asshefelde[5] sold the manor in 1569 to Sir Ambrose Jermyn.[6] Sir Ambrose died in 1577 when he was succeeded by his son Sir Robert Jermyn, after which the title devolves in the same way as that of the Manor of Riveshall or Rushall.

### Brett's Manor.

This manor was probably formed by the union of the two fees of le Blund and de Valoines which in the time of Henry III. were held, the one by Sir William le Blund and the other by Robert de Valoines, Blund's brother-in-law. Sir William le Blund took part in the Baron's War and was slain at the Battle of Lewes in 1264.[7] He left no issue and his estates went to his sister, part falling to Robert de Valoines in right of his wife Roesia. Robert de Valoines and Roesia his wife probably sub-infeoffed Adam le Bret about 1270 and the estate became a separate manor styled Bretts after the name of the holder. Adam le Bret married Amicia and died before 1283, for that year Domina Amicia and William le Bret her son are amongst the list of persons assessed in Hepworth to the thirtieth then levied.

In the article in the Suffolk Institute to which we have been so much indebted it is stated that William le Bret mentioned in 1283 was still a minor in 1302 and the Abbot of Bury had the custody of him in virtue of his overlordship of the Valoines fee, but this seems to be a mistake. The William de Bret who was assessed in 1283 had free warren here in 1290,[8] and died 7 years later leaving a son and heir William le Bret who succeeded to the lordship. He was no doubt the infant in 1302. The authors of the paper above referred to say that William le Bret had a son John le Bret de Heppeworth who appears to have succeeded him, for a rent roll of his estates is preserved amongst the papers of the Corporation of Bury St. Edmunds. A

[1] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 32.
[2] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 94.
[3] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VIII. 41.
[4] I.P.M., 4 Edw. VI. 110.
[5] Fine, Easter, 2 Eliz.
[6] Harl. 111 H. 14.
[7] I.P.M., 48 Hen. III. 25.
[8] Chart. Rolls, 18 Edw. I. 92

fine was levied of the manor in 1428-9 by Thomas Heigham, Robert Pope, Thomas Harewell, and John Heigham against Edmund Bret of Cokefeld.[1]

Davy makes the next lord one Nicholas Conyers, but evidently after a long gap, for he states that he was succeeded in 1428 by his son and heir Nicholas. This 2nd Nicholas Conyers was succeeded by his daughter Alice wife of Sir John Harpley and on Alice's death the manor passed to her brother Sir Robert Conyers. He died in 1480 and was succeeded by his son Nicholas who died the same year,[2] and was succeeded by his daughter Ela married to Edmund Cotton. Davy mentions that in 1482 a grant was made by Thomas Ampe clk., Nicholas Toxle and others to the Guild of Jesus in Bury, and John Smith or Jankin Smyth, who was an alderman of Bury by his will dated 1480 gave the manor to found a chantry priest in the Church of St. Mary's, Bury.[3] The clause in his will which is dated the 12 Dec. 1480 is as follows :—

" And where also as I the seid John Smyth have ordeynyd and declarid my will of myñ maner of Hepworth, callyd Brettys, be feoffez handys to thentent to fulfille that same myñ will for the sustentacion of a chapeleyn ppetually to synge for myñ sowle, and for the soule of Anne myñ wyff, and for alle cristen soulys, accordyng to the tenoure and effecte of my seid will tryptyte indentyd, that the collacion of my seid Chaunterie whan it shall happen in any man' wyse to be woyde, that than the priour of the Monasterie of Bury be fore seyde shuld have the gyfte and collacion of the same, as in the same indenturez more pleynly is declarid.

" I now the seid John Smyth, for diu'se causez and consyderacyonys shevyd vnto me, will ordeyne and declare by this my p'sent testament and last will that whan so euer the colage of prests of Bury be incorporat and have a maister, presydent, or other reuler, that than the seid maistr., presydent, or other reuler, with myñ othir chaunterie prist synggyng at Seynt Marie aughter, in the seid chirche of oure Ladye, and the chapelyn of the gylde of the holy name of Jh'u, have the collacion of the seyde chaunterie to them and to their successourez for euer. And moreouer I will that [when] someuer the seid collage be so incorporat and have licence of the king to purchas to them and their successourez, than I will that all my feoffez in seid maner of Hepworth, vpon due request to them by the seid maistr., p'sedent, or reuler, and phelaschep of the seid collage made, deliuere vnto them a suer and sufficient astatte of and in the seid maner with thappartenancez, to haue to them and to their successourez, for the sustenacion of the seyde chaunterie prist for euer."

The uses were declared to be superstitious and the manor became forfeited to the Crown.[4]

Davy says further that Robert Cotton clerk 2 Edw. VI. then chantry priest and incumbent sold the manor to Roger Rene ; but how he could have this power does not appear, nor indeed if the manor had been forfeited in the reign of Edw. IV. what a chantry priest could have had to do with it in the time of Edw. VI. requires some explanation which we are unfortunately not able to offer.

[1] Feet of Fines, 7 Hen. VI. 4.
[2] I.P.M., 20 Edw. IV. 74.
[3] See Swift's Manor, Preston, in Babergh Hundred.
[4] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 30. See I.P.M., 22 Edw. IV. 54.

In 1552 John Marshall was lord, and the Crown in the 4th Elizabeth granted the manor to Edmund Grymston and William de Guys who the following year conveyed it to the feoffees of the town lands of Bury, who in 1572 conveyed to the Guildhall feoffees.

## *HINDERCLAY MANOR.*

THIS was amongst the many manors of the Abbot of St. Edmund. It consisted of 4 carucates of land and in Saxon times had 6 villeins, 8 bordars, 6 ploughteams in demesne, 10 serfs, 2 ploughteams belonging to the men, 8 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 60 hogs, 8 beasts, 20 hogs and 60 sheep. By the time of the Great Survey there had been some variations in the details. In lieu of 6 villeins there were 8, of 8 bordars there were 12, and there were 3 rouncies additional; but on the other hand the ploughteams in demesne had been reduced to 5 and the serfs from 10 to 8. There were also pertaining to this manor 7 socmen with 40 acres of land and 2 ploughteams, besides a church with an acre of free land in alms. The manor was always valued at 8 pounds and was in length a league and in breadth 6 quarantenes, paying in a gelt 5½*d.*[1]

The manor was originally given by Earl Ulfketel to the Abbey, with whom it remained until the Dissolution, when the Crown granted it together with the advowson in 1540 to Edward North. From the State Papers in 1542 we learn that a lease was made of the manor that year to Robert Howlett jun. of Nether-Rykynghall.[2] The grant to North was apparently for a short period, certainly not in fee, unless indeed the grant had been resumed, for in 1545 the manor was granted to Thomas Bacon and James Bacon his brother who had licence to alienate to Sir Nicholas Bacon the Lord Keeper. It is somewhat strange the grant was made in this way as particulars are still preserved in the Record Office of an intended grant direct from the Crown in 1545 to Sir Nicholas.[3] However, the grant to Thomas and James [George in the Calendar] may be seen on the Originalia Rolls.[4] Camden in his Britannia says that Buckinghamshire and Bucknam in Norfolk were so called from the buchen or beechen trees growing, Regiocucin fagifera in Germania Buchonia vocatur, and from hence it may be the surname of this family, being anciently written Bachone or Bacchone as Trithermus, or Baucan or Baccoun, as Matthew of Westminstre and some other records call them; as well as the word bacon both in Latin and English for swine's flesh which Camden and others say came from the same word, because the best of that kind was produced from their feeding upon beechen mast.

In the grant of, or rather confirmation of, arms in 1568 to Sir Nicholas Bacon his descent is thus given by the heralds. He is stated to be the second son of Robert Bacon of Drinkstone, the son and heir of John Bacon, son and heir of John Bacon, son and heir of Walter Bacon, son and heir of Robert Bacon *t.* Hen. IV. who was son and heir of Henry Bacon, son and heir of Adam Bacon, son and heir of John Bacon knt., 2nd son of Sir Edmund Bacon knt. son and heir of Dame Margery the second wife of the said Sir Edmund Bacon daughter and heir of Robert Quapladde, which Sir Edmund was son and heir of William Bacon who lived in the time of Edw. II.

Sir Nicholas Bacon was probably educated in the school attached to the monastery at Bury where his father was sheep-reeve, and later proceeded to Corpus Christi College Cambridge, finishing his education in Paris. He was called to the Bar in 1533, and in 1537 was appointed solicitor to the Court of Augmentation. In 1340 with two others he drew up a scheme for establishing out of the revenues of the dissolved monasteries a seminary for

[1] Dom. ii. 364*b*.
[2] S.P., 1542, 1258.
[3] 37 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 9. App. ii. p. 162.
[4] O. 37 Hen. VIII., 3 Pars Rot. 4.

the training of statesmen; but the scheme fell through in consequence of the lavish expenditure of the King, Hen. VIII., in his pleasures and his wars and the gratifying the cupidity of his sycophant courtiers.

Sir Nicholas Bacon himself received large grants from the Crown of Abbey lands, having conferred upon him in 1544 the Manors of Redgrave, Botesdale, and Gillingham, with the park of Redgrave and the tithes of Redgrave to hold in chief by knight's service. In 1546 he was made Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries. On the accession of Mary he quietly conformed to the change of religion and lived in retirement. When Elizabeth succeeded to the throne, Sir Nicholas came out of his shell, received the honour of knighthood, and had delivered to him in 1558 the Great Seal of England taken from Nicholas Heath Archbishop of York with the title of Lord Keeper. As a statesmen he had a clear head and sound judgment and his counsel was of great assistance to the Queen in balancing factions. When her Majesty visited him at his mansion at Redgrave she remarked to him that his house was too small for him. "Not so," he replied, "but your Majesty has made me too great for my house." To show his respect no doubt to her Majesty's judgment he added, it is said, wings to his dwelling. It is well known how in later years he grew very corpulent so that after walking from Westminster Hall to the Star Chamber, but a short distance, he was so out of breath that counsel forbore addressing him until he had recovered himself, which he gave them notice of by knocking with his staff. His sovereign, who seems to have been pleased to observe on the dwellings of her favourite subjects, on one occasion making merry over the Lord Keeper's corpulence remarked, "Sir Nicholas's soul is lodged well." However his very corpulence seemed ultimately to have been the cause of his soul quitting its well-furnished lodging, for the weather being sultry and having ordered a window in front of him to be thrown open he fell asleep, a current of air blowing in upon him. Suddenly he awoke "distempered all over." "Why," said he to the servant, "did you suffer me to sleep thus exposed?" The fellow replied that he dared not presume to disturb him. "Then," said the Lord Keeper, "by your civility I lose my life," and thereupon removed to his bedchamber where he died a few days later. So much for the current account of his death, but as this occurred on the 20 Feb. 1579 the seasons would seem, if the anecdote be reliable, to have since changed with the course of time. Camden's character of Sir Nicholas is: "Vir præpinguis, ingenio acerrimo singulari prudentia, summa eloquentia, tenaci memoria et sacris consilius alterum columen." And Lord Campbell says of him: "As a judge the Lord Keeper gave the highest satisfaction; and it was universally acknowledged that since the time of Sir Thomas More justice had never been so well administered in the Court of Chancery. Thoroughly imbued with the common law, he soon became familiar with the comparatively simple system of equitable jurisprudence then established. On the bench he was patient and courteous, and it was remarked that the parties against whom he decided, if not convinced by his reasons, never doubted his honesty, and admitted that they had a fair hearing. More fortunate in this respect than his greater son, he was never once accused or suspected of bribery or corruption, either by his contemporaries or by posterity."

His first wife was Jane daughter of William Fernley of West Creeting by whom he had 3 sons and 3 daughters, and his 2nd Anne daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke of Giddy Hall co. Essex, a woman equally distinguished for her learning and piety. She made a translation of Jewel's Apology from

the Latin into English which in 1564 was published for common use by special order of Archbishop Parker. She was the mother of the great Lord Chancellor Bacon who owed so much to the early training of his mother that in gratitude to her memory he directed by his will that his body should be interred near her's in the Church of St. Michael within the precincts of Old Verulam. On the death of Sir Nicholas the manor of Hinderclay, as also the Hundred of Blackburn, passed to his eldest son and heir Sir Nicholas. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Norwich in her progress thither 22 Aug. 1578 and had afterwards the honour of being the first person advanced to the dignity of a baronet on the introduction of this order by James 1st in 1611.

He married Anne sole daughter and heir of Edmund Butts of Thornage co. Norfolk, brother of Sir William Butts knt. by Anne his wife daughter and coheir of Henry Bures of Barrow.[1]

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth [1597] will be found a claim by John Strangman against Allan Ellis and Sir Nicholas Bacon as to a copyhold tenement parcel of the Manor of Hinderclay.[2] Sir Nicholas Bacon died in 1624 and was buried in Redgrave Church, where there is a monument to himself and his wife.[3]

The inscription to him in Redgrave Church is :—

The Body of Nicholas Bacon Knight and
Baronet Lieth Here : He took to Wyfe Anne
Butts sole Heyre to Butts and Halfe Heyre to Bures
They lived together 52 yeares, when Death makinge
The Separation on Hir Part, He Erected This
Monument to Them Both. Ano Domini 1616
The Lady
Ann Bacon Wife of the same Nicholas Bacon
lyeth buryed in this place, by whom he had 9
sonnes and 3 daughters, she dyed in the 68
year of hir age, the 19 day of September
Ano Domini 1616.

The manor then passed to his son and heir Sir Edmund who married Philippa one of the daughters and coheirs of the Right Hon. Edward Lord Wotton Baron of Marley, but dying without issue 10 April 1649 was buried in Redgrave Church under a handsome mural monument with this inscription :—

Within This Vault was laid The
Body Of Sir Edmond Bacon Knight
And Baronet The Eldest Son of Sir
Nicholas Bacon Baronet and the Husband
Of That Lady Philip Bacon mentioned
In The Other Table, April The 10th 1649
This Grave Stone was Layd
Over the Bodye of The Ladye
Philip Bacon Daughter To The
L. Edward Wotton Baron
of Marley and Wife to Sir
Edmond Bacon Knight
Baronet
The 1st of October
1626.

The manor passed to his next surviving brother Sir Robert Bacon. Sir John Holland is the author of the following anecdote of Robert Bacon,

[1] See Acton Manor in Babergh Hundred.
[2] C.P. iii. 51.
[3] See under Culford Manor in this Hundred.

Sir Robert's son, from the L'Estrange collection : " Young Robert Bacon, being at his uncle's house at Redgrave and having walk't out one morning with some other gentlemen, they came in upon the front of the house, which was very gracefull, and one of them protested that of all that ever he saw he never saw a better coming to an house in his life. Robert Bacon swore it was one of the worst in England. ' Oh, fye,' sayes the other, ' what fault can you find in it ? ' ' By ——' sayes he, ' it is too longe by halfe,' meaning before *his* coming to it." An anecdote attributed to Sir Wm. Spring is from the uncle's side : "One told Sir Edmund Bacon he did his nephew Robert (heire to his honour and land and much in debt) a great deal of wrong in holding out so, and keeping that estate from him which he had so muche nede on. ' Alas,' sayes he, ' that's a fault in nature, for let him never trust to that, for we Bacons alwayes dye upward." The greedy and needy heir survived his uncle but not his father. Sir Robert Bacon his father married Anne daughter of Sir John Peyton of Isleham co. Cambridge, Bart., and was buried at Redgrave 16 December 1655 when the manor passed to Sir Edmund the only surviving son of his son Robert Bacon[1] by Grace Violet of Pynkney House nr. Taterford in Norfolk. Sir Edmund married Elizabeth one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Robert Crane of Chilton Bart., and died in 1685 without leaving male issue, when the manor descended to Robert Bacon of Egmere in Norf. his cousin and heir. It descended to him under such encumbrances that he judged it convenient to sell the manor to Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. Sir John was an Oxfordshire man born at Thane in 1642, being the son of Sir Thomas Holt sergeant at law, a lineal descendant of the Holts of Grislehurst co. Lancaster by Susan his wife daughter of John Peacock of Cumnor co. Berks.

Sir John Holt[2] had been educated at Winchester and at Oriel College, Oxford, and proceeded to Gray's Inn where he was called to the Bar in 1663. In the reign of James II. [1686-7] he was chosen Recorder of London, but had to relinquish the office for refusing to comply with the measures of the Court. In 1686 he was made Sergeant and at the Revolution bore an active part as a member of the Convention Parliament for which he was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench and a Privy Councillor in 1689. He was a sound constitutional lawyer and a steadfast defender of the liberties of the subject, and declined the Lord Chancellorship in 1700. His reports are still cited with approval and his judgment in Coggs *v.* Bernard is still the recognised authority in Bailments. He married Anne sister of Sir John Cropley Bart. and died in March 1709 without issue,[3] when the manor passed to his brother Rowland Holt, chief prothonotary of the King's Bench.

He married Prisca daughter of Augustin Ballow of Norwich merchant, and dying was buried at Redgrave 18 Feb. 1718-9, when the manor went to his 3rd son Rowland Holt, the two elder having killed themselves with drinking.[4] Rowland Holt was a fortunate man, as he occupied but

[1] Who had died on the 25th August, 1652, in his father's lifetime.

[2] D.N.B. xvii. 202. He was buried at Redgrave 20 March, 1709.

[3] A splendid monument executed by T. Green of Camberwell was erected to his memory on the north side of the chancel of Redgrave Church, with an elegant Latin inscription from the pen of the celebrated Dr. Halley. For the character of this upright and able judge, see " The Tatler," No. 14, in which he is distinguished by the noble character of Verus the magistrate.

[4] Rep. on Duke of Portland's MSS., vol. vi. 151.

the post of a Custom House Officer in Kent with an income of about four score pounds a year. In an account of a journey made through part of the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk and Cambridgeshire in the month of September 1732 amongst the MSS. of the Duke of Portland at Welbeck and in the handwriting of the second Earl of Oxford we have the following particulars of Mr. Holt : " He married one Mrs. Washington of Berkshire. He will have a considerable fortune by her. She was worth to him above £1,000, when he had only that small office [the Custom House appointment], and the only provision he had then ; he has several children. He is very covetous, very much out of the way in his behaviour, exceedingly proud. This estate coming to him, he thinks himself equal, if not superior, to most people." Rowland Holt did, as stated in the extract above, marry Elizabeth Washington and dying the 25 July 1739 was succeeded by his son and heir Rowland Holt, M.P. for Suffolk in 1759, who died unmarried 12 July 1786, and the manor passed to his brother and heir Thomas Holt. Thomas Holt married Frances Parsons of Parndon co. Essex, but died 22 Aug. 1799 without issue having left the manor by his will dated 20 Aug. 1798 proved[1] at Camberly 12 Sept. 1799, to his nephew George Wilson for life with remainder to his issue in tail male. The said George Wilson was the son of Lucinda eldest daughter of Rowland Holt by Thomas Wilson her husband of Gray's Inn sometime Chief Justice of Dominica 3rd son of Daniel Wilson of Dalham Tower M.P. for Westmoreland.

George Wilson, who resided at Redgrave Hall, was an Admiral of the Red, and married in 1801 Catherine daughter of John Pollard of Ewell co. Surrey, and dying 3 March 1826 was buried at Redgrave the 15 of the same month, and the manor passed to his son and heir George St. Vincent Wilson who was High Sheriff in 1841. He married Matilda Louisa daughter of the Rev. John Surtees prebendary of Bristol, and dying in Dec. 1852 the manor passed to his eldest son and heir George Holt Wilson of Redgrave Hall who married Lucy Caroline eldest daughter of William Edward James of Barrock Park co. Cumberland, and is the present lord of this manor.

Abstracts of the customs &c. of the manor will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[2]

Arms of Bacon : Gules, on a chief, arg. two mullets, sable ; of Holt : Arg. on a bend wavy, sable, three fleurs-de-lis, of the first.

### Bartford Soham Hall Manor.

We find no particulars of this manor save Davy's statement that it belonged to Thomas Smith who died seised of it in 1552, when it passed to his son and heir Thomas Smith.

[1] With 3 codicils dated 26 Aug. 1798, 12 Sept. 1798, and 8 July, 1799.

[2] Add. 31970.

## *HONINGTON MANOR.*

THE Abbots of St. Edmund held the lordship in Saxon times and also at the period of the Great Survey. There were held by the Abbot 16 freemen with 2 carucates of land, 2 bordars, 5 ploughteams, 8 acres of meadow and wood for 2 hogs. The men could either give or sell their land, but whatever the disposition made the sac, soc and commendation remained with the abbey. The value was placed at 20 shillings.

There was a church with 20 acres of free land. Of the land specified above Peter de Valoines[1] held one carucate.

The length of the Abbot's holding was 6 quarentenes and the breadth 4 and it paid in a gelt 12½*d*. Domesday Survey does not mention the above to be a manor but states that others held land here. It is clear that if in the time of the Norman Survey the Abbots of St. Edmund did not exercise manorial rights they did so shortly afterwards.[2]

On the Dissolution the lordship vested in the Crown, and we do not find any dealing with it until we discover it vested in Charles 2nd Duke of Grafton who died seised of it in 1757. From him it has descended to the present Duke of Grafton.

The place is celebrated as the birthplace of Robert Bloomfield known to the world as the author of "The Farmer's Boy," "Rural Tales," "The Banks of Wye," and other works. Bloomfield was born in obscurity and of poor parents, and would probably have been unknown to fame but for the genial notice of Mr. Capel Lofft and the then Duke of Grafton, who appreciating his genius patronised his productions and introduced them to public notice. Bloomfield was nature's child. Lacking the advantages of education and culture he has shown that the spirit of poetry may exist at the sheepfold as indeed was illustrated in the case of David, and the beautiful but simple annals of the Suffolk boy have raised him a lasting monument amongst the poets of his country. Bloomfield was a man of mild, unassuming manners, and he scarcely seemed to possess a consciousness of the extent of his own powers. He died at Shefford in Bedfordshire the 19th August 1823.

[1] See Great Fakenham Manor in this Hundred.

[2] Dom. ii. 366.

## *HOPTON MANOR.*

NO manor is mentioned here in the time of the Conqueror, but the greater portion of the land in Hopton was vested in the Abbot of St. Edmund who probably then or certainly a little later exercised manorial rights. The holding of the great monastic house here consisted of 23 freemen with 2 carucates of land, 4 bordars, 6 ploughteams, 4 acres of meadow, wood for 2 hogs, and 1 mill. There was also a church with 13 acres of free lands in alms. The men could give or sell their land, but sac, soc and commendation remained with the Abbot and the service to his manor at Coney Weston. In Saxon times the value was 20 shillings, and by the time of the Domesday Survey it had risen to 30 shillings. Of this land Fulcher the Norman held half a carucate valued at 20 shillings not included in the above valuation. The size of the holding was 6 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and it paid in a gelt 16*d*.[1]

We find no further account of this manor until its mention in the Inquis. p.m. of Thomas de Lovayne in 1345 when he died seised of the same,[2] and it passed to his son and heir Sir John Lovayne. Sir John Lovayne died in 1347, apparently leaving 3 daughters and coheirs, Eleanor married to Sir William Bouchier, Joan and Maud. The Bourchiers seem to have had this manor. Sir William Bourchier died in 1365 and his widow in 1397, when the manor passed to their son William. He obtained from Hen. IV. the grant of an annuity of 50 marks p.a. payable out of the Exchequer, and in 1413 surrendering the patent conferring this, had a like grant for life in case the wars between England and France should so long continue. In 1415 he was made Constable of the Tower for life, being the same year retained by Indenture to serve in the expedition which the King in person then made into Guyon, with thirty men at arms, himself included, and eighty archers on horseback. The following year he was again retained to serve in the war with France, this time with forty men at arms and eighty archers, and to sail from Southampton. In 1420 on the surrender of Dieppe he was appointed governor and for his services had a grant in special tail of the whole province of Ewe in Normandy, paying to the King and his heirs at his Castle of Revan one gardebrache[3] on the feast of St. George every year, and finding ten men at arms and twenty archers thenceforth to ride with the King and his heirs or his lieutenant in these his present wars in France. He married Anne Plantagenet widow of Edmund Earl of Stafford and daughter and eventually sole heir of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester 6th son of Edw. III., by whom he had four sons—Henry to whom this manor passed, Thomas Bishop of Ely, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, William Lord Fitz-warine and John Lord Berners. He also left a daughter Anne married to John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk. He died in 1421 and was buried in the Conventual Church at Lanthony in Gloucester. Henry his successor 2nd Earl of Ewe was the same year his father died retained by Indenture to serve the King in the wars in France as his father had been. He had to supply thirty-three men at arms and one hundred and fifteen archers. He landed with the Duke of York in Normandy when the Duke was made Regent of France, and made another expedition to that country in 1441, being on the 14 Dec. 1446 advanced to the dignity of

[1] Dom. ii. 365*b*.
[2] I.P.M., 19 Edw. III. 44.
[3] A vanbrace or protection for the arm.

Viscount Bourchier and 8 years later constituted Lord Treasurer of England. Honours fell thickly upon his lordship, for in 1452 he was installed a Knight of the Garter and the following year mae a Privy Councillor.

Dugdale says of him that he was a person of singular parts and had such esteem from Richard Duke of York as that in his younger years the more to oblige him to the interest of that house in those great and sharp contests which for a long time continued betwixt it and the House of Lancaster the Duke gave him his sister Isabel in marriage. His lordship's "singular parts" seems to have made him somewhat ungrateful to his sovereign Hen. VI. who had favoured him without stint, for he joined his forces with those of the Earls of March and Warwick and was with them at the Battle of Northampton where they had the better of the day against the King's forces. On the accession to the throne of Edward IV. Viscount Bourchier was by letters patent dated the 30th June 1461 created Earl of Essex, and in 1464 the King in consideration of the charges his zealous subject had been put to in his service granted him licence to transport sixteen hundred woollen clothes of his own goods or of any others free of duty.

In 1471 he was again constituted Lord Treasurer of England and three years later obtained large grants of land settled on himself and his wife Isabel daughter of Richard Duke of York Protector of England and sister of King Edw. IV. in tail, which grants included the Manors of Acton and Moreves in Waldingfield and many estates which had belonged to James Butler the attainted Earl of Ormond. In 1472 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to treat with Louis King of France touching a prolongation of the truce, and four years later with his wife Isabel, Sir John Dynham knt. and others he obtained a licence to found a certain gild to the glory of God and the Blessed Virgin consisting of two wardens and divers other men and women of the parish of Witing in Essex, as also of "such other persons as out of their devotion would enter into that fraternity, in a certain Chapel of our Lady situate in the churchyard of Witing, and to purchase lands to the value of ten marks per annum for the maintenance of a priest to celebrate divine service there every day for the good estate of King Edward the Fourth and Queen Elizabeth his consort during this life, as also for the health of their souls afterwards, and for the good estate of them, the said Henry and Isabel, and all other the brethren and sisters of that fraternity." He died the 4 April 1483,[1] and was found to be seised of the following manors in Suffolk: Acton, Moreres in Waldingfield, Bildeston, Drinkstone, Hopton, and Shelland. He was buried with his wife within the chapel of the Blessed Virgin in the Abbey of Bylegh juxta Maldon in Essex leaving Henry his grandson his next heir, being son of William his eldest son who had died in his father's lifetime by Anne one of the daughters of Richard Widville the first Earl of Rivers of that family and sister of Elizabeth queen of Edw. IV. then eleven years of age. Isabel the widow of Henry 1st Earl of Essex survived until the 2nd Oct. 1484. The King having regard to the fact that William Bourchier had married so near a connection of his wife granted for the better support of Anne William's wife the Manor of Overhall and the Manor of Netherhall, otherwise called Sylvister's Hall in St. Mary, Bures, with other lands to her in tail male.[2] Henry Bourchier the 2nd Earl of Essex was called to the Privy Council in 1485, and in 1492 attended the King into France and was present at the siege of Boulogne. In 1493 he had special livery of all the lands which by the

[1] I.P.M., 1 Rich. III. 31.

[2] I.P.M., 1 Rich. III. 31.

death of Henry his grandfather, William his father, Isabel his grandmother, Anne his mother, and Sir Thomas Bourchier knt. his uncle (to whom he was heir) descended to him and in 1496 was one of the chief commanders in the King's army at the Battle of Blackheath when the Cornish insurrection was suppressed. When the 8th Henry ascended the throne he was made captain of that sovereign's horseguards, then first instituted, or rather reconstituted, for attending on the King's person, which body guard consisted of 50 horse trapped into cloth of gold or goldsmith's work, every guard having his archer, a demi-lance and Constrill. He was present in 1520 at the celebrated interview between Henry VIII. and Francis the First of France. The end of his career is thus given by Dugdale: "In 1539 adventuring to ride a young unruly horse at his Manor of Basse in co. Hertford he had the hard hap to be overthrown and by the fall to break his neck upon the 13th of March, whereupon he was buried at his Manor of Estanes in co. Essex, leaving issue by Mary his wife the elder of the two daughters and heirs of Sir William Say knt., one sole daughter and heir called Anne wife of Sir William Parre knt. Lord Parre of Kendal, afterwards Earl of Essex and Marquis of Northampton, but that marriage was in 1551 disannulled by Act of Parliament."[1]

Davy enters John Cockett who died in 1494 and his son and heir John Cockett who died in 1518, and John Drury who died in 1523 and his son and heir John Drury as lords, making Edward Cockett son and heir of the last-mentioned John Cockett lord in 1518, but there seems to be some confusion here. The Inquisitions post mortem however clearly shew the descent. John Cockett died 10 Aug. 1516 seised of the manor, leaving Edward Cockett his son and heir,[2] and Edward Cockett died 15 May 1541 leaving Anthony Cockett his son and heir.[3] This Anthony Cockett was living in 1560, for there is an entry on the Memoranda Rolls this year for the removal of process from this manor and for discharge of Anthony Cockett.[4]

He married Margaret daughter of Sir Arthur Hopton and sold all his estates in Suffolk. Davy says that in 1571 Walter Viscount Hereford held the manor by grant from Queen Elizabeth during the life of William Marquess of Northampton, but as the Marquis died this year the tenure had but a short duration.

Sir Robert Drury was the next lord. He married Elizabeth sole daughter and heir of Edmund Brudenell and dying about 1575 was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Drue Drury. He married 1st Elizabeth daughter of Sir Philip Calthorpe and Amata Boleyn aunt to Queen Anne Boleyn and widow 1st of Sir Henry Parker eldest son of Henry Lord Morley, and 2ndly of Sir William Woodhouse, but had no issue by her. Sir Drue Drury married 2ndly Catherine only daughter and heir of William Finch of Lynsted. Sir Drue was usher of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth and one of the keepers of Mary Queen of Scots. He died in 1617 at the age of 99 and the manor passed to his only son Drue Drury who was created a Baronet 7 May 1627. He married Anne daughter of Edward Waldegrave of Canfield co. Essex and died in 1632 being succeeded by his son and heir Sir Drue Drury Bart who married Susan daughter of Isaac Jones of London. In 1764 the manor belonged to J. Cavendish.

In 1826 it belonged to Thomas Thornhill who dying in 1837 it passed to his son Thomas Thornhill of Riddlesworth Hall, Thetford, Norfolk, High

[1] Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 130 and 131.
[2] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 98.
[3] I.P.M., 33 Hen. VIII. 145.
[4] Memoranda, 2 Eliz. Pas. Rec. Rot. 50.

Sheriff of Suff. in 1860. He married Martha Mary Anne eldest daughter of Harry Spencer Waddington of Cavenham Hall, M.P. for West Suffolk, and died in 1875, when the manor passed to his eldest son Thomas Thornhill who in 1885 was created a Bart. He married in 1863 Katharine Edith Isabella, only child of Richard Hodgson-Huntley of Carham Hall, Northumberland. Sir Thomas Thornhill resided at Pakenham Lodge near Bury St. Edmunds. The manor is now vested in William Needham Langden Champion of Riddlesworth Hall.

## *HUNSTON MANOR.*

AT the time of the Domesday Survey the greater part of the land in Hunston was held by the Abbot of St. Edmund on behalf of that monastery. He had 9 freemen with 2 carucates of land, 4 bordars and 4 ploughteams. Also 10 acres of meadow and wood for 12 hogs. These freemen were at liberty to give or sell their land, but not to oust the jurisdiction of the Abbot, for notwithstanding any disposition, the soc, sac and right of commendation remained with the Abbot. There was also half a church with 15 acres of free land. The value had always been 40 shillings. Of this land and of those freemen Bucard held 6 with a carucate and a half and 3 ploughteams which composed 35 shillings, part of the above 40 shillings. The length of this holding was 8 quarentenes and the breadth 7 and it paid in a gelt $9\frac{3}{4}d.$[1]

There was also a small holding in the hand of the King—lands which had belonged to Earl Ralph, but at the time of the Domesday Survey were in the keeping of Goodrich the Steward for the King. It consisted of 7 freemen of whom in the Confessor's time Edith had commendation. They held half a carucate of land and had one ploughteam. The value was but 6 shillings.[2] The Abbot does not seem to have had the lordship, and no manor in Hunston is mentioned in the Great Survey. Not until the opening of the 14th century do we find any reference to a manor. In 1316 we know that the lordship and demesne of the parish were vested in William de Langham and shortly afterwards passed to the Prior of St. Mary at Ixworth where they continued until the dissolution of that house. From the Patent Rolls of 1273 we find that at that time there was an action pending between the Prior of Ixworth and William de Langham and Hubert de Langham touching a tenement in Hunston.[3]

The manor is included in the grant made in 1538[4] by the Crown in exchange to Richard Codington and Elizabeth his wife. There is however amongst the Bodleian Charters a grant by William Appulton son of Thomas Appulton to William Appulton son of Thomas and others of the Manor of Hunston Hall in 1509,[5] and also the appointment by William Appulton of London and others of John Coket of Ampton to receive seisin of this manor on the 18th of January the same year.[6]

The manor then seems to have passed to Richard Appulton and on his death to his daughter Elizabeth who married "Henry Ryches *al.* Henry Rychers ye younger," who together in 1543 conveyed the manor to Robert Asshfeld.[7]

The Ashfields had held land in Hunston nearly two hundred years earlier, for amongst the Stowe Charters now in the Brit. Mus. we find a grant from John Torald of Hunston to Robert de Aisshfeld and John son of John de Rokewode of land at Hunston acquired by him from John Coupere of Houston.[8] And in the Inquis. p.m. of Robert Asshefeld made in 1402 he was found to be seised of land here.[9] Robert Ashfield the purchaser of the

[1] Dom. ii. 367.
[2] Dom. ii. 286.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. I. 5*d.*
[4] See Ixworth Manor in this Hundred.
[5] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1320.
[6] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1321.
[7] Stowe Ch. 245. Fine, Trin. 36 Hen. VIII.
[8] 44 Edw. III., Stowe Ch. 244.
[9] I.P.M., 3 Hen. IV. 8.

manor from the Appultons was the son of George Ashfield of Stowlangtoft and of Pakenham. He married first Margaret daughter and heir of Simon Le Gros knt. and 2ndly Alice daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrook who died the 21 Jan. 1546. Robert Ashfield died 21st May 1549, and the manor passed to his son and heir by his 2nd wife—Robert Ashfield, who married 1st Alice daughter of William Clopton of Liston Hall Essex, and 2ndly Francis daughter of Robert Spring of Lavenham. He died in 1558 and the manor passed to his only son by his first wife, Sir Robert Ashfield, who in 1570 was called upon to shew by what title he held the manor or capital messuage or farm called Nicoll in Hunston.[1]

Sir Robert Ashfield married Ann daughter of John Tasborough of Flixton Abbey, and was the father of Sir John Ashfield of London and of Nether Hall in Harkstead knt. and Bart. He sold Stowlangtoft to Paul D'Ewes and also the manor of Hunston to John Gyll and went to reside in Ireland.

Thomas Frost was the next lord of whom we hear. He died in 1642 and was succeeded by Edmund Frost who resided at Hunston Hall and in 1672 received a licence for his house Hunston Hall to be used by James Waller of Rattlesden, presbyterian.[2] He died in 1700 and was buried with Letitia his wife in the Church of St. George of Tombland in Norwich. Their daughter Judith married Daniel Meadows of Norwich and died in 1719.

John Lurkin was the next holder of the manor, and on his death it passed to his daughter and heir Mary wife of John Symonds Heigham of Rougham descended from a junior branch of the Heighams of Barrow, being the direct lineal descendant of Arthur Heigham rector of Redgrave and Anne his wife daughter of Thomas Coell of Depden, which Arthur was only son of Sir Clement Heigham of Barrow knt. by his second wife Anne daughter of John Appleyard of Denston in Norfolk. Sir Clement Heigham was 9th in direct descent from Richard Heigham who died in 1340.

John Symonds Heigham died in 1747, when the manor passed to his son and heir Arthur Heigham who died without issue in 1787, when the manor passed to his nephew John Heigham. He died in 1787 and the manor passed to his brother the Rev. Henry Heigham who married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Symonds of Bury St. Edmunds Capt. R.N. Henry died the 29 Dec. 1834, and the manor passed to his son and heir John Henry Heigham who married 1st Maria Catherine eldest daughter of William Gould of Bury St. Edmunds Lieut.-Col. in the army, and secondly Lydia daughter of the Rev. Henry Rous Birch rector of Southwold and dying the 22 July, 1879, the manor passed to his eldest son by his first wife—Clement Henry John Heigham of Hunston Hall. He married Grace Charlotte dau. and coheir of the Hon. John Malcolm Fraser of Mount Murray in Lower Canada. The present lord of the manor is their son, Major Clement John Malcolm Heigham, J.P.

Arms of Ashfield: Sable, a fess between 3 fleurs-de-lis, argent; of Frost: Argent, a fesse gules betw. three trefoils azure; of Heigham: Sa., a fesse chequy, or. and az. betw. three horses' heads, erased arg.

### Nycols or Nicoll Manor.

There seems to have been another manor in Hunston called by this

[1] Memoranda, 12 Eliz. Mich. Rec. Rot. 43. [2] State Papers, 1672, pp. 298, 550, 554.

name, but of it few particulars are preserved. A lease of this manor will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum in 1553,[1] and the manor is mentioned in the Memoranda Rolls as a " manor or capital messuage or farm called Nicoll in Hunston " in 1570.[2]

[1] Add. Ch. 18833.

[2] M. 12 Eliz. Mich. Rec. Rot. 43.

## *INGHAM.*

THERE were two manors in Ingham in Edward the Confessor's time, the larger being held by the Abbot of St. Edmund. Ulfwin a soldier under the Abbot there had 3 carucates of land and a fourth carucate lying in another Hundred. There were two bordars and a villein, three ploughteams in demesne, one belonging to the men, three serfs, twenty-seven acres of meadow, one mill and five hundred and twenty sheep. By the time of the Norman Survey these particulars were somewhat altered. There was an additional ploughteam in demesne, nine serfs, four rouncies, nineteen beasts and thirty hogs. There were also twenty-one socmen with a carucate of land, seven ploughteams and two acres of meadow under the Abbot by sac, soc and all customs, and they could not dispose of their land without his consent. There was also a church with twenty-four acres of free land in alms. The manor was in Saxon times valued at 4 pounds, but by the time of the Survey at 8, and it was in length 16 quarantenes and in breadth 8, and paid in a gelt 16*d*.[1]

The other manor was held in the Confessor's time by Lewin as one caurcate of land, and there were two bordars, two ploughteams in demesne, four acres of meadow and one rouncy, and the value was 4 pounds. Strangely, the value at the time of the Domesday Survey had come down to 20 shillings, and yet the only change in the particulars given was that instead of there being two ploughteams in demesne there was then but half a team. There were also in Ingham ten freemen over whom the predecessor of Roger de Poictou, the tenant in chief of the last-mentioned manor had in the Confessor's day commendation and they had forty acres. In Saxon times there was also a ploughteam, but this had sunk to half as the value had also fallen from 5 shillings to 3. The Abbot had the soc, and Roger de Poictou was the Domesday tenant in chief.[2]

### Ingham Manor.

The Abbot of St. Edmund held the lordship until the Dissolution. Leases of the manor by the Abbot are among the Bodleian Charters. One dated 10 Sep. . . Hen. VIII. is by John Abbot of St. Edmund and the Convent to John Playford and John Calbot de Ingham of the Manor of Ingham and all that belonged to it, except the advowson of the church for 20 years paying annually to the cellarer of the monastery of £16.[3] Another is dated 5 November 28 Hen. VIII. [1536], by which the Abbot demises to Thomas Andrew and Thomas Reve the manor for 50 years at an annual rent of £39.[4]

On the Dissolution the manor vested in the Crown and was granted to Sir Nicholas Bacon in 1540, the grant including the advowson of the parish church and all the demesne lands of Ingham and Timworth, and all appurtenances in Ampton, Culford, Fornham, St. Genevieve, Fornham St. Martin's and Livermere Magna with foldages of or belonging to the late monastery of Bury.[5]

In 1553 Sir Nicholas Bacon had licence to alienate the manor to himself and his wife Anne, and in 1562 and 1566 fines were levied against him in which this manor was included, the first by Frances Earl of Bedford and

[1] Dom. ii. 364.
[2] Dom. ii. 348.
[3] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 133.
[4] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 150.
[5] State Papers, 1540, 436 (57). Originalia 1540, 2 Pars. Rot. 83.

others,[1] and the second by Sir Robert Catlyn and others.[2] No doubt both these fines were levied in effecting some settlement of the property, for Sir Nicholas died the 20 Feb. 1579 seised of the manor, when it devolved to his eldest son Sir Nicholas Bacon who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1578 and was the first person advanced to the dignity of a Baronet on the institution of that order in 1611. On his death in 1624 the manor passed to his fifth son Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Culford, K.B. He married Jane daughter of Hercules Meautys and widow of Sir William Cornwallis knt.,[3] and had with other issue a son Nicholas who died without male issue. On Sir Nathaniel Bacon's death in 1627 the manor passed to his widow Jane, who left it by will to her son by her first marriage, namely Sir Frederick Cornwallis who was created a Baronet by letters patent 4 May 1627 and received the order of knighthood at Whitehall 2nd December 1630. He represented Eye in 1639 and again in 1640, when foreseeing that the violent measures of the predominant party would lead to disastrous results in regard to the country, he opposed it with considerable warmth and was rewarded by having his name inserted in the list of those who were maligned under the title of Staffordians. He thereupon withdrew with his Sovereign and sat in the assembly at Oxford in January 1643, subsequently taking an active part in the commotions of his time. He distinguished himself in many engagements and particularly in the fight at Cropredybridge, Oxford, in 1644 where he rescued the Lord Wilmot then taken prisoner by the rebels. He followed Charles II. into exile and had part in his triumphant return in 1660 when he was made a member of the Privy Council and Treasurer of his Majesty's Household three days before the coronation, being with other distinguished persons created a Baron of the realm by the title of Lord Cornwallis of Eye having, as the preamble of the patent sets forth, " from his youth with great fidelity served King Charles the First, in court and camp, for which he suffered the loss of his estate, imprisonment and exile ; and in testimony of the high esteem his Majesty had of his merits, he advanced him to the said degree and dignity." He died suddenly of an apopletic fit 31st Jan. 166½ generally lamented. He is characterised by one as " a man of so cheerful a spirit that no sorrow came next his heart ; and of so resolved a mind that no fear came into his thoughts ; so perfect a master of courtly and becoming raillery that he could do more with one word in jest than others could do with whole harangues in earnest ; a well spoken man competently seen in modern languages, and of a comely and goodly personage."[4] He was buried in the chancel of the Church of Brome, and on a monument to his memory is the following inscription :—

Exuviæ Prænobilis Viri Frederici Dñi
Cornwallis Baroniis de Eye, Hospitii Regii
Thesaurarii, et Regiæ Majestatis a Secretioribus
Consiliis : Qui Exi^ma Uxore Dom. Elizibetha
Ashburnham (Oxonii in Ædе Christi tumulata)
Quatuor suscipit Liberos, Carolum et
Fredericum, Henriettam-Mariam, et Georgium.
Defunctos, Ex 2^da Dom^a Eliz. Crofts Post
Multos in Infantia abreptos unicam Janam
Superstitem. Hic pro inconcussa in Regem
Fide proscriptionem et exilium Passus a per-
duellibus, Tandem Coelestem Invenit Patriam
Et in Gremio restauratæ Ecclesiæ placide
Obdormivit Ultimo Die Januarii
Anno Salu. MDCLXI.

[1] Fine, Hil. 4 Eliz.
[2] Fine, Trin. 8 Eliz.
[3] An extraordinary letter of this Sir Wm. to Sir Robert Cecil dated Dec. 1594 may be seen amongst the Marquis of Salisbury MSS. Hist. Com. Rep. pt. v. 30.
[4] Lloyd's Memoirs, 663.

By Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Ashburnham of Ashburnham he had amongst other issue a son Charles who succeeded his father as 2nd lord. At the coronation of Charles II. he had been made a Knight of the Bath. He married Margaret dau. of Thomas Playsted who died 6 March 1668 being buried in the chancel of Culford Church with the following inscription :—

Depositum Lectissimæ Heroinæ
D. MARGARETE CORNWALLIS
Castiss, Conjugis CAROLI CORNWALLIS
Baronis de Eye
quæ
Bonis natalibus orta
Claris sponsalibus decorata
Numerosa progenie circumsepta
Ipsa sibi Monumentum fuit optimum
FREDERICVM NATHANIELEM JACOBVM
ANNAM ELIZABETHAM (Juxta sepult.)
Gratas Deo animas, Deo præmisit.
CAROLVM FREDERICVM GVLIELMVM
THOMAM GEORGIVM HENRIETTAM MARIAM
Reliquit superstites.
Abi Viator et disce
Quod tanta Virtus potuit
Nec potuit mori.
Obijt
Sexto die Martij Anno MDCLXVIII.
Monumentum hoc
In memoriam dilectissimæ Conjugis
CAROLVS CORNWALLIS mœrens superstes.
P. C.

Her husband the 2nd lord died the 15th April 1673, and was buried by his wife Margaret's side in Culford Church, and the manor passed to their 3rd but eldest surviving son Charles 3rd lord. He was distinguished as one of the most accomplished men of his age and was held in high esteem by King William III. who called him to the Privy Council in 169½. In 1689 he had been constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Suffolk and in 1697 became High Steward of the Corporation of Ipswich. He married the 27 Dec. 1673 first Elizabeth eldest dau. of Sir Stephen Fox knt. She died the 28 Feb. 1680, aged 25 years, and in the Church of Brome is a bust in alto relievo and an inscription to her memory. Sir Stephen Fox her father built a hospital at Brome. In the memoirs of Count Grammont is the following : " Lord Cornwallis had married the daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, treasurer of the King's household, one of the richest and most regular men in England. His son-in-law (Lord Cornwallis) on the contrary was a young spendthrift, was very extravagant, loved gaming, lost as much as anyone would trust him, but was not quite so ready in paying. His father-in-law disproved of his conduct, paid his debts and gave him a lecture. At the same time the Chevalier de Grammont had won of him a thousand or twelve hundred guineas which he heard no tidings of, although he was upon the eve of his departure, and he had taken leave of Cornwallis in a more particular manner than any other person. This obliged the Chevalier to write him a billet, which was rather laconic. It was this :—

" My lord,

" Pray remember the Count de Grammont, and do not forget Sir Stephen Fox. "[1]

Lord Cornwallis married 2ndly Anne Scott Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleuch widow of James Duke of Monmouth. His lordship was indicted

[1] Memoirs of Count Grammont, 1809, vol. ii. 205.

for the murder of Robert Clerk and the King on his trial constituted Heneage Lord Finch, then Lord High Chancellor, Lord Steward for the occasion. The number of peers summoned was 35, Thomas Earl of Derby being foreman of the jury. Serjeant Maynard opened the indictment and the Attorney-General Sir William Jones the case. Sir Francis Winnington the Solicitor-General summed up the evidence. Twenty-five of the lords brought in not guilty and 6 not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter. Lord Cornwallis had by his first wife, with other issue, a son Charles, who on the death of his father 29th April 1698 succeeded to the title and the lordship of Ingham as 4th Lord Cornwallis. He sat for Eye until his father's decease took him to the Upper House. He married Lady Charlotte Butler dau. and eventual heir of Richard Earl of Arran Baron Weston 2nd son of James Duke of Ormond, and with other issue had a son Charles who on the death of his father 19 Jan. 1721-2 succeeded as 5th lord. He was appointed Constable of the Tower and Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets and 30 June 1753 created Earl and Viscount by the title of Viscount Broome in the county of Suffolk and Earl Cornwallis. He married Elizabeth eldest dau. of Charles Viscount Townshend and, with other issue, had a son Charles who on the decease of his father the 22nd June 1762 succeeded as 2nd Earl Cornwallis. In the American War he held an important command which, after many brilliant successes, terminated in the defeat and capture of himself and the troops entrusted to his guidance. This reverse however was amply compensated by the laurels he reaped in the East as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India, where by his integrity, disinterestedness, and strict regard for public faith, as much as by his victories, he raised the reputation of the British name, and greatly ameliorated the condition of our eastern empire by his judicious and efficient measures of reform. He was perhaps the most distinguished member of the family and for his eminent services was created Marquis Cornwallis 15 August 1792 on his return to Europe. In 1798 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and commander of the forces there when the rebellion of that unhappy country demanded in its governor military as well as political abilities. He was for a second time placed at the head of the government of India as Governor-General and died there 5th Oct. 1805. By his wife Jemima Tullikens dau. of James Jones whom he married the 14 July 1768 he had a son Charles Cornwallis 3rd Earl and 2nd Marquis. In 1796 he had been elected one of the Knights of the Shire for Suffolk which position he retained until the death of his father. His lordship was held in great and deserved estimation; his amiable character and unassuming manners, coupled with the kindness and benevolence of his heart, rendered him throughout life as beloved as he was respected. On 25 May 1803 he was appointed to the command of the Eastern Battalion of Suffolk Militia, and in 1805 Master of his Majesty's Buckhounds. He married on the 17 April 1797 Louisa 5th daughter of Alexander Duke of Gordon and died the 9th Aug. 1823 in his 49th year without issue when the Marquisate expired, and the Earldom and other honours passed to his uncle John, Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The Manor of Ingham, however, was sold before the death of the last Marquis to Richard Benyon de Beavoir of Englefield House, High Sheriff of Berks in 1816, from which time it has descended in the same course as the Manor of Culford and is now vested in Earl Cadogan.

Abstract of the customs of the manor will be found amongst the Additional MSS. of the British Museum.[1]

[1] Add. 31970.

## *IXWORTH.*

THE main manor was held in Edward the Confessor's time by one Achi with 3 carucates of land, 2 bordars, 5 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, 1 mill, 20 acres of meadow, 2 rouncies, 5 beasts, 40 hogs, 8 sheep, 3 arpents of vineyard, and one park of the value of 80 shillings. The value by the time of the Domesday Survey had risen to 6 pounds and the sheep to 92 but the serfs had come down to 3, the rouncies to one, and the hogs to 22. There were also here 25 freemen under commendation who had 2 carucates and a half of land with 5 ploughteams and 4 acres of meadow, over all of which, as indeed of the whole Hundred, the Abbot had sac and soc. By the time of the Norman Survey there were only 3 ploughteams and a half, but the value had continued at 20 shillings. There were also 5 freemen under commendation who had a carucate and 80 acres of land with 5 ploughteams and 3 acres of land of the value of 30 shillings in King Edward's time. By the time of the Great Survey the value had come down to 20 shillings and there were but 2 ploughteams. There was also a church with 80 acres of free land and 1 ploughteam and 1 acre of meadow valued at 5 shillings. The whole extent of this holding, of which Robert Blund was the tenant in chief, was 2 leagues in length and 6 quarantenes in breadth and it paid in a gelt 22¾*d.* There was also another freeman holding 40 acres with 1 ploughteam valued at 5 shillings in the chief holding of Robert Blund. He also had another manor which in King Edward the Confessor's time was held by Ketel a freeman with 200 acres, 2 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 6 acres of meadow and one mill. And under him were 6 freemen with 29 acres, 2 ploughteams in Saxon times, but at the time of the Survey only one, which had always been of the value of 60 shillings. Over Ketel, Augar the Slatter had commendation in the Confessor's time. Ralph, Robert Blund's brother, was seised of this manor when he died and Robert received it from the King.[1]

The Abbot of St. Edmund was the tenant in chief of 1 carucate of land, 5 men, 3 acres of meadow, 2 ploughteams of the value of 10 shillings. These men could in Saxon times and apparently subsequently dispose of their land, but the soc, sac and commendation remained with the Abbot. This land was held by Robert Blund of the Abbot at the time of the Domesday Survey.[2] The only other holding in Ixworth was that of a freeman remaining in the King's hands at the time of the Great Record being compiled. This freeman had 12 acres valued at 20 shillings and the Abbot had in the Confessor's day half the commendation and sac and soc, and the predecessor of Peter de Valoignes had the remaining half of the commendation. Over this freeman Richard who was Robert Blund's man held and gave security, but Robert was not his warrant.[3]

### Ixworth Manor.

The Domesday tenant Robert le Blund was lord of the parish, and since this time the two manors mentioned in the Survey seem to have been held as one. He had no less than 13 lordships in the County of Suffolk, Ixworth forming the head of the feudal barony. Robert was one of the three sons of Radolf le Blund Lord of Guisnes in France and of Rosetta his

[1] Dom. ii. 438*b*, 439*b*, 440.
[2] Dom. ii. 367*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 447.

wife daughter of Count de St. Pol, who had accompanied William the Conqueror in his invasion of this country. Robert married Gundred de Ferrars dau. of Henry Earl of Ferrars. His brother Sir William le Blund was Captain-General of the infantry of the Conqueror and was quartered with the monks of Ely. Robert was the father of Gilbert le Blund who founded a Priory of Augustine or Black Canons near the parish church here about the year 1100. He married Alice de Colkyoke and on his death the lordship passed to his son William le Blund who rebuilt the Priory which had been destroyed during the intestine wars and re-endowed it, but it was not re-erected exactly on the same site. The new site occupied about 30 acres and remained in the hands of the Prior and Convent until the Dissolution. The endowment of le Blund was of £280 per annum, being in those days of 14 knights' fees. William le Blund married Sarah daughter of Hubert de Montechesny of Edwardstone and dying was succeeded by his son and heir Hubert le Blund (called also Gilbert) who married Agnes de Insula and had a son William le Blund who married Cecilia de Vere. He was succeeded by his son and heir Sir William le Blund who was standard-bearer of the insurgent barons under Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester and was slain at the Battle of Lewes in 1264 without leaving issue, when the manor passed to his widow Alicia de Copella. It will be found stated in the Hundred Rolls that Alicia widow of William le Blund held this manor of the King in chief as of the Barony of le Blund.[1]

On her death in 1282 the lordship was divided between Sir William le Blund's two sisters, Agnes married to Sir William Criketot of Ousden,[2] who died in 1298[3] seised of a moiety of the manor and Rohesia, married to Robert de Valoinis.

On Agnes Criketot's death her moiety passed to her son William Criketot who married Maria daughter of Gilbert Peche. He died in 1307[4] and his moiety passed to his son and heir William Criketot (3) who married Joan daughter of William Watleville. He had licence to alienate the manor or more probably his moiety within a year after his father's death, but most likely by way of settlement,[5] for the moiety of the manor is specified in the Inquis. p.m. of himself and Joan his wife two years later,[6] and an entry on the Close Rolls in 1310 shows that a moiety of the manor was assigned as dower to William's widow Joan and subject thereto was to remain to William son and heir of William de Criketot.[7]

William (4) married Isabella Bracebrigge and died about 1343,[8] when his moiety passed to his son and heir William (5) married to Joan Poynings. He died about 1354,[9] when his moiety passed to his son and heir William Criketot (6) who being an infant the King granted the custody of his moiety of the manor to Reginald de Cobham.[10] This moiety a little later became vested in Ixworth Priory.[11]

The last named William Criketot died unmarried.

The other moiety descended from Rohesia le Blund to her son and heir Robert de Valoines who married Eva Criketot. He died about 1282[12] leaving two daughters one of whom Rohesia was married to Sir Edmund

[1] H.R. ii. 151.
[2] See Manor of Ousden in Risbridge Hundred.
[3] I.P.M., 27 Edw. I. 47.
[4] I.P.M., 35 Edw. I. 133.
[5] I.Q.D., 1 Edw. II. 106.
[6] I.P.M., 3 Edw. II. 52.
[7] Close Rolls, 3 Edw. II. 9*d*.
[8] I.P.M., 17 Edw. III. 42.
[9] I.P.M., 28 Edw. III. 48.
[10] Originalia, 31 Edw. III. 4.
[11] I.P.M., 44 Edw. III. 2nd Nos. 16.
[12] I.P.M., 10 Edw. I. 15.

Pakenham knt. and had this manor. Rohesia survived her husband having had by him four sons—1st Thomas de Pakenham who died without issue; 2ndly Sir Edmund de Pakenham who married Mary dau. of John Comyn of Scotland and left two sons, Sir Edmund Pakenham and Thomas Pakenham who both died without issue; 3rdly Robert de Pakenham who died without issue; and 4thly Henry or Hervey de Pakenham rector of Bardwell who was the heir of his nephew Thomas.

Rohesia de Pakenham remarried Hugh de Saxham and on the Patent Rolls in 1332 is a licence for this Hugh de Saxham and Rohesia his wife to enfeoff Thomas de Saxham and Robert de Rykyghale of the manor and for them to regrant the same to Hugh de Saxham, Rohesia and the heirs of the said Rohesia.[1] This same year a fine was levied by Thomas de Saxham parson of the Church of West Harling and Ralph de Rykyngale chaplain against this Hugh de Saxham and Rohesia his wife.[2]

In 1349 Rohesia obtained a licence from the King enabling her to enfeoff Robert Tyreward and John Kebel chaplains of a moiety of the manor,[3] and two years later another licence enabling her to enfeoff the Priory of Ixworth of the moiety, except 1*d*. rent in same.[4] This same year Rohesia settled her moiety of the manor by fine on Hervey or Henry her son rector of Bardwell with remainder to the Prior of Ixworth except one penny rent and the moiety of the advowson of the Priory here. She died in 1353, but her moiety of the manor does not seem then to have passed to the Priory, though it did not pass to the heir, for on the Originalia Rolls we find an order this year to take security of Thomas de Pakenham son and heir of Rose who was wife of Edmund de Pakenham for a reasonable relief of 1*d*. rent out of a moiety of the manor.[5] This 1*d*. was all that was left to pass to the heir who so far as the manor was concerned seems to have been placed on a par with those unhappy youths of later times so often cut off with the proverbial shilling.

On the Originalia Rolls we find two entries in relation to the Priory Church which throw some light on the Pakenham connection. The first is an order in 1361 to accept security of Henry de Pakenham uncle and heir of Thomas de Pakenham deceased for a reasonable relief in respect of a moiety of the advowson of Ixworth Priory Church and 1*d*. rent in Berdewell held of the King in chief.[6] And the other two years later an order to take fealty of Robert de Ufford Earl of Suffolk heir of Hervey de Pakenham of a moiety of the same church held of the King in chief.[7] On the failure of heirs of Roesia the manor would naturally pass to the Uffords, for her sister Cecily the other daughter of Robert de Valoines had married Robert de Ufford the father of Robert de Ufford Earl of Suffolk.

In 1377 this moiety of the manor coalesced with the other in the hands of the Priory.[8] On the Patent Rolls will be seen the licence for alienating in mortmain to the Priory by Richard de Pakenham and others of this moiety (except 1*d*. rent and the advowson of a moiety of the Priory of Ixworth).[9] Davy says that in 1361 Thomas de Pakenham died seised of a moiety, but this is an error. He only died seised of the 1*d*. rent. In 1534

[1] Pat. Rolls, 6 Edw. III. pt. i. 2; Originalia, 6 Edw. III. 35.
[2] Feet of Fines, 6 Edw. III. 35.
[3] Originalia, 23 Edw. III. 31.
[4] Originalia, 25 Edw. III., 25; Esch. 25 Edw. III. 2nd Nos. 14.
[5] O., 27 Edw. III. 2.
[6] O., 35 Edw. III. 10.
[7] O., 37 Edw. III. 5.
[8] I.P.M., 51 Edw. III. 2nd Nos. 43.
[9] Pat. Rolls, 1 Rich. II. pt. i. 5.

the Prior, John Jervys and sixteen monks subscribed to the King's supremacy,[1] and of course the endowments went to the Crown on the Dissolution.

In 1538 the Crown granted the manor to Richard Codington and Elizabeth his wife in exchange for the manor of Nonesuch in Surrey.[2]

Richard Codington was the representative of an ancient Surrey family, deriving its name from the manor and parish of Cuddington, and he was tempted by an offer of several valuable manors in the eastern counties to relinquish his ancestral domain in favour of King Henry VIII., who erected therein his famous Palace of Nonesuch. A copy of the exchange is in the writer's possession having come from the MSS. in Sir Thomas Phillipps's library. As the grant in exchange refers mainly to manors in Blackbourn Hundred a copy may be of interest :—

"Indenture of Exchange 10th July 30 Hen. VIII. between the King and Richard Codyngton of Codington co. Surrey and Elizabeth his wife. The King in exchange for the Manor of Codington and other premises in Surrey grants to the said Richard Codyngton and his heirs the scite of the late Priory of Ixworth with the Church, Steeple and Churchyard and all messuages and lands thereto belonging, as well within as without the circuit or precinct thereof, the manor and parsonage of Ixworth with their appurtenances then late belonging to the said Priory and all lands, tenements, rights, privileges, hereditaments, &c., in Ixworth, Berdwell, Thorpe *als*. Ixworth-Thorpe, Pakenham, Thurston and Stanton in the County of Suffolk belonging to the said manor and parsonage, or either of them. And also all his messuages, lands, rights, and hereditaments in Ixworth, Weston, Berdwell, Opton, Thelnetham, Cunston, Knottishale, Hinderclare, Rykinhale, Wattleyfield, Stanton, Barton, Gaysley, Kentford, Coling, Thorpe Morreles, Langham, West Thorpe, Winston, Newmarket, Emswele, Stowlangtoft, Pakenham, Thurston and Lingmere in the County of Suffolk late belonging to the said Priory (excepting and reserving to the King the manor of Norton in Suffolk and all messuages, lands, &c., parcel of the said manor and all messuages, lands, &c., in Upwell and Thurling); which scite of the said Priory and the manor and parsonage of Ixworth with their appurtenances in the County of Suffolk except as aforesaid are ascerted to be of the yearly value of £83. 9. 0, above all reprizes. To hold the same of the King and his successors under the reserved rent of £8. 7. 0. in the name of the Tenth payable at the Court of Augmentations on Michaelmas day in lieu of all rents and services. And also the manors of Sapeston, Walsham, Downeham, Hunterston, *als*. Huntston, Thorpe *al*. Ixworth-Thorpe, Little Ashefield, Great Ashefield *als*. Badwell in Suffolk and all messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments &c. within the towns, fields, parishes, or hamlets of Sapeston, Walsham, &c., and to the parsonages and Vicarages of the parish churches of Sapeston, Walsham, Downeham, Hunterston, Thorpe, Little Ashefield and Great Ashefield belonging a Pension of 6*s*. 8*d*. issuing out of the parsonage or church of Bardwell, a pension of 13*s*. 4*d*. going out of the Vicarage of Langham. And also all his portion of Tyths in Berdewell and Langham unto the said late monastery or Priory belonging. And also all other messuages, lands, presentations, Chantries, chapels, Ecclesiastical benefits and hereditaments as well spiritual as temporal in Sapeston, Walsham &c., to the priory of Ixworth then lately belonging, which manors and other premises with the appurtenances in Sapeston are ascerted to be of the yearly value of £69. 19. 3½. above all reprizes. To hold of the King and

[1] State Papers, 26 Hen. VIII. vol. vii. 1347.

[2] State Papers, 1538, 15, 19 (70); Originalia, 30 Hen. VIII. Rot. 128.

his successors by the tenth part of a knight's fee and of the yearly rent of £54 in the name of the Tenth to the Crown in lieu of all services."

Richard Codington's wife was Elizabeth daughter of John Jenour of Great Dunnow in Essex and widow of Thomas Bokenham of Great Livermere, and he died without issue when the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth. Elizabeth Coddington by her will devised the manor to John Caryll the son of Thomas Caryll who had married Dorothy daughter of Elizabeth by her first marriage with Thomas Bokenham. They had had a son John who had married Lucy dau. of Sir Clement Heigham of Barrow knt., but he had died in 1551 without issue. Dorothy had died in 1560 and her husband Thomas Caryill in 1563. There is a fine table or altar monument on the north side of the chancel within a circular arch in the parish church of Ixworth which is richly ornamented in memory of Richard Codington and Elizabeth his wife. A plate of brass is thus inscribed : " Here lyeth buryed the Bodyes of Richard Codington Esquyer, the first temporall Lorde of this Manor of Ipworth (*sic*) after the suppression of the Abbye whiche he had of o$^{r}$ Sovereigne Lorde Kinge Henrye the eight in Exchange for the Mano$^{r}$ of Codington now called Nonsuche in the Countie of Surry, and Elizabeth his Wyffe, sometime the Wyffe of Thomas Bucknhm of great Lyvermeare Esquyer, which had yssue by the said Thomas Bucknton, John and Dorothe, the said Richard Codington deceasyd the xxvii. day of Maye in the yeare of o$^{r}$ Lorde God mccccclxvii. ; and the said Elizabeth deceasyd the viii. day of September in the yeare of o$^{r}$ Lorde God mccccclxxi." Within the arch are their portraits kneeling, behind her, two children ; over their heads three escutcheons in brass—Cudington, Cudington and Jenour and Buckenham. *Codington*, gules, a cross or, fretty azure ; 2nd, *Codington and Jenour*, Or, on a cross engrailed azure five fleur-de-lis of the first, within a border engrailed of the second ; 3rd, *Buckenham and Jenour*, quartering 1 and 4, argent a lion rampant gules, 2nd argent, two bars sable, Thelnetham, 3rd argent, three ogresses, each charged with a cross crosslet of the field, Hethe.[1]

Elizabeth Codington was probably the person who left a customary donation of £5 in money and 12 loads of wood at 10*s*. a load out of the Manor of Ixworth, for this charity has long passed under the name of " Mrs. Codington's gift." In 1616 there is an order on the Memoranda Rolls for the removal of process from the profits of the manor and for discharge of Sir John Carrell.[2] The manor did not long remain with the Carrills. Sir John Carrill and his son before 1630 sold the manor to Sir Garret Kemper and Daniel Norton, and amongst the State Papers for 1630 will be found a release of the King's interest in the manor to them reserving rents and such benefit as the King might claim in a rent of £200 payable to Sir John Carrill during his life.[3] Davy and Page both state that the manor went to the Fiennes, but we fail to find any evidence of this. Page says distinctly that the Hon. Richard Fiennes 4th son of William Fiennes 1st Viscount Saye and Sele died seised in 1674 and was buried in the chancel of the church here ; also that he left by Susanna his 2nd wife daughter of Sir William Cobb of Alderbury in Oxfordshire a son Richard in holy orders, whose son Richard Fiennes became 6th Viscount Saye and Sele and died without issue in 1781 when the Viscounty expired. The only explanation we can offer is the fact that Elizabeth the sister of Richard Fiennes the father of Richard the rector and grandfather of Richard the Viscount married Richard Norton of Southwick.

[1] Mr. Farrer makes these arms to be different.

[2] M., 14 Jac. 1, Hil. Rec. Rot. 263.

[3] State Papers, 1630, 296.

The Nortons certainly had the manor at the close of the 17th century, but had long previously been connected with the parish. A John Norton had died 14 July 1597 at the age of 44 and been buried in the Parish Church, where there is a mural monument to his memory.

Between Colonel Richard Norton of Southwick and Oliver Cromwell existed great intimacy. The colonel was knight of the shire for Hants in 1645, and Governor of Southampton in 1658. He was instrumental in negotiating the match between Richard Cromwell and Mr. Major's daughter. Norton's eldest son Richard by a second marriage succeeded his father. In some Exchequer Depositions taken at Bury St. Edmunds in 1663 we find a suit between Richard Norton and Arthur Heron as to the site of the late priory of Ixworth, the manor, rectory, and tithes, also an annual pension of 6*s*. 8*d*. from Bardwell Rectory and tithes said to be "late of Sir D. Norton knt. deceased." Richard married Elizabeth daughter of James Butler of Ambersly Castle in Sussex, who died 1 May 1708, aged 48, and her husband deceased the same year on the 10th Dec. aged 66 and was buried in the chancel of this parish church. Thomas son of Robert's brother William Norton succeeded to this estate, and at his decease it passed to Colonel Richard Norton who died in 1781 and settled the same upon Isabella his wife (daughter of Julius Hutchinson and of Betty his wife, daughter of William Norton of Wellow in Hants) during her natural life. Isabella Norton died in 1792 when the property became the inheritance of John Cartwright in right of his wife, daughter and coheir of the said Richard and Isabella Norton, and in 1847 his grandson Richard Norton Cartwright had the manor. It is now vested in Robert Norton Cartwright.

The Blund arms were : Barry nebulee of six or and sable ; those of Criketot, Lozengée or and sable ; of Coddington, Gules, a cross, or fretty, azure ; of Newton, Vert, a lion rampant or (but they also bore Azure 3 swords in triangle pomel la pomel, argent hilts or, on a chief of the third a lion passant gules between two maunches erm) ; and of Cartwright, Ermine, a fesse between three fire balls, sable issuing flames, ppr.

Particulars of the manor will be found amongst the Harl. MSS.[1] There is what is styled a Chartulary of the Pakenhams lords of Ixworth *t*. Edw. I.-II. amongst the Campbell MSS. in the British Museum.[2]

The manor is mentioned and an extent given in the Inquis. p.m. of Adomarus de Valencia Earl of Pembroke and Maria his wife 17 Edw. II. also in that of Hugh de Saxham and Roesia his wife 6 Edw. III.[3], and a fine was levied this same year by Thomas de Saxham parson of the Church of Westharlyng and Ralph de Rykyngale chaplain against Hugh de Saxham and Rose his wife of this manor and the Manor of Walsham.[4]

[1] Harl. 798.
[2] Camp. XVII.
[3] 2nd Nos. 42.
[4] Feet of Fines, 6 Edw. III. 35.

## *KNETTISHALL.*

THE main holding in this parish prior to the Conquest was that of the Abbot of St. Edmund. By the time of the Domesday Survey Fulcher the Norman held of the Abbot 3 freemen with a carucate and 30 acres of land and 6 bordars. These men had three ploughteams, 1 mill, and 2 acres of meadow, and they could give or sell their land, but the soc, sac and commendation would remain with the Abbot. The value was 20 shillings. Here too was a church with 12 acres of land. The length of this holding was 8 quarentenes and the breadth 3 and it paid in a gelt 11½*d.*[1] The Great Survey states that others held land here, but the only other holding specified is amongst the invasions upon the King, where there is an entry that the Abbot of St. Edmund in the Confessor's time held 30 acres and half a mill valued at 5 shillings.[2]

Entered under Chenetessaia in Hartismere is a holding which probably belongs to this place. It is that of Robert Malet and consisted of 3 acres valued at 6*d.* formerly held by a freeman under commendation. The King and the Earl had the soc.[3]

### Knettishall Manor.

Davy says that Sibil de Kame gave this manor to Hugh de Shardilow and he in 1248 enfeoffed Nicholas de St. Edmunds and that in 1316 Eleanor de Gnateshall was lady. Thirty-two years later the manor was vested in John de Herling of East Herling in Norfolk, and a fine was levied of the manor by him against Robert de Wynneferthyng and John his brother[4] for in 1360 he had free warren in the same. In 1367 he settled the manor on Thomas Heyward Master of Rushworth College and other feoffees. Being a tested and experienced soldier and expert in naval affairs he had committed to him in 1342 the custody of the sea water of Bristol during the King's pleasure. His death occurred in 1382 when he was buried in the Church of St. Peter and Paul at East Herling according to his will by which he ordered his best horse to be led before his corpse to the grave as his principal or mortuary for the Priest. John de Herling married Margery Jenney and on her death the manor passed to her eldest son and heir Sir John de Herling knt., who married Cecily daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Mortimer of Attleburgh knt., who survived him and afterwards married John Ratcliff son of Sir John Ratcliffe knt. In 1374 Sir John Herling settled the manor on George de Felbrigge knt.[5] and other trustees, but the settlement must have been rather peculiar as this manor was possessed not only by his widow Cecily after his death but also by her second husband Sir John Ratcliffe. Sir John de Herling was succeeded, after the death of his widow in 1419 and her 2nd husband, by Sir Robert Herling knt., who distinguished himself in the wars in France under Hen. V., whom he attended in 1412 at the siege of Meaux and was finally slain by the French while valiantly endeavouring to defend the city of Paris the 9 Sept. 1435. His

[1] Dom. ii. 367*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 448*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 321.
[4] Feet of Fines, 22 Edw. III. 9.
[5] Sir George de Felbrigge was trustee of the estates settled for Margery his sister, the mother of Sir John de Herling, who had remarried and was then the wife of Sir John de Tuddenham.

body was conveyed to this country and laid by the side of his ancestors in St. Mary's Chapel in St. Peter and Paul's Church, East Herling, under an altar tomb in the south wall, in which chapel he founded a perpetual Chantry for his own and his ancestors' souls.

He married Jane or Joan daughter and heir of John Gonville descended in a direct line from Sir Nicholas Gonvile knt. brother to the founder of Gonville Hall. By his will dated the 5th June 1421[1] he orders that if he died without heirs then certain manors, including this, should be settled for the benefit of three Chantry Priests in the chapel of the Virgin Mary called Herling's Chapel in East Herling, Norf., but if he left a daughter then there should be an obligation only to settle a provision for one priest.

Sir Robert de Herling left an only daughter and heir Anne who married three times: 1st Sir William Chamberlain of Gedding, K.G., a man of great renown and a distinguished warrior, of whom Hollingshed relates how being governor of Craill-upon-Oise in France which in 1436 was beseiged by the French immediately after they had taken Paris, he behaved so bravely that with 500 Englishmen only he issued out of the town, discomforted his enemies, slew 200 of them and took a great number prisoners. He was buried under a fine arched monument on the north side of the chancel of East Herling Church. His will is dated March 3, 1461, and it was proved the 21 April of the following year. Anne de Herling's 2nd husband was Sir Robert Wingfield knt., 2nd son of Sir John Wingfield of Letheringham. He occupied the position of Comptroller of the Household to Edw. IV. In 1474 he and his wife Anne settled the manor with other extensive estates on themselves and their trustees Edward Bishop of Carlisle, Sir John Wingfield, Sir John Heveningham, Sir Henry Grey knts., Edward Bokenham, Henry Spelman, William Berdwell jun., Thomas Chamberlain, and others. Sir Robert Wingfield died in 1481[2] and Anne de Herling took for a third husband John Lord Scroop of Bolton who died in 1494. Anne was a lady remarkable for her gifts and the foundress of many valuable charities. She lived to a great age, and dying about 1502[3] without issue the manor passed to her Aunt Margaret sister of Sir Robert Herling and wife of Sir Robert Tuddenham knt. Margaret had 5 children, Joan a nun at Carrow, Margaret a nun at Shouldham, Thomas who was 18 years of age in 1417 and married Alice daur. of John Wodehouse,[4] but had no issue, and Robert who

[1] Proved the 12th Dec. 1435.

[2] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 60.

[3] This year she founded the seventh fellowship in Gonville Hall, endowing it with the Manor of Newenham called Mortimer's in Cambridge, with the water mill there, all which she gave for the maintenance of her fellow, who had to be a priest and of the Norwich Diocese. His stipend at the time of the foundation was £8 a year. She was granddaughter of John Gonville, descended in a direct line from Sir Nicholas Gonvile knt. brother of the founder.

[4] He married before he was of age, and in 1436 Nov. 22 on a full hearing of the cause at Lynn before the Chancellor of Norwich, the Prior of Lynn, &c., he was divorced from her on proof of her own confession of adultery; she had before this left him and was at that time a nun professed at Crabhouse, in Wigenhale, Norf, and he had power to remarry. But the close of his life was yet more unfortunate; for in Feb. 1461 John Earl of Oxford, Aubrey his son and heir, this Sir Thomas, John Clopton, John Montgomery, and William Tyrrell were arrested by John Earl of Worcester, Constable of England, on suspicion of having received letters from Margaret wife of Hen. VI., and being convicted in court by the said Earl of Worcester were all beheaded (except Clopton) on Tower Hill on the 22 Feby. 1461.

inherited but died young and without issue, leaving Margaret his sister his sole heir. She married Sir Edmund Beddingfield of Oxburgh in Norfolk, created a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Rich. III.[1] Sir Edmund died in 1451 and his widow in 1475. Margaret Bedingfield's will was dated at Ereswell the 24 May 1474 and proved by the Bishop of Norwich, she being, as is there expressed, "nobilis et arma gerens." She bequeathed her body to be buried before the image of the Holy Cross near the altar of the Virgin in the nave of the Church of St. Peter of Ereswell, 40*l.* for vestments, books and necessary ornaments, and to the repair of the said church, 53*s.* 4*d.* for a vestment in which her chantry priest was to officiate on high festivals before the altar of the Blessed Virgin, and 40*s.* for another to officiate in, on other holidays. To St. Laurence's Chapel at Ereswell 53*s.* 4*d.* and 10 marks to the poor dwelling in her manor of Ereswell and other her manors in Suffolk and Norfolk; an house with gardens, pastures, meadow grounds and 40 acres of land, with liberty of foldage, and certain rents and services thereto belonging, for a chantry priest to officiate daily in the Church of St. Peter, for her soul, and that of her father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, husband, children, brother, &c. To the monastery of Bruisyard in Suffolk where her mother was buried 100*s.*, and to the nuns there 100*s.*, to the Augustin Friars in London where her brother (Sir Thomas) was buried xx*l.*, and that a good and decent marble stone be bought to cover his body, and the residue to be divided amongst the friars there. To the Church of Bedingfeld where her husband was buried, 46*s.* 8*d.* for a vestment in memory of her and her husband; to the friars-minors at Babewell, 26*s.* 8*d.*; the same sum to the Carmes at Ipswich; to the friar-preachers at Thetford 20*s.*; to the Augustine friars there 20*s.*; and to the nuns there 10*s.*; and to the repair of Bedingfeld nunnery 10*s.*; to the repair of Carrow nunnery 10*s.*; and to the nuns there 10*s.*; to the nuns of Shouldam 20*s.*, to be distributed amongst them; to the repair of the Church of Belings-Magna 56*s.* 8*d.* A silver cup to the altar of the Virgin in the Church of Cresswell, to every priest assisting at mass on the day of her sepulture 8*d.*; to every clerk 2*d.*; every poor man and woman at her burial praying for her soul 2*d.*; and to every poor boy 2*d.*; to the Lady Alice Tudenham, a nun at Crabhouse, ten marks.

The will of her husband Edmund Bedingfield is dated at Bedingfield 4 June 1451 and was proved on the 20th July followning. He bequeathed his body to be buried in the churchyard of Bedingfield, gives to Margaret his wife all the goods and chattels which Margaret Tuddenham (daughter of John Herling) her mother had given her; to Thomas his son and heir 12 silver spoons and a covered cup which was his father's; and to Edmund son and heir of Thomas a silver cup, &c.

On the death of Margaret Bedingfield the widow the manor passed to her grandson and heir Sir Edmund Beddingfield the son of Thomas her eldest son (by Anne his wife daur. and h. of John Waldegrave of Waldegrave in Northamptonshire, both of whom died in 1453), who sold it to Sir Thomas Lovell knt.

Sir Thomas Lovell was a man of note in the time of Henry VII., being in 1485 Chancellor of the Exchequer for life. He was first made Banneret and in 1487 knighted at the Battle of Stoke and afterwards installed Knight of the Garter.

Arms: Erm. a spread eagle gul. beaked and peded or.

In 1502 he became Treasurer of the Household and President of the Council, and was so highly esteemed by King Henry the Seventh as to be appointed one of the executors of his will. Under his successor Sir Thos. became Constable of the Tower, Surveyor of the Court of Wards, and Steward and Marshal of the Sovereign's House. It may be mentioned as not being a fact widely known that he erected the Gate House at Lincoln's Inn. He died 25 May 1524 and was buried at Halliwell (where he had refounded a nunnery) in a chapel built by him on the south side of the choir of that church under a tomb of white marble.

He married Isabel daughter and coheir of Edward Lord Ross of Hamlake but left no issue, and by his will dated Oct. 14th 1522, proved Sept. 26th 1528, he gave to his nephew Francis Lovell the 2nd son of his brother Sir Gregory Lovell of Berton Bendish and Margaret his wife daughter of Sir William Brandon knt. his manor of Knettishall for life with remainder to Sir Thomas Lovell son of Sir Francis. Sir Francis Lovell married Anne daughter of George Ashfield of Harefield in Middlesex and died the 21 Jan. 1550, when the manor passed to his son Sir Thomas Lovell under the settlement created by his great uncle's will. He married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Philip Paris of Linton in Cambridgeshire, and dying in 1567 the manor passed to his son and heir Sir Thomas Lovell who married Alice daughter of Sir John Huddelstone of Sawston co. Cambridge knt., and died in 1604. The arms of the Lovell family are : Ar. a chevron Az. between 3 squirrels Seiant, Gul.

The manor then seems to have passed to Sir Drue Drury of Ridlesworth, co. Norfolk[1] who was the next lord. He was created a Baronet 7th May 1627 and married Anne daughter and sole heir of Edward Waldegrave of Canfield, Essex, and dying in 1632 the manor passed to his son and heir Sir Druce Drury Bart. He married Susan daughter of Isaac Jones of London sister and coheir of Sir Samuel Jones of Northamptonshire and on his death the manor passed to his eldest son and heir Sir Robert Drury 3rd Baronet who married 1st Elizabeth daughter and heir of Edward Dunstan of Worlingworth, and 2ndly Eleanor daughter of Samuel Harsnet of Great Fransham relict of William Marsham of Stratton Strawless, and 3rdly Diana daughter of G. Vilet of Pinkeney Hall co. Norfolk but died without issue 7 April 1712 aged 78.

The manor no doubt subsequently descended as did the manor of Hopton, for we find in 1764 one Cavendish was lord and in 1804 Silvannus Bevan. Seven years later the manor had passed to Thomas Thornhill, who dying in 1837 it passed to his son and heir Thomas Thornhill of Riddlesworth Hall Thetford co. Norfolk, High Sheriff in 1860.[2] He married Martha Maryaune eldest daughter of Harry Spencer Waddington M.P. for West Suffolk, and dying in 1875 the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas Thornhill who married Katherine Edith Isabella only child of Richard Hodgson-Huntley of Carham Hall Northumberland and was in 1885 created a Bart. Sir Thomas Thornhill died in 1900, and the manor is now vested in William Needham Longden Champion of Riddlesworth Hall.

Arms of Herling, Ar. a unicorn, sable armed and unguled or; of Tuddenham, Lozenge, argent and gules.

### Stanton Manor.

This was vested in 1428 in Geoffrey de Stanton, from whose family no doubt it derives its name, but shortly after we find the manor in John

[1] See Hopton Manor in this Hundred. [2] See Hopton Manor.

Cocket of Ampton who died in 1495, when it passed to his son and heir John Cocket, who dying 10 Aug. 1516 it went to his son and heir Edward Cocket. He died 15 May 1541,[1] when the manor devolved on his son and heir Anthony Cocket who sold it to Nicholas Rookwood.[2] Nicholas died 8 September 1557,[3] when the manor passed to his son and heir Edward Rookwood who had licence to alienate and did in 1577 convey it to Thomas Lovell.[4] In 1604 a moiety was vested in Jane Rookwood daughter and coheir of Robert Rookwood of Euston and subsequently passed as did the manor of Salthouse and the main manor of Knettishall.

### Salthouse Manor.

A manor of this name in Knettishall appears in the time of Henry the Eighth to have belonged to Thomas Sallhouse or Salthouse who died in 1524 leaving his two nieces Ursula wife of William Hosey and Margaret wife of Anthony Gurney daughters of his brother Robert Salthouse his coheirs. We meet with a fine levied in 1532 of a "Solehouse or Selhouse Manor" and appurtenances in Knettishall which may possibly relate to this manor. It was levied by Robert Earl of Sussex and others against John Chamberleyn.[5] Davy suggests that the manor went to Nicholas Rookwood who died in 1557, when it passed to Jane daughter and coheir of Roger Rookwood of Euston wife 1st of Christopher Calthorp of Cockthorp in Norfolk and 2ndly of Sir Jerome Bowes, and then passed to her son and heir John Calthorp in 1605. However this may be the manor subsequently became vested in Sir Druce Drury who died in 1632, and it seems to have been absorbed in the main manor, for we learn nothing further respecting it.

[1] I.P.M., 33 Hen. VIII. 145.
[2] See Euston Manor in this Hundred.
[3] I.P.M., 4 and 5 P. and M. 146.
[4] Fine, Trin. 19 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Easter 24 Hen. VIII.

## *LANGHAM.*

NO manor in Langham is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, but the largest holding was that of Haret in Edward the Confessor's time, over whom the Abbot of St. Edmund had commendation. His holding was 3 carucates of land with 1 villein, 3 bordars, 3 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, 12 acres of meadow, wood for 6 hogs, 7 rouncies, 8 beasts, 30 hogs, and 140 sheep of the value of 80 shillings. By the time of the Great Survey, when Robert le Blund was the tenant in chief of the King, the value had gone down to 60 shillings and there had been a general decline in prosperity all round. There was a ploughteam less in demesne, the rouncies had come down to 1, the beasts to 2, the hogs to 16, and the sheep from 140 to 12. Robert le Blund also held in Langham 2 freemen under commendation with 20 acres, who in Saxon times had had half a ploughteam but then a team of 2 oxen, all of the value of 3 shillings.

The size of this holding of Robert le Blund's was 7 quarantenes long and 6 broad and it paid in a gelt 10*d.*[1]

The Abbot of St. Edmund himself had a smaller holding here, in fact the only other holding mentioned in the Great Record. He had 7 freemen with 1 carucate of land, 1 bordar, 3 ploughteams, 6 acres of meadow, and wood for 6 hogs. The men could give or sell their lands, but the sac, soc, and commendation would remain with the Abbot. The value was 10 shillings. There was also a church with 20 acres of free land.[2]

### Langham Manor.

The lordship of Langham on the death of Robert le Blund[3] the Domesday tenant passed to his son and heir Gilbert le Blund, and on his death to his son and heir William who was the father of Hubert who was father of William father of Sir William le Blund slain at the Battle of Lewes in 1264. The manor on his death passed to his sister and coheir Agnes who married William de Criketot and so carried the manor into that family. William de Criketot died about 1299, and the manor passed to his son and heir William de Criketot, and on his death about 1307[4] it passed to his son and heir William de Criketot, at whose death in 1310 it passed to Sir William de Criketot who died about 1343, when it passed to his son another William Criketot who died about 1354, when the manor went to his son and heir another William Criketot who was the last male heir of this ancient family. He died unmarried, but in his father's lifetime the manor had passed to Sir William de Langham a descendant of Ralph de Langham a person of note in the time of Hen. II.

A fine in 1347 was levied in respect of this manor by William vicar of Geyton Church and Hugh de Oldefen chaplain against this Sir William de Langham knt. and Joan his wife.[5] Sir William Langham was succeeded by a son of the same name, and he by his son of the same name, and the 3rd Sir William (for they were all knights) was succeeded by his son and heir John de Langham who died in 1417. On John's death the manor passed

[1] Dom. ii. 439*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 367.
[3] For a fuller account of this family see Ixworth Manor in this Hundred.
[4] I.P.M., 3 Edw. II. 52. See Ixworth Manor in this Hundred.
[5] Feet of Fines, 21 Edw. III. 26.

to his son and heir George Langham who was succeeded by his widow Isabel, and on her death the manor passed to their son and heir Richard Langham. Richard Langham left an only daughter Alice, married to Thomas St. John.

They levied a fine of the manor against Richard Welthen and Elizabeth his wife in 1474.[1] On Thomas St. John's death Alice married for a 2nd husband John son and heir of John Cotton of Ridware Hamstall in Staffordshire.

Alice Cotton was succeeded by her son and heir Nicholas Cotton from whom the manor passed to his widow Alice who died on 16 May 1525,[2] when it went to Sigismund Cotton their son and heir who died 5 January 1541.[3] William Cotton, son and heir of Sigismund, who had the previous year levied a fine of the manor against his father[4] was the next lord, and on his death in 1561 the manor passed to George Cotton. He married Frances daughter of Thomas Felton of Playford, and dying in 1592 he devised the manor to his son and heir Thomas who married Anne daughter of Sir Henry Warner knt. of Mildenhall and in 1602 disposed of it to Robert Cooke.[5]

In 1642 Thomas Frost died seised of the manor and was succeeded by his son Edmund Frost of Hunston Hall,[6] but by the opening of the 18th century it had passed into the Turner family and was held by William Turner. In 1734 John Turner resided at Langham Hall and married Bridgett daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Gery of Ealing in Middlesex knt., who died in 1746 and was buried in his parish church of Langham. Mr. Turner became reduced in circumstances and retired to Great Livermere, where he died in 1766 and was buried in that parish church, but the manor had been previously sold to Patrick Blake son of Andrew 2nd son of Patrick Blake of the Islands of Montserrat and St. Christopher's, a family of ancient British origin allied to the house of Blake of Cunner in the County of Galway in Ireland.

He was created a Baronet 8th Oct. 1772 and married Annabella youngest daughter of the Rev. Sir William Bunbury Bart., by whom he had amongst other issue two sons who were successive Baronets, 1st Patrick who on the death of his father 27 June 1784 succeeded to the title and manor. He married Maria Charlotte only daughter of James Phipps of the Island of St. Christopher, but died without issue 1 August 1818, when the title and manor passed to his brother James Henry the 2nd son of Sir Patrick 1st Bart.

Sir James Henry Blake married Louisa Elizabeth daughter of General the Hon. Thomas Gage so celebrated in the American war and granddaughter of Thomas 1st Viscount Gage, and dying 21 April 1832 the manor and title passed to his eldest son Sir Henry Charles Blake 4th Bart., who married 1st Mary Anne only daughter of William Whitler of Midhurst co. Sussex, and 2ndly Louisa 3rd daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Pilkington Bart. and widow of the Rev. G. A. Dawson. He sold the manor in 1832 to Joseph Wilson of Stowlangtoft and of Highbury Hill, Islington, also of Little Massingham co. Norfolk.

Joseph Wilson married 1st Mary Anne eldest daughter of Robert Maitland of Blue Stile, Greenwich, and 2ndly Emma eldest daughter of John

[1] Feet of Fines, 14 Edw. IV. 1.
[2] I.P.M., 17 Hen. VIII. 26.
[3] I.P.M., 33 Hen. VIII.
[4] Fine, Mich. 32 Hen. VIII.
[5] Fine, Easter 44 Eliz.
[6] See Hunston Manor in this Hundred.

Wellford of Blackheath, and by his first wife had with other issue a son Henry who on the death of his father succeeded to the lordship. Henry Wilson was High Sheriff in 1845 and for some time M.P. for West Suffolk. He married 1st Mary Fuller eldest daughter of Ebenezer Fuller Maitland of Park Place, Henley-on-Thames, and 2ndly Caroline only daughter of the Rev. Lord Henry Fitzroy prebendary of Westminster and rector of Euston, brother of the Duke of Grafton. On the death of Henry Wilson the manor passed to Lieut.-Col. Fuller Maitland Wilson his eldest son by his first wife. He was High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1873 and M.P. for West Suffolk in 1875 and married Agnes Caroline 2nd daughter of the Right Hon. Sir R. T. Kindersley, and dying in 1875 the manor devolved on his eldest son Arthur Maitland Wilson, now of Stowlangtoft Hall, the present lord.

Arms of Langham : Arg. a fesse gu. in chief a label of 3 points az. ; of Cotton, Azure an eagle displayed argent, beaked and legged gules ; of Blake, Argent, a fret, gules ; of Wilson, Sa. a wolf, salient or, on a chief of the last a pale of the first charged with a fleur-de-lis arg. betw. two pellets.

## *LIVERMERE PARVA al. MORIELES or MURYELLE MANOR.*

THIS was held by the Abbot of St. Edmund and consisted of 7 freemen with 2 carucates of land, 3 bordars, 4 ploughteams and half an acre of meadow. These men could give or sell their land, but the soc, sac and commendation remained with the Abbot. There was a church with 12 acres of free land, all of the value of 30 shillings. Of these Walter held 1 carucate and 1 ploughteam valued at 15 shillings as part of the above sum. The length of the Abbot's holding here was one league and the breadth 4 quarantenes, and it paid in a gelt 3¼*d*.[1]

W. de Windevill held the manor in 1200. In the reign of King John, Alan son of Hamonde Flemeton held jointly with Peter de Livermere a knight's fee in this parish and Ampton.

In 1241 Thomas de la Haye held a fee here, and a little later Henry de Livermere seems to have held the manor which in 1316 was vested in his son and heir Bartholomew de Livermere. To him succeeded John de Livermere and Alice. Robert de Livermere held a fee here in 1360. In 1428 the manor was vested in Gilbert Moriel, and it subsequently passed to John Cockett who died 10 August 1516,[2] when it passed to Edward Cockett his son and heir who dying 15 May 1541[3] was succeeded in the lordship by his son and heir Anthony Cockett who sold his estates to Sir John Croftes. He died 15 January 1557,[4] and the manor passed to his son and heir Edmund Croftes by Rose Sampson.[5] Edmund married 1st Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Kytson of Hengrave by whom he had two sons, Thomas Croftes of Little Saxham and Henry who died without issue. By his 2nd wife Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Lord Borough he had a son John Croftes of Wangford, who died without issue, and two daughters, Margaret wife of John Southwell of Barham in Norfolk, and Alice who died unmarried. On Edmund Croftes's death 14 Feb. 1557[6] within a month of his father's the manor devolved on his son Thomas Croftes of Little Saxham. The manor is mentioned in the Inqusition p.m. of Edmund Croftes the 4 June 1558 as the Manor of "Little Lyvermere otherwise called Myryelles," and was bequeathed by his will to his executors for 16 years from the date towards the payment of his debts and fulfilling his will. The jurors found that the "manor of Little Lyvermere with the advowson and liberty of one foldage in Little and Great Lyvermere were held of the King and Queen as of their barony of St. Edmund by half a knight's fee, and worth per annum 10 marks."

In 1593 or 4 Thomas Croftes granted to Anthony Penning in consideration of the sum of £2,100 the "manor of Little Livermere called Murryelle with the appurtenances in the County of Suffolk together with all those tenements called Kyngs and Bulls and all and singular the messuages, lands, tenements, rents, &c., and also the advowson and patronage of the parishe churche of Lyttle Lyvermere in the seid county of Suff. and also all that messuage and one hundred acres of londe w$^{th}$ all the other londs, tenements, heathes, pastures, feadings, fyshings, fowlings, shepes-courses, lybertyes of foulden, &c. situate in Lyttle Lyvermere aforeseid and Great Lyvermere w$^{ch}$ sometyme were John Sampson's, together w$^{th}$ all other the messuages, lands &c.

[1] Dom. ii. 366*b*.
[2] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 98.
[3] I.P.M., 33 Hen. VIII. 145.
[4] I.P.M., 4 and 5 P. and M. pt. iii. 54.
[5] See West Stow Manor in this Hundred.
[6] I.P.M., 4 and 5 P. and M. 21.

situate or extending wthin. the seid townes, parishes and feilds of Lyttle Lyvermere and Greate Lyvermere and Troston in the seid county &c.; also one woode called Oakewoode, and one pasture called Oake Close, and two other pictells conteynyng bothe together not above three acres thereunto nere adioynyng lying in Lyttle Lyvermere aforeseid being all reputed to be parcell of the manor of Ampton in the seid county, and all free rents and fyns due unto the seid manor of Ampton in the seid County, or parcel of the same only excepted &c." A fine was levied of the manor in 1596 by Anthony Penning against Thomas Croftes and others.[1]

Anthony Penning who was the son of Arthur Penning the eldest son of John Pennyng of Kettleburgh had married Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Crofts. He served the office of High Sheriff for the County in 1607 and was in the Commission of the Peace in 1618 when his estate was valued at £1,500 per annum. He resided latterly at Ipswich and dying there in 1630 was interred in the chancel of the parish church of St. Matthew in that town, on the north side of which is a handsome mural monument to his memory containing figures of himself, his lady and their numerous family. It bears the following inscription with some commendatory verses :—

> Here lieth the body of Anthonie Penning Esq. (sonne of Arthur Penning of Ketleberge in the county of Suffolke Esqr.) who had issue by Elizabeth his wife (daughter of Thomas Crofte of Saxham in the said county Esqr.) 14 sonnes and 4 daughters. He departed this life the 11th daie of Janvary, Ano Dni 1630, being of the age of 65 years.

His descendants continued proprietors of Kettleburgh Hall until about 1679 when Anthony Penning his grandson sold it to Richard Porter; but this manor the grandfather who died in 1630 seems to have parted with in his lifetime for William Coke and William Chapman held it in 1609 and Richard Coke of Broom Hall in this parish had it a little later and presented to the living in 1681. Richard Coke married Anne daughter of Sir John Arundel of Trerice in Cornwall and at his death 12 Nov. 1688 at the age of 54 the manor passed to his son Richard Coke. He married Elizabeth daughter of Robert Maltyward of Rougham by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Crackerode of Topesfield in Essex and died in 1688 being buried in the parish church of Little Livermere. She survived till Mar. 12th 1716 and was also buried there. They left, it appears, no issue and the unfortunate Arundel Coke barrister-at-law who was executed in 1722 at Bury St. Edmunds was heir to this estate. Arundel Coke was hanged at Bury in March 1722 under the Coventry Act for defacing his brother in law Edward Crispe of Bury, and his execution was by his own desire at 7 o'clock in the morning to avoid the crowd of people. He was buried in the chancel of the church of Little Livermere the same day. A daughter of his was married to Mr. Godbold father of the John Godbold of Bury who married Miss Delanoeire Discipline. Mr. Crispe the brother-in-law survived the melancholy misfortune 24 years dying 6 Sept. 1746 aged 74.

The estate is said to have been given by a member of the Coke family to the Duke of Grafton who occasionally resided there. It subsequently however, became the property of Baptist Lee who presented to the living in 1722. He died the 23 March 1768 aged 77 and devised the manor to his nephew Nathaniel Lee Acton. He married 1st Susanna Miller eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Miller of Chichester Bart. who d.s.p. 5 April 1789, and 2nd Penelope eldest dau. of Sir Richard Rycroft of Penshurst Bart. who

[1] Fine, Mich. 38-39 Eliz.

died s.p. 5 Nov. 1819. From Nathaniel Lee Acton to the present lord, James St. Vincent Saumarez 4th Baron de Saumarez the devolution of the manor is identical with that of Lawshall Manor already given.

Livermere Hall was built by a member of the Coke family during the time they had the manor and it was subsequently much enlarged and improved by later proprietors. The park though flat has been so judiciously arranged that it presents many charming features, and an extensive piece of water adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery.

Arms of Penning: Gules, three stags' heads caboshed argent, and a chief indented ermine.

## *NORTON.*

THIS manor belonged to the demesne of the Abbot of St. Edmund, and Edith a freewoman held it in the Confessor's time by an arrangement with the Abbot, the agreement being that after her death the Abbot should have it back, and so the moneyer held it the day that King Edward died. She had 4 carucates of land for this manor and to it appertained 9 villeins, 21 bordars and 6 serfs; also 2 ploughteams in demesne and 5 belonging to the men, wood for 150 hogs, 8 acres of meadow, 2 rouncies, 10 beasts, 50 hogs and 100 sheep and 30 goats.

And 34 socmen held 2 carucates of land with 10 ploughteams and 2 acres of meadow. In Saxon days this holding was valued at 10 pounds, later at 15 pounds and 10 shillings, and by the time of the Norman Survey at 16 pounds of silver. There was also a church with 30 acres. The length of the manorial holding was 1 league and the breadth 8 quarantenes, and it paid in a gelt 17½*d*. The lands were at the time of the Domesday Survey in the King's hand having been lands held by Earl Ralph, but were in the keeping of Goodrich the Steward for the King.[1]

### Norton Manor.

In 1316 John de Pakenham held the manor. Page says the Pakenhams had acquired it from Agnes de Norton, but as he quotes no authority we are unable to verify or disprove the statement. We do however find that in 1329-30 a release by John son and heir of Sir Thomas de Warbleton to Sir Edmund son of Sir William de Pakenham of his right in this manor within the liberty of St. Edmunds and in £20 of yearly rent issuing from the manor.[2]

Sir Edmund de Pakenham was the son of Sir William de Pakenham one of the King's judges and Joan his wife, which Sir William was son of John de Pakenham son of Sir John de Pakenham Steward to the Bishop of Ely 37 Hen. III. Of this last mentioned Sir John de Pakenham there is a remarkable account, that coming into the Exchequer Court where the King [Hen. III.] himself was sitting in 1255 he claimed a monstrous fish taken on the land of one of the Bishop's wards, whose ancestors claimed wreck at sea. The King himself made answer, and ordered him to produce the charter by which he claimed, which being done it was then asked if the fish was taken on the land or in the sea, and it was answered in the sea, not far from the land, and taken alive, six boats being overturned in the sea before he could be caught; then the King replied that since it was acknowledged that the fish was taken alive in the sea, it could not be wreck, and he would further consider of it,[3] and the cause was adjourned to the parliament. From this record it appears that the King himself at that time sat in the Exchequer and asked questions, gave answers and judgment, and this seems to be a very early reference to the parliament.

Sir Edmund de Pakenham died in 1332 when the manor passed to his widow Roesia daughter and coheir of Robert de Valoines. She died in 1353[4] when it passed apparently to her son Thomas de Pakenham[5] at whose death

[1] Dom. ii. 286.
[2] Close Rolls, 3 Edw. III. 17*d*.
[3] Com. P'lita Hillar, 39 Hen. III. R. 9.
[4] I.P.M., 27 Edw. III. 64.
[5] Davy says John without specifying the relationship.

it went to Mary the widow of his brother Sir Edmund de Pakenham who died in 1361. On her death the manor passed to her son and heir Thomas de Pakenham. In 1364 licence was granted to the Priory of St. Mary Ixworth to acquire the manor in mortmain,[1] but it does not seem to have been acted upon for it is included in the conveyance of the manor in 1404 to which we have already referred under Wyken Manor in Bardwell.[2]

Sir William de Berdewell[3] who married Margaret sole daughter and heir of John son of Theobald [or John] son of this Thomas de Pakenham[4] died seised of the manor in 1434[5] and was succeeded by his 2nd son Robert. John de Berdewell, Sir William's eldest son had married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Sir John [or Thomas] Clopton by whom he had William and Rose, but they all died before their grandfather.

Robert de Berdewell married twice, 1st Elizabeth[6] and 2ndly Margery daughter of Sir Thomas Jenny. He is buried with his first wife on the north side of the altar in the chancel of the Church of West Herling, Norfolk, and Blomefield said that in his day the stone was much broken and defaced but had on it the Berdewell coat impaling the arms of Elizabeth, Robert's first wife as given above, and which he had transcribed before it was defaced as follows: "Orate pro anima Roberti Berdewelle, Armigeri qui obiit xxii. die Januarii A° Dni. Mcccc° lv°. et pro anima Elizabet uxoris eius quorum animabus propicietur Deus." Robert Berdewell devised the manor to Edmund de Berdewell his grandson, second son of William de Berdewell of West Herling in Norfolk. On Edmund Berdewell's death the manor passed to Margaret Harleston wife of John Harleston who was the daughter of William Berdewell and Elizabeth his wife daughter of Thomas Hethe lord of Hengrave which William was son of John Berdewell son of Thomas son of John de Berdewell who was lord of Gasthorp in 1274 son of John de Berdewell son of William son of Ralf de Berdewell who levied a fine with Abbot Samson of land in Berdewell in 1196.

Margaret Harleston had a son John Harleston who died 1459 without issue when the manor passed to her daughters, Margaret married to Thos. Darcy of Danby Essex son of Sir Robert Darcy and esquire of the body to King Hen. VI. and Edw. IV., and Alice married to Sir Richard Fitz Lewes knt. Under a partition made in 1484 between the coheirs the Manor of Norton was allotted to Thomas Darcy and Margaret in special tail and it was agreed that all evidences relating generally to any lands allotted under the partition should be deposited in the Abbey of Coggeshall in a chest with 3 locks of which Thomas Darcy and Margaret and her heirs were to have one, Richard Fitz Lewis and Alice and her heirs another, and the Abbot of Coggeshall the third.[7]

Thomas Darcy died in 1486 and Margaret in 1489, when their son and heir Roger Darcy of Danby had the manor.[8] He was esquire of the body to King Hen. VII. and married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth knt. On his death 3 Sept. 1507[9] the manor passed to his son Sir Thomas Darcy knt. who in 1544 was constituted Master of the King's Artillery

[1] Originalia, 38 Edw. III. 31.
[2] Add. Ch. Brit. Mus. 15537.
[3] For an account of him, see Bardwell Manor in this Hundred.
[4] See Ixworth Thorpe Manor in this Hundred.
[5] I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 31.
[6] Blomefield does not give her name, but mentions later what her arms were: 3 Naggs heads couped sa. bridled or.
[7] Charter de Saxham pt. 36, cited by Gage, Thingoe, p. 130 note.
[8] See under Bardwell Manor in Babergh Hundred.
[9] I.P.M., 24 Hen. VII. 80.

within the Tower of London and was advanced to the peerage as Baron Darcy of Chiche in the County of Essex 5 Apr. 1551 and installed a Knight of the Garter.

Amongst the State Papers for 1539 will be seen a grant of Norton Manor in tail male to Sir Thomas Darcy in this form: "of Norton Manor belonging to late Priory of Ixworth, annual value £36. 13. 4., rent 53*s.* 4*d.*"[1] [2] Sir Thomas Lord Darcy resided at Wivenho in Essex and in 1558 made his will whereby he declared that he committed his interment and funeral wholly to the order of "Holy Church," and dying within two years after (for the probate of the will bears date the 14th March 1560), was buried at St. Osyth's leaving issue by Elizabeth de Vere his wife daughter of John Earl of Oxford, John his son and heir to whom this manor passed, and two daughters, Thomasyne married to Richard Southwell of Wood Rysing in Norf. and Constance to Edmund Pyrton of Bentley in Essex. In the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Elizabeth will be found a suit by Edward Brooke against Lord John Darcy and George Sowter,[3] and an action by Lord John Darcy against Edward Broke.[4]

John 2nd Lord Darcy was summoned to Parliament in 1 Eliz. and took his place there 25 Jan. the same year, and in 16 Eliz. accompanied William Earl of Essex into Ireland. He married Frances daughter of Richard Lord Rich Lord Chancellor of England and dying in 1580 left issue Thomas his son and heir to whom the manor passed, John a younger son who died unmarried and an only daughter Mary who married Robert Lord Lumley. Thomas 3rd Lord Darcy[5] was on the 5th July 1621 created Viscount Colchester for life with remainder to his son-in-law Sir Thomas Savage of Rocksavage in the County of Chester knt. and Bart. and to the heirs male of his body by Elizabeth his wife eldest daughter to him the said Thomas. Moreover upon the 4 Nov. 1626 he was advanced to the dignity of an Earl by the title of Earl Rivers with a similar reversionary clause in the patent.

His lordship married Mary daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Kitson knt. and died in 1639 having had issue by her a son Thomas who married the daur. and heir of Sir John Fitz of South Tavistoke co. Devon knt. widow of Sir Alan Percy knt. but died in his father's lifetime without issue, and four daughters—Elizabeth wife of Sir Thomas Savage; Mary the wife of Roger Manwood, son of Sir Peter Manwood Knight of the Bath; Penelope married first to Sir George Trenchard son and heir of Sir George Trenchard of Wolverton co. Dorset knight and afterwards to Sir John Gage of Firle Bart.; and Susan who died unmarried. Earl Rivers died in London 21 Feb. 1639 and was buried in the Church of St. Osyth at Chiche co. Essex.

We have given this descent, but it is by no means certain that the manor was retained so long in the Rivers family; for amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus.[6] is a conveyance of the manor in 1589. It recites that by letters patent 13 July 30 Eliz. [1588] the manor as part of the possessions late of the Priory or Monastery of Ixworth was granted by the Crown to William Tipper and Robert Dawe of London who by Indenture of Bargain and Sale dated the 14 July 30 Eliz. sold the same to John Carill

[1] S.P. 1539, 113 (17).
[2] The manor is expressly excepted out of the grant made in exchange by Hen. VIII. to Richard Codington. See Ixworth Manor in this Hundred.
[3] C.P. ser. ii. B. xxiii. 9.
[4] C.P. ser. ii. B.L. 110.
[5] A fine was levied of the manor against Lord Darcy by William Onslowe in 1584. (Fine, Hil. 26 Eliz.)
[6] Add. Ch. 18867.

and Edward Carill and to the heirs and assigns of the said John Carill for ever. The conveyance referred to is dated 20 June 31 Eliz. and by it the said John Carill and Edward Carill grant the manor to William Kirkham and Thomas Kirkham and the heirs and assigns of the said William Kirkham for ever. Davy makes the Rev. Henry Patteson lord in 1811 and Robert Clarke lord in 1817. In 1821 the manor was vested in Thomas Woodward of Sproughton.

In 1885 it was vested in James Sparke.

### Harding Manor.

This is probably the manor referred to as "Hardyngyd Manor" in a fine levied of it in 1542 by Robert Asshefeld against Edward Bardekell.[1] The fine included lands in Norton, Stow, Woolpit and elsewhere. Somewhat later the manor seems to have been held by William Brooke against whom in 1578 a fine was levied by Robert Fyske.[2]

Davy mentions that is was held in 1609 by William Stokes and that William Fiske of Pakenham by will dated 1648 bequeathed it to John Fiske his eldest son. The will is dated the 20th March 1648, and the gift is in the following terms: "I give and bequeath vnto John Fiske my eldest sonne, my mannor or capitall mesuage in Norton called Hardings together with my tenement called Finches wherein one William Syer now dwelleth, with all the lands, rents and appurtenances to them belonging lyeing and being in Norton aforesaid, and in the occupacion of one William Muskett to him and his heirs for ever. Item I give vnto the sayd John Fiske my sonne one close of pasture called Norton pasture conteyning by estimacion therof ffortie acres lyeing in Norton aforesaid, and holden by copie of Cort. Roll of the mannor of Norton Hall, to him and his heires for euer." We do not, however, find any further particulars relating to this manor.

### Little Haugh Manor.

The manor variously appears under the names of Little Haugh, Litlehaughe, Lytelhawe and Lytlyhaghe. In the time of Henry I. the manor was vested in A. and R. de Dammartin, and on the Close Rolls in 1212 will be seen an order to let Reginald de Dammartin Earl of Boulogne have the manor of which he had been disseised.[3] In 1229 the King granted to Roger le Bigod during pleasure the manor which is, in the document referred to, stated to have belonged to Count Boulogne and which Robert le Marescall sometime held and as he then held.[4] In 1248 the King seems to have granted the manor to Hugh de Vivonia.[5] In 1259 we find an order on the Fine Rolls to assign reasonable dower to Petronilla widow of the said Hugh and to retain the residue in the hands of the King.[6]

Hugh de Vivonia or Vynun, as the name sometimes appears, had not merely left a widow but also a son and heir John de Vivonia, for on the Close Rolls 1 Edw. I. we find an order to restore to him John son and heir of Hugh tenant in chief of the King the manor of Norton (as it is styled) which belonged to Hugh, as John de Vivonia had proved his age.[7]

The manor was sold in 1313 by John de Vivonia to Hervey de Staunton for life, and on the Patent Rolls is a pardon to Hervey for acquiring for

[1] Fine, Easter, 34 Hen. VIII.
[2] Fine, Trin. 20 Eliz.
[3] Close Rolls, 14 John 9.
[4] Close Rolls, 13 Hen. III. m. 11.
[5] H.R. ii. 150.
[6] Fine Rolls, 43 Hen. III. 8 [al. 4].
[7] Close Rolls, 1 Edw. I. 6.

life without licence the manor from John de Vivonia who is stated to have held it in chief of the Honor of Boulogne.[1] It is included in the Inquis. post mortem of John de Vivonia the following year.[2] A few years later the manor became vested in John de Beauchamp de Somerset and Margaret his wife and John died seised in 1343.[3]

An order to the Escheator to set the manor free will be found this year on the Originalia Rolls.[4]

John de Beauchamp was succeeded by his son and heir John Beauchamp who died in 1361,[5] and the King with the consent of Queen Philippa (why this consent was necessary does not appear) the following year assigned the manor to Cecilia one of the sisters and heirs of John Beauchamp.[6]

Cecilia married one Turburvyle. She seems to have enfeoffed Thomas de Beaufryne and Margaret his wife and they granted the manor to John de Preshale and others without licence. The result seems to have been to vest the manor ultimately in the Priory of Ixworth.[7]

In 1364 the Prior of St. Mary Ixworth certainly had licence to acquire the manor in mortmain,[8] but the licence does not seem then to have been acted upon, for we find amongst the Harleian Charters in the Brit. Mus. a grant dated at Ixworth die Jov. in fest. App. Ph. and Jac. 45 Edw. III. [1371] of the manor by Cecilia Turbervyle to the Priory.[9] And amongst the same Charters a grant of the same manor by Thomas Beaupyne and Margaret his wife to John de Pyshale clerk, Roger de Wolfreston and Robert de Aisshfeld for £100, dated 25 May 5 Rich. II. [1382].[10] There are two fines levied of the manor in 1381 and 1383 respectively; the one was by Thomas Beaupyne and Margaret his wife against Cecilia Turburvyle,[11] and the other by John de Pishale clerk, Roger de Wolferston and Robert de Aisshefeld against the said Thomas Beaupynge and Margaret his wife.[12] In 1385 a pardon appears on the Patent Rolls for the trespass of Cecilia Turburvyle in parting with the manor,[13] and in the same year a commission was issued by the Crown upon information that bondmen and bond tenants of John Pieshale, Roger Wolferston, and Robert de Aissefeld of Little Haugh had withdrawn their customary services for their tenure. On the Commissioners was conferred power to imprison.[14] We learn from the Fine Rolls for Mich. Term 16 Rich. II. [1392] that Robert Asshfeld was summoned to shew cause why he had entered upon and by what service he held this manor which of right belonged to Roger son and heir of William Symons.[15]

This same year Davy states the manor was held by this Roger Symons son and heir of William Symons whom he makes out to have been the second husband of the above-mentioned Cecilia Turbervyle. The manor was certainly vested in Robert Ashfield in 1401, for that year he died seised of it, the Inquis. p.m. stating that it was held as of the Barony of Hugh Beauchamp in the County of Somerset.[16] The explanation probably is that the manor was held by Robert Ashfield of Cecilia Turbervyle. Robert Ashfield was succeeded by his grandson and heir Robert Ashfield who died

[1] Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. II. pt. ii. 24.
[2] I.P.M., 8 Edw. II. 43.
[3] I.P.M., 17 Edw. III. 58.
[4] O., 17 Edw. III. 11.
[5] Extent. I.P.M., 35 Edw. III. 36.
[6] Originalia, 36 Edw. III. 3.
[7] I.P.M., 37 Edw. III. 2nd nos. 5.
[8] O., 38 Edw. III. 31.
[9] Harl. 57 B. 11.
[10] Harl. 45 G. 61.
[11] Feet of Fines, 5 Rich. II. 10.
[12] Feet of Fines, 7 Rich. II. 21.
[13] Pat. Rolls, 9 Rich. II. pt. i. 9.
[14] Pat. Rolls, 9 Rich. II. pt. i. 14*d*.
[15] Harl. Ch. 58 G. 12.
[16] I.P.M., 3 Hen. IV. 11. Robert Asshefeld sen. I.P.M., 3 Hen. IV. 8.

in 1459, when the manor passed to his son and heir John Ashfield who died in 1481,[1] when it devolved on his son and heir John Ashfield who died in 1499, when it went to his son and heir George Ashfield.

George Ashfield died 20 Aug. 1517,[2] when the manor went to his son and heir Robert Ashfield who dying 21st May 1549[3] it passed to his son and heir Robert, at whose death in 1558 it devolved on his son and heir Sir Robert Ashfield.[4] By 1581 it appears to have vested in Benjamin Clere, for a fine was this year levied of the manor against him and others by Elizeus Colman.[5] Sir Robert Ashfield married Ann dau. of John Tasborough of Flixton Abbey and not unlikely disposed of the manor to his father-in-law or his son, for in 1614 Sir John Tasburgh, according to Davy, had licence to alienate the manor, and in 1622 Henry Lambe had a like licence to alienate to Philip Colby. Davy states that William Onslow was lord in 1641 and Borrodaile Mileson in 1655, and that the latter was succeeded by Thomas Mileson and he by Mileson Edgar. The late Mr. Tymms however in an article in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Inst.[6] states that the heiress of Borrodaile Mileson, who died 13th January 1677 aged 72 and lies buried in the Parish Church of Norton, carried the manor to a family named Edgar, and Mileson Edgar sold the estate to Thomas Macro a wealthy grocer at Bury St. Edmunds. Thomas Macro was an alderman of Bury in 1689 and one of the Governors of the Bury School. He married Susan only daughter of Dr. Richard Cox the well-known Bishop of Ely tutor to Edw. VI. and reputed to be one of the helpers in the compiling of "Lilly's Grammar."

Mr. Tymms informs us that one son is mentioned as Dr. Ralph Macro in the will of his sister Susan to whom he (*sic*) bequeathed a fourth share of one undivided moiety of the celebrated Wills' Coffee House, London, where "Dryden had his arm chair and honoured the young beaux and wits with a pinch out of his snuff box."

At Thomas Macro's death at the age of 88, 26th May 1737 the manor passed to Cox Macro D.D. his third son. Cox Macro received his education at Christ's College Cambridge and took the LL.B. degree in 1710, subsequently obtaining a fellowship. He had the degree of D.D. (*comitis regiis*) in 1717 and was the senior Doctor in Divinity in the University at the time of his death in 1767. He was one of the chaplains to George the First and accumulated many fine and valuable MSS., including some which had belonged to the Monks of Bury, to Sir Henry Spelman, Bishop Tanner, Dr. Covell, Bishop Hurd, and other antiquarians, besides some of the rarer productions of the early English and foreign presses. Amongst the MSS. is an original Register of the Abbey of St. Edmunds during the time when William Curteys presided over it, who was succeeded by John Boon in 1457. It was known as the "Registrum Magnum Curteys" and had belonged to Sir Henry Spelman. Also a ledger book of the Abbey of Glastonbury which Bishop Tanner rescued from destruction in the shop of a grocer at Oxford in the year 1692; a Cartulary of the Religious House of Blackborough in Norfolk; "The Bible of English Policy"; several volumes of collections of Dr. Covell relating to the University of Cambridge; a vellum MS. of the works of Gower. Also a valuable collection of Charters relating to ecclesiastical affairs, which last

[1] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 32.
[2] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 94.
[3] I.P.M., 4 Edw. VI. 110.
[4] For a fuller account of the Ashfield family, see Master Stephen's Manor, Hepworth, Hunston Manor, and Stowlangtoft Manor in this Hundred.
[5] Fine, Hil. 23 Eliz.
[6] ii. 281.

were published by the Camden Society in 1840 under the editorship of the Rev. Joseph Hunter. Dr. Macro had also a fine collection of coins and medals. He married a daughter of Edward Godfrey, Privy Purse to Queen Anne and died the 2nd Feb. 1757 at the age of 84, being buried in Norton churchyard in an enclosure between the side of the vestry and one of the buttresses which support the church wall. The old collector and recluse had not, it is said, been beyond his dwelling house and garden for many years prior to his death though hale and hearty to the last. He had two children, a son and a daughter. The son was of a somewhat delicate constitution, but proceeded to Emmanuel College Cambridge where he had the privilege of having Bishop Hurd for his tutor. He died before his father, having gone abroad for the benefit of his health. Mr. Tymms refers to a tradition that the young man was murdered by his sister who wanted to obtain the property and that a skeleton was found in a box in the house and believed to be his; but having regard to the eccentric old father's character one might almost feel surprise that more skeletons than one were not discovered! Mary the daughter inherited the property on her father's death, and it is related that she immediately applied to Mr. Green the bookseller at Bury to spare no expense in getting the announcement of her father's decease inserted in every newspaper. This was with the object of the announcement falling under the notice of William Stainforth of Sheffield whose addresses her father would never countenance. The notices were successful and the marriage took place. By deed dated 1773 this William Stainforth in fulfilment of a charitable devise contained in the will of his father-in-law Dr. Cox Macro dated in 1766 settled the sum of £600 Three per cent. Consols in trust, the dividend to be applied in the purchase of 12 poor men's coats, of strong cloth, and 12 poor women's gowns and petticoats of strong stuff to be given away every Easter Day.

Mary Stainforth died in Aug. 1775 and her husband survived till 14 Nov. 1786 when he died in his 70th year. There being no issue of the marriage the manor passed to William Stainforth's brother Robert Stainforth whose daughter Jane carried it in marriage to John Patteson sometime member for Norwich.

He sold the manor to Robert Braddock of Bury St. Edmunds. The Macro collection was then dispersed, the books and MSS. being in 1819 sold to Mr. Beatniffe, a bookseller of Norwich who is said to have made a fortune out of them in sales to Mr. Hudson Gurey, Mr. Dawson Turner, and others. A portion of the charters had been presented by the Stainforths soon after Dr. Macro's decease to a nephew of his who strongly resembled the doctor in his tastes and pursuits—a Mr. Wilson a Yorkshire gentleman who died in 1783. Robert Braddock died in 1812 having devised the manor to his nephew Robert Braddock and the trustees of his son sold it to Peter Huddleston. He in 1835 married Elizabeth daughter of William Lee of Upwell Norfolk and died in 1875 leaving his widow and with other issue a son Thomas Jervoise Huddleston who married in 1873 Laura younger daughter of John Josselyn and died in 1885. On Peter Huddleston's death the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth Huddleston and is now vested in her trustees as lords.

An account of Little Haugh Hall will be found in the 2nd vol. of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute, p. 279. The Hall is pleasantly situated and is said to have been one of the best specimens at the time of an embellished residence of a country gentleman of easy but not affluent fortune. Extensive pleasure grounds were laid out by Dr. Cox Macro and the interior of

the hall was choicely decorated. One marked feature was the staircase which was painted by Peter Tillemans, a celebrated painter of Antwerp, who died at Dr. Macro's house at Little Haugh when on a visit there in 1734. The enriched ceiling in a lower room was painted by F. Huysman. The carving was the work of Davis and the stucco of Burrough.

## *RICKINGHALL INFERIOR.*

A MANOR was held here in the Confessor's time by the Abbot of St. Edmund with 2 carucates of land. There were 4 villeins, 6 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and one belonging to the men, a winter mill, 4 serfs, 8 acres of meadow, wood for 60 hogs, 8 beasts, 16 hogs, 24 sheep, and 30 goats. By the time of the Great Survey the villeins were reduced by half and the ploughteams of the men had come down to half a team. The serfs too were reduced by half, but there were 2 rouncies additional. There were also 22 socmen with half a carucate having amongst them 6 ploughteams and 6 acres of meadow. These men held under the Abbot by commendation and sac and all customs, and they could not give or sell their land without licence. To the Abbot's fold all belonged. The manor was in Saxon times valued with its appurtenances at 5 pounds, but at the time of the Norman Survey at 7 pounds.[1] The Abbot also held 2 freemen with half a carucate of land, 1 bordar, 2 ploughteams, 2 acres of land, wood for 8 hogs. The men could give or sell their land, but sac and commendation remained with the Abbot as also the service. They were valued at 10 shillings. There was also a church with 24 acres of free land in alms. This holding of the Abbot's was a league long and 3 quarantenes broad, and paid in a gelt 12*d*.[2]

Robert Malet also had a small holding as tenant in chief at the time of the Domesday Survey, for Hubert held of him a freeman with 30 acres. Malet's predecessor had the commendation, but not the soc, for this belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmund. The value of this small holding was only 5 shillings.[3]

### Rickinghall Inferior *al.* Westhall Manor.

The manor which had been the gift of Ulfketel Earl of the East Angles to the Monastery of St. Edmund remained with that house until the Dissolution when it reverted to the Crown, and was granted in 1544 to Sir Nicholas Bacon afterwards Lord Keeper.[4] From this time this manor devolved in the same line of devolution as the manor of Hinderclay, the descent of which has been already given. The manor is included in a fine levied by Sir Nicholas Bacon in 1600 against Henry Yaxley and others.[5] It is now vested in George Holt Wilson of Redgrave, Suffolk and of Billingford, Norfolk, who was High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1877.

Abstracts of the customs of the manor will be found in the Additional MSS. of the Brit. Mus.[6]

A copy of a Survey of this manor made in 1604 will be found amongst the Davy MSS. in the Brit. Mus. It is in the account of Blackbourn Hundred, p. 301. This survey is contained on 39 folio pages closely written. It was copied from a 4to MS. of 93 folios which was in the collection of Craven Ord and was bought at the auction of his books in 1830 by Mr. Thomas Rodd the bookseller for £2. 2*s*. Mr. Rodd lent the MS. to Davy and offered to sell it to him for £3. 3*s*.

[1] Dom. ii. 364*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 365.
[3] Dom. ii. 328.
[4] Originalia, 37 Hen. VIII. 4 Pars Rot. 178. Particulars for the grant 36 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 162.
[5] Fine, Easter, 42 Eliz.
[6] 16th Cent., Add. MSS. 31970.

## *SAPISTON.*

NO manor in Sapiston is mentioned in the Domesday Survey. The most considerable holding was that of the Abbot of St. Edmund. He had here 11 freemen with a carucate and a half of land, 2 ploughteams, 2 mills, and 6 acres of meadow. The men could give or sell their land, but the soc, sac and commendation would remain with the Abbot. The holding included two-third parts of a church with 6 acres of free land in alms, and the whole was valued at 25 shillings. Of these freemen Peter de Valoines[1] held over 4 with 80 acres, and 1 thrall, and 1 ploughteam, valued at 13 shillings. The length was 10 quarantenes, and the breadth 5, and it paid in a gelt 17½*d.*[2]

There were three other small holdings which subsequently formed parcel of the two manors into which Sapiston became divided. First, the holding of the above-named Peter de Valoines as tenant in chief. This consisted of three freemen with 13 acres and a half of land, and amongst the men 1 ploughteam and 1 acre of meadow. It was held of the King's gift, and was valued at 5 shillings.[3] Secondly, the holding of Saisselin as tenant in chief which consisted of half a carucate of land in the Confessor's time belonging to Goodman the Thane. The holding included 2 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne, 5 acres of meadow, a mill, 2 beasts, formerly 3 hogs and 20 sheep, but in the time of the Great Survey 5 hogs and 33 sheep all valued at 15 shillings. Also 8 freemen under commendation, holding 24 acres valued at 3 shillings. Over these, as indeed over the whole Hundred, the Abbot had soc and sac.[4] And thirdly the holding of Robert le Blund as tenant in chief, which consisted of but 2 freemen who under King Edward held 18 acres valued at 3 shillings.[5]

### Sapiston Manor.

Page states that at the period of the Norman Survey Gilbert le Blund held a manor in Sapiston parish, but this is a delusion; he did nothing of the kind. Robert le Blund is the only tenant in chief of this family holding in Sapiston at the time of the Survey, and his holding was extremely small.

Davy says that the King had the manor in 1316, but in 1326 it seems to have belonged to John de Brydwelle and an extent of the manor will be found in the Inquisition p.m. of this John de Brydwelle.[6] Before 1375 it had become vested in John Holbrook, for that year he died seised thereof,[7] when it passed to his son and heir Thomas Holbrook, who died without issue about 1399, leaving Margery his sister and coheir to whom it passed. Henry Drury seems to have held the manor a little later, and in 1432 to have done homage for it to the Abbot of St. Edmund. By Elizabeth his wife daughter of George Eaton he had issue a son Henry who died an infant, and a daughter Jane who married first Thomas Hervey and 2ndly Sir William Carewe, whose will bears date 1501 in which he devises Sapiston Manor to his eldest son John by a second marriage, then a minor and ancestor of the Carews of Crowcombe in Somersetshire. Sir Wm. Carewe

[1] See Great Fakenham Manor in this Hundred.
[2] Dom. ii. 366.
[3] Dom. ii. 421.
[4] Dom. ii. 436*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 439*b*.
[6] I.P.M., 1 Ed. III. 14.
[7] I.P.M., 50 Ed. III. 31.

was buried in St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, where his altar tomb is to be seen in the chancel with the recumbent effigies of himself and Margaret his wife. He died in 1501 and the manor passed to his son John Carewe according to the terms of his father's will. John Carewe married Celley Delond (who remarried a Tyrrell) and died 1 March 1524[1] when the manor passed to his son and heir George Carewe who married Margery sister of Sir Francis Englefield. We meet with a fine of the manor in 1529 levied by Thomas Tropnall and others against John Tyrrell and others,[2] but the manor clearly continued in the Carewe family. In 1553 it was held by Thomas Carewe, for this year a fine was levied of the manor by Laurence Eton against him,[3] and in 1562 this Thomas Carewe sold the lordship to John Aldham.[4] The manor next passed to Thomas Aldham who in 1580 with others levied a fine against T. Carewe and others[5] and died seised of the lordship two years later when it passed to his son and heir John Aldham; and amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth is a suit by Edward Brooke against John and Thomas Aldham respecting the manor.[6] How long the manor continued in the Aldham family is uncertain, but from a fine in 1635 we learn it was still in the family, being vested in Thomas Aldham as the successor of his brother John. By 1764 however the manor had passed to Augustus Henry 3rd Duke of Grafton, and it is now vested in his representative the present Duke.

### Sapiston Grange or Manor.

The land subsequently forming this manor was held by Robert le Blund at the time of the Domesday Survey, and on his death went to his son and heir Gilbert le Blund, by whom it was given to the Priory of Black Canons founded by him at Ixworth, and with the Priory of Ixworth this manor remained until the Dissolution when it passed to the Crown. In 1538 Henry VIII. granted it to Richard Codington and Elizabeth his wife in exchange for other lands.[7] Richard Codington in 1565 sold the manor to Thomas Aldham.[8] A claim is said to have been made by the Crown on John Aldham in 1564 for forfeiture of this manor.[9] Possibly John had contracted to purchase or Thomas had then done so, and John is a mistake for Thomas, for 2 years later we find an entry on the same Rolls ordering the removal of process from this manor and the discharge of *Thomas* Aldham (there given as Oleham).[10] In 1579 the manor passed by grant to John Caryll, but probably only for life or for a time, for we find Thomas Aldham dying seised in 1582, and the manor thereafter seems to have devolved in the same course of descent as the main manor.

[1] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VIII. 23.
[2] Fine, Trin. 21 Hen. VIII.
[3] Fine, Easter, 7 Edw. VI.
[4] Fine, Hil. 4 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Hil. 22 Eliz.
[6] C.P. ser. ii. B. ix. 40.
[7] See Ixworth Manor in this Hundred.
[8] Fine, Hil. 7 Eliz.
[9] Memoranda, 6 Eliz. Pas. Rec. Rot. 82.
[10] Memoranda, 8 Eliz. Mich. Rec. Rot. 98.

## *STANTON ALL SAINTS.*

KING Edward the Confessor gave the manor and advowson to the Abbot of St. Edmund, who held 1 carucate of land. There was one ploughteam in demesne at that time, also 4 serfs, 2 acres of meadow, wood for 8 hogs, 3 beasts, 28 hogs, 52 sheep, and 30 goats. By the time of the Great Survey, the ploughteams in demesne had risen to 2, and there were 2 rouncies additional, but the serfs were less by one. There were also 60 socmen with 2 carucates of land, 5 ploughteams and 4 acres of meadow. The men were under the Abbot by commendation, soc, sac and all customs, and they could not give or sell their land without his licence and they belonged to the Abbot's fold. The manor was valued at 6 pounds in both Saxon and Norman times. The Abbot also had 7 freemen with 1 carucate and 30 acres of land, 4 ploughteams, 4 acres of meadow, wood for 10 hogs, and these men, unlike the last, could give or sell their land, but commendation and soc remained with the Abbot as well as the service. There was also a church with 28 acres and the fourth part of a church with 7 acres of land. The value in Saxon times was 10 shillings, but in Domesday time it was 13 shillings. The length of the Abbot's holding was a league and the breadth 6 quarantenes, and it paid in a gelt 2 shillings and 10½*d*.[1]

A terrier of the manor when parcel of the estate of the Abbey of St. Edmunds will be found amongst the Additional MSS. of the Brit. Mus.[2]

### Stanton All Saints Manor.

In 1305 the Abbot of St. Edmund granted this manor to Henry de Stanton for life in recompense for Newhall in Pakenham, but it soon returned to the monastery, for we find the manor again vested in the Abbot in 1316, and with the monastery it continued until the dissolution of the religious houses, when of course it passed to the Crown.

In 1539 it was granted by the Crown to Sir Thos. Jermyn of Rushbrook. Particulars for this grant will be found in the Record Office.[3]

Sir Thomas Jermyn married first a daughter of Thomas Spring, of Lavenham, and 2ndly Anne daughter of Sir Robert Drruy, and died 8 Oct. 1552. An account of his funeral is given in the Diary of Henry Machyn, a citizen of London, 1550-1563, thus: "The xxj. day of October was the funeralle of a gentyll knyght, Ser Thomas Jarmyn, the best housekeper in the Contey of Suffoke, with ys standard and ys penone of armes, cot-armur, target, and sword, and skochyons; and he kept a godly chapel of syngyng men, for the contrary have a gret loss of ys deth, as any contrey in England." He had been High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1541 and the goodly chapel of slnging men were at Rushbrook Hall near Bury St. Edmunds where the Jermyn family had been seated from a very early period. He was the lineal ancestor of Henry Jermyn created Lord Jermyn of Edmundsbury by King Charles I. and Earl of St. Albans by Charles II. On the death of Sir Thomas Jermyn the manor passed to his eldest son by his first wife—Sir Ambrose Jermyn of Rushbrook knt. who died in 1577 and his eldest son John, who had married Margaret daughter of Edward Earl of Derby

[1] Dom. ii. 364.
[2] Add. MSS. 4699.
[3] 31 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 212.

having died without issue, the manor passed to Sir Ambrose's 2nd son Sir Robert Jermyn.[1] In 1579 a claim was made by the Crown on Sir Robert Jermyn for forfeiture of this manor.[2]

The manor does not seem to have passed to Sir Robert's son Sir Thomas Jermyn knt. but to have been sold to Sir Arthur Capel. He married Mary or Margaret dau. of John Lord Grey of Pergo brother to the Marquess of Dorset and died in 1655, when the manor passed to his son and heir Gamaliel Capel D.D., at whose death it went to the Rev. Gamaliel Capel his son and heir, rector of Stanton. He married Hester daughter and heir of Robert Maddox or Maddockes of Troston Hall and Anne Bysshe and died in 1756. In the Church of Stanton All Saints there is an inscription to him and his wife Hester's memory. The manor then devolved upon his son and heir Edward Capel. He was a native of Troston, being born there 11th June 1713, and early obtained the place of Deputy Inspector of Plays, which probably turned his attention towards publishing an edition of Shakespeare. On this edition he spent over 20 years' labour, but although it appeared in 10 volumes 8vo it was unaccompanied by notes. These notes however were published separately in 1783 in 3 vols. 4to, and had a wide circulation. Mr. Capel was also the author of an altered play of "Anthony and Cleopatra," acted at Drury Lane in 1758, and the editor of a vol. of poems entitled "Prolusions; or Select Pieces of Ancient Poetry," issued in 1760. A catalogue of his Shakesperiana presented by him to Trinity College Cambridge was printed in 1779.

He died 24 Jan. 1781 and was buried in the chancel of Stanton All Saints Church with his ancestors. He left the manor by will to his nephew Capel Lofft son of Christopher Lofft by his wife Anne sister of the above Edward Capel.[3]

Capel Lofft was a native of London, born there the 14th Nov. 1751, and educated at Eton, where he continued 10 years and thence proceeded to Peterhouse, Cambridge, being ultimately entered at Lincoln's Inn, and called to the Bar in 1775. He was a voluminous writer and upon a great variety of subjects, political, poetical, theological, and archæological.

He issued from time to time the following works: "The Praises of Poetry—a Poem," Lond. 1775, 12mo; "View of several Schemes respecting America," 1775 8vo; "Cases Adjudged in the Court of King's Bench," Lond. 1776, fol.; "Dialogues on the Principles of the Constitution," 1776, 8vo; "Observations on Wesley's second Calm Address, &c.," 1777, 8vo; "Observations on Mrs. Macaulay's History of England," 1778, 4to; "Principia cum juris Universalis tum præcipue Anglicani," Lond. 1779, 2 vols., 12mo; "Elements of Universal Law," vol. 1 Lond., 1779, 12mo; "An Argument on the Nature of Party and Faction," Lond. 1780, 8vo; "Eudosia, or a Poem on the Universe," Lond. 1781, 8vo; "Observations on a Dialogue on the Actual State of Parliament," 1783, 8vo; "Inquiry into the Legality and Expediency of Increasing the Royal Navy by Subscriptions for Building County Ships," 1783, 8vo; "Observations on a Dialogue on the Actual State of Parliament," 1783, 8vo; "Inquiry into the Expediency of Increasing the Royal Navy," 1783, 8vo; "Translation

[1] See Bardwell Manor and Riveshall Manor, Hepworth, in this Hundred.

[2] Memoranda, 21 Eliz. Mich. Rec. Rot. 117.

[3] Christopher Lofft was the son of Charles Lofft of St. Albans by Olive his wife daughter of Lewis Montgomery. Christopher was a member of the Bar, Deputy Ranger of Windsor Park, and Recorder of Windsor. He acted too as Secretary to Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough.

of the first and second Georgics of Virgil," 1784, 8vo; "Essay on the Law of Libels," &c., Lond. 1785, 8vo; "A Brief Account of the Hospital of St. Elizabeth," &c., 1786, 8vo. This was a translation from the Latin of C. L. Noks. The original Latin printed same year under the fictitious name of Humillimus Pauperum Advocatus, 8vo. "Three Letters on the Question of Regency," Lond. 1789, 8vo; "Observations on the 1st part of Dr. Knowles, Testimonies of the Divinity of Christ from the first four Centuries," Lond. 1789, 8vo; "History of the Corporation and Test Acts," Bury, 1790, 8vo; "Remarks on the Letter of Edm. Burke concerning the Revolution in France," &c., Lond. 1790, 8vo; "Essay on the Effects of a Dissolution of Parliament," Lond. 1791, 8vo; "The Law of Evidence by Chief Baron Gilbert," 1791-96, 2 vols. 8vo; 1st and 2nd Books of Milton's "Paradise Lost with Notes," 1792, 4to; "On the Revival of the Cause of Reform in the Representation of the Commons in Parliament," 2nd ed. 1810., 8vo; "Laurana," Lond. 1812-1814, 5 vols. 8vo; "Aphorisms from Shakespeare arranged to plays, &c., notes and preface," Bury, 1812, 18mo.

Capel Lofft married Anne daughter of Henry Evelyn of Windsor, and in 1815, while Napoleon was being detained in Plymouth Harbour prior to being sent to St. Helena, obtained a writ of Habeas Corpus for the bringing up of his body, but the proceedings were futile in consequence of the ship having sailed before the writ could be served.

Until 1816 he resided at Troston, when he went abroad, principally with the object of the education of his daughters, going first to Brussels, then to the neighbourhood of Nancy, and in 1820 to Switzerland. In 1822 he removed to Turin where he remained till 1824, when he went to Montcally, at which place he died the 26th of May in that year. His attainments were considerable; but he was pedantic and self-opinionated, a zealous Whig in politics, in religion his views were distinctly Socinian. Probably his greatest claim upon our gratitude is the judicious aid he afforded the poet Robert Bloomfield by bringing before the public the early effusions of this humble songster. Capel Lofft was the first to recognise the "pleasing characteristic and original poem," as he himself terms it, "The Farmer's Boy," and under his auspices it was introduced to the public eye. He edited the 12th ed. of Bloomfield's Poems, Lond. 1811, and wrote an admirable preface containing many valuable critical observations.

Capel Lofft was succeeded by his son Robert Emlyn Lofft of Troston Hall, who married Letitia daughter of Lieut.-Col. Richardson, and died in 1842 (?) when the manor passed to his son Henry Capel Lofft who changed his name to Moseley on inheriting his great-uncle's estate of Glemham. Henry Capel Lofft or Moseley died in 1866, when the manor devolved on his brother Robert Emlyn Lofft who was High Sheriff in 1881 and died without issue in 1890, when the manor passed to his sister Letitia wife of the Rev. Dr. Hubert Holden and mother of Colonel Capel Holden the present representative of the Lofft family. This manor has recently been sold.

### Stanton St. John, Michfields, and Badwell's Manor.

This was not held as a manor till after the compilation of the Domesday Survey. At the time of the compiling of this Record, Walter de Caen held of Robert Malet tenant in chief a freeman over whom Malet's predecessor had half commendation, and the Abbot of St. Edmund had the other half and the soc and sac. He had 90 acres, 3 bordars, 4 acres of meadow,

and one ploughteam, and under him was a freeman with 10 acres over whom also the said Walter held. There was also a church with 4 acres, and the whole was valued at 16 shillings.[1]

The only other holding in Stanton at the time of the Domesday Survey and specifically mentioned was amongst the invasions upon the King, where we meet with the entry that a free woman under commendation to the Abbot held 30 acres in the Confessor's time of the value of 5 shillings.[2]

This is probably the manor intended by "Stanton Manor" specified in the Inquis. post mortem of Roger le Bygod Earl of Norfolk in 1270,[3] and also in the Inquis. p.m. of Edmund Earl of Kent and Margaret his wife in 1330.[4]

At the opening of the 14th century we find the manor in Edmund de Stanton who gave it to his sister on her marriage with Henry de Stanton. Margery, the daughter and heir of this union, married William de Badwell. Davy makes Henry de Stanton to hold the manor in 1325 and John Ashfield who died in 1394 when it passed to Robert Ashfield his son and heir. This may be so; but it must be remembered that John Ashfield died in the lifetime of his father Robert who did not die till 1401. Robert by will dated 1459 gave Michfield Manor to Cecilia his wife for life, and she was living in 1460. The other or Badwell Manor seems to have gone to William Asshefeld son of John.

Michfield was held in 1428 by Robert Stanton and later by John Ashfield, son and heir of Robert Ashfield, who in 1533 sold the same to Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrooke sen.[5] The sale included the manors of Mikilfylde or Mikilhall Manor, the advowson of All Saints Church in Stanton, and tenements in Stanton, Bardwell, Wattisfield, Walsham, Langham, Hepworth and Ixworth. Sir Thomas Jermyn died in 1552 and the subsequent devolution of the manor is the same as the Manor of Stanton All Saints already given.

[1] Dom. ii. 327*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 448*b*.
[3] I.P.M., 54 Hen. III. 25
[4] I.P.M., 4 Edw. III. 38.
[5] Fine. Trin. 25 Hen. VIII.

## *STOWLANGTOFT.*

DO manor here is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, but the main holding was that of the Abbot of St. Edmund, and under him Durand held 4 carucates of land, which 2 freemen had in King Edward the Confessor's time. There were 8 bordars and in Saxon times 4 ploughteams in demesne, but in Norman days 2 only. Also a mill, wood for 20 hogs, 30 sheep, and 8 acres of meadow. The value of the whole was 6 pounds. There were also in the Abbot's holding 14 freemen with half a carucate, 4 ploughteams, and 2 acres of meadow. The men could give or sell their land, so that the soc, commendation and service remain with the Abbot. All except one of these men belonged to the Abbot's fold. The value of the holding was 6 shillings and 8*d*. Also a church with 40 acres of free land. The township was one league long and 8 quarantenes broad, and paid in a gelt 10*d*.[1]

Richard son of Earl Gislebert[2] held here a socman with 28 acres and half a ploughteam of the value of 3 shillings.

Robert le Blund was in possession at the time of the Domesday Survey, and the Abbot of St. Edmund had the soc.[3]

Earl Alan also held 60 acres, 3 bordars and half a team—earlier there had been a whole ploughteam. It was included in the valuation of Rumburgh, and the Abbot of St. Edmund had the soc.[4]

### Stowlangtoft Hall.

There was what Sir Symonds D'Ewes calls "a fond and idle tradition" held by the inhabitants that the village was called Stowlangthorne after a lantern that stood fixed on the top of the steeple of the church there; but



Stowlangtoft.

the name was really derived from the family of Langetot who held from William the Conqueror's day to the latter end of King John's reign or the beginning of Hen. III. In the time of Henry II. Robert de Langetot or Langtoft acknowledged that he held three fees of the Abbot of St. Edmund.

In 1206 we find an action to try the question whether Richard de Langeton and Ralph his brother wrongfully disseised Stephen de Bolonia of a free tenement in Stowlangtoft, and Richard disclaiming interest in the tenement the jury jound that Ralph was entitled.[5]

In 1224 Richard de Langetot held the manor, and he is no doubt the

[1] Dom. ii. 365.
[2] See Bures and Sudbury Manors in Babergh Hundred.
[3] Dom. ii. 391.
[4] Dom. ii. 372*b*.
[5] Abbr. of Pleas, 8 John Mich. 5.

Richard de Langetot who in 1229 is mentioned on the Close Rolls as having appointed Roger de Stowe his attorney in proceedings against Robert de Dunmawe tenant concerning one rod of meadow in Stowlangtoft.[1] A little later Sir Nicholas Peche who married Maud the daughter and heir of Robert de Langetot the son of Richard de Langetot held the manor and did homage in respect thereof to the Abbot of St. Edmund.

In 1265 Sir Nicholas was succeeded by his son Sir John Peche who died without issue in 1286, when the manor passed to Sir Reginald Peche his brother and heir.

Sir Reginald died in 1310 and the manor devolved on his son and heir Jeffrey Peche who resided at the Hall, and died in 1335 leaving his widow who succeeded to the lordship which she retained until her death in 1337.

Amongst the Harl. MSS. may be seen an account of the lands held here by Reginald and Jeffrey Peche of the Abbot.[2] On the death of Jeffrey Peche's widow, John Peche the brother and heir of Jeffrey succeeded.

There is a fine in 1346 levied by John Peche described as a knt. against John Talbot of Fyncham and Roger le Stave (or Stane) parson of Parva Lyvermere Church.[3] The same year Sir John Peche died and the manor passed to his 3 daughters and coheirs Amicia, Catherine and Margaret, who sold the same in 1371 to Robert Davy of Ashfield sometimes called Robert de Ashfield. The transaction was carried out by various proceedings and documents and the purchase was of the several shares.

The advowson was included in the purchase of the manor, and the three following fines levied :—

40 Edw. III. 36. Adam Hautboys, parson of Cockfield Church, John de Peshale, parson of Alderton Church, Reginald de Eccles, Robert Davy of Asshefeld, and John son of John de Bokwode *v.* Amicia daughter of Sir John Pecche and Katherine her sister of 2 parts of the manor and advowson.

42 Edw. III. 37. Adam Hautboys, parson of Cockfield Church, John Peshale, parson of Alderton Church, Reginald Ecclys, Robt. Davy of Asshefeld, and John son of John de Rokwode *v.* Peter Bray and Maria his wife.

47 Edw. III. 20. Adam Hautboys, clerk, John de Peshale clerk, Reginald de Eccles and Robert de Asshefeld *v.* William Cat of Thetford and Margaret his wife of the 3rd part of the manor.

Robert Ashfield *alias* Robert Davy died in 1401.[4] He built the beautiful church of Stowlangtoft and by his will left £20 towards finishing the south porch. He and his wife Margaret are buried under the great chancel window in which he is represented kneeling ; and in the upper south window they are both represented kneeling holding up a church. Under is written, Ano millesimo tricentessimo quinquagesimo primo. The manor passed on the death of Robert Ashfield to his grandson and heir, Robert Ashfield. He was at the date of his grandfather's death a minor, and in 1404 we find Sir John Strange knt. granted to John de Bohun Earl of Hereford the custody of all the manors, &c., late Robert Ashfield's during the minority of Robert Ashfield, cousin [grandson] and heir of the said Robert. The Liber Compotorum et conventionum Roberti Ashefelde in the time of Hen. VI. will be found amongst the Harleian MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[5]

Robert Ashfield married twice, 1st Eleanor Curzon who is buried by her husband in the chancel of the Church of Stowlangtoft, and 2ndly Cicely eldest daughter and coheir of John Tendring of Brockdish in Norfolk, by whom the

[1] Close Rolls, 13 Hen. III. m. 5*d*.
[2] Harl. MSS. 537.
Feet of Fines, 20 Edw. III. 28.
[4] I.P.M., 3 Hen. IV. 8, 11.
[5] Harl. MSS. 143.

said Robert had three sons, John, William parson of Stowlangtoft, Reginald, and one daughter Margaret. By his first wife he had one son John Ashfield. Robert made his will in 1459 wherein he desired his body to be buried in Stowlangtoft Church by Eleanor his first wife ; to Cicely his 2nd wife he left his interests in his Manor of Bicham Wells, and for her life that lordship with the appurtenances, remainder to his eldest son by his 2nd wife John Ashfield jun. in tail, remainder to William his son rector of Stowlangtoft for life, remainder to Reginald his son in fee. He died in 1459 and the manor passed to John Ashfield his only son by his first marriage. He married Florentia, daughter of John Boteler of Mepertishale in Bedfordshire, and died in 1481,[1] his widow surviving until 1507.

On his father's death the manor passed to his son John Ashfield, who married Margaret daughter of John Wentworth of Gosfield in Essex. John Ashfield died in 1499 and was buried in the Church of Buers, being succeeded by his eldest son George Ashfield of Stowlangtoft and Pakenham. He married Margery daughter of John Cheke of Bludhall, and dying 20 August 1517 the manor went to his son and heir Robert Ashfield.[2] From this Robert to his grandson Sir Robert Ashfield the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Hunston in this Hundred.

This manor is specifically mentioned in the Inquis. p.m. of Robert Ashfield who died the 21 May 1549.[3] Sir Robert Ashfield sold the manor in 1614 to Paul D'Ewes one of the six clerks in Chancery, son of Gerard D'Ewes of Upminster in Essex, and a lineal descendant of the Lords of Kersal in the Duchy of Guelderland.

Amongst the Harl. MSS. in the Brit. Mus. may be seen a release from Penelope Ashfeld to Paul D'Ewes of land purchased by him at Stowhall in Stowlangtoft in 1615.[4] And in 1619 he had a general release from Robert Wilmer and Dorothy his wife, one of the daughters of Thomas Ashefield, who it is stated had purchased her father's estate there.[5] Also amongst the Harl. MSS. will be found an agreement between Paul D'Ewes and George Peche bricklayer as to the building of Stowhall in 1625.[6]

By his marriage with Cecilia only daughter and heir of Richard Symonds of Coxden in Dorsetshire, Paul had with other issue a son, the celebrated Sir Symonds D'Ewes, to whom this manor passed on his father's death 14 March 1631. There is a monument to Paul D'Ewes over the south door of the chancel of the Church of Stowlangtoft. He is represented as kneeling with a book in his hand with a front face, a wife on each side of him, somewhat more forward, kneeling opposite to each other, about half as large as life. Eight children very small in bas relief are beneath them. The inscription is thus :—

Depositum Pauli D'Ewes de Stowlangtoft armigeri, pro se
et Uxoribus suis, cujus prima Sissilia, Filia unica et Hæres
Richardi Symonds de Chardestocke in Comitatu Dorcestriæ
Armigeri, quæ obiit die Veneris ultimo Julii A.D. 1618, quibus dedit
Deus octo Liberos, viz., Filios tres, Symonds de Medio Templo
Armigerum ; Paulum in infantia morte sublatum, et
Richardum : et Filias quinque ; Joannam modo Uxorem Guli
elmi Ellyot de Godleming in Comitatu Surriæ Militis ;
Graham, Mariam, Sissiliam in minoritate defunctans, ae
Elizabetham, cujus secunda Uxor fuit Elizabetha soror
Johannis Isham de Lamport in Comitatu Northamptoniæ
Militis superstitis, vidua et relicta Anthonii Denton
de Tunbridge in Comitatu Kantiæ Militis.[7]

[1] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 32.
[2] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 94.
[3] I.P.M., 4 Edw. VI. 110.
[4] Harl. 97.
[5] 16 Apl. 1619, Harl. MSS. 99.
[6] Harl, MSS. 98.
[7] She lies buried in the chancel, having died in 1663 in her 86th year.

Sir Symonds D'Ewes was born at Coxden in Dorsetshire, the seat of his maternal grandfather, in 1602[1] and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Page says, "he commenced even while a student at Cambridge those historical studies in which he eventually attained such distinction, and almost at the same early period gained the friendship and esteem of Cotton, Selden, Spelman, and many others of the first rank in the republic of letters." His published works were few, the most prominent being "The Journals of all the Parliaments during the reign of Queen Elizabeth" published in 1682, Lond. fol. This work was published by order of Parliament and supplies a chasm in the Journals of the House of Commons. Prefixed is a frontispiece representing Queen Elizabeth sitting in full parliament. Another issue was made of the work with a new title only, 1693, viz., Journal of the Votes during the reign of Elizabeth, folio; and the best edition appeared in 1708, fol. Several of his speeches have been published, 1, The Antiquity of Cambridge; 2, The Privilege of Parliament, 1641, fol. 1642. His Autobiography and Correspondence which is of great interest has been edited by Mr. J. O. Halliwell, Lond. 1845, 8vo. 2 vols. And the Diary of his College Life in the time of James I. appeared, Lond. 1851, post 8vo.

The greater part of his literary labours are still in MS., much in the Brit. Mus. His extracts from early wills in the Bury and Norwich registers are of considerable interest and value, for some of the originals seen and noted by him have since been lost or destroyed. He received the honour of knighthood from Charles the First at Whitehall Dec. 6 1626 and in 1640 served the office of High Sheriff for Suffolk. In the Long Parliament which met in 1640 he was elected member for Sudbury, and the 15 July in the following year was created a Baronet by King Charles I., but upon the breaking out of the Civil War he espoused the other side and took the solemn league and covenant in 1643. He continued to sit in the House until Dec. 1648, when he was turned out with others who were thought to retain some little regard for the person of the King and the old constitution.

Fuller says of him: "his genius addicted him to the study of antiquity; preferring rust before brightness, and more conforming his mind to the garb of the former than mode of the modern times. He was studious in Roman coin, to discriminate true ones from such as were cast and counterfeit. He paused not for price to procure a choice piece; and was no less careful in conserving, than curious in culling, many rare records. He had plenty of precious medals out of which a methodical architect might contrive a fabric for the benefit of posterity. His treasury afforded things as well new as old, on the token that he much admired that the ordinances and orders of the late Long Parliament did in bulk and number exceed all the statutes made since the Conquest. He was loving to learned men, to whom he desired to do all good offices; and died about the year of our Lord 1653."

Fuller is rather out in the date—Sir Symonds died the 18th April 1650. He married twice—1st, Anne daughter and heir of Sir William Clopton of Kentwell, when she was but 13 years of age. The Autobiography of Sir Symonds contains most minute particulars of his courtship, and a copy of his only letter to his fiancée during what he calls his "wooing time." Their meetings are described and "so humble and discreet was the deportment of the maiden, as to oblige him no less to an ardent affection for her than the comeliness of her person." By this marriage he had a son, "a goodly

[1] The only child of Paul born out of the County of Suffolk.

sweet child," who died soon after birth through, as he energetically expresses it, " the cursed ignorance or neglect of such as were employed " about his wife during her confinement. The infant was baptised in Lavenham Church by Doctor Copinger and named Clopton " to perpetuate in him, if God had so pleased, his mother's name and family." Sir Symonds had with the like object all three witnesses of that surname, Walter Clopton his wife's uncle, Thomas Clopton of Lyston Hall in Essex, and Mary Clopton one of the daughters of Edward Waldegrave and widow of William Clopton of Castelins Hall in Groton. At the end of five days little Clopton " rendered up his blessed soul into the hands of his Eternal Creator," as the pious father expresses it, he himself having attended the child, fasting the greater part of the day.

Two other sons, twins, survived but a few hours their premature birth, which was occasioned by some hurt to Lady D'Ewes by travelling in her coach in Bury Streets " during the festival," and her fourth son, also named " Clopton " died before it was two years old of the rickets, which were produced " by their pitching upon a proud, fretting, ill-conditioned woman for a nurse," and aggravated " by the unskilful treatment of Dr. Despotine, an Italian physician at Bury." After this series of unfortunate circumstances, the young couple managed to rear two daughters, one Cecilia, who married Sir Thomas Darcy Bart., and after her father's death inherited the Kentwell Hall property, but died without issue in 1661. The second daughter Isolda died unmarried.

Lady D'Ewes, the last of the Cloptons holding Kentwell died of smallpox in 1641 at Stowlangtoft Hall at the early age of 29 years. It seems she was taken ill while on a visit to Lady Denton, Paul D'Ewes's widow, at Ixworth Abbey, " but finding no remorse or pity nor offer for her to stay, she resolved " to return to Stowlangtoft, declaring to her maid " that she must goe whatever hurt comes of it, seeing nobody offered her to stay."

The removal cost her her life. After the lapse of a year, during which Sir Symonds had grieved for what he calls " the sickness and death of this glorious saint of God," he practically demonstrated his appreciation of his first wife by marrying a second, and united himself to Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Willoughby Bart., of Risley in Derbyshire. By her he had a son, who on the death of Sir Symonds succeeded to the lordship as Sir Willoughby D'Ewes 2nd Bart.[1] He died the 13 June 1685 aged 35 and was buried at Stowlangtoft the 16th of the same month, the manor passing to his son and heir Sir Symonds D'Ewes 3rd Bart. He died in 1722 when the manor passed to his son and heir Sir Jermyn D'Ewes 4th Bart., who died unmarried in 1731, when the baronetcy became extinct. It seems that the 3rd Bart., Sir Symonds D'Ewes, contracted debts to a considerable amount, and having only a life estate in the Stowlangtoft property prevailed upon his son, afterwards Sir Jermyn D'Ewes, to join with him in certain mortgages of the estate. Sir Symonds was subsequently lodged in the King's Bench prison, where he continued in confinement for several years, and indeed until the time of his death in May 1722.

How the Stowlangtoft property and the manor went to the Nortons appears from an action brought by Sir Jermyn D'Ewes in 1728 against Thomas Norton to set aside certain deeds. The particulars are somewhat curious and interesting. The yearly value of the Stowlangtoft estate was at the time of Sir Symonds D'Ewes the 3d Bart.'s death £465, besides the

[1] For his marriage see Manor of Lavenham in Babergh Hundred.

manor and mansion house, and the incumbrances then amounted to £2,100. Thomas Norton having property in the neighbourhood, seeing the straightened circumstances Sir Jermyn was in, offered to lend him in 1715 100 guineas without interest, which Sir Jermyn readily accepted, giving his note to repay on demand. About a year later the question of selling the reversion was mooted by one of the parties—each alleged by the other. Sir Jermyn alleged that having been "bred in the army" he was utterly unacquainted with affairs of this nature, and knew nothing of the value of the estate and having no rental or particulars thereof, nor having anything to do with the estate during his father's lifetime, and having great confidence in Norton, with whom he had had a long and intimate acquaintance, he left it to him to settle the terms of the purchase. Articles of agreement, dated the 17 May 1716, were accordingly prepared, wherein the estate was stated to be worth £416 per an., besides 40 acres of wood. In consideration of £1,915 agreed to be paid by Norton to Sir Jermyn, he agreed to sell the reversion in fee free from all incumbrances by himself or his father, other than the above three mortgages. On the back of the article was endorsed a receipt which Sir Jermyn signed, acknowledging to have had and borrowed of Norton as much as amounted to £970 and agreed that the same should be taken as part of the purchase money, which £970 was made up by the before-mentioned loan of 100 guineas, the sum of £450 received during the treaty, and by £115 paid down, and a note for £300 given by Norton to Sir Jermyn. At the same time Norton gave Sir Jermyn a note which recited that Sir Jermyn had sold him the reversion of the estate in the contract for which were mentioned the particular rents amounting to £416 and woods £9 per an., besides which estate there were 7 cottages therein particularly described. Norton by the note agreed that if the cottages were not included in the rent of £416 and £9 per ann. then he would pay to Sir Jermyn for the cottages at the rate of 7 years' purchase for the reversion thereof, and also promised that after the assignment of the mortgages to him so much of the arrears of the interest as he could procure from Sir Jermyn's father he would pay to Sir Jermyn. The agreement was carried out by deeds dated the 2nd and 3rd June 1716, and on their execution instead of Sir Jermyn receiving £945 the residue of the purchase money he took Norton's bond for £1,000 payable in 3 months, and Sir Jermyn was to be accountable to Norton for the £55 overplus money. Norton paid off the three mortgages for £2,100 and took assignments in trust for himself; but instead of paying Sir Jermyn his £1,000 secured by the bond, put him off from time to time with small sums of £10, £20, £30, and £40 at a time, and these only obtained after great trouble and solicitation during a period of 4 years. It seems that Norton by means of the transfers of the mortgages he had taken harassed old Sir Symonds then in prison and forced him to part with his life estate which Norton purchased for £2,750. Sir Jermyn, not having been able to obtain more than £700 of the money secured to him by the bond and discovering on inquiry that instead of £416 per an. as mentioned in the agreement the estate had been worth for several years (exclusive of the mansion house, garden and manor) £465 per an., and that the wood said to be no more than 40 acres amounted to 60 acres, and that the mansion house and garden were worth £1,250, and that the reversion, "considering the beauty and situation of the estate," was worth much more than Norton had paid, and further that Norton had received from Sir Jermyn's father, on account of interest on the mortgages £278. 15s. and other sums amounting to £500 which he never paid, or accounted for to Sir Jermyn, according to the

note, Sir Jermyn filed a Bill in Chancery on the 12 Nov. 1720 to be relieved against the articles and conveyances, and prayed for redemption of the estate. On the hearing, 25 Jan. 1726-7 before the Lord Chancellor, Sir Jermyn's Bill, so far as it sought to set aside the conveyances, was dismissed; but Norton had to render an account on the bond and arrears of interest received from Sir Symonds. From this decree Sir Jermyn appealed to the House of Lords, where the decree was affirmed, but coupled with an order for the payment of a further sum to Sir Jermyn D'Ewes for the misstatement in the articles as to the annual value of the estate.

Thomas Norton held the manor till his death in 1756.

The estate was in 1760 sold to Sir Thomas Rawlinson knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1754. The advowson of Stowlangtoft did not apparently belong to Thomas Norton, but was later acquired by Sir Thomas Rawlinson. This advowson was held by the Rev. Thomas Smith of Pakenham and passed under his will to his widow Mary Smith of Great Horningsheath. In 1768 she sold the advowson for £1,100 and it was conveyed to Richard Ray of Haughley; the purchase money, however was found, as to half by Anne Ray and Catherine Ray both of Bury St. Edmunds spinsters, and as to the other half by Sir Thomas Rawlinson under an arrangement that the two ladies or the survivor should have the first presentation and that the advowson and perpetual right of presentation should be vested in Sir Thomas Rawlinson. This arrangement was carried out by a declaration of trust on the part of Richard Ray dated the 29th July 1768. Catherine Ray died the 21 July 1770, and the next presentation in accordance with the above arrangement was made by Bernard Mills as the surviving executor of Anne Ray and pursuant to her will dated the 19 January 1771 by a nomination in favour of Anne Ray's nephew the Rev. Walter Craske on the 20th Oct. 1775.

The manor of Stowlangtoft was settled by Sir Thomas Rawlinson on the marriage of his eldest son Sir Walter Rawlinson, a barrister of the Inner Temple, with Mary Ladbroke a daughter of Sir Robert Ladbroke knt. an alderman of the City of London, being conveyed to Richard Grove and Robert Ladbroke as trustees by a settlement dated the 30 and 31 January 1769. In this settlement was included the equitable interest of Sir Thomas Rawlinson in the advowson under the declaration of trust of Richard Ray above referred to. Sir Thomas Rawlinson died the 2nd Dec. 1769 and by an indenture dated the 19th Dec. 1776 made between Richard Ray of the first part, Sir Walter Rawlinson and Dame Mary his wife of the 2nd part, and Richard Grove and Robert Ladbroke of the 3rd part, the advowson was conveyed by Richard Ray to the trustees of the settlement to the same uses and limitations under which they held the manor. Sir Walter Rawlinson was in 1773 elected an alderman of the City of London, but resigned his gown in 1777. He was also representative in Parliament for Queenborough, and afterwards for the borough of Huntingdon. He died the 13th March, 1805, in his 70th year, without surviving issue, and was buried in the parish church of Stowlangtoft.

Sir George Wombwell Bart. his nephew succeeded to the lordship, being the only son of George Wombwell (who was created a baronet in 1778) by Susannah his wife only daughter of Sir Thomas Rawlinson knt. Sir George Wombwell in 1825 sold the manor to Joseph Wilson of Highbury Hill, Islington, and Little Massingham, Norfolk, subsequently to which the devolution is identical with Langham Manor.

Court Rolls for the manor, 1444, 1566, 1571, 1578, 1615, 1618, 1620, 1624, and 1659 will be found amongst the Harleian Rolls in the Brit. Mus.,[1] and an extract from a court roll for 1566 amongst the Harleian Charters.[2] Receipts for money for castleward payable out of the manor will be found amongst the Harleian MSS.,[3] and in 1452 and 1507 amongst the Harleian Charters.[4] In these last charters will be found acquittance for homage of land in the manor in 1632.[5] Particulars of the rentals of the manor *t.* Edw. II. to the time of Ed. III. and in 1396-1397, 1416-1465, will be found amongst the Harleian Rolls,[6] and amongst these rolls will also be found particulars of the holding of John Champaign in the manor in the time of Edw. II.,[7] and Compotus rolls of the manor 1337-38,[8] 1369-70, 1391-92, 1394-95, 1396-97, 1398-99, 1412-13, 1415-16, 1422-26;[9] also an appointment of a bailiff of the manor in 1346.[10]

A Feodary of the manor about 1410-11 will be found amongst the Harleian Rolls[11]; also bailiff's abatements in 1425-26,[12] fines imposed in the manor 1444,[13] and assessments on the manor in 1602.[14] Amongst the Harleian Rolls is an orginal declaration dated the 3 Sept. 1638 made by Robert Mallie of Stowlangtoft respecting the digging of clay for making bricks and tiles on Stow-digging, and that the dissolved Abbey of Ixworth never made any claim to Stow-digging, but that it was part and parcel of Stowlangtoft Manor.[15]

### Colvyles Manor.

This manor is not mentioned by Davy; but we find there was a manor of the name in Stowlangtoft, for rentals of it will be found as follows amongst the Harleian Rolls in the Brit. Mus. In 1376 Harl. Roll D. 8; in 1381–2 Harl. Roll M. 2; late 14th cent. Harl. Roll D. 7; Early 15th cent. Harl. Roll D. 9; in 1421–2; Harl. Roll D. 12, 13, 16; in the time of Hen. VI. Harl. Roll D. 11, 14; in 1490-1 Harl. Roll D. 15.

This is possibly the manor of Stowlangtoft of which we find Henry le Strange died seised. His will is dated in 1483.

[1] Harl. Rolls, M. 16, 24, 26, 27; O. 23.
[2] Harl. 58 F. 22.
[3] Harl. 99.
[4] Harl. 44, O. 23-28; 58 P. 53.
[5] Harl. 49 E. 35.
[6] Harl. Rolls, L. 45, M. 7, 9, 10, 18-23.
[7] Harl. Rolls, L. 44.
[8] Harl. Rolls, L. 43.
[9] Harl. Rolls, M. 1, 3-6, 8, 11-15.
[10] Harl. 56 E. 10.
[11] A. 9.
[12] Harl. Rolls, M. 17.
[13] Harl Rolls, M. 16.
[14] Harl. Rolls, M. 25, 29,
[15] Harl. Rolls, O. 35.

## *THELNETHAM.*

THIS manor was held in King Edward the Confessor's time by Acolf the thane with 2 carucates of land. There were 8 bordars, 6 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, 1 ploughteam belonging to the men, 4 acres of meadow, wood for 30 hogs, 1 mill, 1 rouncy, 3 beasts, 50 hogs and 2 sheep. By the time of the Domesday Survey a change had taken place in the surroundings. Of the 6 serfs, 2 only remained attached to the manor, of the hogs there were but 25. The sheep however had risen from 2 to 35, and there were 3 hives of bees. Besides this 15 freemen under commendation held 40 acres and 2 ploughteams.

The manor was in the Confessor's day valued at 3 pounds, but in Norman times at 50 shillings, and the freemen at 60 shillings. There was also a church with 20 acres. The Abbot had the sac and soc. The size of the holding was 10 quarentenes in length and 3 in breadth, and paid in a gelt 9¼*d*. The Domesday tenant in chief was Frodo, the Abbot's brother.[1]

The Abbot himself of course held land here. He was tenant in chief in the Conqueror's day of a considerable estate though not of a manor in Thelnetham. Fulcher the Norman held of the Abbot 7 freemen with 1 carucate of land, 6 bordars, 1 serf, 2 ploughteams and a half, 3 acres of meadow, and wood for 30 hogs. These men could give or sell their land, but in any case the soc, sac and commendation would remain with the Abbot. The value of this holding was in Saxon days 20 shillings, but in Norman times 30.[2]

The only other holding in Thelnetham was that of Robert Malet, who had 2 men with all customs, but the Abbot had the soc. These men had 20 acres and half a ploughteam, also an acre of meadow of the value of 5 shillings and 4 pence. They were held by Robert Malet in demesne.[3]

### Thelnetham Manor.

This was the holding of Acolf the thane in the Confessor's time, and of Frodo brother of the Abbot in William the Conqueror's day. Prior to the time of Hen. III. it had vested in Peter de Brettenham. In the reign of the last-mentioned monarch William de Thelnetham held the lordship. To William de Thelnetham succeeded Matthew de Thelnetham.

In the Harleian MSS. in one place (97) the manor is stated to be held of Bury St. Edmunds, and in another (380) to be held of the Manor of Kentwell—probably the former entry refers to Cressy Manor in Thelnetham and the latter to the main manor.

In the Testa de Nevill, however, we find that the above-named Matthew de Thelnetham held one fee here of Roger de Cressy and he of William de Kentwell, and he of the King.[4] Matthew had a grant of free warren here in 1255.[5] His daughter Agnes is supposed to have married Sir Adam de Gissing, of which Matthew she is said to have held her tenement at Gissing in Norfolk at a quarter of a fee. This must have been early in the reign of Edw. I. for Matthew seems to have died about 1275 when Peter de Thelnetham succeeded him in this lordship. We hear of this Peter in 1283 selling to

[1] Dom. ii. 354*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 366*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 327*b*.
[4] T. de N. 292.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 39 Hen. III. 5.

Sir Robert de Tateshale three messuages, 185 acres of land, and 20*s*. rent in Besthorp in Norfolk. Two years later, in 1285, we find on the Patent Rolls a commission issued touching an appeal which Edmund de Sancto Clare had brought against this Peter de Thelnetham and others for the burning of his house at Thelnetham and for robbery.[1]

To Peter de Thelnetham seems to have succeeded Matthew de Thelnetham, for in 1304 we find him with Cecilia his wife levying a fine of a part of this manor and the advowson against Nicholas son of Bartholomew de Thelnetham[2]; and again the following year with Cecilia his wife levying a fine of a third part of the manor against John son of Matthew de Thelnetham.[3]

By 1316 John de Thelnetham appears to have succeeded to the lordship and held the same until his death in 1324, when it went to his son and heir Peter de Thelnetham, who dying in 1333 it passed to his son and heir John de Thelnetham whose will is dated in 1399.[4]

The manor then passed to Juliana sole daughter of Peter de Thelnetham and sister and at length heir of John de Thelnetham married to Hugh de Bokenham, but then his widow, Hugh having died in 1373.

On the death of Juliana de Bokenham the manor passed to her son and heir Hugh de Bokenham who married 1st Joan daughter of Robert Ashfield who died about 1393, and 2ndly Joan daughter of Sir John Bruse. Hugh died before 1425.

Amongst the Harleian Charters in the Brit. Mus. is an Inquisition concerning the lands of Hugh de Bokenham in Thelnetham in 1428. The Inquisition was held at Melford 6 October 7 Hen. VI. and the finding was to the effect that Hugh de Bokenham had held in Thelnetham the lands formerly held by John de Thelnetham and afterwards by Peter de Thelnetham for one knight's fee and Castleward rent 30*d*.

Sir Hugh de Bokenham is supposed to have been buried in the parish church of Great Livermere under an altar tomb formerly to be seen there on the north end of the communion table, for which two brass figures are engraved in the "Antiquarian Repository" (vol. iv.).[5] On Sir Hugh's death the manor passed to his son and heir Hugh de Bokenham, sometimes called Hugh Bokenham the elder, and on his death to his son and heir Hugh Bokenham who married Emma daughter of Robert Scarke and died in 1467, being buried in St. Peter's Church at Great Livermere, when the manor devolved under his will upon his son and heir John de Bokenham, who married Anne daughter of John Hopton of Yoxford and by his will dated and proved in 1484[6] gave the manor to his trustees for certain purposes, and then to his son and heir George Bokenham.[7] George Bokenham married first Christian (daughter of William De Grey of Merton in Norf.) who died in 1492 and lies buried in the middle aisle of Merton Church. He married 2ndly Margaret daughter and heir of Francis Heath of Worlington by Mildenhall, and by her had issue John Bokenham his 2nd son, from whom the Thornham family descend, and an eldest son Thomas Bokenham to whom the manor descended on the death of his father the 21 Sept. 1523.[8]

[1] Pat. Rolls, 13 Edw. I. 29*d*.
[2] Feet of Fines, 32 Edw. I. 10.
[3] Feet of Fines, 33 Edw. I. 36.
[4] Harl. 53 H. 44, 58 H. 29.
[5] Harl. 58 H. 24.
[6] He was buried in All Saints' Church, Snetterton, in Norf.
[7] I.P.M., 2 Rich. III. 7.
[8] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VIII. 44.

Thomas Bokenham married Elizabeth daughter of John Jenour of Great Dunmow in Essex and she after Bokenham's death married Richard Codington of Ixworth.

Thomas Bokenham died the 9th Dec. 1555,[1] leaving his son and heir John Bokenham, then only one year old, and was buried in the Temple Church with this inscription: "Hic iacet Thomas Bokynham Armiger, filius et hæres Georgii Bokynham nuper de Snetherton in Com: Norfolk Armigeri, et Margarettæ uxoris eius, Filiæ et Heredis, Francisci Heath Arm: qui quidem Thomas, obiit ix° die Decembris Anno Dni 1535, et A°. Regni Regis Henrici Octavi, vicessimo Septimo cuius animæ propicietur Deus. Amen."

John Bokenham of Snetterton, the last male heir of his family was born August 29, 1534 and married Lucy daughter of Clement Heigham of Barrow knt. who after his death remarried Francis Stonard and died the 1st Aug. 1551,[2] leaving the manor and also that of Great Livermere to Dorothy Bokenham his only sister and heir then 17 years of age. She married Thomas Carryll of Sussex son of Sir John Carryll knt. Attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster and died the 7th June 1560. Thomas Carryll her husband died November 21, 1563.

John Carill the Palatine attorney supplied an inscription for the Church of Warneham, certainly giving different dates, for the departure from this life of his son John and his daughter-in-law. In his will dated 9 March 1565 he says: "A faire stone to be laid upon my eldest son Thomas Carill and Dorothie his wife, now deceased, who doth lie buried in the chappell wherein I and they used to sit in the said church of Warneham, and a faire scripture as followeth, 'Here lieth Thomas Carill son and heir apparent whiles he lived, of John Carill Esq., attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster; and here lieth also Dorothie wife of the said Thomas and sister and heir of John Buckenham Esq., son and heir of Thomas Buckenham, son and heir of George Buckenham and of Margaret his wife, which Margaret was daughter and heir of — Heathe Esq., which Thomas Carill died the 23d [21st ?] day of November 1563, 6th Elizabeth, and which Dorothie died — day of February, 1558, 1st Elizabeth, on whose soulis Jhu have mercie.'"

Thomas Carrill had issue a son and heir John Carrill and a daughter Elizabeth married to John Cotton son and heir of Sir John Cotton of Lanwade in co. Cambridge.

The heir John Carryll afterwards Sir John of Warnham in Sussex, was but 14 years of age at the time of his father's death, and a dispute arose as to the guardianship in respect of the Manor of Snetherton in Norfolk. It seems that this was held of the Bishop of Norwich in socage.

The reversion in the manor of Great Livermere was held of Queen Elizabeth as of the late dissolved Abbey of St. Edmunds by knight's service and not in chief, so the wardship as well of the body of the infant as of the manor belonged to the Queen. As to the Snetherton Manor however Richard Codington claimed to be guardian in socage to the said John Carryll in right of Elizabeth his deceased wife[3] John Carryll's grandmother. John Carryll, the infant by his grandfather on the father's side John Carryll filed a Bill against Richard Codington complaining that he had wrongfully entered into the said manor and taken the rents and profits and detained the evidences thereof. The point was, whether John Carryll grandfather of the

[1] I.P.M., 27 Hen. VIII. 26.
[2] I.P.M., 6 Edw. VI. 86.
[3] Did she not survive until 1571 ?

infant on the side of his father, or Elizabeth being grandmother to the infant on the part of his mother, ought to be guardian in socage, and the decision was in favour of John Carryll the grandfather.

Sir John Carrill of Warnham in Sussex knt. in 1577 had livery of this manor and of that of Great Livermere, and in 1590 disposed of this manor to Edmund Buckenham[1] cousin and heir of John Bokenham,[2] being the son of John Bokenham and Elizabeth his wife sole dau. and heir of Edmund West, which John Bokenham was the second son of George Bokenham and Margaret Heath. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Elizabeth will be found a suit by Thomas Smyth against this Edmund Bokenham touching copyhold held of this manor.[3] Edmund Bokenham was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1605 and died in 1618, when his son and heir Sir Henry Bokenham knt. by Barbara his wife daughter and coheir of John Wiseman of Great Thornham succeeded to the lordship. He served the office of High Sheriff in 1630, and married Dorothy eldest daughter and coheir of Guilford Walsingham, and to her and her husband is erected a monument in Thelnetham Church. It stands on the south aisle against the wall. The effigies (half-way) of a man in armour, and a woman; his right hand and her left are each laid on a book, and his left and her right (one on the other) upon a skull. Under these are the busts of a young man and young woman, and the following inscription :—

Hic Dormiunt Henricus Bokenham de Thelnetham in Comitat'
Suff' mil' et Dorothea uxor ejus Filia natu Maxima et
cohæres Guilfordi Walsingham Armigr Filij Natu Maximi
Thomæ Walsingham de Scadbury in comitat' Kent Mil :
Hæc obijt 1 octob : 1654. Ille mens' octob : 1648 Duos
Reliquerunt Liberos Filium and Filiam Suorum Effigies cum
Parentum Statuis hic Collocantur : Hæc obijt 20 Octobr'
1630. Ille autem adhuc vivus. Testamento matris, erga se
Pietatis et amoris ergo merens hoc monumentum Extruxit.
Hoc tumulo positi nobis dant munera fati
Sitvte ignoras dis cito quæso mori.

The Arms are *Bokenham :* Argent, a lion rampant gules, over all on a bend azure three besants; impaling Walsingham, Paly of six or and sable over all a bend gules; Crest 1st, *Bokenham,* a lion rampant; 2nd *Walsingham* on a mural crown a griffin's head erased, ducally gorged.

The manor passed to Sir Henry's son and heir Wiseman Bokenham High Sheriff in 1649. He married Grace, daughter of Paul D'Ewes[4] and died the 26 Oct. 1670 in the 68 year of his age.[5] In his will, which is at Somerset House and was proved the 8 Dec. 1670, he mentions his sons Walsingham, Paul, Hugh, Cleare, George, Richard and Henry and his daughters, Sicilia, and Grace the wife of Edmund Tyrrell.[6] The manor next passed to his son Paul Bokenham. Paul Bokenham by a deed dated the 10 Nov. 1671 conveyed all his lands in Thelnetham except the lordship of the manor to Richard and George Bokenham. Paul Bokenham died the 20 Oct. 1681. He made a will which is rather peculiar, as follows :—

"In the Name of God, Amen. 5 Feb. 30 Car. II. 1677. I Paul Bokenham of Thornham Magna in the C. of Suff. Esqr. make this my will &c. First,

[1] Fine, Mich. 32-33 Eliz.
[2] See Fine 27 Nov. 13 Eliz. 13 (1570).
[3] C.P. ser. ii. B. clxx. 62.
[4] Who died the 11 Sept. 1669, and is buried in the Church of Thornham Magna.
[5] He is buried in the Church of Thornham Magna.
[6] They were married at Palgrave in 1662.

I comitt my soul to God and my body to the earth to be decently buried with the book of Comō Prayer at Little Thornham if I shall happen to dye within five miles of Thornham hall my new mansion house. And my desire is that a Gravestone of a reasonable price may be provided Ingraven in latin words to this effect, 'Here lyeth the body of Captain Paul Bokenham Standard Bearer unto the Great Duke his Royall Higness the Duke of Yorke in Anno Domini 1662.'" To Francis his wife[1] he gives a jointure of £200 per an. To Richard his "loving brother (*sic*) to Guilford my son all my mansions messuages lands &c. in fee upon condition to pay to Jemima my daughter[2] &c. &c. If Guilford dyes leaving issue to his issue in fee. If Guildford dies sans issue to his daughter in fee, remainder to Richard" his brother of London merchant in fee remainder to his [testator's] brother-in-law Edwd. Tyrrell of Gipping in fee remainder to Anthony Bokenham rector of Helmingham in fee remainder to his Royal Highness James D. of York and his heirs for ever. He adds: "An unnatural father giving away from me a great part of my estate caused me suits in law which cost me near £600 and I am thereby indebted. Yet I will my just debts be paid."

It does not appear that this document ever was executed or proved as a will; but it at least displays the wishes of the intended testator at the time.

His wife Frances predeceased unfortunate Paul Bokenham, dying July 5th 1681, and the son Guilford Bokenham survived but a few months, dying 11th March in the same year. Before his death Paul Bokenham having granted by deed 14 Sept. 1667 the next presentation to Anthony Bokenham contracted to sell the Manor of Thelnetham to his brother Richard with the advowson for £660, but before execution of the conveyance, though prepared, died intestate leaving Guildford his only son a minor of about 14 and a daughter Jemima still younger. The conveyance could not be therefore carried out and with the consent of the several relatives these minors were entrusted to the guardianship of Anthony Bokenham who lived near to them. Richard Bokenham had entered into possession of the manor and received the assurance from Anthony that on his coming of age the infant heir should carry out the sale made by his father. The infant Guildford however died under age without issue when the estate descended to his sister Jemima. She married Charles Killigrew and lengthy Chancery proceedings ensued as to the rights of the parties. The suit seems to have been determined in favour of Richard Bokenham. In the suit an account was rendered of the profits of the Manor of Thelnetham for 10 years, 1682-1692, which is interesting as showing the tenants of the manor and the profits :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cur. 27 Nov. 1682. | Recd. for a Fine on the Admission of Margarett Booty to lands holden of sd. mannor .. .. .. .. .. | 00·11·00 |
| | For a Fine on the Admission of Thomas and Edmund Outlaw .. .. .. .. | 00·11·00 |
| | For a Fine on John Burgis Admission .. | 02·10·00 |
| | For a Fine on John Coes Admission .. .. | 00·06·06 |
| | For a Fine on Thomas Parsetts Admission .. | 01·02·06 |
| | For a Fine upon John Pickes Admission .. | 04 00·00 |
| | For a Fine upon Bishop Woods Admission .. | 00·19·06 |

[1] She was a daughter of Robert Bacon of Redgrave. Sir Ed. Bacon, Bart. by his will dated 1648 gives "unto Captain Bokenham, my good friend," £10 and his damask sword with handle of perfect gold, with the girdle and hangers to it.

[2] She married Charles Killigrew, son of Charlotte Killigrew.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cur. 3 Mar. 1682. | For a Fine upon Robt. Negus Admission .. | 00·15·00 |
| Cur. 26 May 1684. | For a Fine upon Ann Musketts Admission .. | 03·00·00 |
| | For a Fine upon Joseph Hamonds Admission | 00·12·00 |
| | For a Fine upon Joseph Hamonds Admission | 00·04·00 |
| | For a Fine upon Tostecks Bakers Admission | 00·06·08 |
| | For a Fine on Margarett Salters Admission .. | 00·07·06 |
| Cur. 30 Sept.1684 | For a Fine on Amy Moores Admission .. | 01·17·06 |
| | For a Fine on Robert Beartes Admission .. | 00·05·00 |
| | For a Fine on Sarah Holmes' Admission .. | 03·05·00 |
| Cur. 17 Mar. 1684. | For a Fine on Katherine Bridgehams Admission .. .. .. .. .. | 15·00·00 |
| | For a Fine on Hester Bridghams Admission | 00·09·00 |
| | For a Fine on Mr. Edward Crispes Admission | 02·00·00 |
| Cur. 1 Mar. 1685. | For a Fine on John Cramfeilds Admission .. | 02·05·00 |
| | For a Fine on Joseph Rusts Admission .. | 01·04·00 |
| Cur. 22 Nov. 1687. | For a Fine on Josias Kerryes Admission .. | 01·10·00 |
| | For a Fine on Joseph Rusts Admission .. | 01·00·00 |
| Cur. 7 May 1688. | For a Fine on John Lock and wives Admission... .. .. .. .. | 09·00·00 |
| Cur. 1 Sept. 1688. | For a Fine on Samuell Rix Admission .. | 00·10·00 |
| Cur. 16 Nov. 1688. | For a Fine upon Nicholas and Margarett {Ellis .. .. .. .. .. | 15·00·00 |
| Cur. 22 Dec. 1690. | For a Fine upon Sarah Briants Admission .. | 00·18·04 |
| | For a Fine upon Robt. Briants Admission .. | 00 18·04 |
| | For a Fine upon Joseph and Eliz. Hadleys Admission .. .. .. .. .. | 00·10·00 |
| Cur. 19 Jan. 1690. | For a Fine on Joseph Tindleys Admission .. .. .. .. .. | 15·07·06 |
| | For a Fine on George Bluies Admission .. | 01·12·06 |
| | For a Fine on Mr. Witherell and wives Admission .. .. .. .. .. | 25 10·00 |
| Cur. 28 Dec. 1691. | For a Fine on Willm. Hawys Admission .. | 00·11·00 |
| Cur. 9 Jan. 1692. | For a Fine on James Barkers Admission .. | 00·15·00 |

The account actually rendered in the suit (and which the writer has) was up to October 1699. The quit rents of the manor amounted at this time to £10. 8s. per annum, of which about three shillings per annum was not recoverable nor then paid. The manor was subject to the payment of a feodary rent of twelve shillings per annum.

Richard Bokenham died 2 Dec. 1721 having by his will dated 9th of Sept. 1715 devised the manor to his kinsman Thomas Tyrrell of Gipping in fee. In 1764 the manor was vested in Dr. Thurston and from him passed to John Thurston. In 1847 it was vested in Sir Edward Kerrison, only son of Matthias Kerrison of Hoxne Hall Suffolk and Breccles, Norfolk.

Sir Edward was created a Bart. the 8 Aug. 1821. He married Mary eldest daughter of Alexander Ellice of Pittencrief co. Fife, and on his death the 9 March 1853 the manor passed to his only son Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison of Hoxne and Brome sometime M.P. for East Suffolk 2nd Bart. who married in 1844 Lady Caroline Margaret Fox-Strangways daughter of Henry 3rd Earl of Ilchester, but dying the 11th July 1886 without issue the manor passed to his sister Agnes Burrell youngest dau. of Gen. Sir Edward Kerrison married the 13 May 1854 to Wm. Bateman Bateman Hanbury, 2nd Lord Bateman of Shobdon Court co. Hereford. He died in 1901 and the manor is still held by his widow Lady Bateman of Brome Hall, near Eye.

Releases and other documents relating to the manor will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the Brit. Mus. in 1401,[1] in 1411,[2] in 1500,[3] in 1505.[4] And in the same collection will be found declarations concerning

[1] Harl. 51 E. 6.
[2] Harl. 43 I. 44.
[3] Harl. 52 B. 9.
[4] Harl. 46 E. 12.

claims to the manor in 1410,[1] [in 1411.[2]] And also a compotus of William Unfrey bailiff of the manor 4 Hen. IV.[3]

Particulars of money due from this manor to Kentwell Manor in 1416 will also be found amongst the Harleian Charters,[4] as also a rental of lands called Ladyes yerd, &c. in the manor in the time of Edw. IV.[5] and a list of rentals and other documents shewing the title of Hugh Bokenham to the manor about the time of Edw. IV. or Hen. VII.[6]

Arms of Thelnetham: Or, 2 bars sable; of Bokenham, Argent, a lion rampant gules, over all on a bend azure three bezants.

### Cressy Manor.

In 1251 this manor belonged to Hugh de Cressy who this year had a grant of free warren here. He married Margaret dau. and heir of Wm. de Cheny and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir Roger de Cressy. Roger de Cressy married Isabel one of the two daus. and coheirs of Hubert de Rie, and had in right of his wife 17 fees and a half, being the moiety of the barony of Rye. By Isabel he had two sons Hugh de Cressy the eldest and Stephen, and upon his (Roger's) death in 1246 the manor passed to the eldest son Hugh de Cressy who in 1239 married Margaret dau. of Hugh de Vere E. of Oxford, but died without issue in 1262, and was succeeded by his brother and heir Stephen de Cressy. He married Sibyl dau. and heir of John de Braytoft and died in 1277 leaving issue William his son and heir who was summoned to Parliament the 25 Edw. I. but never afterwards.

In 1334 there was a grant of the custody[7] of this manor, and the same year Eva, daughter of Sir John de Clavering granted it to Margaret, wife of Peter de Thelnetham. Margaret was succeeded in the lordship by her son and heir John de Thelnetham, and the manor subsequently devolved in the same course as the main manor.

Particulars of rents of assize of the manor, late 14th cent. will be found amongst the Harleian Rolls.[8] Proofs that the manors of Thelnetham and Cressy are distinct manors and severally holden, viz., the one of the Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds and the other of the Manor of Kentwell will be found amongst the Harleian MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[9]

### Eye Thelnetham Manor.

This was formed of the land held by Robert Malet at the time of the Domesday Survey. and it probably constituted part of the endowment of the Priory of Eye when he founded that establishment. The following is taken from a MS. in the writer's possession: "The manor of Eye Thelnetham is parcel of the Honor of Eye and comprehended in the value thereof. In the gross sum of the perquisites of Courts the reliefs arising from Castleward tenants are valued at 15*li.* per annum. This particular is grounded upon a survey taken by Thomas Jackson gent. and others in the month of September 1650 and is made forth, examined and signed by order of the contractors 25 September 1650. John Weekly, Deputy Register."

[1] Harl. 51 G. 54.
[2] Harl. 58 F. 33, 37, 38.
[3] Harl. MSS. 362.
[4] Harl. 58 H. 17.
[5] Harl. 55 H. 24.
[6] Harl. 58 F. 52.
[7] Harl. 48 B. 34.
[8] Harl. Rolls, O. 7.
[9] Harl. 97-2.

The manor seems to have been vested in Charles Marquis Cornwallis at the time of his death in 1805, and then passed to his son and heir Charles 2nd Marquis who died without issue in 1823.[1] It was purchased by Matthias Kerrison of Bungay in 1825. Matthias Kerrison married Mary, daughter of Edward Barnes, and died in 1827, when the manor passed to his only son Sir Edward Kerrison, and then followed the course of descent of the main manor of Thelnetham.

### The Rectory of Thelnetham Manor.

There is a manor belonging to the rectory and a court baron, and Lete Courts were continuously held from the time of Ed. I. to the middle of the 18th century. Records are preserved of courts held 7 Ed. III. by William Gonevile. In 1356 fifteen persons were named and fined for non-attendance at the court. Courts were also held as follows: 8 Edw. IV. by Thos. Breton; 9 Edw. IV. 1st Court of John Raumessey; 18 Edw. IV. 1st Court of William Fyncham; 30 Ed. IV. by Henry de Burgh; 23 Hen. VII. by Henry Aubry; 7 Hen. VIII. by William Rychers; 22 Oct. 1628 by Robt. Dado; 30 Jan. 1638, 1st Court of Anthony Samms; 28 May 1640 1st Court of Anthony Bokenham; 7 Jan. 1666 1st Court of Anthony Bokenham; 3 Feb. 1700 1st Court of Samuel Rye; 30 Dec. 1723 by Maurice Alexander; and 3 November 1735 John Bridge held his first court.

A General Court Baron and Customary Court with the articles of a leet were held 4 Nov. 1754. Wm. Baxter was rector in 1575, Robert Dade in 1613, John Fenton in 1650, and John Ward in 1659.

The custom of this manor is to the youngest son.

The tenements and houses are at the will of the lord. The rental in 1697 came to £2. 4. 7¼., and two hens, and in 1752 it came to £2. 6. 6. The whole rent paid by 27 tenants who then held by thirty tenures was £2. 5. 3.

In the 23rd year of Hen. 7 Henry Aubrey the rector of the church was presented for surcharging the common.

The profits of the manor in the 1st of Edward IV. were as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Summary of Rentals. Rents per an... .. | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| Summary for days work in autumn.. .. | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| „ for cocks per an. .. .. .. .. | 5 cocks. | | |
| „ for capons per an. .. .. .. .. | 2 capons | | |

The advowson in 1748 belonged to the Tyrrels of Gipping, for on the 25 March this year Edmund Tyrrel made a deed of gift of it to Robert Brown of Blow-Norton, Norfolk, and the Rev. Nathaniel Rye of Hepworth in trust to present Charles Brown, one of the sons of the trustee Robert Brown, on the first vacancy.

The rectory is now vested in the Rev. John Sikes Sawbridge M.A. Rector and Rural Dean of Blackbourn.

A "Thelnetham Manor" is mentioned in the Inquis. p.m. of Robert Downes who died the 26 Feb. 1547 leaving Francis his son and heir.[2]

[1] See Ingham Manor in this Hundred. [2] I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI .62.

## *THORPE BY IXWORTH MANOR.*

THE lordship of Thorpe at the time of the Norman Conquest was vested in the Abbot of St. Edmund. At the time of the Domesday Survey Robert le Blund held 9 freemen of the Abbot with 1 carucate of land. There were 2 bordars, 2 ploughteams, 1 acre of meadow, and 1 mill valued at 20*s*. These men could give or sell their land but sac and soc remained with the Abbot. The size of this holding was a league in length and half in breadth, and it paid in a gelt 9*d*. Robert le Blund also held of the Abbot 1 freeman with 60 acres and one bordar, 1 ploughteam and 4 acres of meadow valued at 10 shillings. The man could give or sell his land but soc and sac remained with the Abbot. This land the Abbot put in pledge against (?) the King's Barons, viz., William the Bishop, Engelric and Ralph the Staller for 100 shillings.[1] The Abbot also held here 2 freemen with 16 acres, half a ploughteam and half an acre of meadow valued at 12*d*. These men could give or sell their land, but soc, sac, and commendation remained with the Abbot.[2] Peter de Valoines also held a freeman Sparhawk with 30 acres. He was Queen Edith's man and given by her to Peter, and after her death the King granted him to Peter. according to the testimony of his men.[3]

The only land said to be held as a manor in the Domesday Survey was that held in chief by Saisselin. In the Confessor's time it has been held by Acolf the thane and consisted of one carucate of land. There were 2 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, 6 acres of meadow, one mill, 2 beasts, 10 hogs and 30 sheep. By the time of the Great Record one ploughteam had gone but there were 4 more hogs. Saisselin's predecessor also had commendation over 4 freemen in the Confessor's time, and they had 13 acres and half a ploughteam. The whole was valued at 20 shillings.[4] The only other holding in Thorpe by Ixworth was in the King's hand, namely, a freeman with 30 acres in King Edward's time. He had half a ploughteam, and later a team of 2 oxen of the value of 2 shillings and 6 pence. For a time Robert le Blund held this freeman supposing him to belong to the Abbot's fee, he having received assurance from his men of this being the case. The Abbot however thought differently, and Robert had to make recognisance that he did not belong to the Abbot's fee, and the man was remitted to the King's hand.[5]

William le Blund and Geoffrey de Thorp were successively lords of this manor, and in the middle of the thirteenth century it became vested in William de Pakenham who had free warren here in 1259 and 1292,[6] and died in 1304, when it passed to his son Thomas de Pakenham who had free warren here in 1316.[7]

Thomas de Pakenham was succeeded by his son and heir Theobald de Pakenham, and he by his son and heir John de Pakenham,[8] who was living in 1385. He married Agnes dau. of Sir Thomas Saxham, and on his death the manor passed to his daughter and heir Margaret married to the warrior Sir William de Berdewell[9] who died in 1434.[10] A John Berdwell had free

[1] Dom. ii. 367*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 367.
[3] Dom. ii. 421.
[4] Dom. ii. 436*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 447.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 43 Hen. III., 4; 20 Edw. I. 22.
[7] Chart. Rolls, 11 Edw. II. 5.
[8] See Norton Manor in this Hundred.
[9] The manor was included in the settlement made in 1404 referred to in the account of Wyken Manor in Bardwell in this Hundred.
[10] I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 31.

warren here confirmed to him in 1426,[1] and the manor seems next to have been held by William Berdwell the grandson of the warrior's father's half-brother who died leaving an only daughter Margery married to John Harleston and she by will dated 1459 left the same after one year to John Harleston her son and heir who died without issue leaving Alice and Margaret his sisters and coheirs. Page says that the manor subsequently, that is after its being in the Pakenhams, became parcel of the possessions of Ixworth Priory, and at the dissolution of that house was included in the grant made to Richard Codington and Elizabeth his wife. The statement on which this is based is probably Kirby, but he merely says "the principal estate," and does not mention the manor. Whether the manor belonged at any time to Ixworth Priory or not there can be no doubt that it did pass to the Crown and was granted by Hen. VIII. in 1546 to Richard Codington and Elizabeth his wife in exchange, and upon Richard's death passed to his widow.[2]

In 1553 we meet with a fine levied of "Wykys *alias* Bardwell and Thorpe Manors" by Sir John Crofts against Sir Thomas Darcy, Lord Darcy, of Chiche, and others,[3] and it is quite possible this is the Thorpe referred to.

Elizabeth Codington by her will left the manor to John Caryll. The next lord was Thomas Croftes who died seised in 1595[4] when the manor passed to his son and heir Charles Croftes. He was twice married. Elizabeth his first wife was sole daughter and heir of John Piers of Northwold in Norfolk by whom he had three sons, Charles, John and Robert, and 3 daughters. Elizabeth married Robert son and heir of Sir Robert Drury of Rougham knt., and the other daughters were Susan and Margaret. His second wife was Thomasine daughter of Ralph Shelton of Brome in Norfolk by whom he had no issue. He died the 11 Feb. 1616 in his 70th year and his widow the 8th March in the following year, and they were both buried in the chancel of the parish church of Ixworth Thorpe. Charles's eldest son Sir Charles Crofts inherited the manor, and the descent is the same as the manor of Wykes in Bardwell already given until the death of Sir Thomas Crofts Read in 1690, when this manor was sold by the trustees of his will under the trusts to John Lamb of Golden Square, London, who died in 1798 and was buried in the parish church of Ixworth Thorpe, when Sir James Bland Burgess Bart. succeeded to the manor and assumed by Royal licence in 1821 the surname of Lamb only and the arms of Lamb quartered with those of Burgess.

Sir James Bland Lamb was M.P. for Hestone and Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1789, and in July 1794 named a joint commissioner for holding the Privy Seal. He was made Knight Marshal in 1795 with remainder to his son and created a baronet 31 Oct. 1795. He married 1st the Hon. Elizabeth Noel 2nd daughter of Edward Lord Viscount Wentworth who died without issue, and 2ndly Ann, 3rd daughter of Lieut.-Col. Lewis Charles Montolieu Barm of St. Hypolite by whom he had issue James George who died young, Clara, Maria, Charles, Montolieu, and 7 other children.

He married 3rdly Lady Margaret Fordyce relict of Alexander Fordyce and daughter of James 5th Earl of Balcarres, who died without issue. Sir James died the 12 Oct. 1824 and the manor passed with the title to

[1] Chart. Rolls 4 Hen. VI.
See Ixworth Manor in this Hundred.

[3] Fine, Easter, 1 Mary 1.

[4] See Wykes Manor in Bardwell.

his eldest surviving son, Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb who married Mary Dowager Lady Montgomerie daughter and coheir of Archibald 11th Earl of Eglington by whom he had a son Charles James Savile Montgomerie Lamb who married Anna Charlotte eldest daughter of Arthur Grey of Bersted Sussex and died the 11 Dec. 1856 in his father's lifetime leaving, with other issue, Sir Archibald Lamb 3rd Bart., who succeeded his grandfather on his death the 21 March 1860.

Sir Archibald Lamb married in 1875 Louisa Mary Caroline younger daughter of Sir Henry Estridge Durrant 3rd Bart. and widow of John Richard Fenwick, and is now lord of this manor.

The arms of the Lambs are: Per pale wavy, arg., and erminois, a chevron, between three lambs, passant, sa.


Treaton Hall

## *TROSTON MANOR.*

NO manor is mentioned here in the Domesday Survey, but the principal holding was that of the Abbot of St. Edmund, who had 24 freemen with 2 carucates and a half of land and 2 ploughteams. These men could give or sell their land, but the sac, soc and commendation would continue with the Abbot.

In the Confessor's time the value was placed at 20 shillings, but in the time of the great Survey it was fixed at 30. Of these men Frodo held 12 with a carucate of land and 2 ploughteams of the value of 20 shillings out of the above sum. The length of the holding was 10 quarentenes, and the breadth 5, and it paid in a gelt 11½*d.*[1]

To the manor (for manorial rights were exercised by the Abbots shortly after the Domesday Survey) the monastery added the advowson of the parish church by purchase from William son of Alexander de Barewe. The purchase was made by Henry who was Abbot of St. Edmund from 1234 to 1248.

The manor remained with the Abbey until the Dissolution, when it vested in the Crown. We find a moiety of the manor mentioned in the Inquis. p.m. of Catherine Drury wid. in 1481.[2] The manor seems to have been granted by the Crown to Thomas Bacon for he died seised of it in 1547, when it passed to his son and heir Henry Bacon. On his death it passed to his son and heir John who died in 1567,[3] when it went to his son and heir Edmund Bacon who was the last of that family who held the lordship.

Davy gives Fitz Nun Lambe as lord of this manor in 1666. We find him mentioned in a deed relating to a charity in the parish a little before this time. By an indenture dated the 18 Chas. I., reciting that Thomas Lambe had given £20, and other persons £14 for purchasing lands for the benefit of the poor of Troston, and that Fitz Nun Lambe had contracted with certain persons for the purchasing of lands for the said sum, and the further sum of £2. 10s. paid by the said F. Lambe himself, the said parties conveyed unto Roger Greengrass and others certain pieces of land in the open fields of Troston to the intent that they should be leased to the said F. Lambe for 1,000 years at the yearly rent of 34*s.*; the same to be distributed amongst such poor at Troston as the churchwardens with the approbation of the said F. Lambe and his heirs and the said R. Greengrass and his heirs being resident in Troston should think most fit.

In 1680 the manor was purchased by Robert Maddocks, and on his death it passed to his son and heir Robert Maddocks, who died in 1735, and was buried in the parish church of Troston. His widow Dorothy took the manor, and remarried the Rev. Benjamin Brundish, who died in 1739. She survived until 1763 when the manor passed to her nephew Edward Capel son of Gamaliel Capel formerly rector of Stanton All Saints and St. John by Hester his wife, sister and heir of Robert Maddock who died in 1735, as above mentioned. Subsequently the manor descended to Robert Emlyn Lofft in the same course as the manor of Stanton, the devolution of which has been already given. Robert Emlyn Lofft died in 1900, and the manor is now vested in the trustees of his will.

[1] Dom. ii. 366*b*.
[2] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 8.
[3] I.P.M., D.K.R. 10 App. ii. p. 132.

The view given of Troston Hall is from the sketch-book of H. Evelyn, the drawing having been kindly lent for the purposes of this work by Mrs. E. L. Wade, a niece of the said Robert Emlyn Lofft. It shows the Hall before it was disfigured by alterations. Robert Emlyn Lofft encased the old building of Troston Hall with bricks of his own design. The library contains an elaborate frieze, grotesque heads and figures, combats of clubmen and wild beasts, rampant goats and couchant unicorns with divers other figures of created and uncreated things. There is a fine oak hall and staircase. The house was evidently larger and turreted in early times and surrounded by a moat.

### Rougtownes Manor.

This was but a small manor held of the Abbot of St. Edmund, and we find it the subject of a fine levied in 1413 under the term "Troston Manor" by parties from whose family the manor no doubt derived its name. The fine was levied between Thomas Rungton and William Smyth clerk and Edmund Rungton and Joan his wife.[1] The manor is also included in the Inquisition post mortem in 1495 of William Felton, who died seised of it on the 23 Dec. 1493, when it passed to Edmund Felton his son and heir then aged 32.[2]

[1] Feet of Fines, 1 Hen. V. 9.

[2] Inquis. 10 Hen. VII. 1014; see Trobett or Truchetts Manor, Boxstead, and Glemsford *al.* Peverell's Manor, Glemsford, in Babergh Hundred.

## *WALSHAM.*

IN the Confessor's time Achi held as a manor here 2 carucates of land. There were 4 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, 5 acres of meadow, wood for 20 hogs, 1 rouncy, 3 beasts, 40 hogs, and 5 sheep, valued at 40 shillings.

By the time of the Norman Survey the value had risen to 60 shillings, and there was an additional ploughteam in demesne, and 30 sheep in lieu of 5, but the beasts had come down to 1 and the hogs to 29. There were also here 20 freemen under commendation with one carucate of land, 2 ploughteams, 2 acres of meadow, and wood for 10 hogs, all valued at 10 shillings in Saxon times and in Norman days at 20 shillings. Also 3 freemen and a half with 1 carucate, formerly 3 ploughteams and a half, but by the time of Domesday Survey 2 only; and 2 acres and a half of meadow, wood for 4 hogs, all of the value of 20 shillings. Also half a church with 10 acres, and an acre of meadow of the value of 8*d*. The whole of the above was held by Robert le Blund as tenant in chief of the King, and it measured 2 leagues long and 6 quarantenes broad, and paid in a gelt 17*d*.[1]

The Abbot of St. Edmund had the largest holding as tenant in chief, but not apparently as a manor. He held 30 freemen with 3 carucates of land, 2 bordars, 9 ploughteams, 8 acres of meadow, and wood for 30 hogs. These men could give or sell their land, but sac, soc and commendation would remain with the Abbot. They were in Saxon times valued at 30 shillings, but at the time of the Great Record at 45, though the ploughteams had come down to 6.

Of these freemen and of this land Robert le Blund held 10 freemen with 2 carucates, and 2 ploughteams of the value of 40 shillings, part of the above valuation.[2]

Robert Malet had also a small holding as Domesday tenant in chief, for Herbert held of him a freeman with 60 acres over which Malet's predecessor in title held commendation in the Confessor's time. There was one ploughteam, 2 acres of meadow, wood for 4 hogs, and the value was fixed at 10*s*. The Abbot of St. Edmund had the soc and sac.[3]

### Walsham Manor.

From Robert le Blund the Domesday tenant in chief to the time of Sir Wm. le Blund who was slain at the Battle of Lewes in 1264[4] the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Ixworth in this Hundred. Sir William le Blund dying without issue the male line of the Barons of Ixworth ceased, and this manor passed to his sister Rohesia married to Robert de Valoines, and at her death in 1284 the manor passed to her son and heir Robert de Valoines. It is stated in the Hundred Rolls that Robert de Valoines then held this manor of the King in chief as of the Barony of Blund, and rendered to the ward of the Castle of Norwich 23*d*.[5] Sir Robert de Valoines married Eva Criketot and died in 1282,[6] leaving a daughter

[1] Dom. ii. 439.
[2] Dom. ii. 367.
[3] Dom. ii. 327*b*.
[4] This manor is specifically mentioned in Inquis. p.m. 48 Hen. III. file 30 (20).
[5] H.R., ii. 151.
[6] I.P.M., 10 Edw. I. 15.

and coheir Roesia to whom the manor went. She married Sir Edmund de Pakenham,[1] and on his death in 1332 held until 1353.[2] She had remarried Hugh de Saxham.[3]

On the Patent Rolls in 1332 will be found a licence for this Hugh de Saxham and Roesia his wife to enfeoff Thomas de Saxham, and Robert de Rykyghale of the manor, then said to be held in chief, and for them to regrant the same to Hugh de Saxham, Roesia and the heirs of Roesia.[4] The licence extended to Ixworth Manor as well. This same year we have a fine of the Manors both of Walsham and Ixworth levied by Thomas de Saxham parson of the Church of West Herling and Ralph de Rykyngale chaplain against this Hugh de Saxham and Roesia his wife.[5]

The manor went on his mother's decease in 1353 to Sir Thomas de Pakenham son and heir of Sir Edmund. There is an order on the Originalia Rolls this year to take security of Thomas de Pakenham son and heir of "Rose" who was wife of Edmund de Pakenham for a reasonable relief of Walsham Manor said to be held of the King in socage by service of 16s. to the Castle of Norwich.[6] Sir Thomas de Pakenham enfeoffed Sir John de Ufford and others in 1355 and died in 1358. On the Originalia Rolls this year is a licence enabling Sir John Ufford and others to grant the manor to Mary who was wife of Edmund de Pakenham.[7] She was dau. and coheir of Sir Edmund Comyn of Scotland and survived her husband, holding the manor till about 1359[8] when according to the settlement the manor went to Robert de Ufford[9] son of Cecily daughter and coheir of Sir Robert de Valoines. This Robert de Ufford has been already referred to. He married Margaret daur. of Sir John Norwich and his eldest son Robert dying in his father's lifetime, the manor passed on the Earl's death in 1369[10] to his second son William, to whom he leaves in his will (which is dated the previous year), "the sword wherewith the King girt him when he created him Earl, as also his bed, with the eagle entire and his summer vestment powdered with leopards." This William 2nd Earl of Suffolk has also been already referred to at length.

The manor is mentioned in the Escheat Rolls in 1375 in connection with Robert Swillington and others, no doubt as trustees.[11] The licence to Robert Swillington and others to acquire the manor from William de Ufford E. of Suffolk will be found on the Originalia Rolls.[12] This licence extended not only to Walsham Manor but also to the Manors of Combs and Wykes Ufford. William Ufford Earl of Suffolk died the 15th Feb. 1382 without issue.[13]

In 1384 a fine of the manor was levied by Ralph de Walsham, Robert de Kedyngton, Thomas Ewell and Wm. Hore and Robert his son against John Straunge and Elizabeth his wife.[14]

The next lord was William de la Pole 4th Earl and 1st Duke of Suffolk[15] who was beheaded at sea in 1450,[16] when the manor passed to his son and

[1] See Manor of Netherhall, Pakenham, in Thedwestry Hundred.
[2] I.P.M., 27 Edw. III. 64.
[3] Inquis. Hugh de Saxham and Roesia his wife, 6 Edw. III; 2d. nos. 42.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 6 Edw. III. pt. i. 2; Originalia 6 Edw. III. 35.
[5] Feet of Fines, 6 Edw. III. 35.
[6] O., 27 Edw. III. 2; I.P.M., 29 Edw. III. 2nd nos. 2.
[7] O., 32 Edw. III. 24.
[8] I.P.M., 35 Edw. III. pt. ii. 19.
[9] Created Earl of Suffolk 11 Edw. III.
[10] I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. ii. 38.
[11] I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. ii. 2nd nos. 9.
[12] O., 49 Edw. III. 52.
[13] I.P.M., 5 Rich. II. 57.
[14] Feet of Fines, 8 Rich. II. 14.
[15] See Gyfford's Manor in Wattisfield in this Hundred.
[16] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25. See D.N.B. xlvi. 50.

heir John de la Pole Duke of Suffolk.[1] John died in 1491 and the manor passed to his son and heir Edmund de la Pole,[2] the Duke who lost his head in 1513, when the manor was forfeited to the Crown.

Two years later it was granted by Hen. VIII. to George Earl of Shrewsbury who about this time was appointed Steward of the King's Household and a member of the Privy Council,[3] and he sold it the same year to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk.[4] Page says, but erroneously, that the manor remained for several generations in the family of the Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1538 Charles Brandon granted the manor to the Crown in exchange for other lands,[5] and a lease of the manor was granted by the Crown in 1558 for 30 years to Sir Robert Rochester[6]; but apparently in 1538 a lease of the manor and advowson had been granted to William Page.[7] Yet a third dealing inconsistent with these, is mentioned by Mr. Martin in his "Church Notes." He says: "A° 32 Hen. 8. The King leased to William Page of Walsham the manor and parsonage of Walsham for a term of years. He dyed soon after and John Page his son assigned the lease over to George Wright of London gent. for £30 except the herbage of the ch. yard . . . . and except also certaine lands containing v. acres called Esthouse F.B."

In 1558 we find the manor or rather a moiety of it vested in Lady Elizabeth Wingfield dau. of Sir George de Vere Earl of Oxford and widow of Sir Anthony Wingfield.[8] She died seised that year, when it passed to her son and heir Sir Robert Wingfield. A fine was levied of a moiety of the manor in 1562 by John Wingfield and others against this Sir Robert Wingfield,[9] and a fine of the whole manor apparently against him in 1576 by Richard Wingfield and others.[10] Sir Robert Wingfield married Cecily daughter of Thomas Lord Wentworth of Nettlestead and died in 1578, leaving a son Sir Anthony Wingfield who married Anne dau. of William Bryd of London and of Denton and died the 29 Dec. 1605 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Sir Thomas Wingfield High Sheriff of Suff. who died the 22 Jan. 1609. From the Wingfields this manor passed to the Hunts, and John Hunt whose will is dated in 1681 died the 11th July that year seised. He is buried in the Church of Walsham where on the north side of the chancel is a mural monument to his memory. The manor on his death passed to his son and heir John Hunt who married Mary only daughter of the Rev. Tobias Blois of Belstead Hall who died the 23 Feb. 1685 aged 21. John Hunt died the 9th June 1726 aged 65. The inscription on a flat marble to his memory in the chancel of the church of Walsham declares him to have been "a loveing father and a faithful friend, a defender of the fatherless and a true administrater of Justice." On John Hunt's death the manor passed to his grandson and heir John Hunt. In Wherstead Church there is a handsome marble slab in memory of John Hunt gent. who died 1769 aged 63, with the same arms and crest as those assigned to the Hunts in Walsham Church.

In 1802 the manor was vested in James Powell of London who died in

[1] D.N.B. xlvi. 27.
[2] D.N.B. xlvi. 21.
[3] O. or M. 7 Hen. VIII., Micha: Rec. Rot. 2, where the name is "Francis E. of Salop."
[4] Sale, Harl. 56 G. 52.
[5] State Papers, 30 Hen. VIII. ii. 1182 (18a).
[6] State Papers, Mary, 1558. p. 111.
[7] State Papers, 519 (70), 1520 (p. 586).
[8] See Preston Hall Manor in Babergh Hundred.
[9] Fine, Easter, 4 Eliz.
[10] Fine, Mich. 18, 19 Eliz.

1818. In the year 1855 it was held by the Rev. T. B. Powell, and is now vested in James David Powell of Newick, co. Sussex.

Acquittances for Castle-ward in the manor in 1448 and 1454 will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum,[1] and rentals of the manor in 1475-6 and 1507-8 will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the same library.[2]

### Churchhouse or Easthouse Manor.

In the time of William the Conqueror Robert le Blund held the land here which subsequently formed this manor. He held it of the Abbot of St. Edmund. In 1293 a fine of the manor was levied between John de Walsham and Roger de Walsham.[3] In 1307 the manor was vested in John de Walsham and Alice his wife.[4] On the death of John and Alice the manor passed to their son and heir Nicholas de Walsham.[5]

On the death of Nicholas de Walsham it passed to his son and heir, William de Walsham. Davy says he died in 1377 when the manor passed to Robert de Walsham his grandson and heir who died in 1451. This however does not seem to accord with the Inquisition p.m. which we find this year, for the manor is included in that this year of William de Walsham, son of Nicholas de Walsham.[6] Davy then suggests—for he has a doubt on the subject—that the manor went to the Priory of Ixworth, and on the dissolution of that house passed to the Crown. That it went to the Crown there is no doubt, for in 1538 it was granted by Hen. VIII. to Richard Codington[7] who in 1541 had a licence to alienate this manor to George Wright,[8] who sold it in 1545 to Henry Chittinge, who sold it in 1555 to Nicholas Bacon,[9] to whom the Queen in 1558 confirmed the grant. On the Memoranda Rolls in 1561 will be found particulars touching letters patent to Sir Nicholas Bacon of the manor,[10] and the manor was included in the settlement effected in 1562 by fine levied by Francis Earl of Bedford against Sir Nicholas Bacon.[11] The following year we meet with a fine levied by Francis Earl of Bedford and others against Sir Nicholas Bacon.[12]

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found a claim by copyholders against Sir Nicholas Bacon as to a certain fine payable as well on death as on surrenders, the defendant being lord.[13] And also a claim by Mary Reve and Margaret Hawes as coheirs of James Hawes to freeholds and copyholds in Walsham, Redgrave and Wattisfield, the latter held of the manors of Walsham and Walsham Church House in Walsham, sometime the estate of John Hawes the elder, uncle of the said James Hawes and by his will devised to divers uses.[14] And also a claim by Mary wife of Henry Greye, late wife of James Hawes to lands in Walsham, Wattisfield, held of the manors of Walsham and Walsham

[1] Harl. 44 D. 29, 30.
[2] Add. MSS., 21034, 21035.
[3] Feet of Fines, 21 Edw. I. 13.
[4] John de Walsham and Alice his wife *v.* Nicholas de Walsham chaplain, Edmund de Pakenham and Rose his wife appon. clam. Feet of Fines, 1 Edw. II. 25.
[5] Nicholas de Walsham and Margaret his his wife *v.* Ralph de Rydlyngfeld chaplain and John son of Peter de Welle of the manor. Feet of Fines, 19 Edw. II. 24.
[6] I.P.M., 29 Hen. VI. 14.
[7] See Ixworth Manor in this Hundred.
[8] State Papers, 1541, 1591 (4).
[9] Fine, Mich. 2 Mary.
[10] M., 3 Eliz. Hil. Rec. Rot. 17.
[11] Fine, Hil. 4 Eliz.
[12] Fine, Hil. 4 Eliz.
[13] C.P. ii. 345.
[14] C.P. ii. 432.

Churchhouse, and also certain freeholds all settled on Grey's marriage with the said Hawes.[1]

The manor did not long remain in the Bacon family according to Davy, for he says that in 1589 Sir Nicholas Bacon granted it to John Carill. This does not however agree with what Page says. He asserts that in the 20 Elizabeth Sir Nicholas Bacon the Lord Keeper had a Court of Survey of the chief Manor of Walsham, and also of the Manor of Churchhouse and the customs of the tithes of the rectory.[2] The tithes continued in the Bacon family until 1673, when they were purchased by John Hunt of Cambridge whose descendants held the same until 1782, when they were purchased by John Sparke whose son in 1835 sold portions to divers persons having estates in Walsham parish, and the residue with the rectory and site of the Manor of Churchhouse (or Parsonage House) to Samuel Golding who was then [in 1847] the owner and had a neat residence and good estate there formerly Aston's, since Barton's. Page further adds that Sir Robert Bacon Bart. had a survey of the Manors of Walsham and Walsham Churchhouse as lord in 1695, and these lordships continued in his family and their descendants, the Holts, until about 60 or 70 years since[3] when they were sold to James Powell a merchant in London, whose mother's family, named Barton, resided in the parish of Walsham le Willows. Thomas Baden Powell, clerk succeeded his father. In 1764 Davy says this manor was vested in Rowland Holt, and Kirby in his edition of the Suffolk Traveller in 1835, which being a re-issue merely of the edition of 1829 must be taken as conveying information only up to that year, says that the manor which was formerly vested in Rowland Holt was then vested in George St. Vincent Wilson. Davy however states that in 1802 the manor was vested in James Powell who died in 1818. From this period the devolution is identical with the main manor of Walsham.

[1] C.P. i. 377.
[2] See 13 Rep. Hist. Com. pt. iv. 412.
[3] This was written in 1847.

## *WATTISFIELD.*

IN the Confessor's time Aluric the thane held a manor here with a carucate of land, one villein and 2 ploughteams, valued in Saxon times at 25 shillings, and at the time of the Domesday Survey when Earl Hugh was tenant in chief at 17 shillings.[1]

Hugh de Montford also held in demesne 9 freemen with 16 acres and half a ploughteam valued at 15 shillings. The Abbot of St. Edmund had the soc, two of the freemen were under him as to their commendation in the Confessor's time, and 7 under Earl Hugh's predecessor in title.[2]

The largest holding in Wattisfield, though not in the Survey stated to be a manor, was that of the Abbot of St. Edmund. It consisted in the Confessor's time of 20 freemen with a carucate and a half of land, 1 bordar, 1 serf, 8 ploughteams which by the time of the Norman Survey had come down to 6. Also 1 acre of meadow and wood for 12 hogs. A church too with 12 acres of free land in alms was included in this holding. The men could give or sell their land, but sac, soc and commendation and the service at Rickinghall remained notwithstanding transfer with the Abbot. The value was formerly 30 shillings, but in Domesday times 40. Of this land Roric held 1 carucate and 3 ploughteams valued at 30 shillings out of the above valuation. The length of this holding of the Abbot's was 7 quarentenes and the breadth 5, and it paid in a gelt 17¼*d*.[3]

### Wattisfield Manor.

Page says that in 1281 the lordship and demesne were vested in the Abbot of St. Edmund, and at the dissolution of that house were included in the grant made to Sir Thos. Darcy knt., and that they afterwards passed to



Wattisfield Hall.

the Bacon and Holt families. We fail to find any justification for this statement. The manor undoubtedly was the lordship of the Abbots of St. Edmund, and they are assigned as lords in the well-known return made of such in 1316; but that Sir Thomas Darcy ever had this manor is a delusion. The manor remained with the Abbey until the Dissolution, and a lease was made in 1538 by the last Abbot of Bury to John Hammond and Thomas

[1] Dom. ii. 299.
[2] Dom. ii. 405*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 365*b*.

Smith of the manor for 44 years. The lease is dated the 12 Oct. 30 Hen. VIII. and was in 1849 exhibited by Mr. Golding at a meeting of the Suffolk Institute at Bury St. Edmunds.[1] On the Dissolution the manor of course reverted to the Crown, and in 1544 was granted to Sir Ambrose Jermyn.[2] He died in 1577 and by his will dated the 28 March 1577 and proved the 1 May 1577[3] devised the manor with others to his eldest son Robert Jermyn afterwards Sir Robert Jermyn in tail male with remainder successively to his sons Ambrose, Edmund, Anthony, William, and his brothers John Jermyn and Thomas Jermyn in tail male. Sir Robert Jermyn must have barred the entail, for he sold the manor to John Osborne. He was succeeded by his brother (?) Thomas Osborne at whose death the manor passed to John Osborne his son and heir who sold it in 1655 to Clement Heigham of Barrow who in 1664 sold to Samuel Baker, who died in 1700, when the manor passed to his son and heir Robert Baker who died the 29 Nov, 1713 aged 31. He left by Elizabeth his wife a son Samuel who succeeded him and two daughters, Elizabeth wife of Samuel Moody merchant of Bury and Anne Robina married to Nocold Tompson all of whom succeeded to the lordship in succession. Samuel Baker died in 1734 without issue, and the manor passed to his sister Elizabeth. She died the 5 Oct. 1746 in her 38th year and like her father and brother was buried in Wattisfield Church. The inscription on a mural monument of marble in the south chancel is this :—

> What sense, what wishes dignify'd thy mind!
> In Truth how constant, and in Friendship kind,
> How lov'd you liv'd; and how lamented fell,
> The Hearts that knew you, feel—that mourn you, tell.
> Such Frailties as the best of mortals share,
> Rest with thy Ashes, nor shall Envy dare
> Disturb the peaceful Reliques whose they be
> Whilst guardian Angels waft thy soul on high;
> Admit thee to the Chorus of the Blest,
> A willing Trav'ller—and a welcome Guest.

The other sister and coheir Anne Robina who married Nocold Tompson and died in 1747 aged 33, was succeeded by Nocold Tompson, who with Samuel Moody sold the manor in 1766 to David Powell of Clopton, Middlesex.

In 1841 — Powell of Leyston was lord; in 1855 Henry Youngman; in 1885 Alfred and Thomas Youngman were joint lords; in 1900 the former solely; and Messrs. Youngman of London are the present lords.

### Gyffords and Hallymote Manor.

The Giffords held this manor in the 13th century, and in 1287 Sir Wm. Gifford had free warren here. His son and heir Sir Wm. Gifford and Amicia his wife levied a fine of the manor and advowson in 1320 against John de St. Clare,[4] and the said Sir William had free warren the following year.[5] In 1324 we meet with a fine of the manor levied by this Sir Wm. Gifford and Isabella his wife[6] against Roger de Halis parson of Norton Church and John de Kerseye chaplain.[7] From this fine it appears that the manor extended with Stoke-Nayland, Shelley and Belstead. The fine also

[1] Suff. Inst. i. 152.
[2] See Bardwell Manor and Riveshall Manor, Hepworth, in this Hundred, and Rushbrook in Thedwestry Hundred.
[3] P.C.C. 13 Daughtry.
[4] Feet of Fines, 14 Edw. II. 17.
[5] Chart Rolls. 15 Edw. II. 29.
[6] See Boxstead Hall Manor in Babergh Hundred.
[7] Feet of Fines, 18 Edw. II. 5.

included the advowson of the church of Wattisfield and chapel of Stoke. This Sir Wm. was succeeded by his son Sir William Gifford, who also had free warren in 1340.[1] He died in 1349, leaving an heir under age. In 1377 the manor was vested in Sir Simon Burley who had free warren here that year,[2] and in 1379 levied a fine of the manor and advowson against Robert Crull clerk, William Reade clerk and John Chaumberleyn chaplain.[3] Sir Simon de Burley was beheaded in 1389.

The manor was next vested in William de la Pole 4th Earl of Suffolk who obtained the Garter in reward for eminent services rendered to his country. He was left in France by Hen. V. with the Earl of Salisbury to defend the castles and towns taken from the French by that monarch, and with the Earl achieved a great victory over the French at Vernoil, and at the Seige of Orleans, where the Earl lost his life, was appointed to the command by the Duke of Bedford. In 1444 he was created Marquis of Suffolk by cincture with a sword and by the placing of a coronet of gold upon his head, receiving at the same time a grant of £35 yearly out of the issues of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. He successively held the offices of Lord Chamberlain and Lord High Admiral, being for 15 years a member of the Privy Council and for 30 one of the Knights of the Garter. In 1448 he was raised to the dignity of Duke of Suffolk, an honour said to have been conferred on him for counselling the murder of the Duke of Gloucester. Though impeached by the Commons, charged with a long series of crimes, he was protected by the King, and released from prison that he might seek safety abroad until the storm which hung over him had abated. But embarking at Ipswich for France his vessel was boarded by the captain of a ship of war belonging to the Duke of Exeter, then Constable of the Tower of London, and being brought into Dover Road he was beheaded without further trial the 2 May 1450. He was buried in the Collegiate Church at Wingfield. It is said that he espoused privately the Countess of Hainault, and by her had a daughter, but that afterwards marrying Alice daughter and heir of Thomas Chaucer, granddaughter of Geoffrey Chaucer the poet, that daughter was proved a bastard.[4] Having been attainted his estates were forfeited, but this manor seems to have passed to his eldest son, John de la Pole 2nd Duke of Suffolk who married Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister of Edw. IV., and was created Duke of Suffolk by letters patent dated the 23rd March 1463. He died in 1491, and the manor passed to his eldest surviving son[5] Edmund de la Pole Earl of Suffolk. This unfortunate nobleman was treacherously siezed by the Duke of Gueldres while on his way to Friesland in 1504, and delivered up to the English sovereign by Philip King of Castile in 1506, and after being kept imprisoned in the Tower for some years was in 1513 executed on Tower Hill on the 30 April 1513, practically for being a Yorkist. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard, Lord Scrope, and left an only daughter Anne, who became a nun in the convent of the Minoresses without Aldgate in the City of London.

The manor of course was forfeited to the Crown, and was by deed of Henry VIII. dated at Westminster the 30 Jan. 2 Hen. VIII. [1511] granted to Sir Robert Brandon.[6] Sir Robert Brandon died in 1524, when the manor seems to have gone to his nephew Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, son of Sir Robert's elder brother William. The Brandon family of which the

[1] Chart. Rolls, 14 Ed. III. 39.
[2] hart. Rolls, 1 Rich. II. 5.
[3] Feet of Fines, 3 Rich. II. 13.
[4] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.
[5] His elder brother John Earl of Lincoln had been slain at the Battle of Stoke 16 June 1487.
[6] Harl. 51 H. 20.

Duke was a member is said to have been of considerable antiquity and to have assumed its name from the lordship of Brandon in Suffolk. Dugdale however finds no earlier mention of the Duke's family than the time of Richard the Third. The family was not of any account at a much earlier date than this. Charles's father William was standard bearer to the Earl of Richmond at the Battle of Bosworth, where he was slain and his uncle Sir Thomas Brandon was one of the Squires of the Body to Hen. VII. and was installed a Knight of the Garter. Charles the famous Duke was a person endowed by nature with eminent qualities both of mind and body, being remarkable for the dignity and gracefulness of his person, his high courage, and suavity of disposition. He excelled in all youthful exercises and pastimes and soon stood in exceptional favour with his sovereign Henry VIII. He particularly excelled in tilts and tournaments (the favourite exercises of the English King) and by his consummate dexterity, gallantry, and valour won the admiration and affection of the King. In the first year of this monarch he was made one of the Squires of the King's Body and Chamberlain of the Principality of North Wales, and having been in that sharp naval conflict with the French near Brest in 1512, the next year attending the King upon the expedition of Therovene and Tournay, he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Lisle[1] and appointed commander of the advanced guard of the army in France, in which campaign he behaved so valiantly that in reward of his distinguished services he was created on the first of February following [1514] Duke of Suffolk. "Shortly after," says Dugdale, "viz., 6 Hen. VIII., being at St. Dennis in France at the coronation of the Lady Mary, sister to King Henry, then married to Lewes the XII. King of France, he atchieved much honour by his prowess manifested in a Princely Tournament, where he overthrew the person with whom he tilted, horse and arms, and gained so much upon the affections of that Queen as that upon the death of King Lewes (hapning soon after), she engaged herself to marry him, and intreated King Francis (successor to Lewes) to mediate with King Henry (her brother), for his approbation thereof, which being obtain'd, he procur'd a grant in general tail of all the lordships, mannors, lands, and tenements formerly belonging to Edmund de la Pole, late Earl of Suffolk."

Dugdale assigns the advancement of the Duke to his gallant conduct, and no doubt this contributed to it; but the Viscount more probably owed his elevation to his contemplated marriage with Lady Elizabeth Grey then styled Viscountess Lisle, the sole daughter and heir of John Grey Viscount and Baron Lisle, but who was then not nine years of age. Again, the advancement from Viscount to Duke was probably mostly owing to the desire of the King to qualify his favourite so far as possible for an alliance with Margaret of Austria Duchess of Savoy only daughter of the Archduke Maximilian afterwards Emperor. She had been in 1482 affianced to the dauphin Charles, afterwards Charles the Eighth, but by the treaty of Seulis in 1493 this alliance was relinquished. She was next married in 1495 to John Prince of Spain at the same time as her brother Philip was married to Joanna infanta of Spain. John died without issue in 1497 and Margaret married in 1501 Phelebert Duke of Savoy, but in 1504 was again a widow. She was then courted by King Hen. VII., but this came to nothing. In 1507 she was appointed by her father to be Regent of the Netherlands and she accompanied her father the Emperor Maximilian to

[1] 15 May, 5 Hen. VIII.

the meeting between him and Henry VIII. at Lille, the battle of Spours and the reduction of Tournay and Theroueune. Hall distinctly says in his Chronicle, in referring to this meeting; "the noys went that the lord Lysle made request of mariage to the ladye Margarete duches of Savoy, and doughter to themperour Maximilian, whiche before that tyme was departed from the Kyng with manye riche giftes and money borowed; but whether he prefered mariage or not, she favored him highly. There the prynce and duches sojorned with great solace by the space of x. dayes. Duryng whiche tyme, the xviij. daye of October, began the justes; the kyng and the lord Lysle aunswered all commers; uppon the kyng attended xxiiij. knyghtes on foote, in coates of purple velvet and cloth of gold. A tent of cloth of gold was sett in the place for the armoree and releve; the kyng had a base and a trapper of purple velvet both sett full of I.S. of fyne bullion, and the lord Lisle in the same sayte. Ther were many speres broken, and many a good buffet geven; the strangers, as the lord Walon and lorde Emery, and other, dyd right well. When the justes were done, the kyng and al the other unhelmed them, and rode about the tylt and dyd great reverence to the ladies, and then the herauldes cryed, To lodgyng."

No doubt the King was desirous of his favourite's marriage, and the steps he took to further it unwittingly paved the way for the Duke's subsequent alliance with the King's sister; for if Brandon were a proper husband for an Emperor's daughter he could not well be objected to by the daughter of a King. The rapid rise in dignity of the Duke has never otherwise been accounted for, as he might have been created an Earl, and the sudden rise to the highest degree in the Peerage is all the more remarkable as at that time there was only one other peerage of that grade in this country, namely that of Buckingham, though it is true that on the same day that Brandon received his dukedom Howard was created Duke of Norfolk. As to the marriage with Mary Tudor it seems that the Duke of Suffolk, Sir Richard Wingfield and Dr. West had been sent by Hen. VIII. on embassy to Paris to negotiate the settlement of the Queen's dower on the death of her husband King Louis and there is no doubt that towards the end of February 1515 the marriage between Charles Brandon and the Queen took place secretly in the Hotel de Cluny in Paris, this being then the residence of *la blanche reine*, as it was customary to term the royal widow.[1] There is in existence a draft in Wolsey's hand of a reproving letter to the Duke on the subject of this marriage and a letter of exculpation from Mary to her brother Hen. VIII. In the Record Office is a letter from Mary to her brother Hen. VIII. It was written and corrected by Brian Tuke, Clerk of the Signet, apparently under the personal supervision of Wolsey, who has made some alterations in his own hand, recalling to the King's recollection his promise that in the event of her surviving her husband, the late King Louis XII. of France whom she had married solely to please his Majesty and further his policy, she should be permitted to marry a second time her own choice, and informing him that she has in consequence "affixed and clearly determined" herself to marry with the Duke of Suffolk, Charles Brandon, her love for whom the King well knows. She assures the King that this is wholly her own doing, without any request from the Duke of Suffolk or any other person, and beseeches him to take it in good part, and to receive them both into his favour; for she has so bound herself to the Duke that no earthly cause can induce her to part from him. Confident in

[1] Cott. MSS. Caligula, D. vi.

his promise she has left the realms of France and come to Calais, intending to abide there till the receipt of the King's letters, promising at the same time to surrender her whole marriage portion and all the plate and jewels belonging to the late King Louis which shall fall to her share, if he will give his consent to their union, and to bind herself to pay any yearly sum of money out of her dowry that the King shall be pleased to determine. The letter is of peculiar interest from the fact of the Queen having actually been privately married to the Duke at the time when it was written, probably about the end of April 1515.

Both Sir Henry Ellis and Sharon Turner are in error in supposing the public solemnization of the marriage took place at Calais, for this was at Greenwich on the 13th May this same year. The "Chronicle of Calais" is distinct on this point, there being the three following entries relating to this matter, after the statement "the last of Decembar, Lewes Kynge of Fraunce deceased" :—

"1515. Mary the Frenche qwene cam to Caleys out of Fraunce the xxv. of Aprell with Charles Brandon, who had been with her in Fraunce sence the xix. of January.

The 2 of May, Mary qwene of Fraunce toke shippe at Caleys with the duke of Suffolke and other, and landyd the same nyght at Dovar.

The 13 of May, Mary, the Frenche qwene was maried at Grenewiche to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolke."

The Duke and his wife were of the retinue of the King at his celebrated meeting with Francis the First upon "the Field of the Cloth of Gold," in 1520, the knights from Suffolk who then accompanied the King being Sir Robert Curson, Sir Richard Wentworth, Sir Anthony Wingfield, Sir Robert Drury, Sir Arthur Hopton, Sir Philip Tilney, and Sir Edward Boleyn. Three years later the Duke landed at Calais with "six hundred demi-lances, two hundred archers on horseback, three thousand archers on foot, five thousand bill-men, besides two thousand six hundred pioners; adding seventeen hundred more stout soldiers taken out of the garrisons thereabouts," he marched almost to the gates of Paris to the great consternation of the citizens whose destruction was saved by his recall. During this campaign the Duke was the King's lieutenant, and at "Roye" made the following knights: Lord Herbert son and heir of the Earl of Worcester, Lord Powes, Sir Arthur Poole brother to the Lord Montague, Sir Oliver Manners brother to the Lord Roos, Sir Thomas Wentworth, Sir Richard Corbet, Sir William Stourton, Sir Richard Sandes, Sir Edmund Bedingfielde, Sir Edward Seymour, Sir George Warham, Sir Walter Mantell, and Sir Robert Jerningham. His Suffolk following can be easily recognised. On the River Some he made two more knights, Sir John Dudley and Sir Robert Utreight, and at Valenciennes two more, Sir William Penyngton and Sir Bartholomew Tate.[1]

Charles Duke of Brandon was in 1529 one of the peers who subscribed to the articles exhibited to the King in Parliament against Cardinal Wolsey, and the following year was a party to the declaration by the peers sent to Pope Clement the VII. regarding the divorce of the King from Queen Katherine. Shortly after the Duke was installed a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and made Chief Justice in Eye of all the King's forests. He was joined with the Duke of Norfolk in suppressing the insurrection in Yorkshire called the Pilgrimage of Grace, and on the dissolution of the

[1] Cott. MSS. Clan. C. iii. f. 99*b*.

religious houses obtained grants of land of vast extent. These estates were considerably augmented by his marriage to Katherine sole daughter and heir of William Lord Willoughby of Eresby. In 1544 he was constituted general of the Army and sent over to France, where at the seige of Boulogne he again won distinction, being the first to enter the town. His grace made his will 20 June this year bequeathing his body to be buried in the Collegiate Church of Tatshall in Lincolnshire if it might conveniently be, but without any pomp or outward pride of the world, appointing that certain masses and diriges should be done for him there, by all the priests of that college and other his chaplains, "according to the ancient custom of the Church of England." He also directed that no black gowns or coats should be given at his funeral except to his own servants and torchbearers. Likewise that £100 should be distributed to the poorest householders of his tenants and others dwelling next to his houses of Tatshall, Eresham, Ellow, and Grymesthorpe in co. Lincoln to pray for his soul. And that a of gold should be made of his collar of the Garter and given to the King. He died the 24 Aug. 1543; but the King directed his body to be buried at his own cost in the Royal Chapel of St. George in Windsor Castle by the door of the choir on the south side of that church near the place where King Henry the Sixth is interred and in the same grave with his aunt the wife of Sir Thomas Brandon. The Duke did not retain Gyfford's Manor till his death, for in 1538 he exchanged the same for other lands with the Crown,[1] and it was given to Anne of Cleves during her life. She died in 1557 and the following year the manor was granted by the Crown to Ambrose Jermyn afterwards Sir Ambrose.[2] The grant is on the Originalia Rolls,[3] and particulars for the grant will be found in the Record Office.[4] Sir Ambrose died in 1577 when the manor passed to his son Sir Robert Jermyn who sold it in 1592 to John Osborne.[5] John Osborne died the 4th July 1619 and there is a plain altar monument on the north side of the communion table in Wattisfield Church to his memory thus inscribed :—

> Here under lyeth interred ye Body of John Osborne late of Wattlesfield in this pishe Esq., who depted this lyfe ye 4th of Julye, 1619, and in ye 74 yere of his age.

Over the above, on a small tablet of black marble in the wall is :—

> To the memorie of John Osborne Esquier
> here under buried :
> A Friend to Virtue, a Lover of Learninge,
> Of Prudence great, of Justice a Furtherer.
> Redress he did the wrongs of many a Wight,
> Fatherless and Widdowes by him possess their right.
> To search and trie each cause, and end all strife
> With Patience great he spent his mortal Life,
> Whom blessed we accoumpt (as Scripture saith),
> Who Peace did make, and liv'd and died i' th' Faith.

On John Osborne's death the manor passed to his brother (?) Thomas Osborne and on his death to his son John Osborne who sold the same to Clement Heigham who sold it to Samuel Baker about the year 1664. It is now held with the main manor, the style being Wattisfield Hall with Gyffords and Halymote.

[1] State Papers, 30 Hen. VIII. 1182 (18*a*).
[2] See Manors of Hepworth and Stanton All Saints in this Hundred.
[3] 36 Hen. VIII. 3 Pars Rot. 2.
[4] 36 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 9, App. ii. p. 212.
[5] Fine, Easter. 34 Eliz.

## *WESTON MARKET.*

TWO manors existed in this place in the time of the Saxons and are mentioned in the Domesday Survey. One was held in the Confessor's day by Aluric a freeman with a carucate of land and 8 acres in Thorpe. To this manor appertained 4 villeins, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 1 belonging to the men, 2 acres of meadow, wood for 10 hogs, 10 hogs and 15 sheep. Also a church with 4 acres. The value was 20 shillings, which does not seem to have altered though the details of the manor were somewhat varied by the time of the Great Survey. There were then only 2 villeins, but there were 80 sheep in lieu of 15 and 2 rouncies by way of addition. Three freemen also held a carucate and 20 acres, 3 ploughteams and 3 acres of meadow. These were valued also at 20 shillings. Of this land William de Scoies was the tenant in chief at the time of the Domesday Survey and Huard de Vernon held of him the land which formerly belonged to Aluric, and of the other land Hugh, William's man invaded 25 acres against the Abbot. The 8 freemen could give or sell their land in the Confessor's time, but commendation, soc and sac remained with the Abbot—that is, the sale or transfer of the land did not affect his jurisdiction. William de Scoies was also tenant in chief in respect of another holding here, namely of 10 socmen under the Abbot of St. Edmund who had all customs in the Confessor's day, but Bardwin held them in King William's time. These had 60 acres of land and in Saxon times 2 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey half a team only. They were valued at 4 shillings. The size of this manor and holding was 7 quarantenes long and 5 broad, and it paid in a gelt 9*d*.[1]

The Abbot also had a holding in chief, namely 3 freemen and a half with a carucate of land and 6 bordars, 2 ploughteams, 1 acre of meadow assessed for 4 hogs. These men could all, except one with 40 acres, sell or give their land, but the soc and sac and commendation remained with the Abbot and the service at his manor at Coney Weston. The value was 10 shillings.[2]

The second manor in Weston was held by Robert de Verli as Domesday tenant in chief. In the Confessor's time Alsey a freeman had held 1 carucate of land as a manor. He also had 1 bordar, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and half a team belonging to the men, 3 acres of meadow, 1 mill, 2 beasts, 8 hogs, and 50 sheep. The prosperity of the place seems to have varied, for during the interval between the Confessor's time and the Survey the 2 ploughteams in demesne disappeared, but finally there was one. The only addition in Norman days seems to have been 1 rouncy There were also 6 freemen under commendation holding 103 acres, 2 ploughteams in Saxon times which also had by the time of the Survey come down to one, and 1 acre of meadow. There was also a church with 12 acres and half a ploughteam. The manor was always valued at 25 shillings and the freemen at 5 shillings.[3]

### WESTON MARKET MANOR.

One manor only appears in the thirteenth century, and this was held in 1225 by Robert Hovel of Wyverstone, the son of Ralph Hovell,

[1] Dom. ii. 353*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 366.
[3] Dom. ii. 437.

a descendant of Richard Hovell of Wyverstone who held lands there of Baldwin Abbot of St. Edmund in 1065-1098.[1] This Robert Hovell held also the manors of Wyverstow, Horpole, and Istede with two-thirds of a knight's fee in Westhorpe and lands in Cheston. He married Margery a daughter of William de Briseworth by whom he had four sons, Hubert Hovell who abducted and married Ada daughter of Henry de Hastings a ward of the King in 1252,[2] Robert Hovell, John Hovell parson of Wyverstone and lord of the manor of Finborough in 1258, and Bartholomew Hovell. Robert Hovell, whom for distinction's sake we will call the 1st Robert Hovell, died in 1240 and was succeeded by his son Hubert Hovell who died without leaving issue, and Ada his wife claimed a third part of the Manor of Horpol as dower.[3]

Robert Hovell, Hubert's brother, succeeded to the lordship and had a grant of free warren and a market and fair in 1264.[4] He was deforciant in a fine levied in 1281 by William de Burnton respecting this manor.[5] Robert married Alianora daughter of William de Burnton and died before 1286, when the manor passed to his widow Alianora, the 2nd Robert having enfeoffed William de Burnford of the manor in trust for the said Alianora as dower and on her death passed to his eldest son the 3rd Robert Hovell. There is an entry relating to this Robert Hovel on the Quo Warranto Rolls in 1287 as follows :—

"The Hundred of Blackbourne by twenty-four jurors. Concerning new customs it was said that Robert Hovell who died took toll of whatsoever bushells of corn came to the market of Weston against the custom of the kingdom. And Robert Hovell his son and heir follows the same custom. Therefore it was commanded the Sheriff that he should cause the said Robert the son to appear.

"Robert the son of Robert Hovell, presents himself and says that he makes no claim to take this toll. And he is prohibited from taking such toll in the future."[6]

Robert Hovell died before 1292 when the manor passed to his brother Sir Hugh Hovell, then under age. Sir Hugh Hovell married first Joan daughter and heir of William de Pensthorpe lord of Westhorpe, and secondly Agnes daughter of Sir Robert de Tuddenham, and by a fine[7] in 1325 the manor was settled on Hugh Hovell and his wife Agnes for life with remainder to Robert Hovell and Hugh Hovell their sons and to the right heirs of Hugh the father for ever.

Hugh Hovell the father died before 1339, when the manor passed to his widow Agnes in dower and on her death to Sir Hugh Hovell's eldest son the 4th Robert Hovell who by Joan his wife daughter of Roger Loveday of South Elmham had a son the 5th Robert Hovell who seems to have parted with the manor, at least for a limited period, for we find it held for life in 1387 by his cousin Hugh the son of Hugh Hovell son of the above-mentioned Sir Hugh Hovell. The reversion in the manor continued, however, in the elder branch and probably was sold by the widow of the 5th Robert Hovell and her 2nd husband John Crulle who certainly sold Wyverstone and Horpole Manor to Thomas Monchensey, for in 1387 we find this Thomas Monchensey conveyed the manor to Joan sister of Sir John de Rattlesden the

[1] Liber Pinderbeck.
[2] Close Rolls, 36 Hen. III. 18; 37 Hen. III. 9.
[3] Feet of Fines, 41 and 42 Hen. III. 63.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 48 Hen. III. 4.
[5] Feet of Fines, 9 Ed. I. 38.
[6] Quo Warranto Rolls, 15 Edw. I. 831.
[7] Feet of Fines, 19 Edw. II. 10.

widow of the 6th Robert Hovell who was the son of John Hovell the brother of the 5th Robert Hovell.[1] The fines stated that the manor was then still held by Hugh Hovell for the term of his life, and the assurance of the manor was made to Joan, she rendering yearly one rose at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist in lieu of all services and customary payments with remainder after the death of the said Joan to the said Thomas "Munchensy" and his heirs. In the grant and agreement Joan paid to Thomas Munchensy a hundred marks of silver. Joan married for a 2nd husband Robert Monceux and we find him holding as lord in 1393, no doubt in his wife's right.

The next lord was Sir Roger Drury of Rougham who died in 1418. He had removed from Thurston where his family had been seated since the Conquest, being the son of Nicholas, the son of John, the son of Henry, the son of John, son of Henry, son of John, son of John, son of Drury, who came in with William the Conqueror. Sir Roger Drury knt. married Margery daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas Naunton of Chavent in Rougham and with other sons and daughters who died young, had a daughter Margaret who married Sir William Clopton, judge, from whom descend the Cloptons of Kentwell, and a son Sir William Drury knt., who succeeded his father in this lordship and died about 1450.[2] He married Catherine daughter of Sir Ottes Swynford by Catherine Roet, sister of Chaucer's wife, and afterwards the third wife of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and with other issue had a son Thomas Drury who succeeded his father. He married Catherine daughter and coheir of John Witwell and dying the 12 Dec. 1487 was succeeded by his son and heir John Drury, who married Margaret daughter of Sir William Felton *alias* Chapman and died in 1498, when the manor passed to his son and heir John Drury, who married Elizabeth daughter of John Goldingham of Belsted in Essex, one of the three coheirs of her mother Thomasine Liston.

John Drury died the 3 Aug. 1556[3] and Thomas Drury was lord in 1566, after which the manor seems to have gone to George Nunn clerk, for he died seised of it in 1596, when it passed to his son John who died about 1613.

Sir Henry Bokenham seems to have acquired the manor in 1609 during the lifetime of John Nunn and died seised of it in 1648, when it passed to his son and heir Wiseman Bokenham.

Wiseman Bokenham in his lifetime made a settlement upon his sons Richard and George, which he effected by a lease and release dated the 15 and 16 Jan. 1669 and made between Wiseman Bokenham of the one part and Richard Bokenham and George Bokenham of the other part, the parcels and important parts of such settlement being: "All that the Manors of Weston Market in the said County of Suffolk and the Advowson and right of patronage of the Church of Weston Market aforesaid and of the messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, woods, underwoods, commons, heaths, ways, courts leet, views of frankpledge, Courts Baron, royalties, liberties, rents, suits, services, perquisites of courts, profits, emoluments, commodities, appurts., and particulars whatsoever to the said manor belonging or appertaining . . . . situate lying and being in the towns, parishes, hamlets, or places of Weston Market, Thelnetham, Barningham, Hopton, Coney Weston or some or one of them in the coy. of Suffolk; and also All that capital messuage in Weston Market aforesaid commonly called or known by the name of Wards or by whatsover other name the

[1] Feet of Fines, 11 Rich. II. 17.
[2] His will is dated 28 Hen. VI.
[3] See Manor of Rougham in Thedwestry Hundred.

same is called or known, with all the houses, edifices, buildings, yards, orchards, gardens, and other the appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all other the messuages, lands, or tenements and hereditaments whatsoever of him the said Wiseman Bokenham which were theretofore the jointure of Dame Dorothy Bokenham deceased mother of him the said Wiseman situate lying and being in Weston Market, Thelnetham, Barningham, Hopton, or Coney Weston aforesaid or some or one of them with their and every their appurtenances to the use of the said Wiseman Bokenham for life and after his decease to the use of Richard Bokenham and George Bokenham and their heirs to the intent and purpose that they and their heirs should stand and be seised of one moiety of the manor, rectory, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and other the premises to the use of Richard Bokenham and the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten, and for default of such issue then to the use of the said Geo. Bokenham and the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten, and for want of such issue then to the use of Walsingham Bokenham and to the heirs of the body of the said Walsingham lawfully to be begotten, and for default of such issue then to the use of Richard Bokenham and his heirs for ever, and as to the other moiety to the use of Geo. Bokenham and the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten, and for default of such issue to the use of Richard Bokenham and the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten, and for default of such issue to the use of the said Walsingham Bokenham and the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten, and for default of such issue for the use of Geo. Bokenham and his heirs for ever."

Wiseman Bokenham by his will dated the 7 Nov. 1669 (*inter alia*) gave and devised unto the said Richd. Bokenham and George Bokenham his sons the said Manor of Weston Market and the advowson and right of patronage of the Church of Weston Market aforesaid and all other the hereditaments which formed the jointure of his mother and to their heirs for ever. And did also by his said will give and devise unto his son George in fee a tenement called Lovetts and Downes with a pightle thereunto belonging in the occupation of Wm. Wyard and 60 acres of land called N. Woods in the occupation of John Doughty, and certain lands called Ladyes Fields containing 9 acres, and one piece of land called Bells Land *al.* Beau and containing 2 acres, and one other close called Ladyes Field containing 5 acres, and one piece of arable land containing 3 acres lying in Thelnetham, and also one other tenement with the land thereunto belonging in the occupation of — Pasesman lying and being in Stoke Ash.

Wiseman Bokenham died, and Richard Bokenham and George Bokenham by virtue of this conveyance and will entered into the manor and hereditaments, but not without opposition from their brother Paul Bokenham who made claim to the manor of Weston Market and the other premises settled upon Richard and George in tail alleging that Wiseman Bokenham his father had no title to settle and devise the same and proceeded so far that in 1670 he filed a Bill in the Court of Chancery against Richard and George Bokenham for discovery of evidences of the estate. Subsequently however Paul Bokenham being advised that he had no right, came to an agreement with his brothers Richard and George under which, in consideration of £150 and of the conveyance to him in fee of a messuage and lands in Stoke Ash and Gt. Thornham he, by indentures dated the 28 and 29 April 1671 conveyed and confirmed to Richard and George Bokenham the said Manor of Weston Market and other the hereditaments by his father settled upon them.

George Bokenham by his will dated 3 Oct. 1672 gave to his two brothers Hugh and Cleare[1] £70 each. To his two sisters Cecilia and Grace[2] £10 apiece. To his nephew Thomas Tyrrell £10, to Mr. Keziah Tyrrell a mourning ring. To his nephew Walsingham £10. To "the fair Mrs. Alice Brand'ston of Woodham Water in Essex" £10 to buy a ring if not married. To his brother Richard his moiety of Weston Manor and advowson and of all the messuages &c. in Thelnetham in fee. The will was duly proved in the Prerogative Court in 1674.[3] Richard Bokenham thus became seised of the whole manor.

He married first Elizabeth eldest daughter of Maurice Shelton of Shelton, in Norfolk, by Elizabeth his wife daughter of Sir Robert Kemp of Gissing co. Norfolk Bart. Elizabeth died 12th March 1692 and is buried in the Church of Weston Market where on a flat black marble near the south chancel wall and door is an inscription to her memory. According to this inscription she had three sons by her husband Richard Bokenham. Richard Bokenham married secondly Katherine 2nd daughter of Sir John Knyvet Knight of the Bath of Ashwell-Thorpe co. Norfolk and relict of John Harris and died the 2 December 1729 in his 80th year. By his will dated the 9th Sept. 1715 he desires to be buried in the chancel of Weston Church near to his first wife Elizabeth and bequeaths to Katherine his second wife his plate, jewels, &c. and £500, also his best bed and bedding in the best room at Weston, his coach and coach horses, and confirms the jointure made before marriage. And after reciting that his nephew Walsingham Bokenham at his decease gave £100 to his kinswoman Margaret Yaxley to be paid at his (testator's) death, he willed that £20 be paid to her quarterly for life in lieu thereof. He devised the reversion of all lands, estates, advowsons, and manors &c. to his kinsman Thos. Tyrrell of Gipping and all woods, lands, &c. at Weston Market and Thelnetham and Hopton he paying all just debts, funeral expenses, and legacies. And after reciting that he was in debt to his nephew Walsingham Bokenham by note of hand for one thousand pounds the same to be paid to his (testaor's) kinsman Thos. Tyrrell, he directed that his wife Katherine should enjoy all estates &c. for her life, and bequeathed to the poor of Weston Market a legacy as also to his servants. Thomas Tyrrell was appointed sole executor.

In 1717 Katherine Bokenham had claimed and in 1720 established her right to the Barony of Berners by proving descent in the ninth generation from Sir John Bourchier K.G.[4] who died the 21 March 1473.[5] The Barony had been dormant from the 23 Hen. VIII. to that period. She died Nov. 29, 1743 aged 89 and without issue, when the dignity fell again into abeyance. She was buried by the side of her second husband in the chancel of the parish church of Weston Market and the barony descended to the heirs of Thomas Knivett of Mutford.

On her death the manor passed to Thomas Tyrrell (who had assumed the name of Bokenham and was known as Thomas Bokenham Tyrrell the

[1] Cleare Bokenham was educated at Caius Coll. Cambridge and was A.M. in 1664. He became rector of Thornham Magna, and was buried there June 14th 1698.

[2] She was married to Edward Tyrrell in 1662.

[3] Bunce, fol. 96, Lib. 2.

[4] Created Baron Berners in the 33 Hen. VI.

[5] He was the fourth son of Wm. Earl of Ewe (of Ashwell Thorpe co. Norf.) by the Lady Ann Plantagenet his wife daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the sixth son of King Edw. III. and sister and sole heir of Humphrey Earl of Buckingham her brother.

son of Thomas Tyrrell of Gipping) the devisee under Richard Bokenham's will.

In 1764 John Thurston M.D. was the owner of the manor and seated at Weston Hall. He died in 1776 when his cousin Framlingham Thurston, barrister-at-law succeeded to the lordship and died at the age of 40, the 18th January 1789 at Bury St. Edmunds, whither he had gone with the object of attending at the Quarter Sessions as a County Magistrate. He married Frances eldest daughter of [illegible] Holworthy of Elsworth leaving two sons John and Frederick. The latter was the minister of Bayswater Chapel and died in 1821 ; the former John Thurston succeeded to the manor. He married first a wife named Margaret who died at Boulogne 30 Oct. 1826, and 2ndly another Margaret eldest daughter of R. C. Coker. He died the 10th March 1849 aged 66 leaving a son by his first wife, named Framlingham Thurston who married Catherine 3rd daughter of Thomas Wilkinson by whom he had a son Framlingham (*sic*) William Thurston who died in Nelson Square London 12th Sept. 1849 aged 18.

On the death of John Thurston in 1849 the manor passed to his widow Margaret who sold the same to T. E. Amyott of Diss, surgeon, whose executors sold the manor to Donald Charles Warnes of Bramford Lodge, Ipswich, who is the present lord.

The custom of Borough English by which the youngest son or daughter succeeds to the manor in cases of intestacy, prevails, it is said, in 80 manors in Suffolk. Amongst these this manor and the Manor of Thelnetham are included.



West Stow Hall.

## *WEST STOW.*

THE Abbot of St. Edmund held 21 freemen with 2 carucates of land, 6 ploughteams and 2 acres of meadow valued at 20 shillings. The men were under the Abbot by soc and sac and all customs, and did their service in Lackford. And there was another freeman with half a carucate, and one ploughteam valued at 4 shillings. Also a church with 12 acres of free land in alms lying in another hundred. The length of the Abbot's holding was 9 quarentenes and the breadth 7, and it paid in a gelt 17*d.*[1]

The lordship of the parish was at an early date vested in the Abbot of St. Edmund, but the parish itself from the time of Henry III. was divided into two manors, West Stow and Jenney's Manor. In 1196 Robert de Horningsherth by fine before the King's Justices at Westminster acknowledged the service of half a knight's fee to be due for his lands in that parish and Horningsherth to Sampson Abbot of that Monastery.[2] To Robert de Horningsherth succeeded Walter, and in the 14th Edw. I. it was certified that Isabella the daughter of this Walter de Horningsherth held freely in West Stow of the Abbot of St. Edmund a messuage and 60 acres of land. Sir Ralph de Hemenhall and Alicia his wife held land here in 1307. in 1335 Robert son of Sir Ralph de Hemenhall and Agnes his wife levied a fine in respect of such land,[3] and in 1364 Sir Wm. de Hemenhall also levied a fine.[4] The Austins and the Attebrigges also had land here in the time of Edw. III. for from the Pat. Rolls in 1329 we learn that the Abbot received a pardon for acquiring in mortmain from John Austyn, Walter Attebrigge, and Peter Attebrigge a toft and 2 acres of land in West Stow.[5]

### West Stow Manor.

This manor remained with the monastery of Bury until the Dissolution of that house, when it devolved on the Crown and was granted the 25 March

[1] Dom. ii. 365.
[2] Page, Hist. of Suff. 817.
[3] Feet of Fines, 9 Edw. III. 16.
[4] Feet of Fines, 39 Edw. III. 23, 40 Edw. III. 28.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 3 Ed. III. pt. i. 30.

11 Hen. VIII. [1519] to Sir John Croftes. The particulars for the grant will be found in the Record Office.[1] The grant itself which was in fee and in consideration of a payment of £497. os. 7*d*. is noted in the State Papers for 1540[2] and included the advowson of the church, a water mill, a meadow and fulling mill in West Stow, and also a close of land and pasture called Cage's close in Magna Barton and various rents and services. West Stow Manor is included in the Inquisition post mortem of Jasper Lucas who died on the 17 Feb. 1529[3] leaving Thomas Lucas his son and heir. It will be observed that in the will of Sir John Crofts in 1557 he refers to property he had purchased from the family of Lucas, but this property he leaves to his son Thomas. We mention the fact, but can offer no explanation.

The Croftes had held the other manor in West Stow—Jenney's Manor —according to the inscription to Thomas Croftes, since the time of Edward the First. John Croftes to whom the grant was made of West Stow Manor was of the household of Mary Queen of France wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and in compliment to his royal mistress he placed her achievement over the gate of the mansion West Stow Hall, built by him. "To this circumstance," says Mr. Tymms,[4] "we probably owe the tradition which asserts that the young and royal widow, freed from her State contract with an old and feeble monarch, and now allied to the gay and handsome object of her early and romantic attachment, passed her time in happy seclusion between the halls of West Stow and Westhorpe. At least this is the only fact which, as yet, has been ascertained to connect the place with the beautiful Dowager of France." The idea that the Duchess ever resided at West Stow is ridiculous. It arose no doubt from the fact of her arms being placed on the gateway and the confusion between the names Westhorpe and West Stow. John Croftes was knighted the 2 Oct. 1553 being the day after the coronation of Queen Mary. He married Rose dau. and heir of — Sampson of Kersey and widow of John Bledlowe of London. By his will dated the 21st Jan. 1557–8,[5] and proved in London the 10th May 1559, he directed that his body should be buried in the church of West Stow, bequeathing to the church four pounds for vestments and books; to the poor of every township in the Hundred of Blackbourn he left six shillings and eightpence; all his household stuff at West Stow he gave to Edmund his son; to his sister Margaret an annuity of ten pounds; and after dealing specifically with Bardwell Manor[6] and certain estates he had acquired from the Lucas family, he gave to his son Thomas and to each of his executors for their trouble one hundred hogg sheep. Sir John Croftes died 28 Jan. 1557-8.[7] Edmund son and heir of Sir John Croftes by Rose Sampson of Kersey his wife, widow[8] of John Bledlowe of London, survived his father only a few days dying the 14th Feb. 1557-8[9] and was buried at West Stow. The reference to this manor in the Inquis. p.m. is as follows: The jurors say that, before the death of Edward [Edmund] John Croftes knight was seised of the Manor of West Stow, a fulling mill,

[1] 31 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 9. App. ii. p. 195.
[2] S.P. 436 (75).
[3] I.P.M., 32 Hen. VIII. 34.
[4] Suff. Inst. ii. p. 148.
[5] See also Saxham Parva Hall Manor in Thingoe Hundred.
[6] Probably Wykes Manor in Bardwell in this Hundred.
[7] I.P.M., 4 and 5 P. and M. 32, 54. A copy is given in the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey's Little Saxham Parish Registers, p. 129.
[8] I.P.M., Elizabeth Croftes, 11 Hen. VIII. 63.
[9] I.P.M., 4 June 4 and 5 P. and M. 21. Printed in English by the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey, in his West Stow Parish Registers, p. 164.

40*s*. rent, advowson of church and liberty of one foldage there, and of a close of land there called Cage's Close, which said manor &c. were parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Bury St. Edmunds, and of a toft, 40 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 6 acres of marsh and 6 shillings rent in West Stow purchased by the said John Croftes of Thomas Lucas Esquire ; and by his will he declared: I will and give to Margaret Crofts my sister an annuity of 10 marks out of West Stow, and my purchased lands to be paid at the Annunciation and St. Michael &c. And at his death the aforesaid manor &c. descended to Edward [Edmund] Croftes as his son and heir being then 37 years old. And on the 3 Feb. before the taking of this inquisition he had livery of the premises and on Feb. 8 entered on them. And the manor of West Stow and premises late of the monastery of Bury St. Edmunds are held of the King and Queen in chief by one-tenth of a knight's fee and worth per annum £15. 6*s*. 8*d*. beyond the said annual rent of 10 marks and the rent of 40*s*. given by the will to one John Dent for life. And the said tenements and rents so purchased are held of the King and Queen of the Hundred of Blackbourn and worth per an. 26*s*. 8*d*.

Edmund Croftes's first wife was Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Kytson of Hengrave by whom he had two sons Thomas Croftes of Little Saxham and Henry who died without issue. By his second wife Eleanor daughter of Thos. Lord Borough he had a son John Croftes of Wangford who died in 1558 without issue, and two daughters, Margaret, wife of John Southwell of Barham in Norfolk, and Alice who died in Jan. 1561 unmarried. Thomas Croftes the eldest son was only 18 years of age at the time of his father's death, and on coming of age changed the family residence from West Stow to the Hall of Little Saxham. He was High Sheriff for the County in 1595. By Susan daughter of John Poley of Badley he left many children of whom Sir John Croftes was the eldest son. Thomas Croftes died the 13 April 1612, and on a mural monument on the north side of the chancel of the church of West Stow is the following genealogical inscription—wretched orthography, not even consistent with itself :—

"Here lyeth the boddye of Thomas Croftes Esquior sonne and heire of Edmunde Croftes, by Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of Sr. Thomas Kitson Knight, which Edmunde was the sonne and Heyre of Sr. John Croftes Knight and Rose his wife Daughter and Heyre of Sampson : which Sr. John Croftes was sonne of John Croftes [ye sonne of John] descended of Thomas ye sonne of John Croftes who married the Daughter and Heyre of Ginne, was Lord of this Manor and kept his firste Courte heere on St. Barnabye's day in A° 1° Edward I. as appereth by auncient Courte Rowles yet extant in ye custodie of Sr. John Croftes Knighte now livinge, eldest sonne and Heyre of the sayde Thomas : who caused this monument to be erected for a memoryall of his dutyous love to his deceased Father, who lyved a worthye and well beloved Gent. in this his countrye untill he sawe his children's children. he departed this life at his house at Little Saxham ye 13 of Aprill 1612 and in the 75 yeere of his age ; appointinge by his laste wil his boddie to be buried in this Church amongest divers of his worthie auncesters. he marryed Susan eldest Daughter of John Poley of Badlye Esquier who dyed before him, and lieth buryed in a chappell of ye church of Little Saxham : by whom he had yssue divers Sonnes and Daughters."

Thomas Croftes' will was dated the 2 April 1612 and it was proved the 27 June following by Sir John Croftes his son and executor.[1] A copy of the will may be seen in the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey's West Stow Parish Registers.[2]

[1] P.C.C., 49 Fenner.

[2] Woodbridge, 1903, p. 148.

Sir John Croftes was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1599. He not unlikely had West Stow settled upon him at the time of his marriage about 1590, as we find he presented to the living during his father's lifetime in 1591, 1593 and 1610. He married Mary daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley of Witneston in Sussex and had among other children Sir Henry Croftes of Little Saxham and Anthony Croftes of West Stow. Sir John Croftes was buried at Little Saxham on the 29 March 1628. His will is dated the 1 Oct. 1627 and it was proved the 1 Feb. 1629 by Dame Mary Croftes, relict and executrix, also by Anthony Croftes son and "executor specialis."[1] On the marriage in 1610 of Sir Henry Croftes with his first wife Elizabeth daughter of Sir Richard Wortley of Wortley, West Stow Hall was settled in remainder expectant upon the deaths of Thomas the grandfather and Sir John the father on Anthony Croftes the second son.

Anthony Croftes was a member of Gray's Inn in 1612 and probably the author of a poem entitled "The Husband, a Poeme, expressed in a compleat man," London, 1614, 4to. He represented the borough of St. Edmundsbury in Parliament in 1623, and died the 1 October 1657 aged 64, leaving issue by Mary,[2] daughter of Richard Francklin of Wilsdon in Middlesex relict of Sir John Smyth of Leeds Castle in Kent, Knt. three sons: 1st Sir John Croftes of West Stow; 2nd William Croftes of Little Saxham; 3rd Anthony Croftes of Badley who died unmarried in 1713 and was buried at West Stow.

A flat stone in the tower of West Stow Church records :—

"Here lyeth interred ye body of Anthony Croftes of West Stow in ye County of Suffolke Esq., the second sonne of Sir John Croftes of Little Saxham in ye said County knt., whose tender care towardes his wife and children and greate abillyties and forwardnes to assiste his friendes and acquaintance hath made his death an unspeakable loss to ye first and a generall griefe to ye last. He departed this life uppon ye first day of October in ye 64 yeare of his age and in 1657 of our Saviour Christs Incarnation. To ye honour of whose memory John Croftes his eldest sonn and sole executor hath layde this marble." On a mural tablet in the tower is also this inscription: "Upon ye much lamented death of her husband Anthony Crofts of West Stow in ye County of Suffolcke Esq., second Sonne of Sir John Crofts of little Saxham in the same County Knt., Dame Mary Smyth the daughter of Richard Francklin of Wilsden in the County of Middlesex Esq., and the relict of Sir John Smyth of Leeds Castle in the county of Kent Knt. (who was his only wife and by whom he had one daughter who dyed before him and three sonnes, viz., John, William, and Anthony, who all did survive him) hath in testimony of her entire affection to him whilst he lived and of her piety to his memory now he is dead caused to bee erected this monument."

Anthony Croftes the father's will bears date the 15 May 1654, and it was proved in London the 26 Oct. 1657 by John Croftes the executor.[3] In this will the testator says: "Whereas I have made noe intayle uppon my

[1] P.C.C., 8 Scroope. A copy of this will is given by the Rev. Sydenham H. A. Hervey in his West Stow Parish Registers (Woodbridge 1903, p. 151).

[2] She lived till 80, dying on the 11 May 1678, and according to her monumental inscription in West Stow Church was "emanently pious towards God and kind to his children, in honour of whose memory her two sorrowinge sonns Wiliam and Anthony" dedicated the marble.

[3] P.C.C. 352 Ruthen. A copy is given by the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey in his Registers of West Stow (Woodbridge, 1903, p. 152).

landes, but have left them to descend to my sonne and heire in ffee simple, subject to such leases and payments as shalbe herein expressed, now it is my desire that if it please God that sonne John shall depart this life without issue male and leaving one or more daughters, that he would not suffer said landes to descend to his heirs female, but would intayl them upon his brother William and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to his brother Anthony and heirs male, with remaynder to his owne right heires or any other person that he in his judgement and affection shall thincke fitt.

" Whereas the Mannors of West Stowe and Ginnis in Co. of Suffolk were heretofore purchased by Robert Lewes Esq., William Greeke Esq., and John Legg gent. with my money and in trust for me and in trust that they should make such estate in said mannors either to me or to any others persons as I should appoint; and Whereas my said trustees have by my appointment made a lease of said manors for 21 yeares to John Smith of Highgate Esq., Mr. Robert Croftes and others since deceased, upon trust that said lessees should receive the rents of said mannors to the profitt and increase of the sheepe thereupon depasturinge to such uses as in the indenture of lease is mencioned; and Whereas said Robert Lewes, William Greeke, and John Legg not long after did convey said mannors to me and my heires for ever; and Whereas since then said lessees and my selfe have graunted one annuity of £300 out of said mannors unto certaine ffeoffees in trust for the use of my dearly beloved wife for her life, which said rent I desire may be justlie paid unto her; Now my will is that said John Smyth and Robert Croftes, my surviving lessees in trust, shall permitt my eldest son John Croftes to receive to his own use all the surplusage of the rents and profitts of said mannors and of the yearlie increase of the sheepe thereupon depasturing which shalbe over and above the yearly £300 payable to my wife. And if it shall please God that my sonne John shall depart this life before he shall have paid £1,200 a piece to my younger sonnes William and Anthony, and shall not leave assetts behinde him sufficient for the payment thereof, then my will is that said John Smyth and Robert Croftes shall paie them their said porcions out of the rents of said mannors. It is my will that all my stocke of sheepe that shalbe goinge upon any of my lands in West Stowe at the tyme of my death, together with the yearely increase of them (except such number as have been accustomed to be yearlie sold of) shall be left upon said landes dureing the life tyme of my deare wife and untill my twoe younger sonnes William and Anthony shall have received their £1,200 each."

By a codicil the testator provided that " It is my will and pleasure that my most dearly beloved wife shall injoye the possession of my chiefe mansion and dwelling-house in West Stowe dureing the life of my deare sister the Lady Bryers. And if any difference or controversie arise concerning my meaninge in my will, it shall be determined by my deare brother Sir Henry Croftes under his hand and seale. I bequeath to my twoe nephues Sir Fredericke Cornwallis and Sir Edmund Poley 40 shillings a peice to buy them ringes. Antho' Croftes." Proved with codicil at London, Oct. 26, 1657, by John Croftes the executor. P.C.C. 352 Ruthen.

Sir John Croftes the eldest son was created a Baronet the 16 March 1660 and took to wife Bryers, daughter and heir of George Wharton of Wrotham in Kent. He had by her two children, Bryers and John both of whom died infants. Sir John died the 29th November 1664 in his 30th year at his house at West Stow without issue.

Sir John Croftes by his will dated the 29 Nov. 1664[1] gave to Dame Bryers Croftes his " deere wife " all his house, lands &c. at West Stow and all other his lands &c. " and all that he had in the world," to her and her heirs for ever she paying to his mother the Lady Smith £300 per annum during her life. Testator went on to order that his land at West Stow should be sold to pay his debts, and after giving certain legacies gave the remainder of the money arising from the sale of the land to be equally divided between his two brothers William and Anthony. Shortly after Sir John Croftes' death, no doubt to clear up the inconsistency of his will, a deed dated the 18 Jan. 1664 was executed between Dame Bryers Croftes the widow and the two brothers William and Anthony under which the manor vested in the widow. She by her will dated the 13th Nov. 1669[2] appointed Edward Progers of St. Martin in the Fields Middlesex to be sole executor, and after making various pecuniary and specific bequests devised all her estate of lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Norfolk and Suffolk and all her goods to the said Edward Progers and his heirs for ever. She died the 13 Jan. 1669 and was buried with her husband at West Stow where there is an inscription to her memory.

Mr. Progers was a younger son of Colonel Progers of Garreddin in Monmouthshire, equerry to James I.; and being early introduced to court as page to Charles I. was afterwards groom of the chamber to Charles II. whilst Prince of Wales. Mr. Tymms says of him in an article on West Stow Hall[3]: " In the lampoons of the times, particularly in those of Andrew Marvell, Mr. Progers is described as one devoted to assist his master's pleasures; for which reason, perhaps, he was banished from the King's presence in 1650 by an Act of the Estates of Scotland, ' as an evil instrument and bad counseller of the King.' He is said to have obtained several grants to take effect after the Restoration; but it does not appear that they took effect. In 1660 he was named one of the Knights of the Royal Oak, an order the King then intended to institute. He represented the County of Brecon in Parliament for 17 years, but retired in 1679. He married Miss Elizabeth Wells one of the ladies of the Court, and their daughter Frances, wife of Sir Sydenham Fowke inherited West Stow and left it to her nephew John Edwards."

The Progers MSS. now in the possession of Mr. Nevil Story Maskelyne of Basset Down House, Swindon, Wilts, have been catalogued by the Commissioners appointed for inspecting and reporting on the Historical MSS. Amongst them are some interesting letters. One from Charles II. to Edward Progers dated the 14 Jan. 1649 is as follows: Progers, I wold have you (besides the embroidered sute) bring me a plaine riding suite wth. an Innocent coate, the suites I have for Horsebacke being so spotted and spoil'd that they are not to be seene out of this Island. The lining of the coate and the petit teies (?) are referred to yr. greate discretion, provided these want nothing when it comes to be put on. I doe not remember there was a Belt or a Hatband in yr. directions for the embroider'd suite, and those are so necessarie as you must not forget them. Charles R." There are

[1] Proved the 3 Jan. 1664 by Dame "Brieres" Croftes relict and executrix A copy of this will is given in the Rev. Sydenham H. A. Hervey's West Stow Parish Registers (Woodbridge, 1903, p. 156).

[2] Proved in London, the 1 Feb. 1669 by Edward Progers the executor. P.C.C. 17 Penn. A copy of the will is given in the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey's West Stow Parish Registers, p. 159.

[3] Suff. Inst. vol. 2, p. 149.

letters from Lord Cottington, James Marquess of Montrose, James 1st Duke of Hamilton and others.

Progers was a great favourite with his master as a letter undated but said to be about 4th August 1650 from the Duke of Hamilton to Mr. Progers makes pretty clear. "From a river syde 20 myles from Carliell.—Dear Ned, I feare my last letters to you from Stirling are miscaried wherein I gave you a large account of yr. Master's condition which [nowe, being surprysed with the sudden goeing of this bearer] I can not possible doe, more than to tell you that the late misfortune a partie of his had in Fyfe, by the imprudent cariage of one of his generall persons doth not discourage him from prosecuting his desynges of goeing into England whither he is nowe upon the marche and advanced within 20 myles of Carliell, it is his positive pleasure that you make all the hast you can to him and I hope you shall not need to feare a purge. Farewell." Appended to this letter is a note in the handwriting of King Charles and signed "C. R." as follows: "The army being on there march I could not write to you myselfe, pray make all the hast you can hither. Remember my service to * * *. C. R."

Sometime after 1702 Edward Progers presented a petition to Queen Anne which discloses the fact that he by this time had somewhat come down in the world, and his affairs were by no means in a flourishing condition. The petition shews that King Charles the Second granted the petitioner the sum of £5,000 out of the fund given His Majesty by the adventurers and soldiers of Ireland to reward such persons as had served him at home and abroad; that of this grant the petitioner received but £1,000, the fund being afterwards applied to other purposes; that the said King in view of this was pleased to further grant to the petitioner a pension of £400 per annum payable half yearly, the said pension to continue until His Majesty should have paid the petitioner £4,000 unpaid on the former grant; that the petitioner had only received £200 of this pension and that by reason of this and other misfortunes he was reduced to great distress; "That your petr. hath served the Royal family at June next three score and nine yeares, that he was exposed to more dangers in the time of the Rebellion than any reformed officer that hath half pay to subsist on." In consideration whereof the petitioner begs Her Majesty to settle such a fund upon him as may preserve him and his family from extreme want.[1]

Some account of the gay Progers will be found in the Notes to Grammont's Memoirs, published by Carpenter in 1811. He died the 31 Dec. 1713 aged 92 of the anguish of cutting teeth, he having cut 4 more teeth and had several others ready to cut which so inflamed his gums that he died. He was buried at Hampton in Middlesex 4 Jan. 1714 as appears from the Parish Register. In the "European Magazine" for May 1798 is an epitaph intended for his tomb. The inscription on a memorial stone in Hampton Church to his memory is as follows:—

"Here lyes in hopes of a happy resurrection the body of Edward Progers Esqr., descended from the Progers of Ginernddee in Monmouthshire. He was page of honour to King Charles ye first; and though very young behaved himself with so much courage in the civil warrs and acquitted himself with so much judgment and fidelity of many secret and important employments that that Prince, during his imprisonment at Hampton Court sent an order to have him sworn one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to his son, the then Prince of Wales, afterwards King Charles II.,

[1] 10th Rep. Historical Com. pt. iv. 152.

in which post he continued during the life of that Prince. He served his country seventeen years as a member of the House of Commons for the County of Brecon. Upon the death of King Charles II. he retired from all public business, spending the remainder of his life in hearty and zealous prayers for the good and prosperity of his church and country; in doing good offices to his friends and neighbours, in being affectionately kind to his children and relations, in showing great tenderness and affability to his servants and inferiors, and in being good as farr as he had power to all people.

"He was born June 16 1621, and deceased Dec. 31, 1713.

"In and near this place lyes the bodys of Elizabeth Progers, wife of the said Edward Progers, and of Henrietta Progers, Philip Progers, Edward Progers, and Anne Progers sons and daughters to the said Edward and Elizabeth Progers. Also the bodys of Mary Edwards wife to John Edwards gent., and daughter to ye said Edward and Elizabeth Progers, and Philip Edwards son to the said John and Mary Edwards."

His will is dated the 2nd July 1713, proved in London the 7th Jan· following by Henry Earl of Rochester, Thomas Elliott, and John Edwards the executors. He gave to his grandson John Edwards a legacy of two hundred pounds out of a lottery of 7 per cent. drawn in the year 1710 with the interest; and the like sum to his granddaughter, Elizabeth Booth, and after certain other legacies he devised all his real and the residue of his personal estate to his three daughters—Philippa (afterwards the wife of Samuel Croxall D.D. He was the son of Samuel Croxall rector of Hinworth. Samuel Croxall the husband of Philippa was a political and poetical writer and in 1715 was a chaplain to his Majesty for the chapel royal at Hampton Court and vicar of Hampton. Later he became canon residentiary of Hereford, and archdeacon of Salop and died in 1752. He had no children by Philippa his wife), Catherine and Frances afterwards wife of Sir Sydenham Fowke knt. Another daughter Mary the wife of John Edwards was probably dead. Catherine seems on the division of her father's property to have had West Stow and there she died unmarried the 2 March 1736 when West Stow went to Frances and Sir Sydenham Fowke her husband. The mural tablet in Hampton Church where Catherine was buried was formerly on the east wall of the south aisle, but is now over the gallery in the south aisle. The inscription is as follows :—

"To the ever dear memory of Mrs. Catherine Progers, who departed this life at her seat at West Stow Hall in Suffolk, March 2, 1736, and lies near this place in her father's vault. She was daughter and one of the co-heiresses of the honourable Edward Progers Esqr., late ranger of Middle Park, now called Bushey Park, who was descended from the Progers of Gwerndee in Monmouthshire, was page of honour to King Charles the first, Groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles the second, and 17 years member of Parliament for Brecknockshire who was born June 16, 1621, and dy'd Dec. 31, 1713.

"This monument was erected by Sir Sydenham Fowke and Dame Frances his wife, as a small acknowledgment to so good a father and so affectionate a sister."

Sir Sydenham Fowke by his will dated the 28th Oct. 1736, in which he describes himself as of West Stow, gave unto his dearly beloved wife, her heirs and assigns, all his manors, advowsons, lands, &c. in West Stow or in any parish near adjoining and all his right and interest therein. He was

buried at West Stow the 29 May 1743, and his will was proved in London the 12 July following by Dame Frances Fowke widow and sole executrix.[1]

Frances Fowke died the 20th Dec. 1752 and her will was proved apparently the following day in the Archidiaconal Court of Sudbury, which shows how rapidly legal business is or perhaps was formerly transacted in the County of Suffolk. The will is dated the 24 February 1749 and by it the testatrix gives to her nephew John Edwards " all her manners, advowsons, lands &c. in Westowe or places adjoining to him and his heires for ever subject to the payment of the money which was or should be due on mortgage of the said premises at his death, and of the several legacies " specified. She also says, " I do request that when my said nephew shall come into possession of my estate in Westowe he shall be called by the name of Progers Herbert."

The nephew John Edwards in accordance with his aunt's desire assumed the name of Progers Herbert, being thereafterwards known as John Progers Herbert Edwards.

Gage mentions that at Rushbrooke was a portrait of Edward Progers by Sir Peter Lely. An engraving of another portrait appears in an edition of the Grammont Memoirs published in one volume in 1793.

John Progers Herbert Edwards died the 29 May 1758 in his 71st year, when John Edwards his eldest son and heir succeeded to the lordship and dying 11 July 1775 in his 69 year it passed to his only child Elizabeth, wife of Barham Rushbrooke[2] of Mildenhall, barrister at law, who inherited in her right. He died and was buried at West Stow the 27 November 1782, and she survived until the 23rd August 1794 being also buried at West Stow the 29 Aug. Robert Rushbrooke their only son succeeded on the death of his mother and he in 1795 under the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed 20 Geo. III. exchanged the manor[3] with Charles 1st Marquis Cornwallis for the manor and advowson of Little Saxham, and upon the decease of his only son the 2nd Marquis in 1823 this manor was purchased the following year with his lordship's other estates from his executors by Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, after which the devolution of this manor is identical with Culford and Ingham Manors in this Hundred, being now vested in Earl Cadogan.

The manor house West Stow Hall was erected on the site of the mansion house of Ginney's Manor and was a spacious brick mansion, moated, and formerly was surrounded by a quadrangular court, being well adapted by its interior construction for baronial customs and festivities. A fine wide moat surrounded the building, but this was filled up some years since.

When the mansion ceased to be the residence of the territorial owner, probably about the year 1795, it appears from all accounts to have become reduced in size. It has been since used as a farm house, and a large room on the north side of the house with massive beams and panelling is nearly all that now remains of the old house, but the embattled pediments, diamond-shaped tracery, and the statues are worthy of notice as curious and unusual appendages to buildings of this character. The gateway, which was the portion added by Sir John Croftes *t.* Hen. VIII., is a good example of the

[1] P.C.C., 232 Boycott. A copy of his will is given by the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey in his West Stow Parish Registers, p. 162.

[2] There is a portrait of this gentleman at Rushbrooke Hall.

[3] The West Stow estate at the time consisted of about 3,050 acres, and the annual value about £700; the timber on the estate was valued at £2,800.

brick buildings of that time. It is connected with the hall by a corridor, also of brick, but probably of later erection. In one of the upper chambers of this gatehouse are remains of some rude distemper paintings of the time of Q. Elizabeth which were rendered visible a few years since on the removal of some panelling. The subjects remaining represent four of the seven ages of man—a favourite subject of mediæval artists. A young man hawking is inscribed, "Thus do I all the day"; a young man making love to a maiden is made to say, "Thus do I while I may"; a middle-aged man pointing to the young couple, "Thus did I while I might"; while the aged man, hobbling onwards, bitterly exclaims, "Good Lord, will this world last ever!"

Another manor not having any distinguishing name other than a manor of West Stow belonged to the de Blakehams and passed to the family of De St. Philibert, of which Sir John de St. Philibert died seised in 1333, when it passed to his son and heir Sir John de St. Philibert, who conveyed in 1350 to Thos. de Aspal. He died in 1365 when the manor passed to his son and heir Sir John de Aspal who settled it this same year on himself and Katherine his wife. On their death it passed to Mirabel de Aspal, their daughter, who married William Gedding of Lackford, and descended to Thomas Gedding who died about 1465, when it passed to his son and heir John Gedding, who dying in 1469 it went to his son and heir Robert Gedding. On Robert Gedding's death in 1495 the manor devolved on his only daughter and heir Margaret married to Jasper Lucas of the family of Lucas of Little Saxham, who had held land here from the twelfth century. Jasper Lucas died in 1529, when the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas Lucas of Little Saxham, who presented to the living in 1530. He sold this manor to Sir John Croftes when it became merged in the main manor.

Arms of Croftes: Or; three bulls' heads couped, sable—of Progers: Per pale az. and gules, three lions rampant Arg.

### Jenney's or Ginney's Manor.

In the monumental inscription to Thomas son of Edmund Croftes in the chancel of West Stow Church, his ancestors are stated to have held this manor from the time of Edw. I. Gage however calls attention to the fact that the name of Croftes in West Stow does not occur in the Iter Salomonis de Roff, and he himself was not able to meet with the name until a much later time.

We meet with a fine levied of the manor by Roger de Gynney[1] and Margaret his wife levied in 1313 against John le Moigne of Garboldesham and Alice his wife.[2] It is quite possible that John Thomas Croftes married their daughter, but the date is too early. From John Croftes the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas Croftes and from him to Thomas Croftes of Bury, whose wife's name was Emma. He is buried in the Church of St. James at Bury St. Edmunds. From him the manor passed to his son and heir John Croftes of Bury, who made his will dated the last day of Oct. 1467 proved at Bury in the month of May following. By this will he ordered his body to be buried near the cross in the churchyard by Katharine his wife deceased. He gave, among other legacies, to the high altar of St. James, for tithes and oblations forgotten, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*; to the chaplain of the altar of the Blessed Virgin in the same church, iij*s.* iiij*d.*,

[1] No doubt the family of Ginnes, from which the manor derived its name.

[2] Feet of Fines, 7 Edw. II. 27.

and to a fit chaplain to celebrate in the Church of St. James, for his soul, and the souls of Thomas Croftys his father, and Emma his mother, and Katharine his wife, and the souls of Master Hawkyswell, John Lelye and Isabella his wife, Thomas Batle, John Berton clerk, John Sneteysell, John Shepard, and Edward Tabor, forty marks; bequeathing to his son Thomas Croftys, monk of St. Edmundsbury, ten pounds, and to his son John Croftys all his goods, and everything belonging to his kitchen, except as therein mentioned. And the testator willed that the said John his son should have all his lands in Westley, Flempton, Culford, and Lackford, to him and the heirs of his body. And that the said John should have his house in St. Edmundsbury, formerly of Bartholomew Mere, for life, remainder to John Croftys, son of the said John and godchild to the testator, together with a house in the cheese-market, and another house in Risbygate Street, with the Teynton yard, and buildings there and 3 acres of arable land in Westley; remainder to Walter Croftys, brother of the said testator's godchild John; and in default of heirs of the body of Walter, the testator directed the said hereditaments to be sold by his executors, and the produce to be applied, with the residue of his personal estate, for the benefit of the souls of himself and Katharine his wife, parents, and benefactors. And he constituted John Croftys, rector of Elmswell, and the testator's son, John Croftys, of West Stow, executors, and John Coket of Ampton, supervisor, with four marks for his trouble.

John Croftes the son lived at West Stow and married a daughter of Coket of Ampton, and on his death this manor passed to his son and heir John Croftes who married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Hervey of Ickworth[1] and died before 1518, when the manor went to Sir John Croftes, who later purchased the main manor of West Stow, with which this manor has ever since devolved. In the Inquis. p.m. of Elizabeth Croftes 12 April 1520 it was found that at the time of her death the said Elizabeth was not seised of any lands or tenements held of the King in chief, but that the said Elizabeth and one John Croftes son and heir of John Croftes were seised of the manor of Gyneys in West Stow, Wrydewell, Culford, Flempton and Lackford, in the said county in their demesne as of fee, and by their deed dated at West Stow 30 May 9 Hen. VIII. they therewith enfeoffed George Walgrave, John Wentworth, Edmund Lee, Edward Coket and William Walgrave esquires and John Sampson clerk in trust to raise an annuity of 10 marks for Rose Bledlowe late wife of John Bledlowe late of London for the term of the life of the said Elizabeth Croftys; and afterwards in trust for the said John Croftys the son and the said Rose Bledlowe and the heirs of the body of the said John. It was also found that the manor was held of the Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds and worth per annum £8.[2]

The manor is also included in the Inquis. p.m. of Sir John Croftes taken at Stowmarket the 4 June 1558, in which it was found that the said Sir John was seised of a capital messuage (in which he lived) called Jenneys, and of two other messuages, two cottages, three gardens, 100 acres of land and 6 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, 4 acres of marsh, 100 acres of heath, a water mill, and 6 shillings of rent in West Stow, Culford, Flempton, Wridwell, Hengrave, and Fornham St. Geneve, which formerly belonged to John Croftes his father and worth per annum £10 and held of the King and Queen, and the said other messuages, two cottages and three gardens

[1] She died the 9 May, 1519. I.P.M., 11 Hen. VIII. 63.

[2] I.P.M., 11 Hen. VIII. 63. Printed in the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey's Little Saxham Parish Registers, p. 128.

were held of William Harvie, armiger, as of his Manor of Wridwelland worth 40 shillings. The first finding in the Inquisition p.m. of Edward Croftes the 4 June 1558 is that he was seised in his demesne as of fee of a capital messuage called Jennys, in which John Croftes knight his father lately dwelt in West Stow, and of 2 other messuages 2 cottages, 3 gardens, 100 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, 4 acres of marsh, 100 acres of furze and heath, a water mill and 6*s*. rent with appurtenances, which late were of — Croftes Esq., grandfather of aforesaid Edward in West Stow, Culford, Flempton, Wridwell, Hengrave, and Fornham St. Genovese ; and of 1 messuage, 100 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, 100 acres of furze and heath and one liberty of foldage,[1] which are called Sampsons in Little Lyvermere and Great Lyvermere, and of a messuage and garden in Bury St. Edmunds.

We meet in 1599 with a fine of " West Stow Manor " levied by Edward Lambe against John Croftes.[2]

[1] The right of setting up folds.

[2] Fine, Trin. 41 Eliz.

## *WORDWELL MANOR.*

WORDWELL in the middle of the 10th century was owned by one Thurketel who in 958 gave the same to the Abbey of St. Edmund.[1] The Abbot retained the lands at the time of the Survey; but the lands did not at that time form a manor, though a little later we do meet with the Abbot exercising manorial rights here. He had at the time of the Survey eleven freemen with 2 carucates of land, 4 bordars, 2 serfs, 5 ploughteams, 3 acres of meadow, and 1 mill. These men could give or sell their land, but sac, soc, and commendation remained with the Abbot and service to be rendered at his manor at Culford. They were valued at 30 shillings. Here was also a church with 1 acre of free land. The size of the manor was a league long and 4 quarentenes broad, and it paid in a gelt $7\frac{1}{2}d$.[2]

The manor was probably granted about 1200 by the Abbey to a member of the family of de Wudewell or de Wordwell connected with the establishment. We find an Alexander de Wridewell a witness to a charter of Abbot Hugh confirming the Manor of Hengrave and lands in Westley, Saxham, and Chevington to William son of Leo.[3] Hugh was Abbot from 1137 to 1180.

In 1200 a William de Wordwell held a fourth part of a knight's fee in Little Livermere and Wordwell of the Abbot, and in 1234 Thomas de Wordwell or Wridewell held the manor, probably of the Monastery of Bury. That the chief lordship was in this religious establishment seems clear from the fact that the portion which Fulcher the Norman held of the Abbey in Snarehill in the time of Hen. III. was held of the Abbey by the 15th part of a knight's fee of Wordwell Manor by William Fyshe and John Byntleton.[4]

Another Thomas de Wordwell was lord in 1306 and this year presented to the living. The advowson and the manor have been always united until the last few years, and this Thomas de Wordwell exercised his right in regard to the living in a somewhat remarkable manner between the years 1322 and 1329 presenting no less than six de Wridwells, four of them acolytes, one a clerk, and the last a deacon.

Thomas de Wordwell seems to have been dead by 1344, for a presentation was made this year to the living by a Thomas de Clopton who was probably a trustee or mortgagee. From Thomas de Wordwell the manor seems to have passed to John de Wordwell probably a son, and in 1359, 1367, and 1371 John's son being a minor, presentations were made to the living by Richard de Martlesham as guardian of the infant.

Whether the heir of John de Wordwell ever came of age is uncertain; but it is clear that by 1375 the manor had passed to Sir John Holbroke for he died seised of it this year,[5] leaving as heirs his cousins, Margery married to Sir John Fastolf and Elizabeth married to Ralph Fitz-Ralph.

Another John de Holbroke held the manor in 1416, for in Jan. 1416-7 he presented to the living, and 4 years later it had passed to Alice the wife of Richard Blackbourn, for they in 1420 presented to the living in right of the manor.

[1] Burch, Anglo-Saxon Charters, No. 1018, 1019.
[2] Dom. ii. 366*b*.
[3] Gage's Hist. of Thingoe, p. 166.
[4] Page, Hist. of Suff. p. 820.
[5] I.P.M., 50 Edw. III. 3.

The manor then passed to the Drury family, and Henry Drury did homage for it to the Abbot of St. Edmund in 1432, and he presented to the living in Feb. 1434-5 and in May 1441. His death occurred in the lifetime of his father Nicholas Drury, as appears by his will dated in 1454 wherein the said Nicholas makes a bequest to Elizabeth "late wife of his son Henry Drury." This Elizabeth who was the daughter of George Eaton presented to the living of Wordwell in July 1455 and her will is dated the 14 March 1475. In this will she mentions the sheep in her manors of Ickworth and Wordwell, "my shepe, bought with my penys, for the manors were left unstored of any shepe or other catell."

The children of Henry and Elizabeth Drury all died young except Jane, who inherited Ickworth and Wordwell. She married first Thomas Hervey of Ickworth, and secondly Sir William Carew a younger son of Sir Nicholas Carew knt. She died before 1476, for in that year John de la Pole Duke of Suffolk gave to Sir William Carew the wardship of William son and heir of Thomas Hervey. This was by reason of the death of his elder brother John without issue. In 1483[1] William Hervey was of age, and in the following year married Joan daughter of John Coket of Ampton. William Carew, Richard Heigham, John Coket and Clement Clerk being seised of the Manor of Wordwell and lands in Great and Little Livermere and Sapiston as trustees to the use of William Hervey and his heirs, they by deed dated at Wordwell the 2 Rich. III. [1484] confirmed the same to the said William Hervey and Joan his wife in special tail. William survived, but died in 1538[2] and was buried in the middle aisle of St. Mary's Church in Bury St. Edmunds, with the following inscription :—

Pray for the soule of William
Harvye, Esq.: Obiit 1 Aug., 1538.

He had issue several sons and daughters, viz., Elizabeth, Joan and Margaret, John his eldest son and heir, Nicholas Hervey his 2nd son. The second son was a Privy Councillor and much in favour with King Hen. VIII. being one of those appointed to furnish the days of jousts when the King and seven he had nominated challenged the French King and as many on the part of France, and when all feats of arms were performed for 30 days at a camp between Guisnes and Arde. Again in 1526 when the King for the entertainment of the French Ambassadors appointed a solemn jousts, he named this Sir Nicholas Hervey for use of the challengers, and he is styled "the valiant Esquire," for he received the honour of knighthood after this, and was the King's ambassador to the Emperor's Court at Gaunt in 1531.

John Hervey the eldest son succeeded to the lordship and intermarried with Elizabeth daughter of Henry Pope of Mildenhall, and dying the 6 July 1554[3] the manor passed to his son and heir William. John Hervey by his will leaves Ickworth to his wife Elizabeth for life, but as to Wordwell he says: "Item, I bequeathe to my son William my Manor of Wyrdwell, with my purchased londes, my stocke of corne and all my sheepe to the number of eighteen hundreth, be the same more or less, upon condition that my said sonne shall not interrupt his mother of no part nor parcell of ennie thing that I have given her within Ikworth without her consent during her

[1] According to the tombstone in Ickworth Church he was born in 1464, and therefore would not have been of age until 1485, but the dates on the tombstone referred to, which was erected by Augustus Lord Bristol about 1776 are not, it is apprehended, to be relied on.

[2] The Rev. S. H. A. Hervey in his West Stow Parish Registers, p. 280, states that he died in 1528.

[3] I.P.M., 3 and 4 Ph. and M. 100.

lyf." William Hervey intermarried with Elizabeth daughter of John Poley of Boxted and dying in 1592 was buried the 2nd Nov. 1592 at Ickworth. He had three daughters and five sons and the manor passed to his eldest son and heir John Hervey of Ickworth who in 1582 married Frances daughter and coheir of Edmund Bocking of Bocking and had issue two sons and three daughters. John Hervey lived to the age of 75 and dying in 1630 was succeeded in the lordship of this manor by his son and heir William who was knighted at Whitehall on the 30th April 1608. He married 1st 21 March in 1612-3 Susan daughter of Sir Robert Jermyn of Rushbrook (grandfather to Sir Henry Jermyn Earl of St. Albans), and 2ndly Penelope daughter of Thomas Darcy Earl Rivers, relict first of Sir George Trenchard of Wolverton in Dorsetshire and secondly of Sir John Gage of Firle in Sussex Bart.

In 1618 he was in commission with the Lord Chancellor, Edward Earl of Worcester, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, with other Lords and persons of note to survey Lincoln's Inn Fields and to "cause such uniform and comely buildings to be erected, and such walks, particians and plots to be made, both for health and pleasure as they should approve of." In 1627 he was elected as the member for Bury St. Edmunds but retired into private life before the Civil War began. He died the 30 Sept. 1660, and the manor went to John Hervey, a son by his father's first marriage.

In the last Parliament called by King Charles I. which met at Westminster Nov. 3, 1640, and continued sitting till the 20 April 1653, John Hervey served for the Port of Hyeth in Kent; but asserting the royal prerogative, and taking arms in behalf of his Majesty, he was excluded the House, and obliged to compound for his estate. The friendship between him and the Earl of Leicester was very remarkable, as the letters passed between them show. Mr. Hervey from London, the 12 January 1652, tells his Lordship: "It was more than sixteen years that he had the honour to be his Lordship's, by all the best titles that anything is possest, you having for every day in that time given more than a valuable consideration for me; and I having in every minute of those days voluntarily resigned myself to you, so that the whole power in me, and over me, has for thus long absolutely remained in your Lordship," &c.

Having heartily concurred in the Restoration of King Charles the 2nd he was constituted Treasurer of the Household to Queen Catharine his consort,[1] and was in the peculiar esteem of His Majesty, and in the greatest intimacy with the most learned men of the time.

In Parliament he was one of the leading members, and Bishop Burnet relates of him: "That he was one whom the King [Charles II.] loved personally, and yet upon a great occasion he voted against that which the King desired. So the King chid him severely for it. Next day another important question falling in, he voted as the King would have him. So the King took notice of it at night, and said, 'You were not against me to-day.' He answered, 'No, Sir, I was against my conscience to-day.'" Which was so gravely delivered, it was much talked of, being about the time of the Popish plot. He was a particular favourer of men of letters, and the famous Mr. Cowley, by his recommendation, was taken into the service of his kinsman Henry Earl of St. Albans, Lord Chamberlain of the Household to King Charles II. and was his great patron. This John Hervey married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of William Lord Hervey

[1] D.N.B. xxvi. 284.

of Kidbroke, but dying without issue the 18 Jan. 1679[1] his estate devolved on his only surviving brother.

Sir Thomas Hervey, knighted by King Charles II., was elected for St. Edmundsbury in the three last Parliaments called by that prince, as also in that called by King James II. and in all others to the time of his death. He shewed himself in all walks of life "one of the best of men, and was particularly remarkable for his piety, chastity, charity and other christian and moral virtues, whereby he was in the esteem of all that knew him"; and having lived to the 70th year of his age, died the 27th May 1694, and was buried with his ancestors at Ickworth.

He married in 1658 Isabella, daughter of Sir Humphry May, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household to King Charles I., which lady died in 1686, and had with other issue a son John Hervey who as eldest surviving son succeeded to the lordship on the death of his father. He married 7 Nov. 1686 1st Isabella daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Carr of Sleaford co. Linc. Bart. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and of the Privy Council to Charles II.; secondly Elizabeth sole daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Felton of Playford Bart. by Elizabeth daughter and coheir of James Earl of Suffolk Baron Howard de Walden, Comptroller of the Household to her Majesty Queen Anne.

On the death of Henry Goldwell, John Hervey was elected in his place for Bury St. Edmunds in that Parliament which first met in the second of King William and Queen Mary, and was chosen for the same place in a new Parliament, which met at Westminster the 22 Nov. 1695, and in all other Parliaments called by King William; as also in that of the first year of Queen Anne. Having distinguished himself in the House of Commons he was, for "the nobleness of his extraction, the antiquity of his family, and his many eminent virtues," advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the style and title of Lord Hervey, of Ickworth in the county of Suffolk, by letters patent bearing date the 23 March 1703, and created Earl of Bristol the 19 Oct. 1714.

The 1st Earl of Bristol died the 20 January 1750-1, having had with numerous other issue a son John Lord Hervey who married in 1720 Mary daughter of Brigadier-General Nicholas le Pell, then one of the maids of honour to the Princess of Wales[2] by whom with other issue he had a son George William. John Lord Hervey was called to the House of Lords in his father's barony in 1733 and was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1740 and in the same year constituted one of the Lord Justices during the absence of the sovereign from the kingdom. He died the 5 August 1743 in the lifetime of his father at whose death therefore the manor devolved on his grandson George William 2nd Earl of Bristol. He was Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Spain, and Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and died without having been married the 18 March 1775, when the manor devolved on his brother Augustus John 3rd Earl a distinguished naval officer, who attained the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue and was one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty. He married privately the 4th Aug. 1744 the celebrated Elizabeth Chudleigh daughter of Thomas Chudleigh a colonel in the army, but was divorced in the Spiritual Court.[3] She, 25 years later in 1769 publicly married Evelyn Pierrepont Duke of Kingston for which

[1] His will is dated the 18 Aug. 1676.

[2] Her letters have been published with a biographical sketch prefixed. Lond. 1821.

[3] See "Gentlemen's Magazine," Jan. 1780 and Dec. 1783.

offence she was impeached before the House of Peers and the marriage declared void. She retired to the Continent and died there in 1778. The 3rd Earl of Bristol died the 22 Dec. 1779, without issue, when the manor devolved on his brother Frederick Augustus Lord Bishop of Derry as 4th Earl.[1] He the 10 Aug. 1752 married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Jermyn Davers Bart., and sister and heir of Sir Charles Davers and had with other issue a son Frederick William Lord Hervey, who joined with his father in July 1799 in selling the manor and advowson to Charles 1st Marquis Cornwallis for £33,000, and the same passed on the sale of the Culford estate as already described under Culford Manor to Richard Benyon de Beauvoir and is now vested in the Earl Cadogan, K.G., P.C., J.P.

Page mentions that the Manor House near the Church, the birthplace of Captain Hervey, has near its western entrance the remains of a venerable oak which, at about 5 feet from the ground, measures 22 feet in circumference, and is said to have contained 20 persons within its then hollow trunk at the same time. Martin, writing on Sunday Oct. 9th 1757 of this place which he calls "Wortwell" says: "This village is now so reduced as to have no more Buildings in it than the Church, the Farm or Mannor house, and one dwelling house for the Sheppard. They stand pretty near one another, and not long since the parsonage house made one amongst them on the north side of the Churchyard, but now the grass grows over the site of it. The situation is upon an high ground in a fine open champion country, except some springs arising on the south and west parts, quickly increase into a small clear rivulet and runs through the garden and yards of West Stow Hall near adjoining and so into the navigable river at Flempton, &c." He adds, "The Church is a very mean Fabrick and kept in a most nasty condition, 'tis almost quite until'd, but materials lye ready to repair it."

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In order to complete the entries in the Domesday Survey relating to the Hundred of Blackbourn we may mention that in that portion of Rushford which is in Suffolk, Peter de Valoines had a considerable holding as tenant in chief of the King, but it was not then nor has it since been held as a manor in Suffolk, though strangely in King Edward's time Alti and Ketel had held as two manors. Peter de Valoines's holdings were in fact two in Rushford—First 2 carucates of land which in the Confessor's day had been held by Alti and Ketel freemen and thanes. They had 2 ploughteams in demesne, 1 beast, 11 sheep and 4 hives of bees. By the time of the Survey there were 4 acres of meadow and 1 rouncy, and the beasts had sprung up to 5 and the sheep to 80. The value was 30 shillings. The 2nd was of 8 freemen holding a carucate of land and 9 acres by commendation. Over 7 Peter had fold soc and over one commendation only. Formerly there had been 2 ploughteams but then there was but one, and 4 acres of meadow. The value was 10 shillings. This holding was 6 quarentenes in length and 3 in breadth, and paid in a gelt 11½*d.*[2]

[1] For further particulars of the Hervey family see Ickworth Manor in Thingoe Hundred.

[2] Dom. ii. 421*a*.

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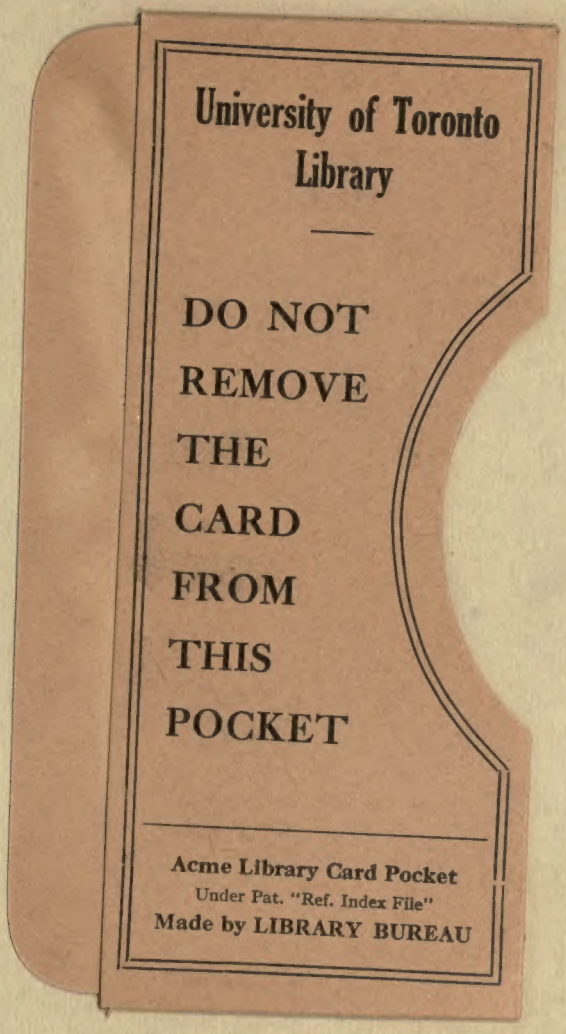
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