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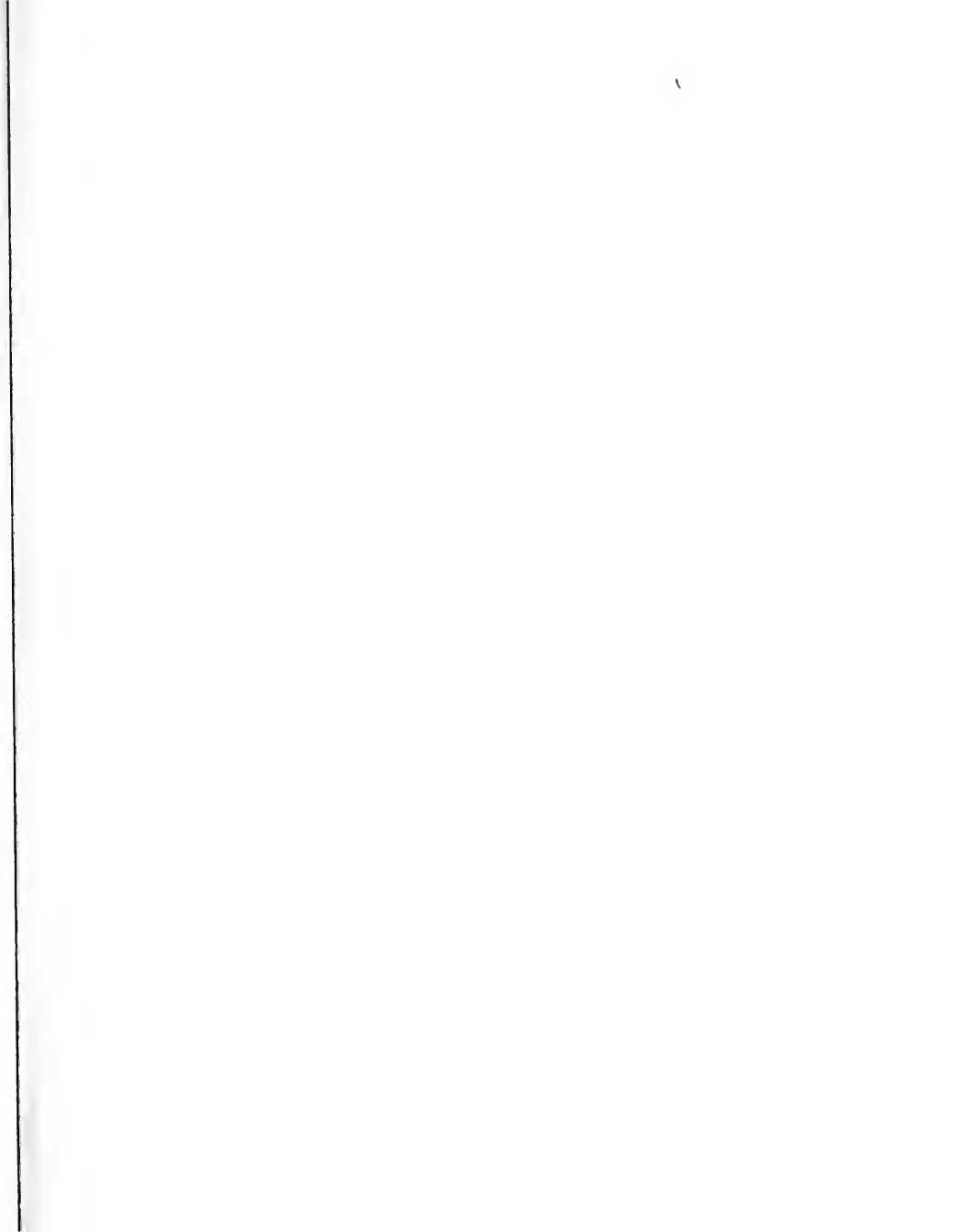
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Great Whelnetham Parish Registers,
1561 to 1850.

Little Whelnetham Parish Registers,
1557 to 1850.

With historical and biographical notes, illustrations,
map and pedigrees.

SUFFOLK GREEN BOOKS.

No. XV.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS:
PAUL & MATHEW, BUTTER MARKET

1910.

**UTAH COUNTY GENEALOGICAL
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PREFACE.

I HAVE divided this volume into two parts. Part I contains chiefly raw material. (P. 1 to 320). Part II contains that raw material (with additions) cooked and dished up in nine dishes. (P. 321 to 525.) Part I is the butcher's shop, Part II is the dinner table spread. I provide for two hundred and fifty guests to sit down. Judging from past experience I may expect twenty at the most.

In making out the history of any parish a very large part of the labour is generally bestowed upon the lords of the manor, though as often as not they are absentees, and the pursuit of them takes one away from the place rather than into it. And by the time one has done with them one's patience is exhausted, the winter is past, the summer calls one out, a sufficient number of pages have been filled, and so the unfinished book is brought to a speedy end. This is not as it should be, and in every parish there are many other things besides the succession of the lords of the manor that call for more attention. I have followed the usual course in this volume and not the right course.

The succession of the lords of the manor of the two Whelnethams has been made out entirely from contemporary records, most of which are printed in Part I. In the case of Great Whelnetham those lords were not absentees, or at any rate they were not far off. I have made out their succession with more or less certainty and fulness from the time of Edward I, when the de Whelnetham family was in possession, to the time of Henry VIII, when that acquiring family, the Jermyns of Rushbrooke, were at the height of their acquisitiveness, and were able to acquire to their hearts content, so great was the quantity of land which the Reformation was then throwing into the market. But there is a time between the de Whelnethams and the Jermyns, between 1400 and 1500, during which I have somehow (without noticing it at the time) left the lords of this manor in a nebulous state. You only see them as you see the stars in the Milky Way, or as the still half blind man saw men like trees walking, or as we see things through a glass darkly. There was an interesting family, interesting

for their failures, their misfortunes and their devotion to lost causes, rather than for their successes, their prosperity and their worship of rising suns, the Rokewoods of Stanningfield, who seem to have owned the manor then and of whom I have said little. I can only hope that a forthcoming history of Stanningfield (not by me) will turn my milky way into individual stars each one shining brightly, and will make the men look like men and not like walking trees.

While the lords of the manor of Great Whelnetham keep one at home in the neighbourhood of the place, the lords of Little Whelnetham on the other hand take one right away till the Jermyn or Reformation period. From the time of Thomas de Weyland, the unjust judge of the reign of Edward I, who though disgraced and banished managed to hand down this possession to his son and through him to all the great people ultimately descended from him, from that judge to the time of the Jermyns (who of course acquired it) the list of lords is full of interest. But that interest is general and not local. The chapters containing the details of them would be chapters from the history of England and not from the history of a parish.

Lady Constance, daughter of Edmund Langley, duke of York, and granddaughter of Edward III, does not quite come into the list of owners of the manor, but it is curious how it goes all round her and clings to her connections and descendants. (Pedigree, p. 373.) It would have been her husband's, but his head was taken off in his mother's lifetime, whose inheritance it was. Then her brother, a royal duke, had it till he fell at Agincourt. Then her daughter, a posthumous child, had it. Then another kind of daughter had it, whose descendants kept it (in spite of confiscations during the wars of the Roses) till the incoming and innings of those acquiring Jermyns, who came in bat in hand to score notches where they could. I do not know how much more is known of Lady Constance, but if not much more of bad is known of her, due allowance should be made for her misfortunes and the difficulties of her position, and the words "a woman of an evil reputation," which is the whole account of her given in the D. N. B., strike one as harsh. If it said as much it should have said more to justify it. I may set down here (from the D. N. B.) the date of her death, having omitted to give it elsewhere, viz. 28 Nov., 1416.

Of the small religious house in Whelnetham I have made out as much as I could from contemporary documents. It is more than will be found anywhere else, which is all that can be said for it. I should have liked to have made out who it was that originated a chapel there to Thomas Becket and why.

I have mentioned at p. 515 that the Ordnance Survey has turned Aggas lane into Hawker's lane. One hopes that they will put it right again. Of course it is possible that one of the two rectors named Aggas (p. 410—412) may have persuaded Lord St. Albans or one of the Jermyns to grant this right of way through their park at Rushbrooke, and so it was called Aggas lane. But I hesitate to suggest this for two reasons: (1) because there is no particular reason for suggesting it: (2) because there is a tendency to suppose that all rights of ways through parks have been graciously granted and given by the owner of the park. It is nothing of the kind. In most cases rights of ways through parks are older than the park. They were there first and the park came afterwards and surrounded them. It would be as true to say that the public gave the park as it is to say that the owner of the park gave the right of way. All he did was not to take it away, and he did not always do that. It would be as well if this fiction about the gracious gifts of the lords of manors were got rid of. They have taken away from the public a great deal more than they have ever given, and even now they are sometimes taking away or trying to.

I have to express my best thanks to the Rev. E. H. Sankey, rector of Great Whelnetham, and to the Rev. R. Gibson, rector of Little Whelnetham, for allowing me the use of the registers and for helping in every possible way. I hope I have elsewhere expressed my thanks to others wherever they were due.

Manuscripts in London have been transcribed for me by Mr. Muskett and Mr. A. Heintz; those in East Anglia by Mr. Fred. Johnson of Norwich. The large illustrations are mostly from photographs taken by Mr. Jarman of Bury St. Edmunds. That of Copdoes is from a photograph by Mr. Fred Watson of Bury St. Edmunds.

The map drawn by Col. C. R. W. Hervey, and engraved by Messrs Sparks & Co. of Bury St. Edmunds, is intended to illustrate the walk taken in Chapter VI and to show us where we are as we go along. It is based on Bryant's large Map of Suffolk, 1826. But that map has placed Hawstead Green quite wrongly, and so we altered it. I may mention that Lenny's Map of Ten miles round Bury, 1823, is quite wrong in some respects. Great Whelnetham Hall is placed at Copdoes, and Copdoes (wrongly called Copdock) is placed in or near Hawstead.

Bury St. Edmunds,
August 1910.

S. H. A. H.

GREAT WHELNETHAM PARISH REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

1561.	Aug.	17.	Robart sonne of Rychard Taylor.
1562.	Aprill	14.	Robart sonne of John Pilborowe.
	Aprill	30.	William sonne of Thomas Makroe.
	June	27.	John sonne of John Addams.
1563.	Julye	5.	Mathewe sonne of Mathewe Som̄er.
	Julye	31.	Elizabeth dau. of William Manninge.
	Aug.	7.	Ellen dau. of Nicholas Inholde.
	Aug.	20.	Thomas sonne of Robert Taylor.
	Sept.	18.	Joane dau. of John Kinge.
1564.	Oct.	1.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Makroe.
1565.	Maye	27.	Roger sonne of William Manninge.
	June	29.	Elizabeth dau. of John Addams.
	March	10.	Robert sonne of Robert Tyler.
1566.	Maye	4.	Rose dau. of Nicholas Inholde.
	Julye	7.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Inholde.
	Feb.	23.	Anne dau. of William Manninge.
	Marche	23.	John sonne of Robert Nunne.
1567.	Sept.	2.	Grizel dau. of William Fizzye.
	Sept.	2.	Thomas sonne of Roger Warde.
	Nov.	2.	Ralphe sonne of Thomas Makroe.
	Feb.	8.	Alice dau. of John Addams.

1568.	Sept.	5.	Clement sonne of Thomas Inholde.
	Aug.	6.	Ellen dau. of Robert Nunne.
	Sept.	21.	John sonne of Robert Tyler.
	Feb.	24.	John sonne of William Manninge.
1569.	Aprill	20.	John sonne of Robert Hammonde.
	Maye	8.	Susan dau. of William Turle.
	Jan.	29.	Annes dau. of Thomas Addams.
1570.	Dec.	3.	Heurye sonne of Robert Nunne.
	Marche	11.	Elizabeth dau. of Robert Tyler.
1571.	Aprill	22.	Grace dau. of Robert Hammond.
	Aprill	22.	Robert sonne of William Turle.
	Nov.	1.	Robert sonne of Thomas Inholde.
1572.	Julye	21.	John sonne of Thomas Addams.
	Aprill	30.	William sonne of William Manninge.
	Sept.	7.	Edward sonne of Thomas Makroe.
	Nov.	16.	Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Kinge.
1573.	Marche	1.	John sonne of Raphe Manninge.
	Aprill	12.	John sonne of William Turle.
1574.	Julye	18.	Margarett dau. of Thomas Nayler.
	Sept.	23.	Robart sonne of Thomas Addams.
	Feb.	7.	Robart sonne of Raynold Hammond.
1575.	Marche	25.	John sonne of Thomas Kinge.
	Aprill	24.	Thomas sonne of Robart Hammond.
	Maye	1.	Thomas sonne of William Manninge.
	June	20.	Roger sonne of Roger Manninge.
	Aug.	28.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Makroe.
	Jan.	22.	Thomas sonne of William Turle.
	Marche	11.	Amye dau. of Thomas Saunder.
1576.	Oct.	7.	Dorothee dau. of Thomas Nayler.
1577.	Aug.	22.	Rafe sonne of Rafe Manninge.
	Sept.	1.	George sonne of Gyles Clarke.
	Sept.	22.	Libbeus sonne of Libbeus Barwicke.
	Nov.	12.	Marye dau. of William Manninge.
	Nov.	14.	Thomas sonne of Robarte Hammond.
	Dec.	27.	John sonne of Thomas Griggs.

1577.	Feb.	9.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Kinge.
1578.	Maye	25.	Marye dau. of William Turle.
	Oct.	12.	Susan dau. of Thomas Makroe.
1579.	Feb.	15.	Benjamin & Christian, twinnes, sonne & dau. of Libbeus Barwicke.
	Marche	18.	Prudence dau. of John Pattriche.
1580.	Dec.	13.	Robart sonne of Raphe Manninge.
	Jan.	1.	John sonne of Thomas Saunder.
	Aprill	4.	Thomas sonne of Rychard Neweman.
	Aprill	10.	Rose dau. of William Manninge.
	Julye	3.	Anne dau. of Thomas Rolfe.
	Jan.	15.	Marrion dau. of William Turle.
	Marche	26.	Rychard sonne of Thomas Kinge.
	March	28.	Sara dau. of Libbeus Barwicke.
1581.	Oct.	22.	Anthonye sonne of Thomas Makroe.
1582.	Marche	26.	Robart sonne of Thomas Saunder.
	Maye	6.	Anne dau. of Raphe Manninge.
	Maye	13.	John sonne of John Pattriche.
	Maye	20.	Raphe son of Thomas Kinge.
	Sept.	2.	James sonne of Libbeus Barwicke.
1583.	Aprill	1.	Bridgett dau. of William Turle.
1584.	Aug.	23.	Barbara dau. of Libbeus Barwicke.
	Oct.	11.	Dorothee dau. of John Pattriche.
1585.	March	1.	John sonne of John Addams.
	June	20.	Dorothee dau. of Roger Manninge.
	Oct.	13.	Jeremye sonne of Thomas Kinge.
1586.	Julye	30.	Alice dau. of William Manninge.
	Nov.	25.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Addams.
	Dec.	26.	Rychard sonne of John Addams.
	Jan.	8.	Elizabeth dau. of John Pattriche.
1588.	Dec.	1.	William sonne of Robart Addams.
	Dec.	1.	Marye dau. of William Clarke.
	Dec.	8.	Marye dau. of Thomas Kinge.
	Feb.	9.	Thomas sonne of John Pattriche.
1589.	Aug.	17.	Susan dau. of John Addams.

1589.	Oct.	5.	Ann dau. of William Taylor.
	Feb.	24	Marye dau. of Robart Hynes.
1590.	Sept.	23.	Elizabeth dau. of Rychard Stafford.
	Feb.	ult.	Rose dau. of William Clarke.
1591.	July	18.	John sonne of Thomas Addams.
	Aug.	15.	Marye dau. of John Addams.
	Oct.	3.	Luke sonne of Thomas Kinge.
	Oct.	17.	Robart sonne of John Pattriche.
1592.	July	16.	Rychard sonne of William Taylor.
	Oct.	10.	Samuell son of Edmond Inhold.
1593.	Marche	25.	Jeremye sonne of Rychard Stafford.
	July	8.	Robart sonne of Thomas Wiffin.
	Marche	24.	Henrye sonne of John Pattriche.
1594.	June	16.	Marye dau of Edmond Inholde.
	Aug.	4.	Elizabeth dau. of John Addams.
	Jan.	12.	Susan dau. of Rychard Stafford.
	Feb.	12.	Raphe sonne of Raphe Makroe.
1595.	Aprill	21.	Anne dau. of Bennett Scott.
	June	5.	John sonne of John Mawldin.
	Feb.	8.	John sonne of Edmond Inholde.
1596.	Aug.	29.	John sonne of Edmonde Cozen.
	Nov.	28.	Alice dau. of John Addams.
	Feb.	6.	Rychard sonne of Rychard Stafford.
1597.	Maye	8.	Marye dau. of John Mauldin.
	Oct.	9.	Robart sonne of Bennet Scott.
	Jan.	8.	Susan dau. of John Pattriche.
1598.	Aprill	23.	Marye dau. of Robert Tyler.
	Aprill	25.	Elisabeth Kinge bastard dau. of Thomas Kinge jun. & of Margaret Smyth.
	Sept.	3.	Grace dau. of John Addams.
	Oct.	28.	Marye dau. of Robart [sic] Scott.
	Nov.	26.	George sonne of Thomas Creeme.
1599.	Maye	6.	Marye dau. of John Addams sen.
	July	22.	Elizabeth dau. of Rychard Stafford.
	Feb.	10.	William sonne of Bennet Scott.

1599.	Feb.	10.	Susan dau. of Edmond Hewett.
	Marche	16.	Elizabeth dau. of John Mawldin.
1600.	Maye	1.	Bridgett dau. of John Pattriche.
	Aug.	24.	Margarett dau. of George Semman.
	Oct.	5.	John sonne of — Shillinge.
1601.	Aprill	26.	Robarte sonne of Rychard Stafforde.
	Maye	24.	Fraunces sonne of Robart Tyler.
	Oct.	14.	Robart & Annable, twynnes, sonne & dau. of John Addams.
	Feb.	7.	Rychard sonne of Bennet Scott.
	Feb.	18.	Susann dau. of Thomas Clarke of Pakenham.
1602.	Aprill	11.	Amye dau. of Henrye Lakers.
	Aprill	22.	John sonne of John Ladyeman.
	Feb.	13.	Thomassin dau. of John Pattriche.
1603.	Aprill	26.	William sonne of Rychard Stafford.
	Julye	17.	William sonne of Robart Tyler.
	Oct.	2.	John sonne of John Howe.
	Jan.	1.	Bridgett dau. of Robart Sparke.
	Jan.	15.	James sonne of Bennet Scott.
	Jan.	15.	Anne dau. of John Ladyeman.
1604.	Julye	4.	Anne dau. of Rychard Stafford.
	Marche	9.	George sonne of John Howe.
1605.	Julye	10.	Anne bastard dau. of William White & Ester Hall.
	Sept.	22.	Anne dau. of Thomas Hall.
	Jan.	1.	Robarte sonne of William Barnard.
	Jan.	5.	John son of Steven Burrowe of Burye St Edmond.
	Jan.	5.	James sonne of Rychard Stafford.
	Jan.	12.	Marye dau. of Bennet Scott.
1606.	Marche	30.	Edmond sonne of Edmund Sylvester.
	June	5.	Alice dau. of John Ladyeman.
	Jan.	29.	Katherin dau. of Robart Bryan.
	Feb.	22.	Ursula dau. of Henrye Lakers.
	Marche	5.	Anne dau. of John Howe.
1607.	Oct.	15.	Margaret dau. of Rychard Stafford.
1608.	Aprill	17.	Samuell sonne of Thomas Hall.
	Julye	31.	Marye dau. of Robart Nunne.

1608.	Aug.	18.	William sonne of John Price.
	Sept.	25.	William sonne of Robart Rowge.
	Jan.	18.	Robart sonne of Humffrye Steward.
1609.	Aug.	24.	Abigaile dau. of Rychard Stafford.
	Jan.	14.	Benjamin sonne of Edward Leache.
	Jan.	16.	John sonne of John Hammond.
1610.	Sept.	4.	Robarte sonne of John Addams.
	Sept.	23.	Rychard sonne of Thomas Hall.
	Sept.	30.	Marye dau. of Rafe Kinge.
	Oct.	28.	Elizabeth dau. of Robart Nunne.
	March		John bastard sonne of Marye Kinge.
1611.	June	18.	George sonne of William Cocke.
	June	23.	Barbara dau. of Robart Inhold.
	Sept.	25.	Robart sonne of John Hammond.
	Dec.	8.	Rachell dau. of Henrye Lakers.
1612.	Maye	12.	Edward sonne of Edward Leach.
	Nov.	15.	Margaret dau. of Thomas Hall.
	Feb.	11.	William sonne of John Hammond.
1613.	Aprill	13.	William sonne of William Cocke.
	Julye.	28.	Anne dau. of Anthonye Goodriche.
	Sept.	5.	Elisabeth dau. of John Howe.
	Sept.	12.	James sonne of Rychard Stafford.
	Dec.	28.	Rachell dau. of John Addams.
1614.	Oct.	9.	John sonne of Rafe Kinge.
	Dec.	27.	Thomas sonne of William Cocke.
1615.	Marche	30.	Thomas sonne of John Hammond.
	Aprill	10.	Elizabeth dau. of William Linge.
	Aprill	10.	Urselye dau. of John Steward.
	Maye	30.	John sonne of Edward Leach.
1616.	Marche	28.	Rafe sonne of Robarte Addams.
	Aprill	18.	Elizabeth dau. of John Addams.
	Julye	18.	John sonne of William Cocke.
	Aug.	11.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Hall.
	Oct.	8.	Anne dau. of Robart [sic] Tillot.
1617.	Aprill	30.	Rafe sonne of Rafe Kinge.

1617.	Julye	8.	Roger sonne of Roger Tillet.
	Aug.	15.	William sonne of Edward Leache.
	Nov.	23.	George & Gyles, twinnes, sonnes of John Hammond.
	Marche	15.	William sonne of Thomas Goldston.
1618.	Aprill	19.	Nathan sonne of Gabriell Catchpoll.
	Maye	19.	John sonne of George Scott.
	Maye	26.	Robart sonne of Robart Church.
	Maye	31.	Anne dau. of John Mawldin.
	June	2.	Anne dau. of Robart Addams.
	June	28.	James sonne of William Cocke.
	Oct.	6.	Alice dau. of Roger Tillott.
	Nov.	22.	Marye dau. of Thomas Moore.
	Dec.	17.	John sonne of John Addams.
1619.	Maye	28.	Elizabeth dau. of William Adson.
	Feb.	13.	Marye dau. of Roger Tillott.
	March	16.	Elizabeth dau. of William Cocke.
1620.	Aprill	17.	Susan dau. of John Pattridge.
	Aprill	30.	Robert sonne of George Chynnery.
	May	7.	Thomas sonne of John Wadkin.
	May	28.	William sonne of George Scot.
	June	1.	Anthony sonne of Robert Addams.
	June	18.	Isabell dau. of John Mauldin.
	Sept.	17.	Alice dau. of Thomas Goldston.
	Dec.	13.	William sonne of John Addams.
1621.	Aprill	2.	William sonne of William Adson.
	Sept.	16.	Henry sonne of Giles Parker.
	Sept.	18.	Anne dau. of Robert Scot.
	Oct.	18.	Mary dau. of Robert Cason.
	March	5.	Anne dau. of Roger Tillet.
1622.	June	4.	John sonne of John Maldin.
	June	26.	Richard sonne of George Scot.
	July	3.	Fayth dau. of William Cocke.
	Oct.	30.	Mary dau. of John Nunne
	Dec.	4.	Giles sonne of Robert Adams.
	Dec.	11.	Mary dau. of John Adams

1622.	Jan.	1.	Susannah dau. of John Hammond.
	March	9.	Susannah dau. of William Adson.
	March	16.	John sonne of John Pattridge.
1623.	July	22.	Mary dau. of Thomas Loudoll.
	Sept.	24.	Susan dau. of John Wadkin.
	Jan.	30.	Richard sonne of George Scot.
1624.	Feb.	22.	Mary dau. of William Ausson of Castor in Norfolke Sayler.
	Aprill	20.	Elizabeth dau. of Henry Peach.
	Aprill	25.	Mary dau. of Henry Reinolds.
	May	25.	Robert sonne of Henry How.
	Feb.	26.	Susan dau. of John Adhams.
	Feb.	9.	Martha dau. of Henry Gooderich.
	March	30.	Susan & Elizabeth daus : of John Maldin.
1625.	Nov.	10.	John sonne of Roger Sturgeon.
	Dec.	14.	Mary dau. of William Sparke.
	March	22.	Richard sonne of George Scot.
	Sept.	20.	Brigit dau of Robert Adhams.
1626.	Jan.	10.	Rachell dau. of John Pattridge.
	March	13.	Mary dau. of William Adson.
	March	26.	Susan dau. of Henry How.
1627.	June	20.	Frances dau. of John Adhams.
	Aug.	19.	Jeremy sonne of Moses Butler.
	Dec.	27.	John sonne of James Woolfendon.
	Jan.	3.	Dorothie dau. of John Malden.
	April	3.	George sonne of George Scot.
1628.	Nov.	19.	Anne dau. of John Nunne.
	Jan.	27.	Susan filia Thomæ Loudall.
	Feb.	10.	Margaret dau. of George Sturgeon.
1629.	Sept.	20.	Abrie filia Willmi Adson.
	Oct.	13.	Susan filia Henrici How.
	Jan.	20.	George filius Georgii Scot.
	Feb.	25.	An filia Johannis Adhams.
1630.	July	21.	Robert filius Johannis Maldin.
	Feb.	2.	John filius Georgii Sturgeon.
	March	6.	Mathew sonne of Mathew Grieson.

1631.	April	3.	John son of William Adson.
	May	24.	Anne dau. of Edward Macroe.
	Nov.	24.	Robert sonne of John Nun.
	Jan.	4.	Elizabeth dau. of John Maldin.
	March	11.	Thomas sonne of William Adson.
1632.	Aprill	19.	Marie dau. of Henery How.
1633.	March	28.	George sonne of George Sturgeon.
	July	14.	Edmond sonne of William Adson.
	Aug.	6.	Ellen dau. of Edward Macroe.
	Sept.	3.	Roger sonne of John Lowdall.
	Oct.	28.	John sonne of Antonie & Tamsin Steward.
	Jan.	23.	Robert sonne of John & Margaret Summer.
1634.	Sept.	16.	Nicholas sonne of William & Elizabeth Adson.
	Sept.	22.	Ruth dau. of Thomas & Susan Lowdall.
1635.	Aprill	14.	Anne dau. of John & Barbarie Clarke.
	July	26.	Elizabeth dau. of Robert & Elizabeth Santy.
	Dec.	1.	Mary dau. of Robert & Mary Cason.
	Feb.	25.	Barbarie dau. of John & Mary Summers.
1636.	May	1.	John sonne of Henry & Susan How.
	May	10.	Antonie sonne of Antonie & Tamsin Steward.
	Sept.	20.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Barbarie Clarke.
	Nov.	10.	Robert sonne of Robert & Frances Adams.
	Dec.	6.	Mary dau. of Robert & Elizabeth Santy.
	Dec.	18.	Thomas sonne of John & Mary Seller.
	Feb.	5.	Susan dau. of Edward & Anne Macro.
1637.	July	2.	John sonne of John & Sarah Mills.
	Oct.	15.	Thomas sonne of Benjamin & Mary Goodridge.
	Feb.	2.	Lawrence sonne of John & Katherine Womock.
	Feb.	24.	Robert sonne of Robert & Elizabeth Santy.
	March	11.	Rachell dau. of William & Elizabeth Adson.
1638.	May	9.	John sonne of John & Mary Seller.
	Oct	14.	Katharine dau. of Robert & Frances Adams.
	Nov.	20.	Robert sonne of Robert & Mary Dedman.
	Dec.	9.	Elizabeth dau. of Edward & Anne Macro.
	Jan.	27.	Thomas sonne of Matthew & Anne Greece.

1638.	Feb.	3.	Robert sonne of Robert & Tamsin Steward.
1639.	Oct.	13.	John sonne of Robert & Elizabeth Santy.
	Feb.	7.	Edmund sonne of Edmund & Margaret Crow.
1640.	March	25.	Charles sonne of John & Mary Seller.
	May	20.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Dorothy Pazy.
	Oct.	1.	Susan dau. of Robert & Susan Adams.
	Jan.	13.	John sonne of Matthew & Anne Greece.
	Feb.	7.	Anne dau. of Robert & Priscilla Peirson.
1641.	March	25.	Henry sonne of John & Mary Seller.
	Aug.	8.	Briget dau. of John & Dorothy Pazy.
	Feb.	18.	Mary dau. of John & Mary Seller.
	Feb.	27.	Francis bastard child of Mary How.
1642.	March	22.	Robert sonne of Robert & Susan Adams.
	March	31.	Katharine dau. of John & Philip Grimwood.
	Sept.	29.	John sonne of John & Dorothy Pazy.
1643.	Nov.	16.	Anne dau. of George & Anne How.
	Aprill	18.	Mary dau. of John & — Gorbold.
	May	30.	Samuel sonne of John & Mary Seller.
	Aug.	4.	— dau. of Thomas & Sarah Sturzion.
	Aug.	3.	William sonne of Robert & Susan Adams.
1644.	Oct.	18.	Margaret dau. of John & — Pattridge.
	March	28.	Dorothy dau. of John Pazy.
	Nov.	8.	John sonne of John Leech.
	Dec.	27.	Elizabeth dau. of George How.
	March	2.	Bridgett dau. of Thomas Sturgeon.
	March	3.	Mary dau. of Mathew Grisson alias Greece.
	March	15.	John son of Robert Adams.
1645.	*Jan.	29.	Thomas Green.
	Feb.	22.	Amy Scarfe.
	March	15.	Mary dau. of John Pazy.
1647.	In June.		John son of John & Elizabeth Pattridg.
	Sept.		Dorothy dau. of John & Elizabeth Pattridg.

*From now till 1662 the entries appear to have been squeezed in by various hands and at various times from memory. Ed.

1649.	Feb.	14.	John son of John Malden.
	May	6.	Susan dau. of Robert & Susan Adams.
1652.	Jan.	5.	Henry son of Sir Edmund Poley.
	Oct.	15.	Robert Nunn.
1653.	Sept.	20.	Anna dau. of John Conningsby.
1654.	Sept.	15.	Mary dau. of Robert Nunn.
1655	April	19.	William son of Henry Holden.
1657.	July	30.	Ralph son of Henery & Mary Holden.
1658.	May	6.	Mary dau. of Mr John Gipps.
1659.	Sept.	15.	Richard son of Mr John Gipps.
1660.	Aug.	8.	Elizabeth dau. of Mr John & Mary Gipps.
1661.	Sept.	10.	Dority dau. of Henery & Mary Holden.
1662.	June	29.	Susanna dau. of William Herbert rector.
	Nov.	14.	John son of Mr John Gipps.
1663.	Aprill	14.	Sarah dau. of William & Tabitha Smyth.
	May	16.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Mary Garwood.
	June	4.	Mary dau. of Henry & Mary Holden.
	Nov.	19.	David sonne of John & Mary Gypps.
	Jan.	23.	Liddah bastard dau. of Phillis Lyncon widdow.
1664.	March	31.	Thomas sonne of Thomas & Dorathy Harwold.
	May	29.	Anne dau. of Thomas & Mary Wright.
	Sept.	2.	Gyles sonne of Robert & Elizabeth Addams.
	Nov.	17.	Nicholas sonne of John & Susan Browne.
	Oct.	13.	John sonne of John & Anne Steward.
	Jan.	24.	William sonne of William & Tabitha Smyth.
1665.	March	27.	Mary dau. of John & Mary Choate.
	Aprill	20.	Anna dau. of John & Mary Gypps.
	Oct.	28.	Mary dau. of Richard Poreter.
1666.	Aprill	12.	Henry sonne of William Smyth.
	Oct.	6.	Anna dau. of Thomas & Dorothy Harrold.
	Feb.	17.	John son of John and Susan Candeler.
1667.	Oct.	18.	Elizabeth dau. of Thomas & Mary Wright.
	Dec.	31.	Anne dau. of William & Elizabeth Garwood.
1668.	July	11.	Thomas son of Thomas & Mary Jolly.
	Dec.	10.	John son of John & Mary Crick.

1669.	April	25.	Mary dau. of Thomas & Dorothy Harrold.
	—	—	Jonathan son of — & Rose Barrell.
	Nov.	10.	Anne dau. of Thomas & Anne Cooke.
	Dec.	14.	Elizabeth dau. of William & Elizabeth Garwood.
	Feb.	6.	John son of Thomas & Mary Jolly.
	Feb.	15.	Robert son of Robert & Mary Largent.
1670.	July	8.	Thomas son of William & Elizabeth Clayden.
	Sept.	11.	Mary Smith dau. of a travailing woman.
	Nov.	20.	Penelope dau. of Thomas & Anne Cooke.
	Feb.	24.	Edward son of John & Mary Cricke.
1671.	Aug.	20.	William son of William & Elizabeth Garwood.
	March	24.	William son of William & Mary Bridgman.
1672.	April	14.	Thomas son of Thomas & Mary Jolly.
	June	7.	William son of Isaac & Anne Archer.
1673.	May	1.	William son of William & Elizabeth Clayden.
	May	4.	John son of William & Mary Bridgman.
	Aug.	15.	Margaret dau. of John & Mary Crick.
	Aug.	17.	Penelope dau. of John & Susanna Spencer.
	Sept.	18.	William dau. of John & Anne Stewart.
	Feb.	15.	Mary dau. of Thomas & Anne Cooke.
1674.	June	4.	Robert son of Mr William & Mary Bridgman.
	June	23.	Daniel son of Daniel & Mary Lot.
	Aug.	13.	John son of John & Dorothy Maldin.
	Oct.	4.	Sarah dau. of Robert & Sarah Whiterod.
1675.	July	14.	Robert son of Robert & Sarah Whiterod.
	Sept.	18.	John son of John & Dorothy Maldin.
	Oct.	13.	Thomas son of Mr William & Mary Bridgman.
	May	26.	Nancy dau. of John & Susanna Spencer.
1676.	Jan.	29.	John son of Daniel & Mary Lot.
	Dec.	24.	Daurothy dau. of John & Daurothy Malden.
	Dec.	24.	Bridget dau. of John & Susanna Spencer.
1677.	March	31.	Samuel son of Daniel & Mary Lot.
	Feb.	24.	Mary dau. of William & Ann Burrowes.
1678.	Oct.	26.	Mary dau. of John & Susan Spencer.
	Dec.	11.	George son of Thomas & Ann Scot.

1678.	Aug.	8.	Dorothy dau. of John & Dorothy Brown.
	March	7.	Elisabeth dau. of Robert & Christian Brook.
1679.	May	21.	William son of Daniell & Mary Lot.
	Aug.	24.	Gyles son of Gyles & Mary Moore.
1680.	June	6.	William son of William & Ann Burrowes.
	June	10.	John son of John & Susan Spencer.
	Aug.	8.	Elisabeth dau. of John & Ann Steward.
	Sept.	16.	Edmund son of Edmund Coleman Esq. & Mary his wife.
1681.	April	24.	John son of John & Dorothy Brown.
	May	24.	Francis son of William & Mary Brook.
	Oct.	16.	Mary dau. of John & Mary Cue.
	Dec.	21.	Thomas son of John & Susan Steward.
1682.	May	28.	Elisabeth dau. of John & Susan Spencer.
	May	29.	Charles son of Robert & Christian Brook.
	Sept.	7.	Elisabeth dau. of John & Dorothy Malden.
	Oct.	30.	Martha dau. of William & Susan Mathew.
	Dec.	14.	Elisabeth dau. of William & Mary Brook.
	Jan.	21.	Samuel son of John & Mary Cue.
	March	18.	John son of William & Ann Burrowes.
1683.	April	3.	John son of James and Dorothy Spight.
	April	6.	Sarah dau. of John & Dorothy Brown.
	April	18.	Thomas son of Michael & Rebekah Mower.
	Aprill	19.	Michael son of Michael & Rebekah Mower.
	June	7.	Elisabeth dau. of John & Elizabeth Brundish.
	June	13.	Frances dau. of John & Susan Steward.
	Jan.	10.	Margaret dau. of William & Mary Brook.
	Feb.	24.	Dorothy dau. of John & Susan Spencer.
	March	2.	Susan dau. of Jeofry & Abigail Partridge.
1684.	May	18.	John son of Matthew & Margaret Smee.
	July	3.	Elisabeth dau. of John & Dorothy Malden.
	July	11.	Elisabeth dau. of George & Christian Prick.
	Feb.	17.	Thomas son of William & Mary Brook.
1685.	April	21.	being Easter Tuesday, Ann dau. of John & Elisabeth Brundish.
	June	7.	Mary dau. of George & Susan Spere.

1685.	Nov.	26.	Elisabeth dau. of Dorothy Malden.
	Nov.	26.	Michael son of Michael & Rebekah Mower.
	Dec.	10.	Mary dau. of Robert & Mary Garland.
	Jan.	2.	Thomas son of John & Dorothy Brown.
1686.	March	23.	Sarah Gladwell, a traveller's child.
	April	29.	Matthew son of Matthew & Margaret Smee.
	April	—	Esther dau. of John & Susan Spencer.
	—	—	Mary dau. of George & Christian Prick.
	Sept.	6.	Jeofry son of Jeofry & Susan Partridge.
	Sept.	11.	Rose dau. of John & Rose Sparke.
	Oct.	16.	Mary dau. of Samuel & Mary Baker.
1687.	Jan.	6.	Mary dau. of John & Elisabeth Brundish.
	June	17.	John son of Robert & Mary Garland.
	Jan.	10.	David son of Matthew & Margaret Smee.
1688.	Feb.	27.	John son of John & ——— Bilham.
	April	13.	Samuel son of Samuel & Mary Baker.
	July	9.	George son of George & Christian Prick.
	July	19.	Robert son of John & Dorothy Brown.
	Oct.	12.	John son of John & Susan Spencer.
	Nov.	18.	Mary dau. of John & Rose Spark.
	Nov.	22.	Thomas son of John & Elisabeth Brundish.
1689.	Nov.	29.	John son of Edward & Frances Langham.
	Oct.	17.	John son of Robert & Mary Garland.
1690.	Nov.	7.	George son of Mathew & Margrett Smee.
	April	20.	Elisabeth dau. of William & Ann Burrowes.
	Oct.	19.	Rebecca dau. of John & Susan Spencer.
	Nov.	18.	John son of John & Elisabeth Brundish.
	Dec.	6.	John son of Jeofry & Susan Partridge.
	Dec.	6.	Abigail dau. of Jeofry & Susan Partridge.
	Feb.	21.	Thomas son of Thomas & ——— Griffin.
	Feb.	26.	Nicholas son of John & Dorothy Brown.
1691.	April	11.	John son of John Bilham.
	Jan.	10.	William son of Matthew & Margrett Smee.
1692.	July	13.	Eliz: Bull.
	Aug.	16.	Richard son of Sir Richard Gipps Kt.

1692.	Nov.	15.	Thomas son of Thomas Harold.
	Feb.	21.	Constantia dau. of John & Elisabeth Brundish.
1693.	—	—	Thomas son of William & Ann Burroughs.
	Aug.	31.	Robert son of Robert and Mary Garland.
1694.	Oct	26.	John Giles son of Sir Richard Gipps Kt and Dame Mary Gipps.
	May	13.	Mary dau. of John & Dorothy Brown.
1695.	May	17.	being Ascension day, Edmund son of Edmund Bull.
	June	6.	George son of Jeofry & Susan Partridge.
	Nov.	8.	Robert son of Richard & Elisabeth Cason.
	May	24.	William son of William & Susanna Smith.
1696.	July	23.	Benjamin son of John & Elisabeth Brundish.
	Aug.	25.	Ellen dau. of Thomas & Ellen Avis.
	Dec.	22.	Richard son of William & Anne Burroughs.
	Feb.	23.	Margret dau. of Mathew & Margrett Smee.
	May	14.	Susanna dau. of William & Susanna Smith.
	Sept.	19.	John son of Richard & Elisabeth Cason.
1697.	Jan.	9.	Elisabeth dau. of ——— Deal.
	April	22.	Mary dau. of Sir Richard Gipps Kt & Dame Mary Gipps.
	April	24.	Elisabeth dau. of Thomas & Ellin Avis.
	Dec.	19.	Margaret dau. of John & Elisabeth King.
1698.	July	—	Thomas Griffin.
	Oct.	22.	Edward George third son of Sir Richard Gipps Kt & Dame Mary Gipps.
1699.	Nov.	5.	Elisabeth dau. of John King husbandman.
	April	27.	Mary dau. of Thomas Avis labourer & Ellen his wife.
	Dec.	16.	Thomas son of Matthew Smee labourer & Margaret [his wife].
1700.	April	21.	Elisabeth dau. of William Smith labourer & Susan his wife.
	June	23.	Francis son of Jeoffry Partridge labourer & Susan his wife.
	July	7.	Mary dau. of Francis Ottewell labourer & Rose his wife.
	Aug.	6.	Thomas son of Richard Cason farmer & Elisabeth his wife.
	Sept.	19.	Agnes dau. of Sir Richard Gipps Kt & Dame Mary his wife.
	Jan.	26.	William son of William Boldero day labourer & Elisabeth his wife.

1701.	March	30.	Richard Harold base son of Robert Bray servant and Elisabeth Harold widow.
	Jan.	29.	Mary dau. of William Cason a smal farmer.
1702.	April	5.	Sarah dau. of Francis Ottewell day labourer & Rose his wife.
	April	16.	John son of William Boldero day labourer & Elisabeth his wife.
	Oct.	4.	Sarah dau. of William Smith day labourer & Susan his wife.
	Feb.	27.	Elisabeth Johnson base child of George Cason carpenter & Mary Johnson.
	June	15.	Elisabeth dau. of Richard Cason farmer & Elisabeth his wife.
1703.	July	15.	Anne dau. of William Wyard farmer & Anne his wife.
	Oct.	30.	Anne dau. of Thomas Avis day labourer.
	Feb.	28.	Frances dau. of Francis Ottewell day labourer & Rose his wife.
	Feb.	2.	Elisabeth dau. of John Boldero day labourer & Elisabeth his wife.
1704.	April	16.	Robert son of Robert Bug day labourer & Kerenhappuch his wife.
	April	20.	Alice dau. of George Cason jun. farmer & Alice his wife.
	Aug.	6.	William son of William Smith day labourer & Susan his wife.
	Sept.	25.	Mary dau. of Richard Cason farmer & Elisabeth his wife.
1705.	May	13.	Ellen dau. of Francis Ottewell day labourer & Rose his wife.
	May	17.	Ann dau. of Robert Bug day labourer & Kerenhappuch his wife.
	Jan.	12.	Rebekah dau. of Thomas Avis day labourer.
	Aug.	20.	George son of George Cason farmer & Ann his wife.
1706.	July	14.	Thomas son of Francis & Rose Ottewell.
	Sept.	22.	Robert son of John & Elisabeth Boldero.
	Jan.	1.	William son of William & Ann Wyard.
	—	—	William son of Elisabeth Bray.
	—	—	Mary dau. of George & Alice Cason.
1707.	April	4.	Mary dau. of George & Alice Cason.
	July	20.	Thomas son of Thomas & Susan Bell.
	Dec.	19.	Thomas son of Thomas Avis. St Thomas [day].

1707.	April	18.*	Anne dau. of Richard & Elisabeth Cason.
	Sept.	14.	Mary dau. of Robert & Kerenhappuch Bug.
1708.	Nov.	26.	Elisabeth dau. of George & Alice Cason.
	Oct.	1.	John son of John & Susan Evered.
	Jan.	13.	Elisabeth dau. of William & Anne Wyard.
	Jan.	26.	Ann dau. of Francis & Rose Ottewel.
1709.	May	12.	Elisabeth dau. of Edmund & Elisabeth Fuller.
	June	19.	John son of John & Kerenhappuch Bug.
	Sept.	30.	Mary dau. of Robert Cason.
1710.	Nov.	20.	Elisabeth dau. of Thomas & Susan Bell.
	April	27.	James son of William & Ann Wyard.
	Nov.	12.	Elisabeth dau. of John & Kerenhappuch Bug.
1711.	March	8.	Thomas son of George & Alice Cason.
	Oct.	4.	Joseph son of Thomas & Susan Bell.
1712.	Dec.	13.	Ann dau. of Robert & Mary Cason.
	April	20.	Easter Sunday. Thomas son of Thomas & Sarah Bird.
	May.	—	Anne dau. of Martin Bowes Esq. & Mrs Elisabeth Bowes.
	Aug.	14.	Anne dau. of George & Alice Cason.
	Aug.	15.	Elisabeth dau. of Thomas & Mary Tayler.
	Sept.	10.	Mary dau. of James & Mary Wyard.
	Nov.	16.	John son of John & Kerenhappuch Bug.
	Jan.	15.	Susan dau. of William & Elisabeth Boldero.
1713.	Jan.	23.	Mary dau. of Thomas & Susan Bell.
	Sept.	4.	Mary dau. of John & Bridget Willingham.
	Dec.	6.	Mary dau. of John & Kerenhappuch Bug.
	March	3.	Thomas son of William & Anne Wyard.
1714.	—	—	James son of James & Mary Wyard.
	July	8.	Mary dau. of George & Alice Cason.
1715.	June	12.	Mary dau. of Thomas & Mary Nun.
	Aug.	6.	John son of Thomas & Susan Bell.
	Feb.	21.	Thomas son of Thomas & Mary Tayler.

* This entry and the next are entered plainly under 1707, but I expect that they belong to 1708. The year under which entries are made often seems to mean the year for which returns were made rather than the year in which the baptisms took place, and the year for which returns were made was decided by the Bishop or Archdeacon's Visitation, which might not take place till June or July.

1716.	March	31.	Elisabeth dau. of Robert & Elisabeth Skinner.
	May	6.	Sarah dau. of Robert & Mary Cason.
	June	—	Robert son of Robert Bug.
1717.	Nov.	29.	Alice dau. of William & Alice Holden.
	Jan.	25.	Robert son of Robert & Elisabeth Skinner.
	March	4.	William son of Thomas & Susan Bell.
1718.	Aug.	15.	Mary dau. of John & Anne Garland.
	Oct.	4.	Margaret dau. of James King.
	Dec.	5.	Robert son of Thomas & Mary Nun.
1719.	May	17.	Abraham son of William & Susan Catchpole.
	Aug.	13.	Anne dau. of John & Anne Garland.
	Nov.	28.	Mary dau. of Thomas & Lydia Bennet.
1720.	Sept.	4.	Thomas son of Thomas & Bridget Balls.
	Sept.	11.	Robert son of Robert [sic] & Kerenhappuch Bug.
	Sept.	19.	John son of John & Anne Garland.
	Dec.	29.	James son of James King
	Jan.	13.	Mary dau. of Robert & Elisabeth Skinner.
	Feb.	26.	Thomas son of William & Susan Catchpole.
1721.	Feb.	1.	Susannah dau. of John & Ann Garland.
1722.	Nov.	13.	George son of George & Rachel Wyard.
	Dec.	15.	Sarah Coe.
1723.	March	28.	Susan dau. of John & Ann Garland.
	Aug.	10.	—— Braybrook.
	Sept.	12.	Bridget King.
	Sept.	26.	John son of John Willingham.
1724.	Sept.	17.	James son of James King.
	Dec.	23.	Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Nunn.
	Feb.	23.	James son of George & Rachel Wyard.
1725.	April	17.	Richard son of Richard & Frances Williams clerk.
	May	23.	William son of William & Sarah Coe.
	June	29.	William & John sons of John & Elizabeth Bryan.
	July	15.	John son of Robert & Margaret Weilden.
	Sept.	30.	John son of Thomas & Elizabeth Pask.
	Jan.	11.	Richard son of Richard & Elizabeth Ave.
	March	13.	John son of James & Mary King.

1726.	April	14.	Isaac son of Isaac & Margaret Farrow.
	May	15.	Rebecca dau. of Thomas & Mary Nunn.
	Dec.	25.	John son of John & Elizabeth Grimwood.
	Feb.	23.	Elizabeth dau. of George & Rachel Wyard.
1727.	Sept.	24.	Charles son of William & Sarah Coe.
	Aug.	27.	Elizabeth dau. of Thomas & Elizabeth Pask.
	Aug.	—	Henry son of John & Elizabeth Bryan.
	Nov.	26.	Susan dau. of Thomas & Mary Nunn.
	March	10.	Hammond Brown base son of Abraham Norman of Little Whelnetham & Mary Brown.
	March	17.	William son of Henry & Mary Rheeman of Stanningfield.
1728.	May	12.	William base son of Susan Catchpole widow & William Alderton.
	Aug.	9.	Sarah dau. of William & Sarah Tunbridge.
1729.	Jan.	21.	John son of John & Katherine Norman.
	Feb.	2.	Rachel dau. of George & Rachel Wyard.
	Feb.	2.	Edward son of George & Elizabeth Smith.
	May	25.	James son of Isaac & Margaret Farrow.
	Sept.	28.	Mary dau. of Thomas & Mary Allen.
	Oct.	10.	Thomas son of Thomas & Elizabeth Pask.
	Oct.	17.	Charles son of Thomas & Elizabeth Tayler.
	Dec.	14.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Elizabeth Bryan.
1730.	Feb.	27.	Samuel son of John & Katharine Norman.
	May	7.	Ann dau. of William & Sarah Tunbridge.
	Aug.	20.	Elizabeth dau. of Thomas & Mary Harrington.
	Sept.	3.	Sarah dau. of William & Ellen Alderton.
1731.	July	29.	Abraham son of John & Katherine Norman.
	Oct.	3.	Mary dau. of Thomas & Elizabeth Paske.
1732.	Jan.	9.	Elizabeth dau. of Thomas & Mary Allen.
	April	16.	John son of John & Katherine Gurling.
	Sept.	4.	Sarah dau. of Thomas & Elizabeth Paske.
	Sept.	14.	John & Thomas sons of Thomas & Mary Nunn.
1733.	Feb.	27.	Samuell son of John & Katherine Norman.
	July	1.	Robert & Henry sons of John & Elizabeth Bryan.
	Aug.	16.	Susan dau. of Thomas & Elizabeth Paske.

1734.	Jan.	13.	Ann dau. of Thomas & Mary Allen.
	March	3.	Edward son of James How
	March	14.	Charles son of John & Hannah Siday.
	March	27.	Thomas son of Thomas & Mary Nunn.
	March	31.	William son of William & Ellen Alderton.
	Oct.	20.	John son of William & Sarah Tunbridge.
	Nov.	5.	Mary dau. of John & Katherine Gurling.
1735.	Feb.	11	William son of John & Katherine Norman.
	March	9.	Deborah dau. of George & Deborah Sparke.
	May	18.	Mary dau. of John & Mary Tweed.
	May	25.	John son of Thomas & Elizabeth Paske.
1736.	Feb.	2.	Thomas son of William & Ellen Alderton.
	March	10.	John son of Thomas & Mary Allen.
	April	26.	William son of William & Elizabeth Bowers.
	May	11.	Mary dau. of George & Mary Cawson.
	Dec.	9.	John son of John & Diana Ely. Private.
	Dec.	17.	Christian dau. of John & Katherine Gurling.
1737.	Aug.	12.	John son of John & Sarah Tunbridge.
	Sept.	9.	John son of John & Mary Tweed.
	Oct.	30.	John son of Jonathan & Mary Carpenter.
1738.	Jan.	6.	James son of James & Esther Pett.
	Feb.	21.	Elizabeth dau. of William & Rose Cooke.
	Feb.	2.	John son of John & Diana Ely.
	March	19.	William son of James & Mary King.
	April	2.	Marmaduke son of William & Grace Avis.
	April	4.	Jonathan son of John & Elizabeth Cross.
	June	7.	Joseph & Elizabeth son & dau. of William & Ellen Alderton.
1739.	Jan.	2.	Robert son of Robert & Martha Crick.
	March	13	John son of John & Ann Bugg.
	May	13.	Susan dau. of Thomas & Elizabeth Pask.
	May	16.	John son of William & Elizabeth Bowers.
1740.	Feb.	18.	Susannah dau. of Robert & Susannah Gurling.
	June	15.	Ann dau. of William & Ellen Alderton.
1741.	Jan.	4.	Mary dau. of John & Diana Ely.
	March	1.	Edmund son of William & Sarah Tunbridge.

1741.	Nov.	5.	William son of William & Rose Cooke.	
	Dec.	13.	Sarah dau. of Robert & Susannah Gurling.	
1742.	Jan.	1.	James son of William & Elizabeth Wyard.	
	Aug.	22.	Edward son of Jonathan & Mary Carpenter.	
	Aug.	29.	John son of William & Ellen Alderton.	
	Oct.	24.	Thomas son of William & Elizabeth Bowers.	
1743.	Dec.	6.	Charles son of William & Sarah Tunbridge.	
	Jan.	9.	Alice dau. of Thomas & Alice Avis.	
	Jan.	10.	Thomas son of John & Elizabeth Cross.	
	March	24.	Thomas son of William & Elizabeth Wyard.	
	July	3.	Alice dau. of Robert & Susannah Gurling.	
	July	4.	Elizabeth dau. of Henry & Elizabeth Fairbrother.	
	Sept.	22.	Ann dau. of John & Hannah Armstrong.	
	Sept.	27.	Thomas son of John & Diana Ely.	
	1744.	May	4.	Ann dau. of Robert & Ann Bugg.
		May	20.	John son of John & Sarah Gridley.
July		5.	Ellen dau. of William & Ellen Alderton.	
Sept.		2.	Mary dau. of Thomas & Alice Avis.	
1745.	Jan.	25.	Robert son of Robert & Mary Gurling.	
	Feb.	14.	John son of Jonathan & Mary Carpenter.	
	June	20.	Ursula dau. of Roger & Sarah Green.	
	July	15.	Hannah dau. of Roger Groom.	
	Aug.	8.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Hannah Armstrong.	
	Nov.	16.	Ann dau. of Robert & Ann Bugg.	
	Dec.	1.	Elizabeth dau. of Thomas & Alice Avis.	
	1746.	Jan.	18.	Ann dau. of John & Rose Cross.
Feb.		16.	William son of John & Sarah Gridley.	
May		16.	Elizabeth dau. of William & Elizabeth Wyard.	
June		28.	Mary dau. of William & Elizabeth Steel.	
July		12.	John son of John & Margaret Farrow.	
1747.	March	5.	Mary dau. of William & Ellen Alderton.	
	June	4.	William son of William & Susan Pawsey.	
1748.	Jan.	10.	Mary dau. of William & Mary Gaut.	
	Jan.	31.	William son of William & Elizabeth Coe.	
	Jan.	31.	John son of John & Sarah Willingham.	

1748.	March	3.	Richard Shute Plum base child of Mary Plum.	Private.	
	March	6.	Ellen dau. of Thomas & Alice Avis.		
	April	17.	Mary dau. of Jonathan & Mary Carpenter.		
	April	28.	Deborah dau. of John & Elizabeth Cross.	Private.	
	Sept.	5.	Susan dau. of Thomas & Susan Sparke.	Private.	
	Nov.	5.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Elizabeth Tricker.		
	Nov.	6.	Mary dau. of Henry & Elizabeth Fairbrother.		
	Nov.	20.	Joseph son of Joseph & Elizabeth Alderton.		
	Nov.	27.	Susannah dau. of William & Elizabeth Steel.		
	1749.	April	26.	Jonathan son of Jonathan & Mary Ely.	Private.
		July	2.	Mary dau. of James & Mary Garwood.	
Sept.		22.	Susan dau. of William & Susan Pausey.		
Jan.		21.	Mary dau. of Samuells & Mary Reynolds.	Private.	
Jan.		28.	Grace dau. of John & Elizabeth Tricker.		
Feb.		18.	Frances dau. of William & Jane Bryan.		
1750.	June	17.	Elizabeth dau. of William & Mary Gaut.		
	Dec.	23.	Abraham son of Abraham & Susan Gridley.		
	Feb.	17.	Ann dau. of William & Elizabeth Steel.		
	March	3.	Sarah dau. of John & Sarah Willingham.		
	March	17.	James son of William & Ellen Alderton being the 10th child.		
1751.	March	24.	Keziah dau. of Henry & Elizabeth Fairbrother.		
	March	31.	Ann dau. of Jonathan & Mary Carpenter.		
	June	2.	Edward son of Samuells & Mary Reynolds.		
	Sept.	12.	Ann dau. of Jacob & Ann Brooks.	Private.	
	Sept.	15.	Rose dau. of John & Sarah Mac Murdy.		
1752.	Jan.	6.	James son of James & Mary Garwood.		
	March	15.	Susan dau. of Abraham & Susan Gridley.		
	April	19.	Ann dau. of John & Ann Leech.		
	July	19.	Benjamin son of John & Lydia Gooday.		
	Aug.	11.	John son of Jacob & Ann Brook.		
	Nov.	6.	William son of William & Mary Gaut.		
1753.	May	6.	Samuel son of Samuel & Mary Reynolds.		
	May	11.	Alice dau. of William & Dorothy Cooke.		
	July	14.	Mary & Amy daus. of Jacob & Ann Brook.		
	Sept.	23.	John son of Abraham & Susan Gridley.		

1754	June	2.	John son of Matthew & Mary Mingay.
	June	27.	Ann dau. of John & Ann Farrow.
	June	30.	Judith dau. of John & Sarah Willingham.
	Aug.	18.	George son of William & Elizabeth Steel.
	Dec.	22.	Amy dau. of Jacob & Ann Brooks.
1755.	Jan.	12.	Hannah dau. of James & Mary Garwood.
	Jan.	19.	John son of William & Mary Gaut.
	April	9.	Mary dau. of John & Ann Leech. Private.
	May	3.	John son of Samuel & Mary Cracknall. Private.
	June	1.	William son of Samuel & Mary Reynolds.
	June	8.	Mary dau. of Abraham & Susan Gridley.
	Aug.	2.	John son of John & Mary Pressland.
	Oct.	12.	John son of William & Mary Potter.
	Dec.	7.	Mary dau. of John & Sarah Willingham.
	Dec.	16.	Margarett dau. of Jacob & Ann Brook. Private.
1756.	Jan.	17.	John base son of John Green & Elizabeth Drury.
	Sept.	2.	Elizabeth dau. of Jonathan & Mary Carpenter. Private.
	Sept.	19.	Hannah & Robert dau. & son of James & Mary Garwood. P.
	Dec.	15.	George son of John & Mary Pressland.
1757.	Jan.	30.	Keziah dau. of Abraham & Susan Gridley.
	Feb.	6.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Ann Leech.
	Feb.	13.	John son of John & Mary Leng.
	Feb.	24.	Edward son of William & Mary Gaut. P.
	March	6.	John son of John & Lydia Gooday.
	March	20.	Robert son of Samuel & Mary Cracknall.
	May	10.	William son of John & Rose Westrop.
	June	14.	John son of Jacob & Ann Brooke. P.
	Aug.	29.	Jane dau. of William & Elizabeth Steel. P.
1758.	Feb.	5.	Bridgett dau. of John & Sarah Willingham.
	Oct.	30.	William son of Robert & Frances Tooley. P.
	Nov.	5.	Sarah dau. of John & Ann Leech.
1759.	Feb.	4.	Elizabeth dau. of Abraham & Susan Gridley.
	March	29.	Abraham son of John & Rose Westrop.
	April	22.	Martha dau. of William & Mary Gaut.
	April	29.	Ann dau. of John & Mary Leng.

1759.	June	3.	John base son of Thomas Bridges of Ixworth & Elizabeth Plummer.
	June	24.	John son of Richard & Elizabeth Osborn.
	July	22.	William son of John & — Parsons.
	Nov.	4.	John son of John & Sarah Johnson.
1760.	Feb.	3.	Betty dau. of Edward & Sarah Notley.
	May	4.	John son of John & Sarah Leathers.
	May	18.	John son of Richard & Susan Willingham.
	July	27.	Judith dau. of John & Sarah Willingham.
	Nov.	3.	John son of John & Ann Leech. P.
1761.	April	7.	John base son of William Wyard jun. & Sarah Leakes.
	May	17.	Elizabeth dau. of Peter & Elizabeth Bowers.
	May	31.	Elizabeth dau. of Thomas & Elizabeth Spencer.
	Aug.	9.	James son of William & Mary Gaut.
	Aug.	23.	Ruth dau. of Abraham & Susan Gridley.
	Sept.	13.	Richard son of Richard & Elizabeth Osborn.
	Dec.	20.	Elizabeth base child of Elizabeth Alderton.
1762.	March	21.	Joseph son of John & Ann Leng.
	April	4.	William son of Edward & Sarah Notley.
	May	15.	Susan base child of Susan Thornton. P.
	June	20.	William son of Richard & Susan Willingham.
	Sept.	12.	William son of John & Sarah Willingham.
	Sept.	16.	Katherine dau. of Richard & Katherine Helder. P.
	Dec.	7.	Betty dau. of Jonathan & Mary Ely.
1763.	Jan.	9.	Mary dau. of Peter & Elizabeth Bowers.
	Feb.	25.	John son of William & Sarah Rawlinson. P.
	Feb.	27.	Elizabeth dau. of Robert & Hannah Clarke.
	March	20.	Elizabeth dau. of Richard & Elizabeth Osborn.
	May	29.	Martha dau. of John & Ann Leech.
1764.	Jan.	1.	Mary dau. of Ambrose & — Clark.
	Feb.	26.	Mary dau. of William & Sarah Rawlinson.
	May	13.	Thomas son of John & Mary Leng.
	May	17.	Susan dau. of John & Ann Leech.
	June	16.	Susannah dau. of Richard & Katherine Helder. P.

1764. July 29. Thomas son of Elizabeth Spencer, wife of Thomas Spencer, who had left his wife in 1761, the said Elizabeth swearing the child to John Martin, singleman, servant to Mr Lord.
- Sept. 16. Sarah dau. of John & Sarah Johnson.
1765. March 5. Newport son of Jonathan & Mary Ely.
- March 31. Richard son of Richard & Susan Willingham.
- June 30. Nathan son of Edward & Sarah Notley.
1766. March 30. Mary dau. of Richard & Elizabeth Osborn.
- March 30. Elizabeth dau. of William & Sarah Rawlinson.
- Aug. 17. John base child of Margaret Tricker.
- Aug. 31. Hannah dau. of John & Ann Leech.
- Sept. 10. Elizabeth dau. of Richard & Elizabeth Rolfe. P.
- Sept. 25. Philip son of Philip & Alice Rawlinson. P.
- Nov. 2. Edmund son of Richard & Susan Willingham.
- Nov. 9. Peter son of Peter & Rebecca Bowers.
- Dec. 6. William son of William & Rose Cook. P.
1767. April 20. Mary dau. of John & Mary Leng.
- June 11. Rose dau. of Jonathan & Mary Ely.
- June 14. Mary dau. of James & Mary Dunthorn.
- Aug. 16. James son of Robert & Hannah Clarke.
- Sept. 27. Ann dau. of Richard & Elizabeth Rolf.
- Dec. 13. John son of William & Sarah Rawlinson.
1768. Feb. 21. Elizabeth base child of Elizabeth Plummer.
- March 8. William son of William & Rose Cook.
- Oct. 9. Hannah dau. of Richard & Elizabeth Rolf.
- Dec. 4. James son of Robert & Hannah Clarke.
- Dec. 17. Jemima dau. of John & Ann Leech. P.
1769. Jan. 26. Sarah dau. of William & Sarah Rawlinson.
- July 23. Alice dau. of Philip & Alice Rawlinson.
- July 30. James son of Samuel & Ann Norman.
- Oct. 20. Ann dau. of Jonathan & Mary Ely, being the tenth child living.
- Dec. 18. George son of John & — Cawston.
1770. Feb. 11. John son of James & Ann Dunthorn.
- Feb. 20. John son of William & Rose Cook.

1770.	Feb.	23.	Elizabeth dau. of Peter & Rebecca Bowers. P.
	March	18.	Richard son of Richard & Elizabeth Rolf.
	Nov.	28.	John son of John & Ann Farrow. P.
1771.	Jan.	6.	Samuel son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Clarke.
	Jan.	31.	Thomas son of William & Sarah Rawlinson.
	March	31.	James son of William & Mary Lofts.
	April	28.	Robert base child of Elizabeth Plummer & John Martin.
	April	29.	John son of Laurence & Ann Skipper. P.
	May	6.	Mary dau. of Richard & Elizabeth Rolf.
	Sept.	29.	Mary dau. of John Willingham jun & Mary his wife.
	Oct.	6.	Elizabeth dau. of Joseph & Elizabeth Reeve.
1772.	Feb.	16.	Robert son of John & Ann Farrow.
	March	29.	Mary dau. of William & Mary Lofts.
	April	26.	Ann dau. of James & Ann Dunthorn.
	May	10.	Robert son of Robert & Hannah Clark.
	June	21.	Mary dau. of Richard & Elizabeth Rolf.
	June	28.	Ann dau. of Ambrose & Elizabeth Clarke.
	Aug.	2.	Alice dau. of William & Rose Cooke.
	Oct.	4.	Thomas son of William & Mary Rawlinson.
	Dec.	6.	Robert son of John & Ann Leech, being the tenth child now living.
1773.	Feb.	14.	Ann dau. of John & Ann Farrow.
	April	4.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Mary Leng.
	Aug.	10.	Ann dau. of John & Ann Farrow. P.
	Sept.	5.	James base child of Mary Mingay & George Blomfield of Pakenham.
	Nov.	28.	John son of John & Elizabeth Gurling.
	Dec.	11.	Rebeccah dau. of Thomas & Sarah Biddel.
1774.	March	6.	George son of Richard & Elizabeth Rolf.
	April	15.	Sarah dau. of William & Rose Cooke.
	June	5.	Mary dau. of Lawrence & Ann Skipper. P.
	June	26.	Ann dau. of Ambrose & Elizabeth Clarke.
	Aug.	17.	Joseph son of Joseph & Elizabeth Reeve. P.
	Sept.	27.	Samuel son of Samuel & Ann Norman. P.
	Nov.	27.	William son of John & Ann Farrow.

1774.	Dec.	23.	George son of William & Mary Rawlinson.
1775.	April	14.	Mary dau. of Robert & Susan Clarke.
	May	18.	Elizabeth dau. of Thomas & Sarah Biddel.
	Oct.	1.	Anna Maria dau. of John & Elizabeth Gurling.
	Oct.	22.	Susannah dau. of Robert & Susannah Hibble.
	Nov.	16.	Mary dau. of John & Ann Farrow.
1776.	Jan.	21.	Lawrence son of Laurence & Ann Skipper.
	March	17.	George son of John & Mary Leng.
	April	5.	William son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Clarke.
	Nov.	10.	Mary dau. of James & Margery Clarke.
1777.	Feb.	9.	Samuel son of Anthony & Mary Reeve.
	Feb.	16.	Sarah base dau. of Ann Byat.
	March	23.	William son of Robert & Susan Clarke.
	April	20.	James son of Richard & Susan Willingham.
	April	6.	Ann dau. of Joseph & Elizabeth Reeve.
	Jan.	12.	George son of Simon & Ann Kemp.
	July	13.	Mary dau. of Robert & Susanna Hibble. P.
	Oct.	19.	Susanna dau. of George & Susanna Cocksedge. P.
	Oct.	26.	James son of George & Frances Biddel. P.
	Oct.	26.	Judith dau. of John & Elizabeth Willingham.
1778.	Jan.	4.	Elizabeth dau. of Thomas & Ann Farrow.
	Feb.	8.	Ann dau. of Lawrence & Ann Skipper. P.
	March	22.	Christian dau. of William & Rose Cooke. P.
	June	21.	Hannah dau. of James & Margery Clarke.
	July	12.	Alice dau. of John & Elizabeth Allen. P.
	Aug.	16.	Elizabeth dau. of George & Elizabeth Hurrell.
	Oct.	4.	Robert son of Robert & Susan Hibble. P.
	Oct.	25.	William son of William & Mary Norman. P.
	Dec.	28.	James son of John & Ann Leng. P.
1779.	Jan.	17.	George Robert son of John & Elizabeth Gurling. P.
	Jan.	31.	James son of John & Alice Rheman. P.
	April	2.	John son of Robert & Susan Clarke. P.
	May	27.	Mary dau. of John & Rachel Woodgate.
	June	6.	Martha dau. of Thomas & Sarah Biddell. P.
	Sept.	26.	Priscilla dau. of Ambrose & Elizabeth Clarke.

1779.	Nov.	21.	John son of William & Mary Norman.	P.
1780.	June	25.	James son of Joseph & Hannah Cook.	P.
	July	2.	Joseph son of Joseph & Hannah Alderton.	P.
	July	19.	Henry son of John & Alice Rheman.	
	Sept.	3.	Priscilla dau. of George & Elizabeth Hurrel.	
	Sept.	3.	Sarah dau. of Lawrence & Ann Skipper.	P.
1781.	Jan.	14.	Alice dau. of James & Margery Clarke.	
	Jan.	22.	William son of William & Elizabeth Chapman.	P.
	Feb.	11.	Elizabeth dau. of William & Rose Cooke.	P.
	Feb.	26.	William son of John & Rachel Woodgate.	P.
	April	4.	Susannah dau. of Robert & Susan Clarke.	P.
	April	6.	Sarah dau. of Thomas & Ann Farrow.	P.
	July	1.	Robert son of Robert & Susan Hibble.	P.
	July	15.	Ann dau. of Samuel & Ann Norman.	
	Aug.	26.	Thomas son of Joseph & Hannah Alderton.	P.
	Sept.	30.	William son of John & Elizabeth Girling.	
	Nov.	23.	Abraham son of William & Mary Norman.	
1782.	March	3.	Henry son of John & Alice Rheman.	P.
	March	10.	Joab son of John & Elizabeth Mully.	
	April	18.	Joseph son of Joseph & Hannah Cook.	P.
	April	28.	James son of James & Margery Clarke.	
	Sept.	15.	Sarah dau. of George & Elizabeth Harrold.	
1783.	March	30.	Mary dau. of Isaac & Mary Hyde.	
	May	4.	Susanna dau. of Thomas & Sarah Bidwell.	
	June	29.	John son of William & Elizabeth Chapman.	
	July	27.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Rachel Woodgate.	P.
	Dec.	7.	Mary dau. of William & Mary (Howe) Norman.	P.
1784.	June	6.	Elizabeth dau. of Joseph & Hannah Alderton.	P.
	Dec.	19.	Richard son of John & Mary Clarke.	P.
1785.	Feb.	19.	James son of Samuel & Ann Norman.	P.
	Feb.	25.	John son of Thomas & Ann Farrow.	P.
	April	3.	Charlotte dau. of Simon & Betty (Ely) Wright.	P.
	April	10.	Mary dau. of Robert & Sarah Mann.	
	April	29.	George son of William & Mary Norman.	P.
	May	15.	George son of George & Elizabeth Harrold.	

1785.	Sept.	28.	Henry son of William & Ann Pearson.	P.
1786.	March	19.	Robert son of William & Elizabeth Chapman.	
	April	2.	Henry son of John & Alice Rheman.	P.
	May	4.	Ann dau. of John & Ann (Ely) Brook.	P.
	Sept.	10.	Mary Anne dau. of Henry & Mary Lee.	
	Oct.	15.	Susan dau. of William & Mary Norman.	P.
1787.	April	6.	Sophia dau. of John & Elizabeth Jackson.	
	June	3.	William son of Robert & Sarah Mann.	
	June	10.	Mary dau. of Edward & Mary Lawrence.	
	Oct.	7.	John son of Henry & Mary Lee.	P.
	Nov.	11.	Matthias son of Thomas & Frances Chinery.	P.
	Nov.	18.	William son of William & Rose Alderton.	
1788.	Feb.	17.	Alice dau. of John & Alice Rheman.	P.
	March	16.	Elizabeth dau. of William & Mary Norman.	P.
	May	4.	John son of Thomas & Ann Farrow.	P.
	June	8.	William son of Joseph & Hannah Alderton.	P.
	June	29.	William son of William & Ann Pearson.	P.
	June	29.	Nathaniel son of John & Rachel Woodgate.	P.
	Aug.	17.	Robert son of Isaac & Mary Hyde.	
	Aug.	24.	Susan dau. of George & Elizabeth Harrold.	
	Aug.	24.	Jonathan son of William & Elizabeth Chapman.	
	Oct.	5.	John son of Robert & Elizabeth Greenwood.	P.
	Dec.	7.	Abraham son of John & Elizabeth Jackson.	P.
1789.	Feb.	1.	William son of Henry & Mary Lee.	P.
	April	12.	Dorothy dau. of John & Alice Rheman.	P.
	May	29.	Maria dau. of Thomas & Frances Chinery.	P.
	Nov.	4.	Joshua son of Joshua & Mary Horrex.	P.
1790.	Jan.	5.	Rhode dau. of William & Anne (Hawes) Pearson.	P.
	March	25.	Catherine dau. of William & Mary (Howe) Norman.	P.
	April	18.	Sophia dau. of Henry & Mary (Pawsey) Lee.	P.
	April	18.	Joseph son of Robert & Sarah (Wells) Mann.	
	Oct.	17.	Hannah dau. of Isaac & Mary Hide.	
	Nov.	28.	Mary Anne dau. of Robert & Elizabeth (Payne) Greenwood.	
1791.	April	22.	Henry son of Henry & Mary (Pawsey) Lee.	P.
	June	6.	Newport son of Newport & Mary (Allen) Ely.	P.

1791.	June	12.	Anne dau. of Edward & Mary (Wilding) Laurence.
	Aug.	14.	Daniel son of William & Elizabeth (Spells) Death.
	Sept.	25.	John son of George & Elizabeth (Townshend) Harrold.
	Oct.	2.	Mary Anne dau. of Thomas & Frances (Stedman) Chinery. P.
	Dec.	3.	Jacob & Elizabeth twins of John & Ann (Rook) Farrow. P.
1792.	Jan.	29.	Mary dau. of William & Elizabeth Chapman.
	Jan.	29.	John son of Joshua & Mary Horrex.
	March	11.	Hannah dau. of Joseph & Mary (Rooks) Farrow. P.
	Oct.	7.	Susan dau. of John & Ann (Boby) Tweed.
	Nov.	4.	Susan dau. of Robert & Sarah (Wells) Mann.
1793.	March	24.	Louisa Nunn dau. of Rachel Stow. P.
	May	17.	Alfred son of Samuel & Lucy (Beales) Fenton. P.
	June	12.	Stedman son of Thomas & Frances (Stedman) Chinery. P.
	July	8.	Richard Willingham son of Martha Rolfe.
	Aug.	4.	John son of Newport & Mary (Allen) Ely.
	Nov.	10.	Thomas son of Thomas & Lydia (Clarke) Westley.
	Dec.	15.	James son of Edward & Mary (Wilding) Laurence. P.
1794.	May	6.	Sarjeant William son of Sarjeant & Anna Maria (Goldsmith) Talbot. P.
	July	12.	James son of Henry & Mary (Pawsey) Lee. P.
	Sept.	16.	Elizabeth dau. of William & Rose (Robinson) Dench. P.
	Dec.	23.	Holden Gooch son of Robert & Sarah (Baker) Nunn. P.
1795.	March	8.	Mira dau. of Joseph & Mary (Rooks) Farrow. P.
	June	14.	James son of James & Mary Ann (Alderton) Bridgman.
	Aug.	9.	William son of George & Elizabeth (Townshend) Harrold.
	Oct.	11.	Elizabeth dau. of Newport & Elizabeth (Crick) Ely.
	Nov.	8.	Robert son of Joshua & Mary Horrex.
	Nov.	8.	Sophia dau. of Thomas & Lydia (Clarke) Westley.
1796.	Feb.	28.	Elizabeth dau. of Robert & Sarah (Wells) Mann.
	March	6.	Susanna dau. of Richard & Martha (Rolfe) Willingham.
	May	8.	Mary Ann dau. of Thomas & Frances (Stedman) Chinery. P.
	June	5.	John son of Edward & Mary (Wilding) Lawrence.
	Nov.	11.	Elizabeth dau. of Samuel & Lucy (Beales) Fenton. P.

1796.	Nov.	28.	Mary Ann dau. of James & Mary Ann (Alderton) Bridgman. P.
1797.	Feb.	23.	Lucy dau. of William & Rose (Robinson) Dench. P.
	April	16.	Susan base child of Mary Clarke & William Pearsons labourer. P.
	Dec.	24.	Phoebe dau. of Robert & Sarah (Baker) Nunn.
1798.	Jan.	7.	Susanna dau. of Susanna Collins. P.
	Feb.	1.	Mary & Martha twins of Richard & Martha (Rolfe) Willingham. P.
	Feb.	11.	Hannah dau. of Edward & Mary (Wilding) Lawrence.
	May	27.	Thomas son of George & Elizabeth (Townshend) Harrold.
	July	22.	Elen dau. of John & Mary (Spall) Mortlock. P.
	Oct.	21.	Elizabeth dau. of Henry & Mary (Pawsey) Lee.
1799.	March	3.	Phoebe dau. of Robert & Sarah (Wells) Mann.
	Oct.	20.	Mary Ann dau. of Edward & Susan (Munns) Frost. P.
	Oct.	27.	William son of Thomas & Lydia (Clarke) Westley.
	Nov.	3.	Mary dau. of William & Mary (Orridge) Abbot.
	Nov.	7.	Amy dau. of John & Anne (Boby) Tweed. P.
1800.	March	2.	Mary Ann dau. of Thomas & Elizabeth (Woodgate) Chinery. P.
	April	13.	Priscilla dau. of Robert & Sarah (Baker) Nunn.
	July	6.	Robert base child of Sarah Mann & James Lyng.
	Aug.	3.	Samuel son of Edward & Mary (Wilding) Lawrence.
	Aug.	24.	John son of Richard & Martha (Rolfe) Willingham.
	Sept.	14.	Frederick son of Samuel & Lucy (Beales) Fenton. P.
	Oct.	5.	Elizabeth dau. of Willam & Ann (Hawes) Pearson. P.
1801.	May	31.	Ralph son of Elizabeth Alderton.
	May	25.	George son of Thomas & Lydia (Clarke) Westley. P.
	Dec.	13.	William son of William & Mary (Orridge) Abbot. P.
	Dec.	20.	Anna Maria dau. of Judith Willingham.
	Dec.	25.	Thomas son of William & Ann (Hawes) Pearson.
1802.	Jan.	31.	Elizabeth dau. of Robert & Sarah (Wells) Mann.
	Feb.	15.	Lucy dau. of Richard & Martha (Rolfe) Willingham. P.
	April	4.	Alfred son of Samuel & Lucy (Beales) Fenton. P.
	July	17.	Mary Ann dau. of John & Ann (Boby) Tweed. P.

1803.	Feb.	6.	Caroline dau. of Edward & Susan (Munns) Frost.	P.
	May	8.	Henry Robert son of John & Elizabeth (Traice) Pearl.	P.
	June	12.	James son of William & Ann (Hawes) Pearson.	P.
	Nov.	2.	Elizabeth Mary dau. of Edward & Mary (Norman) Talbot.	P.
	Dec.	4.	Sarah dau. of Thomas & Sarah (Bulmer) Cowper.	P.
1804.	Feb.	5.	Mary Ann dau. of Robert & Sarah (Baker) Nunn.	
	Feb.	19.	Eleanor dau. of James & Ann (Hickey) Wyard.	P.
	March	5.	Hannah dau. of Joseph & Hannah (Key) Farrow.	P.
	May	13.	Mary dau. of William & Sarah (Payne) Rolfe.	
	July	15.	Hannah dau. of Robert & Hannah (Ramsay) Last.	
	Aug.	5.	Nathaniel son of Sarah Death.	
	Sept.	24.	Sarah dau. of Robert & Mary (Barrell) Creasey.	P.
	Nov.	18.	Sarah dau. of John & Anne (Boby) Tweed.	
	Dec.	9.	Joseph son of Joseph & Hannah (Key) Farrow.	
1805.	Feb.	27.	Louisa dau. of William & Dorothy (Pearson) Clarke.	P.
	March	10.	Elizabeth Johnson dau. of Elizabeth Rolfe.	P.
	April	10.	Ann Maria dau. of Richard & Martha (Rolfe) Willingham.	P.
	April	18.	Frances Mary dau. of John & Elizabeth (Traice) Pearl.	P.
	Aug.	15.	Caroline dau. of William & Phoebe (Smith) Reeman.	P.
1806.	Jan.	20.	Robert son of Robert & Mary (Barrell) Creasey.	P.
	May	11.	Susanna dau. of Thomas & Sarah (Bulmer) Cowper.	
	Aug.	17.	Thomas son of Thomas & Mary (Cason) Alderton.	
	Aug.	28.	Susan dau. of Joseph & Hannah (Key) Farrow.	P.
	Dec.	14.	Dorothy dau. of John & Frances (Rash) Cason.	
1807.	Jan.	11.	Priscilla dau. of William & Dorothy (Pearsons) Clarke.	
	Feb.	22.	Robert son of John & Anne (Boby) Tweed.	P.
	April	20.	Charles Sidney son of John & Elizabeth (Traice) Pearl.	P.
	May	20.	Thomas son of Jeremiah & Jane-Stevens (Pryke) Hayward.	P.
	May	31.	James son of William & Phoebe (Smith) Reeman.	P.
	July	14.	Abigail dau. of Robert & Sarah (Baker) Nunn.	P.
	Nov.	29.	George son of Edward & Mary (Pearsons) Frost.	P.
1808.	Feb.	20.	Frances dau. of Jonathan & Dorothy (Bird) Ely.	P.
	March	20.	James son of Sarah Nobbs.	
	April	17.	Frances & Martha twins of Richard & Martha (Rolfe) Willingham.	P.

1808.	May	4.	Eliza dau. of William & Elizabeth Ann (Baker) Taylor.	P.
	May	29.	Mary dau. of Robert & Mary (Barrell) Creasey.	
	July	3.	William son of Thomas & Mary (Cason) Alderton.	
	Sept.	25.	Mary Ann dau. of Thomas & Sarah (Bulmer) Cowper.	
	Nov.	6.	Miriam dau. of Joseph & Hannah Farrow.	
	Nov.	27.	Jane dau. of Benjamin & Jane (Barfield) Edwards.	P.
1809.	Feb.	19.	Amelia dau. of William & Phoebe (Smith) Reeman.	P.
	April	9.	Sarah dau. of Robert & Sarah (Baker) Nunn.	
	May	12.	Anna Maria Josepha dau. of Edward & Mary (Pearson) Frost.	P.
	May	7.	Caroline dau. of George & Hannah (Rolfe) Carrington.	P.
	July	9.	Eliza Ann dau. of Samuel & Lucy (Fenton) Snape.	P.
	Sept.	18.	Marian dau. of Elizabeth Walker.	
	Oct.	29.	Mary dau. of William & Mary (Woodgate) East.	P.
	Nov.	19.	James son of Jacob & Mary (Parsons) Allington.	P.
	Dec.	4.	Eliza dau. of John & Mary (Hitchcock) Cooke.	P.
	Dec.	17.	James son of Thomas & Mary (Cason) Rollinson.	P.
	Dec.	24.	Eliza Ann dau. of Sophia Lawrence.	
1810.	Jan.	17.	Thomas son of George & Mary (Greenwood) Rollinson.	
	April	8.	Robert son of James & Ann (Sargent) Butcher. Born Oct. 9. 1807.	
	April	8.	William son of James & Ann Butcher. Born July 5. 1809.	
	April	14.	Harriet dau. of William & Elizabeth (Baker) Taylor.	P.
	June	20.	Robert son of John & Elizabeth (Traice) Pearl.	P.
	Aug.	19.	Eliza Ann dau. of Elizabeth Nunn.	
1811.	Jan.	6.	Louisa Sarah dau. of Samuel & Lucy (Fenton) Snape.	P.
	Jan.	20.	Lucy dau. of Benjamin & Jane (Barfield) Edwards.	P.
	March	24.	James son of John & Anne Tweed.	P.
	June	16.	Eliza dau. of John & Anne (Rosbrook) Parsons.	P.
	June	17.	George son of George & Mary (Greenwood) Rollinson.	P.
	Aug.	18.	Susan dau. of Robert & Sarah (Baker) Nunn.	
	Sept.	22.	Mary dau. of James & Elizabeth (Ambrose) Padley.	P.
	Sept.	22.	William son of Richard & Sarah (Parsons) Jackaman.	
	Nov.	17.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Rose (Dench) Major.	P.
1812.	Jan.	9.	Robert son of Thomas & Mary (Cason) Alderton.	P.

1812.	Jan.	26.	Susan dau. of William & Mary (Woodgate) East. P.	
	March	12.	Eliza Ann dau. of Edward & Mary (Pearson) Frost.	
	April	16.	William son of William & Mary (Woodgate) East. Privately bapt. at Lavenham March 18, 1808.	
	March	22.	James son of Sophia Lawrence.	
	Aug.	30.	Mary dau. of George & Mary (Greenwood) Rollinson.	
	Oct.	4.	Melinda dau. of John & Maria (Pettit) Webb.	
	Oct.	23.	William son of John & Anne (Rosbrook) Parsons. P.	
	1813.	Jan.	10.	Harriet dau. of Mary Pawsey.
		Feb.	6.	Benjamin son of Benjamin & Jane (Barfield) Edwards laborer.
		Feb.	7.	Mary dau. of John & Elizabeth (Woodcock) Girton, nursery man.
Feb.		19.	Samuel Fenton son of Samuel & Lucy Snape, farmer.	
Feb.		21.	Isaac son of Joseph & Mary (Nunn) Pettit, laborer.	
Feb.		24.	William Dench son of John & Rose Major, carpenter.	
March		18.	John son of Robert & Sarah (Baker) Nunn, laborer.	
July		16.	John son of William & Elizabeth (Goode) Carver, shepherd.	
July		27.	Mary Anne dau. of John & Mary (Wastell) Cartwright, clergyman.	
Sept.		19.	William & John twins of William & Elizabeth (Baker) Taylor, laborer.	
Sept.	20.	William son of George & Mary (Greenwood) Rollinson, butcher.		
Oct.	—	Edward son of John & Elizabeth (Woodcock) Girton, nursery man. Born Oct. 15, 1810.		
Oct.	31.	James son of James & Sarah (Ling) Warren, laborer.		
1814.	Jan.	4.	Lucy dau. of Thomas & Sarah (Bulmer) Cowper, laborer.	
	Jan.	23.	Sarah Ann dau. of John & Anne (Rosbrook) Parsons, laborer.	
	Feb.	3.	Jane dau. of Richard & Sarah (Parsons) Jackaman, bricklayer.	
	Feb.	27.	Sarah dau. of John & Elizabeth (Thompson) Sutton, laborer.	
	March	1.	James son of William & Deborah (Night) Parsons, laborer.	

1814. March 5. Elizabeth Mary dau. of Nathaniel & Frances (Moore) Woodgate, farmer.
- May 9. Louis & Louisa children of Edward & Mary (Pearson) Frost, miller.
- May 22. Thomas son of Thomas & Mary (Cason) Alderton, labourer.
- June 19. John son of Robert & Sarah (Baker) Nunn, labourer.
- Oct. 30. Marian dau. of James & Mary Makin, labourer.
- Dec. 18. William Henry son of Samuel & Lucy (Fenton) Snape, farmer.
- Dec. 18. Lucy dau. of Joseph & Mary (Nunn) Pettit, labourer.
1815. Jan. 8. James son of John & Sarah (Widow Allington) Bugg, labourer.
- April 9. Harriet dau. of Thomas & Sophia Wallace, labourer.
- April 16. William son of William & Susan Middleditch, labourer.
- June 11. Charles son of Benjamin & Jane (Barfield) Edwards, labourer.
- June 18. Thomas son of Thomas & Anne (Miller) Boreham, labourer.
- Aug. 20. Robert son of William & Elizabeth (Banks) Reeman, labourer.
- Oct. 7. Lucy dau. of George & Mary Rollinson, labourer.
- Oct. 7. Emily & George children of Henry & Sarah (Petchey) Smith, labourer.
- Oct. 13. George son of George & Anne (Watts) Death, labourer.
- Oct. 31. Thomas & Richard sons of Joseph & Hannah (Key) Farrow, carpenter.
1816. Jan. 29. Henry William son of Samuel & Lucy (Fenton) Snape, farmer.
- April 28. Marianne dau. of William & Anne Pryke of Bury, bricklayer.
- June 9. Robert son of Robert & Sarah Holmes of Sicklesmere, shepherd.
- June 9. James son of John & Rose Major of Sicklesmere, carpenter.
- July 1. Lucy dau. of Samuel & Elizabeth Hogg of Sicklesmere, Lieut. of Militia.
- Aug. 25. Caroline dau. of Caroline Farrow and James Upsom, farmer.

1816.	Aug.	25.	Thomas Griffiths son of Edward & Mary (Pearson) Frost, miller
	Sept.	10.	Lucy Mary dau. of Samuel & Lucy Snape, farmer.
	Nov.	17.	Thomas son of Robert & Sarah Holmes of Sicklesmere, shepherd.
	Nov.	27.	William Major son of Richard & Mary Ann Butters of Sicklesmere, carpenter. [Entered in 1820.]
1817.	March	16.	George son of Charles & Mary Crosby, labourer.
	May	4.	Henry & John sons of John & Sarah Bugg of Sicklesmere, labourer.
	June	15.	William son of Simon & Hannah Hazelwood, labourer.
1818.	Feb.	19.	Rachel Anne dau. of Nathaniel & Frances Woodgate, farmer.
	Feb.	19.	James son of William & Anne Woodgate of Brettenham, farmer. Born Sept. 21. 1807.
	March	22.	Fanny Maria dau. of Henry & Sarah Smith, labourer.
	June	21.	John son of James & Mary Makins, labourer.
	June	28.	Robert son of Thomas & Mary Ollington, labourer.
	July	5.	Samuel son of Thomas & Maria Webb, wheelwright.
	Sept.	6.	Susannah dau. of William & Susannah Middleditch, labourer.
	Oct.	4.	Robert son of George & Susan Sturgeon, labourer.
	Oct.	11.	Thomas son of Henry & Sarah Townsend, labourer.
	Oct.	11.	William son of John & Sophia Plumb, thatcher.
	Nov.	29.	Frances dau. of Caleb & Maria Lee, carpenter.
1819.	Jan.	10.	James son of James & Elizabeth Lawrence of Sicklesmere, blacksmith.
	Jan.	31.	William son of John & Margaret Wright, labourer.
	July	11.	John son of William & Elizabeth Taylor, labourer.
	Aug.	15.	Sophia dau. of Thomas & Mary Ann Bantick of Sicklesmere, labourer.
	Sept.	12.	Thomas son of John & Ann Parsons, labourer.
	Nov.	8.	Mary Ann dau. of Samuel & Lucy Snape, farmer.
1820.	Jan.	2.	William son of Edward & Susan Bruce, labourer.
	March	5.	Sarah Ann dau. of Richard & Mary Ann Butters of Sicklesmere, carpenter.
	March	12.	Eliza dau. of John & Sarah Bugg of Sicklesmere, labourer.

1820.	May	7.	Simon Moore son of Nathaniel & Frances Woodgate, farmer.	
	May	23.	Charles son of William & Maria Veter of Sicklesmere, labourer.	
	June	18.	Hannah dau. of William & Deborah Parsons of Sicklesmere, labourer.	
	Aug.	6.	Robert son of Thomas & Mary Ollington, labourer.	
	Sept.	3.	Mary Ann dau. of Walter & Susan Tweed, labourer.	
	Oct.	25.	Samuel son of Henry & Mary Ann Cooper, miller.	
	Oct.	31.	Mary Ann dau. of Henry & Mary Ann Cooper, miller.	
	Nov.	3.	Eliza Ann dau. of James & Elizabeth Lawrence, blacksmith.	
	Nov.	6.	Lucy dau. of Robert & Elizabeth Rollinson, miller.	
	1821.	March	19.	Lucy Ann dau. of John & Rose Major of Sicklesmere, carpenter.
May		6.	John son of John & Ann Parsons, labourer.	
June		24.	Frances dau. of William & Susan Middleditch, labourer.	
July		8.	David son of James & Mary Makings, labourer.	
July		22.	Mary dau. of George & Susan Sturgeon, labourer.	
July		22.	Elizabeth dau. of Robert & Mary Taylor of Sicklesmere, coachman.	
Aug.		16.	Mary Ann dau. of John Butcher & Ann Lawrence, labourer.	
Oct.		14.	Eliza dau. of Holden & Mary Nunn, labourer.	
Oct.		21.	Sarah Ann dau. of Edward & Susan Bruce, labourer.	
Dec.		19.	Emily dau. of James & Elizabeth Lawrence, blacksmith.	
Dec.		23.	Robert son of John & Priscilla Armstong of Sicklesmere, labourer.	
1822.		March	10.	Sarah Ann dau. of George & Mary Regen, labourer.
		April	5.	John son of Nathanael & Frances Woodgate, farmer.
	May	6.	Mary Ann dau. of William & Elizabeth Spink, labourer.	
	May	6.	Deborah dau. of William & Deborah Parsons, labourer.	
	May	19.	Martha dau. of William & Maria Verer of Sicklesmere, labourer.	
	May	19.	Sarah dau. of Henry & Sarah Townsend, labourer.	
	July	28.	Isabella dau. of George & Sophia Clarke of Sicklesmere, labourer.	
	Dec.	29.	James son of John & Sarah Verer of Sicklesmere, labourer.	

1823.	Feb.	9.	Susan dau. of Walter & Susan Tweed of Sicklesmere, labourer.
	March	30.	Zechariah son of John & Mary Stebbins, labourer.
	March	30.	James son of William & Elizabeth Everett, labourer.
	April	6	Lucy dau. of Edward & Susan Bruce, labourer.
	April	13.	Emma Ann dau. of Robert & Elizabeth Rollinson, farmer.
	April	27.	James son of John & Priscilla Armstrong, labourer.
	May	4.	Isabella dau. of William & Ann Stinton of Brent-eleigh, gardener.
	May	11.	Emily dau. of John & Anne Parsons, labourer.
	May	18.	Sarah dau. of James & Mary Pryke, labourer.
	June	5.	Jane Isabella } Christiana } daus. of Samuel & Lucy Snape, farmer.
	June	5.	William Samuel son of William & Fanny Fenton of Swaffham Bulbeck, Co. Cambridge, merchant's clerk.
	Dec.	16.	Martha dau. of James & Charlotte Upton, farmer.
1824.	Jan.	18.	James Edward son of James & Elizabeth Lawrence, blacksmith's labourer.
	Jan.	25.	George son of Isaac & Sophia Willingham, labourer.
	Feb.	15.	Ellen dau. of James & Mary Makins, labourer.
	May	2.	Mary Anne dau. of William & Martha Cawston, labourer.
	May	9.	William son of George & Susan Sturgeon, labourer.
	May	16.	James son of Robert & Frances Holmes, labourer.
	May	23.	Mary dau. of William & Susan Middleditch, labourer.
	May	30.	Frederick Hale son of Benjamin & Elizabeth Puckle, clerk.
	May	30.	George son of Edward & Susan Bruce, labourer.
	July	11.	Phebe Nunn dau. of Thomas & Mary Ann Paske, labourer.
	July	25.	William son of William Smith labourer & Phoebe Mann.
	Oct.	24.	Eliza dau. of James & Mary Pryke, labourer.
	Nov.	28.	Alice dau. of John & Elizabeth Crick, cattle dealer.
1825.	Feb.	13.	Michael son of John & Sarah Verer, labourer.
	March	6.	Sarah dau. of Nathaniel & Charlotte Pettit, labourer.
	April	3.	Elizabeth dau. of Richard & Mary Ann Butters, carpenter.
	April	10.	George Hale son of Benjamin & Elizabeth Puckle, clerk.
	April	10.	Sophia dau. of Joshua & Hannah Hollocks, labourer.

1825. May 8. Eliza dau. of John & Esther Garwood.
 May 8. William } children of George & Mary Regen, labourer.
 Susan }
- May 15. Lucy dau. of Robert & Mary Taylor, coachman.
 May 22. Rebecca dau. of Walter & Susan Tweed, labourer.
 July 3. George son of William & Elizabeth Everett, labourer.
 July 24. Robert son of James & Elizabeth Padley, labourer.
 Aug. 14. Jermyn son of George & Sophia Clark, labourer. Previously
 bapt. at Bury Oct. 8, 1824, by Rev. John Standly.
- Oct. 30. Mary Ann dau. of John & Ann Parsons, labourer.
1826. Jan. 6. Sophia Frances dau. of William & Fanny Fenton of
 Swaffham Bullbeck, merchant's clerk.
 Jan. 15. George son of John & Mary Hammond of Sicklesmere,
 shepherd.
 Jan. 22. Mary Ann } daus. of James & Mary Ayers, steward.
 Elizabeth Maria }
- March 28. James son of Thomas & Mary Ann Pask, labourer.
 April 2. Sophia dau. of Joshua & Hannah Hollocks, labourer.
 April 4. Robert son of Robert & Mary Taylor, servant.
 April 16. Alfred son of George & Mary Rolfe, labourer.
 May 5. Benjamin son of Mary Snape, at the Hall.
 May 5. Benjamin son of James & Mary Makings, labourer.
 May 14. William son of James & Elizabeth Lawrence of Sicklesmere,
 smith.
- May 14. Maria dau. of Edward & Susan Bruce, labourer.
 July 4. Henry son of Robert & Martha Ungles, labourer.
 July 30. James son of Robert & Martha Ungles. Born May 10.
 1823.
- Aug. 6. Martha dau. of Ann Lawrence.
 Aug. 27. Charlotte dau. of Bloom & Elizabeth Randall, of Sicklesmere,
 turnpike keeper.
- Aug. 27. Mary Ann dau. of George & Sarah Young, shepherd.
 Sept. 24. Harriet dau. of John & Elizabeth Crick, dealer.
 Oct. 15. Harriet dau. of James & Mary Pryke, labourer.
 Oct. 15. Mary Ann dau. of Nathaniel & Charlotte Pettit, labourer.

1826.	Oct.	17.	Henry James Wake son of James & Charlotte Upson, farmer.
1827.	March	18.	Mira dau. of William & Martha Cawson, labourer.
	April	8.	William son of George & Mary Lofts, labourer.
	April	15.	Hannah Jemima dau. of Richard & Hannah Pawsey, miller.
	April	29.	Samuel son of George & Susan Sturgeon, labourer.
	May	7.	John Jennings son of Thomas & Sarah Smith of London. Visitor at the Parsonage. Born June 4, 1789.
	May	15.	Louisa dau. of Thomas & Lucy Howard, labourer.
	May	17.	James son of James & Mary Ayers, steward.
	June	10.	Richard Hudson son of John & Catharine Gibson, clerk [curate]. Born Dec. 18, 1826.
	July	1.	John son of Edward & Susan Bruce, labourer.
	July	2.	Sarah dau. of James & Mary Makings, labourer.
	July	15.	Amelia dau. of Robert Borgos labourer & Deborah Parsons.
	Dec.	12.	John son of George & Mary Regen, labourer.
	Dec.	16.	Samuel son of William & Elizabeth Everett, labourer.
1828.	Feb.	26.	Martha Emma dau. of Michael & Matilda Mortlock, blacksmith.
	March	23.	Robert Mortlock son of George & Mary Rolfe, labourer.
	March	23.	Joseph } sons of Isaac Purkis labourer & Harriet Benjamin } Alderton.
	March	28.	William son of John & Elizabeth Crick, dealer. Born June 12, 1826.
	April	6.	Mary Ann dau. of John & Sarah Verer, gardener.
	May	1.	Catharine dau. of William & Sarah Nelson, labourer.
	May	25.	Caroline dau. of Ralph & Susan Alderton, labourer.
	June	15.	Frederick son of Robert & Martha Ungles, glover.
	July	6.	William son of John & Ann Parsons, labourer.
	Aug.	17.	Louisa dau. of John & Esther Garwood, labourer.
	Aug.	31.	Henry son of Robert & Eliza Borgos, labourer.
	Oct.	26.	Elizabeth dau. of Frederick Fenton, farmer, & Susan Burmen.
	Nov.	16.	Alfred son of James & Mary Pryke, labourer.
	Nov.	16.	Thomas son of Richard Brown, labourer, & Hannah Parish.
	Dec.	28.	Emma dau. of Thomas & Mary Ann Pask, labourer.
1829.	Feb.	2.	Frances Elizabeth dau. of John & Catharine Gibson, clerk.

1829.	April	12.	Holden Nunn son of Joseph & Sarah Bugg, labourer.
	May	17.	Sophia dau. of James & Charlotte Upson, farmer.
	June	7.	Mary Ann Eliza dau. of William & Ann Meller, labourer.
	June	7.	Sarah dau. of George & Sarah Young, labourer.
	Sept.	13.	Sophia dau. of William & Suzan Middleditch, labourer.
	Oct.	11.	Jonathan Taylor son of Joseph & Eliza Garwood, labourer.
	Nov.	1.	Alfred son of William & Martha Cawston, labourer.
	Nov.	22.	Eliza dau. of Edward & Susan Bruce, labourer.
	Nov.	22.	Lucy dau. of John & Sarah Verer, gardener.
1830.	Feb.	23.	John Ellis son of John & Eliza Fenton, farmer.
	Feb.	23.	Myra Anna dau. of Michael & Matilda Mortlock, blacksmith.
	March	14.	Elizabeth Jane dau. of Henry & Maryanne Makings, labourer.
	April	1.	Alice Ann dau. of George & Mary Regen of Sicklesmere, labourer.
	May	9.	George Henry son of James & Mary Ayers, steward.
	May	16.	Sarah Ann dau. of Isaac & Mary-ann Butcher, labourer.
	May	20.	Sarah Ann dau. of Samuel & Eliza Finch, miller.
	June	13.	Sophia dau. of John & Ann Parsons, labourer.
	June	27.	John son of William & Elizabeth Everet, labourer.
	June	27.	Elizabeth dau. of Ralph & Susan Alderton, labourer.
	July	1.	Ervin son of Thomas & Lucy Howard, labourer. Born Dec. 16, 1825.
	July	1.	Sarah Ann, born Aug, 1827. } children of Thomas & Lucy Howard.
	July	1.	Charles Barnes, born Apr. 1830. }
	July	18.	Jeremiah Samuel son of Henry & Ann Self, turnpike keeper.
	Oct.	17.	Joanna Sophia Miriam dau. of Forster & Sophia Maynard, clerk [curate].
	Nov.	14.	Eliza dau. of George & Susan Sturgeon, labourer.
	Dec.	12.	Lucy Ann dau. of George & Mary Rolfe, labourer.
	Dec.	12.	William son of William & Sarah Nelson, labourer.
	Dec.	15.	Frederick son of Robert & Eliza Boggis of Sicklesmere, labourer.
1831.	Feb.	27.	John son of Robert & Sarah Holmes, shepherd.
	April	9.	Elizabeth Ann dau. of Joseph & Eliza Garwood, labourer.

1831.	April	17.	Anna Maria dau. of George & Sarah Youngs of Sicklesmere, shepherd.
	April	17.	Maria dau. of Henry Taylor labourer & Maria Langham of Hawsted.
	May	8.	William son of William & Elizabeth Woodard of Sicklesmere, labourer.
	May	15.	Thomas son of Thomas & Maryanne Pask, labourer.
	June	2.	John son of Nathaniel & Charlotte Pettit of Stanningfield, labourer.
	July	11.	James son of Edward & Mary Andrews, carpenter.
	Sept.	4.	John son of Henry & Marianne Makins, labourer.
	Sept.	4.	Sarah dau. of John & Sarah Vearer, labourer.
	Sept.	4.	Charles son of John & Hester Garwood, labourer.
	Sept.	11.	Susan dau. of William & Lucy Rice, labourer.
	Oct.	2.	Marianne dau. of Thomas Amys labourer & Hannah Parish.
	Oct.	9.	Amelia dau. of William & Anne Miller, labourer.
	Oct.	9.	Elizabeth Anne dau. of Joseph & Eliza Garwood, labourer.
	Dec.	18.	Robert son of Ralph & Susan Ollerton, labourer.
	Dec.	6.	Robert son of Robert & Sarah Warren, farmer.
1832.	Jan.	5.	Diana Sarah dau. of John & Mary Ungles, glover.
	Jan.	22.	Caroline dau. of John & Abigail Butcher, labourer.
	Jan.	29.	Charles son of Charles & Sarah Drury, labourer.
	Feb.	23.	Josiah John son of Michael & Matilda Mortlock, blacksmith.
	Feb.	26.	Elizabeth Anne dau. of Thomas & Frances Tilson, labourer.
	March	1.	Eliza dau. of Jonathan & Sophia Wright, labourer.
	April	1.	Emily dau. of Edward & Susan Bruce, labourer.
	May	6.	Edward son of Edward & Martha Ungles, glover.
	June	3.	Matilda dau. of Dennis & Phoebe Pulfer, labourer.
	Aug.	5.	Amy Tweed dau. of Robert & Susan Avery of Banham in Norfolk, gardener.
	Sept.	2.	Emma Ann dau. of George & Marianne Kirby, labourer.
	Sept.	2.	William son of William & Martha Cawston, labourer.
	Sept.	2.	Robert son of John & Elizabeth Polly of Gedding, labourer.
	Dec.	2.	John Ellice Ann George } children of George & Mary Regen, labourer.

1832.	Dec.	2.	James son of John & Anne Pearsons, labourer.
	Dec.	27.	Christiana Henrietta dau. of Frederick Fenton, farmer, & Lucy Bruce.
1833.	Jan.	13.	Harriett dau. of Joshua & Hannah Horrex, miller.
	Feb.	3.	Alfred son of William & Elizabeth Everett, labourer.
	Feb.	3.	Frederick } Eliza Ann } children of Robert & Eliza Borgiss, labourer.
	April	7.	Georgina dau. of Henry & Frances Phillips, clerk.
	April	7.	William son of George & Mary Rolfe, labourer.
	April	7.	Lucy Ann dau. of Robert & Anne Mann, labourer.
	July	7.	Elizabeth Catherine dau. of Charles & Maria Wilkin, shoemaker.
	July	7.	Eliza dau. of Joseph & Eliza Garwood, labourer.
	Oct.	6.	Abigail dau. of James & Martha Goldspink, servant.
	Oct.	6.	Martha Nunn dau. of Nathaniel & Charlotte Pettit, labourer.
	Nov.	3.	Robert William son of William & Anne Miller, labourer.
	Dec.	1.	Frederick son of William James labourer & Phoebe Man.
	Dec.	1.	Sarah Ann dau. of Henry & Marianne Makings, labourer.
	Dec.	24.	Edward George son of Edward & Marianne Webb, miller.
1834.	Jan.	5.	George son of James & Marianne Polly, labourer.
	Jan.	5.	Elizabeth Jane dau. of Thomas & Marianne Rollinson, labourer.
	Jan.	5.	Sarah dau. of William & Elizabeth Woodward, labourer.
	May	4.	Sarah dau. of Robert & Sarah Warren, farmer.
	May	4.	Mary dau. of Thomas & Fanny Tilson, labourer.
	May	4.	Mary Ann dau. of Edward & Susan Bruce, labourer.
	May	4.	Joseph son of John & Hester Garwood, labourer.
	May	18.	Clara Mary Cooper dau. of John & Mary Ungles, glover.
	June	1.	William son of Ralph & Susan Ollerton, labourer.
	Sept.	6.	Lucy Anne dau. of George & Mary Ann Norman, labourer.
	Oct.	8.	Anne Maria dau. of George & Mary Lofts, labourer.
1835.	Feb.	1.	Hannah dau. of Jonathan & Sophia Wright, labourer.
	March	1.	Emma Jane dau. of George & Mary Regen, labourer.
	April	4.	Catherine dau. of Henry & Frances Phillips, clerk.
	May	3.	George son of George & Susan Mingay, labourer.

1835.	June	7.	Jane Elizabeth dau. of Benjamin & Elizabeth Edwards, labourer.
	June	7.	Thomas son of George & Sarah Young, shepherd.
	June	7.	George son of George & Mary Rolfe, labourer.
	June	7.	Betsy } children of Isaac & Marianne Butcher, labourer. Alfred }
	July	7.	Lucy Anne dau. of Thomas & Marianne Rollinson, labourer.
	Sept.	6.	Eliza dau. of Robert & Lucy Harding, labourer.
	Sept.	6.	James son of Robert & Anne Sharp, labourer.
	Sept.	6.	Elizabeth dau. of William & Martha Cawston, labourer.
	Sept.	6.	Keziah dau. of Joseph & Eliza Garwood, labourer.
	Oct.	4.	Marianne dau. of Isaac & Sarah Pettit, labourer.
	Oct.	4.	John son of Nathan & Charlotte Pettit, labourer.
	Oct.	4.	Maria dau. of Robert & Anne Mann, labourer.
	Dec.	20.	Joseph son of John & Eliza Bird, farmer.
1836.	March	6.	Eliza dau. of George & Mary Norman, labourer.
	April	3.	Walter son of William & Lucy Rice, labourer.
	April	3.	Ambrose son of Robert Ollerton labourer & Susan Pearsons.
	May	1.	Sarah Anne dau. of John & Abigail Butcher, labourer.
	May	1.	Henrietta dau. of Robert & Sarah Warren, farmer.
	Sept.	4.	David John son of Robert & Eliza Borgiss, labourer.
	Sept.	4.	Mary dau. of Robert & Elizabeth Hunt, labourer.
	Oct.	2.	George son of Henry & Marianne Makins, labourer.
	Nov.	6.	Maria Ann dau. of Ralph & Susan Alderton, labourer.
	Nov.	6.	Susanna dau. of George & Susan Mingay, labourer.
	Nov.	6.	Marianne dau. of Robert & Lucy Hardy, labourer.
	Dec.	4.	Charlotte dau. of Edward & Susan Bruce, labourer.
	Dec.	4.	Lucy Anne dau. of Benjamin & Elizabeth Edwards, labourer.
1837.	March	5.	George son of William & Anne Miller, labourer.
	April	2.	John son of John & Elizabeth Claydon, miller.
	May	7.	Emily dau. of Isaac & Sarah Pettit, labourer.
	May	7.	Benjamin son of George & Mary Region, labourer.
	May	7.	Frances dau. of Thomas & Frances Tilson, labourer.
	May	7.	James son of John & Hester Garwood, labourer.
	May	7.	Holden Nunn son of Thomas & Marianne Pask, labourer.

1837.	May	7.	James son of Edward & Marianne Webb, miller.
	June	4.	Diana dau. of John Cawston labourer & Jemima Garnham.
	June	26.	William Henry Horatio son of Frederick Fenton farmer & Lucy Bruce. Bapt. at 6 years old.
	June	26.	Samuel Jeremiah } Jane Alethea } children of Frederick & Lucy Fenton Augusta Georgina } farmer.
	July	2.	Jemima dau. of George & Mary Rolfe, labourer.
	July	2.	George } Arthur } sons of James & Marianne Polly, labourer. John }
	Aug.	6.	Marianne dau. of William & Eliza Evered, labourer.
	Aug.	6.	Sarah dau. of Nathaniel & Charlotte Pettit, labourer.
	Aug.	6.	Frances dau. of John Jackson labourer & Mary Jackson.
	Oct.	1.	William John son of William & Lucy Major, carpenter.
	Oct.	1.	Hannah dau. of George & Mary Norman, labourer.
	Oct.	1.	Marianne dau. of William & Lucy Rollinson, labourer.
	Nov.	4.	Elizabeth dau. of William & Lucy Rice, labourer.
	Nov.	5.	Thomas Edward son of Thomas Edward & Hannah Robinson, registrar.
	Nov.	5.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Elizabeth Bird, farmer.
1838.	March	11.	Jane dau. of Henry & Frances Phillips, rector.
	March	11.	Mary Jane dau. of Thomas & Elinor Wright, drawing master.
	May	6.	John son of Joseph & Eliza Bugg, labourer.
	May	6.	Ellen Victoria dau. of Frederick & Lucy Fenton, farmer.
	June	3.	Eliza dau. of John & Sarah Verer, labourer.
	June	3.	Emma dau. of Benjamin & Elizabeth Edwards, labourer.
	Oct.	7.	George son of Robert & Lucy Hardy, labourer.
	Oct.	7.	Rebecca dau. of William & Martha Cawston, labourer.
1839.	Feb.	8.	Robert William son of Robert & Sarah Warren, farmer.
	May	5.	Susan dau. of Henry & Marianne Makins, labourer.
	May	5.	Anne dau. of James & Charlotte Upson, farmer.
	May	5.	James son of Abraham & Eliza Makins, labourer.
	May	5.	Matilda dau. of Robert & Elizabeth Hunt, labourer.
	June	9.	Isaac } William } sons of Ralph & Susan Alderton, labourer.

1839.	June	9.	Elizabeth dau. of Nathaniel & Charlotte Pettit, labourer.
	Aug.	11.	George son of James & Mary Reeman, labourer.
	Sept.	22.	Maria dau. of Isaac & Sarah Pettit, labourer.
	Sept.	29.	Marianne dau. of Edward & Marianne Webb, miller.
	Sept.	29.	Edward son of Edward & Susan Bruce, labourer.
	Nov.	3.	James son of George & Mary Rolfe, labourer.
	Nov.	3.	David son of Charles & Eliza Tilson, labourer.
1840.	Jan.	5.	Emma Anne dau. of James & Marianne Polly, labourer.
	Jan.	5.	Lucy Anne dau. of Thomas & Maria Paske, labourer.
	Jan.	14.	George son of Isaac & Marianne Butcher, labourer.
	Jan.	30.	James son of George & Mary Region, labourer.
	March	1.	Sophia dau. of William Everett, labourer.
	April	3.	Lucy Emily dau. of Frederick & Lucy Fenton, farmer.
	June	13.	Robert son of Henry & Frances Phillips, rector.
	June	13.	George son of John & Hester Garwood, labourer.
	June	21.	Susan dau. of John & Elizabeth Bird, farmer.
	Aug.	2.	Arthur son of John & Sarah Verer, labourer.
	Sept.	6.	Frances dau. [?] of Robert & Ann Mann, labourer.
1841.	Feb.	21.	Augusta dau. of John & Mary Ungles, glover.
	March	14.	Susanna dau. of Isaac & Sarah Pettit, labourer.
	April	4.	Jane Maria dau. of Henry & Marianne Makins, labourer.
	April	4.	William son of Samuel & Mary Farrow, labourer.
	April	4.	Abraham son of Nathaniel & Charlotte Pettit, labourer.
	May	2.	William son of James & Eliza Alderton, labourer.
	May	2.	Eliza dau. of William & Lucy Rice, labourer.
	June	6.	Alfred son of William & Lucy Cawston, labourer.
	June	6.	Thomas Jonathan son of Robert & Sarah Warren, farmer.
	July	4.	Marianne dau. of James & Charlotte Padley, labourer.
	Aug.	5.	Mary Anne dau. of Charles & Sarah Drury, labourer.
	Sept.	12.	Marianne dau. of James & Mary Reeman, labourer.
1842.	Jan.	15.	Agnes dau. of John & Elizabeth Bird, farmer.
	Feb.	6.	Rebecca dau. of George & Mary Rolfe, labourer.
	Feb.	6.	Marianne dau. of Henry & Frances Pettit, labourer.
	March	6.	Reuben } children of Robert & Eliza Boggis, labourer. Lucy }

1842.	April	3.	Henry son of William & Maria Borley, publican.
	June	24.	John George son of John & Anne Hibble, miller.
	July	3.	Thomas Edward son of Robert & Martha Pettitt, labourer.
	Aug.	1.	Emma Anne dau. of Ralph & Susan Alderton, labourer.
	Aug.	7.	Joseph son of James & Marianne Polly, labourer.
	Aug.	7.	Edward Girton son of Edward Girton labourer & Abigail Miller.
	Aug.	7.	Alfred George son of William & Lucy Rollinson, labourer.
	Sept.	4.	Henry son of Robert & Louisa Sturgeon, labourer.
	Oct.	23.	Francis son of Arthur & Susan Budd, labourer.
	Oct.	29.	Rosina dau. of Daniel and Marianne Pendle, carpenter.
	Nov.	6.	James son of William and Martha Cawston, labourer.
1843.	Jan.	1.	James } children of George & Mary Region, labourer.
			Sarah Anne }
	Jan.	1.	Charles Henry son of Robert & Louisa Bugg, labourer.
	Jan.	1.	James William son of James Butcher labourer & Elizabeth Grimwood.
	Feb.	5.	Samuel son of James & Eliza Alderton, labourer.
	Feb.	5.	Marianne dau. of William & Elizabeth Everitt, labourer.
	March	7.	Adelaide dau. of John & Mary Ungless, shopkeeper.
	April	2.	William son of Isaac & Sarah Pettitt, labourer.
	April	2.	Eliza Ann dau. of Thomas & Maria Pearsons, labourer.
	April	2.	John son of William & Elizabeth Everitt, labourer.
	May	7.	Martha dau. of Philip & Susan Arbon, labourer.
	May	7.	Honor dau. of William Harding labourer & Sarah Grimwood.
	May	28.	John son of James & Eliza Jackson, labourer.
	June	4.	Marianne } daus. of Thomas & Marianne Rollinson,
			Lucy Anne } labourer.
	June	4.	George son of Samuel & Mary Farrow, labourer.
	Aug.	6.	Marianne dau. of Robert & Sarah Warren, farmer.
	Aug.	6.	James son of William & Deborah Townsend, labourer.
	Aug.	6.	Jane dau. of James & Charlotte Padley, labourer.
	Aug.	6.	Anne Fenton dau. of Joseph & Anne Ellis, farmer.
	Sept.	3.	Martha dau. of Robert & Lucy Hardy, labourer.
	Sept.	3.	Robert Philip son of Nathaniel & Charlotte Pettit, labourer

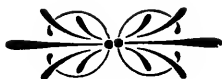
1843.	Nov.	5.	William son of James & Mary Reeman, labourer.	
1844.	Jan.	7.	James Ambrose son of John G. & Anne Hibble, miller.	
	Jan.	7.	Marianne dau. of Ralph & Susan Alderton, labourer.	
	March	3.	Phoebe dau. of John & Eliza Nunn, labourer.	
	March	3.	William son of William & Maria Borley, publican.	
	March	3.	Edward son of Robert & Louisa Sturgeon, labourer.	
	April	7.	Elizabeth dau. of Robert & Eliza Boggis, labourer.	
	April	7.	Alfred son of John & Sarah Plumb, labourer.	
	April	7.	Charles son of Mark & Sarah Pearsons, labourer.	
	Oct.	6.	Anne dau. of Arthur & Susan Mudd, wheelwright.	
	Nov.	3.	Sarah Anne dau. of Isaac & Sarah Pettit, labourer.	
	Dec.	1.	Marianne dau. of James & Marianne Polly, labourer.	
	1845.	Jan.	5.	Eliza dau. of William & Mary Bruce, labourer.
		Jan.	5.	Harriet dau. of William & Elizabeth Everitt, labourer.
Jan.		5.	Athaling [son?] of John & Mary Ungles, glover.	
Jan.		5.	Elizabeth Madelina dau. of Reuben & Anne Warren, bricklayer.	
Jan.		5.	Frederick son of George & Mary Rolfe, labourer.	
Feb.		9.	Henry son of Henry & Frances Pettitt, labourer.	
March		23.	Sophy dau. of Thomas & Maria Pettit, labourer.	
April		6.	Susan dau. of John & Mary Coe, labourer.	
April		6.	Joseph son of William & Mary Borley, publican.	
May		4.	Emily dau. of Philip & Susan Albion, labourer.	
June		1.	Thomas son of James & Eliza Alderton, labourer.	
June		1.	Eliza dau. of William & Marianne Aves, labourer.	
June		6.	Arthur George son of William & Deborah Townsend, labourer.	
June		6.	Robert son of James & Charlotte Padley, labourer.	
Aug.		3.	Marianne dau. of Samuel & Mary Farrow, labourer.	
Aug.		3.	Elizabeth Rebecca dau. of Charles & Mary Wright, labourer.	
Aug.		3.	Matilda Rosina dau. of William & Lucy Rollinson, labourer.	
Aug.		3.	William son of Robert & Louisa Sturgeon, labourer.	
Sept.		7.	Abigail dau. of Robert & Sarah Warren, farmer.	
Oct.	5.	Ann dau. of John & Maria Musk, shoemaker.		

1845.	Dec.	7.	John son of James & Mary Reeman, labourer.
	Dec.	7.	Charlotte Isabella dau. of Joseph & Mahala Osborne, shoe maker.
1846.	Feb.	1.	Hannah dau. of James & Eliza Jackson, labourer.
	Feb.	1.	George son of Henry & Phoebe Cocksedge, labourer.
	April	5.	Arthur son of Mark & Sarah Pearsons, labourer.
	May	3.	Anne dau. of William & Marianne Bruce, labourer.
	May	3.	George son of John & Sarah Plumb, labourer.
	May	3.	Christiana dau. of Samuel & Emily Fenton, labourer.
	June	7.	Mary Lucy dau. of Henry & Lucy Mary Hilder, farmer.
	June	7.	Joseph George son of William & Lucy Rice, labourer.
	July	12.	Thomas son of William & Deborah Townsend, shepherd.
	Aug.	2.	Donna Maria dau. of William & Mary Steel, shoemaker.
	Sept.	6.	Keziah dau. of John & Abigail Butcher, labourer.
	Sept.	6.	Emily dau. of William & Martha Cawston, labourer.
	Sept.	6.	Marianne dau. of Ralph & Susan Alderton, labourer.
	Oct.	11.	Elizabeth dau. of Thomas & Elizabeth Wheeler, bailiff.
	Oct.	11.	George son of Martha Townsend.
	Oct.	11.	George Edward son of George & Marianne Norman, labourer.
	Oct.	11.	Thomas son of William & Emily Wright, labourer.
Nov.	1.	Marianne dau. of Robert & Eliza Boggis, labourer.	
Nov.	1.	Harriet dau. of James & Eliza Alderton, labourer.	
Nov.	19.	Abraham son of James & Mary Reeman, labourer.	
Dec.	6.	Catherine dau. of George & Catherine Coleman, labourer.	
1847.	Feb.	7.	Henry son of Arthur & Susan Mudd, carpenter.
	Feb.	7.	Henrietta Sarah Ann dau. of Joseph & Mahala Osborne, shoemaker.
	April	4.	Lætitia Louisa dau. of Reuben & Anne Warren, bricklayer.
	April	4.	George son of Robert & Louisa Sturgeon, labourer.
	May	2.	Rowland John son of John & Mary Ungles, glover.
	May	2.	Wilham son of William & Betsy Everitt, labourer.
	July	4.	Charlotte Augusta dau. of Nathaniel & Charlotte Pettit, labourer.

1847.	July	4.	Rebecca dau. of George & Mary Rolfe, labourer.
	July	4.	Catherine dau. of James & Charlotte Padley, labourer.
	Oct.	3.	Maria dau. of Robert & Martha Pettit, labourer.
	Oct.	3.	William son of Philip & Susan Albon, labourer.
	Nov.	7.	Margaret dau. of William & Mary Anne Bruce, labourer.
	Nov.	7.	Mary Anne dau. of Miriam Cawston.
	Nov.	7.	Eliza dau. of Samuel & Eliza Coleman, labourer.
	Nov.	11.	Robert Beales } Benjamin Puckle } sons of Frederick & Lucy Fenton, farmer. Joseph }
	Dec.	5.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Maria Musk, shoemaker.
	Dec.	5.	Maryanne dau. of George & Martha Baldwin, labourer.
	Dec.	5.	John son of William & Deborah Townsend, labourer.
1848.	Jan.	2.	Robert son of Robert & Susannah Cox of Sicklesmere, labourer.
	Jan.	2.	Alfred son of William & Emily Wright, labourer.
	Feb.	6.	George son of Samuel & Maryanne Farrow, labourer.
	March	12.	Matilda } Susanna } daus. of Robert & Elizabeth Hunt, labourer.
	May	7.	Eliza dau. of John & Mary Coe, labourer.
	May	7.	William son of Henry & Phoebe Cocksedge, labourer.
	June	4.	David son of James & Louisa Cawston, labourer.
	June	4.	Charlotte dau. of Sidney & Amelia Grimwood, labourer.
	July	2.	Thomas son of Isaac & Sarah Pettit, labourer.
	July	2.	John son of William & Lucy Race, labourer.
	Aug.	3.	Joshua James son of Robert & Sarah Warren, farmer.
	Aug.	3.	Georgina Mary dau. of Reuben & Anne Warren, bricklayer.
	Aug.	3.	Jane Louisa dau. of Henry & Lucy Mary Hilder, farmer.
	Aug.	6.	Anne Elizabeth dau. of Elizabeth Rolfe.
	Sept.	3.	Robert son of John & Eliza Nunn, labourer.
	Oct.	1.	David son of John & Sarah Plumb, labourer.
	Oct.	1.	Eliza dau. of Robert & Sarah Plumb, labourer.
	Dec.	5.	Hannah dau. of William & Deborah Townsend, labourer.
1849.	Jan.	7.	Marianne dau. of Robert & Emily Sexton, labourer.

1849. March 4. John son of William & Anne Bruce, labourer.
 March 4. Arthur Robert son of Robert & Louisa Sturgeon, labourer.
 March 4. George son of Robert & Eliza Boggis, labourer.
 March 4. Albert son of James & Mary Reeman, labourer.
 March 4. Marianne dau. of John Tiffin labourer & Harriet Pryke.
 June 3. Lavinia dau. of Robert Emerson & Harriet Alderton.
 July 1. Ellen Mary dau. of John & Mary Ungles, glover.
 July 1. Philip son of Arthur & Susan Mudd, carpenter.
 July 1. Simon son of Charles & Mary Wright, shoemaker.
 Aug. 5. Frederick son of George & Mary Norman, labourer.
 Aug. 5. Ambrose son of James & Charlotte Padley, labourer.
 Aug. 5. Henry son of Samuel & Mary Farrow, labourer.
 Oct. 7. Lucy Anne dau. of William & Lucy Rollinson, labourer.
 Oct. 7. Susanna dau. of Robert & Susanna Cox, labourer.
 Oct. 7. Frederick George son of Frederick Boggis labourer & Jane Pryke.
 Nov. 4. Rebecca dau. of Charles & Mary Wright, shoemaker.
 Nov. 4. Robert son of John & Lucy Grimwood, labourer.
1850. Jan. 6. Lucy Anne dau. of Henry & Frances Pettitt, labourer.
 Jan. 6. Rachel dau. of George & Martha Baldwin, labourer.
 Jan. 6. Julia dau. of Samuel William & Emily Brown, labourer.
 Jan. 6. Mary Anne dau. of James & Eliza Alderton, labourer.
 March 3. Eliza Kezia Anne dau. of William & Lucy Bugg, labourer.
 March 15. George son of Thomas & Marianne Rollinson, labourer.
 April 7. Susanna dau. of Ralph & Susan Alderton, labourer.
 April 7. Harriet Mary dau. of George & Mary Rolfe, labourer.
 April 7. James son of Philip & Jane Albon, labourer.
 April 7. Anna Maria dau. of John & Maria Musk, shoemaker.
 May 5. James son of William & Elizabeth Everett, labourer.
 July 7. Rosina dau. of Sidney & Amelia Grimwood, labourer.
 July 7. William Henry son of Henry & Lucy Mary Hilder, farmer.
 July 7. Charles son of William & Emily Wright, labourer.

1850.	July	7.	Walter George son of George & Susan Melton, labourer.
	July	7.	Frederick son of Henry & Phoebe Cocksedge, labourer.
	Aug.	4.	Joseph Richard son of Joseph & Mahala Osborne, shoemaker.
	Sept.	1.	John son of Thomas & Maria Pearsons, labourer.
	Oct.	6.	Rosina dau. of Henry & Elizabeth Ungles, labourer.
	Oct.	6.	Alice Ann dau. of James & Charlotte Padley, labourer.
	Dec.	1.	Isaac son of Robert & Martha Pettitt, labourer.



MARRIAGES.

1562.	Sept.	4.	John Debnam	&	Urselye Hunte.
1563.	Sept.	7.	Mathewe Som̄mer	&	Margaret Inholde.
1564.	Jan.	20.	Thomas Talworthye	&	Alice Pattriche.
1567.	June	18.	William Fizzye	&	Eden Sallowes.
	Nov.	2.	Raynolde Howe	&	Joane Peache.
1569.	Jan.	29.	Thomas Nayler	&	Alice Addams.
1571.	Aprill	18.	William Smythe	&	Marye Keble.
	Sept.	17.	Thomas Kinge	&	Margaret Steedeman.
1572.	Aug.	10.	Nicholas Inholde	&	Margaret Tebbold.
1575.	April	11.	William Brooke	&	Anne Sallowes.
	Maye	19.	Thomas Saunder	&	Marye Addams.
	Nov.	13.	Rychard Hall	&	Agnes Allam.
1577.	Nov.	7.	George Camberlen	&	Marye Nunne.
1579.	Feb.	3.	Rychard Neweman	&	Alice Addams.
1580.	June	19.	John Caweson	&	Prudence Hammond.
	Aug.	14.	Anthonye Rawelin	&	Dorothee Mān.
1582.	Oct.	18.	— Baylye	&	— Horner.
1588.	Nov.	2.	Robert Wylde	&	Christian Aldham.
	Nov.	11.	Benjamin Barwicke	&	Margaret Cocke.
1589.	June	10.	Robert Hynes	&	Alice Nayler.
	Nov.	5.	Rychard Stafford minister of this parishe	&	Elizabeth Bantofte.
	Nov.	12.	Rychard Cuttbert	&	Anne Hammond.
1590.	Jan.	26.	Robart Taylor	&	Agnes Addams.
	Marche	23.	Henrye Lambe	&	Frauncisse Ostler.
1591.	Maye	18.	Lewes Underwoode	&	Frauncisse Mayhewe.
	Maye	25.	Henrye Howe	&	Elizabeth Hammond.

1592.	Sept.	11.	Raphe Makroe	&	Margarett Smythe.
1593.	Maye	7.	Thomas Byrde	&	Phillis Langham.
1596.	Oct.	28.	John Tyllett	&	Ellen Hammond.
1597.	Julye	25.	Robart Scott	&	Anne Manninge.
1598.	Nov.	30.	William Rushbrooke	&	Anne Howe.
1600.	June	5.	Isaac Bantofte	&	Anne Rogers.
	Julye	31.	Charles Reeve	&	Marye Hammond.
1601.	Aprill	29.	Thomas Clarke	&	Susann Makroe.
	Julye	30.	George Nelson	&	Grace Hammond.
	Feb.	11.	John Ladyemann	&	Annable Mawldin widowe.
1602.	June	29.	John Bale	&	Prudence Pattriche.
	Julye	18.	John Manninge	&	Bridgett Algare.
1603.	Sept.	15.	Edmonde Sylvester	&	Rose Manninge.
1606.	Julye	16.	Peter Whitaker widower	&	Prudence Bale widow.
	Sept.	24.	James Fayrecliffe	&	Lucye Gippes.
1607.	June	24.	Thomas Naylor	&	Marye Manninge.
	Nov.	4.	John Howe	&	Amye Addams.
1608.	June	15.	Robart Rowge	&	Marrion Turle.
	Aug.	16.	John Forde widower	&	Phillip Inhold widowe.
	Sept.	11.	Thomas Addams	&	Alice Manninge.
	Nov.	30.	Henrye Umffrye	&	Urselye Neweman.
	Feb.	23.	John Hammond	&	Susann Sadler.
1609.	Oct.	22.	Edward Leache	&	Bridgett Turle.
	Jan.	17.	Rafe Kinge	&	Anne Foarde.
1610.	Nov.	5.	John Steward	&	Anne Pattricke.
1611.	June	24.	John Scott	&	Susann Brayge.
1612.	Oct.	5.	Robarte Tillet	&	Alice Ladyeman.
	Oct.	11.	William Tillet	&	Elizabeth Coe [?].
1613.	Nov.	1.	John Reeder	&	Anne Saunders.
	Jan.	6.	William Sweeteing	&	Ann Lakers.
1614.	Julye	25.	John Steward	&	Ursula Morrice.
	Feb.	16.	Thomas Makroe	&	Susan Bryden.
1615.	Nov.	1.	Roger Nunne	&	Sara Myles.
1616.	Oct.	26.	Roger Garrard	&	Dorothee Naylor.
1617.	Sept.	22.	John Wadkin	&	Anne Skarfe.

1617.	Oct.	9.	Simon Westropp	&	Bridgett Pettyward.
	Oct.	15.	Thomas Hargrave	&	Anne Ladyeman.
1618.	Sept.	23.	Thomas Wiffin	&	Frauncisse Baker.
1622.	Aprill	30.	Thomas Dedman	&	Elizabeth Crouch.
	June	24.	Edward Worth	&	Susan Pattrich.
1623.	June	30.	John Clarke	&	Elizabeth Ladyman.
	July	10.	William Coppin	&	Anne Macroe.
1625.	Oct.	2.	William Adhams	&	Isabell Nonne.
1630.	July	7.	Anthony Steward	&	Thomasin Pattridge.
1631.	Feb.	14.	John Fitch	&	Anne Kerington of Reede.
1632.	Aprill	12.	George Bigby of Bradfield St Stooke.	&	Elizabeth Smith of
1634.	June	30.	John Clarke	&	Barbarie Innoll of great Wheltham.
1638.	May	14.	John Garland	&	Elizabeth Wiffen.
1639.	Oct.	9.	Robert Adams	&	Susan Frost.
	Oct.	9.	Daniell Howe	&	Anne Adams.
	Nov.	20.	Francis Sparke	&	Mary Cason.
1641.	Oct.	27.	John Norminton	&	Susan Bugg.
1642.	Jan.	23.	Gualter Nun	&	Anne Gooch.
	Feb.	2.	Thomas Sturgion	&	Sarah Crow.
1643.	June	14.	John Thurston	&	Elizabeth Cosin.
	Oct.	9.	William Golson	&	Alice Coppin.
		*	*	*	*
		*	*	*	*
1663.	Oct.	15.	John Choate	&	Mary Hanmond.
1665.	May	25.	John Candler	&	Susan Adson.
1667.	Aug.	15.	William Deave	&	Mary Bridge both of Nolton.
	March	24.	Samuel Sparrow of Wickhambrooke Wheltham.	&	Dorothy Ames of
1669.	May	13.	Robert Largent	&	Mary Spencer both of great Wheltham.
1670.	Oct.	11.	Robert Addams & Anne Spencer both of this parrish.		

1671.	May	12.	William Ames of Hunston & Elizabeth Vincent of Whalsham le Willows.
1672.	June	30.	Samuel Shipp of Mildenhall & Rose Lilly of this parish.
	July	27.	Henry Frent of Bury & Dorothy Saunders of Lawshall.
1674.	July	9.	John Wholl [?] of St Edmunds Bury & Anne Bradford of great Weltham.
1677.	Oct.	9.	John Brown & Dorothy Harwell.
1678.	April	9.	Edmund Coleman Esq. & Mrs Mary Gipps.
1679.	April	28.	John Cue & Mary Smith.
1680.	April	12.	John Steward & Susan Sparke.
1681.	Dec.	1.	William Mathew & Susan Porter.
1682.	April	25.	John Brundish, Rector of this parish, & Elizabeth Parker.
	Oct.	1.	Thomas Griffin & Sarah Harwell.
1683.	Nov.	5.	Matthew Smee & Margarett Orvis.
1684.	Sept.	23.	John Steward & Elisabeth Russell.
	Jan.	15.	Thomas Harold & Elisabeth Alexander.
1685.	May	12.	Samuell Ray gent : & Susan Tillet.
1686.	April	22.	Edmund Spurgen & Elisabeth Steel.
	March	24.	Phillip White & Mary Adams.
1687.	May	22.	William Langham & Rose Boggas both of Fornham Genovefe.
	Feb.	—	Benjamin Gardner & Rose Bigworth.
	Feb.	23.	John Theobalds & Elizabeth Johnson.
1688.	Oct.	11.	Mr John Purcas of Bury & Mrs Dor : Malden.
1691.	April	21 or 22 [sic]	Roger Nun & Mary Jarmyn both of Hawstead.
	Oct.	4.	Thomas Helder & Margarett Goodwin.
	March	20.	William Claydon & Jane Checkard both of Hawsted.
1693.	Feb.	14.	John Brook & Susan Goodrich.
1695.	July	18.	Daniel Jewers of Bury & Hannah Manning of Felsham.
	Dec.	30.	Mr. Samuel Waller of Stowmarket & Mrs Mary Brundish of Bildestone.
	Feb.	7.	John Chenery & Lydia Burd both of Stanningfield.
1696.	June	18.	Samuel Ellis & Sarah Birch of Lavenham.
	—	—	Robert Mully & Elisabeth Summers.

1696.	Feb.	10.	Henry Gyles	&	Mary Ling of Bury St Edmunds.
1697.	Oct.	7.	Edmund Walker	&	Mary Goody.
	Jan.	27.	Edmund Murrels	&	Margaret Crick.
1698.	June	14.	Whit tuesday.		Samuel Greenwood & Susan Jerman.
1700.	Oct.	3.	William Boldero a day labourer	&	Elisabeth Crack.
	Oct.	31.	Jonathan Baully hurdle maker	&	Anne Drury.
1701.	Sept.	18.	Simon Kemp farmer	&	Miriam Harrison.
1703.	Nov.	7.	Henry Talbot of Bury St Edmunds innholder	&	Christian Baily.
1704.	Aug.	31.	James Francis of Fornham All Saints baker	&	Mary White of Bury.
	Sept.	15.	William Wilden of Cockfield day labourer	&	Ann Wilden of Bradfield Combust.
1705.	Nov.	29.	John Barrel carpenter	&	Mary Scarfe.
1706.	Oct.	29.	William Lepingwell	&	Elisabeth Wyard.
	Nov.	7.	Mr. Roger Houghton	&	Mrs Deborah Culpet.
1709.	Oct.	12.	Henry Howard of London	&	Mary Bell of Bury.
	Nov.	7.	Robert Frost of Bradfield St Clare	&	Esther Adams of Bradfield Combust.
1710.	Oct.	3.	Abraham Parker of Hartist	&	Anne Fletcher.
1713.	Oct.	28.	John Leech	&	Anne Hervey.
	Dec.	10.	Henry Goodwin	&	Sarah Scarfe.
	Dec.	31.	Michael Mower	&	Sarah King.
	Feb.	22.	Belwood Raven of Lynn Regis	&	Mary Chaplyn of Bury.
	—	—	Matthew Otly of Somerton	&	Esther Spencer of Whelmetham.
1714.	*May	14.	Colonel Bowes	&	Mrs Thurland.
	Oct.	12.	Robert Clark	&	Judith Crane.
	June	19.	John White	&	Alice Johnson.
	July	8.	John Heyward	&	— Nelson.
1715.	July	26.	Philip Wiffin	&	Frances Parker.
	Dec.	28.	Innocents. William Pet	&	the Widow Cason.
1716.	Oct.	10.	James Reeve	&	the Widow Spite.

* This entry I think belongs to 1714, but may possibly belong to 1713. Ed.

1717.	Oct.	1.	Ambrose Braybrook	&	Bridget Arnold.
	Oct.	1.	Anthony Bannock	&	Anne Menby.
	Feb.	6.	Thomas Field of Bury	&	Elisabeth Alston.
1718.	Sept.	23.	Mr James Challice	&	Mrs Martha Boggest.
	March	30.	William Smee	&	Anne Burroughs.
1719.	Sept.	3.	Mr John Algar	&	Mrs Alice Wyard.
	Oct.	4.	Robert King	&	Susan Giggins.
1722.	Aug.	14.	John Manning of Ixworth	&	Margaret Pain.
1724.	Dec.	21.	Mr Samuel Fisher	&	Mrs Anne Pammen.
1725.	Dec.	20.	Thomas Hammond of Bradfield St Clare	&	Alice Causon.
1727.	June	26.	Peter Betson widower of St Mary's, Bury,	&	Mary Prick single of this parish.
	Oct.	1.	William Tunbridge	&	Sarah Peachy.
1729.	Aug.	10.	Charles London of Hawkedon	&	Ann Wyard.
	Jan.	29.	Henry Dusen	&	Elizabeth Bridge of Pakenham.
1730.	Nov.	10.	John Worton	&	Barbary Weymark.
	Dec.	10.	Mr John Garland	&	Mrs Ann Wright.
1731.	Jan.	3.	John Farrow	&	Henrietta Maria King.
1732.	Sept.	30.	Jonathan Carpenter	&	Mary Willingham.
1733.	Dec.	2.	John Tweed of Lawishall	&	Mary Balls.
1734.	Oct.	1.	William Bowers	&	Elizabeth Leeks.
1735.	June	11.	John Mayes of Stoke by Clare	&	Rebecca Avis of this parish.
	Sept.	30.	Samuel Myson of Rougham	&	Martha Tyllett of this parish.
1736.	April	1.	John Baines of Foulden in Norfolk	&	Jane Griss of this parish. L.
1737.	Nov.	1.	William Wyard jun.	&	Elizabeth Bruer both of this parish. L.
1738.	Feb.	22.	Francis Nun of Brockley	&	Bridget Frost widow. L.
	May	3.	Isaac Chenery of Bradfield St George	&	Elizabeth King of Little Whelnetham. L.
1739.	June	23.	John Woodruff of St Edmunds Bury widower	&	Alice Holden of this parish spinster. L.
1741.	Sept.	30.	Richard Nun of Hawsted	&	Mary Avis spinster.
	Oct.	1.	Henry Fairbrother	&	Elizabeth Twitchett. Banns.
1742.	March	1.	William Avis widower	&	Elizabeth Plum spinster. L.

1742. Oct. 5. Robert Spencer single man & Rose Douse spinster. L.
1744. April 1. John Gridley & Sarah More. B.
Dec. 16. William Gaut & Mary Skinner.
1747. Oct 22. John French of Bury St Edmunds & Ann Osborn of
Rougham. L.
1748. Dec. 8. William Bryan & Jane Cellis both of this parish. B.
1749. July 25. William Curry of Little Livermoor single man & Judith
Wright of said parish spinster. L.
1750. May 20. Joseph Snell single man & Ruth Gridley spinster both of
Lavenham. L.
Oct. 1. Jonathan Hart widower & Martha Ransom spinster both
of this parish. B.
1752. June 18. Mr Charles London widower & Mary Steel widow both of
Hawkedon. L.
June 23. Mr William Cooke widower & Dorothy Rheeman spinster
both of this parish. L.
Nov. 25. Samuel Cracknall of Bradfield Combust single man & Mary
Wright of this parish. L.
1754. July 27. Charles Merest clerk & Elizabeth Wilkin. L.
Mem. Mr Charles Merest was resident in this parish, & Elizabeth
Wilkin spinster of Mildenhall.
[added by a contemporary hand] Mrs Merest dyed Oct. 15, 1772
at Soham, Cambridgeshire.
1755. Sept. 29. John Wright single & Honour Holland spinster, both of
this parish.
1756. March 16. Samuel Clary of Saffron Walden, co. Essex, single & Mary
Green of this parish spinster. L.
1759. Jan. 11. Richard Osborn single & Elizabeth Amy spinster, both of
this parish. B.
Oct. 14. John Sarjent of Little Whel: widower & Mary Crisp of this
parish widow. L.
Oct. 14. Joshua Phillipson single & Sarah Roberson spinster, both of
this parish. B.
Nov. 4. Charles Hart of Hawsted single & Elizabeth Folker of this
parish spinster. B.

1760. Jan. 28. Richard Willingham & Susan Byran, both of this parish. B.
 May 20. Samuel Fisher of Little Whel: single & Elizabeth Rheeman
 of this parish spinster. B.
 July 17. Peter Bowers single & Elizabeth Bryan spinster, both of this
 parish. B.
1762. Aug. 20. Richard Hilder of Cockfield single & Catherine Norman of
 this parish spinster. L.
 Nov. 8. William Rawlinson single & Sarah Gurling spinster, both of
 this parish. B.
1764. Nov. 5. James Pawley of Bradfield St Clare single & Martha Tricker
 of this parish spinster. B.
1765. April 7. John Warren of Stanton St John single & Mary Cocksedge
 of this parish single. L.
 May 18. John Kerrington of Stanningfield widower & Catherine
 Pearson of this parish spinster. L.
 June 24. Peter Bowers widower & Rebecca Nun spinster both of this
 parish. B.
 Nov. 28. Jeremiah Brown of this parish single & Elizabeth Rodbard
 of Debenham spinster. L.
 Dec. 14. William Wake of Gazeley single & Margaret Nun of this
 parish single. L.
1768. Oct. 24. Samuel Norman & Ann Thoroughgood both of this
 parish. B.
1769. Jan. 12. James Spalding of Great Barton & Elizabeth Burroughs of
 this parish. B.
 Jan. 30. John Cook of Hawsted single & Betty Mingay of this parish
 single. B.
 Oct. 20. James Dunthorn widower & Ann Mingay spinster both
 of this parish. L.
1770. June 5. Philip Rawlinson of this parish widower & Mary Tricker of
 Stowmarket widow. B.
 Sept. 2. William Lofts single & Mary Thorrowgood spinster both
 of this parish. L.
 Oct. 29. Thomas Farrow single & Anne Plumb spinster both of this
 parish. B. Married by Charles Merest.

1771. May 1. Thomas Biddell of Bradfield St George single & Sarah Mayes of this parish spinster. L.
- Oct. 17. George Raisin of Depden single & Elizabeth Finch of this parish spinster. L.
1772. March 1. John Sparke of Whepsted single & Elizabeth Wyard of this parish spinster. L.
- June 1. John Nun the younger of St Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's single & Mary Sturley of this parish spinster. L.
1774. March 28. James Alderton of Bradfield Combust single & Mary Ely of this parish spinster. L.
- Oct. 11. Edmund Spinke of Rushbrook single & Sarah Crick of this parish single. B.
- Dec. 6. Joseph Alderton of Bradfield Combust & Sarah Ely of this parish spinster. L.
- Dec. 10. Robert Clarke widower & Susan Pawsey both of this parish. B.
1775. Jan. 9. John Willingham widower & Elizabeth Plomer single both of this parish. B.
1776. March 24. George Cocksedge of Little Whel : single & Susanna Nunn of this parish spinster. L.
- Sept. 5. Simon Kemp of Stanningfield single & Ann Pickering of this parish. L.
- Sept. 20. James Thorowgood of this parish widower & Ann White of St Mary's, Bury St Edmunds, widow. L.
- Oct. 10. Robert Bray of Bradfield St Clare single & Mary Smith of this parish spinster. B.
1777. Feb. 20. George Biddell of Bradfield Combust single & Frances Pickering of this parish spinster. L.
- Oct. 22. Isaac Hide widower & Mary Mortlock spinster both of this parish. B.
1779. Oct. 11. John Mulley single & Elizabeth Etheridge spinster both of this parish. B.
- Oct. 21. Joseph Alderton single & Hannah Savage spinster both of this parish. B.

1781.	Jan.	22.	Thomas Derisley of Otton Belchamp, co. Essex, single & Phillis Sturley of this parish spinster. L.
	June	19.	William Church of St Mary's, Bury St Edmunds, single & Keziah Smith of this parish spinster. L.
	Oct.	11.	Anthony Reeve widower & Sarah Wancy spinster both of this parish. B.
1785.	Dec.	1.	John Brook of Little Whel. single & Ann Ely of this parish single. L.
1786.	Oct.	10.	John Bullock of Rushbrook single & Mary Paine of this parish spinster. B.
1787.	June	18.	John Leathers widower & Elizabeth Cocksedge single both of this parish. B.
	Oct.	9.	John Bull widower of St Mary's in Bury & Ann Beck of this parish single. L.
	Nov.	5.	Richard Melton of Rougham single & Mary Pawsey of this parish single. B.
1790.	Oct.	18.	Newport Ely single & Mary Allen single both of this parish. L.
1791.	Oct.	11.	John Tweed single & Anne Boby single both of this parish. B.
	Oct.	25.	Samuel Payne of Hawstead single & Anne Reeve of this parish single. B.
1792.	June	10.	John Carrington single & Anne Wilding single both of this parish. B.
	Aug.	16.	Charles Guest of St Mary's in Bury single & Ann Cansdale of this parish spinster. L.
	Sept.	20.	Edmund Andrews of Rougham single & Elizabeth Clarke of this parish single. B.
	Oct.	21.	Samuel Barrett single & Sophia Wright single both of this parish. L.
1793.	Sept.	12.	John Taylor of Withersfield, co. Suffolk, single & Rose Cooke single of this parish. L.
1795.	May	5.	James Bridgman single & Mary Ann Alderton single both of this parish. B.

1795. May 5. Newport Ely widower & Elizabeth Crick single both of this parish. B.
- Oct. 30. Richard Willingham single & Martha Rolfe single both of this parish. L.
1796. Dec. 27. John Holt single & Dorothy Casing single both of this parish. B.
1797. May 8. John Cocksedge of Rougham single & Mary Ann Howlett of this parish single. B.
- Nov. 7. Timothy Elsdon single & Ann Rolfe single both of this parish. B.
1798. May 21. Joseph Bixby single & Ann Wilding single both of this parish. L.
- July 1. William Ashton of Felsham single & Susan Gibson Baker of this parish single. B.
- Oct. 11. George Curby of Bradfield Combust single & Mary Saunders of this parish spinster. B.
1800. Nov. 27. John Gosling of Shimpling single & Elizabeth Chandler of this parish single. L.
1802. Aug. 10. Joseph Farrow single & Hannah Key single both of this parish. B.
- Aug. 12. Ambrose Payne single & Elizabeth Alderton single both of this parish. B.
- Sept. 6. John Bull of Long Melford single & Priscilla Clarke of this parish single. B.
1803. Jan. 14. John Pearl of Little Whel : single & Elizabeth Traice of this parish single. L.
- March 1. Jeremiah Fenton of Chevington single & Christian Cooke of this parish spinster. L.
- April 12. Edward Talbott of Stanningfield single & Mary Norman of this parish single. L.
- Oct. 13. John Bruce single & Mary Mann single both of this parish. B.
- Oct. 31. James Wyard single & Anne Hickey single both of this parish. B.
1804. Feb. 6. William Chapman widower & Hannah Bradbrook single both of this parish. B.

1804. March 27. John Mulley single & Ann Brundish single both of this parish. B.
- Oct. 12. William Taylor single & Elizabeth Ann Baker single both of this parish. B.
1805. Jan. 17. William Reeman single & Phoebe Smith single both of this parish. L.
- Oct. 11. John Gooch single & Mary Harold spinster both of this parish. B.
- Nov. 5. Thomas Alderton single & Mary Cason single both of this parish. B.
- Nov. 21. Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury Baronet of Great Barton & Margaret Cocksedge of Great Barton single. Married in this Parsonage house by special licence by me Robert Phillips, rector. Witnesses: John Phillips. Frances Phillips. Mary Phillips.
1806. Dec. 23. William Wade of Somerton, co. Suffolk, single & Susan Norman of this parish single. L.
1807. Jan. 6. Jonathan Ely single & Dorothy Bird single both of this parish. B.
- March 12. George Rollinson single & Mary Greenwood single both of this parish. B.
- Oct. 13. Caleb Newman single & Martha Wilding spinster both of this parish. B.
- Nov. 10. John Pearsons single & Pamela Cawston spinster both of this parish. B.
1808. April 5. Samuel Snape single & Lucy Fenton single both of this parish. L.
- Nov. 10. John Skipper widower & Sarah Osborn spinster both of this parish. B.
1809. March 21. Henry Harris single & Margaret Blyth spinster both of this parish. L.
- Nov. 18. Jacob Allington single & Mary Parsons spinster both of this parish. B.
- Dec. 5. William Allington single & Sarah Nobbs spinster both of this parish. B.

1810. Nov. 12. Richard Norris single & Elizabeth Farrow spinster both of this parish. B.
1811. Aug. 30. John Major single & Rose Dench spinster both of this parish. B.
- Sept. 13. James Padley single & Elizabeth Ambrose spinster both of this parish. L.
- Oct. 12. John Wright single & Margaret Plumb spinster both of this parish. B.
1813. Dec. 25. Robert Downing single & Mary Rampling spinster both of this parish. B.
1814. April 26. Robert Creasey widower & Sarah Elder widow both of this parish. B.
- Aug. 25. Thomas Wallace widower & Sophia Lawrence spinster both of this parish. B.
- Oct. 12. Stephen Knock single & Sarah Seele spinster both of this parish. B.
- Dec. 10. Richard Butters single & Mary Ann Major spinster both of this parish. B.
1815. May 18. Edmund Craske bachelor & Susan Race spinster both of this parish. B.
- Sept. 2. Samuel Hogg of Bury St Edmunds & Elizabeth Girton of this parish widow. L.
- Oct. 20. John Lyas bachelor & Anne Clarke spinster both of this parish. B.
- Dec. 25. William Pryke bachelor & Ann Butcher spinster both of this parish. B.
1816. June 18. James Bennet bachelor & Elizabeth Harrold spinster both of Rushbroke. B.
- Oct. 12. David Gill of Stanningfield bachelor & Mary Ann Makings spinster of this parish. B.
- Oct. 22. John Gowers of Risby single & Matilda Smith of this parish. B.
1817. Jan. 28. Joseph Mills single & Judith Ann Theobald single both of this parish. B.

1817. May 1. James Young of St Mary's in Bury St Edmunds & Elizabeth Dench of this parish. L.
- July 8. James Knights of Watchfield parish & Elizabeth Barrell of this parish widow. B.
1818. Sept. 10. Joseph Farrow widower & Ann Brook widow both of this parish. L.
- Oct. 12. David Varrow single & Lucy Gilbey single both of this parish. B.
1819. Jan. 28. William Farrow bachelor & Mary Caston spinster both of this parish. B.
- Aug. 30. John Armstrong single & Priscilla Nunn single both of this parish. B.
- Nov. 16. Robert Rollinson bachelor & Elizabeth Fenton spinster both of this parish. L.
1820. March 7. James Bolton widower & Mary Francis single both of this parish. B.
1821. Jan. 12. John Garwood bachelor & Esther Verer spinster both of this parish. B.
- June 12. Holden Nunn bachelor & Mary Denny spinster both of this parish. B.
- Dec. 25. William Spink bachelor & Elizabeth Parsons spinster both of this parish. B.
- Dec. 25. James Pryke bachelor & Mary Rolfe spinster both of this parish. B.
1823. Oct. 13. William Cawston bachelor & Martha Austin spinster both of this parish. B.
- Oct. 13. Frederick Wright bachelor & Susan Crack widow both of this parish. B.
- Oct. 13. Thomas Parsk bachelor & Mary Ann Nunn spinster both of this parish. B.
- Oct. 27. Charles Golden bachelor & Mary Middleditch spinster both of this parish. B.
- Dec. 16. James Upson bachelor & Charlotte Wright spinster both of this parish. L.

1824.	March	26.	William Major of Honington bachelor & Lucy Dench of this parish spinster. B.
	Oct.	12.	Nathaniel Pettit bachelor & Charlotte Nunn spinster both of this parish. B.
1825.	Jan.	24.	George Loft bachelor & Mary Barrel spinster both of this parish. B.
	May	23.	Thomas Fisher of Wormingford, co. Essex, widower & Lucy Edwards of this parish spinster. L.
1826.	July	25.	Henry Hilder of Pakenham bachelor & Christiana Fenton of this parish spinster. L.
	Dec.	25.	Robert Ungles of this parish bachelor & Sophia Middleditch of St Mary's in Bury St Edmunds, spinster. B.
1827.	April	24.	Robert Alvis of St Mary's, Bury St Edmunds, bachelor & Dorothy Cawston of this parish spinster. B.
	April	24.	Robert Suttle of Chedburgh bachelor & Sarah Pryke of this parish spinster. B.
	June	29.	Ralph Alderton of this parish single & Susan Aston of Bradfield Combust single. B.
	Sept.	27.	Michael Mortlock of Hawstead & Matilda Bird of this parish. L.
1828.	Jan.	8.	William Woollard of Hawstead & Mary Ann Tweed of this parish. B.
	Oct.	13.	Joseph Bugg & Sarah Nunn both of this parish. B.
	Dec.	25.	Joseph Garwood single & Eliza Taylor single both of this parish. B.
1829.	Oct.	14.	William Reace single & Lucy Corble single both of this parish. B.
	Dec.	25.	Samuel Hunt of Rougham bachelor & Susan Nunn of this parish. B.
	Dec.	25.	Isaack Butcher single & Maryanne Good single both of this parish. B.
1830.	Jan.	12.	John Amberos single & Henrietta Fanny Hubbard single both of this parish. B.
	Feb.	9.	William Pettit single & Deborah Parsons widow both of this parish. B.

1830. Oct. 12. James Reeman single & Mary Cawston single both of this parish. B.
- Oct. 19. John Bean of Cockfield single & Susan Burman of this parish single. B.
- Nov. 22. John Ungles bachelor & Mary Cooper spinster both of this parish. B.
- Dec. 24. Robert Mann single & Ann Coleman single both of this parish. B.
1831. June 7. John Brewster of St Mary's, Bury St Edmunds, widower & Mary Warren of this parish spinster. B.
- Oct. 22. John Butcher single & Abigail Nunn single both of this parish. B.
- Nov. 17. Robert Alderton single & Mira Bird single both of this parish. L.
1832. Feb. 25. George Salvage of Rougham & Mary Bugg of Little Whelnetham. L.
- June 10. William Peachy of Mildenhall widower & Hannah Woods of this parish spinster. B.
- Nov. 5. Thomas Rollinson single & Mary Anne Clarke single both of this parish. B.
1833. March 3. Charles Frost or Wilkin of Bardwell & Maria Sutton of this parish spinster. B.
- June 6. Robert Taylor of St James, Bury St. Edmund's, bachelor & Caroline Pearsons of this parish spinster. B.
- Dec. 24. George Norman single & Mary Anne Harding spinster both of this parish. B.
1834. Jan. 13. Robert Cox single & Susanna Catchpole single both of this parish. B.
- Dec. 6. Frederick Fenton single & Lucy Bruce single both of this parish. L.
- Dec. 14. James Alderton single & Hannah Greenwood single both of this parish. B.
1835. March 3. Benjamin Edwards single & Elizabeth Wright single both of this parish. B.

1835. March 3. Robert Hardy single & Lucy Pettitt single both of this parish. B.
- April 11. James Bemman & Frances Salvage both of this parish. B.
- May 9. Isaac Pettit & Sarah Ann Pearsons single both of this parish. B.
- Sept. 6. Edward Smith of Bradfield Combust & Mary Ann Makings of this parish spinster. B.
- Nov. 19. William Harvey single & Ann Lawrence spinster both of this parish. B.
1836. June 23. John Claydon single & Elizabeth Crick spinster both of this parish. B.

1837.

- April 21. William Dench Major, single,
Lucy Rebecca Hogg spinster, both of this parish. L.
- *Sept. 26. George Doel, farmer, of Weeting, son of George Doel, grocer,
Eliza Cooke, dau. of John Cooke, farmer.
- Nov. 24. Abraham Makins, son of Abraham Makins, labourer,
Eliza Purkis, dau. of Isaac Purkis, labourer.
- Dec. 25. James Everett, widower, son of Edward Everett, labourer,
Rhoda Ebbor, spinster.
- Dec. 25. George Balls, son of James Balls, labourer,
Mary Garwood, dau. of James Garwood, labourer.

1839.

- June 28. George Cook, son of John Cook, labourer,
Susan Middleditch, dau. of William Middleditch, labourer.
- Oct. 19. Mainprice Barton, miller, of Great Barton, son of James Barton, farmer,
Sarah Fisher, dau. of James Fisher, carpenter.
- Nov. 28. William Adams, carpenter, of Lawshall, son of James Adams,
Lucy Wallaker, dau. of William Wallaker, labourer.
- Dec. 26. William Rushbrooke of Bradfield St George, son of Charles
Rushbrooke, labourer,
Hannah Pearsons, dau. of William Pearsons, labourer.

* From now till 1850 the parties are always "single" and "of Whelnetham" unless otherwise stated. Ed.

1840.

- Feb. 11. James Hannah, son of Peter Hannah, labourer,
Charlotte White of Dickleburgh, dau. of John White, labourer.
- Oct. 13. Joseph Cronshey, widower, soldier, of St Mary's, Bury, son of Samuel
Cronshey, bricklayer,
Mary Lofts, widow, dau. of Simon Barrow, labourer.
- Dec. 24. James Alderton, son of Thomas Alderton, labourer,
Eliza Halsted, dau. of Samuel Halsted, labourer.

1841.

- Jan. 23. Henry Pettit, son of Joseph Pettit, labourer,
Frances Boreham, dau. of William Boreham, labourer.
- Jan. 23. William Wright, son of John Wright, labourer,
Lucy Cawston, dau. of Robert Cawston, labourer.
- April 24. John Nunn, son of Robert Nunn, labourer,
Eliza Bugg, widow, dau. of John Bugg, labourer.
- Aug. 22. Robert Pettitt, son of Joseph Pettitt, labourer,
Martha Smith, dau. of Edward Smith, labourer.
- Oct. 30. Thomas Pearsons, son of John Pearsons, labourer,
Maria Pettitt, dau. of Joseph Pettit, labourer.
- Oct. 30. Robert Sturgeon, son of George Sturgeon, labourer,
Louisa Plum, dau. of Edward Plum, labourer.
- Nov. 6. Mark Pearsons, son of William Pearsons, labourer,
Sarah Grimwood, dau. of John Grimwood, labourer.
- Dec. 28. William Evered, son of William Evered, labourer,
Elizabeth Horrex, dau. of Joshua Horrex, labourer.

1842.

- Feb. 17. Reuben Warren, son of Reuben Warren, bricklayer,
Ann Girton, dau. of John Girton, nursery man.
- April 2. William Boreham, son of William Boreham, labourer,
Sarah King, dau. of Stephen King, labourer.
- Nov. 20. Henry Jackson, carpenter, son of Samuel Jackson, woolcomber,
Eliza Horrex, dau. of Joshua Horrex, miller.
- Nov. 27. William Townsend, son of Henry Townsend, labourer,
Deborah Pearsons, dau. of William Pearsons, labourer.

1843.

- March 23. Henry Mason, gardener of Mildenhall, son of William Mason, labourer,
Harriett Kent, dau. of Isaac Rutterford, labourer.
- Sept. 16. Richard Catchpole, son of John Catchpole, labourer,
Elizabeth Grimwood, dau. of John Grimwood, shoemaker.

1844.

- April 6. William Bruce, son of Edward Bruce, labourer,
Marianne Hurrell, dau. of Stephen Hurrell, labourer.
- Dec. 24. David Makins, son of James Makins, labourer,
Eliza Crick, dau. of James Crick, labourer.

1845.

- June 22. Henry Cocksedge, son of George Cocksedge, labourer,
Phoebe Pask, dau. of Thomas Pask, labourer.

1846.

- May 6. William Wright, widower, son of John Wright, labourer,
Emily Plumb, dau. of John Plumb, labourer.

1847.

- May 26. George Baldwin, son of John Baldwin, labourer,
Martha Townsend, dau. of Henry Townsend, labourer.
- May 26. Sidney Grimwood, son of John Grimwood, labourer,
Amelia Pearsons, dau. of Robert Boggis, labourer.
- Aug. 22. Julius Sharpe, son of Julius Sharpe, labourer,
Harriet Pearl, dau. of Henry Pearl, labourer.

1848.

- Feb. 19. John Grimwood, labourer, son of John Grimwood, shoemaker,
Lucy Verer of Nowton, dau. of John Verer, gardener.
- Dec. 2. Frederick Borgiss, son of Robert Borgiss, labourer,
Jane Pryke, dau. of Jane Pryke.

1850.

- Jan. 11. James Bugg, son of Isaac Bugg, labourer,
Sarah Makins, dau. of James Makins, labourer.
- Feb. 16. Henry Ungles, son of Charles Ungles, labourer,
Elizabeth Rolfe, dau. of Antony Rolfe, labourer.

1850.

- Sept. 21. William Pearsons, son of John Pearsons, labourer,
Sarah Verer, dau. of John Verer, labourer.
- Oct. 15. Charles Mothersole, of Bury St Edmunds, son of John Mothersole,
farmer,
Harriet Deacon, dau. of Roger Deacon, bricklayer.
- Oct. 26. Michael Verer, son of John Verer, labourer,
Sarah Pearsons, widow, dau. of John Grimwood, shoe maker.



BURIALS.

1562.	Aprill	2.	Robart Warren.
1563.	Maye	4.	Agnes wyfe of Rychard Taylor.
1564.	Jan.	6.	Anne Rushell.
1565.	Aug.	20.	John sonne of Thomas Inhold.
1567.	June	14.	Thomas Parkin.
	Oct.	7.	Joane Warde.
1568.	Aug.	14.	Raphe Makroe.
1569.	Jan.	21.	John Kinge.
1571.	Aprill	27.	Margaret Kinge widow.
	Maye	10.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Makroe.
1573.	Marche	19.	William sonne of John Gooche.
1574.	Aprill	18.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Inhold.
	June	2.	Joane wyfe of Thomas Flower.
1575.	Maye	4.	Thomas sonne of Robert Hammond.
1576.	Sept.	29.	George Howe.
1577.	Jan.	7.	Thomas Flower.
	Feb.	21.	Edward sonne of John Pattriche.
1580.	Oct.	23.	John Kinge.
1581.	Aug.	3.	Rychard sonne of Thomas Kinge.
1586.	Jan.	9.	The wyfe of John Pattriche.
	Dec.	4.	William Pattriche.
1587.	Nov.	18.	Thomas Nayler.
1588.	Dec.	4.	The widowe Pattriche.
1591.	June	5.	Rychard Taylor.
	Sept.	24.	Rychard sonne of John Addams.
	Dec.	24.	Agnes wyfe of John Mawldin.
1593.	Julye	3.	Amye daughter of — Parker of Burye St Edmonds.
	Sept.	13.	Elizabeth daughter of Rychard Stafford.
	Feb.	6.	Raynold Hammond.
1594.	Dec.	26.	John Cocke.

1595.	Julye	15.	Susan Kinge.
1596.	Feb.	3.	Alice daughter of John Addams.
1597.	Nov.	10.	Ellen wyfe of Thomas Makroe.
	Nov.	30.	Robart Hammond jun.
	Jan.	7.	Hester Wells.
	Feb.	13.	Anne Inholde.
1600	Aug.	24.	William Turle.
	Dec.	25.	John Mawldin.
1602.	Oct.	19.	Margaret Hammonde widdowe.
	Dec.	28.	John sonne of John Ladyeman.
1603.	Aprill	1.	Anne Tyler.
	Nov.	20.	Anne Froste latelye the wyfe of Henrye Froste.
1605.	June	17.	Robarte Hammonde.
	Oct.	23.	Edmond sonne of Edmond Silvester.
1606.	Aprill	5.	Joane Howe widdowe.
	Maye	17.	Margaret Snape alias Tyler widdowe.
1608.	Aprill	6.	Annes Turle.
	Nov.	29.	Marye Princett.
1609.	Dec.	9.	James sonne of Rychard Stafford.
	Dec.	31.	Annable wyfe of John Ladyeman.
1610.	Maye	20.	William sonne of William Turle.
	June	10.	Abigaile daughter of Thomas Creeme.
	Julye	1.	William sonne of Robart Rowge.
	Aug.	24.	Marye wyfe of Robarte Tyler.
	Feb.	19.	Robart Tyler.
1611.	Aug.	24.	Ellen Turle latelye ye wyfe of William Turle.
	Sept.	15.	Anne daughter of Thomas Addams.
	Marche	22.	Thomas Kinge.
1613.	Maye	8.	Bennet Scott.
	Feb.	5.	Ann daughter of John Howe.
1614.	Aprill	5.	George Frost.
	Aprill	30.	William Makroe.
	June	28.	William sonne of Fraunces Hughes.
	Julye	12.	Henrye Frost.
1615.	Nov.	14.	Ann wyfe of George Chinnerye.

1616.	June	27.	Thomas Hall.
	Nov.	1.	Alice wyfe of Thomas Parkin.
	Nov.	26.	Thomas Parkin.
1617.	Julye	25.	Rafe sonne of Rafe Kinge.
	Nov.	13.	Gregorye Balls.
	Marche	24.	Edmond Ladyeman.
1618.	Oct.	3.	Thomas son of Thomas Hall.
1619.	Aprill	14.	Margarett Hall.
	June	25.	Richard Stafford mynester of this parish.
	Nov.	25.	Gabriell Catchpoll departed this life upon Nov. 21, and was buried the 25th day of the same moneth.
1620.	Julye	21.	Margaret daughter of Mr Richard Stafford, late Rector of this towne.
1622.	Sept.	15.	Susan daughter of John Wadkin.
1623.	Aprill	8.	Richard sonne of George Scott.
	Aug.	26.	Raphe Macroe.
	Oct.	31.	Thomas Macroe the elder.
1624.	Aug.	16.	John Pattridge the elder.
	Nov.	15.	Mary Scot daughter of Francis Scot widowe.
	Dec.	19.	Alice Wadkin widowe.
	March	3.	An unknowne travailer.
1625.	March	27.	Margaret wife of William Pattricke.
	Aprill	4.	Elizabeth daughter of John Maldin.
	May	26.	Mary daughter of Henry Reynolds.
1626.	Aprill	5.	Susan daughter of Thomas Lowdall.
	Aug.	7.	William Pattricke.
1627.	June	7.	John Hamond the elder.
	June	18.	John Pattridge.
1628.	July	8.	Vidua Balles.
	July	23.	Thomas Adhams senior.
	Jan.	28.	George sonne of George Scot.
1630.	May	9.	Mary dau. of William Adson.
	Sept.	30.	Robert sonne of John Maldin.
	Jan.	14.	Alice daughter of William Adson.
	Feb.	3.	Vidua Lademan.

1631.	Aug.	20.	Elizabeth Catchpoll.				
1632.	June	3.	Anne daughter of the widow Scot.				
	July	18.	Elizabeth wife of Thomas Clarke.				
1633.	July	27.	Edmond sonne of William Adson.				
	Feb.	17.	Margaret Patrick.				
	March	6.	Thomas Creame.				
1635.	July	7.	John How.				
	July	19.	Anne wife of John Watkin.				
	Nov.	23.	Susan wife of Abraham Wright.				
	Dec.	3.	Margaret daughter of Robert Adams.				
1637.	March	29.	Elizabeth wife of Francis Sparke.				
	Aprill	18.	Dorothy wife of William Sparke.				
	July	24.	John sonne of John Seller.				
	July	31.	Francis Sparke.				
	Feb.	10.	George sonne of George Chinnerie.				
1638.	May	1.	Widdow Pattridge.				
	July	24.	Robert sonne of Robert Adams.				
	March	6.	Edward Clarkes wife.				
	Aprill	8.	Mary Reeve.				
1639.	Sept.	27.	Robert Adams.				
1641.	Aug.	22.	Susan Adams.				
	Feb	11.	Tamisin wife of John Malden.				
1642.	Aprill	9.	Elizabeth daughter to Robert Santy.				
	May	31.	Elizabeth wife of Thomas Sturcion.				
	June	5.	Widdow Stafford.				
	June	16.	George Creame.				
	Feb.	5.	The wife of Robert Cason.				
	March	5.	John sonne of Robert Santy.				
1643.	Aug.	26.	Samuell sonne of John Seller.				
	Sept.	24.	Susan Pattridge.				
		*	*	*	*	*	*
1656.	Aprill	14.	Margreat wife of Robert Nunn.				
		*	*	*	*	*	*
1663.	Aug.	1.	The widdow Reiner.				

1663.	June	5.	Mary wife of Edmond Hibble.
	Feb.	20.	The widdow Gris.
	March	25.	Nicholas Ingrum a traviloer.
1664.	June	26.	Edmond Mills.
	Aug.	2.	Francis Locke daughter of Rachell Addams widow.
	Aug.	20.	William Adson.
	Sept.	16.	Elizabeth daughter of George & Mathew How.
	March	18.	Elizabeth Patteridge widdow.
1665.	Aprill	30.	Mary wife of John Gypps.
	June	1.	William sonne of William Smyth clearke was buried. in Cockfield church yearde.
	Aug.	25.	Sarah daughter of William Smyth clearke.
1666.	July	14.	Henry sonne of William Smyth clearke.
	Sept.	30.	Martin Scarfe.
	Feb.	1.	The widdow Young.
	March	1.	Thomas son of Thomas & Dorothy Harrold.
1667.	April	5.	Luke Cann.
	June	13.	Robert Scott.
	Jan.	16.	David son of John & Mary Gipps.
1668.	March	28.	John Browne.
	June	14.	Robert Steward.
	Sept.	27.	John son of William Herbert rector.
	Dec.	26.	Rachell wife of Richard Poreter.
1669.	Sept.	3.	Katharine Segoe.
	Nov.	29.	Elizabeth Garland widdow.
	Dec.	7.	Anne daughter of Henry & Anne Wright.
	Dec.	31.	Tamesin Stewarde widdow.
1670.	Aug.	24.	John Chandler.
	Sept.	24.	Anne Addams.
	Oct.	21.	George How.
1671.	Jan.	19.	Mrs ——— Walker.
1672.	Oct.	14.	Mary daughter of Thomas & Dorothy Harold.
	Nov.	2.	Elisabeth Wright.
	Nov.	4.	Samuel Smith.
	Nov.	18.	Robert son of Robert & Anne Adams of Munksbradfield.

1672.	Feb.	16.	William Sheldrake.
1673.	June	11.	Edward son of John & Mary Crick.
	June	12.	Elizabeth wife of Francis Garland.
	July	3.	John Right of little Wheltham.
1674.	Sept.	—	John son of John & Dorothy Maldin.
	March	6.	Susan daughter of Francis & Elizabeth Davis.
1678.	Sept.	30.	An affidavit was brought to me John Spencer within 8 dayes that Penelope Spencer widdow was buried Sept. 30 according to the act of parliament for woolling.
1679.	Oct.	2.	An affidavit was brought to me John Spencer within 8 dayes that John Garland was buried Oct. 2 according to the aforesaid act of parliament for burying in woollen.
	June	11.	An affidavit was brought to me John Spencer within 8 dayes that Elizabeth Porter was buried June 11 according to the aforesaid act of parliament.
	May	1.	An affidavit was brought to me John Spencer within 8 dayes that John Adson was buried May 1 according to the aforesaid act of parliament.
	May	2.	An affidavit was brought to me John Spencer within 8 dayes that steward Bridgman was buried May 2 according to the aforesaid act of parliament.
1680.	Oct.	5.	— Brown widow.
	Dec.	30.	Ann wife of John Steward.
	Feb.	—	Dr Herbert, Rector of this parish, was buryed February ye latter end.
1681.	May	8.	John son of William & Mary Bridgman.
	May	25.	George Bird.
	May	31.	The widow Brown.
	June	4.	Thomas Bigworth.
	June	13.	Henry Partridge.
	July	15.	John son of John & Susan Spencer.
1682.	April	8.	Edmund son of Edmund Coleman Esq. & Mary his wife.
	Nov.	4.	John Partridge.
	Nov.	7.	Elizabeth daughter of John & Dorothy Malden.
	Nov.	21.	William Adams.

1683. April 23. Michael son of Michael & Rebekah Mower.
 June 16. Francis daughter of John & Susan Steward.
 Dec. 30. Dorothy wife of Thomas Harold.
1684. June 24. The widdow Wolph [sic].
 Aug. 12. Elisabeth daughter of John & Dorothy Malden.
 Sept. 18. Susan Candler widow.
 March 18. The wife of William Baker.
1685. Aprill 18. Sarah wife of Thomas Griffin.
 May 26. Robert Adams.
 July 3. John Malden.
 Oct. 13. Elisabeth late wife of John Web of little Wheltham.
 Jan. 15. Elisabeth daughter of Dorothy Malden.
1686. March 25. Sarah Gladwell, a traveller's child.
 Aprill 17. Thomas son of Thomas Griffin.
 Aprill 25. John Styleman.
 June 27. The widow Mills.
 June 28. Thomas Jolly.
 Aug. 13. Henry Copsey.
 Sept. 6. Mrs Elisabeth Herbert widow.
 Sept. 15. James Richardson.
 March 7. John Malden.
 March 20. Mrs Catharine Stafford.
1687. Nov. 15. John son of Robert Garland.
1688. May [?] 21. Hannah late wife of ——— Tweed of Cockfield.
1689. March 27. Robert Bixby of Wheltham parva.
 May 17. Dorothy wife of John Styleman.
 July 3. Mary Porter.
 March 12. Robert Brown.
 March 10. Samuel son of Samuel Baker.
 March 18. Rose Spark.
1690. May 25. John son of John Pyman.
 Aug. 2. Elisabeth late wife of Thomas Harold.
 Oct. 18. John son of John & ——— Bilham.
 Aug. 20. Edward Willingham.
 Nov. 8. Mrs Young.

1691.	March	28.	John son of John Sutton.
	Oct.	6.	John Styleman aged 89.
	Oct.	22.	Thomas Cock.
1692.	May	6.	Thomas Griffin.
	Aug.	11.	Mary Scarfe widow.
	Oct.	30.	The widow Jolly.
	Feb.	19.	The widow Bixby.
1693.	Oct.	22.	Michael son of Michael Mower.
	May	17.	Samuel Baker.
	Nov.	8.	The widow Richardson.
1694.	Feb.	6.	The wife of Anthony Facer.
	Feb.	11.	John Adams.
1695.	April	13.	Thomas Cook.
	May	25.	William Smith.
	June	11.	Christopher Desborough.
	July	28.	Thomas Griffin.
	Jan.	12.	John Holyday.
	Feb.	18.	Gyles Adams.
1696.	June	3.	Ann Gardiner.
	July	10.	The widow Holyday.
	Jan.	22.	Francis Garland.
1697.	April	4.	being Easter Sunday. Mary Brown.
	May	18.	Thomas Harold.
	Dec.	19.	Margaret King.
	Feb.	2.	Margaret Burroughs.
1698.	Nov.	14.	Nicholas son of John Brown labourer.
	Jan.	16.	John Spencer labourer.
1699.	May	24.	John Wright labourer, being killed by the gravel in ye pit at Stanningfield falling upon him.
	July	15.	Widow Styleman.
1700.	April	9.	Charles Blathwait a sadler.
1701.	April	3.	Francis son of Jeofry Partridge, day labourer.
	April	15.	The wife [of] Christopher Spite a farmer.
	Oct.	12.	Agnes dau. of Sir Richard Gipps Kt & Dame Mary Gipps.
	March	21.	Elisabeth wife of George Cason a farmer.

1702.	Aug.	25.	Anthony Scarfe a miner.
	Dec.	8.	John Spere a day labourer.
	Jan.	8.	Matthew Smee a day labourer.
	Feb.	27.	Dame Mary Gipps late wife of Sir Richard Gipps Kt.
1703.	March	23.	John son of John Boldero a day labourer.
	Aug.	16.	A still born child of the widow Smees a poore woman.
1704.	May	23.	Elisabeth Johnson dau. of George Cason a farmer.
	June	18.	Richard Porter clerk and sexton of this parish aged 96 years.
	Aug.	8.	William son of William Smith a day labourer.
	Sept.	28.	Robert son of Robert Bug a day labourer.
	Jan.	14.	Geffry Partridge a day labourer.
1705.	Sept.	20.	Thomas son of Michael Mower a day labourer.
	Aug.	20.	Ann Harold who took collection.
1706.	July	5.	Edward son of Sir Richard Gipps.
	Dec.	8.	Thomas Ottewel.
1707.	June	5.	Mr John Gipps.
	Sept.	16.	The widow Bray.
	June	6.	John Cock.
	Feb.	8.	John Bull.
1708.	Nov.	19.	William Cason. Dyed of ye smal pox.
	Dec.	24.	Sir Richard Gipps.
	Dec.	16.	Mary Bug.
	Jan.	11.	William Bray.
	Jan.	25.	Robert Bug.
	Feb.	12.	Elizabeth Wyard.
	Feb.	14.	James Wyard.
	March	3.	Sarah Brown.
1709.	June	23.	John Bug.
	Oct.	18.	Widow Spere.
	Nov.	10.	Robert Cason.
1710.	March	30.	Susan Smith.
	April	23.	Frances & Ellen Ottewel.
	May	9.	John Willingham.
	June	6.	Mary Cason.
	July	2.	Thomas Griffin.

1710.	Nov.	16.	Elisabeth Bug.
1711.	Aug.	12.	Anthony Facer.
	Aug.	19.	John Cock.
	Sept.	22.	James Catchpool, a blind boy belonging to Whelnetham parva, but fixt upon our parish by order of Sessions.
	Sept.	19.	Ann Ottewel.
1712.	Aug.	4.	John Bird.
	Aug.	2.	Mrs Elisabeth Cock.
	Nov.	10.	Mary Wyard.
	Jan.	4.	Mary Crick.
	Jan.	23.	William Burroughs.
1713.	July	4.	Mr Joseph How.
	Sept.	21.	The Widow Griffin.
	Nov.	12.	Margaret Avis.
	Dec.	13.	Elisabeth Bell.
	Dec.	30.	Mary Bell.
1714.	April	13.	George Cason.
	April	17	Henry Goodwin.
	July	26.	Susan Evered.
	Jan.	1.	John Evered.
1715.	Jan.	28.	Christopher Spite.
	Feb.	14.	John Brown.
	March	18.	The widow Bull.
1716.	Sept.	11.	The widow Kerington.
	Dec.	24.	Robert Garland.
	March	10.	Robert Bug.
1717.	Sept.	29.	Hannah Bixby.
	Jan.	22.	Sarah Cason.
	Nov.	10.	Hannah Wyard.
1718.	Oct.	23.	Margaret daughter of James King.
1719.	Sept.	13.	Mary Harold.
	Dec.	10.	— Stead.
1720.	Sept.	10.	William Shoemith alias Land.
	Nov.	6.	The wife of William Burroughs.
	Nov.	4.	John Cock.

1720. March 5. Alice Cason.
1721. April 1. Mary daughter of Robert Garland.
 Jan. 20. John Crick.
 July 13. Sarah Smith.
1722. May 11. Charles Battely Esq.
 Aug. 4. William Catchpole.
 Oct. 8. Mr James Wyard.
 Oct. 30. Susannah daughter of John Garland.
1723. March 30. Ann wife of John Garland.
 June 2. Robert Whiterod.
 June 19. Widow Spencer.
 Aug. 12. Mary Braybrook a child.
1724. April 2. Susan Garland.
 May 5. Mrs Margaret Brundish.
 July 4. John Adams of Bradfield Combust.
 July 6. The Rev. Mr John Brundish, rector.
 July 11. Mrs Mary Brundish.
 Sept. 14. Mr Thomas Welham.
 Nov. 8. John Martin.
1725. April 3. Mrs Elizabeth Brundish, the relict of the Rev. Mr John
 Brundish late rector of ye parish.
 Aug. 4. Thomas son of John Brundish.
 Nov. 1. James Frost.
1726. Sept. 20. Mary wife of James Wyard.
 Nov. 6. Elizabeth wife of John Billham.
 Jan. 12. A man stranger, his name not known, being found in ye
 High way.
1727. July 9. Mary wife of James King.
 Sept. 24. Frances Wyard of Fornham St Gen.
 Oct. 9. Mary dau. of Robert & Susan Garland of Risby.
 Nov. 26. Susan daughter of Thomas & Mary Nunn.
 Feb. 2. John Bilham.
 March 3. William Burroughs.
 April 9. John son of Thomas & Elizabeth Pask. [Probably 1728. Ed.]
1728. Sept. 4. Kerenheppah wife of Robert Bugg.

1728.	Sept.	25.	Widow Adams of Bradfield Combust.
	Sept.	30.	Ann wife of William Smith.
	Oct.	19.	The widow Partridge.
	Nov.	2.	The widow Catchpole.
	Dec.	1.	Henry son of John & Elizabeth Byran.
1729.	Jan.	29.	Mary Baker of Flemplin [sic].
	April	20.	Robert son of Robert & Susan Garland of Risby.
	July	21.	Francis Ottwell labourer.
	Sept.	15.	Richard Babbage gent : of Stanningfield.
	Dec.	14.	Simon Wright gent.
1730.	Jan.	23.	Isaac Farrow butcher.
	Feb.	15.	William Catchpole infant.
	March	15.	Mary Evett of Hartist.
	May	2.	Mary daughter of Mr Simon Wright.
	Nov.	24.	Alice wife of George Cawson.
	July	26.	James Farrow infant.
1731.	Aug.	31.	Margarett Sparrow widow.
	May	29.	Mary Garland widow.
	Sept.	17.	John & Thomas sons of Thomas & Mary Nunn.
1732.	Feb.	10.	Elizabeth daughter of the Rev. Mr Brundish.
	April	24.	Thomas Cawson.
1733.	May	2.	George Cawston of Bradfield Combust.
	June	17.	Matthew Smee.
	June	22.	William Smith.
	July	26.	Henry Bryan infant.
	Oct.	19.	John Bird clerk of this parish.
1734.	Jan.	3.	Mary daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Paske.
1735.	Jan.	17.	A woman a stranger found in Mr Siday's Lays on Jan. 14 about four in ye afternoon, left there and found dead the next morning.
	Feb.	11.	John son of William & Sarah Tunbridge.
	Feb.	17.	Margarett Burroughs widow.
1736.	Jan.	9.	Mr James Frost of little Whelnetham.
	Feb.	3.	Mrs Frost widow, mother of Mr James Frost of little Whel.
1737.	March	4.	Rose daughter of Mr James Frost.

1737.	Dec.	12.	John son of John & Diana Ely.
	Sept.	23.	Thomas son of Thomas & Mary Nun.
1738.	Jan.	5.	John son of Jonathan & Mary Carpenter.
	Oct.	22.	Susan daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Pask.
1739.	Feb.	1.	William son of James King.
	Feb.	8.	William son of Robert & Martha Crick.
	Feb.	24.	Mary Brown spinster.
	March	10.	Mary daughter of John & Mary Tweed.
	March	20.	Mrs Burroughs widow.
1740.	Feb.	14.	Thomas Bell labourer.
	May	3.	Grace wife of William Avis.
	June	5.	Thomas Brown of Lawishall.
1741.	May	14.	Jonathan Cross infant.
	Nov.	25.	Mrs Norman wife of Mr John Norman.
1742.	March	30.	Thomas Avis labourer.
	April	26.	Mrs Wyard widow.
	June	30.	Rachell Cross widow.
	Aug.	1.	William Boldero labourer.
	Sept.	14.	Ellen wife of Thomas Avis aged 83.
1743.	March	4.	Ambrose Braybrook labourer aged 62.
	March	7.	Bridget Braybrook his wife.
	Sept.	4.	Ann Balls spinster.
1744.	Jan.	8.	Mrs Holden wife of William Holden aged 66.
	May	7.	Charles son of William & Sarah Coe aged 16.
	May	20.	Ann daughter of Robert & Ann Bugg.
1745.	Jan.	16.	James King a baker.
	March	12.	Mr William Holden.
	July	11.	Mr William Lepingwell of Hawsted [aged] 78.
	July	12.	John Balls aged 67.
	July	15.	Mrs Groom wife of Roger Groom.
	Aug.	15.	Mrs Garland wife of John Garland aged 60.
	Oct.	28.	Roger son of Mr Roger Groom.
	Nov.	30.	Mary daughter of Mr Roger Groom.
	Dec.	27.	Ursula daughter of Mr Roger Groom.
1746.	March	4.	The wife of Thomas Taylor.

1746. April 26. Mr. William Wyard sen.
 July 17. Mrs Farrow wife of John Farrow.
 1747. None buried this year.
 1748. Feb. 17. Rose wife of George Spark brought from St Clare's
 Bradfield.
 March 6. Richard Shute Plumb base son of Mary Plumb.
 July 9. Eleanor dau. of Robert Garland of Little Whel : aged 18.
 Oct. 23. William son of William & Mary Gaut.
 Dec. 5. Elizabeth wife of Joseph Alderton.
 1749. Sept. 5. Elizabeth Boldero widow aged 87 : was for a long time
 maintained by the Parish, tho' her son William Boldero
 was in flourishing circumstances, but constantly refus'd
 her any relief, tho' applied to by the officers of the parish,
 & refus'd the expences of her Burial.
 Cursed be he that setteth light by Father or Mother.
 Deut. 27. 16.
 Oct. 20. Sarah wife of John Gridley.
 Oct. 26. The wife of Michael Mower.
 Dec. 19. Mr. James Wyard aged 71.
 Feb. 11. Michael Mower aged more than one hundred.
 1750. Oct. 3. The widow Durrant aged 81.
 Nov. 11. The wife of William Coe of the small pox.
 Nov. 18. William Coe labourer of the small pox.
 Jan. 29. Grace dau. of John & Elizabeth Tricker.
 March 14. Susan dau. of Thomas & Susan Sparke.
 1751. Dec. 10. Mrs Cook wite of William Cook. A funeral sermon
 preached. Is. 26. verse 4.
 1752. Jan. 2. William Alderton, left ten children.
 Feb. 18. Mrs. Elizabeth Lepingwell aged 69.
 March 30. John infant son of John Leech.
 April 2. Mrs Batteley relict of Mr Charles Batteley aged 83.
 Aug. 10. Benjamin son of John & Lydia Gooday.
 Oct. 22. John son of Jacob & Ann Brooke.
 1753. May 30. Edmund son of William & Sarah Tunbridge, kill'd by a fall
 from a horse.

1754. June 6. Mr James Wyard aged 40.
 July 5. Judith dau. of John & Sarah Willingham.
 July 7. Thomas Pask, clerk of this Parish, aged 62.
 July 31. Dame Willingham aged 61 years.
 Aug. 3. Amy dau. of Jacob & Ann Brooks.
 Nov. 28. Mr Robert Garland of Fornham aged 60.
1755. March 22. Abraham son of John & Rose Westrop.
 — — Mary daughter of John [sic.]
1756. Jan. 26. William Reynolds infant.
 Feb. 1. William Tunbridge labourer aged 52, dying suddenly.
 June 2. Elizabeth wife of William Bowers aged 60.
 July 17. Deborah Sparks aged 22, dyed in childbed.
 Aug. 30. Dame Bird widow aged near 90 years.
 Sept. 20. Margaretta dau. of Jacob & Ann Brook.
 Nov. 5. The widow Bell aged 80 years.
1757. March 3. Edward son of William & Mary Gaut.
 April 18. John son of John & Lydia Goodday of small pox.
 April 29. John Goodday labourer aged 40 of small pox.
 April 30. John Tricker brickmaker aged 46 of small pox.
 May 22. Mr Colman Grove aged 68.
1759. Jan. 18. Margaretta dau. of Jacob & Ann Brook.
 April 24. Mrs King of Beighton aged 75.
 Aug. 3. Mrs Wyard relict of Mr William Wyard aged 82.
 Aug. 10. — son of Isaac & Hannah Farrow of Beighton aged
 7 years.
 Oct. 19. Elizabeth wife of William Steel aged 44.
1760. July 1. Mary dau. of Jacob & Ann Brooks of Little Wheltham aged
 7 years.
 Oct. 5. Jacob son of Jacob & Ann Brooks aged 9 months.
1761. Feb. 4. Elizabeth wife of John Bryan aged 75, drowned in a Pond
 near Oxhill wood.
 Feb. 19. Elizabeth Brundish spinster of Bury aged 78.
 June 2. Mary Garland spinster of Little Whelnetham aged 42.
 July 8. William Bryan of little Whelnetham aged 36.

1761. Oct. 2. Susannah dau. of Jacob & Ann Brooks of Little Wheltham aged 6 months.
1762. April 24. Sarah wife of John MacMurdy of little Wheltham aged 31.
Nov. 7. Susan base child of Susan Thornton & Thomas Gardiner, being brought from Lavenham.
1763. Jan. 8. Mr John Garland of Little Wheltham aged 73.
March 18. John son of William & Sarah Rawlinson, the mother having the small pox when the child was born.
1764. Feb. 27. Thomas Nun labourer aged 83.
April 29. Ann wife of George Spark husbandman aged 59.
May 11. Mrs Mary Lord, relict of Mr Robert Lord, was buried by the Rev. Mr Cullum, rector of Hawsted, in the Chancel, at the West end, close to the arch, next the pulpit, aged 75 years.
May 20. Elizabeth wife of Peter Bowers aged 36.
May 21. Charles son of William & Sarah Tunbridge aged 21 years.
1765. Oct. 1. John son of John Parsons, lived at Beighton, aged 19 years.
Oct. 12. Mrs Ann Deadman, mother to Mrs Pickering of this parish, aged 82. She came from Hopton.
1767. Feb. 13. Thomas son of Elizabeth Spencer; born July 29, 1764.
April 28. William son of William & Rose Cook.
Nov. 17. James son of Robert & Hannah Clarke.
1768. March 10. Stephen Miller Scovel, an infant aged four months from Hitcham.
May 5. Mary dau. of James & Mary Dunthorn, an infant.
May 24. Mr Miller aged 63.
Dec. 17. Mr Parsons aged 59.
1769. Aug. 18. Alice wife of Philip Rawlinson aged 24, dyed in child-bed.
Aug. 24. Joseph Alderton aged 60 years.
Oct. 1. Elizabeth dau. of Peter & Elizabeth Bowers aged 8 years.
Nov. 21. William Steel labourer aged 59.
Dec. 6. James son of Samuel & Ann Norman aged 6 months.
Dec. 13. Susan wife of William Pawsey aged 62 years.
1770. April 16. Ann wife of Elias Sturley farmer aged 69.
July 10. Alvis Skinner widow of Melford aged 49.

1770.	Oct.	3.	Jonathan Pickering farmer aged 59.
1771.	April	2.	Elizabeth wife of David Wright of Malden, Essex, aged 33 years, with her child John aged 3 days.
	April	18.	Sarah dau. of Jeremiah & Elizabeth Brown aged 9 months.
	April	30.	James son of William & Mary Lofts.
	Aug.	8.	Mr Roger Prickel of Bury St Edmunds was buried in the chancel.
1772.	Jan.	17.	Mary dau. of Richard & Elizabeth Rolf.
	May	15.	Robert base child of Elizabeth Plummer.
	May	24.	Ellen relict of William Alderton aged 68.
	Sept.	7.	George Sparke labourer aged 65.
	Sept.	17.	Elizabeth wife of William Wyard aged 70.
	Sept.	30.	Thomas son of William & Mary Rawlinson.
	Nov.	15.	Mary dau. of Richard & Elizabeth Rolf.
1773.	Jan.	25.	Susan, relict of Mr Robert Garland, of Bury St. Edmunds, aged 81.
	Jan.	28.	William Tooley aged 80.
	March	1.	Ann dau. of Ambrose & Elizabeth Clarke.
	April	5.	Thomas Baker aged 55.
	April	13.	John Bryan labourer aged 74.
	Dec.	8.	Hannah wife of Robert Clarke aged 39.
1774.	March	6.	Susan Gridley aged 21 years.
	June	22.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Ann Leech aged 18 years.
	Aug.	17.	Hannah dau. of John & Ann Leech aged 8 years.
	Oct.	1.	Elizabeth wife of Richard Rolf aged 36.
	Dec.	11.	Samuel son of Samuel & Ann Norman.
1775.	June	3.	Mary widow of Thomas Nun aged 91 years.
	July	9.	John Leech labourer aged 50 years.
	Aug.	16.	Mrs Thoroughgood wife of James Thoroughgood farmer aged 73.
	Aug.	20.	Elizabeth relict of Thomas Paske aged 81 years.
1776.	April	29.	Mr Norman aged 80 years.
	Dec.	19.	Mr Cook aged 79 years.
1777.	May	3.	Mrs Ely aged 82.
	Aug.	17.	Ann infant dau. of Samuel & Ann Norman.

1778.	March	15.	Sarah widow of William Tunbridge aged 77.
	July	16.	John son of Richard & Susan Willingham aged 18, being killed by a kick of a horse.
	Nov.	3.	Widow Thompson.
1779.	Feb.	7.	George infant son of Simon & Ann Kemp.
	Feb.	24.	Mrs Constantia Marker.
	May	30.	Robert son of Robert & Susan Hibble.
	July	18.	Martha infant dau. of Thomas & Sarah Biddel.
1780.	March	9.	Jonathan Ely farmer aged 88.
	May	17.	John Rainer labourer.
	Aug.	25.	Joseph infant son of Joseph & Hannah Alderton.
	Nov.	21.	Henry infant son of John & Alice Rheman.
	Dec.	5.	The widow Baker aged 60.
1781.	Jan.	2.	Mr William Wyard farmer.
	Jan.	31.	Alice infant daughter of James & Margery Clarke.
	Feb.	13.	The Rev. Benjamin Brundish Marker aged 45.
	July	7.	Susan wife of Robert Hibble.
	Aug.	2.	Thomas Pratt.
	Aug.	30.	Jonathan Carpenter aged 71.
	Oct.	10.	The widow Carpenter aged 68.
	Nov.	7.	The widow Bowers aged 60.
	Dec.	18.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Elizabeth Spark of Whepstead aged 9 years.
1782.	Feb.	19.	William Pawsey labourer aged 70.
	April	24.	Mrs Tooley relict of William Tooley aged 93.
	May	1.	Isaac Farrow aged 56.
	July	29.	Henry infant son of John & Alice Rheman.
	Nov.	10.	John Holly aged 26.
1783.	Jan.	27.	Mrs Upson aged 42.
	Aug.	7.	Ann wife of John Bugg aged 71.
	Sept.	8.	John Bugg aged 71.
1784.	Feb.	18.	Mr James Upson, farmer, aged 45.
	May	17.	Sarah Leech spinster aged 26.
	July	5.	William infant son of William & Ann Pearson.
	Nov.	26	Dorothy widow of William Cooke farmer.

1785.	Jan.	9.	Joseph Bell labourer aged 73.
	Jan.	30.	Elizabeth Alderton an infant.
	March	6.	John infant son of Thomas & Ann Farrow.
	March	17.	The widow Alderton, relict of Joseph Alderton, aged 83.
	May	7.	Susan wife of Richard Willingham aged 50.
	June	19.	Robert son of Robert & Susan Hibble of Whepstead.
	Oct.	17.	John Clarke an infant.
	Oct.	27.	Mr Elias Sturley farmer aged 85.
1786.	March	14.	Rebecca Mayes aged 80.
	March	14.	Robert Rolfe aged 30.
	May	9.	Ann infant dau. of John & Ann Brook.
	April	27.	Henry infant son of John & Alice Rheman.
	Sept.	20.	Mary Rawlinson spinster aged 22.
1787.	July	26.	Mary Anne Lee an infant.
1788.	March	13.	The widow Farrow aged 69.
	March	13.	Sarah wife of John Willingham aged 67.
	July	15.	Alice Rheman an infant.
	Aug.	14.	The Rev. Thomas Lord, 63 years rector of this parish, died on Aug. 6 in ye 86 year of his age.
	Sept.	17.	William Pearson an infant.
	Dec.	10.	Joshua Horrex an infant.
1789.	Jan.	31.	Frances Garland spinster aged 67.
	June	30.	Philip Rawlinson labourer aged 54.
	Aug.	25.	Dorothy infant dau. of John & Alice Rheman.
	Oct.	13.	John Ling labourer aged 58.
1790.	April	17.	William Wyard bachelor aged 51 from Bradfield St Clare.
	May	20.	Rhode infant dau. of William & Anne (Hawes) Pearson.
	Aug.	28.	Sophia infant dau. of Henry & Mary (Pawsey) Lee.
	Nov.	5.	Henry Symons from Wickhambrook, servant to Thomas Chinery, aged 18.
1791.	Feb.	3.	John son of Robert & Elizabeth (Payne) Greenwood aged 2.
	April	22.	Abraham Gridley labourer aged 70.
	June	27.	Newport infant son of Newport & Mary (Allen) Ely.
	Nov.	3.	John Mayes widower aged 86.
	Dec.	16.	Mary Anne infant of Thomas & Frances (Stedman) Chinery.

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| 1792. | July | 23. | Thomas son of William & Mary (Gullen) Rawlinson aged 19. |
| | Oct. | 15. | John son of Jonathan & Mary Ely aged 39. |
| | Nov. | 21. | Mary infant of William & Elizabeth Chapman. |
| | Dec. | 25. | Susan (Pawsey) wife of Robert Clarke aged 43, from Little Whelnetham. |
| 1793. | July | 10. | William son of William & Mary (Thoroughgood) Lofts aged 15, unfortunately drowned. |
| | July | 26. | Elizabeth wife of William Chapman. |
| | Sept. | 12. | Alfred son of Samuel & Lucy (Beales) Fenton. |
| | Dec. | 12. | Elizabeth Nobbs widow, dau. of William & Mary (Gullen) Rawlinson, aged 27. |
| 1794. | March | 12. | John base son of Frances Bull aged 7. |
| | April | 5. | Rhode infant of William & Anne Pearsons from Little W. |
| | May | 24. | Mary (Allen) wife of Newport Ely, of small pox. |
| | Sept. | 1. | Edward Notley labourer aged 62. |
| | Sept. | 4. | Susan Jones widow aged 71, of the parish of St James in Bury St Edmunds. |
| | Nov. | 29. | Robert Greenwood labourer aged 27. He unfortunately fell under a waggon, which went over his body. He lived about 3 hours. He has left a wife and one child to bewail his loss. |
| 1795. | Feb. | 27. | William Cooke farmer aged 53. |
| | May | 3. | Mira infant dau. of Joseph & Mary (Rooks) Farrow. |
| | Aug. | 5. | Ann Leng widow of John Leng labourer aged 64. |
| 1796. | July | 10. | Frances dau. of Robert Clarke widower of Little Welnetham aged 7. |
| | July | 19. | Thomas son of Jonathan & Mary Ely aged 45. |
| | Aug. | 13. | Mary wife of William Abbot aged 44. |
| | Sept. | 6. | Alice (Cooke) wife of John Rheman aged 43. |
| | Nov. | 24. | Elizabeth Francis from Hitcham. |
| 1797. | Feb. | 23. | Thomas infant of William & Anne Pearsons of Little Whelnetham. |
| | April | 22. | Sarah dau. of William & Sarah Rawlinson aged 28. |
| | May | 28. | Margaret wife of Joseph Dickerson from Great Livermere aged 52. |

1797.	June	27.	Mary Bell widow aged 80.
1798.	March	31.	Martha infant twin dau. of Richard & Martha (Rolfe) Willingham.
	May	11.	John son of Thomas & Ann (Plumb) Farrow aged 10.
	May	16.	John Willingham widower aged 74: 45 years clerk of this parish.
	June	16.	Mary (Rooks) wife of Joseph Farrow aged 44.
	June	19.	Martha Upson spinster aged 18.
	Dec.	21.	Susanna Gridley widow aged 73.
1799.	Feb.	17.	Ann Leech widow aged 70.
	March	10.	William Lofts labourer aged 54.
	March	12.	Elizabeth dau. of Robert & Sarah (Wells) Mann aged 3.
	July	29.	William Nobbs an orphan aged 11.
	Dec.	29.	James Thurgood labourer aged 85.
1801.	March	4 or 14.	John infant of Richard & Martha (Rolfe) Willingham.
	May	3.	Joshua Horrex married man by trade a miller aged 39.
1802.	March	22.	William son of Thomas & Rebecca (Palfrey) Nunn aged 5 from Little Welnetham.
	June	5.	William son of William & Mary (Orridge) Abbot aged 6 months.
	June	11.	Richard Willingham widower aged 80, labourer.
	July	6.	Thomas son of William & Ann (Hawes) Pearson aged 6 months.
1803.	Jan.	30.	Mary (Newport) wife of Jonathan Ely farmer aged 73.
	Feb.	24.	Elizabeth dau. of Robert & Sarah (Wells) Mann aged 13 months.
	Aug.	2.	James infant of William & Ann (Hawes) Pearson.
	Oct.	12.	Ambrose Clarke labourer aged 62.
	Nov.	6.	John Leathers labourer aged 74.
	Nov.	9.	John Bruce labourer aged 24 of the small pox.
	Dec.	4.	Lawrence Skipper labourer aged 56.
	Dec.	14.	Sarah dau. of Robert & Elizabeth (Wells) Mann aged 21.
1804.	May	4.	Alfred son of Samuel & Lucy (Beales) Fenton aged 2 years.
	June	24.	Robert son of John & Frances (Rash) Cason aged 11 years.

1804.	Sept.	3.	Susanna wife of John Skipper of Rougham aged 28, late Susanna Tweed widow.
	Oct.	14.	Nathaniel son of Sarah Death aged 3 months.
	Oct.	31.	William Abbot labourer aged 56.
	Dec.	12.	John Macmurdy of Little Welnetham labourer aged 85.
1805.	Feb.	15.	Hannah (Savage) wife of Joseph Alderton aged 56.
	Dec.	13.	Hannah (Bradbrook) wife of William Chapman.
1806.	Feb.	9.	Edward Lawrence labourer aged 44.
	May	25.	Susanna dau. of John & Ann (Skipper) Bonnett from St James, Bury St Edmunds, aged 9 months.
1807.	Nov.	26.	Frances dau. of Jonathan & Rose (Brewster) Ely of St Mary's, Bury St Edmunds, aged 21 years.
	Dec.	29.	Rebecca (Palfrey) wife of Thomas Nunn aged 54 years.
1808.	Feb.	28.	Pamela (Cawston) wife of John Pearsons aged 27 years.
	March	4.	Elizabeth (Wyrd) wife of John Sparke of Whepstead aged 62.
	April	23.	Richard Rolfe labourer aged 75 years.
	May	15.	Martha infant of Richard & Martha (Rolfe) Willingham.
	Nov.	10.	Frances wife of Robert Tooley of Sicklesmere aged 77 years.
	Dec.	16.	John Sparke of Whepstead aged 62.
1809.	Feb.	20.	The Rev. Robert Phillips, 20 years rector of this parish, died on Feb. 11, in the 51st year of his age.
	April	23.	Elizabeth Willingham widow aged 70 or upwards.
	July	5.	William Rollinson died July 1 aged 71.
	Aug.	27.	Elizabeth wife of Joseph Reeve died Aug. 23 aged 60.
1810.	Feb.	6.	James son of Jacob & Mary (Parsons) Allington aged 9 weeks.
	Feb.	8.	Rose (Brewster) wife of Jonathan Ely of St Mary's, Bury St Edmunds, aged 65 years: died Feb. 3.
	March	10.	Ann Skipper died March 5.
	April	24.	Elizabeth Willingham died April 19 aged 80 years.
	April	19.	James son of Sarah Knobs aged 2 years.
	June	15.	Richard Michael Mulley aged 20 years.
	Aug.	19.	Elizabeth Nunn aged 21 years.
	Aug.	21.	William Butcher aged 1 year.

1810.	Dec.	3.	Mary Coe aged 34 years.	
1811.	April	8.	William Dench died April 1 aged 60.	
	April	14.	Elizabeth Clark died April 10 aged 76.	
	May	4.	James Wyard died May 1 aged 38.	
	June	21.	William son of John & Ann Parsons aged 1 year.	
	July	13.	Lucy dau. of George & Mary Rollinson aged 4 years.	
	July	30.	Sarah Rollinson widow aged 73.	
	Aug.	7.	Isaac son of Joseph & Mary Pettit aged 1 year.	
	Oct.	6.	Eliza dau. of Elizabeth Nunn aged 1 year.	
1812.	April	28.	Robert son of Thomas & Mary (Cason) Alderton aged 17 weeks.	
	June	28.	Robert Tooley aged 81.	
1813.	Dec.	10.	William son of John & Ann Parsons aged 6 weeks.	
	May	14.	Thomas Farrow aged 68.	
	May	21.	Robert Clarke aged 73.	
	June	13.	John Nunn aged 3 months.	
	Sept.	9.	John Gurton of Sicklesmere aged 40.	
	Sept.	19.	James Wyard aged 72.	
1814.	Feb.	4.	Sophia Browning of the parish of Raydon aged 38.	
	Jan.	3.	James Lawrence aged 1 year.	
	Jan.	6.	Mary Payne aged 1 year.	
	Jan.	13.	Samuel Fenton Snape aged 11 months.	
	March	20.	Ann Farrow widow aged 66.	
	March	19.	Elizabeth Cooke spinster aged 33.	
	March	27.	Mary Hollox widow aged 55.	
	March	11.	Rose Mills aged 46.	
	April	22.	Elizabeth Etheridge spinster of Little Whelmetham aged 21.	
	Dec.	25.	John Taylor aged 16 months.	
	Dec.	25.	William Norman aged 80 years.	
	July	9.*	Michael Varrow of Sicklesmere aged 75.	
	1815.	Jan.	5.	Thomas Alderton aged 8 months.
		Nov.	12.	Elizabeth Leathers of Bradfield aged 68.
Nov.		23.	Samuel Hog of Sicklesmere aged 33.	

* It is not clear whether this entry belongs to 1814 or 1815. There are signs of carelessness and omissions for the next few years. Ed.

1816.	March	16.	John James Reeman of Lawshall aged 7 years.
	April	24.	Charles Edwards of Sicklesmere aged 11 months.
	April	25.	Elizabeth Thoroughgood of Sicklesmere aged 77.
	May	23.	Henry Welham Snape aged 18 months.
	June	27.	Susan Clarke aged 19 years.
1818.	Jan.	10.	William Hurrell of Bury St Edmunds aged 22 years.
	May	24.	Joseph Ollington aged 69.
	May	31.	Jonathan Ely aged 93.
1819.	April	19.	James Lawrence of Sicklesmere aged 4 months.
	July	5.	Sarah Wake aged 65.
	July	31.	Merinda Alderton of Sicklesmere aged 3½ years.
	Nov.	14.	William Wesley aged 20 years.
	Dec.	8.	Robert Ollington aged 1½ years.
	Dec.	30.	Samuel Lawrence of Sicklesmere aged 19 years.
1820	Feb.	20.	Mary Ann Coe of Bury St Edmunds aged 15 years.
	Feb.	21.	George Rollinson aged 48.
	March	12.	William Taylor aged 6½ years.
	March	25.	Mary Ann Snape aged 8 months.
	May	29.	John Farrow of Sicklesmere aged 76.
	July	27.	Edmund Craske aged 45.
	Oct.	9.	William Taylor aged 59.
	Nov.	23.	Eliza Ann Lawrence aged 1 month.
1821.	Jan.	2.	Ann Verer of Sicklesmere aged 16.
	Jan.	7.	Samuel Cooper aged 3 months.
	Jan.	25.	Mary Ann Cooper aged 35.
	Jan.	28.	Robert Ollington aged 6 months.
	Feb.	4.	Thomas Coe of Bury St Edmunds aged 42.
	July	12.	Mary Lingley of Sicklesmere aged 72.
	Nov.	3.	John Woodgate aged 72.
1822.	April	3.	Margaret Clarke aged 83.
	May	2.	William Parsons of Sicklesmere aged 27.
	May	4.	Elizabeth Helder of Sicklesmere aged 18.
	May	7.	Sarah Ungells of Sicklesmere aged 19.
	May	10.	John Lawrence of Sicklesmere aged 20.
	May	10.	James Parsons of Sicklesmere aged 9.

1822.	June	10.	James Sutton of Sicklesmere aged 14.
	June	16.	Elizabeth Payne of Sicklesmere aged 16.
1823.	Jan.	20.	Mary Loft aged 84.
	Feb.	8.	William Parsons of Sicklesmere aged 64.
	April	27.	Susan Tatum aged 83.
	July	29.	Joab Mulley aged 41.
	Oct.	11.	Ann Norman aged 80.
1824.	July	15.	Joseph Farrow aged 45.
	Sept.	3.	Sarah Brickwood of Norwich aged 50.
	Oct.	1.	Henry Parsons aged 36.
	Oct.	24.	Phoebe Nunn aged 26.
1825.	Jan.	20.	Sarah Major aged 30.
	March	29.	Robert Payne aged 16.
	April	6.	Harriet Taylor aged 15.
	April	12.	Sophia Hollocks aged 1 day.
	June	12.	Elizabeth Major aged 24.
	July	18.	George Harrold aged 71.
	Aug.	1.	John Reeman aged 79.
	Aug.	25.	Rose Muddy of Bury aged 73.
	Oct.	3.	Mary Ann Clark aged 18.
	Oct.	7.	Lucy Snape aged 38.
	Nov.	4.	Walter Tweed aged 28.
1826.	Jan.	29.	Mary Hogg aged 13.
	Feb.	24.	Lucy Reeve aged 30.
	March	30.	Mary Mingay aged 72.
	May	15.	Benjamin son of Mary Snape aged 10 days.
	May	15.	Benjamin Makings aged 12 days.
	July	6.	Robert Padley aged 13 months.
	July	18.	Charlotte Wright of Bury aged 41.
	July	28.	John Major aged 37.
	Nov.	13.	Susan Mills aged 69.
	Dec.	30.	Ann Warren aged 20.
1827.	Jan.	10.	Robert Mann aged 77.
	Feb.	13.	Martha Bird aged 17.

1827. March 23. Christiana Snape aged 5.
 Aug. 29. Sarah Sutton aged 13.
 Oct. 6. Samuel Fenton aged 74.
 Nov. 11. Ann Farrow aged 75.
1828. Jan. 16. Ann Farrow aged 59.
 April 28. William Lingley of Thorpe aged 91.
 July 20. Benjamin Alderton aged 20 weeks.
 Nov. 3. Mary Rollinson aged 56.
1829. Jan. 4. Sarah Notley of Sicklesmere aged 94.
 March 23. Thomas Parish aged 5 months.
 Sept. 19. Catherine Fenton aged 51.
 Dec. 9. Harriet Alderton of Whelnetham Parva aged 26.
1830. Jan. 2. Zechariah Stebbing aged 7.
 April 22. Mary Anne Vearer of Sicklesmere aged 2.
 June 22. Christiana Hilder of Pakenham aged 26.
 July 15. Thomas Reeman of Cockfield aged 88.
 Oct. 21. Robert Ungles of Sicklesmere aged 56.
 Oct. 23. John Sutton of Sicklesmere aged 59.
 Dec. 28. Joseph Reeve aged 84.
1831. Jan. 9. Elizabeth Harrold aged 75.
 June 16. Sophia Parsons aged 1.
 Sept. 22. Amy Tweed aged 30.
 Sept. 28. George Jackson aged 74.
 Oct. 16. Elizabeth Ely aged 55.
 Nov. 6. Jonathan Ely of Bury aged 84.
1832. Jan. 4. Sarah Bugg aged 23.
 Jan. 5. Phoebe Ramsbottom of Bury aged 22.
 March 1. Elizabeth Pryke aged 27.
 March 8. John Bird aged 52.
 May 5. Charlotte Alderton aged 15.
 May 11. Rose Cook aged 84.
 June 15. Samuel Snape aged 50.
 Sept. 21. Lucy Edwards aged 21.
 Oct. 16. Anne Reeman of Lawshall aged 62.
 Dec. 16. Susan Cawston of Little Whelnetham aged 55.

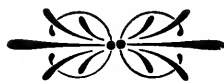
1833.	Jan.	8.	Clara Ungles aged 6 weeks.
	Sept.	24.	Jonathan Taylor Garrard aged 4 years.
	Oct.	2.	Elizabeth Ann Garrard aged 3 years.
	Oct.	5.	John Pryke aged 20.
1834.	Jan.	14.	Lucy Rawlinson aged 19.
	Feb.	17.	Sarah Rolfe aged 69.
	Aug.	15.	William Lawrence aged 21.
	Aug.	25.	Joseph Bird aged 57.
	Sept.	6.	Mary Cawston aged 35.
	Oct.	12.	Anna Maria Lofts infant.
	Nov.	1.	Sarah Regen aged 12.
	Nov.	8.	Sophia Lee aged 39.
1835.	Jan.	11.	Thomas Nunn aged 87.
	Jan.	23.	Sarah Riley aged 44.
	Feb.	20.	Joseph Farrow aged 76.
	March	11.	Elizabeth Sarah Everitt infant.
	April	4.	John Everitt aged 5.
	April	23.	John Willingham aged 25.
	April	30.	Henry Boggis aged 7.
	May	21.	Alfred Pryke aged 28.
	May	28.	Louisa Garwood aged 7.
	June	6.	Charles Garwood aged 4.
	June	13.	George Mingay aged 9 weeks.
	Aug.	1.	Ellen Anne Snape infant.
	Aug.	12.	Marianne Makings infant.
	Aug.	18.	John Bruce aged 8.
	Aug.	20.	William Rolfe aged 79.
	Aug.	26.	Sarah Anne Makings infant.
	Sept.	8.	Mary Anne Pearsons aged 11.
	Sept.	27.	Mary Ungles aged 28.
	Oct.	1.	Robert Warren aged 4.
	Oct.	11.	Emily Pearsons aged 12.
1836.	May	28.	Ann Bird aged 58.
	June	6.	Robert Everitt infant.
	June	6.	Martha Upson aged 12.

1836.	Nov.	5.	Joseph Verer infant.
	Dec.	1.	Mary Rollinson aged 22.
	Dec.	19.	Sarah Cooke of Bury St Edmunds aged 36.
1837.	March	26.	Sarah Bugg infant.
	April	25.	Mary Andrews of Stanningfield aged 87.
	May	4.	Susan Borgiss aged 20.
	July	29.	John William Cooke of Bury St Edmunds aged 2
	Aug.	29.	Lucy Anne Rollinson aged 2.
	Oct.	11.	Anne Pearsons aged 44.
	Oct.	26.	Ambrose Pearsons aged 1.
	Nov.	3.	Susan Pearsons aged 19.
	Dec.	26.	William Butters aged 22.
1838.	Feb.	18.	Sarah Pettitt infant.
	March	1.	Martha Pettitt aged 4.
	April	5.	Robert Rolfe aged 10.
	May	13.	Ann Tweed aged 66.
	May	29.	Ann Caroline Fenton aged 21.
	July	14.	Diana Garnham aged 12.
	Aug.	15.	Lucy Fenton aged 19.
	Aug.	31.	Martha Crick aged 23.
	Dec.	31.	Thomas Alderton aged 58
	Dec.	31.	Ann Lyas aged 62.
	Dec.	31.	George Lofts aged 59.
	Dec.	31.	Joseph Bugg aged 34.
1839.	March	1.	Jane Crick aged 6.
	April	9.	Sarah Mann aged 85.
	April	19.	Jane Edwards aged 66.
	July	11.	Eliza Doel aged 29.
	Dec.	7.	James Butcher aged 69.
1840.	May	19.	Mary Jane Wright aged 2.
	June	29.	Sarah Butters aged 19.
	Aug.	27.	Charles Taylor aged 2.
1841.	Jan.	2.	Helen Victoria Fenton aged 3.
	Jan.	15.	Reuben Warren aged 60.
	Feb.	13.	Elizabeth Coxe aged 7.

1841.	March	17.	Abraham Makins aged 30.
	March	17.	William Mann aged 17.
	June	20.	Marianne Farrow aged 2.
	June	25.	Sophia Edwards aged 24.
	July	1.	John Andrews aged 97.
	July	9.	John Tweed aged 77.
	July	22.	Jane Maria Makins, infant.
1842.	May	16.	Frances Cawston of Horsecroft aged 76.
	June	12.	Marianne Reeman aged 1 year.
	July	17.	Anne Deacon aged 14.
	Sept.	19.	Rose Dench aged 71.
	Oct.	6.	Elizabeth Claydon of Bury St Edmunds aged 29.
	Nov.	10.	Mary Anne Bruce aged 8.
1843.	Jan.	26.	Rose Major aged 52.
	April	8.	Eleanor Sophia Wright aged 45.
	May	31.	Thomas Wright infant.
	June	30.	Lucy Wright aged 23.
	July	4.	Alfred Wright aged 2.
	July	18.	Jeremiah Fenton aged 61.
	July	22.	Charlotte Ellis aged 60.
	Aug.	3.	George Henry Barnes aged 8.
	Sept.	15.	Mary Crick aged 21.
	Sept.	27.	Sarah Race infant.
	Oct.	16.	Samuel Mayhew aged 77.
	Oct.	20.	John Lee aged 56.
1844.	Feb	16.	Rev. T. Hickman of Bury St Edmunds aged 89.
	April	20.	James Pask aged 19.
	May	24.	Rebecca Rolfe aged 2.
	May	30.	Marianne Tweed aged 23.
	June	8.	Edmund Frost aged 76.
	June	25.	Sarah Snape of Cockfield aged 60.
	July	4.	Anne Austin aged 78.
	Aug.	20.	Mary Pettitt aged 63.
	Sept.	7.	Mary Cooke aged 75.
	Sept.	13.	James Upson aged 68.

1844.	Sept.	21.	Hannah Wright aged 9.
	Dec.	18.	Susanna Wright aged 64.
1845.	Jan.	23.	Emily Rice infant.
	Feb.	21.	Marianne Alderton aged 1.
	March	1.	Arthur Verer aged 4.
	March	6.	Sophia Everitt aged 5.
	June	13.	Sarah Hickman of Bury St Edmunds aged 87.
	Aug.	30.	Robina Pendle infant.
	Oct.	15.	Elizabeth Sutton aged 68
	Nov.	11.	James Major of Little Whelnetham aged 29.
	Nov.	13.	Thomas Alderton aged 6 months,
	Dec.	29.	John Reeman aged 17 weeks.
1846.	July	22.	Marianne Tweed aged 18.
	July	28.	Phoebe Reeman of Lawshall aged 70.
	Aug.	14.	Anna & Maria Aves twin infants.
	Sept.	2.	Arthur Pearson aged 7 months.
	Sept.	14.	Joseph George Rice aged 22 weeks.
	Nov.	21.	Eliza Fenton aged 44 years.
	Dec.	24.	John Cooke of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds aged 76.
1847.	Jan.	9.	George Farrow aged 3 years.
	March	2.	Abraham Reeman infant.
	March	29.	Robert Nunn infant.
	March	31.	Thomas Aves aged 75.
	April	28.	Anne Bruce aged 1.
	May	8.	Robert Alderton aged 15.
	June	10.	Isaac Farrow aged 69.
1848.	Feb.	22.	Samuel Fenton of Cockfield aged 64.
	April	13.	William Cooke of St. Mary's Square, Bury St. Edmund's, aged 80.
	April	23.	Eliza Coleman aged 6 months.
	Aug.	17.	John Townsend aged 15 months.
	Sept.	8.	Abigail Butcher aged 41.
	Sept.	30.	Mary Alderton aged 73.
1849.	Jan.	2.	Elizabeth Marshall Bird aged 38.
	Jan.	19.	Mary Warren aged 77.

1849.	Jan.	20.	Sarah Skipper aged 76.
	Feb.	9.	William Reeman of Lawshall aged 72.
	March	10.	Mary Phillips of Great Barton aged 89.
	April	21.	Robert Alderton aged 72.
	May	19.	Mark Pearson aged 31.
	June	17.	Lucy Cooke aged 24.
	Sept.	28.	Ambrose Padley infant.
	Oct.	1.	Honor Grimwood aged 10.
	Oct.	11.	Lucy Plumb aged 19.
	Nov.	5.	Margaret Wright aged 62.
	Nov.	22.	William Baldwin infant.
	Nov.	30.	Harry Harvey aged 3 months.
1850.	Jan.	4.	William Reeman aged 7.
	Jan.	12.	William John Major aged 12.
	Jan.	18.	John Reeman of Lawshall aged 77.
	Jan.	22.	John Reeman aged 14.
	March	21.	George Rollinson infant.
	May	26.	Robert Nunn aged 82.
	July	19.	Augusta Georgina Fenton of Bury St Edmunds aged 15.
	Sept.	22.	Martha Willingham aged 85.
	Sept.	30.	Reuben Boggis aged 11.
	Oct.	21.	Edward Ungles aged 18.
	Dec.	3.	Anne Butcher aged 85.



LITTLE WHELNETHAM PARISH REGISTERS.

A Register book for the parish of Litle Wheltham Beginning
at the yeare of our Lord God 1557.

BAPTISMS.

1557.	Jan.	7.	Christian Ballard.
1558.	Nov.	13.	Thomas Rysinge.
	Nov.	17.	James Holt.
	Jan.	21.	William King.
1559.	March	20.	Alice Ballard.
1560.	April	27.	Alice Adams.
	Sept.	10.	Laurence Steven.
1561.	April	25.	William Depnam.
	May	24.	Thomas Gypps.
	Nov.	16.	William Heyward.
	Jan.	18.	Mathew Innold.
	March	8.	ffrancisca Briant.
1562.	May	17.	John Adams.
	March	24.	John Symont.
1563.	April	25.	William Goddard.
	Jan.	22.	John Gypps.
	Jan.	28.	John sonne of William Innold, and buried.

1564.	Aug.	13.	Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Adams.
1565.	July	10.	Mary dau. of William Innold.
	Sept.	16.	Edmund Hewet.
1566.	Dec.	15.	Anne dau. of Thomas Adames.
1567.	July	6.	William Ladiman.
	Sept.	23.	John Hewett.
	Dec.	25.	John Innold.
1568.	Feb.	27.	John sonne of John Ladiman.
1569.	April	17.	Elizabeth dau. of John Salmon.
	April	20.	Susan dau. of William Carter.
	Sept.	11.	Anne dau. of William Nune.
1570.	Dec.	26.	Henry sonne of John Ladiman.
1571.	April	1.	William sonne of William Innold.
	June	10.	Rose dau. of Reinold Howe.
1572.	April	—	Mary dau. of William Carter.
	June	8.	John sonne of John Croftes.
	Feb.	15.	Thomas sonne of John Ladiman.
1573.	April	12.	Thomas sonne of William Innold.
	May	10.	Elizabeth dau. of John Ringland.
1574.	?	28.	Robert sonne of Thomas Manhood.
	Dec.	27.	John sonne of John Ringland.
1575.	July	29.	John sonne of John Croftes, and buried.
	Aug.	21.	Anne dau. of John Ladiman.
	Feb.	22.	Alice dau. of Georg Smith.
	March	11.	Thomas sonne of William Innold.
1576.	Oct.	7.	Agnes dau. of John Salmon.
	Oct.	28.	Joan dau. of John Croftes, and buried.
1577.	April	21.	Brigitt dau. of John Wrettam.
	Sept.	1.	Christian dau. of John Steward.
	Feb.	17.	Elizabeth dau. of John Ladiman.
1578.	May	1.	Robert sonne of John Croftes.
	Feb.	24.	John sonne of Henry Howe.
1579.	April	7.	Mary dau. of Arthur Daveson.
	June	10.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Manhood.
	Oct.	25.	Alice dau. of John Steward.

1580.	April	10.	Thomas sonne of John Wrettam.
	June	12.	Robert sonne of John Ladiman.
	June	26.	Robert sonne of William Skittler.
	Aug.	7.	Joan dau. of Thomas Parker.
	Oct.	9.	Hellen dau. of Robert Steward.
1581.	March	13.	Joan dau. of William Skarpe, and buried.
1582.	April	8.	Mary dau. of William Skittler.
	May	13.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Parker.
	Aug.	12.	John sonne of John Steward.
	Aug.	12.	Agnes dau. of John Steward.
	Dec.	26.	Margarett dau. of Robert Steward.
	Feb.	24.	Mary dau. of John Ladiman.
1583.	April	14.	John sonne of William Elmar.
	May	26.	William sonne of John Ringland.
	Jan.	26.	Judith dau. of Thomas Ward.
1584.	April	26.	William sonne of Thomas Parker.
	July	14.	Dorithy dau. of Richard Goodrick esquier.
	Sept.	27.	— — sonne of George Seely.
	Nov.	8.	— — sonne of William Elmar.
	Feb.	7.	— — dau. of John Steward.
	Feb.	14.	Rebecca dau. of Edmund Salmon.
1585.	Sept.	11.	Suzan dau. of Robert Steward.
	March	6.	Robert sonne of Edward Goodrick Esq. *
1586.	May	17.	William sonne of William Skittler.
	Aug.	21.	Alice dau. of John Ladiman.
	Oct.	2.	Benjamyn sonne of William Clarke.
	Dec.	21.	Suzan dau. of Richard [Edward erased] Goodrick esq.
	Feb.	6.	Edmund sonne of Thomas Parker.
1587.	Aug.	14.	Suzan dau. of John Ringland.
	Feb.	18.	Alice dau. of Robert Steward.
1588.	April	14.	Alice dau. of William Skittler.
	Oct.	8.	John sonne of Bennett Skott.
	Nov.	24.	Edmond sonne of John Ladiman.
	Jan.	12.	Robert sonne of James Wolfenden.

* Probably Edward is an original error for Richard. See Bapt : Dec 1586 and Burials: July 1588.

1589.	Aug.	10.	Robert sonne of Robert Steward.
	—	—	Mary base dau. of Kendall widdow.
	Nov.	23.	John sonne of Robert Debneham.
	Dec.	27.	John sonne of John Bannock.
1590.	Aug.	30.	Georg sonne of Bennet Skott.
	Aug.	30.	Abigaile dau. of James Wolfenden.
	Sept.	13.	Lidia base dau. of ye wyfe of John Steward.
	Dec.	6.	John sonne of Robert Debneham.
1591.	Aug.	12.	Elizabeth dau. of John Langdaile.
1592.	July	23.	Jonathan sonne of John Bannock.
	Aug.	20.	John sonne of James Wolfenden.
	Oct.	15.	Thomas sonne of Robert Debneham.
1593.	April	1.	Mary dau. of John Langdaile.
	July	15.	John sonne of Robert Steward.
	Sept.	30.	Zacharye sonne of John Croftes.
	Dec.	15.	Elizabeth dau. of Clement Innold.
1594.	Aug.	11.	Suzan dau. of James Wolfenden.
	Oct.	20.	John sonne of John Langdayle.
	Dec.	15.	Dorothy base dau. of ye widdowe Kendall.
1595.	May	24.	Anne dau. of John Bannock.
	July	13.	John sonne of Edmund Hewett.
	Sept.	7.	John base child of Alice Wattkin.
	Sept.	9.	Suzan dau. of Clement Innold.
1596.	Sept.	29.	James sonne of James Wolfenden.
	March	6.	Marmaduke sonne of John Langdayle.
1597.	Feb.	5.	Dorothy dau. of Edmund Innold.
	March	11.	Rose dau. of Clement Innold.
1599.	Aug.	29.	Marye filia Ja : Wolfenden & his wiffe.
	Feb.	7.	Rodger filius Rodger Weight & his wiffe.
1600.	June	8.	Clement sonne of Clement Aenold et uxoris.
	Aug.	31.	Marye dau. of John Winter et uxoris.
	Jan.	6.	Marye dau. of Robert & Mary Debnam.
1601.	July	12.	Margarett dau. of James Wolfenden & his wiffe.
	July	26.	Hester dau. of Edmund Aenold & his wiffe.
	Oct.	10.	William filius John Croftes & his wiffe.

1602.	June	16.	Ann dau. of Anthony Scarrp & his wiffe.
	Oct.	10.	Edmond sonn of Edmond Huett et uxoris.
	Jan.	13.	Francis dau. of Robert Tipshath & Susan his wiffe.
1603.	April	3.	Katerin dau. of Clement Aenold & his wiffe.
	Oct.	2.	Sara dau. of James Wolfenden & his wiffe.
	Nov.	27.	John sonn of Henry Howe et uxoris.
1604.	April	22.	Susan dau. of Thomas Hall & his wiffe.
	May	14.	Edmund sonn of Edmund Silverstone & his wiffe.
	Aug.	26.	Philipp dau. of Edmund Innold & his wiffe.
	March	24.	Margrett dau. of John Roote & Dorithy his wiffe.
1605.	Sept.	22.	Ann dau. of Edmund & Katerine Huett.
	Oct.	15.	Robert sonne of Robert Sparke et uxoris.
	Nov.	3.	Jelice dau. of Thomas Sanders & his wiffe.
	Dec.	15.	Robert sonn of Clement Innold et uxoris.
	Jan.	15.	Robert sonn of Robert & Mary Debnam.
	March	11.	Ann dau. of James Wolfenden & his wiffe.
1606.	June	1.	Ann dau. of Robert & Susan Tipshath.
1607.	March	6.	Harvy a sonn a bastard of Rose Banbery widdow.
1608.	May	19.	Henry sonn of Clement & Dorithy Innold.
	July	14.	John sonn of James & Susan Wolffenden.
	Oct.	9.	Ann dau. of John & Bridgett Scepper.
1609.	April	2.	Susan dau. of Robert Tipshath & his wiffe.
	May	21.	Laurance sonn of John & Dorithy Roote.
	Oct.	18.	Mary dau. of Thomas & Mary Nayler.
	Jan.	14.	Edward sonn of John Crofts & his wiffe.
1610.	July	3.	Elizabeth dau. of Tobias Cowper & his wiff.
	Sept.	6.	Marye dau. of Edmund & Ann Clark.
	March	25.	William sonn of Robert Rouge & his wiffe.
1611.	Dec.	3.	Thomas sonn of Thomas & Mary Nayler.
	Dec.	11.	Edmund sonn of Edmund Gurling and his wiffe.
1612.	April	19.	Susan Clark.
	June	28.	Robert Tipshath.
	Aug.	16.	Thomas sonn of William Robinson & his wiffe.
	Feb.	14.	Francis Innoll.
1613.	April	5.	Susan dau. of Robert Rouge & his wiffe.

1613.	Nov.	30.	William sonn of Robert Tipshath & his wiffe.
1614.	April	10.	Dorithe dau. of Edmund & Dorithe Willis.
	April	17.	Susan dau. of Thomas & Mary Nayler.
1615.	April	16.	Ann dau. of Edmund & Ann Clarke.
	July	16.	Robert sonn of William Ringland et uxoris.
	Aug.	—	James sonn of Edmund Gurling & his wiff.
	Dec.	17.	Elizabeth dau. of Edmund Willis et uxoris.
1616.	June	9.	Susan dau. of Robert & Margett Andrew.
	Sept.	26.	John sonn of John Steward & his wiffe.
	Jan.	22.	Rachell dau. of William Dimbleton & his wife.
	March	23.	Elizabeth dau. of Edmund Clark & his wiffe.
1617.	Dec.	23.	Susan dau. of Edward Goimer & his wiffe.
	Jan.	6.	Susan dau. of John Watkin & his wiff.
1618.	May	10.	Edmund sonn of Edmund & Dorothy Willis.
	Nov.	5.	William sonn of John Steward & his wiffe.
	March	21.	Robert & Thomas sonnes of George fitts & his wiffe.
1619.	Sept.	23.	Katherin Tipshath.
	Feb.	13.	Henry sonn of W. Renold et uxoris.
1620.	March	25.	Sarah Clarke.
	May	15.	Robert Nayler.
	July	25.	Robert Steward.
	Sept.	29.	Abigail dau. of John Shronsbery & his wiff strangers.
	Jan.	6.	William sonn of Edmund & Dorithy Willis.
	Jan.	6.	John sonn of John Thornton & his wiffe.
1621.	Aug.	21.	Robert Reinold sonn of his father & mother.
	Sept.	23.	Marye dau. of her mother a stranger.
1622.	July	2.	Edmund sonn of Edward Leach & his wiffe.
	Nov.	1.	Marke sonn of John Steward & his wiffe.
	Jan.	14.	Ann dau. of Thomas & Sarah Nayler.
1623.	Sept.	10.	Susan dau. of William Eelye & Bridget his wife.
1625.	April*	21.	Diana dau. of William Elie & his wife.

*The Little Whelnetham parish chest contains no entries of Baptisms, Marriages or Burials between 1623 and 1680, a gap of nearly 60 years. But the copies sent yearly to the Registry of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury are still there. Mr. Talbot Crossfield has very kindly sent me his transcript of the Archidiaconal returns for these years, so that I am able to fill up the gap more or less completely. Ed.

1625.	June	19.	Sarah dau. of Edmund Willis & his wife.
	Jan.	14	John sonne of Anthonie Makro & his wife.
1626.	Oct.	11.	Ann dau. of John & Ann Carver.
	Nov.	7.	William sonne of William Nayler & his wife.
1629.	Sept.	13.	Bridget dau. of Thomas Wiet.
	Sept.*	16.	Charles son of John Steward & his wife.
1631.	Oct.	3.	Thomas son of Thomas Wyat & his wife.
	Nov.	20.	John son of Edmund Willis & his wife.
	March	20.	Abraham son of Abraham & Susan Wright.
1632.	Nov.	26.	Mary dau. of Henry Peach & his wife.
1635.	May	28.	Alexander son of Alexander & Sara Pistor.
	June	28.	Richard son of Henry & Dorothy Peach.
	Aug.	2.	George son of Edmund & Ann Willis.
	Sept.	17.	Anne dau. of Thomas & Mary Cornish.
	Sept.	24.	Robert son of Thomas & Bridget Wyat.
	Nov.	8.	Ezekiel son of Abraham & Susan Wright.
1636.	Nov.	22.	Anne dau. of Alexander & Sara Pistor.
	Jan.	22.	Robert son of Robert & Mary Cason.
	Feb.	19.	Elizabeth dau. of Thomas & Bridget Wyat.
1637.	April	30.	Ursly & Susan daus. of John & Isabel Ely.
	July	2.	Edmund son of Edmund & Elizabeth Goymar.
1638.	Oct.	28.	Elizabeth dau. of Robert & Mary Cason.
1639.	July	7.	Mary dau. of Alexander & Sara Pistor.
	July	14.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Dorothy Stileman.
	Oct.	6.	Anne dau. of Thomas & Bridget Wyat.
1640.	May	7.	Sara dau. of Robert & Mary Cason.
	July	26.	Rose dau. of Richard & Susan Mount.
	Jan.	3.	James & Gilian children of Thomas & Elizabeth Spring, Irish travellers.
			* * * * *
			* * * * *
1663.	May	1.	Danyell sonne of Edward & Rachell Agas.
	Aug.	20.	Edward sonne of Edward & Margarett Kinge.

*This entry is made twice in the Archidiaconal returns. In the other place the father is called Robert. Apparently John is right. Ed.

1663. Nov. 5. Elizabeth dau. of Willyam & Grace Barker.
1666. Sept. 5. Sarah dau. of John & Mary Gooday.
1667. Jan. 26. Thomas sonne of Willyam & Sarah Sturgeon.
1671. Jan. 7. Mary dau. of Willyam & Sarah Sturgeon.
- Jan. 30. Susan dau. of John & Susan Spencer of greate Wheltham.
1672. Aug. 18. Sarah dau. of John & Sarah Leech.
- March 7. Francis sonne of Francis Davy of Kerningall in co. of Norfolke
mettle man & Elizabeth his wife.
1673. Aug. 31. Benjamin sonne of Benjamin Leech late deceased & Phillip his
mother.
- Oct. 12. Joseph sonne of Joseph Mason of Whepsted & Dorothy his
mother.
- Dec. 21. Elizabeth dau. of John & Mary Tooley.
1676. April 6. Edward sonne of John & Sarah Leech.
- Aug. 13. Francis sonne of Willyam & Sarah Sturgeon.
- Sept. 29. Robert sonne of Willyam & Ursula Taylor.
- Nov. 1. Willyam sonne of Ambrose & Frances Willyamson.
- Nov. 7. Katharine dau. of Willyam & Susan Bally.
1677. April 12. Phillip dau. of John & Phillip Webb.
- Oct. 21. Mary dau. of Ambrose & Mary Willyamson.
- Nov. 30. Sarah dau. of George & Sarah Cocksage.
1679. April 22. John sonne of John & Sarah Leech.
1680. Sept. 19. Joseph son of Robert & Sarah Whiterod.
- Nov. 8. Robert son of John & Mary Tooley.
1681. June 10. Philip son of Philip & Ann Ward.
- July 15. Elizabeth dau. of Ambrose & Elizabeth Flack.
1682. July 30. Francis son of Robert & Sarah Whiterod.
- Sept. 5. Elizabeth dau. of Ambrose & Elizabeth Flack.
- Dec. 29. Bridget dau. of John & Bridget King.
- Feb. 8. Margaret dau. of James & Margaret Frost.
1683. April 1. Thomasin dau. of Edward & Thomasin Leach.
- June 24. Mary dau. of John & Katherine Johnson.
- Nov. 1. John son of Philip & Ann Ward.
- Feb. 21. Mary dau. of James & Margaret Frost.
1684. May 12. John son of William Burroughs.

1684.	June	6.	Mary dau. of James & Mary Garwood.
	June	7.	Susan dau. of John & Sarah Leach.
	Aug.	2.	Francis son of William & Sarah Sturgeon.
	Oct.	21.	Rose dau. of Ambrose & Elizabeth Flack.
	Oct.	23.	Edward son of John & Bridget King.
	Oct.	23.	Mary dau. of Richard & Mary Whiterod.
1685.	March	29.	Sarah dau. of Robert & Sarah Whiterod.
	Sep.	20.	Elizabeth filia Elizabethæ Tooly et populi.
	Dec.	14.	William son of John & Susan Iwring.
	Feb.	28.	John son of John & Katherine Johnson.
1686.	Sept.	30.	James son of James & Mary Garwood.
	Nov.	4.	Margaret dau. of John & Bridget King.
	Nov.	14.	Susan dau. of Edward & Thomasin Leach.
	March	17.	Ambrose son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Flack.
1687.	March	27.	James son of Nathanael & Dorothy Jestrick.
	May	26.	James son of James & Susan Frost.
	July	10.	Benjamin son of John & Sarah Leach.
	July	24.	Susan dau. of John & Susan Iwring.
	Oct.	14.	James son of James & Mary Garwood.
1688.	March	30.	John son of John & Elizabeth Whiterod.
	April	1.	Robert son of Robert & Sarah Whiterod.
	July	20.	Henrietta—Maria dau. of John & Bridget King.
	Nov.	3.	Katharine dau. of John & Katharine Johnson.
	Nov.	28.	Richard son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Flack.
	Feb.	3.	Edward son of Edward & Thomasin Leach.
	Feb.	21.	Edmund son of James & Susan Frost.
1689.	April	25.	Nathan son of Isaack & Matthew Pett.
	July	28.	John son of John & Susan Iwring.
	Dec.	5.	William son of John & Bridget King.
	Jan.	26.	John son of John & Mary Pyman.
1690.	Aug.	17.	Mary dau. of Robert & Sarah Whiterod.
	Nov.	27.	John son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Flack.
	Dec.	19.	Robert son of John & Elizabeth Whiterod.
	Jan.	15.	James son of Isaac & Matthew Pett.
	Feb.	26.	Ann dau. of Edward & Thomasin Leach.

1691.	July	26.	John son of John & Mary Pyman.
	Aug.	23.	Sarah dau. of John & Sarah Leach.
	Aug.	27.	Susan dau. of James & Susan Frost.
	Oct.	22.	Mary dau. of John & Bridget King.
	Nov.	12.	John son of John & Rose Sparke.
	Jan.	31.	Esther dau. of George & Ann Frost.
	Feb.	22.	Abraham son of Samuel & Susan Banham.
1692.	April	15.	Thomas son of John & Susan Iwring.
	Oct.	6.	James son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Flack.
	Oct.	20.	Jacob son of John & Katharine Johnson.
	Dec.	20.	Ann dau. of Isaac & Matthew Pett.
	March	16.	Jonathan son of John & Bridgett King.
1693.	June	25.	— son of John & Mary Pyman.
	Dec.	1.	John son of John & Susan Horrex.
	Jan.	21.	William son of James & Mary Garwood.
1694.	Dec.	16.	James son of John Iwring & his wife.
	Dec.	26.	Mary dau. of Ambrose & Elizabeth Flack.
1695.	April	2.	James son of John & Bridget King.
	Feb.	9.	Charles son of John & Hannah Gipson.
	March	20.	Anthony Horrex.
1696.	June	21.	Ann Waplin.
	July	9.	Robert son of John & Bridget King.
1697.	April	23.	Ann dau. of John & Hannah Gibson.
	June	25.	James son of James & Mary Frost.
	June	27.	Elizabeth dau. of James & Mary Garwood.
	Sept.	5.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Elizabeth Iwring.
	Jan.	27.	George son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Flack.
1698.	March	25.	Thomas son of John & Bridgitt King.
	June	30.	Philip son of Thomas & Mary Basset.
	Nov.	4.	Elizabeth dau. of Abraham & Ann Hammond.
	Dec.	15.	William son of John & Hannah Gibson.
1699.	Oct.	8.	Bridgitt dau. of James & Mary Garwood.
	Jan.	8.	John son of Abraham & Ann Hammond.
	Jan.	26.	Margaret dau. of John & Bridgitt King.
	Feb.	26.	William son of John & Hannah Gibson.

1700.	Aug.	1.	Thomas son of John & Elizabeth Iwring.
	Sept.	13.	Joshuah son of John & Susan Horrex.
	Dec.	22.	James son of Nicholas & Mary Baker.
	Jan.	24.	Margaret dau. of Thomas & Alicia Hayward.
1701.	Sept.	21.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Bridgitt King.
	Feb.	22.	Elizabeth dau. of Nicholas & Mary Baker.
1702.	Jan.	5.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Bridgitt King.
	March	11.	Abraham son of Abraham & Ann Hammond.
1703.	July	24.	John son of John & Mary How.
	March	12.	Christopher son of John & Elizabeth Iwring.
1704.	Aug.	8.	Mary dau. of John & Mary How.
	Oct.	6.	Jonathan son of Isaack & Mathew Pett.
	Nov.	23.	Thomas son of Thomas & Katharine Britton.
1706.	April	18.	Mary dau. of John & Ann Nun.
	Aug.	9.	Elizabeth dau. of Thomas & Katharine Britton.
	Aug.	18.	John son of John Johnson & his wife.
	Nov.	25.	James son of John & Mary How.
	Feb.	2.	Martha dau. of John & Elizabeth Iwring.
1707.	Sept.	4.	Rose dau. of Thomas & Rose King.
	Nov.	21.	Margarett dau. of John & Mary How.
1708.	Aug.	19.	Andrew son of Robert & Elizabeth Nun.
1709.	Jan.	5.	Alicia dau. of John & Mary How.
1711.	May	25.	James son of John & Mary How.
	Oct.	23.	James son of Robert & Elizabeth Nun.
	Feb.	9.	John son of Nathan & Esther Pett.
1712.	June	6.	Susan dau. of John & Susan Johnson.
	Dec.	5.	Elizabeth dau. of Edward & Elizabeth King.
1713.	Dec.	13.	John son of John & Esther Frost.
1714.	June	6.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Mary Iwring.
1715.	Sept.	11.	John son of John & Susan Johnson.
	Sept.	25.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Mary Iwring.
	Oct.	13.	Ann dau. of John & Mary How.
	May	31.	Samuel son of Joseph & Alicia Ray.
	Jan.	8.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Esther ffrost.
	Jan.	22.	Elizabeth dau. of Paul & Margaret Chaplin.

1716. Feb. 18. John son of Joseph & Alicia Ray.
1717. July 30. Frances dau. of John & Frances Candeler.
 Sept. 1. Mary dau. of Nathan & Esther Pett.
 Sept. 27. Robert son of Robert & Frances Jervas.
 Dec. 31. John Goshawke base child of Mary his mother.
 Feb. 16. Elizabeth dau. of John & Elizabeth Thorpe.
1718. June 10. John son of John & Mary Yardley.
 Aug. 10. Thomas son of John & Esther Frost.
 Aug. 21. Joseph son of Joseph & Alicia Ray.
 Oct. 3. James son of James & Mary Frost.
 Dec. 11. Elizabeth dau. of John & Frances Candeler.
1719. Aug. 9. Elizabeth dau. of Paul & Margaret Chaplin.
 Aug. 21. Edward son of Edward & Elizabeth King.
 Oct. 4. John son of Robert & Frances Jervas.
 Jan. 3. William son of William & Ann Smee.
 Jan. 19. Mary dau. of Robert & Susan Garland.
 March 18. Mary dau. of James & Mary Frost.
1720. Nov. 3. John son of Edward & Elizabeth King.
1721. Dec. 4. Mary dau. of Edward & Elizabeth King.
 Dec. 29. Frances dau. of Robert & Susan Garland.
 Feb. 4. Mary dau. of John & Elizabeth Thorpe.
 Feb. 11. Richard son of John & Hester Frost.
 Feb. 25. Hester dau. of Nathaniel & Hester Pett.
 Feb. 26. Alice dau. of George & Margaret Lumly.
1722. Jan. 27. William son of James & Ann How.
1723. April 18. George son of George & Margaret Lumly.
 April 21. Edward son of John & Ann Leach.
 May 5. John son of Paul & Margaret Chapman [sic].
 Oct. 31. Mary dau. of Thomas & Mary Canham.
 Feb. 2. John son of John & Martha Haward.
 March 15. Susan dau. of John & Elizabeth Thorp.
1724. May 21. Rose dau. of James & Mary Frost.
 Aug. 21. Margaret dau. of Edward & Elizabeth King.
 Aug. 30. Anna Maria dau. of John & Hannah Sergeant.
 Aug. 30. George son of William & Ann Smee.

1724. Sept 20. William son of John & Esther Frost.
 Dec. 6. James son of James & Ann How.
 Dec. 23. Thomas son of Thomas & Mary Canham.
1725. May 17. Ann dau. of John & Frances Candler.
 Aug. 8. Mary Johnson.
 Nov. 2. Isaac son of George & Margaret Lumley.
 Jan. 30. Samuel son of Paul & Francis Chapman [sic].
1726. May 12. Ambrose son of James & Mary Frost.
 May 15. Sarah dau. of Thomas & Mary Canham.
 June 26. John son of John & Hannah Serjeant.
 Feb. 10. Isaac son of Isaac & Ann Wilson.
 Feb. 19. Margaret dau. of George & Margaret Lumly.
1727. July 30. Samuel son of Paul & Francis Chapman [sic].
 Nov. 5. Margaret dau. of William & Ann Smee.
 Nov. 23. Elizabeth dau. of John & Elizabeth Flack.
 Feb. 29. Rose dau. of Edward & Elizabeth King.
1728. May 19. Mary dau. of John & Frances Candler.
 Feb. 7. Richard son of Richard & Bruce Reeve.
 Feb. 18. John son of Thomas & Mary Canham.
 March 2. James son of John & Hannah Sergeant.
1729. Oct. 4. Richard son of James & Mary Frost.
1730. Oct. 8. Mary dau. of John & Elizabeth Flack.
 Jan. 3. Alice dau. of William & Ann Smee.
 Jan. 3. Susan child of Susan Balls.
1731. April 25. John son of John & Frances Candler.
1732. March 30. Margaret dau. of John & Elizabeth Flack.
 Aug. 20. William son of Richard & Bruce [sic] Reeve.
 Sept. 10. Mary dau. of Nicholas & Mary Locke.
 Sept. 18. Mary dau. of Paul & Frances Chapman [sic].
 Nov. 28. John son of John & Hannah Serjeant.
1733. Jan. 8. Ambrose son of John & Elizabeth Flack.
 Feb. 14. Martha dau. of John & Diana Ely.
1734. July 28. John son of John & Mary Evered.
 Aug. 11. Martha dau. of John & Frances Candler.
1735. June 15. Mary dau. of Richard & [Bruce erased] Prudence Reeve.

1735. June 29. Frances dau. of Thomas & Frances Parfree of Rushbrook.
 Aug. 3. Ann dau. of Thomas & Faith Hammond.
 Aug. 14. William son of James & Bridgett Frost.
 Dec. 25. William son of John & Hannah Sergeant.
 Jan. 19. George son of George & Elizabeth Brook.
 March 9. Susannah child of Susannah Boldero.
1736. April 21. Elizabeth dau. of Nicolas & Mary Lock.
 Nov. 14. Mary dau. of Richard & Prudence Reeve.
 Jan. 30. Isaac child of Elizabeth King.
1737. Oct. 9. Thomas son of Thomas & Margaret Green.
 Dec. 4. Elizabeth dau. of Thomas & Faith Hammond.
 Jan. 12. Samuel son of Richard & Prudence Reeve.
1738. April 2. Ann dau. of William & Elizabeth Bowers.
1739. Dec. 1. Edmund son of Edmund & Ann Southgate.
 Dec. 2. Robert son of Thomas & Margaret Green.
 Dec. 23. Caleb son of William & Susannah Steckles.
 Dec. 30. Isaac son of Isaac & Elizabeth Chenry.
 Feb. 24. Sarah dau. of Robert & Ann Adams.
1740. July 20. William son of William & Ellen Boyden.
 Sept. 18. Rose dau. of John & Elizabeth Flack.
 Nov. 23. Antony son of Richard & Prudence Reeve.
1741. April 12. John son of William & Elizabeth Steele.
 Sept. 17. William son of John & Catharine Girling.
1742. Jan. 4. Catharine dau. of John & Catharine Girling.
 March 6. Margaret dau. of Thomas & Margaret Green.
 March 13. William son of William & Elizabeth Steel.
1743. April 18. George son of Edmund & Ann Southgate.
 July 18. John son of Robert & Ann Adams.
 Sept. 14. Ann dau. of Richard & Prudence Reeve.
 Oct. 16. Ambrose son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Friend.
1744. Oct. 25. Elizabeth dau. of Ambrose & Elizabeth Friend.
 Dec. 2. Isaac son of Edmund & Ann Southgate.
1745. June 2. Susan dau. of William & Susannah Steckles.
 June 26. Charles son of John & Catharine Girling.
 Aug. 25. Joseph son of William & ——— Boydon.

1745. Dec. 29. William son of William & Mary Gault.
1746. Aug. 3. Ann dau. of Thomas & Margaret Green.
 Oct. 11. William son of William & Ann Kemball.
 Jan. 5. Henry son of Henry & Elizabeth Skullford.
1747. April 29. Betty dau. of John & Judith Bell.
 July 30. Elizabeth dau. of Robert & Mary Girling.
 Oct. 4. Kezia dau. of Edmund & Ann Southgate.
 Dec. 29. John son of William & Ann Kemball.
 Feb. 14. William son of William & Susannah Steckles.
1748. Oct. 25. William son of William & Mary Clark.
 Nov. 20. Sarah dau. of Henry & Elizabeth Skulford.
 March 19. Sarah dau. of John & Ann Bugg.
1749. April 13. Sarah dau. of Samuel & Isabella Wright.
 Sept. 29. Susan dau. of William & Susan Pawsey.
 Oct. 22. Joseph base child of Prudence Reeve.
 Dec. 13. Samuel son of Samuel & Mildray Scutchy.
1750. June 7. Samuel son of Robert & Mary Girling.
 June 19. Isabella dau. of Samuel & Isabella Wright.
 Oct. 28. Ann dau. of Henry & Elizabeth Skulford.
 Nov. 25. William son of William & Elizabeth Reeman.
 Dec. 10. Ann dau. of Benjamin & Elizabeth Robinson.
 Jan. 24. Margaret child of Margaret King.
 Feb. 10. John son of John & Lydia Goodday.
 March 1. Simon son of Samuel & Elizabeth Scutchy.
 March 16. Ambrose son of Ambrose & Elizabeth Wright
1751. April 11. John son of William & Susannah Steckles.
 July 7. Ambrose son of John & Ann Bugg.
 July 21. John son of John & Judith Bell.
1752. March 22. William son of William & Elizabeth Reeman.
 May 11. John son of John & Ann Avey.
 May 24. William son of Samuel & Elizabeth Scutchy.
 Dec. 31. John son of Robert and Mary Girling.
1753. Jan. 28. Jermyn son of William & Mary Clark.
 March 27. Mary dau. of James & Mary Wilding.
 April 8. Susan dau. of James & Margaret Alderton.

1753. Dec. 30. Ann child of Ann Carter was baptized by Rev. Mr Coulter,
Curate of Bradfield Manger.
1754. Jan. 13. Sarah dau. of John & Sarah Murdy.
Jan. 27. Thomas son of William & Susannah Steckles.
Oct. 11. Richard son of John & Ann Avey.
Dec. 15. Ann dau. of Robert & Mary Girling.
1755. May 18. James son of James & Margaret Alderton.
June 15. Mary dau. of William & Elizabeth Reeman.
June 22. Ann dau. of James & Mary Wilding.
Nov. 9. Susannah dau. of William & Mary Clark.
1756. May 2. Elizabeth dau. of John & Ann Avey.
June 13. Samuel son of John & Ann Bugg.
1757. April 1. Ambrose Flack child of Mary Taylor.
1758. May 4. John son of John & Ann Avey.
May 9. Roger son of William & Elizabeth Reeman was baptized by Rev.
Mr. Knowles.
May 29. Margaret dau. of Jacob & Ann Brooks.
July 18. Thomas child of Ann Carter was baptized by Rev. Mr Young
of Bradfield Manger.
Oct. 22. Elizabeth dau. of James & Mary Wilding.
Oct. 25. Elizabeth & Mary twin daughters of Thomas & Elizabeth Roffe,
by the Rev. Mr Lord of Great Welnetham.
1759. March 30. Mary dau. of Ambrose & Elizabeth Flack.
June 30. Joshua son of John & Elizabeth Allen.
Nov. 29. Sarah dau. of William & Elizabeth Reeman.
Dec. 6. Edward son of Thomas & Elizabeth Roffe.
Dec. 9. Jacob son of Jacob & Ann Brook.
1760. May 4. Mary dau. of John & Ann Avey.
June 23. William son of William & Mary Lingley.
July 1. Susannah dau. of John & Mary Alderton.
July 13. Susan dau. of Ambrose & Elizabeth Flack.
Sept. 28. John son of John & Hannah Angier travellers.
Dec. 4. Thomas son of Thomas & Elizabeth Roffe.
1761. April 26. Susannah dau. of Jacob & Ann Brook.
June 21. John son of John & Elizabeth Allen.

1761.	Aug.	16.	Samuel son of Samuel & Elizabeth Fisher.
	Aug.	23.	Elizabeth dau. of James & Mary Garrod.
	Sept.	8.	Susanna dau. of Ambrose & Elizabeth Flack.
	Nov.	8.	John son of William & Mary Lingley.
1762.	Aug.	30.	Alice Gooch child of Susan Gurling.
1763.	Sept.	11.	Jacob son of Jacob & Susan Salvage.
	Sept.	18.	Thomas son of John & Elizabeth Allen.
	Dec.	4.	Fanny dau. of William & Elizabeth Reeman.
1764.	Dec.	11.	Violet dau. of John & Mary Alderton.
	Jan.	1.	Martha dau. of Abraham & Susan Gridley.
	Jan.	8.	Mary dau. of William & Mary Lingley.
	Dec.	16.	Elizabeth dau. of John & Elizabeth Allen.
1765	Dec.	30.	Mary dau. of John & Susan Tweed.
	July	28.	Susan dau. of Jacob & Susan Salvage.
1766.	Dec.	1.	William son of Abraham & Susan Gridley.
	Jan.	24.	Mary dau. of Thomas & Mary Rolfe.
	March	9.	Thomas son of William & Mary Lingley.
	Oct.	6.	Henry son of Henry & Elizabeth Rolfe.
1767.	Dec.	28.	Robert son of John & Susan Tweed.
	May	17.	Mary dau. of John & Elizabeth Allen.
1768.	March	6.	Thomas son of Jacob & Susan Salvage.
	April	24.	Elizabeth dau. of William & Mary Lingley.
	Aug.	19.	William son of Henry & Elizabeth Rolfe.
	Oct.	30.	Robert son of Robert & Alice Gurling.
1769.	Jan.	29.	Jane dau. of Thomas & Elizabeth Rolfe.
	May	5.	Richard son of John & Elizabeth Allen.
	May	7.	Alice dau. of Abraham & Susan Gridley.
	July	16.	John son of John & Elizabeth Reeman.
	Dec.	24.	Ann dau. of Edward & Sarah Knotley.
1770.	Dec.	27.	Mary dau. of John & Ann Farrow.
	Feb.	11.	John son of Henry & Elizabeth Rolfe.
	Feb.	18.	Martha dau. of William & Mary Lingley.
	May	13.	John son of Jacob & Susan Savage.
	July	1.	Ann dau. of John & Elizabeth Allen.
	July	6.	William son of Robert & Sarah Pearl.

1771. Nov. 3. Mary dau. of John & Mary Causton.
 Dec. 22. Mary dau. of John & Elizabeth Reeman.
1772. Jan. 5. Edith dau. of Robert & Sarah Pearl.
 March 20. Robert son of Henry & Elizabeth Rolfe.
1773. Feb. 14. Mary dau. of Thomas & Mary Barrell.
 April 11. Lucy dau. of William & Mary Lingley.
 June 13. Hannah dau. of Jacob & Susan Savage.
1774. March 6. Robert son of Robert & Sarah Pearl.
 June 7. Mary dau. of Henry & Elizabeth Rolfe.
1775. June 18. Elizabeth dau. of Jacob & Susan Savage.
 June 25. Joseph son of Joseph & Sarah Alderton.
 Sept. 24. Sarah dau. of Edmund & Sarah Spinks.
 Oct. 29. Thomas son of Thomas & Rebecca Nunn.
1776. Jan. 16. Sarah & Amey twin daughters of John & Ann Farrow.
 Feb. 6. Mary child of Amey Brook.
 July 26. Mary dau. of James & Mary Garwood.
 Oct. 25. Sarah dau. of Joseph & Sarah Alderton.
 Nov. 18. Thomas Reading son of Robert & Sarah Pearl.
1777. Feb. 23. James son of William & Mary Lingley.
 Aug. 31. Henry son of John & Elizabeth Reeman.
1778. April 13. Isaac son of John & Ann Farrow.
 April 26. Sarah dau. of Jacob & Susan Savage.
 Aug. 23. Frances dau. of Henry & Elizabeth Rolfe.
 Aug. 30. Mary dau. of Isaac & Mary Hide.
 Nov. 29. Robert son of Joseph & Sarah Alderton.
1779. Jan. 17. Elizabeth dau. of George & Susan Cocksedge.
 June 13. Charles son of Robert & Sarah Pearl.
 Nov. 17. Robert son of Robert & Mary Tooley.
1780. Jan. 16. Samuel son of Joseph & Elizabeth Reeve.
 May 15. Thomas son of Thomas & Mary Barrell.
 May 28. Robert child of Amey Brook.
 Aug. 2. Joseph son of John & Ann Farrow.
 Oct. 15. Mary dau. of William & Mary Tooley.
 Oct. 22. William son of John & Elizabeth Reeman.
 Nov. 19. Mary dau. of Joseph & Sarah Alderton.

1781. Feb. 21. Mary Betts child of Mary Rolfe.
 March 2. John son of John & Elizabeth Lias.
 March 2. Christian dau. of James & Elizabeth Auburn.
 Dec. 2. Ann dau. of John & Ann Presland.
 Dec. 16. George son of George & Susan Cocksedge.
1782. Jan. 27. Phinehas son of Jacob & Susan Savage.
 June 3. Anna Maria dau. of John & Ann Farrow.
 Nov. 10. Mary dau. of Joseph & Elizabeth Reeve.
1783. Feb. 23. Frances dau. of William & Mary Tooley.
 March 9. Arthur son of George & Elizabeth Biddell. *
 May 4. John son of Robert & Susan Pearl.
 Oct. 1. The new Act of Parliament relating to Parish Register books
 takes place.
 Dec. 14. Elizabeth dau. of Thomas & Sarah Barrell.
1784. Jan. 4. John son of John & Sarah Cocksedge.
 May 16. Elizabeth dau. of Joseph & Sarah (Ely) Alderton.
1785. Aug. 21. Isaac son of Joseph & Mary Farrow.
 Sept. 11. Charlotte dau. of Daniel & Prudence Alderton.
 Nov. 26. William son of Jacob & Elizabeth Savage.
1786. Jan. 8. William son of William & Mary Tooley.
 March 12. Mary-Ann dau. of John & Sarah Cocksedge.
 April 17. William son of Thomas & Sarah Barrell.
 May 14. John son of Ambrose & Phebe Clark.
1787. July 15. Rachel dau. of Thomas & Sarah Barrell.
 Aug. 5. Bett dau. of William & Mary Tooley.
 Dec. 23. Ambrose son of Ambrose & Phebe Clark.
1788. March 16. Sarah dau. of John & Sarah Cocksedge.
 March 23. Elizabeth dau. of Thomas & Rebecca Nunn.
 May 4. Elizabeth dau. of Samuel & Eliza Casen.
 May 18. Mary dau. of Joseph & Elizabeth Reeve.
 June 8. Sophy dau. of John & Susan Bonnett.
 Aug. 17. John son of Daniel & Prudence Alderton.

* This entry has not been erased, though at first it looks as if it had been. It has been written over marks that were previously there. Ed.

1789. Jan. 25. Sophia dau. of John & Mary Lawrence.
 June 5. William son of Thomas & Mary Marchant.
 June 7. Elizabeth dau. of Joseph & Mary Farrow.
 Oct. 11. Ann dau. of William & Mary Tooley.
1790. March 7. Edith dau. of John & Sarah Cocksedge.
 March 21. Samuel son of Samuel & Mary Causin.
 April 18. John son of Avey & Frances Baker.
 Aug. 29. Elizabeth & John children of Isaac & Ann Butcher.
1791. Jan. 2. Rose dau. of William & Rose (Robinson) Dench.
 April 10. John son of Thomas & Rebecca Nunn.
 May. 1. Sophia dau. of William & Mary Tooley.
 Oct. 4. James son of Joseph & Elizabeth Reeve.
1792. Feb. 5. William son of William & Frances Baker.
 March 11. Louisa dau. of John & Sarah Cocksedge.
 June 17. Charlotte dau. of Isaac & Ann (Reman) Butcher.
 July 15. Sophia dau. of William & Elizabeth Lock.
 July 29. James son of Daniel & Prudence Alderton.
 Sept. 9. John son of Samuel & Mary Causin.
 Sept. 30. John son of William & Sarah Rolfe.
 Oct. 28. William son of William & Ann Parsons.
1793. Jan. 27. John & James twins of John & Mary Bullock.
 Feb. 17. Robert son of William & Mary Tooley.
 Sept. 29. Henry son of John & Rachel (Lanham) Reman.
 Dec. 1. Lucy dau. of Samuel & Elizabeth (Everett) Cawston.
1794. Jan. 10. Rhode dau. of William & Ann (Hayward) Pearsons. *
 Jan. 12. William son of William & Ann (Hayward) Pearsons. Born
 Sept. 30, 1792.
 Feb. 9. Martha dau. of Thomas & Rebekah (Palfrey) Nunn.
 Oct. 5. Sophia dau. of William & Elizabeth (Dale) Lock.
 Nov. 13. John son of John & Ann (Booby) Tweed.

* The entries are long at this time. Three dates are given to each child, viz. (1) when born, (2) when named or privately baptized, (3) when fully or publicly baptized or received into the Church. Of these three dates I have chosen the second under which to make the entry. As a general rule the private baptism takes place a day or two after birth, and the reception about a month after that. But Rhode Pearson is entered as born Dec. 14, privately baptized Jan. 10, fully baptized Jan. 12. What was the use or meaning of the private baptism I dont know.

1794. Nov. 16. Lucy dau. of Joseph & Elizabeth (Drake) Reeve.
 Dec. 7. Richard son of Joseph & Elizabeth Reeve. Born Aug. 1788.
1795. Jan. 4. Dorothy dau. of Avey & Frances (Cawston) Baker.
 Feb. 25. John son of Avey & Frances Baker. Born April 1790.
 March 29. Mary Ann dau. of John & Rachel (Lanham) Reeman.
 May 17. Sarah dau. of William & Mary (Mannerd) Tooley.
 July 19. Sarah dau. of James & Sarah (Bumpstead) Cooke. Born Dec.
 1794.
 Oct. 25. Martha dau. of Thomas & Martha (Rampley) Allom. Born
 Dec. 1794.
1796. May 1. Ambrose son of Samuel & Sarah (Cook) Bugg.
 June 26. Thomas son of William & Ann (Hawes) Pearsons.
1797. Jan. 8. William son of Thomas & Rebecca (Palfrey) Nunn.
 May 14. Sarah dau. of William & Sarah (Payne) Rolfe.
 May 22. Thomas child of Mary Barrell.
 June 25. Elizabeth dau. of John & Rachel Reeman.
 Oct. 29. Walter son of John Tweed.
 Nov. 12. Michael Thomas son of Mann & Hannah Hutchinson.
1798. Feb. 25. Isaac son of Samuel & Sarah Bugg.
 April 29. John son of John & Dorothy Holt.
 Sept. 30. William son of William Tooley.
1800. July 13. Sarah dau. of Samuel & Sarah (Cook) Bugg.
 Nov. 2. Sarah dau. of John & Rachel (Lannam) Reeman. Born Nov.
 1799.
 Oct. 23. Sophia dau. of Samuel & Sophia (Wright) Barrett. Born July
 1794.
 Oct. 23. William son of Samuel & Sophia Barrett. Born May 1796.
 Oct. 23. Lucy dau. of Samuel & Sophia Barrett. Born April 1798.
1801. Feb. 8. Mary dau. of Samuel & Elizabeth (Everitt) Cawston.
 May 10. Eliza Ann dau. of Samuel & Sophia (Wright) Barrett.
 May 31. George son of William & Mary (Mannerd) Tooley.
 June 16. Dorothy dau. of John & Dorothy (Casng) Holt.
 Sept. 6. Mary Ann dau. of John & Mary (Hitchcock) Cooke.
1802. March 21. Mary Ann Maria child of Mary Ann Bigsby.
 June 20. Jacob son of Samuel & Sarah (Cook) Bugg.

1803. March 13. Zoe dau. of Henry & Lydia (Dale) Braddock.
 April 8. Ann dau. of John & Sarah (Underwood) Redging.
 May 1. Thomas Samuel son of Samuel & Sophia (Wright) Barrett.
 July 10. William son of John & Rachel (Lanham) Reeman.
 Sept. 5. William son of John & Mary (Hitchcock) Cook.
1804. May 27. Mary Ann dau. of Charles & Ann (Ellis) Haward.
 Oct. 28. Charles child of Alice Allen.
 Dec. 2. Thomas son of Henry & Lydia (Dale) Braddock.
1805. Jan. 8. John son of William & Elizabeth (Goer) Barret.
 May 3. Ann dau. of Samuel & Sarah (Cook) Bugg.
 May 6. Charles son of Robert & Sarah (Deeks) Ungles. Publicly
 baptized at Bradfield Combust Jan. 12, 1806.
 June 23. Mary Ann dau. of Henry & Charlotte (Allington) Rofe.
 Oct. 27. Sarah dau. of John & Mary (Hitchcock) Cook.
1806. Feb. 16. Frances dau. of Robert & Mary (Baker) Cawston.
 April 20. Elizabeth dau. of Edward & Sarah (Nunn) Smith.
 June 29. James son of William & Sarah (Girt) Butcher.
 Aug. 10. Maria Ely child of Mary Tooley.
1807. May 24. Sophia child of Mary Bugg.
 Sept. 6. John son of Thomas & Maria (Pettit) Webb.
1808. Feb. 7. Joseph son of Samuel & Sarah (Cook) Bugg.
 March 12. Mary Ann dau. of Robert & Mary Ann (Winkup) Alderton.
 May 24. Martha Ann dau. of John & Mary (Hitchcock) Cook.
1809. Feb. 19. William son of Joseph & Mary (Nun) Pettit.
 Feb. 19. Susan dau. of William & Sarah (Girt) Butcher of Kettlebaston.
 July 23. William child of Alice Allen.
1810. Jan. 14. Elizabeth child of Ruth Fenner.
 March 25. Elizabeth dau. of Thomas & Maria (Pettit) Webb.
 Aug. 19. Sarah dau. of Thomas & Ann (Holt) Elder.
 Nov. 25. William son of Thomas & Sarah (Bulmer) Cooper.
1811. Feb. 3. William son of Jacob & Mary (Man) Ramsbotham.
 April 28. Robert son of Robert & Mary Ann (Winkup) Alderton.
 June 9. Lucy dau. of William & Sarah (Girt) Butcher.
 July 29. Betsy dau. of Robert & Mary Ann (Whincop) Alderton.
 Aug. 11. Lucy dau. of John & Rachel (Langham) Reeman.

1811. Nov. 10. Sophia dau. of James & Sophia (Hawkins) Sturgeon.
1812. June 14. Robert son of Samuel & Sarah (Cook) Bugg, labourer.
- July 26. Betsy dau. of John & Margaret (Plumb) Wright, labourer.
- Dec. 25. Ann dau. of James & Elizabeth (Ambrose) Padley, labourer.
1813. Jan. 3. John son of Jacob & Mary (Mann) Ramsbotham, labourer.
- Jan. 3. Lucy dau. of John & Rachel (Langham) Reeman, labourer.
- April 11. Mary dau. of William & Elizabeth (Banks) Reeman, labourer.
- March 7. Frederick son of Thomas & Ann (Holt) Elder, labourer.
- Aug. 29. Sophia & Mary Ann twins of Judith Willingham.
1814. Jan. 9. Sarah Wincop dau. of Robert & Mary Ann (Wincop) Alderton,
blacksmith.
- Jan. 31. William son of James & Ann (Sier) Barwick, farmer.
- May 8. Charles son of William & Sarah (Girt) Butcher, labourer.
- Sept. 11. James son of William & Deborah (Knight) Parsons, labourer.
- Sept. 25. John son of John & Sarah (Stephens) Austin, labourer.
- Dec. 18. Ambrose son of James & Elizabeth (Ambrose) Padley, labourer.
1815. Feb. 5. Charles son of Charles & Hannah (Warren) Manning, publican.
- Feb. 26. Elizabeth dau. of Jacob & Mary (Mann) Ramsbotham, labourer.
- Sept. 17. James son of Thomas & Ann (Holt) Elder, labourer.
William & Henry sons of Thomas & Jane (Greenberry) Woolsey,
labourer.
- Nov. 26. Elizabeth dau. of Samuel & Susan (Nunn) Cason, labourer.
1816. Jan. 28. Merinda dau. of Robert & Mary Ann (Wincop) Alderton,
blacksmith.
- Jan. 14. Mary Ann dau. of John & Lucy (Sutton) Reeman, labourer.
- Feb. 11. William son of John & Sarah (Stephens) Austin, labourer.
- Feb. 25. James son of Richard & Sarah (Parsons) Jackaman, bricklayer.
- June 9. George son of William & Deborah (Knight) Parsons, labourer.
1817. March 20. William son of John & Elizabeth Emerson, innkeeper.
- April 6. Edward son of Thomas & Ann (Holt) Elder, labourer.
- May 25. Susan dau. of Jacob & Mary (Mann) Ramsbotham, labourer.
- July 6. Edward son of Thomas & Jane (Greenberry) Woolsey, labourer.
- July 20. William son of Charles & Elizabeth (Smith) Rushbrooke, labourer.
- Sept. 13. Mary dau. of John & Sarah (Stephens) Aston, labourer.
- Aug. 12. Maria dau. of Jacob & Mary (Parsons) Alderton, labourer.

1818. March 8. George son of James & Elizabeth Bennet, labourer.
 May 24. Mark son of William & Deborah Parsons, labourer.
 July 12. Samuel son of Samuel & Susan Cason, labourer.
 July 19. Emily dau. of Richard & Sarah Jackaman, bricklayer.
 Aug. 9. Charlotta dau. of Robert & Mary Ann Alderton, blacksmith.
 Aug. 30. Ezra Theobald son of Joseph & Judith Ann Mills, shoemaker.
 Sept. 6. Samuel son of Samuel & Elizabeth Aves, labourer.
 Dec. 27. Henry son of Robert & Sarah Holmes, labourer.
1819. Jan. 10. Isaac son of Thomas & Maria Bugg, labourer.
 Feb. 14. George son of Judith Willingham.
 March 24. Charles son of James & Mary Ramsbottom, labourer.
 May 22. Sophia dau. of Thomas & Ann Elder, labourer.
 Sept. 12. Robert son of Jacob & Mary Allerton, labourer.
 Oct. 3. James son of John & Sarah Aston, labourer.
1820. Feb. 13. James son of James & Elizabeth Bennett, labourer.
 May 28. Anna Maria dau. of Robert & Mary Anne Alderton, blacksmith.
 June 4. Robert son of Joseph & Mary Pettit, labourer.
 July 9. Mahala [dau. ? of] Joseph & Judith Ann Mills, shoemaker.
 Sept. 17. Susan dau. of George & Sarah Banham, labourer.
 Oct. 8. Elizabeth dau. of Samuel & Elizabeth Aves, labourer.
 Oct. 19. Sarah dau. of Robert & Sarah Holmes, labourer.
1821. April 29. Mary Ann Caroline dau. of Richard & Sarah Jackaman,
 bricklayer.
 April 29. Daniel son of James & Mary Ramsbottom, labourer.
 July 1. William son of Anna Maria Willingham.
 Aug. 12. Emily dau. of William & Elizabeth Smith, carpenter.
 Dec. 2. Thomas son of James & Elizabeth Bennett, labourer.
1822. June 30. Mary dau. of George & Sarah Banham, labourer.
 June 30. William son of Robert & Frances Holmes, shepherd.
 Sept. 1. Maria dau. of Joseph & Mary Pettett, labourer.
 Sept. 15. William son of Joseph & Elizabeth Mills, labourer.
 Sept. 22. Laban son of Joseph & Judith Ann Mills, shoemaker.
 Oct. 6. James son of Samuel & Elizabeth Avis, shepherd.
1823. Jan. 1. Edward Samuel son of Samuel Hurry & Jane Frances Alderson,
 clerk.

1823. March 9. Lois dau. of Robert & Elizabeth Tooley, labourer.
 May 30. Martha dau. of Robert & Mary Ann Alderton, blacksmith.
 July 13. Henry son of Stephen & Sarah Knock, labourer.
1824. Feb. 20. James Thomas son of Samuel Hurry & Jane Frances Alderson, clerk.
 Feb. 22. William son of Henry & Sarah Reeman of Great W. labourer.
 July 25. Marianne dau. of William & Elizabeth Smith, carpenter.
 Sept. 19. Eliza dau. of Samuel & Elizabeth Avis, shepherd.
 Sept. 19. Isaiah son of Joseph & Judeth Ann Mills, shoemaker.
 Oct. 24. Charles son of Jacob & Mary Ramsbottom, labourer.
1825. Jan. 16. Robert son of George & Sarah Banham, labourer.
 March 6. Robert son of Robert & Elizabeth Tooley, labourer.
 April 16. George son of Joseph & Elizabeth Mills, labourer.
 July 31. James William son of Robert & Mary Ann Alderton, blacksmith.
 Sept. 19. Philip Robert son of Samuel Hurry & Jane Frances Alderson, clerk.
 Oct. 2. Alfred son of Thomas & Maria Bugg, labourer.
 Oct. 6. James Westrup son of Samuel & Elizabeth Bromley of Little Whelnetham Lieut: R.N.
 Oct. 16. Hannah dau. of Henry & Sarah Reeman, labourer.
1826. Jan. 8. Louisa Ann dau. of Stephen & Sarah Knock, labourer.
 Jan. 25. Charles son of Mark & Lydia Dyson, labourer.
 July 2. George son of Robert & Frances Holmes, shepherd.
1827. March 12. Harriet dau. of Henry & Elizabeth Pearl, labourer.
 May 13. George son of Robert & Elizabeth Tooley, labourer.
 June 10. William son of Robert & Dorothy Alvis, labourer.
 June 17. Sophia dau. of Samuel & Elizabeth Avis, labourer.
 July 1. Alice Prescott Brett dau. of John & Alice Brett of Keddystone in Norfolk, farmer, aged 24 years.
 July 1. Samuel Brett son of Samuel & Alice Prescott Brett Howard of Little Whelnetham, turnpike keeper.
 Sept. 16. Elizabeth dau. of George & Sarah Banham, labourer.
 Dec. 9. Eliza dau. of John & Mary Hammond, shepherd.
 Dec. 12. Robert son of James & Elizabeth Lawrence, blacksmith.

1828. March 23. Robert son of Stephen & Sarah Knock, labourer.
 March 30. Sarah dau. of Henry & Sarah Reeman, labourer.
 April 12. Sarah dau. of Thomas & Maria Bugg, labourer.
 June 22. Mary Anne dau. of Joseph & Elizabeth Mills, labourer.
 June 29. Mary Anne dau. of William & Martha Last, labourer.
 Oct. 30. Jane Fanny dau. of Samuel Hurry & Jane F. Alderson, clerk.
 Dec. 17. George son of Charles & Sarah Drury, labourer.
1829. March 15. George son of Robert & Dorothy Aves, labourer.
 March 22. John son of Robert & Elizabeth Tooley, labourer.
 July 13. Louisa dau. of Mark & Lydia Dyson, labourer.
 Aug. 16. Reuben son of Henry & Ann Bantick, labourer.
 Sept. 27. Joseph son of Samuel & Elizabeth Aves, labourer.
 Oct. 25. Edward son of James & Elizabeth Lawrence, blacksmith.
 Nov. 29. Mary Ann dau. of William & Sarah Case, shoemaker.
 Dec. 25. Lucy Ann dau. of Robert & Mary Ann Alderton, blacksmith.
1830. Feb. 28. Rosina dau. of Henry & Sarah Reeman, labourer.
 March 14. John Robert son of William & Susan Reeman of Great W.
 labourer.
 July 11. Edward son of George & Sarah Banham, labourer.
 Nov. 10. Elizabeth Mary dau. of Samuel Hurry & Jane F. Alderson, clerk.
1831. Jan. 23. Charles son of James & Elizabeth Lawrence, blacksmith.
 Jan. 30. William Henry son of William & Elizabeth Tooley, labourer.
 Jan. 30. Alfred son of Thomas & Maria Bugg, labourer.
 Feb. 20. George son of Jacob & Eliza Bugg, labourer.
 July 3. Emma dau. of William & Sarah Case, shoemaker.
 Nov. 13. Charles son of Robert & Elizabeth Tooley, carpenter.
 Nov. 13. Edward son of Stephen & Sarah Knock, labourer.
 Dec. 4. Harriet Augusta dau. of John & Elizabeth Frost of Great W.
 labourer.
1832. Feb. 19. Ambrose Charles son of Samuel & Elizabeth Aves, labourer.
 March 11. Marianne dau. of Henry & Ann Bantock, labourer.
 May 1. Ellen Hurry dau. of Samuel Hurry & Jane F. Alderson, clerk.
 June 17. Alfred son of Jacob & Eliza Bugg, labourer.

1832. June 24. Elizabeth dau. of Joseph & Elizabeth Mills, labourer.
 July 15. Mary dau. of William & Elizabeth Tooley, labourer.
 Nov. 11. John son of Henry & Sarah Reeman, labourer.
 Nov. 12. Jane dau. of Mark & Lydia Dyson, labourer.
1833. Jan. 6. Jane dau. of James & Mary Anne Pryke, labourer.
 March 17. Sarah Anne dau. of William & Sarah (Tooley) Case, shoemaker.
 June 2. Henry William son of William & Susan (Farrow) Reeman of
 Great Wheltenham, labourer.
 Sept. 9. Edwin Henry son of James & Elizabeth (Morris) Lawrence,
 blacksmith.
 Oct. 24. Henry son of Henry John & Charlotte Elizabeth (Gould)
 Hasted, clerk.
1834. Jan. 9. Josiah son of Mary Ashman of Bury St. Edmund's.
 Jan. 26. William son of Jacob & Eliza (Baylham) Bugg, labourer.
 March 2. Elizabeth dau. of William & Elizabeth (Ranson) Tooley, labourer.
 March 28. Arthur John son of Frederick & Anne (Pryke) Denton, farmer.
 July 27. Thomas son of Robert & Elizabeth (Bridges) Tooley, carpenter.
 July 27. Henry son of Samuel & Elizabeth (Turner) Avis, labourer.
 July 27. Elizabeth Anne dau. of Robert & Mary Anne (Groom) Bugg,
 labourer.
 Aug. 10. Caroline dau. of Stephen & Sarah (Seeley) Knox, labourer.
 Nov. 23. Alfred son of Dennis & Phoebe (Howe) Pulfer, of Great
 Wheltenham, labourer.
 Dec. 21. James son of Joseph & Elizabeth (Freeman) Mills, labourer.
1835. Jan. 11. Susanna dau. of Henry & Sarah (Parish) Reeman, labourer.
 March 22. John son of James & Elizabeth (Morris) Lawrence, blacksmith.
 March 29. Emma dau. of William & Sarah (Tooley) Case, shoemaker.
 April 17. Mary Anne dau. of William & Susan (Farrow) Reeman, labourer.
 Sept. 5. John Ord son of Henry John & Charlotte Elizabeth (Gould)
 Hasted, clerk.
 Oct. 4. William Henry son of Frederick & Anne (Pryke) Denton,
 farmer.
1836. Jan. 3. Alfred son of Joseph & Eliza (Last) Bugg of Great Wheltenham,
 labourer.

1836. Feb. 7. James son of Hannah Parish.
 March 13. Elizabeth dau. of James & Mary Anne (Rolfe) Pryke, labourer.
 April 24. Henry son of Jacob & Eliza (Baylham) Bugg, labourer.
 June 12. James son of William & Elizabeth (Ransom) Tooley, labourer.
 Nov. 7. Edward Gould son of Henry John & Charlotte Elizabeth
 (Gould) Hasted, clerk.
 Dec. 4. Caroline dau. of Robert & Elizabeth (Bridges) Tooley, carpenter.
1837. Feb. 12. Fanny dau. of Samuel & Elizabeth (Turner) Avis, labourer.
 Feb. 26. William son of James & Elizabeth (Morris) Lawrence,
 blacksmith.
 March 5. Sarah Matilda dau. of Robert & Mary Anne (Groom) Bugg of
 Great Whelnetham, labourer.
 April 16. Rachel dau. of Henry & Sarah (Parish) Reeman, labourer.
 May 28. Thomas son of Joseph & Elizabeth (Freeman) Mills, labourer.
 Oct. 8. Christopher son of Thomas & Maria (Clarke) Bugg, labourer.
 Dec. 17. Thomas son of William & Susan (Farrow) Reeman, labourer.
1838. Jan. 18. Frederick Robert son of Frederick & Anne (Pryke) Denton,
 farmer.
 Feb. 4. Emily dau. of Jacob & Eliza (Baylham) Bugg, labourer.
 March 11. George son of James & Mary Anne (Rolfe) Pryke, labourer.
 March 18. Hannah dau. of Isaac & Mary Anne (Good) Butcher of Great
 Whelnetham, labourer.
 April 29. Alice dau. of William & Elizabeth (Ransom) Tooley, labourer.
 July 8. Robert son of Robert & Mary Anne (Groom) Bugg, of Great
 Whelnetham, labourer.
 July 15. George son of Louisa Alderton of Thingoe Union House.
1839. March 24. Georgina dau. of James & Elizabeth (Morris) Lawrence,
 blacksmith.
 April 6. Georgiana dau. of Frederick & Anne (Pryke) Denton, farmer.
 May 19. William son of Robert & Mary Anne (Reeman) Last, labourer.
 July 21. Sarah Anne dau. of Robert & Elizabeth (Bridges) Tooley,
 carpenter.
 Dec. 25. Benjamin son of Joseph & Elizabeth (Freeman) Mills, labourer.

1839. Dec. 25. Charles James son of William Dench & Lucy Rebecca (Hogg) Major, carpenter.
1840. March 1. Sarah dau. of William & Susan (Farrow) Reeman, labourer.
- March 1. Charlotte dau. of James & Charlotte (Alderton) Padley, labourer
- April 15. Sarah Anne dau. of Matilda Alderton.
- April 26. William son of William & Martha (Offord) Bugg of Great Whelnetham, labourer.
- May 23. George Henry son of Robert & Susanna (White) Robinson, turnpike-gate keeper.
- May 24. Maria dau. of Robert & Lucy (Pettit) Hardy of Great Whelnetham, labourer.
- June 21. Frederick son of James & Elizabeth (Morris) Lawrence, blacksmith.
- July 5. Arthur son of Jacob & Eliza (Baylham) Bugg, labourer.
- July 7. Edward son of Frederick & Anne (Pryke) Denton, farmer.
- Dec. 20. Louisa dau. of Dennis & Phoebe (Howe) Pulfer, labourer.
1841. June 20. Emily dau. of William & Martha (Offord) Bugg of Great Whelnetham, labourer.
- June 20. Arthur son of Emily Alderton of Great Whelnetham.
- June 20. Abraham son of Ellen Knox or Knock.
- July 2. John Harry son of Frederick & Lucy (Bruce) Fenton of Great Whelnetham, farmer.
- July 10. Walter son of John & Hannah (Avis) Scarfe labourer.
- Aug. 12. Walter Craske son of Henry John & Charlotte Elizabeth (Gould) Hasted, clerk.
- Nov. 21. George son of Henry & Sarah (Parish) Reeman, labourer.
- Dec. 5. Alice dau. of William & Elizabeth (Ransom) Tooley, labourer.
1842. June 26. John son of John & Elizabeth (Retham) Rodwell of Great Whelnetham, servant.
- June 26. George son of George & Susan (Cawston) Mingay, labourer.
- July 10. Maria dau. of John & Mary (King) Coe of Great Whelnetham, labourer.
- July 24. Henry son of Joseph & Elizabeth (Freeman) Mills, labourer.

1842. Aug. 7. Elizabeth dau. of James & Elizabeth (Morris) Lawrence, blacksmith.
- Nov. 13. James son of William & Susan (Farrow) Reeman, labourer.
1843. Jan. 8. Charlotte Anna dau. of Anna Alderton.
- Feb. 12. Emma dau. of John & Hannah (Avis) Scarfe, labourer.
- Aug. 20. Eliza & William twins of Dennis & Phoebe (Howe) Pulfer, labourer.
1844. March 24. George son of John & Elizabeth (Retham) Rodwell of Great Whelmetham, servant.
- May 5. Clarence Edward son of William Dench & Lucy Rebecca (Hogg) Major, innkeeper.
- May 5. Frederick son of Reuben & Anne (Girton) Warren of Great Whelmetham, bricklayer.
- June 2. Henry son of Samuel & Esther (Coe) Smith, carpenter.
- Aug. 25. Walter son of Jacob & Eliza (Baylham) Bugg, labourer.
1845. Feb. 24. James son of Ellen Knock. Born April, 1844.
- March 2. William Henry son of William & Elizabeth (Ranson) Tooley, labourer.
- March 9. Sarah Mary Anne dau. of Samuel & Sarah (Rollinson) Fisher, brick-maker.
- Nov. 9. Rachel dau. of William & Susan (Farrow) Reeman, labourer.
1846. Feb. 8. Charlotte dau. of John & Hannah (Avis) Scarfe, labourer.
- Feb. 8. Eliza dau. of Eliza Avis.
- July 19. Henry son of Robert & Mary Anne (Marsh) Tooley, carpenter.
- Sept 13. John son of Dennis & Phoebe (Howe) Pulfer, labourer.
- Nov. 8. Arthur Perkins son of Robert & Amelia (Perkins) Fletcher, tollgate keeper.
- Nov. 8. Rosina dau. of Jacob & Eliza (Baylham) Bugg, labourer.
- Nov. 20. Pauline Lucy Elizabeth dau. of William Dench & Lucy Rebecca (Hogg) Major, inn-keeper.
1847. Jan. 24. Elizabeth dau. of John & Elizabeth (Retham) Rodwell of Great Whelmetham, servant.
- Sept. 12. Maryanne dau. of George & Susanna (Cawston) Mingay, labourer.
- Nov. 21. John son of Samuel & Esther (Coe) Smith, carpenter.

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1848. May 21. Caroline dau. of Thomas & Sarah (Catchpole) Bruce, domestic servant.
- July 16. Jane dau. of Charles & Ellen (Knock) Drury, labourer.
- Sept. 10. George son of John & Hannah (Avis) Scarfe, labourer.
- Dec. 3. Ellen dau. of John & Elizabeth (Retham) Rodwell, servant.
1849. April 2. Robert son of Samuel & Drusilla (Risby) Ford, toll-gate keeper.
- April 29. William son of William & Susan (Farrow) Reeman, labourer.
1850. June 2. Jane dau. of Elizabeth Avis.
- June 23. Douglas Wallace son of Thomas & Sarah (Catchpole) Bruce, butler.
- Aug. 4. Mary Anne dau. of Charles & Ellen Drury, labourer.



MARRIAGES.

1557.	Sept.	29.	Robert Kent	&	Hellen Godard.
1562.	June	21.	William Symont	&	Alice Goddard.
1565.	Sept.	30.	Roger Warde	&	Joan ffoster.
	Dec.	—	Robert Nune	&	Prudence Howe.
1566.	June	11.	Henry Nune	&	Mary Goddard.
	Oct.	15.	John Wynter	&	Elizabeth Carver.
1569.	Oct.	4.	Roger Deay	&	Joan Harrison.
1572.	May	6.	John Croftes	&	Ciscily Nune widdow.
	June	15.	John Overing	&	Hellen Skittler.
	Aug.	3.	Robert Nune	&	Elizabeth Steven.
1573.	March	30.	Andrew Playfer	&	Rebecca ffoster.
	April	4.	Thomas Manhood	&	Elizabeth Briant.
	June	27.	John Hildred	&	Alice ffitts.
	Nov.	12.	William ffoule	&	Elizabeth Peche.
1574.	—	—	Robert Browne	&	Agnes Hewett widdow.
1575.	Oct.	23.	Roger Chapman	&	Joan Elmer.
	March	19.	Thomas Spillsby	&	Alice Nune widdow.
1577.	Nov.	6.	John Hill	&	Margaret Bramston.
1580.	July	5.	Thomas Parker	&	Agnes Elmer.
	July	21.	William Skarpe	&	Mary ffoster.
1581.	Nov.	17.	Henry Andrews	&	Christian Randall.
	Feb.	4.	William Elmar	&	Joan Hunt.
1583.	July	25.	John Kendall	&	Anne Innold.
1585.	July	19.	John Rowland	&	Margarett Baker.
	Aug.	22.	William Honiton	&	Joan Goodchild.
	Feb.	17.	John Heyward	&	Agnes Weight.
1587.	Dec.	23.	Thomas ffofnaham	&	Alice Harpley vidua.

1588.	Nov.	7.	Robert Debneham	&	Mary Innold.
1589.	March	19.	Robert fuller	&	Anne Debenham.
1592.	July	25.	Edward ffillbrigg	&	Elizabeth Mannings.
1595.	Feb.	23.	Gualter Winter	&	Anne Hunt.
1597.	April	21.	William Thedam gen.	&	Christian Minshull.
	Oct.	18.	Anthony Milles	&	Dorothy Howe.
1598.	June	5.	John Adams	&	Mary Ward.
	July	25.	Robert Colman	&	Joan Rowland.
1600.	May	6.	Richard Howe	&	Jone Howe.
1602.	June	22.	John Howe	&	Ann Howe.
1603.	June	14.	John Werner	&	Margett Rowland widdowe.
1605.	July	23.	Henrye Hilldrid	&	Elizabeth Browne.
	July	25.	Anthony Pitt	&	Ellen Steward.
1608.	June	6.	John Tillett	&	Elizabeth Hoult.
1609.	Jan.	30.	Richard Hall	&	Diana Miles [?].
1613.	May	2.	Daniell Snowe	&	Abigaill Wolffenden.
1614.	Sept.	12.	John Sergent	&	Agnes Huett.
	Oct.	18.	Rodger Dikes	&	Amy Nayler.
1615.	April	18.	Georg Cocke	&	Rose Frost.
1619.	Aug.	12.	Henry Howe	&	Susan Wiffin.
	Jan.	18.	Raffe Manninge	&	Marabl Croftes.
1620.	July	10.	Joseph Kichiner	&	Abigaill Briant.
1622.	April	30.	Thomas Mairett	&	Susan Wolffenden.
	April	30.	William Eelye	&	Bridgett Dimbleton.
	Oct.	22.	Henry Peachye	&	Dorithe Howe.
1625.	Nov.	10.	Gabriel Catchpoole	&	Ann Ladyman.
1626.	April	18.	Thomas Baxter	&	Marion Culham.
1632.	Nov.	6.	William Daye	&	Mary Coltrop.
1634.	May	5.	Christopher Stafford	&	Dorothy Dimbleton single.
	June	10.	Thomas Sache widdower	&	Anne Davy widdow.
	Nov.	24.	John Sargeant widdower	&	Rose Kinge single.
1635.	Oct.	28.	Anthony Hayward	&	Elizabeth Andrewes.
	Jan.	21.	John Mills	&	Sara Dimbleton.
1636.	Oct.	23.	Edmund Goymer	&	Elizabeth Goodman.
1637.	Oct.	26.	John Stileman	&	Dorothy Coltrop.

1637.	Nov.	2.	Thomas Raye	&	Rose Sargeant.
	Jan.	18.	William Pausy	&	Marget Andrews.
1638.	Oct.	3.	Roger Bulbrook	&	Lucretia More.
	Jan.	5.	Stephen Benche	&	Sara Corder.
1639.	Oct.	29.	John Heyward	&	Deborah Whiteing.
1640.	Oct.	28.	John Crouch	&	Susan Andrewes.
		*	*	*	*
		*	*	*	*
1663.	Oct.	29.	William Baldwyn of Thorpe Moirux & Elizabeth Smyth widow of Lawshall.		
1667.	May	9.	John Padley & Sarah Cason.		
	June	11.	Robert Folkard & Mary Wyat.		
1669.	May	20.	John Usher of St Mary's, Bury, & Mary Bridon of St. James, Bury.		
1671.	Aug.	31.	George Baker of Hopton, widower, & Mary Pett of Bury St Edmunds. L.		
	Sept.	14.	John Leech of Little Wheltham & Sarah Robinson.		
1672.	Feb.	2.	John Toole of Rushbrooke & Mary Palmer both single. L.		
1673.	Aug.	10.	William Taylor & Ursula Steward.		
1677.	Nov.	15.	William Lilly of Stansted & Joane Robinson of little Wheltham.		
1679.	June	10.	Joseph Bumsted & Ann Taylor both of Rushbrooke.		
1681.	Dec.	27.	James Garwood & Mary Baker.		
	Dec.	27.	Thomas Dunham of Bury St Edmunds & Elizabeth Baker of Norton.		
1682.	July	31.	John Iwring & Martha Goodday.		
1684.	Oct.	2.	John Iwring & Susan Rose.		
	Oct.	16.	Mr John Hunt of Bradfield St George Mrs Rachel Agas of Rushbrook.		
	Oct.	30.	George Smith & Elizabeth Rose.		
1685.	Oct.	8.	Mr Robert Smith & Mrs. Mary Bixby both of Thorpe Morreux.		
1686.	July	11.	Paul Chaplin & Elizabeth Dunham both of Bury St Edmunds.		
1687.	June	9.	John Whiterod & Elizabeth Tooley.		

1690. Oct. 9. Philip Pilbrow & Grace Hodson.
1701. May 25. John Threder & Elizabeth White.
1702. Sept. 6. John How of Great Wheltham single
Mary Frost of Little Wheltham single.
1704. Oct. 15. Leonard Clarke of ffronham All Saints
Bridgitt Sparke of Great Barton.
1705. June 24. William Leigh of Rattlesden & Bridgitt King of Little Wheltham.
1706. Jan. 19. Thomas King single & Rose Sparrow widow both of Little W.
1710. Aug. 20. James Hart & Ann Wales both single & of Rushbrooke.
Nov. 12. Thomas Shoosmith of Rushbrooke & Susan Frost of Little W.
1714. Oct. 7. Thomas Nun of Great Wheltham
Mary Whiterod of Little Wheltham.
1715. Nov. 13. James ffrost & Mary fflacke both of Little Wheltham.
Feb. 2. Robert Jervas & ffrances Barett both of Little Wheltham.
1724. Oct. 1. Thomas Paske of Great Wheltham
Elizabeth Durrant of Little Wheltham.
1725. July 11. Robert Canham of Rushbrook & Elizabeth King of Little W.
Feb. 22. Isaac Wilson & Ann Howe both of Rushbrook.
1728. July 9. Edward Burch of Beighton single
Margarett Mourett of Lavenham single.
1733. Nov. 1. James Piett & Esther Sparke both single & of Little W.
Feb. 25. George Brook & Elizabeth Smith.
1734. Jan. 13. John Crick of Lawshill
Martha Eurin of Little Wheltham both single.
1736. April 27. Burrough Sharp of St Maries in St Edmunds Bury single
Ann Dolby of the same single. Licence.
1738. April 3. Richard Hall of Rushbrook single
Tabitha Knock of this parish widow. Licence.
1744. Oct. 25. Thomas Balls of Great Whelnetham
Hannah Parish of Little Whelnetham both single. B.
1745. June 30. Henry Grimwood widower
Rebecca Ross single both of Thorp Morieux.
Jan. 13. Robert London single & Hannah Haward single.
1748. May 5. Thomas Wright of Felsham single
Elizabeth Rose of this parish single.

1750. Dec. 3. Abraham Fenn of St Maries in Bury St Edmunds single
Abigail Sparke of the same single. L.
1752. Oct. 16. Stephen Allcock of Lackford
Frances Ling of Little Whelnetham both single.
1757. Jan. 13. Charles Bumpstead of Woolpit
Ann Ling of Little Whelnetham both single.
- Nov. 5. John Fenner widower & Prudence Reeve widow both of Little W.
1758. Jan. 3. Robert Tooly single of Great Whelnetham
Frances Andrews single of Little Whelnetham.
- March 28. Thomas Rolfe single
Elizabeth Scutchy widow both of Little Whelnetham.
1759. Feb. 8. John Allen & Elizabeth Gooch both single & of this parish.
- Oct. 25. William Lingley single of Great Whelnetham
Mary Ely single of Little Whelnetham.
1762. Aug. 15. Nicholas Jackson of Bradfield St George widower
Jane Briant of this parish widow.
1763. Aug. 8. Ambrose Clarke & Elizabeth Plum both single & of this parish.
- Oct. 11. Robert Christmas & Sarah Alderton both single & of this parish.
1765. Oct. 31. Thomas Rolfe widower & Mary Nunn single both of this parish.
- Nov. 21. Henry Rolfe single & Elizabeth Flack widow both of this parish.
1766. Jan. 14. Thomas Manning of Barrow
Mary Gurling of Little Whelnetham both single.
1768. Aug. 2. Robert Gurling & Alice Marchant both single & of Little W.
1769. Sept. 7. John Farrow of Great Whelnetham
Ann Brook of Little Whelnetham both single.
1770. Jan. 12. John Durrant of Cockfield
Diana Marchant of Little Whelnetham both single.
- Oct. 11. John Notley of Bradfield St George
Ann Lord of Little Whelnetham both single.
1772. Nov. 5. John Gurling & Elizabeth Cocksedge both single & of Little W.
1779. Feb. 10. John Spencer & Elizabeth Nunn both single & of Little W.
1780. July 3. James Arbon & Elizabeth Snell both single & of Little W.
- Dec. 2. Samuel Bugg & Ann Borley both single & of Little W.
1783. July 14. John Cocksedge & Sarah Karrington both single & of Little W.
1785. July 31. Jacob Savage widower & Elizabeth Bell widow both of Little W.

1785. Oct. 17. David Wilkinson of St James', Westminster, widower,
Sarah Mills single of Little Wheltham.
1786. Jan. 12. Nicholas Browne of St Mary's, Bury, widower,
Violet Alderton of Little Wheltham single.
- June 28. Thomas Marchant & Mary Wells both single & of Little W.
- Oct. 22. William Willingham & Frances Reman both single & of Little W.
- Nov. 23. Thomas Clarke of Woolpitt
Susan Flack of Little Whelnetham both single.
1787. Sept. 24. John Polly & Elizabeth Ave both single & of Little Whelnetham.
1788. Jan. 22. William Ranson of Bradfield St George
Charlotte Nunn of Little Whelnetham both single.
- Dec. 9. Samuel Thorogood of Great Whelnetham
Betty Thorogood of Little Whelnetham both single.
1790. Jan. 26. William Dench widower
Rose Robinson single both of Little Whelnetham.
1792. March 21. John Reeman of Little Whelnetham
Rachel Lanham of Nowton both single.
- Nov. 25. Solomon Maulkin of Bury St Edmunds
Edith Pearl of Little Whelnetham both single.
1795. Nov. 17. John Bullock widower & Sarah Barrel widow both of Little W.
1796. Oct. 18. Thomas Aves & Martha Canham both single & of Little W.
1798. Oct. 11. James Ungles of Alpheton
Susan Reman of Little Whelnetham both single.
1800. Sept. 30. William Airy of Alnwick in co. Northumberland
Ann Biddell of Little Whelnetham.
1803. Aug. 11. William Elder of Bradfield, co. Suffolk,
Sarah Barrell of Little Whelnetham.
Married by Joseph Sandys, curate.
Witnesses William Tooley & Frederick Hervey Sandys.
1804. Jan. 24. Robert Creasey & Mary Barrell both single & of Little W.
- Feb. 14. George Sillett & Mary Nunn both single & of Little Whelnetham.
1805. March 10. James Elder single & Elizabeth Cawston widow both of Little W.
- April 1. Robert Everett of Lidgate widower
Ruth Elder of Little Whelnetham single.
- May 3. Henry Rolfe & Charlotte Allington both single & of Little W.

1805. Nov. 5. Robert Cawston & Mary Baker both single & of Little W.
1806. Nov. 15. John Johnson of Lawshall
Elizabeth Rolfe of Little Whelnetham both single
1807. March 13. Robert Alderton of Little Whelnetham
Mary Ann Winkup of Fornham St Martin both single.
- Oct. 18. Benjamin Edwards & Jane Barfield both single & of Little W.
- Nov. 10. Joseph Pettit & Mary Nunn both single & of Little W.
1809. Feb. 14. Robert Last & Elizabeth Alderton both single & of Little W.
- Dec. 7. Joseph Aves & Martha Gault both single & of Little W.
1810. Feb. 1. John Halls widower & Ruth Fenner widow both of Little W.
1811. May 14. William Gault & Bett Tooly both single & of Little W.
- Oct. 12. John Alderton & Susannah Burroughs both single & of Little W.
1812. Jan. 4. William Reeman & Elizabeth Banks both single & of Little W.
- Feb. 20. William Newson of St Saviour's in Norwich single
Mary Carss of Little Whelnetham aged 19 years.
- May 28. John Youngs of St Etheldred's in Norwich single
Lois Carss of Little Whelnetham single.
- Nov. 10. John Brett & Mary Rose both single & of Little Whelnetham.
1814. Sept. 11. James Allentine & Susan Middleditch both single & of Little W.
- Sept. 27. John Bugg single & Sarah Allentine widow both of Little W.
1816. July 21. John Farrow & Charlotte Wilden both single & of Little W.
1817. Oct. 13. James Smith widower of Great Barton
Alice Allen single of Little Whelnetham.
1819. Dec. 24. John Griggs & Judith Turner both single & of Little W.
1820. June 20. Robert Tooley & Elizabeth Bridges both single & of Little W.
- Aug. 16. William Smith & Elizabeth Pettit both single & of Little W.
1821. July 26. Daniel Bantick of Great Ashfield
Sarah Bugg of Little Whelnetham both single.
1822. April 22. Robert Holmes widower
Frances Caston single both of Little Whelnetham.
- Nov. 5. William Clarke & Sophia Tooley both single & of Little W.
1826. March 24. Henry John Addison of St James, Bury St Edmunds, single
Elizabeth Taylor of Little Whelnetham single.
- Sept. 10. Thomas Leech of St Maries, Bury St Edmunds, single
Mary Ann Reeman of Little Whelnetham single.

1827. Jan. 23. Isaac Barrell of Brettenham widower
Ann Platfoot of Little Whelnetham single.
1828. Oct. 9. William Killingworth single & Bett Gault widow both of Little W.
1829. April 13. William Case of Great Whelnetham
Sarah Tooley of Little Whelnetham both single.
- July 11. Thomas Lock of Rougham widower
Elizabeth Payne of Little Whelnetham widow.
1830. Sept. 4. Jacob Bugg of Little W. & Eliza Baalam of Nowton both single.
1831. Jan. 1. William Bugg widower
Judith Ann Mills widow both of Little Whelnetham.
- July 28. Frederick Denton of Rushbrook
Ann Pryke of Little Whelnetham both single.
1832. Dec. 31. James Taylor of St James', Bury St Edmunds, single
Sarah Reeman of Little Whelnetham single.
1833. Jan. 22. William Baker of Stowmarket widower
Charlotte Keeble of Little Whelnetham single.
- May 28. William Frost of Rougham
Susan Cason of Little Whelnetham both single.
- June 25. Daniel Alderton & Mary Burroughs both single & of Little W.
- Oct. 1. John Cawston of Little Whelnetham
Mary Mash of Great Whelnetham both single.
1834. Nov. 11. George Mingay & Susan Cawston both single & of Little W.
1836. Dec. 5. Henry Bowle of St James, Bury St Edmunds, single
Maria Humphrey of Little Whelnetham single.
1837. April 28. Thomas Clarke of Little Whelnetham widower
Ann Nunn of Lawshall widow.

1838*

- June 5. Robert Last, son of William Last, labourer,
Mary Anne Reeman, dau. of John Reeman, labourer.

1839.

- Jan. 19. William Bugg, son of Thomas Bugg, labourer,
Martha Offord, of Rushbrooke, dau. of Nathaniel Offord, labourer.

* From now till 1850 the parties are always "single" and "of Whelnetham" unless otherwise stated. Ed.

1839.

- Nov. 15. James Padley, son of James Padley, labourer,
Charlotte Alderton, dau. of James Alderton, blacksmith.

1841.

- Aug. 7. Daniel Alderton, son of James Alderton, blacksmith,
Maria Cook, dau. of George Cook, labourer.
Dec. 24. James Rodwell, son of Samuel Rodwell, labourer,
Elizabeth Retham, dau. of Edward Retham of Great W. tradesman.

1842.

- March 25. William Howe, of Bradfield St Clare, son of William Howe, labourer,
Mary Banham, dau. of George Banham, labourer.

1844.

- May 28. James Cook, of Rushbrooke, son of John Cook, labourer,
Emily Alderton, dau. of James Alderton, blacksmith.

1846.

- Jan. 6. James Alderton, widower, son of Daniel Alderton, blacksmith,
Elizabeth Mills, widow, dau. of Thomas Freeman, labourer.
June 23. Edward Kemp, son of Benjamin Kemp, shoemaker,
Eliza Avis, dau. of Samuel Avis, labourer.
Oct. 24. James Everett, son of William Everett, labourer,
Lois Tooley, dau. of Robert Tooley, carpenter.

1847.

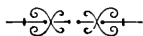
- July 10. Charles Drury, widower, son of Samuel Drury, labourer,
Ellen Knock, single, dau. of Stephen Knock, labourer.

1848.

- Aug. 29. John Wright, butcher, of Lavenham, son of William Wright, labourer,
Judith Cook, dau. of Samuel Cook, labourer.

1850.

- Feb. 19. Theophilus Fisher, son of Samuel Fisher, brickmaker,
Mary Anne Last, dau. of William Last, labourer.



BURIALS.

1557.	—	26.	John Revell.
	Sept.	30.	A wandring woman, the name unknown.
	Sept.	31.	Joan Clark.
	Nov.	30.	John Hall.
	Jan.	1.	Margarett Mosby.
	Jan.	13.	Henry Ladiman.
	March	2.	Rose Hall.
1558.	Jan.	10.	Hellen Kent.
	Jan.	20.	Thomas Whodam.
	Feb.	11.	Alice Ladiman.
	March	10.	Alice Goddard.
	March	14.	Alice dau. of Thomas Ladiman.
	March	24.	Joan wyfe of William Symont.
1559.	Sept.	17.	Joan dau. of William Symont.
	Feb.	9.	Robert Adams.
	March	19.	Joan Whodam.
1560.	April	7.	Robert Whodam.
	May	26.	Andrew Weyght.
	Sept.	19.	Laurence Steven.
	Jan.	16.	James Mosby.
	Feb.	15.	Bennet Depnam.
1561.	April	30.	Thomas Smith late of Cockfield.
	Dec.	19.	John Gipps.
	March	9.	John Goddard.
1562.	April	19.	Katheryne Goddard.
	Nov.	2.	Helene Avis.
1563.	March	30.	John Symont.
	May	9.	Richard Briant.
	Jan.	28.	John sonne of William Innold.

1565. Jan. 8. Thomas Goddard.
 1566. July 31. Alice Chapman widdow.
 1569. April 26. Katheryn dau. of Andrew Overing.
 March 5. Alexander Harvey.
 1570. Dec. 21. Anne dau. of John Nune.
 Jan. 22. William Nune.
 Feb. 23. Rose wife of John Hildred.
 Feb. 26. Thomas sonne of John Nune.
 1571. July 7. John Nune.
 Dec. 30. Maryan ffitts.
 Feb. 26. William sonne of William Innold.
 1572. Dec. 5. Thomas ffitts.
 1573. May 14. The same Elizabeth Ringland. [See Bapt. May 10].
 Sept. 6. Edmund Ringland.
 1575. July 29. John sonne of John Croftes.
 Nov. 21. Margarette ye wyfe of John Skittler.
 Dec. 12. William Revell servant to John Heyward.
 1576. April 28. John sonne of Roger Ward.
 Oct. 28. Joan dau. of John Croftes.
 1578. Aug. 15. Robert Eade a stranger.
 Feb. 12. John sonne of John Elmar.
 1579. Nov 29. Thomas sonne of Thomas Manhood.
 Dec. 22. Joan Hart a stranger.
 1580. Dec. 25. John Skittler.
 1581. Aug. 1. Clement Steeven.
 March 13. Joan dau. of William Skarpe.
 1582. Oct. 24. The same Agnes Steward. [See Bapt. Aug. 12.]
 1583. Oct. 8. John sonne of John Steward.
 1584. June 27. Thomas Sweyton a straunger.
 July 11. Alice wyfe of John Heiward.
 Oct. 30. John sonne of John Kendall.
 March 9. Alice wyfe of Thomas Spilsby.
 1585. April 25. Joan wyfe of John Rowland.
 March 1. William Harpley.
 1586. Dec. 11. Cisly wyffe of John Croftes.

1587.	Dec.	11.	Margarett dau. of John Debnehm.
	Jan.	11.	John Weight clarke.
	Feb.	14.	John sonne to Mr Almon of Bury.
	March	9.	Alice dau. of Robert Steward.
1588.	July	13.	Robert sonne of Richard Goodrick esq.
	Jan.	20.	John Heyward.
1589.	Dec.	15.	John sonne of Robert Debnehm.
1590.	July	21.	Edmund ffoster.
1591.	Nov.	30.	Thomas Vincent.
1592.	Jan.	14.	John sonne of James Wolfenden.
1593.	Aug.	15.	Thomas sonne of John Ladiman.
1594.	July	10.	Margaret Mathew.
	Aug.	9.	William Innold.
	Dec.	17.	The same Dorothy. [See Bapt. Dec. 15.]
1596.	Dec.	10.	William sonne of John Ladiman.
	March	13.	Sara Evered, servant to Thomas ffornamh.
1597.	Nov.	29.	Robert Saxye.
1598.	Nov.	18.	Alice wyfe of Thomas ffornam.
1600.	May	30.	Ann filia Johannis Bannock.
	Nov.	11.	Marye Winter.
	Jan.	16.	Marye Debnam.
1601.	Nov.	29.	Henry Howe.
	Dec.	3.	John Steward.
	Feb.	3.	John Rowland.
1603.	June	19.	Thomas Manwood.
	Aug.	5.	John Ladiman.
1605.	Aug.	20.	Mrs Elizabeth Briant.
	Jan.	12.	William sonn of William Godfray of Bury.
1606.	May	27.	Edmund Innold.
	Aug.	17.	Dorithy Innold.
	Oct.	6.	Samuell Innold.
1608.	July	22.	Robert Innold.
	Dec.	2.	John Wolffenden.
1610.	May	26.	John Croftes.
	July	7.	James Pierson.

1610. Oct. 30. Widdow Howe.
1611. April 7. William Ronge [or Rouge].
1612. March 30. John Ringland.
 Jan. 10. Robert Tipshath.
 Feb. 5. Dorothy Roote.
 March 10. John Wrettham.
1613. May 4. Elizabeth Greene a wanderer.
 May 21. Mother Ladiman.
 June 7. Margett Werner uxor.
 Aug. 7. Susan Huett maide.
 Feb. 20. Widdowe Innold.
 March 20. Elizabeth Innolds maide.
1614. April 14. The foresaid Dorothy Willis. [See Bapt. April 10.]
 April 21. Foresaid Susan Nayler. [See Bapt. April 17.]
 June 10. Mary wiffe of Thomas Nayler.
 Aug. 8. William Manning.
1615. July 17. Francis Tipshath.
 Oct. 3. Marye Huett.
1616. Nov. 23. Agnes uxor Robert Brown.
1617. May 9. Gearg Scarpp.
1618. Feb. 3. Elizabeth uxor John Werner.
1619. March 27. Thomas fitts.
1620. May 17. Ales Nayler.
 June 28. William Dimbleton.
 Jan. 17. John Thornton.
1621. Sept. 27. Ann the stranger. [See Bapt. Sept. 23.]
1623. Nov. 16. Robert Steward.
 Nov. 18. Margett wiffe of Robert Steward.
- 1625.* Aug. 24. John Ladyman.
 Aug. 27. Widdow Fisher.
1626. Sept. 6. William Euars.
 Oct. 20. Mother Wretham.
 Nov. 7. Robert Macro.

* See p. 109 note.

1626.	Dec.	17.	A vagrant died by the wayside and was buried with us.			
1629.}	June*	7.	Anne dau. of Edmund Hewet.			
1630.}			Aug.	23.	George Ely son of the wife of Edmund Willis.	
	Sept.	8.	Mary wife of Robert Tillet.			
	May	16.	Bezaleel Carter clarke.			
	Sept.	8.	Alice wife of Robert Tillet.			
	Oct.	4.	Agnes wife of John Sargeant.			
	Oct.	11.	Henry Howe.			
	Dec.	13.	Mrs Mantwod.			
	Jan.	12.	Susan dau. of William Ely.			
1631.	Nov.	20.	Dorothy Cornish widdow.			
1632.	Sept.	10.	Elizabeth Goodman single.			
	Jan.	19.	The wife of Raphe Manning.			
1634.	Nov.	7.	Francis dau. of Edmund Goymar single.			
1635.	April	17.	Mary dau. of Thomas & Mary Cornish.			
	Feb.	14.	Elizabeth wife of John Thornton.			
1636.	March	26.	Robert son of Thomas Wyat.			
	Aug.	28.	Priscilla Goodman widdow.			
	March	7.	John Sargeant.			
1638.	Aug.	14.	John Warner.			
	Sept.	2.	Elizabeth wife of John Clarke.			
1639.	April	27.	Alexander son of Alexander & Sara Pistor.			
	July	15.	Ursly dau. of John Ely.			
	Oct.	14.	Thomas butler a stranger.			
1640.	Jan.	10.	Gilian Spring aforesayd. [See Baptisms Jan. 3.]			
	Jan.	12.	Rose dau. of Richard & Elizabeth Mount.			
	*	*	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*	*	*
1666.	March	28.	Erasmus Martiall a traveller.			
	Aug.	20.	The widdow How.			
	Feb.	15.	Susan dau. of John & Mary Jolly of Greate Wheltham.			

* The next nine entries belong to 1629 and 1630, but it is not clear which to which. The burial of Robert Tillet's wife is entered twice, but each time with a different christian name. Ed.

1667. April 14. Susan dau. of John & Mary Gooday.
1669. March 29. Widdow Manninge.
 Aug. 12. Vidua Brett.
1672. Aug. 21. Sarah dau. of John & Sarah Leech.
1673. July 14. Benjamin Leech.
 Sept. 24. Willyam Clerke.
1676. April 4. John sonne of John & Phillip Webb.
 May 7. The widdow Cason.
 Dec. 7. Frances wife of Ambrose Willyamson & Willyam his sonne were
 buried together.
1677. June 5. The wife of Willyam Barker.
 Aug. 3. Rachell wife of Edward Agas, clerke.
 March 5. Willyam sonne of John Leech.
1679. Aug. 5. Widdow Coulson.
 Oct. 7. Willyam Tooly.
 Jan. 2. The widdow Garwood.
 Jan. 4. The wife of Robert Whiterod.
 Feb. 24. Sarah dau. of Willyam Sturgeon.
1680. June 28. Elizabeth [sic] wife of John Leech.
 Jan. 9. Elizabeth dau. of John & Sarah Leech.
 Jan. 23. Edward Agas, who had been Rector of this Parish for above
 35 years.
1681. April 16. William Taylor.
 April 27. Robert son of William & Ursula Taylor.
 July 31. Elizabeth [infant] dau. of Ambrose & Elizabeth Flack.
 Aug. 16. Joseph son of Robert & Sarah Whiterod.
 Sept. 2. Sarah wife of William Barker.
 Oct. 8. Mary wife of John Gooday.
 Nov. 6. Dorothy Gipps.
 Feb. 27. Robert Whiterod.
1682. July 3. Elizabeth Taylor.
 Aug. 26. Philip wife of John Webb.
 Dec. 31. Ann Clarke widow.
 Feb. 11. Sarah Goodday.
1683. April 15. Thomas King.

1683. April 27. Ann dau. of John Webb.
 May 11. James son of James Garwood.
 July 15. Margaret ffrost.
 July 28. Ann wife of Richard Whiterod.
 Sept. 8. Hannah Baker.
 March 11. Martha Iwring.
1684. March 28. Thomasin Leach.
 Aug. 3. ffrancis Sturgeon.
1685. July 30. Margaret wife of James ffrost.
 Dec. 11. Mary Sturgeon.
 Dec. 24. William Sturgeon.
 Jan. 3. Sarah Sturgeon.
1686. April 3. Elizabeth dau. of John Tooley.
 May 8. John Bridge.
 Nov. 4. Elizabeth dau. of John Leach.
1687. June 7. James son of James ffrost.
 June 10. Ann Gooday.
 Feb. 12. Mary dau. of John Tooley.
1688. Sept. 19. John son of John Leach.
 Oct. 14. John Leach aged about 80 yeeres.
1690. May 8. William Garwood.
 May 21. John Tooley.
1691. Aug. 31. Susan wife of James Frost.
 Feb. 7. Esther Frost.
1692. April 17. The said Thomas Iwring & Susan his mother. [See Baptism
 April 15.]
 Sept. 4. John son of John & Mary Pyman.
 Nov. 30. Ambrose Williamson.
1693. Oct. 27. Robert Adams.
 Nov. 18. Mary Whiterod.
1695. May 25. Alicia Armsby.
 May 31. Rose Sparke.
 Oct. 22. Edmond Frost.
 Nov. 6. John Sparke.
 Jan 27. Thomas Gipson.

1695.	March	20.	Grace Tooley.
1696.	Sept.	29.	John Pyman.
	Dec.	1.	Thomas Dunham.
1697.	July	24.	Robert Taylor.
1698.	April	14.	Ann Gibson.
	Dec.	18.	William son of John & Hannah Gibson.
1699.	Dec.	25.	Ann Willis widow aged 95 years.
1700.	Dec.	1.	Mary wife of John Sparke.
1701.	May	8.	James son of Nicholas Baker.
1702.	June	12.	Samuel son of Nicholas Baker.
	June	12.	Bridgitt dau. of James Garwood.
1703.	Oct.	2.	Ann wife of Abraham Hammond.
	Dec.	21.	Bridgitt dau. of Nicholas Baker.
	Jan.	7.	Mary wife of Nicholas Baker.
1704.	March	15.	Mary Tooley widow.
1705.	June	7.	Joseph Sparrow.
	July	15.	Judith Parke a travellers infant.
	Oct.	4.	Elizabeth Tooley.
	Nov.	9.	William Bauley.
1706.	Oct.	25.	John Sparke.
	Oct.	31.	John Johnson.
	Dec.	9.	James How.
1707.	April	5.	John Lait.
1708.	June	8.	Philip Ward aged about 72.
	Aug.	31.	Ann Ward widow.
	Dec.	26.	Philip Ward aged about 27 years.
1710.	Nov.	30.	Elizabeth wife of John Whiterod.
1711.	Feb.	14.	Margarett Webb.
1712.	April	6.	John Pett.
1714.	April	24.	Robert Whiterod.
	Aug.	18.	Elizabeth Iwring.
1715.	Jan.	10.	Ann Pett.
	Feb.	2.	The said Elizabeth Chaplin. [See Bapt. Jan. 22.]
	Feb.	12.	John Catchpole.
1716.	Dec.	23.	John Iwring.

1717. May 9. Isaac Pett.
 Jan. 1. The said John Goshawke. [See Bapt. Dec. 31.]
1718. June 11. The said infant John Yardley. [See Bapt. June 10.]
 June 14. Mary wife of John Yardley. [Yearsley on tombstone. Ed.]
 Oct. 21. Susan Bauley widow.
 Nov. 10. William King of Bury St Edmunds.
1720. May 19. John King aged 72 years.
 Nov. 5. The said John King. [See Bapt. Nov. 3.]
 Nov. 10. Ann Leach.
 Feb. 27. Edward King.
1721. Oct. 10. Catharine Bretton widow aged 44.
 Jan. 3. Anthony Agas, Rector of this Parish and of Rushbrooke for
 above 40 years and aged 76.
 Feb. 22. Robert Jarvis.
 March 5. Jonathan King.
1722. Aug. 22. John Leach.
1723. May 10. Mary wife of James Garwood.
 May 23. John Chapman infant.
 Jan. 14. Margaret wife of Paul Chapman [Chaplin].
 Feb. 9. Ann dau. of John & Frances Candler.
 Feb. 24. Elizabeth wife of Ambrose Flack.
1724. Jan. 31. Ann Arnsby.
1725. Sept. 11. Ambrose Flack.
1726. Aug. 22. Samuel son of Paul & Francis Chapman.
 Sept. 11. Edward Leach.
1727. May 26. John Webb.
 June 10. James Garwood.
 Jan. 14. Margaret Smees infant.
 Jan. 20. Samuell Chapman infant.
 March 17. Sarah Leach widow.
1728. May 19. James Garwood.
 May 25. Elizabeth Garwood.
 July 25. Rose Catchpole.
 July 28. Mary Candler infant.
 Aug. 5. Nicholas Baker.

1728. Aug. 5. A travelling woman.
 Aug. 18. John Whiterod.
 Feb. 9. Richard son of Richard & Bruce Reeve.
1729. Aug. 3. Thomasin Leach widow.
 Aug. 12. Samuell How.
 Sept. 24. James Serjeant infant.
 Oct. 15. John son of John & Hannah Serjeant.
 Oct. 18. Mary wife of James Frost & Richard their son.
 Nov. 27. Rose wife of Thomas King.
1730. May 1. Ambrose Flack.
 Oct. 15. Rose King.
1731. April 24. Margaret dau. of William & Ann Smee.
 Dec. 18. Isaac Wilson.
 March 18. John Haward.
1732. Feb. 22. Hannah dau. of John & Hannah Serjeant.
1733. Sept. 20. Elizabeth Flack.
1734. July 4. Bridget King widow of Great Whelnetham.
 Aug. 17. Elizabeth Bretton.
1735. Oct. 23. Thomas King.
 Dec. 6. Mary Goshawk.
 Dec. 24. Mary dau. of Richard & Prudence Reeve.
1736. March 30. Mary wife of John How of Bradfield Saint Clare.
 Jan. 12. Mary Reeve infant.
 March 13. Isaac King infant.
1737. Nov. 22. John Candler.
1738. Sept. 1. Mary Irwin widow.
1739. Feb. 25. Ann wife of John Leach.
1741. Oct. 19. Thomas Briton.
 Oct. 20. Sarah Adams.
 March 7. William Girling infant.
1742. May 31. Esther Pett.
 Oct. 29. A travelling boy.
 Nov. 4. Elizabeth Howard.
1743. April 28. George Southgate infant.
1744. Sept. 22. Harriot wife of John Farrow of Great Whelnetham.

1744. Oct. 28. Elizabeth Friend infant.
Dec. 16. Richard Frost of Bradfield Saint Clare.
1745. June 10. Charles Girling.
July 6. Richard Reeve.
July 14. Ann Wilson widow.
1747. Aug. 14. Betty Bell infant.
Aug. 16. Thomas Green.
Jan. 12. Frances Chapman.
Feb. 9. Thomas King.
1748. July 18. Kezia Southgate infant.
Aug. 15. Margaret Green.
Nov. 15. William Clark infant.
1749. July 3. Sarah Rivers.
Nov. 9. Martha Pit widow.
1750. Jan. 18. William Reeman infant.
Feb. 23. John Frost.
1751. July 23. William Smee.
Sept. 18. John Bell infant.
1752. April 12. William son of William & Elizabeth Reeman.
June 3. William Banks infant.
1753. May 14. John son of John & Ann Avey.
May 21. John Flack.
1754. Jan. 6. Ann child of Ann Carter.
Oct. 13. Richard son of John & Ann Avey.
Nov. 30. Mary wife of William How from Bradfield Saint George.
1755. Jan. 23. Ann dau. of Robert & Mary Girling.
Feb. 15. Hannah dau. of James & Mary Garrod from Great Welnetham.
May 9. Esther Frost widow.
Dec. 28. Nathaniel Pett.
1756. April 4. John Leach from Rushbrook.
June 28. Esther wife of James Pitt of Great Welnetham.
Sept. 13. Samuel Scutchy.
1757. March 2. Margaret King. No affidavit was brought, because, as I am told, ye Justices & others were afraid to give ye oath upon account of ye small pox.

1757. March 20. Sarah Fenner.
 March 22. Edward King. No affidavit, because, as I am told, ye Justices & others were afraid to give ye oath upon account of ye small pox.
 March 29. Elizabeth dau. of John Fenner.
 April 12. Elizabeth King widow. No affidavit, because, as I am told, ye Justices & others were afraid to give ye oath upon account of ye small pox.
 Aug. 10. Hannah Serjeant.
1758. June 12. Mary Garwood.
 Aug. 19. Roger infant son of William & Elizabeth Reeman.
 Aug. 30. George Flack from Somerton.
 Oct. 29. Elizabeth & Mary twin daus. of Thomas & Elizabeth Roffe.
 Nov. 10. Ann Harvey widow.
1759. July 3. Joshua son of John & Elizabeth Allen.
1760. Jan. 4. Sarah dau. of William & Elizabeth Reeman.
 April 15. James Flack from Somerton.
 April 20. John Fenner.
 Oct. 28. Jonathan Carter.
 Nov. 28. Susan dau. of Ambrose & Elizabeth Flack.
 Dec. 9. Thomas son of Thomas & Elizabeth Roffe.
 Dec. 23. Elizabeth wife of Thomas Roffe.
1761. Jan. 2. Alice Gurling.
 Feb. 5. Elizabeth Allen.
 May 4. Edward son of Thomas Roffe.
1762. June 12. Ann Smee.
 June 23. Mary Serjeant.
 Sept. 10. Alice Carter widow.
1763. March 31. John Pack late Rector of this parish.
 July 2. John Serjant.
 Oct. 2. Thomas son of John & Elizabeth Allen.
1764. March 20. Ambrose Flack.
 June 20. William Garwood.
 June 29. Faith wife to Thomas Hammond.
 Sept 9. Judith wife to John Bell.

1766. Feb. 5. John Douse.
 April 9. Robert Green.
 Aug. 6. John son of William & Elizabeth Raymon. [Reeman].
1767. Aug. 6. Esther Pitt widow.
 Nov. 4. James Cook ye younger of the small pox.
1768. Jan. 12. James Cook ye elder died of ye small pox.
 Sep. 14. Thomas Allen, Parish clerk.
 Sep. 30. William Rolfe an infant.
1769. Jan. 10. William Scott.
 May 10. Thomas Rolfe and Elizabeth his wife.
 May 14. Jane Rolfe an infant.
 July 30. Richard Allen an infant.
1770. April 2. Mary Flack an infant.
 April 6. Sarah Scott widow.
 May 10. Mary Farrow an infant.
 May 28. Frances Candler widow.
1771. May 3. Susannah Steckles single woman aged 25.
 May 31. Mary Angel an infant.
 July 24. Mary wife of Robert Girling sen.
1772. Aug. 3. John Scutchey.
 Aug. 6. Robert Rolfe an infant.
1773. May 9. Goodchild Alderton about 21, small pox.
 July 29. John Farrow sen.
1774. Jan. 10. Ann Hammond single woman.
 May 11. Thomas Hammond, the father of Ann.
 Aug. 24. Mary infant dau. of Henry & Elizabeth Rolfe.
1775. Jan. 25. Widow Garwood.
 Oct. 12. Nicholas Lock aged 82.
1776. March 4. Amey one of the twins of John & Ann Farrow.
 April 5. Diana wife of John Ely.
 June 18. Thomas Nunn an infant.
 July 30. Mary Garwood an infant.
 Oct. 20. Mary child of Amey Brook.
1777. Jan. 22. John Nicholls the Toll-gate keeper, aged 70.
 June 28. Abigail wife of Robert Girling sen.

1778. Nov. 2. Frances Rolfe an infant.
 Nov. 12. Mary Lock widow aged 80.
 Dec. 20. Elizabeth wife of Henry Rolfe aged 42.
1779. Feb. 28. Mary Reeman an infant aged 7.
 Aug. 26. Susan Cocksedge single woman aged 31.
 Nov. 30. Robert infant of Robert & Mary Tooley.
1780. Oct. 15. Jane Warren an infant from Nowton.
1781. June 1. Ann wife of John Ave.
 Sept. 28. Amey dau. of Mr Jacob Brook.
1782. March 20. Frances Mansfield an infant.
 March 26. Mary wife of Thomas Barrell aged 31.
 March 27. Margaret Green widow aged 74.
 April 4. Elizabeth wife of Charles Girling.
 May 13. Ann mother of ye above Frances Mansfield.
 May 15. William Steckles aged 86.
 Aug. 20. George Cocksedge an infant.
1783. Jan. 19. Hannah wife of William Dench aged 30.
 April 30. Edmund Southgate, a married man aged 80.
 Sept. 2. Mary wife of John Cocksedge aged 64.
 Oct. 1. The New Act of Parliament relating to Parish Register Books
 takes place
 Oct. 13. Thomas Marchant a married man aged 68.
 Dec. 14. Mary wife of James Garwood aged 70.
 Dec. 14. Ann the wife of Mr Jacob Brook aged 64.
1784. Jan. 18. Elizabeth Barrell an infant.
 Feb. 8. Elizabeth Cook widow aged 68.
 April 20. Susan wife of George Cocksedge aged 30.
 July 15. John Girling widower aged 86.
 Sept. 14. Elizabeth Marchant widow aged 71.
 Sept. 20. Susan wife of Jacob Savage aged 47.
1785. Aug. 4. Samuel Steckles single man aged 32.
1786. Jan. 20. Ann Avey an infant.
 April 19. William infant of Thomas & Sarah Barrell.
 July 13. James Garwood, a married man aged 30.
 July 26. Charles son of Robert & Sarah Pearl aged 7 years.

1786. Sept. 3. John infant of Ambrose & Phebe Clark.
 Sept. 3. John Ely widower aged 80 years.
 Dec. 3. Elizabeth wife of John Reeman.
1787. April 6. John Bell widower aged 73.
 Aug. 8. William infant of William & Mary Tooley.
 Dec. 2. Sarah wife of Robert Pearl aged 38.
 Dec. 5. Rachel Barrell an infant.
1788. Jan. 23. Robert Garwood an infant.
 July 24. Mary Warren from Bury aged 17.
 Nov. 27. Thomas Barrell, a married man aged 36.
 Nov. 30. Ambrose Clarke, a married man aged 24.
1789. Jan. 22. George Pearl aged 20.
 Feb. 6. Ambrose Clarke an infant.
 March 31. Mary Allen widow aged 85.
 May 18. Mary Cocksedge an infant.
1790. June 12. Robert Girling, a married man aged 70 years.
 July 18. Thomas Manning, a bachelor aged 70 years.
 Sept. 25. Mrs Lina Cocksedge, wife of the Rev. Roger Cocksedge, rector
 of this parish, (late Lina Whitely spinster) aged 60 years.
 Dec. 16. Sarah wife of John Avey, late Sarah Bigsby, spinster, aged 27.
1791. Oct. 12. James infant of Joseph & Elizabeth Reeve.
 Nov. 8. William Holt aged 12 years.
 Dec. 29. Elizabeth Hammond spinster aged 60 years.
1792. March 19. John Cocksedge widower aged 82 years.
 April 17. John Allen single man aged 32 years
 April 24. William Baker aged 3 months.
1794. Aug. 21. Mary wife of John Bullock aged 35 years.
 Aug. 25. Patrick child of Mary Ann Bigsby aged 6 months.
1795. April 19. Dorothy dau. of Avey & Frances Baker aged 14 weeks.
 July 28. Mary wife of John Alderton aged 70 years.
1796. June 5. Ann wife of John Pettit of Bradfield St George aged 49.
1797. Jan. 19. Jacob Brooks aged 85.
 May 14. Mary Lock aged 65.
 Dec. 10. Robert Cason aged 6 weeks.
 Dec. 30. Michael Thomas son of Mann & Hannah Hutchinson.

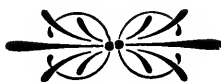
1798. April 22. Thomas child of Mary Barrell.
1800. July 2. Margaret wife of Danniell Pledger of Safron Walden aged 50.
Oct. 26. Henry Rolfe single man aged 34.
1801. April 30. Walter child of Mary Ann Bigsby aged 14 weeks.
May 17. Ann Green widow aged 55 years.
Dec. 25. Rebekah Ginnery spinster aged 80 years.
1802. May 2. Samuel Cawston aged 40 years.
May 31. Mary Ann Maria infant of Mary Ann Bigsby.
1803. Feb. 6. Elizabeth wife of John Girling of Hardgrave aged 58.
April 24. Martha wife of Robert Girling of Great Whelnetham aged 72.
Oct. 2. John Girling of Hardgrave aged 54.
1804. April 24. James Garwood married man of St Mary's, Bury St Edmunds, aged 80.
June 15. Elizabeth wife of William Reeman aged 85.
Nov. 29. Sarah dau. of Robert & Mary (Barrel) Creasy of Great Whelnetham aged 10 weeks.
1805. March 13. Elizabeth wife of Henry Rolfe aged 61 years.
May 5. Avey Baker, married man aged 51.
1806. March 20. The Rev. Roger Cocksedge M.A. of Bury St Edmunds, who during 29 years was Rector of this Parish, which he resigned on Lady Day, 1796, died March 14, having very nearly attained the 90th year of his age.
Integritas ipsa—pietatis exemplar spectabile!
April 29. Robert son of Robert and Mary Creasy of Great Whelnetham aged 3 months.
May 16. Robert Pearl, married man of Bury St Edmunds, formerly of Sicklesmere, a hamlet belonging to this parish, aged 68.
Sept. 17. John Reeman widower aged 75.
Dec. 21. Maria Ely child of Mary Tooley aged 5 months.
1807. Feb. 8. Elizabeth child of Mary Ann Bigsby.
Feb. 15. John Alderton widower in his 80th year.
July 10. Sarah Carss widow aged 78 years.
Aug. 23. John Ave single man.
Oct. 11. Elizabeth wife of John Allen aged 75.

1808. March 5. Elizabeth dau. of Thomas and Maria (Pettit) Webb aged 2 years & 10 months.
 July 26. John Smirk from St Mary's, Bury St Edmund's, single in his 70th year.
 Sept. 25. Mary dau. of Robert & Mary (Barrel) Creasy aged 20 weeks.
1809. Sept. 4. William Barrett aged 38.
1810. Jan. 20. William infant child of Alice Allen.
 June 17. John Brooks labourer aged 53.
 Aug. 16. Elizabeth Halls dau. of Elizabeth Fenner.
 Dec. 23. Ann dau. of Samuel and Sarah Bugg aged 5 years.
1811. Feb. 15. Mary Ann Warren.
 Feb. 16. Sarah Vent.
 May 12. Sophia dau. of Samuel & Sophia (Wright) Barrett aged 16 years.
 May 12. Dorothy wife of John Holt aged 42.
 Aug. 18. Edith dau. of John & Sarah Cocksedge.
1813. Jan. 17. John Holt aged 40 years.
 March 7. Mary wife of Robert Creasy aged 40 years.
 Sept. 5. Mary Ann child of Judith Willingham aged 6 days.
1814. Feb. 6. William Reeman widower aged 89 years.
 Feb. 21. William Pearle.
1815. July 13. William Garner of Edwardstone aged 18, killed by accident in this parish.
1816. Jan. 21. Maria Pearce of Bury aged 3 days.
 Dec. 15. Henry Rolfe aged 79 years.
1817. March 25. William Emerson aged 3 days.
1819. Feb. 2. Lucy Barrett aged 20 years.
 Feb. 14. Lucy Reeman aged 7 years.
 April 29. Charles Ramsbottom aged 7 weeks.
 June 8. Susan Ramsbottom aged 2½ years.
 June 9. Sophia Bugg aged 12 years.
1820. March 16. Mary Ann Willingham aged 6½ years.
 May 15. Rachel Brett aged 78 years.
 Oct. 19. Sarah Holmes aged 26 years.
 Dec. 14. Sarah Holmes aged 8 weeks
1821. Jan. 14. John Allen aged 85 years

1821. July 8. Thomas Marchant aged 74 years.
1822. Oct. 13. Sophia Barrett aged 58 years.
1825. Jan. 19. Mary Tooley aged 65 years.
 Jan. 23. Joseph Mills aged 38 years.
 Feb. 18. William Clark aged 29 years.
 Nov. 7. Lydia Holt aged 88 years.
1826. March 31. Samuel Bromley aged 6 years.
 June 3. John Cocksedge aged 76 years.
 Nov. 7. Joseph Holt aged 74 years.
1827. March 31. William Airy of Bury St Edmunds aged 77 years
 April 13. Sarah Bullock aged 76 years.
 April 27. Sophia Clerk aged 36 years.
 April 28. Susan Caston aged 48 years.
 May 21. Robert Carss of Bury St Edmunds aged 77 years.
 Sept. 2. John Ave of Stanningfield aged 69 years.
1828. Feb. 22. William Gault aged 40 years.
1829. Sept. 14. Sarah Cocksedge aged 69 years.
1830. June 30. Edward Lawrence aged 9 months.
1831. Jan. 30. Alfred Bugg aged 5 years.
 March 6. John Holmes aged 3 weeks.
1832. March 18. John Bullock of Great Whelnetham, aged 75 years.
 May 20. Prudence Alderton aged 78 years.
1833. April 2. Mary Merchant aged 80 years.
 July 25. Emma Case aged 2 years.
1834. Feb. 23. Mary Bigsby of Cockfield aged 70 years.
 March 1. Sophia Baylham aged 11 years.
 June 17. Sophia Carss of St James', Bury St Edmunds, aged 81 years.
1835. April 5. Harriet Dyson aged 13 years.
 April 6. Lucy Dyson aged 5 years.
 May 1. William Lawrence aged 9 years.
 May 2. Elizabeth Dyson aged 16 years.
 May 17. William Case aged 33 years.
1836. March 5. Caroline Knox aged 1 year.
 April 9. Anne Fenn aged 55 years.

- 1836 May 8. Ezra Theobald Mills of St Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's, aged 18 years.
1837. April 4. James Tooley aged 10 months.
Sept. 17. Mary Alderton aged 44 years.
Sept. 17. Mary Causton aged 29 years.
Dec. 10. Elizabeth Pryke aged 2 years.
1838. Feb. 25. William Bugg aged 4 years.
April 7. Isaiah Mills of St Mary's, Bury St Edmunds, aged 12 years.
May 20. Stephen Knox aged 57 years.
May 31. George Pryke aged 5 months.
Aug. 8. Mary Ann Pryke aged 36 years.
Dec. 27. Sarah Pryke aged 15 years.
1839. March 10. William Killingworth aged 50 years.
April 14. John Blencowe of Stoke by Nayland aged 77 years.
May 5. Sarah Case aged 43 years.
June 20. Emily Bugg of Great Whelnetham aged 9 months.
July 5. John Reeman aged 70 years.
Oct. 21. James Alderton aged 13 years.
Nov. 20. Frances Tilson aged 39 years.
1840. Jan. 3. Samuel Barrett of Great Whelnetham aged 70 years.
Jan. 29. Benjamin Mills aged 1 month.
March 15. Abraham Knox aged 25 years.
June 26. Mary Ann Robinson aged 4 years.
July 15. William Henry Tooley aged 9 years.
Nov. 4. Sarah Reeman aged 12 years.
Nov. 5. Emma Scarfe aged 2 years.
Dec. 18. Alice Tooley aged 2 years.
1841. May 1. Ann Airy of Greenwich aged 74 years.
May 25. William Holmes aged 19 years.
Nov. 14. Rachael Reeman aged 72 years.
Dec. 5. Martha Bugg of Great Whelnetham aged 23 years.
1842. May 11. Daniel Alderton aged 88 years.
Dec. 4. Joseph Mills aged 53 years.
1843. Jan. 17. William Tooley aged 84 years.

1843. May 3. Hasted Jermyn Heigham of St. James, Bury St Edmunds, aged 9 months.
1844. Jan. 21. Edmund Avey of Bradfield St George, aged 45 years.
Oct 1. Henry Mills aged 2 years.
Oct. 25. John Fenn of Thetford aged 70 years.
Dec. 8. William Mills aged 22 years.
1845. Feb. 14. Mary Mills aged 79 years.
April 7. Alfred Bugg aged 13 years.
April 22. Walter Bugg aged 10 months.
May 19. Alice Plummer aged 76 years.
Nov. 30. Thomas Holmes aged 29 years.
1846. April 16. Sarah Drury aged 46 years.
1847. March 23. Anne Carss.
1848. Dec. 21. Joseph Freeman Mills aged 30 years.
1849. Jan. 4. Isaac Bugg aged 30 years.
April 12. Robert Ford aged 3 weeks.
1850. Feb. 1. Elizabeth Blencowe of Stoke by Nayland aged 86 years.
Feb. 22. James Everett aged 27 years.
Dec. 31. Mary Pearce of Bury St Edmunds aged 70 years.



MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN GREAT WHELNETHAM CHURCH.

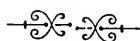
1. [Marble, on north wall of the chancel. Above the inscription is the Gipps shield, viz. Azure a fess between 6 stars Or.]
 In memoriam non ita interituram [imperituram] Richardi Gipps de Whelnetham Magna generosi, qui in fide ecclesiæ Anglicanæ scilicet Catholicæ expiravit 12 Jan. an. dom. 1660 ætat. 67, fruiturque Domino, simul et præstolatur etiam num [nunc] de coelis olim certe glorioso postliminio rediturum. Tantum est, viator, haud moror te fere dum legis hac [hoc] legendum.

2. [Marble, on north wall of the chancel. Above is shield and crest].
 Shield : Gules a griffin segreant Or (for Battely) impaling Argent a bend engrailed between two bucks heads cabossed Azure (for Needham).
 Crest : a Griffin's head erased Or.
 In memory of Charles Battely Esq. who died May 1, 1722, aged 55 years.
 And of Elizabeth Battely his widow, who died March 21, 1752, aged 83 years.
 This monument was erected by their ever respectfull daughter Jane, relict of James Merelst Esq., Clerk assistant of the House of Lords.

3. [Marble, on north wall of the chancel.]
 The Reverend Thomas Lord, LXIII years rector of this parish. Died on the VI day of August MDCCLXXXVIII in the LXXXVI year of his age.
 [On the outside of the west wall of the north aisle is a stone built in with this inscription :—Near this place lies the Rev. Thomas Lord.]

4. [Flat stone in the chancel.]
 Beneath this stone lie the remains of the Rev. Robert Phillips, 20 years rector of this parish, who died Feb. 11, 1809, aged 50 years.
 Also of Mary his sister, who died March 4, 1849, aged 89 years.

5. [Flat stone in the chancel. The organ makes it impossible to see a single word of the inscription.]
6. [Marble, on south wall of the chancel.]
 Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Henry George Phillips, fifty seven years rector of this parish and fifty five years vicar of Mildenhall, who entered into his rest July 29, 1873, aged 81 years.
 Therefore being justified by faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Rom. v. i.
7. [Marble, on south wall of the chancel.]
 Sacred to the memory of Frances the beloved wife of the Rev. H. G. Phillips, rector of this parish, who departed this life June 11, 1852, aged 59.
 Also to their son Benezra, who died Jan. 27, 1852, aged 22.
 Also to Henry of the 26 Regt. M.N.I., who died on the Neilgherries, India, July 10, 1853, aged 32.
8. [Marble, on south wall of the chancel.]
 Sacred to the memory of Frances, the eldest beloved daughter of the Rev. H. G. Phillips & Frances Phillips, who died Feb. 23, 1858, aged 33 years.
 Also to the memory of Louisa their second daughter, who died Nov. 15, 1855, aged 29 years.
 Also to the memory of Georgina their fourth daughter, wife of General Brind C.B., who died at Simla, North India, June 9, 1862, aged 30 years.
 Also to the memory of Catharine their fifth daughter, who died Sept. 24, 1858, aged 23 years.
 And white robes were given unto every one of them, and it was said unto them that they should rest for a little season. Rev. vi. xi.



TOMBSTONES IN GREAT WHELNETHAM CHURCHYARD.

I have begun numbering at the east gate of the churchyard, moving westwards and doing all the stones on the north side of the path first, and then those on the south side. Nos. 1 to 109 are on the north or church side of the path that runs from one gate to the other: Nos. 110 to 180 are on the south or yew tree side of it. There are often differences in ages and dates between the stones and the registers.

1. John son of William & Charlotte Pryke, who died Oct. 1, 1833, aged 20 years.
Alfred son of William & Charlotte Pryke,
who died May 17, 1835, aged 28 years.
2. Elizabeth daughter of William & Charlotte Pryke,
who died Feb. 24, 1832, in the 27th year of her age.
3. A wooden headstone. Inscription gone.
4. George Rolfe, who died Nov. 5, 1881, aged 83 years.
He giveth his beloved sleep.
Mary Rolfe, his wife, who died Aug. 26, 1894, aged 93 years.
Home at last, thy labour done,
Safe and blest, the victory won;
Jordan past, from earth set free,
Angels now have welcom'd thee.
5. Phoebe daughter of Robert & Sarah Nunn,
who died Oct. 19, 1824, aged 26 years.
Afflictions sore long time I bore,
All human aid was vain,
Till God did please to give me ease,
And rid me of my pain.
With wasting pain death found me sore opprest,
Pity'd my sighs and kindly brought me rest.

6. E. A. 1831. C. A. 1832.
 [Only the footstone with these initials remains. They seem to belong to the Alderton family, but there is no E. A. in the register for 1831.]
7. Lucy daughter of Benjamin & Jane Edwards,
 who died Sept. 14, 1832, aged 21 years.
 A pale consumption gave the fatal blow,
 The stroke was certain but the effect was slow ;
 With wasting pain death saw her sore oppress,
 Pity'd her sighs and kindly gave her rest.
8. Wooden headstone. Inscription gone.
9. Mary the wife of John Ungless, who died Sept. 22, 1835, aged 28 years.
 Afflictions sore long time I bore,
 Physicians were in vain,
 Till God did please to give me ease,
 And rid me of my pain.
 Also two of their children died infants.
10. Walter Kerridge, who died Sept. 15, 1893, aged 42 years.
 Prepare to meet thy God.
11. Charles Kerridge, who died Aug. 12, 1865, aged 64 years.
 Our brother's fight is over,
 His arduous course is run ;
 Twas by thy grace and power
 The race of life he won.
 He now is sweetly sleeping ;
 His spirit rests with Thee ;
 And though thy saints are weeping,
 Our song is—Victory.
12. Amelia daughter of Charles & Eliza Kerridge,
 who died Sept. 9, 1853, in the 15th year of her age.
 A pale consumption gave the fatal blow,
 The stroke was certain but the effect was slow ;
 With lingering breath God saw me sore oppress'd,
 Pitied my sighs and kindly gave me rest.

13. Charles son of Charles & Eliza Kerridge, who died Feb. 18, 1852, aged 9 years.
 Also Emma Jane their daughter, who died Feb. 24, 1852, aged 5 years.
 Farewell, dear children ; here we leave your dust :
 Since you are gone, in Heaven is all our trust.
14. Frederick son of Charles & Susanna Kerridge,
 who died April 1, 1852, aged 19 years.
 Dear Friends, O let my sudden death
 Teach you to spend your fleeting breath
 In prayer to God : repent and pray,
 For you may die this very day.
15. Kate Ellen Kerridge, who died March 30, 1865, aged 1 year :
 Jane Kerridge, who died Oct. 20, 1866, aged 1 month :
 The much loved children of William & Mary Kerridge:
 Teach our hearts to say,
 Lord, Thy will be done.
16. William Kerridge, who died Aug. 14, 1899, aged 61 years.
 Watch therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come.
17. Fanny Mary James [sic] Kerridge, who died Oct. 11, 1881, aged 17 years.
 And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I
 make up my jewels.
18. Rebecca wife of Henry Holmes, who died Oct. 11, 1873, aged 48 years.
 Weep not for me but be content,
 I was not yours but only lent ;
 Dry up those tears and weep no more ;
 I am not lost but gone before.
19. Amy daughter of John & Ann Tweed,
 who died Sept. 17, 1831, in the 32 year of her age.
 A lingering illness did me seize ;
 No skill on earth could give me ease,
 Till God reliev'd me by his grace,
 And call'd me to that blessed place,
 Where weary souls do rest in peace.

20. John Girton, who died Sept. 3, 1813, aged 40 years.
Also Lieutenant Sam. Hogg, who died Nov. 20, 1815, aged 33 years.
21. William the son of George & Elizabeth Harrold,
who departed this life Jan. 8, 1818, aged 23 years.
Rest here in Peace : thy life was from a child
Dutiful, loving and of temper mild ;
Belov'd, respected and esteem'd was you
By all your friends and much lamented too ;
But God who knows and spies out all our ways
Will recompence with joys and endless days.
22. William Cooke of Risby Hall in this county,
who died June 7, 1861, in the 58 year of his age ;
only son of John & Mary Cooke late of this parish.
23. Mary Anne, daughter of John & Mary Cooke,
who died March 17, 1853, aged 51 years.
My flesh shall slumber in the ground
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound ;
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise.
And in my Saviour's image rise.
24. John Cooke, who died Dec. 17, 1846, aged 76.
Mary his wife, who died Sept. 3, 1844, aged 76.
Forgive, blest shade, the tributary tear,
Which mourns your exit from a world like this :
Forgive the wish that would have kept you here,
And stay'd your progress to the seats of bliss.
25. Eliza, the beloved wife of George Doel [of] Weeting, Norfolk,
daughter of John & Mary Cooke, who died July 4, 1839, in her 29 year.
26. William Cooke of Bury St. Edmunds, formerly of this parish,
who died April 9, 1848, aged 80 years.
Sarah the 2nd wife of William Cooke, who died Dec. 13, 1836, in her 36 year.
Also John their son, who died July 26, 1837, aged 2 years.

27. James Reeman. Born May 29, 1807. Died May 11, 1896.
 In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die, but they are in peace.
 John Offord Reeman, who died Jan. 15, 1874, aged 25 years.
 Edward Meeking Reeman, who died April 9, 1852, aged 1 year.
28. James Reeman, who died Sept. 23, 1857, aged 78 years.
 The Lord knoweth the days of the upright, and their inheritance shall
 be for ever.
29. Phoebe the beloved wife of William Cooke Reeman,
 who died July 22, 1846, aged 70 years.
 Into thine hand I commit my spirit : thou hast redeemed me, O Lord
 God of truth.
 William Cooke Reeman, who died Feb. 3, 1849, aged 73 years.
30. John Reeman, who died July 28, 1825, in the 80th year of his age.
 An honest man lies here inter'd ;
 For truth and justice he appear'd ;
 He show'd through life a generous mind,
 And died in peace with all mankind.
31. Alice wife of John Reeman, died Sept. 2, 1796, aged 43 years.
 A pleasing mind, a gentle generous heart,
 A good companion, honest without art,
 Just in her dealings, faithful to her friend,
 Belov'd by all, lamented at her end.
32. John James Reeman, son of John & Ann Reeman,
 died March 12, 1816, aged 7 years and 7 months.
 The great Jehovah, full of love,
 An angel bright did send,
 To fetch this little spotless dove
 To joys that never end.
33. Anne wife of John Reeman, who died Oct. 2, 1832, aged 60 years.
 Call'd by affliction every grace to prove,
 O'er death victorious through her Saviour's love,
 Cautious she trod in every path of life,
 A tender mother and a virtuous wife ;

Courteous to all and to the poor a friend,
 Slow to dispraise and willing to commend,
 In sincere hope she drew her latest breath,
 Life not disdainng nor afraid of death.

34. John Reeman who died Jan. 12, 1850, aged 77 years.
35. Samuel Mayhew who died Oct. 12, 1843, aged 77 years.
36. Robert son of Robert & Sarah Warren, who died Sept. 27, 1835, in his 4 year.
 Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
 Death came with friendly care,
 The op'ning flow'r to Heav'n convey'd,
 And bade it blossom there.
37. Lucy Mary Hilder, daughter of Samuel & Lucy Snape, formerly of
 this parish, who departed this life Nov. 29, 1856, in her 39th year.
38. Eliza Ann Snape,
 who departed this life May 19, 1851, in the 42nd year of her age.
39. [A four-sided monument enclosed by iron rails.]

NORTH SIDE.

Sacred to the memory of Samuel Fenton, the son of Samuel & Lucy
 Snape, who departed this life Jan. 7, 1814, aged 11 months.

Also of Henry William their son,
 who departed this life May 28, 1816, aged 18 months.

And of Mary-Ann their daughter,
 who departed this life March 20, 1820, aged 9 months.

WEST SIDE.

Sacred to the memory of Lucy the much lamented and beloved wife
 of Samuel Snape, who departed this life Oct. 2, 1825, aged 38 years.

Of humble spirit, though of taste refin'd,
 Her feelings tender but her will resign'd,
 Call'd by affliction every grace to prove,
 In patience perfect and complete in love,
 O'er death victorious through her Saviour's might
 She reigns triumphant with the saints in light.

SOUTH SIDE.

Sacred to the memory of Christiana the daughter of Samuel & Lucy Snape, who departed this life March 18, 1827, aged 5 years.

EAST SIDE.

Sacred to the memory of Samuel Snape. Died June 9, 1832, aged 50 years.

40. Catherine Ann Cockrill, who died March 21, 1870, aged 7 months.

Laura Fanny Beatrice Cockrill,
who died April 2, 1870, aged 2 years & 6 months.

41. Mary Ann daughter of Thomas & Frances Chenery,
who died in her infancy 1792.

..... sooner came
Thy bloom,
But death has cropt thy tender bud,
And laid thee in this mournfull tomb.

42. [Altar shaped monument.]

Sub obscuro hoc marmore venerandi sepulchri indice
Joannes & Elizabetha Brundish.

Ille pastor fidus, bonus, concionator vehemens sed dulcis, qui postquam per LXXIII ann: curriculum simplicitate cordis, sinceritate doctrinæ, vitæque sanctimonia, conscientiam Deo probasset, ut vixit pie obiit, Julii III, MDCCXXIV.

Illa, lectissima foemina, fidelissima conjux, amantissima mater, quæ non posse mori solo dolore post talem virum opinata mærore inferiore confecta placide decessit Martii XXXIII [sic] MDCCXXV anno etatis LXVII.

Also in memory of Constantia Marker,
who died Feb. 19, 1779, aged 87 years.

And of the Rev. Benj. Brundish Marker, A.M. her son,
died 9 Feb. 1781. aged 45 years.

43. [Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, are enclosed together by iron rails.]

In memory of Samuel Fenton, who died Feb. 16, 1848, aged 64 years.
Behold I come quickly: I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending,
saith the Lord.

44. In memory of John Fenton, who died Oct. 15, 1857, aged 68 years.
Ad finem esto fidelis ; nam sola Deus salus.
45. In memory of Eliza, wife of John Fenton,
who died Nov. 16, 1846, aged 44 years.
Certum pete finem et memento mori.
46. Sacred to the memory of Samuel Fenton,
who died Sept. 30, 1827, in the 74th year of his age.
A christian true, a friend sincere,
In all his actions just,
A tender husband, father dear,
Consign'd to native dust.
His example was worthy of emulation in this world, and may his
be rewarded in the next.
Lucy the beloved wife of Samuel Fenton,
who departed this life on Aug. 12, 1838, in the 78th year of her age.
Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, for their reward is eternal life.
47. Boast not thyself of to morrow.
Frederick Fenton who died at Bury St Edmunds Dec. 25, 1867, aged 67 years.
Many years occupier of Copdoe's Farm in this parish.
Our life hangs by a single thread,
Which soon is cut and we are dead ;
Then boast not, Reader, of thy might,
Alive at noon and dead at night.
48. John Spenceley Fenton, who died Nov. 11, 1862 :
Arthur Ellis Fenton, who died April 16, 1863 :
infant sons of John & Margaret Fenton.
49. Margaret wife of J. E. Fenton, who died June 3, 1875, aged 45 years.
For with thee is the fountain of life ; in thy light shall we see light.
50. Anne Caroline the beloved daughter of William & Fanny Fenton,
who died on May 25, 1838, in her 18th year.
Watch, for ye know not at what hour the Son of Man cometh.

51. Fanny the dearly beloved wife of William Fenton of Bury St Edmunds,
who died May 16, 1864, aged 67 years.
Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.
William Fenton, who died Dec. 8, 1869, aged 78 years.
The memory of the just is blessed.
52. Robert Rollinson, who departed this life Nov. 5, 1852, in the 66th year of his age.
Man dieth and wasteth away ; yea, he giveth up the ghost and where is he ?
Also Elizabeth his wife,
who departed this life May 13, 1874, in the 78th year of her age.
Also Emma Anne Rollinson, daughter of the above,
who departed this life Feb. 7, 1854, in the 32nd year of her age.
The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord.
53. Reuben Warren, who died April 8, 1883, in the 69th year of his age.
Anne his wife, who died July 4, 1895, aged 86 years.
Herbert Reuben Warren, infant son of the above,
Born Aug. 14. Died Oct. 20, 1849.
54. Reuben Warren. Died Jan. 4, 1841, aged 61 years.
Mary his wife. Died Jan. 15, 1849, aged 76 years.
Ann their daughter. Died Dec. 25, 1826, aged 20 years.
55.Frost senior, who died Feb. 9, 1735, aged 68 years.
[The upper part is broken off. The footstone has M.F. 1735. See Register.]
56. Here lieth the body of James Frost, who died Nov. 1, 1725, aged 76 years.
57. In memory of James Frost, who died Jan. 14, 1735, aged 38 years.
58. In memory of Rose the daughter of James Frost,
who died March 11, 1735, aged 13 years.
59. Here lyeth ye body of Joan ye wife of Mr Roger Young.
She dyed 16 Nov., 1690.
60. S. Browning. Died Jan. 26, 1814, aged 38 years.
61. M. Upson. Died Jan. 20, 1783.
62. J. Upson. Died Feb. 13, 1784.
63. In memory of George Cawston, who died May 1, 1733, aged 64 years.

64. Here lieth ye body of Alice ye wife of George Cawston,
who departed this life Sept. 21, 1730, aged 55 years.
65. In memory of Rose ye wife of William Cook,
who died Dec. 14, 1751, aged 29 years.
Here lyes ye body of a valu'd wife,
Who always led a virtuous life ;
To industry her thoughts she did incline,
Submitting to the Powers divine.
66. In memory of William Cooke, sen.,
who died Dec. 15, 1776, in the 80th year of his age.
67. In memory of Dorothy, wife of William Cook,
who died Nov. 22, 1784, aged 71 years.
68. In memory of William Cooke, who died Feb. 22, 1795, aged 54 years.
Rose his wife, who died May 6, 1832, aged 84 years.
Trust in the Lord for ever ; for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength.
Isaiah xxxi., 1.
69. Elizabeth Cooke spinster, died March 19, 1814, aged 33 years.
70. Sarah wife of Latham Brickwood and second daughter of William Cooke
of this parish, who departed this life August 29, 1824, aged 50 years.
Fir'd at the prospect of eternal gain,
She frown'd at pleasure and she smil'd at pain ;
While here below her heart was bent on heav'n,
And triumph'd in that life which God had giv'n.
71. Jeremiah Fenton, who departed this life July 11, 1843, aged 61 years.
For all flesh is as grass, and the glory of man as the flower of grass.
The grass withereth and the flower thereof falleth away ; but the word of the
Lord endureth for ever. And this is the word which by the Gospel is
preached unto you.
Christian wife of Jeremiah Fenton, and third daughter of William
& Rose Cooke late of this parish, who died Sept. 13, 1829, aged 51 years.
A lingering illness did me seize,
No skill on earth could give me ease,
Till God reliev'd me by his grace,
And call'd me to that blessed place,
Where weary souls do rest in peace.

Christian wife of Henry Hilder of Pakenham in this County, and daughter of the abovesaid J. and C. Fenton, who died June 16, 1830, aged 26 years.

Of humble spirit tho' of taste refin'd,
Her feelings tender but her will resign'd ;
Call'd by affliction every grace to prove,
In patience perfect and complete in love.

Christiana second and beloved daughter of S. W. and E. Fenton, who departed this life Oct. 12, 1870, aged 25 years.

72. S. W. Fenton. Died Oct. 12, 1873, aged 63 years.

The souls of the righteous are in the hand of the Lord.

73. In memory of James Wyard. Died Sept. 14, 1813, aged 73 years.

74. In memory of James son of James and Elizabeth Wyard.

Died April 30, 1811, aged 38 years.

75. In memory of William Wyard jun. late of Bradfield St Clare, who departed this life April 13, in ye year 1790, aged 50 years.

76. In memory of William Wyard, who died Dec. 28, 1780, aged 74 years.

77. In memory of Elizabeth ye wife of William Wyard, who died Sept. 21, 1772, aged 70 years.

78. In memory of Elizabeth the daughter of John & Elizabeth Sparke. She died Dec. 15, 1781, aged 9 years.

79. In memory of John Sparke, late of Whepstead, who died Dec. 9, 1808, aged 61 years.

Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life Feb. 26, 1808, aged 63 years.

A tender father, a mother dear,
Two faithfull friends lie buried here ;
Their sorrows in this world are past
Who took the greatest care ;
Now hope they're gone to joys that last,
Where heavenly mansions are.

80. In memory of Sarah Rollinson, who died April 20, 1797, aged 28 years.
 No grief for her, but rather praise be sung,
 Nor think it strange or hard she died so young :
 Made meek by grace, in hopes of heavenly bliss,
 Why should she stay in such a world as this ?
 Yet why mourn ! her dying pains are o'er,
 Her soul is landed in the native shore ;
 Yet though beneath this earth her body lies,
 Her soul's unfaded in the native skies.

81. [Altar stone with iron railing.]

In memory of Amelia, daughter of William & Phoebe Reeman, who after fulfilling her duty in the relations of life which her Creator had allotted her, rendering herself respected and beloved for her many Christian virtues, died Aug. 1, 1858.

Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God.

Ye pure in heart, what sight tis yours to see
 Your God in all things. Ye can trace his way
 From bright creation's morn and know tis He
 Who call'd the light from darkness into day.
 Oh bless'd indeed those children of the Lord,
 Whose hearts are purified from deadly stain
 Of guile and treachery, who love his word
 And seek thro' Christ his glory to obtain.

Also Louisa Ann, wife of James Moore of Lawshall Hall.

Died Jan. 1, 1892, aged 81 years.

She hath done what she could.

82. In affectionate remembrance of Caroline Reeman, only daughter of Caroline Land, who died July 6, 1868, aged 28 years.
 The grass withereth, the flower fadeth : but the word of our God shall stand for ever.

In loving memory of Caroline wife of the late B. H. Land of Little Cressingham, Norfolk, who died Aug. 11, 1889, aged 84 years.

I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord. Gen. xlix., 18.

83. William Holt, who departed this life Sept. 12, 1871, aged 67 years.
Ann wife of William Holt, who departed this life Jan. 26, 1882, aged 97 years.
I know that my Redeemer liveth.
84. William Austen, who died Feb. 10, 1882, aged 57.
Do not despise the faded flower,
Although it never more will bloom ;
We only live for one long hour,
And that will pass and very soon.
85. In loving memory of Elinor Sarah, the affectionate wife of John A. Gates of Sapiston Grange, and daughter of Thomas and Elinor Sophia Wright formerly of this parish. She died Jan. 19, 1863, aged 27 years.
What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter.
So he giveth his beloved sleep.
86. Thomas Wright, who died March 3, 1858, aged 75.
Elinor Sophia his wife, who died April 4, 1843, aged 46.
Mary Jane their youngest daughter aged 4.
To die is gain.
87. [The inscription on this stone is beautifully cut.]
Gone to the many mansions our Saviour has prepared.
In affectionate remembrance of Walter Hibble,
who died at Clare, Oct. 12, 1873, aged 28 years.
For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also
which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.
88. John G. Hibble, who died June 23, 1854, aged 59 years.
Ann wife of the above, who died at Clare Nov. 14, 1876, aged 75 years.
89. John Thomas Hale, who died May 4, 1865, aged 92 years.
Mary his wife, who died Nov. 5, 1864, aged 73 years.
90. James Clarke, who died March 1, 1874, in his 72nd year.
Praised be the name of the Lord.
He loved the church, on Christ alone relied,
And cheered by faith in hope and comfort died.
Hannah his wife, who died April 6, 1875, in her 60th year.
Farewell, dear parents ; not a long adieu,
For we, if faithful, soon may be with you.

91. David Holden, who died Nov. 11, 1885, aged 61 years.
Thy will be done.
92. Joseph Pask, who departed this life March 8, 1900, aged 66 years.
Thy purpose, Lord, we cannot see,
But all is well that's done by Thee.
93. In loving memory of John Joseph Badeley, Rector of this parish from
1873 to 1899. Born March 20, 1833. Died Nov. 10, 1899.
Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom.
94. Sacred to the memory of Arthur Symonds.
Born Sept. 29, 1821. Passed away June 24, 1901.
Till he come.
95. In loving memory of Harriette Amelia Symonds.
Born Nov. 29, 1857. Died March 17, 1903.
God is love.
96. [This consists of a flat stone and an upright one enclosed by iron rails.]
Beneath this stone are deposited in joyful hope of the resurrection to
eternal life the mortal remains of the Rev. Thomas Hickman, formerly
Congregational Minister of Lavenham in this county, who fell asleep in Jesus
Feb. 9, 1844, in the 89 year of his age.
Sarah his beloved wife slept in Christ June 6, 1845, in the 87th year of her age.
My flesh shall slumber in the ground
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound ;
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in my Saviour's image rise.
To die is gain.
This stone is placed to the memory of
Thomas Greene and Celia Hickman,
the two eldest children of Thomas and Sarah Hickman, whose remains are
placed with those of their beloved parents in this vault.
Thomas Greene Hickman, clerk, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge,
and formerly Curate of this parish, died at Bury St Edmunds on May 26,
1878, in the 87th year of his age.

Celia Hickman died at Bury St Edmunds on Nov. 21, 1873, and in the 80th year of her age.

I look for the resurrection of the dead and the life of the world to come.

97. Isaac Farrow, who departed this life June 4, 1847, aged 69 years.
 Affliction sore long time I bore,
 Physicians were in vain,
 Till God was pleas'd to give me ease,
 And free me from my pain.
98. Robert Jennings, who died June 22, 1861, aged 74 years.
 A tender husband and a father dear.
 Mary wife of Robert Jennings, who died Jan. 21, 1853, aged 66 years.
 Prepare to meet thy God.
99. [Shield and crest.]
 [The Shield (without tinctures) bears Eyre impaling Eyre. The Eyre shield is Argent on a chevron Sable three quatrefoils Or.
 The crest is a leg erect in armour, couped at the thigh.]
 Beneath are the earthly remains of Arthur George, son of the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, Perpetual Curate of the Parish of St Mary, Bury St Edmunds.
 Born Jan. 30, 1850. Died Feb. 10, 1851.
 Also Emma. Born Aug. 15, 1846. Died March 29, 1855.
 James. Born June 4, 1843. Died April 8, 1855.
 Exil'd from earth, at home above,
 Rest, lov'd ones, in the arms of love;
 He snatch'd you from a world of sin,
 To wear the crowns ye did not win.
100. Here rest sleeping in Jesus
 Frances the beloved wife of the Rev. H. G. Phillips, rector of this parish,
 who died June 11, 1852, aged 59 years.
 Also Benezra their fourth son, who died Jan. 27, 1852, aged 22 years.
 Them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.
 Also Louisa their 2 daughter, who died Nov. 15, 1855, aged 29 years.
 And Frances their eldest daughter,
 who died Feb. 23, 1858, aged 33 years.

101. [Shield and crest.]
 [The shield bears, [Or] a lion rampant and a chief Sable.
 The crest is a leopard sejant.]
 Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Henry George Phillips,
 fifty seven years rector of this parish,
 who entered into his rest July 29, 1873, aged 81 years.
 Also to the memory of Catharine Phillips, his fifth daughter,
 who died Sept. 24, 1858, aged 23 years.
102. Sacred to the memory of John Phillips,
 second son of Rev. H. G. Phillips & Frances his wife.
 Born June 26, 1822. Died Oct. 29, 1901.
 Fear not, for I have redeemed thee : I have called thee by thy name :
 thou art mine. Isaiah 43. 7. 1.
103. Sacred to the memory of Joseph Manning de Carle,
 who died April 12, 1853, aged 56 years.
 Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here.
 Also of his son John Parkerson,
 who died at Scutari Feb. 12, 1855, in his 25 year.
104. Holden Nunn Pask, who died Dec. 24, 1897, aged 60 years.
 Angels are waiting above for me.
105. In memory of George Creed, F.R.C.S., of Bury St Edmunds, sometime
 resident in this parish, and for forty-four years surgeon to the West
 Suffolk Militia. He died Nov. 28, 1868, aged 69, deeply regretted.
 Thy will be done.
106. Sacred to the memory of Sophia South,
 who died Feb. 8, 1870, aged 90 years.
 Also of her sister Mary South, who died May 28, 1870, aged 88 years.
 They resided together for many years in Bury St Edmunds.
 The longest life is but a shadow, so soon passeth it away.
107. Sacred to the memory of Sarah Stigwood, for 32 years a valued
 servant of the Miss South's. She departed this life Jan. 22, 1865, aged
 66 years.
 This stone is erected by her mistresses as a tribute of respect to a good
 and faithful servant.

108. Hannah the beloved wife of Thomas Richer,
who departed this life Sept. 29, 1893, aged 62 years.
In the midst of life we are in death.
109. Cornelius Denny. Born Aug. 30, 1823. Died Aug. 6, 1890.
Come unto me ye weary, and I will give you rest.
110. Ralph Alderton, who died Feb. 3, 1874, aged 73 years.
His beloved wife Susannah Alderton,
who died May 23, 1881, aged 74 years.
To parents dear this stone we raise,
Whose tender care exceeds all praise ;
A record true of fervent love
To them who dwell with Christ above.
111. Elizabeth daughter of Ralph & Susan Alderton,
who died June 16, 1856, aged 26 years.
Mary Ann their daughter, who died Feb. 17, 1846, aged 15 months.
Robert their son, who died May 4, 1847, aged 16 years.
Mark, ye that read this solemn truth,
Soon must ye quit this life's stage ;
A worm is in the bud of youth,
And at the root of age.
112. Martha Ann, daughter of Joseph and Ann Bird,
who died Feb. 5, 1827, in her 17th year.
John Bird, who died March 1, 1832, aged 52 years.
The vital spirit's fled
To meet its dearest Lord,
Who for him shed His blood,
That he might dwell with God,
Who now with the celestial three
He dwells to all eternity.
Joseph Bird, who died Aug. 21, 1834, aged 56 years.
A tender husband and a father dear,
The same was he who now lies here.
Ann his wife, who died May 23, 1836, in the 57th year of her age.

Frances Reeman, who died July 11, 1830, aged 88 years.
 Elizabeth Marshall, the much loved wife of John Bird of this parish,
 who died Dec. 26, 1848, aged 38 years.
 Peace! tis the Lord Jehovah's hand,
 That blast our joys in death,
 Changes the visage once so dear,
 And gathers back the breath.

113. James Alderton, who died June 11, 1866, aged 55 years.
 Mary Ann, daughter of James & Eliza Alderton,
 who died Dec. 7, 1876, aged 27 years.
 Had He asked us, well we know
 We should cry, oh! spare this blow;
 Yes, with streaming tears should pray,
 Lord, we love them, let them stay.
 Harriet wife of Alfred Ager, who died Sept. 8, 1879, aged 33 years.
114. In memory of Rebecca, wife of John Mayes,
 who died March 11, 1786, aged 80 years.
115. In memory of John Mays, who died Nov. 1, 1792, aged 86 years.
 All you that do this place pass by,
 Remember Death for you must die;
 For as you are so once was I,
 And as I am so must you be;
 Therefore remember eternity.
116. In memory of Mary the wife of James Thurgood,
 who died Aug. 13, 1775, aged 73 years.
117. In memory of Elias Sturley, who died Oct. 22, 1785, aged 85 years.
 This modest stone, what few vain marbles can,
 May safely say, Here lies an honest man;
 A safe companion and friend,
 Unblam'd through life, lamented in his end.
118. In memory of Ann the wife of Elias Sturley,
 who died April 12, 1770, aged 69 years.

119. In memory of Will. Holden, who died March 10, 1745, aged 58[?] years.
 In memory of Alice, wife of Will. Holden,
 who died Jan. 1744, aged 64 [?] years.
1.
 2.
 3. in this bed of clay
 4. Untill the Resurrection day.
120. Sophia the wife of John Lee, who died Nov. 3, 1834, aged 39 years.
 From cheerful life consign'd to gloomy clay,
 Here sleeps of powerful death the sudden prey.
 Stand, stand prepar'd, the shield of faith employ,
 Expire victorious and be crown'd with joy.
121. Sacred to the memory of John Lee.
 Died Oct. 16, 1843, aged 56 years.
 Also of George Henry Barnes.
 Died July 30, 1843, aged 9 years.
122. In memory of John Garland, who died Dec. 25, 1763, aged 76 years.
123. Here lyeth ye body of Francis Garland,
 who dyed Jan. 20, 1696, aged 90 years.
124. Mary Scarfe, wife of Anthony Scarfe, dyed ye 8 of August, 1692.
125. Elizabeth Garland departed this life the 10 day of June, 1673.
126. Here lieth the body of John Garland,
 who departed this life the last day of November, 1679.
127. Robert Garland departed this life Dec. 19, 1716, aged 67 years, 7 months.
 The world is nothing but Heaven is all ;
 Death did not hurt me by my fall ;
 I tell every friend that for me wepe,
 I am not dead but left aslepe.
128. In memory of Mary wife of Robert Garland,
 who died May 15, 1730, aged 63 years.
129. Here lieth ye body of Ann ye beloved wife of John Garland.
 who died March 2., 1723, aged 28 years.

130. In memory of Robert Garland jun.
who died Nov. 5, 1754, aged 60 years.
Also of Susan his wife, died Jan. 22, 1773, aged 81 years.
131. In memory of Fran. Garland, who died Jan. 26, 1789, aged 67 years.
132. In memory of James Wyard jun.,
who died Dec. .., 1749, aged 71 years.
133. In memory of James son of James & Mary Wyard,
who died June 1754, aged 41 years.
134. In memory of Mary wife of James Wyard jun.
who died Sept. 17, 1725, aged 41 years.
135. Here lieth ye body of John Adams of Bradfield Combust,
who died [July] . 1724, aged 76 years.
136. To ye memory of Jane ye wife of John Adams of Bradfield Combust,
who died Sept. 25, 1728, aged 70.
137. [This stone, early in the eighteenth century, is the end one of a row of
six between the porch and the yew, nearest to the yew. The inscription might
perhaps be made out.]
138. Hannah the daughter of James & Elizabeth Wyard,
who died Nov. .. 1717, aged 31 years.
139. Here lyeth ye body of James Wyard,
who dyed March 10, 1708, aged 8. years.
140. James Wyard died Oct. . 1722, aged 7. years and . months.
141. In memory of Eliza : the wife of James Wyard,
who died April 20, 1742, aged 90 years.
142. In memory of Margaret the wife of John Burroughs,
who died March 21, 1739, aged 77 years.
143. Here lieth ye body of John Malden junior.
Hee died the 7th of March, 1686.

144. Here lieth the body of John the sune of John Malden,
 who dyed Sept. 6, 1674.
 And Elizabeth his first daughter, who dyed Nov. 6, 1678 [1682].
 And Elizabeth his second daughter, who dyed Nov. . 16.. [1684].
 And Elizabeth his third daughter, who dyed Jan. 13, 1685.
145. In memory of Mr. Simond Wright,
 who died Dec. 29, 1729, aged 51 years.
 Mrs. Mary Wright his daughter, died April 30, 1730, aged 21 years.
 Whoever comes to this stone,
 Take this advice and consider
 That yesterday we were what thou art ;
 To morrow perhaps or in a short time
 Thou shalt be what we are.
 Begon and prepare thyself.
146. In memory of Ann the wife of John Garland, widow of Simon Wright,
 who died Aug. 11, 1746, aged 60 years.
147. Here lyeth the body of Dorothy Stilman,
 who dyed May 4, 1689, aged 85 years.
148. Here lyeth the body of John Malden,
 who departed this life the . day of July, 1685.
149. Here lyeth the body of John Stilman, who died April 23, 1686.
150. In this spot lie the remains of William Dench carpenter of Sicclesmere
 in this parish. He died on April 3, 1811, aged 60. He was an
 affectionate husband, a kind father, a faithful friend, and by his integrity
 and upright conduct in his profession gained the respect and esteem of all
 his employers. His afflicted widow inscribes this stone to his memory,
 humbly hoping that his moral and religious life HERE may ensure him a
 blessed reward HEREAFTER.
151. In memory of Rose Dench his wife,
 who died Sept. 13, 1842, aged 74 years.

152. Sacred to the memory of John Major,
 who departed this life July 22, 1826, aged 37 years.
 Rose his wife, who departed this life Jan. 20, 1843, aged 52 years.
 Elizabeth daughter of John & Rose Major,
 who died July 12, 1813, aged 1 year & 8 months.
153. James son of John & Rose Major,
 who departed this life Nov. 5, 1845, aged 29 years.
 In the midst of life we are in death.
154. William John, son of William Dench and Lucy Rebecca Major,
 who departed this life Jan. 9, 1850, aged 12 years.
 Requiescat in pace.
 Oh see how soon the flowers of life decay,
 How soon terrestrial pleasures fade away.
 This star of comfort, for a moment given,
 Just rose on earth, then set to rise in heaven.
 Yet mourn not as of hopes bereft his doom,
 Nor water with thy tears his early tomb ;
 Redeem'd by God from sin, releas'd from pain,
 His life were punishment, his death is gain.
155. No mortal woes can reach
 The peaceful sleepers here.
 In loving remembrance of William Dench Major,
 who died Jan. 11, 1876, aged 62 years.
 Also of Lucy Rebecca his wife, who died Dec. 23, 1893, aged 77 years.
 Also of Charles James their son, who died May 7, 1889, aged 49 years.
156. John William, son of William & Lucy Major, late of Honington in
 this county, who died April 27, 1853, in the 26th year of his age.
 Humbly we hope that death to him was gain,
 To whom God's mercy thro' his blessed Son
 Gave gracious strength thro' long continued pain
 Meekly to trust and say, Thy will be done !
157. George Jackson, who died Sept. 28, 1831, aged 74 years.
 Mary his wife, who died Jan. 31, 1837, aged 80 years.

158. Sarah Sophia Riley, who departed this life Jan. 18, 1835, aged 44 years.
 This brambled turf protects the dear remains
 Of one who long endured afflictions pains :
 Faith, hope and charity in her bore sway,
 And here she sleeps till resurrection day.
159. Richard Butters, who died Dec. 8, 1856, aged 75 years.
 Mary Ann his wife, who died Oct. 9, 1859, aged 67 years.
 Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.
160. William Major Butters, son of Richard & Mary Ann Butters,
 who died Dec. 22, 1837, aged 22 years.
 Sarah Ann Butters their daughter,
 who died June 25, 1840, aged 20 years.
161. In memory of Mary wife of Joseph Farrow,
 who died June 13, 1798, aged 43 years.
 [There follow four lines of poetry which I have not made out. The
 stone is near the path.]
162. Sacred to the memory of Joseph Farrow,
 who departed this life July 15, 1824, in the 45th year of his age.
163. Sacred to the memories of
 Annie Julia 10 }
 Ellen Louisa aged 8 } years.
 Kate Butters 6 }
 who died in April, 1871,
 daughters of Richard M. and Elizabeth Mattholie.
 To die is gain.
164. Sarah Ann daughter of William & Emma Wright,
 who died Nov. 25, 1871, aged 17 years.
 Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.
165. In memory of Mary Ann, the beloved and much lamented daughter
 of James & Mary Pryke, who died Dec. 11, 1852, aged 22 years.

Also of Mary-Ann Pryke her niece,
who died Feb. 28, 1853, aged 4 years.

Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? Behold and see if there be
any sorrow like unto my sorrow which is done unto me.

Thy will be done.

166. [This stone has baffled me, but it might be made out. It is near the path.]

167. [Under the Yew.]

In memory of John Norman,
who died April 26, 1776, aged 80 years.

Also of Catharine his wife,
who died Nov. 22, 1741, aged 40 years.

168. To the memory of William Norman,
who died Dec. 19, 1814, aged 81 years.

Mary his wife, who died March 12, 1811, aged 61 years.

169. Elizabeth Etheridge, who died April 18, 1814, aged 21 years.

My late lov'd friends who view this stone
Attend. Oh! think how soon life's gone.

Repent—believe in earnest—pray—

You may not see another day.

What if your sun should set at noon :

Are you prepar'd to die so soon ?

Reflect upon your youthful crimes ;

Resolve to seek the Lord betimes.

Eternal glory, endless bliss,

None of his saints shall ever miss.

170. [This monument is of wood.]

Lucy wife of William Wright, who died June .. 1843, aged 23 years.

Thomas Wright, who died May 28, 184 [sic] aged 3 weeks.

Alfred Wright, who died July 8, 1843, aged 2 years.

Short was my life tho' long my rest may be,

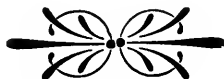
..... as you may plainly see ;

Nurs'd up with care, parents dear had I,

Who lov'd me well and grieved to see me die.

171. Joab second son of John & Elizabeth Mulley,
who died July 25, 1823, aged 41 years.
172. Richard Michael Mulley, third son of Richard & Hannah Mulley
late of Bury. He died June 11, 1810, in the 21st year of his age.
173. Rose the wife of James Miles,
who died March 5, 1814, aged 46 years.
A broken heart, oppress'd with grief,
The Lord hath now sent her relief:
She longed [sic] then desir'd to die,
To live with God eternally.
174. In memory of John the son of Jonathan & Mary Ely,
who died Oct. 12, 1792, aged 39 years.
175. In memory of Jonathan Ely late of this parish,
who died May 29, 1818, aged 93 years.
Reader.
He was a husband to a wife,
A father to the fatherless;
He reliev'd the widows in distress: He valu'd neither
He liv'd
- Mary his wife, who died Jan. 21, 1803, aged 73 years.
Reader.
[illegible.]
176. Ann the wife of Joseph Farrow,
who died Jan. 11, 1828, aged 59 years.
Our life hangs by a single thread,
Which soon is cut and we are dead;
Then boast not, reader, of thy might,
Alive at noon and dead at night.
177. In memory of Jonathan Ely sen.,
who died March 6, 1780, aged 88 years.
Elizabeth his wife, who died April 30, 1777, aged 82 years.

178. In memory of Thomas the son of Jonathan & Mary Ely,
who died July 16, 1796, aged 45 years.
179. In memory of Elizabeth wife of Joseph Reeve,
who died August 23, 1809, aged 60 years.
The best of wives the grave incloses here,
A tender mother to her children dear ;
She with a Christian courage did resign
Her soul to God at His appointed time.
180. In memory of Elizabeth wife of John Ely, late of Bury St Edmunds,
who departed this life Oct. 9, 1831, aged 55 years.
She was a faithful wife and a sincere friend.
Most patiently she bore affliction's rod,
Nor murmur'd at the sentence of her God ;
Inspir'd with steadfast hope from Heaven above,
With lively faith in her Redeemer's love,
She undismay'd resign'd her latest breath,
And sunk serene into the arms of death.



MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN LITTLE WHELNETHAM CHURCH.

1. [Flat stone in the chancel.]

Here lyeth ye body of Edward Agas, Rector of Rushbrooke and of this parish,
who departed this life Jan. 23, 1680, aged 63.
Here lyeth ye body of Rachel wife of Edward Agas, who departed this life
Aug. 3, 1677, aged 52.
2. [Flat stone in the chancel. The words within brackets are guessed, being hidden
by the organ.]

Here lyeth ye body of [the Rev.] Anthony Agas, who succeeded Edward his
father as Rector of Rushbrooke and of this parish, and continued so 41
years. He departed this life Dec. 31, 1721, aged 76.
3. [Flat stone in the chancel.]

Here lieth the body of Katharin the wife of Thomas Briton,
who died Oct. 10, 1721, aged 45 years.
Elizabeth Briton daughter of Thomas and Catharine Briton :

Born	August	IX.,	MDCCVI.
Died		XIII.,	MDCCXXXIV.

Also Thomas Briton, son of Thomas and Catharine Briton,
who died Oct. 17, 1741, aged 36 years.
4. [Flat stone in the chancel.]

Here lyeth ye body of William Bauley,
who departed this life Nov. 1, 1705, aged 75 years.
Here lyeth ye body of Susan ye wife of William Bauley,
who departed this life Oct. 19, 1718, aged 78 years.
5. [Mural brass on south side of the nave.]

In memory of the Rev. Charles Roe, formerly Rector of this parish,
who died on April 15, 1878.
Also of Catherine his wife, who died on December 21, 1884.

TOMBSTONES IN LITTLE WHELNETHAM CHURCHYARD.

I have begun numbering at the churchyard gate, going round from south to north. Nos. 1 to 72 are on the east and south sides of the church : Nos. 73 to 76. are on the west side : Nos. 77 to 99 are on the north side : Nos. 100 to 103 are close under the east window. I have generally omitted the words that precede the name, such as " In memory of." Nothing else is omitted.

1. In loving memory of Emma Tooley, daughter of George and Frances Tooley, who died May 23, 1903.

Nothing in my hand I bring,
Simply to thy cross I cling.
2. Frances wife of George Tooley, who died Jan. 22, 1890, aged 85 years.

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away.
3. George Tooley, who died Dec. 30, 1870, aged 69 years.

Thy will, O Lord, be done.
4. James Everett who departed this life Feb. 17, 1850, aged 27 years.

Dear wife, forbear to mourn and weep,
Whilst I in dust do sweetly sleep ;
And when the blessed day appear,
I hope in heaven to meet you there.
5. William Tooley who died Nov. 20, 1878, aged 80 years.

I know that my Redeemer liveth.
6. Elizabeth Tooley wife of William Tooley ;
 who died Nov. 25, 1875, aged 69 years.
 Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

7. Alice daughter of William and Elizabeth Tooley ;
died Dec. 13, 1840, aged 2 years and 8 months.
James son of William & Elizabeth Tooley ;
died March 31, 1837, aged 10 months.
William Henry Tooley their son ;
died July 10, 1840, aged 9 years & 6 months.
8. Robert Tooley, who departed this life Dec. 21, 1872, aged 79 years.
We've not forgot thee, dear departed shade ;
Thy memory's dear and ever shall remain ;
We loved thee living and lament thee dead ;
Our loss we hope is thy eternal gain.
9. John Pulfer who passed away Dec. 15, 1899, aged 55 years.
He is not dead but sleepeth.
10. Dennis Pulfer who died Dec. 6, 1881, aged 79 years.
Also Phoebe wife of Dennis Pulfer, who died Jan. 11, 1884, aged 76 years.
In Thee is our trust.
11. In memory of Mrs. Cocksedge, wife of the Rev. Mr. Cocksedge, Rector of
this parish, who died Sept. 18, 1790.
12. In memory of the Rev. Roger Cocksedge M A.,
who died March 14, 1806, in the 90th year of his age.
13. Thomas Marchant who died Oct. 9, 1783, aged 67 years.
14. Alice the wife of Thomas Marchant, who died Sept. 10, 1784, aged 71 years.
[In the Register she is called Elizabeth.]
15. Here lyes the body of the Rev. John Pack L.L.B. Rector of this parish.
Constant in his devotion, extensive in his charity, and affable in his
conversation, he lived universally esteemed and dyed universally lamented,
March 21, 1763, aged 41 [or 44] years.
16. William Tooley, clerk of this parish 52 years,
who died Jan. 12, 1843, aged 84 years.
Also Mary his wife died Jan. 25, 1825, aged 65 years.

17. Mary the wife of John Alderton, who died July 24, 1795.
 With pain I was so sore opprest,
 Which wore my strength away,
 Which made me look for Heaven's rest,
 That never will decay.
18. John Alderton carpenter, who died Feb. 11, 1807, in the 80th year of his age.
 A tender father all his life,
 A loving husband to his wife,
 A steady friend sincere and kind,
 And mourn'd by all he's left behind,
 He rests beneath this humble stone
 In the same grave with his dear son.
 Goodchild his son died in 1774 [1773], aged 21 years.
19. Mary wife of James Pryke who died Aug. 3, 1838, aged 36.
 Sarah their daughter who died Dec. 23, 1838, aged 15.
 Also George and Elizabeth who died infants.
20. Mary daughter of John & Mary Warren who died July 21, 1788, aged 17 years.
 Pray cease to weep, my mother dear,
 I am not dead but sleeping here ;
 As I am now so must you be ;
 So pray prepare to follow me,
21. Mary wife of John Cocksedge, who died Aug. 29, 1783, aged 64 years.
22. Susan Cocksedge who died Aug. 23, 1779, aged 31 years.
23. Bett wife of William Killingworth, who died May 22, 1852, aged 63 years.
24. William Killingworth who died March 5, 1839, aged 50 years.
25. William Gault who died Feb. 18, 1828, aged 40 years.
 Affliction sore long time I bore,
 Physicians were in vain,
 Till Christ did please to give me ease,
 And rid me of my pain.
26. Henry Haggitt.
 Born May 23, 1825. Fell asleep March 18, 1884.
 Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee.

27. Marianne Haggitt.
Born Aug. 14, 1836. Fell asleep June 13, 1895.
I know whom I have believed.
28. Richard D'Arcy Haggitt.
Born Jan. 30, 1869. Fell asleep Aug. 6, 1872.
And Jesus called a little child unto him.
29. George John Haggitt.
Born Oct. 11, 1859. Fell asleep April 17, 1883.
Out of weakness were made strong.
30. The Rev. John William Heigham Phillips M.A. Priest, 14 years rector of
this parish. Born Nov. 21, 1851. Taken to rest Sept. 10, 1894.
He is not dead but only lieth sleeping
In the sure refuge of the Master's breast,
And far away from sorrow, toil and weeping,
He is not dead but only taking rest.
31. Martha wife of William Last,
who departed this life Nov. 22, 1853, in the 62nd year of her age.
Watch and pray, for blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.
32. Frances Elizabeth only daughter of Robert and M.A. Last,
who departed this life March 8, 1879, in her 16 year.
Gone but not lost. Her end was peace.
33. Mary Ann the beloved wife of Robert Last,
who departed this life Dec. 21, 1859, in the 45 year of her age.
A dutiful daughter all her life,
A tender mother and a loving wife.
34. William son of Robert and Mary Ann Last,
who departed this life June 27, 1853, in the 15 year of his age.
The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away ; blessed be the name of the Lord.
35. John Reeman who died July 8, 1871, in the 79th year of his age.
Remember all as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I ;
As I am now so must you be ;
Therefore prepare to follow me.

36. Ann daughter of John and Elizabeth Scott of Felsham,
who died Aug. 15, 1863, aged 39 years.
37. [Both sides of this stone are inscribed.]
Mary Ann relict of Thomas Leech and daughter of John and Rachel Reeman,
who died Nov. 1, 1859, aged 65.
Looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life. Jude 21.
Thomas Leech of Bury St Edmunds, who died April 29, 1853, aged 60 years.
We cannot, Lord, thy purpose see,
But all is well that's done by thee.
38. Rachel wife of John Reeman, who died Nov. 9, 1841, in her 72 year.
Children, weep not but be content,
She was not yours but only lent ;
Wipe off that tear and weep no more,
She is not lost but gone before.
39. John Reeman who died June 30, 1839, aged 70 years.
The best of husbands the grave encloses here,
A tender father to his children dear ;
Great was our loss for his eternal gain,
But hope in heaven we shall meet again.
40. Henry Reeman who died July 20, 1874, aged 81 years.
Thy will be done.
41. Robert Girling who died June 9, 1790, aged 76 years.
Mary wife of Robert Girling who died July 21, 1771, aged 62 years.
It can hardly be said she died ;
But having steer'd through every course of life,
The girl, the maid, the woman and the wife,
She softly landed on that silent shore,
Where billows never break or tempests roar,
Where peacefull scepters for the Patient grow,
And crowns repay our long fatigues below.
On the west face of this stone is a large heraldic shield :
On a bend between two cotisses three fleur de lys (for Girling) impaling
three bars between eight roundels, three, two, two and one.
Crest : A bird with wings extended.

42. Abigale Sparke wife of Robert Girling, who died June 25, 1777, aged 63 years.
43. Martha relict of Robert Girling who died April 21, 1803, aged 72 years.
44. Here lieth ye body of Rose ye wife of Thomas King,
who died Nov. 27, 1729, aged 57 years.
45. Here lyeth ye body of William King, son of John and Bridget King.
He dyed Nov. 9, 1718, aged 29 years.
46. In memory of Bridget King who died July 3, 1734, aged 74 years.
A broken heart opprest with grief,
The Lord hath now sent her relief ;
She longed then desir'd to die,
To live with God eternally.
47. Here lieth ye body of Johnnathan King who died March 2, 172½ aged 29 years.
O think of heaven and on God's marcy call,
In early years God gave to me my fall.
48. Margaret the wife of Daniel Pledger of Saffron Walden in Essex,
who died June 29, 1800, in the 50th year of her age.
49. Here lyeth ye body of Mary wife of John Yearsley and daughter of John and
Bridget King. She dyed June 12, 1718, aged 27.
50. Ann the wife of Isaac Willson, who died July 11, 1745, aged 59 years.
51. Isaac Willson, who died Dec. . . 1731 aged 42 years.
52. Mildred ye wife of Samuel Scutchy, who died Dec. 18, 1749, aged 38 years.
[Not in the Register of Burials.]
Weep not for me, weep not in vain ;
Weep for your sins, from them refrain ;
I sleep in peace and free from pain,
Till Christ shall raise me up again.
53. Elizabeth wife of Thomas Rolfe, who died Dec. 19, 1760, aged 32 years.
A loving wife, a mother dear,
A faithful friend lies buried here ;
I hope her soul is gone to rest,
In Jesus Christ we all are blest.
Also Edward their son.

54. Samuel Scutchy, who died Sept. 10, 1756, in the 39th year of his age.
 Tho long affliction did my life attend,
 Time and patience have brought it to an end ;
 God has releas'd me from my misery,
 I have left ye world in peace and unity.
55. In memory of Samuel How, who died Aug. 8, 1729, aged 8 years.
56. Here lieth ye body of James Howe, ye son of John and Mary Howe.
 He died Nov. 8, 1706, aged 1 month.
57. Frederick Charles Lord.
 Born Jan. 5, 1882. Died Jan. 9, 1889.
58. Here lieth ye body of Susan ye wife of James Frost.
 She dyed Aug. 29, 1691.
59. Herè lyeth ye bodys of James and Marget son and daughter to James Frost.
 James dyed June 5, 1687. Marget dyed July, 1683.
60. Here lyeth ye body of Margaret the wife of James Frost.
 She died July 30, 1685.
61. Rachael wife of William Brett, who died May 12, 1820, aged 78 years.
 My dear Redeemer is above,
 Him do I wish to see,
 And all my friends in Christ below
 Quickly to follow me.
62. Sarah the wife of Robert Pearl, who died Nov. 28, 1787, aged 38 years.
 Robert Pearl who died May 9, 1806, aged [68] years.
63. Sacred to the memory of my loving husband Simon Wright late of the R.H.A.
 Died April 21, 1904, aged 55 years.
 A Past Master of Lodge Rohilla Star, Bareilly, No. 1843 E.I. R.I.P.
64. James Garwood who died April 21, 1804, aged 80 years.
 Mary wife of James Garwood, who died Dec. 11, 1783, aged 63 years.
65. James Garwood jun. who died July 10, 1786, aged 31 years.
 Stay, mortal, stay, depart not from this stone,
 But stand and ponder well where I am gone :
 Death quickly took my strength and sense away,
 And laid me down in this dark bed of clay :

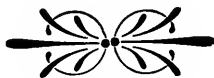
Consider of it and take home this line :
The grave that next is open may be thine.

66. John Flack who died May 27, 1753, aged 63 years.
67. Mary ye wife of James Frost.
She died Oct. vi, 1729, in ye 36 [?] year of her age.
..... son who died
- [This probably refers to the infant buried with her. See Register.]
68. James Flack who died April 12, 1760, aged 66 years.
69. Here lieth the body of Elizabeth wife of Ambrose Flack,
who died Feb. 21, 1723, aged 69 years.
70. Here lieth ye body of Ambrose Flack,
who died Sept. 8, 1725, aged 70 years.
71. Ambrose Flack, who died April 29, 1730, aged 44 years.
72. Elizabeth Flack, who died Sept. 14, 1733, aged 70 years.
73. Elizabeth the wife of Henry Rolfe, who died Dec. 15, 1778, aged 43 years.
74. Henry Rolfe, late blacksmith to Sir Charles Davers Bart : forty years,
who died Dec. 11, 1816, in the 80th year of his age.
- Elizabeth wife of Henry Rolfe, who died March 6, 1805, aged 66 years.
Affliction sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Till God did please to give me ease,
And freed me from my pain.
75. Ann Mudd, who departed this life June 18, 1869, aged 24 years.
Weep not, my father, weep not, mother dear,
And you, my friends, restrain the falling tear ;
If death come early, thanks to him who gave
His life a ransom our lost souls to save.
To depart and be with Christ is far better.
76. In memory of the Rev. Charles Roe, formerly rector of this parish,
who died April 15, 1878.
Also of Catharine his wife, who died Dec. 21, 1884.

77. Gertrude Newson. Died June 9, 1864, aged 10 years.
 [These next seven stones Nos. 78 to 84, which cannot be accused of verbosity, are in one enclosure. Ann Carss, No. 84, is not in the Register of Burials.]
78. Sarah Carss. July 6, 1807. 78.
79. John Smirk. July 20, 1808. 70.
80. Robert Carss. May 14, 1827. 76.
81. Sophia Carss, June 10, 1834. 80.
82. George Moor. Dec. 12, 1857. Aged 81.
 Sophia Moor. Nov. 8, 1855, aged 73.
83. Robert Martin Carss. Sept. 27, 1872. 84.
 Sophia Carss. Aug. 10, 1885. 85 years.
84. Ann Carss. March 13, 1817. Aged 64.
85. Priscilla, beloved wife of Richard Cropley,
 who died Oct. 4, 1897, aged 43 years.
 I know that my Redeemer liveth.
86. Lizzie eldest daughter of Richard and P. Cropley,
 who died Dec. 3, 1895, aged 17 years.
 For me to live is Christ, to die is gain.
87. Samuel Ford, who died March 28, 1884, aged 79 years.
 The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away ; blessed be the name of the Lord.
88. Our dear mother Drusilla Ford, wife of Samuel Ford,
 who died March 22, 1902, in her 88th year.
 My anchor's cast—cast on a rock
 Where I shall ever rest,
 From all the labours of my thoughts
 And workings of my breast.
89. Francis Davis who died May 3, 1881, aged 87 years.
 Looking unto Jesus.
90. Sarah widow of Thomas Bruce, who fell asleep May 25, 1893, aged 85 years.
 He giveth his beloved sleep.

91. Thomas Bruce who died Oct. 20, 1883, aged 79 years.
 Lord Jesus, I come.
 Also Charles his son who lies by his side. Died Jan. 8, 1851, aged 6 years.
 A lamb taken from the fold.
92. Ann the wife of John Fenn, who died April 5, 1836, aged 54 years.
 Also John Fenn who died Oct. 20, 1844, aged 70 years.
93. Ann Airy, daughter of George Biddell.
 Born 1767 at Rougham. Died 1841 at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.
 I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord.
94. William Airy. Born 1750 at Luddington, Lincolnshire.
 Died 1827 at Bury St. Edmund's.
 He knoweth our frame ; he remembereth that we are dust.
95. Elizabeth Airy, only daughter of William & Ann Airy, & sister of Sir George
 Biddell Airy of Greenwich & the Rev. William Airy of Keysoe.
 Born at Hereford 1803, Feb. 15.
 Died at Bedford 1879, March 17.
 For forty years resident at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.
96. Elizabeth, wife of John Blencowe and daughter of George Biddell formerly of
 the Hall farm in this parish, who departed this life Jan. 24, 1850, aged 86
 years.
 She opened her mouth with wisdom and in her tongue was the law
 of kindness. Prov. xxxi. 26.
 Loved during life, lamented at her end,
 Kind, gentle-hearted, to the poor a friend,
 She lived in peace, in hope resigned her breath :
 Learn then a lesson from her life and death.
97. John Blencowe, late of Stoke by Nayland in this county,
 who departed this life April 5, 1839, aged 77 years.
 Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man
 is peace. Prov. xxxvii. 37.
98. Jane Blencowe who died at Ipswich after many years of severe affliction,
 Dec. 24, 1866, aged 66 years.
 She was the elder daughter of John and Elizabeth Blencowe, who died
 at Stoke by Nayland and are buried in this churchyard.

99. Lucy Blencowe who died at Bury St Edmunds Sept. 15, 1867, aged 64 years.
She was the second daughter of John & Elizabeth Blencowe of Stoke by
Nayland in this county.
100. In memory of Jacob Brook, who died Jan. . 1797, aged 85 years.
101. In memory of Ann the wife of Jacob Brook,
who died Dec. 13, 1783, aged 64 years.
Also near this place lieth one of their daughters, Ann Brook, single woman.
102. In memory of John Brook, who died June 12, 1810, aged 53 years.
How lov'd, how valu'd now availes thee not,
To whom related or by whom begot ;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee ;
Tis all thou art and all the proud shall be.
103. This is a fine medieval slab, or stone coffin lid, with a highly decorated cross
running the whole length of it, two yards. It is not in its original position,
but has probably been moved from inside the church.
It has been sawn in half, probably when it was moved. There is no stone
coffin under it now.



NOTES IN THE REGISTERS.

Under this heading I will put together all the notes and memoranda which have been made on the covers and fly leaves of the registers, and which I have not printed with the entries.

GREAT WHELNETHAM.

The first volume of the Great Whelmetham registers contains Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, arranged separately, from 1561 to 1700. On the inside of the cover are these memoranda :

Mem : The Parsonage house was thatch'd in June 1733.

Mem : The Chancel was thatch'd on ye South side in May, 1734: there were 96 yards : paid £1..4..0.

Mem : In 1749 the Belfrey was erected at the expence of James Merest Esq.

The succession of rectors is on the fly-leaf. The three texts and the death of Dr Herbert are written by the hand of Mr Brundish. All that precedes the death of Dr Herbert is (I think) written by the hand of Dr Herbert.

Mr Stafford came 1561.

Mr Stafford died 1619.

58 years Rector of this parish.

Generatio una abit et altera advenit :
quamvis terra in seculum permaneat.
Eccles. i. 4.

Generatio generationi laudibus commendet opera tua, prout haec indicant omnimodam potentiam tuam.

Psal. 145. 4.

} Mr Hely died 1633.

} Mr Seller died 1646.

} Dr Herbert came 46.

Quæso, Domine, ut decorem gloriamque
majestatis tuæ, et res mirabiles tuas
eloquar : ita precor. J.B.

Dr Herbert dyed 1680 Feb.

Mr Brundish who succeeded Dr. Herbert
dyed July 3, 1724.

Mr Rushbrook succeeded & resigned 1726.

Mr Lord was inducted Dec. 21, 1726.

The succession of rectors is again written in the middle of this Vol. 1. It is all in one hand as far as the induction (inclusive) of Mr Lord, and therefore I assume that the hand is his.

Mr Stafford, Rector of this Parish, came 1561, dyed 1619.

Mr Hely his successor dyed 1633.

Mr Seller his successor dyed 1646.

Dr Herbert his successor dyed 1680.

Mr Brundish his successor dyed July 3, 1724.

Mr Rushbrook instituted Dec. 19, 1724, resign'd Dec. 20, 1726.

Mr Lord inducted Dec. 21, 1726, died Aug. 6, 1788. Was 63 years rector.

Mr Robert Phillips inducted 1788, died Feb. 9, 1809.

Mr John Cartwright inducted 1809, resigned 1816.

Mr Henry Phillips inducted 1816.

One generation passeth away and another succeedeth.

On the last page of Vol. 1 is this short list of Briefs :

Collectiones.

	£	s.	d.
Collected in the Parish of Great Weltham toward the reliefe of the poor inhabitants of Fordingbridg in the county of Southampton the summe of six shillings & three pence	0	6	3
Collected Aprill 12, [16]74, the summe of seaven shillings & four pence in the church of Great Weltham towards the Briefe for the inhabitants in the Parish of St Martins in the Fields in London	0	7	4
Collected in the Parish aforesaid for the inhabitants of Benenden in the co. of Kent the summe of eight shillings & four pence	0	8	4
Collected towards the reliefe of the inhabitants of Redborne in the co. of Hertford the sum of five shillings and six pence May 23, 1675	0	5	6

The second volume of the Great Wheltenham registers contains Baptisms and Burials from 1700 to 1783, and Marriages from 1700 to 1754. This Memorandum has been written on the fly leaf:

Mem: Jan. 2, 1767. It began to snow very much this day, the wind blowing strong and heaping up the snow, continued at times snowing every day, & on Friday the 9th it snow'd all day, the wind blowing strong, which gathered up the snow so much as to make the hollow roads level, all carriages laid by, the stages could get only from Bury to Bradfield Manger, forc'd to turn back again to Bury. In the Rectory Garden at Great Wheltham Jan. 10, 1767, the snow before the Parlour Front measur'd three feet, three inches deep. In the strawberry ground a ridge of snow four feet deep. In the walk from the Urns to the Alcove, the upper end of the Garden to the upper Mound, the snow lay at the Urns three feet deep, so to four feet, so to five feet in a regular slope from the Urns to the Alcove, the snow being five feet deep at the Alcove.

Jan. 11, Sunday. At two of the clock afternoon I attempted on horseback to get to church, could not ride so far as the Hall Gate, with difficulty got back, the road being wholly covered and smooth, in places above four feet deep. Jan. 12.

The rest of the leaf containing this Memorandum and the whole of another leaf have been cut away. Several leaves have also been cut out at the other end of this volume. One wonders what was written on them. This next memorandum is on the last remaining leaf.

In the year 1701 six persons did their penance in the space of 8 dayes, and were these :

William Boldero & Elizabeth his wife.

Francis Ottewell & Rose his wife.

These for antinuptial fornication, on Sunday, April 13.

Robert Bray on Good Fryday, April 18.

Elizabeth Harold on Sunday, April 20, being Easter Sunday.

These for fornication with each other.

Never was the like (I suppose) before in ye Town.

From fornication & all other deadly sin libera nos, Domine.

Two of these seemed very penitent, especially the widow Harold. But Boldero & Ottewell the 2 men appeared with an impudent or whores forehead.

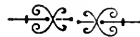
Sunday, Jan. 31, 1702. George Cason did his penance for committing fornication with Mary Johnson, but showed no sign of penitence, rather to the contrary.

A volume of the Great Whelnetham registers containing Baptisms and Burials from December, 1783, to December, 1800, has on a fly leaf a copy of the certificate which from 1679 onwards had to be produced at a burial.

This is to certify that A.B. of this Parish came before me this day and made oath that the body of C.D. late of this parish aforesaid when buried at Wel: was not wrapped up in any materials but what appertain to sheeps according to Act of Parliament.

Gummed to the fly leaf is this cutting from the Bury and Norwich Post in February, 1799.

Mr Mulley, farmer, of Sicklesmere, came into local prominence this month through several unusual circumstances which occurred on his premises. For one thing, he and his wife and son were instrumental in saving the life of a man found perishing by the roadside: secondly Mrs Mulley bravely cut down a woman whom she found hanging in the cowhouse, and who was subsequently restored to animation and reason on the arrival of medical aid from Bury: whilst to cap it all Mr Mulley lost a valuable cow, which slipped down and broke its neck. There is no record as to whether public sympathy was sufficiently great to ensure his financial compensation.



LITTLE WHELNETHAM.

The first volume of the Little Whelnetham registers is a thin volume of eleven parchment leaves with parchment covers. It is all in one hand, that of James Wolfenden, whose signature is at the foot of each of the twenty-two pages. It contains Baptisms, Marriages and Burials (not separate) from 1557 to 1623 inclusive. The page containing entries from 1613 to 1615 has also the signatures, or at least the names, of John Tillett and Robert Browne, who I presume were churchwardens. On the inside of the end cover is entered what follows:

The collection for the English Captives in Algiers Oct. 14, 1680.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Edward Agas, Rector ...	0	2	6	Ambrose ffack ...	0	0	3
Philip Ward ...	0	1	0	James Richardson ...	0	0	4
George Willis ...	0	0	6	George Cocksege ...	0	0	2
John How ...	0	0	6	Widow Baker ...	0	0	6
Widow King ...	0	0	6	William Bawley ...	0	0	6
Robert Bixby ...	0	0	6	William Baker ...	0	0	4
James Garwood ...	0	0	4				
Nathan Pett ...	0	0	3	Summa ...	0	8	6

Edw. Agas, Rector.

There is no doubt about any of the figures, though as they stand the total is only 8s. 2d.

The second surviving volume of the Little Whelnetham registers contains Baptisms and Burials from 1680 to 1811, sometimes separate, sometimes not. These Memoranda are written on the fly leaves:

In Rogation week, 1734, was a Perambulation of the Bounds of this Parish.

On July 25, 1734, was a parochiall visitation.

On Monday, June 16, 1735, was the primary visitation of the Right Reverend Father in God Robert, Lord Bishop of Norwich.

In Rogation week, 1747, was a Perambulation of the Bounds of this parish.

On Ascension day, May 31, 1753, was a Perambulation of ye Bounds of this parish.

On June 5, 1753, was ye Primary Visitation of ye Right Reverend Father in God Thomas, Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Ascension day, May 28, 1767, was a Perambulation of the Bounds of this Parish, the first year of R. Cocksedge being Rector.

In Rogation week, Friday, May 21, 1773, was a Perambulation.

Tuesday, May 13, 1777, was a Perambulation.

In Rogation week, Friday, May 22, 1789, was a Perambulation.

In Rogation week, Friday, May 26, 1797, was a Perambulation of the bounds of this Parish, the second year of R. Davers being Rector.

1843, Jan. 17, was buried William Tooley, who for 54 years had served the office of Parish Clerk at Little Whelnetham. He succeeded John Tweed, who lies buried in the churchyard at Bradfield Combust, and whose death is thus registered: "John Tweed was buried Nov. 16, 1788."

This Memorandum as to the succession of rectors is in the excellent writing of Roger Cocksedge as far as his own succession; since then each successive rector has entered his own date excepting Marmaduke Wilkinson, who is entered by Frederick Henry Barnwell, curate. Mr Barnwell has also added the few words in praise of Roger Cocksedge.

Anthony Agas, Rector when this book began, 1680,

continued Rector till 1722, was so upwards of 40 years. Died Jan. 1722.

Edward Peach succeeded him in 1722.

John Symonds succeeded him in 1724.

Garnham Ray succeeded him in 1725.

John Peck succeeded him in 1752.

Thomas Davers succeeded him 1763.

George Rogers succeeded him in 1766.

Roger Cocksedge succeeded him in 1767. Integer vitæ! Nulli secundus!

Robert Davers succeeded him in 1796.

Marmaduke Wilkinson succeeded him in 180 . [sic.]

Henry John Hasted succeeded him in 1832.

Charles Roe succeeded him in 1849.

Charles S. Johnston succeeded him in 1878.

John William Heigham Phillips succeeded him in 1880.

Robert Gibson succeeded him in 1894.



WHELNETHAM TAX PAYERS.

Under this heading I give occasional lists of those who paid the king's taxes for the two Whelnetthams, from the reign of Edward III to that of Charles II. The lists are made out from the original returns in the Public Record Office. They are for these years :

1327.	1566.	1639 Ship money.	1664	}	Hearth tax.
1523.	1580.	1641.	1670		
1542.	1620.	1642.	1674		
1546.	1625.				

In the Denham volume of this series (Suffolk Green Books, No. VIII, p. 134—149), I have given a full account of a subsidy and of the special circumstances under which some of these subsidies were raised, and shall not repeat it all here.

I. 1st year of Edward III. 1327. A twentieth.

In January, 1327, Edward II was deposed and Edward III reigned in his stead. Parliament granted the new king a twentieth of the value of moveable goods, such as cattle, crops severed from the ground, stock in trade and other chattels. These are they who paid for the two Whelnetthams, and these are the sums they paid. If we multiply the total by 20, it will give £40 as the rateable value of all the moveables in the two parishes. I have, in a parallel column, put the sums paid in a more modern form.

There appears to be some reason for the order in which the names occur. I imagine that the first twelve may have belonged to Great Whelnettham, and the next six (beginning with Walter the clerk) may have belonged to Little Whelnettham, and the last four may have been non-residents, who in the eighteenth century would have been called "outsetters."

The second and fourth names in the list, Crack and Brewster, are still plentifully represented in the neighbourhood.

No. 7, Agnes le Lauender, did the washing, launder or lavender being the older form of laundress, before *ess* was tacked on to give it a more feminine look.

Walter the clerk was probably rector of Little Whelnettham.

Of Thomas de Castell, or at least of the castle from which he took his name, I shall have more to say presently. I will only say now that I am inclined to put him at Sicklesmere, where the present rectory is.

Villata de Whelnitham Magna cum parva.

	s	d	£	..	s	..	d
De Dyonis: de Coleuyle	IX				9	..	0
— Juliana Crach	III				3	..	0
— Johanne le Carter		VI					6
— Galfrido le Breustere		VIII					8
— Willmo Hochard	II				2	..	0
— Johanne le Longe	II				2	..	0
— Agnetā le Lauender		VI					6
— Edmundo atte Berne		XII			1	..	0
— Henrico Cokeman		XVI			1	..	4
— Simone Bercar	II	VI			2	..	6
— Adam Cok		VI					6
— Edmundo de Mora		VI					6
— Waltero clerico	III				4	..	0
— Thoma de Castell		XX			1	..	8
— Alexandro le Wolf		VI					6
— Henrico Aley		X					10
— Roberto de Whelnitham		XII			1	..	0
— Willmo Cokeman		VI					6
— Ricardo Freysel	III				3	..	0
— Alexandro de Walsham	III				3	..	0
— Johanne de Stonham		XII			1	..	0
— Johanne Maymond		XII			1	..	0
Summa	XI				2	..	0 .. 0

II. 15th year of Henry VIII. 1523. A Subsidy.

In 1522 Henry VIII declared war with France, and having failed to get money by forced loans had to come to Parliament. Wolsey proposed to raise £800,000 by a property tax of 20 p.c. After a fortnight's struggle with the House of Commons he had to be satisfied with less than half of his demand. Parliament granted a yearly subsidy for four years.

During the first two years all native subjects of the king were to pay one shilling in the pound on the yearly value of their lands. They were to pay one shilling in the pound on all moveables of the value of £20, and six pence in the pound on moveables from £2 to £20. All natives of 16 years of age and upwards having £2 in goods, or receiving daily, weekly or yearly wages of 20 shillings by the year, were to pay four pence yearly. Aliens liable to any of the above charges were to pay double, or, if not liable, were to pay 8 pence yearly.

In the third year lands worth £50 a year were to pay 1 shilling in £.

In the fourth year moveables worth £50 were to pay 1 shilling in £.

Persons were to be rated where they resided. If they had two places of abode a certificate of being assessed in one would be a discharge against being assessed in the other.

No person rated for moveables during the first two years was to be rated also for lands, nor vice versa. No person rated for moveables in the fourth year was to be rated for lands in the third year, nor should persons rated for lands in the third year be rated for moveables in the fourth year.

This is the list for each Whelnetham separately. It is for one of the first two years of the four. It gives the sum at which each man is assessed as well as what he pays. These are all residents. The clergy do not come in to it, as they taxed themselves in Convocation. The names with a query in the Little Whelnetham list are uncertain, the original roll being much faded.

WELLTOM MAGNA.

		d
John Goddard in moveables £III	dat	XVIII
John Lorde in moveables XLs	„	XII
Wyllyam Kyng in moveables £III	„	XVIII
Thomas Adams in moveables XLs	„	XII
John Kyng in moveables XLs	„	XII
Raff Macrow in moveables XXVIs . VIII d	„	VIII
Gyls Adams in labor be yer XXs	„	IIII
Wylliam Perterych in labor be yer XXs	„	IIII
Robert Slyxston in labor be yer XXs	„	IIII
Summa		<u>VII .. VIII</u>

LVTYL WELTAM.		s	d
John Bolle in moveables	£XXX	dat	XXX
Clement Ladyman in moveables		„	VI VIII
Rychard Sargant in wages be yeer		„	III
Thomas Crek [?] in wages be yeer		„	III
Robert Saymore in wages be yeer		„	III
John Always in moveables	£VIII	„	III
Rychard Harple in do.	£VIII	„	III
John Goddard in do.	£V	„	II VI
John Bradstret in do.	XLs	„	XII
Marget Kyng in londes be yeer	XXs	„	XII
Raff Kyng in labor be yeer	XXs	„	III
John Mannyng in labor be yeer	XXs	„	III
Wyllyam Wyx in labor be yeer	XXs	„	III
Thomas Greyt [?] in labor be yeer	XXs	„	III
Edward Legat [?] in labor be yeer	XXs	„	III
Wyllyam Ladyman in londes be yeer	XXs	„	XII
Summa			LII X

III. 34th & 35th Henry VIII. 1542-44. A subsidy.

This time it is Scotland that causes a need of money. The preamble to the Statute states that the Almighty having been pleased to call to his mercy "the late pretended king of Scottes," it was an apt time for Henry to recover his right to that crown. So Parliament granted him one whole subsidy to continue for three years. It was to be levied thus :

Moveables from	£1	to	£5	to pay	4d	in	£.		
„	„	£5	to	£10	„	8d	in	£.	
„	„	£10	to	£20	„	1 .. 4	in	£.	
„	„	£20	&	upwards	„	2 .. 0	in	£.	
Realty of yearly value of	£1	to	£5	to pay	8d	in	£.		
„	„	„	£5	to	£10	„	1 .. 4	in	£.
„	„	„	£10	to	£20	„	2 .. 0	in	£.
„	„	„	Over	£20	„	3 .. 0	in	£.	

One half the subsidy was to be paid the first year, and the remainder in equal portions in the second and third years. The following list is for the second or third year.

WHELTHAM MAGNA.		WHELTAM PARVA.	
	d		d
Raff Macrowe for goodes	XII	Mr Skott for goodes	XII
Raffe Adams for goodes	X	Elyzabeth Bull vidua for goodes	XII
Robert Slyxston for goodes	II	Jhon Ladyman for goodes	X
Thomas Tyler for goodes	II	Margett Ladyman for goodes	X
Wyllyam Adams for goodes	II	Jhon Buttler for goodes	III
Wyllyam Revel for goodes	I	Wyllyam Bradley for goodes	I
Wyllyam Enold for goodes	I	Thomas Bernard for goodes	I
Richard Tayler for goodes	I	Robert Goddard for goodes	I
Thomas Adams for goodes	I	Jhon Adams for goodes	I
Edmund Tyllot for goodes	I	Amy Moone for goodes	I
		Thomas Welles for goodes	I
Summa	II IX	Mat : Anderton for goodes	I
		Robert Crome for goodes	I
		Summa	III VII

IV. 37th Henry VIII. 1546. A subsidy.

In 1545, or early in 1546, Parliament granted Henry VIII two fifteenths and tenths, to be levied on moveable goods, the first to be paid by June, 1546, and the other by June, 1547. And perceiving that that will be too little they also grant a whole subsidy payable in two years. The subsidy is to be levied thus :

Moveables from £5 to £10	to pay	8d in £.
" " £10 to £20	"	12d in £.
" " £20 & upwards	"	16d in £.
Lands of 20s a year & upwards	to pay	2s in £.

The list that follows is for the subsidy.

WHELTHAM MAGNA.

John King in moveables £X	[to pay]	Xs	
John Alves in londes XLs	"	III	
Raffe Makerowe in moveables £VI	"	III	
Raffe Adamys in moveables £V	"	III	IIIId
Wyllyam Adamys in londes XXs	"	II	
Summa		XXIII	III

WHELTHAM PARVA.

		s	d
Mr Scott in londes XXXVs	[to pay]	III	VI
John Alves in moveables £XIII	"	XIII	
Johanne Ladyman in londes XXVIs .. VIIIId	"	II	VIII
John Godard in moveables £VIII	"	V	III
Robert Seymore in moveables £VIII	"	V	III
Margaret la dispencer in moveables £V	"	III	III
Summa		XXXIII	II

V. 8th year of Elizabeth. 1566. A subsidy.

Parliament having expressed its gratitude to the Queen for several things, and having expressed a hope that she would marry as soon as God gave her an opportunity, went on to grant her a fifteenth and tenth and one whole subsidy. The subsidy was to be paid at two payments, viz. the first by April 1, 1567, the other by April 1, 1568. It was to be levied thus :

Goods of £3 and upwards to pay at the first payment 1s and at the next 10d in £. Lands of 20s and upwards by the year to pay 16d in £ at each payment.

The following list for each Whelnetham is for the second year.

WHELNETHAM [MAGNA].

		s	d
William Holt gent. in moveables £V	[to pay]	III	II
John Kynge do. £X	"	VIII	III
Thomas Macrowe do. £V	"	III	II
Sir Jamys Barwycke, clarke, in londes XLs	"	II	VIII
William Pertryche in moveables £III	"	II	VI
Robert Hamont do. £III	"	II	VI
John Gotche do. £III	"	II	VI
John Mawldyng [Malden] do. £III	"	II	VI
John Adam do. £III	"	II	VI
Summa		XXXI	X

WHELNETHAM PARVA.

			s	d
William Harpeley in moveables	£X	[to pay]	VIII	IIII
John Nonne	do. £V	"	IIII	II
John Hayward	do. £V	"	IIII	II
Henry Nonne	do. £V	"	IIII	II
Thomas Adam	do. £IIII	"	III	IIII
Edmond Foster	do. £III	"	II	VI
Clement Stephen	do. £III	"	II	VI
John Ladyman in londs	XXs	"		XVI
John Kynge in moveables	£III	"	II	VI
			<hr/>	
Summa			XXXIII	

VI. 23rd year of Elizabeth. 1580-1. A subsidy.

Early in 1581 Parliament granted Queen Elizabeth a subsidy and two fifteenths and tenths. In the preamble to the Act they say that they cannot but consider the great charge her Majesty had sustained "not only in stopping foreign attempts but especially in the prosecution of certain evil affected members of your realm of Ireland, that most disloyally and unnaturally entered into actual rebellion with a manifest intent to shake off the subjection and obedience that by the laws of God and man they are bound to yield."

These are fine words, but one wishes that they had told us by which of the laws of God it was that the Ireland of their day was bound to obey the Queen's government. Chapter and verse might have been useful.

The first fifteenth and tenth was to be paid before June 4 next [1581], and the second before May 10, 1582.

Personalty over £3 was to pay 1s 8d in £ for first payment, and 1s. for second. Aliens were to pay double. If not otherwise liable all aliens of 7 years of age and upwards were to pay a poll tax of 4d. for each of the two years.

Lands of 20s. a year and upwards were to pay 2s. 8d. the first year and 1s. 4d. the second.

Persons were to be rated where they resided. Persons rated for real property were not to be rated for personalty and vice versa.

It is clear that the following list is for the second year, and shows what was paid by May, 1582.

WHELTHAM MAGNA.

			s
Joane Lowe vidua in lands	£III	[to pay]	III
Robert Hamond in moveables	£III	„	III
Thomas Macro do.	£III	„	III
John Mawlding do.	£III	„	III
Thomas King do.	£III	„	III
William Parteriche do.	£III	„	III
Thomas Adames do.	£III	„	III
John Cocke do.	£III	„	III
Thomas Roffe do.	£III	„	III
	Summa		XXVIII

WHELTHAM PARVA.

			s	d
Elizabeth Bryant in lands	XXs	[to pay]		XVI
Thomas Manhood in moveables	£III	„	III	
Henrye Howe in lands	£IIII	„	V	IIII
Thomas Spylsbye do.	XLs	„	II	VIII
John Heyward in moveables	£III	„	III	
Edmond Foster do.	£III	„	III	
Thomas Inowld do.	£III	„	III	
William Harplye do.	£V	„	V	
John Ladyman in lands	XXs	„		XVI
	Summa		XXVII	VIII

VII. 18 James I. 1620-1. A subsidy.

After two prorogations the new Parliament met on Jan. 30, 1621. On March 22 two Acts received royal assent, viz. (1) an Act for the grant of two whole subsidies by the Temporality: (2) an Act for the confirmation of subsidies granted by the clergy. No copy of these Acts has been found, and consequently they are not printed among the Statutes. The following list is for the subsidy granted by the Temporality. The clergy do not come into it.

WHELNETHAM MAGNA.

			s	d
John Howe in lands	XLs	[to pay]	II	VIII
William Cooke do.	XXs	„		XVI
John Mauldinge do.	XXs	„		XVI
Thomas Macroë in moveables	£IIII	„	IIII	
John Hamont do.	£III	„	III	
	Summa		XII	IIII

WHELNETHAM PARVA.

			s	d
John Ladyman in lands	XXs	[to pay]		XVI
Henrie Howe do.	XXs	„		XVI
Elizabeth Manwood in moveables	£III	„	III	
	Summa		V	VIII

VIII. 1 & 2 Charles I. 1625-6. A subsidy.

Charles I came to the throne on March 27, 1625. Within a few months Parliament made him a grant. "We humbly present your Majesty with the free and cheerful gift of two entire subsidies."

Personal property of £3 and over was to pay 2s 8d per £ for each subsidy. Aliens and Popish recusants were to pay double. If not otherwise chargeable, aliens of 7 years and upwards, and Popish recusants of 17 years, or who being 21 years of age had not received the holy Communion within one year last past, were to pay a poll tax of 8d for each subsidy.

Realty of 20s a year was to pay 4s per £ for each subsidy: aliens double.

The first subsidy was to be paid before the last day of October next [1625], and the second before the last day of April next [1626].

As the two payments were the same I have no means of telling whether the following list is for 1625 or 1626. There are no aliens or recusants in it.

WHELTHAM MAGNA.

			s
John Howe in lands	XLs	[to pay]	VIII
John Malden do.	XXs	„	III
Jeremy Kinge do.	XXs	„	III
Edward Macro in goods	£III	„	VIII
John Hamond do.	£III	„	VIII
Summa			XXXII

WHELTHAM PARVA.

			s
John Sache in goods	£III	[to pay]	VIII
Susan Ladyman in lands	XXs	„	III
Henry Howe do.	XXs	„	III
Summa			XVI

IX. 15th year of Charles I. 1639-40. Ship-money.

If a king would have money granted him by Parliament he must call that Parliament together. But if he means to do without Parliament, he must either have no need of money or he must find other ways of getting it. Charles I wanted to do without Parliament, and so some way of getting money had to be found other than by a Parliamentary grant. Hence Ship-money, which was originally levied on sea ports only, but afterwards extended to the whole country.

This is what a contemporary historian, Lord Clarendon, says of it. After mentioning various irregular proceedings of the king he says :—

—Lastly, for a spring and magazine that should have no bottom, and for an everlasting supply of all occasions, a writ is framed in a form of law, and directed to —the sheriff of every county of England, “to provide a ship of war for the king’s” —“service and to send it, amply provided and fitted, by such a day to such a place ;” —and with that writ were sent to each sheriff instructions, that “instead of a ship” —“he should levy upon his county such a sum of money and return the same to” —“the treasurer of the Navy for his Majesty’s use, with direction in what manner” —“he should proceed against such as refused ;” and from hence that tax had the —denomination of ship-money, a word of a lasting sound in the memory of this —kingdom ; by which for some years really accrued the yearly sum of £200,000 to —the king’s coffers ; and was in truth the only project that was accounted to his own —service. And after the continued receipt of it for four years together, was at last

WHELNETHAM PARVA.

John Sache	15 .. 0	John Steward	2 .. 0
Thomas Cornish	6 .. 3	John Crouch	3 .. 3
Thomas Parker	7 .. 0		
John Kinge	11 .. 6	OUTSETTERS.	
John Thornton	5 .. 0	Martin Fokes	1 .. 9
Edmund Willis	5 .. 0	John Maulden	3 .. 9
Henry Peach	4 .. 6	William Parker	1 .. 6
Elizabeth Howe	3 .. 6	Robert Hayward	6
Robert Cason	6 .. 3	John Santye	9
		Total	<u>£3 .. 17 .. 6</u>

X. 16th year of Charles I. 1640. Subsidy.

The days are darkening and civil war is very near. Parliament grant four entire subsidies to be paid at two payments.

Personalty of £3 and upwards is to pay 2s .. 8d per £ for each subsidy. Aliens and Popish recusants are to pay double, and, if not chargeable, are to pay a poll tax of 8d for each subsidy, as in the preceding subsidy.

Lands of 20s a year and upwards to pay 4s per £ for each subsidy. Aliens and recusants to pay double.

The first two of the four subsidies were to be paid by March 4, 1640. The last two to be paid by April 20 next, which must mean 1640 also.

WELTHAM MAGNA.

			£	s	d
Richard Gyppes in terris	1s	[to pay]	1	0	0
John Maulding do.	XXXs	„	12	0	0
John Grymwood do.	XXXs	„	12	0	0
Edward Mackrowe do.	XXXs	„	12	0	0
	Summa		2	16	0

WELTHAM PARVA.

			£	s	d
John Sage [Sache] gent. in terris	£IIII	[to pay]	1	12	0
Thomas Cornish do.	XLs	„	16	0	0
Thomas Parker do.	XXXs	„	12	0	0
	Summa		3	0	0

XI. 18th year of Charles I. 1642. Subsidy.

Parliament grants £400,000 to be raised by two equal payments on all persons spiritual and temporal. Towards this sum the county of Suffolk is charged with the payment of £20,609 .. 17 .. 0.

Commissioners are appointed for each county, who are to issue precepts to certain substantial inhabitants in the various towns to collect the money. Precepts for the first payment are to be issued by April 26, 1642; and for the second payment by Sept 1, 1642.

WELTHAM MAGNA.

	£ .. s .. d		£ .. s .. d
Sir William Harvey		Robert Innoll	8 .. 8
knight	4 .. 6	Thomas Adams	4 .. 4
Mr Sellers	1 .. 15 .. 9	John Adams de Halstead	2 .. 2
Mr Gyppes	1 .. 16 .. 3	Robert Haywood	2 .. 2
John Grymwood	2 .. 8 .. 4	John Gilly	2 .. 2
John Maulden	1 .. 4 .. 4	Henry Howe	4 .. 4
George Howe	1 .. 1 .. 8	Mr Sterne	1 .. 1
Edward Macro	15 .. 8	George Bird	1 .. 1
John Adams	10 .. 10	William Parker	3 .. 3
Robert Cason	15 .. 2	Mr Edgar	2 .. 2
John Garlond	14 .. 1	Robert Smith	1 .. 1
Robert Adams	17 .. 4	Mr Sache	3 .. 3
Robert Deadman	8 .. 8	John Kinge	2 .. 2
Robert Santy	4 .. 4	Francis Sparke	2 .. 2
William Sparke	9 .. 8 ob.	Robert Partridge	1 .. 1
Edmund Hibble	17 .. 4	Robert Hamon	6
George Sturgeon	4 .. 4	George Chenery	1 .. 1
John Partridge	3 .. 3	William Adson	1 .. 1
John Johnson	2 .. 0 ob.	Widdow Howe	1 .. 1
Edmund Clarke	6 .. 6		
Robert Scott	1 .. 1		
Thomas Goldsmith	3 .. 3	Summa	17 .. 9 .. 4

WELTHAM PARVA.

	s .. d		s .. d
John Sacche gent	18 .. 0	Henry Howe	4 .. 6
Thomas Cornish	14 .. 0	John Stileman	1 .. 9
Alexander Pistor clerke	8 .. 0	Edward Leach	9
John Kinge	11 .. 6	Francis Browne	6
Thomas Parker	7 .. 0	William Lymmer	9
John Steward	2 .. 0	Martine Folkes	1 .. 9
Edmund Willis	4 .. 0	William Parker	1 .. 6
Henry Peach	4 .. 4	Robert Hayward	6
William Thornton	6 .. 0	Robert Pearson	9
Robert Cason	6 .. 0		
John Crouch	4 .. 2	Summa	<u>£4 .. 17 .. 9</u>

XII. Charles II. The Hearth tax.

Under this heading I give the Hearth-tax returns for three years, 1664, 1670 and 1674.

In March, 1662, Parliament granted to Charles II two shillings a year for ever on every hearth or chimney to be paid by the occupier (not owner) of every dwelling house. This was the first hearth tax, which continued through the reigns of Charles II and James II, and was given up by William III in 1689. The window tax took its place, which went on till 1851.

The only perfect return for the county of Suffolk in the Public Record Office is that for the year ending at Ladyday, 1674. This I have printed bodily in one of the volumes of this Series. But there are fragmentary returns for other years.

Those persons entered as "not chargeable" and "certified for" are those who were exempt from paying by poverty. If the minister, churchwardens and overseers of the Poor certified that a man's house was not of greater value than 20 shillings yearly, and the certificate was allowed by the two nearest Justices, then he was exempt for that year.

HEARTH TAX. 1664. WHELTHAM MAGNA.

Several of the names for Great Whelnetham are torn away in this return, but the number of hearths in each of their houses remains. I have in one or two cases guessed at the missing syllable and added it within brackets. William Smyth is the curate, the rector, Dr Herbert, being non-resident

Chargeable.	Hearths.
Mr John Gibbs	11
Mr William Smyth	4
Mr Charles Beaully	9
. [Nu]in	3
. [Stile]man	2
.	2
.	2
.	3
.	1
.	3
.	2
.	1
.	1
.	2
John G[arland]	4
Martin S[carfe]	1
John Partrich	2
Thomas Wright	3
Henry Holden	3
Widow Garland	3
Thomas Talbott	2
William Adams	2
Henry Hunt	1
John Browne	3
	—
	70

Not chargeable.	Hearths.
William Adson	1
Edmund Mills	1
Widow Lilly	1
Widow Grece	1
	—
	4

HEARTH TAX. 1664. WHELTHAM PARVA.

Chargeable.	Hearths.	Not chargeable.	Hearths.
Mr Haggas	4	John Leach	1
Mr Bacon	4	Robert Whitrod	1
Edmond Wills	2	Callabut Brett	1
Phillip Ward	8	John Crouch	1
Edward Kinge	3	William Clarke	1
. . Harwell	4	John Good	1
John Buckhand	3	Thomas Wise	1
James Garwood	2	William Barker	1
Widow Howe	1		—
John Wright	3		8
Isaac Burham	2		
Thomas Kinge	1		
Nathan Pett	1		
Widow Garland	1		
	—		
	39		

HEARTH TAX. 1670. WELTHAM MAGNA.

I think the third item refers to the rectory house, and means, Mr Ames, clerk. The rector was non-resident. "Nor distreese" means having nothing to distrain.

Chargeable.	Hearths.	Chargeable.	Hearths.
Mr John Gippes	10	John Hollyday	2
And for an empty house	9	Thomas Jolly	3
Mr Amos Clerke	4	Mr Roger Young	2
Robert Nunn	3	George Risinge	1
Francis Garland	2	Robert Largant	3
William Garwood	4	Widow Spencer	3
Thomas Harwell	2	William Adams	2
Robert Heiward	3	Widow Howe	3
Richard Cocke	3	John Stileman	3
John Pattridge	2	Henry Wright	3
William Claydon	1	Thomas Cooke	1
John Creeke	1		—
			70

Not chargeable nor distresse.	Hearths.
Richard Porter	1
William Sheldrake	1
Widow Mills	1
Widow Browne	1
Widow Chandler	1

Not chargeable nor distresse.	Hearths.
George Bird	1
Thomas Wright	1
—	
Viewed } by }	Robert Stanton, Collector. Thomas Jolly, Constable.

HEARTH TAX. 1670. WELNETHAM PARVA.

Chargeable.	Hearths.
. . . . Aggas, clerke	3
Phill : Ward	7
John Gooch	1
Robert Bixby	3
Edward Kinge	2
George Willis	2
John Howe	1
Widow Garwood	2
John Bucknam	4
John Leech	1
Isaack Banham	2
William Baker	4
William Pett	1
George Levell a forge only for halfe a yeere	1
James Richardson	4
William Parker	2
	—
	40

Not chargeable nor distresse.

William Clarke
Robert Whiterod
William Sturgeon
John Goodall
William Taylor
Robert Taylor
Widow Cason
John Wright
Thomas Kinge

Viewed } by }	Robert Stanton, Collector, George Willis, Constable.
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HEARTH TAX. 1674. WELNETHAM MAGNA.

I am not certain whether the names bracketted together always and necessarily mean that the persons bracketted lived in double or treble houses.

Chargeable.	Hearths.
Mr John Gipps	10
Mr Bridgman	9
John Stileman	3
Robert Whiterold } William Claydon }	2

Chargeable.	Hearths.
John Malden	3
Thomas Cooke	3
George Risinge } Roger Younge }	3
Robert Brooke	3

Chargeable.	Hearths.
Widow Spencer	3
William Adams } Francis Garland }	4
Richard Cocke	3
Widow Howe	3
Thomas Harwell 2 } John Patteridge 2 }	4
John Cricke } John Holliday }	3
Thomas Jolly	2
John Brooke	4
Robert Hayward	3
James Spight	4
	<hr/> 69

Certified for.	Hearths.
Widow Sheldrake } Richard Porter }	3
George Bird } Thomas Wright }	3
Widow Browne } Widow Mills }	3
Widow Chandler } John Steward }	2
	<hr/> 8

HEARTH TAX. 1674. WELNETHAM PARVA.

Chargeable.	Hearths.
William Baker	4
Robert Bixby	3
John Howe	4
Nathan Pett } Widow Leech }	3
James Richardson	4
Widow Bertium } Widow Garwood }	4
Phill : Ward	7
Edmund Kinge } George Willis }	4
John Leech } Thomas Kinge }	2
William Barly	4
	<hr/> 39

Certified for.	Hearths.
William Sturgeon } John Gooday }	4
Widow Cason } Thomas Wiett }	3
Robert Whitwod } William Taylor }	3
Robert Taylor } Thomas Kinge }	3
	<hr/> 10

VALUATIONS AND RETURNS.

Under this heading I place these returns relating to the two Whelnethams.

- I. From Domesday Book, A.D. 1086.
- II. From the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV, A.D. 1292. *
- III. From the *Inquisitio Nonarum*, A.D. 1340. *
- IV. From the so called Ipswich Domesday Book, A.D. 1453.
- V. From the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII, A.D. 1535. *
- VI. From the answers to Archbishop Whitgift's circular, A.D. 1603.

I. Domesday Book, A.D. 1086. In this year William the Conqueror ordered the survey of England to be made which is contained in what we call Domesday book. The return is not made out parish by parish but feudal lord by feudal lord, showing what he held of the king in each county and hundred. Whelnetham comes in twice, viz. among the possessions of Robert, Earl of Mortain, and among those of St. Edmund, *i.e.* the abbey of Bury St. Edmunds.

The part which was among the lands of the Earl of Mortain is much the smallest, and is thus described :

In Telueteham one freeman under the protection (*commendatus*) of Bishop Elmer in the jurisdiction (*soca*) of Saint Edmund holds 40 acres of land. Then there was one plough, now there are two oxen. Then it was worth ten shillings, now twenty.

The larger part which is entered among the lands of St. Edmund is thus described :

In Huelfiham are 41 freemen with 6 carucates of land. Ernulf holds of the abbot one of these 6 carucates of land. One carucate besides his (*super eum*) [is worth] 20 shillings. And Robert holds 20 acres. There are 12 cottagers (*bordarii*). Always 16 ploughs among them all. And 13 acres of meadow. And wood for 10 pigs. These all could give or sell their lands. But jurisdiction (*soca*) would remain

* These returns were published by the Record Commssioners early in the last Century, and the volumes will be found in the borough library at Moyses hall.

with Saint Edmund. In the time of King Edward it was worth two pounds; now worth three pounds, ten shillings. Two churches endowed with 40 acres of free land held by religious service. This town (villa) has one league in length and six quarentenes in breadth, and pays 10 pence.

I am not going to attempt to explain the intricacies of Domesday book, but one or two things may be noted as to the foregoing entries.

(1). The Hundred, Thedwastry, is clearly given, otherwise one would have taken Earl Robert's Telueteham to be Thelnetham in the neighbouring Hundred of Blackbourne. In the other entry the Norman scribe writes the long awkward name as well as he can make it out from hearsay, Huelfiham. The difference between his way and our way is greater to the eye than to the ear.

(2). There is no mention of Great or Little Whelnetham, and so probably the formal division into two parishes had not yet been made. But the two endowed churches mentioned in the second entry point to the division that was to be later on.

(3). Robert, Earl of Mortain, was half brother to William the Conqueror, and younger brother of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. He fought at the battle of Hastings, and "appears in Domesday as holding a larger share of the conquered land than any one man in William's following." (Freeman's Norman Conquest, IV. 169, 764.) His possessions were in nearly every shire, but chiefly in Yorkshire and in the West, including nearly all Cornwall.

(4). Bishop Elmer or Aylmer, brother of Archbishop Stigand, was bishop of East Anglia or Elmham before and at the time of the Conquest. But four years after it, in 1070, he fell into disgrace with William and was deprived. His protection therefore could not have been worth much in 1086.

(5). In each entry it will be seen that the value of the land increased greatly between THEN, *i. e.* the time of Edward the Confessor, and NOW when the survey is being made.

(6). The first entry gives no names, but only alludes to one anonymous freeman, who held and I suppose resided on his holding of 40 acres. The second entry gives us two names, Ernulf and Robert, apparently both Normans and I suppose both residents. Besides them it alludes to 39 freemen and 12 cottagers. The two entries seem to show a total population of about 250 souls.

(7). The township is described as 3 miles long and 1320 yards broad.

II. A.D. 1292. This year a valuation of all the churches in England was made. It is known as the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV, and its object was to guide the collector of taxes when the clergy were taxed. It continued to do so till the reign of Henry VIII, when a new ecclesiastical valuation was made. (See No. V.) This is the entry relating to the two Whelnethams.

		£	s.	d.
Quelnetham Magna.	Taxatio £8 .. 13 .. 4.			Decima — 17 .. 4
Quelnetham Parva.	Taxatio £4 .. 13 .. 4.			Decima — 9 .. 4

There we have the taxable value of each church, and the amount that the parson would have to pay when the clergy granted the king a tenth. The division into two parishes has been made by this time.

III. A.D. 1340. This year Parliament granted to Edward III the ninth sheaf, the ninth fleece, and the ninth lamb, *i.e.* the ninth part of the value of corn, wool and lambs. The grant was made necessary by wars in Scotland and France. Elaborate preparations were made for assessing its value. The representatives of each Hundred met the great officials, and three or four inhabitants of each parish came before them and gave sworn information as to their respective parishes. The names of the three from Great Whelnetham and four from Little Whelnetham will be found below. The inquiry for the Hundred of Thedwastre was held at Henhowe before the Abbot of Leiston and others on the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Gregory. Four and twenty representatives of the Hundred were there, and the result of their valuation (which I translate from the original Latin) was as follows:—

Great Whelnetham. Value 13 marks. The ninth sheaf, fleece and lamb are worth this year £4 and no more: because the rector of the church has 54 acres of plough land, which are worth yearly 18 shillings, at 4 pence per acre. There are there 3 acres of wood worth yearly 3 shillings. There are there 2 acres of meadow worth yearly 4 shillings. There are there 2 acres of pasture worth yearly 2 shillings. There are there rents of assize worth yearly 6s. .. 8d. There are there four principal offerings worth yearly 2 marks. There are there tithes of milk and hay and one mill worth yearly 20 shillings. There are there small tythes and holyday offerings worth yearly 13s. .. 4d. As witness Thomas de Castel, Walter Stulle and Henry Aleyn, jurors of said township.

Little Whelnetham. Value 7 marks. The ninth sheaf, fleece and lamb are worth this year 40 shillings and no more : because the rector of the church has 40 acres of land worth yearly 13s. .. 4d., at 4 pence per acre. There are there rents of assize worth yearly 10 shillings. There are there tithes of milk and hay worth 10 shillings. There are there four principal offerings worth yearly 10 shillings. There are there small tythes and holyday offerings worth yearly 10 shillings. As witness John de Stonham, Alexander de Cokeman, William Craiss and John Martyn jun.

These valuations require a word of explanation. Before giving their valuation of the ninths they first set down the value of the tenths, *i. e.* the ecclesiastical value of each parish as decided by the valuation of Pope Nicholas, 13 marks (£8 .. 13 .. 4) in the one parish, and 7 marks (£4 .. 13 .. 4) in the other parish. Then they give their valuation of the ninths, which in each parish is much less than the value of the tenths. And then they go on to give the reasons why the ninths are worth so much less than the tenths, *viz.* because the rector has this and he has that and so on, and that makes his tenths so high. And the reason why they give those reasons, as it were in defence of their valuation, is because it had been thought by the authorities that the king's ninth should be equal in value to the church's tenth. On the one hand the ninth is a bigger fraction than the tenth, but on the other hand the tenth had so many more things on which to be raised, as the ninth was only to be raised on three articles. It was thought that those two facts would balance each other and leave the ninth equal to the tenth. But there were so many things to swell the value of the tenth that the assessors of the ninth could not make them equal, and so in each parish we see that the ninth is returned as being less than the tenth, £4 against £8 odd in the one parish, and £2 against £4 odd in the other. In consequence of the assessors feeling it necessary to defend their valuation of the ninths the return is really an enumeration of church property, which they had nothing to do with. A single sentence deals with the ninths with which they were concerned, and all the rest of their return is concerned with the tenths with which they were not concerned.

It will be seen that one of the sworn inhabitants of Little Whelnetham had the surname Craiss. I imagine that that is the same as Craske, a name which has ever since abounded in the neighbourhood. I imagine it is the Norman-French *Crasse*, meaning fat, and therefore the same as the Roman name, Crassus.

IV. A.D. 1453. In the Proceedings of the Suffolk Arch. Inst., Vol. VI, p. 195—219, Mr. Evelyn White has given some account of what are called the Ipswich Domesday books, containing inter alia the amount of taxes paid to the king by each "town" in Suffolk. First is set down something corresponding to the rateable value of each "town," and then the amount it pays to the king. Under the Hundred de Thedwardestre I find thus:—

	s.	d.
Whelnetham magna et parva	52	.. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Unde donatur pro dicto Rege	6	.. 4

I have already pointed out (Denham p. 154) that there is no fixed proportion for all townships between their valuation and what they paid to the king, and that this return required more explanation than it received.

V. A.D. 1535. In the reign of Henry VIII a new valuation of the church in each parish was made to take the place of that made in A.D. 1292. (See No. II.) It will be seen that after deducting what was allowed to be deducted there was a small increase in the value of Great Whelnetham, but that Little Whelnetham stood exactly as it was.

Wheltham Magna. John Redman rector there.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Glebe land worth yearly	2	.. 0	.. 0	}	10	.. 5	.. 3
Other tithes and offerings	8	.. 5	.. 3				
Deduct Archdeacon's procurage	7	.. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$					
And Bishop's sinodals	2	.. 1					
There remains					9	.. 15	.. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Of which for tithe						19	.. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

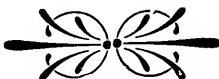
Wheltham Parva. Gilbert Sympson rector there.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Glebe		13	.. 4	}	5	.. 2	.. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Other tithes and offerings	4	.. 8	.. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Deduct Archdeacon's procurage	6	.. 8					
And Bishop's sinodals	2	.. 1					
There remains					4	.. 13	.. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Of which for tithe						9	.. 4

VI. A.D. 1603. In June, 1603, Archbishop Whitgift sent a circular letter to the bishops of the province of Canterbury asking for certain information from their dioceses. Each bishop proceeded to get this information through his archdeacons. From a manuscript in the British Museum the Suffolk Arch. Inst. has printed this information as far as the archdeaconries of Suffolk and Sudbury are concerned. (Vols. vi. xi.) Here are the returns for the two Whelmethams. The answers will show what the questions were.

Wheltham Magna. Mr. Richard Stafford, rector, says that there are 80 persons who receive the Communion. There are no recusants nor any that do refuse the Communion. He hath no other benefice. There is no impropriation nor vicarage. Sir Robert Jermyn knight is patron.

Wheltham Parva. Mr. James Wulvenden, rector, says that there are 62 communicants. No recusants from Church or Communion. He hath no other benefice. There is no impropriation nor vicarage. Sir Robert Jermyn knight is patron.



LITTLE WHELNETHAM RATE-BOOK 1699—1768.

The Little Whelnetham parish chest contains a small quarto volume of 166 pages, bound in vellum, containing the poor rates paid by each ratepayer in the parish for each year from 1699 to 1768 inclusive. It is well written all through. It is so seldom that I have found in Suffolk parish chests anything (except the register) earlier than the nineteenth century that I will give some account of this volume.

At the beginning of each ecclesiastical year, *i.e.* in April, a list is entered showing what each ratepayer would pay if the rate was a penny in the pound. This penny rate produces £1 .. 10 .. 0, and continues to do so to the end, as there is no fresh valuation. The only difference between the amount it produced in 1699 and the amount it produced in 1768, *viz.* a diminution of 3s. .. 4d., is caused by the total disappearance in 1767 of the Parsonage, which till then had been assessed at £40. For the first ten years a penny rate sufficed to meet the expenses incurred in the relief of the poor. But as the eighteenth century got older those expenses went on increasing. In the last year, running from Easter 1768 to Easter 1769, no less than 39 penny rates were needed, which produced £52 odd.

After the resident ratepayers have been entered there follow the outsetters, *i. e.* those who occupied land within the parish but resided outside it. As a bit of Rushbrooke park comes into the parish, the successive Jermyns and Daverses who owned it are among the ratepayers. Lord Jermyn is there in 1699—1703, and in 1704 Sir Robert Davers enters in his stead. But the overseers could never make up their minds whether to enter them as outsetters or not. Some years they do, and some years they dont. The bit that comes in was assessed at £38, to which in some years was added Gipps' field assessed at £6, and Amerdown at £8. Gipps' field is I think the same as the Linke wood, which is named only in 1758 and 1759.

Each year the rate is signed by two or three of the neighbouring Justices, so that the volume is a sort of autograph book. Richard Gipps, Christopher Calthorpe, Robert and Jermyn Davers, Clement Corrance, Anthony Wroth, and many others are there in autograph. Hamon L'Estrange of Barton Mere signs over and over again, for the first time in 1717, for the last time in 1763. He would then have been 89 years of age, and his hand has got very shaky, though he lived six years more. Frederick Hervey signs twice in 1761, a large, clear, tidy hand like his grandfather's. He was then a young unbeneficed clergyman living at Horringer, and later on was to be Bishop of Derry and Earl of Bristol.

I will give here the first, last and four intermediate lists, just as they are entered, and will leave further deductions for a later chapter.

A rate made by the inhabitants of Wheltham Parva for the relief of the Poore.

APRIL 10, 1699.

	s.	d.
John Horrex for the Parsonage ...	3	.. 4
James Frost ...	4	.. 7
Mrs. Baker ...	3	.. 4
John Kinge ...	2	.. 0
William Bauley ...	1	.. 8
John Gibson ...	1	.. 7
Mr. How for Frances Whitrods ...	1	.. 3
Ambrose Flacke ...	1	.. 7
Richard Earnsby ...	1	.. 0
John Whitrod ...		6
William Bauley for the Lords ground ...		10
Mrs. Baker for Garwoods house ...		2
John Leach ...		1
Nicholas Baker ...		2
Vidua Tolley ...		2
Nathan Pett ...		3
Edward Leach ...		2
OUTSITTERS.		
The Right Hon. Thomas Lord Jermine ...	3	.. 3
John Wilkin gent ...		8
Mrs. Kinge ...		6
Richard Pleasants ...		6
Robert Garland for his owne and the chapell ...	1	.. 11
Captaine Younge ...		3
Jonathan Parker ...		2
Mr. Lock for the Lords ground... ..		4
Robert Goodchild ...		5
Total	£1	.. 10 .. 8

MARCH 30, 1719.

	s.	d.
Mr. Agas for his Lease lands, glebe and Parsonage ...	3	.. 6
James Frost ...	4	.. 7
John King ...	5	.. 4
Mrs. Bretton ...	2	.. 6
Joseph Ray ...	1	.. 7
Robert Garland ...	1	.. 3
Ambrose Flack ...	1	.. 7
Richard Armisby ...	1	.. 0
John Frost ...		6
James Garwood ...		3
James Garwood ...		2
John Leach ...		1
Edward Leach ...		2
James Howe ...		2
OUTSITTERS.		
Sir Robert Davers baronett ...	3	.. 3
Mr. Scott ...		8
Jermyn King ...		6
Mr. Young ...		3
John Garland ...	1	.. 11
Mr. Boggest ...		6
James Andrews ...		2
Robert Goodchild ...		5
John Lock ...		4
Total	£1	.. 10 .. 8

A rate made for the relief of the Poore.

APRIL 11, 1726.

	s.	d.
Sir Jermyn Davers for the park	4	5
more for Gips field ...		6
Thomas King for Lease land and Parsonage	3	6
James Frost	4	5
Widdow King	3	4
James Wyard	1	8
Thomas King late Haywards	1	7
John Garland	1	3
Ambrose Flack	1	6
more	1	0
Edward King	2	0
John Frost	1	4
James Garwood		3
John Leach		1
Edward Leach		2
James How		2
Thomas Canham		2

OUTSITTERS.

John Garland	1	11
Samuel How		6
Thomas Jannings		2
John Firman		3
Robert Goodchild		5
Total	£1	10 .. 7

APRIL 3, 1738.

	s.	d.
John Garland for ye Parsonage	4	11
John Garland for ye Hall farm	4	5
Mrs. Ann Wilson	1	3
Mr. Isaac Chinery	1	8
Mr. Sturgeon	1	3
Mr. James Flack	5	5
more for Mr. Lings		8
Mr. Edward King	1	10
Mr. William Garwood		3
Mr. John Flack for Will Harveys		2
Richard Reeve		1

OUTSITTERS.

Sir Jermyn Davers for his Parke	4	7
more for John Howe's house		4
more for Gipps field		6
John Garland for ye Chappell	1	8
Mr. John Gurling		3
Mr. Samuel Howe		6
Mr. George Howe		1½
Mr. Thomas Jannings		2
Mr. John Stedman		1½
Mr. Robert Goodchild		5
Nathaniel Peet		1
Total	£1	10 .. 8

A rate made for the relief of the Poor.

EASTER, 1758.

	s.	d.
Sir Robert Davers for ye Park ...	3	2
Ditto for Armerdown ...		8
Ditto for ye Link wood		6
Cooke for Hayward's lands ...		11
Rev. Mr. Pack for ye Parsonage ...	3	4
Jacob Brooke for ye Hall	6	c
Ditto for ye Chappel ...	1	8
Thomas Rolfe ...	1	6
John Farro ...	1	5
Ditto for Mr. Ray's land		0 $\frac{3}{4}$
John Ave ...	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Elias Sturley ...	4	5
Thomas Merchant ...	1	10
James Garwood ...		1
William Garwood ...		1
Ambrose Flack ...		2
Robert Gurling ...		1
William Westrup ...	1	3
James Playle ...		3
John Robinson ...		6
William Cooke ...		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robert Goodchild ...		6
Mr. Durrent ...		2
Total	£1	10 .. 4

EASTER, 1768.

	s.	d.
Sir Charles Davers for ye Park ...	3	2
Thomas Rolfe ...	2	2
John Cocksedge ...		11
Jacob Brook for ye Hall	6	0
Ditto for the Chapel ...	1	8
John Farrow in all ...	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
John Ave ...	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Elias Sturley ...	4	5
Thomas Merchant ...	1	10
James Garwood ...		1
Robert Gurling ...		1
Henry Rolfe ...		2

OUTSITTERS.

Mr. Durrant ...		8
Mr. Hassted ...		1
Jonathan Ely ...	1	3
John Norman ...		3
John Robinson ...		6
William Cooke ...		1
Robert Goodchild ...		5
Total	£1	6 .. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

The diminution in the last year is all but entirely caused by the disappearance of the Parsonage, valued at £40 and therefore paying 3s. .. 4d. The rate being a penny in the pound it is easy to calculate what is each man's rateable value.

WHELNETHAM WILLS.

There are a good many Whelnetham wills at the Probate Office at Bury St. Edmund's, and a few at Norwich and Somerset House. Of these I here print all those belonging to pre-Reformation days, and a certain number of later ones. Altogether I print thirty-two wills, ranging from 1350 to 1724.* They belong to gentry, clergy and yeomanry. I have given them very fully, but have occasionally shortened long sentences and left out needless words. The originals are all in English except those which I have stated to be in Latin. The two dates that I place in the heading to each will are those of the making and proving of it respectively. I shall further on in this volume draw upon the information that these wills contain.

No. 1. Alan Godfrey of Little Whelnetham. Aug. 1343. Dec. 1350. (Latin).

In dei nomine Amen. I Alan Godfrey of Whelnetham parva being in sound mind and good memory at Whelnetham on August 1, A.D. 1343, do make my testament in this manner. Inprimis I leave my soul to Almighty God, the Blessed Mary the Virgin, and all the Saints, and my body to ecclesiastical sepulture. Item to the High Altar of the church of Whelnetham 12d. Item to John Taylour a cart (biga) with iron wheels (rota) with all belonging to said cart, and a horse. To Isabell, daughter of Thomas Ladyman, an iron pot containing 3 gallons. To each son of said Thomas 2 sheep. To Richard my servant 2 sheep. To John Bischof's wife 2 sheep. To Isabell my wife all my household goods and utensils. The residue of all my goods I leave to Isabell my wife to pay my debts and to see me honestly buried according to God's pleasure. I make Isabell my wife and John Taylour executors of this my testament, and I give to said John for his labour 3s. .. 4d.

Proved Dec. 2, 1350

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book II. fo. 114.

* Those at Bury and Norwich have been transcribed for me by Mr. Fred. Johnson of Norwich.

No. 2. Joan Dekys of Whelnetham. March 1453. (Latin).

In Dei nomine Amen. I Johanna Dekys of Whelnetham being of sound mind and good memory do make my testament in this manner. To the High Altar for tenths forgotten 2s. To the fabric of the tower of said church 6s. .. 8d. To each "puerorum meorum" 6s. .. 8d. To Edmund Dekys all my lands and tenements in Whelnetham on condition that he find an honest priest to celebrate for my soul and the souls of my ancestors for one whole year. The residue of all my goods not before bequeathed I give to my executors to sell and dispose for my soul and souls I am bound for in masses and good deeds. Of this my will I make my sons Geoffrey Dekys and Edmund Dekys the executors.

Proved at Fornham March 18, 1453.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book II. fo. 171.

[There is no date to the making of this Will.]

No. 3. John Tone of Little Whelnetham. Sept. 1458.

The will of John Tone de Quelnetham parva was proved before us at Fornham on the last day of September 1458, and administration was granted to Isabella the executor. Power was reserved to William Butt [?] executor.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book II. fo. 206.

No. 4. John Pery of Great Whelnetham. July 1462. Dec. 1462. (Latin.)

In dei nomine Amen. A.D. 1462, July 21, I John Pery of Whelnetham magna being of sound mind do make my testament in this manner. Imprimis I commend my soul etc. [sic]. I leave to the high altar of Whelnetham aforesaid 3s. .. 4d. To the high altar of Sentclere Bradfeld 12d. To the high altar of Bradfeld Combust 12d. I leave to the reparation of the book of the Sacraments (libri sacramentorum) of the church of the Blessed Mary of Whelnetham aforesaid a cow. I will my executors as soon after my decease as they can to find an honest priest to celebrate for my soul and my mother's soul and my friends for one whole year, or for two years if my goods will allow of it, in the church of Whelnetham aforesaid, and to have for his stipend 8 marks a year "cum vestura sua." Certain lands of mine called Templeris Wodbrige and Herrys akyr to be sold by my executors. I leave to each

godchild 4d. To Thomas Sawere my godson 12d. The residue of all my goods I leave to the disposition of my executors, whom I ordain Galfridus Dyx of Ampton and John Bend of said Quelnetham, and I appoint John Appylby of Bury St. Edmunds the supervisor to see this will performed for the good of my soul and my friends souls as he shall answer before the High judge in the last day.

Proved at Fornham St. Martin Dec. 2, 1462.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book II. fo. 206.

No. 5. John Bunne of Little Whelnetham. Dec. 1462. Feb. 1462-3. (Latin.)

In dei nomine Amen. December 29, 1462, John Bunne of Whelnetham parva seeming to come in peril of death do make my testament in this manner. In the first place I leave my soul to God etc. [sic]. I leave to the high altar there 12d. To the altar of St. Mary of Whelnetham magna 4d. To the altar of St. Peter of Nowton 4d. To Matilda my wife I leave three acres of land bought by me for the whole term of her life; and after her death I will that my messuage with said three acres remain to John my son and his lawful heirs; and if he die without lawful children, then my executors to sell said messuage and land for the best price they can. My executors are to find an honest priest to celebrate for a whole year in Little Whelnetham church for my soul and for my parents souls, and he to have for his stipend 8 marks to be paid out of the sale of my lands. Item I leave to Isabell, Johane, Alice and Agnes, my daughters, 4 marks in equal parts to be delivered to them by my executors if God so please to dispose so for them. Item to John Mannyng of Whelnetham aforesaid 3s. .. 4d. To Thomas Ladyman 3s. .. 4d. To each godchild 4d. To the convent of St. Francis of Babwell 5 bushels of barley. To Luce Angold an ewe, and one to John Rawlyn. To Matilda my wife I leave all my utensils and house-goods. To my executors I leave all my goods not before bequeathed to be disposed by them, and I make Matilda my wife, John Mannyng and Thomas Ladyman my executors, they to pay my debts and fulfill this my will as they best can and as seems pleasing to God, as they shall answer before the High Judge.

Proved at Fornham St. Martin Feb. 7, 1462.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book II. fo. 338.

No. 6. Simon Bally of Little Whelnetham. Nov. 1462. Dec. 1462. (Latin).

In dei nomine Amen. Nov. 30, 1462, Simon Bally of Qhelnetham parva in sound mind and seeming peril of death do make this my testament. Imprimis I commend my soul to Almighty God [etc.]. To the high altar of Qhelnetham magna I leave 6d. To the high altar of Nowton church 6d. To the reparation of the church of Qhelnetham parva one quarter of barley. I will that all my land and tenements shall remain to Katherine my wife for the whole term of her life, and at her decease, if that land and tenements shall fall by law to my heir Thomas Balley my father, as in a deed thereof made more fully appears, then I will that all my other lands and tenements shall remain to my eldest son and heir lawfully begotten, and if he die without lawful children then to the next heirs of my said son. I appoint as my faithful and especial attorney Edmund Tylney clerk, and he to deliver estate and seizin as my executor by virtue of a letter of attorney under my seal delivered to him. My executors to pay all my debts and carry out this will, and to them I leave all goods not before disposed of. I ordain as my executors Katherine Balley my wife, Thomas Ladyman and John Bunne of Qwelnetham aforesaid, and I leave to said Thomas Ladyman 20d. and John Bunne 20d. for their labour.

Proved at Fornham Martin Dec. 13, 1462.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book II. fo. 348.

No. 7. William Bradstrete of Little Whelnetham. March 1462. (Latin).

In dei nomine Amen. This March 10, 1462, I William Bradstrete of Qwelnetham parva being of sound mind do make my testament in this manner. Imprimis I leave my soul to God [etc.]. To the high altar of Qwelnetham aforesaid 20d. To the fabric of said church 3s. .. 4d. To Johane my wife all my household goods and utensils belonging to my house. To her also all my lands and tenements lying in the town and fields of Whelnetham aforesaid, Whelnetham Magna, Rushbrooke, Bradfeld, and Norton [? Nowton], for the term of her life, and after her death to Roger my son and his heirs. I leave to an honest chaplain 8 marks of lawful English money to celebrate for my soul and for the soul of Johane my wife and for all our benefactors for one whole year after my death. The residue of all my goods I leave to Johane my wife to dispose of and to pay my debts. I entreat my

feoffees to deliver full estate and lawful seizin of all my lands when so required. I ordain Johane my wife and Roger my son my executors to perform this will and to pay all my debts as far as is in their power. And I make Thomas Drury of Rougham the supervisor of my will.

Proved at Fornham St. Martin March 28, 1462.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book IV. fo. 22.

No. 8. Thomas Ladyman of Little Wheltenham. April 1467. Jan. 1469 (1469-70?) (Latin).

In dei nomine Amen. I Thomas Ladyman of Little Wheltenham, being in sound mind and good memory, this April 23, 1467, do make my testament in this manner. Imprimis I leave my soul to Almighty God, the Blessed Mary the Virgin and all the Saints, and my body to ecclesiastical sepulture. I leave to the high altar of the church of Wheltenham aforesaid for my offerings forgotten or too little paid 12d. To the reparation of said church 6s. .. 8d. To Agnes my wife all my lands and tenements for the term of her life, and after her death to John my son, his heirs and assigns for ever, on this condition, that he be honestly ruled by his mother and shall pay an honest chaplain to celebrate for half a year in said church 4 marks, and shall also pay all my debts and to each of his brothers and sisters 6s. .. 8d. Item I give to said John my son all my instruments of trade whatsoever. I leave to the convent of Friars at Sudbury to pray and intercede for my soul 3s. .. 4d. The residue of all my goods and chattels I give to Agnes my wife and John my son on the above condition, and I make them executors truly to perform this will. In witness whereof I have placed my seal.

Witnesses, Edmund Dyx, Godefrid Ladyman, John Hachet and others.

Proved January 29, 1469.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book II. fo. 439.

No. 9. John Coptoo of High Easter, Essex. Nov. 1469. Jan. 1470. (Latin).

In dei nomine Amen. On November 26, A.D. 1469, and in the 9 year of Edward the fourth after the Conquest, I John Coptoo of High estre gentilman, London diocese, of whole mind and good memory, do make my will in this manner. First I leave my soul to Almighty God, my Creator and Redeemer, and to the blessed

Virgin Mary his mother and to all the Saints of heaven, and my body to be buried in the churchyard of Highestre near the grave of Sir Thomas Coptoo, clerk, my brother. Item I leave to the high altar of said church for tithes, offerings and oblations kept back 6s. .. 8d. Item to the repair of the closet of the Holy Trinity (ad reparacionem le Closet sanctæ Trinitatis) in said church 6s. .. 8d. Item to the high altar of the church of Great Dunmowe for tithes and offerings 3s. .. 4d. Item to the repair of said church 3s. .. 4d. Item I will that Johanna my wife should have, hold and enjoy immediately after my death for the term of her life an annuity of 12 marks to be received from all my lands and tenements in Great Whelnetham, Little Whelnetham, Newton, Stanfeld, Brendbradfeld, Cokefeld, Lawshull, Haustede and Bury in the county of Suffolk, in two equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas. Item I will that all my feoffees who are enfeoffed in all my lands [etc.] in said towns should feof Merabil, daughter of my son Thomas Coptoo, when she shall come of age, in all said lands [etc.] to hold to herself and the heirs lawfully begotten of her. And if said Merabil should die without such heirs, then I will that said lands [etc.] should wholly remain to Johanna my daughter, wife of Robert Parker, and the heirs lawfully begotten of her. And if said Johanna should die without such heirs, then I will that said lands [etc.] should wholly remain to John son of John Coptoo my brother, and the heirs lawfully begotten of his body. And if said John son of said John Coptoo my brother should die without such heirs, then I will that all said lands [etc.] should wholly remain to the right heirs of me John Coptoo. Item I leave to the mending of the muddy way in the king's way (vie lutose in Regia via) between my tenement called Podypoles and the tenement of William Trenchaut 6s. .. 8d. Item to every priest (sacerdoti) who comes to my funeral and to the mass on the day of burial 4d. Item to every clerk (clerico) who comes in like manner 2d. Item I leave for distribution among the poor who are most in want on the day of my burial 20s. Item to Merabil, daughter of my son Thomas Coptoo, one suplectulum of silk (serico), one great suplectulum of green and white colour, one bed-canopy (celor :) and 3 curteyns of white cloth (panno) lunes, one fetherbed, six silver spoons (cocliar :), one saltcellar with covering (coopertoris) of silver, one bowl (crateram) with coverings (coopertoris) of silver, one towel of fine linen (linthiamen de lawen). And if said Merabil should die unmarried, then I will that Johanna my daughter have said bowl, and that Johanna wife of Henry Bury have said saltcellar, and that Margaret Edolf my cousin have said six silver spoons. Item I leave to Johanna my wife all household goods

and utensils within my tenement in which I dwell. Item to the friars Minors preachers of Chelmysford 10s. Item to the friars Minors of Badwell [sic] 20s. Item to the friars Minors of London 20s. Item to Ellik my servant 40s. to be paid him [or her] as he [or she] needs it at the discretion of my executors. Item to Johanna my daughter, wife of Robert Parker of Writtle, 20 marks to be paid to her immediately after that she has staturum in four tenements of said Robert situate in the town of Writtle by agreement made between me and said Robert. Item to Johanna wife of Henry Bury my cousin 10 marks. Item to Margaret Edolf my cousin 10 marks. Item I will that Johanna my wife have the custody of Merabil, daughter of Thomas Coptoo my son, to govern her till she comes to legal age to govern herself. And if said Johanna should die before Merabil comes to legal age to govern herself, [the rest of the sentence is omitted in my copy]. Item to John Coptoo my cousin 20s. Item to the repair of the church or chapel of Bishoppeswoodchapell 6s. .. 8d. Item for the keeping of torches (torchiarorum) burning round my body within the church of Highestre on the day of my burial 6s. .. 8d. Item to each maidservant of John Trenchaut 6s. .. 8d. Item to each godson (filiolo) and goddaughter (filiole) of mine 12d. Item to each person who is in my service at the time of my death 4d. Item I will that Thomas Montgomery miles, John Grene, William Grene and others who have staturum to my use in a certain annuity of 50 marks to be received yearly for a term of 8 years of Geoffrey Gates miles from a manor called Gernettes in the towns of Highestre, Great Dunmow and Broneston, should grant to my executors full power and authority under their seals to receive said annuity of said Geoffrey Gates and to give receipt for the payment of it. Item to Henry Parker, son of Johanna my daughter, when he comes to an age to find himself at school (ad scholas) 20s. Item to Isabel Taylor my servant 20s. The residue of all my goods and chattels I give to Johanna my wife, Robert Kylliner, rector of the church of Masshabury, William Pecok, rector of the church of Margarete Rothing, Henry Bury and Walter Bust, and I make them executors of this my will, and Geoffrey Gattes miles and John Grene armiger supervisors, that they may dispose of them for my soul and the souls of all my benefactors and of all those departed in faith, as shall seem to them best and pleasing to God. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Given at the place and in the year abovesaid.

Proved at Lamethith Jan. 30 in the above said year. [1469-70.]

P.C.C. 29 Godyn.

No. 10. Joan Bradstrete of Little Whelnetham. March 1470. June 1471. (Latin).

In dei nomine Amen. I Johanne Bredstret of Qwelnetham parva this March 4, 1470, make my testament in this manner. In the first place I leave my soul to Almighty God, the Blessed Mary the Virgin and all the Saints, and my body to be buried in the cemetery of the town aforesaid. I will have a trentall of St. Gregory the Pope for my soul's health twice to be celebrated. I give to John Bredstret my nephew a folding table, and to Johane Bredstret my niece a pair of beads of gagate. The residue of all my goods I leave to Roger Bredstret my son to pay my debts and to see this my will faithfully performed, and I make him my executor to dispose for me and my soul as he shall think fit and most pleasing to God.

Proved at Fornham St. Martin June 10, 1471.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book II. fo. 480.

No. 11. Richard Manning of Little Whelnetham. June 1489. July 1490. (Latin).

In dei nomine. I Richard Mannyng of Whelnetham parva being of sound mind and good memory this June 10, 1489, do make my testament in this manner. Imprimis I leave my soul to God Almighty, the Blessed Mary the Virgin and all the Saints, and my body to ecclesiastical sepulture. I leave to the high altar of Whelnetham aforesaid for my tithes and oblations forgotten or too little paid and for my soul's welfare 12d. I leave to the high altar of the church of Whelnetham magna 12d. I will that Johane my wife shall have my tenement in which I dwell with 3 acres of land for the term of her life, and after her death they shall remain wholly to Roger Mannyng my son and his heirs and assigns for ever, on condition that he shall pay in the first year of said Johane to Alice my daughter 13s. .. 4d., and in the second year to Edmund my son 13s. .. 4d., and in the third year to John my son 13s. .. 4d., and in the fourth and last year to William my son 13s. .. 4d. And if said Roger dies before his mother, then on her death said tenement and lands to be sold by the executors of said Johane, and from the money so coming I will my testament to be carried out, and the residue of such money to be disposed for my soul's good and my benefactors' souls. I leave to Johane my wife all such household goods and utensils as belong to my house. The residue of all goods and chattels I leave to be sold and disposed for the welfare of my own and my friends' souls in

masses and other pious deeds. I desire my co-foffees to deliver seisin of my lands when so required, and I appoint as my executors Johane my wife and Roger my son.

Witnesses, Johanna Ladyman, John Bune & others.

Proved at Fornham St. Martin July 9, 1490.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book III. fo. 382.

No. 12. William Manning of Great Whelnetham. Sept. 1503.

In the name of God Amen. I William Mannyng of Welnetham magna the 7 day of the monyth of September in the yer of our lord 1503 make my testament and last wyll in thys manner of wyse folowyng. Fyrst I bequethe my sowle to God Almyghty, to our lady seynt Mary, and to all the holy company of Hevyn, and my body to be buryyd in the chyrche of moche Whelnetham. Item I bequethe to the hye autere of moche Welnetham for my tythes and offeryngs forgoten and nott payde 2s. Item I bequeth to thatt thyng that is most necessary to be doon in the chyrche of moche Welnetham 26s. .. 8d. Item I bequeth to the same chyrche of moche Thelnetham 7 yer immediatly aftyr my deceسه eche yer to the prosygnz [?] of the sayd chyrch a combe of whete and a combe of malte. Item I bequethe to the reparacion of Seynt Thomas Chapell at Chokesnethys thatt they may pray for my sowle 3s. .. 4d. To the fryers of Babwell to pray for my sowle 12d. To Isabell my wyff my house that I dwelle in with all the londs thereto belongyng for the terme of hyr lyff, and aftyr her deceسه to remayne to Wylliam Mannyng my sone and his assignes for evermore. Item to Isabell my wyff 2 acres of londe arable be it more or be it lesse callyd Pipers lying by Sidolysmer medewe, the on hed abutting upon Salters weye and the othyr hed abutting upon Mr. Clopton's medow and on the medow longyng to moche Thelnetham halle and on the medow longyng to lytell Thelnetham halle, to have and to holde said 2 acres of londe for the terme of her lyff, and aftyr her deceسه to Thomas Mannyng my son and hys assignes for evermore. Item to Isabell my wyff all my hortylments and utensyls to my house belongyng. Item to Wylliam my sone 2 horse of tho thatt I have in my carte sweche as my executors shall to hym assigne. Item to Thomas Mannyng my sone a cowe sweche as my executors shall to hym assigne. Item to Richard Harpley my sone in lawe 13s. .. 4d. Item to Margaret my daughter thatt is his wyffe 13s. .. 4d. Item to Amy Spycere 13. .. 4d. Item to Water Hunte 6s. .. 8d. Item to Agnes hys wyff

that is my daughter 13s. .. 4d. Item to eche of Richard Harpless chyldryn 12d. Item to Amy Spycer's chylde 12d The resydedew of all my goods and catallys movable and onmovable with all my detts I bequethe them to my executors to pay my detts and fulfyll thys my testament and last wylle, whom I constitute and ordeyn Thomas Jermyn of Russhebrok gentilman, Isabell my wyff and Richard Harpelee, and I bequeth to said Thomas Jermyn for his labor 6s. .. 8d. In whytnesse whereof to this present testament and last wil I have setto my seale. These wyttnesses, John Mannyng, John Bunne, Thomas Mannyng and other. Yoven the day and tyme above wretten.

Proved at Fornham St. Martin Sept. 2, 1503.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book V. fo. 134.

[There is some original mistake either in day or month or year, either of the making or proving this will. See beginning. Ed.]

No. 13. William Goddard of Great Wheltham. Aug. Nov. 1526.

In the name of God Amen. The 6 daye of August in the yeare of our lorde God 1526 I Wylliam Goddarde of muche Wheltham in the dyosis of Norwych husbandman, hooll of mynde and good remembraunce beinge, make this my presente and last will in forme folowinge. Ferste I bequeathe my sowle to God, my bodie to be buried in holye sepulture where yt shall please him. Item I bequeath to the highe altar in the churche of muche Whelthome in recompensinge my tythes and obiacions 8s. .. 8d. Item I bequeath to the sayde churche 2 milche neate of the beste and 10 cumbe barlie. Item to the highe aulter of litle Wheltham 40d. Item to Sir William Stubbes 6s. .. 8d. Item to the friers of Babwell for a trentall ther to be donue for my sowle 10s. Item to the white friers of Cambrige for a trentall ther to be done for my sowle 10s. Item to Thomas Alves my sunne in lawe 2 kyne and 10 lambes, my beste bedde with all that pertaynethe therunto, and parte of my howshold stuffe. Item to Gyles Adame one ewe shepe and 11s. .. 4d. in monye. Item to William Patriche one cowe with a calffe. Item to Robarte my brother 40s. and a parte of my howsholde stuffe. Item to my mother one cowe, 10s. in monye and my wyves beste goun. Item to Wylliam Kinge 8s. .. 8d. Item to Margerie Codlinge a goun. Item I will there be distributed in almes to the poore people in Burie Sainte Edmunds 6s. .. 8d. Item to Nicholis Mannyng of sayde toune of

Burie husbandman 10s. The resydewe of all my goods and cattall with ymplements of stuffe of howsholde above not bequeathed I putto the disposicion of myne executors, whom I constitute John Kinge and Raffe Macro, and I bequeath to eche of them for there labor 13s. .. 4d., and the overplus of my goods and debts to me dewe to be disposed be my executors in almesse deads, my wyll performed, my debts payde. These wytnes, Sir John Redman parsonne of the churche of muche Wheltham, Sir William Stubbes, Robert Godarde, Wylyam Partriche with other.

Proved Nov. 12, 1526.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book XI. fo. 163.

No. 14. John Bradstrete of Little Whelnetham. Sept. 1526.

In dei nomine Amen. The 22 daye of the monethe of September, 1526, I John Bradstrete beinge of good mynde and perfighte memorie make my testament and last will in this manner folowinge. Firste I bequethe my sowle to Almightye God, our blyssed ladye and to all the holie company of Heven, my bodie to be buried in the churche yarde of litle Wheltham. Item I bequethe to the highe aultar of the sayde churche in discharginge of my conscience and for the weale of my soule 2s. To the mother chirche of Norwiche 4d. To the highe aultar of muche Wheltham 20d. To the highe aultar of Monks Bradfylde 20d. To the highe aultar of Russhebrooke 12d. To the highe aultar of Nowton 12d. Item I will that my wiffe shall have the profits of all my lands and tenements for the bringinge up of my children till they be of lawfull age, and she for to keape the reparacions of sayde tenement sufficient in the meane tyme. And as soon as my children be cum to lawfull age I will that sayde lands and tenements be equallie devyded to all my children. And yf chaunce be that onye of my children departe within age, I will that those that be over lyve shall enjoye the others parte. And yf chaunce be that all my children departe within age, then I will that all my lands and tenements shall be solde and done for me and my friends in deeds of charitie as shall seme moste beste by myne executors. And yf chaunce be that my wyffe departe before that my children be of age, then I will that sayde lands and tenements shall remayne in the hands of my executors to the use of my children till they be of age. Item I bequethe to my sister [not named] a bullock, and to her husband a horse, and to his doughter 3 shepe. I will that my wyffe shall have all my moveables, come and cattall and howsholde, to paye my debts and

bringe me to ye yearthe and to do for me at my 30 daye and yere daye, as shall seme most beste by the counsell of my father in lawe John Frier of Harteste, Roger Bradstreete my brother and William my brother, the which 3 I do putt in truste to be my executors to the performing of this my presente will, and Mr. Bacon to be supervisor.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book XI. fo. 196.

[No probate recorded.]

No. 15. John Bole of Little Whelnetham. April, May, 1534.

In the name of God Amen. The laste daye of Aperlle in the yere of our Lord God 1534 I John Bole of lytyll Wheltham, hole of mynde good of remembraunce beyng, make this my present testament and last will. Firste I comende my sowlle to Almyghty Gode, my body to be buried in holy sepultur wher it shall please hym. Item I bequeath to the hye auter in the churche of lytyll Wheltham in recompensyng of my tythes and oblacones be me forgotoune and to lytyll tythid and for the helth of my sowle 6s. .. 8d. Item I bequeath to the reparacons of sayd church 40s. Item I will ther be dystributid at my thirty daye to the pore peple in the towne of Munks Bradfild, Bradfild St. Clare, brenty Bradfilde, Stansfeld, muche Wheltham, lytell Wheltham, Ruschebroke, Cokefild, Nortone, Rougham, Throstone, Bertoune, and to eche of them 4s., that is to say to every persone 4d. or hys debyte of the sayd towne for a dirige to saye for my sowle, and to the ryngers of everye of the sayd townys 4d., and 3s. .. 4d. to be pute to the churche wardensys hands of every of the forseyde townes at that tyme beyng to dystribute among the pore peple wher they shall see moste nede. Item I bequeath to eche of my godchylde 3s. .. 4d. Item I will that Isabell my wyffe have all my cople landes duryng hir lyffe; and after her dysseas I will they remayne onto the eldeste chylde of Thomas Adams of Water Lane, that is to say my cople lying in muche Wheltham, and if he dye I will it shall remayne to the eldeste next of the sayd Thomas, and so from on to another of hys children in lyke case for ever. Item I will that the sayde Isabell my wiff have halffe of all my greynns [grain] and corne that is growinge on my sayde lands, and fyve nett of the best at hir owne choyse with all my implements and stuff of howsolde. Item I bequeath to John Mannyng my godsone 20s. Item to John Ladymane 20s. Item I will a pryst shall synge for my sowll and all cristen sowlls in the church of

lytyll Wheltham the space of halffe a yer, and he to have for hys wagis 53s. .. 4d. Item to eche of my maydens 6s. .. 8d. Item to Hary Ladyman 20s. Item to Roburd Seymor 6s. .. 8d. Item to Thomas Adams 20s. To Amy Adams' chyldren eche of them 6s. .. 8d. To Marget Adams' chyldren eche of them 6s. .. 8d. To Bury to the pore peple of bothe paryshes 40s. to be dystrubuted ther [sic] ned is. Item to Nicholas Skotte 6s. .. 8d., to Isabell Skote 6s. .. 8d., to George Skote the sonne of George Skote my godsone 20s. To Jonne Wareyn my tenement beyng copy lyeinge in litill Wheltham be the hey waye after the discease of Isabell my wiffe, and if it fortune the sayde Jonne Warene dye befor the age of 21 yere, than I will it shall remayne to George Skote my godsonne, the sonne of George Skotte, [and if he die under age then to his brother Nicholas, and if he die under age then to his sister]. Item to Marget Adams wedew 30s. Item to Raffe Adams my blake ballid hande horsse and my grey lashe horse. Item to Anne Bolle my brother's daughter 6s. .. 8d. To Stevyne Bolle of Shoteley 40s. To eche of Stevyne Bollys children 6s. .. 8d.; and if it fortyne ony of them to deceas, then I will the money shall remayne to the other beyng alyve. Also I bequeath to the hye waye betwyxte Wheltome hall gate and the elmon: slowe 40s. Also to John Bolle of Shelfangill my brother 10 combe of malte, that to be deliverid at Bury St. Edmund. Item to the frers of Babwell for a trentall to syng for my sowle 10s. ; and 3s. .. 4d. to pray for my father and my mother. Also to Parnell dwellynge with Mathew Langham of Bury 3s. .. 4d. And fyve servants moo dwellinge with the sayde Langham, I will that eche of them fyve have 2s. a pece. Item to Isabell my wyffe 10 marks in mony that is to be payd contynently after my decease, and other 10 marks to be payd yerly 20s. tyll the sume of the forsed 10 markes be contentid and payde. The resydewe of all my goods and cattall I assine on to my executors paying my detts, whom I orden George Skotte of Munks Bradefyld, he to have for his labor 20s., and Thomas Adams of Muche Wheltham, and he to have for his labor 20s. Also I make Sir Gylberde Symsonne parson of lytyll Wheltham supervisor, and he to have 6s. .. 8d. In wytenesse to these premysses Sir Gylberd Symsonne pryste, Clement Ladymane, John att Howe, Raffe Adams, Robard Seymor with other moo.

Proved 16 May, 1534, by the executors.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book XII. fo. 220.

No. 16. Ralph Macro of Great Wheltham. May 1566. April 1569.

In the name of God Amen. On May 4, in the yeare of our Lord God 1566, in the 8 yeare of Queen Elizabeth, I Rafe Macrowe of Greate Wheltham yeoman, being of good and perfect remembraunce thanks be gevyn to Allmightie God, revokinge, dyssannullinge and making frustrate, voyde and of none effect all other wills and testaments heretofore by me made or cawsed to be wrytten, knowne or by me spoken of in whose custody or kepinge so ever thei be, I doo make them all for ever hereafter frustrate, voyde and of none effect. And I doo orden and make this my present testament and last will in manner and forme following in this paper wrytten. First I bequethe my sowle to Allmighiti God, and my body to be buried in the churche yarde of Wheltham beforeseide. Item I gyve to every of my godchildren 12d. a peace. Item to every of my servants as well maydes as men servants 3s. .. 4d. a peace. The resydewe of all my goods and cattell, corne and howsehowlde stuffe and all other my goods moveable and unmoveable not before bequethed, my detts payde and my body honestly brought in yearth, I gyve and bequethe yt wholi and fully to Thomas Macrowe my naturall sonne, which Thomas Macrowe I doo orden and make sole executor of this my present testament and last will. Moreover my will is yf the seide Thomas my sone doo depart this worlde before the seid Rafe Macrowe, then I will and bequethe all my foreseide goods [etc.] to Elyn Macrowe my daughter in lawe and William Macrowe and to Thomas Macrowe my sonnes sonne, to be equally devyded betwyn them part and part leake. In witnes herof I to this my will and testament have sett to my hand and seale.

Witnesses: John Adams, John Gooche, Thomas Bruer, John Kyffyn.

Proved at Bury St. Edmunds April 15, 1569, by the executor.
Bury St. Edmunds.

Booke Peade, fo. 96.

No. 17. John King of Great Whelnetham. Jan. 1566. March 1569.

In the name of God Amen. The 28 daye of Januarye in the yeare of our Lorde God 1566, I John Kynge of Greate Weltum husbondman, being of whole mynde and good remembraunce thancks be geven to Allmyghte God, doo make this my present testament conteyninge herin my last will. Fyrst I bequethe my sowle into the handes of Allmightie God my maker and Savyor, and my bodye to be buried in the parryshe churche yarde of Greate Weltom. Item I gyve to Margaret my wyfe

the proffytt of all my howses and londes, both fre and coppie, whersoever thei lye, duringe her naturall lyfe, kepinge upp my howses in good reperacions yf she lyve after me. Item I give to John Kyng my eldeste son my howses and londes lyeinge in Sykylsmere after my wyfes deathe to hym and his heires for ever; and yf he dye without yssue, then to be sowld and equalli devided amonge my two sonnes and Alice my daughter by even porcyons then being alyve. Item I give to younge John Kinge my sonne all my houses and londes in muche Whelthum that I nowe dwell in after my wyfe's discease to hym and his heirs for ever; and yf he dye without yssue, then to be soulede and equally devyded betwyn my two sonnes and Alice my daughter. Item I give to Thomas Kyng my youngest sonne my house at Stanningfeld more, percell of the grounde called two medowe platts, and other two percells the one Deyes heathe and the other Justeninge hethe, and a close called Hoyes by estimacion thre acres lienge next unto brocks grene, and an other percell of grounde in a felde called Woodbrydge felde, after the dysceace of my wyfe to him and his heires for ever; [and if he die without issue then to be equally divided between my two sons and daughter Alice.] Item to Thomas my sonne £20 to be delyvered to him after the deathe of my wyfe, and yf he dye before my wyfe without yssue, then to be equally devided betwyn my two sonnes and Alice my daughter. Also to Alice my daughter £20 [as above]. The resydewe of all my goods moveables and unmoveables I put them to the disposicion of my executors, whome I make Margaret my wyfe and Thomas my sonne, theas beinge witnesses, Sir R^{oger}_{ober}t [sic] Hill, Sir Roger Macro, writers of the same, and John Adams, Nicholas Ynnolde, John Wryte with others. Item I will that Thomas my sonne shall have one cawldron and one chiste. And herein I make John my eldest sonne my supervisor unto my last will and testament one this maner wise paienge unto him 3s. .. 4d.

Proved at Bury St. Edmunds 7 March, 1569, by the executors.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Booke Peade, fo. 89.

No. 18. Margaret King of Great Whelnetham. April 1571. March 1571-2.

In the name of God Amen. The 20 daye of Aprile in the yer of our Lord God 1571 I Mergret Kinge of Great Whelthom widowe, being of whole meynd and of good remembraunce thanks be given to Almightye God, do mak this my presentt testament conteyning herein my last will. First I bequeth my soule to the hands of Allmightie

God my maker and Saviour, and my body to be buried in the parish church yard of Great Whelton. Item I give unto Jhone Kinge my sonne the eldest 40s. Unto John King the younger, and unto John King the sunne of sayd John, and to Barbara his daughter, £3, that is to saye 20s. a pece, wherof sayd John Kinge hath 50s. of the same sume remaining in his own hand since the deth of his father. Item to Thomas Kinge my sunne 20s. Item to Elizabeth Potter my daughter 40s. Item to Raffe Ramsey, John Ramsey and Roger Ramsey, to eyther of them 5s. a pece. Item to Stephen Potter, Katherin Potter and Barbara Potter, to eyther of them 6s. .. 8d. a pece. Item to Alice King my daughter 13 shepe and £4 in redye monye. Item I give 20s. to be distributed at my buriall unto the pore. Item I give unto my sister Alice Enoulde 3s. .. 4d. and all my owlde aperrill. Item to my two daughters in law 5s. a pece. Item to Alice my daughter all the rest of my aparell both lininge and wollinge. Item unto eche of my godchildren 12d. a pece. Item unto John Potter, Edmund Potter and Francis Potter 5 grots a pece. Item unto my sonne in lawe Roger Potter 20s. All thes summes of monye and legaces above named I will to be raysed of my parte of my goods which are in the hands and in occupiinge betwext my sonne Thomas and me. And as for the rest of my goods I give unto the discession and use of my executors, whome I make Alice Kinge my daughter and Roger Potter my sonne in lawe: thes beinge witnesses, John Adams, Abraham Barker and John Potter the writter herof.

Mem: The sayd Mergret Kinge being of perfecte minde and memorie and further proceedinge to the fuller declaracon of hir testament, in the presence of the witnesses above remembred sayd as followinge, viz. I will that Alice my daughter shall have all my householde stufte holye to her selfe without any particion therof to be made.

Proved at Bury St. Edmunds 7 March, 1571, by the executors.
Bury St. Edmunds.

Book 1570-1. fo. 345.

No. 19. William Harpley of Little Whelnetham. Jan. March 1585-6.

In the name of God Amen. In the yeere of our Lord God 1585, on Jan. 26, I Wylliam Harpley of Wheltham Parva yeoman, beinge of good remembrance [etc.] doe ordayne and make this my last wyll and testament. First I doe bequeathe my sowle to Almightye God, and my bodye to be buried in the churchyard of Wheltham parva.

Item I doe give to Alce Harpley my wyfe my howse and land cobby and free in Wheltham parva and Wheltham magna during her lyfe and one month after her lyf and one monthe after her decease, and I appoynt her to pay by herself or my deputies as Thomas Macrowe and Richard Aubone all the legasyes appoynted to be payd. Item I doe give to Alce Harpley my wyff all my moveable goods. Item I bequeath my howse and my land cobbye and free to Thomas Macrowe of Wheltham magna after the decease of my wyff, payinge out of it £10; and yf said Thomas dye [etc.] then my godsonne Wylliam Macrow and hys heyres shall enjoy it; and if sayd Wylliam dye without issue that then yt be devided amongst the rest of the chyldren of sayd Thomas Macrow. Item I doe give to Wynter's wyfe of Rushbrooke my howse which I have in Burye St. Edmunds untill her sonne my godsonne come to thage of fower and twentye yeeres, and that then the sayd howse be given to hym and to hys sister Alce Winter whom I doe bringe upp. I doe give to Robert Carver 20s. to be payd within one yeere and one daye after my decease. Allsoe I wyll that my wyff shall paye in this order all other legacyes: to Margery Calver £3; to the poore of Wheltham parva 20s.; to the poore in Bury 20s. I doe give to Wylliam Macrow a fetherbedd with all things belonging to be delivered to him within fower yeers of my decease or immediately after the death of my wyff. To every one of Thomas Macrowe's children 5s. To John Alam £3 .. 6 .. 4. To every one of Wynter's chyldren of Rushbrooke 20s. To every one of my godchildren 2s. a peice. To Alce Allam 10s. To Richard Hall 5s. To Alce Wynter the bedd wherein I now lye with all things that doe belong to yt, a brasse poit and two pewter platters, after the decease of my wyff. I geve to Alce my wyff a peice of land lyinge in Newton duringe her naturall lyf, and after her decease I doe geve yt to Wylliam Wynter my godsonne and to his heyres. To eyther of my executors, Thomas Macrow and Richard Aubone, I doe geve 20d., and to Robert Saxye 20d. To Jeane Creeme 3s. .. 4d. I wyll that Thomas Macrowe paye unto hys owne chyldren and unto Wynter's chyldren at the age of 21 yeres £7 .. 10 .. 0 out of the £10 appoynted to be payd by hym, that ys 30s. to his owne chyldren and £7 to Wynter's chyldren.* The sayd Thomas Macrowe shall pay to Alce my wyfe £10 within one yere of my decease. I give to Fraunces Byxbye 3s. .. 4d.; to Margaret Mathew £3 .. 6 .. 8. (Edmund Salmon, John Ladiman and Richard Aubon can testifye and wytness to the surrender of copyholds to the use of my wife into the hands of John Ladiman

* This is obscure, but probably means that £7 was to go to Winter's children and 30 shillings to each of two children of Thomas Macrow.

and Thomas Macrowe.) In the presence of John Ladiman, Wylliam Manninge, John Debnam, Robert Saxey, Thomas Macrow.

Proved March 22, 1585, by the executors.

Inventory £89 .. 0 .. 6.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book Frende, fo. 388.

No. 20. William Macro of Great Whelnetham. Aug. 1612. May 1614.

In the name of God Amen. The first daie of August in the yere of our Lord God 1612 I William Macro of Greate Wheltham yeoman, being of perfect mynde and remembraunce God therfore be thancked, doth ordeine this my last will and testament. First I commend my soule into the hands of Almightye God my Creator and unto Jesus Crist his sonne my Redeemer and onlie Saviour, by whose pretious deathe and passion and by noe other meanes whatsoever I hope and assuredly trust to have pardon and forgiveness of all my synnes; and my bodie I will be buried with christian buryall. Item I give unto Thomas Macro my lovinge father the thirtie poundes I lent him towards the purchase of Sciclesmer filde and meadowe with tenne poundes I lent him synce. All which I freely give him in regard of the charges I have putt him unto, desiring him that the said land or the monie therof yf it be sould maie be bestowed upon those my bretheren which shall have not parte of his house and land in greate Wheltham. Item I give unto Susan Macro my goddaughter my brother Rafe's daughter £5; unto Susan Clarke my goddaughter £20; to be paide them within one quarter of a yere nexte after my decease: [if not of sufficient age to give a discharge, then their father or some friend to do so and enter into a bond to employ the same for their use:] if either dye, then their share to be equally devided among the rest of the children which my brother Raffe and my brother in lawe Clarke shall have then livinge by Margaret Smythe and Susan Macro their wyves and none other.* Item I give to my aunt Evers 40s., to my brother Raffles wife 5s., to Raffe Macro his sonne 40s., to Anne his dawghter 20s., to the two children of my brother in lawe Thomas Clarke, Thomas and Elizabeth, 10s. a peece, to my brother Antonie's sonne Thomas 20s., to Anne Cadge, now Raffe Addams wife, 20s., and to her daughter and Susan my goddawghter 40s., to my goddawghter my cosen Carver's dawghter 10s., to my cosen John Tyllett's eldest son 10s., to my cosen

*These are their maiden names: Ralph Macro married Margaret Smyth and Thomas Clarke married Suzan Macro.

Huetts sonne John 5s., to Ball's wife my father's servant 10s., to the rest of his servantes 5s., to some learned man that will preach at my buriall 5s., to the poore of Greate Wheltham 20s., to the poore of Little Wheltham 20s., and to my executors for their paines 20s. All which somes I will be paid at my buriell or within one moneth next after. And as touching all other my goods, leases, bills, bonds etc. and all the overplus, my detts beinge trewly paid and my funerall charges deducted, my mynde and will is the same shall be equallie parted amongst my foure brethren, viz. Raffe, Edward, Thomas and Antonie, or soe manye of them as shall be then lyvinge. I give to my brother Raffe my sword and daggard; to my brother Edward my best cloke; to my brother Thomas my gould ringe with my Dixionary and president booke;* to my brother Anthonie my deske chest and best suyte of apparrell; to Susan Clarke my goddawghter my bedsted, featherbed with all other furniture ther unto belonging; to Susan Macro my goddawghter my Bible; to my uncle Evers my best cloake saving one with a suyte of apparrell; and as for anie other my goods my desire is that my executors dispose of them amongst my poore friends as they shall thinke good. And of this my last will and testament I constitute and make my brother Raffe Macro and my brother Thomas Macro sole executors, and my brother in law Thomas Clarke supervisor.

Witness John Wadkine.

Proved May 23, 1614, by the executors.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book Stevens, fo. 22.

No. 21. Thomas Macro of Great Whelnetham. Jan. 1614. Nov. 1623.

[This is a mere abstract of a long will.]

The 10 day of January, 1614, I Thomas Makroe of Great Wheltham make my will. My body to be buried at the discretion of my executor. To Edward Makroe my son and his heirs male begotten all that my messuage or tenement wherein I now dwell situate in Great Wheltham, with all such lands and grounds as I purchased of Sir William Drury knight deceased called Cobdows: and all my coppiehold or customary lands holden of the manors of Wheltham hall and Hawsted in Wheltham

*This book shows he was a lawyer. It may have been *A newe Boke of Precedents*. By E. Whytchurch, 1543; or, *A boke of Presidents exactly written in manner of a Register*. London, 1562; one of the earliest treatises on Conveyancing, says Allibone. The Dixionary might be John Withals, of which several editions were printed in the 16th Century.

called Walshams; and two peeces of coppiehold or customary land lying in the churchfield in Wheltham containing 7 acres; and one rode more lying in Wheltham at the Green by the churchfield: with remainder in default of heirs male begotten to Thomas my son and his heirs male begotten: with remainder to Anthony my son and his heirs male begotten: with remainder to my right heirs for ever. I give to my son Thomas and his heirs for ever 12 acres of land and meadow lying together in said Wheltham as it is now divided with hedge or dike which I purchased of Mr. Rookwood. To Raffe my son £60 to be paid within 3 years of my decease. To Anthony my son £60. To Raffe, son of my son Raffe, £5 at his age of 21 years. To Susan and Ann Makroe, daughters of my son Raffe, 40s. each at the age of 21 years. To Susan Clark, daughter of Thomas Clark my son in law, £10. To Thomas and Elizabeth Clark, two other children of my said son in law, 40s. each at the age of 21 years. To the two children of my son Anthony 40s. each at the age of 21 years. To said Suzan Clark one cubbard standing in the hall in said messuage. To my sister Evers 20s. I give my son Edward all my goods and personal effects, and my mind is that he pay all legacies here mentioned. If said 12 acres given to Thomas my son happen to be sown with corne at the time of my death, it shall be lawful for Edward my son quietly and peaceably to reap the same to his own use for the better payment of the legacies. Edward my son shall permit Gregory Ball and Isabel his wife quietly to have their dwelling and abode in the chamber of said messuage wherein they now dwell for the term of their lives or of the longest survivor. I give to said Isabel 40s. If any of my sons, Thomas, Anthony, Raff or Edward, hinder or oppose my will, he or they opposing shall take no benefit from it. I appoint my son Edward Makroe my sole executor, and Thomas Clarke, my son in law, supervisor.

This will was openly redd in the presence and understanding of the testator and of these witnesses: Thomas Gippes, Edmond Clarke, Robert Bulmer.

Proved at Bury St. Edmunds 10 Nov., 1623.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book Harrold, fo. 680.

No. 22. James Wolfenden, rector of Little Whelnetham. April, Nov. 1624.

In the name of God Amen. April 21, 1624, I James Wolfendewe [sic] doe make this my last will and testament. First I bequeath my sowle into the hands of

Almightie God, and my boddy to the earth to be buried in comelye manner in hope of a joyfull resurreccion to eternall liffe. I give to Susan my wife all that my land lyeing in Assington, 12 acres more or less, with the house and barne, duringe her naturall liffe. Then I give said lande, house and barne to my son James Wolffendew and my daughters Abigall Snow, Marye Wolffendew, Margrett Wolffendew and Ann Wolffendew, their executors and assignes, to be sould by my executor with the advice and helpe of my supervisor, and the mony to be equally devided amongst them, viz. James, Abigall, Mary, Margrett and Ann. I bequeath to Susan my wiffe the best cowe, best bedd, bedsteade, covering blanketts, 2 paire of sheets, 2 pillow beres, a pillowe boulder. The rest of my bedes, bedinge and bedsteads I bequeath to James Wolfendewe, Mary Wolfendewe, Margrett Wolfendewe and Anne Wolfendewe, to be equally devided among them. I bequeath all my brasse, peuter, wooden vessells, tables, chayres, stooles, formes, cushions, to Susan my wiffe, James, Mary, Margrett and Anne, to be equally devided among them. I bequeathe to Robert Wolfendewe my sone £3. To Hester his wife 20 shillings. To James Wolfendewe his son 20 shillings. To Hester his daughter 40 shillings. I bequeath to Abigall Marrett, Sara Bass, my grandchildren, 20 shillings a peece. I bequeath to James Wolfendewe my sone my best mare, ploughe, cartes, harrowes, tumbrell, harnesse belonging to husbandrie. To Anne Wolfendewe a cowe. To Margrett Wolfendewe another cowe. To Thomas Marret my typt pott. To Jonathan Basse my quernes. To the poore of Welnetham parva 10 shillings. To Susan my wiffe 6 bushells of wheat, 6 bushells rye, 6 bushells barley, if it be to be had. I bequeath all the rest of my corne to my daughters Abigall Snowe, Susan Marrett, Sara Basse, Mary, Margret and Ann Wolfendew, and James Wolfendew my sone, if there be any, to be equally devided among them. I bequeath to Susan my wiffe a little house and halfe an acre of lande lyeing in Moonckeselye [Monks Eleigh] during her naturall life; then I bequeath it to Daniell Snowe his heirs and assignes. I bequeath to Ann Wolfendewe 20 shillings, to Margrett 10 shillings. The rest of my goods unbequeathed I give to Daniell Snowe, whom I make my executor, earnestly intreatinge him to see this my will truly performed. I appoynte my brother in lawe Abraham Chaplyn my supervisor, craveinge his help herein. Sealed, subscribed and delivered in the presence of Abraham Chaplyn, John Thorneton.

Proved Nov. 5, 1624, by Daniel Snowe, executor.

No. 23. Bezaleel Carter, rector of Little Whelnetham. April, June, 1629.

In the name of God Amen. The 7 day of April, 1629, I Bezaleel Carter of litle Wheltham, clark, being the unprofitable servant of God, at this time weake in bodie but stronge in mynde (I give God praise), doe ordaine this my last will and testament. First I doe willinglie and with a fre hart render and give againe into the hands of my Lord God and Creator my spirit which he of his fatherlie goodness gave unto me when I was first facioned in my mother's wombe, nothing doubtinge but accordinge to the article of my faith at the great day of the generall resurrection, when we shall appeare before the Judgment seate of Christ, I shall receive the same againe by the mightie power of God, wherewith he is able to subdue all things to himselfe. And whereas my deare father together with myselfe did purchase of Sir Thomas Jermyn knyght one tenement with certaine lands thereto belonging lyinge in Great and Little Wheltham late in the occupacion of William Adson, as may appeare by an indenture made Jan. 10 in the 2 yeare of our lord King Charles [1627] betwene Sir Thomas Jermyn knyght, William Jermin esquire and John Sache gent of the one part, and John Carter and Beza [sic.] on ye other part, I doe freely give all my right in the same (after the decease of my father and of Hester his wife, my deare mother,) unto Anne my carefull and lovinge wife during her naturall life, according to the terme of ye indenture before mentioned; and after her decease I give the same unto Bezaleel Carter my eldest sonne and his heires, paying out of it such portions to the residue of my children as are hereafter mentioned, that is to saye—To Hester my daughter £10 within one yeare and half next after he shall be lawfullie possessed of same tenement: and to Elizabeth my daughter £10 within three yeares: and to William my son £10 within four yeares: and to Roger my son £10 within five yeares after he shall be lawfullie possessed of it. And my mind and will is to make my fower yonger children's porcions £20 apeece. I will therefore that Bezaleel my sonne shall pay out of the lands that I have given him, to Hester my daughter £10 more within 6 yeares next after he be possessed of the same, and to Elizabeth £10 more within 7 yeares, and to William £10 more within 8 yeares, and to Roger £10 more within 9 yeares: all these payments to be made at the porch of the parish church of Great Wheltham. And I do will every of my said children that they doe seal and deliver an acquittance upon the receipt of it. And further my will and mynd is that if my son Bezaleel and his heires shall make default in the payment of said legacies or any of them, then it shall be lawful for such of my children to whom default shall be made to enter into said tenement and hold the profitts thereof till he or she shall

be paid with his or her necessary costs and charges fullie satisfied. And whereas one William Wentford, late of Debenham in co. of Suffolk husbondman deceased, for a certain sum of money by me paid to one William Tillett late of Debenham butcher at the request of and for the dett of said William Wentford hath sold to me and myne heires the ymediate revercion and remainder of said William Wentford in certain messuages, fower shops or stalls, an ortyard, a cottage and yard with appurtenances scituate in Debenham, as sone as the same shall happen immediately after the death of one John Julians and Jone his wife, as in an indenture made between said William Wentford on the one part and me on the other part bearing date May 11 in the 20 year of the raigne of our late soveraigne lord James, King [etc.] doth more plainly appeare, Now I knowing myself satisfied of said sum of money by me disbursed for said William Wentford doe bequeath these last rehersed messuages in Debenham to Anne late wife of said William Wentford during her naturall life, and after her decease to the right heires of said William Wentford for ever. All my moveable goods I doe wholly give them to Anne my wief, whom I have alwaies found to be a lovinge and comfortable helpe for me both in health and sickness, intreatinge her in the fear of God and for the mutuall love that hath bene betwene us while we lived together that she will be carefull in the education of our children, and for the payment of my detts, and bestowinge my body in decent and christian buriall. And I doe ordaine her sole executrix of this my last will and testament, and doe intreat my kinde frend John Sache gen. to be supervisor of the same. In witnes whereof I have to these two sheets of paper sett to my hand and seale the day and year above written.

[Not signed or witnessed.]

Proved at Bury St. Edmunds on 17 June, 1629, by the oath of Anne Carter the executrix.

Norwich, 1629, No. 126.

No. 24. John Sache of Little Whelnetham. Oct. 1645. Feb. 1645-6.

In the name of God Amen. On October 2, 1645, I John Sache of Little Wheltham gent being in good health and perfect memory, for which I render to Almighty God most hearty thanks and praise, revokinge all former wills doe make this my last will and testament. First I commend my soule into ye hands of Almighty God my Creator, assuredly hoping to be made partaker of everlasting life by ye only merit and mediation of Jesus Christ, my blessed Saviour and Redeemer.

And my body I committ to ye earth to be decently buried in christian buriall at ye discretion of my executrix hereafter named. Item I give unto Elizabeth my well beloved wife all that my mannor of Great Weltham Hall and all that my capital messuage called Great Weltham Hall with appertenances for the terme of her naturall life ; and after her decease (if that Richard Gipps gent. my sonne in law be living) then my will is that my lovinge brother Mr. Thomas Sache or his assignes shall receive all ye rents and profetts of ye said mannour and make yearly payment thereof to Elizabeth Gipps my daughter, wife of said Richard Gipps, or to whom she shall appoint by word or writing from time to time obtained, and this part of my will I desire my brother Sache faithfully to performe to my daughter Gipps during her naturall life. Item I give after the decease of Elizabeth my wife and Elizabeth my daughter and ye survivor of them all that my mannor [etc.] in Weltham unto John Gipps my grandchild, eldest sonne of said Richard Gippes, and his heirs and assignes for ever, he paying to my grand children Mary Gippes and Luce Gippes his two sisters ye full summe of £400 at ye said capital messuage of Great Weltham Hall in manner followinge, that is to say unto said Mary Gippes £25 yearly and every year for eight years on May 1 and Nov. 1 by equal portions, the first payment to begin on the first of those days which shall first happen after the decease of Elizabeth my wife and Elizabeth my daughter ; and so likewise to Luce his other sister. And if my said grandchildren depart this life before said term of 8 years be fully expired, then my will is that said yearly sum or sums of them so departed in such manner as it should have been payd to the mother of such issue if she had been living. [*sic, but it is clear what words after departed are omitted.*] Item I give to my brother Thomas Sache all my messuages, lands [etc.] in Bury St. Edmunds upon this trust, that he shall pay all rents arising out of them to such uses as my daughter Elizabeth shall in writing declare during her life ; and after her decease I will that they shall remain unto Lucy Gipps my grandchild and her heirs for ever, provided that Elizabeth my wife shall have, if she please, her dwelling in that house wherein Mr. Spooner lately dwelt, she keeping the same in good reparations without paying of any rent. Item I give to John Gipps my grandchild and Thomas Sache my brother and Mr. John Wall minister at Bury all my messuages [etc.] in Lopham in ye co. of Norfolk, which I together with Richard Gipps Esquire since deceased had of ye Rt. Hon. Thomas, Earl of Arundle and Surrey for ye term of 62 yeares, together with all my right and term of years unexpired in them. And I will that said John Gipps, Thomas Sache and John Wall shall pay out of the rents of said lease £20 to such uses as my

daughter Elizabeth shall in writing appoint, said sum to be paid yearly on May 1 and Nov. 1 by equal portions during her life. Also I will that said John Gipps, Thomas Sache and John Wall shall pay to Elizabeth Lucas, now wife of Gibson Lucas esquire, the yearly sum of £5 for tenn yeares next after my decease. Also they shall further pay to Lucy Gippes my grandchild £50 yearly during the unexpired term of said lease. Also they shall pay to Mary Gippes my grandchild £50 yearly every year during the unexpired term of said lease. And also to Elizabeth my wife £20 every year during her life. And if said Elizabeth my wife and Elizabeth Gipps my daughter shall die before the expiration of the years yet to come in said lease, then I will that said John Gipps, Thomas Sache and John Wall shall pay the said yearly sum of £20 to the younger children of said Gibson Lucas begotten of said Elizabeth Lucas my grandchild. And if it shall happen that either of my grandchildren Mary Gipps or Luce depart this life before the determination of said lease leaving issue, then said yearly summe or summes shall be paid to the issue of her deceased, to each mother's issue the mother's part, as it ought to have been paid to the mother if she had been then living. And if either said Mary or Luce depart this life without issue, then the part of her dying shall be paid to the survivor. And if it shall happen that said annuities out of rents of said lease be behind or unpaid, then it shall be lawful for such persons to whom they ought to be paid to enter into said land at Lopham and distrein. I give unto Richard Gipps my son in law £10 to be paid him within one yeare after my decease. I give unto John Gipps my grandchild in consideration of the trust reposed in him £20 out of said lease at Lopham. I give unto my grandchild John Gipps in consideration of the former trust £100. I give unto William Lucas ye sonne of Gibson Lucas of Horningsheth £5 to be paid him when he shall attain to ye age of 16 yeares. I give unto Elizabeth Lucas daughter of said Gibson Lucas £5 to be paid when she shall attain to ye age of 16 yeares. I give to my kinsman John Styleman £40 to be paid within 2 yeares after my decease. I give unto the — [sic] children of my sister Dodden which she had by her husband Seir £5 among them. I give unto ye poorest and most religious sort of people of ye Borough of Bury St. Edmunds £10 to be distributed by my executrix. I give to ye poore of Great Wheltham 40s. to remain for ever in ye hands of ye churchwardens and overseers of ye poore for a stock to ye use of ye said poore people. I give to John Pistor my godsonne 20s. at 21 yeares. I give to ye widdow Dane of Felstead in Essex £5. I give to my loving brother Mr. Thomas Sache one ringe of gould worth 40 shillings, and to Mary and Sarah my sisters to either of them a ringe of gold

worth 20 shillings. I give to aforesaid Gibson Lucas £5. Also to Mary Gipps my grandchild £10 within one yeare after my wives death, and unto Lucy Gipps my grandchild £10. And all other my goods and chattells, plate, ready money, household stuffe and utensils of household I give unto Elizabeth my well beloved wife, whom I make sole executrix of this my last will and testament. And I doe hereby ordeine supervisors of this my last will and testament my son in law Richard Gipps, Gibson Lucas, Mr. Wall minister of Maries parish in Bury St. Edmunds and Mr. Pistor, desiring them to be councelling and ayding unto my executrix, and earnestly requiring my executrix to be advised and ruled by them in all things and doubts that may arise from this my last will and testament for any legacie therein given, if my executrix shall desire it. And I further give to every of them towards their care and paines therein 20 shillings over and above all charges and expences that they shall expend by reason of their supervisorship. In witness whereof I to this my last will and testament contained in fowre sheets of paper to every severall sheete thereof have subscribed my name, and also have affixed my seale in a labell fastening ye fowre sheets together at ye top thereof, and published ye same to be my last will and testament ye day and yeere first above written. John Sache.

Witnesses : Gibson Lucas, John Styleman.

Mem : My mind is that John Gipps my grandchild shall pay out of his annuity of £20 out of Lopham lease £5 as is expressed above to my grandchild Elizabeth Lucas. John Sache.

Proved at Norwich 16 Feb. 1645 by Elizabeth Sache widow and executrix. Norwich 1646, fo. 113.

No. 25. Richard Gipps of Great Whelnetham. Aug. 1659. Feb. 1661 [1661-2?].

In the name of God Amen. I Richard Gipps of Great Wheltham gent this 22 day of August, 1659, doe make this my last will and testament revokeing all former wills made by me. First and before all things I bequeath and commend my soule to the hands of the Almighty God my maker and loveing Redeemer, expectinge and lookinge for Salvacion and pardon for all my sinnes by the onely meritts of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christe. And for my body I committ to the earth whereof it was first framed. And for that estate which God in mercy have given me I dispose of it thus : I give to John Gipps my sonne all that my right, title and interest of all rent and rent charges whatsoever which I have or may have out of that lease which my father in lawe John Seche purchased of the honourable Thomas Earle of Arrendall

and Surrey, lyeing in Lopham in co. of Norfolk, called and knowne by the name of Lopham parke, and to his heires for soe longe time as it continue. Item I give to Mary Lurkin, daughter to my daughter Mary Lurkin, fiftie pounds of currant money. And to Elizabeth her sister £100. And to Gressell Lurkin her sister, mye grandchilde, £50. And to Lucy Lurkin her sister my grandchilde, £50. And to Richard Lurkin there brother my grandsonne £50. All which five sumes being £300 of current English money my will and mynd is shall be payd to there father John Lurkin my sonne in lawe, £100 a yeare to be payd him within three yeares next after my decease, and by him to be improved to the best advantage and profit for his said children, and to be by him payd with all the profit and benefitt which shall arise thereof to his saide four daughters and sonne as they shall come to their severall ages of eighteene yeares. If any of them dye before there age of eighteene yeeres, then his or there part with all the profit thereof equally to be devided to those that shall survive as they come to there severall ages of 18 yeeres. If they happen all to depart this life before there severall ages of 18 yeares, then to be payd to any other of the younger children of my said daughter Lurkin; and if she have noe more children, then to be payd to his eldest son John Lurkin. Item I give to my daughter Mosely £200 of currant money to be paid a hundred markes a yeare within three yeares next after my decease to any one whom my said daughter Mosely shall appoint under her hand and seale without the consent of her husband, and the acquittances of whom she shall soe nominate to receive it shall be a sufficient discharge to my executor for said money. Item I give to my cousin Richard Gipps, my brother's son, a ring of gold of 40 shillings. To Mr. Harbert our mynister a ring of gold of 40 shillings. To John Stylman and Dorothy Stylman, children to my cousin Stylman, 20 shillings a peece. To my sonne in lawe John Lurkyn tenn pounds of currant English money. The residue of all my goods, chattel, cattell, household stufte and personall estate whatsoever kynd or nature they be of, I doe give to my son John Gipps, he paying my debts which of right I doe owe. And I doe make my sonne John Gipps and my sonne in lawe John Lurkin executors of this my last will and testament. I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the day and yeare above written, 1659. Richard Gipps.

Witnesses, John Gipps and John Stylman, marke of John Brooke.

Item I give tenn pounds of currant money for the use of the poore of Great Wheltham, which money shall be putt into the hands of the Minister, Churchwardens and Overseers of Weltham for the time being, the benefitt and profit arysing thereof

which shall yearely accrewe by them to be given to the said poore, provided they take sufficient securitie for the principall.

Proved at Bury St. Edmunds Feb. 5, 1661, by John Gipps son and executor. Power reserved to John Lurkin the other executor.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book Rex Redux, fo. 272.

**No. 26. William Herbert, D.D., rector of Great Whelnetham.
Feb. March 1680-1.**

In the name of God Amen. I William Herbert Doctor in Divinity, rector of Rougham in the County of Suffolk, being sicke and weake in body but (thanks be to God) of perfect minde and memory, doe make this my last will and testament. First I commend my soule to God, and my body I committ to the earth. And as for my worldly estate I dispose thereof as followeth. I give to my sonne William Herbert £50, to be paid him within one year next after my decease, and his owne receipt shall be sufficient discharge altho he should not then be one and twenty. Also I give to my said sonne William Herbert all my bookes except such English bookes as my wife shall make choice of for her own private use. Item I give to my sonne John Herbert £100 to be paid him within three moneths after my wife's decease or at his age of 24, which shall first happen. But if my wife shall lay out and expend any money in the binding him out as an apprentice, then she may deduct out of his legacy soe much money as she shall expend in binding him out. Item I give to my three daughters, Mary Herbert, Suzan Herbert and Elizabeth Herbert, to each of them £100 a peice, to be paid within 3 moneths after my wife's decease or at their respective dayes of marriage, which shall first happen: provided they shall marry with my wife's consent and approbation or else their legacies shall not be paid until 3 moneths next after my wife's decease: provided also that if my wife remarry after my decease, then the severall legacies given to my children shall immediately upon her marriage be payable to them. If any of my children happen to die before his or her legacy becomes due, such legacy to be equally divided among the survivors. The rest of all my goods and personall estate I give to my deare wife Elizabeth Herbert (towards the paying of my debts and discharging of my funerall expences and the maintaining and educating of my younger children) together also with the interest which shall be made of the severall legacies given to my children till they become due. And I appoint my wife sole executrix of this my last will and testament. In

witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale this 25 day of February, 1680. (English stile.)

Witnesses : William Colman N.P., Anne Beales, John Marsh.

Proved at Bury 9 March, 1680, by the relict and executor.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book Brydon, fo. 767.

No. 27. Richard Gipps of Fornham St. Martin. Feb. 1673. March 1682.

In the name of God Amen. The 3 day of February, 1673, I Richard Gipps of Fornham St. Martyns gent make this my last will. First I doe bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God my Creator, hoping to be saved by the meritts of Jesus Christ my Redeemer. Item I give unto Elizabeth Suckerman my neice liveing in Mildenhall £30 to be paid within one year of my decease. Item I give unto John Kendall of Fornham St. Martyns, rector, and Thomas Hamond of Bury St. Edmunds apothecary, each of them £5 to be paid within a year of my decease. Item to Frederick Cornwallis, second sonne of my lord Cornwallis, my silver tankard with my armes engraven on it. Item unto John Boreham all the bonds he oweth me to pay all the bonds I stand engaged with him, if not paid before my death. Item to Mary my wife the £20 a yeare annuity I bought of my cosine Henry Parker esquire during her life, upon condition she shall discharge all the debts owing before marriage and since done by her own act, and release the third of the house I had of my brother Richard Walker, or this legacy to be void. All the rest of my goods, lands etc. I give to John Boyden and Elizabeth his wife, and I make John Boyden my executor and Elizabeth his wife my executrix. Nevertheless if there be found more goods then will pay my debts and legacies, my meaning is that the remainder shall be equally devided between Elizabeth Boyden and Anne Boreham my nieces, and that my executor or executrix shall add £100 more to her [whose?] dividant and purchase land with it and settle it upon her during her life, the remainder to her heires, and that my executor John Boyden shall have the disposing of it during his life towards the maintenance of her and her children. In witness whereof [etc.] this 4 Feb., 1673.

Witnesses : John Chesson, Elizabeth Chesson, John Gurling.

Proved at Bury St. Edmunds 29 March, 1682, by John and Elizabeth Boydon, executors.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Book Underwood, fo. 261.

No. 28. John Styleman of Great Whelnetham. Jan. 1690-1. April 1694.

In the name of God Amen. The 22 day of January, in the 2 year of William and Mary, A.D. 1690, I John Stileman of Great Whelnetham yeoman being in sound and perfect mind doe make this my last will and testament. First I give unto John Brundish of Great Whelnetham clerke all that my messuage and lands thereto belonging in Bradfield St. Cleere and all other my lands in Suffolk upon trust that said John Brundish shall out of the rents thereof pay to Anthony Facer my nephew £5 within a year of my decease: and also 50s. to Robert Rackett, son of John Rackett of Bury St. Edmunds lyme burner, within two years of my decease: and also 50s. to Susanna Rackett, sister of said Robert, within two years of my decease: and also £5 to Francies Stileman my daughter in law within three years of my decease. Also to pay the rest of said rents to Dorothy Malden my granddaughter during the joynt lives of Dorothy my daughter and John Purcas her husband: [and also will, if she survive her husband, convey said premises to her, and if she die in her husband's lifetime then convey them to said Dorothy my granddaughter.] I doe appoint said John Brundish sole executor of this my will.

Witnesses: Edward Barker, John Steggalls, John Browne.

Proved at Bury St. Edmunds the last day of April, 1694, by John Brundish. Bury St. Edmunds.

Book 1692-5, fo. 353.

No. 29. John Gipps of Great Whelnetham. May 1704. Sept. 1708.

In the name of God Amen. May 4, 1704, I John Gipps of Great Whelnetham gent, being sick in body but of good understanding, doe make this my last will and testament. Imprimis I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Maker, hoping to find his mercy thro' the onely meritts of Jesus Christ my Saviour, and my body to the earth in faith and hope of a glorious resurrection, there decently to be buried according to the discretion of my executor. And as for that porcion of worldly goods which God of his great bounty hath left me I dispose of it in manner following. I give unto the parish of Great Whelnetham £5 per annum to be laid out yearly at Christmass for the poor of the parish as my heire and executor shall judge most meet: and for default and want of payment of the yearly rent of £5 for the charitable uses of the poor I give to the said parish for such uses two pightles conteyning by estimacion 6½ acres more or less which I lately purchased amongst other lands of Sir Richard Gipps of Horninger in co. of Suffolk, lying and abutting

on the west by Stanningfield Moor Green, and abutting on the south by John Patrick, and abutting on the east by Sir William Hervies woodes, and abutting on the north against Oxall wood and upon my owne groundes. And in case the yearly rent of £5 be not paid to the uses aforesaid by my heire and executor every yeare after my decease and so paid for ever, then it shall be lawfull for the minister and churchwardens and overseers for the time being when any such distribution or payments shall be unpaid to enter into the two said pightles and no otherwise. And I doe make my son and heire Sir Richard Gipps sole executor of this my last will and testament.

Witnesses: Anna Warren, Sarah Ponder, John Brundish.

Proved 26 Sept. 1708 by Sir Richard Gipps, son and executor.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Goodwin IV. fo. 173.

No. 30. Sir Richard Gipps of Great Whelnetham. Dec. 1708. Feb. 1708-9.

I Sir Richard Gipps of Great Whelnetham, knight, being of sound and disposing mind tho' weak in body, do make this my last will and testament. First I commend my soul to God, hoping thro' his mercy and the meritts of Jesus Christ to obtain pardon of my sins and everlasting life; and my body to be buried decently without any funerall pomp or pageantry in the grave of my most beloved wife lately deceased. Whereas I have sealed two severall articles and contracted with Mr. Thomas Stinstead of Ipswich, gentleman, for the sale of my mannors, lands [etc.] in Brockley, Reed, and the townes there adjacent, I doe hereby confirm the said articles, and devise my said mannors [etc.] to be sold pursuant to said articles. And I give the moneys arising by such sale (after the mortgages upon said premises and after the notes, orders or bills given under my hand be paid) to my executors upon trust to pay my other debts. I give all my mannors, advowsons, lands [etc.] in the towns of Totnes, Asprington and elsewhere within the county of Devon, and alsoe in the towns of Great Whelnetham, Stanningfield, Hastead and elsewhere in Suffolk, and alsoe my chambers in Greys Inn, to be sold by my executors. And the clear moneys which shall arise by such sale (after the mortgages upon them, and the charges of my funerall, the proving this my will and what my executors shall be putt unto about law suits, if any happen, about their executorships untill they shall be respectively sold) I give with all my personall estate unto my executors upon the like

trust. After all the mortgages, bills, charges and legacies hereafter given shall be paid, I then order the surplusage to be divided into five equal parts. Two parts whereof I give to my eldest son Richard at his age of one and twenty years ; and if he dye before that age, the same to be divided between my son John and my daughter Mary equally, or be given to the survivor at his or her age of one and twenty years. Item I give other two parts of said surplusage to my said daughter Mary at her age of one and twenty years or day of marriage, which shall first happen ; and if she dye before the said times I give the said two parts to be divided between my said two sons if then alive. I give the fifth part of said surplusage to my son John at his age of one and twenty years ; and if he die before then said fifth part to be divided between my son Richard and my daughter Mary, or the survivor of them. I give the interest money which shall be made of said children's portions untill it be due to them unto my executors upon trust to educate and maintain them with necessarys suitable to their said portions. I direct my executors to convey such of my estates in Great Whelnetham, Staningfield and Hastead as remain unsold to my son Richard for his life, with remainder to his first son and the son of said son, and for want of such to the second son of said Richard in like manner, and soe to the third, fourth and every other son in like manner ; and for want of such to the daughters of said Richard and the children of said daughters in like manner as before ; and for want of such to my younger son John for his life and his sons and daughters as before ; and for want of such to my daughter Mary for her life with remainder to her sons and daughters as before ; and for want of such then to the right heirs of me said Sir Richard Gipps for ever. I give the perpetuall advowson of Brockley to my executors and their heirs upon trust onely to present my son John to be instituted and inducted when it shall become void, in case he shall be capable of being presented ; and if not, then upon trust to present such person as my eldest son and his heirs shall appoint. I appoint James Harvey esquire, Richard Gipps of Bury St. Edmunds gentleman, and Richard Babbage my executors ; to each of which I give £50 for the discharge of the trust reposed in them. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 10 day of December, 1708. In the presence of us John Brundish, James Wyard, James Selley.

Proved Feb. 19, 1708, by James Harvey, Richard Gipps and Richard Babbage, executors.

P.C.C. 34 Lane.

No. 31. Richard Gipps of Bury St. Edmunds. June 1714. Feb. 1714-5.

In the name of God Amen. I Richard Gipps of Bury St. Edmunds gent being of sound and perfect mind (tho' somewhat indisposed in body) do make this my last will and testament. First I resign my soul into the mercifull hands of Almighty God my Creator, hoping through the meritts of Jesus Christ my Saviour to obtain free pardon for all my sins. And my body I commit to the earth to be therein decently interred at the discretion of Mr. John Wright. And as to that worldly estate with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless me, I dispose thereof as follows :—Concerning all that my messuage with yards, gardens, limekiln etc. wherein I now dwell in Bury St. Edmunds, which I lately purchased of Mary Bland and Thomas Bland, and all that my reversion or remainder expectant upon the death of my mother in law Mrs. Isabella Talbot in that messuage and farm lands in Hockwold cum Wilton in co. of Norfolk, I give the same to Alice my loving wife for her life ; and after her decease to Richard Rackett my godson and his heires for ever. But if said Richard Rackett shall die without issue in my wife's lifetime, then said premises to go to Alice my wife and her heirs for ever. Concerning my lands etc. in Chevely and Ashley in co. Cambridge, I give them to my wife for her life, and after her decease to my brother William Gipps and Katherine and Jane his sisters and their heires equally among them as tenants in common and not as joynt tenants. But in case my wife marry again, my estate last mentioned to be given to her for life shall immediately after such marriage descend to said William, Katherine and Jane Gipps. Item I give unto Alice my wife my moyety or half part of the messuage etc. in Hogslane in Bury St. Edmunds, to her and her heires for ever. All the before-named estates are given her in lieu of dower. Item I give all freehold and copyhold messuages in Bridgham in co. Norfolk (immediately after my said mother in law her decease) unto Mrs. Mary Gipps, daughter of Sir Richard Gipps deceased, and to her heirs for ever. Item I give all my freehold and copyhold messuages in Cranwich in co. Norfolk (on the death of my said mother in law) unto Ann Newman my goddaughter, daughter of Charles Newman of Bury St. Edmunds bellfounder deceased, and to her heirs for ever. Item I give unto my very good friend John Wright of Bury St. Edmunds gent all that my manor and lordship of Gunvilles in Wymondham, co. Norfolk, to him and his heires for ever, he paying all my funeral expences. And I earnestly desire said Mr. Wright to be aiding and assisting to my executrix in the performance of this my will. And I hereby nominate Alice my wife

to be sole executrix of this my last will and testament, to whom I give all my personal estate whatsoever.

Dated 28 June, 1714.

Witnesses : Robert Manning, Robert Heath, Joshua Grigby jun.

Proved 10 Feb. 1714 by Alice Gipps the executrix.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Goodwin V. fo. 524.

No. 32. John Brundish, rector of Great Whelnetham. June, August, 1724.

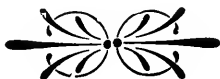
In the name of God Amen. I John Brundish of Great Whelnetham clerk, being of sound mind and memory, for which I give hearty thanks to Almighty God, doe make and ordaine this ye remainder of my last will and testament. First I surrender my soul unto Almighty God who gave it, and my body to be decently buried in ye churchyard of Great Whelnetham, and as to that porcion of worldly goods which it hath pleased God to intrust me with I dispose thereof as follows:—I do hereby ratifye and confirme that part of my will which I have already made in writing at the time of my son John's marriage. Touching that part of my estate in or near Great Whelnetham only, I doe hereby will that instead of ye sume of £400 which John my son is to pay to my executors out of my Whelnetham estate within 3 months after my decease, he shall pay within 1 month after my decease £150 and no more, and that my said estate at my decease shall be discharged of all ye residue of said sum of £400 I give to Benjamin Brundish my youngest son and his heirs my message, farm lands etc. in Felsham, Thorpe Morieux and Cockfield now in the tenure of John Pawsey or his assigns, on condition that said Benjamin pay my executors £250, and that he pay out of the rents of said estate £24 a year to Elizabeth my beloved wife for the term of her naturall life at four equal quarterly payments clear of all deductions. And further that he pay out of said estate to Elizabeth, Mary and Constantia my daughters £100 a piece within a month after my wife's decease. I give to my son Thomas Brundish and his heirs all my share of the estate both real and personall given to me by ye last will and testament of Benjamin Brundish my brother deceased. I give to my said three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary and Constantia, £200 a piece to be paid them by my executors within a month after my decease. I give to Anne my daughter £210 to be paid by my executors within a month after my decease. I give all my household linnen to be equally parted between my four daughters, and I give to said John and Benjamin my sons my library and wearing

apparell. I appoint Elizabeth my beloved wife and Thomas my son executors of this my will, and I give said Thomas £20 for his care and trouble in the execution thereof. And I will that ye sumes of £150 and £250 to be paid to my executors by John and Benjamin my sons together with all my goods, chattells and personall estate (not herein particularly bequeathed) be applyed towards ye payment of all my just debts, ye legacys hereby given, my funerall charges, ye charge of proving this will and all other charges incidental to ye execution thereof. And I revoke all former wills, ordaining this and ye aforesaid former part of my will to be the whole of my last will and testament. In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this 21 June, 1724.

Witnesses : William Webb, Edmund Howard, Abram Wetherell.

Proved 3 August, 1724, at Whelnetham by Elizabeth and Thomas, the executors.

Norwich, Reg. 1724, fo. 152.



FEET OF FINES,

(Or *Pedes Finium*).

Amongst the enormous quantity of records now safely housed in the Public Record Office is the series of Feet of Fines or *Pedes Finium*, running in unbroken succession from the reign of Henry II. c. 1180 to 1834. They show the final part of the proceedings whereby property was sometimes conveyed from one person to another. There was a fictitious suit and then an agreement. The would be purchaser sued the vendor for wrongfully keeping him out of possession. The vendor thereupon acknowledged it to belong to the purchaser, and guaranteed it to him and his heirs against all men for ever and ever. And in return the purchaser performed his part. The complainants in this suit are generally called *quærentes* or *petentes*; the defendants are generally called *tenentes*, *deforciantes* or *impedientes*.

When they had come to an agreement the particulars of it were entered three times upon a tripartite indenture. When this was divided in three, the two parties each took one of the three parts, and the third part remained with the Court. The agreement began with these words: *Hæc est finalis concordia: i. e.* This is the final agreement. From the word *finalis* it got to be called a fine. And as the part which remained with the Court was written on the undivided indenture crossways at the foot of the other two parts, it was called the foot of the fine. I presume that the two upper parts of the tripartite indentures, which were carried off by the two parties in each suit, have for the most part perished. But the third parts, the feet or *pedes*, which remained in the possession of the Court, have been preserved in unbroken succession for seven hundred years. This way of conveying land was abolished in 1834.

The agreements or fines are delightfully short and simple, though of course in Latin. This, they say, is the final agreement made in the King's Court on such a day between A. B. and C. D. concerning such and such a manor or messuage or

advowson. C. B. acknowledges it to belong to A. B. and guarantees it to him against all men. And in return A. B. gives C. D. whatever the price is.

The agreements were made in the Court of Common Pleas, which was at one time a part of the King's Court, moving about with the king. But a clause in Magna Charta enacted that the Court of Common Pleas should not follow the king, but be held in one certain place. So it was established at Westminster. But it will be noticed that two of the fines which I print were not made at Westminster but at Cattishall, in the parish of Great Barton, just outside the Bury boundary, where a farmhouse on the site still keeps up the name. They would have been made before the judges in eyre.

In 1900 the Suffolk Archæological Institute printed a Calendar of the Feet of Fines for Suffolk from 1189 to 1485. This makes it easy for one to find out what fines there are relating to particular persons and places in the county; and then one only has to get a transcript made from the original document. I have chosen for transcription a few which seemed to promise information about the people and place with whom and with which this volume is concerned. Those transcripts have been made for me by Mr. J. J. Muskett. I have translated them and left out a few needless statements. But being short already there was no need or chance to shorten them much more. The numbers and headings of each fine are of my giving. No month nor anno domini is given in the originals.

No. 1. January 14, 1258.—42 Henry III.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Katteshell on the morrow of St. Hillary in the 42 year of King Henry, son of King John, before Gilbert de Preston [etc.]: between Robert son of Walter de Meleford querent and Cristiana daughter of Walter de Welnetham impediens; concerning one messuage, 40 acres of arable land, 5 acres of wood and 4 acres of meadow, with belongings, in Great Welnetham.

Cristiana acknowledged said holdings to be the right of Robert as being those which Robert has of her gift.

And Robert in return for this acknowledgment has granted to Cristiana said holdings to have and to hold of him and his heirs for her life, doing all the services which belong to them. And Robert and his heirs guarantee to her for her whole life

said holdings and services against all men. And after the death of Cristiana said holdings shall revert to Robert and his heirs, to be held of the chief lord of that fee for ever by the services which belong to the holdings.

No. 2. Sept. 15, 1269.—53 Henry III.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Catteshull on the morrow of the exaltation of the holy cross in the 53 year of King Henry, son of King John: between Nicholas Bret petens and William de la Chambere and Isabella his wife tenens: concerning one messuage, 50 acres of arable land, 4 acres of meadow and 4 acres of wood with belongings in Great Welnetham.

Nicholas acknowledged said lands to be the right of William and Isabella, and for himself and his heirs he renounced his claim to them to said William and Isabella and the heirs of Isabella for ever.

And in return William and Isabella have given to Nicholas one goshawk a year old (*austircum sorum*).

No. 3. Sept. 15, 1269.—53 Henry III.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Catteshull on the morrow of the exaltation of the holy cross in the 53 year of King Henry, son of King John: between Nicholas le Bret petens and Robert de Royning and Alice his wife, whom Richard Fresel summons for a guarantee, and who guarantee to him in the same court: concerning one messuage and 2 acres of arable land in Great Welnetham.

Nicholas acknowledged said messuage and land to be the right of Robert and Alice, and for himself and his heirs he renounced his claim to them to Robert and Alice and the heirs of Alice for ever.

And in return Robert and Alice have given to Nicholas one sparrow hawk a year old (*spervarium sorum*).

[In dorso.] William son and heir of Henry de Neketon puts in his claim.

No. 4. July 1, 1277.—5 Edward I.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster on the octave of St. John the Baptist in the 5 year of King Edward, son of King Henry:

between Thomas Welond querent and Master William of Little Welnetham deforcient : concerning one messuage, 41 acres of arable land, one acre of meadow, 5 acres of pasture, 4 acres of wood and 4 shillings rent with belongings in Little Welnetham.

William acknowledged that said holdings were the right of Thomas ; and in return Thomas granted to William and Matilda his sister all said holdings to be held of said Thomas and his heirs for the whole life of both William and Matilda : paying therefrom yearly one penny at the feast of St. Michael, and doing to the chief lords of those fees for said Thomas and his heirs all other services which belong thereto. And Thomas and his heirs guarantee to William and Matilda all said holdings and services against all men for the whole life of each of them ; and after the death of both of them all said holdings shall revert to Thomas for the whole of his life. And if it should happen that William son of said Thomas should survive said Thomas, then said holdings shall remain to William and the heirs of his body, to be held of the right heirs of said Thomas for ever. And if it should happen that William should die without heirs of his body, then all the holdings shall revert to the right heirs of said Thomas to be held of the chief lords for ever.

No. 5. Feb. 17, 1278.—6 Edward I.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster at 15 days from the day of the Purification of the Blessed Mary in the 6 year of King Edward, son of King Henry : between Thomas Welond querent and Robert de Bradfeld and Agnes his wife deforcient : concerning the advowson of the church of Little Whelnetham.

Robert and Agnes acknowledge that said advowson is the right of Thomas, and for themselves and the heirs of Robert they renounce claim to it to Thomas and his heirs for ever.

And in return Thomas grants to Robert and Agnes 12 acres of arable land and 2 acres of meadow in the same town which lie in the field called le Ho, to be held by Robert and Agnes and the heirs of Robert of Thomas and his heirs for ever. And Thomas and his heirs guarantee said holding to them against all men.

And this agreement was made in the presence of Alexander of Whelnetham, who agreed thereto (concedente), and who remitted for himself and his heirs to Thomas and his heirs the whole right and claim which he had in said advowson.

No. 6. Easter 1282.—10 Edward I.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster at 15 days from Easter day in the 10 year of King Edward, son of King Henry: between Thomas Welond and William his son querents and Thomas de Cayly, Simon his brother and Johanna who was the wife of Alexander de Whelnetham deforcients: concerning two parts of the manor of Little Thelnetham [sic].

Thomas de Cayly, Simon and Johanna acknowledged said two parts together with the advowson of the church of that town to be the right of said William, to be held to said Thomas and William and the heirs begotten by said William of the chief lords of that fee by the services which belong to those two parts for ever. And moreover Thomas de Cayly granted for himself and his heirs that the third part of said manor, which Alice who was the wife of Philip of Whelnetham held as dower of said Thomas de Cayley by purchase of said Thomas de Cayly on the day on which this agreement was made, and which after the death of said Alice was due to return to said Thomas and his heirs, should wholly remain to Thomas Welond and William and the heirs of William, to be held together with said two parts which remain to them by this fine. And if it should happen that William should die without heir begotten of him, then said manor and advowson after the death of said Thomas Welond and Alice shall wholly remain to John Welond, brother of said William, and his heirs. And Thomas de Cayly, Simon and Johanna for themselves and their heirs have renounced for ever to Thomas Welond and William and John and the heirs of William and John all the right and claim which they had in said manor or in the yearly rent of six marks which they had been accustomed to receive at the hands of Thomas Welond on account of said manor.

And in return for all this Thomas Welond and William have given to Thomas de Cayly, Simon and Johanna six score marks of silver.

No. 7. Day after the Ascension, 1282.—10 Edward I.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster on the morrow of the Ascension in the 10 year of King Edward, son of King Henry: between Thomas Welond petens and Robert, son of Philip, and Alice* who was the wife of Philip of Little Thelnetham [sic] deforcients: concerning one messuage, 45

* In the Calendar of Suffolk Fines printed by the Suffolk Arch. Inst., Sibilla has here been wrongly printed for Alicia at p. 82.

acres of arable land, 5 acres of wood, 2 acres of meadow and 12 pence rent (denarratis) in Little Thelnetham : which land and holdings said Alice holds as dower of said Thomas by the assignment of Alexander, son and heir of said Philip.

Robert acknowledged said holdings to be the right of said Thomas, and for himself and his heirs he renounced claim to them to Thomas and his heirs for ever.

And in return Thomas gave to Robert one sparrow hawk of the first year (spervarium sorum).

And be it known that if Robert and Alice or the heirs of Robert henceforth bring forward any deeds or muniments concerning said holdings, they shall be held as nought.

No. 8. Octaves of the Trinity, 1292.—20 Edward I.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster within the octaves of the Holy Trinity in the 20 year of King Edward, son of King Henry : between Gilbert de la Haye and Isabel his wife querents and Robert de Rothynges and Alice his wife deforcients : concerning 6 messuages, 330 acres of arable land, $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow, $61\frac{1}{2}$ acres of pasture, 4 acres and 1 rood of wood, 17 shillings and 2 pence rent, in Great Welnetham, Little Welnetham, Little Bradefeld, Haustede, Newton [Nowton] next the town of St. Edmund, Gaysle, Nedham, Hegham, Kenteford, Muleton [Moulton], Bernham next Thefford, Tumpston, Easton, Alpheton, Meleford and the town of St. Edmund.

Robert and Alice acknowledged said holdings to be the right of said Isabel, and for themselves and the heirs of Alice they renounced their claim to Gilbert and Isabella and the heirs of Isabella for ever.

And in return Gilbert and Isabella for themselves and the heirs of Isabella have renounced for ever to Robert and Alice and the heirs of Alice all the right and claim which on the day when this agreement was made they had in one messuage, 200 acres of arable land, one mill, 3 acres of meadow, and 14 shillings rent with belongings in Ryshebrok, Great Welnetham, Bradefeld Monachorum, Rugham, Haustede and the town of St. Edmund.

No. 9. January 21, 1295.—23 Edward I.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster on the octave of St. Hillary in the 23 year of King Edward, son of King Henry: between Richard son of Salomon of St. Edmund and Isabel his wife querents, and Henry de Bernardiston and Amicia his wife impediens: concerning one messuage, 30 acres of arable land, 3 acres of wood, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of pasture, and the half of one acre (medietatem unius acre) of meadow with belongings in Great Whelnetham, Little Whelnetham, Ressebrok and Bradefeld.

Henry and Amicia acknowledge said holdings to be the right of Richard as being those which Richard and Isabel held of the gift of Henry and Amicia. And moreover Henry and Amicia have granted for themselves and the heirs of Amicia that they will guarantee to Richard and Isabel and the heirs of Richard said holdings against all men for ever.

And in return Richard and Isabella have given to Henry and Amicia 20 marks of silver.

No. 10. June 25, 1295.—23 Edward I.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster on the morrow of St. John the Baptist in the 23 year of King Edward, son of King Henry: between Richard son of Salomon of St. Edmund and Isabel his wife querents, and Thomas de Depeden and Beatrice his wife impediens; concerning 20 acres of arable land, 3 acres of wood, and a half part of one acre of meadow with belongings in Great Whelnetham, Little Whelnetham and Rysshebrok.

Thomas and Beatrice acknowledged said holdings to be the right of Richard as being those which Richard and Isabel held of the gift of Thomas and Beatrice. And moreover they granted for themselves and the heirs of Beatrice that they would guarantee to Richard and Isabella and the heirs of Richard said holdings against all men for ever.

And in return Richard and Isabella have given to Thomas and Beatrice 20 marks of silver.

No. 11. Octaves of the Trinity, 1302.—30 Edward I.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at York on the octave of the holy Trinity in the 30 year of King Edward, son of King Henry: between Edmund de Ho and John son of Edmund de Whelnetham, querents, and Simon de

Ho and Matilda his wife impediens : concerning one messuage, 58 acres of arable land, 4 acres of meadow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of pasture, 18 pence (denaratis) rent, with belongings, in Stanefeld, Lausele, Resshebrok and Little Whelnetham.

Simon acknowledged said holdings to be the right of said John, as being those which Edmund and John hold of the gift of Simon.

And in return Edmund and John have granted said holdings to Simon and Matilda and to the right heirs of Simon, to be held of the chief lords of that fee for ever.

No. 12. February, 1309.—2 Edward II.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster within the octaves of the Purification of the Blessed Mary in the second year of King Edward, son of King Edward : between John de Weyland and Mary his wife, querents, and Henry de Stonham and Sarra his wife, deforcients : concerning one messuage and 26 acres of arable land in Little Welnetham and Rysbrok.

Henry and Sarah acknowledge said holdings to be the right of John, as being those which said John and Mary hold of the gift of Henry and Sarra, to be held by John and Mary and the heirs of said John for ever. And Henry and Sarra have granted for themselves and for the heirs of Sarra that they will guarantee to John and Mary and to the heirs of John all said holdings against all men for ever.

And in return John and Mary have given to Henry and Sarra 20 marks of silver.

No. 13. Michaelmas, 1311.—5 Edward II.

[One end of this document is torn off, so that from 3 to 6 words at the beginning of each line are gone. But there does not seem to be much doubt or difficulty in supplying them. I have put the supplied words in square brackets, i.e. the English equivalent of the supplied Latin words. Ed.]

[This is the final] agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster at 15 days from Michaelmas day in the 5 year of [King Edward] son of King Edward : [between] John de Whelnitham and Alice his wife querents and Geoffrey de Ketesberston [chaplain and Nicholas] de Whelnitham deforcients : concerning the manor of Alfeton with belongings.

John and Alice acknowledge said manor [to be the right of said Geoffrey] as being that which said Geoffrey and Nicholas hold of the gift of said John [and Alice.]

[And in return] said Geoffrey and Nicholas have granted [said manor] to John and Alice and have given it up to them at this same Court, to be held to said John and [Alice and the heirs] begotten by John of Alice for ever of the chief lords of that fee by the [services which belong] to that manor. And if it should happen that said John should die without [heirs] begotten of said Alice, then after the death of John and Alice said manor shall wholly [remain to the right] heirs of Alice to be held of the chief lords of that fee for ever by the services [which belong to the manor].

No. 14. Michaelmas, 1311.—5 Edward II.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster at 15 days from Michaelmas day in the 5 year of King Edward, son of King Edward : between John de Whelnitham and Alice his wife querents, and Geoffrey de Ketelberston chaplain and Nicholas de Whelnitham deforcients : concerning two parts of the manor of Great Whelnitham with belongings.

John acknowledged said two parts to be the right of Geoffrey as being those which Geoffrey and Nicholas hold of the gift of John.

And in return Geoffrey and Nicholas have granted said two parts to John and Alice, to be held to John and Alice and the heirs begotten by John of Alice of the chief lords of that fee. And should it happen that said John should die without heir begotten of Alice, then after the death of John and Alice said two parts shall wholly remain to the right heirs of John, to be held of the chief lords of that fee for ever by the services which belong to said two parts.

In dorso. Robert de Welwytham and Nicholas his brother put in their claim.

No. 15. Michaelmas, 1329.—3 Edward III.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster within the octaves of St. Michael in the third year of King Edward the third from the conquest : between John son of Robert de Bradefeld jun. and Matilda his wife, querents, and Edmund Saxi de Stanefeld and Elena his wife deforcients : concerning one messuage, 80 acres of arable land, 4 acres of meadow and 16 acres of pasture with belongings in Brande Bradfeld, Great Whelnetham and Little Whelnetham.

John acknowledged said holdings to be the right of Edmund.

And in return Edmund and Elena have granted said holdings to John and Matilda. And if it should happen that said John should die without heir begotten of his body, then after the deaths of John and Matilda said tenements shall wholly remain to Geoffrey of Ely and his heirs for ever.

No. 16. Easter tide, 1332.—6 Edward III.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster at one month from Easter day in the 6 year of King Edward the third from the conquest ; and afterwards on the morrow of St. John the Baptist in the same year there recorded : between John de Ingham and Amicia his wife, querents, through William de Boxstede placed in the place of said Amicia for the land of the lord king to be gained or lost, and John de Welnytham chivalier and Henry de Welnytham, deforcients : concerning one messuage, 388 acres and a half of arable land, 23 acres of meadow, ten acres of wood and 6 shillings and nine pence rent in Manston, Briokeleye, Lawsill, Wepstede and Great Welnytham.

John de Ingham acknowledged said holdings to be the right of John de Welnytham, as being those which John and Henry hold of the gift of John de Ingham.

And in return John de Welnytham and Henry have granted said holdings to John de Ingham and Amicia. And they have rendered them to them at the same Court to have and to hold to John and Amicia and the heirs of John for ever.

No. 17. Michaelmas, 1337.—11 Edward III.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at York at 15 days from Michaelmas day in the 11 year of King Edward the third from the conquest ; and afterwards granted and recorded at Westminster at 15 days from the day of the holy Trinity in the 15 year of the same king : between Michael de Bures querent and John de Whelnetham deforcient : concerning 3 messuages, 120 acres of arable land, 6 acres of meadow, 8 acres of pasture, 4 acres of wood, 4 acres of alder grove (alneti) and 20 shillings rent with belongings in Ketelberston and Preston, which Henry de Whelnetham and Robert his brother hold for life.

John acknowledged said holdings to be the right of Michael, and for himself and his heirs granted that said holdings which said Henry and Robert held for life of

the inheritance of said John in said towns on the day when this agreement was made, and which after the death of Henry and Robert we re due to return to John and his heirs, should after the deaths of Henry and Robert wholly remain to Michael and his heirs for ever. And John and his heirs will guarantee said holdings to Michael and his heirs against all men for ever.

And in return Michael gave to John 100 marks of silver.

No. 18. Michaelmas, 1364.—38 Edward III.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster at one month from St. Michael's day in the 38 year of King Edward the third from the conquest: between Michael de Bures querent and William de Walsham deforciant: concerning one messuage, 100 acres of arable land, 7 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, 6 acres of wood and 20 shillings rent with belongings in Great and Little Whelnetham.

William acknowledged said holdings to be the right of Michael, and rendered them to him at the same Court to have and to hold to Michael and his heirs of the chief lords of that fee by the services which belong to said holdings for ever. And William granted for himself and his heirs that they will guarantee said holdings to Michael and his heirs against all men for ever.

And in return Michael gave to William 100 marks of silver.

No. 19. Michaelmas, 1364.—38 Edward III.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster at 3 weeks from St. Michael's day in the 38 year of King Edward the third from the conquest: between Michael de Bures querent and Walter de Shetyngton of London cotiller and Elizabeth his wife deforciant: concerning one messuage, 80 acres of arable land, 3 acres of meadow, and 2 shillings rent with belongings in Great Whelnetham, Little Whelnetham, Risshebrok and Nouton.

Walter and Elizabeth acknowledged said holdings to be the right of Michael, and for themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth they renounced claim to Michael and his heirs for ever.

And in return Michael gave to Walter and Elizabeth 100 marks of silver.

No. 20. Day after the Ascension, 1385.—8 Richard II.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster on the morrow of the Ascension of the Lord in the 8 year of the reigns of Richard king of England and France: between John de Bures querent and John Straunge and Elizabeth his wife deforcients: concerning one messuage, 100 acres of arable land, 7 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, 6 acres of wood and 20 shillings rent with belongings in Stanefeld, Hausted, Lausele, Great Whelnetham and Little Whelnetham.

John Straunge and Elizabeth acknowledged said holdings to be the right of John de Bures, and for themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth they renounced their claim to John de Bures and his heirs for ever. And moreover they granted for themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth that they would guarantee said holdings to John de Bures and his heirs against all men for ever.

And in return John de Bures gave to John Straunge and Elizabeth 100 marks of silver.

No. 21. July 9, 1413.—1 Henry V.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster at 15 days from the day of St. John the Baptist in the first year of the reigns of Henry son of King Henry, king of England and France; and afterwards on the octave of St. Michael in the same year there granted and recorded: between Clement Spice, William Sautre, Robert Gildesburgh, John Stretende clerk, Thomas Dale clerk, John Cosyn clerk, and Walter Boen, querents, and William Copto and Agnes his wife, deforcients: concerning two messuages, one toft, 280 acres of arable land, 18 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 5 acres of wood, and 10 shillings rent, in Great Whelnetham, Little Whelnetham, Bradfeld Combusta, Stanefeld, Neweton and Hausted.

William Copto and Agnes acknowledged said holdings to be the right of said Robert, as being those which said Robert, Clemens, William Sautre, John, Thomas, John and Walter held of the gift of William Copto and Agnes. And for themselves and the heirs of William they renounced claim to said querents and to the heirs of Robert for ever.

And in return said querents have given to said William Copto and Agnes 100 marks of silver.

No. 22. Easter tide, 1417.—5 Henry V.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster at three weeks from Easter day in the 5 year of the reigns of Henry son of King Henry, king of England and France: between William Rokewode sen., John Howard miles, William Clopton, Ralph Chambirlayne, John Notyngham, Giles atte Pirie and Geoffrey Salle, querents, and Thomas Garneys and Matilda his wife, deforcients: concerning three messuages called Walshames, Sydolemers and Carbonells with belongings in Rosshebroke, Stanfeld, Great Whelnetham, Little Whelnetham, Brendbradfeld and Noweton.

Thomas and Matilda acknowledged said messuages to be the right of said William Rokewode, as being those which said William, John, William Clopton, Ralph, John, Giles and Geoffrey hold of the gift of Thomas and Matilda. And for themselves and the heirs of Matilda they renounced claim to said querents for ever.

And in return said querents have given to Thomas and Matilda 30 marks of silver.

No. 23. The Ascension, 1420.—8 Henry V.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster on the morrow of the Ascension of the Lord in the 8 year of the reigns of Henry son of King Henry, king of England and France; and afterwards within the octaves of St. Michael in the 9 year of the same king granted and recorded there: between William Phelyp miles, Thomas Marny miles, Richard Waldegrave miles junior, William Berdewell miles, William Swynbourne, John Wodehous, Robert de Teye, John Lancastre, Richard Baynard, Guy Corbet, William Rokewode senior, John Rokewode, John Chetebere clerk, querents, and William Rokewode junior and Agnes his wife deforcients: concerning the manor of Great Whelnetham with belongings, 4 messuages, 380 acres of arable land, 24 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood, 32 acres of pasture, and 49 shillings and 8 pence rent, in Great Whelnetham, Little Whelnetham, Brendbradfeld, Haustede, Stanfeld, Lausele, Nouton, Resshebrook, Lavenham, Preston, Thorp Moryeux, Myldynge, Illeghe Monachorum, Illeghe Combusta, and Little Waldyngfeld, and the advowson of the church of Great Whelnetham.

Said William Rokewode junior and Agnes acknowledged said manor, lands and advowson to be the right of said John Chetebere; of which said John and the other

querents hold two parts of said manor, said messuages, 120 acres of arable land, 8 acres of meadow, 4 acres of wood, 8 acres of pasture, 17 shillings rent and said advowson, in Great Whelnetham, Little Whelnetham, Brendbradefeld, Haustede, Stanefelde, Lausele, Nouton, Resshebrook, Lavenham, Preston, and Thorp Moryeux of the gift of said William Rokewode junior and Agnes, to be held by said querents and the heirs of John Chetebere of the chief lords of that fee.

And moreover William Rokewode junior and Agnes granted that the third part of the said manor, 260 acres of arable land, 16 acres of meadow, 16 acres of wood, 24 acres of pasture, 32 shillings and 8 pence rent, in Great Whelnetham, Little Whelnetham, Lavenham, Preston, Thorpe Moryeux, Myldinge, Illeghe Monachorum, Illeghe Combusta, and Little Waldyngfeld, which Thomas Berners and Matilda his wife held for said Matilda's life of the inheritance of said Agnes on the day whereon this agreement was made, and which after the death of said Matilda were due to return to said William Rokewode junior and Agnes, should wholly remain to said querents and to the heirs of said John Chetebere, to be held (together with said two parts, lands and advowson which remain to them by this fine) of the chief lords of that fee for ever.

And in return said querents gave to said William Rokewode junior and Agnes 200 marks of silver.

No. 24. June 25, 1426.—4 Henry VI.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster on the morrow of St. John the Baptist in the 4 year of the reigns of Henry king of England and France the sixth from the conquest; and afterwards within the octaves of St. Michael in the 7 year of the same king there granted and recorded: between Thomas Heigham, Robert Pope, Thomas Harewell, John Heigham, querents, and Edmund Bret de Cokefeld armiger deforciant: concerning the manor of Brettyshalle and the advowson of the church of Bradfeld Combusta, and 3 messuages, 10 tofts, 600 acres of arable land, 40 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 80 acres of wood, and 40 shillings and 6 pence rent, with belongings, in Cokefeld, Herthest, Bradfeld Combusta, Bradfeld Seyncler, Bradfeld Monachorum, Great Whelnetham and Little Whelnetham.

Edmund acknowledged said manor and holdings and advowson to be the right of said Thomas Heigham; of which said querents hold said manor, 5 tofts, 380 acres

of arable land, 30 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 66 acres of wood and said rent and advowson of the gift of said Edmund : and for himself and his heirs he renounced claim to said querents and to the heirs of Thomas Heigham for ever.

And moreover said Edmund granted for himself and his heirs that 2 messuages, 5 tofts, 200 acres of arable land, 10 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 14 acres of wood, in the towns of Bradfeld Seyncler and Cokefeld which Richard Sterefacre held for the term of his life and one year more, and that one messuage and 20 acres of arable land in the town of Bradfeld Seyncler which John Holgate held for a term of eleven years of the inheritance of said Edmund on the day whereon this agreement was made, and which after the death of said Richard and said terms were due to return to Edmund and his heirs, should then wholly remain to said querents and to the heirs of said Thomas Heigham : to be held with aforesaid manor and advowson of the chief lords of that fee by the services which belong to them for ever. And said Edmund and his heirs guarantee them to said querents and to the heirs of Thomas Heigham against all men for ever.

And in return said querents gave to said Edmund 300 marks of silver.

No. 25. Easter tide, 1430.—8 Henry VI.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster at one month from Easter day in the 8 year of the reigns of Henry King of England and France the sixth from the conquest : between John Verney clerk and William Lee querents and Richard Earl of Warwick and Isabella his wife deforcients : concerning the manors of Carleton, Middulton, Clopton, Sweynlond, Cokfyld, Fenhall and Welnetham with belongings.

Said Earl and Isabella acknowledged said manors to be the right of said John, as being those which said John and William hold of the gift of the Earl and Isabella. And the Earl and Isabella guarantee said manors to John and William and the heirs of John against all men for ever.

And in return John and William gave the Earl and Isabella 1000 pounds sterling (sterlingorum).

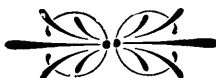
No. 26. July 9, 1498.—13 Henry VII.

This is the final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster at 15 days from the day of St. John the Baptist in the 13 year of the reigns of Henry king of

England and France the seventh from the conquest; and afterwards within the octaves of St. Michael in the 14 year of the same king there granted and recorded: between Robert Sexten, Thomas Hogge clerk, Robert Craske clerk, querents, and John Audeley miles and Miriel his wife, deforcients: concerning the manor of Little Whelnetham with belongings, and 160 acres of arable land, 14 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, 2 acres of marsh and 15 shillings rent, in Great Whelnetham, Little Whelnetham, Neuton, Brendbradfeld, Rosshebroke, Bradfeld Senkeler, Bradfeld Monachorum and Hausted.

John and Miriel acknowledged said manor and holdings to be the right of said Robert Craske. And for themselves and for the heirs of Miriel they renounced claim to said Robert, Thomas and Robert and the heirs of said Robert Craske for ever. And moreover said John and Miriel for themselves and the heirs of Miriel guarantee to said Robert, Thomas and Robert and heirs of Robert Craske said manor and holdings against all men for ever.

And in return Robert, Thomas and Robert gave to John and Miriel 200 pounds sterling (sterlingorum).



INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.

Under this heading I print some of the inquiries that were held after the death of a tenant in chief (*i.e.* one who held direct of the king to whom all land belonged) or other landowner. For each county there was an official called the king's escheator. On the death of a landowner he received a writ telling him to call a local jury, through whom these questions had to be answered.

1. What lands did the deceased hold.
2. By what services or rents were those lands held, and of whom.
3. Who was his next heir and how old was that heir.

The findings of the jury were written on rolls and sent up to London. They are known as Inquisitiones post mortem. Thousands of them, from about the year 1220 to 1644, when the feudal system ceased and inquisitions of this sort were no longer held, are preserved in the Public Record Office. If a man had lands in two or more counties, a separate jury was called and a separate inquisition held for each county. The object of them was to find out the death duties.

These inquisitions are sometimes very long and I do not print them in full. I give so much as concerns this volume. The originals are in Latin. The headings are mine. The original description "who was the wife of" is generally understood to mean "widow of." But in the case of Alice de Sutton, No. 7, her husband was still alive.

No. 1. John de Weyland. Inquiry held December, 1312.

I take it that the manor named herein is that of Whelmetham Parva, though it is not so specified.

Inquisition taken at Blaxhale in the County of Suffolk before the King's escheator on Saturday next after the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle in the 6 year of King Edward son of King Edward by the oath of jurors. Who say on their oaths

that John de Weylound on the day he died held [inter alia] the manors of Onhous and Whelwitham of the Abbot of St. Edmund by the service of a quarter of one knight's fee and 2 shillings a year, and they are worth yearly 10 marks. Also they say that Richard de Weylaund is the son of said John and is his next heir, and is past 22 years of age. In testimony of which said jury have affixed their seals.

No. 2. John Carbonel. Inquiry held Aug. 30, 1333.

The writ for holding the inquisition was dated May 28, a long time intervening between the writ and the inquisition. Another inquisition was held for what he had in Essex, viz. a messuage and rent in Misteley, which I have not had transcribed.

Inquisition held before John de Blommell, escheator of the king, at Beccles in the county of Suffolke on August 30 in the 7 year of Edward the third from the Conquest by the oaths of jurors. Who say that John Carbonel deceased held on the day he died no lands nor tenements in Suffolk in his demesne of the king in chief. But on the day he died he held the manor of Great Waldingfeld of the Earl of Oxford by the service of one knight's fee, and it is worth yearly £20. Also he then held the manor of Chilton of Roger de Huntingfeld by the service of one knight's fee, and it is worth yearly 100 shillings. Also he then held the manor of Newton juxta Sudbury of Eleanor who was the wife of Guy Ferre by the service of half a knight's fee, and it is worth yearly 12 marks. Also he then held certain tenements called Grenecroft, Poppesmede and Gordland in the towns of Waldingfeld and Aketon of Andrew de Bures as of the manor of Aketon by the service of 20 shillings a year. Also he then held in the towns of Great Welnetham and Stanefeld one messuage and 60 acres of the Abbot of St. Edmund and of John de Whelwetham by the service of 2 shillings and one quarter of oats, and it is worth yearly 20 shillings. And they say that Alice daughter of said John is his next heir and is past 10 years of age, and is in the custody of the Earl of Oxford. In testimony whereof said jury have set to their seals.

No. 3. Elizabeth widow of John de Brokesborne. Inquiry held Aug. 30, 1326.

Being a widow she must be the mother or stepmother of John de Brokesborne who follows her.

Inquisition taken at Waldyngfeld Magna, co. Suffolk, on 30 August, in the 20 year of Edward the second by the oath of the jurors. Who say that Elizabeth who

was the wife of John de Brokesbourne held of the Earl of Oxford for her life the manor of Waldyngfeld Magna of the inheritance of John son and heir of Thomas Carbonell. She also held of Robert de Gore 13 acres of arable land in the town of Aketon of the said inheritance. And the jurors say that John son and heir of said Thomas Carbonell is the next heir of said holdings and is 16 years of age.

No. 4. John de Brokesburn. Inquiry held 20 Nov., 1342.

Inquisition taken at Maintre, co. Essex, on 20 November in the 16 year of Edward III by the oath of the jurors. Who say that John de Brokesburn held no lands of the king or others, but on the day he died he held jointly with Margery his wife who is still living the manor of Bradefeld and tenements in the towns of Kyrkebi and Walton by gift and grant of Richard de Hastinge clerk, John vicar of the church of Rameseye, and Henry de Welnitham, by fine thereof levied. He also held for his life by gift and grant of said Richard, John and Henry by fine thereof levied tenements in Misteye, with remainder to William and Nicholas his sons. The jurors say that Robert de Brokesbourn, son of said John, is his next heir of the blood and he is past 30 years of age.

No. 5. Edward le Despencer. Inquiry held January, 1376.

Inquisition taken at Ipswich before John de Rokewood, escheator of the king in Suffolk, on Thursday day next after the feast of the Circumcision in the 49 year of Edward the third after the Conquest, by virtue of the king's writ, by the oath of the jurors. Who say on their oath that Edward le Despencer chivaler deceased did not hold any lands or tenements in his demesne as de feodo in said county on the day he died, but he then held by right of Elizabeth his wife who is still living the manor of Welnetham parva with the advowson of the church, and the manors of Blaxhale [etc.]. And said manor of Welnetham parva with the advowson of said church is held of the Abbot of St. Edmund by military service, and is worth yearly 5 marks. And said manor of Blaxsale is held of the Prior of Buttele, the Prioress of Campesseye and William de Kerdeston chivaler by military service, and is worth yearly 20 marks. And Thomas, son of said Edward and Elizabeth, is their next heir and is past 2 years of age. In testimony whereof [etc.]

No. 6. Margery, widow of Sir John de Sutton. Inquiry held Sept., 1384.

She was the daughter of Sir John de Whelnetham. Her two previous husbands had been John de Brokesbourne, No. 4, and John de Cockfield. There was a separate inquisition held for each county, Essex and Suffolk.

ESSEX.—Inquisition taken at Colchester before Henry Helyoun, escheator of the king in the county of Essex, on the Saturday next after the feast of St. Mathew in the 8 year of Richard the second after the conquest by the oath of Simon Badele, John Hardyng, Thomas atte Grene, Richard Buxston, John de Burgh, . . . , John Lech, John Crall, William persoun, William Damyoun, Richard Rande and John Beneyt, jurors.

Who say on their oath that Margery who was the wife of John [Sutton] miles held no lands or tenements in her demesne of the king in chief on the day on which she died. But they say that she then held the manor of Bradefeld in co. of Essex jointly with John Brokesbourn miles lately her husband deceased, to herself and the heirs of said John Brokesbourn, of the heirs of Hubert de Ruly miles by the service of half a knight's fee : and that said manor is worth yearly £10.

And that on the day she died she held of the heirs of Hugh de Blount miles by the service of half a knight's fee the manor of Tendryngghall, and a certain tenement in said town of Tendryngg called Gernouns, as dower from the endowment of John de Sutton miles her husband, the reversion thereof belonging to John de Sutton miles, son and heir of said John de Sutton miles : and that said manor of Tendryngghale is worth yearly 100 shillings ; and that said tenement called Gernouns is worth yearly 20 shillings.

And they say that she did not hold any other lands or tenements in her demesne of the king or of any others in the co. of Essex on the day she died : and that she died on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula last past, and that Edmund de Brokesbourn is the next heir of said John and Margery and is over 45 years of age.

SUFFOLK.—Inquisition taken at Stretford in the county of Suffolk before William Cursun de Byllyngford, escheator of the king in said county, on September 10 in the 8 year of Richard the second after the Conquest by the oaths of John Tynte, Robert Whyte, Walter Cosyn, Thomas Florote, John Florote senior, Henry Quardon, Ad : Taillor, Andrew Baker, John Cristemas, John atte Hil, John Kebbyl and Robert Sebrich, jurors.

Who say on their oath that Margery, who was the wife of John de Sutton miles, now dead, on the day she died held of the king in chief four messuages, $70\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable land, 19 acres and 3 roods of meadow, 52 acres and 1 rood of pasture, and 17 shillings and 3 pence and one halfpenny rent in Estbergholt jointly with John de Sutton miles lately her husband deceased, to herself and the heirs of said John : and they say that said messuages, lands and rents are held of the king in chief in socage by the service of 20 shillings to be paid yearly to the king and his heirs by the hands of the sheriff of Suffolk in equal portions at the terms of Easter and St. Michael the archangel for all services rendered called Blauncheferme.

And said messuages are worth nothing ultra reprise. And said arable land is worth yearly 11s. .. 9d. at 2d. per acre : and said meadow is worth yearly 35s. .. 6d. at 2s. per acre : and said pasture is worth yearly 52s. .. 3d. at 12d. per acre. And there is there one pigeon house which is worth yearly 40 pence ultra reprisa : Also there is there a certain fishery which is worth yearly 2 shillings : which pigeon house and fishery are held of the king by said service.

And they say that on the day she died she held a half of the manor of Estbergholt called Oldehalle to herself and said John late her husband deceased and the heirs of said John : in which half is one messuage, 88 acres of arable land, 24 acres of meadow, 52 acres of wood, 5 acres of pasture, and 65s. .. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. of rent of assize to be paid at the feasts of St. Andrew the apostle, Easter, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and St. Michael the archangel, in equal porcions. Also there are there $8\frac{1}{2}$ days work for mowing the meadows, 82 days work in the autumn ; also 17 days work for carrying corn in the autumn. Also there is there a certain leet to be held at the feast of St. Barnaby the apostle. Also there is there one fullers water mill. Which half of said manor together with the other half is held of the Countess of Warwyk by the service of one pair of gilt spurs worth 6d.

And they say that said messuage is worth nothing yearly ultra reprisa ; and that said arable land is worth yearly 14s. at 2d. per acre ; and that said meadow is worth yearly 48s. at 2s. per acre ; and that said wood can be cut each seventh year and is then worth 3s. per acre, and so at the season yearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; and that said pasture is worth yearly 2s. .. 6d. at 6d. per acre ; and that said days works for mowing the meadows are worth yearly 2s. .. 1d. at 3d. per days work : and that said autumn works are worth yearly 6s. .. 10d. at 1d. each work ; and that said works for carrying corn are worth yearly 2s. .. 10d. ultra reprisa capienda de domino at 3d. each work ; and that said leet is worth yearly 40d. ultra reprisa 10 ℥ suit, and perquis : cur : is

worth yearly 3s. .. 4d. ultra reprisa, and said mill is worth yearly 20s. and no more ultra reprisa.

Also said Margery held in the said town of Stratford one messuage, 77 acres of arable land. Also she held 7 acres of meadow, 5 acres of pasture and 14s. .. 8d. rent of assize to be paid at the four usual terms, and 2 hens of rent to be paid at the feast of the Nativity of the Lord. And there are there 15 days of autumn work for the lord's food. And they say that said messuage, lands and rent are held of Gilbert of Dabynham by the service of 3d. yearly; and said messuage is worth nothing ultra reprise, and said arable land is worth yearly 12s. .. 10d. at 2d. per acre, and said meadow is worth yearly 14s. at 2s. per acre, and said pasture is worth yearly 4s. .. 2d. at 10d. per acre, and said autumn works are worth yearly ultra reprisa 15d. at 1d. per work and said hens are worth yearly 2d. at 1d. per hen.

And they say that John son of said John de Sutton miles is the next heir of said John de Sutton miles and is over 50 years of age.

Also they say that on the day she died she held the manor of Alpheton to herself and the heirs from her body proceeding in fee talliato, and it is held of the abbot of St. Edmund by military service, and is worth yearly £20, and Edmund de Brokesborn, son of said Margery, is her next heir and is over 40 years of age.

Also that said Margery held the manor of Cokefeld in said county jointly with John de Cokefeld late her husband deceased to herself and the heirs of said John de Cokefeld, which manor is held of the abbot of St. Edmund by military service, and is worth yearly £10. And they say that John Bret, consanguineus of said John de Cokefeld, is his next heir, and is over 24 years of age.

And they say that said Edmund de Brokesborn is son and next heir of the blood of said Margery and is over 40 years of age. And that said Margery died on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula last past. In testimony whereof said jurors have set to their seals.

No. 7.—Alice who was the wife of John de Sutton. Died Aug. 23, 1392.

Her first husband was Andrew de Bures. Her second husband, John de Sutton, was stepson of the preceding Margery. Her two inquisitions were both held in September, 1392. There is really only one inquisition for Suffolk, though it has the appearance of two.

ESSEX.—Inquisition taken at Alphamstone, co. Essex, on Thursday next before the feast of St. Mathew the Apostle and Evangelist in the 16 year of

Richard II by the oath of jurors. Who say that Alice who was the wife of Sir John de Sutton knight held no lands of the king in Essex, but she held one acre in Middelton, and the advowson of the church of Middelton, and 19 shillings rent from divers tenants in Bulmere for her life, the reversion belonging to Alice Brian, daughter of Robert de Bures, son of Andrew de Bures and said Alice now deceased and formerly wife of said Andrew. They say that Alice who was the wife of John de Sutton died on Friday the eve of St. Bartholomew the Apostle last past, and that said Alice Brian is kinswoman and next heir of said Alice now deceased, and she is past 30 years of age.

SUFFOLK.—Inquisition taken at Kersey, co. Suffolk, on Tuesday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the 16 year of Richard II by the oath of jurors. Who say that Alice who was the wife of Sir John de Sutton knight held the manor of Aketon for her life jointly with Sir Andrew de Bures knight late her husband now deceased by gift and grant of Edmund le Boteler by fine levied in the court of King Edward, the present king's grandfather, to hold to said Andrew and Alice and the heirs of Andrew. The manor is held of the king in chief as of the Honor of Hatfield Peverel. Alice died on Friday the eve of St. Bartholomew last past. Alice Brian, daughter and heir of Sir Robert de Bures knight, son of said Andrew and Alice, is kinswoman and next heir of said Andrew [sic] and is past 28 years of age.

SUFFOLK.—Inquisition taken at Kerseye on Tuesday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the 16 year of Richard II by the oath of jurors. Who say that Alice who was the wife of Sir John de Sutton knight now deceased on the day she died held one manor in Reydon late of Sir Robert de Reydon knight and the advowson of the church jointly with Sir Andrew de Bures knight late her husband by gift and grant of Michael de Ponnynges and Thomas le Boteler by fine dated 10 Edward III in the court of the present king's grandfather, to hold to Andrew and Alice and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder (in default of such) to the right heirs of Alice for ever. Alice died [etc. as above] and Alice Bryan [etc. as above.]

No. 8. Sir John de Sutton chivaler. Died Sept., 1393.

This is the second Sir John de Sutton of Wyvenhoe, and stepson of Margery No. 6. His two inquisitions were both held in September, 1393.

SUFFOLK.—Inquisition taken at Stratforde juxta Bergholte, co. Suffolk, on

Monday next after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle in the 17 year of Richard II by the oath of jurors. Who say that Sir John de Sutton chivaler now deceased on the day he died held tenements in Bergholte of the king in chief, and a moiety of the manor of Bergholt of the Earl of Warwick, and tenements in Stratford of Gilbert de Debynam [etc.]. Sir John died on Friday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary last past. And Richard de Sutton his brother is his next heir aged 60 years and upwards.

ESSEX.—Inquisition taken at Colchester on Saturday next before the feast of St. Michael in the 17 year of Richard II by the oath of jurors.

[This is a long inquisition which does not concern this volume. His heir is the same as in the Suffolk Inquisition.]

No. 9. Sir Richard de Sutton knight. Died April 7, 1396.

Brother and heir of the preceding Sir John. His inquisition was held at Michaelmas, 1396.

ESSEX.—Inquisition taken at Manytre, co. Essex, on Monday next before the feast of St. Michael in the 20 year of Richard II by the oath of jurors. Who say that Sir Richard de Sutton knight on the day he died held nothing of the king in chief. But he was seized of the manors of Wyvenho [etc.], and before his death he granted them by his charter to Thomas Cogeshale, Edmund Brokesborne, Roger Wolfreston, John Boys, Thomas Monchasy, Ralph Chamberleyn and Peter Westwode, to hold to them and their heirs and assigns for ever. Afterwards by fine in the quinzaine of Michaelmas in the 17 year of Richard II he remitted his right in said manors to said persons for ever. Sir Richard died on April 7 last past, and Thomas de Sutton is his son and next heir aged 12 years on the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist last past.

No. 10. Edward, Duke of York. Killed at Agincourt Oct. 25, 1415.

Inquisition taken at Stowmarket on Tuesday next after the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary in the 3 year of king Henry the fifth after the Conquest before Thomas Heath, the king's escheator for Norfolk and Suffolk, by virtue of the king's writ sent to him and sewn on to this inquisition, by the oath of jurors. Who say on their oath that Edward late Duke of York on the day he died held no lands nor tenements in Suffolk in his demesne of the king in chief nor of

others. But he then held for his life the manor of Welnetham with the advowson of the church of that manor, and with the knights fees belonging to that manor, and all other knights fees and advowsons of churches and of other ecclesiastical benefices which Elizabeth who was the wife of Edward late Lord le Despencer formerly held for her life in Suffolk, by grant of the present king made by his letters patent to the late duke for his life on April 16 in the 2 year of his reign : said manor of Whelnetham with said advowsons and knights fees to remain immediately after the death of said late duke to Richard Beauchamp de Bergevenny chivaler and Isabella his wife, sister and heir of Richard son and heir of Thomas late Lord le Despencer deceased, and the heirs male begotten of said Richard and Isabella, by reason of certain other letters patent of the said king made to Richard and Isabella on Feb. 17 last past. [Here I leave out a whole page of words which seem to mean nothing.] And said jury say that the reversion of said manor of Whelnetham with said advowsons and knights fees, after the death of said Elizabeth who was the wife of Edward late Lord le Despencer deceased which she held for her life of the inheritance of said Thomas late Lord Despencer, and which Elizabeth died on the feast of St. Anne in the 12 year of Henry IV, belonged to said Thomas late Lord Despencer, and that said Edward late Duke (named in said brief) held said manor of Whelnetham with advowsons and knight fees for his life by the grant of the present king on the occasion of the judgement of forfeiture lately returned against said Thomas : with remainder to said Richard and Isabella as promised immediately after the death of said Duke. And they say that said manor of Whelnetham with advowson and knights fee is held of the king in chief by military service, and that the manor of Whelnetham is worth yearly 108 shillings and 4 pence. And the advowson of said church of Whelnetham is valued at 20 marks yearly with accidentals. And they say that said Edward late Duke died on Oct. 25 last past ; and that Richard, son of Richard late Earl of Cambridge brother of said duke, is consanguineus and next heir of said Duke, and is past 3 years of age.

No. 11. William Raynford esquire. Died June, 1434.

SUFFOLK.—Inquisition taken at Newmarket on Friday next after the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul in the 12 year of king Henry VI by the oath of 13 jurors. Who say that William Raynford esquire held the manor of Alfton hall in Alfton [Alpheton] and Aketon of the king as of his honor of Peverell. He died on Sunday next after the feast of St. Petronilla the Virgin last past, and Lawrence Raynford is his son and next heir, and is past 15 years of age.

ESSEX.—Inquisition taken at St. Osyth on Monday next after the feast of Beheading of St. John Baptist in the 12 year of Henry VI by the oath of 20 jurors. Who say that William Raynford esquire held nothing of the king, but he held of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester as of his demesne of Colchester the manor of Frankeshalle in Bradefeld [etc.]. He died on Monday next before the feast of Pentecost last past, and Lawrence is his son and next heir, and is past 15 years of age.

No. 12. Henry Drury of Lawshall. Died Jan. 25, 1587.

Inquisition taken at Bury St. Edmunds on 2 June, 29 Elizabeth, after the death of Henry Drewrye esquire before the Queen's escheater for the county by the oath of fifteen jurors. Who say that Henry Drury long before his death was seized of the manor of Great Whelnetham in his demesne as of fee with its members and lands called Sydlesmere, Walshams, and Carbonells alias Carboines, and other lands in Great Whelnetham, Little Whelnetham, Brent Bradfeld, Hawstead, Stanfield, Lawshull, Nowton and Rushebrooke, late purchased from Sir William Waldegrave knight. And divers lands in Hawstead, Great and Little Whelnetham and Rushbroke containing 18½ acres lately purchased from Sir Ambrose Jermyn. And lands called Michelfield and Hawkyns in Lawshull, Stanningfield and Cockfield, containing 86 acres lately purchased from Sir William Spring knight. And 37 acres of meadow and pasture and 33½ acres of wood lately being parcel of the manor of Copdoes alias Cobdoes in Great Whelnetham, Little Whelnetham, Hawstead, Nowton, Rushbrooke and Bradfield Combusta lately purchased from Sir William Drury knight. Thus seized Henry Drury made his will 19 January in 29 year of Elizabeth, leaving the manor of Great Whelnetham, Sydelsmere, Walshams, Carboines, Cobdoes, to descend to his son Henry Drury and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the heirs male of the body of Sir William Drury knight. Henry Drury was also seized of the manor of Lawshull, and by indenture of 20 July, 22 year of Elizabeth, between himself on the one part and William Drury his son* and heir apparent and Thomas Rolf of Great Whelnetham on the other part, in consideration of the jointure of Elizabeth his wife it was agreed that he (Henry Drury) should before Michaelmas following convey to William Drury and Thomas Rolf the manor of Lawshull, they to stand seized thereof to the use of said Henry and Elizabeth Drury during both their lives, with remainder after their deaths to the right heirs of Henry Drury for ever.

*There is something wrong here. William was not his son and heir.

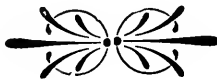
Afterwards Henry Drury by his writing of the same date (20 July) granted that manor to said William Drury and Thomas Rolf, without having first obtained the Queen's licence, to have and to hold to them, and their heirs and assigns, to their own use for ever, Henry Drury died 25 January last past, and Henry Drury the son is living in London and is the eldest son and next heir of Henry Drury deceased, and on the day he died Henry Drury the son was past 21 years of age. Elizabeth late the wife of Henry Drury deceased is still living at Lawshull and has not married since her husband's death.

No. 13. Sir William Drury of Hawstead. Died Jan. 8, 1590.

Inquisition taken at Bury St. Edmunds 16 June in 32 year of Elizabeth before the Queen's escheator and other persons, commissioners, after the death of Sir William Drewry knight by the oath of fifteen jurors. Who say that Sir William Drewry knight was seized in his demesne as of fee tail, namely to himself and the heirs male of his body, of the manors of Hanyngfeild, Bradfeild in Wynderviles, manor or farms called Redehall in le Tyle kill there, farm called Pipers and Mattres in Hawsted and Lawshull, manors of Brookleigh, Talmages and Wifoldes in Brockley, and advowson of the churches of the manors of Chedbergh and Arneborowes in Chedbergh, and advowson of the church of Chedbergh. By his deed 26 Oct. in 15 year of Elizabeth between the lady Dorothy Stafford on the one part and himself (then William Drury of Hawsted esquire) on the other part, in consideration of his forthcoming marriage with Elizabeth Stafford, daughter of said Dorothy, which marriage was afterwards solemnized, the premises were settled on Elizabeth Stafford, now Lady Drury, for her life and for part of her jointure, and after her death to the heirs male of said Sir William and Elizabeth, and in default of such to the heirs male of Sir William Drury, and in default of such to the heirs male of Sir William Drury knight deceased, grandfather of Sir William Drury (of this inquisition), and in default of such to the use of Robert Drury . . . [here several pieces are torn off] and in default of such to the right heirs of Sir William Drury (of this inquisition). Afterwards Elizabeth Drury died [sic but she didn't], and said William Drury likewise died, and said Elizabeth late his wife who still lives and survived them was and still is seized of said manors of Bradfeld, Winderfeld etc. Sir William Drury was also seized of property (capital messuage etc.) in the parish of St. Clement Danes without the bar of the new Temple in the county of Middlesex. He settled it to the use of himself and his wife for their lives. Afterwards he died, and Elizabeth his wife

survived him and was alone seized thereof. Sir William Drury was also seized of the manors of Hawsted alias Hawsted hall, and Buckenhams alias Talmages, the manor of Wkepsted lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of Bury St. Edmunds, lands called Overcages hall in Wkepsted, lands called Monkeslondes, land called Bankhill Lees in Horningserth Magna, manor called Hoores, 20 gardens near the mansion house called Drury house, manor called Pykards, manor of Cobdoes. Sir William Drury made his will 1 July in 29 year of Elizabeth [The will follows in full, but so much is torn off that nothing is complete. There are bequests to executors for a term of 9 years, after which they remain to Robert Drury his son and heir apparent and to the heirs male of him lawfully begotten ; and in default of such to his second, third, fourth and fifth sons and their heirs male begotten in succession, and then to the heirs male of his brother begotten, and then "to the use of my cousin Henry Drury and his heirs male," and some other remainders that cannot be made out. Then mention of "said Thomas Drury," and a bequest of money "to William Mynne my nephew and godson,* which bequest must be paid or it will be lawful for said William Mynne to enter for distraint upon the manor of Hawsted."] Afterwards, viz. upon 8 Jan. in the 32 year of Queen Elizabeth, said Sir William Drury died, and Robert Drury is his son and heir begotten of Elizabeth his wife, and on the day of taking this inquisition Robert was 15 years, 4 months, 16 days, of age.

*From here to the end is on another parchment, which has got detached and is bound up in another volume, vol. 225. What precedes is in vol. 226.



THE HOUSE OF CRUTCHED FRIARS.

The batch of nine documents that now follow relate to the house of Crutched or Crossbearing friars in Whelnetham, whose chapel was dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr. In the two post-dissolution documents this chapel is called the chapel of Chockesmythes. They will be utilized in Part II, where I shall give so much of its history as I can find out.

The two short Edwardian records from the Patent Rolls do not tell much, but they show to what an early date this house belongs.

The Inquisitions ad quod damnum show the benefactors. When a man would give lands to a religious house, it was possible that harm might be done to the king or someone through that house not being able to perform the services which were due from those lands. So before he could get leave to give, the king's escheator had to call a jury to inquire into it. This inquiry was called an inquisitio ad quod damnum. The last three words may be translated, What harm will it do?

The longer documents from the Patent Rolls show the granting of the Priory premises after the dissolution of the Monasteries in 1536.

No. 1. Patent Roll. 2 Edward I. A.D. 1274.

T. de Weyland and W. de Saham ten : at the assize of new disseisin to be held (cap :) which the Prior of the Holy Cross of Little Whelnetham has demanded (arr :) against Robert de Bradefeld and others concerning a tenement in Little Welnetham.

No. 2. Patent Roll. 3 Edward I. A.D. 1275.

G. [Galfridus] de Leukenor and J. [John] de Mettingham con : at the assize of new disseisin to be held which Brother Henry of the chapel of St. Thomas of Little Welnetham has demanded (arr :) against Walter parson of the church of Great Welnetham concerning a tenement in Little Welnetham.

No. 3. Inquisition ad quod damnum. 21 Edward I. A.D. 1293.

In explanation of this document and No. 4 it must be said that a writ dated 24 Jan., 21 Edward I, had been sent to the Sheriff of Cambridge, telling him to call together a jury to consider whether it would be to the hurt of the king or anyone else if the king granted the Prior and brethren of the Holy Cross of Little Whelnetham leave to acquire the chapel of Bergham and belongings in the diocese of Ely. The jury decided, as we see, that it would hurt the king to the amount of 12 pence a year. Then the Prior of Whelnetham found a layman who bound himself and his heirs and his lands to make good this annual loss for ever. So he petitioned the king that the chapel of Bergham might be confirmed to them. The endorsement on the petition says it was left over to the next Parliament.

Inquiry made through the jurors according as the writ demanded. Who say on their oath that it is to the prejudice of the king, in that the lands and tenements belonging to the chapel of Berkham owe two appearances yearly at the Sheriff's Court (turnum), which is in the hand of the Earl of Brittany by commission of the king, and are worth yearly 12 pence. And they say that it is not to any other harm or prejudice of the king nor of any one else. Concerning the consent of the diocesan or rector of the place they know not. And they say that all the belongings of said chapel are worth yearly in all their outgoings 2 marks. And they say that Robert de Furneus is the true patron and bene consents.

No. 4. Petition of the Prior and Brethren. 21 Edward I. A.D. 1293.

The petition that follows is in French. It is thus endorsed (also in French): The petition of the Prior and Brethren of the Cross of Wolnetham.

*It is further endorsed in Latin thus:—*A certain layman is willing to bind and burden himself and his heirs and his holdings for doing the services for which the chapel is bound, for which that business may stand over (remansit) to another parliament.

*Then follows the petition:—*The Prior of the Holy Cross of Welnetham showeth to our lord the king that whereas he commanded by his letter to the Sheriff of Cambridge that he by upright and lawful men of the county would enquire if it would be to the prejudice of the king that he should confirm the chapel of Berkham with belongings to said Order [of the Cross of Whelnetham] or not: It was found that it was to the king's prejudice to the yearly amount of 12 pence. And the said Prior is

prepared to find a surety and his heirs, sure and good, to do the suits which belong to said chapel and belongings. And also said surety is enfeoffed of said tenancy and is sufficiently distrainable. And he will do it willingly. Then the said Prior prayeth our lord the king for the love of God and his sweet mother and for the soul of the good king Henry and the soul of the Queen his good companion, that he will confirm and grant this thing.

No. 5. Inquisition ad quod damnum. 5 Edward III. Aug. 13, 1331.

Leave for Robert de Bures to give lands in mortmain.

Inquisition at Lavenham before the Escheator of the king in the county of Suffolk on August 13 in the 5 year of King Edward the third from the Conquest according to the tenor of the king's writ, on the oath of Peter le Botiller, Geoffrey le Clerk [etc.]. Who say on their oath that it is not to the harm or prejudice of the king or of others that the king should allow Robert de Bures of Aketon to give to the Prior and brothers of the order of the Holy Cross of Whelnetham 4 messuages, 240 acres of arable land, 20 acres of pasture with belongings in Aketon and Waldingfeld, to have and to hold to them and their successors for finding two chaplains to perform sacred services (*divina celebantur*) for the soul of said Robert, and the souls of his ancestors, and of all the faithful departed, in the church of said prior and brothers of Whelnetham every day for ever. They say nevertheless that of the aforesaid lands and holdings, said Robert de Bures intends to give at present only one messuage, 28 acres of arable land and 1 acre of meadow in Aketon, one messuage and 60 acres of arable land in Waldingfeld, for the finding of two chaplains as aforesaid. And they say that said messuage and lands in Aketon are held of the king as of the honour of Peverel in the king's hand by the service of two parts of a knight's fee, and are worth yearly in all their outgoings according to their true value 17 shillings, viz. the messuage 12 pence, the arable land 6 pence per acre, and the meadow 2 shillings. And that said messuage and lands in Waldingfeld are held of William de Athelly by the service of 12 pence yearly, and said William holds them of the Earl of Oxford, and the Earl holds them of the king in chief, and they are worth yearly 31 shillings, viz. the messuage 12 pence, the arable land 6 pence per acre. And they say that there is left to Robert de Bures (after the above gift) the manor of Acton and divers other manors, lands and holdings in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, which are held of divers lords by divers services which at present they do not know, which are worth yearly £100 and more: And that they

are sufficient for the customs and services due to be done both for the lands thus given and for the lands that he retains, and for all other burdens which he bore and was used to bear, as in suits, frank pledges, tallage, fines, redemptions, contributions [etc.] and all other emergencies to be borne. And they say that said Robert is able to be placed on assizes, juries, and other recognizances as he used to be before said gift So that the country will not be burdened by this gift in default of said Robert more than before. In testimony whereof said jury have placed their seals to this inquisition. Given at Lavenham on the day and year above said.

No. 6. Patent Rolls. 17 Edward III. Nov. 1, 1343.

Leave for the Priory to acquire lands.

Rex omibus [etc.] salutem. Know ye that we of our special grace have granted for ourselves and our heirs, so far as we can, to our beloved in Christ the Prior and brethren of the Order of the Holy Cross of the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr of Whelnetham that they may acquire lands and tenements to the yearly value of 100 shillings according to their true value both of their own fee and of another's, excepting lands and tenements which are held of us in chief: to have and to hold to themselves and their successors for ever: notwithstanding the statute concerning lands and tenements not to be placed in mortmain; provided nevertheless by inquiries to be held in due form and returned to our Chancellary it may be found that it can be done without loss or prejudice to ourselves or our heirs or any others. Teste rege apud Langele November 1. Per breve de privato sigillo.

No. 7. Inquisition ad quod damnum. 20 Edward III. April 13, 1346.

Leave for Robert de Rokewode to give lands in mortmain.

Inquisition taken at Henhove in the county of Suffolk before William de Middelstone, escheator of the king, on April 13 in the 20 year of Edward the third after the Conquest, according to the tenor of the king's writ, on the oath of Robert le Boteler [etc.]. Who say on their oath that it is not to the harm or prejudice of the king nor of any one else that the king should allow Robert de Rokewode to give to the Prior and brothers of the Order of the Holy Cross of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr of Whelnetham 60 acres of arable land in Cokefeld, Stanfeld and Whelnetham, to have and to hold to themselves and their successors for ever, in part satisfaction of lands and tenements to the value of 100 shillings yearly, which the

present king by his letters patent allowed said Prior and Brethren to acquire both of their own fee and of another's, excepting lands and tenements which are held of the king in chief. And they say that 40 acres of said land are held of Alexander de Walsham by fealty and by the service of 6s. .. 8d. yearly. And said Alexander holds them of Thomas de Grey miles, and he holds them of the king. And [the remaining] 20 acres of said land are held of Henry Aleyn by the service of 5s. .. 4d. yearly for all services: and said Henry holds them of Richard de Cokesfeld miles, and said Richard holds them of Bartholomew de Burwache the son, and he holds them of the king. And each of the above 60 acres is worth yearly 2 pence and a halfpenny over and above rent resolute, and no more because the soil is sandy and weak (*sabulosa et debilis*). And there remain to said Robert lands and tenements in Stanfeld, Aketon and Stoke which are held of divers lords by divers services, and are worth yearly £10, besides the above to be given, which are sufficient for the customs and services due to be done both for what is given and for what is retained, and for all burdens accustomed to be borne. So that the country will not be burdened owing to this gift in default of said Robert more than before. In witness whereof [etc.].

No. 8. Patent Rolls. 31 Henry VIII. March, 1540.

Grant of the Priory and various Manors to Anthony Rous.

Rex omnibus [etc.] salutem. Know ye that we for the sum of £1678 .. 10 .. 0 of lawful money of England paid to our use into the hands of the Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations of our Crown by our beloved servant Anthony Rous of Denyngton in Suffolk esquire, have of our special grace granted to him the reversion of said manor of Iklyngham (formerly given to George Rous of London gent). Also all those manors of Iklyngham and Worlingworth lately belonging to the late dissolved monastery of Bury St. Edmunds. And the advowsons of the rectories and churches of Iklyngham St. James and Worlingworth and of the chapel of Southwolde. Also we give Anthony Rous all our manor of Bedfelde in Suffolk, lately belonging to the monastery of Eye suppressed by the authority of Parliament. And further we give to Anthony Rous all the chapel of Chockesmythes, and one messuage, one garden and one orchard (*ortum*) adjacent to said chapel, containing in all three roods of land: And 13 acres of arable land and pasture, 2 acres of meadow and 5 acres of wood, and all the land and soil (*terram et solum*) of said wood with its belongings in Wellnitham magna, Wellnitham parva and Bradfeld

Combusta, which lately and for long belonged to the late dissolved Priory or house of Crossbearing Friars within the City of London ; to have, hold and enjoy all said possessions to him and his heirs and assigns for ever ; to be held in chief of our heirs and successors by the service of a tenth part of one knight's fee, and by the annual payment to us and successors of 72 shillings and 6 pence for said manor of Worlingworth, and 59 shillings for the manor of Ikelingham, and 50 shillings and 8 pence for the manor of Bedfelde, and 4 shillings and 5 pence for the chapel of Chockesmythes and the other premises belonging to the late Priory of Crutched Friars : to be paid each year into our Court of Augmentations at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel. Teste Rege apud Walden March 29.

No. 9. Patent Rolls. 32 Henry VIII. April, 1540.

Leave for Anthony Rous to sell the Priory to John Skott.

Rex omnibus [etc.] salutem. Know ye that we of our special grace and for 13 shillings and 4 pence paid to us in our hanaper give leave for ourselves and our heirs as far as in us lies to our beloved servant Antony Rous esquire to alienate to John Skott and Joan Cokerell all that his chapel of Chockesmythe, and one messuage, one garden and one orchard adjacent to said chapel, containing in all 3 roods of land : and 13 acres of arable land and pasture, 2 acres of meadow and 5 acres of wood and all the ground and soil of said wood, in Welvetham Magna, Welvetham Parva and Bradfeld Combusta, which lately belonged to the Priory or house of the crossbearing brothers within the city of London lately dissolved, and which are held of us in chief : to have, hold and enjoy said chapel and other premises to John and Joan and the heirs of John for ever of us and our heirs by the services that are due and customary. And likewise we give leave to said John and Joan to receive said chapel and premises from said Antony and to hold them to themselves and the heirs of John as aforesaid for ever. [Provision against their being molested by us, our heirs or ministers.]

Teste Rege apud Westminster 26 April.



MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

No. 1. Patent Roll. 9 Edward I. A.D. 1281.

R. Luueday and R. de Ludham con : at the assize to be held which Robert son of Walter de Meleford has demanded against Richard Freysel and others de quodam fossato levato in Great Whelneham.

No. 2. Patent Roll. 9 Edward I. A.D. 1281.

R. Loueday and R. de Ludham con : at the assize of new disseisin to be held which Robert son of Walter de Meleford has demanded against Richard Freysel concerning common of pasture in Great Welneham.

No. 3. Inquisition ad quod damnum. 39 Edward III. Nov. 6, 1365.

Inquisition taken at Estbergholte, co. Suffolk, on Nov. 6 in the 39 year of Edward III by the oath of William Hervy and other jurors. Who say that it would not be to the damage of the king or of others if the king should grant to Sir John de Sutton of Wyvenho chivaler and Margery his wife that they may retain certain premises in Estbergholte which they acquired from Walter de Barkworth and Katherine his wife, William de Waldyngfeld and Amflesia his wife, and John Wolf of Maintre and Joan his wife, without having obtained royal licence, to have and to hold to themselves and the heirs of John of the king and his heirs.

Sum of the value of the premises £6 .. 14 .. 6½.

No. 4. Patent Rolls. 31 Henry VIII. March, 1540.

Grant of abbey lands to Sir Thomas Jermyn.

Rex omnibus [etc.] salutem. Know ye that we for the sum of one thousand, three hundred and five pounds, eleven shillings and eight pence, paid into the hands of our Treasurer to our use by our beloved Thomas Jermyn of Rushebroke knight, of our special grace have granted to him all our manors of Bradfeld Monachorum and Stanton lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of Bury St. Edmunds : also all those woods called Mounces Parke, Felsham Hawe, Frewoode [etc.] situate in Bradfeld Monachorum, Bradfeld Seyntclere and Felsham : and the advowsons of the churches of Bradfeld Monachorum and Stanton : and all the messuages, lands,

tenements, mills, warrens, gorse and heaths, liberties of foldage, fisheries [etc.] in the towns and hamlets of Bradfeld Monachorum, Tostok, Hedgesett, Whelneham parva alias called Whelwetham, Barton, Drynkeston, Felsham, Thorpe, Norton, Gedding, Rougham, Bradfeld Seyntclere, Bradfeld Combusta, Pakenham, Wetherden, Russhebroke, Stanton, Over Stanton, Nether Stanton, Ixworth, Berdwell, Stowe Langtoft, Wattesfeld, Walsham and Hapworth, lately belonging to said monastery, and a parcel of lands containing in all 70 acres late in the tenure of said Thomas Jermyn and lying amongst his lands in the towns of Russhebroke, Rougham and Barton; which lands are part of the manor of Oldehalle lately belonging to the late monastery: And also one tenement called the Sextens tenement, and all the lands, woods, rents and services in Little Whelneham alias Whelwetham, Russhebroke, Bradfeld Monachorum and elsewhere in Suffolk belonging to the Sextens tenement, as fully and wholly as they all were lately made over to William Brodstrete and Alice his wife and Thomas Brodstrete their son. And all that grove of wood called Northlond grove in Russhebroke. We also give to said Thomas Jermyn all our manor of Thorpe hall in Norfolk lately belonging to the monastery of Dartford in Kent, and messuages in the towns of West Wrotham, Illington and Croxton in Norfolk, to be held of us, our heirs and successors in chief.

Teste apud Walden March 10.

UNATTACHED DE WHELNETHAMS.

Under this heading I have gathered together a number of people whom I have come across in early records and who are all called de Whelneham. They need not all be akin to each other. They need not all be akin to the family of de Whelneham which owned the manor of Great Whelneham for a few generations and which will be fully described under another heading. Some of them certainly were, some of them as certainly were not. But they all have this in common, viz. that for one reason or another they took their name from the place with which this volume is dealing. They did not call the land after their name, but the land called them after its name.

It will be seen that with the exception of John who held some land at Tuddenham they all lived between c. 1150 and c. 1350. At that early time hereditary surnames had not become rigidly fixed. They sat loosely upon a man, and were easily thrown by some change of circumstance. And so you cannot be sure that either the fathers or the children of these men were called de Whelnetham too. That makes it difficult to say who were their fathers or who were their children. You cannot even be sure that they continued to be called de Whelnetham to the end of their lives. They may have gone forth and gained a new dwelling place elsewhere, and with that new dwelling place they may have gained a new name. I have good reason for thinking that one of them, Thomas, did do so, and became Thomas of Wordwell instead of Thomas of Whelnetham. Later on surnames sat tighter, and were not easily moved by a change of abode.

I set them down in alphabetical order, and I show where I met them and what they were doing. That alphabetical order enables me to begin very suitably with

ADAM. July 29, 1225. King Henry III, in 9 year of his reign, witnessed at Windsor an order that the justiciaries on their first arrival in Suffolk should take the suit which was down for hearing between Nicholas son of Master Stephen of St. Edmund petens and Adam de Whelnetham tenens, concerning 2 acres arable in Rougham and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres arable and one messuage and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow in Whelnetham. (Patent Rolls.)

ADAM. Jan. 23, 1230. King Henry III, in 14 year of his reign, witnessed at Havering the appointment of William de Fraunchvill, William Peche, William de Hanifeld and Robert de Hulmo (the two last substituted for Adam de Falesham and Walter de Bradfeld) as justiciaries at the assize to be held at Cateshal at 15 days from Easter, which Robert, parson of the greater Whelnetham, demanded (aramiavit) against Adam de Whelnetham chaplain and Jordan his brother, to determine whether 7 acres of land and two messuages in the greater Whelnetham are free possessions (libera elemosina) belonging to the church of said Robert or a lay fee of said Adam and Jordan. (Patent Rolls.)

ADAM. June 10, 1231. King Henry III, in 15 year of his reign, witnessed at Westminster the appointment of Robert de Hulmo, Jerebert de Seincler, Adam de Welnetham and Richard de Ikeworth as justiciaries at the assize of new disseisin to be held at Cateshull at three weeks from the day of St. John the Baptist, which Robert de Hul has demanded (aramiavit) against Richard, abbot of St. Edmund,

concerning a tenement in Barton. Afterwards William de Fredney and Adam de Folesham were joined with them for holding the assize. (Patent Rolls.)

In 1232 ADAM de Whelnetham and John de Tifteshall were appointed collectors of the tax, a fortieth, in the liberty of St. Edmund in Suffolk. And on March 21, 1233, they were ordered to carry it to Norwich and deliver it to the king's constable, with rolls showing clearly the whole and particular sums received by them, which were to be placed there with the other fortieths from Norfolk and Suffolk. (Close Rolls.)

The Red Book of the Exchequer contains a list of the knights of the Honor of St. Edmund of the old feoffment of the time of king Henry. This list includes Adam de Welwethame, 3 parts of one knight.

I imagine that Adam the justiciary and tax collector was one man, and that Adam the chaplain was another.

ALEXANDER. At some time between 1157 and 1180 Hugh, abbot of Bury, confirmed to William son of Leo the manor of Hengrave which had been granted to his father. Amongst a number of the neighbouring gentry who witnessed this deed were Alexander de Whelnetham and Walter his son. (Gage's Thingoe, p. 166.)

In 1209 and again in 1218 Alexander de Whelnetham and Sarah his wife were parties in a fine concerning land at Exning. (Cal. Suff. Fines, p. 16, 21.)

ALEXANDER, ALICE, PHILIP, JOANNA, ROBERT, THOMAS.

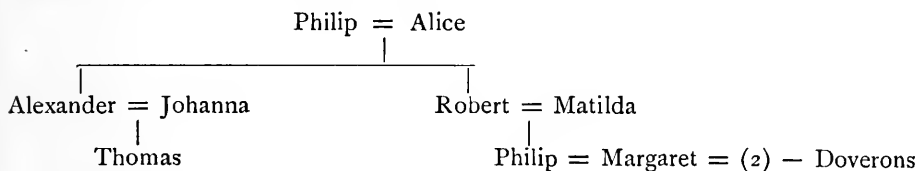
On Nov. 24, 1281, the sheriff of Suffolk was ordered to direct Robert son of Philip to give up to Thomas de Weyland a messuage, 45 acres of land, 5 acres of wood, 2 acres of meadow, 12 pence of rent, in Little Whelnetham, in which Robert has not entry except by Alice late the wife of Philip de Parva Whelnetham, who held them of said Thomas de Weyland in dower of the assignment of Alexander, son and heir of Philip, of the gift of Philip her late husband, which ought to revert to Thomas de Weyland after the demise made by Alice to Robert contrary to the statute of Gloucester: and the sheriff was to summon Robert, if he did not do so, to be before the justices at Westminster in the octaves of St. Hilary, to show cause why he has not done so. (Close Rolls, 10 Edward I.)

In 1282 Johanna wife of Alexander de Whelnetham sells two parts of the manor of Little Whelnetham to Thomas de Weyland. See Fines, No. 6, p. 277.

In 1282 Robert, son of Philip, and Alice, widow of Philip, sell land in Little Whelnetham to Thomas de Weyland. See Fines, No. 7, p. 277.

In c. 1280 Alexander, son of Philip, made a grant of Doveton hall in Whepstead. And in 1291 Thomas, son of Alexander, is mentioned in a deed relating to Doveton hall. And in 1331 Margaret Doverons, widow of Philip de Whelnetham, is mentioned in a deed relating to Doveton hall. (Gage's Thingoe, p. 397.)

Out of the above allusions I make this tentative pedigree. I imagine that this family were of Little Whelnetham and had nothing to do with the family which owned the manor of Great Whelnetham.



ALEXANDER de Welvetham granted to Constance, the prioress, and the nuns of Wykes in Essex 4 shillings yearly rent which Wlward son of Simon used to pay him for a tenement in West Stow. And Wlward bound himself to pay to Constance and the nuns the yearly 4 shillings which he used to pay to Alexander. (Two deeds in P.R.O., mentioned in Suff. Arch. Inst. Proc. x. 328.) These deeds are not dated, and I do not know whether the date of this Alexander fits the date of the preceding one.

ALICE. Wife of Philip and mother of Alexander. See above.

CHRISTIANA. Daughter of Walter de Whelnetham. In a fine of January 1258 we see her getting a grant for life of lands at Great Whelnetham. See p. 274.

EDMUND. The father of Sir John. He will be found in Part II. In 1335 an Edmund was the defendant in a fine, Michael de Bures and Mary his wife being the complainants. He must be a different man, though probably of the same family. Perhaps a younger brother of Sir John.

GEOFFREY. In the Rotuli Curiae Regis he is mentioned as doing something, I cant understand what, in the first year of king John, 1199.

In the Chronicle of Jocelin of Brakelond we read: "In the year of grace 1200 a marshalling took place of the knights of St. Edmund and of their fees, whereof

their ancestors had been enfeoffed." Then follows a long list, which includes "Geoffrey of Whelnetham and Gilbert of Manston, one knight's fee in Whelnetham and Manston." (New ed. by Sir E. Clarke, p. 183.)

HENRY. He was certainly a younger brother of the second Sir John de Whelnetham, whose annals I have given at some length in Part II of this volume. He will be found there under the year 1314 charged with taking part in some riotous proceedings and throwing a lady into a pit. In 1324-5 he is one of the two complainants in a fine concerning the manor of Cockfield, which I have not had transcribed. (Cal. Suff. Fines p. 155.) In 1332 and 1337 he is mentioned in two more fines which I have had transcribed. See p. 282, Nos. 16, 17. He does not come into "Suffolk in 1327," unless, as I strongly suspect, he is the Henry de Welham under Great Horringer in that volume, p. 167. A contracted Welnetham might easily be mistaken for Welham.

JOHANNA. Wife of Alexander, whom see.

JORDAN. Brother of Adam, whom see.

JOHN son of Ralph de Qwelnetham. In 1228 he was complainant in a fine concerning land at Nowton. Cal. Suff. Fines, p. 28. He might be the first Sir John. See Part II.

JOHN and MATILDA his wife. In 1252 he gave king Henry III a mark for a writ about something I cant understand what, and the sheriff of Cambridge was told to see about it. (Excerpta e Rot. Fin. in Turre Londin.) This may be the first Sir John, who will be found in Part II.

JOHN the clerk. A patent roll dated from Westminster June 5, 1320, grants protection for John de Hastings, who is going beyond the seas with the king, and for John de Welvetham clerk and eight others who are going with him. This is likely to be the same man as John, parson of Little Whelnetham, who took a part in the riotous proceedings at Bury abbey in 1327. See The Clergy in Part II of this volume.

The two knights, Sir John de Whelnetham, will be found in Part II.

JOHN. In the Inquisition post mortem of Johanna, widow of William de Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, held in 1435-6, John Whelnetham is said to have held a half of one fee at Tuddenham. And in the inquisition of Edward Neville, Lord Bergavenny, held in 1476, John Whelnetham holds one fee there.

NICHOLAS. c. 1196. He is mentioned in the 1835 Calendar of Rotuli Curiae Regis as doing something, I dont know what, towards the end of the reign of Richard I.

Another Nicholas will be found in two fines Nos. 13, 14, printed at p. 280. Their date is Michaelmas 1311. He has a brother Robert, and I think he is either younger brother or uncle of the second Sir John.

In 1325 Nicholas de Whelnetham, an acolyte, was presented to the rectory of Great Whelnetham. See The Clergy in Part II.

MARGARET. Wife of Philip junior. See under Alexander.

MATILDA. Wife of John, whom see.

MATILDA. Wife of Robert, whom see. See above pedigree.

PHILIP. In 1246 he was complainant in a fine about land at Timworth. And in 1247 he was one of several complainants in a fine about land at Whepstead. (Cal. Suff. Fines, p. 48, 49.) Soon afterwards, not later than 1264, he was one of the witnesses to a deed whereby Simon, abbot of Bury, gave leave to Thomas de Ickworth to empark some lands at Ickworth. (Gage's Thingoe, p. 278.) This seems to be the same man as the Philip of Little Whelnetham, who is mentioned under ALEXANDER.

In "Suffolk in 1327" another Philip will be found at p. 32 under Cotton, which makes it look as if he was a son of Robert and Matilda, and grandson of Philip and Alice. Margaret Doverons in 1331 might be his widow. See pedigree.

RALPH. Father of John, whom see.

ROBERT. In 1242 he is defendant in a fine about land at Preston and Hawkedon. (Cal. Suffolk Fines, p. 46.)

In the Testa de Nevill is a list of the fees of Master William de Kentewell. Among them Robert de Whelnetham holds half a fee in Preston of said William, which William holds of the king. That was in the reign of Edward I, which ran from 1272 to 1307.

In 1282 Robert, son of Philip and Alice of Little Whelnetham, and younger brother of Alexander, is a party to a fine. See No. 7, p. 277.

In 1292 there was some dispute, fictitious or otherwise, about land at Cotton in Suffolk, in which Robert and Matilda his wife were parties. (Rot. in Cur. Scacc. Abbrev.)

In 1311 Robert and Nicholas his brother were parties in a fine. See No. 14, p. 281. I rather expect them to be uncles, possibly brothers, of the second Sir John.

In 1314 Robert and Henry his brother were charged, with their brother the second Sir John, with throwing a lady into a pit. See Sir John in Part II.

In "Suffolk in 1327" Robert who appears under Whelnetham must be the brother of Sir John, and perhaps it is also him who appears under Ipswich. And it must be this same Robert who is party to a fine in 1337. See No. 17, p. 282.

THOMAS. A charter roll dated Oct. 8, 1303, grants to Thomas de Whelnetham and his heirs free warren in all their demesne lands in Wrydewell (Wordwell), co. Suffolk. Now in "Suffolk in 1327" the big man at Wordwell is seen to be Thomas de Wordwell. And in the Wordwell volume of this series it will be seen that the presentations to Wordwell rectory from 1306 to 1329 were all made by Thomas de Wordwell. I therefore think it is highly probable that this Thomas de Whelnetham and Thomas de Wordwell are one and the same man. He was probably a native of Whelnetham and perhaps a member of the family who owned it; and when he became possessed of Wordwell he dropped his name de Whelnetham and took that of de Wordwell.

It may be only a coincidence, but it is curious that in 1230 we had a Jordan de Whelnetham and in 1282 there was a Jordan de Wordwell: we have had an Alexander de Whelnetham, and at about the same time there was an Alexander de Wordwell. And once more, in the marshalling of the knights already alluded to as told by Jocelin the monk, we see a William de Wordwell holding half a knight's fee in Whelnetham.

In 1291 Thomas son of Alexander, son of Philip, is mentioned in a deed relating to Doveton hall in Whepstead. I expect he is a different man though contemporary. Gage, p. 397.

WALTER. In the Rotuli Curiae Regis he is mentioned as doing something c. 1196, and again in 1199. Also the Rotulus Cancellarii mentions him in 1201. I cannot understand these villainously abbreviated documents, but the chief point is that in such and such a year there was living such and such a man. This Walter may be the same man as Walter son of Alexander mentioned in the first entry under Alexander. He may also be the Walter who was the father of Christiana.

MORE WHELNETHAM WILLS.

No. 33. James Merest. June, 1740.

This is the last will of me James Merest of St. Margaret's, Westminster, gent, made this 12 June, 1740. First I most humbly resign my soul to Almighty God who gave it, hoping for salvation thro' the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ my Redeemer; and my body to the earth to be decently interred (but privately) at Woking in Surrey, the place of my nativity, near where the rest of the family lyes. And as concerning my temporal estate, which is all personal, I dispose of it thus.—To my two sons £2500 apiece, and to my four daughters £2000 apiece, to be paid them at their respective ages of 21 years. The income and dividends of my said estate to be applied towards the maintenance and education of my children according to the discretion of their mother. Item I give to my only sister living £20 a year to be paid her half yearly, and £100 to her daughter, the wife of Mr. Bynes, and £50 apiece to her two sons now living. Item to Richard Gold, the only son of my eldest sister, £100, and to John Goodyear, the son of my youngest sister, £100. To my godson, the only son of Thomas Allen esquire, £50. Item to the poor of the parish of Woking £30, and it is my will that £20 may be laid out on a monument against the pillar next to the place of the burial of the family in the church at Woking, on which I would have written an account of the persons there buried. All the aforesaid legacies, except to my children, I will should be paid within six months after my decease. Lastly I make my wife and brother executors of this my will, and desire that the profit of all the manuscript books which shall belong to me at the time of my death may be equally divided between them. And as to all my debts owing to me upon bonds or notes (but no other), I hereby give to my wife, whom I enjoin to use her utmost endeavour by suits at law or otherwise to recover particularly what is due to me from my Lord Delawarr. I have not mentioned yet the Suffolk estates, nor do I think I need do it, the same in my opinion being subject to the determination already made by the Master of the Rolls. But I give to my wife all my household goods as well as plate, not doubting but she will continue her indulgence and kindness to the children and take great care of their education, particularly with respect to virtue now grown so scarce in the world. In

witness of this my will, all of my own handwriting, I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

Memorandum. It is this 3 July, 1741, recommended to the executors by the testator to make a due provision for what shall be born of my wife if she is at present with child.

No. 34. Jane Merest widow. May, 1776.

In the name of God Amen. I Jane Merest, late of Laleham in the Co. of Middlesex, widow, but now residing with my son John Merest Esq. in the Little Cloysters, Westminster Abbey, being of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, but regarding the uncertainty of this mortal life, do make this my last will and testament. First I most humbly resign my soul to God who gave it, hoping for salvation thro' the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ my Redeemer, and my body to the earth, and my request is that I may be interred at Woking as near to the remains of my late husband James Merest Esq. as possible, and that my funeral may be conducted in the same manner, and the same persons may, if possible, conduct and attend it as directed and attended my late husbands. I give to my sons the Rev. Mr. Charles Merest, John Merest and James Merest, and to my daughters Charlotte Fisher widow and Mary now the wife of Captain Michael Hare, £50 each for mourning. To my sister Mrs. Elizabeth Brooker £20 for mourning. To my said daughter Charlotte Fisher a miniature picture of my late husband in enamel by Zincke, as also my silver tea kettle and lamp. To my son John Merest my house in Abingdon street with the appertenances to hold to him, his executors etc : also my large two handled silver cup, my tea chest with silver cannisters which he made me a present of, as also my two silver boats and my best diamond ring. I also give my son John all such household goods and furniture of every kind, except plate, as shall be belonging to me and in his house at the time of my death. Item I do direct that all the rest of my plate shall be equally divided between my son James Merest and my daughter Mary Hare. I direct that my son James Merest shall within three months after my decease pay into the hands of my executor £500, to be laid out in the purchase of stocks or at interest on Government or other real securities, upon trust to pay the profits thereof to my daughter Mary Hare for her own use, it being my intention that the same shall not come to the hands or be liable for the debts of her husband Captain Michael Hare, unless it shall appear to my executor that the laying out of such sum of £500 in the purchase of a commission in the army for

him will be for the benefit of him and of Mary his wife ; in which case and not otherwise I empower my executor with the consent of my daughter Mary Hare to be given in writing to lay out such sum of £500 in the purchase of such commission. Otherwise I direct that the profits of said £500 shall continue to be paid to Mary Hare for her sole use for her life, and from her death shall be divided among all the children of Mary Hare then living, share and share alike with benefit of survivorship. But if there be no children living at her death, then said sum of £500 shall be considered as part of the revenue of my personal estate. Item I direct that one annuity of £20 shall be paid by my son James Merest to my executor to be by him paid to my sister Elizabeth, the wife of James Brooker, during her natural life by weekly, monthly or quarterly payments at his discretion for her own sole use ; and her receipt alone, notwithstanding her coverture, to be a sufficient discharge, it being my mind that said annuity shall not come into the hands nor be liable to the debts of said James Brooker. Item I give my son James Merest and his heirs for ever all my freehold and copyhold lands and tenements in the co. of Suffolk or elsewhere in the Kingdom of Great Britain. Item all the rest of my estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever I give to my son James Merest and his heirs. And in case my personal estate shall not be sufficient to pay my debts and legacies, I charge my real estate devised to my son James Merest with the payment of so much as shall be wanting. My executor shall not be liable for any loss that may happen in the execution of the trust relating to the above £500 unless such loss shall arise thro' his wilfull default. I hereby nominate my son John Merest to be sole executor of this my will. In witness whereof I have to this my will written on three sides or pages of paper to the first two set my name and to the last page thereof my hand and seal this 6 May, 1776.

Witnesses : Hen^a Brooker, Hy Brooker, James Dagge.

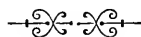
Joan de Bures, a nun at St. Helen's. Nov., 1417.

This is a translation of a Latin document in the British Museum. Topham MSS. Charter No. 39.

To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present written indenture comes, Andrew Botiller knight, Robert Teye, Richard Baynard, John Rowhed, Robert Cooke de Lavenham, John Badewell, William Rookwode, and John son of said William, eternal health in the Lord. Know ye that we have granted, and by this present

indenture have confirmed to the Prior and Convent of the house of Nuns of St. Elena within Bishopsgate, London, and their successors, a certain annual and quit rent of 100 shillings sterling to have and receive yearly during the natural life of Johanna de Bures, nun of the said house, if it happens that Johanna should remain so long in said house, and for half a year more, out of all those woods and tenements of ours called Sydolesmers, Walshams and Carbonels with their appertenances in the towns of Great Whelnetham, Little Whelnetham, Rosshebrook and Newton in co. Suffolk, which lately we had from the demise and feoffment of John Howard knight, William Clopton, Ralf Chaumberleyn, Giles Pirye, John Notyngham and Geoffrey Salle ; so that 40 shillings of said 100 shillings are to be paid to the use of Johanna de Bures at the four principal terms of the year, viz. at the feasts of the Nativity of the Lord, Easter, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and St. Michael the archangel, by equal portions and in the church of St. Elena within Bishopsgate, London. Provided that if said yearly payment of 100 shillings after any term when it should be paid should be partly or wholly unpaid, then it shall be lawful for the Prioress and Convent and their successors and attorneys during the life of Johanna de Bures and for half a year after to enter and distrain upon said lands and tenements, and the distrains thus taken lawfully to carry off (asportare, abducere et fugare) and keep in their own possession until there shall be full satisfaction of the payment in arrear. [Then follow further instructions about distraining and receiving the expenses of distraining; and no payment is to be made elsewhere than in the church of St. Elena, and any payment made elsewhere shall be treated as nothing.] Of which yearly 100 shillings we place the Prioress and Convent in full possession by the payment of 40 pence which we deliver to them nomine seisine. In testimony of which to one part of this indenture remaining in the possession of the Prioress and Convent we have placed our seals. To the other remaining in our possession the Prioress and Convent have caused to be placed their common seal. Given at London 12 November in the fifth year of King Henry the fifth after the Conquest.

Endorsed in English: 5 Henry V. An annuity of £5 per annum granted to the nuns of St. Elen, London, out of lands in Suffolk during the life of Joan de Bures, a nunn there.



STATUTES.

STATUTE OF WINCHESTER.

Made at Westminster. 13 Edward I. A.D. 1285.

As the Statute of Winchester is very often referred to in the annals of Sir John de Whelmetham, and as it gives some idea of the state of the country, both of the people and of the roads, I give here a summary of it. The full Statute will be found in the Statutes of the Realm. There seems to be some confusion as to its name, it being sometimes called the Statute of Westminster. The two Statutes that follow of Edward III are also alluded to in the annals of Sir John de Whelmetham.

Forasmuch as from day to day robberies, murders, burnings and thefts be more often used than they have been heretofore, and felons cannot be attained by the oath of jurors, which had rather suffer strangers to be robbed than to indite the offenders, of whom great part be people of the same country, our lord the king for to abate the power of felons hath established a pain in this case, so that from henceforth for fear of the pain more than for fear of any oath they shall not spare any nor conceal any felonies.

The Hundred is made answerable for robberies. They shall have 40 days and no more either to answer for the robber or to produce him. In great towns being walled the gates shall be closed from sunseting to sunrising, and no man shall lodge in the suburbs without his host will answer for him. At every gate in every town so many men shall watch from sunseting to sunrising. And if any stranger do pass he shall be arrested till morning, and then go quit if no suspicion. If they will not obey the arrest they shall levy hue and cry upon them, and the hue and cry shall be raised from town to town till they be arrested.

Further, highways leading from one market town to another shall be enlarged, so that there be neither dyke, tree nor bush where a man may lurk to do hurt within 200 feet of one side or the other; but this shall not extend to ashes, oaks or great trees. And if the lord will not abate the dyke, underwood or bushes, he shall be answerable for any robberies committed; and if murder be done he shall be fined at the king's pleasure. And if the lord cannot fell the underwoods, the country shall aid him. And if perchance a park be near the highways, the lord shall set his park

200 feet from the highway, or make such a wall, dyke or hedge that offenders may not pass to do evil.

Further, every man shall have in his house harness for to keep the peace, *i. e.* every man between 15 and 60 shall be assessed to armour according to his lands and goods. [Then follows the armour a man must have if valued at £15 lands or 40 marks goods, at £10 lands or 20 marks goods, etc.] The view of armour is to be made twice a year. And constables chosen in each hundred and franchise are to view it. And the constables shall present before justices such as are in default. And they shall present such as lodge strangers in uplandish towns for whom they will not answer. And the justices shall present them to the king at Parliament, and the king shall provide remedy.

And henceforth let sheriffs take good heed [etc.]. And the king commandeth and forbiddeth that from henceforth neither fairs nor markets be kept in churchyards for the honour of the church.

Given at Winchester Oct. 8 in 13 year of the king.

1 Edward III, 1327. Statute 2. C. 16.

For the better keeping and maintenance of the Peace the king will that in every county good men and lawfull which be no maintainers of evil or barrettors in the country shall be assigned to keep the peace.

5 Edward III, 1331, C. 14. (*Only one Statute this year.*)

Whereas in the statute made at Winchester in the time of king Edward, grandfather to the king that now is, it is contained, That if any stranger pass by the country in the night of whom any have suspicion, he shall presently be arrested and delivered to the sheriff and remain in ward till he be duly delivered; and because there have been divers manslaughteres, felonies and robberies done in time past by people that be called Roberdesmen, Wastors and Draw-latches; It is accorded that if any man have any evil suspicion of such, be it by day or by night, they shall be incontinently arrested by the constables of the towns and delivered to the bailiffs of the franchises or to the sheriffs, and kept in prison till the coming down of the justices assigned to deliver the gaol. And in the meantime the sheriffs or bailiffs shall enquire of such arrests and return their inquests at the coming of the justices. And if they have not enquired they shall be amerced, and the justices shall make enquiry and proceed to the deliverance of the gaol.

END OF PART I.

PART II. CHAPTER I.

THE MANORS AND THEIR LORDS.

Section 1. The Undivided Whelnetham.

Section 2. Great Whelnetham.

Section 3. Little Whelnetham.

Up to this point what has been printed has been raw material, quite raw ; part from parchment, part from stone ; part gathered in London, part in Suffolk ; registers, tombstones, wills, fines, inquisitions, and medieval documents of all sorts. I have not exhausted that raw material ; there is heaps more. But unless one can combine the years of Methuselah with the purse of a millionaire, one must draw the line somewhere, and so I draw it here. I will now proceed to cook such raw material as I have got, and will dish it up under several headings. The first heading shall be, The Manors and their lords.

And as from an early time there have been two manors, viz. Great Whelnetham and Little Whelnetham, and as they have always had a different set of lords, so I must take them separately, first the one and then the other ; for it would be no more possible to take them together than it would be to follow the courses of two different streams in the same strides of the same stroll.

And as there was a time before the division of the manor into two, so I must devote a section to the undivided Whelnetham before I reach the sections devoted to Great and Little Whelnetham respectively.

Section 1. The undivided Whelnetham.

Of this I have very little to say, and part of that little has been already said at p. 228—9, and need not be repeated. I have met with no mention at all of Whelnetham earlier than that in the Domesday survey of A.D. 1086. I have looked through three stout volumes of the *Cartularium Saxonicum*, edited by Mr. Walter Birch, containing about 1350 charters between A.D. 430 and A.D. 975. But not one of them records any gift or transfer of land in Whelnetham. So that 1086 is the earliest actual mention of the name that I know of, and that must be my starting point. The various forms of that name, and anything that there may be to be said about its meaning, I leave for a later chapter.

The Domesday survey showed us a manor having two churches in it, whereof the abbot of Bury was lord. Of that I have already said all I know and rather more. I imagine that those two churches are the germ or foreshadowing of the division that was to be later on into two manors and two parishes. When that division actually took place, if there ever was an actual moment of its taking place, I dont know. The earliest mention of a Great Whelnetham that I have met with, which is also the earliest proof that a division had taken place, is in A.D. 1230. (See p. 309.) So we may put down the division to have taken place between 1086 and 1230.

Besides the abbot's holding with its two churches, the Domesday survey showed us a small holding of 40 acres held by the Earl of Mortain.

Robert, Earl of Mortain, was half brother to William the Conqueror whom he accompanied into England, and whole brother to Bishop Odo. The 40 acres that he had here were a very small drop in the ocean of his vast possessions. Mr. E. A. Freeman, the historian of the Norman Conquest, has pointed out that he had a larger share of the conquered land than any one follower of the Conqueror. His manors were chiefly in the northern and south-western counties. How he came by this little bit I dont know. He died in or about 1091, and was succeeded by his son William.

William, Earl of Mortain, rebelled against Henry I, and in 1104 was banished from England. He went back to Normandy, still followed a rebellious course, took part in the battle of Tinchebrai in 1106, was taken prisoner and (says Freeman) was probably blinded and imprisoned for life. But Doyle's *Official Baronage* says that after a long imprisonment from 1106 to 1140 he returned to England in his old age, and became a monk at Bermondsey. Can a greater contrast be imagined than that between the father, in all the glory of his vast possessions, and the son, sightless,

friendless, landless, homeless, glad of the shelter of a monastery as a nineteenth century labourer was glad in his old age of the shelter of a workhouse !

What happened to the 40 acres when he forfeited his possessions I cannot say. It occurs to me that possibly the house and chapel of the Crutched Friars may have later on occupied a part of them.

Section 2. Great Whelnetham Manor.

At some time before 1230 Whelnetham has become divided into Great and Little Whelnetham. In 1316 a return was made showing who was the lord of each township in the county. That return has been printed by the Suffolk Arch. Inst. in their Proceedings, xi, 173, and also by Lord Francis Hervey in his edition of Reyce's Breviary, p. 101. It shows that there was then a township of Great Whelnetham and a township of Little Whelnetham, and that the abbot of Bury was lord of both. I need not give the names of the successive abbots. The abbot never died nor sold, and so there he was from 1086 (and I don't know how much earlier) till the suppression of monasteries in 1536.

But while the abbot held it of the king, who held it of the abbot? While the abbot did suit and service for it to the king, who did suit and service for it to the abbot?

The first family that I can see doing so is a family that took its name from the place, and was called de Whelnetham. And the first member of that family that I can see in possession is Sir John de Whelnetham, knight, in the reign of Henry III, c. 1260. I will call him No. 1 as there was another Sir John afterwards. Of the hundred and fifty years immediately following the Norman Conquest I fear I have nothing to say.

I will now proceed to give as full an account as I can of the de Whelnetham family and its heirs and descendants. My authorities shall be almost entirely original and contemporary authorities such as the public records. And now that printed calendars have made those records so easy to be used, there is no excuse for anybody to go elsewhere, even if there be any elsewhere to go to. I shall confine myself in this section to those de Whelnethams who were in possession. Various other de Whelnethams who are to be met with in early records, and who though they took their name from this same place need not necessarily belong to this same family, will be found gathered together in Part I, p. 308—314.

De Whelnetham Family.

SIR JOHN DE WHELNETHAM, No. 1. The long reign of Henry III stretched from 1216 to 1272. In the 37 year of his reign, 1253, protection was granted for about 350 people who were going with the king to Gascony, for as long as they were in his service. Amongst them was John de Whelnetham. (Patent Rolls.)

Amongst the manuscripts belonging to the Corporation of Bury St. Edmunds is a deed relating to a meadow at Wphestead, of the reign of Henry III but the exact year not known. One of the witnesses to it is Sir John de Whelnetham knight.

In 1836 were printed two volumes of Excerpta from the rolls of fines preserved in the Tower of London. Among them is a villainously abbreviated one about John de Welvetham and Matilda his wife giving the king one mark for a writ (brevi) about something or other; and an order was given to the sheriff of Cambridge to see about it. Dated 36 Henry III (1251—2). This may or may not relate to the man we are dealing with.

Sir Richard Gipps (who will come into a later section) had some proof of Sir John being seated at Whelnetham in 49 Henry III, A.D. 1265, but he does not tell us what that proof was.

I am afraid that is all I can say of Sir John de Whelnetham No. 1.

EDMUND DE WHELNETHAM. He succeeded Sir John and was probably his son, but I have no actual proof of it. Sir Richard Gipps says that he succeeded him in the tenth year of Edward I, which ran from Nov. 20, 1281. And as Sir Richard was a collector and copyist of ancient deeds, he probably had good reason for saying so. In the third year of Edward I, A.D. 1274—5, I find Edmund the defendant in a fine about land at Kettlebaston in Suffolk. This fine probably gives us the date of his marriage, for I find that fines were often made at the time of marriage, and we shall see presently that his son and heir was born in 1276.

It is clear from what will be told presently that Edmund died while his son John was yet a minor, that is before 1297. Besides John who succeeded him he had two younger sons, Henry and Robert, and possibly two more, Nicholas and Edmund.

I may set down here that among the Close Rolls is a memorandum that on 18 May, 1327, Alice came into Chancery at Wirsop (Worksop) and acknowledged the

following deed : viz. a release by Alice, daughter of Sibil Thweng of Tykehill, to John, son of Thomas de Swinford, of her right in the lands that she has of the feoffment of Edmund de Whelnetham her brother in Kelm. Dated at Blith on Thursday in Easter week 1 Edward III (1327).

That is puzzling. The places mentioned are all in Nottinghamshire or thereabouts. Edmund is not said to be alive in 1327, and so he might be the Edmund who heads these paragraphs. But more likely it is a younger man, as Sibil Thweng seems to be still alive. The mention of de Swinford helps to connect him with the family that we are dealing with, and so I think he must be a son of that Edmund. In which case Sibil was the widow of the Edmund who heads these paragraphs, and she made a second marriage with — Thweng. The Thwengs were a Yorkshire family of some note. I shall refer again presently to these out-of-Suffolk de Whelnetthams.

Leaving Edmund in a nebulous condition I pass on to his son and heir.

JOHN DE WHELNETHAM, No. 2. Born 1276. Died between 1342 and 1346. Now we come to someone who is a little more substantial than the two shadows who have gone before him. He lives a fairly long life for that time of day, and a very busy one. We can see him once or twice a year for many years together. He is generally one of those chosen by the state or the county to do that which has to be done, be it parliamentary or judicial or military work. He goes to France and Scotland for war; I have reason for thinking that he was in the disastrous fight at Bannockburn; he goes to Westminster or York or elsewhere for Parliament; and in his own county he is responsible for the collection of the king's tax, and sits in judgement upon the disturbers of the public peace, and arrays the men of war. I shall set down everything that I can see about him, which is not very much after all. If he merely signs his name I shall set it down. If it shows nothing more it will show that at any rate he was still alive. And if when we reach the church we can find anything there of the date 1300 to 1342, it may be put down to him.

In his History of Thingoe Hundred, p. 35—38, Mr. Gage has printed in part a most interesting report of a suit that was tried in London in the Hilary term of 1297. A certain Benedict of Blakeham had to prove in 1297 that he had reached the age of 21 years, and one witness after another gave evidence of it. Amongst others Sir Walter de Berneham, knight, then 60 years of age, said that he was at the feast when Benedict's mother was churched. And he said that he (Walter) married

the mother of Edmund de Whelnetham, which Edmund had a son John who was born a quarter of a year after Benedict, which John was of full age and had livery of his lands from the lords of the fee. Therefore of course Benedict must be of full age too. Mr. Gage was not writing or thinking of Whelnetham and the de Whelnethams, and it is only incidentally that the suit that he describes gives us information of them. It shows that John was the son of Edmund, that he was born in or near 1276, and that he was a minor when his father died.

1298, May 11. To my astonishment I find him now settled in Lincolnshire. Among the Close Rolls is one dated as above from Thetford, and addressed to the Sheriff of Lincoln. This is a summary of it :

As Robert de Ho knight of Co. Bedford, Edmund de Ho of Co. Cambridge, John de Swynford of Co. Northants, and John de Whelnetham of Co. Lincoln, have undertaken before the king that Thomas de Swynford shall find the king for his war in Scotland an armed man with a barded (cooperto) horse, the king has pardoned Thomas and Margaret his wife their trespass in entering certain lands in Noketon and Dunston in Co. Lincoln which are held of the king in chief without the king's licence by the feoffment of Norman Darcy deceased, and orders the sheriff to restore the lands to Thomas and Margaret.

I dont think there can be much doubt about this John de Whelnetham in Lincolnshire being the man that we are dealing with. He is associated with de Hoos and de Swinfords as also were the Suffolk de Whelnethams. He must be connected with the Edmund de Whelnetham who was connected with Nottinghamshire, and if the one was connected with Suffolk the other was too. Of course one must not argue in a circle and say that John of Lincolnshire was the same man as John of Suffolk because he was connected with Edmund, and then that Edmund of Nottinghamshire was Edmund of Suffolk because he was connected with John. But still the two together out of Suffolk do help to support each other as being the two of Suffolk. Each props the other. They support each other after the fashion of an aged couple whom I recollect to have seen years ago taking the air on the cathedral green at Wells. Neither could get along without the other, but they went side by side and each one leant a little against the other, and so each one propped the other and prevented the other from falling. But if either one had fallen the

other would have fallen too. And so these two out-of-Suffolk de Whelnetthams go side by side and each one supports the other as belonging to Suffolk. Each leans against the other and keeps him up. But should one fall, *i. e.* should one of the two turn out to be not of Suffolk, then they both fall. We can keep both or neither.

It therefore seems likely that John after losing his father while quite young was brought up in Lincolnshire, perhaps in consequence of his mother's second marriage, and did not return to Suffolk till after he had come of age.

1302. In the summer of this year we find him and Edmund de Hoo granting a message of his in Little Whelnettham to Simon de Hoo and Matilda his wife. (Fine No. 11, p. 279).

1311. At Michaelmas we see him getting possession of the manor of Alpheton and two parts of the manor of Great Whelnettham. (Fines Nos. 13, 14, p. 280.) In these fines he is associated with Alice his wife, the first mention of her that I have seen. Here I must stop for a moment to ask, Who was Alice his wife?

There seems to have been some connection with the de Hoos, and possibly she was a de Hoo. But more likely Edmund de Hoo's mother was a de Whelnettham, Edmund de Whelnettham's sister.

But there is another possibility. Under the parish of Rockland-Toft in Norfolk, Blomfield mentions the manor of Kirkehall-Moynes in that parish, which had belonged to the le Moyne family. He says that in 1334 John le Moyne's heir had it, and he supposes that John de Brokesbourne married her, for he then presented to the rectory; and afterwards in 1358 Sir John de Sutton presented in right of his wife.

Now in the course of a few more pages we shall see (what Blomfield did not know, at least not when writing that particular page,) that the wife of John de Brokesbourne in 1334 and the wife of Sir John de Sutton in 1358 were the same person, viz. Margery daughter and co-heiress of John de Whelnettham whom we are now pursuing. Therefore it looks as if they both presented in her right, and as she was not a le Moyne herself Alice her mother may have been. But of course this is only a possibility, and it is rather against it that Alice and her husband were still alive in 1334, and so should have presented for themselves.

1314. This year is a notable year, *annus mirabilis*. We have two encounters with a lady named Christiana: we escort the Queen of England into France: we

hurry back in time for the fight at Bannockburn, at least I believe we do : we are knighted. We can hardly be knighted for the two encounters, but it might be for the journey to France or for the fight in Scotland. I will set down what I can see of these events in the Calendars.

On Feb. 20 protection till Whitsunday was granted to several persons who were going beyond seas. Among them is John de Whelnetham. Apparently they are going with Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who is going on the king's service in the train of Queen Isabella, who was a daughter of Philip, king of France. The document granting protection was signed by Edward II at Canterbury. (Patent Rolls.) As the Earl of Gloucester had possessions in West Suffolk, it is possible that John de Whelnetham held land under him by some kind of service, in which case his going to France would not be "an appointment" as we should call it, but simply the payment of his rent.

The Earl of Gloucester was back from France in time to be at the fight at Bannockburn on the following June 25. He came not back from Scotland, but was left there among the slain. As the huge army which Edward II led into Scotland for this expedition was gathered from all parts of his dominions, in France and England, it is extremely likely that John de Whelnetham was there too, perhaps remaining in the company of the Earl of Gloucester. His lands held by military service may have left him no choice even if he had not wished to go. Unlike the Earl of Gloucester he survived (if he went) to come back. The one was taken, the other left. I shall presently mention a relic of this or of some other visit to Scotland at about this time.

On that same Feb. 20 another document was signed by Edward II at Canterbury. It was a commission issued to certain persons, all of Suffolk, to try a case. Their names were Hervey de Stanton, William de Ormesby, Robert de Reydon, Thomas de Grey, John de Boylaund. The complainant in the case was Christiana de Moese. Her complaint was that certain persons had gone to her houses at Stanefeld [Stanningfield], co. Suffolk, had besieged and burned them, had wounded her, thrown her into a pit (foveam), trampled upon her and carried away her goods. The persons whom she charged with doing this were these : John de Whelnetham with Henry and Robert his brothers, John de Luton, Simon de Hoo, Nicholas Pykard, William de Claverynngge, John de Cramaville, Robert son of John de Sancto Quintino of Sudbury and John his brother, Robert son of Nicholas Darre, Richard

Fresel, Bartholomew Jonesspencer de Whelnetham, Edmund de Saxham, John Hillary, Richard Markaund of Sudbury, John le Mower of St. Edmunds, John Stulle, Thomas de Rome of St. Edmunds, Geoffrey de Holand and John his brother, Edmund de Wylburgham, Thomas Hereward, Adam Hunte, John Hamund, John de Bradefeld Monachorum, Robert de Derham and John Haverlond, with others. (Patent Rolls.)

One does not expect to find the lord of the manor throwing a lady into a pit and stamping upon her. And I thought at first that this must be some other man of the same name. But no, it must be him. He heads the list of names as the chief man there. His brothers Henry and Robert are expressly mentioned. Those who follow are mostly substantial and well to do men. If any one is curious to know whence they came and what was their substance, he will find most of them in another volume of this series, viz. Suffolk in 1327.

The pit into which the unfortunate lady was thrown seems to have been in the adjoining parish of Stanningfield. As an elaborate history of that parish is being written, I leave it to the author thereof to identify the pit; and should Christiana in the struggle have dropped her purse or her jewelry, he will no doubt find it and hand it over to her heirs and assigns.

We have not yet done with this quarrel. In this same year 1314, on Nov. 26, commission was granted to William de Ormesby, Robert de Maddyngle and Edmund de Hemegrave to try a case. This time John de Whelnetham is the complainant. He complains that Christiana, late the wife of John Carbonel, Andrew de Berneham, Robert parson of the church of Garboldesham, John de Mose chaplain and Adam de Sherewode with others assaulted him at Melford. I presume that since the last affair, when he was just starting for France, he has been there and thence to Scotland and come home again, and that this took place soon after his return. Or more likely it took place before he went, and his absence in France and perhaps afterwards in Scotland prevented him making his complaint sooner.

These two Christianas, Christiana de Mose or Moese complainant in February, and Christiana, late wife of John Carbonel, defendant in November, were the same person. John Carbonell, lord of a manor called Carbonells in Great Waldingfield close by where she assaulted John de Whelnetham, married Christiana daughter of Sir William Latimer. He died in 1303, and she married secondly Sir Robert de Bosco, and thirdly Sir Thomas Mose. (Copinger's Manors I, 238.) Dr. Copinger

says she died about 1313. But here she is at the end of 1314 very much alive, as John de Whelnetham could have told us. In making her assault Christiana had the support of the Church in the shape of two clergymen, who were charged with her. There is now a deep water in Melford village by the way side, and I presume it was there then, as among the inhabitants of Melford in 1327 was Isabell atte Water. John de Whelnetham was lucky not to have been flung in as Christiana had been flung into the pit.

At p. 290 I have printed the inquisition post mortem of a John de Carbonell who died c. 1334. He must have been the grandson of Christiana's first husband. It will be seen that he held land under John de Whelnetham. These two assaults probably sprung from some dispute about land. There was a tenement in Great Whelnetham called Carbonells, but I cannot quite locate it.

Once more before this eventful year goes out we see John de Whelnetham, apparently none the worse for the fight at Bannockburn nor for the encounter at Melford. At Acton, which adjoins Melford, in December he witnessed a deed concerning land released to the Talemache or Tollemache family. It was on the Saturday before St. Thomas' day. (Suff. Arch. Proc. x, 343.) And he signs as a knight. There is no record of the creation of knights at this early date, but possibly the knighthood may have been the result of the journey to France or of the fight at Bannockburn. Being now a knight I presume he will leave off throwing ladies into pits. But perhaps he never did do such a thing. We only know of the charge, and we dont know that it was proved.

1316, March 26. Certain persons are appointed to be commissioners of array for their several counties for the general hosting for war against the Scots. For Suffolk were appointed Robert de Bures, Peter de Denardiston and Robert de Aspale. But on June 20 John de Boylond and John de Whelnetham were substituted for Robert Batelkyn and Robert de Aspale. (Pat. Rolls.) Apparently Robert Batelkyn and Robert de Bures are the same man.

1318, July 20. The king grants him and his heirs free warren in all their demesne lands in Great and Little Whelnetham, Bradfeld, Stanefeld, and Alpheton. (Charter Rolls.)

1319. A parliament is summoned to meet at York in May. The representatives for Suffolk are Richard de Amundeville sen. and John de Whelnetham.

1320, July 26. He and John de Luton were appointed conservators of the peace for the county of Suffolk. A marginal note says, To arrest malefactors within the county of Lincoln. (Pat. Rolls.) We have seen him in his youth described as "of Lincoln," but why a Suffolk conservator should have to act in Lincoln I don't know. It will be remembered that John de Luton was one of those who had helped him to throw Christiana into a pit. It will now be their duty to see that ladies are not thrown into pits.—A parliament was summoned to meet at Westminster in October of this year. John de Whelnetham and William de Weyland represented Suffolk.

1321. On November 11 Edmund de Hemegrave and John de Whelnetham were appointed conservators of the peace for Suffolk, in pursuance of the Statute of Winchester or Westminster. I have printed a summary of this statute at p. 319.

1322. A parliament was summoned to meet at York in May. He and John de Dagworth represented Suffolk.—May 16. Two persons in each county are commissioned to select one footman from each town, and to get them armed and conducted to Newcastle by the eve of St. James to serve the king for 40 days. For Suffolk Edmund de Hemegrave and John de Whelnetham were appointed, and John de Whelnetham (as I understand it) personally conducted them. The two Suffolk commissioners were instructed to let off the town of Bawdesey from finding a footman, as that town had granted the king a ship provided with men at arms, victuals etc., to stay in his service for a certain time at their expence. The commissioners were to see that Bawdesey was preparing the ship before they let them off the footman. (Pat. Rolls. Close Rolls.)

On July 18 protection until All Saints was granted for several persons who were going with the king into Scotland. These included Robert de Haustede, John de Whelnetham, John de Norwyco, Thomas son of Laurence de Herdwyk, and others. As Hawsted, Whelnetham and Hardwick are contiguous, this looks like a family party.

On July 21 protection was granted for William de la Cressenore and John Alisaundre de Rendham, who were going with John de Whelnetham. (Patent Rolls.) Probably their going with him was fulfilling the condition under which they held lands under him, and so it was the payment of their rent. I presume that these grants of protection in foreign parts corresponded to the passport which has only lately gone out. In "Suffolk in 1327" William Cressenor will be found at

Whepstead and Icklingham. John Alisaundre I do not see there, and he may have been one of those who went to the war but came not back.

In December, a tenth and a sixth having been lately granted to the king, two assessors and collectors were appointed for each county. Edmund de Hemegrave knight and John de Whelnetham were appointed for Suffolk. (Pat. Rolls)

1323. On April 5 two or three persons were commissioned in different counties to array footmen armed with haketons, basnets and palettis, and to lead them to the king (Edward II) at Newcastle on Tyne by the Octave of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist to go against the Scots. For Suffolk and Norfolk John Haward, John de Fitton and John de Whelnetham were commissioned to array 700 footmen.

In connection with these expeditions to Scotland I may mention here that one day over 50 years ago, when my father was living at Ickworth Lodge, I recollect his gardener, Thomas Goodchild by name, finding a silver penny when working in what was then our kitchen garden, and which fifty years earlier still had been the drying ground. At a much earlier date still, before Ickworth Lodge had become a residential house, a road had crossed where this kitchen garden was, going in one direction towards Wickhambroke and in the other direction towards Bury. It can still be traced in the park outside Ickworth Lodge premises, though it must have been done away with two centuries ago. This silver penny was a Scotch coin of about the date with which we are dealing. It bore the image and superscription of Alexander king of Scotland. I have not got it before me, and so I cannot say whether of Alexander II, 1214—1249, or Alexander III, 1249—1285. But it must have been one or the other as there was no later Alexander. It might well have been brought home from Scotland by one of these 700 footmen, who either dropped it on the road as he was marching home, or perhaps lived near the spot where it was found. Or perhaps Sir John dropped it himself.

1324. A parliament was summoned to meet at Westminster in January. John de Whelnetham and Thomas Bavent are the representatives of Suffolk.

On August 1 two or three persons in each county were commissioned to supervise the array of men in their county in defence of the realm, especially now that the king of France is gathering a great army against the king and the duchy of Aquitaine; and to certify the king of the number of horse and foot to be armed with steel armour by Michaelmas next. The commissioners for Suffolk are Robert de Aspale and John de Whelnetham. (Pat. Rolls.)

On Sept. 19 Thomas de Bavent was associated with John de Whelnetham in the place of Robert de Aspale to array in the county of Suffolk (excepting the towns of Gippewiz and St. Edmunds) 640 footmen. (Pat. Rolls.)

On Nov. 17 two persons in each county were commissioned to array in their several counties the knights, esquires and other men at arms and all fencible men, to be ready by Candlemas for service in Gascony against the king of France ; and to enquire what knights, esquires and other men at arms there are, and by whom retained ; and the king has commanded the arrayers and sheriff to help them. They are to spare no one nor take bribes as others have done. William Giffard and John de Whelnetham were appointed for Suffolk. (Pat. Rolls.)

1325. On Feb. 16 John de Daggeworth was substituted in the preceding commission for John de Whelnetham, because John de Whelnetham was going to Gascony in the company of Robert de Mohaut. (Pat. Rolls.)

On Nov. 6 John de Whelnetham presented Nicholas de Whelnetham to the rectory of Great Whelnetham, who may have been his nephew.

In 1326 and in 1327 the relations between the town and abbey of Bury St. Edmunds were strained, to put it mildly. In the memorials of St. Edmunds Abbey Mr. Arnold has printed what he calls the extorted charter, *i. e.* the charter extorted from the abbot by threats. It was sealed by Abbot Draughton in the presence of Monsieurs Edmund of Hengrave, John de Coue, William Criketot, Richard de la Ryvere, William Giffard, John de Whelnetham, Alexander of Walsham, John de Craneville, John de Schelton, knights. "Done at St. Edmunds on Thursday next before the Purification of our Lady in the year of our Lord's Incarnacion 1326." This concession of a charter did not prevent the serious riots of 1327, when the abbey gate was destroyed and much damage done to the abbey property. See "Suffolk in 1327," p. xxx, for a complete list of the rioters.

1327. On March 4 John de Whelnetham, Benedict de Cokefeld and John de Ingram were commissioned to hear the complaint of Peter de Denardeston, who complained that Edmund de Sancto Mauro, William Cockerel knight, Andrew le Forester, John le Neve de Brendilleye and others broke his houses at Brendilleye (Brent Illigh) and Meldyng, felled his trees there and carried away his goods. (Pat. Rolls.)

On March 8 commission of the Peace was issued to two persons in each county according to the Act, 1 Edward III, Stat. 2, Cap. 16. The two for Suffolk were John de Whelnetham and John de Tendryng. (Pat. Rolls.) I have printed Cap. 16 at p. 320.

In January this year Edward II had been deposed and Edward III placed on the throne. In September, a twentieth of moveables having been granted to the king for the defence of the kingdom against the Scots, two persons in each county were appointed to collect it. The two for Suffolk were John de Tendryng and John de Whelnetham, who chose a clerk. (Pat. Rolls.)

This 1327 subsidy has been printed as one of this Green Book Series. It is interesting to find in it most of those whom I have been mentioning of about this date. But it is curious that neither of the two collectors are in it themselves. I do not know that the collectors were exempt in return for their trouble in getting the tax collected and carrying it up to London. Robert de Whelnetham, who appears as a small payer under Great Whelnetham, is I suppose the brother of Sir John who helped to throw Christiana into the pit at Stanningfield. He, or another man of the same name, is also to be found under Ipswich.

1327, Dec. 20. On this day was issued a writ to the escheator to hold an inquisition post mortem for Bartholomew de Badelesmere. For Suffolk it was held on Feb. 11, 1328. In that county he only had the manor and advowson of Barrow, held of the Earl of Norfolk by the service of two knights fees, and the manor of Brende Bradfeld. Of this last he held 40 acres of John de Whelnetham by the service of 3s. .. 4½d. and 1lb. of cummin yearly; and the rest of it he held of the abbot of St. Edmund by the service of rendering 18 pence at the end of every 20 weeks. Giles his son aged 14 years was his next heir.

1329, Jan. 3. John de Whelnetham, Edmund de Cretyng and Ralph de Bockyng are placed on the commission of peace within the liberty of the abbot of St. Edmund, pursuant to the Statute of Winchester. On May 18 Thomas Bavent and John de Daggeworth are substituted for de Cretyng and de Bocking. (Pat. Rolls.) For the Statute of Winchester see p. 319.

1330. On Aug. 28 John de Whelnetham and John de Tendryng were appointed to array the knights and other men capable of bearing arms in Suffolk, assembled by proclamation to resist the king's rebels. (Pat. Rolls.)

1330. On Sept. 16 John de Whelnetham is exempted for life from being put on assizes, juries or recognizances, and from appointment as mayor, sheriff, coroner or other minister of the king, against his will. (Pat. Rolls.) This is a slight intimation that time has been running on, and he is not as young as he was. However, he is still only 54 years of age, and is not yet past work. On the same day that the above exemption was granted he was placed on the commission of the peace in Suffolk according to the Statute of Winchester, and again in January, February and June 1331.

1332. On March 21 five or six persons for each county were appointed as keepers of the county according to a statute made in the present parliament, to arrest all disturbers of the king's peace therein and to hear and determine the trespasses whereof they are indicted. The keepers for Suffolk were Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, Thomas Lovayn for whom William Giffard was substituted two days later, John de Whelnetham, John de Tendryng, Ralph de Bokkyng. (Pat. Rolls.)

At Easter this year we see him (described as chevalier) associated with Henry de Whelnetham in a fine about land at Whepstead and thereabouts. I presume that is his brother Henry who had helped him in 1314 to throw Christiana into the pit at Stanningfield. (Fine No. 16, p. 282.) From another fine this year which I have not printed we see that Alice his wife is yet alive. He is associated with her in the transfer of some land at Alpheton. (Cal. Suff. Fines, p. 175.)

1333. On April 14 he is appointed with John de Shardelow and John de Norton to hear the complaint of Elena late the wife of John Dautref. She complained that Richard de Nowers, John Warde, Peter de Poyton the younger, Alina late wife of Ralph de Hemenhale, Walter son of Simon de Preston, Thomas son of same Walter, Robert de Hemenhale and others at Meldyngg, co. Suffolk, broke her close and the doors and windows of her houses, took away 12 horses and 4 oxen worth £30, carried away her goods and assaulted her servants. (Pat. Rolls.) Dautref is I suppose the name Daltry, Hawtrey, de alta ripa. I do not see this name at Milding or anywhere else in "Suffolk in 1327," but Ralph de Hemenhale is a very big man at Wickham Skeith and Otley.

1334. On Aug. 4 he and three others are commissioned with regard to an inquisitio post mortem of John Carbonel. This inquisition I have printed at p. 290. They are also commissioned to see whether some lands in Waldingfield and Acton held by the late escheater, John de Blounville, were held in chief or not, and so

whether the king ought to have the custody of Alice his daughter aged 10 years. (Pat. Rolls.)

On Sept. 21 he, John de Shardelowe and Ralph de Bokking are commissioned to hear the complaint of William Germyn and Elena his wife. They complained that Aline late the wife of Ralph de Hemenhale, Robert her son, Guy de Sancto Claro and others at Melding broke her close and doors and windows, and took away 12 horses and 4 oxen worth £30, and assaulted her servants. (Pat. Rolls.) This is the same row at Milding as we saw in April 1333. For some reason the commission had to be renewed. It is interesting to note that in the interval Elena late wife of John Dautref has become the wife of William Germyn.

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Here is a gap of five years. Between the autumn of 1334 and the autumn of 1339 I cannot meet with any mention of Sir John de Whelnetham.

1339. On the Sunday before Michaelmas at Rushbrooke he witnesses a deed about land at Rushbrooke, Whelnetham and thereabouts. (Suff. Arch. Inst. Proc. x, 256.)

1340. A parliament was summoned to meet at Westminster in March. For Suffolk were chosen John de Whelnetham and Richard de Amundeville. Annual parliaments have been chosen for the last twenty years, but he has been in none since 1324.

May 10. A writ is made out to the Sheriff of Suffolk for payment to him and Richard de Amundeville, knights of the shire, of £20 .. 16 .. 0, for their expences in attending a parliament at Westminster on Wednesday after Sunday in mid Lent, to wit for 52 days at 4 shillings a day. (Close Rolls.)

May 15. He, John de la Rokele and Robert de Clere were commissioned to find out by an inquisition whether the port of Erewell with the arm of the sea there belongs to Ipswich. This was in consequence of a petition to the king from the burgesses of Ipswich, who complained of claims put forth by the men of Harwich.

1341. A parliament was summoned to meet at Westminster in April. He and William Wauncy represented Suffolk. This was his last parliament.

In the summer of this year a fine made a few years before is confirmed. See p. 282, No. 17. He and his two brothers, Henry and Robert, whom we first saw gathered round the pit in Stanningfield twenty seven years ago, seem to be all alive.

After the summer of 1341, when he would have been 65 years of age, I can see no more of him. Thirty years have gone by since we first saw him associated in a fine with Alice his wife, and we can see him continuously since then up to now. Twenty seven years have gone by since that eventful year 1314, the year of Bannockburn, the year of his knighthood, and the year when he threw that poor lady into a pit at Stanningfield. And now he disappears from Charter rolls and Patent rolls, and Close rolls, and fines and the other like sources of information. And I think the reason is obvious—he has gone down into the pit himself, a larger one than that at Stanningfield. There is one document left for him to come into, an inquisition post mortem, but unfortunately he does not come into it. For one reason or another there is none existing for him, and so I can only infer his death from his absence.

In March, 1346, there is a vacancy in the rectory of Great Whelnetham, and the appointment of a new rector is made by his son in law, Sir John Sutton of Wyvenhoe in Essex. That looks as if he were gone.

In 1348 we have certain proof that he was gone. In the Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland, of which 8 volumes have been printed so far dealing with 1198 to 1447, are mentioned several indults to persons to choose confessors, who shall, if they be penitent, give them plenary remission at the hour of death. An indult in the Roman Catholic church is explained in the N. E. D. to mean a licence granted by the Pope, which authorizes something to be done which the common law of the church does not sanction.

Now among these indults is one granted on Nov. 8, 1348, to Alice relict of John de Whelnetham, knight, of the diocese of Norwich. That shows us that Sir John was then dead and that Alice his wife was soon about to rejoin him.

I think therefore we may put down his death to have taken place at some time between the summer of 1341 and March 1346, when he would have been from 65 to 70 years of age, according to the exact year when he died. He was buried at Great Whelnetham, as I shall presently show. Alice his wife was buried at the nunnery at Wykes or Wix, 8 miles from Harwich, 12 miles from Colchester, with which the de Whelnetham family were closely connected. I am assuming that Alice his wife of 1311 and Alice his widow of 1348 are one and the same person, but I cannot prove that they are not two different wives of the same name.

Sir John de Whelnetham left no son behind him. If any had been born he went early, perhaps buried in the soil of France or Scotland. But three daughters, co-heiresses, can be seen, and perhaps a fourth, a mere possibility. I will set down the mere possibility first, and then the three certainties.

MATILDA. Tanner and Dugdale, in their accounts of the Benedictine nunnery at Wykes in Essex, both mention the names of a few prioresses which happen to be recorded. Amongst them is Matilda de Whelnetham who died May 12, 1370. They say nothing more about her. But as Alice the widow of Sir John was buried there, as one of Sir John's sons in law lived in the adjoining parish of Bradfield, and as two of Sir John's sons in law endowed it with lands, it seems very likely that Matilda de Whelnetham the prioress was his daughter. The year 1370, when she might have been about 60, suits very well for the year of her death.

The three certainties I will just set down, and then must leave them to make a digression, and return to them again. They were

1. MARGERY. She was thrice married. (1) To John de Cockfield. (2) To Sir John de Brokesbourne of Bradfield, Essex. (3) To Sir John de Sutton of Wyvenhoe. She survived them all and died in August 1384. I have printed her inquisition post mortem at p. 292.

2. MARY. She married Michael de Bures, and had a son John de Bures.

3. AMISIA or AMY. She married John (or Thomas) de Scales. She is not quite a certainty.

Now instead of at once going on to these children and their children, as I should greatly prefer, I must pause for a moment to argue. One is groping in the dark and cannot make statements without arguing for them. When I had made out the succession of the de Whelnethams from the various contemporary records as I understood it, I went to see how my conclusions agreed with the Davy MSS in the British Museum. And I am bound to say that they do not agree with them at all. Nor do mine agree with Sir Richard Gipps' account. Both Davy and Gipps make two Johns after Edmund while I only make one.

This is Gipps' account of the family.

WHELNETHAM OR WHELTHAM. This most ancient family was of Knight's degree and seated at Great Wheltham in Thedwestry Hundred. Sir John de Whelnetham was seated there

49 Henry III. To him succeeded Sir Edmund de Whelnetham
 10 Edward I. John de Whelnetham his son was knight of the shire
 12, 15, 17, Edward II; 14, 15, Edward III. Sir John de Whelnetham
 his son left his sole daughter and heir married to Edmund Brokesborne,
 by whom he had issue Elianora his sole daughter and heir married to
 Sir William Rainsforth. They were lords of Great Wheltham 49
 Henry III, of Alpheton 9 Edward II, and had divers lands in
 Lawshall: and bare Or on a Fess az. 3 plates.

Davy pedigree.

Sir John de W. in 1265.

|
Sir Edmund de W.|
John de W. M.P. 1318, 1321.|
Sir John de W. = Alice.

M.P. 1339, 1340, 1342.

dead 1365.

My pedigree.

Sir John de W. in 1253 etc.

|
Edmund d. before 1297.|
Sir John = Alice died c. 1348.

Born 1276. died c. 1342.

M.P. 1319—22, 1340—41.

It will be seen that Davy and Gipps agree in having two Johns to my one. Every allusion that I find in the records to a John de Whelnetham between about 1300 and 1342, I put it to the account of one and the same man. They, not having the advantage that I have had in the use of Calendars of the Public Records, have not met with near so many allusions as I have, but such as they did meet with they divide among two men, father and son. It is possible that there were two Johns after Edmund, but I am still strongly inclined to think that there was but one. I will give a reason or two for thinking so.

(1) Chronology, that great help to genealogy, does not require two. The first John, son of Edmund, was certainly born in 1276. Margery, daughter of the last John (if there were two), certainly died in 1384. As she had three husbands and about fifty years of married life, she could very easily have been the daughter of a man born in 1276. But I must acknowledge that in those days of early marriages it was just possible (only just) for her to have been his granddaughter.

(2) Neither Gipps nor Davy make any attempt to say when their first John died, or when their second John began, and I take it that the reason is that there was no first John to die, and there was no second John to begin. There was but one.

(3) The wife of the first John was certainly Alice. The wife of the last John (if there were two) was also certainly Alice. I think these two Alices are the same person, and therefore the two Johns must be the same person too.

(4) Neither Gipps nor Davy produce any evidence of a John alive after 1342, when (or thereabouts) I say that the last of the name died.

(5) Gipps and Davy, though they agree in two Johns do not agree in this: Gipps makes the M.P. of 1320 to be the same as the M.P. of 1340, as of course I do, having only got one. Davy makes these two different men. When you have two opponents, it is satisfactory to see them divided for a moment and smiting each other. For a moment I was inclined to think they were two when I saw the long interval during which the name was absent from Parliament. But eventually I came to the conclusion that that was not enough to beat down the evidence in favour of one.

(6) Gipps is certainly wrong in giving his last John only one daughter, whose christian name he had not found out, and in marrying her to Edmund de Brokesbourne, who was certainly her son. As he made these two obvious mistakes he may easily have made one more not quite so obvious.

(7) Davy is much more thorough and painstaking than Gipps, but I think I can see how he was encouraged to go wrong about the two Johns. He had not seen the document of 1348 in which Alice is described as widow of John, nor had he the evidence that John was probably dead in 1346. He only had a document of 1365 which showed that the last John was dead then. So he entered him in one pedigree as "dead in 1365." But, probably by accident, this "dead in 1365" got improved into "died in 1365," a totally different thing. And that of course settled the matter in favour of two Johns, because the first one having been born in 1276 was not very likely to have lived till 1365.

(8) The allusions to John from contemporary records which I have brought together, running from c. 1300 to 1342, do not show a decided joint anywhere. When a bit of wall has been built on to a wall already standing, you see a joint in the masonry where the old wall left off and the new wall began. And so when the records of a son are tacked on to the records of the father, as has been done if there were two Johns, you would expect to see a decided joint where the records of the father stopped and the records of the son began. But no joint is very apparent in the records which have just been strung together. The only appearance of a joint is

the gap from 1334 to 1339, preceded by the exemption of 1330 and followed by a return to Parliament after nearly twenty years absence. But after all that is not much. The records of five or six centuries ago must needs be scanty, and it is not strange that you should lose sight of a man for five years, especially when he cannot be expected to be as busy as he had been. So I say that the reason why there is no decided joint is because it all belongs to one man and not to father and son.

These eight reasons are not conclusive, neither singly nor jointly. But I can see nothing on the other hand to support the two Johns except the bare statements of Gipps and Davy unsupported by any contemporary evidence. It is most unfortunate that there is no inquisition post mortem which might have settled the matter.

Now we go on again where we left off before the arguing began. Having buried Sir John de Whelnetham in Great Whelnetham church in or soon after 1342 at the age of 66 years or a little more, and having buried Alice his widow at the nunnery of Wykes or Wix early in 1349, we may go to their children and children's children, whom I will put under a new heading.

The Heirs of Sir John de Whelnetham.

The three daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John de Whelnetham were, as I have already said, Margery, Mary and Amisia or Amy. Another probable daughter was Matilda, the prioress of Wykes nunnery, but she had chosen another lot in life, and so the title of co-heiress cannot be applied to her.

Part of the evidence for the three co-heiresses I can only give at second hand, as I do not know where the document is. But it was seen by Blomfield, probably in some private collection of MSS to which he had access, and that must do. Under Thelton, I, 149, and again under Titlesale, X, 61, Blomfield mentions a deed of partition made in 1372. At the latter reference he writes thus:—

In 46 Edward III Margery widow of Sir John de Sutton sen., daughter and co-heir of Sir John de Whelnetham, and John de Bures, son and heir of Mary formerly wife of Michael de Bures and sister of Margery, made partition of the manor of Whelnetham Magna and the advowson with Amicia Schalers, widow of Sir Thomas de Schalers, another sister and heir as I take it. X, 62.

Under Thelton he makes Amicia to be the wife of Sir John (not Thomas) de Scalers, and adds the manor of Alpheton to the de Whelnetham property that was

divided. From the words "as I take it" it would seem that the deed did not make it absolutely certain to him that Amicia was a sister of Margery and Mary, though it is highly probable as she comes into it. The de Scalers or de Scales family were connected with Thelton for several generations. I do not see any further mention of Amicia or her heirs in connection with Whelnetham, and so I will not pursue her any further. I dont know why they waited so many years, thirty years after the death of their father, and twenty four years after the death of their mother, before they made this partition. Perhaps those who stand up for two Johns will say that it was the first John died in 1342, and that the second John was just now dead. But I dont think this will stand close examination.

Having disposed of Amicia, said to be the youngest of the three, I will take Mary next, the second daughter, because her descendants do not run on for so long as those of Margery do, or if they did, at any rate I am not going to run after them.

MARY, second daughter of Sir John de Whelnetham and Alice his wife, may have been born c. 1310 or earlier. Somewhere about 1330, certainly not later than 1335, she was married to Michael de Bures, a younger son of Robert de Bures of Acton. This Robert de Bures was a benefactor to the house of Crutched Friars at Whelnetham, and I shall refer to him again when we get there.

In 1326 one sees Michael associated with his father in the purchase of lands, (Cal. Suff. Fines, p. 160,) and possibly that was as much a sign and a preliminary of getting married as it would be if a young lady went into a shop and bought trousseau. I have noticed how very often the date of marriage corresponds with the date of being the petent or querent in a fine. So, perhaps, at the same time that Michael and his father were purchasing these lands, Mary de Whelnetham and her mother were going into Bury shops to buy trousseau, whatever trousseau may be.

The Calendar of Suffolk Fines shows him as a querent in fines from time to time between 1331 to 1365. Some of these fines I have printed in Part 1 of this volume. In 1335 he is associated in a fine with Mary his wife. Edmund de Whelnetham, who is one of the deforcients, was I presume her uncle. In 1341 he was buying messuages in Kettlebaston and Preston from John de Whelnetham, who I presume was his father in law. In 1364 he was buying messuages in Whelnetham. (See No. 19, p. 283.)

Soon after that he must have died. The deed of partition in 1372 implies that both he and Mary his wife were dead then. What children there were besides John who succeeded them I do not know. I imagine there may have been a daughter who married a Rookwood, who at this time were at Acton, as I find the Rookwoods later on apparently inheriting a share of Sir John de Whelnetham's estate.

Where Michael and Mary de Bures lived I do not know. Apparently the manor of Great Whelnetham was their share of Sir John de Whelnetham's estate, while the manor of Alpheton went to Sir John's eldest daughter, Margery. So possibly they lived at Great Whelnetham. They do not come into "Suffolk in 1327," it being I suppose just too early for them. The advowson of Great Whelnetham seems to have belonged to Margery and Mary alternately, judging from the presentations.

The family of de Bures of Acton has many points of interest, especially if the de Bures of London and Banstead in Surrey belong to them. The numerous allusions to them in the various rolls in the Public Record Office need to be collected and set down in order, and then we shall know what can be known. And this needs to be done leisurely, and not in the scrambling fashion of Dr. Copinger. And whoso does this should do it first and go to Davy AFTERWARDS for possible additions. If he goes to Davy first, he may be put on a wrong scent and never get right again. Besides which it is so much better to make your own original mistakes than to copy those which have been already made by other people.

JOHN DE BURES, son and heir of Michael and Mary de Bures, succeeded to his mother's share of Sir John de Whelnetham's estate, viz. the manor and advowson of Great Whelnetham. In 1385 we have seen him buying lands in Whelnetham and roundabouts. (See Fine No. 20, p. 284.) In 1380 and again in 1400 he presented to the rectory of Great Whelnetham. He is described as John de Bures de Whelnetham, and so I presume that he resided at the hall. He did not present to the rectory in 1402, nor in 1403 when there was another vacancy, and so I suppose he died between June 1400 and Oct. 1402.

I can see no sign of his being succeeded by a son. The presentation to the rectory of Great Whelnetham in 1402 and 1403 by trustees looks as if his heir was a minor. If a minor it would probably be a granddaughter, or a great niece or great nephew. In 1420 we see the manor and advowson of Great Whelnetham being sold

by William Rookwood jun. and Agnes his wife to a huge crowd of feoffees. I imagine that these Rookwoods must have inherited it by descent from Sir John de Whelnetham, but how descended from him I cannot say. Either Michael de Bures or John de Bures may have had a daughter who married a Rookwood. But apparently this sale of the manor and advowson in 1420 was not a real sale whereby you part with a thing and it is yours no more, but only a legal fiction of some sort, because in 1441 and in 1451 I still find the Rookwoods presenting to the rectory.

Amidst all these doubts and obscurities it seems pretty certain that with the death of John de Bures de Whelnetham between (as I suppose) 1400 and 1402, when he might be getting on for 70 years of age, that branch of de Bures which was descended from Sir John de Whelnetham died out in the male line; and it seems almost as clear that the Rookwood family, who by this time had left Acton and come to Stanningfield, represented that branch in the female line.

I ought to make some allusion to Joan de Bures, a nun at St. Helen's within Bishopsgate, London. I have printed at page 317 an indenture of November 1417, whereby certain lands in Whelnetham are charged with the payment of £5 a year to that nunnery as long as she remained in it. I imagine that she must certainly have been a descendant of Michael and Mary de Bures, but as one does not know her age in 1417 one cannot say to which generation she belonged. She might have been a daughter of John de Bures de Whelnetham; or, if he had a son who died before his father, she might have been a daughter of that son, in which case she would have been entering the nunnery in early life. In the other case she would have been entering it rather late in life, if 1417 is the year of her entering it.

I ought by rights now to take up the Rookwoods, and follow them. But as their possession of the manor does not last very long, and as I have reason to believe that a forthcoming history of Stanningfield will make everything quite clear, I will not follow the line of Mary de Whelnetham any further.

Having now disposed of two of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John de Whelnetham, we come to MARGERY, the eldest. She with her long life, her three husbands, her inquisition post mortem, her descendants to the third and fourth generation, is not to be got rid of so quickly as the other two.

MARGERY, eldest daughter of Sir John de Whelnetham and Alice his wife, may have been born about 1310 or before it. Davy's MSS give the order of her three husbands thus: John de Brokesbourne, John de Cockfield, John de Sutton.

But I shall show presently that we know the date of de Brokesbourne's death and the date of the de Sutton marriage, and that it is not possible to squeeze another husband in between those two dates. So I shall alter that order and put de Cockfield first. I imagine that Davy put them in that order because that is the order in which they are mentioned in her inquisition post mortem. But inquisitions were held for the purposes of taxation and not for purposes of chronology or biography, and so they were not bound to put the three husbands in their right order.

Her first husband, then, was John de Cockfield. He held a manor in the place from which he took his name, and I suppose there he resided, and so was almost a next door neighbour to the de Whelnethams at Whelnetham. He held that manor of the abbot of Bury by military service. Their married life could not have been very long. Perhaps the military service brought it to an end and left him dead in France or Scotland. His name does not seem to have been continued after him. In Margery's inquisition his then (1384) heir is said to have been his consanguineus John Bret, 24 years of age. Possibly John Bret was his daughter's son. In a fine which I have printed at p. 286 we see an Edmund Bret of Cockfield selling his land in 1426, which Edmund may have been a son of John the consanguineus.

In or about 1331 Margery married secondly John de Brokesbourne of Bradfield in Essex. Bradfield lies on the road from Colchester to Harwich. Wykes nunnery, which we are often coming across, was close by. She must have been his second wife, as his inquisition shows that Robert his son and heir was born in 1312. At p. 290 I have printed the inquisition taken in 1326 after the death of Elizabeth de Brokesbourne, "who was the wife of John de Brokesbourne." That expression implies that she was a widow, and so she could not have been the first wife of our John de Brokesbourne. She may have been his mother or stepmother. Apparently her maiden name was Carbonell. We have met with that name before in connection with a pit at Stanningfield.

In his History of Essex Morant says that in 1312 William Frank granted his manor of Bradfield to John de Brokesbourne and Joan his wife, which Joan was probably William Frank's daughter. They were then lately married, Robert the son and heir being born in 1312. There seems from the inquisition to have been two more sons, William and Nicholas, by this first marriage. Joan died I dont know when.

In 1331 John de Brokesbourne was a benefactor to Wykes or Wix nunnery, which was close to Bradfield. In 1332, if not before, he was certainly married to Margery, for Morant says that by a fine in that year they settled Bradfield upon themselves. John de Brokesbourne comes into "Suffolk in 1327" by reason of something that he possessed in Great Waldingfield. As Elizabeth de Brokesbourne held the manor of Great Waldingfield (see her inquisition), and had died the year before, that confirms my supposition that she was his mother.

In 1334 and 1341 John de Brokesbourne presented to the rectory of Rockland Tofts. Blomfield thought he did so in right of his wife, but I rather doubt it.

In 1342 John de Brokesbourne was dead. Inquisitions were generally held pretty soon after death, and his was held on Nov. 20. (See p. 291.) Robert, his son and heir by his first wife, was then 30 years of age, and Edmund, his son by his second wife, would have been about 3 years of age.

In 1343 Robert de Brokesbourne came into Chancery at Westminster and acknowledged certain deeds. One of those deeds was a grant of the manor of Bradfield to his stepmother Margery and her heirs male by John de Brokesbourne. This grant was dated at Bradfield on Sunday the Feast of the Purification, 17 Edward III, *i. e.* Feb. 2, 1343. Another deed of the same date was a grant by the same Robert to John de Sutton knight and Margery widow of John de Brokesbourne and her heirs male by John de Brokesbourne of lands in Bradfield. I do not know why this was done. As Robert came into Chancery, apparently he was not dying though he might have been doomed. Was he renouncing this world and its wealth and about to go into a monastery? Whatever the reason of this renunciation on the part of Robert these deeds, which I get from the Calendar of Close Rolls, show that Margery's second widowhood was a very short one. If not already married again in Feb. 1343, yet the linking of her name with Sir John de Sutton shows that it was settled. So it is perfectly impossible to squeeze in John de Cockfield.

Her third husband, then, is Sir John de Sutton of Wyvenhoe in Essex, knight, and they are married in 1343. He has two sons by a former marriage, John and Richard, at this time boys of 10 or 12 years of age. They both in turn succeeded to Wyvenhoe, they were both knights in their father's life time, and their inquisitions will be found at p. 295—6. I believe their mother's name was Agatha.

Margery's new home at Wyvenhoe is five miles from Colchester. According to Morant her husband's father, Sir William de Sutton, had obtained it, and also the old hall manor of Tendring, by his marriage with Margery, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Bataile. In March 1347 Sir John de Sutton in right of his wife presented to the rectory of Great Whelnetham. In 1349 and again in 1360 we see Sir John and Margery associated in fines. (Cal. Suff. Fines, p. 209(2), 225.) In December 1358 Sir John presented to the rectory of Rockland Tofts in right of his wife, which she had from her former husband, John de Brokesbourne.

In 1365 I come across them in a very interesting document for which I am indebted to Blomfield's History of Norfolk. Blomfield does not say where he saw the document, and I imagine that it was in some private collection of MSS to which he had access. He says that in a grant dated at Claketon (Clacton), 16th of the Kalends of September, 39 year of Edward III, Simon Sudbury, Bishop of London, granted to all who would pray for the soul of Sir John de Whelnetham knight deceased, whose body was buried in the church of Whelnetham Magna, and say the Lord's Prayer and the angelick salutation, and for the souls of the Lady Alice late his wife, of Sir John de Brokesbourn knight, John de Cockfield esquire, James de Sutton and the Lady Maud de Sutton deceased, whose bodies lie in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin in the Conventual church of Wykes Nunnery in Essex, should have forty days pardon. (Blomfield X, 62.) This grant must have been made at the request of Margery. In it are named her father and mother, and two of her husbands, the third being still alive. I am sorry that the two husbands are not named in the order in which I have placed them, but I cannot alter it. Probably Davy saw this grant in Blomfield and took his order from it. The two de Suttons named may be two of Margery's children who died young, but I have no evidence of them.

The two de Sutton boys, John and Richard, have by now grown up and been knighted, and the three knights, Sir John the father, Sir John the son, Sir Richard, are constantly to be met with in contemporary documents.

I can find no inquisition held after the death of Sir John de Sutton the father, and so I cannot give the exact date of his death. He is alive in Nov. 1365, the date of an inquisition ad quod damnum, printed at p. 307; and I think he is alive in 1368 (Cal. Suff. Fines, p. 237); he is dead in 1372, the date of the deed of partition of the de Whelnetham property.

Margery survived him twelve years or more. I imagine she lived during what was nominally her third widowhood but really her first, so short had been the time of

the other two, at her dower house of Tendring old hall in Essex. The site of this house is probably now occupied by a farm house owned, and till lately also occupied, by Mr. Douglas Hervey. By a curious accident Mr. Douglas Hervey also owns the Scotch coin that I have mentioned as having been probably dropped by Sir John de Whelnetham or one of his soldiers on their return from a military expedition to Scotland. So that the coin which the father (may have) dropped finds a shelter nearly six hundred years later in his daughter's house ! If any one had put such a thing into a novel, one might have said, How absurd !

In April 1382 her nephew John de Bures presented to the rectory of Great Whelnetham, but in the following January she herself presented.

And now fifty five years or more having gone by since her first marriage there only remains to set down the date of her death. This one can do with great exactness, thanks to the inquisition held after it. She died of a Tuesday. It often happens that on looking into one's own memory one finds what little things remain there while greater things have dropped out. And so likewise in the records of past centuries one often finds such little things remaining while greater things are lost. Here is a lady born just 600 years ago ; in the course of about 75 years of life there must have been some things she did relatively of consequence ; and yet after giving the names of her three husbands one cannot say much more of her than that she died of a Tuesday. The Tuesday remains while the greater things are lost. The particular Tuesday on which she died was the Tuesday next after August 1, 1384.

She was buried in the church of Wyvenhoe. Blomfield gives the epitaph which was there : (X, 62.)

Margery de Sutton gist icy,
 Dieu de sa alme eiyt mercy,
 s' alme priera
 xl jours de pardon avera.

Here we have the promise of 40 days pardon for whoso would pray for her soul as in the deed of 1365 already mentioned.

Her inquisition was held in the following September. As her manors and lands lay in two counties, two inquisitions had to be held. That for what she had in Suffolk was held at Stratford, that for Essex at Colchester. The life possessions were contributions from each of her three husbands. The manor in Cockfield, which came to her from John de Cockfield, now went to his heir and consanguineus, John

Bret, aged 24 years. The manor of Bradfield in Essex, which came to her from Sir John de Brokesbourne, now went to her son by him, Edmund, now aged 45 years. Sir John's sons by a former marriage have all mysteriously disappeared. The manor of Tendring hall in Essex and lands at East Bergholt, which came to her from Sir John de Sutton, now went to his son and heir, her stepson, Sir John de Sutton, now aged 50 years. The manor of Alpheton, inherited from her father, now goes to her son Edmund de Brokesbourne. But I will leave the inquisition to speak for itself. It will be seen that the one for Suffolk goes much more into curious details than that for Essex. See p. 292.

EDMUND DE BROKESBORNE. Born in 1339 or 1340, as we may gather from his mother's inquisition. Having lost his father at the age of 3 years, I presume he was brought up at Wyvenhoe with his two half brothers, John and Richard de Sutton. The inheritance to which he succeeded on his mother's death, when he had reached the mature age of 40 years, was Bradfield in Essex and Rockland Tofts in Norfolk, which was de Brokesborne property, and Alpheton in Suffolk, which was his mother's share of the de Whelnetham property. Whelnetham itself was in the possession of his cousin John de Bures.

In his list of rectors of Rockland Tofts Blomfield has one presented on Dec. 26, 1377, by Edmund son of Edmund de Brokesborne knight. For a moment I thought we were going to have here the same difficulty as we had in the case of Sir John de Whelnetham, viz. in deciding whether there were two of the name or only one. But I am certain that in this case there is only one, and that Edmund son of Edmund knight is a slip of Blomfield's or somebody's pen for Edmund son of John knight. We know from Margery de Sutton's inquisition that her son, Edmund son of John, was still alive in 1377, and so in all probability he would have presented and not his son Edmund, even if he had one. Besides which Edmund was not a knight, and John was, and besides that it would have required a very early marriage for Edmund to have had a son of age in 1377. But still the slip in Blomfield, if it is a slip, is a tiresome one, and just prevents that absolute certainty which it is always so comfortable to feel.

Edmund belongs to Essex rather than to Suffolk, and I have very little to say about him. He was alive in the middle of 1393, as the Calendar of Suffolk Fines shows him one of several feoffees who are querents in a suit concerning land at Bergholt. It is a family suit, as his half brother Richard de Sutton is the defendant. (Cal. p. 267.)

In vol. VI. of the Proceedings of the Essex Arch. Soc. is a paper on some brasses in Essex churches. From it I learn that in Halstead church is a brass of Bartholomew, Lord Bourchier, and his two wives. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir John de Sutton, who must be the second Sir John, half brother to Edmund de Brokesborne. Lord Bourchier's second wife was Idonea neè Lovey, widow (1) of Edmund de Brokesborne, (2) of John Glevant. As Idonea was married to her third husband before 1399 when she had a daughter by him, Edmund de Brokesborne must have died very soon after 1393, when he was a party in the fine. In fact I think he was already dead then, for in June, 1392, he did not present to the rectory of Rockland Tofts.

Idonea died in September 1410. I imagine she must have been about 30 years younger than Edmund, which rather favours the idea of there being two Edmunds, father and son, and her husband being the son. But the objections against two Edmunds require more than that to upset them. Whether he had made a previous marriage I cannot say. He left a daughter Eleanor, who carries us out of the de Brokesborne family into that of Raynford, Raynforth or Raynsforth. Davy and Gipps call her an only daughter, but I am not certain that there were not two.

Before leaving Edmund de Brokesborne it may be as well to put down concisely the reasons for and against two Edmunds. They are not conclusive either way, but 1 and 2 against are very nearly so. All four FOR can be got over; but 1 and 2 AGAINST cannot well be got over.

FOR. 1. Blomfield, quoting I suppose a Norwich episcopal record, says Edmund son of Edmund knight, presented in 1377.

2. Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Edmund, would have been born when her father was about 50 years old if there was only one, and when he was about 25 if there were two.

3. Idonea, wife of Edmund, would have been about 30 years younger than her husband if there was only one, and about 5 years younger if there were two.

4. The number of years occupied by several generations would prefer two generations to one.

AGAINST. 1. We know for certain that Edmund sen. (if there were two) was alive in 1377, and so his son Edmund, if he had one, should not have presented.

2. We have strong reason for thinking that there was no Edmund knight, but there certainly was a John knight, father of Edmund.
3. As the first Edmund (if there were two) was born in 1339 or 1340, it would have required an early marriage for him to have had a son of age in 1377.

Raynford or Raynsforth.

ELEANOR, daughter and heir of Edmund de Brokesborne, would have been born about 1390. I am assuming that she was his daughter by Idonea, whom he must have married rather late in life, and not by some former marriage of which I know nothing. Morant says that she married (1) John Fitz Raufe, and (2) William Raynford. Of the Fitz Raufe marriage I am very doubtful. In the Cal. of Suffolk Fines is a fine early in 1417 between John Fitz Ralph on the one part and William Raynsforth and Eleanor his wife on the other part concerning land in Essex (p. 286.) So I don't see how he could have been her husband. On the other hand some connection with Fitz Ralph is shown by the fact that in 1439 a John Fitz Ralph presented to the rectory of Rockland Tofts, which had for long been de Brokesborne property. It looks much more as if Eleanor had a sister who married John Fitz Ralph, and who carried to him the de Brokesborne property in Norfolk. However, that does not very much concern this volume.

Ignoring, then, this very doubtful first marriage I shall simply say that before 1417, the date of the fine, she was married to William Raynford or Raynsforth. Probably the fine and the marriage were of about the same date. He appears to have come from somewhere within the diocese of Lichfield. His wife brought to him the de Brokesbourne inheritance of Bradfield in Essex and the de Whelnetham inheritance of Alpheton in Suffolk. As they jointly presented to the rectory of Great Whelnetham in 1421, I presume that she inherited the advowson thereof. But what to say about Fine No. 23, printed at p. 285, I don't know. There is the manor and there is the advowson, and apparently the Rokewoods are selling it. But who is the real purchaser goodness knows.

Somehow William Raynsforth and Eleanor his wife were cousins, without her knowing it, and so were liable to excommunication. In the Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland there is the entry of this indulgent or permission :—

1428. 17 Cal. December. To William Raynforth layman of the diocese of Lichfield.—Lately, upon its being set forth to the Pope on behalf of said William and the late Eleanor Brokesburne damsel, that they, he being [not] ignorant and she being quite unaware that they were related in the second degree of affinity, had contracted marriage per verba legitime de presenti and had begotten offspring, the Pope ordered the Bishop of London to absolve William from the sentence of excommunication which he had incurred, enjoining upon him a salutary penance, and to dispense him and Eleanor, after temporary separation, to contract marriage anew and remain therein, and to declare past and future offspring legitimate, the Pope's will being that if William survived Eleanor, he should remain perpetually unwed. At William's recent petition declaring that Bishop Richard made the said absolution and dispensation, and that William and Eleanor contracted marriage anew, and that Eleanor has died and that he wishes to marry again, the Pope grants him indult (leave) to marry again now and as often as he may be without wife.

She therefore died before him and before December 1428. Morant, who had not the advantage of seeing this Calendar, makes her survive her husband and die in July 1437.

He died in June 1434, whether of a Sunday or of a Monday I am not quite sure. Being a two-county man two inquisitions were held after his death, for Suffolk at Newmarket, for Essex at St. Osyth. The Suffolk jury returned him as dying on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Petronilla, *i. e.* the Sunday after May 31. The Essex jury, who perhaps knew best, returned him as dying on the Monday next before the feast of Pentecost. The difference between them might be one of less than a minute, so I wont spend time over it. (See p. 297.) Lawrence was returned as his son and heir aged 15 years.

LAWRENCE RAYNFORD. Born in or near 1419. Eldest son of William and Eleanor Raynford. Though he owned the advowson of Great Whelnetham, yet he had little to do with the place or with Suffolk, and I shall not give myself the trouble of hunting him out. He presented to Great Whelnetham in 1455, in 1476, and in 1484. He was sheriff of Essex and Herts, and was knighted in or before 1466. The two inquisitions held after his death show that he was then holding

Bradfield in Essex, and Moynes manor in Rockland Tofts in Norfolk, but there is no inquisition for Suffolk. Possibly it is lost. He died Sept. 18, 1490, and was buried in St. John's abbey at Colchester. John Raynford his son and heir was then past 30 years of age.

JOHN RAYNSFORD. Born 1460. Son and heir of Sir Lawrence Raynsford knight. He was knighted in June 1497 at the foot of London bridge, when Henry VII entered London after defeating the Cornish rebels at the battle of Blackheath. (Shaw's Knights of England.) He presented to the rectory of Great Whelnetham in 1512 and 1519, but I cannot be sure that he had anything besides the advowson. No Raynsford comes into "Suffolk in 1524," but that might be because he was charged under Essex, and I believe you were only charged for what you had in that county in which you had most.

I believe he was twice married ; (1) to Ann, daughter of Sir Humphrey Starkey, one of four daughters and co-heiresses : (2) to Margaret, Lady Shaw. By the first wife he had a son and heir, John. By the second he had a daughter, Julian, who married William Waldegrave and whom we shall see again presently.

His will is dated Sept. 17, 1521, and was proved Feb., 1521-2. He desires "if I die in the realme of England within 50 miles of Colchester, to be buried within the monastery of St John's at Colchester, within our Lady chapel where my father lyeth buried." He bequeathed to Bradfield church a silver cross. I have not seen this will, but take this extract from the Proceedings of the Essex Arch. Soc., New Ser. II, 365.

JOHN RAYNSFORD. Son and heir of Sir John Raynsford knight. He presented to the rectory of Great Whelnetham in 1549 and 1554. He too was knighted. Mr Shaw's great work on the Knights of England give a John Raynsford knighted in August 1513, possibly in France at the battle of Spurs, and a John Raynsford with others knighted on July 1, 1523, by the Lord Admiral after the taking of Morlaix "for their hardiness and noble courage." I dont know which of these is him, or whether the tap on the shoulder may not have been given him twice over. This Sir John and his father have been rolled by Morant into one, and that one is consequently granted a long life of 99 years. Laborious and painstaking as the old genealogists were, they often make stupid and obvious mistakes through neglecting chronology. Three generations are made to fill up the

space of one, or one of three. One man has a century or more of life, another is a grandfather before he is two years old. If they had simply counted up, they would at once have seen some of their mistakes.

Sir John died without issue in 1559. He desired to be buried in St Katherine's, Cree Church. That brings the name of Raynsford to an end as far as Great Whelnetham is concerned, and lets in WALDEGRAVE.

JULYAN, daughter of the first of the two Sir John Raynsfords and half sister of the other one, married Sir William Waldegrave knight of Smallbridge in Bures. He was captain of 200 Suffolk men in France, and died at Calais on 12 December, 1554. He was buried there in the church of our Lady, but his epitaph was in Bures church. Sir William and Julyan had one son, William, and three daughters. So much I learn from Reyce's Breviary of Suffolk, ed. by Lord Francis Hervey in 1902. The epitaph at Bures is there given and an ample Waldegrave pedigree up to Reyce's date.

WILLIAM Waldegrave of Smallbridge, only son of Sir William and Julyan, was also a knight. He presented, or at least had the right of presenting, to the rectory of Great Whelnetham in 1588. So I think we may assume that he had inherited from his mother so much of the de Whelnetham property as had come through the de Brokesbournes to the Raynsfords. From the inquisition post mortem of Henry Drury I gather that at some time before 1587 he had sold to Henry Drury the manor of Great Whelnetham. See p. 298. He died Aug. 17, 1613, and was buried at Bures.

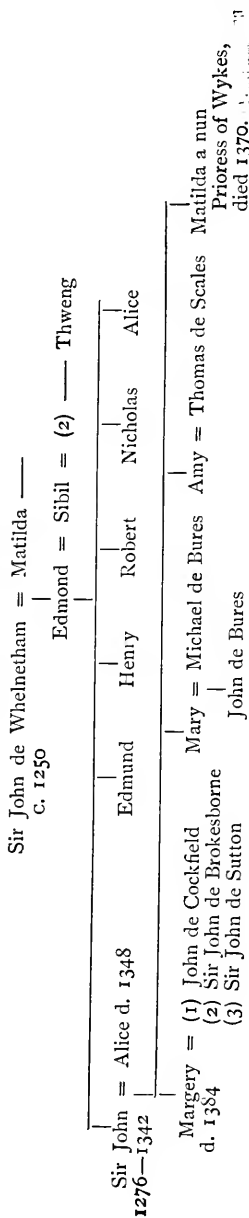
And now we part from the de Whelnethams and their heirs and descendants. Whether their descendants under some name or other are to be found living to day I do not know. Very likely they are. But at the point which we have now reached, viz. c. 1600, their long connection with the manor and advowson of Great Whelnetham has utterly come to an end. We have followed them through ten generations for about 350 years, from the first Sir John de Whelnetham of the reign of Henry III, c. 1250, through de Brokesbournes, Raynsfords and Waldegraves, to the very end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. As on an average thirty years always go to a generation, I should have been better satisfied if I had had eleven generations instead of ten. But the excess of years is after all not very great. The late-in-life marriage of Edmund de Brokesborne may account for a part of it; and the fact that in counting to nearly the end of William Waldegrave's long life we are really including the time of the generation that followed his will account for the rest of it.

The question arises, Have we, while following these generations, been carrying the manor along with us all the time? We certainly started with it, and we certainly finished or nearly finished with it. But it does not appear that the Brokesbornes and Raynsforths in between had it. They presented to the rectory, and the advowson and manor went together, and yet I do not think they had the manor. I can therefore only suppose that in consequence of a marriage between cousins the line descended from Margery de Whelnetham and the line descended from Mary her sister became one line, so that the Waldegraves with whom we finished were the descendants, heirs and representatives of both sisters. Or if there was no such marriage between cousins, then the descendants of Michael and Mary de Bures must have come to an end, and the descendant of Margery must have consequently become the heir of Mary, and so have become possessed of the manor. Had I pursued the Rookwoods, as I ought to have done, this would have been proved or disproved.

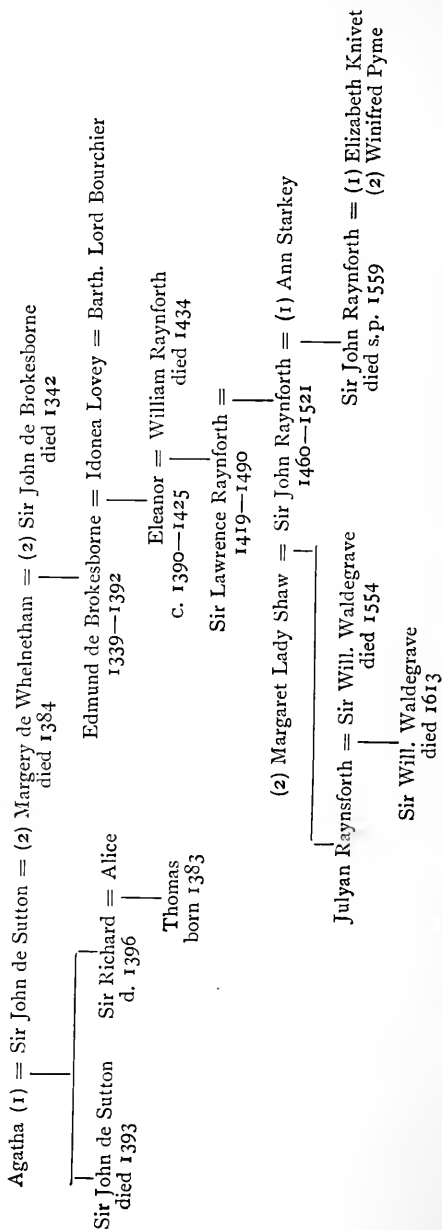
The sale of the manor and advowson in 1420, as shown in Fine No. 23 at p. 285, is not a very clear transaction. William and Agnes Rookwood are selling it, who I think must have inherited it by descent from Mary de Bures. When one looks to see who is buying it, one sees only a crowd of feoffees, thirteen of them, kicking up as much dust as a motor car and making it difficult to see what is going on. The price paid is 200 marks, *i. e.* £133..6..8. Apparently one of the feoffees, a clerk named John Chetebere (Chedburgh), is the one for whom it is really bought. But as one sees nothing more of this John Chetebere, and as it all still continues to be in the possession of the descendants of the de Whelnethams, it would seem as if the sale was only a legal fiction and no sale at all, and the sellers were not selling and the buyers were not buying.

Before we part from the de Whelnethams and their decendants it may be as well to set them down in a tree.

No. 1. DE WHELNETHAM PEDIGREE.



No. 2. DE BROKESBORNE, RAYNFORD AND WALDEGRAVE.



Drury of Lawshall and Hawstead.

Now we come to new owners who have obtained us by purchase and not by inheritance.

HENRY DRURY of Lawshall. He was the younger of the twin sons of Sir William Drury of Hawstead, who died in January, 1558. In Sir John Cullum's History of Hawstead, p. 147, is printed the will of that Sir William. In it he mentions his lands at Sicklesmere which had belonged to his father, Sir Robert, before him, but there is no mention of Great Wheltenham manor, which clearly was not his. At p. 298 I have printed the inquisition post mortem of Henry Drury, which was held at Bury St. Edmunds in June 1587. That inquisition shows distinctly that Henry Drury died possessed of the manor, and that he had bought it some years before his death from Sir William Waldegrave. That is satisfactory, as it shows that we have no gap needing to be filled up between this subsection and the one before it. Henry Drury follows William Waldegrave as Tuesday follows Monday.

Henry Drury, whose house at Lawshall is still to be seen near the church, died in January 1587. His heir was his only son Henry, then 21 years of age. I know nothing more of young Henry, but I think he must have died very soon afterwards unmarried.

SIR WILLIAM DRURY of Hawstead. Henry Drury, the father, left his estate to his nephew, Sir William Drury of Hawstead, in the event of Henry his son having no male issue. This Sir William was killed in a duel in France in January 1590. I have printed his inquisition post mortem at p. 299. There is no mention in it of the manor of Great Wheltenham, and I think that it is clear that he sold it to the Jermyns of Rushbrooke.

Before parting from the Drurys I should mention that Davy in his MSS, now in the British Museum, says that in 1814 he saw the Court rolls of Great Wheltenham manor, which were then in the keeping of J. Topple at Bury St. Edmunds, and by leave of Mr. J. Benjafield he made some extracts from them. He says that they began in 7 year of Queen Elizabeth, *i. e.* Nov. 1564—1565. He mentions a court held Nov. 9, 1566, of George Howard miles as guardian of Wenefrid Raynsforth, widow, per Elizabeth Drury, widow of Sir William Drury. And another court, held in 1575, of George Howard as custodian of Wenefrid per Henry Drury. And the first court of Thomas Pendleton and Andrew Winter held in April 1590. And a court of

their heirs kept the manor till after the middle of the nineteenth century, *i. e.* from 1590 to c. 1870. I have "done" the Jermyns fully in the Rushbrooke volume of this series, so that it is not necessary to "do" them again here. But for completeness sake I will just set down the succession of them.

Sir Robert Jermyn died in possession of the manor in April, 1614, leaving it to his wife for her life. She only survived him six months, dying in the following October. It then went to Sir Thomas Jermyn, eldest son of Sir Robert, who died in January, 1645. Then to his eldest son, Thomas, who died in November, 1659.

Henry, Earl of St Albans, younger brother of the last Thomas, had abundance of money and no inherited estates, and I presume had a lease of the Rushbrooke estate from his nephew. At any rate he held a court in 1663, 1670, 1674. He died unmarried (unless he had married the dowager queen, Henrietta Maria,) in January 1684.

Thomas, Lord Jermyn, son of the last-named Thomas, succeeded, held a court in 1685, and died in April, 1703, leaving only daughters.

Great Whelnetham fell to the share of one of these daughters, Merelina, who married (1) Sir William Spring, (2) Sir William Gage. She held a court in October, 1704. She died in 1727, and was succeeded by her son, Sir William Spring, 4th baronet. He held his first court in October, 1730, and died unmarried in 1737.

His sisters and co-heiresses were Mary, wife of Dr. John Symonds, rector of Horringer, and Merelina, wife of Thomas Discipline of Bury St Edmunds. Dr. John Symonds and Thomas Discipline held their first court in October, 1737. Dr. John Symonds died in 1757, and Mary his wife in 1765. After them came their eldest son, Professor John Symonds, D.C.L., who died unmarried in February, 1807.

Mary Anne Symonds, daughter of Captain Thomas Symonds and niece of the Professor, married Captain John Benjafield of Bury St. Edmunds, a king's messenger. John and Mary Anne Benjafield held their first court in 1809; and in 1814 gave Davy leave to make extracts from the court rolls, which extracts are among the Davy MSS in the British Museum. Mary Anne Benjafield died at Bath in 1815 aged 46, and was buried at Pakenham: John Benjafield died in 1832, and Frederick their only son in May, 1837.

John and Mary Anne Benjafield had two daughters, of whom Marianne married the Rev. James William Wenn, rector of Broome in Norfolk, son of James Wenn of

Ipswich, attorney. James William Wenn died at Broome in July 1867, leaving two sons and three daughters.

Of the sons, the eldest James Benjafield Wenn was born at Bury St. Edmunds in December, 1830, educated at Harrow and Caius College, succeeded his father as rector of Broome in 1867, and died c. 1888. The other son, Charles Hanbury, was born in July 1846, educated at Caius College, curate of Ixworth 1869—75, and died at Mistley in Essex in September, 1879.

The Wenns sold their estate in Great Whelnetham soon after 1870, and I believe it was then purchased by Mr. Henry James Oakes of Nowton Court. He died in 1875 aged 79, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James Henry Porteous Oakes, who died unmarried in 1901 aged 79. He was succeeded by his nephew, Orbell Henry Oakes, Lieut.-Col. in 1st Worcestershire Regiment, the present owner. The manorial rights of Great Whelnetham were bought by Mr. J. H. P. Oakes in 1896 from Mr. A. J. Young, who had apparently bought them of the Wenns.

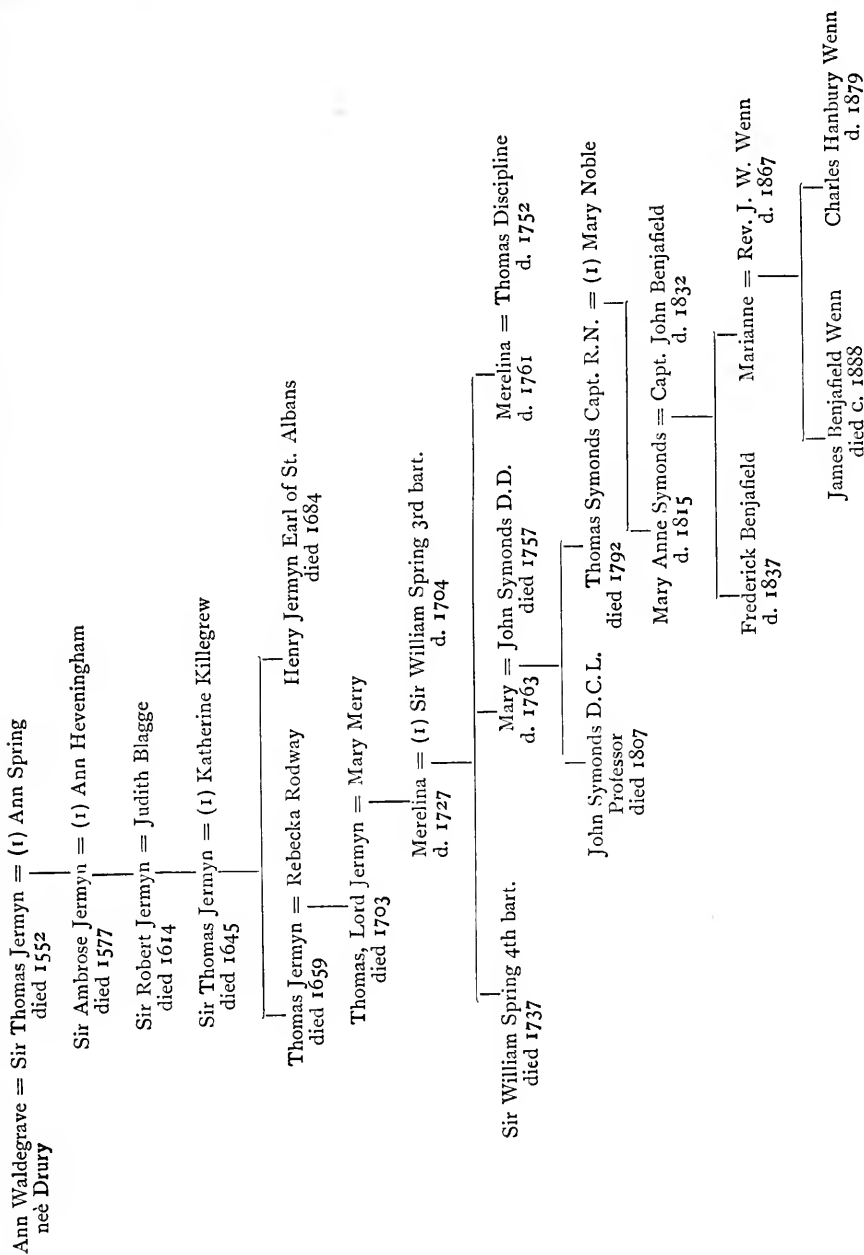
THE NUTSHELL. The owners of the manor put into a nutshell will be thus :

De Whelnetham and descendants 10 generations	1250 — 1570
Drury 2 generations	1570 — 1590
Jermyns and descendants 10 generations	1590 — 1870
Oakes 3 generations not out	1870 —

This makes 25 generations for 660 years. The rule of 30 years for a generation of course does not apply in this case, when the estate is sometimes passing from one family to another, whose generations may overlap.

I give a pedigree of the Jermyns and their descendants so far as concerns the passing of this manor. It will be seen that ten generations of them had it, beginning with Sir Robert, from 1590 to 1870.

No. 3. JERMYS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.



POSTSCRIPT No. 1. The deed of partition. Since the preceding pages were printed I have seen what I think must be Blomfield's authority for the deed of partition which I have alluded to at p. 341.

Among the Harleian MSS in the British Museum is a small 4to volume, No. 971, containing the collections of Thomas Gibbon for Norfolk and Suffolk from the public records. At p. 110 is an extract from a Close Roll of 46 Edward III (1372) m. 13; and at page 176 is an extract from a Close Roll of 46 Edward III m. 7. These two extracts, which seem to be exactly the same, are in a seventeenth century handwriting.

Also, there is a folio volume in the Harleian collection containing Nos. 1175, 1176, bound up together. No. 1176 is entitled, Extracts from records preserved in the Tower of London. This volume was given in June 1631, to —— by Arthur Squibb Esq., one of the Tellers of the Exchequer. The extracts appear to be in an Elizabethan handwriting. At any rate they were made before 1631. At p. 77 is the same extract as appeared twice over in Gibbon's volume. It is this:—

Margeria quæ fuit uxor Johannis Sutton de Wyvenho militis, una filiarum et heredum Johannis de Whelnetham militis, ET Johannis de Bures, filius et heres Mariæ quondam uxoris Michaelis de Bures, sororis dictæ Margeriæ, DE partitione facta inter eos et Amiciam (Avisiam) Schalers, quondam uxorem Thomæ de Scalers militis, sororis et coheredis dicti Johannis de Whelnetham, DE maneriis de Magna Whelnetham cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ in Com. Suff. et cum suis membris in eadem villa et in villis de Parva Whelnetham, Hausted, Brendebadfild, Bradfeld Seintcler, Multon, Bury et Stanfeld, cum manerio de Alpheton.

The relationship of Amisia (who is called Avisia in one extract) to John de Whelnetham is put a little obscurely, which accounts for Blomfield's "as I take it." But it seems impossible to take it in any other way, and *sororis* must refer to Margery and Mary and not to John. Possibly the extractors have omitted a word. I do not know whether the original roll is still in existence. The calendars have not yet reached this year.

POSTSCRIPT No. 2. A Rookwood legend. In my account of the manor I have shown that the Rookwood family possessed it for a short time somewhere between 1400 and 1500, probably through descent from Michael and Mary de Bures.

But I have omitted to give any account of them, nor have I shown how it came to them or how it passed from them. I am not going to supply that omission. But I would point out that the following curious story, which I take from Arnold's Memorials of St. Edmund's Abbey, seems to show that they resided here for a time. Mr. Arnold has printed in an appendix a long list of miracles performed by St. Edmund, as told by medieval chroniclers. Here are a few specimens.

In a village near Bury a young labourer making a hay rick fell from it when it was 12 feet high, and nearly broke his neck. The bailiff invoked St. Edmund, and the young labourer recovered.

A boy at Cockfield, not 9 years old, playing with a knife cut himself badly. His parents invoked St. Edmund, and the bleeding immediately ceased.

A boy playing with his sister at Ingham fell into a pit. After some time he was taken out nearly dead. But St. Edmund being invoked he soon recovered.

The next incident concerns the Rookwoods at Whelnetham, and I will tell it at full length, merely putting it out of Latin into English.

There was a small boy (*parvulus et puerulus*) by name Robert, son of John de Rokewode, *de valentioribus patriæ sancti Edmundi*; who when abiding (*cum moraretur*) with his parents at Whelnetham escaped one day from his nurse's hand and accidentally fell into a certain pond (*stagnum*); and after going under two or three times at last floated on the water.* In the meantime he is anxiously sought for, and a certain maidservant running up and seeing him floating declared that he was dead and was lying turgidum on the water. His parents, therefore, astonished and much troubled considered how they should draw him to land and bury him; and taking up a rake and therewith drawing him to them, they placed the stiff body near the fire to be warmed, and seeing no sign of life in him they called on St. Edmund. Without any delay they see the boy of whose life they had despaired now alive and smiling, and they praised God and St. Edmund. III, 344.

In all these stories we can please ourselves as to how much or how little we believe St. Edmund to have done; but the persons and places are real, and probably

* I am guessing the meaning here. This is the Latin:—*bisque vel tertio idem passus natavit tandem super flumen.*

the accidents are real too. A pit is a very conspicuous feature at Ingham today, and apparently a very dangerous one to the Bury and Thetford road, which seems like to fall into it. The small Rookwood boy probably fell into the moat which still surrounds Great Whelnetham hall. That would account for the maidservant and his parents and the rake being so soon on the spot.

Section 3. Little Whelnetham Manor.

We have now done with the manor of Great Whelnetham and we come to that of Little Whelnetham.

We have already seen that the abbot of Bury held of the King the undivided Whelnetham, and after the division he held Little Whelnetham, from 1086 and earlier to the dissolution of monasteries in 1536. I need not say anything about the abbey and abbots, but will simply ask, Who held Little Whelnetham of the abbot?

I have already said that the earliest proof that I have of Whelnetham having been divided into Great and Little is in 1230.

De Cayley.

The earliest mention of the manor of Little Whelnetham that I have seen is that in Fine No. 6, which I have printed at p. 277. The date is Easter 1282, the tenth year of Edward I. It is being sold and the price is six score marks of silver, *i. e.* £80. The purchasers are Thomas and William Weyland, to whom I will come presently. The old owner who is selling is Thomas de Cayley, who is associated in the sale with Simon his brother and Johanna the wife of Alexander de Whelnetham. I have printed a tentative pedigree containing this Alexander and Johanna de Whelnetham at p. 311. I don't know whether Johanna was a de Cayley by birth, but I imagine that Philip and Alexander held the manor of Little Whelnetham of the Cayleys, who held it of the abbot of Bury, who held it of the king.

With regard to the Cayleys I have nothing positive and definite to say. The Calendar of Suffolk Fines shows them and the Weylands having dealings together some thirty years earlier than this; for in 1254 Osbert de Cayley purchased lands at Westerfield and Ipswich of Herbert Weyland. (Cal. p. 56.) Nicholls' Historic Peerage and G.E.C. give a Thomas de Cayley of Buckenham, son either of Adam or Osbert de Cayley, who was aged 22 in 1306, who was summoned to Parliament as

a baron in 1309, and who died in 1317 s.p. His widow, Margaret, was a daughter of Sir Walter de Norwich, and married secondly Robert, Earl of Suffolk. However this does not concern us much, and I shall not pursue the de Cayleys.

De Weyland and Heirs.

Thomas de Weyland, who has just been mentioned as purchasing us (the manor of Little Whelnetham) in 1282, is a known historical character, and not an utterly unknown one like Sir John de Whelnetham. It would no doubt be interesting to collect every item concerning him from contemporary chronicles, records and rolls of all sorts. But this volume is getting too thick, and for two reasons it is not absolutely necessary to do so.

(1). It has more or less been done already. He is in the D.N.B., and after that a man has got into biographical dictionaries it is no more necessary to hunt him up than it is to send an expedition to discover America. That country has already been discovered and everybody now knows where it is.

(2). His connection with Whelnetham was after all remote. It was merely one out of a great many manors in which he had invested his newly-gotten gains. He never lived here; he probably never came here; perhaps he no more knew where the place was than a portly and portwinely pluralist of the eighteenth century, doctor of divinity and court chaplain, knew where all his rectories and vicarages were.

Giving up then any idea of collecting all that is to be found concerning him, I will simply turn to the D.N.B. and give a short summary of what is there.

He was a native of Norfolk, a member of a family that possessed lands in that county. He became a clerk and subdeacon, but proceeded no further in divinity and turned to the law. About 1271 he became an itinerant justice, and in the earlier part of the reign of Edward I (who began to reign in 1272) he was employed in holding particular assizes, especially in the eastern counties. In 1274 he became a justice of the bench at Westminster, and in 1278 Chief Justice with a salary of 60 marks a year. During the eleven years of his Chief Justiceship he lost no opportunity of building up a great estate. During the king's absence on the continent from 1286 to 1289 his conduct became exceptionally scandalous. When the king returned in 1289 an outcry was raised against his judges. Thomas de Weyland was the first victim. In September the king ordered all his estates to be seized. He fled for sanctuary to the convent at Babwell, half a mile beyond the north gate of Bury St.

Edmunds. The convent was watched, and as he did not come out within the forty days that were allowed he had to be starved out. No provisions were allowed to enter the house, and so he was compelled to come out. He was taken to the Tower of London. A choice of three punishments was offered him, of which he chose to abjure the realm. He went to Dover with bare feet and head uncovered. Thence to France, and nothing more is known of him.

In Proc. Suff. Arch. Inst., I, p. 229, the Rev. Charles Badham says that some years after his transportation to France, when death was drawing near, he desired that his heart, after his death, might be conveyed to England and interred within the walls of the Priory at Sudbury, and that this was done. I dont know what is the authority for this statement.

To the above account I may add a few local notes from rolls and records that I have come across. Besides his purchase of the manor of Little Whelnetham at Easter 1282, he made other purchases here both before and after.

In July, 1277, he obtained a messuage here and about 50 acres from Master William of Little Whelnetham, and at the same time granted them to said William and Matilda his sister for their lives. After their deaths the messuage and lands were to revert to him and then go to his own son, William de Weyland. This son William was intended to be his heir as far as Little Whelnetham was concerned, but I think it is clear that he did not survive his father.

In February 1278 he obtained the advowson of Little Whelnetham from Robert de Bradfield and Agnes his wife, giving them in exchange for it 14 acres lying in a field in Little Whelnetham called le Ho.

On Nov. 15, 1280, he had a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands in Little Whelnetham and other places named. (Charter Rolls.)

At Easter, 1282, as already said, he obtained the manor, which was to go to his son William, and if William died without heirs then to another son John. We shall see presently that it did go to John.

At Ascension tide, 1282, he obtained another messuage and over 50 acres in Little Whelnetham, which were the dower of Alice, widow of Philip of Little Whelnetham and mother or stepmother of Alexander and Robert. (See pedigree p. 311.) But there is more in this transaction than can be understood by the ordinary layman, because the price he pays for it is only a sparrowhawk; and on Nov. 24, 1281, a close roll had been signed at Westminster ordering the sheriff of

Suffolk to direct said Robert son of Philip to give up to Thomas de Weyland this very messuage and lands. Possibly this is one of the transactions that brought the judge into trouble.

For these purchases in Little Whelnetham see Fines, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, at p. 275—278 of this volume.

The Calendar of Suffolk Fines shows him acquiring manors, advowsons and lands in Suffolk from 1270 to 1289, almost every year and sometimes two or three in a year. There is nothing after 1289, as we should expect. As his family history has not yet been very clearly made out, it may be as well to set down such Weylands as appear in that Calendar with their dates.

Herbert and Beatrice his wife between 1239 and 1242.

John, between 1249 and 1260.

Nicholas and Juliana his wife between 1269 and 1279.

Thomas, associated with various members of his family, between 1271 and 1289. The members of his family with whom he is enfeoffed in different fines are Margaret his wife, and John, Richard and William his sons. After his fall and disappearance we have—

John and Mary his wife, between 1288 and 1309.

Richard and John his son in 1296.—John son of Richard in 1316.

Richard and Joanna his wife in 1312.—William and Elizabeth his wife in 1315.

Robert son of William in 1324.

Robert, son of Herbert, and Isabella his wife in 1328—1332.

Matilda daughter of Robert in 1342.—Thomas son of Robert in 1344.

Isabella widow of Robert son of Herbert in 1344.

Robert, knight, and Cecilia (Baldok) his wife in 1347.

Edmund, son of Robert, knight, and Alianora his wife in 1347.

From these entries, together with such as there may be among the Norfolk Fines, a pedigree might well be made out of several generations. By two marriages he had two families. When he fell his estates were forfeited; but as he had taken the precaution of enfeoffing his wife and sons with some of his property it was not all lost. Only his second wife, Margaret, will be found enfeoffed above. Her maiden name was de Mose, a name we have already had in this volume. See p. 329.

When he bought the manor of Little Whelnetham, it was settled on his son William and his heirs begotten, with remainder to John, brother of William, if William should die without heirs begotten. As it came to John we may safely assume that William died young.

JOHN de Weyland succeeded to Little Whelnetham soon after the attainder of his father in 1289. For a year and a day after Thomas's attainder his lands belonged to the king, who granted them for that term to whom he would. That will explain the two following entries which I take from the Calendar of Close Rolls.

20 Edward I. May 20, 1292. To the Sheriff of Suffolk.

Order to cause Richard de Saxham to have seizin of an acre and rood of land and a rood and half of pasture in Little Whelnetham, as the king learns by the inquisition taken by the sheriff that the lands which Thomas de Wayland held who abjured the realm for felony have been in the king's hands for a year and a day, and that Thomas held them of Richard of Saxham, and that the abbot of St. Edmund's had the king's year, day and waste, and ought to answer to the king for the same.

20 Edward I. Dec. 2, 1291. To the Sheriff of Suffolk.

Order to cause the abbot of St. Edmunds to have seizin of a messuage, 50 acres land, 4 acres wood, 3 acres meadow, 4 shillings yearly rent, in Little Whelnetham, as the king learns by inquisition taken by the sheriff that the premises which Thomas de Weyland who abjured the realm for felony held, have been in the king's hands for a year and a day, and that Thomas held them of the abbot, and that the abbot had the king's year and day, and ought to answer therefore.

The year and the day having run their course we may assume that John de Weyland came to his own, though, perhaps, owing to his father's felony he had to establish his claims against opposition. A roll of 18 Edward I, A.D. 1290, shows him claiming two parts of the manor of Whelnetham, which must mean Little Whelnetham. And the abbot too put in his claim. Therefore, said the Court, let it be inquired into. (Plac. Abbrev. p. 222.) I suppose the inquiry was favourable to John. I can only find a few more allusions to him.

On Oct. 4, 1301, a grant of free warren was made to him and his heirs in all his demesne lands in Clopton, Wantisden and Whelnetham. Signed at Dunipace. (Charter Rolls.)

On Oct. 14, 1301, Henry Spygurnel and John de Byskele were appointed to try the persons who broke the houses of John de Weyland at Witnessham, Clopton, Blakeshale, Wantisden, Onehouse and Whelnetham, cut down his trees and carried them away and the timber of his houses and other goods there and at Pettaugh. Signed at Dunipace. (Pat. Rolls.)

On July 6, 1304, Robert de Ratford and Robert de Reydon were appointed to try the persons who entered the manors of John de Weyland at Wytnesham, Clopton, Blakeshall, Wantisden, Pethawe, Welhetham [sic], Onehouse and Middleton, threw down his houses, cut down his trees and carried away trees and timber of houses. Signed at Stirling. (Patent Rolls.)

In May 1308 and in May 1311 he presented to the rectory of Little Whelnetham, being described in the Bishop of Norwich's register as a knight. At p. 289 I have printed his inquisition post mortem, which was held in December 1312. That gives us the date of his death within a month or so.

RICHARD de Weyland was the son and heir of John, and was turned 22 years of age at the time of his father's death. So we learn from his father's inquisition post mortem. Therefore he was born 1290. Among Davy's MSS is a de Weyland pedigree, which makes out this Richard to have been a son of the unjust judge. But that is certainly wrong, as the inquisition proves. The judge had a son Richard, but this is not him. This is a grandson of the judge. I have nothing to say about him except that I think his life was a short one. He did not present to the rectory in 1318, and I imagine that he was then dead, not having reached the age of 30 years. He left an only child, Cecily, and I imagine that Sir Thomas le Latimer who presented to the rectory in 1318 was her guardian.

The Heirs of de Weyland.

CECILY, only child of Richard de Weyland. She married Bartholomew Burghersh jun., and carried her father's estates with her. We shall now for some little time be in the possession of great people who never came near us, mere drops in the oceans of their great possessions; and as they have all been D. N. Beed I shall not trouble to do much more than give their succession and their dates.

BARTHOLOMEW Burghersh was a distinguished soldier, who took part in all the wars of Edward III and the Black Prince from 1339 to 1360. He was a son of

Bartholomew Burghersh, also a distinguished soldier, who died in 1355. Cecily de Weyland was his first wife and died leaving one child, Elizabeth. He married secondly Margaret, sister of Bartholomew lord Badlesmere. He presented in right of his first wife to the rectory of Little Whelnetham in 1349 and 1359, and died in 1369.

ELIZABETH, only child of Bartholomew and Cecily Burghersh, married Edward le Despencer, and carried Little Whelnetham and the other Suffolk manors with her. This Edward was a son of Edward le Despencer, whose father and grandfather were the two notorious Hugh le Despenchers, who had both been put to death in the last year of the reign of Edward II, 1326. He was a knight of the Garter and fought at Poitiers. Through his assign he presented to the rectory of Little Whelnetham in 1373, 1375, 1376. He died in 1375. I have printed a bit of his inquisition post mortem at p. 291, which shows that he held the manor and advowson of Little Whelnetham by right of his wife, and that Thomas their son and heir was then 2 years old. Elizabeth his widow survived him many years, and she presented to the rectory of Little Whelnetham in 1396. She died in July 1411. (See p. 297.)

THOMAS, son and heir of Edward and Elizabeth le Despencer, was born in 1373. Losing his father at the age of 2 years, according to the vile system of that day he was given in wardship to Edmund Langley, earl of Cambridge, duke of York, fifth son of Edward III. From his father he inherited the barony of Despencer. He married Constance, the daughter of his guardian. He sided with Richard II and was created earl of Gloucester. He was afterwards degraded and imprisoned. In 1400 he was beheaded at Bristol in obedience to the demand of the mob, and was buried at Tewkesbury. He left a son Richard, who died in 1414 aged 14, and there was another child yet unborn. She will be a daughter, and her name will be Isabel, and we shall meet with her again presently. So at the time when her husband was taken from her to the scaffold Constance had one child of a year old and another one yet unborn. As his mother, Elizabeth le Despencer, survived him, Thomas earl of Gloucester only had the reversion of this manor.

The next owner of the manor is EDWARD, duke of York, son of Edmund, duke of York, who was guardian of the beheaded Thomas and father of the widowed Constance. He became possessed of it on the death of Elizabeth, lady le Despencer, in July 1411, having had a grant of it for life from king Henry IV at the

time of the attainder and execution of Thomas, earl of Gloucester. He was one of the few Englishmen killed at the battle of Agincourt on Oct. 25, 1415. I have printed a good bit of his inquisition post mortem at p. 296, which shows clearly how the manor and advowson of Little Whelnetham passed. His heir was his nephew Richard, then 3 years old, son of his brother Richard, earl of Cambridge, who had just been beheaded, and (to anticipate) father of Edward IV. But we did not go to that heir, as we had been granted to the duke of York with remainder after his death to Richard Beauchamp de Bergavenny and Isabella his wife.

The next owner, then, is ISABELLA, wife of Richard de Beauchamp, baron of Bergavenny. We have already met with her when she was yet unborn. She was the posthumous child of the beheaded Thomas, earl of Gloucester, by Constance his wife. She was therefore born in 1400 or 1401. To make matters confusing for them that should come after, she married two husbands in succession of exactly the same names, both Richard Beauchamp, cousins, the first being earl of Worcester, the second earl of Warwick.

The first Richard Beauchamp was born in 1397, was baron of Bergavenny, married Isabella in July 1411, was baron le Despencer in right of his wife, was created earl of Worcester in 1421, and died of his wounds in April 1422. He left no children.

The other Richard Beauchamp was born in 1381, succeeded his father as fifth earl of Warwick in April 1401, and married the widowed Isabella as his second wife in 1423. In 1426 being abroad he presented to the rectory of Little Whelnetham through his attorney, Nicholas Wimbish. In 1435 he had the right of presenting, which right he granted to lord and lady Audley. In 1430 we see lord and lady Warwick selling several manors in Suffolk, including Little Whelnetham. The price for the lot of them is £1000. The purchasers named in the fine are, I presume, fictitious ones, the real purchasers being the Audleys. (See Fine No. 25, p. 287.) The earl of Warwick died at Rouen in 1439.

We, I mean the manor and advowson of Little Whelnetham, have now left the Beauchamps, to whom we had come by inheritance from Thomas de Weyland, the unjust judge, and belong to the Audleys, who must be pursued. Before doing so I may just set down the eminent people who would have inherited us if we had not been sold.

Richard, earl of Warwick, and Isabella, who sold us to the Audleys, left a son and daughter, viz. Henry and Ann. Henry married lady Cecilia Neville, daughter of Richard, earl of Salisbury: Ann married Richard Neville, son of the earl of Salisbury; *i. e.* brother and sister married sister and brother. Henry died in 1446 aged 22 years, leaving an infant daughter to inherit all his titles and possessions, which infant daughter died in 1449. His sister Ann then became his heir, whose husband Richard, earl of Salisbury and Warwick, is known as the king maker. He was killed at the battle of Barnet in 1471, and she died c. 1490.

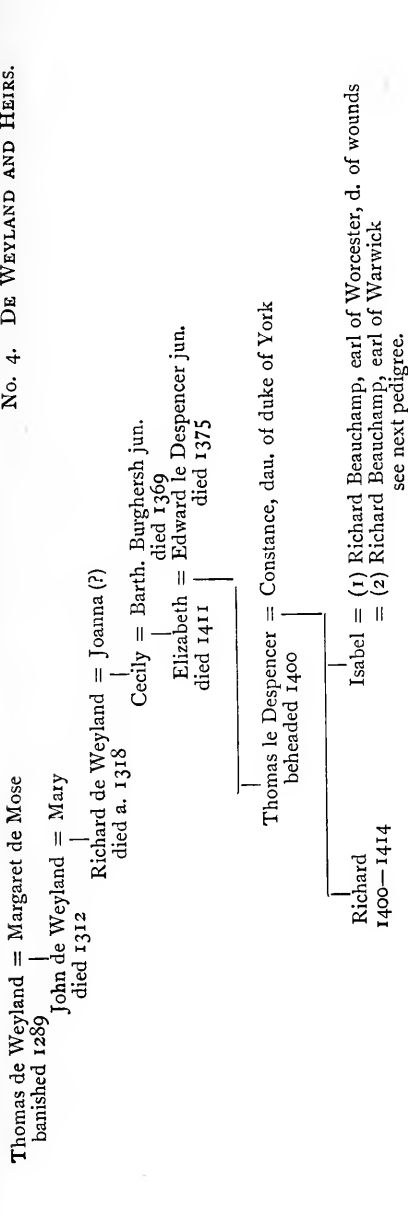
They had two daughters, of whom Isabel married George, duke of Clarence, and Ann married his brother Richard III. Ann had been betrothed to Prince Edward, son of Henry VI. For further particulars of all those persons, from the beheaded earl of Cambridge to the widowed Queen Ann, I will only refer to Shakespeare's plays of Henry V and Henry VI.

Before going on to the new owners, the Audleys, it will be as well to set down in a tree the old owners from whom we are parting, from Thomas de Weyland, the unjust judge, to Isabel, the daughter of a father whom she never saw, the wife of two husbands of the same name, great granddaughter of a king, mother in law of a king-maker, grandmother of a queen. It is certainly curious that a man should be cast down so utterly as the unjust judge was, being degraded and banished as a felon, and yet should have such an array of descendants.

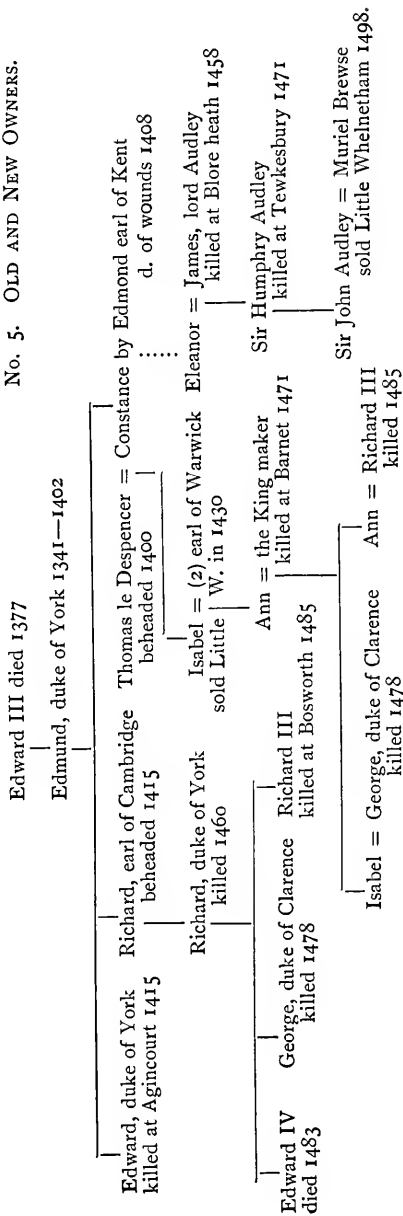
It will also be as well to give another tree showing the connection between these old owners and the new ones, and the connection between both sets of owners and the Yorkist kings of England. It all turns upon Constance. It is she who links together and brings into the same tree (1) the York princes, (2) the descendants of the unjust judge to whom we have belonged, (3) the Audleys who have just now bought us.

In the second of these two pedigrees mark how that everyone is killed.

No. 4. DE WEYLAND AND HEIRS.



No. 5. OLD AND NEW OWNERS.



Audley.

Now we come to the AUDLEY family. And now we also come to the wars of the Roses, which cause great confusion; and heads and estates are being tossed about like footballs in the football season, and attainders and confiscations make it difficult sometimes to see whose is whose.

We have just seen that in 1435 James, lord Audley, and Eleanor his wife presented to the rectory of Little Whelnetham, not as owners of the advowson but by reason of a grant from Richard, earl of Warwick. But it is clear from what followed that that grant was only a preliminary to their becoming owners of the estate, by purchase or exchange or arrangement of some sort. Possibly they were the real purchasers in the fine of 1430; but if not they must have got it soon afterwards. We must look to see who James and Eleanor are.

James Touchet, lord Audley, was born in 1399, was serving in the wars in France before he was out of his teens, and followed the dead body of Henry V in 1422 from France to its resting place at Westminster.

By his first wife, Margaret, daughter of William lord Roos, he had a son and heir John.

His second wife was Eleanor, and she was the natural daughter of Edmund Holand earl of Kent, by Constance, daughter and sister of the dukes of York and widow of the beheaded Thomas, lord Despencer, earl of Gloucester. We have just seen that Little Whelnetham would have been the inherited estate of Constance's husband if he had not been beheaded in his mother's lifetime; and so it is possible that its coming now into the possession of Eleanor, the daughter of Constance, was not entirely a matter of purchase; or, if it was entirely a matter of purchase, that there was some sentiment in the matter which prompted that purchase. At any rate, however it came and whyever it came, it did come; and Eleanor, lady Audley, the new owner is half sister to Isabella, lady Warwick, the old owner, both being daughters of the unfortunate Constance, granddaughter of Edward III.

By this second marriage James, lord Audley, had three sons: viz. (1) Humphrey who follows: (2) Edmund, bishop in succession of Rochester, Hereford and Salisbury: (3) Thomas.

James, lord Audley, was killed at the battle of Blore heath in 1451. I saw last summer the stone which marks the spot where he fell. He was in command of the

forces which had remained loyal to Henry VI. The commander of the Yorkists was Richard, earl of Salisbury, father of the earl of Salisbury who married his wife's half-sister's daughter. (See pedigree.)

HUMPHREY, eldest son of James, lord Audley, by his second marriage, naturally succeeded to the Little Whelnetham estate, as it was in a certain sense his mother's inheritance. He dropped the name of Touchet and took that of Audley. He presented to the rectory of Little Whelnetham in 1463, 1467 and 1468. In May 1471 was fought the battle of Tewkesbury, fatal to the Lancastrian cause which he, like his father, supported. A contemporary paper, printed among the Paston Letters, gives a list (referring to this battle) of *Ded in the Feld*, and another list *Thes be men that were heveded*. This last list contains Mr. Awdeley, *i.e.* Sir Humphrey. He left two children John and Jane, both minors. What happened to the estate after Tewkesbury fight may be learnt from a petition to Parliament.

John, lord Audley, son of James, lord Audley, by his first marriage and elder half-brother to Humphrey, supported the Yorkist cause, and so was on the winning side. From a patent roll dated at Westminster 6 Feb., 1475, I learn that he had presented a petition to the Parliament held at Westminster from 6 Oct. 1472 to 23 Jan., 1475. The petition stated that Humphrey Audley, knight, brother to petitioner, committed divers offences against the king, and that therefore without the king's especial grace all his manors and lands would have been forfeited and his heirs disabled: that the king had intended to have rewarded certain persons with these manors, and that the petitioner had paid those persons 600 marks without receiving anything that had belonged to Humphrey: that Humphrey had issue, John and Jane. The petitioner asked that the king would grant to him the ward, keeping and marriage of said John during his nonage, with the keeping of the manors of Carlton, Midilton, Clopton, Cokefeld, Fennehall and Whellewetheham [sic], Co. Suffolk, which formerly belonged to Humphrey; and if said John died within the age of 21 years, that then he should have the ward and marriage of Jane, then within the age of 14 years, with the said manors during her nonage; and if during their nonages he should not receive the said sum of 600 marks above all the charges that he should bear, that then he should possess such manors till he had received it out of their issues. To this the Commons assented, and the king answered, *Soit fait cum ill est desire*. (Patent Rolls. Rolls of Parl. VI, 127.)

If one is right in looking upon this John, lord Audley, as a greedy fellow, who had been hovering like a vulture over his brother's estate, who had been hoping to

get some gain to himself by his misfortunes, and who was vexed at the king's clemency towards the two small orphans, then one wishes that Commons and king had spurned his petition instead of assenting to it. But it is possible that what he did he did it to save the estate for his nephew. At any rate these proceedings in Parliament show clearly that the estates of Humphrey Audley who fell at Tewkesbury were not confiscated, but that they passed to his son John as soon as the uncle John had been repaid his 600 marks. Possibly the leniency shown by Edward IV to Humphrey's children may have arisen from the fact that Constance, the grandmother of Humphrey, was daughter of Edmund, duke of York. So they were all Yorkists in blood if not at heart. See preceding pedigree.

JOHN AUDLEY, only son of Sir Humphry Audley, was probably born about 1460, and would have had livery of his lands about 1480. In 1479 there was a vacancy in the rectory of Little Whelnetham, and it lapsed to the Bishop. In 1497 a John Audley of Suffolk was knighted by Henry VII at the foot of London bridge when he entered London after the battle of Blackheath. (Shaw's *Knights of England*.) This must be our John Audley. Blomfield says that in 1526 Sir John Audley was living at Swaffham in Norfolk, and he was followed there by several generations.

He married Muriel, daughter of Sir Thomas and lady Elizabeth Brewse of Wenham in Suffolk, by whom he had a son Richard and others. In Dec. 1484 Lady Elizabeth Brewse presented to the rectory of Little Whelnetham. In 1487 there was another vacancy and it lapsed to the Bishop. Margery Brewse, a sister of Muriel, married John Paston, and so is to be often found in the Paston Letters. In one letter written in 1489 she mentions "myn broder Awdley" being appointed a captain. (Letter 907.)

At p. 287 I have printed a fine, which shows Sir John Audley and Muriel his wife selling the manor of Little Whelnetham for £200. That was in July 1498. Who buys it I cant tell. One only sees feoffees, and must be thankful for being allowed to see who sells. I need not now follow the Audleys any further.

We have now, in this year 1498, done with the wars of the Roses and the flinging about of heads and estates which were a part of them; and we have done with the Audleys and with the heirs and connections of Thomas de Weyland, the unjust judge; and we have done with the fifteenth century, and we have done with the Plantagenets. And now the Tudors are at the door, and the Reformation is not

far off, with all the changes in the ownership of land which it will bring about. So by the same move we pass on to new owners, a new century, a new dynasty and a new form of religion.

Jermyn of Rushbrooke and their descendants.

One of the feoffees to whom Sir John Audley and Muriel his wife sold the manor of Little Whelnetham in 1498 was Robert Sexten. There is nothing to show that he was the real purchaser, but apparently he was so more or less, perhaps less. In the inquisition post mortem of Sir Ambrose Jermyn, 1577, it is said that Sir Ambrose held the manor of Little Whelnetham, which Robert Sexteyn had bought of John Audley and then passed on to him. (Muskett's S.M.F., II, 246.) But on the other hand Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrooke, who died in October 1504, mentions "my manor of litell Whelnetham;" and his son, Sir Thomas Jermyn, father of Sir Ambrose, presented to the rectory of Little Whelnetham in 1517. I think therefore it is clear that though Robert Sexten may have had a life interest in it, the real successors to the Audleys and to the heirs of Thomas de Weyland were the Jermyns. The Sextens were a Lavenham family, who had at this time intermarried with the Jermyns.

On the strength, then, of Thomas Jermyn's will (printed in the Rushbrooke vol. of this series, p. 122), I shall set him down as successor to John and Muriel Audley, with just a flavour of Sexten about it. He left half a mark to each of the Whelnetham churches and died in October 1504. His son, Sir Thomas Jermyn, died towards the end of 1552. He mentions in his will "my manors of Weltham parva and Weltham magna." I have refused to allow that he had Weltham Magna, but I have no objection to his having Weltham Parva. These two Thomas Jermyns represent respectively the old religion that was passing and the new that was coming in: for the father in his will left money to the new work at Bury abbey while the son was a large purchaser of the lands which had been taken from that abbey.

I have given a full account of all these Jermyns in the Rushbrooke volume of this series; and I have just given their bare succession under Great Whelnetham manor. So I may now jump over one hundred and fifty years, and the Jermyn heads within them, and alight on the last Jermyn of Rushbrooke.

This was Thomas, lord Jermyn, who died in 1703. He had thirteen children born to him, six boys and seven girls. Of the six boys only one got beyond his first

year, and that one was killed at the age of 15 years. Of the seven girls five grew up and married, and were co-heiresses of the Jermyn estate. We saw that Great Whelnetham fell to the share of Merelina, who married successively Sir Thomas Spring and Sir William Gage. Little Whelnetham fell to the share of Mary, who married a wealthy colonist from Barbadoes, Robert Davers, whose father, Robert Davers, had made a fortune there, and then came home in the evening of his life to buy Rougham and to be baroneted.

Little Whelnetham manor, therefore, passes from Thomas, lord Jermyn, to Sir Robert Davers, 2nd baronet, in right of his wife. The successive Daverses will be found duly recorded in the Rushbrooke volume of this series. It is enough to say here that Sir Robert died Oct. 1, 1722, and Mary his wife ten days afterwards, he aged 69, she 59.

Robert their son, third baronet, succeeded and died unmarried on May 20, 1723, aged 39 years.

Jermyn, his brother, fourth baronet, succeeded and died on Feb. 20, 1743, aged 56. His wife was Margaretta Green from Drinkstone rectory.

Robert, his son, fifth baronet, succeeded and was killed in North America in 1763. He was not married.

Charles, his brother, sixth baronet, succeeded and died unmarried on June 4th, 1806, aged 69 to a day.

His nephew, Frederick William Hervey, fifth earl of Bristol, afterwards first marquis, succeeded in right of his mother, Elizabeth, younger daughter of Sir Jermyn Davers and wife of Frederick Hervey, fourth earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry. Lord Bristol on coming into possession of the Rushbrooke estate at once sold Rushbrooke hall and manor to Robert Rushbrooke. Little Whelnetham hall farm, occupied by Mr. Robert Carss, is in the Ickworth estate book till Michaelmas 1831, after which it is no longer there. I presume it was then sold to Mr. Orbell Oakes of Nowton Court, to whose descendant, Lieut.-Col. Oakes, it now belongs.

The following pedigree will show the Jermyns and their descendants who have owned the manor, eleven generations in all. I pointed out in reference to the preceding pedigree how that we were all killed. I may point out in reference to this pedigree how that we all die quietly. It is rarer to be killed in this pedigree than it was to die in the last one.

No. 6. JERMYNS AND HEIRS.

Thomas Jermyn = (1) Katherine Bernard
died Oct. 1504

Sir Thomas Jermyn = (1) Ann Spring
died 1552

Sir Ambrose Jermyn = (1) Ann Heveningham
died 1577

Sir Robert Jermyn = Judith Blagge
died 1614

Sir Thomas Jermyn = Catherine Killebrew
died Jan. 1645

Thomas Jermyn = Rebecka Rodway
died Nov. 1659

Henry Jermyn, earl of St. Albans
died Jan. 1684

Thomas, lord Jermyn = Mary Merry
died 1703

Mary Jermyn = Sir Robert Davers
died 1722

Sir Robert Davers
died 1723

Sir Jermyn Davers = Margarett Green
d. 1743

Sir Robert D.
killed 1763

Sir Charles D.
died 1806

Mary Davers
died 1805

Elizabeth Davers
died 1800

Fredk. Hervey, E. of Bristol
died 1803

Fred. Will. Hervey, Marquis of Bristol,
died 1859
sold Little Wheltenham c. 1831

And now for the NUTSHELL, into which to put the owners of the manor of Little Wheltenham.

Thomas de Cayley sells in	1282
De Weyland and their descendants 7 generations	1282 — 1430
Audleys 3 generations	1430 — 1498
Jermyns and their descendants 11 generations	1498 — 1831
Oakes 4 generations not out	1830 —

That makes 25 generations for 630 years. But there is a good deal of overlapping.

PART II. CHAPTER II.

THE CRUTCHED FRIARS
AND THE
CHAPEL OF ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR.
A.D. 1274 — 1910.

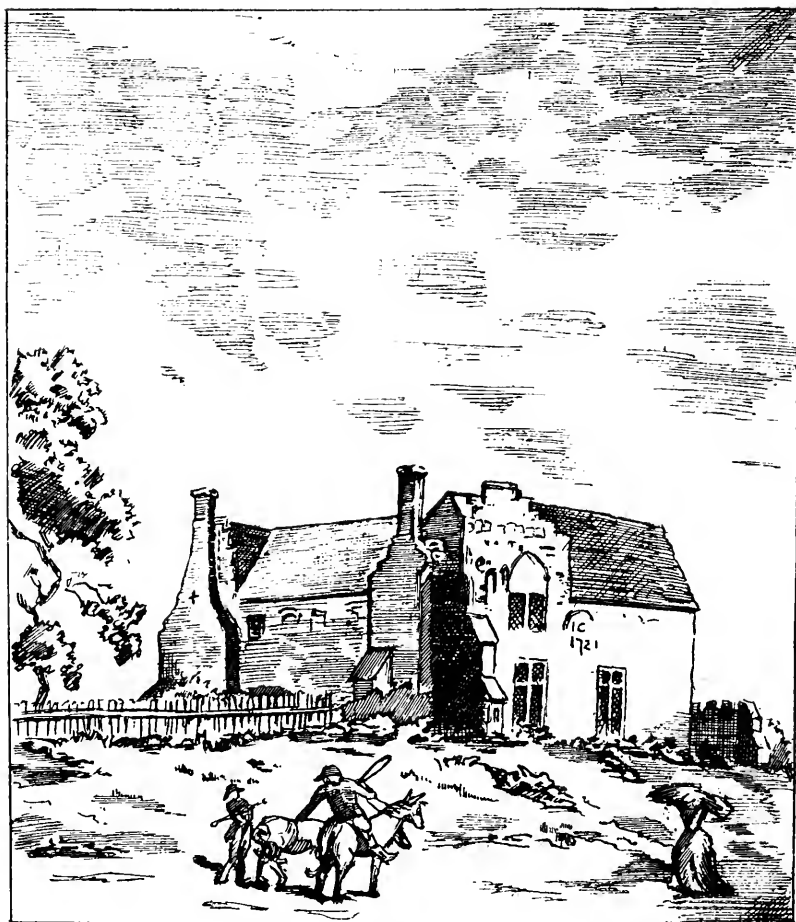
The traveller who passes out of Bury by its south gate, or rather by where its south gate used to be, and who sets his face towards London via Melford and Sudbury, when he reaches the fourth milestone from Bury will find himself going up a hill with a gentle and artificial slope through a modern-looking cutting like a railway cutting. And should he be curious enough to ask of the wayside stone-cracker, What call you this hill? he will be told, Chapel hill. And when he is near to the top of it, he will see about fifty yards off on his right hand a small farm house which looks as if it wasn't built yesterday. And if he asks, What call you that farm? he will be told, Chapel farm.

That house is the subject of this chapter. It is what remains of the chapel dedicated to Thomas Becket and of the house possessed by the order of Crutched, Crouched or Crossed Friars, the three words being merely three different forms of the same word.

When I say it is "what remains" of the chapel and house, I do not mean to imply that there was ever much more than there is now. It was a very small institution, and perhaps there never was much more building than one can see now.

The full-page view that I give of it is from a drawing in the British Museum made in 1781 by John Carter the architect and draughtsman. It shows the south





To face p. 381.

HOUSE OF THE CRUTCHED FRIARS
AND CHAPEL OF St. THOMAS (BECKET)
IN THE PARISH OF LITTLE WHELNETHAM.

From a drawing by John Carter in 1781.

and east sides. For the copy of that drawing which I here reproduce, I am indebted to my niece, Miss Patience Hoare. It shows that there was scarcely anything more standing then than there is now. The six small illustrations, showing every side of the building as it is now, are from photographs kindly taken for me by the Rev. Edmund Farrer, rector of Hinderclay. There is another pencil drawing of it in the British Museum. It is a drawing made by Buckler the artist on July 3, 1821, and is in a folio volume, vol. xxiii, containing architectural drawings by Buckler. The reference number is Add. MSS. 36388. It shows nothing different to what one can see now, and so I have not reproduced it.

I have printed in Part I of this volume, p. 301—306, such original documents in the Public Record Office as I could find to be there relating to this small chapel and religious house. And now I will tell the tale as I draw it from those documents. I am afraid it is a very meagre one.

First, how early *might* this house have existed? Dugdale and Tanner (or rather Tanner, as Dugdale only quotes him,) tell us that the Crossed or Crutched Friars first came to England in 1244, and had their first house at Colchester. Mathew Paris is their authority for this statement. At first they carried a cross fixed to a staff in their hands, but afterwards had a cross of red cloth upon their backs or breasts. Their habit was appointed by Pope Pius II to be of a blue colour. So they got their name, *Cruciferi fratres* in Latin, Crossed or Crutched friars in English, from the cross they bare.

There could, therefore, have been no house of Crutched Friars here before 1244. But the prominence which has always been given in its title to the chapel of St. Thomas, which prominence we seem to see to day in the name Chapel hill and Chapel farm, and not Priory hill or Priory farm, makes me wonder whether there may not have been a chapel on the spot dedicated to St. Thomas before the Crutched Friars came over to England. Thomas Becket, who is the St. Thomas to whom the chapel was dedicated, was murdered in Canterbury Cathedral on Dec. 29, 1170. If some local magnate soon afterwards built a chapel in his memory, and if that chapel was handed over to the care of the Crutched Friars when they came over a few years later, then the chapel may be fifty years or so earlier than 1244. But of this I have no evidence.

The title given to the house in some of the early documents that I have printed is a very cumbrous and awkward one. In two documents of 1343 and 1346

respectively the friars are called, The prior and brethren of the order of the Holy Cross of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr of Whelnetham. Life is not long enough to repeat such a title very often, and I shall simplify it into The Crutched Friars, or simpler still "We."

It may be as well to set down in chronological order the different titles by which I find the chapel and house described in contemporary documents. I translate them into English.

1274. The Prior of the Holy Cross of Little Whelnetham.

1275. The Chapel of St. Thomas of Little Whelnetham.

1293. The Prior of the Holy Cross of Whelnetham.

1331. The Prior and brothers of the order of the Holy Cross of Whelnetham.

1331. The Prior and Crutched friars of Whelnetham.

1343, 1346. As mentioned above.

1347. The Prior and Crutched friars of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr of Whelnetham.

1540. The chapel of Chockesmythes.

1599. The Crutched Friars. (Sir Robert Jermyn.)

In his *Notitia Monastica* Tanner speaking of the Friars of Great [sic] Weltham says, "These we find often mentioned in the old wills by the names of *Fratres S. Trinitatis* or *S. Crucis* in Welnetham." I have not come across any other mention of the Trinity, and a vague reference to "old wills" is not worth much.

Tanner tells us that having come to England in 1244 the Crutched Friars had their first house at Colchester. I may add that that made it easy for them to have a house at Whelnetham, for all along I find that Whelnetham is closely connected with that side of Essex, much more so than with the rest of Suffolk. A group of families living on one side or the other of the Suffolk and Essex boundary, and connected together by many marriages in successive generations, connected together the neighbourhood of Colchester and the neighbourhood with which we are dealing. So being at Colchester they might easily get an invitation or introduction to Whelnetham.

Tanner and Dugdale also tell us that there were never in England more than six or seven houses of these Crutched Friars; viz. Barham in the parish of Lynton in Cambridgeshire; Colchester; London, in the parish of St. Olave, Hart Street, near

the Tower ; Brackley, in Northants ; Oxford ; Wheltenham ; Guildford, a doubtful one ; Kildale in Cleveland in Yorkshire ; York city. Two of these houses I shall refer to presently, because one of them we annexed, and the other annexed us.

1274. Next, having seen what *might* be our earliest date, we may see what *is* the earliest date when we have positive proof that a religious house had been started here. There are two patent rolls dated 1274 and 1275, only thirty years after these friars had first made their appearance in England. They are both records of disputes about tenements. How thankful we ought to be that people have always had such frequent disputes and law suits, because half of what we know of the past comes from the record of them. If they had lived in peace together we should not know half as much as we do.

In 1274 the Prior of the Holy Cross of Little Wheltenham had a dispute with Robert de Bradfield about a tenement. And in 1275 Brother Henry of the chapel of St. Thomas of Little Wheltenham had a dispute about a tenement with Walter the rector of Great Wheltenham. (P. 301.) That makes a good beginning. It shows that we are quite alive and not to be trifled with. In both these suits it is we (by which I mean the religious house) who are the complainants and demand (*aramiavit*) the trial. Hands off! we say.

1293. The next document is eighteen years later, viz. in 1293. (P. 302.) This also shows that we are quite alive and are enlarging our borders. One of the seven or eight houses enumerated just now as being all that the Crutched Friars ever had in England was at Bergham in the parish of Lynton and county of Cambridge. We now propose with the consent of its patron, Robert de Furneux, to annex it. What the exact result of annexing is to annexer or annexed I dont know, but I suppose the annexer gets the best of it. It becomes a cell to us, but that does not make one much wiser unless one understands all the details of religious houses. At any rate we propose to annex it. Before we can do so we must get leave of the king. Before he will give leave, the official (called the county escheator) has to call a jury to decide whether this annexation will hurt the king or anybody else. This is called an enquiry *ad quod damnum*, *i. e.* What harm will it do? The jury decided that it would hurt the king to the amount of 12 pence a year. Thereupon the prior of Wheltenham found a well-disposed layman, who undertook for himself and his heirs and his lands for ever that they would be responsible for the payment of this yearly 12 pence, so that the king should suffer no loss. I have not met with the record of

what happened after that, but I presume that the king was satisfied and that the annexation was allowed.

1331. The next document that I have met with is nearly forty years later, 1331. We are now looking to receive a benefaction. Robert de Bures of Acton, a member of one of those closely connected families who by their close connection with each other also closely connected the two sides of the Suffolk and Essex boundary, feels in August that his end is near, and he remembers that he can carry nothing away with him when he dies. He therefore asks leave of the king to give us (the friars) 240 acres arable and 20 acres pasture lying in Acton and Waldingfield; and in return we, two of us, are to pray daily for ever in our chapel at Whelnetham for his soul and the souls of his ancestors.

Before this gift can be made the Statute of Mortmain, passed by Parliament in 1279, requires that the escheator should call a jury to enquire *ad quod damnum, &c.* What harm will it do. The jury met at Lavenham on August 13, 1331, and found that it would not hurt the king or anybody. Accordingly a patent roll, signed by the king at Windsor on the following Oct. 23, granted leave for the gift to be made.

But in the meantime Robert de Bures has died. He died in September. And so the leave is given to Andrew de Bures, his son, and Andrew's soul is added to the souls that were to be prayed for. But another change is made when the leave is granted. Instead of the condition being that the two chaplains should pray daily in the chapel at Whelnetham, now they are to pray daily in the church of the Crutched Friars in London. I presume that that shows that the house in London has annexed us. As we annexed Bergham so London has annexed us. The annexer is annexed. And I presume that Andrew de Bures was the cause of it. After that I doubt whether we can look upon him as a benefactor and whether we need pray for his soul. Tanner says that this house in London, near the Tower, was founded about 1298, and that Adam [sic] de Bures gave to it the messuage and lands as specified in the documents I have been referring to. In this case the house was founded some years after that at Whelnetham, and we are annexed by a junior to ourselves. Adam is certainly a mistake of Tanner's for Andrew.

1343. Twelve more years go by, and in spite of being annexed by London we still go on and acquire fresh lands. In 1343 we applied to the king for leave to acquire lands to the yearly value of 100 shillings. On Nov. 1 the king granted it

provided that enquiry was held and showed it could be done without loss to the Crown or anyone.

1346. Two or three years after the last request the reason of it is made manifest. We have got another benefactor. Robert de Rookwood, whose family is another of the oft-connected families of the district, is minded to give us 60 acres arable lying in Cockfield, Stanningfield and Whelnetham. The jury meet at Henhowe on April 13, and decide that it will not hurt the king nor anyone else. And so on 9 May, 1347, the king signed at Reading a patent roll, whereby licence was given for the alienation in mortmain by Robert de Rokewode to the Prior and Crutched Friars of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr of Whelnetham of the 60 acres aforesaid of the clear yearly value beyond the rent resolute of 12s. . 6d., in satisfaction of 20 shillings of the 100 shillings yearly which they have had leave to acquire. (Cal. Pat. Rolls.) Apparently the land was not very good. The jury said that it was worth (over and above the rent resolute) two pence and a halfpenny per acre, and no more because the soil is sandy and weak (*sabulosa et debilis*).

It is clear from this enquiry and from the patent roll that the being annexed by London has not taken from us our old title nor our power to acquire lands. But I imagine that the de Bures gift of 1331 went not to us but to our annexer. However, I suppose we cant say much, because we had previously annexed Bergham.

1347—1535. So far the records have been mainly of gifts and benefactions, of chapel added to chapel and lands to lands. Now comes an interval of two hundred silent years, touching which I have found no records of any sort. There may be some, but they have escaped me. But perhaps there are none. We are such a very small body that perhaps nobody has thought of giving us anything. And if we have merely gone along day by day, not more than three or four of us if so many, keeping the lamp burning in our chapel, celebrating the masses and praying for the souls for whom we have to pray, not doing much good and not doing much harm, if that is all then there could not well be any records of us. At any rate I have met with none.

1536. And now the long silence is rudely broken. The two hundred years, or to be exact the one hundred and ninety years since Robert Rokewood's benefaction that have gone by unrecorded, where have they brought us to? To the reign of Henry VIII, and to the very year 1536 in which Parliament suppressed the lesser monasteries, whose revenues were below £200 a year. As we had but a few acres,

only worth two pence halfpenny an acre because they were sabulosa et debilis, we certainly had not £200 a year, and so I suppose we went at once.

Those who were at the Bury Pageant in the summer of 1907 cannot well have forgotten that wonderful scene in Episode VII, as perfect in its execution as in its design. We were made to see the fair in all its reckless gaiety and gladness, so that the very air and the very ground seemed to be alive with joys of a light and fleeting character. In a moment it all stopped, like the light of a candle blown out, and in its place we had a compact procession of silent monks, looking like solid blocks of petrified ink, black from head to foot, and with countenances to match their garments.

That is the point we have now reached, and a document soon afterwards comes in to throw a little light upon us.

1540. In March Anthony Rous of Dennington, near Framlingham, pays to the king's treasurer £1678, and in return he has several manors and divers lands granted to him. Amongst others he had "all the chapel of Chockesmythes, and one "message, one garden and one orchard adjacent to said chapel, containing in all 3 "roods, and 13 acres arable and pasture, 2 acres meadow and 5 acres wood and all the "soil of the wood, in Great and Little Whelnetham and Bradfield Combust, which "lately belonged to the late dissolved Priory or house of Crossbearing Friars within "the city of London." That is us. St. Thomas the Martyr has altogether disappeared from our title, and in his place we have Chockesmyth. What Chockesmyth means I cant imagine. Whether or not it is a title of contempt that has been bestowed upon us during this last year or two, I dont know. This is the first mention of the name that I have seen, but as I have seen no mention of the chapel for two hundred years that does not show much. At any rate now our light is put out, our altar thrown down, and a small pension granted to us till our days are ended.

It will be noticed that we are said to belong to the London house, so that the annexation by that house in 1331 deprived us, eventually at any rate, of our individuality. This London house of Crutched Friars, in St. Olave's, near Tower hill, was now valued at £52 .. 13 .. 4 a year, and granted to Sir Thomas Wyatt.

I have noticed several instances of these big men at the time of the suppression of the monasteries buying lands wholesale and selling them by retail. So it was now. The very next month after Anthony Rous had made his purchase he got leave to sell the chapel and its premises to John Skott and Joan Cokerell. The price is not

mentioned. I presume that Joan Cockerell was shortly going to change her name and become Joan Skott.

1599. I do not know how long John Skott kept it after acquiring it in 1540. His neighbours, the Jermyns of Rushbrooke, were of a very acquiring and acquisitive nature at this time, and were just at that stage in their family history when the ruling passion is to get and to get on. A little later on they had passed that stage; they had got and got on, and then they ceased to care, and what they had got began to go. Sir Robert Jermyn of Queen Elizabeth's reign had before him Sir Ambrose and Sir Thomas who got, and after him he had another Thomas and the rest who let go. He himself was the bridge or the link between the two. He both got and let go, for he built that large house. I feel pretty sure that one of these, perhaps Sir Robert, perhaps Sir Ambrose, got the chapel premises before the sixteenth century was out.

Among the MSS of Lord Salisbury at Hatfield is a letter from Sir Robert Jermyn to Sir Robert Cecil. It is dated 24 Jan., 1599, "From the Crutched Friars." (Hist. MSS Hatfield IX, 38. See also Rushbrooke, p. 342.) Why he writes from there I don't know. But possibly the workmen kept him out of his new house at Rushbrooke, and so he found shelter in the house of the Crutched Friars which he had lately acquired. Otherwise I should have thought that the new house would have been finished before this. At any rate somewhere about now the old chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, alias Chockesmyth, and the old house of the Crutched Friars, became Jermyn property, and Sir Robert Jermyn, a Protestant of Protestants, was lodging there.

From the Jermyns it has passed to its present owner, Col. Oakes of Nowton Court, by some route or other which I have not found out.

Benefactors.

The name of the founder of this religious house has not come to light, but I have mentioned two benefactors, Robert de Bures and Robert de Rokewode, both living at Acton, near Bures, where Suffolk and Essex meet together. These are the only two benefactors that I know of. In the pre-Reformation wills of the dwellers round Bury there is often a small legacy to the friars at Babwell, but I have not come across one to the friars at Whelmetham. Tanner tells us vaguely that he had, but he unfortunately gives no particulars. It does not belong to this volume to give more than a very slight sketch of these two benefactors and of the families to which they belonged.

ROBERT DE BURES of Acton was a son of Robert de Bures, who died in 1302 and has a brass memorial in Acton church. The son, our benefactor, was twice married. By his first wife, whose name I think was Alice, he had several sons who came into the world about the same time as the fourteenth century did, *i. e.* they were born in or about 1300. John was the eldest, but Andrew succeeded his father at Acton. It was Andrew who, as I have already pointed out, diverted the gift of land from us, the friars of Whelnetham, to the house of Crutched Friars in London. I therefore do not include him among our benefactors, and am very doubtful whether we need to pray for his soul.

Another son of the second Robert de Bures was Michael de Bures, who at p. 342 was married to Mary, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John de Whelnetham. One wonders whether either of these two events helped on the other. Did the benefaction help on the marriage or did the marriage help on the benefaction? A son of that marriage was John de Bures de Whelnetham, who inherited the manor of Great Whelnetham from his mother, and who I imagine resided there. And a descendant of his must be Joan de Bures, a nun at St. Helen's in London in 1417, relating to whom I have printed a curious document at p. 317.

Robert de Bures, our benefactor, made a second marriage in or about 1311. Her name was Hillary. Davy in one of his pedigrees gives them a family, but her inquisition post mortem distinctly says there was none. Robert de Bures died in September 1331, and Hillary in December, 1331. My authority for these statements are their inquisitions post mortem.

Andrew de Bures, whom I do not acknowledge as a benefactor, died in 1360, and when Henry de Bures died in 1528 the name came to an end.

ROBERT DE ROKEWODE was our other benefactor. I believe he succeeded his father Robert in 1333, and died in 1359. The Rokewodes were also at Acton at that time, and were connected by marriages with de Bures. It was not till 1358 that they acquired Stanningfield, and not till 1595 that they built Coldham. (Gage's Hengrave.) I have not looked into their history sufficiently to see which of this family it was who inherited the manor of Great Whelnetham, or who was the Robert, son of John, who tumbled into the moat at Great Whelnetham hall. (P. 363.) For more than one generation this may be said to their credit, that with the same devotion with which others have followed the winning cause which would bring wealth and promotion, they followed the losing and lost causes which could only bring suffering and loss.

The Building.

And now at last we come to the building itself, though I have not much to say of it. It is in Little Whelnetham parish and so it was in 1274. But it is a completely isolated bit of Little Whelnetham, and all round it the land is in Great Whelnetham. The rest of Little Whelnetham lies right away on the other side of the London road and on the other side of a valley. How this came to be in Little Whelnetham I cannot say. But this occurs to me :—the abbot of Bury might have resisted the friars establishing themselves on land that was held by him : does this chapel occupy a part of those 40 acres which at the time of the doomsday survey were not held by the abbot but by the earl of Mortain ? See p. 228, 322.

John Carter's drawing of 1781, which I have reproduced for this volume, shows the London road passing close by the house, so close that (as old inhabitants could till lately recollect) the driver of the passing coach could with his whip flick the pears off a pear tree that touched the house. If one looks at the ground itself one can see exactly where the road used to climb the hill, the present road from the foot of the hill on the Bury side to the foot of the hill on the Sudbury side being a modern cut. I think the alteration was made in or about 1836. If it had not been made then it would probably never have been made at all, for coaches, for whose benefit it was made, soon afterwards ceased to run. I find that Acts of Parliament were passed for the improvement of the road from Bury to Sudbury in the second, eleventh and forty first years of George III, *i. e.* 1762, 1771 and 1801 ; and then there was another act in the seventh year of George IV, *i. e.* 1826, which repealed the other three. Probably this improvement was the ultimate result of the last of these four Acts.

As this chapel stood so close by the side of the London road, one wonders whether any of the kings of England on their way to Bury for Parliament or pleasure looked in to offer a gift at the altar of the murdered Archbishop. Who of all they that have gone by have looked in ? Was it nothing to you, all ye that passed by, that Thomas Becket was commemorated here ? Humphry, the good duke of Gloucester, must have passed by it once, and I wonder if he looked in. We know the year, the month, the day of the month, the day of the week, the hour of the day, and even the weather, when he passed by. It was on Feb. 18, "Shroffe-Sonedayes even," 1446. He had come from Lavenham and was on his way to attend Parliament at Bury ; and as he reached the south gate at Bury "about 11 on the klokke



No. 1. North Side.



No. 2. South Side.

affore noon," it would have been about 10 a.m. that he might have flicked off a pear from the pear tree. And as to the weather, the old chronicler tells us "it was a fervent coolde weder and a bytynge." With him there came four score horsemen. On the Thursday next he was dead. "He deyde sone appon 3 on the belle at "aftrenone, at his owne loggyng called Seynt Salvatoures, without the north gate: on "whose sowle God have mercy. Amen." (English Chron.; Camden Soc: p. 116.) We saw him on his bier at Bury pageant. Only the gateway of "his loggyng" still remains, and Mr. Gery-Cullum has lately done well to affix to it the heraldic shield of the good duke who died there.

But to come to what is left of the chapel and appendant priory. I have examined it carefully with the help of Mr. Edmund Farrer. The chapel is now represented by a solitary and isolated buttress. Here it is in all its solitariness. It can also be seen in Nos. 1 and 2, and behind the tree in No. 4.



No. 3. All that is left of the Chapel.

It can also be seen in Carter's drawing, but there it is not quite isolated, as a bit of the wall seems to be standing which connects it with the rest of the building. This buttress must have been a corner buttress, standing at the angle or junction of the south and east walls of the chapel. The bit of low wall, shown in Carter's drawing but not now standing, would have been the south wall of the chancel. The bit of low wall shown in my illustration No. 1, with a lean-to roof on it, would be a bit of the south wall of the chapel. There is a doorway in it, now filled in, which would have opened into the chapel. That is all that is left above ground of the chapel of St. Thomas. Judging from the appearance of the ground it might have been about 10 yards long by 7 yards wide. Of course excavations on a small scale would show the exact size of it, as the foundations are sure to be still there. I may add that in Carter's drawing the buttress is not quite right. It is there parallel to the buttress on the house, and looks as if it was on an east wall, whereas really it is at the corner formed by the junction of east and south wall, and so should be tilted round a little towards the left hand.



No. 4. South East.

With regard to the present farm house, it must represent the abode of the prior and brethren, who perhaps were never more than three or four in number. One cannot say much more than that there is Tudor work mixed with earlier work to be seen. The general appearance is, I think, Elizabethan. This would show that those who became possessed of it after the Reformation adapted it for its new uses.

Built into the outside of the east side of the house are about a score of wall-tiles. They can be seen in Carter's drawing, high up on the gable. There are also three or four built into the outside of the south side. Mr. Farrer tells me that he thinks only one (which occurs twice on the south side) is heraldic, the rest being merely ornamental. The heraldic one, which is rather worn, he thinks to be a griffin segreant within a bordure engrailed. The others have pomegranates, single roses, double roses, chevrons reversed, a Catherine wheel. The pomegranates might imply attachment to the cause of Catherine of Arragon. I think I have seen them somewhere at Coldham hall in Stanningfield, and as the Rookwoods of that place were benefactors to this priory, that seems to connect them with this tile.



No. 5. South Side.

In a notice of Little Wenham hall in *Suff. Arch. Proc.* XI, 73, Mr. Redstone mentions "the abundant use there of Flemish bricks, wall-tiles and bricks stamped with the cross crosslet of the Brewses." I presume those wall-tiles were like to these. We have already seen that Sir John Audley, who owned the manor of Little Whelnetham, married Muriel Brewse of Little Wenham, and that her mother, lady (Elizabeth) Brewse, presented to the rectory of Little Whelnetham in 1484. It seems tempting to try and find for the tiles here and those at Wenham a common author. But probably this is only an accidental coincidence. The tiles are found in both places simply because both places followed the fashion of the day in having them, and not because of any connection between their respective owners. These

tiles would be rather later than the time of Sir John Audley, and there is no reason to suppose that he had anything to do with the priory, though he possessed the manor.

The ownership of this building down to the present year, 1910, I have shown. With regard to its history (apart from the ownership) since that day in January, 1599, when Sir Robert Jermyn sat down and wrote a letter in it to Sir Robert Cecil at Hatfield, I am afraid I can say nothing. It may for a time have been a small residential house, but I expect that it was not long before it became a farm-house. I have no means of identifying it with any of the houses named in the successive hearth tax lists at p. 222—227. But it can be seen in the Little Whelnetham rate-books of 1699—1768 at p. 235—237; and there it seems to be thrown in with the Hall farm, which was then occupied by the Garlands and Brooks successively. But I may have more to say about that in a future chapter.



No. 6. South East.

PART II. CHAPTER III.

THE RECTORS.

Section 1. Great Whelnetham. Section 2. Little Whelnetham.

The rectors have been extracted for me from the Norwich records by Mr. Fred. Johnson of Norwich. Sometimes the record of institution says that A.B. is instituted on the resignation or death or deprivation of C.D., but not always. And when it does not say so, then one cannot be absolutely certain that there is not someone missing. When I put P.R.O. after an institution, that institution is missing from the Norwich records, and has been got from an institution book in the Public Record Office. The information from the Norwich records consists of the date of institution, the cause of vacancy, and the name of patron.

Section I. Great Whelnetham.

1230. ROBERT. There is no record of his institution at Norwich. I only know of him from the Patent Roll of Jan. 23, 1230, whereby King Henry III appointed justices to hear the dispute between Robert, parson of the greater Whelnetham, and Adam de Whelnetham chaplain and Jordan his brother. The dispute was as to whether some messuages and land in the greater Whelnetham belonged to the church of said Robert or were a lay fee of said Adam and Jordan. That entry is the earliest mention of a clergyman here that I have met with, and it is also the earliest mention of a Great Whelnetham. (See p. 309.)

1275. WALTER. I only know of him from the action brought against him by Brother Henry of the Chapel of St. Thomas. (See p. 301, 383.)

1325 to —. NICHOLAS DE WHELNETHAM, acolyte. Instituted 6 Ides November, 1325. Patron, Sir John de Whelnetham, knight. If Sir John had several sons he might be one of them. But I do not know that he had any, and so I imagine him to have been a nephew. Sir John had several brothers, one of whom was Nicholas. The date of this acolyte fits a son or nephew of Sir John.

1346 to 1382. EDMUND DE RISBY. Instituted March 18, 1346. Patron, Sir John de Sutton, knight. I presume that Sir John presented in right of his wife, who was Margery, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John de Whelnetham. The Calendar of Suffolk Fines, p. 176, shows Edmund de Risby, chaplain, as one of the purchasers (I presume nominal) of the manor and advowson of Ampton in 1333. He remained here till his death in the early part of 1382.

Mr. Frederick Johnson has been good enough to send me the following abstract of his will from Heydon Register, fo. 198, in the Norwich Office.

In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Amen. The 4th of the nones of March, A.D. 1380, Edmund, rector of the church of Quelnetham magna, do make my testament. My soul to God and my body to be buried in the chancel "ejusdem ville." For all my burial expenses and those of my seventh and thirtieth days I leave 30 shillings. To the Friars of Babwell 4 bushels of corn and a quarter of malt. To the chancel of Qwhelnetham I leave all the reed lying in said church (totum arundinem jacentem in domo predicti cancelli), and 10 shillings to cover said chancel. To the poor on my burial day 10 shillings. To Margaret my niece a cow and a calf. To Katherine my niece a cow and a calf. To said Margaret 2 quarters of corn and 2 quarters of malt and half my beds (or bedding?). To Hugh my servant a counterpane, a quylte and two sheets. I make John atte Grene of Hausted and Margaret his wife and Hugh my servant my executors, and to them I leave all the residue.

Proved 12 April, 1382, by John atte Grene and Hugh servant of the deceased.

1382. REGINALD DE HALLE, presbyter. Instituted April 5, 1382. Patron, John de Bures, who had inherited the advowson from his mother, Mary wife of Michael de Bures, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John de Whelnetham. This rector made a very short stay.

1383 to 1400. PHILIP DE KELSEY, presbyter. Instituted Jan. 9, 1383. Patron, Margery de Sutton, daughter of Sir John de Whelnetham. He resigned in 1400, going to Wickhambroke by exchange with his successor.

1400 to 1402. THOMAS MAYSTER, presbyter. Instituted June 21, 1400, on the resignation of Philip de Kelsey. Patron, John de Bures de Whelnetham. He appears in several fines relating to land at Haverhill between 1404 and 1416, and I gather that that was where his family lived. Having come here by exchange from Wickhambroke, to which he had been appointed in 1392, he made another exchange in October, 1402, which took him to North Runcton, and directly he got there he went off by another exchange to Stoke near Eye. (Blomfield IX, 66.)

1402 to 1403. GEORGE BOLOUR, chaplain. Instituted Oct. 9, 1402, on the resignation of Thomas Mayster. Presented by John Boys, Ralph Chamberlayn, Thomas Ocle, Clement Spyce and John Sumpteere, who I imagine to be trustees for a minor Rookwode. In 1385 he had been appointed to the rectory of Congham in Norfolk. In 1388 by exchange of livings he became rector of North Runcton. In 1402 another exchange brought him here. In 1403 yet another exchange carried him to West Lynn, where he stayed till 1418. (Blomfield VIII, 388, 536, IX, 66.) Blomfield calls him Gregory, but Mr. Johnson assures me it is George in the Norwich records.

1403 to — . JOHN DE (or atte) STRETESEND, presbyter. Instituted April 5, 1403, on the resignation of Bolour. Presented by Sir William Burgate and Sir Andrew Boteler, knights, John Rokwode, William Rokwode and John Huberd, rector of the church of Burgate. He had been appointed to the rectory of West Lynn in 1399, from which place he came here by exchange. In 1413 he is one of a crowd of feoffees who are buying Coptoes messuage in Great Whelnetham. (See Fine No. 21, p. 284, and Coptoes.)

1421 to — . NICHOLAS FRERE DE WALSOKEN, presbyter. Instituted April 15, 1421. Patrons, William Raynford and Eleanor his wife. I presume that Walsoken in Norfolk was his native place. The Calendar of Bury wills contains one of Nicholas Fere, 18 July, 1426. If that is the rector, then there is a gap in my list.

1441 to 1451. ROBERT SYMONDS. Instituted March 29, 1441. Patron, William Rookwood esquire. He stayed here ten years and then resigned.

1451 to — . ROBERT FORTH. Instituted July 27, 1451, on the resignation of Robert Symonds. Patron, William Rookwood esquire.

1455 to — . THOMAS GARDENYR. Instituted Oct. 31, 1455. Patron, Lawrence Raynford esquire.

— to 1464. THOMAS MARVEK. There is no record of his institution at Norwich, and I only get his name from the record of his successor. He resigned in 1464, or perhaps 1464-5.

1464 to 1476. THOMAS DALTON. Instituted Feb. 18, 1464, on the resignation of Thomas Marvek. Patron, Thomas Marvek, last rector. He resigned.

1476 to 1484. THOMAS GARDENER. Instituted Nov. 11, 1476, on the resignation of Dalton. Patron, Sir Lawrence Reynforth knight. He came from Reydon by exchange with Dalton. I do not know whether he is the same Thomas Gardener as was here before, but he must be the same man as was rector of Little Whelnetham in 1479—1484. He resigned.

1484 to 1512. MAGISTER JOHN IRBY. Instituted Oct. 12, 1484, on the resignation of Gardener. Patron, Sir Lawrence Reynforth.

1512 to 1519. DOMINUS EGIDIUS WRIGHT. Instituted Jan. 4, 1512, on the death of Irby. Patron, Sir John Raynforth knight. He resigned.

MAGISTER WILLIAM RICHERS. This is a doubtful rector. His institution is in the Institution book under 1515 without month or day. And in the institution of John Redmayne who follows he is ignored. So I doubt whether he was ever here.

1519 to 1549. DOMINUS JOHN REDMAYNE. Instituted April 15, 1519, on the resignation of Giles Wright. Patron, Sir John Raynsforth. His name is also written Redman and Redmant.

1549 to 1554. JAMES BARWYCKE. Instituted Nov. 28, 1549, on the death of John Redman. Patron, Sir John Reynforth, knight. He was deprived in 1554, but came back again in 1558 or 1559. Queen Mary had succeeded Edward VI in July, 1553, and died in November, 1558. It is therefore not very difficult to guess what were James Barwick's opinions on the burning questions of that day. No mass, said he, and out he went for saying so. But the mass is doomed and he will come back.

1554 to 1558. ALEXANDER FASSET or FAWCET. Instituted Sept. 14, 1554, on the deprivation of James Barwick. Presented by William Cockett and Edward Appleton, who had had a grant of the next presentation from Sir John Reynforth, knight. In March 1558-9 he was presented by Lady Drury to the rectory of Brockley, and was there till the middle of 1561. (Gage.)

1558 to —. JAMES BARWYCK. Instituted May 10, 1558, on the resignation of Alexander Fawcet. In the record of institution he is called rector of Groton, and Groton and Great Whelnetham are united for the time being. I rather expect that the year of his second institution should be 1559 instead of 1558, as Queen Mary did not die till November, 1558, and Alexander Fawcet was not instituted to Brockley till March 1558-9.

There is a Libbeus Barwick having six children baptized here between 1577 and 1584; and a Benjamin Barwick was married here in 1588. If Libbeus and Benjamin were his sons, it might be that his having taken to himself a wife had been the reason of his deprivation in 1554. "Suffolk in 1568" shows that he was still here then. Whether he was here till 1588 I cannot say. There is no entry of his burial in the register. Perhaps he was buried at Groton.

1588 to 1619. RICHARD STAFFORD B.A. Instituted Oct. 17, 1588. Presented by Jeremy Stafford of Gislingham, who had a grant from William Waldegrave of Smallbridge and Anthony Butler of Haughley, assign of said William Waldegrave. Ordained by the bishop of Norwich Jan. 1, 1587.

The note in the parish register which I have printed at p. 204, says that he came here in 1561 and was rector for 58 years. Dr. Herbert wrote that note 250 years ago, and Mr. Lord repeated it 150 years ago. But they were quite wrong, being misled by his signature at the foot of the pages which contains entries from 1561. That is a trap which people still fall into in spite of its age.

Soon after his appointment, viz. in November, 1589, he was married here to Elizabeth Bantoft. These twelve children were baptized here between 1590 and 1613. The date in brackets is that of burial.

Elizabeth 1590. (1593.)	Elizabeth 1599.	James 1606-7. (1609.)
Jeremy 1593-4.	Robert 1601.	Margaret 1607. (1620.)
Suzan 1595-6.	Willam 1603.	Abigail 1609.
Richard 1597-8.	Ann 1604.	James 1613.

The rector was buried here in June, 1619. I presume it was his widow who was buried here in June, 1642.

1619 to 1633. JOHN HEALEY. Instituted Oct. 29, 1619. (P.R.O.) Patron, Sir Thomas Jermyn. He was also at the same time rector of Rushbrooke.

I think that this rector of Rushbrooke and Great Whelnetham must be the Jo. Healey whose name or initials is on the title page of these three volumes :—

1. Epictetus his Manuall and Cebes his Table.
Out of the Greeke originall by Jo. Healey.
At London. Printed for Th. Thorpe 1610.
2. St. Augustine of The Citie of God.
With the learned comments of Io. Lod. Vives.
Englised by J. H.
Printed by George Eld, 1610.
3. Philip Mornay, Lord of Plessis, his Teares for the death of his sonne.
Unto his wife Charlotte Baliste.
Englised by John Healey.
At London. Printed by G. Eld, dwelling in Fleete-lane, at the signe of
the Printers Presse, 1609.

I have looked at these volumes in the library of the British Museum. In No. 1, a tiny volume, and in No. 2, a folio, the translator simply translates, and shows no other sign of himself. The preface in both is by Th. Th. (*i. e.* Thorpe.) But in No. 3 the dedication is subscribed by Jo. Healey, and I print it here in full for the sake of such biographical information as may be in it.

To my most honored and constant friend, Maister John Coventry.

—Morality (worthye Sir) giveth us this instruction, that Fortitude is more
—apparrant in sustaining then in performing ; and Divinity assureth us that he that
—endureth God's tryalls with a patient humility and an humble patience, shall
—thereby ascend a state most glorious. How much it behooveth both your selfe and
—me to apply this cataplasme to our owne present estates, it is best knowne to us
—both, who have thus long sayled in a deepe darke sea of misfortunes ; but as the
—divine light shone unto Sire du Plessis in his deepest night of sorrows, and shewed
—him the way to his wished rest, so let us light our torches at his, and out of these
—his teares for the death of his onely sonne extract a Quintessence for the cure of
—all our owne calamities. To this end have I presented them to you, perhaps in a
—form unfited, yet no such (I am sure) as will return from you unaccepted. The
—discourse of itselife is a generall amulet, and being truly worne resisteth all the
—infections of fortune. Take it then, and weare it. God may lend you sonnes, and

—take them away againe at his unchangeable pleasure. Keep this Enchiridion
 —therefore at your elbowe upon all such occasions ; wherein you shall finde
 —desciphered both the passions of a loving parent and that restraint of them that
 —befitteth a religious Christian. Prenez en gre.

Yours intirely Jo : Healey.

The probability of this translator, Jo. Healey, being the same man as the rector of Whelnetham is increased by the following extracts which I take from the Journals of the House of Lords.

Dies Sabbati. Jan. 23, 1640. Upon reading a petition of Sam. and Thomas Heily, sons of John Heily, late minister of Rushbrooke in Co. of Suffolk, "That the Archbishop of Canterbury [Laud] hath got into his possession a book of their father's compiling, which they desire to have restored," thereupon it was ordered that Mr. Maxwell doth shew the said petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is to return an answer to this petition, and likewise the said book, upon Monday morning next. IV, 141.

Die Lunæ. Jan. 25. Mr. Maxwell returned the petition of Mr. Heily and the book, together with an answer from the Archbishop of Canterbury, That the book was delivered to him by the Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Lindsey, who told him in his judgment that there were some things in the book incoherent ; and the House ordered, That the book be delivered to the owner. IV, 143.

One wonders what this book was "with some things in it incoherent," and whether it has been published. The Archbishop's conduct strikes one as being very feeble. He takes something that is not his and refuses to give it up ; when found out he tries to put the blame on another bishop, just as a boy when caught always says that it was the other boy ; and then he finds a feeble justification of what he had done in the fact that somebody thought that there were some things incoherent in the book, as if an Archbishop might seize any book that anybody thought had things incoherent in it. However, the young Healeys got justice, and perhaps it was they who first exclaimed, Thank God, we have a House of Lords.

Besides the three volumes mentioned above as Englished by J. H., I find in Lowndes' *Bibl. Manual* another translated work under John Healey ; viz. *Discovery of a new World, or, A description of South Indies hitherto unknown. By an English Mercury.* Lowndes describes this as "a singular and humorous version of Bishop

Hall's *Mundus alter et idem*." There is no date, but it appeared about 1608. A copy of this is also in the British Museum, but somehow I missed seeing it. Bishop Hall would have left Hawstead before John Healey came here, so that they could not have put their heads together in the studies of their neighbouring rectories.

Since this last paragraph was printed I have received a book-catalogue from Francis Edwards of High Street, Marylebone, which contains a copy of this very work, priced 4 guineas. Mr. Edwards dates it circa 1644. The D. N. B., under Joseph Hall, says it appeared about 1608.

John Healey must have been of a certain age before he was appointed to these two Suffolk parishes, which accounts for none of his children appearing in their registers of Baptisms. An Elizabeth Heiley was married at Rushbrooke to Thomas Clarke on March 24, 1630, who I suppose was his daughter.

He was himself buried at Rushbrooke on April 4, 1633. I presume that he had resided in that parish. His appointment by a member of that very Protestant family, the Jermyns, the character of Hall's work which he translated, and the detention of his unpublished work by Archbishop Laud, unite in proclaiming him a strong anti-Romanist, and perhaps the "deepe dark sea of misfortunes" in which he says he had sailed may refer to some slight episcopal persecution that he may have undergone on that account.

1633. THOMAS ALDRIDGE. Instituted October 8, 1633. Patron, Sir Thomas Jermyn. So say the Institution books at the P.R.O. Apparently he was now instituted to Whelnetham and Rushbrook, but being instantly afterwards presented to Bradfield St. Clare, he never held them. John Sellar's institution is distinctly said to be "on the death of John Healey," so I should have been justified had I omitted his name altogether.

1633 to 1646. JOHN SELLAR M.A. Instituted Sept. 18, 1633, on the death of John Healey. Patron, Sir Thomas Jermyn. I have seen in the British Museum a tiny volume of 270 pages with this title page:—

FIVE SERMONS PREACHED UPON SEVERAL OCCASIONS. BY JOHN SELLER.

London. Printed for John Clark,

And are to be sold at his shop under St. Peter's church in Cornhill. 1636.

The first sermon was preached before the king at Bagshow [sic] on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1635. The second, before the king at Hampton Court on Sunday, Sept.

27, 1635. The third, to the household at Whitehall on Nov. 29, 1629. The other two are not specified. As Sir Thomas Jermyn, who appointed John Sellar to Whelnetham rectory, was vice-chamberlain to the queen and comptroller of the royal household, this court preacher is very likely to have been our rector. Another sermon of about 60 pages, against halting between two opinions, preached at St. Martins in the fields by John Seller B.D., chaplain to George, Archbishop of Canterbury, and printed in 1611, must be by an older man than our rector.

In his *Sufferings of the Clergy, 1714*, John Walker includes *John Seller, Great Weltham R.* in his "List of some of the loyal and episcopal clergy who were sequestred, harrass'd and by other methods of persecution kept out or dispossess'd of or forced to relinquish their several preferments." But he gives no particulars whatsoever. If he was turned out he must have died very soon after it, as he died in 1646. The register of burials has gaps at about that time, so that there is no entry of his burial.

Six children were born to him and Mary his wife between 1636 and 1643, viz. Thomas, John, Charles, Henry, Mary and Samuel. John and Samuel died in infancy. Thomas must, I think, be the Bury brewer, who had a son Thomas, who was presented by Lord Bristol to the living of Sleaford. (See Bury Grammar School List.)

1647 to 1681. WILLIAM HERBERT. Instituted Dec. 2, 1647. Patron, Sir Thomas Jermyn. (P.R.O.) I find this entry relating to his institution in the Journals of the House of Lords:—

—Die Mercurii. 13 Jan, 1647, 22 Charles I. Ordered that Mr. Doctor Heath, —or his lawful deputy, are hereby authorized and required upon sight of this order —to give institution and induction unto William Herbert, clerk, M.A., to the rectory —of Weltham in Suffolk void by the death of Mr. Jo. Sellers clerk, the late incumbent, —said Mr. Herbert taking the National League and Covenant, and producing his —presentation thereunto under the hand and seal of the earl of Manchester, the —lawful patron pleno jure. VIII, 671.

It would appear from that that Sir Thomas Jermyn had not much to do with the appointment. The subscribers to the Solemn League and Covenant bound themselves to defend one another against all opponents; to endeavour without respect of persons the extirpation of popery, prelacy, superstition, heresy, schism and

profaneness ; to maintain the rights of parliament together with the king's authority ; and to bring to justice all incendiaries and malignants. Parliament having first subscribed it themselves in 1643 ordered it to be received by all who lived under their authority.

William Herbert was a fellow of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, and D.D. I imagine he is the — Herbert, S.T.P. per literas Regias 1661, who will be found in the *Graduati Cantabrigienses*. In 1662, 1663, he was preacher at St. Mary's church, Bury St. Edmunds, and he also held the livings of Little Whelnetham and Rougham. The Hearth tax return for 1674 shows him residing at Rougham. A daughter Suzan was baptized here in 1662, and a son John was baptized here in 1668.

Dr. Herbert was buried here in Feb., 1680-1, and Elizabeth his widow in September, 1686. I have printed his will at p. 265, wherein will be found mention of five children, William, John, Mary, Suzan and Elizabeth. Of these William and John went to Bury Grammar School, where they both got exhibitions, and thence to Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where William got a fellowship.

1681 to 1724. JOHN BRUNDISH M.A. Instituted March 23, 1680-1, on the death of William Herbert. Presented by Margaret Brundish and Elizabeth Brundish, spinsters, executors of the will of Ann Brundish late of Felsham, widow, executor of the will of Thomas Brundish late of Felsham, deceased, clerk. I imagine that he was a son of Thomas Brundish, rector of Felsham, who had bought for him the next presentation to this rectory. He was of Emanuel Coll., Cambridge, B.A. 1671, M.A. 1675. On April 25, 1682, he was married here to Elizabeth Parker. Possibly she came from the neighbouring parish of Whepstead.

Between June 1683 and July 1695 these his children were baptized here : Elizabeth, Ann, Mary, Thomas, John, Constantia, Benjamin. They will all be found in his will, which I have printed at p. 271. The boys went to Bury Grammar School, and their careers will be found recorded in my list of its scholars. A great grandson, John Jelliand Brundish, has got into the D.N.B. simply and solely through his brilliant career at Cambridge, which led to nothing.

He died July 3, 1724, aged 73 years, and she in March, 1725, aged 67 years. Both were buried here. The inscription on their tombstone will be found at p. 172.

1724 to 1726. WILLIAM RUSHBROOKE. Instituted Dec. 19, 1724, on the death of John Brundish. Patron, Thomas Folkes esquire. He was of

Queen's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1714. He only held this rectory for two years, and then became rector of Great Barton. There he remained for over 40 years, and died Jan. 16, 1768, aged 77 years. There is a flat stone to his memory in Barton church.

1726 to 1788. THOMAS LORD. Instituted Dec. 21, 1726, on the resignation of William Rushbrooke. Patron, Thomas Folkes Esq. He was born in 1702. Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, B.A. 1724.

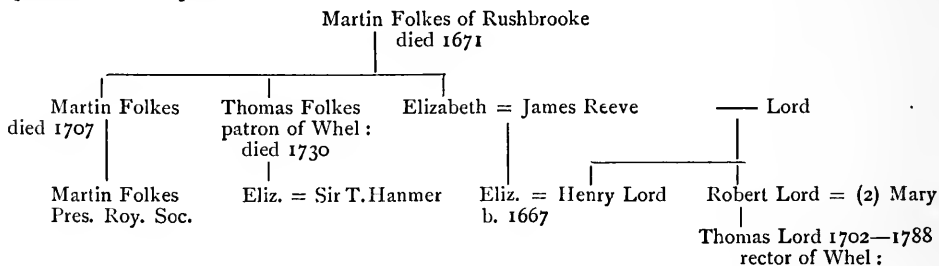
In the Suffolk Poll Book for 1727 he is shown as residing at Whelnetham, but with his freehold in Bury St. Edmunds. There is also a Thomas Lord clerk residing at Shimpling and with a freehold there, which looks as if he had come from Shimpling.

In the Cullum church notes at Hardwick, which Mr. Gery Cullum has kindly allowed me to examine, Sir John Cullum says that James Reeve of Lowestoft M.D. married — Folkes, daughter of Martin Folkes of Rushbrooke, who was grandfather of the late Martin Folkes, President of the Royal Society; and that they had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Robert Lord gent., father to Rev. Mr. Lord, late rector of Great Whelnetham. And he refers to the burial of Mrs. Mary Lord, relict of Mr. Robert Lord, in 1764.

Now that cannot be right. Sir John Cullum ought to have known, as he evidently knew Thomas Lord, and he himself buried Mrs. Mary Lord. But still it is wrong, as I can say positively from having printed the Rushbrooke registers. James Reeve married Elizabeth Folkes of Rushbrooke in 1666, and Elizabeth their daughter was baptized there in 1667. The will of Martin Folkes who died in 1707, printed by Mr. Muskett in S. M. F. II, 110, shows that this Elizabeth Reeve married Henry (not Robert) Lord, and she could not possibly have been the mother of Thomas Lord; nor was she the Mrs. Mary Lord who was buried at Whelnetham in 1764 aged 75.

Assuming that the Cullum notes are right (as they probably are) in saying that Thomas Lord was the son of Robert, then he must have been the nephew of Henry and Elizabeth Lord. Mrs. Mary Lord, buried in 1764, could not have been his mother as there was only 11 years difference between their ages. She must have been his stepmother.

This pedigree will put it plainly. The only thing in it wanting proof is the brothership of Henry and Robert Lord. It shows also the connection between the patron and the parson.



I have nothing to say of Mr. Lord and his long residence here. He has written an interesting note in the register about a great snow storm in January, 1767. This I have printed at p. 206. I see no sign of wife or family. After holding this rectory and that of Reydon in Suffolk for the long period of 61 years, (the register says 63 years, which I cannot work out,) he died on Aug. 6, 1788, in his 86th year, and was buried here.

1788 to 1809. ROBERT PHILLIPS. Instituted Sept. 29, 1788, on the death of Thomas Lord. Patron, Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, baronet. He was son of John Phillips of Walsham St. Mary in Norfolk; educated at Harrow and Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1780; M.A. 1783. He was first curate of Cranworth; from Sept. 1784 to Oct. 1788 vicar of Carbrooke; from Sept. 1786 till his death vicar of Kempston, all three in Norfolk. He was also chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales. I do not think he was ever married. He died on Feb. 11, 1809, in Pall Mall, London, aged 50 years, and was buried here. The inscription on his tombstone will be found at p. 164. His sister, Mary Phillips, was brought from Great Barton for burial here in 1849 aged 89.

1809 to 1816. JOHN CARTWRIGHT. Instituted May 23, 1809, on the death of Robert Phillips. Patron, Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury. He married Mary Wastell, sister of Rev. John Daniel Wastell, curate in charge of Risby. They had a daughter Mary Anne, baptized here in July 1813. In 1816 Mr. Cartwright resigned the living. A tombstone in Risby churchyard tells us that he died in Oct. 1850 aged 81, and Mary his wife in April 1840, aged 61.

1816 to 1873. HENRY GEORGE PHILLIPS. Instituted Feb. 27, 1816, on the resignation of John Cartwright. Patron, Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury. Born

in 1791. He was the eighth of the thirteen children of John Phillips, who was for over fifty years surgeon to the royal household in London. His mother was a connection of Sir T. C. Bunbury, patron of the living. Robert Phillips, who was rector here 1788—1809, was his father's brother. Educated at Charterhouse and Emanuel Coll., Cambridge; B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817. In May, 1819, he was married at Newington to Frances, fourth daughter of Captain Thomas of Dover Place, Kent Road. Two years after his appointment to Whelnetham he was appointed to another Bunbury living, viz. Mildenhall, in 1818, but he resided here. After holding this for 57 years and that for 55 years, he died in July, 1873, aged 81 years. The inscriptions on his, his wife's, and several of his children's tombstones, will be found at p. 165.

1873 to 1899. JOHN JOSEPH BADELEY. Instituted in 1873 on the death of Henry George Phillips. Born in March, 1833. He was of Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge. B.A. 1856. Wells Theol. Coll. 1856. Died Nov., 1899.

1899 to 1902. GEORGE EDWARD BADELEY. Instituted in 1899 on the death of his uncle. Patron, himself. Now vicar of Wragby, near Wakefield, by exchange.

1902 to —. EDWARD HENRY SANKEY, M.A. Instituted Aug., 28, 1902. Patron, Rev. George Edward Badeley. Oriel Coll., B.A. 1867. Cuddesdon Coll. He came here from Wragby by exchange with G. E. Badeley.

Section 2. Little Whelnetham.

1308 to —. ROBERT DE STAUNFORD DE AYSHELDHAM. Instituted 9 Kalends of May, 1308. Patron, John Weyland, miles.

1311 to —. NICHOLAS CANNARD DE CANTELE. Instituted 3 Kalends of May, 1311. Patron, John Weyland, miles.

1318. THOMAS DE WYCKHAM. Instituted the day before the nones of May, 1318. Patron, Thomas le Latimer, miles, for this turn.

1318 to —. JOHN DE RUGHAM [ROUGHAM]. Instituted 8 Ides of October, 1318. Patron, Thomas le Latimer, true patron. In 1327 there was a great attack made on Bury abbey by people from the town and neighbourhood. The mob was joined by many of the parish clergy and great damage was done. In "Suffolk in 1327" I have printed from the Calendar to the Patent Rolls the names of 155 persons who were charged with taking part in this row. Among them was John, parson of Little Whelnetham. This is he.

1349 to 1359. THOMAS DE DODEWELL or BODEWELL. Instituted Sept. 7, 1349. Patron, Bartholomew le Burghers le fil, miles.

1359 to 1373. WILLIAM DE FYNCHAM DE LAVENHAM. Instituted May 12, 1359, on the resignation of Thomas de Bodewell. Patron, Bartholomew le Burghers miles. The patron, who presents in right of his wife Cecily de Weyland, is not le fil this time, as his father had died in 1355.

1373 to 1375. ROBERT RIKKE. Instituted Oct. 26, 1373, on the resignation of William de Fyncham. Presented by John de Gildesburgh, assign of Sir Edward Despencer.

1375. STEPHEN KYNNESMAN. Instituted Nov. 21, 1375, on the resignation of Robert Rikke. Patron, John de Gildesburgh.

1376 to —. ROGER BOZESWORTH. Instituted June 14, 1376. Patron, John de Gildesburgh.

1396 to —. JOHN WHELERE. Instituted Dec. 6, 1396. Patron, Elizabeth, lady le Dispencer.

1426 to 1435. RICHARD CLERK DE SAXHAM MAGNA. Instituted Dec. 18, 1426. Presented by Nicholas Wimbish, attorney of Richard, earl of Warwick, in foreign parts.

1435 to 1463. JAMES YORK. Instituted Dec. 20, 1435, on the death of Richard Clerk. Patrons, James, Lord Audley, and Elianor his wife, by grant from Richard, earl of Warwick.

1463 to 1467. STEPHEN PARKER. Instituted June 1, 1463, on the death of James York. Patron, Humphrey Audley.

1467. ROBERT MAWE. Instituted May 12, 1467, on the death of Stephen Parker. Patron, Humphrey Audley esquire.

1468. ROBERT LEYOTT. Instituted March 1, 1468. Patron, Humphrey Audley esquire.

1479 to 1484. THOMAS GARDENER. Instituted July 11, 1479. Presented by the Bishop on lapse. This must be the same man as was rector of Great Whelnetham in 1476—1484, when he resigned.

1484 to —. EDWARD VOLANTYN. Instituted Dec. 21, 1484. Patron, Lady Elizabeth Brews.

1487 to 1517. THOMAS HEGGE. Instituted Oct. 10, 1487. Presented by the Bishop, on lapse.

1517 to —. BARTHOLOMEW ARCHEBOLD. Instituted Feb. 2, 1517, on the resignation of Thomas Hedge. Patron, Thomas Jermyn.

— to 1556. GILBERT SIMPSON. There is no record of his institution at Norwich, but the valuation of churches made in 1535 shows that he was then rector. (See p. 232.) One also gets him from the record of his successor's institution. And he was a witness to the will of John Bole made in April, 1534. (See p. 249.) Died 1556.

1556 to —. JOHN WRIGHT. Instituted May 21, 1556, on the death of Gilbert Simpson. Patron, Sir Ambrose Jermyn. On Jan. 11, 1587-8, was buried at Little Whelnetham John Weight clarke. Weight and Wright are so very much alike, and both John, that I cannot help suspecting them to be the same. In which case John W. was here 32 years.

1588 to 1624. JAMES WOLFENDEN. Instituted Feb. 29, 1587-8. Patron, Sir Robert Jermyn. Between 1588 and 1608 these ten children were baptized here:

Robert 1588.	Susan 1594.	Margaret 1601.	John 1608.
Abigail 1590.	James 1596.	Sarah 1603.	
John 1592.	Mary 1599.	Ann 1605.	

The two Johns died in infancy. Abigail was married here in 1613 to Daniel Snow, and Susan in 1622 to Thomas Marrett. John baptized at Great Whelnetham in 1627 must be a grandson.

He died in 1624, but there is no entry of his burial, probably from deficiency in the register. I have printed his will at p. 257.

1624 to 1629. BEZALEEL CARTER. Instituted Dec. 10, 1624, on the death of James Wolfenden. Patron, Sir Thomas Jermyn. He was also rector of Cavenham in Suffolk.

In writing the Denham volume of this series I came across Bezaleel Carter. He preached in his church at Cavenham a funeral sermon on the squire of Denham. Not knowing then that he was rector of Little Whelnetham and that I should come across him again, I gave a half-hearted account of him with copious extracts from the

funeral sermon. Had I known that he would have been wanted for this volume, I should have waited to give a whole-hearted account of him here, where he more properly should be found.

However, I cannot give another account of him without repetition, and so I will merely say that he seems to have been an active man of the Puritan school. He loved a fight and had a flow of plain, vehement language. He preached a sermon at Clare on the text, "I beseech you brethren, mark them that cause division [etc.] and avoid them." Romans xvi, 17. But it does not seem to me that he practised that text. He did not avoid them but he went for them. Two printed sermons of his in plain, unconventional language are in the British Museum library, one preached at Clare and printed in 1621, and the other, printed in 1618, was the funeral sermon alluded to.

He was buried here in May 1629. I have printed his will at p. 259, from which some particulars as to his wife and children can be gleaned.

1629 to 1645. ALEXANDER PISTOR. There is no record of his institution at Norwich, but one gets his name from the record of his successor's institution. These three children born to him and Sarah his wife were baptized here: Alexander in 1635, buried in 1639; Ann in 1636; Mary in 1639. There may have been others between 1641 and 1660, during which time the registers are dumb. He had a son John born here in 1640 according to the record of his ordination at Norwich. He ceded the living in 1645, perhaps not voluntarily. There are no Pistors to be found in "Suffolk in 1568," and so I presume he was an importation by Sir Thomas Jermyn. He was afterwards rector of Bradfield St. George, and was still there in 1674. His son John was rector of Claydon. (Suffolk in 1674.)

1645 to —. WILLIAM HERBERT M.A. Instituted May 8, 1645, on the cession of Alexander Pistor. Patron, Sir Thomas Jermyn. We have already had him under Great Whelnetham, p. 403. I need only say here that whereas he held Great Whelnetham till his death in Feb. 1681, he certainly did not hold this after the Restoration.

1645 to 1680-1. EDWARD AGAS or AGGAS. There is no record of his institution at Norwich. The entry of his burial in the register says that he had been rector over 35 years, so I start him from 1645, which gives William Herbert

a very short innings. But probably, wherever the *jus* may have been, William Herbert was *de facto* rector till the Restoration. In Walker's list of sequestered or dispossessed clergy is this entry:—*Aggas. Rushbrook R. He afterwards got his livelihood (such as it was) by his fiddle.* P. 186. But he was not instituted to Rushbrook till ten years after the Restoration, viz. in Oct. 1670. So it must have been Little Whelnetham that was sequestered and not Rushbrooke. We may, then, imagine him playing his fiddle for a livelihood from 1645 to 1660, while William Herbert, who had taken the Solemn League and Covenant, enjoyed the revenue. Then immediately after the Restoration in 1660 he would have got into the rectory. He was certainly there in 1664, for in that year he paid hearth tax for four hearths. In 1670 he paid hearth tax for only three hearths, which looks as though he may have succeeded in hiding one of them when the tax-collector came round. In 1670 he was presented to the rectory of Rushbrooke, and shifted to the rectory there, as in 1674 he pays hearth tax at Rushbrooke and not at Little Whelnetham. The registers being so very imperfect at this time one cannot see much of his family. His wife's name was Rachel, and David was the only child whose baptism appears, viz. in May 1663. A daughter, Rachel, was married here to John Hunt of Bradfield St. George, in October 1684.

I can say nothing of him personally beyond the fact that he played the fiddle, and so there only remains to say that he was buried here on Jan. 23, 1680-1. His age was 63. Rachel his wife had gone before in August, 1677. Her age was 52. The inscriptions on their tombstones will be found at p. 192.

I may add a word as to his possible parentage. If presented to Little Whelnetham in 1645, he would have been presented by Sir Thomas Jermyn. In 1670 he was presented to Rushbrooke by Henry Jermyn, earl of St. Albans, younger son of Sir Thomas. Sir Thomas held offices in the court of Charles I, that of Vice-chamberlain to Henrietta Maria being one of them. Lord St. Albans was the lifelong servant and devoted friend of Henrietta Maria, who was the daughter of Henry IV. — Now, in the catalogue of books in the British Museum are thirteen works all published between 1577 and 1622, mostly about 1590; they are all translations from the French, the translator being E. A.; they are all works of the same character, dealing with French politics, Henry IV and so on. In the case of one of them, but only one, the B. M. catalogue identifies E. A. with Edward Agas. One would imagine, unless there is good reason for thinking otherwise, that if one is by Edward

Agas, all or most of the others were too. And then one might proceed to imagine that the Edward Agas, who was befriended by these two servants of the French-born English queen, was a son or grandson of the Edward Agas, who had translated all these works bearing on French politics and that queen's father, and that possibly they did so at her request.

I find another Edward Agas contemporary with our rector, but it does not appear that they are one and the same man. In the C. S. P. is calendared a petition of 1653. Several parishioners of Wolsingham petition Sir Henry Vane and the other commissioners of Parliament to appoint Edward Agas, who has a living at Gainford, to the living of Wolsingham, as they are without a minister, and not to appoint George Shaw of Pittington, who has asked for it, as the whole parish "doth not at all affect him." These places are all in Co. Durham.

1681 to 1722. ANTHONY AGAS M.A. Instituted July 25, 1681, on the death of Edward Agas, father of said Anthony. Patron, Henry, earl of St. Albans. He also succeeded his father as rector of Rushbrooke. He was of Queen's Coll., Cambridge, B.A. 1667. I see no sign of a wife or family. He died in Dec., 1721, aged 76 years, and was buried here. The inscription on his tombstone will be found at p. 192.

I must not leave these two rectors of the name Agas without mentioning Agas lane, still so called. A public path leads straight from Rushbrooke village, past the hall, through the park, by the Waggon at Sicklesmere and so into the Bury and Sudbury road. At the Sicklesmere end it is enclosed by a hedge on each side and is a lane, and the lane is called Agas lane. But why their name was given to it one cannot say.

1722 to 1724. EDWARD PEACH. Instituted June 27, 1722, on the death of Anthony Agas. Patron, Sir Robert Davers, baronet. He too was rector of Rushbrooke. He was of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, B.A. 1713. He resigned.

1724 to 1726. JOHN SYMONDS. Instituted Aug. 19, 1724, on the resignation of Edward Peach. Patron, Sir Jermyn Davers, baronet. He was also rector of Rushbrooke for these two years, and of Horringer and Nowton from 1725 to 1757. Having given a full account of him in the Horringer volume, I need not say more here. We have seen him at p. 359 holding a court as lord of the manor of Great Whelnetham in right of his wife. He died in October, 1757, aged 60, and was buried at Pakenham.

1726 to 1752. GARNHAM RAY. Instituted March 28, 1726, on the resignation of John Symonds. Patron, Sir Jermyn Davers, baronet. He was born at Bury St. Edmunds in March, 1702, being son of Orbell Ray, woolcomber. He went to Bury Grammar School, and thence to Trin. Coll., Cambridge. M.A. 1726. He was rector of Rushbrooke 1726—1733; Little Whelnetham 1726—1752; Bradfield St. George 1733—1771; preacher at St. Mary's, Bury, 1741, 1742. He died in Feb. 1771, aged 69, and was buried at Bradfield.

1752 to 1763. JOHN PACK. Instituted Feb. 7, 1752, on the resignation of Garnham Ray. Patron, Sir Robert Davers, baronet. He was of Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, LL.B. 1744, a fellow of his College. He was buried here on the last day of March, 1763, aged 41 or 44. The inscription on his tombstone will be found at p. 194. Possibly he was a son of William Pack, who died in May, 1767, aged 74, and has a flat stone in Troston church.

1763 to 1766. THOMAS DAVERS. Instituted June 28, 1763, on the death of John Pack. Patron, Margaret Davers widow, of Bury St. Edmunds. He was baptized at Rushbrooke in November, 1738, being the fourth son of Sir Jermyn Davers. He went to Bury Grammar School and Hertford Coll., Oxford. In 1763 he was presented by his mother to the rectories of Stowlangtoft and Little Whelnetham. In June, 1766, he shot himself in the greenhouse of his mother's house on the Angel hill at Bury St. Edmunds, the house which for a short time lately was known as Pageant house. He was buried at Rushbrooke July 4, 1766, aged 27. He was not married.

1766 to 1767. GEORGE ROGERS. Instituted Dec. 21, 1766, on the death of Thomas Davers. Patron, Sir Charles Davers, baronet. He was born at Bury c. 1741, being the son of Peter Rogers, silversmith. He went to Bury Grammar School, and thence to Trin. Coll., Cambridge, becoming a fellow of his college. He only held this rectory for about a year, but was rector of Horringer 1767—1784, and of Sproughton 1784—1835. Had he stayed here till his death he would have held it for exactly 69 years. The British Museum catalogue has a volume of five sermons preached by him, printed at Ipswich in 1792, and other editions in 1793, 1805, 1832. Also a single sermon on Christian Worship printed at Ipswich in 1790.

In May, 1768, he was married at Horringer to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Suzan Drew of Horringer, and nine children were baptized there between 1769 and 1783, and possibly there were others at Sproughton. (See Horringer.)

He died in December, 1835, aged 94 years, and was buried at Sproughton.

1767 to 1796. ROGER COCKSEGE. Instituted Feb. 26, 1767, on the resignation of George Rogers. Patron, Sir Charles Davers. He was of Queen's Coll., Cambridge. B.A. 1739. Chaplain to Archbishop Cornwallis. He was rector of Wordwell 1747—1750. Drinkstone and Rattlesden 1750—1763. He resigned Little Whelnetham on Lady day 1796, and died at Bury in March 1806 just under 90 years of age. The inscription on his tombstone here will be found at p. 194.

1796 to 1800. ROBERT DAVERS. Instituted April 14, 1796, on the resignation of Roger Cocksedge. Patron, Sir Charles Davers. He was baptized at Rushbrooke in July, 1771, being the second of the five sons of Sir Charles Davers by Madame Treice. He was at Bury Grammar School and Caius Coll., Cambridge. Then he was ordained and found rectories ready for him. He held

Little Whelnetham	1796—1800	Bradfield St. George	1802—1853
Nowton	1798—1802	Rushbrooke	1802—1853
Rougham	1800—1853	Bradfield Clare	1815—1824

He married Mary Ellis, daughter of Mrs. Ellis of the Half Moon at Bury St. Edmund's, by whom he had no family. He died in January 1853 aged 81 years, and was buried at Bradfield St. Clare, where there is a tablet to his memory.

1800 to 1832. MARMADUKE WILKINSON. Instituted July 11, 1800, on the resignation of Robert Davers. Patron, Sir Charles Davers. He was the fourth son of John Wilkinson of Roehampton Park. Educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, B.A. 1793. In Dec. 1792 he was married at Rushbrooke to Elizabeth, natural daughter of Sir Charles Davers, and so was brother-in-law to his predecessor. He was presented to the rectories of Nowton and Redgrave in 1802, and held them till his death. His six sons by two marriages will be found in my Bury Grammar School List. He resided at Redgrave, and died there in January, 1844, aged 74. His tombstone inscription is in Redgrave church.

1832 to 1849. HENRY JOHN HASTED. Instituted Nov. 22, 1832, on the cession of Marmaduke Wilkinson. Patron, Marquis of Bristol. He was the only son of Rev. Henry Hasted, rector of Ickworth, Chedburgh and Horringer, and preacher at St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds. He was at Bury Grammar School and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge. He held the rectory of Bradfield Combust with Little Whelnetham till 1849. Then he was presented to Sproughton, where he died in 1880.

1849 to 1878. CHARLES ROE. Instituted in August, 1849. Patron, Marquis of Bristol. He was the second son of John Roe of —, Co. York. He matriculated at Trin. Coll., Oxford, in June 1828, aged 18. (Foster's Al. Ox.) He died here in April 1878. The inscription on his tablet will be found at p. 192.

1878 to 1880. CHARLES SMYTH JOHNSTON. Instituted in 1878. Patron, Marquis of Bristol. Of Trin. Hall, Cambridge. B.A. 1868. Rector of Stanningfield 1872—1875, Felsham 1875—1877, Sproughton 1880—1885. Now residing at Bradfield Combust hall, having purchased the estate of Arthur Young, the agriculturalist.

1880 to 1894. JOHN WILLIAM HEIGHAM PHILLIPS. Instituted in 1880. Patron, Marquis of Bristol. Born at Great Barton in Nov. 1851. His father, John South Phillips of Great Barton, was nephew of Henry George Phillips, rector of Great Whelnetham 1816—1873. (See p. 406.) Educated at Bury Grammar School and Trin. Coll., Oxford. Died here in September 1894. His tombstone inscription will be found at p. 196.

1894 — not out. ROBERT GIBSON. Instituted in 1894. Patron, Marquis of Bristol. Formerly head master of Sleaford Grammar School. Also rector of Rushbrooke, these two rectories being now united permanently.

Section 3. Curates and Stray Clergy.

I give here a list of such curates as I can see officiating in the two Whelnethams, with the dates of their doing so as far as I can make them out. I have added one or two who were not curates, but just came in to be married or buried. They are marked with an asterisk.

Great Whelnetham.

1665, 1666. Three children of WILLIAM SMYTH clerk are buried. He was probably curate to William Herbert, who was residing at Rougham. I think that this William Smyth was son of John Smyth, who was rector of Cockfield 1625—1676.

1667 to 1670. RICHARD AMES. In the Hearth tax return for 1670 there is Mr. Amos Clerke paying for 4 hearths. I feel certain now that this is a transcriber's error, and means Mr. Ames, clerk. He was evidently occupying the

rectory house as curate to William Herbert. In 1670 Richard Ames was presented by John Gipps to the rectory of Brockley, and there he was buried on Nov. 29, 1685. Two of his kindred were married here, Dorothy Ames in 1667, and William Ames in 1671.

1725. RICHARD WILLIAMS, clerk, had a child baptized here. He was curate to William Rushbrooke.

1754.* CHARLES MEREST, clerk, was married here, being a resident. Who he was will be found in the next chapter.

1781.* REV. BENJAMIN BRUNDISH MARKER was buried here aged 45. His mother, Constantia Marker, was a daughter of John Brundish, a former rector. See Tombstone No. 42, p. 172.

These three that follow would be curates to Mr. Lord:—

1770. — LE GRICE. Probably Charles, rector of Thwaite from 1775 till his death in 1792 aged 50.

1775 to 1777. ROGER COCKSEGE. Son of Roger Cocksedge, rector of Little Whelnetham, He was rector of Wordwell from 1777 till his death in 1794.

1777 to 1787. ROBERT EDWARD GARNHAM. He was a son of the headmaster of Bury Grammar School. He died June 1802 aged 50, and was buried at Nowton.

These eight that follow were curates to Henry George Phillips:—

1819 to 1821. THOMAS GREEN HICKMAN. Son of Rev. Thomas Hickman, Congregational minister at Lavenham. He was afterwards curate at St. Mary's, Bury. He died at Bury St. Edmund's in May 1878. He and his father were both buried here, aged 88 and 86 respectively; also his mother aged 86, and his sister aged 79. See tombstone No. 96, p. 179.

1822 to 1825. BENJAMIN PUCKLE had two children baptized here during his curacy. In 1825 he was appointed rector of Graffham, Hunts.

1825 to 1829. JOHN GIBSON had two children baptized here during his curacy.

1829 to 1831. FORSTER MAYNARD had one child baptized here. He was afterwards master of the King's Grammar School at Pontefract.

1847, 1848. ALEXANDER JOHN ROGERS. I think he was afterwards a chaplain on the Madras establishment.

1857, 1858. JOHN RABAN.

1858, 1859. JOHN ACHESON.

1860 to 1873. ALEXANDER SWINEY. He was afterwards rector of Bradfield St. Clare from 1873 till his death in 1908.

Little Whelnetham.

1588. JOHN WEIGHT clerke was buried. Perhaps a rector.

1780 to 1792. ROGER COCKSEGE jun. Son of the rector, whom he assisted.

Those who follow, from 1803 to 1832, officiated during the incumbency of Marmaduke Wilkinson, who was non-resident. After 1813 they rented the present rectory, which had become vacant in 1813 by the death of Madam Treice.

1803. JOSEPH SANDYS. I think he was brother and assistant of Francis Sandys, the architect of Ickworth, which was being built at this time.

1804, 1805. FREDERICK HENRY BARNWELL. A literary and antiquarian clergyman living in Bury St. Edmunds. He died in October 1843, aged 73.

1807, 1808. THOMAS GODFREY. Curate of Hawstead for 25 years, and vicar of Melton Mowbray. Died at Bury in 1832 aged 60.

1811, 1812. WILLIAM NEALE.

1814, 1815. THOMAS GODFREY was renting the present rectory.

1814 to 1819. THOMAS GERY CULLUM. He succeeded as eighth baronet in 1831, and died Jan. 1855.

1818, 1819. EDWARD COLLYER. He was renting the present rectory.

1820. HENRY HARVEY. He was renting the present rectory.

1822 to 1831. SAMUEL HURRY ALDERSON. He had six children baptized while here. He rented the present rectory. Afterwards rector of Risby from 1839 till his death in 1863. The present rectory became the rectory in 1832.

PART II. CHAPTER IV.

GREAT WHELNETHAM HALL AND
ADVOWSON.

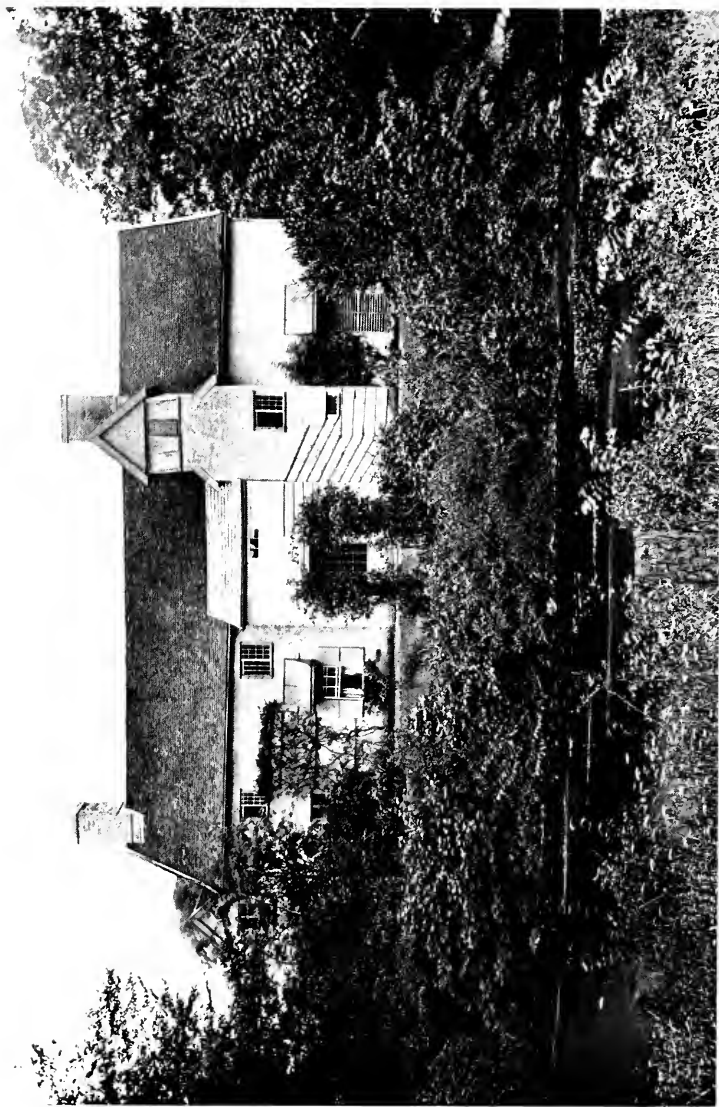
Sometimes a lady goes out for a walk. She starts carrying a small bag, a purse and a few other loose articles. She gets back and finds that she is without some of them. She has dropped them somewhere on the road, she knows not where. So her poor husband is told to retrace her steps and find that which she has dropped.

We too have been for a walk. At p. 323 we started to walk from A.D. 1250 to A.D. 1910. We started carrying the manor, the manor house or hall, and the advowson of Great Whelnetham. At p. 360 we got home. We were still carrying the manor, but we had dropped the hall and the advowson. Where are they? And at p. 364 we took another walk. We started carrying the manor, hall and advowson of Little Whelnetham. At p. 379 we got home. We had the manor and the hall, but we had dropped the advowson. Where is it?

We must now do the work of the poor husband and go seek those things which have been dropped. The first thing is to find out how far are we sure that we had them with us, and where do we first miss them.

GREAT WHELNETHAM HALL. Whereabouts between 1250 and 1910 did we drop it? Or in other words, when did it get separated from the manor?

We certainly had it all right with us till 1342, when Sir John de Whelnetham died. And I feel pretty sure that his grandson, John de Bures de Whelnetham, had it and lived in it, for the first *de* represents his family name, and the second *de* represents his abode. That brings us to about 1400, and we had not dropped it then. Then came Rookwoods as lords of the manor, and the story of that little Rookwood boy running away from his nurse and tumbling into the moat shows that



To face p. 419.

**GREAT WHELNETHAM HALL AND MOAT.
NORTH SIDE.**

they had the hall and lived in it. Then in the sixteenth century we had Waldegraves, Drurys and Jermyns owning the manor in quick succession. And I can see no clear proof that they had the hall. I therefore suspect that one of them, while retaining the manor, parted with the hall. So probably we were carrying it up to about 1550, and about then we dropped it. But I can see no record of the sale.

Next, where is it? Who has got it?

The first owner that I can see after it has been parted from the manor is John Sache of Little Whelnetham. Where he came from I dont know. He had a brother Thomas Sache, who married the widow of William Lucas of Horsecroft in Horringer, and who was buried at Horringer in 1661, but that is all that I know of his kinsfolk.

John Sache was at Little Whelnetham in 1625, as is shown by a subsidy list, but that is his first appearance in a Little Whelnetham list. In the list for 1620 he is not there. The place which he filled in 1625 is filled in 1620 by Elizabeth Manwood, and in 1580 by Thomas Manwood. (P. 217—221.) I therefore imagine that he was a man of some means and not very young, when between 1620 and 1625 he bought (if he did not inherit) a house in Little Whelnetham wherein he settled down; and probably soon afterwards he bought Great Whelnetham hall. He may have bought the hall from Sir Thomas Jermyn, the lord of the manor, or it may have been separated from the manor some years before. In 1634 he was married a second time to Anne Davy widow. Which was his house in Little Whelnetham I cant say.

Owing to gaps in the Little Whelnetham register of burials, there is no entry of his burial. But he made his will in October, 1645, and it was proved in February, 1646. I have printed his will at p. 260. It enables one to leave off perhapsing and perhapsing. He there distinctly leaves "my capital message called Great Weltham hall" to Elizabeth his wife for her life, and then to Elizabeth his daughter, wife of Richard Gipps, for her life, and then to his grandson, John Gipps, eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth Gipps.

Now we have picked up one of the things that had been dropped, though we dont know the exact spot where we dropped it. But we have found the hall all right, and will bring it home to this present year, 1910.

John Sache has got it somehow or other about 1630. He dies in 1645, leaving it, after the deaths of his wife and daughter, to his grandson, John Gipps. The Gipps' family history is rather long, and so I will leave it for the next chapter, and will here only follow the hall.

Richard Gipps and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Sache, lived there. They were living there in 1640 and perhaps earlier. He died in 1661, and then came John his son. We see John paying hearth tax for it in 1664, 1670, and 1674. (P. 224.) It had eleven hearths, afterwards reduced to ten.

John Gipps died in a good old age in June, 1707, and then came his son, Sir Richard. He died in December, 1708, and by his will directed that everything should be sold. (P. 268.) So we part from the Gipps family.

I have seen no record of the sale, but it is clear that the hall was bought by Charles Batteley not long after the death of Sir Richard; and so we must look to see who he was.

In the middle of the seventeenth century there was a very thriving apothecary in Bury St. Edmunds named Nicholas Batteley. His elder sons were coming into the world and sleeping quietly in their cradles whilst Crown and Parliament were fighting it out. They and their nephews fill more than two pages of my Grammar School list. The two eldest went from Bury Grammar School to Cambridge University, and their scholarly performances in after life have brought them into the D.N.B. A third, after retiring to Horringer from the business which his father had followed, had a very brief life in Parliament.

But we are only concerned with Charles, the eighth and youngest, born in 1667, when the struggle was over. He had some post in London connected with the taxes. This I learn from a rather indignant letter written to him in September, 1703, by John, Lord Bristol. Within a few years of the death of Sir Richard Gipps in 1708, he must have bought Great Whelnetnam hall. I suppose he came to live there. At any rate he was buried here in May, 1722, and a tablet to his memory is in the chancel. (P. 164.) His wife was buried here thirty years later.

Charles Batteley left three daughters, viz., Elizabeth, wife of James Brooker; Mary, wife of Richard Cox; and Jane, wife of James Merest. Somehow or other I think the two sisters were got rid of, and it belonged solely to James and Jane Merest.

James Merest was clerk assistant in the House of Lords, living in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. From 1723 to 1733 the Journals of the House of Lords have frequent entries concerning his petitions to the House and his complaints of the conduct towards him of William Cowper, the clerk of Parliaments. I have

printed his will at p. 315. It was made in June, 1740, with a small addition in July, 1741, soon after which I think he must have died. He was buried at Woking.

James and Jane Merest had three sons, James, John and Charles.

Charles was a clergyman, and was married here in July, 1754, to Elizabeth Wilkin of Mildenhall.

James succeeded to the Whelnetham hall estate, and in 1780 sold it to William Church. The Merest family were afterwards at Soham in Cambridgeshire, and came to a not very brilliant end in the nineteenth century. See Bury Grammar School List.

William Church, described as of St. Maries, Bury St. Edmunds, was married here in June, 1781, to Keziah Smith of this parish. I imagine he lived here, though I see no further sign of him in the registers. The Suffolk Poll Book for 1790 shows him living here then, and voting for Rous and Bunbury. In 1792 he sold the hall to John Le Grice of Bury St. Edmunds, since when it has been occupied by tenant farmers, who will be found in another chapter.

John Le Grice died April, 1835, aged 91 years, and was succeeded by his son, Rev. Frederick Le Grice, vicar of Great Gransden, Hunts. He died on Jan. 25, 1884, and was succeeded by his son, Colonel Frederick Swaine Le Grice, R.A., who died early in 1902. The estate is now vested in trustees, and so we reach the year 1910.

I must express my thanks to Messrs. Braikenridge and Edwards, the stewards of the estate, for sending me a schedule of title deeds, which has thrown light upon the last hundred years or so.

GREAT WHELNETHAM ADVOWSON. Greatly encouraged by having picked up one of the articles which we had dropped, we will now seek the other, viz. the advowson. Starting with it in 1250 or thereabouts we certainly had it all the time till 1645. That is proved by the list of rectors and those who presented them. Very soon after that we must have dropped it, for from that time the owners of the manor ceased to present.

In 1680 John Brundish was presented by his relatives. I presume that one of the Jermyns in the middle of the seventeenth century must have sold it, and a Brundish must have bought it. Possibly they only bought the next presentation. At any rate after they had made one presentation, it was in the possession of Thomas

Folkes. Thomas Folkes presented in 1724, and for more than a hundred years after that it passed by inheritance, but in a curious sort of way, which must be explained.

Thomas Folkes, born at Rushbrooke in 1654, was a younger son of Martin Folkes, who was a son of Martin Folkes. Both Martins occupied the Hall farm at Rushbrooke, and the elder one was land-steward to Sir Thomas Jermyn. Thomas Folkes was a lawyer and acted for the Jermyns, and was executor of the wills of Thomas, lord Jermyn, and his brother Henry, lord Dover. So it is quite possible that the advowson may have passed straight from the Jermyns to him, by sale or otherwise, and that the Brundishes only possessed the right of next presentation. Somewhere about 1704 Thomas Folkes bought Great Barton hall estate. His children all died young except Elizabeth, who was consequently the heiress of Great Barton and of the Great Whelnetham advowson. Thomas Folkes died in December, 1730, and was buried at Great Barton.

Elizabeth Folkes, his daughter and heiress, was the second wife of Sir Thomas Hanmer of Mildenhall in Suffolk and of Bettisfield in Flintshire. Very soon after her marriage off she went with someone, and saw Sir Thomas no more. But the marriage settlement was so drawn up that she could not take her property with her, as she wanted to do. It remained with Sir Thomas Hanmer. She died in March, 1741, and was brought to Barton for burial.

Sir Thomas died in 1746. As the Folkes property, Barton and the advowson of Great Whelnetham, remained with him, so at his death it passed to his heir, who was his nephew, his sister's son, Rev. Sir William Bunbury of Stanny in Cheshire. That brought the Bunburys from Cheshire into Suffolk.

Sir William Bunbury died in 1764, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, always called Sir Charles. He presented three times to Great Whelnetham rectory; the two Phillipses, uncle and nephew, whom he presented, were in some way connected with his family. Sir Charles was first married to Lady Sarah Lennox, whose history is well known. He was married secondly by special licence in the parsonage at Great Whelnetham to Margaret Cocksedge. This was on Nov. 21, 1805. He died in 1821, aged 81.

Sir Charles was succeeded by his nephew (son of his brother, the caricaturist,) Sir Henry Bunbury. Sir Charles or Sir Henry Bunbury or both had disputes with Mr. Wing, father and son, of Mildenhall, about Mildenhall tithes. The Bunburys

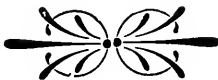
won their case eventually, I am told, but in consideration of various circumstances one of them gave Mr. Wing junr. the advowson of Great Whelnetham. This was Frederick Wing, who in 1810 settled in Bury St. Edmund's, at 18 Hatter street, practised as a solicitor, and died there in September, 1864, aged 75. Soon after 1860 Mr. Wing, who had never had a chance of presenting, sold the advowson for £4000, of which £2000 was paid down and £2000 at the next vacancy.

The purchaser was a relative of John Joseph Badeley, who was rector from 1873 to 1899. The present owner of the advowson is Rev. George Edward Badeley, who was rector from 1899 to 1902.

We have now picked up two of the dropped articles, and there is only one left.

LITTLE WHELNETHAM ADVOWSON. We had it in 1278 when it was exchanged for 14 acres. We had it right up to 1832, when Lord Bristol sold the manor and hall; and then, as he kept the advowson, it was separated from the other two. So in this case it is as if the lady had dropped her bag when within a hundred yards of her home.

And now we have found all three articles, and can go on in good spirits to the next chapter.



 PART II. CHAPTER V.

 GIPPS FAMILY.

The surname Gipps or Gibbs is from a short form of Gilbert, and we have it in another form in the name of Gipson or Gibson. One cannot help thinking that Gippeswic or Ipswich is more likely to have got its name from a Gilbert than from the river Gipping. This last derivation seems to me to be absurd from whatever point of view you consider it.

In Suffolk in 1327 there is but one representative of the name, viz. Robert Gibbe, a very small tax payer at Mendlesham. In Suffolk in 1524 there are about twenty, including several in and round Bury. In Suffolk in 1568 there are only these four: Henry at Ipswich £7; John at Fornham St. Martin £5; John at Beighton £3; Thomas in the South ward of Bury St. Edmunds £5. I give the sums at which they were assessed, which show they were small folk.

In the seventeenth century there was a well-to-do family of Gipps at Little Horringer hall, another at Great Whelnetham hall, and another at Bury. All these families were fond of the name Richard, which increases the difficulty of sorting and settling them. In the reign of Charles II there were two knights, Sir Richard of Little Horringer hall, and Sir Richard of Great Whelnetham hall. The knight of Great Whelnetham was a very keen genealogist, and has left a few MS notes on the Gipps family. But I do not see that these notes throw much light on his family or on the connection between his family and the other two. I think myself that the Gippes in the seventeenth century of Bury St. Edmunds and of Great Whelnetham were closely connected and of long standing in Suffolk; but that the Gippes of Little Horringer had just come from London, and were only remotely, if at all, connected with the other two.

I will first set down a few stray notes on Gippes of one sort or another.

GEORGE GIPPS. An inquisition was held after the death of George Gipps gent. in 1617. He held the manor of Fornham St. Genoveve, and the priory, divers lands and a water mill there; lands and tenements in Great Whelnetham, Stanningfield and Bradfield; a messuage in Coney Weston; a messuage called ye Vine in the parish of St. Ethelburgha within Bishopsgate in London, and all the houses and stables on the east part of the alley by a capital messuage called the Peahen in that parish and in All Hallows; lands in Rendham and Brusyard in Suffolk; a messuage in St. Peter's at Colchester, and lands at Barking in Essex. He died Aug. 23, 1617, and Richard his son and heir was 31 years of age.

This inquisition will of course be found among the public records, but I have taken this note of it from some MS notes by Sir Richard Gipps of Whelnetham which are now in the British Museum. Sir Richard adds that Thomas Covell told him that George Gipps was a grocer and lived in London. The Covells lived at Horringer in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

In the Calendar of State Papers are some documents relating to George Gipps, a merchant trading into Barbary, who had a partner named John Boldero. The date of the documents lies between 1580 and 1590. The conjunction of Gipps and Boldero shows without any doubt that they belonged to Bury and Fornham, and were probably first cousins. I imagine that this George Gipps is the same as he who Thomas Covell said was a grocer and lived in London. The present meaning of the word *grocer* is not exactly the same as it was, and there would be nothing inconsistent between a grocer in the old sense and a foreign trader.

RICHARD GIPPS. Richard, son and heir of George, would (according to the inquisition) have been born in 1586, and I imagine that he is the Richard Gipps of London, gent, who was admitted to Grays Inn on July 3, 1598. (Foster.) And although his father had lands at Great Whelnetham, yet I feel pretty sure that they were not ancestors of the Gippses of Great Whelnetham hall whom I am trying to get into order. They must have been the ancestors of the Horringer Gippses. This Richard of Grays Inn must be the Richard who became judge of the Sheriff's Court in London, and whose burial on May 16, 1643, is recorded in Smyth's Obituary. (Camden Soc.) Richard, a son of the judge, settled at Little Horringer hall and was the father of Sir Richard Gipps of Horringer. (See Horringer vol. of this Series, p. 309).

HENRY GIPPS. Another note in the MS book of Sir Richard of Wheltenham mentions Henry Gipps of Bury, whose post mortem inquisition was held on April 13, 1625. He held lands in Bury, Thurston, Bacton (which I think should be Beighton) and Tostock. He died Feb. 18, 1625, and Thomas his son and heir was then 28 years old. Sir Richard adds that Richard Gipps of Bury, surgeon, was son of said Thomas. I presume that the surgeon himself told him so. There is a tombstone of Richard Gipps, surgeon, in St. Mary's church at Bury, which says that he was buried there on Jan. 3, 1712 (1713), and Mary his daughter on March 25, 1714.

At p. 263 I have printed the will of Richard Gipps, 1661, grandfather to Sir Richard of Wheltenham. He leaves a gold ring "to my cousin Richard Gipps, my brother's son." As Richard the Bury surgeon and Richard "my brother's son" are contemporaries, one would have expected them to be the same person. But according to pedigrees by Le Neve and Davy, Sir Richard's grandfather was a son of John who married Lucy Burridge. There was a John Gipps, alderman of Bury in 1607-8, who I suppose is the same John.

RICHARD GIPPS. On June 22, 1661, a bill to enable trustees to sell certain lands and tenements in Suffolk and Norfolk for the payment of the debts of Richard Gipps Esq. who was a lunatic, and for providing portions for his younger children, was read a first time in the House of Commons, and having passed that house came up to the House of Lords and received royal assent on July 30. (Journals of Parliament. Stat. of the Realm.) Who this Richard is I dont know.

RICHARD GIPPS. On 2 Feb., 1628-9, Richard Gipps, son and heir of Richard Gipps of Bury St. Edmunds, gent., deceased, was admitted to Grays Inn. (Foster.) I am puzzled as to who he is, but I think his father must be a brother of John Gipps the Alderman of Bury. And I think he must certainly be the Richard Gipps, of whose poetical talents, such as they were, two specimens remain.

No. 3357 of the Harleian Collection, now in the British Museum, is a volume of manuscript poems beautifully bound in white vellum. On the title page we read :

A Handfull of Celestiall Flowers.

viz. Divers selected Psalms of David (in verse) differently translated from those used in the Church. [Meditations etc.] Composed by divers worthie and learned gentlemen. Manuscrib'd by R. C.

Then comes a dedication to Sir Francis Ashley by Ralph Crane, dated Dec. 1632. Each translated Psalm has the author's name at the end of it. Several are

by Francis Davison, two by Christopher Davison, two by Richard Gipps, and a few others. Inside the cover is this inscription :

Henrietta Holles her book 1708. Given by her father.

Patience is a blessing

Sent from Heaven.

This Henrietta Holles was a daughter of John Holles, duke of Newcastle, and afterwards wife of Edward Harley, son of Robert Harley who made the great Harleian collection.

No. 6930 of the Harleian collection is a volume bound in calf containing a manuscript copy of the above metrical translations of Psalms, without the dedication or the meditations.

Francis Davison's share in this volume, and also that of his brother Christopher, has been printed. He was the author of "A Poetical Rhapsody," first published in 1611. In an edition of the Rhapsody published in 1826, the editor included all the Psalms by the Davisons. In another edition, 1890, a small selection of Davison's Psalms was printed. But I do not think that Richard Gipps' have ever been printed. So here they are.

PSALM I.

1. He's bles'd that wicked councill nere obaies,
Nor leades a careles life in sinners waies,
Nor sitting in his chaire, full fraught with pride,
Will scornefully the Righteous deride.
2. But makes Gods holy lawes his soules delight,
Recording them each day and every night :
3. He shalbe like the fruitfull tree which growes
Upon a bank by which a river flowes,
Whose leaffe shall know no fall, whose fruit deceaves
No hopefull ownor but exceedes the leaves.
4. But wicked men, as chaff from better corn
With every puff of wind away is borne,
5. So when the Judge of Heaven and Earth shall come
To sitt in Judgment at the daie of Dombe,
They shall not stand before his sight, But then
Their sins shall sever them from Righteous men.

6. Thus ill men perish, God them not regards,
But knows all good mens wayes and them rewards.

Rich. Gipps.

PSALM 6.

1. Do not correct me in thy wrath, O God,
Nor in thy fury let me feile thy rod.
2. For I am weake, Lord pittie me therefore,
Lord, heale me for my very bones are sore.
3. My Soule is troubled and hath much dismaied me ;
But, Lord, how long wilt thou forbear to aid me.
4. O turne againe, and me for pittie save,
And my poore soule deliver from the grave.
5. Shall dead mens bones to future ages blaze the ?
Or hath the graves wide mouth a tongue to praise the ?
6. Each night with morning I bedew my bed,
And with salt teares my cowch is watered.
7. My sight growes dym, mine eies are sunck to see
My foes reisyre (?) and work my miserie. [sic. desire ?]
8. But now ye workers of iniquitie,
The Lord hath heard my crie : depart from me.
9. He heares my mournfull lamentation,
And will receive my supplication.
10. He will confound my foes and vex them all,
Shame and confusion shall them befall.

Richard Gipps.

Gipps of Whelnetham.

Having disposed of these stray and wandering Gippses (I feel inclined to call them gipsies), whose place in the family tree I cannot fix, we now come to their relatives, the Gippses of Great Whelnetham hall. The first of these is RICHARD, who married Elizabeth Sache, daughter and heiress of John Sache of Little Whelnetham. Le Neve and Davy say that he was the son of John Gipps who married Lucy Burridge. (Le Neve's Ped. of Knights. Davy's MSS.) I dare say they are right, though I cannot prove it or disprove it. And I suppose that that John, his probable father, is the John Gipps who was alderman of Bury in 1607.

There was a Richard Gipps, alderman of Bury St. Edmunds, from whom there is a letter to the Council of State written in April, 1637. He says that he had sent for all the maltsters, being about 70 in number, and had read to them the letters from the Council, and they answered that they were willing to live under government according to law, but did not wish to be incorporated, most of them being of poor estate, and, if put by, their malting offices would be of no use to them and they would be left destitute. (C. S. P.) That alderman cannot be the Richard of Bury who was father of the poet, because he was already dead in 1629. And as there must be a limit to the number of Richard Gippes in Bury, I imagine that this alderman is the Richard who married Elizabeth Sache.

We have already seen that this Richard by his marriage with Elizabeth Sache became possessed of Great Whelnetham hall. John Sache in his will calls it "the manor of Great Weltham hall." It must not be confounded with the manor of Great Whelnetham, which was quite a different thing and not his. In fact it was not a manor at all, although it was what had been the chief house of the manor till it got separated from it. When and where this marriage took place I dont know. Probably a little before 1625 and just before John Sache came to Little Whelnetham. I have nothing to say of this Richard. He lived through the civil war and commonwealth, but which side he took I know not. I have printed his will at p. 263. It is dated August, 1659, and was proved Feb. 5, 1661. There is a gap in the parish register at this time, so that his entry of burial does not appear. But his mural tablet in the chancel says that he died Jan. 12, 1660, [*i. e.* 1660-1], aged 67.

Three children are named in his will, and I do not know that there were any more : viz.

John who succeeded him. See below.

Mary. She married John Lurkin, I presume of Hunston. In the Brockley register is entered the burial of Elizabeth Lurkin, widow, on Dec. 28, 1679. As Brockley belonged to the Gippes this is likely to be her, and one wonders whether there is not a mistake somewhere in her christian name.

Lucy. She married Humfry Moseley of Ousden, who died in 1663. There had been a Lucy Gipps married at Great Whelnetham to James Fayreclyffe in Sept. 1606, who I suppose was an aunt or something of the kind. Why she was married at Whelnetham I cant say.

JOHN GIPPS, only son of Richard and Elizabeth. I suppose he was born c. 1620. He inherits Great Whelnetham hall and estate from his mother, and is the

first man of his family and name to whom it belongs. In 1660 he bought the neighbouring manor and advowson of Brockley. (Gage, p. 358.)

Davy marries him firstly to Elizabeth, daughter of Z. Ford of Ipswich, and gives one child by this marriage, viz. Elizabeth, baptized at Coddendam May 15, 1649. I have no doubt this is right, though I dont happen to have come across any confirmation of it.

His second wife was Mary, daughter of David Davidson of London, Alderman. The children of this marriage were all baptized at Great Whelnetham from 1658 to 1665. His wife died at the birth of her youngest child, and was buried at Great Whelnetham on April 30, 1665. These are the children:—

1. Mary. Baptized here May 6, 1658. She was married here on April 9, 1678, to Edmund Coleman of Bury St. Edmunds. Their son, Edmund, was baptized here on Sept. 16, 1680, and buried April 8, 1682.

2. Richard. Baptized here Sept. 15, 1659. See below.

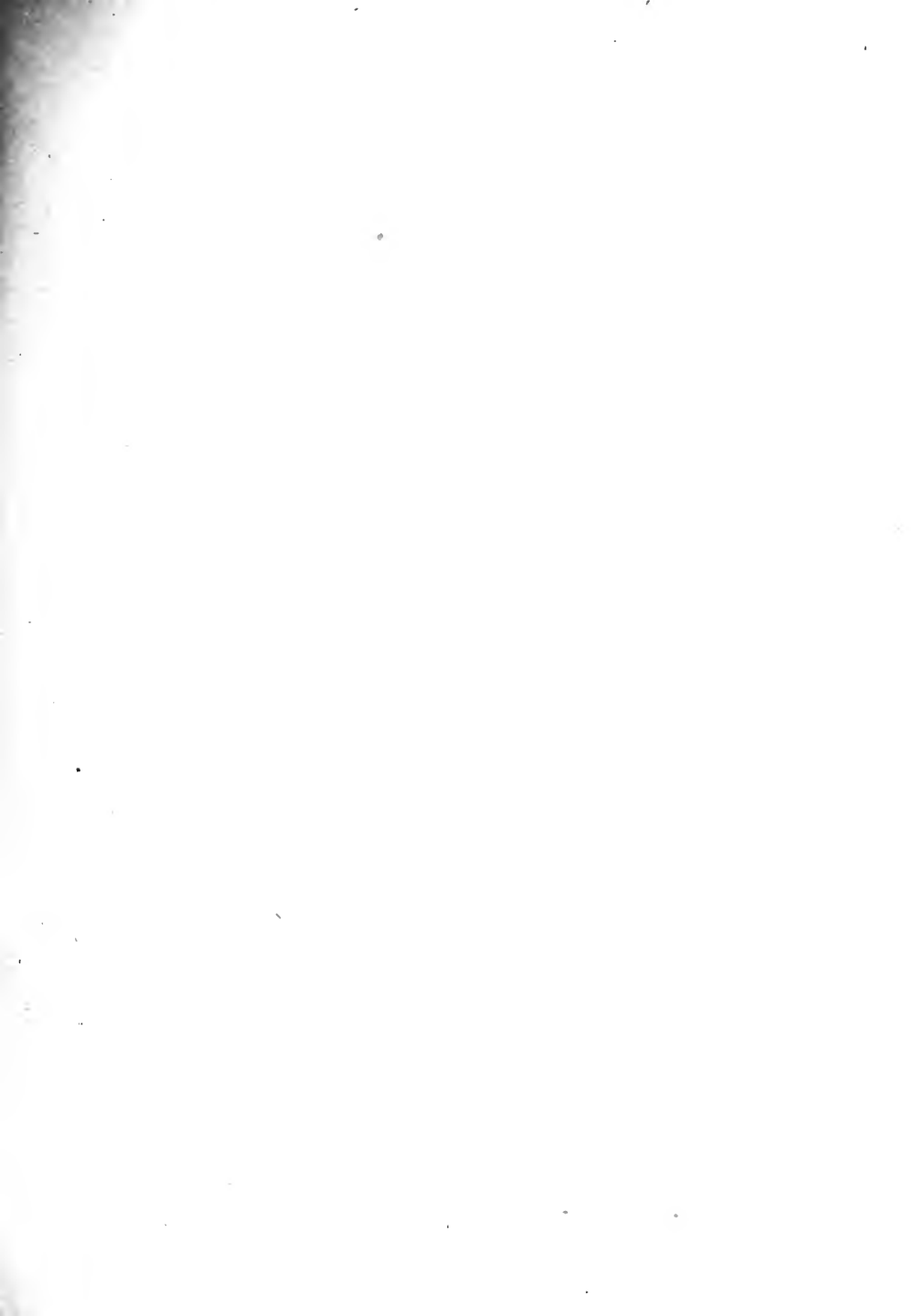
3. Elizabeth. Baptized here Aug. 8, 1660. She married John Warren, rector of Boxford, who was succeeded as rector there by his son, Thomas Warren. They are represented in Suffolk to day by their lineal descendant, Rev. F. E. Warren, rector of Bardwell. My authorities for the Gipps and Warren marriage are Davy and Le Neve. This John Warren also held the rectory of Brockley, 1690 to 1726, being presented to it by his father-in-law in succession to John Gipps, who now follows.

4. John. Baptized here Nov. 14, 1662. Rector of Brockley. A non-juror. Died Feb. 1726. His story would make rather a long interruption. So it will be found towards the end of this chapter, headed John Gipps, the non-juror.

5. David. Baptized here Nov. 19, 1663. Buried here Jan. 16, 1667-8.

6. Anna. Baptized here April 20, 1665. Married Robert Fiske of Thurston, according to Davy and Le Neve. The very full history of the Fiske family by Mr. Henry Fiske does not mention this marriage. But at p. 149 of that volume there is a Robert Fiske, son of William Fiske of Stiffkey, Norfolk, and grandson of Lieut.-Col. John Fiske of Clopton hall in Rattlesden, whom he succeeded there, who is of exactly the right date, and whose wife's name is left blank. I think he must be the man. His eldest son, Robert, was born in 1690 and succeeded to Clopton hall on the death of his father.

John Gipps, the father of these six children, was buried here on June 5, 1707. Sixty two years having gone by since his grandfather, John Sache, appointed him an



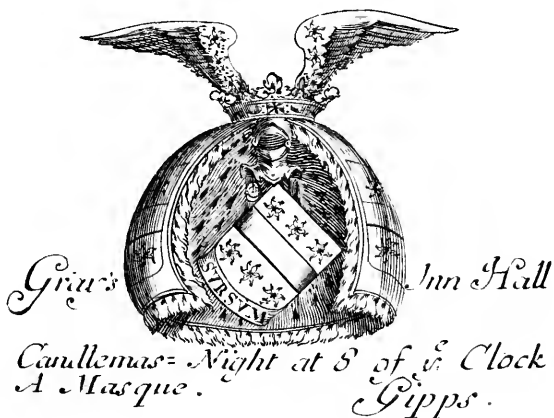


SIR RICHARD GIPPS, KNIGHT,
Of Great Whelnetham, 1659-1708.

From an engraving by Smith, 1687.

executor of his will, and fifty eight years since the birth of his first child, he must have been well over four score years. I have printed his will at p. 267. The yearly £5 for the poor of Great Whelnetham, for the payment of which he charged two pightles, has been lost. He says that these two pightles were part of the lands that he had bought of Sir Richard Gipps of Horringer. That confirms my statement on p. . . . that though George Gipps had lands in Whelnetham, he was ancestor of the Horringer Gippses and not of those of Whelnetham.

RICHARD GIPPS, elder son of John and Mary Gipps. Baptized here Sept. 15, 1659, in the last days of the Commonwealth. He spent seven years at Bury Grammar school under Dr. Leeds, and then at the age of 16 years was admitted to Caius Coll., Cambridge, on Sept. 24, 1675. On Feb. 5, 1675/6, he was admitted to Grays Inn. (Foster.) From this it would seem that his stay at the University was very short, and one hopes that he was not sent down. He did not take a degree. I presume that for the next few years he was living in London. In Nov. 1682 he was Master of the Revels at Grays Inn, which revels were sometimes attended by royalty. In Jan. 1683 he went in state to Whitehall to invite the king, queen and court to a masque to be held on Candlemas day, Feb. 2, at Grays Inn. (D. N. B. quoting Luttrell's diary.) The original copper plate for the ticket of admission to this masque is now at Hardwick, having been bought by Sir Thomas Gery Cullum from a pedlar who was selling old metal. His great grandson, Mr. Gery-Milner-Gibson-Cullum, has kindly lent me this plate, and here is the impression of it.



On Nov. 27, 1682, he was knighted at Whitehall. (In his Knights of England Mr. Shaw has given the knighthood of Richard of Horringer to Richard of Whelne-
tham, and vice versa. This error was started by Le Neve.) Not very long after this I presume that he married and settled down at Whelne-
tham, as from 1692 to 1700 his children are being baptized there.

His wife was Mary, daughter and heiress of Edward Giles of Bowden in Totness, who brought to him an estate in Co. Devon. I suppose he sometimes resided there. At any rate he was there in August, 1695.

No. 6809 in the Harleian Collection of MSS, now in the British Museum, contains some notes which seem to have been made for counsel by the solicitors of the defendants. The complainant was John Wollacott, by trade a tailor, living at Ashprington, Co. Devon. The defendants were Sir Richard Gipps, Thomas Hilley his gamekeeper, Christopher Farwell and Richard Copps, the one his servant and the other a constable. They were charged with breaking into the house of the plaintiff at Ashprington on Aug. 31, 1695, and taking away three bags, eighteen nets and two guns, of the value of £40, to the damage to plaintiff of £60. They pleaded not guilty. It was stated that Sir Richard Gipps was lord of the manor of Ashprington, and that he and his lady's predecessors had always had a fishery within the manor ; and that the complainant traded as a fisherman and fowler within the manor, and kept nets and guns contrary to statutes. What the result was I do not know.

June, 1702. In the summer of 1702 Sir Richard had a desperate quarrel with his neighbour, John Hervey of Ickworth, afterwards earl of Bristol, which led to legal proceedings and to John Hervey being bound over to keep the peace. Among the letters of John Hervey which I have printed in three volumes of this series, are two very long ones which he wrote to his father-in-law, Sir Thomas Felton, in June and August 1702 respectively. In these letters he gives his version of what happened. I have also printed with them a document which I picked up from a London book-seller's catalogue (James Coleman) over forty years ago. The document contained the sworn depositions of William Covell of Horringer, who was present when the quarrel began. William Covell was the Ickworth steward, so that the accounts that we have of the matter are all one-sided. I need not print these documents over again, but will put the matter as shortly as I can in my own words. The documents will be found at length in Letter-books of John Hervey, I, p. 170—177.

John Hervey had a farm at Bradfield Combust, which included a wood, partly lying in Great Whelne-
tham called Oxwell wood ; the farm house adjoins Bradfield

church on the south side. It had belonged to his father and grandfather before him. One day in April, 1702, two timber-trees in this wood were cut down and drawn by night out of the wood into an adjoining close which belonged to Sir Richard Gipps. Then one of Sir Richard's waggons brought the two trees to a place between Sir Richard's house and Great Whelnetnam church, (I suppose about where the school is now standing,) and there they were wrought into a maypole and set up next day. Morris, who was tenant of the farm at Bradfield, told John Hervey that Sir Richard's own coachman and footboy, together with a carpenter named Willingham who was constantly employed by Sir Richard, were all employed about this maypole.

So on June 8 John Hervey went to the house of Sir Richard at Whelnetnam "out of pure good manners to acquaint him with it," and to ask him to do him justice in the matter. He took William Covell with him, and Rev. Mr. Pitches, rector of Hawstead, happened to be there too. What did Sir Richard do? "He broke out into such a violent lunatic passion (which runs very high in his blood) as I yet never saw." Some high words passed between them. Insinuations of disloyalty to the crown were made on both sides. Of course as we only have the story as told by John Hervey and his steward, we see nothing but "pure good manners" on his part and "violent lunatic passion" on the part of Sir Richard. Possibly if we had Sir Richard's account of it, the pure good manners would have been with him and the violent lunatic passion with John Hervey.

Legal proceedings followed. Sir Richard said he was in fear of being assaulted, and John Hervey had to give securities for his good behaviour. He makes these entries in his diary :—

1702. July 21. Tuesday. I appeared at Bury Sessions to give security upon ye writt of supplicavit that Sir Richard Gipps sued out of Chancery against me. Mr. Macro and Mr. Grove were my sureties in £500 each, myself in £1000. Sir R. Davers moved I might give double those sums.

1703. Feb. 18. My counsel moved Lord Keeper Wright to take off my security given upon and to discharge ye writt of supplicavit, which Sir Richard Gipps had prayd against me; but Sir Richard making fresh affidavit of his fear, Lord Keeper continued us bound.

In the calendar of MSS of the late Mr. John Henry Gurney of Keswick hall near Norwich is entered a volume of Miscellanea. Among its contents are these :

ff. 33—44. Depositions and other papers relating to a quarrel between Sir Richard Gipps *knt.* of Great Whelnetham hall and John Hervey of Ickworth, in 1702. (*Hist. MSS Com.*) This volume was formerly in the possession of Dr. Cox Macro, who died in 1767, and whose ancestor was one of the securities for John Hervey's keeping the peace.

This quarrel, though nominally about a tree cut down for a maypole, was really a political one. It was not the pole but it was the politics. At least politics turned a small disagreement into a big one. Sir Richard was a Tory, John Hervey was a Whig. On the very morning of the day when John Hervey went to Whelnetham hall "out of pure good manners" and Sir Richard "broke out into such a violent lunatic passion as I yet never saw," Sir Richard had received a letter from London giving him notice that he was turned out of the commission of the peace. This, which apparently was done for political reasons, had not put him into a mood for hearing the complaints of his whig neighbour.

We may now see him in another character. He was a very keen genealogist and antiquarian, and a collector of books and MSS. In the British Museum, Add. MSS, 20,695, is a small quarto volume beautifully written and entitled—

ANTIQUITATES SUFFOLCIENCES,

OR

An Essay towards recovering some account of the Ancient Familys in the County of Suffolk.

A short preface to the manuscript states that

"The following collections were chiefly made by Sir Richard Gipps *Knt.* of Great Wheltham in Thedwestry Hundred; a curious man and great searcher into Antiquity. Had he lived to put his last hand to them, we might have hoped for a good account of the most ancient familys in the county. But as he left only a rough draught of his design, and that very much mixed and confused, our hopes for the present at least are frustrated, and this book can be called no more than an essay. Sir Richard had taken notice of only 180 Familys in order; to which are added above 100 more, chiefly from such lights as he had left behind him."

Whether Sir Richard's rough draught still exists I dont know. Nor do I know who is the author of the improved and enlarged edition of it in this manuscript volume.

But I imagine that it is his friend, Le Neve. These notices of Suffolk families are very skimpy, and strike me as being of very little use. But they must have entailed some labour, and, having regard both to the author and to the subject, the Suffolk Arch. Inst. did well to print them in full. They will be found in Vol. VIII, p. 121—214. Unfortunately there are in this printed version three large, long gaps, occurring at p. 168, 184, 194. The first is noticed by the editor of the volume. But of the second and third he seems to have been quite unconscious, and has printed right away as if nothing was missing or amiss. Consequently you have the half of one family tacked on to the half of another, and the second half of one sentence to the first half of another with a whole page missing that should have come in between. Miss Merelina Stanley was good enough to lend me a manuscript copy that she possessed of this manuscript, in which none of these gaps existed. I was therefore able to fill them up, though I do not see that the editor of the Arch. Inst. Proc. has thought it worth while to make any permanent correction of this error in any subsequent volume.

Another copy of this work of Sir Richard's was made by Sir John Cullum of Hardwick. The Rev. G. Ashby writing from Barrow to Richard Gough on Dec. 17, 1776, says :—

“ Sir John Cullum has nicely transcribed and made great additions to Sir Richard Gippes (I write without book) Suffolk Gentry : it fills a snug quarto on one side. He has also of his own painful collection two such volumes of Suffolk epitaphs ; so that these melted down with those in Weever and with ecclesiastical transcripts from the bishop's office and the Suffolk Traveller would make a tolerable county history.”
(Nicholls' Literary Anecdotes, VII, 408.)

But I very much doubt whether such a county history as is here proposed would now be looked upon as “ tolerable.”

A thick folio volume in the Harleian collection, No. 4626, contains a number of MSS papers bound up together, mostly relating to Bury St. Edmunds. Of these, article 12, containing folios 180—296, belonged to Sir Richard. They contain a list of registers, cartularies and other MSS belonging to Bury abbey, saying where they are to be found : notes from charters, rolls, fines, inquisitions and other public records relating to various Suffolk parishes : some extracts from inquisitions relating to the

Gipps family. I have run through these rather hurriedly, but could not find much that threw light where I wanted light thrown.

At folio 225—237 is a catalogue of books and MSS with occasional marginal notes. Among them is a MS entitled *Vita Sadochi et Tristrami Reg: Hiberniens: gallice*, which has this marginal note:—*Iste liber fuit Richardi Ducis Glocestriæ*. I could not be sure that this was a catalogue of the library at Wheltenham, otherwise I should have printed it in full. That he had a good library and that it was catalogued we know from a paper by Richard Gough printed in Nicholls' *Literary Anecdotes*, III, p. 608—693.

Gough's paper is entitled, *On the progress of selling books by Catalogues*. He says there were two kinds of catalogues of books, viz. auction catalogues and marked catalogues of retailers of libraries. Prices were at first fixed in the first leaf of each book; afterwards transcribed from thence into the printed catalogue. "*The library of Sir Richard Gipps of Great Waltham [sic] and Bury St. Edmunds was sold in 1729 by T. Green, Spring Gardens, bookseller, with fixed prices. Query, if not the earliest.*"

Sir Richard was occasionally visited at Wheltenham by John Strype, the ecclesiastical historian, whose long life of 94 years ended in 1737. These visits enable us to know of one picture that was hanging on the walls, viz. a portrait of Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester. After alluding to the supposed illegitimacy of Stephen Gardiner, Strype says:—

But he gave the coat of the Gardiners of Glemsford near Ipswich; which was azure, a cross, or, charged with a cinquefoil, gules, pierced; or rather, a rose (which I suppose was an addition granted him by the king,) between four griffins heads, erased, argent, languid, gules; as I observed from an ancient picture of this prelate in the possession of my worthy friend, Sir Richard Gibbs [sic] of Wheltham in Suffolk knight. Upon the frame is writ his motto, *Vana salus hominis*. When that picture was taken of him, he was 53 years of age. He is represented with a surplice close at the wrists, and a scarf over it, a square cap on his head, two great stoned rings upon his two forefingers, the one a ruby, the other a sapphire, and another small ring upon the little finger of his left hand. A severe black visage shaven close, and his eyebrows somewhat hanging over his eyes. *Eccles. Mem. II. Part 11, p. 166.*

And elsewhere after an allusion to Gardiner's origin and arms, he adds :—

Yet have I seen a very good picture of him when bishop of Winchester, belonging to Sir Richard Gibbs of Wheltham in Suffolk, where his coat of arms varies, being within the garter, the see of Winton impaled with his own, which there is azure, a cross or, charged with a garland gules, between four griffins heads erased argent, languid of the third : which is the very coat of the Gardyners of Glemsford. But I suppose this was the error of the painter. Upon the frame is written, *Vana salus hominis*, which I take for his mottoe. The picture was drawn when he was of the age of 53. He is represented with a square cap on his head, his complexion swarthy, a severe face, shaved close, his eyelids somewhat hanging over his eyes, stone rings upon both his forefingers, habited in a white garment close at the wrists, with a tippet over it. *Ecc. Mem. III. Part 1. p. 449.*

Where is this portrait now? And where is the portrait of Sir Richard himself by Klosterman? Those are the only two pictures that I know to have been hanging on the walls of his house. The portrait of himself was engraved by John Smith in 1687. My reproduction of the engraving is from a copy at Moyses hall belonging to the Suffolk Arch. Inst. Mr. Chaloner Smith gives this account of the engraving and its three states in his *British Mezzotinto Portraits*. It will be seen that the Moyses hall engraving is in the first state.

H.L., in oval, directed to right, facing towards and looking to front, long wig, robe, collar open with black ribbon passed through buttonholes. Under, in centre arms, motto, *SURSUM* Sir Richard Gipps kn't. I. Closterman pinx : I. Smith fec : et excudit.

I. Before any description or arms. II. As described.

III. Left hand added in front of robe. This is probably for the purpose of giving balance to the figure, which in the previous states appears as if it might fall forward to right.

Of his MSS, some are now in the British Museum, some in the Bodleian, and a few which got into Dr. Cox Macro's collection are now in the possession of Mr. J. H. Gurney at Keswick hall near Norwich.

A letter from Rev. John Tanner, vicar of Lowestoft, to Rev. Mr. Burroughs, Fellow of Caius Coll., dated from London, Nov. 10, 1739, says :—

Thank you for the account you sent me of books relating to the abbey of Bury, which was the thing I wanted. My brother had got an account of most of them before, so that I only added from yours, Books and papers in the evidence room at Bury. Sir Richard Gipps collections relating to Bury abbey I never heard of; his collections concerning the county of Suffolk in general were given to my brother, and are among his MSS in the Bodleian library. My brother had likewise four quarto parchment registers relating to Bury abbey, which I believe were formerly Bishop Moore's, and were sent among his other MSS to the Bodleian library. Nicholls Literary Illustrations, III, 435.

His wife Mary had been buried here in February, 1702-3. He was himself buried here on the eve of Christmas day, 1708. His age was 49 years. There is no memorial to them in the church or churchyard. I have printed his will at p. 268. Everything everywhere is to be sold. Why Whelnetham hall was not left for his son to continue there one cannot tell. We have seen in the last chapter who bought it, and we have just seen that the books were in a London bookseller's priced catalogue in 1729. Richard Gipps, his executor, is I suppose Richard Gipps the Bury surgeon, whose will I have printed at p. 270.

These were his children, all baptized at Great Whelnetham.

1. Richard. Baptized Aug. 16, 1692. See below.
2. John Giles. Baptized Oct. 26, 1693. See below.
3. Mary. Baptized April 22, 1697. She was still alive in June, 1714, when she was mentioned in the will of Richard Gipps of Bury St. Edmunds. See p. 270. Probably she will be found in Norfolk.
4. Edward George. Baptized Oct. 22, 1698. Buried here July 5, 1706.
5. Agnes. Baptized Sept. 19, 1700. Buried here Oct. 12, 1701.

RICHARD GIPPS, eldest son of Sir Richard. Bapt. August, 1692. He is pretty certain to have gone to Bury School, though there does not happen to be a record of it. He was admitted to the manor of Great Whelnetham at a court held on May 25, 1714. On May 8, 1713, he was married at Bradfield St. George to Elizabeth Gipps. I have not seen this register, but so says Davy. I presume that she was one

of the Bury Gippes. They then settled down at Brockley, where several children were born. Gage says that the sale of Brockley manor was begun in 1708, during the lifetime of Sir Richard, and completed in 1709, the advowson being retained. Sir Richard's will also shows this. His son Richard must, therefore, have rented the hall if it was the hall which he occupied. He does not seem to have been buried there himself, and I can say no more of him. Elizabeth Gippes widow was buried at Chevington on Jan. 28, 1747-8. I presume that was his widow, but cannot be sure.

These are the children who appear in the Brockley registers, which the Rev. W. B. Nettleship has freely allowed me to search. They were all baptized there. Of the nine, seven died under 3 years of age. The other two I cannot follow.

Mary. Baptized May 9, 1714.

Richard. Baptized June 24, 1715. Buried April 10, 1716.

Elizabeth. Baptized July —, 1716. Buried Dec. 4, 1717.

John. Baptized Oct. 28, 1717. Buried Jan. 3, 1719.

Edward George. No entry of baptism. Buried Sept. 6, 1718.

Richard. Baptized Jan. 6, 1720-1. Buried Jan. 12, 1722-3.

Agnes. Baptized July 8, 1722.

George. Baptized Aug. 6, 1723. Buried April 10, 1726.

Sarah. Baptized Nov. 12, 1724. Buried March 31, 1727.

JOHN GILES GIPPS, second son of Sir Richard. Baptized here in October, 1693. He went to school at Bury for four years under Reynolds and Randall. Then he was admitted to Caius Coll., Cambridge, in December, 1711. B.A. 1715. In April, 1726, he was presented to the rectory of Brockley by his brother Richard Gippes, where two uncles, John Gippes and John Warren, had preceded him. He signs one page of the register containing entries in 1726, 1727, but that is the only sign of him there. In August, 1727, he was presented to the rectory of Chevington, and there he took up his abode. The Rev. A. K. White, rector of Chevington, has kindly allowed me to examine the Chevington registers, from which I learn as follows :—

1727. Oct. 2. John Giles Gippes, rector of this parish, and Sarah Steward of Wheapstead [sic] were married by the Rev. Mr. Harvey, rector of Lawshall.

These four children of John Giles Gipps and Sarah his wife were baptized at Chevington :—

1728. June 28. Sarah. By mere chance I came across her tombstone in Wickham Skeith churchyard, from which I learned that she married Edmund Craske, survived him and died in Jan., 1799, aged 70.

1729. June 18. John Steward. Buried May 31, 1730.

1731. July 10. Mary. Buried Sept. 31, 1731.

1732. Dec. 26. Margaret.

On Nov. 6, 1733, the rector himself was buried. He would have been just 40 years of age.

Soon afterwards one gets a glimpse of his widow. Among the letters of John Hervey, earl of Bristol, is one to the Bishop of Norwich, dated from Ickworth July 17, 1734. He says—

The widow Gipps being removed from Chevington to Risby, it was too late in ye evening on Sunday after I had spoken with her there to let your lordship know by that night's post that she hath not received any fruit from your charitable intercession on her behalf ; however, was as full of grateful expressions to me of your goodness as if she had. III. p. 122.

She was buried at Risby early in the year 1739 ; so I learn from the manuscript index to the Risby registers made by the Rev. E. Symonds, the late rector, and by him presented to the Suff. Arch. Inst.

I may as well set down here the tombstones which I accidentally met with in Wickham Skeith churchyard.

1. Sarah, relict of Edmund Craske and daughter of Rev. John Giles Gipps, rector of Chevington. Died Jan. 1799, aged 70.

2. Edmund Craske died August, 1781, aged 41.

3. Edmund Craske, over 73 years a resident in this parish. Born April 1767. Died June 1842.

4. Martha relict of Edmund Craske and youngest daughter of Thomas Sheldrake of Brockford. Died Aug., 1855, aged 78.

5. Charles, youngest son of Edmund and Martha Craske. Died April, 1855, aged 36.

John Gipps the Nonjuror.

We now go back a generation to John, younger brother of Sir Richard Gipps. He was the second son and fourth child of John and Mary Gipps. He was baptized here Nov. 14, 1662. He went to school at Bury for four years under Walker, and then to the Grammar School there for three years under Dr. Leeds. Then in July, 1676, he was admitted to Caius Coll., Cambridge, aged 14. Scholar 1676—1682. Junior Fellow 1683—1687. LL.B. 1682. (Venn.) He was ordained deacon on Dec. 20, 1685, and in 1686 was presented to the rectory of Brockley. It is curious that he was presented to it by the Bishop of Norwich by reason of lapse. As his father, John Gipps, was patron, why did he let it lapse?

It was not long before his troubles began. In December, 1688, James II sought refuge in France. In February, 1689, William and Mary were proclaimed king and queen. In March, 1689, an oath of allegiance had to be taken by the two Houses of Parliament. A few persons refused it, including Archbishop Sancroft and eight bishops. Three of these bishops died that same year. The Act of Parliament required all ecclesiastical persons to take the oath before Aug. 1, 1689. The penalty was suspension, and after six months' suspension there would come, if they still refused it, deprivation. So that those who did not comply before Feb. 1, 1690, would be deprived. When Feb. 1 came Sancroft and the five bishops were deprived, and about four hundred of the clergy went out with them. Amongst them, John Gipps, rector of Brockley.

In *Memoirs of the life of Mr. John Kettlewell, vicar of Coleshill*, published in 1718, is printed in an appendix *A letter from several of the clergy of the Arch-deaconry of Sudbury in the Diocese of Norwich, lying under suspension, to their Diocesan, William, Lord Bishop of Norwich.*

We your Lordship's curates, neighbours to Dr. Bisby, lying under suspension and (which is worse) very hard censures from most we converse withal, and finding the time of our deprivation to be near at hand, do take the boldness to beg your Lordship's blessing and withal earnestly to crave your Lordship's paternal direction.

They ask for instruction as to how they are to leave their respective cures, "whether voluntarily or stay till particular intruders thrust us

“out by pretext of law. As also which way to behave ourselves, to
“preserve (if possible) the old Church of England.”

The letter is signed by—

Stephen Newson, rector of Hawkedon.

Thomas Ross, rector of Reed.

John Owen, rector of Tuddenham.

Samuel Richardson, curate of Little Bradley.

William Giffard, rector of Great Bradley.

John Gipps, rector of Brockley.

Edward Pretty, rector of Little Cornard.

Abraham Salter, vicar of Edwardstone.

William Phillips, presbyter.

The Bishop's answer is dated Jan. 6, 1690. He says, “Its the opinion of
“eminent lawyers that the decree of deprivation doth not inure till a judicial sentence
“passeth further upon us; and therefore (if this opinion be good law) we may keep
“our legal possessions till we be further sentenced and thrust out.”

In another appendix is printed a list of about 360 clergyman who refused to
qualify themselves for holding office, though afterwards some of them did so, besides
about 90 residents in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The list of Suffolk
clergy contains 22 names, headed by Dr. Nathaniel Bisby, rector of Long Melford,
who is mentioned in the above letter.

On July 12, 1690, John Gipps's successor at Brockley was presented by his
father, who did not let it lapse this time. That successor was John Warren, I
presume his brother-in-law, who held it till 1726, when another Gipps was ready
for it.

The Rev. W. B. Nettleship, rector of Brockley, has very kindly allowed me to
examine the Brockley registers. There is not a sign of John Warren in them, and so
I imagine that he resided at Boxford and never went near Brockley. It also appears
that John Gipps continued to live there. I suppose he did not officiate, but at any
rate he was there. The Brockley register contains these entries relating to his
children :—

1690. April 6. Baptized. Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Gipps. On
Feb. 9, 1715-6, she was married at Brockley to William Lucas. I presume that this
was a son of the last William Lucas of Horsecroft in Horringer. (See Horringer.)

1697. Sept. 30. Baptized. John son of John and Sarah Gipps. Born Sept. 16. Buried Dec. 30, 1698.

1701. Aug. 17. Baptized. Christopher son of John and Sarah Gipps.

1708. April 11. Buried. Mary daughter of John Gipps clerk and Sarah his wife.

And then after an interval come these entries.

1725-6. Feb. 8. The Rever^d. Mr. John Gipps was buried.

1732. Dec. 8. Sarah widdow of ye Leat Rev.nd John Gipps. Buried.

Who Sarah his wife was I do not know, but can only make a guess. In Brockley churchyard, near the church on the south side, is a tombstone with this inscription in beautifully-shaped letters :—

She was of worthy extraction, her father (Mr. Pratt) having suffer'd not a little for his loyalty. She was by the Strutts of Hadleigh, her mother's relations, trained up when a child in the way wherein she should go, and when she was old she did not depart from it.

That is the whole inscription, to which from the shape of the letters I should give the date of c. 1700. It occurs to me that this nameless tombstone may mark the grave of Sarah Gipps, in which case we have her maiden name. And this guess is supported by the fact that the very next stone to it, both being in the same row, has this inscription :—

Here lyeth ye body of John Gipps, son of John Gipps clerk,
who departed this life Dec. 26, 1698, aged 15 months.
Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth. Eccl.

A little way off, near the chancel door, is a stone with this inscription :—

Here lyeth ye body of Mary Gipps, daughter of John Gipps clerk,
who departed this life April 8, 1708, aged 16 years.

Watch ye therefore, for ye know not when the Master of the house cometh, at even or at midnight or at the cock crowing or in ye morning.

P.S.—I find that in such account as I have been able to give of the Gipps family I have not included the account of it given by Sir Richard himself, or his improver, in the work on Suffolk families described at p. 434. It does not throw the faintest ray of light on the history of the family before the time of Sir Richard, but still it ought not to be omitted. I therefore take it from the printed copy of that work in *Suff. Arch. Inst. Proc. VIII, 164.*

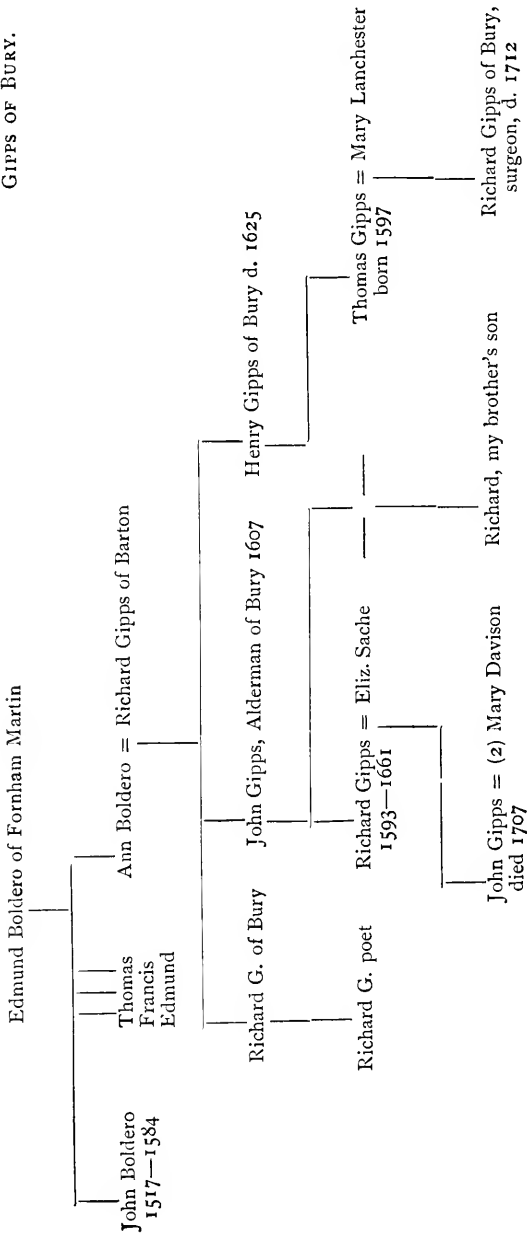
GIPPS. This family was anciently seated at Ipswich ; but afterwards divided into 2 branches. Sir Richard Gipps, the collector of these antiquitys, was of the elder house and seated at Great Wheltham hall in Thedwestry Hundred, and marry'd an heiress in Devonshire, by whom he had a fine estate there. He was admitted of the Inner Temple, and appointed Master of the Revells upon an invitation of King Charles II to their Xtmass Festivals, by whom he was then knighted. He was possessed of the manors of Great Wheltham, Brockly and Rede, with divers other lands, his paternal estate ; but the estate is now sold. Sir Richard Gipps of Horningsheath in Thingo Hundred was of the younger house ; but sold his estate. Upon which his son, Richard Gipps Esquire, went into the army, and proved a brave officer ; but was basely discharged upon party-pique, and is now seated at Badley in Bosmere Hundred.—They bare az. a fess between 6 stars or.

I now give two pedigrees. The first is a tentative one, based on statements by Le Neve, Davy, Gage (*Thingoe p. 253*), Rev. J. S. Boldero in *Memorials of the Past p. 46*, added to a few suppositions of my own. The marriage of a Thomas Gipps with Mary Lanchester, both of Bury, took place at Fornham All Saints on June 19, 1623. (*Gage p. 263.*)

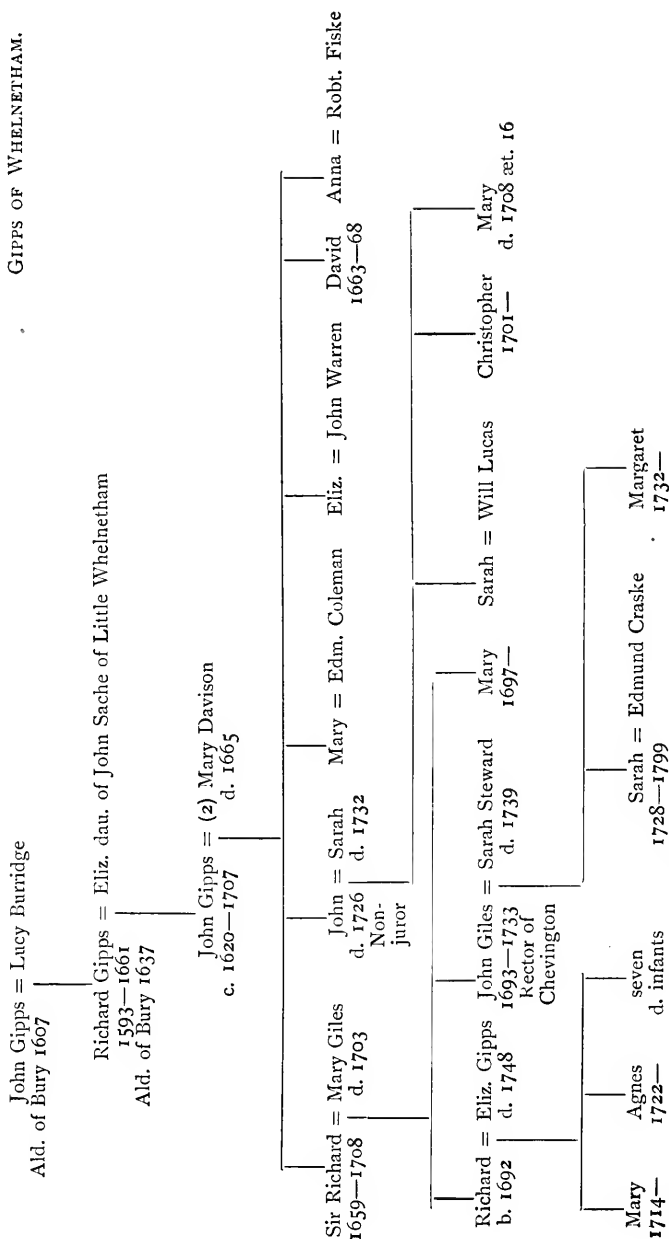
As I have connected the Bolderos with George Gipps the London grocer or Barbary merchant, and as I have made that George Gipps the ancestor of the Horringer Gippses, the top of this pedigree seems to point towards the common ancestor of the Gippses of Whelnetham and the Gippses of Horringer. Perhaps the two Sir Richards were about sixth cousins.

The second pedigree showing the Gippses of Whelnetham is only tentative as far as the first generation or two is concerned.

GIPPS OF BURY.

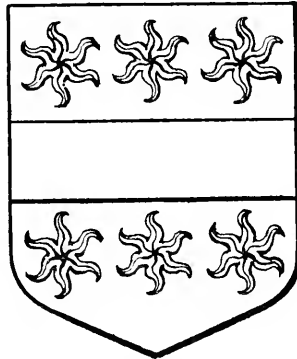


GIPPS OF WHELNETHAM.



I give here three heraldic shields from drawings which Mr. Edmund Farrer was good enough to make for me.

No. 1 is the Gipps shield as just described and as on the tombstone of Richard Gipps, 1660. (See p. 164.) No. 1.



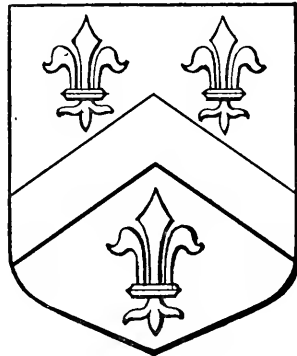
No. 2 is Brokesborne. Gules, six eagles displayed or.

No. 3 is Raynsforth. Gules, a chevron between three fleur de lys argent. The shield painted on the window over the sedilia (p. 455) bears Raynsforth impaling Brokesborne. How Brokesborne and Raynsforth come in will be found at p. 345—354.

No. 2.



No. 3.



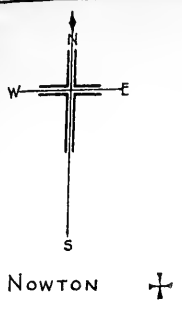
PART II. CHAPTER VI.

A WALK ROUND THE TWO PARISHES.

We will now walk round the two Whelnethams, and notice a few people, houses and things which we have not already noticed. The map which faces this page, which has been drawn for me by my brother, Col. C. R. W. Hervey, R.A., will show us where we are as we go along.

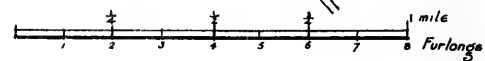
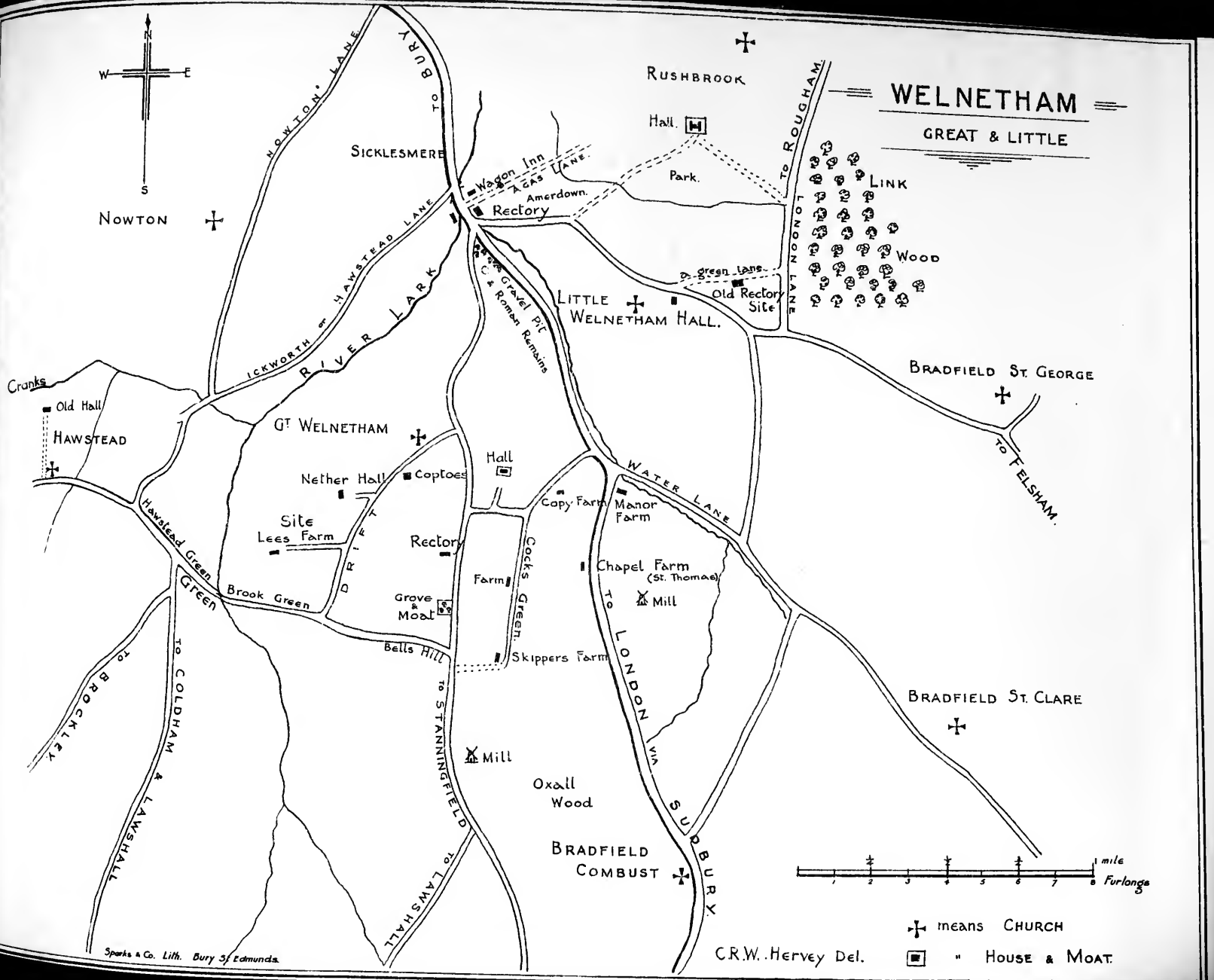
SYDOLESMERE or SICKLESMERE. We come from Bury, leaving it by its south gate, and as soon as we get within the bounds of the parish we are at Sicklesmere. Sicklesmere is now the name of a hamlet or group of houses. But the name was not originally given to a group of houses, but to a mere or lake on the edge of which those houses were afterwards built. The lie of the ground shows exactly where that lake lay and what was its shape. It must have been a long narrowish one on the right hand side of the road as you stand with *your* back to Bury. The mere lay alongside of the stream, and sometimes now a very wet season will more or less put it back where it was. One would like to know why it was called Sicklesmere. I wont venture on any guesses, but will merely say that in most of the earliest documents it is Sydolesmere. I have seen Sykolesmere as early as 1273, but till the sixteenth century inclusive it is generally Sydolesmere. Then Sigglesmere and Sicklesmere. But Sydolesmere seems to carry us back the nearest to its original name.

At Sicklesmere two streams meet, the one rather larger than the other. The smaller one has come from Brent Bradfield, Bradfield Combust, Little Bradfield or Bradfield Manger, as it is variously called. In his Breviary of Suffolk, Reyce implies that the name is Burne (not Burnt) Bradfield from this burn or brook. But his editor, Lord Francis Hervey, does not favour the suggestion. If by chance it



WELNETHAM

GREAT & LITTLE



✝ means CHURCH
▣ " HOUSE & MOAT.

C.R.W. Hervey Del.

Sparks & Co. Lith. Bury St Edmunds.



were right, then *combust* would have come in after that the meaning of *burn* had been forgotten and when people thought it meant *burnt*. But if wrong, and if Brent Bradfield does mean burnt Bradfield, that burning must not be put down, as it often is, to the great destruction of Bury abbey property by the insurrection of 1327; for I find the epithet *Combust* in a document of 1327, before there would have been time for the name to have become fixed. Perhaps the incendiaries were Danes before the Norman Conquest.

The larger stream has come from near Rede, a hungry-looking place which keeps its ancient character as well as its ancient name, for reeds still abound there. After getting away from Rede it then for a little space forms the boundary between Horringer and Whepstead, where its course is overhung by willows that have not done weeping yet, though they must have been weeping there for five hundred years and more. Then passing through a wide valley it comes to Hawstead parish; here near its left bank stood old Hawstead House, afterwards called Hawstead Place, whose gardens it skirted, setting them their bounds which they might not pass; it still washes the roots of trees which Sir William Drury and his guest, Queen Elizabeth, might have seen; then the valley contracts and it passes through it in an S like course, S after S and S after S, being there locally known as Hawstead Cranks; and here from the rising ground on its right bank looks down upon it the old hall, now two or three roomy cottages, which was a hall long before the building of Hawstead house or the coming of the Drurys into Hawstead. Then passing through some meadows which once formed the mere, its course marked by a fine row of willows, it reaches the hamlet which we call Sicklesmere.

Here the two streams meet and become one stream and flow on to Bury St. Edmunds. Just before getting into Bury a third joins them, which has come from Ickworth and has entered Bury at the old stone ford, where afterwards a bridge was built, which is now known as Stoneford or Stamford bridge. Being now quite big and in a town, of course the three streams which are now one must have a name, and so it was called the Lark, no man knows why or when. Having got a name away it goes to Brandon, where it loses its name and individuality in the Ouse. Away goes the Ouse to Lynn, where it in its turn loses its name and its individuality in the North Sea. So it seems that the fate of rivers is to flow on into a sort of socialism, which destroys nothing that is brought to it but only the name and individuality of that which brings it.

AMERDOWN. We now return from the sea to Sicklesmere. On the (relatively) high ground on the left as you stand with your back to Bury is a field called Amerdown or Armerdown. I first meet with it in a Little Whelneatham rate-book in 1722 as Amerdown. It soon afterwards gets to be written Armerdown. It seems to me that Amerdown may stand for an-mere-down, and may have been the name once of all that higher ground as it sloped down to the mere, and would mean the down or hill on (an) the mere. As different places with like circumstances may get the same name from those circumstances being like, so it will be as well to look about and see if one can find elsewhere the like circumstances and a like name; *i. e.* a hill sloping down to a mere, or a village at the edge of a mere, and called Ammere or something like it. With little trouble I have found two instances and perhaps three.

(1). In Flintshire is a very fine natural sheet of water with a village on the edge of it, and the name of that village is Hanmer, and from it the Hanmer family who belong to Flintshire get their name. There can be little doubt but that Hanmer means the village on (an) the mere. Of course the initial H is nothing. A breath can make it as a breath has made.

(2). In Norfolk is a village called Anmer, this time without the H. This village also is the origin of a surname, which as often as not is written Amner or Ammer. Here again we have the village on (an) the mere.

(3). Near Radstock, in the coal district of Somersetshire, is Ammerdown, the residence of Lord Hylton. It occurred to me that if in that hilly district this Ammerdown were a hill sloping down to a mere, then it would be very much like to Amerdown near Sicklesmere. On asking Lord Hylton how his house was situated he tells me that the house was built and a park enclosed by his ancestor, Mr. Jolliffe, in 1789, who took the name Ammerdown from a part of the down which he had enclosed. The whole down or hill extends for some miles, different parts of it being differently named, as Buckland down, Kingsdown and so on, Ammerdown being that part on which his ancestor built his house. In a survey of 1571 in his possession it was always written Amerdon. This Ammerdown or Amerdon was above the village of Kilmersdon, which village certainly took its name from a mere, Kil-mere-don.

Fortified by these three analogies I think we may say that it is highly probable that the Amerdown that we are concerned with is "an mere down," the down or hill on the mere.



To face p. 450.

THE WAGGON AT SICKLESMERE
IN THE PARISH OF LITTLE WHELNETHAM.



To face p. 451.

THE PRESENT RECTORY OF
LITTLE WHELNETHAM.

Next, we may look at Sicklesmere not as a mere but as a hamlet or home of men, and glance at some of the houses and their former occupiers.

THE WAGGON. Its other name is the Rushbrooke Arms. But that is obviously a much more recent name, and it has not yet caught on amongst those who frequent the house. The first mention of the Waggon in the Little Whelnetham rate-book is in 1746, when Samuel Scutchy has just taken it. I think Isaac Wilson who died in 1731, and then his widow, had preceded Samuel Scutchy. He died in 1756, and his widow married Thomas Rolfe, who died in 1769. After Rolfe came Robert Pearl, who afterwards went to Bury and died there in 1806.

LITTLE WHELNETHAM PRESENT RECTORY. I call it so to distinguish it from the old rectory, which we shall reach further on. It is an old house, but it has only been the rectory since 1832. I suppose it is in the Hearth-tax lists at p. 224-227, and in the rate-book at p. 235-237, but I cannot identify it. The earliest notice that I can identify as belonging to it is in the laconic Journals of Hon. William Hervey. Under Friday, Oct. 27, 1769, he makes this entry:—*To Sir Charles Davers at Rushbrooke; Mr. Metcalf of Hasted, Mr. Wilson near the toll gate.* This means that he went to stay at Rushbrooke, and met there Mr. Metcalf of Hawstead and Mr. Wilson who lived near the toll gate. The house near the toll gate must mean the present rectory. Who Mr. Wilson was I dont know.

The next occupant that I know of was Madam Treice, the mother of the eight children of Sir Charles Davers. Here she died in 1813. This is shown by entries in the Ickworth estate books, Little Whelnetham having in 1806 become part of the Ickworth estate. Passing one day lately through Coney Weston, and happening to look into the churchyard, I unexpectedly lighted on her tombstone. I presume that was her native place, to which she had gone back when life was over. These names were on the stones that stood side by side:—

John Traice. Died July 1761, aged 53.

Ann Traice, his wife. Died Feb. 1773, aged 58.

Frances Traice. Died Dec. 25, 1813, aged 64.

After her death, from 1814 to 1832, it was rented at £20 a year by the successive curates of Little Whelnetham during the non-residence of the rector, Marmaduke Wilkinson. These were T. Godfrey, Collyer, Harvey, Samuel H.

Alderson. (See p. 417.) In 1832 it was handed over by Lord Bristol to the new rector, Rev. H. J. Hasted, and since then it has been the rectory house, though I believe never formally conveyed. The grounds have been enlarged on either side; on the one side by the inclusion of a large chalk pit, and on the opposite side by the inclusion of the site of two cottages. I have examined the ground by the old chalk pit, but cannot make out whether it has been scarped or not for purposes of defence. At one time I thought it might be the castle or earthwork from which Thomas de Castell in 1327 got his name. (See p. 211.) But now I am doubtful about it. Between the garden of this house and the road is a wall to hold the garden up. Low down in this wall, at the end furthest from Bury, are some worked free stones, whose date seems to me to be Norman. I presume they have come from the church.

WASH FARM. On the opposite side of the road to the present rectory stands an old L shaped house with a mediæval look about it, of which I give a representation. I think it must certainly be the tenement called Sydolesmers, which was one of those charged in 1417 with the payment of 100 shillings yearly to Johanna de Bures, a nun. (See p. 318.) And it must be the tenement in Sidolesmere mentioned in the will of Sir William Drury, who died in 1557, as having belonged to his father, Sir Robert Drury, who died in 1535. (P. 357). And it is in the inquisition of Henry Drury who died in 1587. I can say no more of it except that it is now the property of Lord Bristol. Whether it was a purchase made by John, Lord Bristol, when he was admitted into the manor at a court held in October, 1704, or whether it came to the Ickworth estate in 1806 with the Rushbrooke estate and was kept when a part of that estate was sold, I do not know.

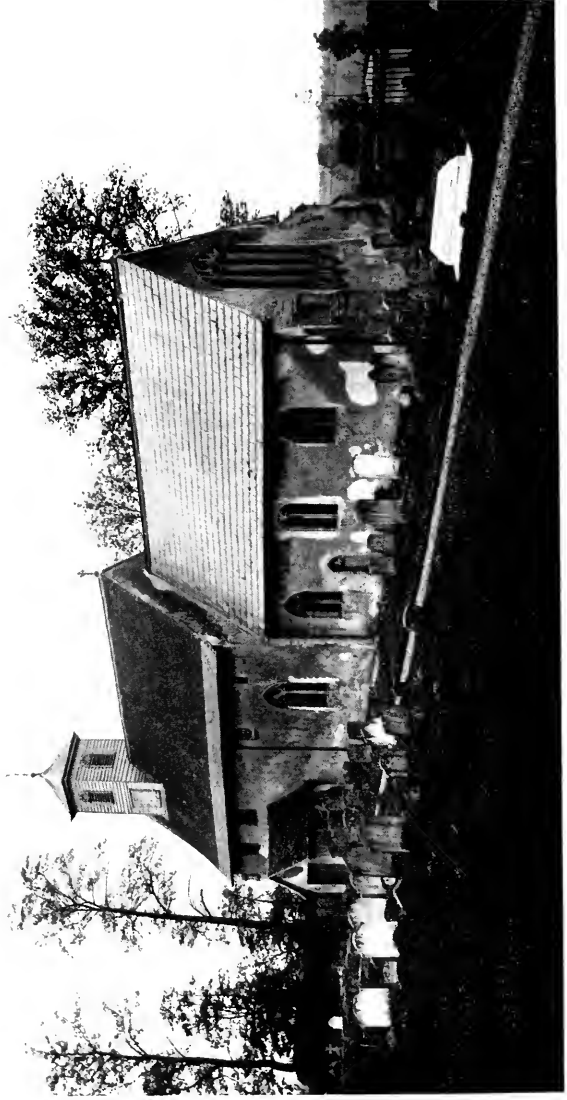
The Ickworth estate books show that in 1812 it was occupied by John Girton, who is described as nursery man. He died in 1813. His widow Elizabeth in 1815 married Lieutenant Samuel Hogg of Bury St. Edmund's, who died two months afterwards aged 33 years. The widow, Elizabeth Hogg, continued there till her death in Feb. 1857 aged 74. Since then I think the farm has been merged in that of Nowton hall, and the old house occupied as cottages.

The following advertisement seems to belong to one of the houses at Sicklesmere, judging from the allusion to the county river absurdly so called. Possibly it is the one hidden by the huge barns of Wash farm, so that I have only at the eleventh hour become aware of its existence.



WASH FARM AT SICKLESMERE,
IN THE PARISH OF GREAT WHELNETHAM.

To face p. 452.



To face p. 453.

GREAT WHELNETHAM CHURCH.

From the Suffolk Mercury. Monday, March 3, 1728/9.

A farm to be lett or sold lying in Welnetham, and to be entered upon at Ladyday, consisting of about 23 acres of freehold meadow joining to the county river, and about 3 acres of copyhold land, whereon the house stands, with the privilege of a very large common of some hundreds of acres, with the privilege of about 40 or 50 acres of half year meadow lying near the said house, with liberty to turn in as many beasts as you will except sheep; likewise the liberty to fish and fowl. Enquire of Mr. Nowton or of George Dabby near the said house; but the owner hopes to be there on the 6th or 7th instant.

I may add that the best place from which to see how the old mere lay is from two or three hundred yards down the narrow lane called Nowton or Hawstead lane, formerly also called Ickworth lane, which turns out of the turnpike road at Sicklesmere bridge. The foliage of the trees that mark the course of the stream as seen from this lane make it deserve a visit from an artist.

We have now done Sicklesmere. Three roads now lie before us, running more or less southwards. The right hand one leads to Great Whelnetham and on to Stanningfield and Lawshall; the left hand one leads to Little Whelnetham and on to Felsham and Hadleigh; the middle one leads past the old house of the Crutched friars to Bradfield Combust and on to Melford, Sudbury and London. Of these three we will take the right hand one that leads to Great Whelnetham. We shall come back by the middle one, and then start off again along the left hand one.

We climb the hill and come to the school, which was built on a bit of waste ground in 1842. I think this must be the spot where the maypole was set up in 1702, as mentioned at p. 433. Here turning to the right we come to the church.

GREAT WHELNETHAM CHURCH. On seeing it one at once asks, Why no tower? There does not seem ever to have been a tower. Why not? Davy says, *The steeple is down.* But I can see no sign that it ever was up. As a rule churches without towers were not parish churches with full rights; they were chapels or daughter churches. But one cannot see that Great Whelnetham church could ever have been subordinate to any other church. So I must leave the question unanswered.

Next, the dedication. For a supposed dedication to St. Thomas the Martyr (Thomas Becket) there is no authority whatsoever. The chapel of the Crutched

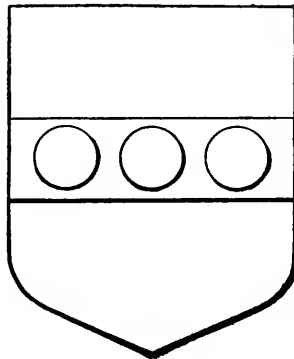
friars was dedicated to St. Thomas, but that has got nothing to do with the parish church. Most of the pre-Reformation wills that I have seen mention the church without any dedication. But the will of John Pery in 1462 seems to imply a dedication to the Virgin Mary. (P. 239.) In the will of John Bunne, 1462, is a bequest to the altar of St. Mary of Whelnetham Magna (p. 240), but as there were two altars in the church this is not conclusive.

I have pointed out at p. 229 that the entry in Domesday book seems to point to the existence then of two churches in Whelnetham as there are now. So we at once look to see what signs there may be of this Norman church. Alas, in 1910 there are none. But Davy visited it on August 27, 1829, and made some notes which are now among his MSS in the British Museum. And therein he says: *The arch between the nave and chancel is a round one with plain head moulding.* So there was then a bit of Norman architecture left. But since then, probably in 1839, this Norman chancel arch has been removed, and a pointed one, much higher than the Norman one would have been, has been put in its place.

But we must not begin in the middle of the church. We must begin at one end or the other, and so we will step into the chancel.

The east window is a four-light window of the late Perpendicular style of architecture, c. 1500, or later. Davy says that when he visited it in 1829 there were in it the arms of de Whelnetham, viz. Or on a fess az. 3 plates. But this is now gone. However, Mr. Edmund Farrer has made me a drawing of this shield, which I reproduce.

No. 4.





SEDILIA IN GREAT WHELNETHAM CHURCH.

On the north side of the chancel are three early English lancet windows, whose date might be somewhere from 1200 to 1270.

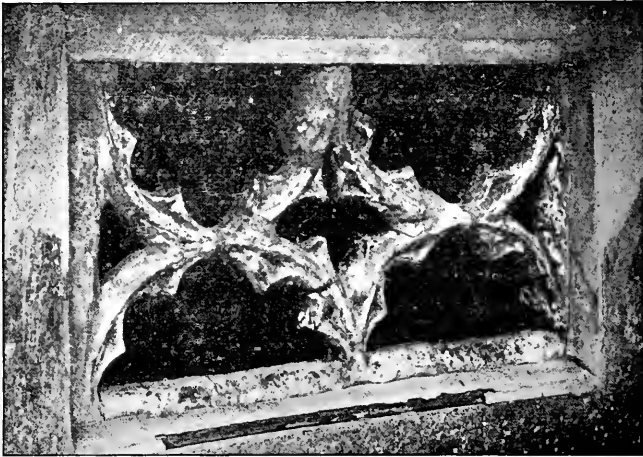
On the south side is the double piscina and the three sedilia with round pillars, as shown in the illustration opposite. These also are of the early English style. In Davy's time the piscina was hidden by wainscoat, but he guessed that it was there and he was right. I cannot help thinking that the existence of these sedilia shows something that we have not got hold of. You don't see them in every church, and when they are there I believe that there is generally a particular reason for their being there. Is there a particular reason in this case, and if so, what is it? Their date about coincides with the coming of the Crutched friars to Wheltenham.

In the window over the sedilia are the Brokesborne and Raynsford arms, which Davy mentions as being in the nave. These arms on two separate shields will be found at p. 447. The windows on the south side of the chancel are of the Perpendicular style of architecture.

On the north wall of the chancel is a moulding of early English work, not running along the whole length of it but only for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards as near as possible in the middle, with returned ends. On the south wall is a similar moulding starting from the sedilia and going westwards; but the chancel door, which must therefore be a later insertion, has broken into it, so that we do not get the west return. A little bit of this moulding can be seen in the illustration just under the window. It is difficult to see what is the meaning of this moulding, and why it begins and leaves off where it does on the north side. But I believe that, if stared at long enough and intelligently enough, it might be made to tell its tale.

Now we step into the nave. As I have already said, the arch between chancel and nave was a round Norman arch in 1829, and of course low, but is now high, pointed and of the nineteenth century. And I take it that this removal of a Norman arch, which told its tale of when a church was built and which was sanctified by seven centuries, and this substitution of a new one, were part of the "improvements" carried out in 1839. Davy says that on the south side of the old Norman arch was *an opening with an arch, which was perhaps the way up to the rood loft*. My impression is that the way to the rood loft is always on the north side, but perhaps I am wrong, or perhaps there are exceptions. Davy says that *on the north side is another arch, partly enclosed and partly filled up: the part enclosed has a sort of screen of this form*. He then gives a drawing of the screen, which is most useful, as we can

recognize it as being the stone which is now built into the porch. It was evidently taken from its original place and built into the porch when the old chancel arch was removed. I here give an illustration of it, but cannot suggest any meaning for it.



On the south side of the nave is another double piscina in the decorated style of architecture, c. 1270—1370, showing that there was a second altar. Perhaps this was put up by Dame Margery de Sutton, who died in 1384. (P. 348.) Over this is a two-light window in the decorated style. There seems to have been another window west of it, but this is now filled up. All the clerestory windows seem to be of much later date.

On the north side of the nave are two arches which must have led into a small side chapel. This I feel pretty sure was built by or for Sir John de Whelnetham, who will be found at p. 325—341. In Davy's time these two arches were filled up, but in 1839 they were opened and the present side chapel built. I presume that the original side chapel had fallen or been pulled down, and that the present one is much deeper than the original one. Davy says that he saw a coffin lid in the church with a cross upon it adjoining the north wall. He gives a drawing of the cross, which I am sorry I could not copy. The cross is the whole length of the lid, the shaft springing from a pedestal with three steps and finishing with the ends enclosed in a circle. I very strongly suspect that this was the lid of the coffin of Sir John de Whelnetham, who we know was buried here in or near 1342. I cannot see it anywhere now.

Davy says that in a window on the north side are the arms, which he describes, of Brokesborne and Rainsford. I think Davy sometimes writes north when he means south, and I think he has done so here, as there is no window on the north side except the small clerestory windows, nor could be; and perhaps he also did so when describing the two small openings on either side of the old chancel arch. These arms are now in a window over the sedilia in the chancel.

At the west end is a small window, which may be the top of an earlier window cut short when the gallery was erected. The gallery was removed in the time of the Rev. J. J. Badeley.

The roof of the nave is very plain, but seems to follow the lines of a roof of the decorated style.

The north doorway has been built up. Its character and date from the inside do not correspond with that from the outside. Inside, a very depressed arch seems to show late perpendicular work. Outside, it seems to be much earlier, decorated. And so also with the south door.

The font is an octagon, the panels on six sides being adorned with a rose, and on two sides with a blank shield. The font cover is Jacobean. The pulpit, which stands quite low, has the appearance of being made up in Wardour Street. The panels seem to be of different dates and styles. One, apparently of the first half of the sixteenth century, has on it what looks like the king in a pack of playing cards, and the king is of the Henry VIII type. Other panels look to be of a later date, but not what is called Jacobean. In the modern vestry is a small Jacobean communion table.

Coming outside we see a small south porch, which shows no sign of having been put up before the eighteenth century. The stone built into its east side I have already noted.

At the west end is a small wooden turret which holds a bell. An inscription on a board in the vestry says:—

1749. *This belfry was erected at the expence of James Merest.*

I have not been up to it, but take the inscription on the bell from Dr. Raven's Church Bells of Suffolk:—*H. P. made 1695. R. G. churchwarden.* H. P. is Henry Pleasant of Sudbury. R. G. is Sir Richard Gipps.

Till 1842 when the present school was erected, the school was held in a lean-to room on the north side of the chancel, where it has left its mark.

On the south side, at the east end of the wall of the nave, is carved a representation of a flying serpent. One wonders whether this has any special meaning or local allusion.

I said at p. 325 that if, when we got to the church, we found anything there of the date 1300—1350, we could put it down to Sir John de Whelnetham. Well, we have found some work of the decorated style of architecture which will about suit his date. A good deal of the work in the nave belongs to his time. The early English work in the chancel might have been done by the first Sir John. What they did with William Manning's money which he left in 1503 "*to thatt thyng that is most necessary to be doon in the chyrche of moche Whelnetham,*" I cannot say. (P. 246.)

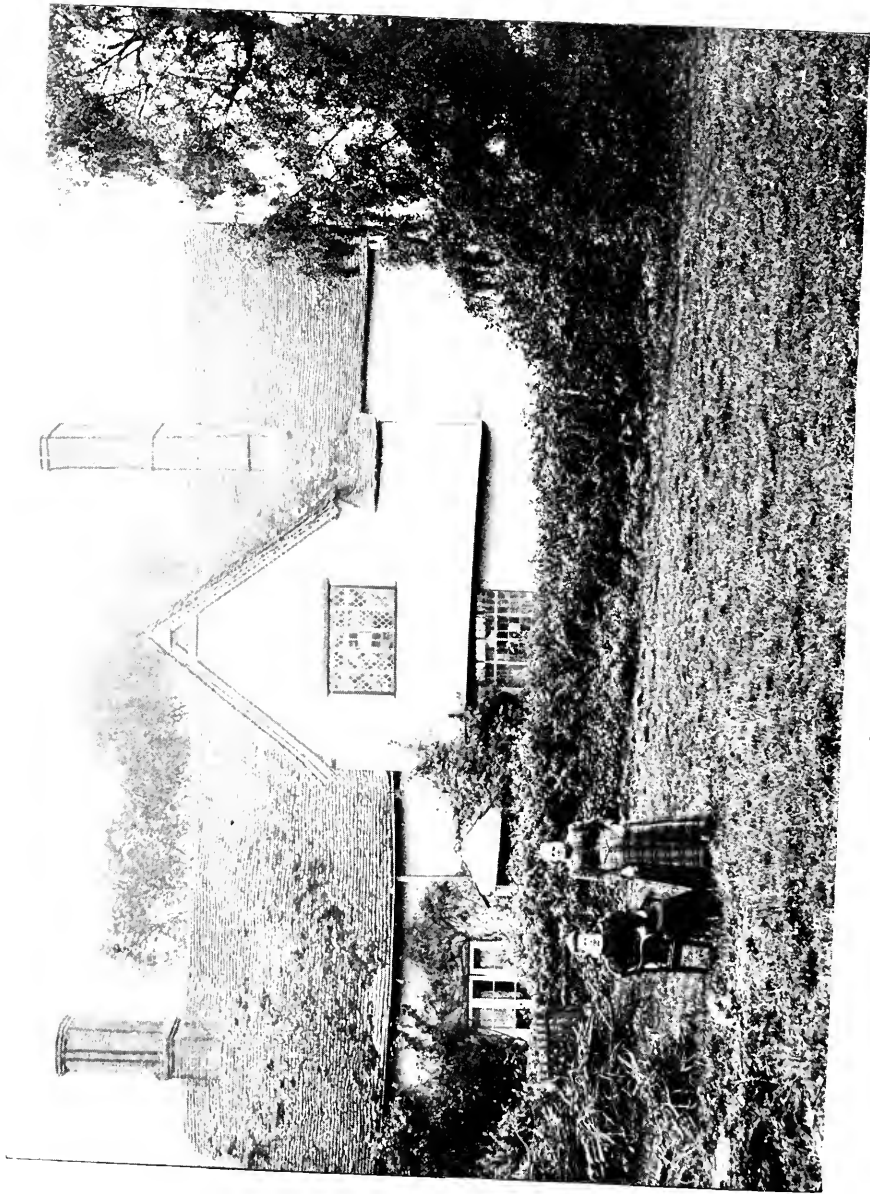
I have now alluded to everything I can think of. I must acknowledge the great help I have received in going round the church from the present rector, Rev. E. H. Sankey. Davy's notes are of value as showing that there was till lately something left of the Norman church; and they have enabled us to say whence that stone in the porch came. I have not mentioned the memorials of the dead, as they will all be found at p. 164. But there was one in the chancel, No. 5, whose inscription I could not then give, as the organ completely hid it. I had not then seen Davy's notes. In his time the organ was well out of the way in the west gallery, and I now find that he gives the inscription on that stone. So here it is :—

Under this stone are deposited the remains of Robert Preckle, onè of the burgesses of Bury St. Edmunds. Respected for his courtesy to those who were intimately acquainted with him. Beloved and dyed lamented August 6, 1771, aged 58 years.

I know nothing about this Robert Preckle, nor why he came here for burial.

Besides the Davy church notes in the British Museum there are at Hardwick Tom Martin's and the Cullum church notes. Mr. Gery Cullum has kindly allowed me to examine these, but they are mainly occupied with heraldic matters. Both describe the arms of de Whelnetham, Brooksbourn and Raynsforth, as painted in the church windows. Sir John Cullum gives the Bures shield from the south window of the chancel, to which last the Rev. F. H. Barnwell has added this note :—*This window removed to Hengrave hall. F. H. B.* Sir John also mentions in the east





COPTOES OR COBDOES
IN THE PARISH OF GREAT WHELNETHAM.

window several birds holding labels in their bills with Jesu help, Jesu pity, Jesu mercy, etc. These are now in the south chancel window.

In the will of John Pery (p. 239) he leaves a cow to the reparation of the *liber sacramentorum* of the church of St. Mary of Whelnetham. The Rev. F. E. Warren tells me that properly a *liber sacramentorum* was a missal of a date between A.D. 500 and 1000 containing only the priest's part of what was said at mass; but that the term used loosely might mean any sort of office book. So we can't say exactly what this book was which needed a cow for its reparation.

Leaving the church and walking on about 300 yards due west we come to COBDOES, COPTOES or COPDOES, but not Copdock as I have sometimes seen it written. Copdock is the name of a village in East Suffolk which has nothing to do with Copdoes. A great part of this old house, including the bit that overhangs, was pulled down in the summer of 1909. Luckily a photograph of it had been taken by Mr. Fred Watson of Bury St. Edmunds about twelve years ago; and Mr. Ernest Upson of Sicklesmere was good enough to lend me his copy for Mr. Watson to reproduce, from which reproduction my illustration has been made.

At p. 284 I have printed a fine, whereby William Copto and Agnes his wife sell to some feoffees or trustees two messuages and nearly 350 acres in all, lying in the two Whelnethams, Bradfield Combust, Stanningfield, Nowton and Hawstead. This was in July 1413, two years before the battle of Agincourt. The price paid was 100 marks of silver, which amounts to £66 .. 13 .. 4. Feoffees are a great nuisance, because they prevent your seeing who is the real buyer for whom they are acting. But as one of these feoffees is Robert Gildesburgh, and as his heirs are mentioned and not the heirs of any of the other feoffees, I imagine he may have been the buyer. At p. 408 we see him presenting several times to the rectory of Little Whelnetham as the assign of the lord of that manor, but I know nothing more about him. Amongst the other feoffees there were three clerks, one of whom was the rector of Great Whelnetham.

At p. 242 I have printed the will of John Copto, who might be the son or grandson of William and Agnes. The date is November, 1469. He is living at High Easter in Essex, and there before long he is going to die and be buried. He leaves Johanna his wife an annuity of 12 marks (£8) from his messuages and lands in the two Whelnethams and other places just named. As they had been sold fifty

years before, I dont understand how he could do that. But apparently he found some way of eating his cake and still having it. Or perhaps Robert de Gildesburgh was only mortgagee. I will leave that for a lawyer to explain.

Enough has been said to show that the above illustration represents a message called Coptoes or Cobdoes from the family of Coptoe who once owned it, and that that family ceased to live there at about the time of the battle of Agincourt, all but five hundred years ago, and that probably soon after that they ceased for ever to have anything to do with it. And yet all through those five hundred years, during which no one has ever seen a Coptoe walking about Whelnetham, their name has clung to the old message, and still clings to it, so that if you ask any little child, however small, Where is Coptoes? it will be able to tell you.

I wish someone would explain why it is that in the case of one message or field the name of an early owner clings to it unchanged through successive generations; he has given his name to it and nothing seems able to take it away; while in the case of another message its name changes with each successive owner. I know a gate called Hamond's gate, because a family named Hamond once occupied the cottage that had to open it. No Hamond opens that gate now, no Hamond has opened that gate for seventy years, and yet it is still Hamond's gate. I know a cottage called Mordeboice cottage. No Mordeboice lives there now, no Mordeboice has lived there for more than three hundred and fifty years, and yet it is still Mordeboice cottage. Mordeboice was a blacksmith, and so were the Summerses who followed, and the Prykes who came after. And yet no one calls it Summers' or Prykes, but Mordeboice. Why is it sometimes so and sometimes not so?

Leaving this difficult question unanswered we must move on to see who are the succeeding owners of Coptoes. I suppose on the strength of the fine just alluded to we must say that Robert de Gildesburgh succeeded the Coptoes two years before Agincourt, 1413. I dont see it again till about 1560, when it is in the possession of Sir William Drury of Hawstead. This Sir William, who was in possession of Hawstead Place from 1557 to 1590, had probably inherited Coptoes from his grandfather, Sir William. (See pedigree at p. 358.) At any rate he had it and split it and sold it in two pieces. About 70 acres of wood, pasture and meadow he sold to his uncle Henry Drury of Lawshall. This is shown by the inquisition held after the death of Henry Drury in 1587, which I have printed at p. 298. The house and the rest of the lands were sold to Thomas Macro, who lived in it. This is shown by

his will, which I have printed at p. 256. As the Macros both own it and live in it we must look to see who they are.

MACRO FAMILY. In "Suffolk in 1327" there is no one of the name of Macro. If there was then anyone in Suffolk bearing the name, he was so small that the tax collector like an aviator passed over his head. In "Suffolk in 1524," the tax collector comes down lower, and hardly anyone is too small to escape him; the meshes of his sieve are very fine and very few are able to pass through and escape. There the name will be found at Cockfield, Lawshall, Hawstead, Little Horringer, Risby and Little Saxham, all making their small contributions to the needs of Henry VIII, and all in our neighbourhood. The spelling is Makerow and Makerolle. In "Suffolk in 1568," where the sieve is coarser again, where the aviator flies higher, and the subsidy does not reach so many as it did in 1524, there are only two, viz. Thomas Macrowe at Great Whelnetham and John Macrowe at Hawstead. I will leave John Macrow for the historian of Hawstead, and will proceed myself to tackle Thomas. Probably these were near akin.

RALPH MACRO. The first Macro that I can see in Whelnetham is Ralph. At p. 212—214 we see him paying his share of the king's tax in 1523, 1542 and 1546. He is a small man but he steadily gets bigger. In 1523 his moveable goods were valued at £1 : 6 : 8, in 1542 at £3, in 1546 at £6. He died in August 1568. His grand children were just then coming into the world, and as he had paid the king's tax in 1523, he could not have been much under 70 years of age, and may have been much over it. I assume that the Ralph of the three subsidies and the Ralph who died in 1568 are one and the same man, though it is possible that the Ralph of 1523 is the father. I have printed his will at p. 251, wherein he is described as yeoman. From it we learn the names of his two sons, viz. Thomas, whose wife's name was Ellen, and William. But the addition of a single letter to one word in the will would convert William from a son to a grandson, and I feel pretty sure that that letter ought to be added. So I shall call Thomas his only son.

THOMAS MACRO. Eldest and probably only son of Ralph. As he, and not his father, paid the king's tax in 1566, I presume that Ralph had handed over the estate to him before his death. Apparently he loved sport, and was a sort of M.F.H. At a court held for the lord of the manor of Great Whelnetham on Nov. 9, 1568, the jury said that Thomas Macro had the custody of the hounds (*venaticos canes*) within the manor, and that he hunted with them contrary to the statute and

to the prejudice of the lady of the manor. Therefore he was to be fined. (Extracts from Court rolls in Davy MSS.) The manor at this time was in a confused state of ownership. The actual owner was Wenefrid Raynsford, who was a lunatic. But George Howard as her custodian, and Elizabeth, widow of Sir William Drury, also had something to do with it.

Somewhere about this time Thomas Macro bought Cobdoes from the second Sir William Drury of Hawstead. If I do not misunderstand his will (p. 256) and the post mortem inquisition of Henry Drury (p. 298), Henry Drury bought 70 acres belonging to Cobdoes, and Thomas Macro bought the house and the rest of the land. I imagine that Thomas Macro did not now first move into it, but that he and his father had been occupying it, and that he now bought his holding.

I have nothing more to say of this sportsman and flourishing yeoman. Ellen, his wife, was buried in November 1597. He himself lived on till October 1623. As it was sixty-one years since his eldest son was born, and fifty seven years since he had paid a tax, he must have been well over 80 years of age. We shall see presently that this tenacity of life, which he had inherited from his father, was handed down to several generations of his family.

By Ellen his wife he had these seven children :—

1. William. Baptized here in April 1562. He died before his father, and was buried here in April, 1614, at the age of 52 years. His will is printed at p. 255. He is there described as a yeoman, but I strongly suspect him to have been bred for a lawyer or some such profession. The sword and the gold ring look as if they were meant for swagger in a town rather than for use in the pastures of Whelnhemam; and "the Dictionary and president book" (see p. 256n.) belong to the lawyer rather than to the yeoman. There is no mention in his will of wife or child. He mentions the charges to which he had put his father. This may refer to the superior education he had received to qualify him for his profession, or he may have been incapacitated by illness and came from town to his father's house to die.

2. Thomas. Baptized in Oct. 1564. Buried May 1571.

3. Ralph. Baptized in Nov. 1567. Married Margaret Smyth in Sept. 1592. Had a son Ralph baptized in Feb. 1594-5, and two daughters, Suzan and Ann. He died just before his father, and was buried here in Aug. 1623. His daughter Ann had just been married to William Coppin.

4. Edward. Baptized in Sept. 1572. He succeeded his father at Coptoes; he paid ship money and other taxes in 1625, 1640, 1642, but I can see no more of him. There is a gap in the registers between 1640 and 1660, and I suppose he lies in that gap.

5. Thomas. Baptized here August 1575. See below.

6. Suzan. Baptized here in Oct. 1578. She married Thomas Clarke of Pakenham in April 1601. The first-born child, Suzan, was brought according to a common custom to the mother's home for baptism. Two other children, Thomas and Elizabeth Clarke, are mentioned in their grandfather's will.

7. Anthony. Baptized in Oct. 1581. In Jan. 1625-6 John, son of Anthony Makro, is baptized at Little Whelnetnam, which I suppose is his son. That is all I can see of him.

Of all these six sons Thomas is the only one who clearly hands down the family name, success and longevity to a few succeeding generations. But before glancing at him and them I may mention that in "Suffolk in 1674" I find six several Macros living in six several houses at Glemsford, but all so poor that they received a certificate of poverty which exempted them from paying the tax on their one single hearth. Their names are Antony, Edward, George, John, Thomas and Widow. I cant help suspecting these to be representatives of one of the sons of Thomas, the well-to-do yeoman of Cobdoes. Possibly they were sons of Anthony or of Edward. Besides these I find in the same volume William Macro paying for two hearths at Great Saxham, and Widow Macro paying for four hearths at Thurston.

THOMAS MACRO. Fifth son of Thomas Macro of Copdoes. Baptized here in Aug. 1575. In Feb. 1614-5 he was married here to Suzan Brydon, who I think was a young lady of Bury St. Edmunds. He was a maltster of Bury St. Edmunds. He was buried there, at St. James', on July 1, 1620, and Suzan his widow on June 28, 1628. I have not seen the St. James' register for these two entries, but I take them from a paper on Cupola House by Mr. Samuel Tymms, printed in Suff. Arch. Inst. Proc., III, 375. The paper was printed in 1863. Mr. Tymms, writing on the Macros of Bury, worked backwards as far as he could go. He got back as far as the death of this Thomas the maltster in 1620, but there he stuck and could not get any backwarder. He could not say who he was or whence he came. "From what part of the country he came is equally uncertain," writes Mr. Tymms. I on the other

hand, writing on the Macros of Wheltenham, worked forwards and got as far as the marriage of this Thomas, and there, but for Mr. Tymms, I should have stuck and been unable to go any forwarder. I walking forwards from Henry VIII and Wheltenham, Mr. Tymms walking backwards from Queen Anne and Bury, here at this Thomas in the reign of James I we met. Had I been before Mr. Tymms he would have got the benefit of me; but as he was before me I get the benefit of him. I can take the entry of burial which he found at Bury and add it to the entries of baptism and marriage which I had found at Wheltenham, and so between us we get the whole man complete, baptism, marriage, profession and burial. What more can anybody want?

THOMAS MACRO. Born in 1615. Son of Thomas Macro the maltster. He carried on the business of an apothecary at the house in the Butter Market now known as Cupola house. He prospered greatly and was chief alderman of Bury in 1669 and 1682. His tombstone in St. James' church tells us that he died on Sept. 27, 1701, aged 86 years.

THOMAS MACRO. Born in 1649. Son of Thomas Macro the apothecary. He carried on the business of a grocer, and apparently druggist also, at Cupola house. He probably, says Mr. Tymms, built or fitted up the house as it now is. He prospered greatly in his business, was chief alderman of Bury in 1690 and 1699, and for a country house bought Little Haugh in the parish of Norton. This is he who has been mentioned at p. 433 as being one of the sureties for John Hervey's keeping the peace. He married Suzan, daughter of Rev. John Cox, rector of Risby. His tombstone in St. James' church tells us that he died May 20, 1737, aged 88.

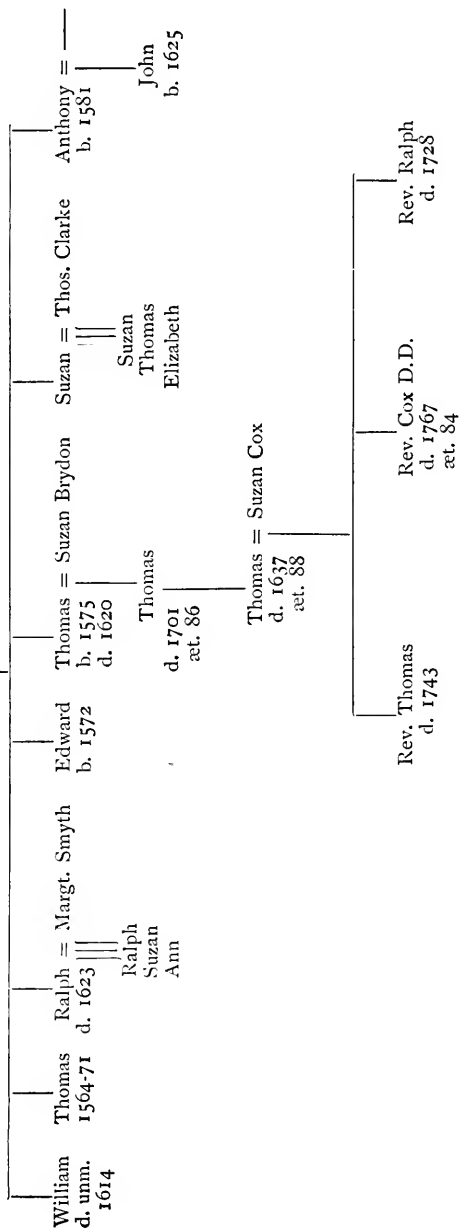
We have now got a long way from Wheltenham, and must go no further. I will only say that the only three sons of this last Thomas that I know of were all prosperous clergymen, who did well to themselves and got preferment. The second of them, Cox Macro, was a chaplain to George II, made a valuable collection of paintings, coins, books and manuscripts, decorated the house at Little Haugh with paintings by a Dutch artist, and died there in Feb. 1767, aged 84. (See Suff. Arch. Inst. II, 279, III, 375. Bury Grammar School List.)

I put here the Macros of Wheltenham and Bury into a pedigree, from the yeoman of Cobdoes, whose goods were valued at twenty six shillings, to the doctor of divinity, whose houses, books, manuscripts and coins were worth many thousands of pounds.

MACRO OF WHELNETHAM AND BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Ralph Macro of Whelnetham in 1523
d. 1568

Thomas Macro = Ellen — d. 1597
d. 1623



From these short notices of six successive generations, represented by Ralph, Thomas the yeoman, Thomas the maltster, Thomas the apothecary, Thomas the grocer, Cox, the first three being natives of Whelnetham, the last three of Bury, it will be seen that certain gifts were handed down from first to last. They had tenacity of life which made them live long, and tenacity of purpose which made them do well to themselves. They did well in country and in town. They prospered in farming and they prospered in trading. What the meadow began the counter carried on. And when they had made money, they neither hoarded it like soulless misers, nor squandered it like brainless spendthrifts. They lived long and saw good days. Of the six, the first was a septuagenarian, and I dont know how much more; the third died under 50 years of age, but the other four were all octogenarians. They have all gone now and their name with them. The Denham volume of this series shows a good many of the name in that parish between 1750 and 1850, but I do not know that they were of the same family.

And now to go back to Coptoes. Edward Macro, elder brother of Thomas the maltster who migrated to Bury, was there in 1642, but at some time between then and 1670 he and his name completely disappear from it. Whether the civil war had anything to do with this disappearance I cannot say; or perhaps they were of that nature that they could not do well to themselves; nor can I say what family succeeded them there. The house must be in the hearth tax lists for 1670 and 1674, but I cannot say which it is.

Jumping over about a hundred years, I find it in the possession of Sarah Wake. She died here in July 1818 aged 65. From her it passed by inheritance to the Upson family, Mr. Upson being her nephew. James Upson was buried here in Feb. 1784 aged 45; his wife had died in Jan. 1783 aged 42 years. Their son, James Upson, was, I presume, the nephew who inherited Copdoes. He married Charlotte Wright in Dec. 1823, and died in Sept. 1844 aged 68 years. His son, Henry James Wake Upson, was baptized in Oct. 1826, and died in May 1883, whose son, Ernest Upson, now living at Sicklesmere, lent me the photograph from which my view of the house has been reproduced. Towards the end of the nineteenth century the Upsons sold it to Mr. Meakin, formerly of Bury St. Edmunds, now of Romford. He sold it to Mr. Richard Cropley of Little Whelnetham, the present owner. Now we have done Copdoes and move on.

NETHER HALL. Another 300 yards, still going westward, will bring us to Nether Hall. Of this I should like to be able to say something, but cannot. I

think it may represent one of the very early messuages, Walshams or Carbonells, but I cannot say for certain.

In the Hearth tax lists at p. 224—226 it will be seen that John Gipps, father of Sir Richard, has two good-sized houses; the one with 10 or 11 hearths, which he occupied himself, must have been the hall, which we shall reach presently; the other had 9 hearths. I dont at all know where this other house was, but possibly it was this Nether hall that we have now come to. The hearth tax was paid by occupiers, not by owners, so we see that in 1664 that other house was occupied by Charles Beauly. Of him I know nothing and he only made a short stay here. In 1670 it was empty, and so John Gipps had to pay the tax himself. In 1674 it was occupied by Mr. Bridgman. This I take to be William Bridgman who had four children baptized between 1671 and 1675, and who I suppose is the steward Bridgman buried in May 1679. I suppose he was John Gipps' steward. As John Gipps did not die till 1707, and as his son, Sir Richard, seems to have been living here for many years before that, possibly one of them occupied this second house, which may have been Nether hall.

It now belongs to Colonel Oakes of Nowton Court, having been bought (I think) by his grandfather, Mr. Henry James Oakes, who died in 1875. I think that the previous owners were the Metcalfes of Hawstead. It was occupied by several successive generations of the Bird family, the last of whom, John Bird, was there till 1870. To him succeeded Cornelius Denny, who died in August 1890 aged 67 years. His widow is living there now.

AN OLD SITE. Leaving Nether hall we get back into the way, part lane, part drift, which has led from the school, past the church to Coptoes, and which will lead on till it joins the hard road just before that road comes upon Hawstead green. Long may this drift continue! But I see signs of an intention to break it up. If this is legal one can say nothing. If not legal it ought not to be allowed.

After getting back into the drift we follow it a little distance towards Hawstead till we come to a narrow overgrown drift turning out of it on the right hand side. We follow this other drift for about two hundred yards and we come to a desolate waste space, where a few bushes and flowers and fruit trees (without fruit) show that there once was a garden. Here stood a very old house, in which James Clarke died in 1874 aged 71 years, and then it was pulled down. I have a strong suspicion that this represents one of the mediæval messuages, either Walshams or Carbonells.

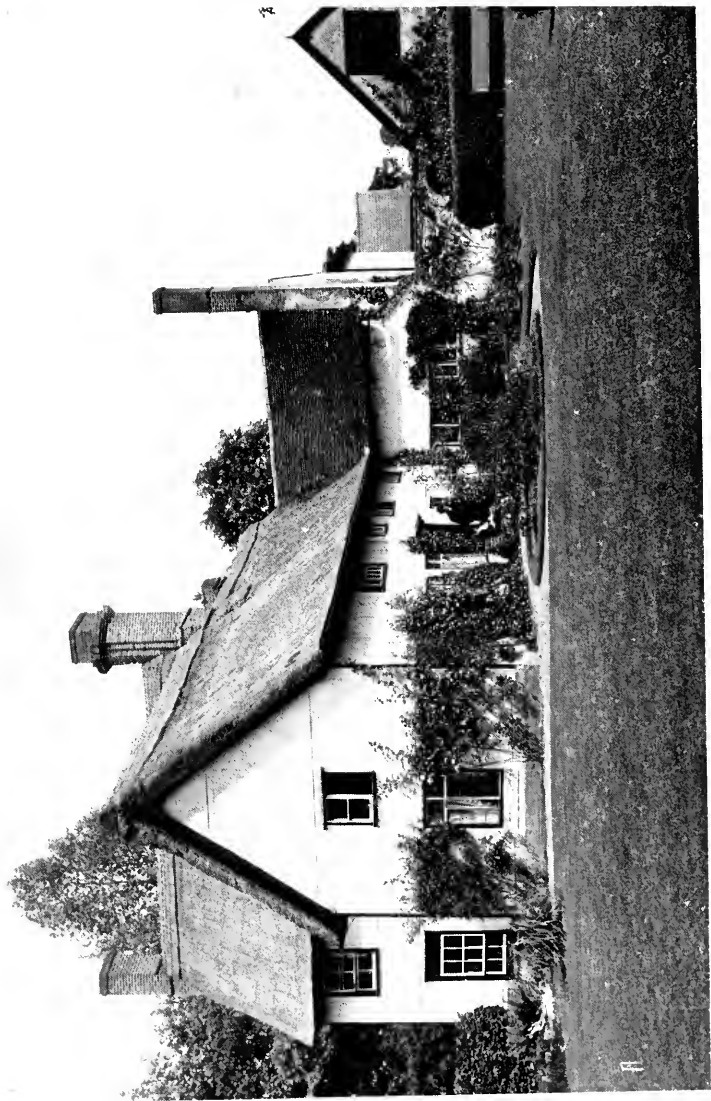
Alexander de Walsham will be found in the list for 1327, and the Carbonells we have met with in the annals of Sir John de Wheltenham. This farm is now merged in that of Nether hall, and is the property of Col. Oakes. I think that it also had previously belonged to the Metcalfes of Hawstead.

BROOKE or BROCKS GREEN. Leaving the melancholy site of the departed house, with its flowers and shrubs running wild which once were the objects of care, we get back into the original drift, and follow it till it comes into the hard road a few hundred yards from Hawstead green. Here is Brocks green or Brooke green. Of course the green is gone and only the name remains. I dont know whether it is called from the brock or badger or from the brook which here runs across the road. In the will of John King, 1569, it is called brocks green. See p. 252.

BELL'S HILL. We have now done with the drift, and we follow the hard road, not towards Hawstead green but in the opposite direction, back towards Wheltenham. It climbs a hill, Bell's hill, and by the road side near the top stands what has been a small farm house, apparently built early in the eighteenth century. Probably it takes its name from Thomas Bell, who was bringing his children to the font from 1707 to 1717, and who was buried here in 1740. He may have been the first occupier of it.

GREAT WHELNETHAM RECTORY. Coming on and turning to the left at the top of the hill, instead of to the right which would take us to Stanningfield, we arrive at the rectory, standing well off the road in the middle of its own grounds. I have nothing to say of the house, and have already given a chapter to its successive occupiers. There is no reason to suppose but that it occupies what has been the site of the rectory from time immemorial. But various additions and alterations make it difficult to give it any dates. It must speak for itself. A few hundred yards from it, at the boundary of the glebe lands, is what is called in the Tithe commutation terrier, the grove and moat, 2 acres, 30 perch. Locally this is called the gazebo. I imagine that it may have been laid out in the eighteenth century, when they made foolish things of that sort. Mr. Lord was a well-to-do man. Perhaps he made it. The rectory is plentifully supplied with moat-like fish ponds, some of which may be mediæval.

I must not omit to say that in Tom Martin's manuscript notes at Hardwick he says that *in ye Parsonage in the hall window* is a shield which he proceeds to



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GREAT WHELNETHAM RECTORY.



describe, being the arms of Raynsford impaling Brokesborn. This is not there now. Tom Martin saw it there on Feb. 3, 1696-7.

GREAT WHELNETHAM HALL. From the rectory we go across the road and soon reach the hall. I have shown in Chapter I who were the owners of it while manor and hall went together, and in Chapter IV who were the owners of it after that it had been separated from the manor. There does not remain much more to be said about it. The house is surrounded on all four sides by a fine moat crossed by a bridge. It is a lath and plaster building with no great pretensions, and I do not know that there is anything earlier than the time of John Sache who acquired it about 1620. The entrance on the south side seems to have led into a long low hall, which is now partitioned off into three rooms. Perhaps here Sir Richard Gipps had his library and hung the two portraits that I have mentioned at p. 437. The hearth tax lists for 1664, 1670, 1674 show that it had eleven, afterwards ten, hearths. I will give the list of its occupiers since its owners ceased to occupy it.

William Church, as already said, bought it in 1780, lived there and sold it again in 1792. He seems to have gone to Bury St. Edmunds, as a stone in the churchyard there records his death on Feb. 14, 1799, aged 64 years, and that of Kezia his wife on Dec. 19, 1822, aged 79 years.

The next owner was John Le Grice of Bury St. Edmunds, solicitor, whose family still own it. In November 1792 it was leased for 9 years to Samuel Fenton, which lease was renewed from time to time. Samuel Fenton was the first of his name and family to come here, but a little later on several of the farms in the parish were occupied by one or another of them, whose tombstones will be found in the churchyard. I believe they came from Chevington. Samuel Fenton married Lucy Beales, and his children Alfred, Elizabeth and Frederick were baptized here from 1793 to 1800. The elder ones were born before he came here. One of these was Lucy, who married Samuel Snape at the Manor Farm. Samuel Fenton died in September 1827 aged 73.

John Fenton, son of Samuel, succeeded his father at the Hall farm. He had one child baptized here, John Ellis Fenton, in Feb. 1830. He died in Oct. 1857 aged 68.

John Ellis Fenton, son of John Fenton, was only here for a very short time.

George Creed, son of John Stevens Creed of Bury St. Edmunds, followed the Fentons and was here from 1858 to 1866. He was for forty-four years surgeon to the

West Suffolk Militia. He died at Bury in Nov. 1868 aged 69, and was brought here for burial. His tombstone is at p. 181. It was he who put up the verandah on the south side, which one would like to see taken away again.

Harry Thompson, son of John Thompson of Bury St. Edmunds, china merchant, was here from 1866 to 1881. He is now farming at Barton Mills.

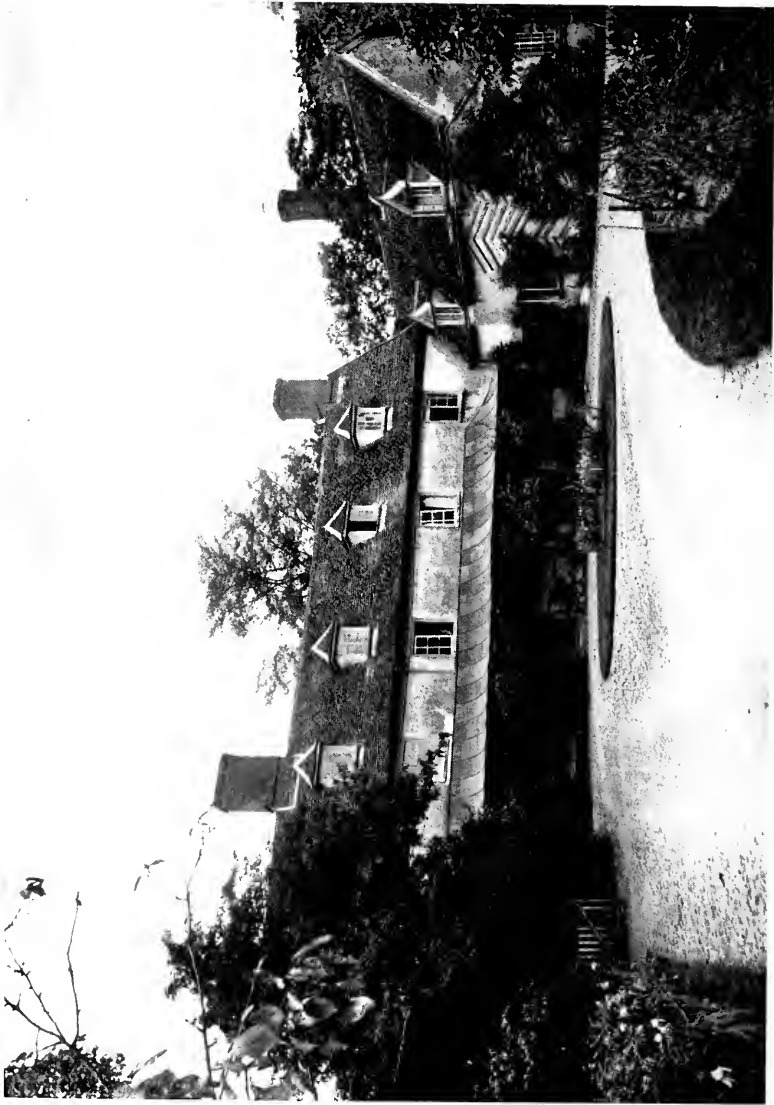
Arthur Symonds came next and was here from 1881 till his death in June 1901. His widow is now living here.

Leaving the hall farm and going southwards across a field or two we come upon a hard road which has turned out of the Bury and Sudbury road, has climbed the hill, and having passed through Cock's green reaches Skipper's farm, beyond which it does not go.

SKIPPER'S FARM. This stands on the edge of the parish looking towards Lawshall. That accounts for the fact of its being a part of the Lawshall and Livermere estate. In 1798 Nathaniel Lee Acton owned it, from whom it passed by inheritance to Sir William Middleton, and now belongs to Lord de Saumarez in right of his wife. It does not look to me to represent a mediæval messuage, but rather to be a farm that had its beginning in the eighteenth century. And as there were Skippers in the parish towards the end of that century, perhaps it was they who first occupied it, and so it got their name. The court rolls of Great Whelnetham manor in 1686 mentions a Skipper's close of 3 acres in Bradfield Combust, whose east head abutted on the road leading from Whelnetham to Bury.

In 1798 and for some years afterwards the Reeman family occupied this farm. John Reeman, who occupied it in 1798, died in 1825 aged 79. William Reeman, who was occupying it in 1836, died at Lawshall in 1849 aged 72.

OXLEY, OXWELL or OXALL WOOD. Following a footpath that leads from Skipper's farm towards Bradfield Combust we come to the site of Oxley or Oxwell wood, where the two trees were cut down for a maypole, as told at p. 432. This wood was in the parish of Great Whelnetham, though part of the farm at Bradfield Combust. This farm, whose house adjoins the south side of Bradfield churchyard, was I believe sold by Lord Bristol in 1827, John Green being then the tenant. I believe it was bought by Mr Carss who was then occupying Little Whelnetham hall, who afterwards sold it to Rev. H. J. Hasted, rector of Little Whelnetham and Bradfield Combust. He about 1850 sold it to Mr. Arthur Young



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GREAT WHELNETHAM HALL.
SOUTH SIDE.

of Bradfield Combust hall, who stubbed up the wood. That estate is now owned by Rev. C. S. Johnston.

PARTRIDGE, PATERICH or PATRICK FAMILY. Not very far from Oxley wood was the humble abode of a branch of this family with its variously-spelt name. We cant go to the door, because I do not think the house is standing, unless it is represented by Skipper's farm. But I may set down a few notes on them.

1. In 1523 William Partridge paid tax on the labour of his hands, because he had nothing else or nothing greater on which to pay, which labour was valued at £1 a year. In 1526 he witnesses the will of William Goddard and receives a legacy of a cow and a calf. (P. 247.)

2. In 1566 and 1580 William Partridge, I presume a son of the preceding William, paid tax on the value of his moveable goods, which were valued at £3. His wife's name was Margaret. In December 1586 he was buried here. His will was proved at Bury St. Edmunds, and an abstract of it has been printed in Mr. Musket's Suffolk Manorial Families, II, 397. He left 3s. .. 4d. to the poor of Great Whelnetham. Apparently he had no children. He is described as *the elder* and *husbandman*.

3. Shortly before 1580 John Partridge, a native of Bradfield St. Clare, settles down in Great Whelnetham. He is mentioned in the will of William (note 2), but it is not clear what the relationship was between them. Possibly brother, perhaps nephew. (Perhaps is a slightly stronger word than possibly.) This John buried an infant son, Edward, in 1578, and between 1579 and 1603 he had ten more children by his two wives baptized here. Their names were Prudence, John, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Thomas, Robert, Henry, Suzan, Bridget, Thomasin. The marriages of Prudence, Suzan and Thomasin will be found in these registers. Of the sons, Robert and John stayed at Whelnetham, Thomas went to Hawstead and Henry to Livermere.

John, the father of these ten children, was buried here in August 1624. His will was proved at Bury, and an abstract of it has been printed in Mr. Musket's S.M.F., II, 399. He gave the house wherein he dwelt and the yard belonging to it to Thomasin his wife for her life, and after her death to Robert his son, who in course of time was to pay 40 shillings a piece to John, Thomas, Henry, Prudence, Dorothy, Bridget, Suzan and Thomasin, his (testator's) children.

4. Robert was the third son of the above-mentioned John (note 3), though his father's will seems to have turned him into an eldest son. Baptized here in 1591 he is among the tax payers of 1640 and 1642. Owing to the registers being defective at the time of his death there is no entry of his burial; but his will is at Somerset House, proved in December 1659. He is described as of Great Wheltham, yeoman. I believe he left no children.

5. John, eldest brother of the above Robert, was baptized here in 1582. I suppose he is the father of Suzan 1620, John 1623, and Rachel 1627, and I suppose it is he who was buried in June 1627. But it is possible that the three children belong to John of note 7, and that the John baptized in 1623 is the John of Note 8.

Now we go to another branch living in Great Whelnetham at the same time. What the connection is between the two is not clear.

6. In August 1626 William Partridge was buried here leaving an only son John. Whose son this William was is not clear. He must be the William whose existence made the William of note 2 to be called *senior*.

7. John, the only son of the above William (note 6), succeeded his father and was admitted into the manor of Great Whelnetham at a Court Baron held Oct. 17, in the 3rd year of Charles I (1627). He is among the tax payers of 1639 and 1642. The registers being defective one cannot see exactly when he was buried, but this extract from the court rolls of Great Whelnetham manor shows him handing over his estate to his son John in 1649, when probably his end was not far off.

1 May, 1649. Court Baron. Robert Maltyard steward. At this court John Paterick *cus. ten.* rendered up one cottage and $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, parcel of two pieces of meadow plotts, (one abutting on Whelnetham moor and the other on a pightle called Death's heath and partly on the lord's demesne land,) and also the pightle called Death's heath $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres next the manor wood called Oxwell on the east. These premises and cottage John lately had and took to him and his heirs on the death of his father William Paterick, as only son and next heir of said William, at the court held 17 Oct. in 3 year of Charles 1 [1627], to the use of him, said John, for his life, and after his death to the use of his eldest son John and that son's wife Elizabeth, and after the death of the survivor of them to the use of the right heirs of John Paterick the son. Whereupon they [John and Elizabeth] did fealty and were admitted tenants.

This extract is among the papers of the Rev. William Symonds, to whom I am indebted for it.

8. John, the son of the above John (note 7), succeeded on the resignation of his father in 1649. The above extract shows that his wife's name was Elizabeth, and the registers show three children baptized, viz. Margaret in 1643, John in 1645, Elizabeth in 1647. I presume it is he who paid hearth tax for two hearths in 1664, 1670, 1674, and who was buried here in November 1682.

9. A full moon always jumps up in the east at the exact moment when the sun has gone down in the west. So at the moment when the last-mentioned John disappears in the register of burials, up jumps Geoffry Partridge bringing children into the register of baptisms. I imagine that he has come to fill the empty house. He may be a son of that John, whose baptism does not appear in consequence of the defective state of the registers at the time (c. 1650) when he would have been baptized. This Geoffry brings children to be baptized from 1683 to 1700. Their names are Suzan, Geoffry, Abigail, George and Francis. He is buried here in January 1705, his widow followed him in 1728, and then the Partridges of Great Whelnetnam are all gone. Their stay had lasted two hundred years and I know not how much more, as the William of 1523 may have had predecessors here. During all that time they made no permanent advance in worldly estate, but rather went back. I am inclined to think that their house (or one of them) may have been on the site of Skipper's farm; and if that site then, as now, belonged to the Livermere estate, that would account for one or two younger Partridges settling at Livermere.

This is an unsatisfactory account of them in spite of the assistance received from Mr. Muskett's S. M. F. and from information given me by Mr. Charles Partridge jun.

CRASKE'S COTTAGE. Coming along the road from Skipper's farm we come presently to a large old thatched cottage, now uninhabited and on its very last legs. There are deeds relating to it from 1732 onwards. In 1814 it belonged to Edmund Craske, but he was just mortgaging it and then losing it. I suppose this is he who in 1815 married Suzan Race and who died in 1820 aged 45 years. Whether he was a descendant of the Edmund Craske who married a daughter of Rev. John Giles Gipps I dont know. (See p. 440.) It is now part of the Le Grice estate.

COCK'S GREEN. We are now at Cock's green. The green is now represented by the grass margin to the road, as the illustration shows. But I suppose it

has been larger and has gone the way of other greens. It must have got its name from some member of the Cock family. There was an Adam Cok among the tax payers of 1327. After a long interval we see a John Cock among those of 1582, who was buried in 1594. Between 1610 and 1622 there was a William Cock who had had seven children baptized here, viz. George, William, Thomas, John, James, Elizabeth and Faith. William Cooke in my list of tax payers in 1620 must I think be a misreading, and must be this William Cocke. Then comes an interval during the civil war and commonwealth, in which there seem to have been none of them here. Then after the restoration of Charles II in 1660 they reappear. They are then living on this same road half way down the hill at what is now called Copy farm, which we shall reach presently. Whether Cocks green got its name from those before that interval or from those after it, I cannot say.

COCK'S GREEN FARM. This house with thatched roof (shown in the illustration) is about 250 yards from Craske's cottage. In 1654 it was a small freehold estate belonging to the Howe family. I gather from the list of tax payers that the Howes may have first got it between 1580 and 1620. It is very probable that they succeeded the Cock family, though I have no proof of it. In that case Cock's green would have got its name not later than Queen Elizabeth's reign. At any rate the Howes had it from 1650, perhaps from before 1620, till about 1730. I imagine that they occupied it, and that it is the house with three hearths for which Widow Howe paid hearth tax in 1670 and 1674.

About 1730, after having been mortgaged, James Sturgeon became possessed of it. I do not know who these Sturgeons were. They did not live in the parish. James, Philip and Lucy are their names as occurring in various deeds and indentures of mortgage relating to it from 1740 to 1780.

In 1781 it passed from Philip and Elizabeth Sturgeon to John Le Grice of Bury St. Edmunds, solicitor, whose descendants now own it. (Le Grice title deeds.)

Now for the occupiers. Before James Sturgeon bought it in 1730 it had been occupied by its owners, the Howes. Since 1730 it has been a farm. The first farmers (using the word farmer in its proper sense as one who rents) were the Elys, who deserve a note if only on account of the patriarchal ages which they reached. In three successive generations there were John and three Jonathans, whose respective ages were 88, 80, 93, 84. These are figures and more than figures. They are certificates of character and testimonials of worth. Without knowing anything



To face p. 474.

COCK'S GREEN FARM
IN THE PARISH OF GREAT WHELNETHAM.



more we instinctively read into those figures a record of sober industry and simple God-fearing piety. But of course it is always possible to read wrong.

1. The first of them is Jonathan Ely, who died in March 1780 aged 88 years. His wife had been buried in May, 1777, aged 82 years. Where he had come from I cannot say, but apparently he came in after his children had been born. He seems to have had a son Jonathan.

2. Then there is John, perhaps younger brother of the above Jonathan. He had five children baptized here from 1736 to 1749, viz. John, John, Mary, Thomas and Jonathan. His wife's name was Diana. (Curiously there had been a Diana, daughter of William Ely, baptized at Little Whelnetham in April, 1625.) Diana died in 1776, and John in 1786 aged 80 years. Both were buried at Little Whelnetham, where perhaps they had come from.

3. Then there is another Jonathan, who probably was son of the first Jonathan. His wife's name was Mary, and between 1762 and 1769 he baptized these four children here, Betty, Newport, Rose and Anne. Anne is called in the register "the tenth child living," so that six more must have been born before he came into the parish. This Jonathan died in 1818 aged 93, and Mary his wife in 1803 aged 72.

4. Newport Ely, son of the above Jonathan, was married here (1) to Mary Allen in 1790, who died in 1794; (2) to Elizabeth Crick in 1795. These three children were baptized here, viz. Newport in 1791, John in 1793, Elizabeth in 1795.

In 1818 the farm was leased to Jeremiah Fenton, and some of the Elys seem to have gone to Bury, but continued to be brought here for burial. Jonathan Ely of Bury was buried here in Nov. 1831 aged 84. He must have been the son of the second Jonathan, and apparently left the farm on the death of his father in 1818. It is not quite clear whether all these four occupied this farm, but between them they certainly did from 1736 or earlier to 1818. Where Newport Ely went to I know not.

Jeremiah Fenton had a lease of it in 1818, I presume on the death of the nonagenarian Jonathan Ely. But he lived lower down the road at Copy farm. From about 1830 to about 1850 Robert Warren had it, in whose time there was a fire. He left the parish before his death.

COPY FARM. Leaving Cocks green and following the road down the hill we come to this farm. The house is a most unpicturesque and unharmonious mixture

of old and new. In 1670 and 1674 we find Richard Cock paying hearth tax for three hearths, and I think this must be the house, or at least it must represent the house, in which those three hearths were. This Richard Cock had no children baptized here, nor is there any entry of his burial nor of his wife's; from which, perhaps, one may infer that he came here after his children were born and that he went away to die. And this inference is strengthened by indentures of Feb. 1699 between Richard Cock and Cecilia his wife and Richard son of Richard Cock on the one part, and John Cock and Elizabeth his wife on the other part. (Le Grice title deeds.) I don't know what was the relationship between Richard and John, but I imagine that Richard now went out and John came in.

King George I succeeded Queen Anne on Aug. 1, 1714. A certain number of people refused to take the oath of allegiance to him. A list of them, county by county, was printed in 1715, reprinted in 1745 and again in 1862. From the reprint of 1862 I learn that John Cock of Great Whelnetham was one of them. The annual value of his estate was set down at £28. This must be he who had succeeded Richard Cock.

I meet with him again a little later on. Letters used to be issued by the sovereign licensing a collection in all churches for some particular object. These were called briefs, and what was collected was often entered in the parish register. I have printed several long lists of them in some of the volumes of this series. The East Anglian N. & Q. has printed a list of briefs upon which collections were made in North Walsham church. Amongst those who had obtained a brief was John Cock of Great Whelnetham towards his loss of £309 .. 5 .. 7 by fire. The collection was made on March 29, 1719, and brought in 10 shillings. I. 347.

This plan of getting briefs is not altogether gone out. Certainly in Somersetshire, when a poor man loses a horse or cow, he always goes to the clergyman and asks him to write him a brief, which he then carries round from house to house. I have been asked to write one scores of times, but always refused. However, there was never any difficulty in finding someone else who would.

On November 4, 1720, was buried John Cock. This must be the nonjuror and the sufferer from fire, and that appears to be the end of his family as far as this parish is concerned.

The ownership during the remainder of the eighteenth century I have not made out very clearly. I think before long Charles Day owned it, and was succeeded by

Charles Dunham. The Dunhams owned it in 1798. After some manœuvres which I cant follow John Benjafield of Bury St. Edmunds had a short innings from 1812 to 1816, and then the Le Grice family acquired it, who still have it. (Le Grice title deeds.)

Since the Cocks ceased to possess it it has been occupied as a farm, and has for some time been known as Copy farm. Elizabeth Chandler occupied it in 1798, who in 1800 was married to John Gosling of Shimpling. In 1819 Messrs. Mulley had a lease of it for twelve years.

In 1836, and I dont know how much earlier, Jeremiah Fenton was occupying it. I take it that he was a brother of the original Samuel Fenton at the Hall farm. In 1803 he was married to Christian Cooke of this parish, he being described as of Chevington. He was buried here in July, 1843, aged 61.

MANOR FARM. Leaving Copy farm the road soon brings us into the turnpike road from Bury to Sudbury. Going a few yards towards Sudbury we come to a farm called Manor farm. This was bought in 1873 by Mr. Henry James Oakes from Rev. J. W. Wenn, and now belongs to Col. Oakes of Nowton Court. How the Wennis inherited it will be seen at p. 359, 360. The first occupier that I know of was Samuel Snape, who married in 1808 Lucy, daughter of Samuel Fenton of the hall farm, and who was buried here in June, 1832, aged 50. After him came Samuel Fenton, No 2. I do not know how far back this farm goes. It has not any appearance of antiquity about it. I imagine that it is simply called Manor farm because it belonged to the lord of the manor. If the Hall farm had belonged to the lord of the manor, then it would never have got this name.

This farm house stands at the fork of two roads. One is the turnpike road to Sudbury and London, which at this spot begins to go up the hill on which St. Thomas' chapel and the house of Crutched friars stood. The other road goes round the hill, and by going round avoids it, and comes into the turnpike road again about a mile further on at Bradfield Combust. This other road runs alongside the brook mentioned at p. 448, from which it is called Water lane. Water lane is mentioned in the will of John Bole or Bull, 1534. See p. 249. Into Water lane there runs another road that has come from Rougham and Rushbrook and is still known as London lane. This London lane is mentioned in the will of Sir Robert Jermyn, 1614. It and Water lane will together join the Bury and Sudbury road at Bradfield Combust.

Leaving Manor farm and coming along the road towards Bury we reach the Eagle. This looks as modern as it can, but it has a pedigree. The Eagle is mentioned in a Great Whelnetham manor roll for 1765. I do not know that it stood where the present one does.

Without stopping at the Eagle we come on towards Bury, and very soon see a gravel pit and a plantation on our left. Here Roman remains have been found. I leave them for the next chapter, merely tying a knot in my pocket handkerchief that they may not be forgotten.

A few more yards and then we reach the spot where we had the three roads to choose between. We chose the right hand one, we have returned by the middle one, and now there only remains to follow the left hand one. It goes up the hill, crosses the railway, which has caused its original course to be altered, and brings us to

LITTLE WHELNETHAM CHURCH. This stands high and commands a good view towards Bury. Ecton's Thesaurus, 1754, sets down the church as dedicated to St. Mary. The modern directories and clergy lists give St. Mary Magdalene. As I have not come across any mediæval authority for the dedication I will not set down any. But probably Ecton is right, as he lived before the time when the clergy began to invent dedications.

As we know from the entry in Domesday book that there was a church here when that book was compiled, our first question naturally is, Is there anything still to be seen of that Domesday or Norman church? The answer, Yes, comes before we get into the church and as soon as we have entered the churchyard; for a little to the east of the east end of the present church we see a low semi-circular ruin, about 2 feet high. This is the apse or semi-circular end of the Norman (possibly Saxon) church which is alluded to in Domesday book. Whether this bit was left accidentally or designedly when the church was taken down, and (if designedly) what was the design, it is difficult to say. I should imagine that there might have been some reason for leaving it, which a close examination of all the facts bearing upon it might discover. How it has continued to remain there through five or six centuries, during which it must have been a useless ruin encumbering the ground, seems almost a miracle. It would have been so easy for the sexton to put his pick into it and get it out of the way, and no one would have said anything if he had done so. However, the miracle has happened and there it is, and now, I suppose, it is safe except from



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LITTLE WHELNETHAM CHURCH,
AND RUINED APSE.



Time. Apparently the mortar is good, the weather is kind, there are no children playing about it, and so it does not shrink. Mr. Johnston, who was rector here thirty years ago, and Mr. Hasted, whose recollections of it go back seventy years, both tell me that it looks about the same as it did.

One may occasionally find a Norman church with an apse at the east end, but one may go into ten thousand churchyards and not find a ruin of an apse left as this one has been. And yet I cannot find that the Suff. Arch. Institute has said anything about it. The only allusions to it that I have come across are in Davy's MSS and in a volume published by the Cambridge Camden Society.

Davy visited the church and made his notes (now in the British Museum) on Aug. 27, 1829. He says :—

“At a short distance from the chancel are the remains of a circular building, about one half the circle still appearing a little above the surface of the churchyard; it is not exactly eastward of the chancel, but inclines a little to the south, an ash tree growing in it, and a table monument is also placed within it.”

Apparently it did not occur to Davy that it was the remains of an apse or else he has expressed himself badly. It was not a circular building of which half the circle is left, but it was a semi-circular building of which the whole semi-circle is left.

A volume entitled, *A few hints on the practical study of ecclesiastical architecture*, was published for the Cambridge Camden Society, 4th ed. in 1843. It says that the early Basilican arrangement is confirmed by the fact of several Saxon churches having had semi-circular apses, as the ruined church called the Minster near Bungay, Worth in Sussex, Brixworth, “and the very remarkable remains still visible to the east of Little Whelnetham church.” P. 5. This book was published at a time when things were called Saxon which would not be called Saxon now.

This ruined apse tells us that the Norman church was wholly pulled down or tumbled down, and that a new church was built nearly, but not exactly, on its site. The illustration facing this page shows that the old apse was not quite in a line with the present church, so that the whole of the old church must have been pulled down (except this bit of the apse) and rebuilt on partly fresh ground.

The question next arises, When was that done? And that question can only be answered by going into the church and finding out what is the date of the oldest

part of it. The date of the old church being pulled down and the date of the oldest part of the present church must be about the same.

Walking straight up to the chancel, we find in it an east, north and south window. The tracery of all three looks to be modern, but it is all in the Decorated style of architecture and probably a copy of what was there before. If so, that gives us a date from about 1270 to 1370.

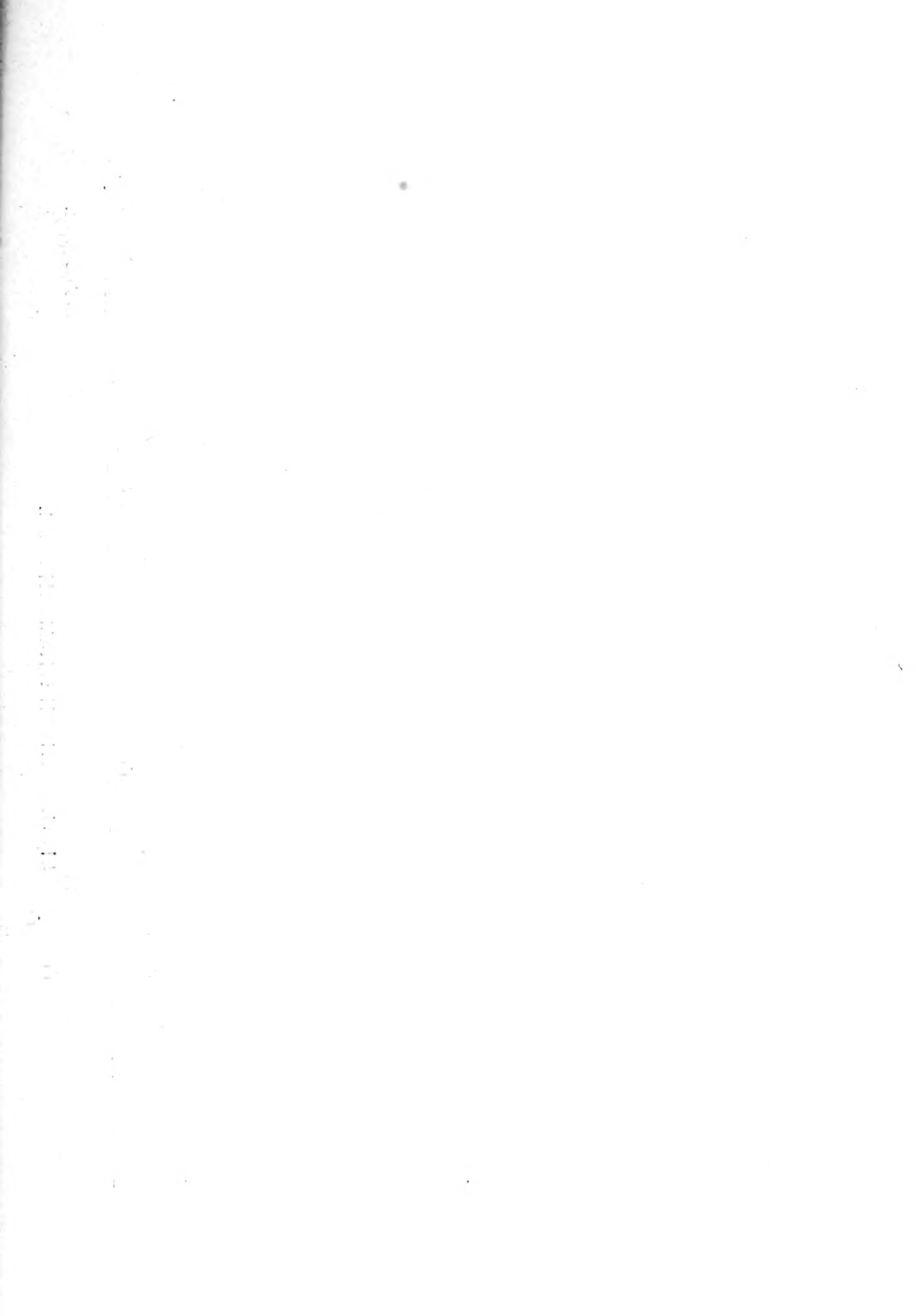
On the south wall is a piscina with what seems to be a round arch. Davy describes it as *a large piscina with a plain nearly round arch*. If this is a bit of Norman work, as it seems to be, it may have come from the old demolished church. Near it is a bracket, and on the north wall is an ambry.

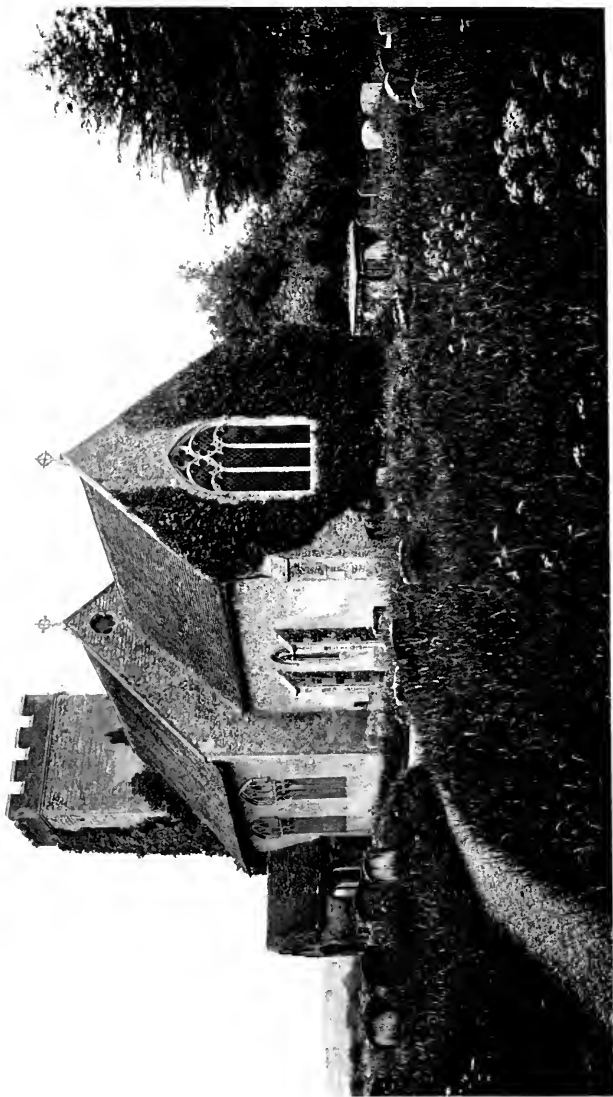
The communion table stands on a stone, in one corner of which a cross can be seen. This stone was put here in 1880, when the church was being restored during the incumbency of Mr. Johnston. It was thought by the architect, Mr. Drayton Wyatt, to be the old altar. Davy says that in 1829 there was at the north door *part of a white stone, having a small cross cut at two of the corners, probably the original cover of the altar*. I presume that that is the stone now under the communion table, but am not sure. The above-mentioned *Hints*, printed by the Cambridge Camden Society in 1843, gives a list of over twenty altar stones then known to exist. That list includes one at Little Whelnetham. Since that volume was printed I have witnessed the discovery of another one in Wedmore church, Co. Somerset. In 1880, when the chancel floor of that church was being lowered, we found it buried under the stone on which the communion table stood. It had probably been buried there in Queen Elizabeth's reign, when stone altars were ordered to be removed. We had stone legs made for it and set it up again in a void place, where it can be seen. It was a much larger and finer stone than this at Whelnetham.

Inside the communion rails are two chairs of Jacobean or seventeenth century work. They are richly carved, each chair having the representation of a scene upon it, which I have not identified.

Between the nave and chancel is the lower part of a wooden screen, I presume of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century. On the south side of the high chancel arch is a bracket with mutilated column, which seems to have no sense where it is now and which I suppose has been built in there during the nineteenth century.

We are now in the nave. We see two four-light windows on each side, all four windows exactly alike in the Perpendicular style of architecture.—On the south wall,





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LITTLE WHELNETHAM CHURCH.

under the most eastern of the two windows, is a stoup (?), which seems to belong to an early date and does not look to be in its original position. Is it another relic of the demolished Norman church?—The font is an octagon, the panels being filled with roses, a blank shield and a shield with a cross.—The bench ends are very good, and I presume their date may be from about 1270 to 1370.—The pulpit is gone. Davy described it in 1829 as standing *in N.E. corner, octagon, of oak, neat and plain*. The lectern, a wooden eagle, now serves for a pulpit. This eagle was given by Mr. Hasted, who was rector from 1832 to 1849. His son, Rev. H. Hasted, tells me that he recollects it standing in the hall of the rectory before it went into the church.

The roof has some finely-carved whole-length figures in it, and I regret that I have not had some of them reproduced, as they may be portraits and might throw light on the rebuilding of the church in the fourteenth (?) century. Apparently they and the bench ends underwent restoration in 1842. Among the Davy MSS is a letter to Davy from J. W. Darby, dated 18 Oct., 1842. He says:—

“I visited last week Little Whelnetham, and found them restoring as I sent you word, carving poppy heads etc. in the church at this time. The corbels supporting knees of roof of nave have been restored, and heads and hands to the whole-length figures looking down on the congregation.”

The Rev. H. Hasted also tells me that he recollects the church restoration in 1842 and seeing the faces of figures being carved.

The north and south doorways are in the Perpendicular style. The north doorway has been built up.

Now we come to the tower. Its west window is in the Decorated style of architecture, which gives us a date from about 1270 to 1370. The chest contains what once must have been a huge thick folio volume containing the works of John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, printed by John Norton, London, 1611. The clasps are gone and a good many pages are gone, but there is still enough left to satisfy a very large appetite for theological literature. One hopes that care will be taken to preserve this fragment from further damage. It is a relic of a wonderful state of things, when a book of this sort could be ordered to be placed in churches, and it could be thought that the parishioners would go in and study it.

Three bells hang in the tower. Davey says *two*, which must be a slip on his part. I take the inscriptions from Dr. Raven's Church Bells of Suffolk, 1890. A legacy to the ringers will be found in the will of John Bole at p. 249.

The treble is from an unknown foundry, whose whereabouts and founder's name have puzzled the authorities on bells. (See Raven's Suffolk and L'Estrange's Norfolk Bells.) The date is supposed to be somewhere about 1450. This is the inscription in Longobardic characters:—

Me Margarete campanam dicite lete.

The second bell is inscribed: R. B. IT IE 1614 ID. Dr. Raven gives no explanation of this.

The tenor is inscribed R. G. 1671. This is from the foundry of Robert Gurney of Bury St. Edmunds. Dr. Raven says, *Some of his bells are detestable*. "Suffolk in 1674" shows that his house of five hearths was somewhere in St. Mary's parish.

In the Journals of Hon. William Hervey is this entry:—

1781, Nov. 13, Tuesday. Went to Coldham where I stayed two nights; and on Thursday went to Rushbrooke, Sir Thomas Gage riding with me as far as Little Weltenham, where we got to the top of the tower of the church.

Before leaving the tower perhaps I ought to say that in 1855 Messrs. Parker published *Architectural notes on the Churches of Suffolk*, part of a work dealing with the whole of England. The notes were written by various architects. The note on Little Whelnetham, which bears the initials of Mr. William Caveler, architect, speaks of the tower as *Early English with a Decorated two-light on west side*. The ivy which is now allowed to blot out this tower makes it impossible to say what were the signs of E. E. work which he saw. And the note is so miserably thin and hurried, (not the slightest notice being taken of the unique apse or of the roof and bench ends) that I have treated it as useless. When an eminent man does a thing in a tearing hurry, the thing done partakes of his tearing hurry and not of his eminence, and so it is not as well done as it would have been if done by less eminence with less tearing hurry. People generally are apt to forget that, and sometimes the eminent man forgets it himself.

Now we come outside the church. There is a red brick porch of the sixteenth century, with a niche over the arch. I presume that the niche shows it to have been built before (say) 1540. Perhaps one of the Jermyns built it. As they were building at Rushbrooke hall, they may have spared a few bricks for this porch.

On the south side of the chancel, near the chancel door, is a so-called leper's window, about 20 inches long by 10 inches wide, square headed, low down, and with iron bars.—The chancel has two corner buttresses, and two on the north side and two on the south side. These last four I take to be modern, added in consequence of bulging walls.—In the east wall of the nave, above the chancel, it will be seen that a good many red tiles have been used in the building, as also in the tower.

We have now been round the church inside and outside, and have put a rough date to its different parts by noting the styles in which they were built. How does that answer the question, When was the old Norman church, of which only the ruined apse remains, pulled down, and when was the new church put up in its stead? The piscina in the chancel and the stoup (?) in the nave, if Norman work, may have been rescued from the demolished church and used again in the new one, so that their evidence as to date is nothing. Of the early English style, which followed the Norman style and prevailed (roundly) from 1180 to 1270, I can see no sign, and so we may suppose that the old church was then still standing. Of the Decorated style, which followed the early English style and prevailed (roundly) from 1270 to 1380, we see signs in the chancel windows, the bench ends and the west window of the tower. And so we may suppose that the old church was pulled down or tumbled down somewhere in the fourteenth century, and that its successor, the present church, was then built; and ever since then that ruined apse has been squatting there a ruin and a fragment. The work in the nave in the Perpendicular style shows that late in the fifteenth century the new church was altered or restored.

Now bearing in mind that the architecture of the new church seems to say that it was built and the old one pulled down somewhere between 1270 and 1380, we may look to the succession of the lords of the manor and see who of them within those dates is likely to have done this thing. Of course it might have been done without them, but it is not unlikely to have been done more or less by them. They will be found at p. 364—379. Thomas de Wayland, the unjust judge who was attainted in 1289, was so much occupied in acquiring that he probably had not time for spending. But I can't help thinking that his great great granddaughter, Elizabeth, wife of Edward le Despencer, is not an unlikely person to have done it. During her widowhood of 36 years, 1375—1411, she may have had time and inclination to think about it. With regard to the roof of the nave and the possible portraits in carved wood which it contains, one would like to have its date fixed as nearly as may be,

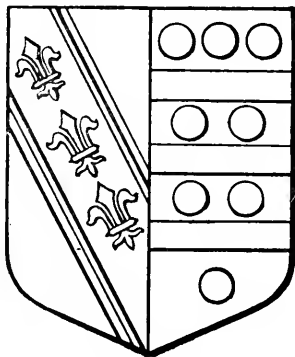
and then it might be found out whether those figures can represent some of the royal persons mentioned at p. 373. With regard to the Perpendicular work in the church, which Mr. Caveler calls "late and poor," that might belong to the time of the Audleys, or it might have been done by the Jermyns who succeeded them in about 1500.

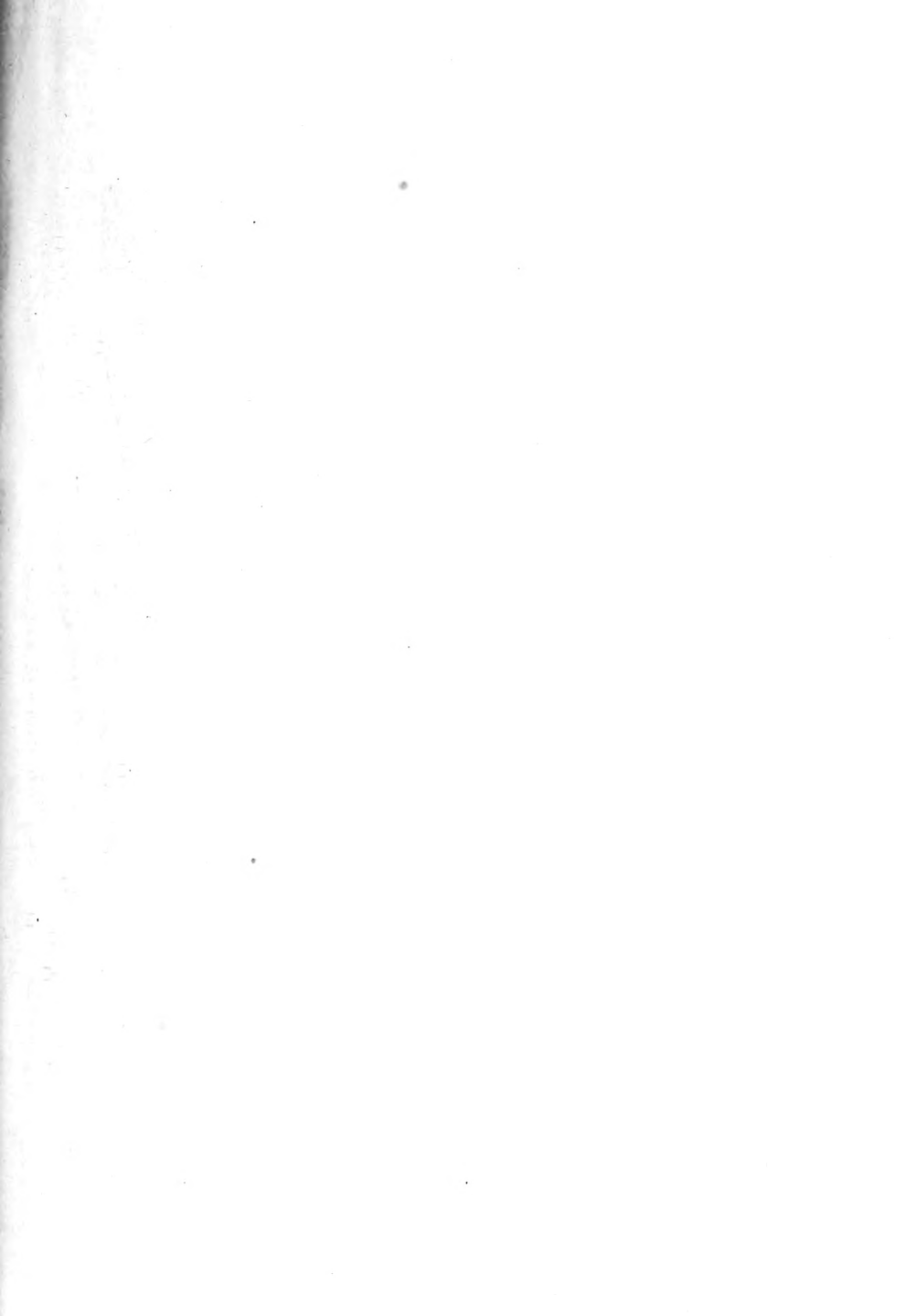
Davy describes nine monumental stones in the church, of which Nos. 1—7 were in the chancel and Nos. 8, 9, in the nave. Of these, Nos. 1—4 are still there and I have printed them at p. 192. Nos. 5—9 are all gone, and I can only take them from the Davy MSS.

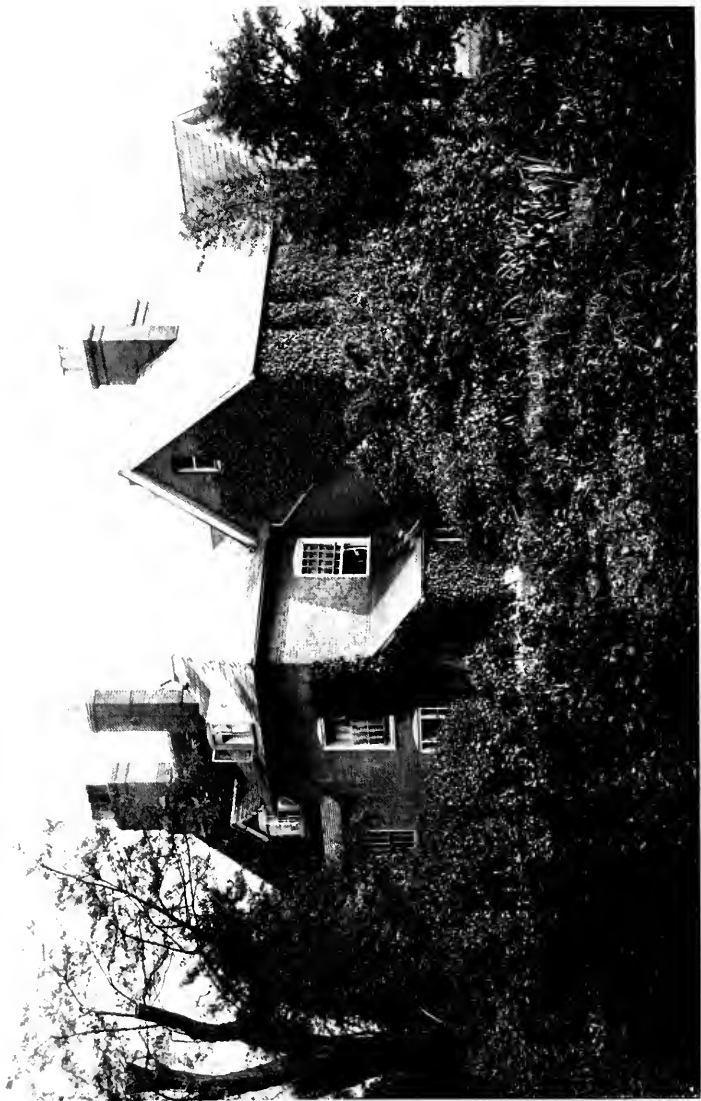
5. (A small piece of broken freestone much worn.) Cornish . . . 1658.
6. (Another small stone on N. side of No. 5.) . . . Mary Cornish widow . . .
7. On N. side of No. 6 a coffin lid adjoining the wall, white, nothing on it.
8. Near the font, part of a black coffin lid.
9. At entrance into steeple, part of another, white.

In *A Concise Description of Bury St. Edmunds and its Environs*, 1827, the two Cornish stones are mentioned with the addition of the date of Mary Cornish's death, viz. Dec. 17, 1660. There is a gap in the registers at this time, so that their burials do not appear there.

At p. 193—203 will be found all the inscriptions on the tombstones in the churchyard. On the reverse side of No. 41, the stone of Robert and Mary Girling, will be found a shield with the Girling arms. I give here a reproduction of that shield from a drawing made for me by Mr. Edmund Farrer. That shield represents







LITTLE WHELNETHAM HALL.

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all the heraldry that is to be found in Little Whelnetham church or churchyard. I have not gone into the family history of this Robert Girling, who died in 1790, but I take it that no great possessions accompanied this fine shield. I gather from the list of tenants of Great Whelnetham manor (printed further on) that he had a small shop built on the lord's waste.

LITTLE WHELNETHAM HALL. Leaving the churchyard we come immediately to the hall, which adjoins it. With regard to the house, it has been so altered and added to that it is impossible to make anything of it. I have been shown into every single room, from the attic above to the cellar below, and can only say that the later additions have all but squeezed out the older parts. There is no sign of a moat, which is rather strange. The view from the grounds is very good. I must leave the illustration of it to speak for itself.

And now for those who have dwelt within it. Of the pre-Reformation owners of this manor very few can have been resident. John de Weyland and Richard de Weyland may have been so from somewhere about 1290 to 1320, but after them came a long succession of great people who had many and greater houses elsewhere. The post-Reformation owners, viz. Jermyns and Daverses from about 1500 to 1806, would not have wanted to reside here because they had Rushbrooke hall only a mile off. I therefore imagine that for the last four hundred years or more the hall or chief house of the manor has been occupied by someone who rented and farmed the land round it. I will try to set them down.

At p. 210—227, and again at p. 235—237, I have printed several lists of the tax payers and rate payers of Little Whelnetham, but it is not easy to put them in their respective dwelling-places. At p. 249 I have printed the will of John Bole or Bolle, under which spelling we scarcely recognize our old friend in top boots, John Bull, whose portrait on walls is so familiar at election times. This will gives a possible clue to where he and some others lived. Its date is 1534. At that time there were no highway rates, but people sometimes left money by will for the repair of highways. John Bole leaves 40 shillings "to the hye waye betwyxte Wheltome hall gate and the elmon: slowe." I dont suppose that people left money to repair roads at other people's gates, and so I suppose that he himself lived at "Wheltome hall;" and as he is described in his will as "of lytyll Wheltham" that must mean Little Whelnetham Hall. Elmon: slowe must be a slough, perhaps with elm trees growing round it. This road from the hall gate to the slough might be the road

leading down the hill to Sicklesmere, where one can imagine there might be a slough ; or it might be the lane that goes past the old rectory into London lane. That lane is certainly a slough at this present moment (1910), as I have found to my cost.

Now, supposing that this will show that John Bole occupied Little Whelnetham hall, it enables us to identify that house in some of the lists of tax payers. We have a list for 1523. (P. 213.) This John Bolle heads it, he being valued at £30 in moveables and paying a shilling in the pound. The list for 1542 includes Elizabeth Bull widow. That may be John Bolle's widow, though in his will he calls her Isabel. The lists for 1542 and 1546 are headed by Mr. Skott. George Skott sen. was executor to John Bolle's will, and George Skott jun. had the reversion of "my tenement being cotype lying in litill Wheltham by the heywaye after the discease of Isabel my wiffe." This seems to fix George Skott in the house formerly occupied by John Bolle, so that if the one was at the hall the other was too. But we have seen at p. 386 that there was at this time John Skott in possession of the chapel of St. Thomas. So it is not quite clear which Mr. Skott this is and why there are not two in the list. In the list for 1566 Skott is gone and I cannot make a guess as to who is at the hall.

In 1580 there is a Thomas Manhood or Manwood, who is represented in 1620 by Elizabeth Manwood, and in all the lists from 1625 to 1642 by John Sache. I imagine that these occupied the hall. When I mentioned at p. 419, 428, that John Sache of Little Whelnetham bought Great Whelnetham hall and left it to his grandson, John Gipps, I did not then know where in Little Whelnetham John Sache lived. Nor do I now, but only make this suggestion.

Coming next to the hearth tax lists for 1664, 1670, 1674, the largest house is that occupied by Philip Ward, who paid for 8 hearths. I imagine that is the hall. In 1708 only three burials are recorded ; viz. in June Philip Ward aged c. 72 years ; in August Ann Ward, his widow ; in December Philip Ward, his son, aged c. 27 years. After that we see no more Wards here. They were wiped out.

So far I have been guessing. Bull, Skott, Manwood, Sache, Ward, may have been there from 1500 to 1700, but I cannot be sure. One or more or all of them may have been elsewhere in the parish. But now we come to certainties.

James Frost is in the rate book from 1700 to 1736, and certainly occupied the hall farm. He was buried at Great Whelnetham in January 1736, and his widow in the following month.

Then came John Garland, entered in the rate book as being charged "for ye hall farm." He also rented the Parsonage and the Chapel. He was there from 1738 to 1757.

Then comes Jacob Brook in 1758. I presume he belonged to the family of Brook or Brooks, which for a hundred years or so was at Horringer and Westley. Jacob Brook was buried here in January 1797 aged 85 years. But apparently he gave up the hall farm soon after 1780.

Then comes George Biddell between 1780 and 1783, as I infer from the registers. He was here till his death in November 1799 aged 71 years. Of his family, an extremely good specimen of a Suffolk yeoman's family, I will give some account.

BIDDELL FAMILY. There are two separate and distinct names from either of which the surname Biddell MIGHT come and from one of which it MUST come; viz. (1) Bidwell, the name of a place, and (2) Bedel or Beadle, meaning an official.

(1) Bidwell. There is a hamlet so called in Bedfordshire, from which (or from some other place like-named) a surname Bidwell has arisen; and it would be in perfect accordance with the unwritten rules that govern the changes that names undergo if Bidwell sometimes became Biddell. Plenty of parallel instances might be given. An original Biddell could not well become Bidwell, but an original Bidwell could quite well become Biddell. Bidwell or Bedewell seems always to have been a surname in Suffolk. In "Suffolk in 1327" I find two persons called de Bedewell at Nettlestead and one at Henley. In "Suffolk in 1524" there is one at Assington. In "Suffolk in 1566" there is one at Wickhamskeith. In "Suffolk in 1674" there is one each at Freston, Rickinghall, Stanton, Bacton and Gislingham.

(2) Bedel or Beadle. The Anglo-Saxons had an official called the bydel. In mediæval English the form *bydel* gave way to the French form *bedel*. In modern English *bedel* in its turn has given way to *beadle*, except at the two old Universities, where an official is still called the esquire-bedel. The bydel or bedel, now beadle, had different shades of meaning, a herald, a town crier, a messenger of justice or otherwise, and so on. A writer in A.D. 1200 speaks of John the Baptist as Christ's bedel. In Coverdale's translation of the Bible, 1535, when Nebuchadnezzar had set up the golden image, "the bedell cried out with all his might." Dan. III, 4. (See N. E. D.) From this official (I dont mean from the particular one who cried out with all his might in the time of Nebuchadnezzar) have no doubt come most of the surnames written Bedel, Beddle, Biddell and so on. In the Suffolk volumes just

mentioned, I find of this name in 1327 none, in 1524 none, in 1566 none, in 1674 three, viz. at Rushmere, Southtown and Woodbridge. As those three are all right away in East Suffolk, it looks as if the family that I am now going to deal with had not yet come into Suffolk.

To pass from generalities to particulars. In June 1739 Thomas Bedell (so spelt in the register) was buried at Bradfield St. George. By Elizabeth his wife he had had ten children. This spelling of his name makes it more than probable that the name was from the official, bedel, and not from the place, Bidwell. I cannot say anything more of this Thomas as to his parentage and place of birth.

There is a tradition in the Biddell family, which tradition existed towards the end of the eighteenth century, that Thomas was descended from Bishop Bedell. But I do not see how that is possible. Bishop Bedell belonged to a family at Black Notley in Essex. He was at Bury St. Edmunds and then at Horringer from (with an interval) 1602 to 1616, and then promotion carried him to Ireland. In the life of him, probably written by his son William, printed by the Camden Society in 1872, the editor has gone carefully into the matter of his descendants, and seems to make it certain that there are none in the male line. Of the Bishop's three sons, only William, rector of Rattlesden, had sons. Of William's four sons, none had sons. Two settled and died in Ireland; two died unmarried at Rattlesden, viz. John, rector of Rattlesden, in 1672, and James, who had a house there, in 1682 aged 31. As far as dates go, Thomas of Bradfield St. George, who died in 1739, might be the son of James; but James' will at Bury St. Edmunds shows that he died unmarried and left his house at Rattlesden to his sister Agnes, who died there unmarried in March 1694.

But though the tradition may not be perfectly true it is not to be altogether poohpoohed. Like many other traditions it may have a germ of truth. Thomas and the Bishop may have had a common ancestor. Thomas or his father may have come out of Essex and have been of the same race as the Bedells of Black Notley.

Of the ten children of Thomas Bedell, or Biddle as it got to be written later on, we are here only concerned with the youngest, George. But I imagine that two others were John and James, both mentioned on tombstones in Bradfield St. George churchyard; and another may be Thomas, who was married at Horringer in 1756, had several children baptized there, and was buried there in 1793. His name is always written in the Horringer register Bedell, Beddell or Beddle.

George, youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bedell, was baptized at Bradfield St. George in October 1728, and was married there in October 1761 to Elizabeth Webb of Brettenham. From his children's birthplaces I imagine that he farmed at Rougham for some years, and that between 1780 and 1783 he came to Little Whelnetham hall farm, then belonging to Sir Charles Davers of Rushbrooke. There he died in November 1799 aged 71 years. Elizabeth his widow died in April 1816 aged 81 years. Both were buried at Bradfield St. George. In that churchyard there are eleven Biddell tombstones in two rows, one of which stones has the names and dates of George and Elizabeth.

These are the names of their eleven children :—

1. Amy. Born at Bradfield St. George in June 1762. Died unmarried in May 1809 aged 46 years. One of the eleven tombstones is hers.

2. Elizabeth. Born at Bradfield St. George in Sept. 1763. Married John Blencowe of Rugby. He died at Stoke by Nayland in April 1839 aged 77, and she in Jan. 1850 aged 86. Both were buried at Little Whelnetham, and have stones in that churchyard. (P. 202.)

Of the children of John and Elizabeth Blencowe, two daughters, Jane and Lucy, have tombstones in Little Whelnetham churchyard. (P. 202, 203.) A son, Arthur, married — Wolton and had two daughters who married two brothers, Manfred and William Biddell. (See below.) Another son, William, had a son George Blencowe, who now represents the firm of Biddell and Blencowe, auctioneers and land agents.

3. Arthur. Born at Rougham in March 1765. Died June 1779 aged 14 years. Buried at Bradfield St. George.

4. Ann. Born at Rougham in Feb. 1767. Married in 1800 to William Airy, excise officer. He died at Bury St. Edmund's in March 1827 aged 77, and she at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in April 1841 aged 74. Both were buried at Little Whelnetham and have stones in the churchyard there.

Their four children were (1) George Biddell Airy, afterwards Astronomer Royal. Born at Alnwick in Northumberland July 1801. Died at Playford Jan. 2, 1892, aged 91. (2) Elizabeth. See Tombstone 95, p. 202. (3) William. Born at Hereford. Rector of Bradfield St. Clare. Vicar of Keysoe. Died at Lavenham Aug. 1874. (4) Arthur. Died young.

5. William Webb. Born at Rougham April 1769. Buried at Bradfield Oct. 1769.

6. William. Born at Rougham Sept. 1770. Married Elizabeth Chickall of Pentlow. Lived at Earls hall, Cockfield. He died at Diss in March 1824 aged 53, and she in March 1854 aged 88. Both were buried at Winfarthing. In his Autobiography Sir G. B. Airy, then at Cambridge, says—*On March 27, a very rainy day, I walked to Bury to attend the funeral of my uncle William Biddell, near Diss, and on March 30 I walked back in rain and snow.* Autobiog. p. 55.

7. George. Born at Rougham in Sept. 1772. Died unmarried Nov. 1851 aged 80. His tombstone in Bradfield St. George churchyard says that he owned and occupied the West farm at Bradfield for over 50 years. He started the auctioneering and land agency business, which has since been carried on by different members of the family under the name of Messrs. Biddell and Blencowe. *On Nov. 23, 1851, I went to Bradfield near Bury; my uncle, George Biddell, died, and I attended the funeral on Nov. 29.* Autobiog. of Sir G. B. Airy. P. 208.

8. Thomas Wright. Born at Rougham in Dec. 1774. Died Sept 1782. Buried at Bradfield St. George.

9. Lucy. Born at Rougham in Nov. 1777. Died in Feb. 1808 aged 30. Tombstone at Bradfield St. George.

10. Arthur. Born at Rougham in April 1780. Died June 1780.

11. Arthur. He was born at Little Whelnetham in Feb. 1783. As a native of the parish that this volume deals with I may give some particulars of him. He settled at Playford in 1808, was married in 1817 to Jane, daughter of Robert Ransome of Ipswich, and died at Playford in May 1860. I will quote what two who knew him have said of him.

His nephew, George Biddell Airy, the astronomer, says in his Autobiography:—

I do not remember precisely when it was that I first visited my uncle Arthur Biddell. I think it was in a winter: certainly as early as the winter of 1812-13. Here I found a friend whose society I could enjoy, and I entirely appreciated and enjoyed the practical, mechanical and at the same time speculative and enquiring talents of Arthur Biddell. He had a library which, for a person in middle life, may be called excellent, and his historical and antiquarian knowledge was not

small. After spending one winter holyday with him, it easily came to pass that I spent the next summer holyday with him : and at the next winter holyday, finding that there was no precise arrangement for my movements, I secretly wrote him a letter begging him to come with a gig to fetch me home with him : he complied with my request, . . . , and from that time one third of every year was regularly spent with him till I went to College. How great was the influence of this on my character and education I cannot tell. It was with him that I became acquainted with the Messrs. Ransome, W. Cubitt the civil engineer, Bernard Barton, Thomas Clarkson the slave trade abolitionist, and other persons whose acquaintance I have valued highly. It was also with him that I became acquainted with the works of the best modern poets, Scott, Byron, Campbell, Hogg and others ; as also with the Waverley Novels and other works of merit. P. 17.

And again, writing of a time fifty years later, Airy says :—

On May 26, 1860, my venerable friend Arthur Biddell died. He had been in many respects more than a father to me : I cannot express how much I owed to him, especially in my youth. P. 242.

The other whom I will quote is Lord Arthur Hervey, then rector of Ickworth, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells. In October, 1860, the Suffolk Archæological Institute visited Playford, and at the meeting Lord Arthur read a paper on the Felton family who had owned it. In the course of his paper he alluded to Thomas Clarkson, who had resided there. “Not all the de Felbriggues and Feltons, who ever grasped a sword or hung their armorial bearings in church or hall, have cast on Playford a tithe of the true honour and fame which will for ever dignify this old place as the residence of Thomas Clarkson.”

And then he alluded to Airy, the Astronomer Royal of England, who “here passed many of his youthful days, and here has chosen to make his retreat, and enjoy his seasons of leisure and rest from the arduous labours of his high office.”

And then he came to Arthur Biddell :—

I had received some documents, including three original letters, from one who took a deep interest in all that related to this parish, of which he was a distinguished ornament, I mean the late Arthur Biddell. I had some correspondence with him on the subject of our meeting

here, in which he exhibited his wonted kindness of disposition and vigour of understanding, and I had looked forward with much pleasure to seeing him on my visit here to day. But God has otherwise ordered it, and another good man sleeps in the churchyard of Playford. . . . For strength of mind and character, and for sterling worth, for unbending integrity and sincere piety, he was a true type of that class of Englishman who, under God's blessing, have made England what it is. Of an enquiring and active disposition, a vigorous understanding and a tenacious memory, with a vast fund of information and a deep interest in his own home and parish, he was also a most intelligent friend to archæology, and in his old age became himself an interesting specimen of the age and class to which he belonged. It would perhaps have been difficult to find in any village in England of the size of Playford a triumvirate of whom in different ways their fellow-parishioners might be more justly proud than the three I have just named—Clarkson, Airy, Biddell. *Suff. Arch. Inst. Proc. IV. p. 15, 37.*

Arthur and Jane Biddell had four sons and six daughters, all baptized at Playford after that they had got well into their teens. These were the sons :—

1. Manfred. He was married to Sarah Lucy, daughter of Arthur Blencowe, and died at Playford in October 1894. Of several children, Lucy is the wife of Cordy Samuel Wolton, now living at Lavenham hall.

2. George Arthur. He was an engineer. He was married to Emma, daughter of David Hine, and lived at Ipswich.

3. William. He married (1) Ellen, daughter of Arthur Blencowe, and their only surviving child is Bertha, wife of Rev. Henry Taylor, rector of Great Barton. He married (2) Mary Ann, widow of Walter Rossiter Scott and daughter of Robert Howard of Lavenham. William Biddell, who lived at Hawstead hall farm, and afterwards at Lavenham hall, was M.P. for West Suffolk in 1880—1886. He died at Lavenham in Oct. 1900 aged 75, and was buried at Hawstead.

4. Herman. He married Harriet, daughter of Rev. Henry Masterman Barlow, rector of Burgh, and is now living at Playford.

We have got rather far away from Whelnetham and must straightway return thither. I will only add that a very complete pedigree of the Biddells from George

Biddle of Little Whelnetham to the present date was printed by Mr. Crispe in his Visitation of England and Wales, vol. 3, 1895. To this I am indebted for many dates etc. I am also indebted to some manuscript notes lent me by Mr. George Blencowe, whose family has thrice intermarried with the Biddells. My other authorities are the Whelnetham and Bradfield tombstones; the Auto-biography of Sir George Biddell Airy, 1896; Notes on Rattlesden by Rev. J. R. Olorenshaw, 1900, Life of Bishop Bedell printed by the Camden Society in 1872, and several volumes of my own series of Suffolk Green Books.

POSTSCRIPT. Having read over again more carefully the manuscript notes lent me by Mr. George Blencowe, I find I must make a slight correction to what I said on p. 488, which has now been printed off and cannot be altered. Thomas Biddell's name in the Bradfield register is spelt Bidell (not Bedell), but the pronunciation of it among the people of Bradfield was Beedell. His will made May 16, 1739, is at Bury. So also is that of his wife Elizabeth, proved in May 1761, whose maiden name is unknown. So also is that of their eldest son Thomas, who died before his father, and was buried at Bradfield May 23, 1734. He mentions his brothers John, James, Richard and George, and his sisters Elizabeth, Ann and Sarah. Therefore Thomas Beddell of Horringer could not be a brother of George, as I suggested he might be, but he might be a nephew. All the children of the elder Thomas were baptized at Bradfield except the eldest, Thomas, he who died before his father in 1734, and who (to judge from his will) had a fair estate which did not come to him from his father.

The particular descendant of the Bishop to whom the family tradition (going back to the end of the eighteenth century) points as the father of Thomas is James, the son of Rev. William Bedell, who was the Bishop's eldest son. This James died at Rattlesden in 1682 aged 31, leaving his house there to his sister Agnes. I have already said that I do not see how there can be any legitimate descent from him, but they might have a common ancestor.

After the death of George Biddell in 1799 came ROBERT CARSS to the hall farm. Robert Carss had been a draper in Bury St. Edmunds and had married the daughter of John Spink the banker, who took him into partnership. Spink and Carss's bank failed in 1796, and after a time the premises were occupied by Oakes' bank (afterwards Oakes and Bevan) and now by the Capital and Counties. Robert Carss died in May 1827 aged 76.

Within one enclosure in the churchyard are six tombstones belonging to this family or establishment. (Nos. 78 to 84 at p. 201.) Tombstones are sometimes very wordy, but no one can say that these are. Sarah Carss has one, who died in 1807 and was the mother of Robert. John Smirk has another, who died at the hall, and had been for many years a clerk in Spink and Carss's bank. He came, say the Cullum church notes, from Newcastle. George Moor, whose name is on another, was, I believe, also a Bury banker, but whether he helped to fill the hall I do not know.

Robert Martin Carss succeeded his father and was there till his death in Sept. 1872 aged 84 years.

We have now reached very modern times, and I need not go any further except to say that I believe he was succeeded by Henry Haggitt, who was a son of Rev. George Haggitt, for many years preacher at St. James, Bury St. Edmunds. Henry Haggitt died here in March 1884 aged 59 years.

I believe the next occupants were Mrs. Josselyn, (widow of John Josselyn M.F.H., late of the Mount,) and her two sons, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Josselyn and Willoughby Josselyn.

They were followed by John Sturley Nunn, a member of a family that has been in and round Bury for a great many generations. When Bishop Bedell (not yet a bishop) and Dr. Despotine found lodgings together in Bury in 1611, it was "in the house of one Mr. Nunne," which house should be identified.

Next came the present occupant, John White, eldest son of the late Rev. John White, rector of Chevington.

LITTLE WHELNETHAM OLD RECTORY. Coming out of the hall gate we come at once to Little Whelnetham school. Here a green lane on the left hand turns out of the hard road, and in about half a mile comes into another hard road called now (as in Queen Elizabeth's time) London lane. In the will of Sir Robert Jermyn, 1614, he leaves £5 "towards the amending of the lane called London lane "on the backside of Shermer so far as Shermer and Buskes goeth; and do require "the inhabitants of litle Weltham and Monkes Bradfeild to add the rest." (Rushbrooke, p. 153.)

At our entrance into this green lane we see an old cottage with thatched roof, which must go back into the eighteenth century or earlier. A little further down the

green lane we see on our right hand a small enclosure surrounded on three sides by a moat, which, perhaps, was more for fish than for fence. Here was the old rectory, and it is still part of the glebe. In 1664 and 1670 Anthony Aggas paid hearth tax for its four hearths, but in 1674 he had moved to his other rectory house at Rushbrooke. I do not expect that any rector has occupied it since then. In the Little Whelnetham rate-book the Parsonage is valued at £40 from 1703 to 1767. The penny rate on this, viz. 3s. .. 4d., is sometimes paid by the rector, but more often by the occupier of the Hall farm, who, I suppose, rented it. In 1768 this £40 disappears altogether and the rateable value of the parish is by so much the less. I suppose the house was then pulled down. But I do not understand why the whole £40 disappeared from the rateable value of the parish. The site did not go, but only a few plastered laths that were upon it.

The green lane is now, a good deal of it, a swamp and impassible. A hundred and fifty years ago or so all ways along which the public had the right to go were green or whatever the colour might be, *i. e.* not stoned, excepting turnpike or coach roads. Then, when the stoning of roads came into general use, a certain number of these ways were stoned, while the rest remained in their former condition. But these others, though they remained unstoned and green (or whatever the colour was), they still remained public property. But what has often happened? First, not being stoned they were entirely neglected, and became swamps or waterways, and the uncut hedges on either side met and blocked them up. And so they ceased to be used because they could not be used, though the right to use them was still there. Then next, the owner of the adjoining fields seeks to add to his property and stubs up the hedge on one side, and the lane is thrown into his field. And so that which was practically public property becomes private property without a farthing being paid or any protest made. It seems to me that if parish councils had nothing else to do but to look after all public paths and rights of way which have been left unstoned, they would still have plenty to do and would need to be much more alert in the matter than they often are. But this alertness can hardly be expected if their members are all of one sort representing only one interest.

We have now finished this very long walk. With regard to the boundary between Great and Little Whelnetham, it is an in and out one, whose reason is not very apparent. Sicklesmere, which was our starting point, is mostly in Great Whelnetham, though the Waggon and the present rectory are in Little Whelnetham.

Of the three roads, the right hand one which we took, and the middle one by which we returned, led us through and to Great Whelnetham, excepting the chapel of St. Thomas on the middle road, which is in Little Whelnetham. The left hand road of the three took us solely to Little Whelnetham. It will be noticed how all the middling houses of Little Whelnetham have vanished. I imagine that the formation of Rushbrooke park and woods squeezed them out.

I have sometimes given the Le Grice title deeds as my authority. I should say that I have only seen the schedule of them, which Messrs. Braikenridge and Edwards, the stewards of the estate, got leave to send me. From the title deeds themselves, which they kindly offered me facilities for examining, I shrank, knowing what would be the length of them.



PART II. CHAPTER VII.

ROMAN REMAINS AT WHELNETHAM.

I have already (p. 464) mentioned Dr. Cox Macro as a collector of manuscripts. He died in 1767, and in course of time his collections were sold. Some of his MSS. are now at Keswick hall near Norwich, the property of Mr. John Henry Gurney. A calendar of these was printed in 1891 by the Hist. MSS. Commission. Amongst others there is a thick folio volume of Miscellanea, containing a number of MSS. bound up together. The contents of f. 51—82 of this volume are thus calendared:—

1699—1707. Miscellaneous notes by several hands (partly by Sir R. Gipps) of Antiquities found in Suffolk (Welnetham, Hunden, etc.) Beds., Devon, etc.

Mr. Gurney kindly gave me leave to have transcribed what I wanted, and so I print here Sir Richard Gipps' account of the Roman remains which he found at Great Whelnetham. They have been transcribed for me by Mr. Fred. Johnson of Norwich. I imagine that the account is all in Sir Richard's handwriting except the last item, which is in a different handwriting. It does not appear to whom the letter describing the find was written. Dr. Covel who is mentioned was the Master of Christ's Coll., Cambridge, a native of the neighbouring village of Horringer.

This account at first hand of the finding of Roman remains, written by the finder who was himself an intelligent antiquarian, is interesting and valuable. But his speculations as to the meaning of what he found are tiresome and absurd. He has got sacrifices and Dii Manes on his brain, and everything he finds is twisted to suit them. If only he had accepted the more simple and probable explanation of Dr. Covel, I should have been saved the necessity of printing a page or two of rubbish. But it was there, and I could not well separate the tares from the wheat, and so I print it all verbatim.

The ditch mentioned by Sir Richard "next ye high roade leading to Melford and Sudbury" must, I think, be the ditch that now encloses a small plantation adjoining the gravel pit. Mr. Barham, whose excavations I mention presently, calls it Sicklesmere. I should not have thought that Sicklesmere extended as far from the old mere as this is. But at any rate this gravel pit must not be confounded with the far larger and more conspicuous ones which are right at the very edge of the mere. I have marked the spot in my map at p. 448.

In March 1700-1 making of a ditch next ye high roade leading to Melford —and Sudbury in ye parish of Great Welnetham (being 2 miles distant from —St. Edmunds Bury), and ordering said ditch to be made 3 foot att least in —depth, one of the workemen finding a very fine peice of red potsherd (which I —knew to be Roman earth) occasioned my curiosity to search further. The —whole tract of earth dug through was near a 100 rod, all gravel, and in severall —places of ye said ditch wee coud easily perceive an alteration of ye soile by ye —blacknesse which appeard, and in three places about some 7 or 8 yards distant —one from another in a right line we discovered pottsherds, bones of sheep, oxen —and hoggs, oyster, muscell and cockle shells, coales, peices of whetstones, a —broken sacrificing knife, and at the bottom of the places ashes very fresh. The —particular dimensions and depth of ye places appeared plainly to mee by ye —gravell which bounded them; none of them were above 9 foote in breadth and 3 —in depth, some not so broad. Upon communicating this whole matter to Dr. —Covell and showing him the variety of potsherds, the different shapes etc., hee —was of opinion that I had only light of some Roman dunghills, and that which —inclined him to ye beleef therof was ye oyster shells etc. But upon consideration —of the smallness of their contents, it seems more probable to me that these —might be places or holes made in ye earth to sacrifice to ye Diis Manibus, —especially if the auncient practice in those sacrifices was in terra effossa and not —sub terra effossa, as also if sometimes they sacrificed in some places neare the —sepulchres of their friends and not alwaies over them. Besides ye Roman —sempulum, ye libacum, ye sphagia, ye bottoms of several urns with inscriptions —seem to be plain intimation of their being sacrificing places; as also that not —very far from this place, neare a little river, ye water washing ye banks discovered —not long since a Roman urne, in which were bones and ashes, which place I —diligently searched and found oyster shells, coals, ashes, nailes, a bucks-horne —handle to a knife, litle pieces of brasse etc., and a Tetricus. The inscriptions

—on ye bottoms of ye inside of some of ye vessells, which stood upon a little rimm—or foot, tho' of what forms I could not find—for all ye outward parts of ye—vessells were industriously, as I conjecture, broken of [off], so that nothing more—remained then [than] ye round bottom with ye foote or rimm, which if turned—topsy turvy appeared by reason of ye hollowness like a little salt sellar, and ye—ditch diggers tooke them for such. Some of these I found in severall of the—places, that which I find remarkeable besides ye inward inscriptions was that on—ye bottom of one of them on ye outside was this marke X : had it been an urne—for buriall, it might well have been conjectured to bee ad designandum tumulum.—But being as I conceive too little for so greate a conjecture, as also of ye fine—red earth, I can only imagine it to have been ye remains of some sacrificing—vessell or of some other particular vessell or urne dedicated to ye memory of—some deceased person. The inscription on ye bottom of ye inner side not being—legible put an end to my farther observations thereon.

2. On ye bottom of ye inside of ye first which I found was this inscription :—PATER. E ; and then indeed I conjectured that it might be ye potter's mark ;—but upon finding severall others with inscriptions which could not support such—a conjecture, I thought I had sure reason to conclude that this might signifie—PATER FECIT. *i. e.* Manibus or Memorix filii. Another also I found which—was much larger with ye same inscription.

3. On the bottom of ye inward part of another, something smaller, which—was not legible, I imagined I had found ye word Faustinus, and hoped thereby—to have robbed Bury of its ancient name and to have fixed ye Villa Faustini att—Wheltham, a conjecture Dr. Covell seemed to countenance, inasmuch as nothing—of any Roman antiquities have been ever found as yet at Bury. But I was soone—convinced of bottoming my conjecture wrong by another bottom which I found,—which explained ye other, and my FAUSTINI. M plainly appeared by comparing—it with that to be AMISI. M., which I take either to be Amisi memoria or—Amisi manibus. On ye edges of ye outward rim or foot of this was five deep—notches like a tally and 15 shallow ones, for what signification I cant imagine,—but if ye deep notches were made for 5 a peice then ye number will be 40. On—another, 1 deep notch and about an inch distant from it 3 smaller and much—shallower notches : upon another 2 little notches. This vessell had one quarter—part of it remaining entire and was about 5 inches when whole in breadth, and—an inch and half in depth. On another M. S. . . . On another REBVI . . .

—On ye bottom of another, viz. in ye hollow of ye foot or pedestall, was this —mark X, ye inscription on ye bottom of ye inside not legible.

4. What these notches or ye marke X on these red vessells should signifie —I cant imagine; for these vessells plainly appearing to be too little for buriall —could not be ad designandum tumulum. I found also 3 bottoms of ye common —grey ash colour or blackish earth. On ye bottom of ye outside of the least of —them, not being much bigger than a crown peice, was this mark V: on another —something larger $\frac{V}{X}$: on ye third which was ye largest X; and here I am att a —losse also, for these plainly seem not to have been urnes for ye dead; therefore —I have thought these vessells might have been Roman measures, and it being —usuall in their sacrifices to the Diis Manibus to offer milke, these might have —been the vessells in which they brought it—not being willing their Gods should —be cheated, but that they should have full measure, which if so is a very greate —reproach to our parson-cheaters. On ye bottom of another in ye inside (which —was ye first was found by Mr. B. [Brundish] ye minister of ye parish) was PATER: —F., and then indeed I only conjectured it to be ye name of ye maker, but now I —am apt to believe (having found divers others of a contrary import) that this —must signifie PATER FECIT (subaudit:) memoria or Diis Manibus filii. I —found also another which seemed to have been of a larger content with ye same —inscription. These are only conjectures occasioned by groping in ye darke and —dirt, from whence much light is not to be exspected, and therefore as I hope you —will pardon ye trouble I have given you, so you will also ye mistakes of, Sir, your —very humble servant R. G.

[There are here drawings of three different vessels.]

This vessell [drawing] was of curious fine red earth and was broken into —severall pieces, but by fitting ye broken sherds it came into ye shape I have —represented. The inscription on ye bottom of ye inside thereof was BOETIVS —only, which was very legible. Half of another entire I found of ye same contents —with ye former without any sign of any inscription att all. These I thought —might be ye Roman simpula. Severall of the bottoms of these vessells I found, —all ye upper part of them being industriously broken as plainly appeared, so that —only ye inward bottom on which ye inscription was and ye rim or pedestall that —ye vessell stood upon remained entire, in so much that ye ditch makers, when —they found them, by reason of ye hollowness of ye one side and flatness of ye

—other imagined them to be salt sellars, and one of them designed one hee found
—for that use.

Folio 57. May 5, 1703. Examining some new ground which was all
—gravell and finding a variation of ye soile for about 4 foote in breadth and 3
—foote in depth, I discovered ye broken remains of severall Roman vessells as of
—basins, platters or very fleete dishes, some of which by putting ye broken peices
—together appeared plainly not to have been scarce half an inch in depth ; as also
—severall remains of little earthen vessells like bottles with handles to them, ye
—tops of some of which were very broad, others narrow, in different forms and
—shapes and of different contents, ye biggest of which containing not much above
—a pint, some not above half so much, as also ye top of a very large urne, which
—by ye supposed largenesse and ye nicke seemed to have contained ye ashes of
—some person.

But that which surprized mee ye most was ye finding amongst them ye
—heade of an instrument or toole exactly like in every respect to that which our
—carpenters and coopers generally use and call by ye name of an addice or adzs,
—so that in truth had it not been in ye company of these undoubted peices of
—antiquity I should have concluded it to have been such and assigned it only a
—place amongst my old iron, whereas now it finds a more honourable apartment
—with my sacrificing knife etc. Of what use this instrument was amongst ye
—Romans I cant imagine, it not being like ye description of their hatchet, and
—tho' indeed the heade of it (in respect of its shape and bignesse) was fit enough
—for ye knocking of ye sacrifice on ye head before they cut his throate, yet not
—knowing whether they used that practice I dare not attribute that use therto.
—But admit that it were so, what ye use of the other part should be I know not,
—but sure I am that it coud no way be serviceable to them in sacrificing.

(*Here a side note:—Cybelis securis qua boves sternunt et dejiciunt. Hesychius
—Kubulis. Bulling de Conviviis, p. 342. Whether this was in ye forme of an
—addice or adds or no I know not, but tis probable enough it was an instrument
—for that purpose, especially since not far from that place many hornes of heifers
—or bulls of 2 years old and ye whole head of one was taken up.*)

But not to let my hatchet goe too soone out of my hand, but to fling
—another conjecture after it. Supposing this place to have been a sacrificing

—place to ye Diis Manibus and they Romans in such sacrifices using to digg holes
 —in ye earth, whether supposing their Gods a little thick of hearing or else to gain
 —so much ground of them and be nearer them, why may it not be a probable
 —conjecture enough that this was an instrument used for digging ye religious hole,
 —without the use of which the undertaker would have certainly been gravelled,
 —and in truth this instrument is very like to one end of our mattockes now in use.
 —But then why he should leave his mattock behind him, either thro' forgetfulness
 —or design, is next to be examined. And as so that tis probable enough that
 —this toole being used upon so religious an occasion, it was there buried that it
 —might not afterwards be buried on an irreligious and prophane one.

Very near ye bottom of this hole amongst cole and ashes I found lying
 —whole in ye ground a Roman urne exactly in shape to our little jarrs. It might
 —contain neere a quart. Its position in the earth was length-waies. I could
 —perceive no cover; it was full of blacke stuff like inke, whiche I carefully
 —examined and found nothing therein except a cinerated substance, which made
 —mee conclude some perfumes had been offered in it to ye Diis Manibus, there
 —being nothing in it I could find which could make mee conjecture that there had
 —been ashes of an infant included in it.

One thing remarkable which I observed I cant omit, that in ye blacke stuffe
 —besides the cinerated substance was a number of little small gravilly stones
 —(none being neare it). I cant but think they were either first put in or else
 —generated by the salts since, but I doubt in this there is nimis salis. I know
 —well enough some of ye auncients had so fond and superstitious a folly for their
 —birds, that ye ashes of a sparrow sometimes found ye honourable apartment of
 —an urn; and Dr. Covell showed mee one which was found at Nimiguen, which
 —was so very small that hee concluded it might have been [used] on so foolish
 —and fond an occasion.

May 6. Not far distant from this place, on ye other side of ye roade, I
 —discovered another place, which by ye vast quantity of cinerated substances not
 —much unlike to a smith's coale cynders one would be apt to conjecture to be ye
 —ustrinum. This was about 8 foote in length, and there was a particular stratum
 —of about 3 or 4 inches of a sort of clay or pott earth, which lay in a regular sort
 —of position, for what reason I cant imagine. How they burnt ye dead bodies so
 —as to preserve their ashes I know not (tho' I have read of a particular sort of

—thing for that purpose), beside ye particular sheet [?] of alectine [?], and am apt
 —to thinke that this clay substance might be what they burned ye body upon,
 —and underneathe it they made ye fire etc.

Folio 62. [*What follows is not in the handwriting of Sir Richard Gipps.* Ed.]

This Roman brick [drawing] was also found amongst other Roman rubbish
 —in ye parish of Greate Welnetham, the dimensions of which was six fingers long,
 —one finger in thickness and but three fingers brode. Leo Baptista Alberti in his
 —booke of Architecture assures us that hee had seen some of same dimensions in
 —every respect, and that aunciently the Romans made their pavements therewith,
 —laying them edgelong. The same author further assures us that there were 3
 —sorts of bricks amongst the auncients :

1. The first a foote and a half long and a foot in breadth.
2. The second 5 palmes every way.
3. The third but 4 palmes.

So much for Sir Richard Gipps' account. After his finds in 1701—1703 just two hundred years went by and then we have the record of another find. I do not know of any record of anything found during that interval of two hundred years. In 1904—1906 Mr. George Basil Barham, then living at Bury St. Edmunds, paid occasional visits to this gravel pit, and (just as Sir Richard Gipps had done) noticed holes or pits which had been dug in the gravel and had got to be filled up with black earth. In this black earth he found fragments of Roman pottery, bones of animals, oyster shells and wood ashes.

Instead of inventing an absurd theory (as Sir Richard had done) about sacrifices and Dii Manes, he at once came to the sensible conclusion that these pits were for refuse. From his communications on the subject to the Bury Post and to the Bury Free Press, I learn that he concluded from what he found that these Roman refuse pits did not belong to a temporary camp but to a villa occupied for some time by well-to-do owners. He also found three bronze coins of Faustina II, A.D. 175, and two silver coins of Severus Alexander, A.D. 222—235. He suggested that here, and not at Bury St. Edmunds where no Roman remains have been found, stood Villa Faustini.

It seems a pity that this matter cannot be pursued. A few trenches dug across the field adjoining this gravel pit would show that there had been something there or nothing. And either result would add to one's knowledge.

My own contribution to the matter is a very humble one. A week ago I poked my stick into the black earth that filled one of these small pits which had been dug in the gravel, and two bits of red Roman pottery fell out. One very small fragment was just large enough to show the letters VIF, with something that looked like a potter's wheel above them.

Since this was printed I have been to the gravel pit again with Mr. Sankey. Using a better tool than a walking stick we moved the remainder of the black earth which filled one of these small pits in the gravel. In it we found many fragments of Roman pottery, a pin over two inches long made of bone, and what looked like the point of a pickaxe made of bone. Also at the bottom of the pit was the top part of a human skull, but I had not time to move more earth and see whether the rest of the skeleton was there.



PART II. CHAPTER VIII.

GREAT WHELNETHAM MANOR ROLLS.

My account of Great Whelnetham manor had been written and printed before I knew that the Court rolls were in custody at Bury. I therefore did not avail myself of Col. Oakes' permission to use them. But the Rev. William Symonds has been good enough to lend me some papers in his possession. Amongst them is a list of the tenants of the manor in 1649, and another list for 1765. In the first list a name in round brackets is, I believe, the name of a tenant later than 1649, added afterwards. In the second list we sometimes see four successive tenants; viz. the present one, the one before *late*, the one before that *before*, and the one before that *formerly*. In one case we have five successive tenants.

1649. A rental for the hole yeare of free and cobby for the Manner of Great Whelton. A.D. 1649.				s.	d.
The executors of the Lady Wreay for free rent	...	...	...	8	
Mr. Bartholomew Cannam for rent	...	...	...	13	7
Mr. Richard Gippes for cobby rent	...	...	...	7	0
Henry Simonds for cobby rent	...	...	...	34	4
John Hammond (John Patridge) for cobby rent	...	...	...	14	0
John Howe for cobby rent	...	...	...	24	0
John Howe for free rent late Henry Howes	...	...	...		1
George Howe for free rent	...	...	...		4
Mr. John Brundish for cobby rent	...	...	...	17	2
Henry Hunt for cobby rent	...	...	...	5	8

					s.	d.
John Bucknom for copy rent	...	...	...	...	2	0
Robert Hunne for copy rent	...	...	...	...	22	4
Miles Burrowes gentleman for copy rent	...	...	...	...	4	4
Ralph Sparke for copy rent	...	...	...	...	5	4
James Addomes (Turner) for copy rent	...	...	...	...	1	4
Robert Inold for copy rent	...	...	...	...	1	0
Giles Steward for free rent	...	...	...	...		7
Henry Howe for free and copy rent	...	...	...	...	10	7
Robert Addomes for free rent	...	...	...	...		5
Willyam Parker (Robert Wixe) for a driftway farme rent	...	...	...	...		8
Of him for free rent	...	...	...	...		4
Of him for copy rent	...	...	...	...	6	2
More of him for free rent late Churchis	...	...	...	...		6
Anne Pope for free rent [added later ?]	...	...	...	...	2	4
Cristafer Onge for free rent	...	...	...	...	1	0
Anthony Harden for free rent	...	...	...	...	1	6
Mr. John Gilly for free rent	...	...	...	...		6
late Stewards for free rent	...	...	...	...		1
Mr. Stearne for free rent	...	...	...	...		1
Mr. Parker for free and copy rent	...	...	...	...	28	8
Mr. Gaught for copy rent	...	...	...	...	4	6
Of him for a tenement late Parkines	...	...	...	...	1	0
Robert Croyley for copy rent	...	...	...	...	6	8
John Patterricke for copy rent	...	...	...	...	7	6
Thomas (William) Adomes for copy rent	...	...	...	...	8	4
Mr. (Jasper) Bridon for copy rent	...	...	...	...	6	0
Willyam Cocke for copy rent	...	...	...	...	11	0
Mr. Richard Plombe for copy rent (Mr. Canham)	...	...	...	...	12	0
Henry Simonds for free rent	...	...	...	...	1	2
Mr. Darby for free rent	...	...	...	...		6
Robert Patterricke for rent	...	...	...	...		8
Willyam Edgerton for rent	...	...	...	...	2	0
Henry Holdin for copy rent	...	...	...	...	1	8
Widdow Addomes for rent (Robert Nunne)	...	...	...	...	3	0

	s.	d.
Willyam Addomes for rent	1	6
Henry Howe for rent	12	8
Widdow Sparke for rent (John Sparke)	2	3
Mr. Gaught for free and copy rent	16	0
Thomas Parker for copy rent	7	0
John Griffin for rent	2	0
John Steward for rent		6
	<hr/>	
	£15	14 .. 6

1765. The Manor of Great Whelnetham. A rental made for one year due at Michaelmas 1765.

	s.	d.
Arthur Young gent; for late Rev. Doctor Arthur Young for land late		
Canhams	13	7
More for late Henry Hawes	2	7
More for late Plumbes	12	8
More for late George Howes		4
More for late Mannings	5	8
More for the Eagle close	2	0
More for late Nathaniel Stearns		4
	<hr/>	
	37	2
William Silverstone late Edward Branwhite for the Eagle ...	2	0
More for late Sam. Rogers, before Braybrook, formerly Cheams ...		1
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Bristol for late Paines	6	8
Rev. Thomas Lord for late James Merest's Esq. and Jane his wife, late		
Battelys	1	0
Jane Merest widow for late James Merest Esq. for a peice of freehold		
land taken from the lord's waste into Hall orchard	1	0
Mary wife of Richard Cox, Elizabeth wife of James Brooker, & Jane		
Merest widow, for late Elizabeth Battely's widow and John		
Stevenson's Esq.	7	0
More for late Gipps's, before Garland's	2	0

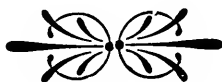
	s.	d.
John Jaques late Charles Pleijs jun. clerk	34	4
More for the Brick Kiln	5	0
Sir Charles Davers late Sir Robert Davers	1	2
More for late Hayward's	10	0
John Stedman late Goodwins before James Wyard jun. late Garlands	12	4
Ann the wife of Jacob Brooke late Garlands	11	0
James Playle for late John Gurling	8	4
More for late Francis Garlands	2	0
Lucy Sturgeon spinster late Mr. Phillip Sturgeon for late Mr. James Sturgeon's late Howes	7	0
More for late James Sturgeon late Thomas Sturgeons before Frosts and formerly Hows and Fylers	29	11
More late of said Thomas Sturgeon before Frosts formerly Lees ...	6	0
William Farrow for late Samuel Fiskes for Burroughes land ...	4	4
More for late Buckenham's	2	0
Rev. John Brundish clerk	17	2
George Wyard jun. for late William Leppingwells	22	4
John Jermyn jun. for late Clarke's	1	8
Mary Kerrich widow late Dr. John Kerrich for late Dr. Macro's ...	11	0
More for late Thomas Macro Esq. before Cropleys	6	8
More for the Manger late Macro's	4	4
More for late Stewards	2	4
John Woodroffe and Alice his wife for late William Holdens ...	5	4
Giles Steward (now Mr. John Sharpe's)		7
William Robards for late Johnson's free	3	4
Joshua Grigby the elder for late Towler's free		6
More for late Edmond Howard's free	2	3
Joshua Grigby the younger for late Haywards copy	2	6
Henry Tilbrooke late Cawston's free	1	6
James Mortlock late his father's Michael Mortlock's before Evered's free	1	0
John How for late George How's formerly Smith's	13	0
Penelope Lyng widow for late James Lyng's	14	6
More for late Lyng's before Burrough's		6
John Farrow late John Canham's	1	6

	s.	d.
Rebecka wife of John Parsons and Alice wife of John Grimwood for late Bishop's before Patrick's	7	6
John Raker late Simon Raker for part of the late Eagle		8
John Mayes late Thomas Avis		6
Thomas Avis for late John Gurling's shop now a cottage	1	0
John Bryant for a cottage	1	0
Robert Gurling for a shop lately built on the lord's waste...		6
Joseph Alderton for a cottage	1	0
	£15 .. 14 .. 6	

This entry from the Great Whelnetham Manor Court Rolls is also among Mr. Symonds' papers:—

Oct 24, 1685. Court General of Thomas, Lord Jermin, Baron of St. Edmunds; Robert Maltward Esq. steward.

At this Court it was certified that John Buckenham and Anna his wife after the last Court of Jan. 16 last had before the steward rendered up Skippers' Close of 3 acres in Bradfield Combust (lying between Thomas Heyward's land on S, and Lodgfeild sometime George Copin's on N, the E. head abutting on the road leading from Whelnetham to Bury St. Edmunds, and the W. head abutting on land of Zacharie Fisk clerk) to the use of Thomas Rowland of Cockfeild yeoman and his heirs. Now the said Thomas Rowland is admitted to said premises to hold to him and his heirs.



PART II. CHAPTER IX.

FINAL NOTES.

1. THE NAME, WHELNETHAM. Probably the majority of English villages received their present names somewhere between A.D. 500 and A.D. 1000. Of course some received them earlier and some later than that, but probably most of them received them somewhere within those two dates. And to make out the meaning of any of those names one wants to see it as it was when first given, and not only as it has got to be after a thousand or fifteen hundred years usage. I have already said that I have not been able to find the name Whelnetham earlier than the date of Domesday book, A.D. 1086, and then we only have it as written by a stranger just come into the country and not understanding the Saxon tongue. This stranger, *i. e.* the Norman scribe, wrote the names of places as well as he could make out what the Saxon called them, but that was not any better than we should write down the names of places in Spain or Germany, if we (knowing no language but our own) only heard them pronounced by a native of the country.

Whelnetham occurs twice in Domesday book, once as Huelfham and once as Teluetham. A century or two later on I find Whelnetham, Whelwetham, Whelvetham, and sometimes as now shortened into Wheltham. Also Thelnetham or Thelvetham and Qwelnetnam. In the will of William Manning, 1503, Thelnetham and Whelnetham each occur more than once. During the last two or three hundred years I think one only meets with Whelnetham or Wheltham.

In the first of the two Domesday forms, Huelfham, *Huel* is practically the same in sound as *Whel*. The *f* in *fham* looks as if the mediæval Whelwetham or

Whelvetham was more like what the Saxon said to the Norman scribe than Whelnetham.

The other Domesday form, Teluete ham, which as Telvetham, Telnetham or Thelnetham also runs into the succeeding centuries, is troublesome and perplexing. Thelnetham is the name of a village in the adjoining Hundred of Blackborne, and in mediæval documents I have met with Whelnetham meaning Thelnetham as well as with Thelnetham meaning Whelnetham. Whether these two names are really the same in origin, settling down ultimately in two different forms of spelling in order to avoid confusion, (*i. e.* the Thedwastre village settling down to Whelnetham and the Blackborne village settling down to Thelnetham, just as Lot went to the right hand and Abraham to the left in order to avoid quarrelling,) or whether writing Whelnetham when Thelnetham was meant and vice versa was the result of confusion in the scribe's mind, I don't know. But at any rate either one was sometimes written for the other, and so in searching indices of records one had to be very careful of two things, *viz.* of missing allusions to Whelnetham which were disguised in the clothing of Thelnetham, and of admitting allusions to Thelnetham which came disguised in the clothing of Whelnetham. I hope I have at any rate avoided the second of these two things. One or two allusions to what was meant to be Thelnetham nearly got in, but were just found out in time. An early rector came to me calling himself rector of Whelnetham, so entered in the Bishop's register at Norwich; but his patron, a de Gonville, showed him to be a rector of Thelnetham, and so I promptly put him in the waste paper basket.

I am not going to make any guess as to what Whelnetham means. Heaps of instances of places with the same name settling down at last to a different spelling for each, in order to avoid confusion one with another, might be given. I will give only three from this immediate neighbourhood. (1). After years of confusion, within the last 150 years Halstead in Essex has agreed to stick to the original Halstead, while Halstead near Bury has agreed to stick to the corrupted form Hawstead. Another corrupted form, Hasted, is only now seen as a surname. (2). Stansfield near Melford has agreed to be Stansfield, while Stansfield near Bury has agreed to be Stanningfield. (3). Newton near Sudbury has agreed to be Newton, while Newton near Bury has agreed to be Nowton. These are all cases of Abraham and Lot. Of course the agreement was only a tacit and unconscious one, but it was one for all that, and has been faithfully maintained.

II. HERALDRY IN LITTLE WHELNETHAM CHURCH. This is supplementary to the account of this church at p. 478—485. In Davy's MSS. in the British Museum there is this note under Little Whelnetham, which he visited in August 1829:—

MS. Church notes penes Sir J. Blois, p. 308. Mr. Tylletson found in Whelnetham church [in] 1594

[1] B. a lion rampant arg. a bendlet g.

[2] G. a lion rampant or. [3] France and England.

[4] Sa. a chevron g. between VI annulets arg. iii. i. & ii.

MS. of Suffolk families. Le Conden p. 146.

I presume that this means that Davy found in the Blois MSS. a statement that Mr. Tylletson in 1594 had seen these four shields in Whelnetham church. What the Le Conden MS. is I don't know. But in the early part of 1910 the Suffolk Arch. Institute bought at the Hovenden sale four volumes of the Blois MSS., which at some time or other must have gone astray from Cockfield. They are said to have been written by William Blois c. 1700, but I do not feel sure that they are not more or less Tylletson's work. Turning to one of these volumes, which are all on Suffolk genealogy, I find at p. 308 the statement which Davy copied. I see nothing about Mr. Tylletson, which makes me think that this is Tylletson's MS. and not William Blois'; but the four shields are set down under Wheltham parva just as Davy has them, excepting that in shield No. 4 the Blois MS. has 6 plates where Davy has 6 annulets. I presume that these shields were on painted glass in a window, though nothing is said about that. Nor do we know anything more than that they were seen in Little Whelnetham church by Mr. Tylletson in 1594.

Not being learned in the language and rules of heraldry I referred these four shields to Mr. Edmund Farrer, who has been good enough to act as my heraldic adviser. He (without knowing who owned the manor or whose the shields ought to be) tells me that No. 1 was borne by Sir John Colville of Suffolk and Sir John Weyland; No. 2 by Arundel and Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel; No. 3 is of course royal; and No. 4 is bad heraldry and he does not know who bore it.

Now that information was most satisfactory. It was like doing a sum and working it out right without first looking at the answer. For at p. 368 we see that Sir John

Weyland, son of the unjust judge, was lord of the manor in and about 1300. That accounts for No. 1. And at p. 371 we see that Richard de Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny, afterwards earl of Worcester, and Isabella his wife have the manor in and about 1415, Richard's mother being Joan, one of the three sisters and co-heiresses of Thomas Fitzalan, earl of Arundel. That accounts for No. 2. And Isabella herself being the daughter of Constance, who was the granddaughter of Edward III, that might bring in the royal arms, No. 3. (See pedigree at p. 373.) So that the first three of the four shields seem to be satisfactorily accounted for. It looks as if they were put in the church c. 1420 by Isabella who married the two Richard Beauchamps in succession, and I regret more than ever that I did not closely examine the wooden figures in the roof and have them reproduced. (See p. 481.)

As it is so very fitting that the shield of Sir John Weyland should be there, we do not want Sir John Colvile who bore the same shield. He is a superfluity. You only want a second string to your bow when you cant quite rely on the one. But I may just mention that in the list of Whelnetham tax payers for 1327 the largest payer is Dionysia de Colvile. (P. 211.) I dont know who she was nor why she is there, and have met with no other record of her in connection with Whelnetham. But still there she is.

I will take this opportunity of correcting a mistatement that I made at p. 371, and which may affect these shields. I said there that Isabella (Despencer) and her first husband, Richard Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny, had no children. I find now that they had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Edward Neville, who succeeded in right of his wife to the barony of Bergavenny, and from whom the present Marquis of Abergavenny is lineally descended. This Elizabeth carried to the Nevilles not only her father's barony of Bergavenny, but also (to a certain degree and ultimately) her mother's barony of Despencer; and so, if her mother and stepfather, lord and lady Warwick, had not sold Little Whelnetham, it might have gone to the Nevilles as those two baronies did.

Now from that a curious thing follows with respect to these shields:—Edward Neville was one of twenty-two children that Ralph Neville, earl of Westmoreland, had by two wives. Edward's mother, the second wife, was a daughter of John of Gaunt. George, lord Bergavenny, grandson of Edward and Elizabeth, married lady Joan Fitzalan, daughter of Thomas, lord Arundel. So that the Nevilles, who might

have and nearly did inherit Little Whelnetham, might have had these same three shields, Weyland, Fitzalan and royal, by a second route, viz. via Lady Westmoreland and John of Gaunt instead of Constance and the duke of York, and via the later Joan (Fitzalan,) Lady Bergavenny, instead of the earlier one. However, as it is pretty clear that Isabella and her second husband sold it, (though it still remained so to speak in the family,) and as it did not come to the Nevilles, I do not know that their shields could have been put there. But it is possible that Elizabeth, daughter of Isabel, put them there.

The inquisition after the death of Joan widow of William de Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny, described as one of the sisters and heirs of late Thomas, earl of Arundel, was held in the 14 year of Henry VI, 1435-6. It contains a long list of manors in various counties, including Poslingworth [ford], Gazeley etc. in Suffolk, and the half of one fee at Todenham per Johannem Welnetham.

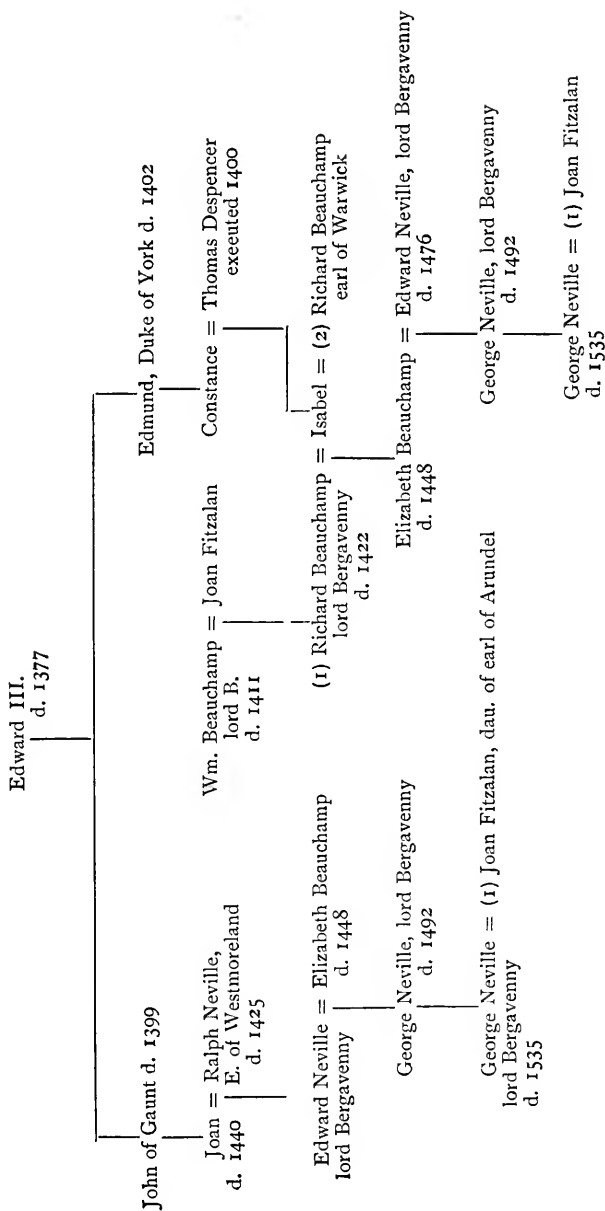
The inquisition after the death of Edward Neville, lord Bergavenny, was held in the 16 year of Edward IV, 1476-7. It contains a long list in various counties, including one fee at Todenham per Johannem Welnetham.

I do not know who this John Whelnetham was, and ought to have included him among the unattached de Whelnethams at p. 308—314.

To illustrate these three shields I give the following pedigree, only putting into it as many persons as are necessary for the special purpose of it. As the earl of Warwick and Isabel his wife sold Little Whelnetham in 1430 to lord Audley who had married Isabel's half sister, it is not necessary to put in their children, and there is not room for them.

The pedigree shows the two ways in which a child of the last George Neville mentioned in it could have claimed royal and Fitzalan descent and so have used the royal and Fitzalan shields. But altogether it seems most probable that they were put up by or for Elizabeth Beauchamp, only child of Richard and Isabel Beauchamp, by virtue of descent on her mother's side from the duke of York and on her father's side from the elder Joan Fitzalan. On her mother's side she would also be descended from de Weyland, and thus would be entitled to the three shields.

For peerage matters my authorities are Collins' Peerage, Doyle's Official Baronage, and Nicolas' Historic Peerage ed. by Courthope.



III. HERALDRY IN THE MANGER INN. At the same page in one of the four volumes of the Blois MSS. as that which describes the three shields in Little Whelnetham church, p. 308, is this entry under Brent Bradfeld:—

At ye Maunger. A. a chev. between 3 spread eagles G.

I suppose this too was on a window and had been taken from some church, probably Bradfield Combust. Mr. Farrer says that these arms were borne by Francis of Derbyshire, and something like them by Francis of Giffords hall in Wickhambroke.

IV. ST. THOMAS' CHAPEL. At p. 385—387 I said that I had not seen any allusion to the chapel between 1347 and 1535, and that 1540 was the earliest record that I had of the name Chockesmyth, and that I had not met with any local will referring to the chapel. I find that I had overlooked the will of William Manning of Great Whelnetham, 1503. He leaves "to the reparacion of Seynt "Thomas Chapell at Chokesnethys that they may pray for my sowle 3s .. 4d." (P. 246.) This shows that Chokesmyth or Chokesnethys is not a Protestant term of contempt for the chapel, as I suggested it might possibly be, but is the pre-Reformation name of the ground on which the chapel stood.

V. SICKLESMERE. In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII this is included in the valuation of manors and lands belonging to Bury abbey:—viz.

Firma unius prati jacentis in Siclismere cont : 30 acras in manibus domini abbatis pro necessariis suis reservat : 64 shillings.

And amongst *assignment* : *Sacriste dicti Monasterii* is Weltham Parva 26s. .. 8d.

VI. AGGAS LANE. I have mentioned this lane at p. 412, and it will be found in my map. It will be a great pity if its name should be permanently altered past recognition. So I will set down here that in the large Ordnance Survey map, 25 inch to the mile, this lane is called Hawker's lane. Evidently the Survey people misunderstood the name as pronounced to them by local people, just as the Norman scribes who wrote Domesday book misunderstood the names of places as told them by the local Saxons.

VII. AN OLD SITE. In the course of our walk round the two parishes we came (at p. 467) to what I could only describe as an old site, because I did not then know what else to call it. I now find that in Bryant's Map of Suffolk, 1826, it is called Lee's farm. And in a list of Proprietors and Occupiers made in 1798 I find

Henry Lee is the proprietor and occupier of something. I therefore assume that he was there from about 1786, when he first appears bringing children to be baptized, and was succeeded by his son John, who was buried in 1843 aged 56. And I think I must be wrong in supposing it to have been Metcalfe property.

VIII. BOWES FAMILY. Mary D'Ewes, third daughter of Paul D'Ewes and sister of Sir Simonds D'Ewes of Stowlangtoft, the antiquary, was married in December 1626 to Sir Thomas Bowes, knight, of Much Bromley in Essex. One of their sons was Paul Bowes.

Paul Bowes edited a manuscript work by his uncle, Sir Simonds D'Ewes, viz. The Journals of Parliament during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a work which I have often referred to in these Green Books, wishing that it could be reprinted in convenient form. "Suffolk in 1674" shows a Mr. Bowes occupying a house with 6 hearths at Stowlangtoft. Probably that is Paul, and possibly he was there in order to be near his late uncle's manuscripts. He died in 1702 leaving three sons.

Martin Bowes, the eldest of these three sons, was living at Great Whelnetham for a time. One of his children was baptized here, viz. Anne in May 1712. Among the MSS. at Welbeck is a letter from Martin Bowes to Robert Harley, earl of Oxford. It is dated July 30, 1713, from Whelnetham, near Bury St. Edmunds, and is thus calendared by the Hist. MSS. Com. :—

Proposes an easy medicine to cure her Majesty's gout—a decoction, or tea, made of nettle seed, two or three dishes morning and evening sweetened to suit the palate. If this advice from a stranger appears suspicious, his near neighbour Sir Robert Davers will satisfy his lordship that the writer is a loyal subject.

I do not know in which house to put this Martin Bowes. Great Whelnetham hall had at this time no resident owner, as Sir Richard Gipps had died in 1708 and I do not think that Charles Battely had yet bought it. So possibly Martin Bowes was renting it. But I have mentioned at p. 467 that the Gippes had a second house somewhere in the parish, and this is borne out by Adams' Index Villaris, 1700, which enters Great Whelnetham as having two gentlemen's houses. Or, as the second Sir Simonds D'Ewes, grandson of the antiquary, had married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas, lord Jermyn, and so possessed a share of his estate in Whelnetham, Martin Bowes may have been occupying a house belonging to his cousin, this second Sir Simonds. At any rate he was there somewhere or other. But

he afterwards went to live in Bury, and his widow and children lived on there after his death. Possibly he left Whelnetham for Bury in 1715 when his uncle (mentioned below) died, and succeeded to his house. These inscriptions are on two stones in St. Mary's church at Bury :—

Martin Bowes. Died Sept. 5, 1726, aged 56.

Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Edward Thurland of Ryegate in Surrey Esq., died April 5, 1747, aged 75.

Paul, their only son, buried Jan. 29, 1714.

Elizabeth, their daughter, died May 2, 1770, aged 62.

Isabella, the last surviving daughter of Martin Bowes Esq., died Nov. 14, 1779, aged 67.

There is another stone there to Rev. Richard Bowes, third son of Sir Thomas Bowes, who died in Oct. 1715 aged 75.

Ann Bowes, who was baptized at Great Whelnetham in May 1712, was married in Jan. 1733 to Philip Broke of Nacton, M.P. for Ipswich. Their son Philip Broke was the father of Philip Bowes Vere Broke, who was captain of H.M.S. Shannon in its encounter with the U.S. frigate, the Chesapeake, and was created a baronet in 1813. In announcing the marriage the Gentleman's Magazine describes her as "Miss Bowes of Bury St. Edmunds, a fortune of £15,000."

In May 1714 or 1713 (see p. 57) Colonel Bowes and Mrs. Thurland were married at Great Whelnetham church. This Colonel was Francis and her name was Anne. I presume that two brothers, Bowes, married two sisters, Thurland. From his as yet unpublished work on the portraits of East Suffolk Mr. Farrer tells me that among the portraits at Shrubland there are portraits of Martin Bowes, his daughter Isabella Bowes, his daughter Ann Broke and her husband Philip Broke. Among those at Broke Hall, Nacton, are Francis Bowes who married Ann Thurland, Philip Broke who married Ann Bowes, Ann Broke his wife, and Sir Edward Thurland, baron of the Exchequer, who was grandfather to the two Thurland ladies mentioned. These have all come to their present owner, Lady de Saumarez, by inheritance and descent from Philip and Ann Broke.

IX. BATTELEY and MEREST FAMILIES. At p. 420 I have shown that not long after the death of Sir Richard Gipps in 1708 Great Whelnetham hall was bought by Charles Batteley, and eventually came to his daughter Jane, wife of James

Merest. As Charles Batteley and James Merest both lived at Westminster, there are several entries relating to them in the registers of Westminster abbey which I had overlooked. I therefore supplement what I have said by extracts from those registers as annotated by J. L. Chester and printed by the Harleian Society in 1876.

Charles Batteley was admitted to the Middle Temple in Dec. 1686 as fifth son of Nicholas Batteley. I have called him eighth son. The difference is partly accounted for by my including two who died infants. He became Secondary of the Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer and Receiver of the College rents of Westminster abbey. He married in 1692 Elizabeth, daughter of John Needham, who held offices in connection with the abbey. Elizabeth Needham was baptized and her father was buried in the abbey. Charles and Elizabeth Batteley had ten children, who were all baptized in Westminster abbey (except the eldest who was only buried there) between 1693 and 1707. Of these ten only three daughters got out of infancy, whose marriages I have already given: viz.

Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 1703, married in Aug. 1734 at St. Paul's,
Covent Garden, to James Brooker.

Mary, bapt. Oct. 1701, married Richard Cox.

Jane, bapt. March 1707, married in April 1728 at St. Paul's,
Covent Garden, to James Merest, widower.

James Merest died Dec. 27, 1752, aged 69. He was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, but afterwards removed to Woking, where his father had been vicar. His widow died in Feb. 1780 aged 73, and was also buried at Woking. They had eight sons and five daughters, all baptized at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and seven of them buried at Woking.

There is more in this Harleian volume relating to Batteley and Merest, but this is as much as really concerns Wheltenham. This note is supplementary to the two Merest wills at p. 315, 316, and to what has been said at p. 420, 421.

X. REV. THOMAS LORD. When writing my note on him at p. 405, I had no certain knowledge of his parentage. But I have since then applied to Mr. E. H. Minns, assistant librarian of Pembroke College, Cambridge, who has very kindly looked into the College admission book and sent me this copy of his entry of admission:—

Thomas Lord, Henrici de Bury in Com. Suff. generosi filius,
ibidem natus, annos habens octodecem admissus est ad secundam
mensam sub tutela Mri Selby May 16, 1721.

This makes necessary an alteration in my note and in the pedigree at p. 406. Thomas Lord must be shifted in the pedigree a little to the left to go under Henry, and I imagine that Mary Lord will still be his stepmother, and so she must be shifted too. The blame for all this must rest with Sir John Cullum.

XI. REV. JOHN PACK. Mr. Minns has also been good enough to send me the entry of admission of John Pack. I had suggested at p. 413 that he might be the son of William Pack. That suggestion is now shown to be wrong.

Joannes Pack, Richardsoni armigeri filius, Londini natus, admissus
est ad secundam mensam sub tutela Mri Addison April 26, 1736,
annos habens septemdecim.

Mr. Minns tells me that the College register shows that he was elected to the Smart Fellowship on July 4, 1744, and admitted to it on July 17. William Mason the poet was elected to this fellowship in 1756, but it was not clear whether John Pack held it till then or not. This fellowship was then worth practically nothing, and did not bind to residence or give any rights.

Of the father, Richardson Pack, a memoir will be found in the D. N. B. He served in the army and attained the rank of major. He afterwards lived for a time at Ipswich and then at Bury St. Edmunds. From Yates' History of Bury Abbey I learn that in 1720 he bought from John Halls the whole site of Bury abbey for £2800. Not long afterwards he sold it to Sir Jermyn Davers of Rushbrooke, from whom it has come by inheritance to its present owner, Lord Bristol. I imagine that Richardson Pack, while in Bury, lived in what had been the abbot's palace. He published a volume or two of small poems, and translated some of the Lives from the Latin of Cornelius Nepos. He died at Aberdeen in 1728.

XII. POPULATION. Possibly one may be able to extract from the entry in Domesday book some sort of idea as to what the population of the whole and undivided Whelnetham then was, viz. in 1086. There seem to be 53 householders, who, if multiplied by 5, would give a population of about 250. But perhaps this is too much. (See p. 229.)

The subsidy of 1524 had to be paid by almost every householder. There were 9 payers in Great Whelnetham and 16 in Little Whelnetham. Multiplying them by 5 we get a population of 45 and 80 respectively, Little Whelnetham having the largest. This may be right as far as Little Whelnetham is concerned, but I expect

that for some reason or other the 9 payers in Great Whelnetham do not properly represent that parish. (P. 212.)

The number of communicants in 1603, viz. 80 in Great and 62 in Little Whelnetham, should give one a very exact idea of what the whole population was, as the communicants would be ALL who were over (say) 13 years of age. (P. 233.) Statisticians will know how many ought to be added to the above figures to represent those who were under 14 years of age.

The hearth-tax lists for 1664, 1670, 1674, should give a fairly exact idea of the population then, as they give every house, and I suppose one may reckon on an average five persons to a house. That would give Great Whelnetham a population of about 150, and Little Whelnetham about 110. (P. 224—227.)

Since 1801 there has been an official decennial census, which gives these results :—

	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
Great Whelnetham	222	266	399	422	514	552	504	523	390	362	357
Little Whelnetham	142	127	176	180	206	178	194	130	156	174	138

The number of inhabited houses from the hearth tax lists and the census returns are thus :—

	1664	1670	1674	1841	1851
Great Whelnetham	28	29	31	108	119
Little Whelnetham	22	25	22	39	35

XIII. TABLETS ON BURY HOUSES. Though dying to write the word FINIS on this overgrown volume I must put in one more note. It concerns Bury more than Whelnetham, and it also concerns a general principle. At p. 461—466 I have given some account of the Macro family, one of whom migrated from Whelnetham to Bury and was the ancestor of thriving tradesmen there. One of these wealthy tradesmen enlarged and adorned the house in the Traverse known as Cupola house. On that house the Corporation have lately set a tablet to tell everyone that there lived Daniel Defoe.

Now it is plain that the whole value of these tablets depends upon the care and judgment with which they are set up; and if they are going to be scattered about without regard to facts and with the stupid newspaper-bred idea of advertising the town which puts them up, then they at once become objects of contempt. One would like to know what is the evidence on which this particular tablet has been set

up. I feel perfectly certain that there is not a scrap of evidence for it worth the snap of a finger. Nor is it likely in itself, for Defoe was making a precarious living, and so was not likely to take the biggest house in the town.

About sixty years ago it got to be said in a hesitating sort of way that Defoe lived there, or rather spent there the few weeks which he spent in Bury. Nobody knew who said it or why it was said, but somehow or other it got to be said. At about that time Mr. Samuel Tymms was living in Bury, an antiquarian writer of some repute, who worked among original sources of information. In a paper on Cupola House written with the title deeds before him, and read at a meeting of the Suffolk Arch. Institute in (I think) 1859, and printed among their Proceedings, III. 375—385, he says that all his endeavours to find out where Defoe lived in Bury had proved fruitless. At last he found an old inhabitant who said that he had always understood that Defoe lived at Cupola house. But Mr. Tymms still found reason to doubt it, and the old inhabitant had to admit that he might have confounded Defoe and Macro.

And yet fifty years afterwards the Mayor and Corporation come up carrying a long ladder, they set it up against this house, they go up it as solemnly as if they were walking up the aisle of St. Mary's church, and they affix to the house this fib about Defoe, this tablet that tells a fib all day and every day to every one that passes by. Of course they could not be expected to know anything about Mr. Tymms' paper hidden in the middle of a miscellaneous volume. But they could be expected not to put up such a tablet without having some evidence of its truth, and of such evidence they had not the smallest scrap. I would humbly suggest that they again proceed to this house carrying their long ladder, again solemnly go up the ladder but this time to take down the tablet, and then proceed with it to one of the refuse heaps that are smoking and smouldering outside the town, and cast it in so that it may fib no more.

Now we will go to another part of the town, to which the Mayor and Corporation have proceeded before us carrying their long ladder as before. As you go out by Eastgate street you see on your right hand a tablet to tell you that Sir Thomas Hanmer lived in the house on which it is placed. Did he? Not a brick of it ever saw him nor he it. It does not stand on the site of his house nor does it in any way represent his house. They might just as well have put up a tablet to say that Nebuchadnezzar lived there.

Sir Thomas Hanmer, who was Speaker of the House of Commons, editor of Shakespeare, and a man of some note in his day, has already come into this volume (p. 422), and so it will not be altogether out of place to see who he was. Till his time the Hanners had been a purely Flintshire family, taking their name from a village in Co. Flint called Hanmer, which adjoins Bettisfield, where they had lived for many centuries and still live. The grandfather of Sir Thomas made a slight acquaintance with Suffolk by marrying the daughter of Sir William Hervey of Ickworth. The father of Sir Thomas increased this acquaintance with Suffolk very much by marrying the daughter and ultimate heiress of Sir Henry North of Mildenhall. So Sir Thomas had his father's inheritance in Flintshire and his mother's in Suffolk. He divided his time between them and Euston. Probably what he inherited through his mother included a house in Bury, where he would stay at Bury fair time, as the Norths are sure to have had a Bury house. Sir Thomas was twice married, both wives increasing his connection with Suffolk.

His first wife was the young widow of the first duke of Grafton; and she was the daughter and heiress of Lord Arlington, who was born at Little Saxham and who built the hall, church and village of Euston. She brought Euston to her first husband, with whose descendant it still remains.

His second wife was the daughter and heiress of Thomas Folkes of Great Barton. She increased his estate but not his happiness, for she went off with his godson and kinsman, and for years he was publicly attacked and persecuted by her paramour. The text, *Thou hast multiplied the nation and not increased the joy*, seems to be applicable here.

Sir Thomas, therefore, had Bettisfield in Flintshire, and Mildenhall and Great Barton (a smaller estate then than now) in Suffolk. He died in 1746 without children, and at his death his Flintshire estate went to one heir and his two Suffolk estates went to another. His Flintshire estate could not pass to a female and so it went to a Hanmer kinsman. His Suffolk estates, both Mildenhall and Great Barton, had come through females and so could pass to his nearest heir whether male or female. That nearest heir was the son of his late sister Suzan, Lady Bunbury, viz. Sir William Bunbury. The Bunburys were up to now a purely Cheshire family, and perhaps did not know where Suffolk was. But before very long they gave up Cheshire and attached themselves solely to Suffolk. So out went the Hanners and in came the Bunburys in their stead.

The second marriage of the son and successor of Sir William Bunbury took place in the rectory of Great Whelnetham. He was Sir Charles, the first Suffolk-born Bunbury. To show how recent is their coming I may mention that within the last ten years I have spoken to an old lady at Great Barton of nearly 90 years who had seen him. She recollected once when she was a little girl meeting him in the road at Barton. She dropped him a curtsey, but all he did was to spit into the ditch. So do little things live on when greater things are clean forgot.

Now for the Hanmer Bury house, which may have been formerly the North's house, but that is only a guess of mine. A very good plan of Bury was made by Alexander Downing and published in 1741. There is a print of it (hung so high that you cant see it) in Moyses hall, and I would suggest that the Mayor and Corporation should proceed there and examine it. It names Sir Thomas Hanmer's house and shows exactly where it stood, and it shows that the house on which they have set a tablet does NOT represent his house. His house is gone, and its site is partly occupied by about twenty houses built for the labouring classes. Possibly, if these were carefully examined at the back and sides, some traces of the house which they replaced might be found. At any rate it is on them, if anywhere, that the tablet ought to go, and as long as the tablet remains where it is it fibs. When Sir Thomas Hanmer's house was sold and pulled down I do not know. There is Warren's plan of Bury published in 1747, and it seems to be still there then, though not named as in Downing's plan. Possibly the first Bunburys, being purely of Cheshire and not meaning to attend Bury fair, may have sold it soon after they came into possession. But that has nothing to do with my present purpose. It probably could be made out from town rate-books, but such original and trustworthy sources of information are neglected, while penny guide-books and ignorant and pretentious newspaper paragraphs are treated as gospel.

I will give an instance of what I call an ignorant and pretentious newspaper paragraph. (Of course there is no harm in ignorance on any particular matter if it is honest and not pretentious.) When the question of these tablets was first being moved, a writer in (I think) the Bury Free Press demanded that tablets should be put up "to the Crabbes and the Robinsons" who had distinguished the town. That was pretentious, because it pretended and claimed to know about at least one man named Crabbe and at least one other man named Robinson who had both distinguished the town. But it was also rather ignorant, because unfortunately there

was only one man altogether, whose name was Crabbe-Robinson ; all the Crabbes and all the Robinsons, to whom the paragraph alluded and about whom it knew so much, when put together only make one man, and he not very distinguished. That is one instance of the sort of stuff that pretends to be knowledge but is really pretentious ignorance, and many people take it to be knowledge simply because they see it in a newspaper and dont know who wrote it. It is a wonder that we have not got half a dozen tablets put up to the eminent Crabbes and half a dozen more put up to the eminent Robinsons. The authority for them is quite as good as it is for many things that people swallow.

I do not know why these tablets should be confined to a very few people. I think it would add greatly to the interest of a place if every house bore a record of all its former inhabitants. But there should be some distinction made between those who have only been there once for a month or so, and those who came occasionally for particular purposes, and those who resided continuously. Defoe could not have been at Bury more than two months in 1704, and I do not see that he was there again before or after. It is rather doubtful whether that is long enough to justify a tablet, unless of course the mere object of the tablets is vulgar advertisement of the town. Sir Thomas Hanmer would have come to his Bury house now and then for a week or so when the business of the Assizes or the pleasures of the Fair called him, while others would be there continuously. But it seems that these tablets are all servile imitations of one type, regardless of the distinctions in what they commemorate.

And now at last may come that blessed word

FINIS.



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 CASON } 1841.
 — Alice 1704.
 — Ann 1707, 1711, 1712.
 — David 1848.
 — Dorothy 1806.
 — Elizabeth 1702, 1708, 1835
 — Emily 1846.
 — George 1705, 1769.
 — James 1842.
 — John 1696.
 — Mary 1621, 1635, 1701,
 1704, 1706, 1707, 1709,
 1714, 1736.

MARRIAGES.

BULLOCK John 1786.
 BUNBURY Sir T. C. 1805.
 BURMAN Suzan 1830.
 BURROUGHS Ann 1718.
 — Elizabeth 1769.

BUTCHER Ann 1815.
 — Isaac 1829.
 — John 1831.

BUTTERS Richard 1814.

CAMBERLEN George 1577.
 CANDLER John 1665.
 CANSDALE Ann 1792.

CARPENTER Jonathan 1732.

CARRINGTON John 1792.

CATCHPOLE Richard 1843.
 — Suzanna 1834.

CAWSTON } Alice 1725.
 CASON } Dorothy 1796,
 1827.
 — John 1580.
 — Lucy 1841.
 — Mary 1639, 1805, 1819,
 1830.
 — Pamela 1807.
 — Widow 1715.
 — William 1823.

BURIALS.

BURROUGHS Margaret 1697,
 1735.
 — Mrs. 1739.
 — William 1712, 1727.
 — William's wife 1720.

BUTCHER Abigail 1848.
 — Ann 1850.
 — James 1839.
 — William 1810.

BUTTERS Sarah 1840.
 — William 1837.

CANDLER } John 1670.
 CHANDLER } Suzan 1684.
 CANN Luke 1667.
 CARPENTER John 1738.
 — Jonathan 1781.
 — Widow 1781.

CATCHPOLE Elizabeth 1631.
 — Gabriel 1619.
 — James 1711.
 — Widow 1728.
 — William 1722, 1730.

CAWSTON } Alice 1720, 1730.
 CASON } Elizabeth 1701.
 — Elizabeth J. 1704.
 — Frances 1842.
 — George 1714, 1733.
 — Mary 1710, 1834.
 — Robert 1709, 1804.
 — Robert's wife 1642.
 — Sarah 1717.
 — Suzan 1832.
 — Thomas 1732.
 — William 1708.

BAPTISMS.

CAWSTON } Mary Ann
 CASON } 1824, 1847.
 — Mira 1827.
 — Rebecka 1838.
 — Robert 1694.
 — Sarah 1716.
 — Thomas 1700, 1710.
 — William 1832.
 CHAPMAN John 1783.
 — Jonathan 1788.
 — Mary 1792.
 — Robert 1786.
 — William 1781.
 CHINERY Maria 1789.
 — Mary Ann 1791, 1796,
 1800.
 — Matthias 1787.
 — Robert 1620.
 — Stedman 1793.
 CHOATE Mary 1665.
 CHURCH Robert 1618.
 CLARKE Alice 1781.
 — Ann 1635, 1772, 1774.
 — Elizabeth 1636, 1763.
 — George 1577.
 — Hannah 1778.
 — Isabella 1822.
 — James 1767, 1768, 1782.
 — Jermy 1825.
 — John 1779.
 — Louisa 1805.
 — Mary 1588, 1764, 1775,
 1776.
 — Priscilla 1779, 1807.
 — Richard 1784.
 — Robert 1772.
 — Rose 1590.
 — Samuel 1771.
 — Suzan 1601, 1781, 1797.
 — William 1776, 1777.
 CLAYDON John 1837.
 — Thomas 1670.
 — William 1673.
 COCK Elizabeth 1619.
 — Faith 1622.
 — George 1610.
 — James 1618.
 — John 1616.
 — Thomas 1614.
 — William 1613.
 COCKSEEDGE Frederick 1850.
 — George 1846.
 — Suzan 1777.
 — Witliam 1848.

MARRIAGES.

CELLIS Jane 1748.
 CHALLICE James 1718.
 CHANDLER Elizabeth 1800.
 CHAPLYN Mary 1713.
 CHAPMAN William 1804.
 CHECKARD Jane 1691.

CHENERY Isaac 1738.
 — John 1695.

CHOATE John 1663.
 CHURCH William 1781.
 CLARKE Ann 1815.
 — Elizabeth 1792.
 — John 1623, 1634.
 — Mary Ann 1832.
 — Priscilla 1802.
 — Robert 1714, 1774.
 — Thomas 1601.
 CLARY Samuel 1756.

CLAYDON John 1836.
 — William 1691.

COCK Margaret 1588.

COCKSEEDGE Elizabeth 1787.
 — George 1776.
 — Henry 1845.
 — John 1797.
 — Margaret 1805.
 — Mary 1765.

BURIALS.

CHAPMAN Elizabeth 1793.
 — Hannah 1805.
 — Mary 1792.

CHINERY Ann 1615.
 — George 1637.
 — Mary Ann 1791.

CLARKE Alice 1781.
 — Ambrose 1803.
 — Ann 1773.
 — Edward's wife 1638.
 — Elizabeth 1632, 1811.
 — Frances 1796.
 — Hannah, 1773.
 — James 1768.
 — John 1785.
 — Margaret 1822.
 — Mary Ann 1825.
 — Robert 1813.
 — Suzan 1792, 1816.

CLAYDON Elizabeth 1842.

COCK Elizabeth 1712.
 — John 1594, 1707, 1711,
 1720.
 — Thomas 1691.

BAPTISMS.

COE Charles 1727.
 — Eliza 1848.
 — Sarah 1722.
 — Suzan 1845.
 — William 1725, 1748.

COLEMAN Catherine 1846.
 — Edmund 1680.
 — Eliza 1847.

COLLINS Suzan 1798.
 CONNINGSBY Anna 1653.
 COOK Alice 1753, 1772.
 — Ann 1669.
 — Christian 1778.
 — Elizabeth 1738, 1781.
 — Eliza 1809.
 — James 1780.
 — John 1770.
 — Joseph 1782.
 — Mary 1673.
 — Penelope 1670.
 — Sarah 1774.
 — William 1741, 1766, 1768.

COOPER Lucy 1814.
 — Mary Ann 1808, 1820.
 — Samuel 1820.
 — Sarah 1803.
 — Suzan 1806.

COX Robert 1848.
 — Suzanna 1849.

COZEN John 1596.
 CRACKNALL John 1755.
 — Robert 1757.

CREASEY Mary 1808.
 — Robert 1806.
 — Sarah 1804.

CREEME George 1598.

CRICK Alice 1824.
 — Edward 1670.
 — Harriet 1826.
 — John 1668.
 — Margaret 1673.
 — Robert 1739.
 — William 1828.

CROSBY George 1817.
 CROSS Ann 1746.
 — Deborah 1748.
 — Jonathan 1738.
 — Thomas 1743.
 CROW Edmund 1639.

MARRIAGES.

COE Elizabeth 1612.

COLEMAN Ann 1830.
 — Edmund 1678.

COOKE Christian 1803.
 — Eliza 1837.
 — George 1839.
 — John 1769.
 — Rose 1793.
 — William 1752.

COOPER Mary 1830.
 COPPIN Alice 1643.
 — William 1623.

CORBLE Lucy 1829.
 COSIN Elizabeth 1643.
 COX Robert 1834.
 CRACK Elizabeth 1700.
 — Suzan 1823.
 CRACKNALL Samuel 1752.
 CRANE Judith 1714.
 CRASKE Edmund 1815.
 CREASEY Robert 1814.

CRICK Eliza 1844.
 — Elizabeth 1795, 1836.
 — Margaret 1697.
 — Sarah 1774.

CRISP Mary 1759.
 CRONSHAY Joseph 1840.

CROUCH Elizabeth 1622.

CROW Sarah 1642.

BURIALS.

COE Charles 1744
 — Mary 1810
 — Mary Ann 1820.
 — Thomas 1821.
 — William 1750.
 — William's wife 1750.

COLEMAN Edmund 1682.
 — Eliza 1848.

COOK Dorothy 1784.
 — Elizabeth 1814.
 — John 1846.
 — John Will. 1837.
 — Lucy 1849.
 — Mary 1844.
 — Mr. 1776.
 — Mrs. 1751.
 — Rose 1832.
 — Sarah 1836.
 — Thomas 1695.
 — William 1767, 1795, 1848.

COOPER Mary Ann 1821.
 — Samuel 1821.

COPSEY Henry 1686.

COXE Elizabeth 1841.

CRASKE Edmund 1820.

CREEME Abigail 1610.
 — George 1642.
 — Thomas 1633.

CRICK Edward 1673.
 — Jane 1839.
 — John 1721.
 — Martha 1838.
 — Mary 1712, 1843.
 — William 1739.

CROSS Jonathan 1741.
 — Rachel 1742.

BAPTISMS.

CUE Mary 1681.
 — Samuel 1682.

DEAL Elizabeth 1696.

DEATH Daniel 1791.
 — George 1815.
 — Nathaniel 1804.

DEDMAN Robert 1638.

DENCH Elizabeth 1794.
 ... Lucy 1797.

DRURY Charles 1832.
 — John 1756.
 — Mary Ann 1841.

DUNTHORN Ann 1772.
 — John 1770.
 — Mary 1767.

EAST Mary 1809.
 — Suzan 1812.
 — William 1812.

EDWARDS Benjamin 1813.
 — Charles 1815.
 — Emma 1838.
 — Jane 1808, 1835.
 — Lucy 1811, 1836.

ELLIS Ann Fenton 1843.

ELY Ann 1769.
 — Betty 1762.
 — Elizabeth 1795.
 — Frances 1808.
 — John 1736, 1738, 1793.
 — Jonathan 1749.
 — Mary 1741.
 — Newport 1765, 1791.
 — Rose 1767.
 — Thomas 1743.

EVERETT Alfred 1833.
 — Harriet 1845.
 — George 1825.
 — James 1823, 1850.
 — John 1708, 1830, 1843.
 — Marianne 1837, 1843.
 — Samuel 1827.
 — Sophia 1840.
 — William 1847.

MARRIAGES.

CUE John 1679.
 CULPET Deborah 1706.
 CURBY George 1798.
 CURRY William 1749.
 CUTBERT Richard 1589.

DEACON Harriet 1850.
 DEAVE William 1667.

DEBNAM } John 1562.
 DEDMAN } Thomas 1622.

DENCH Elizabeth 1817.
 — Lucy 1824.
 — Rose 1811.

DENNY Mary 1821.

DERISLEY Thomas 1781.

DOEL George 1837.

DOUSE Rose 1742.

DOWNING Robert 1813.

DRURY Ann 1700.

DUNTHORN James 1769.

DUSEN Henry 1729.

EBBOR Rhoda 1837.

EDWARDS Benjamin 1835.
 — Lucy 1825.

ELDER Sarah 1814.

ELLIS Samuel 1696.

ELSDEN Timothy 1797.

ELY Ann 1785.
 — Jonathan 1807.
 — Mary 1774.
 — Newport 1790, 1795.
 — Sarah 1774.

ETHERIDGE Elizabeth 1779.

EVERETT (D) James 1837.
 — William 1841.

BURIALS.

DAVIS Suzan 1674.
 DEACON Ann 1842.
 DEADMAN Ann 1765.
 DEATH Nathaniel 1804.

DENCH Rose 1842.
 — William 1811.

DESBOROUGH Christopher
 1695.

DICKERSON Margaret 1797.

DOEL Eliza 1839.

DUNTHORN Mary 1768.

DURRANT Widow 1750.

EDWARDS Charles 1816.
 — Jane 1839.
 — Lucy 1832.
 — Sophia 1841.

ELLIS Charlotte 1843.

ELY Elizabeth 1831.
 — Frances 1807.
 — John 1737, 1792.
 — Jonathan 1780, 1818, 1831
 — Mary 1794, 1803.
 — Mrs. 1777.
 — Newport 1791.
 — Rose 1810.
 — Thomas 1796.

ETHERIDGE Elizabeth 1814.

EVERETT (D) Elizabeth S. 1835
 — John 1714, 1835.
 — Robert 1836.
 — Sophia 1845.
 — Suzan 1714.

EVETT Mary 1730.

BAPTISMS.

FAIRBROTHER Elizabeth
1743.
— Keziah 1751.
— Mary 1748.
FARROW Ann 1754, 1773 (2).
— Caroline 1816.
— Elizabeth 1778, 1791.
— George 1843, 1848.
— Hannah 1792, 1804.
— Henry 1849.
— Isaac 1726.
— Jacob 1791.
— James 1729.
— John 1746, 1770, 1785,
1788.
— Joseph 1804.
— Marianne 1845.
— Mary 1775.
— Mira 1795.
— Miriam 1808.
— Richard 1815.
— Robert 1772.
— Sarah 1781.
— Suzan 1806.
— Thomas 1815.
— William 1774, 1841.
FENTON Alfred 1793, 1802.
— Augusta G. 1837.
— Benjamin P. 1847.
— Christiana 1846.
— Elizabeth 1796.
— Ellen V. 1838.
— Frederick 1800.
— Jane A. 1837.
— John E. 1830.
— Lucy E. 1840.
— Joseph 1847.
— Robert B. 1847.
— Samuel J. 1837.
— Sophia F. 1826.
— William S. 1823.
FINCH Sarah Ann 1830.
FIZZYE Grizel 1567.

FROST Anna M. J. 1809.
— Caroline 1803.
— Eliza Ann 1812.
— George 1807.
— Louisa 1814 (2).
— Mary Ann 1799.
— Thomas G. 1816.
FULLER Elizabeth 1709.

MARRIAGES.

FAIRBROTHER Henry 1741.

FARROW Elizabeth 1810.
— John 1731.
— Joseph 1802, 1818.
— Thomas 1770.
— William 1819.
FAYRECLIFFE James 1606.

FENTON Christiana 1826.
— Elizabeth 1819.
— Frederick 1834.
— Jeremiah 1803.
— Lucy 1808.

FIELD Thomas 1717.
FINCH Elizabeth 1771.
FISHER Samuel 1724, 1760.
— Sarah 1839.
— Thomas 1825.
FITCH John 1631.
FIZZYE William 1567.
FLETCHER Ann 1710.
FOLKER Elizabeth 1759.
FORD Ann 1609.
— John 1608.
FRANCIS James 1704.
— Mary 1820.
FRENCH Joen 1747.
FRENT Henry 1672.
FROST Bridget 1738.
— Charles 1833.
— Robert 1709.
— Suzan 1639.

BURIALS.

FACER Anthony 1711.
— His wife 1694.

FARROW Ann 1814, 1827, 1828
— George 1847.
— Isaac 1730, 1782, 1847.
— James 1730.
— John 1785, 1798, 1820.
— Joseph 1824, 1835.
— Mary 1798.
— Mira 1795.
— Mrs. 1746.
— Thomas 1813.
— Widow 1788.
— ——— 1759.

FENTON Alfred 1793, 1804.
— Ann C. 1838.
— Augusta G. 1850.
— Catherine (Christian) 1829
— Eliza 1846.
— Helen V. 1841.
— Jeremiah 1843.
— Lucy 1838.
— Marianne 1841.
— Samuel 1827, 1848.
FLOWER Joan 1574.
— Thomas 1577.

FRANCIS Elizabeth 1796.
FROST Ann 1603.
— Edmund 1844.
— George 1614.
— Henry 1614.
— James 1725, 1736.
— Mrs. 1736.
— Rose 1737.

BAPTISMS.

GARLAND Ann 1719.
 — John 1687, 1689, 1720.
 — Mary 1685, 1718.
 — Robert 1693.
 — Suzan 1721, 1723.

GARNHAM Diana 1837.
 GARWOOD Ann 1667.
 — Charles 1831.
 — Eliza 1825, 1833.
 — Elizabeth 1663, 1669, 1831
 — Elizabeth A. 1831.
 — George 1840.
 — Hannah 1755, 1756.
 — James 1752, 1837.
 — Jonathan T. 1829.
 — Joseph 1834.
 — Keziah 1835.
 — Louisa 1828.
 — Mary 1749.
 — Robert 1756.
 — William 1671.

GAUT Edward 1757.
 — Elizabeth 1750.
 — James 1761.
 — John 1755.
 — Martha 1759.
 — Mary 1748.
 — William 1752.

GIBSON Frances Eliz. 1829.
 — Richard Hudson 1827.

GIPPS Agnes 1700.
 — Anna 1665.
 — David 1663.
 — Edward George 1698.
 — Elizabeth 1660.
 — John 1662.
 — John Giles 1693.
 — Mary 1658, 1697.
 — Richard 1659, 1692.

GIRTON Edward 1813.
 — Mary 1813.

GLADWELL Sarah 1685.
 GOLDSPINK Abigail 1833.
 GOLDSTON Alice 1620.
 — William 1617.

GOODAY Benjamin 1752.
 — John 1757.

MARRIAGES.

GARDNER Benjamin 1687.
 GARLAND John 1638, 1730.

GARRARD Roger 1616.
 GARWOOD John 1821.
 — Joseph 1828.
 — Mary 1837.

GAUT William 1744.
 GIGGINS Suzan 1719.
 GILBEY Lucy 1818.
 GILL David 1816.

GIPPES Lucy 1606.
 — Mary 1678.

GIRTON Ann 1842.
 — Elizabeth 1815.

GOLDEN Charles 1823.
 GOLSON William 1643.

GOOCH Ann 1642.
 — John 1805.

BURIALS.

GARDINER Ann 1696.
 GARLAND Ann 1723.
 — Eleanor 1748.
 — Elizabeth 1669, 1673.
 — Frances 1789.
 — Francis 1696.
 — John 1679, 1687, 1763.
 — Mary 1721, 1727, 1731,
 1761.
 — Mrs. 1745.
 — Robert 1716, 1729, 1754.
 — Suzan 1722, 1724, 1773.

GARNHAM Diana 1838.
 GARWOOD } Charles 1835.
 GARRARD } Elizabeth A. 1833
 — Jonathan T. 1833.
 — Louisa 1835.

GAUT Edward 1757.
 — William 1748.

GIPPS Agnes 1701.
 — David 1667.
 — Edward 1706.
 — John 1707.
 — Mary 1665, 1702.
 — Sir Richard 1708.

GIRTON John 1813.

GLADWELL Sarah 1686.

GOOCH William 1573.
 GOODAY Benjamin 1752.
 — John 1757 (2).

BAPTISMS.

GOODRICH Ann 1613.
 — Martha 1624.
 — Thomas 1637.
 GORBOLD Mary 1643.
 GREECE } John 1640.
 GRIESON } Mary 1644.
 — Matthew 1630.
 — Thomas 1638.
 GREEN Thomas 1645.
 — Ursula 1745.
 GREENWOOD John 1788.
 — Mary Ann 1790.
 GRIDLEY Abraham 1750.
 — Elizabeth 1759.
 — John 1744, 1753.
 — Keziah 1757.
 — Mary 1755.
 — Ruth 1761.
 — Suzan 1752.
 — William 1746.
 GRIFFIN Thomas 1690, 1697.
 GRIGGS John 1577.
 GRIMWOOD Charlotte 1848.
 — Honor 1843.
 — James Will. 1843.
 — John 1726.
 — Katherine 1642.
 — Robert 1849.
 — Rosina 1850.
 GROOM Hannah 1745.
 GURLING Alice 1743.
 — Anna Maria 1775.
 — Christian 1736.
 — George Robert 1779.
 — John 1732, 1773.
 — Mary 1734.
 — Robert 1745.
 — Sarah 1741.
 — Suzan 1740.
 — William 1781.
 HALL Ann 1605 (2).
 — Margaret 1612.
 — Richard 1610.
 — Samuel 1608.
 — Thomas 1616.
 HAMOND George 1617, 1826.
 — Giles 1617.
 — Grace 1571.
 — John 1569, 1609.
 — Robert 1574, 1611.
 — Suzan 1622.
 — Thomas 1575, 1577, 1615.
 — William 1612.

MARRIAGES.

GOOD Mary Ann 1829.
 GOODRICH Suzan 1693.
 GOODWIN Henry 1713.
 — Margaret 1691.
 GOODY Mary 1697.
 GOSLING John 1800.
 GOWERS John 1816.
 GREEN Mary 1756.
 GREENWOOD Hannah 1834.
 — Mary 1807.
 — Samuel 1698.
 GRIDLEY John 1744.
 — Ruth 1750.
 GRIFFIN Thomas 1682.
 GRIMWOOD Elizabeth 1843.
 — John 1848.
 — Sarah 1841.
 — Sidney 1847.
 GRISS Jane 1736.
 GUEST Charles 1792.
 GURLING Sarah 1762.
 GYLES Henry 1696.
 HALL Richard 1575.
 HALSTED Eliza 1840.
 HAMOND Ann 1589.
 — Elizabeth 1591.
 — Ellen 1596.
 — Grace 1601.
 — John 1608.
 — Mary 1600, 1663.
 — Prudence 1580.
 — Thomas 1725.

BURIALS.

GOODWIN Henry 1714.
 GREENWOOD John 1791.
 — Robert 1794.
 GRIDLEY Abraham 1791.
 — Sarah 1749.
 — Suzan 1774, 1798.
 GRIFFIN Sarah 1685.
 — Thomas 1686, 1692, 1695,
 1710.
 — Widow 1713.
 GRIMWOOD Honor 1849.
 GRIS Widow 1663.
 GROOM Mary 1745.
 — Mrs. 1745.
 — Roger 1745.
 — Ursula 1745.
 GROVE Colman 1757.
 HALL Margaret 1619.
 — Thomas 1616, 1618.
 HAMOND John 1627.
 — Margaret 1602.
 — Reynold 1593.
 — Robert 1597, 1605.
 — Thomas 1575.

BAPTISMS.

HARDING Eliza 1835.
 HARDY George 1838.
 — Marianne 1836.
 — Martha 1843.
 HARRINGTON Elizabeth
 1730.
 HARWOLD } Anna 1666.
 HARROLD } Elizabeth 1778.
 HURRELL } George 1785.
 — John 1791.
 — Mary 1669.
 — Priscilla 1780.
 — Richard 1701.
 — Sarah 1782.
 — Suzan 1788.
 — Thomas 1664, 1692, 1798.
 — William 1795.
 HAYWARD Thomas 1807.
 HAZELWOOD William 1817.
 HELDER } Jane L. 1848.
 HILDER } Katharine 1762.
 — Mary L. 1846.
 — Suzan 1764.
 — William H. 1850.
 HERBERT Suzan 1662.
 HEWETT Suzan 1599.
 HIBBLE James A. 1844.
 — John G. 1842.
 — Mary 1777.
 — Robert 1778, 1781.
 — Suzan 1775.
 HOGG Lucy 1816.
 HOLDEN Alice 1717.
 — Dorothy 1661.
 — Mary 1663.
 — Ralph 1657.
 — William 1655.
 HOLMES James 1824.
 — John 1831.
 — Robert 1816.
 — Thomas 1816.
 HORREX } Harriet 1833.
 HOLLOCKS } John 1792.
 — Joshua 1789.
 — Robert 1795.
 — Sophia 1825, 1826.
 HOWARD Charles B. 1830.
 — Ervin 1830.
 — Louisa 1827.
 — Sarah Ann 1830.

MARRIAGES.

HANNAH James 1840.
 HARDING Mary Ann 1833.
 HARDY Robert 1835.
 HARGRAVE Thomas 1617.
 HAROLD Elizabeth 1816.
 — Mary 1805.
 — Thomas 1684.
 HARRIS Henry 1809.
 HARRISON Miriam 1701.
 HART Charles 1759,
 — Jonathan 1750,
 HARVEY William 1835.
 HARWELL Dorothy 1677.
 — Sarah 1682.
 HELDER } Henry 1826.
 HILDER } Richard 1762.
 — Thomas 1691.
 HERVEY Ann 1713.
 HEYWARD John 1714.
 HICKEY Ann 1803.
 HIDE Isaac 1777.
 HOGG Lucy R. 1837.
 — Samuel 1815.
 HOLDEN Alice 1739.
 HOLLAND Honor 1755.
 HOLT John 1796.
 HORNER — 1582.
 HORREX Eliza 1842.
 — Elizabeth 1841.
 HOWARD Henry 1709.
 HOUGHTON Roger 1706.

BURIALS.

HARROLD } Ann 1705.
 HURRELL } Dorothy 1683.
 — Elizabeth 1690, 1831.
 — George 1825.
 — Mary 1672, 1719.
 — Thomas 1666, 1697.
 — William 1818.
 HARVEY Henry 1849.
 HELDER } Christiana 1830.
 HILDER } Elizabeth 1822.
 HERBERT Dr. 1680.
 — Elizabeth 1686.
 — John 1668.
 HIBBLE Mary 1663.
 — Robert 1779, 1785.
 — Suzan 1781.
 HICKMAN Sarah 1845.
 — Rev. Thomas 1844.
 HOGG Mary 1826.
 — Samuel 1815.
 HOLDEN Mrs. 1744.
 — William 1745.
 HOLLY John 1782.
 HOLYDAY John 1695.
 — Widow 1696.
 HORREX } Joshua 1788, 1801
 HOLLOCKS } Mary 1814.
 — Sophia 1825.

BAPTISMS.

HOWE Ann 1606, 1642.
 — Edward 1734.
 — Elizabeth 1613, 1644.
 — Francis 1641.
 — George 1604.
 — John 1603, 1636.
 — Mary 1632.
 — Robert 1624.
 — Suzan 1627, 1629.
 HUNT Mary 1836.
 — Matilda 1839, 1848.
 — Suzanna 1848.
 HYDE Hannah 1790.
 — Mary 1783.
 — Robert 1788.
 HYNES Mary 1589.

 INHOLDE Barbara 1611.
 — Clement 1568
 — Ellen 1563.
 — John 1595.
 — Mary 1594.
 — Robert 1571.
 — Rose 1566.
 — Samuel 1592.
 — Thomas 1566.

 JACKAMAN Jane 1814.
 — William 1811.
 JACKSON Abraham 1788.
 — Frances 1837.
 — Hannah 1846.
 — John 1843.
 — Sophia 1787.
 JOHNSON Elizabeth 1702.
 — John 1759.
 — Sarah 1764.
 JOLLY John 1669.
 — Thomas 1668, 1672.

 KEMP George 1777.

 KING Bridget 1723.
 — Elizabeth 1572, 1598,
 1698.
 — James 1720, 1724.
 — Jeremy 1585.
 — Joan 1563.
 — John 1575, 1610, 1614,
 1725.
 — Luke 1591.
 — Margaret 1697, 1718.

MARRIAGES.

HOWE Ann 1598.
 — Daniel 1639.
 — Henry 1591.
 — John 1607.
 — Reynold 1567.
 HOWLET Mary Ann 1797.
 HUBBARD Henrietta F. 1830.

 HUNT Samuel 1829.
 — Ursula 53.
 HURRELL Marianne 1844.

 HYNES Robert 1589.

 INHOLDE Barbarie 1634.
 — Margaret 1563.
 — Nicholas 1572.
 — Philippa 1608.

 JACKSON Henry 1842.
 JARMYN Mary 1691.
 JERMAN Suzan 1698.
 JEWERS Daniel 1695.

 JOHNSON Alice 1714.
 — Elizabeth 1687.

 KEBLE Mary 1571.
 KEMP Simon 1701, 1776.
 KERRINGTON Ann 1631.
 — John 1765.
 KEY Hannah 1802.
 KING Elizabeth 1738.
 — Henrietta Maria 1731.
 — Ralf 1609. ~~1609~~
 — Robert 1719.
 — Sarah 1713, 1842.
 — Thomas 1571.

BURIALS.

HOWE Ann 1613.
 — Elizabeth 1664.
 — George 1576, 1670.
 — Joan 1606.
 — John 1635.
 — Joseph 1713.
 HUGHES William 1614.

 INGRAM Nicholas 1663.
 INHOLD Ann 1597.
 — John 1565.
 — Thomas 1574.

 JACKSON George 1831.

 JOHNSON Elizabeth 1704.

 JOLLY Thomas 1686.
 — Widow 1692.
 JONES Suzan 1794.

 KEMP George 1779.
 KERRINGTON Widow 1716.

 KING James 1745.
 — John 1569, 1580.
 — Margaret 1571, 1697, 1718.
 — Mary 1727.
 — Mrs. 1759.
 — Ralf 1617.
 — Richard 1581.
 — Suzan 1595.
 — Thomas 1611.
 — William 1739.

BAPTISMS.

KING Mary 1588, 1610.
 — Ralf 1582, 1617.
 — Richard 1580.
 — Thomas 1577.
 — William 1738.
 KIRBY Emma Ann 1832.
 LADYMAN Alice 1606.
 — Ann 1603.
 — John 1602.
 LAKERS Amy 1602.
 — Rachel 1611.
 — Ursula 1606.
 LANGHAM John 1688.
 — Maria 1831.
 LARGENT Robert 1669.
 LAST Hannah 1804.
 LAWRENCE Ann 1791.
 — Eliza Ann 1809, 1820.
 — Emily 1821.
 — Hannah 1798.
 — James 1793, 1812, 1819.
 — James Edw. 1824.
 — John 1796.
 — Martha 1826.
 — Mary 1787.
 — Mary Ann 1821.
 — Samuel 1800.
 — William 1826.
 LEACH Ann 1752.
 — Benjamin 1609.
 — Edward 1612.
 — Elizabeth 1757.
 — Hannah 1766.
 — Jemima 1768.
 — John 1615, 1644, 1760.
 — Martha 1763.
 — Mary 1755.
 — Robert 1772.
 — Sarah 1758.
 — Suzan 1764.
 — William 1617.
 LEAKES John 1761.
 LEATHERS John 1760
 LEE Elizabeth 1798.
 — Frances 1818.
 — Henry 1791.
 — James 1794.
 — John 1787.
 — Mary Ann 1786.
 — Sophia 1790.
 — William 1789.

MARRIAGES.

KNIGHTS James 1817.
 KNOCK Stephen 1814.
 LADYMAN Alice 1612.
 — Ann 1617.
 — Elizabeth 1623.
 — John 1601.
 LAKERS Ann 1613.
 LAMBE Henry 1590.
 LANGHAM Phillis 1593.
 — William 1687.
 LARGENT Robert 1669.
 LAWRENCE Ann 1835.
 — Sophia 1814.
 LEACH Edward 1609.
 — John 1713.
 LEATHERS John 1787.
 LEEKS Elizabeth 1734.
 LEPINGWELL William 1706.
 LILLY Rose 1672.

BURIALS.

LADYMAN Annable 1609.
 — Edmund 1617.
 — John 1602.
 — Widow 1630,
 LAND See Shoemith.
 LAWRENCE Edward 1806.
 — Eliza Ann 1820.
 — James 1814, 1819.
 — John 1822.
 — Samuel 1819.
 — William 1834.
 LEACH Ann 1799.
 — Elizabeth 1774.
 — Hannah 1774.
 — John 1752, 1775.
 — Samuel 1784.
 LEATHERS Elizabeth 1815.
 — John 1803.
 LEE John 1843.
 — Mary Ann 1787.
 — Sophia 1790, 1834.

BAPTISMS.

LENG Ann 1759.
 — Elizabeth 1773.
 — George 1776.
 — James 1778.
 — John 1757.
 — Joseph 1762.
 — Mary 1767.
 — Thomas 1764.
 LINGE Elizabeth 1615.

LOFTS Anna Maria 1834.
 — James 1771.
 — Mary 1772.
 — William 1827.

LOT Daniel 1674.
 — John 1676.
 — Samuel 1677.
 — William 1679.

LOUDOLL Mary 1623.
 — Roger 1633.
 — Ruth 1634.
 — Suzan 1628.

LYNCON Lydia 1663.

MACMURDY Rose 1751.

MAJOR Elizabeth 1811.
 — James 1816.
 — Lucy Ann 1821.
 — William D. 1813.
 — William J. 1837.

MAKIN Benjamin 1826.
 — David 1821.
 — Elizabeth J. 1830.
 — Ellen 1824.
 — George 1836.
 — James 1839.
 — Jane Maria 1841.
 — John 1818, 1831.
 — Marian 1814.
 — Sarah 1827, 1833.
 — Suzan 1839.

MAKROE Ann 1631.
 — Anthony 1581.
 — Edward 1572.
 — Elizabeth 1638.
 — Ellen 1633.
 — Ralph 1567, 1594.
 — Suzan 1578, 1636.
 — Thomas 1564, 1575.
 — William 1562.

MARRIAGES.

LING Mary 1696.

LOFTS George 1825.
 — Mary 1840.
 — William 1770.

LONDON Charles 1729, 1752.

LYAS John 1815.

MAJOR John 1811.
 — Mary Ann 1814.
 — William 1824.
 — William D. 1837.

MAKIN } Abraham 1837.
 MAKINGS } Daniel 1844.
 — Mary Ann 1816, 1835.
 — Sarah 1850.

MAKROE Ann 1623.
 — Ralph 1592.
 — Suzan 1601.
 — Thomas 1614.

BURIALS.

LENG Ann 1795.
 LEPINGWELL Elizabeth 1752.
 — William 1745.

LING John 1789.
 LINGLEY Mary 1821.
 — William 1828.

LOCKE Francis 1664.
 LOFTS Anna Maria 1834.
 — George 1838.
 — James 1771.
 — Mary 1823.
 — William 1793, 1799.

LORD Mary 1764.
 — Rev. Thomas 1788.

LOWDALL Suzan 1626.
 LYAS Ann 1838.

MACMURDY John 1804.
 — Sarah 1762.

MAJOR Elizabeth 1825.
 — James 1845.
 — John 1826.
 — Rose 1843.
 — Sarah 1825.
 — William J. 1850.

MAKIN } Abraham 1841.
 MAKINGS } Benjamin 1826.
 — Jane M. 1841.
 — Marianne 1835.
 — Sarah Ann 1835.

MAKROE Ellen 1597.
 — Ralph 1568, 1623.
 — Thomas 1571, 1623.
 — William 1614.

BAPTISMS.

MALDEN } Ann 1618.
 MAULDEN } Dorothy 1627,
 1676.
 — Elizabeth 1599, 1625,
 1631, 1682, 1684, 1685.
 — Isabel 1620.
 — John 1595, 1622, 1649,
 1674, 1675.
 — Mary 1597.
 — Robert 1630.
 — Suzan 1625.
 MANN Elizabeth 1596, 1802.
 — Frances 1840.
 — Frederick 1833.
 — Joseph 1790.
 — Lucy Ann 1833.
 — Maria 1835.
 — Mary 1785.
 — Phoebe 1799.
 — Robert 1800.
 — Suzan 1792.
 — William 1787, 1824.
 MANNING Alice 1586.
 — Ann 1566, 1582.
 — Dorothy 1585.
 — Elizabeth 1563.
 — John 1568, 1573.
 — Mary 1577.
 — Ralf 1577.
 — Robert 1580.
 — Roger 1565, 1575.
 — Rose 1580.
 — Thomas 1575.
 — William 1572.
 MATHEW Martha 1682.
 MAYNARD Joanna S. M. 1830.
 MELTON Walter G. 1850.
 MIDDLEDITCH Frances 1821.
 — Mary 1824.
 — Sophia 1829.
 — Suzan 1818.
 — William 1815.
 MILLER } Amelia 1831.
 MELLER } Edward G. 1842.
 — George 1837.
 — Mary Ann E. 1829.
 — Robert W. 1833.
 MILLS John 1637.
 MINGAY George 1835.
 — James 1773.
 — John 1754.
 — Suzan 1836.

MARRIAGES.

MALDEN Annable 1601.
 — Dorothy 1688.
 MANN Dorothy 1580.
 — Mary 1803.
 — Robert 1830.
 MANNING Alice 1608.
 — Ann 1597.
 — Hannah 1695.
 — John 1602, 1722.
 — Mary 1607.
 — Rose 1603.
 MASON Henry 1843.
 MATHEW William 1681.
 MAYES John 1735.
 — Sarah 1771.
 MAYHEW Frances 1591.
 MELTON Richard 1787.
 MENBY Ann 1717.
 MEREST Charles 1754.
 MIDDLEDITCH Mary 1823,
 — Sophia 1826,
 — Suzan 1839.
 MILLS Joseph 1817.
 MINGAY Ann 1769.
 — Betty 1769.

BURIALS.

MALDEN Agnes 1591,
 — Elizabeth 1625, 1682,
 1684, 1685.
 — John 1600, 1674, 1685,
 1686.
 — Robert 1630.
 — Tamasin 1641.
 MANN Elizabeth 1799, 1803.
 — Robert 1827.
 — Sarah 1803, 1839.
 — William 1841.
 MARKER Constantia 1779.
 — Benjamin B. 1781.
 MARTIN John 1724.
 MAYES John 1791.
 — Rebecka 1786.
 MAYHEW Samuel 1843.
 MILLER Mr. 1768.
 MILLS Edmund 1664.
 — Rose 1814.
 — Suzan 1826.
 — Widow 1686.
 MINGAY George 1835.
 — Mary 1826.

BAPTISMS.

MOORE Giles 1679.
 — Mary 1618.
 MORTLOCK Ellen 1798.
 — Josiah John 1832.
 — Martha E. 1828.
 — Myra A. 1830.
 MOWER Michael 1683, 1685.
 — Thomas 1683.
 MUDD Ann 1844.
 — Henry 1847.
 — Philip 1849.
 MULLEY Joab 1782.
 MUSK Ann 1845.
 — Anna Maria 1850.
 — Elizabeth 1847.
 —————
 NAYLOR Dorothy 1576.
 — Margaret 1574.
 NELSON Catherine 1828.
 — William 1830.
 NEWMAN Thomas 1580.
 —————
 NOBBS James 1808.
 —————
 NORMAN Abraham 1731, 1781.
 — Ann 1781.
 — Catherine 1790.
 — Eliza 1836.
 — Elizabeth 1788.
 — Frederick 1849.
 — George 1785, 1846.
 — Hannah 1837.
 — James 1769, 1785.
 — John 1729, 1779.
 — Lucy Ann 1834.
 — Mary 1783.
 — Samuel 1730, 1733, 1774.
 — Suzan 1786.
 — William 1735, 1778.
 NOTLEY Betty 1760.
 — Nathan 1765.
 — William 1762.
 —————
 NUNN Abigail 1807.
 — Ann 1628.
 — Eliza 1821.
 — Eliza Ann 1810.
 — Elizabeth 1610, 1724.
 — Ellen 1568.
 — Henry 1570.
 — Holden G. 1794.

MARRIAGES.

MORE Sarah 1744.
 MORRIS Ursula 1614.
 MORTLOCK Mary 1777.
 — Michael 1827.
 MOTHERSOLE Charles 1850.
 —————
 MOWER Michael 1713.
 —————
 MULLEY John 1779, 1804.
 — Robert 1696.
 MURRELS Edmund 1697.
 MYLES Sarah 1615.
 MYSON Samuel 1735.
 —————
 NAYLOR Alice 1589.
 — Dorothy 1616.
 — Thomas 1569, 1607.
 NELSON George 1601.
 — ——— 1714.
 NEWMAN Caleb 1807.
 — Richard 1579.
 — Ursula 1608.
 NOBBS Sarah 1809.
 —————
 NORMAN Catherine 1762.
 — George 1833.
 — Mary 1803.
 — Samuel 1768.
 — Suzan 1806.
 NORMINTON John 1641.
 NORRIS Richard 1810.
 —————
 NUNN Abigail 1831.
 — Charlotte 1824.
 — Francis 1738.
 — Holden 1821.
 — Isabel 1625.
 — John 1772, 1841.
 — Margaret 1765.
 — Mary 1577.

BURIALS.

MOWER Michael 1683, 1693,
 1749.
 — Michael's wife 1749.
 — Thomas 1705.
 MUDDY Rose 1825.
 MULLEY Joab 1823.
 — Richard M. 1810.
 —————
 NAYLOR Thomas 1587.
 —————
 NOBBS } Elizabeth 1793.
 KNOBS } James 1810.
 — William 1799.
 NORMAN Ann 1777, 1823.
 — James 1769.
 — Mr. 1776.
 — Mrs. 1741.
 — Samuel 1774.
 — William 1814.
 —————
 NOTLEY Edward 1794.
 — Sarah 1829.
 —————
 NUNN Eliza 1811.
 — Elizabeth 1810.
 — John 1731, 1813.
 — Margaret 1656.
 — Mary 1775.
 — Phoebe 1824.
 — Rebecca 1807.
 — Robert 1847, 1850.

BAPTISMS.

NUNN John 1566, 1732, 1813,
1814.
— Mary 1608, 1622, 1654,
1715.
— Mary Ann 1804.
— Phoebe 1797, 1844.
— Priscilla 1800.
— Rebecca 1726.
— Robert 1631, 1652, 1718,
1848.
— Sarah 1809.
— Suzan 1727, 1811.
— Thomas 1732, 1734.

OLLERTON Robert 1831.
— William 1834.

OLLINGTON Robert 1818,
1820.

OSBORN Charlotte J. 1845.
— Elizabeth 1763.
— Henrietta S. A. 1847
— John 1759.
— Joseph K. 1850.
— Mary 1766.
— Richard 1761.

OTTWELL Ann 1708.
— Ellen 1705.
— Frances 1703.
— Mary 1700.
— Sarah 1702.
— Thomas 1706.

PADLEY Alice Ann 1850.
— Ambrose 1849.
— Catherine 1847.
— Jane 1843.
— Marianne 1841.
— Mary 1811.
— Robert 1825, 1845.

PARISH Marianne 1831.
— Thomas 1828.

PARKER Henry 1621.

PARSONS Amelia 1827.
— Deborah 1822.
— Eliza 1811.
— Emily 1823.
— Hannah 1820.
— James 1814.
— John 1821.
— Mary Ann 1825.
— Sarah Ann 1814.
— Sophia 1830.
— Thomas 1819.
— William 1759, 1812, 1828.

MARRIAGES.

NUNN Mary Ann 1823
— Priscilla 1819.
— Rebecca 1765.
— Richard 1741.
— Roger 1615, 1691.
— Sarah 1828.
— Suzan 1776, 1829.
— Walter 1642.

ORVIS Margaret 1683.
OSBORN Ann 1747.
— Richard 1759.
— Sarah 1808.
OSTLER Frances 1590.
OTLEY Mathew 1713.

PADLEY James 1811.
PAINE Ambrose 1802.
— Margaret 1722.
— Mary 1786.
— Samuel 1791.
PAMMEN Ann 1724.

PARKER Abraham 1710.
— Elizabeth 1682.
— Frances 1715.
PARSONS Deborah 1830.
— Elizabeth 1821.
— Mary 1809.

BURIALS.

NUNN Suzan 1727.
— Thomas 1731, 1737, 1764,
1835.
— William 1802.

OLLINGTON Joseph 1818.
— Robert 1819, 1821.

OTTEWELL Ann 1711.
— Ellen 1710.
— Frances 1710.
— Francis 1729.
— Thomas 1706.

PADLEY Ambrose 1849.
— Robert 1826.

PARISH Thomas 1829.

PARKER Amy 1593.
PARKIN Alice 1616.
— Thomas 1567, 1616.
PARSONS Henry 1824.
— James 1822.
— John 1765.
— Mr. 1768.
— Sophia 1831.
— William 1811, 1812, 1822,
1823.

BAPTISMS.

PARTRIDGE \ Abigail 1690.
 PATTRICHE } Bridget 1600.
 — Dorothy 1584, 1647.
 — Elizabeth 1586.
 — Francis 1700.
 — George 1694.
 — Henry 1593.
 — Jeffery 1686.
 — John 1582, 1622, 1645,
 1690.
 — Margaret 1643.
 — Prudence 1579.
 — Rachel 1626.
 — Robert 1591.
 — Suzan 1597, 1620, 1683.
 — Thomas 1588.
 — Thomasin 1602.
 PASK Elizabeth 1727.
 — Emma 1828.
 — Holden Nunn 1837.
 — James 1826.
 — John 1725, 1735.
 — Lucy 1840.
 — Mary 1731.
 — Phoebe Nunn 1824.
 — Sarah 1732.
 — Suzan 1733, 1739.
 — Thomas 1729, 1831.
 PAWSEY Hannah J. 1827.
 — Harriet 1813.
 — Suzan 1749.
 — William 1747.
 PAZY Bridget 1641.
 — Dorothy 1644.
 — Elizabeth 1640.
 — John 1642.
 — Mary 1645.
 PEACH Elizabeth 1624,

PEARL Charles Sidney 1807.
 — Frances Mary 1805.
 — Henry Robert 1803.
 — Robert 1810.
 PEARSON Ambrose 1836.
 — Arthur 1846.
 — Charles 1844.
 — Eliza Ann 1843.
 — Elizabeth 1800.
 — Henry 1785.
 — James 1803, 1832.
 — John 1850.
 — Rhoda 1790.
 — Thomas 1801.
 — William 1788.

MARRIAGES.

PARTRIDGE \ Alice 1564,
 PATTRICHE } 1610.
 — Prudence 1602.
 — Suzan 1622.
 — Thomazin 1630.

PASK Phoebe 1845.
 — Thomas 1823.

PAWLEY James 1764.
 PAWSEY Mary 1787.
 — Suzan 1774.
 PAYNE See PAINE.

PEACH Joan 1567.
 PEACHEY Sarah 1727.
 — William 1832.
 PEARL Harriet 1847.
 — John 1803.

PEARSONS Caroline 1833.
 — Catherine 1765.
 — Deborah 1842.
 — Hannah 1839.
 — John 1807.
 — Mark 1841.
 — Sarah 1850.
 — Sarah Ann 1835.
 — Thomas 1841.
 — William 1850.

BURIALS.

PARTRIDGE \ Edward 1577.
 PATTRICHE } Elizabeth 1664.
 — Francis 1701.
 — Geoffrey 1704.
 — Henry 1681.
 — John 1624, 1627, 1682.
 — John's wife 1586.
 — Margaret 1625, 1633.
 — Suzan 1643.
 — Widow 1588, 1638, 1728.
 — William 1586, 1626.

PASK Elizabeth 1775.
 — James 1844.
 — John 1727.
 — Mary 1734.
 — Suzan 1738.
 — Thomas 1754.

PAWSEY Suzan 1769.
 — William 1782.
 PAYNE Elizabeth 1822.
 — Mary 1814.
 — Robert 1825.

PEARSON Ambrose 1837.
 — Ann 1837.
 — Arthur 1846.
 — Emily 1835.
 — James 1803.
 — Mark 1849.
 — Mary Ann 1835.
 — Pamela 1808.
 — Rhode 1790, 1794.
 — Suzan 1837.
 — Thomas 1797, 1802.
 — William 1784, 1788.

BAPTISMS.

PEIRSON Ann 1640.
 PENDLE Rosina 1842.
 PETIT Abraham 1841.
 — Charlotte A. 1847.
 — Elizabeth 1839.
 — Emily 1837.
 — Henry 1845.
 — Isaac 1813, 1850.
 — John 1831, 1835.
 — Lucy 1814, 1850.
 — Maria 1839, 1847.
 — Martha Nunn 1833.
 — Mary Ann 1826, 1835,
 1842.
 — Robert P. 1843.
 — Sarah 1825, 1837, 1844.
 — Sophy 1845.
 — Susanne 1841.
 — Thomas 1842, 1848.
 — William 1843.
 PETT James 1738.
 PHILLIPS Catherine 1835.
 — Georgina 1833.
 — Jane 1838.
 — Robert 1840.
 PILBOROWE Robert 1562.
 PLUMB Alfred 1844.
 — David 1848.
 — Eliza 1848.
 — George 1846.
 — Richard S. 1748.
 — William 1818.
 PLUMMER Elizabeth 1768.
 — John 1759.
 — Robert 1771.
 POLEY Henry 1652.
 POLLY Arthur 1837.
 — Emma 1840.
 — George 1834, 1837.
 — John 1837.
 — Joseph 1842.
 — Marianne 1844.
 — Robert 1832.
 PORETER Mary 1665.
 POTTER John 1755.
 PRESSLAND George 1756.
 — John 1755.
 PRICE William 1608.
 PRICK } Alfred 1828.
 PRYKE } Eliza 1824.
 — Elizabeth 1684.
 — Frederick George 1849.
 — George 1688.
 — Harriet 1826.
 — Mary 1686.

MARRIAGES.

PETTIT Henry 1841.
 — Isaac 1835.
 — Lucy 1835.
 — Maria 1841.
 — Nathaniel 1824.
 — Robert 1841.
 — William 1830.
 PETTYWARD Bridget 1617.
 PHILLIPSON Joshua 1759.
 PICKERING Ann 1776.
 — Frances 1777.
 PET William 1715.
 PLUMB Ann 1770.
 — Elizabeth 1742.
 — Emily 1846.
 — Louisa 1841.
 — Margaret 1811.
 PLUMMER Elizabeth 1775.
 PORTER Suzan 1681.
 PRICK } Jane 1848.
 PRYKE } James 1821.
 — Mary 1727.
 — Sarah 1827.
 — William 1815.

BURIALS.

PENDLE Robina 1845.
 PETTIT Isaac 1811.
 — Martha 1838.
 — Mary 1844.
 — Sarah 1838.
 PHILLIPS Mary 1849.
 — Rev. Robert 1809.
 PICKERING Jonathan 1770.
 PLUMB Lucy 1849.
 — Richard S. 1748.
 PLUMMER Robert 1772.
 PORTER Elizabeth 1679.
 — Mary 1689.
 — Rachel 1668.
 — Richard 1704.
 PRATT Thomas 1781.
 PRICKEL Roger 1771.
 PRINSETT Mary 1608.
 PRYKE Alfred 1835.
 — Elizabeth 1832.
 — John 1833.

BAPTISMS.

PRICK } Mary Ann 1816, 1849
 PRYKE } Sarah 1823.
 PUCKLE Fred. Hale 1824.
 — George Hale 1825.
 PULFER Matilda 1832.

RACE John 1848.
 RANDALL Charlotte 1826.

RAWLINSON Alice 1769.
 — Elizabeth 1766.
 — George 1774.
 — John 1763, 1767.
 — Mary 1764.
 — Philip 1766.
 — Sarah 1769.
 — Thomas 1771, 1772.

REEMAN Abraham 1846.
 — Albert 1849.
 — Alice 1788.
 — Amelia 1809.
 — Caroline 1805.
 — Dorothy 1789.
 — George 1839.
 — Henry 1780, 1782, 1786.
 — James 1779, 1807.
 — John 1845.
 — Marianne 1841.
 — Robert 1815.
 — William 1727, 1843.

REEVE Ann 1777.
 — Elizabeth 1771.
 — Joseph 1774.
 — Samuel 1777.

REGEN Alice Ann 1830.
 — Benjamin 1837.
 — Ellice Ann 1832.
 — Emma Jane 1835.
 — George 1832.
 — James 1840, 1843.
 — John 1827, 1832.
 — Sarah Ann 1822, 1843.
 — Suzan 1825.
 — William 1825.

REYNOLDS Edward 1751.
 — Mary 1624, 1749.
 — Samuel 1753.
 — William 1755.

RICE Eliza 1841.
 — Elizabeth 1837.
 — Joseph G. 1846.
 — Suzan 1831.
 — Walter 1836.

ROBINSON Thomas E. 1837.

MARRIAGES.

PURCAS John 1688.
 PURKIS Eliza 1837.

RACE Suzan 1815.
 RAISIN George 1771.
 RAMPLING Mary 1813.
 RANSOM Martha 1750.

RAVEN Belwood 1713.
 RAWLIN Anthony 1580.
 RAWLINSON Phillip 1770.
 — William 1762.

RAY Samuel 1685.
 REACE William 1829.
 READER John 1613.
 REEMAN Dorothy 1752.
 — Elizabeth 1760.
 — James 1830.
 — William 1805.

REEVE Ann 1791.
 — Anthony 1781.
 — Charles 1600.
 — James 1716.

ROBERSON Sarah 1759.

BURIALS.

PYMAN John 1690.

RACE Sarah 1843.
 RAINER John 1780.
 — Widow 1663.
 RAMSBOTTOM Phoebe 1832.
 RAWLINSON Alice 1769.
 — John 1763.
 — Lucy 1834.
 — Mary 1786.
 — Philip 1789.
 — Sarah 1797.
 — Thomas 1772, 1792.

REEMAN Abraham 1847.
 — Alice 1788. 1796.
 — Ann 1832.
 — Dorothy 1789.
 — Henry 1780, 1782, 1786.
 — John 1825, 1845, 1850(2).
 — John James 1816.
 — Marianne 1842.
 — Phoebe 1846.
 — Thomas (Frances) 1830.
 — William 1849, 1850.

REEVE Elizabeth 1809.
 — Joseph 1830.
 — Lucy 1826.
 — Mary 1638.

REGEN Sarah 1834.

REYNOLDS Mary 1625.
 — William 1756.

RICE Emily 1845.
 — Joseph G. 1846.

RICHARDSON James 1686.
 — Widow 1693.

RILEY Sarah 1835.

BAPTISMS.

ROLFE Alfred 1826.
 — Ann 1580, 1767, 1848.
 — Elizabeth 1766, 1805.
 — Frederick 1845.
 — George 1774, 1835.
 — Hannah 1768.
 — Harriet M. 1850.
 — James 1839.
 — Jemima 1837.
 — Mary 1771, 1772, 1804.
 — Lucy Ann 1830.
 — Rebecka 1842, 1847.
 — Richard 1770, 1793.
 — Robert M. 1828.
 — William 1832.
 ROLLINSON Alfred G. 1842.
 — Elizabeth J. 1834.
 — Emma A. 1823.
 — George 1811, 1850.
 — James 1809.
 — Lucy 1815, 1820.
 — Lucy Ann 1835, 1843,
 1849.
 — Mary 1812.
 — Marianne 1837, 1843.
 — Matilda R. 1845.
 — Thomas 1810.
 — William 1813.
 ROWGE William 1608.

SANTY Elizabeth 1635.
 — John 1639.
 — Mary 1636.
 — Robert 1637.

SAUNDER Amy 1575.
 — John 1580.
 — Robert 1582.

SCARFE Amy 1645.

SCOTT Ann 1595, 1621.
 — George 1628, 1629,
 1678.
 — James 1603.
 — John 1618.
 — Mary 1598, 1605.

MARRIAGES.

RODBARD Elizabeth 1765.
 ROGERS Ann 1600.
 ROLFE Ann 1797.
 — Elizabeth 1850.
 — Martha 1795.
 — Mary 1821.

ROLLINSON George 1807.
 — Robert 1819.
 — Thomas 1832.

ROWGE Robert 16c8.

RUSHBROOKE William 1598,
 1839.

RUSSELL Elizabeth 1684.

RUTTERFORD Harriet K.
 1843.

SADLER Suzan 1608.

SALLOWES Ann 1575.
 — Eden 1567.

SALVAGE } Frances 1835.
 SAVAGE } George 1832.
 — Hannah 1779.

SARGENT John 1759.

SAUNDER Ann 1613.
 — Dorothy 1672.
 — Mary 1798.
 — Thomas 1575.

SCOTT John 1611.
 — Robert 1597.

BURIALS.

ROLF Elizabeth 1774.
 — Mary 1772 (2).
 — Rebecka 1844.
 — Richard 1808.
 — Robert 1786, 1838.
 — Sarah 1834.
 — William 1835.

ROLLINSON George 1820,
 1850.
 — Lucy 1811.
 — Lucy Ann 1837.
 — Mary 1828, 1836.
 — Sarah 1811.
 — William 1809.

ROWGE William 1610.

RUSHELL Ann 1564.

SANTY Elizabeth 1642.
 — John 1642.

SCARFE Anthony 1702.
 — Martin 1666.
 — Mary 1692.

SCOTT Ann 1632.
 — Bennet 1613.
 — George 1628.
 — Mary 1624.
 — Richard 1623.
 — Robert 1667.

BAPTISMS.

SCOTT Richard 1601, 1622,
1623, 1625.
— Robert 1597.
— William 1599, 1620.
SELF Jeremiah S. 1830.
SELLAR Charles 1640.
— Henry 1641.
— John 1638.
— Mary 1641.
— Samuel 1643.
— Thomas 1636.
SEMMAN Margaret 1600.
SEXTON Marianne 1849.
SHARP James 1835.
SHILLINGE John 1600.
SIDAY Charles 1734.
SKINNER Elizabeth 1716.
— Mary 1720.
— Robert 1717.
SKIPPER Ann 1778.
— John 1771.
— Lawrence 1776.
— Mary 1774.
— Sarah 1780.
SMEE David 1687.
— George 1689.
— John 1684.
— Margaret 1695.
— Matthew 1686.
— Thomas 1699.
— William 1691.
SMITH Edward 1729.
— Elizabeth 1700.
— Emily 1815.
— Fanny M. 1818.
— George 1815.
— John J. 1827.
— Mary 1670.
— Sarah 1702.
— Suzan 1696.
— William 1695, 1704.
SMYTH Elizabeth 1598.
— Henry 1666.
— Sarah 1663.
— William 1664.
SNAPE Benjamin 1826.
— Christiana 1823.
— Eliza Ann 1809.
— Henry Will. 1816.
— Jane T. 1823.
— Louisa S. 1811.
— Lucy M. 1816.
— Mary Ann 1819.
— Samuel Fenton 1813.
— William Henry 1814.

MARRIAGES.

SEELE Sarah 1814.
SHARPE Julius 1847.
SHIPP Samuel 1672.
SKARFE Ann 1617.
— Mary 1705.
— Sarah 1713.
SKINNER Mary 1744.
SKIPPER John 1808.

SMEE Mathew 1683.
— William 1718.

SMITH Edward 1835.
— Elizabeth 1632.
— Keziah 1781.
— Martha 1841,
— Mary 1679, 1776.
— Matilda 1816.
— Phoebe 1805.

SMYTH Margaret 1592.
— William 1571.

SNAPE Samuel 1808.
SNELL Joseph 1750.

BURIALS.

SCOVEL Steven M. 1768.
SEGO Katherine 1669.
SELLER John 1637.
— Samuel 1643.
SHELDRAKE William 1672.
SHOESMITH alias LAND
William 1720.

SKINNER Alvis 1770.
SKIPPER Ann 1810.
— Lawrence 1803.
— Sarah 1849.
— Suzannah 1804.

SMEE infant 1730.
— Matthew 1702, 1733.

SMITH Ann 1728.
— Samuel 1672.
— Sarah 1721.
— Suzan 1710.
— William 1695, 1704, 1733.

SMYTH Henry 1666.
— Sarah 1665.
— William 1665.

SNAPE Benjamin 1826.
— Christiana 1827.
— Ellen Ann 1835.
— Henry W. 1816.
— Lucy 1825.
— Mary Ann 1820.
— Samuel 1832.
— Samuel F. 1814.
— Sarah 1844.

BAPTISMS.

SPARKE Bridget 1603.
 — Deborah 1735.
 — Mary 1625, 1688.
 — Rose 1686.
 — Suzan 1748.

SPENCER Bridget 1676.
 — Dorothy 1683.
 — Elizabeth 1682, 1761.
 — Esther 1686.
 — John 1680, 1688.
 — Mary 1678.
 — Nancy 1675.
 — Penelope 1673.
 — Rebecka 1690.
 — Thomas 1764.

SPERE Mary 1685.
 SPIGHT John 1683.
 SPINK Mary Ann 1822.

STAFFORD Abigail 1609.
 — Ann 1604.
 — Elizabeth 1590, 1599.
 — James 1605, 1613.
 — Jeremy 1593.
 — Margaret 1607.
 — Richard 1596.
 — Robert 1601.
 — Suzan 1594.
 — William 1603.

STEBBINS Zeehariah 1823.
 STEEL Ann 1750.
 — Donna Maria 1846.
 — George 1754.
 — Jane 1757.
 — Mary 1746.
 — Suzan 1748.

STEWART Anthony 1636.
 — Elizabeth 1680.
 — Frances 1683.
 — John 1633, 1664.
 — Robert 1608, 1638.
 — Thomas 1681.
 — Ursula 1615.
 — William 1673.

STINTON Isabella 1823.
 STOW Louisa N, 1793.

MARRIAGES.

SPALDING James 1769.

SPARKE Francis 1639.
 — John 1772.
 — Suzan 1680.

SPARROW Suzan 1667.
 SPENCER Ann 1670.
 — Esther 1713.
 — Mary 1669.
 — Robert 1742.

SPINK Edmund 1774.
 — William 1821.

SPIE Widow 1716.
 SPURGEON Edmund 1686.
 STAFFORD Richard 1589.
 STEDMAN Margaret 1571.

STEEL Elizabeth 1686.
 — Mary 1752.

STEWART Anthony 1630.
 — John 1610, 1614, 1680,
 1684.

BURIALS.

SNAPE alias TYLER Margaret
 1606.
 SPARKE Ann 1764.
 — Deborah 1756.
 — Dorothy 1637.
 — Elizabeth 1637, 1781,
 1808.
 — Francis 1637.
 — George 1772.
 — John 1808.
 — Rose 1689, 1748.
 — Suzan 1750.

SPARROW Margaret 1731.
 SPENCER John 1681, 1698.
 — Penelope 1678.
 — Thomas 1767.
 — Widow 1723.

SPERE John 1702.
 — Widow 1709.

SPIE Christofer 1715.
 — His wife 1701.

STAFFORD Catherine 1686.
 — Elizabeth 1593.
 — James 1609.
 — Margaret 1620.
 — Richard 1619.
 — Widow 1642.

STEAD — 1719.

STEBBING Zechariah 1830.
 STEEL Elizabeth 1759.
 — William 1769.

STEWART Ann 1680.
 — Francis 1683.
 — Robert 1668.
 — Tamesin 1669.

BAPTISMS.

STURGEON Arthur R. 1849.
 — Bridget 1644.
 — Edward 1844.
 — Eliza 1830.
 — George 1633, 1847.
 — Henry 1842.
 — John 1625, 1630.
 — Margaret 1628.
 — Mary 1821.
 — Robert 1818.
 — Samuel 1827.
 — William 1824, 1845.
 — — 1643.
 SUMMER } Barbary 1635.
 SOMER } Mathew 1563.
 — Robert 1633.
 SUTTON Sarah 1814.

SYLVESTER Edmund 1606.

TALBOT Elizabeth Mary 1803.
 — Sergeant Will. 1794.

TAYLOR Ann 1589.
 — Charles 1729.
 — Eliza 1808.
 — Elizabeth 1712, 1821.
 — Harriet 1810.
 — John 1813, 1819.
 — Lucy 1825.
 — Richard 1592.
 — Robert 1561, 1826.
 — Thomas 1563, 1715.
 — William 1813.

THORNTON Suzan 1762.

TILLOT Aliee 1618.
 — Ann 1616, 1621.
 — Mary 1619.
 — Roger 1617.

TILSON David 1839.
 — Elizabeth A. 1832.
 — Frances 1837.
 — Mary 1834.

TOOLEY William 1758.

MARRIAGES.

STURGEON Robert 1841.
 — Thomas 1642.

STURLEY Mary 1772.
 — Phillis 1781.
 SUMMER Elizabeth 1696.
 — Mathew 1563.
 SUTTLE Robert 1827.
 SUTTON Maria 1833.

SWEETING William 1613.
 SYLVESTER Edmund 1603.

TALBOT Edward 1803.
 — Henry 1703.
 TALWORTHY Thomas 1564.
 TAYLOR Eliza 1828.
 — John 1793.
 — Robert 1590, 1833.
 — William 1804.

TEBBOLD Margaret 1572.
 THEOBALD John 1687.
 — Judith A. 1817.

THOROUGHGOOD Ann 1768.
 — James 1776.
 — Mary 1770.

THURLAND Mrs. 1714.
 THURSTON John 1643.

TILLOT John 1596.
 — Martha 1735.
 — Robert 1612.
 — Suzan 1685.
 — William 1612.

BURIALS.

STURGEON Elizabeth 1642.

STURLEY Ann 1770.
 — Elias 1785.
 STYLEMAN Dorothy 1689.
 — John 1686, 1691.
 — Widow 1699.

SUTTON Elizabeth 1845.
 — James 1822.
 — John 1691, 1830.
 — Sarah 1827.

SYLVESTER Edmund 1605.
 SYMONS Henry 1790.

TATUM Suzan 1823.
 TAYLOR Agnes 1563.
 — Charles 1840.
 — Harriet 1825.
 — John 1814.
 — Richard 1591.
 — Thomas' wife 1746.
 — William 1820 (2),
 THOMPSON Widow 1778.

THORNTON Suzan 1762.
 THOROUGHGOOD } Edward
 THURGOOD } 1816.
 — James 1799.
 — Mrs. 1775.

TOOLEY Frances 1808.
 — Mrs. 1782.
 — Robert 1812.
 — William 1773.

BAPTISMS.

TOWNSEND Arthur G. 1845.
 — George 1846.
 — Hannah 1848.
 — James 1843.
 — John 1847.
 — Sarah 1822.
 — Thomas 1818, 1846.
 TRICKER Elizabeth 1748,
 — Grace 1749.
 — John 1766.
 TUNBRIDGE Ann 1730.
 — Charles 1742.
 — Edmund 1741.
 — John 1734, 1737.
 — Sarah 1728.
 TURLE Bridget 1583.
 — John 1573.
 — Marrion 1580.
 — Mary 1578.
 — Robert 1571.
 — Suzan 1569.
 — Thomas 1575.
 TWEED Amy 1799.
 — James 1811.
 — John 1737.
 — Mary 1735.
 — Mary Ann 1802, 1820.
 — Rebecka 1825.
 — Robert 1807.
 — Sarah 1804.
 — Suzan 1792, 1823.
 TYLER Elizabeth 1570.
 — Francis 1601.
 — John 1568.
 — Mary 1598.
 — Robert 1565.
 — William 1603.

UNGLES Adelaide 1843.
 — Atheling 1845.
 — Augusta 1841.
 — Clara M. C. 1834.
 — Diana S. 1832.
 — Edward 1832.
 — Ellen M. 1849.
 — Frederick 1828.
 — Henry 1826.
 — James 1826.
 — Rosina 1850.
 — Rowland J. 1847.
 UPSON Ann 1839.
 — Henry J. W. 1826.
 — Martha 1823.
 — Sophia 1829.

MARRIAGES.

TOWNSEND Martha 1847.
 — William 1842.

TRAICE Elizabeth 1803.
 TRICKER Martha 1764.
 — Mary 1770.

TUNBRIDGE William 1727.

TURLE Bridget 1609.
 — Marion 1608.

TWEED John 1733, 1791.
 — Mary Ann 1828.
 TWITCHETT Elizabeth 1741.

UMFRYE Henry 1608.
 UNDERWODE Lewis 1591.
 UNGLES Henry 1850.
 — John 1830.
 — Robert 1826.

UPSOM James 1823.

BURIALS.

TOWNSEND John 1848.

TRICKER Grace 1750.
 — John 1757.

TUNBRIDGE Charles 1764.
 — Edmund 1753.
 — John 1735.
 — Sarah 1778.
 — William 1756.
 TURLE Agnes 1608.
 — Ellen 1611.
 — William 1600, 1610.

TWEED Amy 1831.
 — Ann 1838.
 — Hannah 1688.
 — John 1841.
 — Marianne 1844, 1846.
 — Mary 1739.
 — Suzannah 1804.
 — Walter 1825.

TYLER Ann 1603.
 — Mary 1610.
 — Robert 1610.

UNGLES Clara 1833.
 — Edward 1850.
 — Mary 1835.
 — Robert 1830.
 — Sarah 1822.
 UNKNOWN 1624, 1726, 1735.

UPSOM James 1784, 1844.
 — Martha 1798, 1836.
 — Mrs. 1783.

BAPTISMS.

VERER Arthur 1840.
 — Charles 1820.
 — Eliza 1838.
 — James 1822.
 — Lucy 1829.
 — Martha 1822.
 — Mary Ann 1828.
 — Michael 1825.
 — Sarah 1831.

WADKIN Suzan 1623.
 — Thomas 1620.

WALKER Marian 1809.
 WALLACE Harriet 1815.
 WARDE Thomas 1567.
 WARKEN Abigail 1845.
 — Elizabeth M. 1845.
 — Georgina M. 1848.
 — Henrietta 1836.
 — James 1813.
 — Joshua J. 1848.
 — Lætitia L. 1847.
 — Marianne 1843.
 — Robert 1831, 1839.
 — Sarah 1834.
 — Thomas J. 1841.

WEBB Edward G. 1833.
 — James 1837.
 — Marianne 1839.
 — Melinda 1812.
 — Samuel 1818.

WEILDEN John 1725.
 WESTLEY George 1801.
 — Sophia 1795.
 — Thomas 1793.
 — William 1799.

WESTROP Abraham 1759.
 — William 1757.

WHEELER Elizabeth 1846.
 WHITE Anne 1605.
 WHITEROD Robert 1675.
 — Sarah 1674.

WIFFIN Robert 1593.
 WILKIN Elizabeth C. 1833.
 WILLIAMS Richard 1725.
 WILLINGHAM Anna Maria
 1801, 1805.
 — Bridget 1758.
 — Edmund 1766.
 — Frances 1808.
 — George 1824.
 — James 1777.
 — John 1723, 1748, 1760,
 1800.
 — Judith 1754, 1760, 1777.

MARRIAGES.

VARROW } David 1818.
 VERER } Esther 1821.
 — Lucy 1848.
 — Michael 1850.
 — Sarah 1850.

VINCENT Elizabeth 1671.

WADE William 1806.
 WADKIN John 1617.

WAKE William 1765.
 WALKER Edmund 1697.
 WALLACE Thomas 1814.
 WALLAKER Lucy 1839.
 WALLER Samuel 1695.
 WANCY Sarah 1781.
 WARREN John 1765.
 — Mary 1831.
 — Reuben 1842.

WESTROPP Simon 1617.
 WEYMARK Barbary 1730.
 WHITAKER Peter 1606.
 WHITE Ann 1776.
 — Charlotte 1840.
 — John 1714.
 — Mary 1704.
 — Phillip 1686.

WHOLL John 1674.
 WIFFIN Elizabeth 1638.
 — Phillip 1715.
 — Thomas 1618.

WILDEN } Ann 1704, 1792,
 WILDING } 1798.
 — Martha 1807.
 — William 1704.

WILKIN Charles 1833.
 — Elizabeth 1754.

BURIALS.

VERER } Ann 1821.
 VARROW } Arthur 1845.
 — Joseph 1836.
 — Mary Ann 1830.
 — Michael 1814.

WADKIN } Alice 1624.
 WATKIN } Ann 1635.
 — Suzan 1622.
 WAKE Sarah 1819.
 WALKER Mrs. 1670.
 WARD Joan 1567.

WARREN Ann 1826.
 — Mary 1849.
 — Reuben 1841.
 — Robert 1562, 1835.

WEB Elizabeth 1685.
 WELLM Thomas 1724.
 WELLS Hester 1597.
 WESLEY William 1819.

WESTROP Abraham 1755.
 WHITEROD Robert 1723.

BAPTISMS.

WILLINGHAM Lucy 1802.
 — Martha 1798, 1808.
 — Mary 1713, 1755, 1771,
 1798.
 — Richard 1765.
 — Sarah 1750.
 — Suzan 1796.
 — William 1762 (2).
 WOLFENDEN John 1627.
 WOMOCK Lawrence 1637.
 WOODGATE Elizabeth 1783,
 1814.
 — James 1818.
 — John 1822.
 — Mary 1779.
 — Nathaniel 1788.
 — Rachel A. 1818.
 — Simon M. 1820.
 — William 1781.
 WOODWARD Sarah 1834.
 — William 1831.
 WRIGHT Alfred 1848.
 — Ann 1664.
 — Charles 1850.
 — Charlotte 1785.
 — Eliza 1832.
 — Elizabeth 1667, 1845.
 — Hannah 1835.
 — Mary J. 1837.
 — Rebecca 1849.
 — Simon 1849.
 — Thomas 1846.
 — William 1819.
 WYARD Ann 1703.
 — Eleanor 1804.
 — Elizabeth 1708, 1726,
 1746.
 — George 1722.
 — James 1710, 1714, 1724,
 1742.
 — Mary 1712.
 — Rachel 1729.
 — Thomas 1713, 1743.
 — William 1706.
 YOUNG Anna Maria 1831.
 — Mary Ann 1826.
 — Sarah 1829.
 — Thomas 1835.

MARRIAGES.

WILLINGHAM John 1775.
 — Mary 1732.
 — Richard 1760, 1795.
 WOODRUFF John 1739.
 WOODS Hannah 1832.
 WOOLLARD William 1828
 WORTH Edward 1622.
 WORTON John 1730.
 WRIGHT Ann 1730.
 — Charlotte 1823.
 — Elizabeth 1835.
 — Frederick 1823.
 — John 1755, 1811.
 — Judith 1749.
 — Mary 1752.
 — Sophia 1792.
 — William 1841, 1846.
 WYARD Alice 1719.
 — Ann 1729.
 — Elizabeth 1706, 1772.
 — James 1803.
 — William 1737.

WYLD Robert 1588.

YOUNG James 1817.

BURIALS.

WILLINGHAM Dame 1754.
 — Edward 1690.
 — Elizabeth 1809, 1810.
 — John 1710, 1778, 1798,
 1801, 1835.
 — Judith 1754.
 — Martha 1798, 1808, 1850.
 — Richard 1802.
 — Sarah 1788.
 — Suzan 1785.
 WOLPH Widow 1684.
 WOODGATE John 1821.
 WRIGHT Alfred 1843.
 — Ann 1669.
 — Charlotte 1826.
 — Eleanor S. 1843.
 — Elizabeth 1672, 1771.
 — Hannah 1844.
 — John 1673, 1699, 1771.
 — Lucy 1843.
 — Margaret 1849.
 — Mary 1730.
 — Mary Jane 1840.
 — Simon 1729.
 — Suzan 1635, 1844.
 — Thomas 1843.
 WYARD Elizabeth 1708, 1772.
 — Frances 1727.
 — Hannah 1717.
 — James 1708, 1722, 1749,
 1754, 1811, 1813.
 — Mary 1712, 1726.
 — Mrs. 1742, 1759.
 — William 1746, 1781, 1790.

YOUNG Mrs. 1690.
 — Widow 1666.

INDEX No. 2.

LITTLE WHELNETHAM REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

ADAMS Alice 1560.
 — Anne 1566.
 — Elizabeth 1564.
 — John 1562, 1743.
 — Sarah 1739.
 AGAS Daniel 1663.
 ALDERSON Edward S. 1823.
 — Elizabeth Mary 1830.
 — Ellen Hurry 1832.
 — James Thomas 1824.
 — Jane Fanny 1828.
 — Philip Robert 1825.
 ALDERTON } Anna M. 1820.
 ALLERTON / Arthur 1841.
 — Betsy 1811.
 — Charlotta 1818.
 — Charlotte 1785.
 — Charlotte Anna 1843.
 — Elizabeth 1784.
 — George 1838.
 — James 1755, 1792.
 — James William 1825.
 — John 1788.
 — Joseph 1775.
 — Lucy Ann 1827.
 — Maria 1817.
 — Martha 1823.
 — Mary 1780.
 — Mary Ann 1808.
 — Merinda 1816.
 — Robert 1778, 1811, 1819.
 — Sarah 1776.
 — Sarah Anne 1840.
 — Sarah Wincop 1814.
 — Susan 1753.
 — Susannah 1760.
 — Violet 1763.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS John 1598.
 ADDISON Henry John 1826.

AGAS Rachel 1684.

AIRY William 1800.

ALDERTON } Charlotte 1839.
 ALLERTON / Daniel 1833,
 1841.
 — Elizabeth 1809.
 — Emily 1844.
 — James 1846.
 — John 1811.
 — Robert 1807.
 — Sarah 1763.
 — Violet 1786.

BURIALS.

ADAMS Robert 1559, 1693.
 — Sarah 1741.

AGAS Anthony 1721.
 — Edward 1680.
 — Rachel 1677.

AIRY Ann 1841.
 — William 1827.

ALDERTON } Daniel 1842.
 ALLERTON / Goodchild 1773
 — James 1839.
 — John 1807.
 — Mary 1795, 1837.
 — Prudence 1832.

BAPTISMS.

ALLEN Ann 1770.
 — Charles 1804.
 — Elizabeth 1764.
 — John 1761.
 — Joshua 1759.
 — Mary 1767.
 — Richard 1769.
 — Thomas 1763.
 — William 1809.
 ALLOM Martha 1795.
 ALVIS see AVIS.
 ANDREWES Susan 1616.
 ANGIER John 1760.
 ARBON Christian 1781.
 ASHMAN Josiah 1834.
 AUBURN see ARBON.
 AUSTIN } James 1789.
 ASTON } John 1814.
 — Mary 1817.
 — William 1816.
 AVEY Elizabeth 1756.
 — John 1752, 1758.
 — Mary 1760.
 — Richard 1754.
 AVIS } Ambrose C. 1832.
 ALVIS } Eliza 1824, 1846.
 — Elizabeth 1820.
 — Fanny 1837.
 — George 1829.
 — Henry 1834.
 — James 1822.
 — Jane 1850.
 — Joseph 1829.
 — Samuel 1818.
 — Sophia 1827.
 — William 1827.

BAALAM see BAYLHAM.
 BAKER Dorothy 1795.
 — Elizabeth 1701.
 — James 1700.
 — John 1790, 1795.
 — William 1792.
 BALLARD Alice 1559.
 — Christian 1557.
 BALLS Susan 1730.
 BALLY see BAULEY.
 BANBERY Harvye 1607.
 BANHAM Abraham 1691.
 — Edward 1830.
 — Elizabeth 1827.
 — May 1822.
 — Robert 1825.
 — Susan 1820.

MARRIAGES.

ALLCOCK Stephen 1752.
 ALLEN Alice 1817.
 — John 1759.
 ALLENTINE James 1814.
 — Sarah 1814.
 ALLINGTON Charlotte 1805.
 ALVIS See AVIS.
 ANDREWES Elizabeth 1635.
 — Frances 1758.
 — Henry 1581.
 — Margaret 1637.
 — Susan 1640.
 ARBON James 1780.
 AUBURN See ARBON.
 AVEY Elizabeth 1787.
 AVIS } Eliza 1846.
 ALVIS } Joseph 1809.
 — Thomas 1796.

BAALAM See BAYLIAM.
 BAKER Elizabeth 1681.
 — George 1671.
 — Margaret 1585.
 — Mary 1681, 1805.
 — William 1833.
 BALDWIN William 1663.
 BALLS Thomas 1744.
 BANHAM Mary 1842.
 BANKS Elizabeth 1812.

BURIALS.

ALLEN Elizabeth 1761, 1807.
 — John 1792, 1821.
 — Joshua 1759.
 — Mary 1789.
 — Richard 1769.
 — Thomas 1763, 1768.
 — William 1810.
 ALMON John 1587.
 ALVIS See AVIS.
 ANGEL Mary 1771.
 ARMSBY } Alicia 1695.
 ARNSBY } Ann 1724.
 AVEY Ann 1781, 1786.
 — Edmund 1844.
 — John 1753, 1807, 1827.
 — Richard 1754.
 — Sarah 1790.
 AVIS }
 ALVIS } Helene 1562

BALAAM See BAYLAM.
 BAKER Avey 1805.
 — Bridget 1703.
 — Dorothy 1795.
 — Hannah 1683.
 — James 1701.
 — Mary 1703.
 — Nicholas 1728.
 — Samuel 1702.
 — William 1792.
 BANKS William 1752.

BAPTISMS.

BANNOCK Anne 1595.
 — John 1589.
 — Jonathan 1592.
 BANTICK } Marianne 1832.
 BANTOCK } Reuben 1829.
 BARKER Elizabeth 1663.
 BARRELL Elizabeth 1783.
 — Mary 1773.
 — Rachel 1787.
 — Thomas 1780, 1797.
 — William 1786.
 BARRET(T) Eliza Ann 1801.
 — John 1805.
 — Lucy 1800.
 — Sophia 1800.
 — Thomas Samuel 1803.
 — William 1800.
 BARWICK William 1814.
 BASSET Philip 1698.
 BAULEY } Katharine 1676.
 BALLY }
 BELL Betty 1747.
 — John 1751.
 BENNETT George 1818.
 — James 1820.
 — Thomas 1821.
 BIDDELL Arthur 1783.
 BIGSBY } Mary Ann Maria
 BIXBY } 1802.
 BOLDERO Susannah 1735.
 BONNETT Sophy 1788.
 BOWERS Ann 1738.
 BOYDEN Joseph 1745.
 — William 1740.
 BRADDOCK Thomas 1804.
 — Zoe 1803.
 BRETT Alice Prescott 1827.
 BRIANT Francisca 1561.
 BRITON } Elizabeth 1706.
 BRETTON } Thomas 1704.
 BROMLEY James W. 1825.
 BROOK } George 1735.
 BROOKS } Jacob 1759.
 — Margaret 1758.
 — Mary 1776.
 — Robert 1780.
 — Susannah 1761.
 BRUCE Caroline 1848.
 — Douglas Wallace 1850.
 BUGG Alfred 1825, 1831, 1832,
 1836.
 — Ambrose 1751, 1796.
 — Ann 1805.
 — Arthur 1840.
 — Christopher 1837.

MARRIAGES.

BANTICK Daniel 1821.
 BARFIELD Jane 1807.
 BARRELL Isaac 1827.
 — Mary 1804.
 — Sarah 1795, 1803.
 BARRET(T) Frances 1715.
 BAXTER Thomas 1626.
 BAYLHAM Eliza 1830.
 BELL Elizabeth 1785.
 BENCHE Stephen 1638.
 BIDDELL Ann 1800.
 BIGSBY } Mary 1685.
 BIXBY }
 BORLEY Ann 1780.
 BOWLE Henry 1836.
 BRAMSTON Margaret 1577.
 BRETT John 1812.
 BRIANT Abigail 1620.
 — Elizabeth 1573.
 — Jane 1762.
 BRIDGE(S) Elizabeth 1820.
 BRIDON May 1669.
 BROOK } Ann 1769.
 BROOKS } George 1733.
 BROWNE Elizabeth 1605.
 — Nicholas 1786.
 — Robert 1574.

BURIALS.

BANNOCK Ann 1600.
 BARKER — 1677.
 — Sarah 1681.
 BARRELL Elizabeth 1784.
 — Mary 1782.
 — Rachel 1787.
 — Thomas 1788, 1798.
 — William 1786.
 BARRET(T) Lucy 1819.
 — Samuel 1840.
 — Sophia 1811, 1822.
 — William 1809.
 BAULEY } Susan 1718.
 BALLY } William 1705.
 BAYLIAM Sophia 1834.
 BELL Betty 1747.
 — John 1751, 1787.
 — Judith 1764.
 BIGSBY } Elizabeth 1807.
 BIXBY } Mary 1834.
 — Mary Ann Maria 1802.
 — Patrick 1794.
 — Walter 1801.
 BLENCOWE Elizabeth 1850.
 — John 1839.
 BRETT Rachael 1820.
 — Widow 1669.
 BRIANT Elizabeth 1605.
 — Richard 1563.
 BRIDGE(S) John 1686.
 BRITON } Catherine 1721.
 BRETTON } Elizabeth 1734.
 — Thomas 1741.
 BROMLEY Samuel 1826.
 BROOK } Amey 1781.
 BROOKS } Ann 1783.
 — Jacob 1797.
 — John 1810.
 — Mary 1776.
 BROWNE Agnes 1616.

BAPTISMS.

BUGG Elizabeth Anne 1834.
 — Emily 1838, 1841.
 — George 1831.
 — Henry 1836.
 — Isaac 1798, 1819.
 — Jacob 1802.
 — Joseph 1808.
 — Robert 1812, 1838.
 — Rosina 1846.
 — Samuel 1756.
 — Sarah 1748, 1800, 1828.
 — Sarah Matilda 1837.
 — Sophia 1807.
 — Walter 1844.
 — William 1834, 1840.
 BULLOCK James 1793.
 — John 1793.
 BURKOUGH John 1684.
 BUTCHER Charles 1814.
 — Charlotte 1792.
 — Elizabeth 1790.
 — Hannah 1838.
 — James 1806.
 — John 1790.
 — Lucy 1811.
 — Susan 1809.

CANDLER Ann 1725.
 — Elizabeth 1718.
 — Frances 1717.
 — John 1731.
 — Martha 1734.
 — Mary 1728.
 CANHAM John 1728.
 — Mary 1723.
 — Sarah 1726.
 — Thomas 1724.
 CARTER Ann 1753.
 — Mary 1572.
 — Susan 1569.
 — Thomas 1758.
 CARVER Ann 1626.
 CASE Emma 1831, 1835.
 — Mary Ann 1829.
 — Sarah Anne 1833.
 CAWSTON } Elizabeth 1638,
 CASEN } 1788, 1815.
 — Frances 1806.
 — John 1792.
 — Lucy 1793.
 — Mary 1771, 1801.
 — Robert 1636.
 — Samuel 1790, 1818.
 — Sarah 1640.
 CHAPLIN Elizabeth 1715, 1719.

MARRIAGES.

BUGG Jacob 1830.
 — John 1814.
 — Samuel 1780.
 — Sarah 1821.
 — William 1831, 1839.
 BULBROOK Roger 1638.

BULLOCK John 1795.
 BUMPSTEAD Charles 1757.
 — Joseph 1679.
 BURCH Edward 1728.
 BURROUGHS Mary 1833.
 — Susannah 1811.

CANHAM Martha 1796.
 — Robert 1725.
 CARSS Lois 1812.
 — Mary 1812.

CARVER Elizabeth 1566.
 CASE William 1829.

CATCHPOLE Gabriel 1625.

CAWSTON } Elizabeth 1805.
 CASEN } Frances 1822.
 — John 1833.
 — Robert 1805.
 — Sarah 1667.
 — Susan 1833, 1834.

CHAPLIN Paul 1686.

BURIALS.

BUGG Alfred 1831, 1845.
 — Ann 1810.
 — Emily 1839.
 — Isaac 1849.
 — Martha 1841.
 — Sophia 1819.
 — Walter 1845.
 — William 1838.

BULLOCK John 1832.
 — Mary 1794.
 — Sarah 1827.

CANDLER Ann 1723.
 — Frances 1770.
 — John 1737.
 — Mary 1728.
 CARSS Anne 1847.
 — Robert 1827.
 — Sarah 1807.
 — Sophia 1834.

CARTER Aliee 1762.
 — Ann 1754.
 — Bezaleel 1629.
 — Jonathan 1760.

CASE Emma 1833.
 — Sarah 1839.
 — William 1835.
 CATCHPOLE John 1715.
 — Rose 1728.
 CAWSTON } Mary 1837.
 CASON } Robert 1797.
 — Samuel 1802.
 — Susan 1827.
 — Widow 1676.

CHAPLIN Elizabeth 1715.

BAPTISMS.

CHAPMAN John 1723.
 — Mary 1732.
 — Samuel 1725, 1727.
 CHENRY Isaac 1739.
 CLARKE } Ambrose 1787.
 CLERKE } Ann 1615.
 — Benjamin 1586.
 — Elizabeth 1616.
 — Jermyn 1753.
 — John 1786.
 — Mary 1610.
 — Sarah 1620.
 — Susan 1612.
 — Susannah 1755.
 — William 1748.
 COCKSAGE } Edith 1790.
 COCKSEDDGE } Elizabeth 1779
 — George 1781.
 — John 1784.
 — Louisa 1792.
 — Mary Ann 1786.
 — Sarah 1677, 1788.
 COE Maria 1842.
 COOKE Martha Ann 1808.
 — Mary Ann 1801.
 — Sarah 1795, 1805.
 — William 1803.
 COOPER William 1810.
 CORNISH Anne 1635.
 COWPER Elizabeth 1610.
 CROFTES Edward 1609.
 — Joan 1576.
 — John 1572, 1575.
 — Robert 1578.
 — William 1601.
 — Zacharye 1593.
 DAVESON Mary 1579.
 DAVY Francis 1672.
 DEBENHAM } John 1589, 1590
 DEBNAM } Mary 1600.
 DEPNAM } Robert 1605.
 — Thomas 1592.
 — William 1561.
 DENCH Rose 1791.
 DENTON Arthur John 1834.
 — Edward 1840.
 — Frederick 1831.
 — Frederick Robert 1838.
 — Georgiana 1839.
 — William Henry 1835.
 DIMBLETON Rachel 1616.
 DRURY George 1828.
 — Jane 1848.
 — Mary Anne 1850.

MARRIAGES.

CHAPMAN Roger 1575.
 CHRISTMAS Robert 1763.
 CLARKE } Ambrose 1763.
 CLERKE } Leonard 1704.
 — Thomas 1786, 1837.
 — William 1822.
 COCKE George 1615.
 COCKSAGE } Elizabeth
 COCKSEDDGE } 1772.
 — John 1783.
 COLMAN Robert 1598.
 COLTROP Dorothy 1637.
 — Mary 1632.
 COOKE James 1844.
 — Judith 1848.
 — Maria 1841.
 CORDER Sara 1638.
 CREASEY Robert 1804.
 CRICK John 1734.
 CROFTES John 1572.
 — Marabl 1619.
 CROUCH John 1640.
 CULHAM Marion 1626.
 DAVY Anne 1634.
 DAVE } Roger 1569.
 DEAY } William 1632.
 DEBENHAM Anne 1589.
 — Robert 1588.
 DENCH William 1790.
 DENTON Frederick 1831.
 DIKES Roger 1614.
 DIMBLETON Bridget 1622.
 — Dorothy 1634.
 — Sara 1635.
 DOLBY Ann 1736.
 DRURY Charles 1847.

BURIALS.

CHAPMAN Alice 1566.
 — Frances 1747.
 — John 1723.
 — Margaret 1723.
 — Samuel 1726, 1727.
 CLARKE } Ambrose 1788,
 CLERKE } 1789.
 — Ann 1682.
 — Elizabeth 1638.
 — Joan 1557.
 — John 1786.
 — Sophia 1827.
 — William 1673, 1748, 1825.
 COCKSAGE } Edith 1811.
 COCKSEDDGE } George 1782.
 — John 1792, 1826.
 — Lina 1790.
 — Mary 1783, 1789.
 — Roger 1806.
 — Sarah 1829.
 — Susan 1779, 1784.
 COOKE Elizabeth 1784.
 — James 1767, 1768.
 CORNISH Dorothy 1631.
 — Mary 1635.
 COULSON Widow 1679.
 CREASEY Mary 1808, 1813.
 — Robert 1806.
 — Sarah 1804.
 CROFTES Cisy 1586.
 — Joan 1576.
 — John 1575, 1610.
 CUTLER Thomas 1639.
 DEBENHAM } Bennet 1560.
 DEBNAM } John 1589.
 DEPNAM } Margaret 1587.
 — Mary 1600.
 DENCH Hannah 1783.
 DIMBLETON William 1620.
 DOUSE John 1766.
 DRURY Sarah 1846.

BAPTISMS.

DYSON Charles 1826.
 — Jane 1832.
 — Louisa 1829.

ELDER Edward 1817.
 — Frederick 1813.
 — James 1815.
 — Sarah 1810.
 — Sophia 1819.

ELMAR } — 1584.
 ELMER } John 1583.
 ELY } Diana 1625.
 EELYE } Martha 1733.
 — Susan 1623, 1637.
 — Ursly 1637.

EMERSON William 1817.
 EURIN See IWRING.

EVERED John 1734.

FARROW Amey 1776.
 — Anna Maria 1782.
 — Elizabeth 1789.
 — Isaac 1778, 1785.
 — Joseph 1780.
 — Mary 1769.
 — Sarah 1776.

FENNER Elizabeth 1810.
 FENTON John Harry 1841.
 FISHER Samuel 1761.
 — Sarah Mary Anne 1845.

FITTS Robert 1618.
 — Thomas 1618.

FLACK Ambrose 1686, 1733
 — Elizabeth 1681, 1682, 1727
 — George 1697.
 — James 1692.
 — John 1690.
 — Margaret 1732.
 — Mary 1694, 1730, 1759.
 — Richard 1688.
 — Rose 1684, 1740.
 — Susan 1760.
 — Susanna 1761.

FLETCHER Arthur P. 1846.
 FORD Robert 1849.
 FRIEND Ambrose 1743.
 — Elizabeth 1744.

FROST Ambrose 1726.
 — Edmund 1688.
 — Elizabeth 1715.

MARRIAGES.

DUNHAM Elizabeth 1686.
 — Thomas 1681.
 DURRANT Elizabeth 1724.
 — John 1770.

EDWARDS Benjamin 1807.
 ELDER James 1805.
 — Ruth 1805.
 — William 1803.

ELMAR } Agnes 1580.
 ELMER } Joan 1575.
 — William 1581.

ELY } Mary 1759.
 EELYE } William 1622.

EURIN See IWRING.

EVERETT James 1846.
 — Robert 1805.

FARROW John 1769, 1816.

FENN Abraham 1750.

FENNER John 1757.
 — Ruth 1810.

FILLBRIGG Edward 1592.

FISHER Theophilus 1850.
 FITTS Alice 1573.

FLACK Elizabeth 1765.
 — Mary 1715.
 — Susan 1786.

FOLKARD Robert 1667.

FORNHAM Thomas 1587.
 FOSTER Joan 1565.
 — Mary 1580.
 — Rebecca 1573.

FOULE William 1573.

BURIALS.

DUNHAM Thomas 1696.
 DYSON Elizabeth 1835.
 — Harriet 1835.
 — Lucy 1835.

EADE Robert 1578.

ELMAR }
 ELMER } John 1578.

ELY } Diana 1776.
 EELYE } George 1629.
 — John 1786.
 — Susan 1629 or 1630.
 — Ursly 1639.

EMERSON William 1817.
 EURIN See IWRING.
 EUARS William 1626.
 EVERED } James 1850.
 EVERETT } Sara 1596.

FARROW Amey 1776.
 — Harriet 1744.
 — John 1773
 — Mary 1770.

FENN Ann 1836.
 — John 1844.

FENNER Elizabeth 1757.
 — Elizabeth Halls 1810.
 — John 1760.
 — Sarah 1757.

FISHER Widow 1625.
 FITTS Mary Ann 1571.
 — Thomas 1572, 1619.

FLACK Ambrose 1725, 1730,
 1764.
 — Elizabeth 1681, 1723, 1733
 — George 1758.
 — James 1760.
 — John 1753.
 — Mary 1770.
 — Susan 1760.

FORD Robert 1849.
 FORNHAM Alice 1598.
 FOSTER Edmund 1590.

FRIEND Elizabeth 1744.

BAPTISMS.

FROST Esther 1691.
 — Harriet Augusta 1831.
 — James 1687, 1697, 1718.
 — John 1713.
 — Margaret 1682.
 — Mary 1683, 1719.
 — Richard 1721, 1729.
 — Rose 1724.
 — Susan 1691.
 — Thomas 1718.
 — William 1724, 1735.

GARLAND Frances 1721.
 — Mary 1719.

GARROD } Bridget 1699.
 GARWOOD } Elizabeth 1697,
 1761.
 — James 1686, 1687.
 — Mary 1684, 1776.
 — William 1693

GAULT William 1745.
 GIBSON } Ann 1697.
 GIPSON } Charles 1695.
 — William 1698, 1699.
 GIPPS } John 1563.
 GYPPS } Thomas 1561.
 GIPSON see GIBSON.

GIRLING } Alice Gooch 1762.
 GURLING } Ann 1754.
 — Catherine 1742.
 — Charles 1745.
 — Edmund 1611.
 — Elizabeth 1747.
 — James 1615.
 — John 1752.
 — Robert 1768.
 — Samuel 1750.
 — William 1741.
 GODDARD William 1563.

GOODDAY John 1750.
 — Sarah 1666.
 GOODRICK Dorothy 1584.
 — Robert 1585.
 — Susan 1586.
 GOSHAWKE John 1717.

MARRIAGES.

FROST James 1715.
 — Mary 1702.
 — Rose 1615.
 — Susan 1710.
 — William 1833.
 FULLER Robert 1589.

GARROD }
 GARWOOD } James 1681.

GAULT Bett 1828.
 — Martha 1809.
 — William 1811.

GIRLING } John 1772.
 GURLING } Mary 1766.
 — Robert 1768.

GODDARD Alice 1562.
 — Hellen 1557.
 — Mary 1566.
 GOOCH Elizabeth 1759.
 GOODCHILD Joan 1585.
 GOODDAY Martha 1682.

GOODMAN Elizabeth 1636.

BURIALS.

FROST Edmund 1695.
 — Esther 1691, 1755.
 — James 1687.
 — John 1750.
 — Margaret 1683, 1685.
 — Mary 1729.
 — Richard 1729, 1744.
 — Susan 1691.

GARNER William 1815.

GARROD } Bridget 1702.
 GARWOOD } Elizabeth 1728.
 — Hannah 1755.
 — James 1683, 1727, 1728,
 1786, 1804.
 — Mary 1723, 1758, 1776,
 1783.
 — Robert 1788.
 — Widow 1679, 1775.
 — William 1690, 1764.

GAULT William 1828.
 GIBSON } Ann 1698.
 GIPSON } Thomas 1695.
 — William 1698.
 GINNERY Rebecca 1801.
 GIPPS } Dorothy 1681.
 GYPPS } John 1561.
 GIPSON See GIBSON.
 GIRLING } Abigail 1777.
 GURLING } Alice 1761.

— Ann 1755.
 — Charles 1745.
 — Elizabeth 1782, 1803.
 — John 1784, 1803.
 — Martha 1803.
 — Mary 1771.
 — Robert 1790.
 — William 1741.

GODDARD Alice 1558.
 — Catherine 1562.
 — John 1561.
 — Thomas 1565.
 — William 1605.
 GOODAY Ann 1687.
 — Mary 1681.
 — Sarah 1682.
 — Susan 1667.
 GOODMAN Elizabeth 1632.
 — Priscilla 1636.

BAPTISMS.

GOYMAR Edmund 1637.
 — Susan 1617.
 GREENE Ann 1746.
 — Margaret 1742.
 — Robert 1739.
 — Thomas 1737.
 GRIDLEY Alice 1769.
 — Martha 1764.
 — William 1765.

HALLS Susan 1604.
 HAMMOND Abraham 1702.
 — Ann 1735.
 — Eliza 1827.
 — Elizabeth 1698, 1737.
 — John 1699.
 HARDY Maria 1840.
 HASTED Edward Gould 1836.
 — Henry 1833.
 — John Ord 1835.
 — Walter Craske 1841.
 HAYWARD } John 1723.
 HEIWARD } Margaret 1700.
 — Mary Ann 1804.
 — William 1561.
 HEWETT } Ann 1605.
 HUETT } Edmund 1565.
 1602.
 — John 1567, 1595.
 HIDE Mary 1778.
 HOLMES George 1826.
 — Henry 1818.
 — Sarah 1820.
 — William 1822.
 HOLT Dorothy 1801.
 — James 1558.
 — John 1798.
 HORREX Anthony 1695.
 — John 1693.
 — Joshua 1700.

HOWARD Samuel Brett 1827.
 HOWE Alicia 1709.
 — Ann 1715.
 — James 1706, 1711, 1724.
 — John 1578, 1603, 1703.
 — Margaret 1707.
 — Mary 1704.
 — Rose 1571.
 — William 1722.
 HUETT See HEWETT.

HUTCHINSON
 Michael Thomas 1797.

MARRIAGES.

GOYMAR Edmund 1636.
 GRIGGS John 1819.
 GRIMWOOD Henry 1745.

GURLING See GIRLING.

HALLS John 1810.
 — Richard 1609, 1738.

HARPLEY Alice 1587.
 HARRISON Joan 1569.
 HART James 1710.

HAYWARD } Anthony 1635.
 HEIWARD } Hannah 1745.
 — John 1585, 1639.
 HEWETT } Ann 1574, 1614
 HUETT } Agnes 1574, 1614

HILDRED Henry 1605.
 — John 1573.
 HILL John 1577.
 HODSON Grace 1690.
 HOLMES Robert 1822.

HOLT Elizabeth 1608.
 HONITON William 1585.

HOWE Ann 1602, 1725,
 — Dorothy 1597, 1622.
 — Henry 1619..
 — Joan 1600.
 — John 1602, 1702.
 — Prudence 1565.
 — Richard 1600.
 — William 1842.

HUETT See HEWETT.
 HUMPHREY Maria 1836.
 HUNT Anne 1595.
 — Joan 1581.
 — John 1684.

BURIALS.

GOODRICK Robert 1588.
 GOSHAWKE John 1717.
 — Mary 1735.
 GOYMAR Frances 1634.
 GREENE Ann 1801.
 — Elizabeth 1613.
 — Margaret 1748, 1782.
 — Robert 1766.
 — Thomas 1747.

HALLS Elizabeth 1810.
 — John 1557.
 — Rose 1557.
 HAMMOND Ann 1703, 1774.
 — Elizabeth 1791.
 — Faith 1764.
 — Thomas 1774.
 HARPLEY William 1585.

HART Joan 1579.
 HARVEY Alexander 1569.
 — Ann 1758.
 HAYWARD } Alice 1584.
 HEIWARD } John 1588, 1731.
 HEIGHAM Hasted J. 1843.
 HEWETT } Ann 1629.
 HUETT } Mary 1615.
 — Susan 1613.
 HILDRED Rose 1570.

HOLMES John 1831.
 — Sarah 1820 (2).
 — Thomas 1845.
 — William 1841.
 — Dorothy 1811.
 — John 1813.
 — Joseph 1826.
 — Lydia 1825.
 — William 1791.

HOWARD Elizabeth 1742.
 HOWE Henry 1601, 1629.
 — James 1706.
 — Mary 1736, 1754.
 — Samuel 1729.
 — Widow 1610, 1666.

HUETT See HEWETT.

HUTCHINSON
 Michael Thomas 1797.

BAPTISMS.

INNOLD } Catherine 1603.
 AENOLD } Clement 1600.
 INNOLL } Dorothy 1597.
 — Elizabeth 1593.
 — Francis 1612.
 — Henry 1608.
 — Hester 1601.
 — John 1563, 1567.
 — Mary 1565.
 — Matthew 1561.
 — Phillip 1604.
 — Robert 1605.
 — Rose 1597.
 — Susan 1595.
 — Thomas 1573, 1575.
 — William 1571.
 IWRING } Christopher 1703.
 EURIN } Elizabeth 1697,
 IRWIN } 1714, 1715.
 — James 1694.
 — John 1689.
 — Martha 1706.
 — Susan 1687.
 — Thomas 1692, 1700.
 — William 1685.

JACKAMAN Emily 1818.

— James 1816.
 — Mary Ann Caroline 1821.
 JERVAS } John 1719.
 JARVIS } Robert 1717.
 JESTRICK James 1687.
 JOHNSON Catherine 1688.
 — Jacob 1692.
 — John 1685, 1706, 1715.
 — Mary 1683, 1725.
 — Susan 1712.

KEMBALL John 1747.

— William 1746.
 KENDALL Dorothy 1594.
 — Mary 1589.
 KING Bridget 1682.
 — Edward 1663, 1684, 1719.
 — Elizabeth 1701, 1702, 1712
 — Henrietta Maria 1688.
 — James 1695.
 — John 1720.
 — Jonathan 1692.
 — Isaac 1736.
 — Margaret 1686, 1699, 1724,
 1750.
 — Mary 1691, 1721.
 — Robert 1696.
 — Rose 1707, 1727.

MARRIAGES.

INNOLD Anne 1583.
 — Mary 1588.

IWRING }
 EURIN } John 1682, 1684.
 IRWIN } Martha 1734.

JACKSON Nicholas 1762.

JERVAS }
 JARVIS } Robert 1715.

JOHNSON John 1806.

KARRINGTON Sarah 1783.

KEEBLE Charlotte 1833.
 KEMP Edward 1846.
 KENDALL John 1583.
 KENT Robert 1557.
 KICHINER Joseph 1620.
 KILLINGWORTH William
 1828.
 KING Bridget 1705.
 — Elizabeth 1725.
 — Rose 1634.
 — Thomas 1706.

BURIALS.

INNOLD } Dorothy 1606.
 AENOLD } Edmund 1606.
 INNOLL } John 1563.
 — Robert 1608.
 — Samuel 1606.
 — Widow 1613.
 — William 1571, 1594.

IWRING } Elizabeth 1714.
 EURIN } John 1716.
 IRWIN } Martha 1683.
 — Mary 1738.
 — Susan 1692.
 — Thomas 1692.

JERVAS }
 JARVIS } Robert 1721.

JOHNSON John 1706.
 JOLLY Susan 1666.

KENDALL Dorothy 1594.
 — John 1584.
 KENT Hellen 1558.

KILLINGWORTH William
 1839.
 KING Bridget 1734.
 — Edward 1720, 1757.
 — Elizabeth 1757.
 — John 1720 (2).
 — Jonathan 1721.
 — Isaac 1736.
 — Margaret 1757.
 — Rose 1729, 1730.

BAPTISMS.

KING Thomas 1698.
 — William 1558, 1689.
 KNOCK } Abraham 1841.
 KNOX } Caroline 1834.
 — Edward 1831.
 — Henry 1823.
 — James 1845.
 — Louisa Ann 1826.
 — Robert 1828.
 KNOTLEY See NOTLEY.

LADYMAN Alice 1586.
 — Anne 1575.
 — Edmund 1588.
 — Elizabeth 1577.
 — Henry 1570.
 — John 1568.
 — Mary 1582.
 — Robert 1580.
 — Thomas 1572.
 — William 1567.
 LANGDAILE } Elizabeth 1591.
 LANGDAYLE } John 1594.
 — Marmaduke 1596.
 — Mary 1593.
 LAST Mary Anne 1828.
 — William 1839.
 LAWRENCE Charles 1831.
 — Edward 1829.
 — Edwin Henry 1833.
 — Elizabeth 1842.
 — Frederick 1840.
 — Georgina 1839.
 — John 1835.
 — Robert 1827.
 — Sophia 1789.
 — William 1837.
 LEACH } Ann 1690.
 LEECH } Benjamin 1673, 1687.
 — Edmund 1622.
 — Edward 1676, 1688, 1723.
 — John 1679.
 — Sarah 1672, 1691.
 — Susan 1684, 1686.
 — Thomasin 1683.
 LIAS John 1781.
 LINGLEY Elizabeth 1768.
 — James 1777.
 — John 1761.
 — Lucy 1773.
 — Martha 1770.
 — Mary 1764.
 — Thomas 1766.
 — William 1760.

MARRIAGES.

KNOCK } Ellen 1847.
 KNOX } Tabitha 1738.

KNOTLEY See NOTLEY.

LADYMAN Ann 1625.

LANHAM Rachel 1792.

LAST Mary Anne 1850.
 — Robert 1809, 1838.

LEACH } John 1671.
 LEECH } Thomas 1826.

LEIGH William 1705.
 LILLY William 1677.
 LING Ann 1757.
 — Frances 1752.
 LINGLEY William 1759.

BURIALS.

KING Thomas 1683, 1735, 1747.
 — William 1718.
 KNOCK } Abraham 1840.
 KNOX } Caroline 1836.
 — Stephen 1838.

LADYMAN Alice 1558 (2).
 — Henry 1557.
 — John 1603, 1625.
 — Mother 1613.
 — Thomas 1593.
 — William 1596.
 LAIT John 1707.

LAWRENCE Edward 1830.
 — William 1835.

LEACH } Ann 1720, 1739.
 LEECH } Benjamin 1673.
 — Edward 1726.
 — Elizabeth 1680 (2),
 1686.
 — John 1688 (2), 1722,
 1756.
 — Sarah 1672, 1727.
 — Thomasin 1684, 1729.
 — William 1677.

BAPTISMS.

LOCKE Elizabeth 1736.
 — Mary 1732.
 — Sophia 1792, 1794.
 LUMLEY Alice 1721.
 — George 1723.
 — Isaac 1725.
 — Margaret 1726.

MACRO John 1625.
 MAJOR Charles James 1839.
 — Clarence Edward 1844.
 — Pauline L. E. 1846.
 MANHOOD } Robert 1574.
 MANWOOD } Thomas 1579.
 MANNING } Charles 1815.
 MANNINGS }
 MARCHANT } William 1789.
 MERCHANT }
 MASON Joseph 1673.
 MILLES } Benjamin 1839.
 MILES } Elizabeth 1832.
 — Ezra Theobald 1818.
 — George 1825.
 — Henry 1842.
 — Isaiah 1824.
 — James 1834.
 — Laban 1822.
 — Mahala 1820.
 — Mary Anne 1828.
 — Thomas 1837.
 — William 1822.
 MINGAY George 1842.
 — Mary Anne 1847.
 MOUNT Rose 1640.
 MURDY Sarah 1754.

NAYLER Ann 1622.
 — Mary 1609.
 — Robert 1620.
 — Susan 1614.
 — Thomas 1611.
 — William 1626.
 NOTLEY Ann 1769.
 NUNN Andrew 1708.
 — Anne 1569.
 — Elizabeth 1788.
 — James 1711.
 — John 1791.
 — Martha 1794.
 — Mary 1706.
 — Thomas 1775.
 — William 1797.

MARRIAGES.

LOCKE Thomas 1829.
 LONDON Robert 1745.
 LORD Ann 1770.

MANHOOD } Thomas 1573.
 MANWOOD }

MANNING } Elizabeth 1592.
 MANNINGS } Raffe 1619.
 — Thomas 1766.

MARCHANT } Alice 1768.
 MERCHANT } Diana 1770.
 — Thomas 1786.
 MARRETT Thomas 1622.
 MASH Mary 1833.
 MAULKIN Solomon 1792.
 MIDDLEDITCH Susan 1814.
 MILLES } Anthony 1597.
 MILES } Diana 1609.
 — Elizabeth 1846.
 — John 1635.
 — Judith Ann 1831.
 — Sarah 1785.
 MINGAY George 1834.
 MINSHULL Christian 1597.
 MORE Lucretia 1638.
 MOURETT Margaret 1728.

NAYLER Amy 1614.
 NEWSON William 1812.

NOTLEY John 1770.
 NUNN Alice 1575.
 — Ann 1837.
 — Charlotte 1788.
 — Cicely 1572.
 — Elizabeth 1779.
 — Henry 1566.
 — Mary 1765, 1804, 1807.
 — Robert 1565, 1572.
 — Thomas 1714.

BURIALS.

LOCKE Mary 1778, 1797.
 — Nicholas 1775.

MACRO Robert 1626.
 MANHOOD } Mrs. 1629 or 1630
 MANWOOD } Thomas 1579.
 1603.
 MANNING } — 1632.
 MANNINGS } Thomas 1790.
 — Widow 1669.
 — William 1614.
 MANSFIELD Ann 1782.
 — Frances 1782.
 MARCHANT } Elizabeth 1784.
 MERCHANT } Mary 1833.
 — Thomas 1783, 1821.
 MARTIAL Erasmus 1666.
 MATHEW Margaret 1594.

MILLES } Benjamin 1840.
 MILES } Ezra Theobald 1836.
 — Henry 1844.
 — Isaiah 1838.
 — Joseph 1825, 1842.
 — Joseph Freeman 1848.
 — Mary 1845.
 — William 1844.
 MOSBY James 1560.
 — Margaret 1557.
 MOUNT Rose 1640.

NAYLER Alice 1620.
 — Mary 1614.
 — Susan 1614.
 NICHOLLS John 1777.

NUNN Anne 1570.
 — John 1571.
 — Thomas 1570, 1776.
 — William 1570.

OFFORD Martha 1839.
 OVERING John 1572.

OVERING Catherine 1569.

BAPTISMS.

PADLEY Ambrose 1814.
 — Ann 1812.
 — Charlotte 1840.
 PARFREE Frances 1735.
 PARISH James 1836.
 PARKER Edmund 1586.
 — Joan 1580.
 — Thomas 1582.
 — William 1584.
 PARSONS } George 1816.
 PEARSONS } James 1814.
 — Mark 1818.
 — Rhode 1794.
 — Thomas 1796.
 — William 1792, 1794.
 PAWSEY Susan 1749.
 PEACH Mary 1632.
 — Richard 1635
 PEARLE Charles 1779.
 — Edith 1772.
 — Harriet 1827.
 — John 1783.
 — Robert 1774.
 — Thomas Reading 1776.
 — William 1770.
 PEARSONS See PARSONS.
 PETT } Ann 1692.
 PITT } Hester 1721.
 — James 1690.
 — John 1711.
 — Jonathan 1704.
 — Mary 1717.
 — Nathan 1689.
 PETTETT } Maria 1822.
 PETTIT } Robert 1820.
 — William 1809.
 PISTOR Alexander 1635.
 — Anne 1636.
 — Mary 1639.
 PITT See PETT.
 PRESLAND Ann 1781.
 PRYKE Elizabeth 1836.
 — George 1838.
 — Jane 1833.
 PULFER Alfred 1834.
 — Eliza 1843.
 — John 1846.
 — Louisa 1840.
 — William 1843.
 PYMAN — 1693.
 — John 1689, 1691.

MARRIAGES.

PADLEY James 1839.
 — John 1667.
 PALMER Mary 1672.
 PARISH Hannah 1744.
 PARKER Thomas 1580.
 PASKE Thomas 1724.
 PAWSEY William 1637.
 PAYNE Elizabeth 1829.
 PEACHYE } Elizabeth 1573.
 PECHE } Henry 1622.
 PEARLE Edith 1792.
 PETT } Anthony 1605.
 PITT } James 1733
 — Mary 1671.
 PETTETT } Elizabeth 1820.
 PETTIT } Joseph 1807.
 PILBROW Philip 1690.
 PITT See PETT.
 PLATFOOT Ann 1827.
 PLAYFER Andrew 1573
 PLUM Elizabeth 1763.
 POLLY John 1787.
 PRYKE Ann 1831.

BURIALS.

PACK John 1763.
 PARKÉ Judith 1705.
 PEARCE Maria 1816.
 — Mary 1850.
 — Charles 1786.
 PEARLE George 1789.
 — Robert 1806.
 — Sarah 1787.
 — William 1814.
 PETT } Ann 1715.
 PITT } Esther 1742, 1756,
 1767.
 — Isaac 1717.
 — John 1712.
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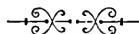
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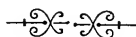
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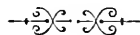
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CORRECTIONS.

- P. 84, l. 5. Byran *means* Bryan.
- P. 98, l. 11. Catherine Fenton is an error in the original register for Christian Fenton.
- P. 98, l. 16. *For* Thomas Reeman *read* Frances Reeman.
- P. 100, l. 19. *For* aged 19 *read* aged 79.
- P. 156, l. 10. Thomas and Elizabeth Rolfe should I think be Thomas and Mary Rolfe.
- P. 204, 205. Mr. Stafford came 1561. This original error is corrected at p. 399.
- P. 218, l. 3. William Cooke is probably a transcriber's error for William Cocke.
- P. 225. Mr. Amos Clerke should certainly be Mr. Ames clerke.
- P. 290, l. 9. *For* a messuage and rent in Misteley *read* a messuage in Wykes and rent in Misteley.
- P. 371, l. 18. No children. *This is corrected at p. 513.*
- P. 386, Par. 3. This is corrected at p. 516.
- P. 405-6. See correction at p. 519-20.
- P. 413. See correction at p. 520.
- P. 449, l. 14. *For* old Hawstead House *read* old Drury House.
- P. 477, l. 10. *For* brother *read* son.
- P. 511, l. 5 from end. *For* Stansfield near Melford *read* Stansfield near Clare.



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